## EMPLOYEE EARNINGS IN RETAIL TRADE IN OCTOBER 1956

DISTRIBUTION OF NONSUPERVISORY EMPLOYEES BY AVERAGE EARNINGS

## BUILDING MATERIALS AND <br> FARM EQUIPMENT DEALERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary

## Bulletins in the Retail Trade Series, October 1956

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' study of Employee Earnings in Retail Trade, October 1956, covered all major retail trade industry groups, except eating and drinking places. The final results of this study are published in a series of separate bulletins for each of these major groups. As indicated, some of these bulletins include separate tabulations for specific lines of business. The final bulletin in this series relates to retail trade as a group and provides summary information for the various lines of retail activity.

| Bull. No. | Title |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1220-1 | BUILDING MATERIALS AND FARM EQUIPMENT DEALERS |
| 1220-2 | GENERAL MERCHANDISE STORES (Separate data for Department Stores and for Variety Stores) |
| 1220-3 | F000 STORES (Separate data for Grocery Stores) |
| 1220-4 | AUTOMOTIVE DEALERS AND GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS (Separate data for Franchised Motor Vehicle Dealers, and for Gasoline Service Stations) |
| 1220-5 | APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES STORES (Separate data for Men's and Boys' Clothing Stores, Women's Ready-to-Wear Stores, and Shoe Stores) |
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| 1220-7 | DRUG STORES AND PROPRIETARY STORES |
| 1220 | RETAIL TRADE (A summary bulletin) |

## Availability of Bulletins

For information relating to the availability and price of the above named bulletins, write to the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C., or any of the regional offices listed on the inside back cover.

NOTE: An initial report entitled EMPLOYEE EARNINGS IN RETAIL TRADE, OCTOBER 1956 (BLS Report 119), containing detailed tabulations for the retail trade industry as a whole was issued in May 1957 and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents or from the Bureau's regional offices at 30 cents a copy.

# EMPLOYEE EARNINGS <br> IN RETAIL TRADE <br> IN OCTOBER 1956 

## distribution of nonsupervisory employees by average earnings <br> <br> BUILDING MATERIALS <br> <br> BUILDING MATERIALS <br> <br> AND <br> <br> AND <br> <br> FARM EQUIPMENT DEALERS

 <br> <br> FARM EQUIPMENT DEALERS}Bulletin No. 1220-1
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR James P. Mitchell, Secretary

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## Contents

Page
Introduction1
Earnings of men and women ..... 2
Earnirgs by community size
number of stores operated
number of stores operated2
3
Weekly earnings ..... 3
Chart: Straight-time average hourly earnings of nonsupervisory employees, United States and regions, by metropolitan and nonmetro-politan area counties, October 1956iv
Tables:
Distribution of nonsupervisory employees by straight-time average hourly earnings and hours worked in week, October 1956
1: United States: By sex

$\qquad$
-A: Northeast: By sex
1-B: South: By sex

1-C: North Central: By sexl-D: West: By sex8
2: United States: By sex and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area counties ..... ${ }^{9}$
2-A: Northeast: By sex and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area countie ..... 11
2-C: South. By sex. By metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area counties
12
12
2-D: West: By sex and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area counties ..... 13
3: United States and regions: By size of community and number of stores operated ..... 14
Number and straight-time average weekly earnings of nonsupervisory employees by hours worked in week, October 1956
4: United States and regions17
Appendix: Scope and method of survey ..... 18
Industry classification ..... 18
Sampling and collection procedure ..... 18 ..... 18
stimating procedure ..... 18
Problems of nonresponse
Problems of nonresponse ..... 19
19
Definition of terms19
19


## Building Materials and Farm Equipment Dealers*

## Introduction

This bulletin provides information on the hourly and weekly earnings of nonsupervisory employees in building materials and farm equipment retail stores. These data were obtained as part of a comprehensive study conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics of the straight-time earnings of nonsupervisory employees in retail trade (except eating and drinking places) in October 1956. Other publications relating to this broad study of retail trade are listed on the inside front cover.

Establishments in the building materials and farm equipment dealer group may sell to contractors as well as to the general public. Included are retail establishments primarily engaged in selling lumber building materials, and basic lines of hardware, such as tools, builders ${ }^{\prime}$ hardware, paint and glass, electrical supplies, roofing materials, and other equipment and supplies for home construction or repair. Also included are retailers of farm tractors, plows, reapers, and other farm equipment.

As shown in the accompanying tables, the survey provides information on the number of employees at various wage levels between 50 cents and $\$ 3$ an hour. In recognition of the wide variations in weekly work schedules that exist, distribution of employees by wage intervals are provided according to hours worked in a week. In addition to data for the United States and four broad regions, tabulations are provided by community size and number of stores operated by company. Summary information on average weekly earnings is also shown.

About three-fourths of the nonsupervisory employees were employed by building materials and farm equipment dealers operating only one store. Slightly more than half of the workers were employed by dealers located in nonmetropolitan areas. The bulk of the employees were men of whom two-fifths worked 48 or more hours a week. A larger proportion of women than men were employed on a part-time basis.

Nationwide, building materials and farm equipment stores employed approximately 494,000 nonsupervisory employees in October

[^0] this bulletin.
1956. These workers averaged $\$ 1.50$ an hour, excluding overtime pay but including commissions or bonuses. An estimated 18,000 employees, or 4 percent of the total, earned less than 75 cents an hour; 62,000, or 13 percent, under $\$ 1$; and 173,000 , or 35 percent, under $\$ 1.25$. About 31,000 employees, or 6 percent of the total, earned $\$ 2.50$ or more an hour.

Substantial variation was noted in the hours worked by individual employees in the mid-October survey week. An estimated 59,000 employees worked less than 35 hours a week. As a group, these employees averaged $\$ 1.32$ an hour. Approximately 115,000 employees worked from 35 to 40 hours a week and averaged $\$ 1.72$. An average of \$.1.54 was recorded for the 13,000 employees who worked from 41 to 47 hours. Forty-eight or more hours were worked by 190,000 employees (nearly two-fifths of the total) who averaged \$1.40.

## Earnings of Men and Women

Men accounted for 86 percent ( 426,000 ) of the nonsupervisory employees in building materials and farm equipment retail stores (table 1). About 3 percent of the men earned less than 75 cents an hour; 10 percent, under $\$ 1$; and 32 percent, under $\$ 1.25$. Hourly earnings of $\$ 2.50$ or more were recorded for 7 percent of all men nonsupervisory employees. Men, as a group, averaged $\$ 1.55$ an hour. Those who worked from 1 to 34 hours averaged $\$ 1.38$. Among men who worked longer hours, hourly averages ranged from $\$ 1.42$ (48 or more hours) to $\$ 1.85$ ( 35 to 40 hours).

The earnings of the 68,000 women in nonsupervisory jobs were at a generally lower level and were less widely dispersed than for men. Hourly earnings of less than 75 cents were recorded for 10 percent of the women; 26 percent earned less than $\$ 1$ and 57 percent earned less than $\$ 1.25$ an hour. Comparatively few women (about 1 percent) earned $\$ 2.50$ or more an hour. About 1 out of 7 women earned $\$ 1$ but less than $\$ 1.05$. Women as a group averaged $\$ 1.19$ an hour.

A larger proportion of women than of men worked on a parttime basis. From l to 34 hours were worked by 20 percent of the women compared with about 11 percent of the men; these women employees averaged $\$ 1.14$ an hour with 1 out of 3 in the group earning less than $\$ 1$. From 35 to 40 hours were worked by 41 percent of the women; such employees averaged \$1.31.

## Earnings by Region

For purposes of this study the 48 States and the District of Columbia were grouped into 4 broad regions with approximately the following number of employees: Northeast - 9 States- $95,000 \mathrm{em}$ ployees; South - 16 States and the District of Columbia-140,000 em ployees; North Central - 12 States-195,000 employees; and West 11 States-65,000 employees.

The average and proportions of employees earning less than any given amount, particularly at the lower pay levels shown below, varied widely among regions.

| Region | Straighttime average hourly earnings | Percent with hourly earnings of less than- |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | \$0.75 | \$1 | \$1.25 |
| United States .-...-.-.-.- | \$1.50 | 4 | 13 | 35 |
|  | 1.65 | 1 | 6 | 21 |
| South --- | 1.23 | 7 | 23 | 57 |
| North Central | 1.52 | 3 | 11 | 33 |
|  | 1.90 | 1 | 4 | 15 |

Proportions of men earning less than $\$ 1$ ranged from 3 percent in the West to 20 percent in the South. Similarly, the proportions of women earning less than $\$ 1$ ranged from 13 percent in the West to 38 percent in the South.

Although the South accounted for only 28 percent of the employment in building materials and farm equipment retail stores, it accounted for 51 percent of those employees earning less than $\$ 1$ and 56 percent of those earning less than 75 cents an hour. By contrast, the West accounted for 13 percent of the employment in the industry, but only 5 percent of the employees earning less than $\$ 1$ and 2 percent of those earning less than 75 cents an hour.

## Earnings by Community Size

Stores and auxiliary units were also classified according to location in metropolitan areas or in counties not included in such areas; in addition, separation was provided between central cities and other than central cities in metropolitan areas and between com-
munities with 5,000 or more and under 5,000 population in the case of nonmetropolitan area counties (tables 2 and 3). Nationwide, about 48 percent of the employment was in metropolitan areas; of the employment in metropolitan areas, about 63 percent was in central cities. In the nonmetropolitan counties, about 56 percent of the employment was in communities of 5,000 or more population.

The relationship between community size and employee hourly earnings for all building materials and farm equipment retail stores can be noted from the averages and the proportions earning less than $\$ 1$ as shown in the following tabulation.

| Size of community | Straight time average hourly earnings | Percent earning less than $\$ 1$ an hour |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Metropolitan areas. | \$1.71 | 6 |
| Central cities | 1.73 | 6 |
| Communities other than central cities $\qquad$ | 1.68 | 7 |
| Nonmetropolitan areas $\qquad$ <br> Communities of 5,000 | 1.32 | 18 |
| or more ---------- | 1.41 | 15 |
| Communities of less <br> than 5,000 $\qquad$ | 1.22 | 22 |

Although a generally similar wage relationship by community * size was noted within each region, the differences shown in nationwide comparisons reflect, in part, regional differences in general pay levels and in distributions of employment by community size. Thus, employment in metropolitan areas in the comparatively high-wage Northeas and West regions exceeded that in nonmetropolitan areas; whereas in the South and North Central regions, employment in nonmetropolitan areas was greater than in metropolitan areas.

The effect, of these regional differences in pay and distribution of employment by community size can be illustrated by comparing wage relationships in the Northeast and North Central regions. Workers in metropolitan areas in the North Central region averaged \$1.84 an hour compared with $\$ 1.69$ in the Northeast. This relationship was reversed in nonmetropolitan areas where workers in the Northeast averaged 21 cents an hour more than those in the North Central region (\$1.53 21 cents an hour more than those in the North Central region ( $\$ 1.53$
compared with $\$ 1.32$ ). Workers in the Northeast as a whole averaged $\$ 1.65$ compared with $\$ 1.52$ in the North Central region.

Nationwide, 76 percent of the nonsupervisory employment in October 1956 was accounted for by single-store retailers (table 3). Employers operating 2 or 3 stores accounted for 12 percent of the employment in building materials and farm equipment retail stores, 4 -to-l0-store firms accounted for 6 percent, and chains with 11 or more stores accounted for 7 percent. This pattern also held, with only minor variations, within each of the four broad regions.

Differences in employee earnings among these store groupings were relatively minor at the lower earnings intervals. For example the proportions of employees earning less than $\$ 1$ were as follows: Single stores - 13 percent; 2 or 3 stores - 9 percent; 4 to 10 stores 14 percent; and 11 or more stores - 12 percent. The general level
of hourly earnings, however, ranged from $\$ 1.42$ for firms with 11 stores or more to $\$ 1.62$ for firms with 2 or 3 stores.

## Weekly Earnings

There was no consistent relationship between hours worked and weekly earnings in building materials and farm equipment retail stores, with the exception that part-time employees always had the lowest weekly earnings (table 4). On an overall basis, employees working from 1 to 34 hours averaged $\$ 25.44$ a week, those working 35 to 40 hours averaged $\$ 67.99$, those with 41-to-47-hour weeks averaged $\$ 68.53$, and employees working 48 or more hours averaged $\$ 72.38$ a week. However, men working from 35 to 40 hours averaged $\$ 73.28$ compared with an average of $\$ 71.63$ for men with weekly hours of from 41 to 47 . Women working 35 to 40 hours averaged more per week than women working longer hours.


NOTE: For definitions of terms used in this table, see Appendix.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do no
necessarily equal totals.

Table 1-A: Distribution of nonsupervisory employees by straight-time average hourly earnings and hours worked in week, October 1956
bulding materials and farm equipment dealers - northeasti.. hy sex


## bunlding materials and farm equipment dealers. - south: by sex



NOTE: For definitions of terms used in this table, see Appendix.

Table 1-C: Distribution of nonsupervisory employees by straight-time average hourly earnings and hours worked in week, October 1956
bulding materials and farm equipment dealers - north central: by sex


NOTE: For definitions of terms used in this table, see Appendix.
NOTE: Absence of a column entry indicates less than 50 employees.

## bumding materials and farm equipment dealers - mest: by sex



Table 2: Distribution of nonsupervisory employees by straight-time average hourly earnings and hours worked in week, October 1956
blu ding materials and farm equipment dealers - united states: by sex and methopolitan and nonmetropolitan area counties

| Average hourly earnings (in cents) | All employees |  |  |  |  |  | Men |  |  |  |  |  | Women |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Metropolitan area counties |  |  | Nonmetropolitan area counties |  |  | Metropolitan area counties |  |  | Nonmetropolitan area counties |  |  | Metropolitan area counties |  | Nonmetropolitan area counties |  |  |
|  | Total | Hours worked in week |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hours } \\ & \text { worked } \\ & \text { in week } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hours } \\ & \text { worked } \\ & \text { in week } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | Hoursworked in week |  | Total | Hours worked in week | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hours } \\ \text { worked } \\ \text { in week } \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { to } \\ 34 \end{gathered}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{array}\right]$ |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 1 \\ \text { to } \\ 34 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { to } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline \text { nn we } \\ \hline \text { to } \\ 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { een } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { or } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | 1 35 <br> to or <br> 34 more |  | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline 10 \\ \hline \text { to } \\ 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |
| Under 50 .------ |  | 1 | $\cdots$ | $18 \quad 13$ |  |  | 41 |  |  | $\bigcirc 0$ |  |  |  |  | 9 9 |  |  |
|  |  | 412 |  | 8 , 6 |  |  | 2 2 |  |  | $44^{4}$ |  |  | ? 111 |  | 4 |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 2 & 3 \\ 5 & \end{array}$ |  | 11 , 11 |  |  | $\frac{2}{6}, \quad 3$ |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}35 & ? & 3 \\ 39 & 8 & 31 \\ 40\end{array}$ |  |  | 3 , $3^{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  | A | 3 | 1 |  |  |  | ? 2 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}15 & 3 \\ 16 & 4 & 12\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 44 | 7 | 36 | 1 |  | 1 | 28 | ? | 25 | $3 \quad 2$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $27 \quad 15 \quad 11$ |  |  | $76 \quad 10 \quad 64$ |  |  | $21 \quad 13$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}58 & 3 & 55 \\ 60 & 0 & 52 \\ 40\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}6 & 2 & 4 \\ 4 & 2 & 2\end{array}$ |  | 18 |  |  |
|  | 15 1\% |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}76 & 10 & 64 \\ 78 & 10 & 66 \\ 57 & 0 & 53\end{array}$ |  |  | 13 |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}16 & 2 & 14 \\ 17 & 1 & 15\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 3366 |  |  | $57 \quad 3 \quad 53$ |  |  | $17 \times 17$ |  |  | 40 2 38 |  |  |  |  |  | 11 |  |
| 90 and under 95 | $\begin{array}{lll}30 & 13 & 14\end{array}$ |  |  | 7365 |  |  | $17 \quad 7 \quad 10$ |  |  | $58 \quad 4 \quad 53$ |  |  | 136 |  | $\begin{array}{lll}17 & 1 & 15 \\ 14 & 2 & 12\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | 19 | ? | 18 | 41 |  | 40 | $1 ?$ |  | 19 | 38 |  | 38 | 7 ? 6 |  | $3 \quad 2$ |  |  |
|  | 193 | $19382 \begin{array}{lll}111\end{array}$ |  | 30263040 |  |  | $145 \quad 5381$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}251 & 51 & 201 \\ 59 & & 50 \\ 19 & \end{array}$ |  |  | 4810 |  | $51 \quad 1239$ |  |  |
|  | $51 \quad 2 \quad 48$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}70 & 1 & 70 \\ 136 & 4 & 130\end{array}$ |  |  | 35 1 35 <br> $5 ?$ 4 47 <br> 0   |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}16 & 1 & 13 \\ 10\end{array}$ |  | 11111 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}7 ? & 4 \\ 57 & 65 \\ 57\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 1154 | $\begin{array}{lll}19 & & 18 \\ 17 & 1 & 15\end{array}$ |  | 21.21 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}40 & 6 & 34 \\ 78\end{array}$ |  |  | $62 \quad 1061$ |  |  |
|  | 38 3 33 |  |  | $116 \quad 3 \quad 114$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}28 & 2 & 25\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $113 \quad 3111$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}10 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | $134 \quad 39 \quad 94$ |  |  | $225 \quad 26 \quad 200$ |  |  | 923265 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}188 & 18 & 171\end{array}$ |  |  | 36729 |  | 37829 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}64 & 2 & 62 \\ 83 & 17 & 70\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}84 & 1 & 81 \\ 130 & 7 & 172\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}50 \\ 67 & 12 & 49 \\ 54\end{array}$ |  |  | $74 \begin{array}{llr}74 & 1 & 71\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}14 & 1 & 13 \\ 16 & & 16\end{array}$ |  | $10 \quad 10$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}70 & 1 & 69\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | 11 | 2 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 64 7 59 <br> 64 5 58 |  |  |  |  |  | 82 6 77 <br> 87 2 96 <br> 1   |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}54 & 6 & 51 \\ 56 & 5 & 51\end{array}$ |  |  | 1018 |  | 13 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 94 | 2 | 93 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 150 and under 160 | $21234 \begin{array}{lll}185\end{array}$ |  |  | 21933188 |  |  | $182 \quad 21 \quad 160$ |  |  |  |  |  | $200 \quad 28 \quad 173$ |  |  | $30 \quad 3 \quad 25$ |  | $19 \quad 5 \quad 15$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}137 & 14 & 14 \\ 143\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}102 & 6 & 97 \\ 110 & 6 & 104\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}113 & 10 & 103 \\ 138 & 13 & 122\end{array}$ |  |  | 97 5  <br> 107 5 93 |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}20 & 5 & 15\end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{lll}5 & 1 & 4\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 11 | 111 | $3 \quad 2 \begin{array}{ll}1 \\ 3\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 127 4 115 <br> 77 3 73 <br> 15   |  |  |  |  |  | 60   <br> 35 1 65 <br> 65   |  |  | 117   <br> 73 4 106 <br> 100   |  |  | 57 57 |  |  | $10 \quad 9$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | 33 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 33 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  | 2 |
|  | $159 \quad 13142$ |  |  | $64 \quad 3 \quad 60$ |  |  | $150 \quad 9 \quad 138$ |  |  |  |  |  | 63 2 60 |  |  | 944 |  | $1 \begin{array}{ll}1 & 1\end{array}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{rrr}116 & 11 & 105 \\ 118 & 8 & 108 \\ 188\end{array}$ |  |  | 26 26 <br> 33 33 |  |  | $\begin{array}{ccc}112 & 11 & 101 \\ 115 & 8 & 105 \\ 171\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}26 & 26 \\ 33 & 33\end{array}$ |  |  | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{lll}73 & 4 & 70 \\ 77 & 1 & 25\end{array}$ |  |  | 189 |  |  | $71 \quad 4 \quad 68$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{rr}18 & 18 \\ 9 & 9\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{ll}2 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \\ 2\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 250 and under 260 | $55 \quad 6 \quad 49$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{rrr}19 & 1 & 18 \\ 9 & 1 & 8\end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}53 & 5 & 48 \\ 34 & & \\ 34\end{array}$ |  |  | 1918 |  |  | 211 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 74.24 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ? 6 | 7 | 20 | $\begin{array}{lll}9 & 1 & 5 \\ 5 & \\ 9\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{lll}26 & 7 & 24 \\ 26 & 78 \\ 18 & 3 & 14 \\ \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{llll}9 & 1 & 8 \\ 5 & 1 & 5 \\ 9 & & 9\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 280 and under 290 | 19 13 | 3 | 17 |  |  |  | 1 | , |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 93 | 6 | 88 | 23 | 5 | 19 | 91 | 6 | 86 | 22 | 5 | 18 |  | 2 | 1 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
| Number of employees (in hundrede) .-...-.-.-.-- | 2375 | 337 | 2014 | 2526 | 219 | 2305 | 2032 |  | 1750 | 2193 | 160 | 2034 | 342 | 65264 | 333 | 59 | 271 |  |  |  |
| Average hourly earnings (dollars) .-.-.-........- | 1.71 | 1.41 | 1.73 | 1.32 | 1.20 | 1.33 | 1.77 | 1.46 | 1.79 | 1.36 | 1.25 | 1.36 | 1.32 | 1.201 .34 | 1.06 | 1.06 | 1.06 |  |  |  |

$\begin{aligned} & \text { NOTE: } \text { For definitions of terms used in this table, see Appendix. } \\ & \text { Absence of a column entry indicates less than } 50 \text { employees }\end{aligned}$
Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not
necessarily equal totals.

## Table 2-A: Distribution of nonsupervisory employees by straight-time average hourly earnings and hours worked in week, October 1956

bULDING MATERIALS AND FARM EQUIPMENT DEALERS - NORTHEAST: BY SEX AND METROPOLITAN AND NONMETHOPOLITAN AREA COUNTIES

| Average hourly earnings (in cents) | (Number of employees in hundreds) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All employees |  |  |  |  |  | Men |  |  |  |  |  | Women |  |  |  |  |
|  | Metropolitan area counties |  |  | Nonmetropolitan area counties |  |  | Metropolitan area counties |  |  | Nonmetropolitan area counties |  |  | Metropolitan area counties |  | Nonmetropolitan area counties. |  |  |
|  | Total | Hours worked in week |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hourr } \\ & \text { worked } \\ & \text { in week } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hours } \\ & \text { worked } \\ & \text { in week } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hours } \\ \text { worked } \\ \text { in week } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | Total | Hours worked in week | Total | Hours worked in week |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 1 \\ \text { to } \\ 34 \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{array}{c\|} \hline 1 \\ \text { to } \\ 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{array}\right]$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { to } \\ & 34 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 35 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \hline 1 \\ \text { to } \\ 34 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { eek } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |  | 1 35 <br> to or <br> 34 more |  |  |  |
| Under 50 | 13 |  |  | ? |  |  | 3 |  |  | 22 |  |  | 1. |  | 2 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 70 and under 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9 | 8 |  | 2 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 8 | 8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 | 1 | 2 |  | 2 |
| 80 and under 85 | 5 | 4 |  | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 |  |  |  | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 11 | 3 |  |  |  |  | 6 |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 5 | 31 |  |  |  |
| 90 and under 95 and under 100 | 4 |  |  | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 7 |  | 3 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 1 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 32 | 19 | 14 | 24 | 12 | 13 | 23 | 16 | 8 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 36 | 6 |  | 3 |
|  | 6 |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 4 |  | 4 | $3{ }^{3}$ |  | 3 | 2 |  | ${ }^{2}$ | 3 | 7 | 2 |  | 2 |
|  | 23 |  | 22 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 16 |  | 15 | 12 | $?$ | 10 | 7 | 7 |  |  |  |
|  | 15 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 13 |  |  |  |
|  | 9 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 |  | 10 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 12 |  |  |  |
|  | 48 | 15 | 33 | 31 | 7 | 25 | 34 | 10 | 24 | 20 | 3 |  | 14 | 59 | 11 |  | 4 |
| 130 and under 135 | 25 | 1 | 24 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 1 | 20 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 |  | 3 |
|  | 32 | 3 | 29 | 14 |  | 13 | 30 | 3 | 27 | 13 |  | 12 | 2 |  | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 22 | 4 | 18 | 9 |  |  | 20 | 3 | 18 | 8 |  |  | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 10 |  | 9 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 10 |  | 9 | 10 | 2 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 71 | 11 | 61 | 28 | 8 | 21 | 63 | 8 | 56 | 26 | 7 | 20 | 8 | $3 \quad 5$ | 2 |  | 1 |
|  | 48 | 5 | 43 | 16 |  | 16 | 43 | $?$ | 41 | 16 |  | 16 | 5 | $3 \quad 2$ |  |  |  |
| 170 and under 180 | 43 | 7 | 36 | 15 |  | 15 | 40 | 7 | 33 | 15 |  | 15 | 3 | 3 |  |  |  |
|  | 62 | 2 | 59 | 10 |  | 10 | 59 | 3 | 56 | 10 |  | 10 | 3 | , $3^{3}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 27 | 2 | 25 | 3 |  | 3 | 25 | 1 | 24 | 3 |  | 3 | 2 | 11 |  |  |  |
|  | 491 | 5 | 43 | 18 | 1 | 17 | 45 | ? | 42 | 18 | 1 | 17 | 4 | 31 |  |  |  |
|  | 26 | 1 | 25 | $?$ |  | $\frac{2}{6}$ | 26 | 1 | 25 | $?$ |  | 6 |  | , |  |  |  |
|  | 25 13 | $\stackrel{4}{1}$ | 20 13 | 6 |  | 6 | 124 | 4 | 19 | 6 |  | 6 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
| 240 and under 250 mer | 13 7 |  |  | 3 |  | 3 | - 6 |  | 12 | 3 |  | 3 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 17 | 1 | 16 | , |  | 2 | 15 |  | 15 | 2 |  | 2 | 2 | 11 |  |  |  |
|  | 4 |  | 4 | 3 | 1 |  | 4 |  | 4 | 3 | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9 | 3 1 | 6 | $\frac{1}{3}$ |  | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 9 | ${ }_{3}^{3}$ | 6 | $\frac{1}{3}$ |  | $\frac{1}{3}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 |  | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300 and over .-. | 14 | 1 | 13 | 3 |  | 3 | 14 | 1 | 13 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 686 | 114 | 567 | 258 | 43 | 218 | 597 | 86 | 510 | 224 | 35 |  | 89 | $28 \quad 57$ | 34 |  | 826 |
|  | 1.69 | 1.40 | 1.71 | 1.53 | 1.29 | 1.54 | 1.73 | 1.42 | 1.75 | $1.59{ }^{\circ}$ | 1.32 | 1.60 | 1.35 | 1.341 .36 | 1.07 | 1.11 | 11.07 |

NOTE: For definitions of terms used in this table, see Appendix.
Absence of a column entry indicates less than 50 employees.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not
necessarily equal totals.

Table 2-B: Distribution of nonsupervisory employees by straight-time average hourly earnings and hours worked in week, October 1956
bumding materials and farm equipment dealers - south: by sex and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area counties
(Number of employees in hundreds)


NOTE: For definitions of terms used in this table, see Appendix.
Absence of a column entry indicates less than 50 employees
Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

Table 2-C: Distribution of nonsupervisory employees by straight-time average hourly earnings and hours worked in week, October 1956
bUldding materials and farm equipment dealers - north central: by sex and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area counties


NOTE: For definitions of terms used in this table, see Appendix.
Absence of a column entry indicates less than 50 employes.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not
necessarily equal totals.

Table 2-D: Distribution of nonsupervisory employees by straight-time average hourly earnings and hours worked in week, October 1956
bumding materials and farm equipment dealers - west: by sex and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan area counties

| Average hourly earnings (in cents) | All employees |  |  |  |  |  | Men |  |  |  |  |  | Women |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Metropolitan area counties |  |  | Nonmetropolitan area counties |  |  | Metropolitan area counties |  |  | Nonmetropolitan area counties |  |  | Metropolitan area counties |  | Nonmetropolitan area counties |  |  |
|  | Total | Hours worked in week |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hours } \\ & \text { worked } \\ & \text { in week } \end{aligned}$ |  | Total | Hours worked in week |  | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hours } \\ & \text { worked } \\ & \text { in week } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | Hours worked in week | Total | Hours  <br> worked  <br> in week  <br> 1 35 <br> to or <br> 34 more |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{l\|} \hline \text { in w } \\ \text { to } \\ \text { to } \\ 34 \end{array}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in } \begin{array}{c} \text { wef } \\ \text { to } \\ 34 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { in we } \\ & \hline \text { to } \\ & \text { to } \\ & \hline 44 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1n } \mathrm{wf} \\ & \hline \text { to } \\ & 34 \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 35 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ |  | 1 35 <br> to or <br> 34 more |  |  |  |
| Under 50 -------- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 50 and under 55 $\qquad$ <br> 55 and under 60 $\qquad$ <br> 60 and under 65 $\qquad$ <br> 65 and under 70 <br> 70 and under 75 $\qquad$ $\qquad$ |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 3 |
| 75 and under 80 | 1 | 1 |  | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |  | 2 | 1 | 1 |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 1 | 1 |  | 5 |  | 5 | 1 | 1 |  | 3 |  | 3 |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |
|  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 6 | 6 |  | 4 |  | 4 | 4 | 4 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |  | 3 |
|  |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 15 | 7 | 8 | 22 | 5 | 18 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
|  | $?$ | 1 |  | 5 |  | 5 |  |  |  | 2 |  | , | 2 | 1 | 3 |  | 3 |
| 1110 and under 115 | 4 |  | 3 <br> 0 | 3 |  | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 5 |  | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 2 |  | 1 | 3 | ${ }_{5}^{2}$ | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 12 |  | 2 | ${ }_{8}^{1}$ |  | 8 | 1 |  | 4 | ${ }_{8}^{1}$ |  | 1 | 5 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 21 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 13 | 12 |  | 9 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 2 |  | 1 |
|  | 3 |  | 3 | 6 |  | 5 | 4 |  | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 5 |  | 4 | 1 | $\frac{1}{4}$ | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 |  | 6 | 4 | 2 |  | 6 |  | 6 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |
| 140 and under 145 and under $150---------------------------------$ | 4 | ${ }_{3}$ | 4 | 12 | 2 | 10 | 2 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 2 5 | ${ }^{6}$ |  | ${ }^{6}$ | 2 | $\stackrel{2}{2}$ | 6 |  | $2 \quad 4$ |
| 145 and under 150 | 9 | 3 |  | 11 |  | 11 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 10 |  | 10 | 2 | 2 | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 27 | 2 | 2? | 27 | 4 | 24 | 19 | 2 | 15 | 20 |  | 20 | 8 | 7 | 7 |  | 44 |
|  | 16 |  | 15 | 17 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 16 | 13 |  | 12 | 16 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 1 3 | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 18 15 | 1 | 17 | 20 12 | 2 | 12 | 14 |  | 13 | 18 |  | 18 | 4 | 1 | 2 |  |  |
|  | 10 | 1 | 14 | 11 |  | 12 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 10 |  | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 |  | 1 |
|  | 29 | 2 | 25 | 15 |  | 15 | 78 | $?$ | 24 | 15 |  | 15 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 28 | 4 | 23 | 1 |  | 6 | 24 | 4 | 19 | 6 |  | 6 | 4 | 4 |  |  |  |
|  | 40 7 | 1 |  | 10 |  |  | 39 29 | $\frac{1}{1}$ |  | 10 |  | 1086 |  | 1 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | \% |  |  | 3 | 9 |  |  | , |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 19 | 4 | 15 | $?$ |  | 2 | 19 | 4 | 15 | 2 |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 |  | 7 | 3 |  | 3 | 7 |  | 7 | 3 |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | 1 | 5 5 | 1 |  | 1 | 6 | 1 | 5 <br> 4 | 1 |  | 1 | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 |  | 1 | 6 | 2 |  | , |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| 300 and over .-.... | 36 | 2 | 34 | 15 | 5 | 11 | 36 | 2 | 34 | 15 | 5 | 11 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of employees (in hundreds) .----.--------- | 385 | 57 | 319 | 255 | 23 | 232 | 324 | 49 | 257 | 216 | 14 | 202 | 61 | $8 \quad 52$ | 39 |  | 930 |
|  | 2.08 | 1.66 | 2.11 | 1.66 | 1.55 | 1.66 | 2.19 | 1.76 | 2.22 | 1.73 | 1.65 | 1.73 | 1.47 | 1.171 .49 | 1.23 | 1.42 | 21.20 |

NOTE: For definitions of terms used in this table, see Appendix.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not
necessarily equal totals.
bullding materials and farm equipment dealers - united states and regions: by size of community and number of stores operated


NOTE: For definitions of terme used in this table, see Appendix.
Absence of a column entry indicates less than 50 employees.

Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not
necessarily equal totals.

Table 3: Distribution of nonsupervisory employees by straight-time average hourly earnings and hours worked in week, October 1956
bulding materials and farm equipment dealers - united states and regions: by size of communty and number of stores operated - Continued


NOTE: For definitiona of terms used in this table, see Appendix.
Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not
necessarily equal totalis.

Table 3: Distribution of nonsupervisory employees by straight-time average hourly earnings and hours worked in week, October 1956
buhding materials and farm equipment dealers - united states and regions: by size of community and number of stores operated - Comimud


NOTE: For definitions of terms used in this table, see Appendix.
Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not
necessarily equal totals.

Table 4: Number and straight-time average weekly earnings of nonsupervisory employees by hours worked in week, October 1956
blilding materials and farm equipment dealers - united states and regions

| Item | United States |  | Northeast |  | South |  | North Central |  | West |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { employees } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { weekly } \\ & \text { earninga } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { employees } \end{array}$ | Average weekly earnings | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { employees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Average } \\ & \text { weekly } \\ & \text { earnings } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { employees } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { weekly } \\ \text { earning } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number } \\ \text { of } \\ \text { employees } \end{gathered}$ | Average weekly earning |
| All employees: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 585 | \$25.44 | 158 | \$24.03 | 115 | \$24.72 | 223 | \$26.06 | 89 | \$27. 28 |
|  | 1152 | 67.99 | 245 | 72.06 | 301 | 51.04 | 372 | 68.71 | 234 | 84. 04 |
|  | 1298 | 68.53 | 265 | 75.08 | 458 | 58.68 | 421 | 70. 13 | 154 | 82.29 |
|  | 1900 | 72.38 | 278 | 78.83 | 525 | 59.86 | 929 | 75. 10 | 168 | 85.72 |
| Men: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 868 | 73.28 | 187 | 77.38 | 234 | 51.87 | 269 | 76.41 | 178 | 92.48 |
|  | 1104 | 71.63 | 246 | 77.19 | 387 | 60.49 | 342 | 74. 39 | 129 | 87.17 |
|  | 1821 | 73.46 | 270 | 80.10 | 499 | 60.72 | 889 | 76.18 | 163 | 86.53 |
| Women: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 133 | 22.94 51.62 | 39 57 | 22.15 54.57 | 29 59 | 23.21 47.86 | 47 105 | 21.68 49.42 | 18 55 | 27.62 56.91 |
|  | 189 | 50.71 | 19 | 50.04 | 69 | 48. 60 | 77 | 51.77 | 24 | 54.14 |
|  | 75 | 47. 28 | 9 | 40.61 | 26 | 43. 50 | 36 | 49.54 | 4 | 61.25 |
| Community size: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Metropolitan area counties: Total - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 337 | 26. 75 | 114 | 25.93 | 51 | 25. 99 | 115 | 28.02 | 57 | 26. 40 |
|  | 2014 | 78. 55 | 567 | 77.06 | 454 | 61.34 | 674 | 85.89 | 319 | 90.59 |
| Central cities - $1 \text { to } 34 \text { hours }$ | 204 | 28.84 | 51 | 26.96 | 40 | 25.66 | 91 | 29.07 | 22 | 37. 44 |
|  | 1323 | 78. 50 | 290 | 76.67 | 348 | 61.02 | 517 | 86.45 | 168 | 93. 44 |
| Communities other than central cities - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 35 or more hour | 722 | 78.66 | 285 | 77.45 | 118 | 62.30 | 166 | 84. 13 | 153 | 87. 45 |
| Nonmetropolitan area counties: Total - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 219 | 23.37 | 43 | 18.79 | 55 | 23.60 | 98 | 23.62 | 23 | 29. 56 |
| 35 or more hours --..-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-..... | 2305 | 62.55 | 218 | 71.19 | 815 | 55.12 | 1040 | 63.74 | 232 | 75.14 |
| Communities of 5,000 or more population 1 to 34 hours $\qquad$ | 123 | 25.59 | 16 | 27.53 | 37 | 23.69 | 54 | 24.66 | 16 | 31.49 |
|  | 1292 | 66.14 | 139 | 74.56 | 484 | 57.09 | 531 | 68.78 | 138 | 79. 10 |
| Communities of less than 5, 000 population - 1 to 34 hours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 106 1013 | 20.82 57.98 | * | * | 22 332 | 23.46 52.23 | 45 510 | 22.38 58.51 | * | * |
| Number of atores operated by company: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Single store: <br> 1 to 34 hours $\qquad$ <br> 35 or more hours $\qquad$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 458 | 24. 50 | 144 | 24.37 | 78 | 23.94 | 163 | 25.06 | 73 | 24.12 |
|  | 3283 | 69.63 | 687 | 74.85 | 1006 | 57.31 | 1203 | 72.65 | 387 | 82.94 |
| Two or three stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 73 495 | 31.07 74.37 | * | * | 24 141 | 25.21 58.79 | 29 190 | 33.51 74.22 | 124 | 46.91 90.30 |
| Four to ten stores: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18 | 26.51 | * | * | * | * | 17 | 25.59 | * |  |
| Eleven or more stores: <br> 1 to 34 hour $\qquad$ | 271 | 72.07 | * | * | * | * | 157 | 74.63 |  |  |
|  | 32 | 24.54 | * | * | 8 | 26.92 | 18 | 23.42 | * | * |
|  | 308 | 66.13 | * | * | 79 | 54.33 | 175 | 67.80 | * | * |

The October 1956 survey of employee earnings in all retail trade establishments (except eating and drinking places) conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics was designed to provide separate information for major retail industry groups as well as for selected specific lines of business.

## Industry Classification

This bulletin relates to the major group of Building Materials and Farm Equipment Dealers (group 52) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1949 edition, prepared by the Bureau of the Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The Building Materials and Farm Equipment Dealers group, as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, includes retail establishments selling lumber, building materials, and basic lines of hardware, such as tools, builders' hardware, paint and glass, electrical supplies, roofing materials, and other equipment and supplies for home construction. This major group also includes farm equipment dealers. Establishments included in this major group sell to contractors as well as to the general public.

## Sampling and Collection Procedure

The retail trade survey was conducted on a sample basis Data were obtained from about 28,000 stores and auxiliary units, seected in accordance with line of business, location, and employment size. The sample design was such as to permit the publication of data for each of the major groups in retail trade (except eating and drinking places) but for only a few of the specific lines of business. The sam ple of 1,843 establishments for the Building Materials and Farm Equipment Dealers group did not provide for publication of separate data for specific lines of business within the group.

The sample used in the retail trade study was selected from three different sources:

1. Large multiunit companies.-Current lists of stores and auxiliary units (such as warehouses and offices) were provided by 110 chains with the largest employment (chains operating a small number of large urban stores were not included in this group). Units in each of these lists were stratified by location and employment size. A systematic sample was then selected in accordance with a set of sampling ratios that varied by line of business.

In a few cases, company records for individual employees were available in groupings broader than store units; in these instances, a systematic sample of employees in all units was selected

The 110 chains in this class were visited by Bureau representatives who explained the nature of the sample and the information needed. Actual compilation of the data was done by the company in the bulk of the cases. About 8,000 units were selected from these large companies.
2. State Unemployment Compensation Insurance listings. -The most currently available listings of the State Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) agencies provided the basis for selecting the largest number of sample units.

After units belonging to the large chains referred to above and establishments with fewer than eight employees (see item 3) were excluded, a sample of reporting units was selected in a systematic fashion from lists arranged by State and line of business. The sampling ratios varied by line of business and region and increased with employment size-all units of 500 or more employees were included.

All units thus selected and having 1,000 or more employees were visited by trained representatives of the Bureau. About 1,800 units were included in this part of the sample. The bulk of the respondents in this group were large urban department stores which were not considered as chains in the sampling design, even where a number of store units were under common ownership.

The remainder of the units selected from unemployment compensation lists were included in a mail canvass. A sample of those not replying to two mail requests was visited by Bureau representatives. Altogether, about 13,000 stores were covered in this group.
3. Single-unit stores with fewer than eight employees.-Data for single-unit stores with fewer than eight employees were collected by the Bureau of the Census in its monthly survey of retail trade. Two monthly samples of such stores were used, totaling about 5,000 stores

## Estimating Procedure

Data for each sampling unit collected, whether store, group of stores, or individual employee, were weighted in accordance with the probability of selecting that unit. For instance, where 1 store out of 10 was selected from a chain, all data from that store were considered as representing itself and 9 other stores. Thus, each segment was given its appropriate weight in the total, despite the inclusion of all large stores and only a small proportion of small stores.

All estimated totals derived from this weighting process were further adjusted to the employment levels for October 1956, as given in the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly employment series after
excluding eating and drinking places ( 6.7 million). The totals published in this survey differ from those in the monthly series since the latter include total instead of nonsupervisory employment. In order to derive these employment levels for the detailed line of businessregional groups presented in this report, the totals in the Bureau's employment series were broken down on the basis of the line of busi-ness-regional employment totals found in the 1954 Census of Business. For fluid milk pasteurizing and home delivery (included in this study but not in the Census of Business), data from the 1954 Census of Manufactures were used.

With very few exceptions, the adjustment of the survey totals to the predesignated totals was confined to that part of the survey which was collected by mail, or by personal visit to the nonrespondents thereto. Obviously, lists available from the U.I. omitted units opened after the effective date of the lists. Adjustment to predesignated totals was necessary to keep this sector from being underrepresented in the total. In the case of the census sample, the large store sample, and the chain store sample, the best unbiased estimates of totals were presumed to be the weightedmup sample totals, there being no problem of unrepresented business births in these groups.

## Problems of Nonresponse

In that part of the survey conducted by mail canvass, estimates for the nonrespondent population were made from the field followup of a sample of the nonrespondents. In the estimating procedure this sample, therefore, carried larger weights than those received by mail. The response rate to the mail questionnaire portion of the survey was about 53 percent. About 30 percent of the remainder were followed up by personal visit, the ratio varying by kind of business. Analysis of the results showed that within each kind of business-regional class, the schedules obtained by personal visit averaged slightly less in earnings than those replying by mail.

In the part of the survey made by mail or personal visit to the nonrespondents thereto, the weight of unusable schedules and of refusals was imputed to the whole of this subuniverse. This was carried out in the process of adjusting to the predetermined totals for the regional kind of business groups.

In that part of the survey where collection was done by the Bureau of the Census representatives, less than 5 percent of the stores within scope of the survey failed to provide usable data. To compensate for the loss of these schedules, their weight was assigned to usable schedules in the same kind of business in the same or related areas.

The problems of response and unusable data were almost nonexistent in the large store and large chain samples.

## Criteria for Publication of Estimates

Since the survey was done on a sample basis, the results of this survey differ from those that would have been obtained by a complete canvass of all retail activities. These differences may be substantial in those instances where the sample was small; it has not been possible, therefore, to present distributions and averages for all cases.

The following general criteria have been followed:

1. No distributions are shown for groupings of less than 50 stores, except department stores where the sample covered most of the large stores in the universe.
2. No data of any kind are shown for situations with less than 30 stores.
3. No published segment, regardless of number of stores invoived, contains data from fewer than 10 distinct employers.

## Definition of Terms

Establishment. -Data were reported for individual establishments rathar than for companies. An establishment is generally defined as a single physical location where business is conducted. Where two or more activities were carried on at a single establishment, the entire establishment was classified on the basis of its major activity (in terms of sales); all data for such an establishment were included in that classification. Thus, earnings data for cafeteria employees of department stores and lunch-counter employees of drug stores were included, whereas employees of establishments classified as primarily eating places were excluded.

When two or more activities were carried on at a single location by separate business entities, each entity was treated as an establishment. Thus, a leased department in a department or clothing store was treated as a separate establishment and was included in these tabulations on the basis of its activities rather than as a part of the store within which it operated.

Data for alixiliary units of retail establishments (such as separate warehouses, administrative offices, etc.) were inciuded in this report and ciassified on the basis of the major activity of the retail establishment serviced.

Nonsupervisory Employees.-The term "nonsupervisory empioyees, " as used in this report, includes all full-time and part-time employees such as salespersons, shipping and receiving clerks, stock clerks, laborers, warehousemen, caretakers, office clerks, drivers, driver-salesmen, installation and repair men, demonstrators, alteraion hands, elevator operators, porters, janitors, and watchmen, and other employees whose services are closely associated with those of employees listed above, including working supervisors. Excluded are fficers and principal executives, such as buyers, department heads and managers whose work is above the working supervisory level.

Earnings Data.-For purposes of this study, earnings data relate to straight-time earnings, excluding overtime premium pay. Commission and/or bonus earnings and special sales bonuses (such as PM's and Stims) paid quarterly or oftener are included. Bonuses paid less frequently than quarterly are excluded.

Individual average hourly earnings for employees not paid by the hour were obtained by dividing total earnings reported by the number of hours worked during the corresponding period.

Individual weekly earnings were obtained by multiplying the average hourly earnings, computed as above, by the number of hours worked during the selected week ending nearest October 15, 1956.

Group average hourly earnings published in this report were obtained $\frac{\text { Group average dividing total individual weekly earnings by total individual } 10}{}$ weekly hours worked.

Group average weekly earnings were computed by dividing the sum of the individual weekly earnings by the number of employees represented in the group total.

Hours Worked in Week.-Individual earnings data are tabulated in this report according to the number of hours worked by the employee during the selected week ending nearest October 15, 1956. Weeks containing nonworking holidays or other irregular work schedules were avoided.

Regions.-The regions used in this study are: NortheastConnecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; South-Alabama Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky,

Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; North Cen-tral-Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; WestArizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Metropolitan Areas.-The term "metropolitan area" used in this report refers to the Standard Metropolitan Areas established under the sponsorship of the Bureau of the Budget. Central cities of metropolitan areas include the largest city (over 50,000 inhabitants by definition of the term metropolitan area) and all other cities in the area with a population of 25,000 or more, provided each such city has a population amounting to at least one-third the population of the largest city. All other communities in the metropolitan area are included as 'communities other than central cities."

Nonmetropolitan Areas.-All communities not in a metropolitan area were classified as to their population according to the 1950 census-those with 5,000 or more and those with less than 5,000 .

Number of Stores Operated.-Data were tabulated in accordance with the number of retail stores reported as operated by the parent company, as follows: (a) Single store; (b) 2 or 3 stores; (c) 4 to 10 stores; and (d) 11 or more stores. Respondents were requested to indicate the number of stores operated by the parent company rather than by a subsidiary company. Thus, if the parent company operated a total of 12 stores through 2 subsidiary companies of 6 each, data for all stores were grouped according to the total of 12 (appearing in the group, 11 or more) rather than the 6 ( 4 to 10 ) operated by the subsidiary.


[^0]:    * Prepared in the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

    NOTE: See appendix, page 19, for definition of terms used in

