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City of Chicago minimum wage 2019 poster

You might think you know Chicago: a hardworking, no-nonsense city where bratwurst-toting football fans cheer on the Da Bears despite bone-chilling winter winds. Guess again. This Midwestern metropolis has reinvented itself as a truly cosmopolitan destination. International visitors flock to the city's world-class museums while snapping pictures of the skyline (modern architecture was born here, after all). High-maintenance fashionistas hit the big designer names and stores on Michigan Avenue before heading to more groundbreaking, off-the-beaten-track stores in Bucktown. And those who are looking for eye candy can take in the buff young professionals cycling, running and skating their way along the Lake Michigan coast - or, even better, hit the bike path itself. Despite the city's new venerated districts, the low-key, unsilly impressed Chicago spirit has survived intact. Although the city has something for everyone - from families looking for a thrill on the Navy Pier Ferris wheel to couples strolling hand-in-hand along Oak Street Beach - it doesn't rest on their laurels. Chicago is still eager to please, eager to convince visitors that it deserves more than its Second City status. Come to town with an open mind and you will be pleasantly surprised. The Best of Chicago As the cultural and commercial center of the Midwest, Chicago attracts both leisure and business travelers, and has attractions that suit virtually all interests. At the top of any visitor's must-see list are the city's best museums, many of which are internationally recognized. The Art Institute of Chicago is especially known for its collection of French Impressionist masterpieces, although you will also see some iconic works of modern art as you wander the halls (Edward Hopper's Nighthawks; Grant Wood's American Gothic). The Field Museum of Natural History and Shedd Aquarium (within walking distance of each other on the city's Museum Campus) can each one fill a day, while the massive Museum of Science and Industry in the south side neighborhood of Hyde Park is the sky for children who enjoy their exhibits flashy, fun and interactive. Chicago's architecture is another draw. A stroll through the city center is a mini-tour through the history of the high-rise skyscraper, from the 1890s-era Reliance Building (now The Hotel Burnham) to the strong lines of mid-20th century International Style, epitomized by The Sears Tower and the John Hancock Center. But some of Chicago's biggest attractions are natural rather than man-made. The shores of Lake Michigan, ensused by miles of public parks, are Chicago's summer playground, the site of everything from family picnics to pickup beach volleyball games to weekend 5-mile trails. From Grant Park and Millennium Park downtown to Lincoln Park further north, Chicagoans fill these outdoor areas come spring, summer and fall, eager to take advantage every sunny day. To really experience the spirit of the city, you should spend time hanging out there too. Fast facts and information Fast facts and information geography and landscape: Chicago is located at the northeastern tip of the state of Illinois, along the southwestern curve

of Lake Michigan. Chicago flows through the heart of downtown, dividing into a North Branch and South Branch on Wacker Drive. The Chicago metropolitan area, and the capital of Cook County, is home to about 8 million people, and its suburbs spread miles to the north, south and west. Like most of the Midwest, Chicago's topography is flat. You will not climb any hills during your visit. It makes it relatively easy to walk; In fact, it's the best way to get a feel for the city while you're here. General orientation: The heart of Chicago's downtown business district is The Loop, named after the elevated train tracks (El) that circle overhead through the area. Michigan Avenue is the city's most famous thoroughfare; The 1.5-mile stretch between Chicago and Oak Street Beach, known as The Magnificent Mile, is the city's most popular shopping destination. North of the city centre are the residential areas of the Gold Coast, Old Town, Lincoln Park, Lakeview and Wrigleyville. West of the city centre, the West Loop is a newly gentrified area with rehabilitated penthouses and trendy restaurants. Also thriving is the South Loop, the site of many recent residential building projects. Aside from the neighborhoods around downtown, Chicago is a network of different neighborhoods, some named after parks (Wicker Park, Humboldt Park, and Albany Park to the west, Rogers Park in the north) while other areas are named after immigrants who settled there, such as Ukrainian Village, Greektown, Little Italy, Chinatown. That said, Chicago is a diverse city, considered home to the many who settle here in search of the American dream. All Chicago address numbers originate from the corner of the State and Madison streets of The Loop (city point zero). Each increase of 400 in an address translates into half a mile (800 W Madison St, therefore, is one mile west of State Street). While the city's grid system is quite easy to follow and downtown skyline and Lake Michigan that lines the eastern edge of the city can help re-orient yourself if you get lost, there are some big streets running at a northwest angle (Lincoln, Milwaukee, Clybourn, Elston) and can cause confusion if you're not sure which direction you're heading. Safety: While crime is rare in Chicago's bustling downtown, visitors should use the same precautions they would do in any other major city. Bags, cameras and other valuables, in particular, can be easy targets for pickpockets. City-centre neighborhoods with bustling bar and restaurant scenes - such as The Loop, North and The Magnificent Mile - are safe into the evening hours. Although some unsafe neighborhoods are off the usual tourist road, drivers should exercise precautions as they drive through unfamiliar parts of the city and map the route before driving. As in other major cities, it is safer to live in well-populated areas and keep from venturing to unfamiliar neighborhoods and dimly lit parks at night. Climate/weather: Don't like the weather when you arrive in the city? Wait an hour - that will probably change. Chicago runs the spectrum of temperatures, from cold winters to steamy downpours, but the most predictable aspect of Chicago's weather is unpredictability. When visiting, come prepared to dress in layers. That said, there are some general guidelines: winter-high temperatures are usually in your 20s or 30s (Fahrenheit), with wind from the lake (the expression cooler by the sea is something you'll hear repeatedly). Summers can be scorching, with temperatures in the 80s and 90s (Fahrenheit) and high humidity, although heatwaves are usually broken up by periods of pleasant, less sticky weather. Spring is unpredictable: it can be 70 degrees and sun or 40 degrees and rain, so be prepared for extremes. The most pleasant weather is in autumn, with low humidity, plenty of sunshine and temperatures in the 60s and low 70s. Finding your way around Chicago is easy enough, considering how big the city is. Continue reading to learn about getting around Chicago via car rental, taxi or public transportation. The Industrial Revolution was both a blessing and a curse. It was a boon for the bank accounts of wealthy industrial workers, but a curse for poor, uneducated workers who slaved away in dangerous factory jobs for inhumanly long hours and low wages. In early 19th-century Britain, it was not uncommon for a factory worker just eight or nine years old to work a 14-hour day and suffered a brutal beating for tardiness or falling asleep on the machines. All this for a penny an hour. It took almost a century for cries from women, children and other abused factory workers to reach the ears of politicians. In the 1890s, Australia and New Zealand were the first countries to establish minimum wage laws. In 1909, the United Kingdom passed the Trade Boards Act, which included provisions to negotiate fair wages in many industries. In the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt pushed through minimum wage and labor rights legislation in 1938 as part of his New Deal reforms. These laws were the first to establish the basic working conditions that most modern workers take for granted: the eight-hour workday, overtime pay, minimum age of work and the minimum wage or minimum wage, as it is often called. A century after the early reforms, some critics argue that the minimum wage is still unfairly low. Others say the minimum wage is actually to blame for problems such as inflation, high prices and even unemployment. Continue reading to learn more about who is eligible for the minimum wage, how different countries enforce minimum wage laws and some of the arguments for and against the minimum wage. In the United States, the federal minimum wage is regulated by the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), first signed into law by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1938. Roosevelt fought for years with a Supreme Court that repeatedly ruled against a fixed minimum wage, arguing that it violated freedom of contract between employers and workers [source: Grossman]. It wasn't until after Roosevelt's landslide victory in the 1936 election (523 electoral votes to 8) that the Supreme Court finally withdrew, paving the way for the passage of the FLSA. But the FLSA is establishing more than just the national minimum wage. It also regulates overtime pay, youth employment standards and record-keeping provisions for all public and private workplaces in America. The very first federal minimum wage set by the FLSA was \$0.25 an hour in 1938. A year later, it went up to \$0.30 an hour. The minimum wage did not reach \$1 until 1956 and \$2 to 1974. The latest change in the FLSA established a minimum wage of \$6.55 an hour until July 24, 2009, when it will be raised to \$7.25 an hour. Each increase in the minimum wage requires congressional approval. Federal minimum wage law is enforced by the Labor Department's Payroll and Hourly Division (WHD). If WHD detects an infringement, it will first try to resolve the situation by bringing the employer into compliance and ensuring that the wrong employees are paid back wages. Repeated failure to comply with the FLSA can result in fines as high as \$10,000 or even jail time. Many states also have their own minimum wage laws. Currently, 27 states and the District of Columbia have minimum wage that exceeds the federal standard. The state of Washington, for example, has the highest minimum wage, at \$8.55 an hour. Six states have set the minimum wage lower than the federal level, with Kansas at the lowest at \$2.65 an hour. In all situations, employers have to pay their employees the higher of the two minimum wages, either federal or state. More than 130 million workers in the United States are covered by FLSA. In the next section, we'll talk about what kind of jobs qualify for minimum wage protection. Protection.

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