# Union Wages and Hours: Local Transit Operating Employees October 1, 1950

Bulletin No. 1019
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAURICE J. TOBIN, Secretary
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
EWAN CLAGUE, Commissioner

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#### Letter of Transmittal

United States Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C., May 17, 1951

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report on the annual study of union scales of wages and hours in effect on October 1, 1950, for operating employees in the local transit industry in 76 cities.

This study was planned and directed in the Bureau's Division of Wage Statistics by John F. Laciskey, and the report was prepared by James P. Corkery.

EWAN CLAGUE, Commissioner.

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor.

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## Union Wage Scales and Hours of Local Transit Operating Employees, October 1, 1950

#### Summary

Average pay scales of union conductors, motormen, and bus operators increased 4.8 percent during the year ending October 1, 1950. Union hourly scales of operating employees of local transit equipment averaged \$1.50 on October 1, 1950, an advance of 7 cents an hour over the previous October. Ninety percent of the transit workers included in the study received upward scale adjustments as the result of contract negotiations effective between October 1, 1949, and October 1, 1950.

Standard weekly schedules averaging 43.9 hours were reported for about five-sixths of the operating employees surveyed on October 1, 1950. Of those having a standard workweek, schedules of 40 hours were in effect for three-eighths of the workers and of 48 hours for three-tenths.

#### Scope and Method of Survey

The 1950 study was the thirtieth in a series of annual surveys in the local transit industry conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics beginning with 1921.

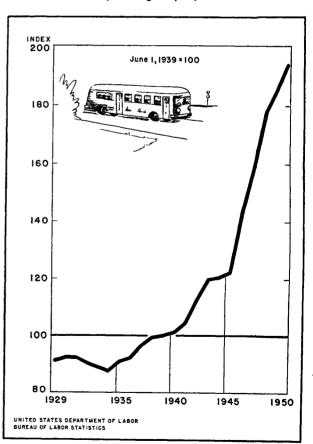
Information in the current report was based on union scales in effect on October 1, 1950, and covers slightly over 100,000 local city transit operating employees in 76 cities ranging in population from 40,000 to over 1,000,000. Trackmen and maintenance workers were not included in the study. Municipally owned intracity transit systems were included if unions acted as bargaining agents for the employees. Of the total membership surveyed, 75 percent operated 1-man cars and busses; 15 percent, 2-man cars; and 10 percent were on elevated and subway lines.

Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire. In a few cities information was obtained by personal visits of Bureau field representatives.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates and maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and unions. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons are not included.

Average rates, designed to show current levels, are based on all rates regardless of length of service, reported for the current year in the cities covered; individual rates are weighted by the num-

Indexes of Hourly Wage Rates of Local Transit
Operating Employees



ber of union members reported as working at each rate. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons because of annual changes in membership and in classifications studied.

In the computation of indexes, year-to-year changes in union scales are obtained by weighting comparable quotations for two consecutive years by membership for the current year. In this manner, chain indexes suitable for measuring trends are constructed.

#### Trends in Union Wage Scales

The Bureau's index of union hourly wage scales for local transit operating employees on October 1, 1950, was 93.8 percent above the level of June 1, 1939. Over three-fourths of the total increase occurred during the last 5 years of the period. The 4.8 percent rise in union scales in the year ending October 1, 1950, was slightly higher than the increases registered in the preceding 12 months, but substantially below the gains achieved in the 3 years following the close of World War II, when advances of 17, 13, and 10 percent were recorded (table 1).

Table 1.—Indexes of hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees, 1929-50 1

[June 1, 1939=100]

Date	Index	Date	Index
1929: May 15. 1930: May 15. 1931: May 15. 1932: May 15. 1933: May 15. 1934: May 15. 1935: May 15. 1936: May 15. 1937: May 15. 1937: May 15. 1938: June 1 1939: June 1	91. 6 92. 5 92. 5 90. 6 (2) 88. 0 91. 4 92. 1 96. 4 99. 2 100. 0	1940: June 1	101. 1 104. 8 112. 5 119. 8 120. 8 122. 1 143. 1 161. 5 177. 7 185. 0 193. 8

Year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each classification weighted by the respective membership for the current year.

<sup>2</sup> Information not available.

Nine of every 10 unionized local transit operating employees received an upward adjustment in their pay scales between October 1, 1949, and October 1, 1950. The increases averaged 6.8 cents an hour and ranged from less than 2 cents to more than 15 cents. For almost two-fifths of those receiving raises, the increase was from 4 to 7 cents; a similar proportion had upward adjustments of 10 to 13 cents.

Hourly scales advanced an average of 6 cents for 1-man cars and busses, 8 cents for 2-man cars, and 10 cents for elevated and subway operators (table 2).

Table 2.—Average union hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees, Oct. 1, 1950, and increases in rates, Oct. 1, 1949, to Oct. 1, 1950

	0-1 1 1050	Increase ove	er Oct. 1, 1949
Occupation	Oct. 1, 1950, hourly rate	Percent	Cents per hour
All local transit operating employees	\$1.50	4.8	6. 8
Operators of 1-man cars and busses Motormen and conductors of 2-man	1. 50	4. 3	6. 2
carsElevated and subway operators	1. 50 1. 51	5. 3 7. 2	7. 6 10. 1

Wage scales for 7 of every 8 operators of 1-man cars and busses were advanced during the year ending October 1, 1950. Adjustments of 4 to 7 cents an hour were most common. Almost 98 percent of the motormen and conductors of 2-man cars received scale increases effective between October 1, 1949, and October 1, 1950. For nearly half of the workers on 2-man cars, the gain was from 11 to 13 cents an hour. Upward wage adjustments of 10 to 12 cents an hour were received by ninetenths of the elevated and subway workers studied, reflecting the increases granted to employees of the Chicago and New York City elevated and subway systems. (See tables 3 and 4.)

Table 3.—Percent increases in union wage rates and percent of local transit operating employees affected, Oct. 1, 1949, to Oct. 1, 1950

		Perce	nt of—	
Change in hourly rates	All workers	Operators of 1-man cars and busses	Motormen and con- ductors of 2-man cars	Elevated and subway operators
No change	9. 9 90. 1 6. 4 5. 9 16. 7 15. 8 5. 5 4. 5 9. 3 16. 4 8. 5 . 3 (1)	12.8 87.2 4.8 6.8 6.6 6.6 5.9 6.1 10.7 7.2 4 .1 .9	2.1 97.9 17.0 5.7 1.7 22.2 3.1	100.0 3.3 6.0 .1 .4 47.4 11.8 31.0

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4.—Cents-per-hour increases in union wage rates and percent of local transit operating employees affected, Oct. 1, 1949, to Oct. 1, 1950

		Perce	nt of—	
Change	All workers	Operators of 1-man cars and busses	Motormen and con- ductors of 2-man cars	Elevated and subway operators
No change Increases	9. 9 90. 1	12. 8 87. 2	2. 1 97. 9	100.0
Under 2 cents 2 and under 3 cents 3 and under 4 cents	10.6	.3 9.2 2.1	22. 7	3. 3
4 and under 5 cents 5 and under 6 cents	7.8	9. 3 18. 8	1.7 21.2	6. 1
6 and under 7 cents		9.7 6.5	1.0 3.1	.4
8 and under 9 cents 9 and under 10 cents	. 3	.4	0.1	
10 and under 11 cents	8.0	1.8 8.6	.1	15.3
11 and under 12 cents 12 and under 13 cents	9.7	8. 3 4. 2	4. 4 43. 7	74. 9
13 and under 14 cents 14 cents and over	4.9 1.1	6. 5 1. 5		

#### Wage Scale Variations

Pay scales of most union local transit operating employees generally are graduated on the basis of length of experience. Usually an entrance or starting rate, one or more intermediate rates, and a maximum or top rate <sup>1</sup> are provided. Although the time interval between entrance on the job and the first rate change varies from city to city, wage scales are most frequently increased after either 3 or 6 months on the job, and the maximum or top rate is reached after 1 year. On October 1, 1950, agreements in a few cities including Providence, San Antonio, and San Francisco provided for only one scale regardless of length of service.

Entrance rates for 1-man car and bus operators varied from \$1 in Savannah to \$1.70 in Chicago. Seattle, with a rate of \$1.62, had the second highest entrance rate for this classification. The lowest starting rate reported for 2-man surface car operators (\$1.27) was in Philadelphia and the highest (\$1.55) in Chicago.

The maximum or top scale for busses and 1-man surface cars ranged from \$1.10 in Savannah to \$1.75 in Chicago. For 2-man surface cars the range of maximum scales was from \$1.355 in Birmingham to \$1.65 in Chicago.

Average hourly scales of local transit operating employees showed practically no variation by type of conveyance operated. Hourly scales averaged \$1.50 for 1-man car and bus operators and for motormen and conductors of 2-man cars, and 1 cent higher for elevated and subway operators.

Union wage scales for over three-fifths of all workers studied varied between \$1.45 and \$1.65 an hour and fewer than 1 of every 20 had scales below \$1.30. Over two-fifths of the rates for 1-man car and bus operators were concentrated between \$1.50 and \$1.60 an hour. Although three-eighths of the motormen and conductors on 2-man cars had hourly scales ranging from \$1.60 to \$1.65, a fifth varied from \$1.45 to \$1.50 an hour and the same proportion had rates of \$1.35 to \$1.40 (table 5). Nearly a fourth of the subway and elevated operators received at least \$1.70 an hour on October 1, 1950, and a slightly larger proportion had negotiated scales of \$1.30 to \$1.40 an hour.

Table 5.—Distribution of union operating employees in the local transit industry, by hourly wage rates, Oct. 1, 1950

	Percent o	of union me	mbers, by o	ccupation
Hourly wage rates	All workers	Operators of 1-man cars and busses	Motormen and con- ductors of 2-man surface cars	Elevated and subway operators
Under \$1. \$1 and under \$1.05. \$1.05 and under \$1.10. \$1.10 and under \$1.15. \$1.15 and under \$1.20. \$1.20 and under \$1.25. \$1.25 and under \$1.30. \$1.30 and under \$1.35. \$1.35 and under \$1.35. \$1.35 and under \$1.40. \$1.40 and under \$1.45. \$1.45 and under \$1.55. \$1.55 and under \$1.50. \$1.50 and under \$1.55. \$1.55 and under \$1.55. \$1.55 and under \$1.60. \$1.60 and under \$1.65. \$1.65 and under \$1.70. \$1.70 and over.	(1) 0. 2 1. 4 3. 0 5. 0 8. 8 9. 0 11. 2 13. 5 23. 4 14. 1 3. 9	(1) (1) (2) 1.8 3.8 4.4 6.1 10.3 8.3 15.8 29.1 9.6 4.8 5.4	0.8 1 21.0 4.1 22.2 7.9 4.1 37.9	(i) 16.1 10.7 6.4 16.4 4.3 8.8 13.1 1.0 23.2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

#### City and Regional Rate Differentials

Average union wage scales showed wide variations among the 76 cities studied—from \$1.10 an hour in Savannah to \$1.67 in Seattle. In 23 cities the wage level averaged \$1.50 or more an hour; in 28, from \$1.25 to \$1.40 (table 6). Twelve of the cities surveyed reported no increases in scales during the year ending October 1, 1950. In the other cities the hourly wage adjustments ranged up to 14 cents in Houston, South Bend, and the Rock Island, Ill., district. The hourly advance amounted to 5 cents in 21 cities and to 10 cents in 5 cities.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This so-called maximum or top rate is really a minimum scale after a specified period of employment with the company. It is not a maximum rate in the sense that the company may not pay more.

Table 6.—Average union hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees, by city and population group, Oct. 1, 1950

City and population group	Aver- age hourly rate	City and population group	Aver- age hourly rate
Group I (1,000,000 or more): Chicago, III. Detroit, Mich	\$1, 630 1, 595 1, 519 1, 502 1, 406 1, 628 1, 565 1, 548 1, 548 1, 533 1, 533 1, 533 1, 530 1, 477 1, 403 1, 598 1, 598 1	Group IV (100,000 to 250,000): South Bend, Ind. Springfield, Mass. Worcester, Mass. New Haven, Conn. Peoria, Ill. Youngstown, Ohio. Rock Island (Ill.) District? Des Moines, Iowa. Erie, Pa. Spokkane, Wash. Dayton, Ohio. Chattanoega, Tenn. Syracuse, N. Y. Grand Rapids, Mich. Average for Group IV. Reading, Pa. Salt Lake City, Utah. Scranton, Pa. Knoxville, Tenn. Omaha, Nebr. Duluth, Minn. Charlotte, N. C. Norfolk, Va. Richmond, Va. Oklahoma City, Okla. Jacksonville, Fla. Miami, Fla. Wichita, Kans. Group V (40,000 to 100,000): Phoenix, Ariz. Manchester, N. H. Butte, Mont. Charleston, S. C. York, Pa. Mobile, Ala. Average for Group V. Little Rock, Ark. El Paso, Tex. Jackson, Miss. Portland, Maine. Savannah, Ga.	\$1. 560 1. 550 1. 543 1. 4436 1. 450 1. 426 1. 392 1. 392 1. 392 1. 395 1. 357 1. 357 1. 357 1. 350 1. 300 1. 298 1. 200 1. 100 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 249 1. 245 1. 368 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 300 1. 249 1. 249 1. 250 1. 260 1. 300 1. 200 1. 100

The wage scales of local transit workers tend to vary directly with city size. Although there was comparatively little variation in the averages for the 3 largest size city groups, a 13-cent differential existed between the average for the 250,000 to 500,000 population group and the next smallersized city group.

The level of rates for individual cities within population groups did not necessarily vary according to city size. By illustration, in the fourth size population group, rate levels for South Bend, Ind., Springfield and Worcester, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., exceeded the average for cities having a million or more population. Pittsburgh and Cincinnati ranked third and fourth, respectively, in city scale levels, whereas such large metropolitan centers as New York and Philadelphia were in 21st and 33d places, respectively, among the cities surveyed.

Considered on a regional basis average union wage scales for all local transit operating employees varied from \$1.57 in the Great Lakes region to \$1.31 in the Southwest region (table 7). The Southeast, Middle West, and Mountain regions also averaged below the \$1.50 national level. Regional averages for 1-man car and bus operators who comprised three-fourths of all workers studied followed a somewhat similar pattern. Among the 6 regions in which 2-man car operators were reported, scales averaged highest in the Great Lakes region and lowest in the Southeast and Southwest regions.

Table 7.—Average union hourly wage rates of local transit operating employees, by region 1 Oct. 1, 1950

	Average rate per hour—									
Region <sup>1</sup>	All workers	Operators of 1-man cars and busses	Motormen and con- ductors of 2-man cars	and sub- way oper-						
United States	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.51						
New England	1. 55 1. 50	1. 55 1. 52	1. 37	1. 50 1. 49						
Border States Southeast Great Lakes	1. 50 1. 33 1. 57	1. 48 1. 33 1. 58	1. 50 1. 36 1. 55	1. 57						
Middle West	1.38 1.31 1.36	1.38 1.31 1.36	1. 36							
Pacific	1. 54	1.54	1.50							

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The regions used in this study include: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; Border States: Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; Southeast: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; Great Lakes: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; Middle West: Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Southwest: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; Pacific: California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 8.—Distribution of standard weekly hours and percent of local transit operating employees affected, Oct. 1,

Weekly hours	All workers	Operators of 1-man cars and busses	Motormen and con- ductors of 2-man surface cars	Elevated and sub- way op- erators
Average weekly hours	43. 9	43. 8	42. 5	46. 2
Total reporting standard hours	85. 2	81. 2	95. 6	100. 0
	31. 9	30. 9	47. 8	15. 3
hours	5. 4	6. 4	. 1	6. 1
	18. 4	16. 5	38. 0	3. 7
48 hours	25. 6	22. 8	6. 8	74. 9
Over 48 hours	3. 7	4. 3	2. 9	
Percent reporting no stand- ard hours	14.8	18.8	4.4	<b>-</b>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Includes St. Paul, Minn. <sup>2</sup> Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

#### Standard Workweek

Over four-fifths of all local transit operating employees were reported as having a standard workweek on October 1, 1950. No straight-time weekly hours were reported, however, for a third of the cities studied. For those cities where regular schedules were in effect, 40 hours represented the most usual workweek for 1- and 2-man car and bus operators (table 8).

As a result of a longer workweek for operators in Boston, Dallas, and Detroit average hours had

increased approximately 1 percent since the previous survey on October 1, 1949, and averaged 43.9 hours on October 1, 1950.

#### Union Scales of Wages and Hours, by City

A listing of union wage scales in effect October 1, 1950, and October 1, 1949, is presented in table 9 for each of the 76 cities included in the current survey. Weekly hours in effect on these dates are also shown for those cities that reported a regular workweek after which premium overtime was paid.

Table 9.—Union scales of wages and hours for local transit operating employees, Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1950 [Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated]

	Rate	e per our	Hours			e per	Hours		Rati	e per	Hours
City and classification	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	per week <sup>1</sup>	City and classification	Oct. 1, Oct. 1, 1949 Oct. 1, 1950		per week <sup>1</sup>	City and classification	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	per week 1
ATLANTA, GA.				BUFFALO, N. Y.				CHICAGO, ILL.—Con.			
Busses and trackless trolleys: First 6 months 7-12 months After 1 year Feeder busses:	1.350	1.400		Busses: First 3 months4-12 monthsAfter 1 yearBUTTE, MONT.	\$1.330 1.360 1.380	\$1.450 1.480 1.500		Elevated railways—Con, Conductors (extra); First year After 1 year Guards (regular) Guards (extra);	1. 466 1. 450	1. 566 1. 548	40 40 40
First 6 months 7-12 months After 1 year	1. 250	1.310		1-man busses	1. 280	1.300	48	First 3 months 4-12 months After 1 year	1. 430	1. 520 1. 530 1. 539	40 40 40
BALTIMORE, MD.	1.000	1.000		CHARLESTON, S. C.				Motor coaches:	ŀ		
2-man cars: First 3 months 4-6 months	1 1. 500	1 1.400	42½ 42½ 42½ 42½ 42½	Busses: First 3 months	1. 210 1. 230 1. 250	1. 260 1. 280 1. 300	3 54 3 54 3 54	First 6 months Second 6 months After 1 year	1. 430 1. 480 1. 600	1. 530 1. 580 1. 700	40 40 40
After I year	1.300		, ,	CHARLOTTE, N. C.				I-man cars and busses:	1 500		
1-man cars and busses: First 3 months. 4-6 months. 7-12 months After 1 year.	1.400	1, 350 1, 450 1, 500 1, 550	$\begin{array}{c} 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 42\frac{1}{2} \\ 42\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	Busses:     First 3 months	1.000 1.050 1.100	1, 050 1, 100 1, 150		First 3 months 4-12 months After 1 year	1. 530	1. 550 1. 580 1. 600	40 40 40
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.					1. 200	1.300		CLEVELAND, OHIO			
2-man cars: First 6 months 7-12 months After 1 year	1. 255 1. 275 1. 305	1.305 1.325 1.355	48 48 48	CHATTANOOGA, TENN. Busses: First 3 months4-12 months	1. 190 1. 230	1. 240 1. 280		2-man cars:   First 3 months   4-12 months   After 1 year   Busses:	1.380	1. 400 1. 430 1. 450	44 44 44
1-man cars and busses: First 6 months 7-12 months After 1 year	1.330 1.350	1, 380 1, 400 1, 430	48 48 48	Busses:     First 3 months     4-12 months     13-18 months     19-24 months     After 2 years	1. 250 1. 280 1. 310	1. 300 1. 330 1. 360		First 3 months 4-12 months After 1 year	1.480	1, 500 1, 530 1, 550	44 44 44
BOSTON, MASS.				CHICAGO, ILL.				1-man cars, busses, and			
1-man cars and busses:     First 3 months 4-6 months 7-9 months 10-12 months	1. 265 1. 380 1. 415 1. 460	1. 310 1. 425 1. 460 1. 505	2 4114 2 4114 2 4114 2 4114 2 4114	First 3 months. 4-12 months. After 1 year. Night: Before 2 a, m. After 2 a. m.	1	1. 550 1. 580 1. 600 1. 630 1. 650	40 40 40 40 (4)	coaches: First 3 months 4-12 months After 1 year  DALLAS. TEX.	l 1. 370	1. 440 1. 470 1. 490	48 48 48
After 1 year 2-man cars: First 3 months		1, 600 1, 190	3 411/4	1-man cars;		1.700	40	1-man cars and busses:	į		
First 3 months 4-6 months 7-9 months 10-12 months After 1 year	1, 265 1, 300 1, 345	1.310 1.345 1.390 1.485	2 41 1/4 2 41 1/4 2 41 1/4 2 41 1/4	Night: Before 2 a. m After 2 a. m	1. 630 (4)	1.730 1.750	40 (*)	First year After 1 year DAYTON, OHIO	1. 210 1. 260	1. 230 1. 280	5 54 5 54
Rapid transit lines: Guards: First 3 months 4-6 months 7-9 months		1. 190 1. 310	2 41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 41 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	Day Night: Before 2 a. m After 2 a. m	1	1. 700 1. 730 1. 750	40 40 (4)	1-man cars and busses: First 6 months 7-12 months After 1 year	1.300	1. 300 1. 350 1. 400	51 51 51
7-9 months 10-12 months After 1 year Motormen: Road Yard	1. 345	1. 345 1. 390 1. 485 1. 545 1. 600	2 41 1/4 2 41 1/4 2 41 1/4 2 41 1/4 2 41 1/4	Elevated railways:  Motormen: First 3 months 4-12 months After 1 year Conductors (regular)	1. 460 1. 460 1. 510 1. 466	1. 557 1. 566 1. 611 1. 566	40 40 40 40	DENVER, COLO.  1-man cars, busses, and trolley coaches: First 3 months			-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.—Union scales of wages and hours for local transit operating employees, Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1950—Continued [Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated]

	Rat	e per our	Hours		Rat ho	e per our	Hours		Rate ho	e per our	Hours
City and classification	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	per week 1	City and classification	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	per week 1	City and classification	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	per week
DENVER, COLO-Con.				KANSAS CITY, MO.				MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.			
1-man cars, busses, and trolley coaches—Con. 4-12 months. 13-18 months. 19-24 wonths. After 2 years.	1. 290	\$1, 320 1, 330 1, 340 1, 350	51 51 51 51	I-man cars and busses: First 4 months	1. 325 1. 345	1. 365 1. 385		2-man cars: First 9 months Second 9 months After 18 months. 1-man cars and busses: First 9 months Second 9 months	1. 390 1. 420 1. 450 1. 480	\$1.360 1.390 1.420 1.450 1.480	40 40 40 40
1-man cars and busses:	İ			Busses: First year	1 150	1 900		After 18 months MOBILE, ALA.	1.520	1. 520	40
First 3 months	1. 290	1. 320 1. 350 1. 400		Second yearAfter 2 years	1. 200	1. 250 1. 300 1. 300		Busses: First yearAfter 1 year	1, 200 1, 250	1, 230 1, 280	
DETROIT, MICH.				1-man cars and busses:				NEWARK, N. J.			
2-man cars: First 6 months	1. 395	1. 400 1. 440 1. 500 1. 600	6 48 6 48 6 48 6 48	First 6 months 7-12 months 13-18 months After 18 months LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	1. 125 1. 175	1. 150 1. 200		1-man cars and busses: First 3 months 4-12 months After 1 year NEW HAVEN, CONN.	1.435	1. 550 1. 570 1. 590	44 44 44
First 6 months	1. 495	1. 500 1. 540 1. 600 1. 700	6 48 6 48 6 48 6 48	1-man cars and busses: Los Angeles Transit Lines: First 6 months After 6 months		1, 430 1, 520	40 40	Connecticut Co.:  1-man cars and busses:  First 3 months 4-12 months After 1 year  Orange St. Bus Co.:	1. 500	1. 480 1. 510 1. 550	40 40 40
Busses: First yearSecond year	1. 210 1. 270	1. 240 1. 300	40 40	Pacific Electric Railway Co.: First 6 months		1. 540 1. 580		NEW ORLEANS, LA. 2-man cars:	1. 250	1. 250	40
EL PASO, TEX.				2-man cars: Los Angeles Transit				First 6 months	1, 260	1,300 1,330	3 501/3 3 501/3
1-man cars and busses: First 3 months	1. 120 1. 170	1. 120 1. 170 1. 220 1. 270		Lines: First 6 months After 6 months Pacific Electric Railway Co.: First 6 months	1.340	1.310 1.390	40 40	After 1 year 1-man cars and busses: First 6 months 7-12 months After 1 year NEW YORK, N. Y.	1, 300 1, 330	1. 360 1. 370 1. 400 1. 430	3 50 ½ 3 50 ½ 3 50 ½ 3 50 ½ 3 50 ½
ERIE, PA. Busses: First 6 months	1.300	1.300	40	After 6 months Single track: First 6 months. After 6 months.	1.380	1. 480 1. 490 1. 530		Subways: Road motormen: First year	1. 540	1, 650	48
7-12 months After 1 year	1. 370 1. 400	1. 370 1. 400	40 40	LOUISVILLE, KY.				After 1 year Yard motormen: First year		1. 700	48
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Busses: First 3 months. 4-12 months. After 1 year.	1. 255 1. 305	1. 255 1. 305 1. 355	48 48 48	1-man cars and busses: First 3 months	1. 240 1. 290	1. 230 1. 310 1. 360 1. 380	48 48 48 48	After 1 year Conductors: First position: First year After 1 year Second position Platform men	1. 490 1. 290 1. 340 1. 240	1. 600 1. 400 1. 450 1. 350 1. 300	48 48 48 48 48
HOUSTON, TEX.				Busses:				1-man cars: Brooklyn - Queens			
Busses: First 3 months 4-9 months 10-15 months After 15 months	1, 110	1. 220 1. 250 1. 280 1. 310	3 51 3 51 3 51 3 51 3 51	First 3 months	1.270	1. 230 1. 300 1. 370	40 40 40	Transit Lines: First 6 months 7-12 months After 1 year Busses:	1.340	1. 350 1. 450 1. 550	48 48 48
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.				1-man cars and busses: First year	1 070	1 200	40	Avenue B and East Broadway Transit			
I-man cars and busses: First year 1-2 years After 2 years	1.430	1, 430 1, 450 1, 500	40 40 40	Second year After 2 years MIAMI, FLA.	1.300	1, 300 1, 350 1, 400	48 48 48	Co.: First 6 months 7-12 months 13-24 months After 2 years	1. 250 1. 330 1. 390 1. 490	1, 250 1, 330 1, 390 1, 490	44 44 44 44
JACKSON, MISS.  Busses: First 6 months After 6 months		1. 150		Busses: First 6 months 7-18 months After 18 months	1.220	1, 120 1, 220 1, 270	44 44 44	Brooklyn Bus Division, Comprehensive and East Side Omnibus Corp., Queens Bus Division:  First 6 months	1, 240	1, 350	48
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.	1	1.200		MILWAUKEE, WIS. 2-man cars:				7–12 months	1.340	1. 450 1. 550	48 48
Busses: First 6 months	1. 050 1. 100	1. 100 1. 150		First year After 1 year 1-man cars and busses: First year	1.480	1. 550	40 40 40	Fifth Avenue Coach: Drivers: First year Second year After 2 years	1, 440	1, 500	44 44
After 1 year See footnotes at end o			'	After 1 year	1.480	1.550	l 40 l	After 2 years	1.500	1.560	1 44

Table 9.—Union scales of wages and hours for local transit operating employees, Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1950—Continued [Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated]

		e per our	Hours			e per our	Hours	City and also identify		e per our	Hours
City and classification	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	per week <sup>1</sup>	City and classification	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	per week <sup>1</sup>	City and classification	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	per week 1
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Con.				PEORIA, ILL.				READING, PA.			
Busses—Continued Fifth Avenue Coach—Con. Double - decker drivers:				1-man cars and busses: First 9 months 10-18 months After 18 months	\$1.370 1.390 1.410	\$1,430 1,450 1,470	48 48 48	1-man cars and busses RICHMOND, VA.	\$1.300	\$1,350	40
First year Second year After 2 years Green Lines:	1.550 1.600	1.610 1.660	44 44 44	PHILADELPHIA, PA. Subway, elevated, and				1-man cars and busses: First 3 months4-12 months After 1 year	1, 170	1. 150 1. 200 1. 250	
First 6 months	1, 290 1, 350 1, 420 1, 480	1, 360 1, 400 1, 460 1, 590 1, 590	48 48 48 48 48	high-speed lines: Operators: First 1½ months	1.355 1.380 1.405	1, 350 1, 375 1, 400 1, 425	44 44 44 44	ROCHESTER, N. Y. Subway cars Busses: First 3 months	1.370 1.326	1, 435	44 44
First 6 months	1.320 1.380 1.440	1, 260 1, 320 1, 380 1, 440 1, 500	48 48 48 48 48	After 6 months Conductors: First 1½ months	1. 250 1. 275 1. 300	1. 450 1. 275 1. 295 1. 320 1. 345	44 44 44 44 44	A-12 months	1.348	1. 413 1. 435	44 44
Co.: First 6 months 7-12 months 12-24 months After 2 years	1.350	1. 310 1. 410 1. 460 1. 560	44 44 44 44	After 6 months 2-man cars: First 1½ months 1½-3 months 3-4½ months	1. 350 1. 250 1. 275 1. 300	1. 370 1. 270 1. 295 1. 320 1. 345	44 44 44 44 44	First 6 months 7–12 months After 1 year ST. LOUIS, MO.	1. 280	1. 400 1. 420 1. 440	8 46 8 46 8 46
Queens-Nassau Transit Lines: First year Second year Schenck Transport Co.:	1.490	1.320 1.490	48 48	41½-12 months	1.350	1.370 1.350 1.375 1.400	44 44 44 44	I-man cars and busses: First 4 months. 5-8 months. 9-12 months. After 12 months.	1.330	1.350 1.400 1.450 1.500	
First 6 months 7-12 months 13-24 months After 2 years Steinway Omnibus	1. 210 1. 270	1. 150 1. 210 1. 270 1. 440	48 48 48 48	PHOENIX, ARIZ.	1.405 1.430	1, 425 1, 450	44 44	St. Louis County: Busses: First 6 months After 6 months	1. 100	1. 100 1. 250	
and Queensboro Bridge Ry.: First year After 1 year Third Ayenue Ry.	1. 270 1. 440	1.320 1.490	48 48	1-man busses: First 6 months 7-12 months After 1 year	1.400	1. 350 1. 400 1. 450		ST. PAUL, MINN.  (Rates same as under Minneapolis, Minn.)		·	
Transit System: First 6 months 7-12 months 13-18 months 19-24 months After 2 years	1.300 1.350 1.400	1, 250 1, 300 1, 350 1, 400 1, 500	48 48 48 48 48	PITTSBURGH, PA.  1-man cars: First 3 months	1.495	1. 505 1. 595 1. 650	40 40 40	SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  1-man busses: First 6 months After 6 months	1. 250 1. 330	1. 270 1. 350	
Tri-Boro Coach Corp.: First year Second year After 2 years	1.355	1.320 1.405 1.490	48 48 48	Busses: First 3 months 4-12 months After 1 year Bamford busses:	1. 510 1. 550	1. 475 1. 585 1. 650	40 40 40	SAN ANTONIO, TEX. Busses	1. 280	1, 300	
NORFOLK, VA.  1-man car and busses: First 3 months	1.170	1. 150 1. 200 1. 250		First 4 months. 5-8 months. 9-12 months. After 1 year. Brentwood Motor Coach: First 6 months. 7-12 months.	1. 160 1. 260 1. 360 1. 200 1. 300	1. 120 1. 250 1. 380 1. 500 1. 270 1. 370 1. 490	5 46 5 46 5 46 5 46 46 46 46	CALIF.  1-man busses and trackless trolleys. 2-man cars. Cable gripmen and conductors.	1. 506 1. 506 1. 506	1. 530 1. 530 1. 530	48 48 48
1-man busses: First 6 months After 6 months 2-man cars:	1. 420 1. 470	1. 480 1. 530	40 40	After 1 year West Side Motor Coach: First 3 months 4-12 months After 1 year	1.320 1.370	1.380	40 40 40	SAVANNAH, GA. Busses: First 6 months 7-12 months After 1 year	1.000 1.050 1.100	1.000 1.050 1,100	
Motormen: First 6 months After 6 months OKLAHCMA CITY, OKLA.		1.480 1.530	40 40	PORTLAND, MAINE  Busses: First year	1. 170 1. 200	1. 170 1. 200	48 48	SCRANTON, PA.  1-man cars and busses: First 3 months. 4-12 months.	1. 190 1. 250	1. 240 1. 290	
1-man cars and busses: First 6 months		1. 130 1. 180 1. 260		PORTLAND, OREG.  1-man cars and busses: First 3 months. 4-6 months.	1. 480 1. 505	1. 480 1. 505		After 1 year	1. 270 1. 550 1. 600	1. 320 1. 620 1. 670	
OMAHA, NEBR. 1-man cars and busses:				7-12 months	1.530 1.560	1. 530 1. 560		SOUTH BEND, IND. Busses:			
First 6 months	1. 210 1. 250	1.260		PROVIDENCE, R. I.  1-man cars and busses	1. 500	1. 550	40	First 6 months Second 6 months After 1 year	1. 370 1. 395 1. 420	1. 510 1. 535 1. 560	40 40 40

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9.—Union scales of wages and hours for local transit operating employees, Oct. 1, 1949, and Oct. 1, 1950—Continued [Hours are the same for both years unless otherwise indicated]

	Rate per		Hours	City and classification	Rate per		Hours	City and classification	Rate per		Hours
City and classification	11000				1001				1001		
	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	week 1	Oity and classification	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	week 1	Oity and classification	Oct. 1, 1949	Oct. 1, 1950	recole 1
SPOKANE, WASH.				TOLEDO, OHIO				WORCESTER, MASS.			
1-man busses: First 6 months Thereafter	\$1.350 1.400	\$1.350 1.400		1-man cars and busses: First 6 months	1.400	\$1.430 1.450 1.480	48 48 48	1-man cars and busses: First 3 months4-12 months After 1 year	1.450	\$1.450 1.500 1.550	40 40 40
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.		ĺ		WASHINGTON, D. C.				YORK, PA.	ļ		
Busses: First 3 months	1.470	1. 450 1. 505 1. 550	40 40 40	1-man cars and busses: First 3 months. 4-12 months. After 1 year. WICHITA, KANS.	1.510	1. 470 1. 510 1. 550	40 40 40	Busses: First 6 months	1. 250	1. 220 1. 260 1. 300	40 40 40
SYRACUSE, N. Y.  1-man cars and busses: First 3 months. 4-12 months. After 1 year.	1. 280	1, 320 1, 340 1, 360	48	Busses:  1-3 months 4-6 months 7-9 months 10-12 months 13-18 months After 18 months	1. 040 1. 080 1. 120 1. 160	1. 040 1. 080 1. 120 1. 160		YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO Busses: First yearAfter 1 year	1. 360 1. 410	1. 400 1. 450	

Hours per week are shown only for those cities that reported a regular workweek after which premium overtime was paid.
 40-hour week on Oct. 1, 1949.
 Hours per week not available for Oct. 1, 1949.
 Data not available.

<sup>5 52</sup>½-hour week on Oct. 1, 1949.
6 44-hour week on Oct. 1, 1949.
7 Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.
48-hour week on Oct. 1, 1949.