

Hours, wages and conditions surrounding women in industry in Kansas

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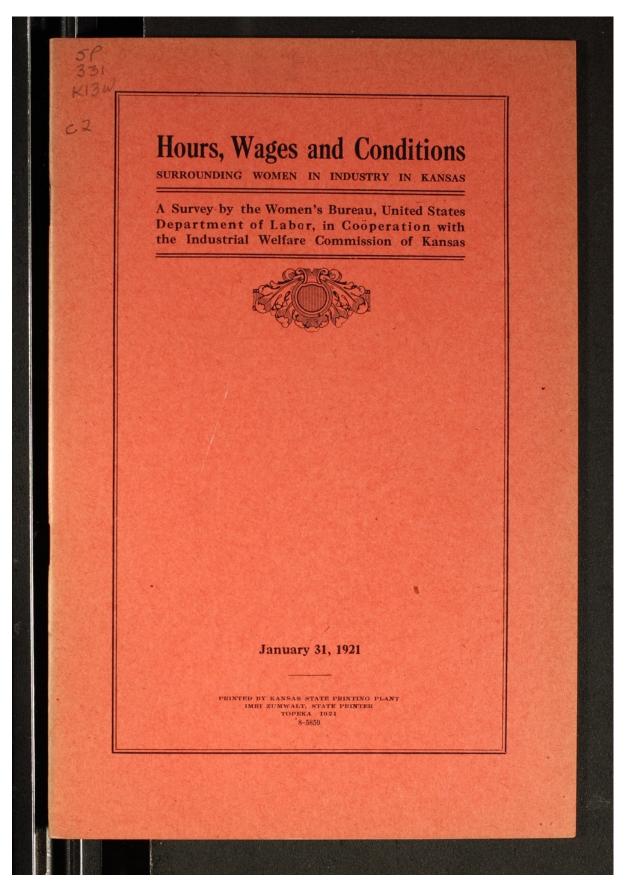
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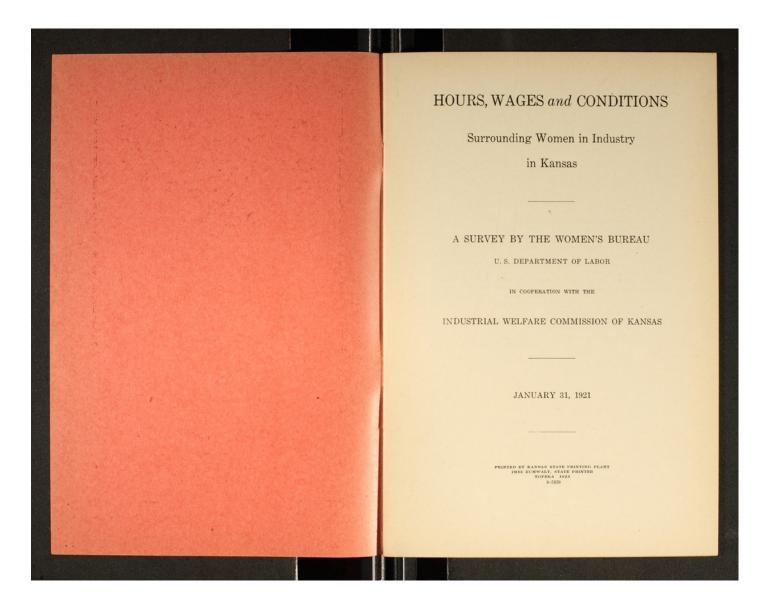
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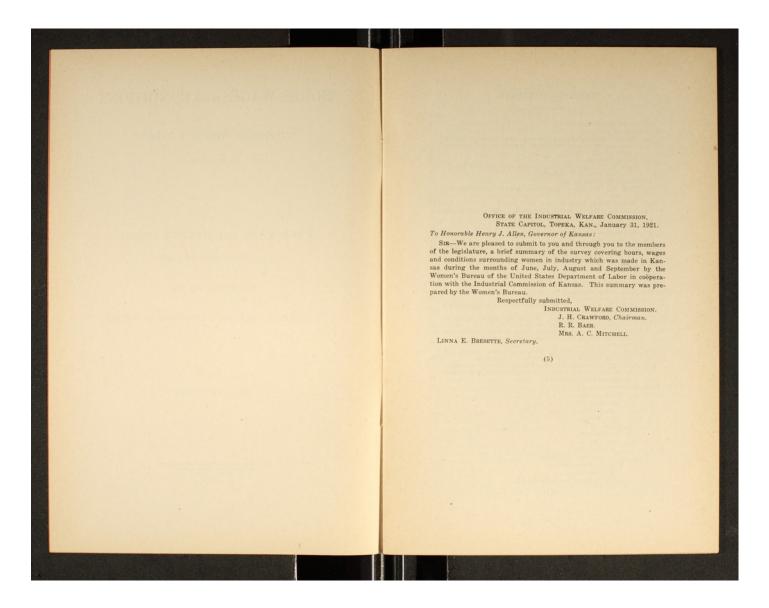










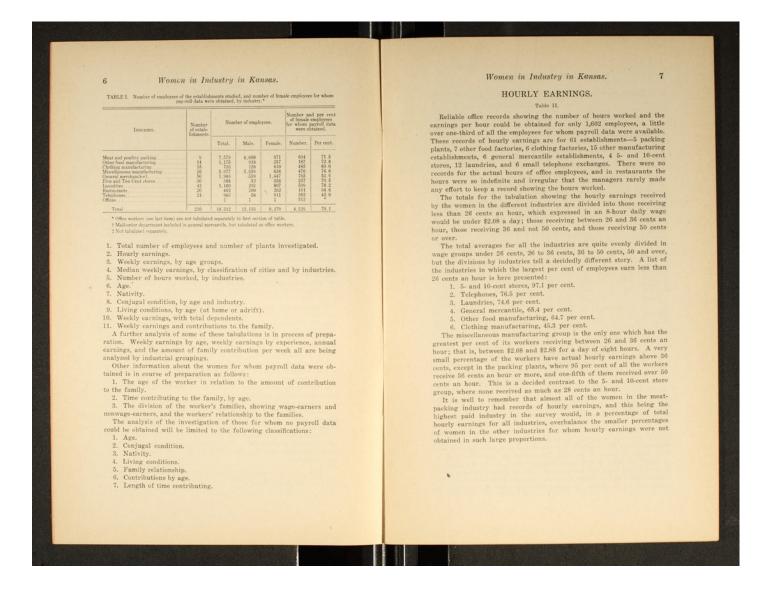




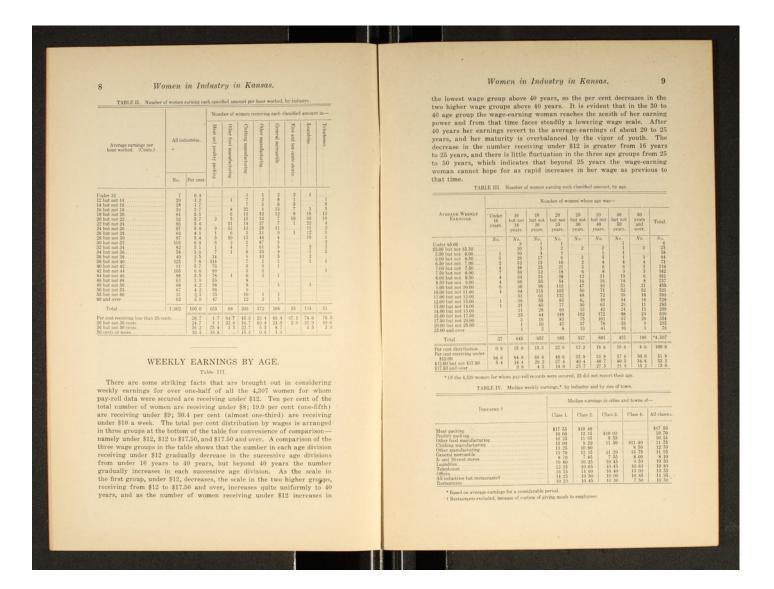
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TABLE OF CONTENTS. INTRODUCTION. The investigations for this report were made during the summer of 1920 in thirty-one cities of Kansas. Three of these cities had a population of over 50,000; eleven had a population of from 10,000 to 50,000, six had a population of from 50,000 to 10,000, and eleven were under 5,000. The method of investigation was through personal interviews with the employees at their places of work, for whom data on hours worked and wages were obtained wherever possible from the employer's office records. These were secured for as much of the year between June, 1919, and June, 1920, as the worker had been employed at the establishment where interviewed. This period probably covers as high wage rates as have ever been paid in this country. The accompanying tabulations are based upon the data ob-I. Letter of Transmittal. II. Introduction III. Introduction III. Table I. Number of employees of the establishments studied, and number of female employees for whom pay-roll data were obtained, by industry. IV. Hourly Earnings V. Table II. Number of women earning each specified amount per hour worked, by industry per nour worked, by industry VI. Weekly Earnings, by age VII. Table III. Number of women earning each classified amount, by age VIII. Median Weekly Earnings IX. Table IV. Median weekly earnings, by industry and by size of town X. Median Earnings, continued. Restaurants this country. The accompanying tabulations are based upon the data obtained from the personal interviews with the employees and from the employers' books. The tabulations are made on a few general industrial groups. The group designated as "other food" includes all food factories groups. The group designated as "other food" includes all food factories not packing meat or poultry; *in this list occur confectionery, cracker, bakery, cereal and salt establishments. Miscellaneous manufacturing comprises all factories not specially enumerated, and includes several soap, box and cigar factories. The mercantile establishments have been divided into two groups, the 5- and 10-cent stores having been separated from the other mercantile establishments on account of the differences in wages and in the experience of the employees. The mercantile group includes the sales force and the general-service workers; the higher wages paid to assistant buyers are generally balanced by the lower wages paid to bundle girls. Median Earnings, continued. XII. Hours Worked XIII. Hours Worked XIII. Table V. Number of women averaging each specified number of hours worked, by industry XIV. Table VI, Age. Number of women in each age group, by industry. XIV. Table VI. Age dustry. XV. Nativity. XV. Nativity. XVI. Table VII. Nativity of the employees, scheduled by industry, 16 XVII. Table VIII. Conjugal Conditions. Conjugal conditions of employees, scheduled by age groups Table VIII. Conjugal condition of the employees, scheduled by age group and industry. XVIII. Table IX. Living Conditions. Number and per cent of women at home and addrift, by age distribution. Table IX.A. Number of women living at home or with relatives and number living independently, by age group and by industry. to assistant ouyers are generally balanced by the lower wages paid to bundle girls. The restaurant group includes the kitchen and dining-room help of cafeterias, lunch counters, tea rooms, cafes, restaurants, and the dining room of one small hotel. In the telephone group are included only telephone operators. The investigation did not cover establishments employing only an office force, such as banks and insurance companies. The office workers scheduled are those interviewed while working in one of the other industrial groups; they are tabulated separately, and are not included with the factory workers or sales people. Similarly the laundry workers in the packing plants have been classed with the laundry group; restaurant workers in stores have been classed with the restaurant industry, and not with the mercantile group; telephone operators on private branch exchanges in stores or factories have been classed with the telephone operators of the commercial exchanges. The total number of employees of each sex, and the number and per cent of women employees for whom payroll data were obtained, are shown in Table I. This preliminary summary does not include women for whom no pay-(a) Hourly. (b) Weekly. 3. Hours. 4. The Workers: (a) Age. (b) Nativity. (c) Conjugal conditions. (d) Living conditions. This preliminary summary does not include women for whom no payroll information was available, nor any minor boys, nor women who were regular part-time workers. The brief analysis is based upon the follow-(e) Dependents. (f) Contributions to the family. * Poultry packing has usually been treated separately from meat packing on account of the difference in the wage rate prevalent in the two industries and the very seasonal character of the poultry industry.











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MEDIAN WEEKLY EARNINGS.

For comparative purposes the cities covered by the investigation are divided into four classes, based upon their population.

Class 1 includes the records from three cities of over 50,000 population;

Class 1 includes the records from three cities of over 50,000 population; class 2 for eleven cities, between 10,000 and 50,000 population; class 3 for six cities, from 5,000 to 10,000; and class 4 for eleven cities, under 5,000. The median earnings for all women in all industries except restaurants in cities of the first class are \$14.25; for those in cities of the second class, \$10.50. This decrease of \$3.75 is due partly to the presence of a great majority of the women in the highest paid industry in the first-class cities. The median rate in the third class, \$10, is somewhat smaller than that for the second class, but it rises again in cities of the fourth class to \$10.85. That the median rate is higher in the fourth class than in the second call third class cities may be due to the higher earnings in the \$10.80. Intal the median rate is higher in the fourth class than in the second and third class cities may be due to the higher earnings in the mercantile and office occupations in the fourth class. Stores and offices are differently organized in the small towns, where there is a smaller proportion of young girls employed, and the mature women have more varied duties and greater responsibilities. While the median is higher in the fourth class, the scale of individual earnings rarely rises above \$20 a week. The per cent of those receiving over \$20 a week in the second- and third-class cities is slightly higher. The variable in the median of cities of the second, third, and fourth classes is only 85 cents. The median earnings of all workers in all cities are \$11.95, which means that one-half of 4,138 women are earning less than \$11.95 a week.

MEDIAN EARNINGS—RESTAURANTS

The median earnings for the women employed in restaurants are considered separately on account of the custom of furnishing meals as a part compensation to the employees. Without reference to the number or value of meals received, the average median earnings for the women employed in restaurants in all cities is \$10.30, which continues quite constant in cities of first, second, and third classes. The lower earnings in cities of the fourth class is not representative of this class, since only three people are included in this group. When one considers that in addition to the average median earnings of \$10.30 most of the workers in this trade are also receiving one or more meals or even three weeks and were trade are also receiving one or more meals, or even three meals and room, one realizes that \$10.30 is not really as low as for other industries.

A comparison of the median earnings for restaurant workers with the

extras received in the nature of board and room shows that there is no close connection between the wages paid and the amount of other compensation given. For example, if a median were computed for the three girls sation given. For example, it a median were computed for the three girls receiving one meal it would not be representative, as the group is composed of workers of contrasting experience and ability, a cook receiving \$15.50 and a young girl just out of school working in her first job at \$4.50 a week. The median for the 76 girls receiving three meals is \$10.75, whereas that for the girls receiving two meals is only \$9.90. The earnings of the girl who receives her board and room are slightly less than these of the girls receiving two her her had not girls received to the girls received to the property of the girls received to than those of the girl receiving only her board, but in no other grouping

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is there a reasonable relation between the wage and additional compen

MEDIAN EARNINGS-BY INDUSTRIES.

The table showing the median earnings in towns of the first, second, third, and fourth class by industries is as accurate a presentation of earnings as is possible to arrive at. Half of the women in these industries received earnings less than the amount designated by the median figure. Arranged according to descending scale, we find the median rates as follows:

Meat packing	\$17.50
Offices	13.55
Miscellaneous manufacturing	12.70
General mercantile	11.95
Clothing manufacture	11.75
Telephones	10.80
Poultry packing	10.70
Laundries	10.50
Other food manufacturing	10.15
5- and 10-cent stores	8 10

Other food manutacturing.

10.15
5- and 10-cent stores.

8.10

It is very apparent that the expectation of one-half the women employed even in the meat packing industry could not be above a \$17.50 wage per week. The next highest rate is in offices, and so on down the scale to \$8.10 in the 5- and 10-cent stores, while the median rate for all the women in all the industries is \$11.95.

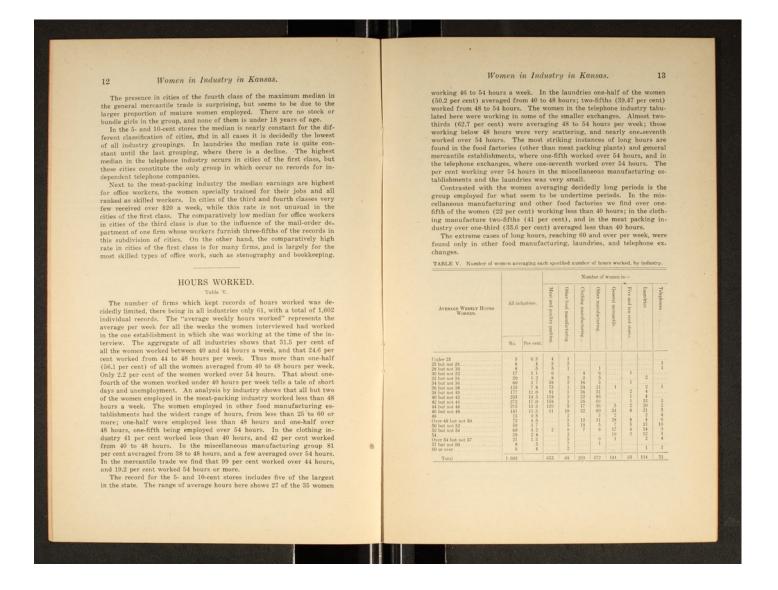
The striking decline in the median earnings in the meat packing industry in cities of the second class is not representative of rates prevailing in such cities, since only one small independent meat packing plant is here included. In the poultry packing industry the numbers tabulated are too few to be representative for the separate classes of cities, though the median of \$10.70 is probably fair as a total for all cities. In the group of miscellaneous manufacturing, the median in the cities of the fourth class is not representative for all cities of this group, since this figure is based on the returns from only one firm with but few employees. The higher median prevailing in the cities of the first class is probably due to the fact that it contains the records from a few large plants with high working standards rather than to their chance location in cities of the first class. In "other food" manufacturing the median is highest for workers in the second class cities, due in part to a prevailing fair rate paid in several salt companies. The decline in the median in the third class cities of this same group is due largely to the irregularity of employment in the canning industry.

The extremes in the median earnings in the clothing manufacture for the canning industry

The extremes in the median earnings in the clothing manufacture for employees in the first and second class cities are due to the fact that the first class cities include two factories paying higher than the average wage for the group, while the second class cities include rates from two factories paying less than the average.

The distinction between the word "clothing" as used in this report and the so-called "garment trades" must be borne in mind, the present tabulation includes articles of wearing apparel not commonly considered to





years of age. The largest number in any one group is 16 but not 18 years. In the miscellaneous manufacturing group a little more than two-thirds



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Women in Industry in Kansas. Women in Industry in Kansas. are less than 25 years old, and the largest number in any one group are from 20 to 25 years of age. In the restaurants 63 per cent of the women are under 25 years of age, almost one-third being in the group 20 to 25 years. Among the office workers a noticeably large number of those employed are in the 20 to 25 year age group; somewhat more than two-thirds are under 25 years of age, while those above 40 years are so small in number as to be hardly worth mentioning. The telephone industry is the only one which employs no women under 16 years, and is one of the two industries which employ none over 50 years of age. The great majority (85.9 per cent) of all the telephone operators are under 25 years of age, and above 30 years the numbers are so small as to form unimportant groups. In the 5- and 10-cent stores 88.6 per cent are under 25 years of age, and only 6 per cent are 30 years or more.

TABLE VI. Number of women in each we group be industry. Table VI.

The per cent distribution of ages for the total of all industries shows that 15 per cent are between 16 and 18 years and 15 per cent between 18 and 20 years of age; that is, about three-tenths of all the workers are under 20 years. The largest per cent of all the women employed in any age group (2.29 per cent) is found in the group from 20 to 25 years, and the two groups covering 20 to 30 years include more than one-third of all the workers. The surprising fact is that 33.8 per cent (about one-third) are 30 years or over and 46 per cent (almost one-half) are 25 years or over. The contention that young girls usually work a few years and then drop out of industry permanently is not substantiated by these figures. About half of these 4,307 women are mature, being 25 years of age and over. There are more than twice as many employed women in the groups above 20 years as under 20 years, and there are actually more who are 30 years and over (1,456) than under 20 years (1,339).

The industries in which the largest proportion of adult women are employed are meat packing, clothing manufacture, general mercantile, TABLE VI. Number of women in each age group, by indu employed are meat packing, clothing manufacture, general mercantile, and laundries. Comparatively few women under 20 years of age are employed in the meat packing industry, and about as many are 40 to 50 years as are in the groups 20 to 25 years and 25 to 30 years. Over one-half of the women in this industry are at least 30 years of age, and almost one-fourth are 40 years or over. The largest actual number in this industrial fourth are 40 years or over. The largest actual number in this industrial group represents the women from 30 to 40 years of age.

In the manufacture of clothing, also, the greatest number is found in the 30 to 40 year group. It is interesting that as many are employed in the group 50 years and over as from 18 to 20 years or 25 to 30 years. In this industry also more than one-half are as much as 30 years of age, and more than one-fourth are 40 years old or more.

In this has been precise, industry and clothing manufacture, only 39 per. and more than one-fourth are 40 years old or more.

Unlike the packing industry and clothing manufacture, only 39 per cent of the women in the general mercantile trade are over 30 years of age; that is, about two-fifths, instead of one-half. Almost as many women in this mercantile group are from 20 to 30 years of age as are 30 years on over. Like the clothing manufacturing industry, about one-fourth of the women are under 20 years.

In the laundry trade the largest numbers of employees are found in the two age groups 30 to 40 years and 40 to 50 years. Not quite one-half (45 per cent) of the women in this industrial group are 30 years or over, but one-fourth of them are 40 years and over, and more than one-fourth (27 per cent) are less than 20 years of age.

The industries which employ a larger proportion of the younger women and girls—those under 25 years of age—are other food factories, other miscellaneous manufacturing plants, restaurants, offices, telephones and the 5- and 10-cent stores. In the manufacture of food other than meat packing almost two-thirds (62.9 per cent) of the women grounder 25 years of age. The largest number in any one group is 16 but not 18 years. NATIVITY. A glance at the totals of the tabulation on the nativity of women employees shows that 89.7 per cent, or about nine-tenths of all the women are native-born white, and only 5.7 per cent are colored. Only 4.5 per cent are foreign born, a striking contrast to conditions in some of the industrial centers, where one must speak a foreign language to be understood in the workshop. This is especially true in the garment trades, but in the Kansas clothing factories the female employees are 97 per cent American born.

American born.

The employment of foreign women is so slight as to be almost negligible in all but the packing industry, and even here the personal interviews between the employees and the investigators were carried on in English with complete understanding.

The 248 colored women also are employed principally in the packing industry, though more than one-fourth of these (27.4 per cent) are in restaurants and laundries.



