
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Entrance Rates and Full-Time Hours of Common
Laborers Employed by Cities
September 1935

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DIVISION OF WAGES, HOURS, AND WORKING CONDITIONS

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PREFACE

This is the third survey made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common laborers employed by cities. The first of these surveys was conducted in 1928 and the second in 1932.

The text of this bulletin describes the coverage of the survey and gives an analysis of the data for the country as a whole, by region and State, by size of city, and by type of work. There is also included a brief summary dealing with certain personnel policies affecting the common laborers of the cities. Averages for various types of work by individual cities are given in an appendix.

The Bureau wishes to express its appreciation to the officials of the various cities covered for their cooperation in furnishing the information in this survey.

This bulletin was prepared by Robert S. Billups, under the direction of Jacob Perlman, Chief of the Division of Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions. George H. Loudenslager and Henry A. Bates assisted in the work.

ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

JANUARY 14, 1937.

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Entrance Rates and Full-Time Hours of Common Laborers Employed by Cities, September 1935

Summary and Conclusions

For the country as a whole, the average hourly entrance rate in September 1935 of common laborers employed by cities of 10,000 or more population on street and sewer work was 50.6 cents an hour. The hourly entrance rate of approximately one-tenth (10.6 percent) of the workers was under 37.5 cents, and half (51.1 percent) of them earned 37.5 and under 52.5 cents an hour. One-third (33.8 percent) earned 52.5 and under 72.5 cents, and 4.5 percent earned 72.5 cents an hour and over.

There was a wide difference in the average hourly entrance rate between the cities of the North and South, the average rate for the northern cities being 53.2 cents as against 32.0 cents for the southern cities. Only 3.0 percent of common laborers in the North earned less than 32.5 cents an hour, compared with 65.7 percent in the South.

Although there was a pronounced differential between the averages in the northern and southern regions, there was very little evidence of uniformity in the wage level of the various sections within each region, the averages varying from one State to another irrespective of geographical location. In the North the average hourly entrance rates ranged from 37.9 cents in Maine to 66.5 cents in Illinois, and in the South from 20.3 cents in Georgia to 42.7 cents in Oklahoma. Aside from Oklahoma and Louisiana, all the southern States show lower averages than the lowest average in the North.

An examination of the averages for the various types of work, by size of city, indicates an unmistakable trend toward higher entrance rates as the size of the city increases. A comparison between the northern and southern regions for the various types of both street and sewer work, by size of city, also shows that in each group the average entrance rate of the smallest cities in the North exceeds that of the largest cities in the South by a wide margin.

In numerous cities the same entrance rate was paid for the various types of street and sewer work. Taking all cities in the North, however, the figures show that on new construction higher wages were paid on street than on sewer work, but repair and cleaning paid more on sewer than on street work. The exact opposite was true in the South.

The average full-time hours of common street and sewer laborers for the United States as a whole was 41.8, with 70.0 percent of the employees working a week of from 40 to 48 hours, inclusive. The number of laborers having a short week of under 40 hours was 20.6 percent, these low hours for the most part being due to a program of spreading the work.

The average weekly full-time hours was 41.1 in the North and 46.7 in the South. In the North only 5.6 percent of laborers worked more than 48 hours, but in the South the full-time hours of 36.4 percent exceeded 48 hours.

The average full-time hours per week ranged from 35.9 in Illinois to 48.2 in Maryland for the northern region and from 36.1 in Louisiana to 54.5 in South Carolina for the southern region. In neither region was there any geographical uniformity in the averages, the figures varying from one State to another.

An analysis of the data by type of work and size of city indicates higher average full-time hours in the South as compared with the North in almost every instance. Average weekly full-time hours also tend to vary inversely with the size of the city, although this tendency was less marked in the North than in the South.

The full-time hours per week were generally smaller in street than in sewer work in the North, but in the South shorter full-time hours existed for repair and cleaning but longer hours were found for new construction in street work as compared with sewer work. In a number of cities, however, the same full-time hours were worked on all types of work.

The great majority of the cities (652 out of 751 reporting on the subject) did not advance their laborers beyond the entrance rate because of length of service or efficiency.

Of the numerous cities that employed both white and colored workers, only a few reported that lower rates were paid to Negroes. This applied to both the northern and southern regions.

About two-thirds of the cities indicated that either part or all of their workers at times engaged in overtime labor. Most of these cities reported that the rate for overtime was the same as for ordinary working time.

The information given in this bulletin was obtained by means of a questionnaire, which was sent to all cities in the country with a population of 10,000 and over. The questionnaire asked for separate information concerning the entrance wage rates and full-time hours of common street laborers engaged on new construction, repair, and cleaning work in both street and sewer departments. The figures collected are for the pay-roll period ending nearest September 16, 1935. Only laborers employed directly by cities were included. Of the 982 cities canvassed, replies were received from 780 cities, of which 754 employed common labor.

Scope and Method

The term "common laborer", as used in this survey, signifies one who performs physical or manual work of a miscellaneous character, which requires little or no skill or training beyond the ability to follow specific instructions from a foreman or supervisor. By "entrance rate" is meant the wage at which a common laborer is first hired, as distinguished from any later wage that may include an increase due to length of service, relative efficiency, etc.¹ "Full-time hours of work" pertain to the normal or regular hours customarily worked, as compared with the hours actually worked, which in many cases cover part-time as well as overtime work.

¹ For a fuller discussion of the meaning of the terms "common laborer" and "entrance rate", see the article on Entrance Rates Paid to Common Labor, July 1935, in the March 1936 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (pp. 698-706).

The information in the survey was obtained by mail through a questionnaire, which covered separately new construction, repair, and cleaning for both street and sewer work. (See appendix II.) In each case, the questionnaire asked the entrance rate of pay, the unit of time to which it applied (i. e., per hour, day, week, etc.), the number of persons on the pay roll receiving such entrance rate, and the full-time hours of work per week (itemized for each day from Monday to Friday, for Saturday, and for Sunday, if any). These data cover the pay-roll period ending nearest September 16, 1935. Information was also requested as to the length of the period after which the rate was advanced, possible differentials in the entrance rate between white and other workers, provision as to pay in case laborers hired on a daily basis worked less than a full day on Saturday, and overtime pay.

The questionnaire covered only laborers hired directly by the cities. All laborers employed on a work-relief basis and on Works Progress Administration projects were specifically excluded from the survey.

As indicated above, the survey covered cities with a population of 10,000 and over. According to the Bureau of the Census, there were 982 such cities in the continental United States, with a total population of 58,340,077 in 1930. Replies were received from 780 cities, but 26 reported that no common laborers were employed by them on street and sewer work during the pay-roll period covered, thus limiting the survey to 754 municipalities, with a combined population of 48,567,300, or 83 percent of the total. These 754 cities are located in every State and the District of Columbia. The number of common laborers employed at entrance rates by them directly in street and sewer work at the time of the survey was 39,021.² Table 1 shows the distribution of these employees by States.

TABLE 1.—Number of common laborers covered in survey, by region and State

Region and State	Number of common laborers	Region and State	Number of common laborers
United States.....	39,021	North—Continued.	
North ¹	34,271	Ohio.....	3,389
Arizona.....	70	Oregon.....	165
California.....	1,491	Pennsylvania.....	3,363
Colorado.....	123	Rhode Island.....	865
Connecticut.....	1,118	South Dakota.....	119
Delaware.....	188	Utah.....	84
District of Columbia.....	406	Vermont.....	127
Idaho.....	29	Washington.....	238
Illinois.....	2,648	West Virginia.....	213
Indiana.....	993	Wisconsin.....	1,543
Iowa.....	631	Wyoming.....	28
Kansas.....	284	South ¹	4,750
Maine.....	316	Alabama.....	99
Maryland.....	232	Arkansas.....	58
Massachusetts.....	4,070	Florida.....	395
Michigan.....	2,564	Georgia.....	274
Minnesota.....	1,152	Kentucky.....	756
Missouri.....	990	Louisiana.....	439
Montana.....	95	Mississippi.....	262
Nebraska.....	62	North Carolina.....	368
Nevada.....	6	Oklahoma.....	207
New Hampshire.....	576	South Carolina.....	182
New Jersey.....	1,251	Tennessee.....	166
New Mexico.....	19	Texas.....	1,068
New York.....	4,844	Virginia.....	476
North Dakota.....	20		

¹ As generally defined in N. R. A. codes providing for regional differentials.

² These workers are all males, as there are no females employed as common laborers in street and sewer work.

For the purpose of analyzing the data, separate figures were compiled for the northern and southern regions, using these terms as most frequently defined in those codes under the National Recovery Administration that provided for a regional differential. The "South", as thus defined, includes the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The remaining States and the District of Columbia are classified as the "North."

Table 2 shows the coverage of the survey by size of city and type of work. It will be noted that only 15.9 percent of the 39,021 laborers worked on new construction. For the United States as a whole, 13.5 percent of those engaged on street work were on new construction. The corresponding figure for sewer work was 27.5 percent. In the North, none of the cities with a population of 500,000 and over hired labor directly for new street construction in the week studied in September 1935; the number of workers employed by them in new sewer construction was insignificant. Likewise, very few common laborers were reported by southern cities with a population of 25,000 and under 100,000 as directly employed on new construction on streets or sewers. In the group of smallest cities, both in the North and South, more than one-quarter of the common laborers employed directly by the municipalities were engaged on new work.

TABLE 2.—Coverage of survey, by size of city and type of work

Size of city (based on 1930 census of population)	Number of cities	Total number of common laborers	Number of common laborers on—							
			Street work				Sewer work			
			Total	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	Total	New construction	Repair	Cleaning
United States.....	754	39,021	32,332	4,361	16,169	11,802	6,689	1,839	2,742	2,108
North ¹	628	34,271	28,719	3,834	14,203	10,682	5,552	1,349	2,307	1,896
500,000 and over.....	14	9,049	7,758	—	4,185	3,573	1,291	41	734	516
100,000 and under 500,000.....	55	8,037	6,756	825	2,963	2,968	1,281	496	444	341
50,000 and under 100,000.....	72	4,921	4,096	804	1,854	1,438	325	313	309	203
25,000 and under 50,000.....	136	5,265	4,304	678	2,281	1,445	961	191	365	405
10,000 and under 25,000.....	351	6,999	5,805	1,627	2,920	1,258	1,194	308	455	431
South ¹	126	4,750	3,613	527	1,966	1,120	1,137	490	435	212
100,000 and under 500,000.....	14	2,072	1,576	337	769	470	496	305	145	46
50,000 and under 100,000.....	19	797	579	46	370	163	218	44	107	67
25,000 and under 50,000.....	26	743	605	12	397	196	138	—	80	58
10,000 and under 25,000.....	67	1,138	853	132	430	291	285	141	103	41

¹ As generally defined in N. R. A. codes providing for regional differentials.

The first survey of entrance rates and full-time hours of common laborers employed directly by cities was made by the Bureau in October 1928. It covered all cities and towns with a population of 2,500 or over, but the data obtained was limited to street work.³ The second survey was conducted by the Bureau in December 1932,⁴ its scope being exactly the same as in 1928. Neither survey, however,

³ See U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 484, Wages and Hours of Labor of Common Street Laborers, 1928.

⁴ See article on Wages and Hours of Labor of Common Street Laborers, 1932, in July 1933 Monthly Labor Review (pp. 143-166).

obtained the number of workers at the various entrance rates and full-time hours, so that it is impossible to make comparisons between the summary data in 1935 and the figures for 1928 and 1932.

Entrance Rates of Pay

As already stated, the average hourly entrance rate⁵ for common laborers employed by municipalities on street and sewer work in the country as a whole was found to be 50.6 cents, but the individual rates ranged from 11.5 to 86.6 cents. The detailed distribution of rates may be seen in table 3. More than one-half of the employees (51.1 percent) earned 37.5 and under 52.5 cents, and a third (33.8 percent) were grouped in the classes earning 52.5 and under 72.5 cents. It will be seen that 10.6 percent received under 37.5 cents an hour, and 4.5 percent were paid 72.5 cents and over.

In the great majority of cities,⁶ common laborers are paid on an hourly basis.⁶ The entrance rates are generally in round numbers. Hence, in interpreting the figures shown by the wage ranges in table 3, it must be understood that the rates tend to cluster about multiples of 5 or 10 cents.

TABLE 3.—*Distribution of common laborers according to hourly entrance rates, by region*

Hourly entrance rate	United States			North			South		
	Number of common laborers	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of common laborers	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of common laborers	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Total	39, 021	100. 0	-----	34, 271	100. 0	-----	4, 750	100. 0	-----
Under 17.5 cents	182	.5	0.5	-----	-----	-----	182	3.8	3.8
17.5 and under 22.5 cents	574	1.5	2.0	-----	-----	-----	574	12.1	15.9
22.5 and under 27.5 cents	797	2.0	4.0	57	0.2	0.2	740	15.6	31.5
27.5 and under 32.5 cents	865	2.2	6.2	204	.6	.8	681	13.9	45.4
32.5 and under 37.5 cents	1, 735	4.4	10.6	769	2.2	3.0	966	20.3	65.7
37.5 and under 42.5 cents	6, 021	15.4	26.0	4, 860	14.2	17.2	1, 161	24.4	90.1
42.5 and under 47.5 cents	5, 139	13.2	39.2	4, 760	13.9	31.1	378	8.0	98.1
47.5 and under 52.5 cents	8, 764	22.5	61.7	8, 089	25.3	56.4	75	1.6	99.7
52.5 and under 57.5 cents	2, 262	5.8	67.5	2, 250	6.6	63.0	10	.2	99.9
57.5 and under 62.5 cents	3, 830	9.8	77.3	3, 827	11.2	74.2	3	.1	100.0
62.5 and under 67.5 cents	2, 617	6.7	84.0	2, 617	7.6	81.8	-----	-----	-----
67.5 and under 72.5 cents	4, 495	11.5	95.5	4, 495	13.1	94.9	-----	-----	-----
72.5 and under 77.5 cents	1, 363	3.5	99.0	1, 363	4.0	98.9	-----	-----	-----
77.5 and under 82.5 cents	377	1.0	100.0	377	1.1	100.0	-----	-----	-----
82.5 and under 87.5 cents	1	(¹)	100.0	1	(¹)	100.0	-----	-----	-----

¹ Less than $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 percent.

Any analysis of the entrance rates must take cognizance of the differential in wages between the North and South. The existence of such a differential is clearly indicated by their respective averages, which were 53.2 and 32.0 cents.

In the North, the hourly entrance rates ranged from 24.0 to 86.6 cents. Only 3.0 percent of the workers earned under 37.5 cents. The number receiving 37.5 and under 52.5 cents amounted to 53.4 percent, with 38.5 percent found in the classes receiving from 52.5 and under 72.5 cents. Lastly, 5.1 percent earned 72.5 cents and over.

⁵ All average hourly entrance rates shown here were computed by weighting the individual rates by the number of laborers receiving them.

⁶ See p. 14. All daily, weekly, or monthly rates were converted to an hourly basis.

Much of the concentration of the laborers within certain classes in the northern distribution is due to the above-mentioned tendency of many cities to pay rates in round numbers. Thus, out of the total number covered, it was found that the rate of 10.1 percent was exactly 40 cents, of 5.1 percent exactly 45 cents, of 22.4 percent exactly 50 cents, and of 7.5 percent exactly 60 cents. The concentration in the class of 67.5 and under 72.5 cents, however, is due to the fact that New York and Chicago paid \$5.50 for a day of 8 hours and that a number of cities constituting metropolitan Boston paid \$30 for a week of 44 hours, thus resulting in rates between 67.5 and 70.0 cents per hour.

A totally different picture is shown by the distribution for the South, where the individual entrance rates ranged from 11.5 to 59.8 cents per hour. In this region, the number of employees earning under 37.5 cents amounted to 65.7 percent (as compared with only 3.0 percent in the North), with 15.9 percent of the workers receiving wages lower than 22.5 cents. Those paid 37.5 and less than 52.5 cents amounted to 34.0 percent,⁷ there being only three-tenths of 1 percent receiving 52.5 cents and over (as against 43.6 percent in the North).

While there is a pronounced differential between the averages in the northern and southern regions, there is very little evidence of uniformity in the wage level of the various sections within each region, the averages varying from one State to another irrespective of geographical location. This may be seen by an examination of table 4, which presents the averages for individual States.

TABLE 4.—Hourly entrance rates of common laborers, by region and State

Region and State	Hourly entrance rates (in cents)			Region and State	Hourly entrance rates (in cents)		
	Average	Low	High		Average	Low	High
United States.....	50.6	11.5	86.6	North—Continued.			
North.....	53.2	24.0	86.6	Ohio.....	51.8	35.0	60.0
Arizona.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	Oregon.....	56.5	40.0	63.1
California.....	58.8	40.0	75.0	Pennsylvania.....	46.3	25.0	66.0
Colorado.....	45.2	37.5	50.0	Rhode Island.....	47.1	45.0	53.1
Connecticut.....	45.7	37.5	62.5	South Dakota.....	44.4	35.0	50.0
Delaware.....	38.6	35.0	40.0	Utah.....	45.6	43.8	59.8
District of Columbia.....	49.1	49.1	49.1	Vermont.....	40.8	40.0	45.0
Idaho.....	50.0	50.0	50.0	Washington.....	48.4	40.0	76.9
Illinois.....	66.5	30.0	80.0	West Virginia.....	39.5	30.0	70.0
Indiana.....	43.7	25.0	60.0	Wisconsin.....	55.1	30.0	82.0
Iowa.....	48.6	40.0	55.0	Wyoming.....	50.0	50.0	50.0
Kansas.....	41.9	30.0	56.3	South.....	32.0	11.5	59.8
Maine.....	37.9	32.0	50.0	Alabama.....	23.2	15.0	36.0
Maryland.....	43.6	25.0	55.0	Arkansas.....	24.6	18.8	31.3
Massachusetts.....	61.2	40.0	75.0	Florida.....	31.3	20.0	51.3
Michigan.....	54.8	27.0	60.0	Georgia.....	20.3	12.5	35.0
Minnesota.....	55.9	40.0	62.5	Kentucky.....	35.3	25.0	50.0
Missouri.....	39.9	24.0	56.3	Louisiana.....	40.5	37.5	43.8
Montana.....	58.9	50.0	75.0	Mississippi.....	23.7	12.5	24.4
Nebraska.....	42.9	30.0	50.0	North Carolina.....	26.7	15.0	37.5
Nevada.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	Oklahoma.....	42.7	30.0	54.6
New Hampshire.....	45.7	40.0	56.3	South Carolina.....	21.6	11.5	33.3
New Jersey.....	49.9	36.0	77.1	Tennessee.....	32.2	22.2	40.0
New Mexico.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	Texas.....	36.1	12.5	59.8
New York.....	58.7	35.0	86.6	Virginia.....	28.3	16.0	40.2
North Dakota.....	(1)	(1)	(1)				

¹ Less than 25 laborers; no average computed.

⁷ It was found that 17.4 percent of all employees reported in this region were paid exactly 40 cents per hour.

In the North, the average entrance rates by States ranged from 37.9 in Maine to 66.5 cents in Illinois. Both Illinois and Massachusetts had averages in excess of 60 cents. Seven additional States (Montana, California, New York, Oregon, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan) showed averages in excess of 53.2 cents, or the northern average, with Ohio just below it and Arizona, Idaho, and Wyoming with averages at exactly 50 cents. The States with averages of 45 and under 50 cents were New Jersey, District of Columbia, Iowa, Washington, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Utah, and Colorado, while those averaging 40 and less than 45 cents were South Dakota, Indiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Kansas, and Vermont. The States with averages of less than 40 cents were Missouri, West Virginia, Delaware, and Maine.

The average entrance rates in the South varied from 20.3 cents in Georgia to 42.7 cents in Oklahoma. Only two of the States, namely Oklahoma (42.7 cents) and Louisiana⁸ (40.5 cents), had averages higher than the smallest State average reported in the North. The Southern States with averages of over 30 and under 40 cents were Texas (36.1 cents), Kentucky (35.3 cents), Tennessee (32.2 cents), and Florida (31.3 cents). Those averaging under 30 cents were Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia.

The wide differentials in favor of the North as against the South for the various kinds of work in identical city-size groups are brought out very distinctly in table 5. In every case, the average entrance rate of the smallest cities in the North exceeded by a wide margin that of the largest cities in the South. Taking all types of work combined, the differential was 14.5 cents for cities of 100,000 and under 500,000, 21.0 cents for cities of 50,000 and under 100,000, 21.2 cents for cities of 25,000 and under 50,000, and 19.1 cents for cities of 10,000 and under 25,000, with a differential of 7.9 cents between cities of 10,000 and under 25,000 in the North, as compared with those of 100,000 and

TABLE 5.—Average hourly entrance rates of common laborers, by size of city and type of work

Size of city (based on 1930 census of population)	All work	Street work				Sewer work			
		All street work	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	All sewer work	New construction	Repair	Cleaning
United States.....	\$0.506	\$0.506	\$0.488	\$0.506	\$0.512	\$0.507	\$0.474	\$0.512	\$0.531
North.....	.532	.529	.511	.530	.534	.545	.516	.551	.560
500,000 and over.....	.637	.632	.....	.637	.626	.669	(1)	.643	.700
100,000 and under 500,000.....	.618	.614	.550	.516	.503	.538	.523	.533	.559
50,000 and under 100,000.....	.620	.617	.546	.527	.487	.539	.539	.545	.531
25,000 and under 50,000.....	.488	.489	.480	.492	.488	.485	.476	.491	.486
10,000 and under 25,000.....	.452	.448	.486	.424	.454	.473	.471	.472	.476
South.....	.320	.320	.317	.329	.305	.322	.358	.305	.273
100,000 and under 500,000.....	.373	.374	.334	.399	.363	.369	.379	.351	(1)
50,000 and under 100,000.....	.310	.312	(1)	.323	.286	.303	(1)	.301	.266
25,000 and under 50,000.....	.276	.279	(1)	.276	.285	.262	.....	.284	.232
10,000 and under 25,000.....	.261	.254	.276	.268	.237	.283	.311	.260	(1)

¹ Less than 50 laborers; no average computed.

⁸ Includes only the city of New Orleans.

under 500,000 in the South. Comparing the averages between the Northern and Southern regions as a whole by type of work, the differentials are 19.4 cents for new construction, 20.1 cents for repair, and 22.9 cents for cleaning, in street work; and 15.8 cents for new construction, 24.6 cents for repair, and 28.7 cents for cleaning, in sewer work.⁹

Two questions remain as regards the entrance rates: (1) Do they vary according to the size of city? (2) Do they vary according to type of work, such as new construction, repair, and cleaning, between and within street and sewer work? The answers to these questions may also be obtained from the data in table 5.

The various averages in table 5 indicate an unmistakable trend toward higher wage rates as the size of the cities increases. The few minor exceptions to this rule are found between adjoining size groups.

In the North, the average entrance rates in the cities of 500,000 and over were considerably above those of the cities in the other size groups, the differential between the largest cities and those of the next class amounting to 11.9 cents for all types of work combined. There was very little difference in the wage rates between cities of 100,000 and under 500,000 and those of 50,000 and under 100,000. However, substantial differentials were found to exist in nearly all cases, first, between cities of 50,000 and under 100,000 and those of 25,000 and under 50,000, and, second, between cities of 25,000 and under 50,000 and those of 10,000 and under 25,000, the differential for all types of work combined amounting to 3.2 cents in the former and 3.6 cents in the latter comparison.

In the South, unlike in the North, there were important differentials in the average entrance rates between cities of 100,000 and under 500,000 and those of 50,000 and under 100,000. The differential was somewhat greater in sewer than in street work. For all types of work combined, the differential between the two classes of cities amounted to 6.3 cents. In nearly all cases, differentials were also found, first, between cities of 50,000 and under 100,000 and those of 25,000 and under 50,000, and second, between cities of 25,000 and under 50,000 and those of 10,000 and under 25,000, the combined figure being 3.4 cents in the former and only 1.5 cents in the latter comparison.

In the North the differentials for new construction, repair, and cleaning, between street and sewer work were generally consistent with the character of the work involved. New construction in street work presents a greater variety in duties than work on new sewer construction, and the wage scale was correspondingly somewhat higher on street than on sewer work. This was found to be true in all northern city groups for which figures are shown.¹⁰ In repair and cleaning, on the other hand, sewer work is recognizedly more disagreeable and at times more dangerous than street work. Hence, the entrance rates for repair and cleaning were somewhat higher in sewer work than in street work, this being true of all city groups except that of 25,000 and under 50,000. In the North as a whole, the differential in favor of sewer as compared with street work was 2.1 cents in repair and 2.6 cents in cleaning.

⁹ In making these comparisons between the North and South, it should be remembered that the former includes cities of 500,000 and over with high entrance rates that are not found in the latter.

¹⁰ In the North as a whole, however, the average entrance rate was slightly higher in sewer than in street work. This apparent inconsistency is due to the fact that, while the largest cities did no new street construction, they engaged in some new sewer construction, and the relatively high rate paid by them for this work was sufficient to raise the regional average for sewer work above that for street work.

If the differentials in the North may be explained by the nature of the work involved, no such ready accounting may be made of the wages paid in the South, where virtually all of the differentials between the kinds of work were exactly opposite to those found in the North. In the South as a whole, the differential for new construction in favor of sewer as against street work was 4.1 cents, while the differentials for repair and cleaning in favor of street work as compared to sewer work were respectively 2.4 and 3.2 cents.

When the wage rates for street work are compared according to type of work, there is very little consistency in the averages for new construction, repair, and cleaning shown for the various city-size groups. In the North there was a tendency for new construction to pay the most, repair work to pay the next, and cleaning to pay the least in entrance rates.¹¹ In the South repair and new construction tended to pay more than cleaning. In sewer work, the tendency in the North was for cleaning to pay the most, repair work the next, and new construction the least, while in the South the order was new construction, repair, and cleaning.

In numerous cities, it should be noted, the entrance rates were the same for the various types of street and sewer work.

Full-Time Hours of Work

Although the average full-time hours of common street and sewer laborers in the United States as a whole amounted to 41.8, the individual figures ranged from 10 to 66 hours, per week. A distribution of common laborers according to the weekly full-time hours of work is presented in table 6. It shows that 20.6 percent of the laborers had a short week of under 40 hours, 70.0 percent had a week of from 40 to 48 hours, inclusive, and only 9.4 percent had one of more than 48 hours.

TABLE 6.—Distribution of common laborers according to full-time hours of work per week, by region

Full-time hours of work per week	United States			North			South		
	Number of common laborers	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of common laborers	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage	Number of common laborers	Simple percentage	Cumulative percentage
Total.....	39, 021	100. 0	-----	34, 271	100. 0	-----	4, 750	100. 0	-----
Under 16 hours.....	16	(1)	(1)	16	(1)	(1)			
16 and under 24 hours.....	547	1. 4	1. 4	547	1. 6	1. 6			
24 and under 32 hours.....	1, 360	3. 5	4. 9	1, 160	3. 4	5. 0	200	4. 2	4. 2
Exactly 32 hours.....	4, 464	11. 4	16. 3	4, 464	13. 0	18. 0			4. 2
Over 32 and under 40 hours.....	1, 671	4. 3	20. 6	1, 248	3. 7	21. 7	423	8. 9	13. 1
Exactly 40 hours.....	11, 179	28. 6	49. 2	10, 460	30. 5	52. 2	719	15. 1	28. 2
Over 40 and under 44 hours.....	1, 167	. 5	49. 7	167	. 5	52. 7			28. 2
Exactly 44 hours.....	6, 521	5. 2	54. 9	5, 925	17. 3	70. 0	596	12. 6	40. 8
Over 44 and under 48 hours.....	2, 033	16. 7	71. 6	1, 670	4. 9	74. 9	363	7. 6	48. 4
Exactly 48 hours.....	7, 410	19. 0	90. 6	6, 690	19. 5	94. 4	720	15. 2	63. 6
Over 48 and under 54 hours.....	1, 741	4. 5	95. 1	1, 452	4. 2	98. 6	289	6. 1	69. 7
54 and under 60 hours.....	1, 611	4. 1	99. 2	472	1. 4	100. 0	*1, 139	*24. 0	93. 7
60 hours and over.....	301	. 8	100. 0	-----	-----	100. 0	301	6. 3	100. 0

¹ Less than 1/10 of 1 percent.

² There were 814, or 17.1 percent, of the laborers working exactly 54 hours.

¹¹ This is not brought out by the averages for the North as a whole, due to the fact that the largest cities, which paid the highest rates, had no new street construction work, thus giving more weighting to repair and cleaning. The same thing applies to the figures for the United States as a whole.

The very low full-time hours were, in most instances, due to a program of spreading the work among as many persons as possible by limiting each laborer to a specified number of hours per week. Thus, by working 2, 3, or 4 days per week, the full-time hours might run up to any multiple of 8 under 40 hours a week. In one city, each laborer was limited to 2½ days or 20 hours every other week, which means an average of 10 hours per week. In two other cities, each laborer was limited to 5 days of 8 hours every 2 weeks, an average of 20 hours per week.

With the prevalence of the 8-hour day, it is natural to find a concentration of laborers in classes that are multiples of 8, such as 32, 40, 44, and 48 hours, which represent respectively weeks of 4, 5, 5½, and 6 workdays.¹²

As in the case of entrance rates, there is a striking difference between the North and South in average full-time hours of work per week, the figures being 41.1 in the former and 46.7 in the latter.

The weekly full-time hours in the North ranged from 10 to 56. The number having a short workweek—under 40 hours—formed 21.7 percent of the total. The percentage of those employed 40 to 48 hours, inclusive, was 72.7, leaving only 5.6 percent with a week of more than 48 hours.

An examination of the northern distribution shows the predominance of the 40-hour or 5-day week, with 30.5 percent of the total having exactly 40 hours as their regular workweek. Next in importance were the 48-hour or 6-day week and the 44-hour or 5½-day week, the former accounting for 19.5 and the latter for 17.3 percent of the total laborers. Finally, the hours of 13.0 percent were exactly 32 or a 4-day week.

The Southern range in full-time hours per week was from 30 to 66 hours. The workweek of 13.1 percent of the total laborers was under 40 hours, of 50.5 percent from 40 to 48 hours inclusive, and of 36.4 percent more than 48 hours.

An inspection of the southern distribution indicates that the most common workweek was that of 54 hours, consisting of 6 days of 9 hours each, which was that of 17.1 percent of the total laborers. Next in importance were the 48-hour week (6 days of 8 hours) and the 40-hour week (5 days of 8 hours), the percentages of those having these hours being respectively 15.2 and 15.1. The workweek of 12.6 percent was exactly 44 hours or 5½ days.

Further light on the geographical differences in weekly full-time hours is shown by table 7.

The average full-time hours per week in the North ranged from 35.9 in Illinois to 48.2 in Maryland. The States with averages of less than 40 hours were Illinois, Arizona, Ohio, Minnesota, and Indiana. Those reporting averages of 40 and under 44 hours were Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, Vermont, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Utah, Iowa, California, Delaware, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. The States having averages of 44 and less than 48 hours were the District of Columbia, Connecticut, Oregon, Washington, Maine, West Virginia, Montana, Rhode Island, and South Dakota. The States with averages of 48 hours and over were Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Maryland. In other words, as

¹² An examination of the basic data also shows minor concentrations at 30, 36, 45, 50, 54, 55, and 60, which are the result of 6, 9, 10, and 11 hours per day combined with a number of workdays ranging from 4 to 6.

in the case of average entrance rates, there was no geographical uniformity in the average full-time hours, the figures varying from one State to another regardless of location.

TABLE 7.—Average full-time hours of work per week of common laborers, by region and State

Region and State	Average full-time hours of work per week	Region and State	Average full-time hours of work per week
United States.....	41.8	North—Continued.	
North.....	41.1	Ohio.....	37.0
Arizona.....	36.0	Oregon.....	44.9
California.....	42.5	Pennsylvania.....	40.2
Colorado.....	48.1	Rhode Island.....	47.6
Connecticut.....	44.5	South Dakota.....	47.5
Delaware.....	42.6	Utah.....	41.9
District of Columbia.....	44.0	Vermont.....	40.8
Idaho.....	48.0	Washington.....	45.8
Illinois.....	35.9	West Virginia.....	46.3
Indiana.....	39.7	Wisconsin.....	40.1
Iowa.....	42.3	Wyoming.....	48.0
Kansas.....	40.8	South.....	46.7
Maine.....	46.5	Alabama.....	49.6
Maryland.....	48.2	Arkansas.....	49.8
Massachusetts.....	43.0	Florida.....	47.1
Michigan.....	41.1	Georgia.....	50.9
Minnesota.....	39.0	Kentucky.....	51.1
Missouri.....	40.7	Louisiana.....	36.1
Montana.....	47.8	Mississippi.....	53.1
Nebraska.....	41.9	North Carolina.....	50.7
Nevada.....	(¹)	Oklahoma.....	47.5
New Hampshire.....	43.7	South Carolina.....	54.5
New Jersey.....	43.7	Tennessee.....	42.6
New Mexico.....	(¹)	Texas.....	41.0
New York.....	41.9	Virginia.....	49.7
North Dakota.....	(¹)		

¹ Less than 25 laborers; no average computed.

In the South, the average full-time hours per week varied from 36.1 in Louisiana ¹³ to 54.5 in South Carolina. Two States besides Louisiana had averages of less than 44 hours, namely Texas and Tennessee, and two other States, Florida and Oklahoma, averaged less than 48 hours. The remaining States reported averages in excess of the maximum shown in the North, namely 48.2. Alabama, Virginia, and Arkansas averaged less than 50 hours, and North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, and South Carolina averaged over 50 hours.

The variation in the weekly full-time hours according to size of city and type of work is also brought out in table 8.

Longer hours in the South as compared with the North are revealed in almost every instance. For all types of work combined the margin was 1.8 hours for cities of 100,000 and under 500,000, 3.9 hours for cities of 50,000 and under 100,000, 8.0 hours for cities of 25,000 and under 50,000, and 7.2 hours for cities of 10,000 and under 25,000. Similarly, comparing the averages between the Northern and Southern regions as a whole by type of work, the margins are 9.2 hours for new construction, 4.5 hours for repair, and 7.4 hours for cleaning in street work, and 6.4 hours for repair work and 7.8 hours for cleaning in sewer work. It was only in new sewer construction that the

¹³ Includes only the city of New Orleans.

northern full-time hours exceeded those in the South, the margin being 1.3 hours. As regards all sewer work, the full-time workweek in the South was still 3.4 hours more than in the northern territory.

TABLE 8.—*Full-time hours of work per week of common laborers, by size of city and type of work*

Size of city (based on 1930 census of population)	All work	Street work				Sewer work			
		All street work	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	All sewer work	New construction	Repair	Cleaning
United States.....	41.8	41.6	43.7	41.3	41.1	43.0	42.4	42.7	43.9
North.....	41.1	40.9	42.6	40.8	40.4	42.4	42.7	41.7	43.1
500,000 and over.....	37.4	36.9	---	37.9	35.8	40.5	(¹)	39.7	41.7
100,000 and under 500,000.....	41.7	41.4	41.4	39.7	43.1	43.1	41.5	42.9	45.5
50,000 and under 100,000.....	42.9	43.1	41.7	44.3	42.3	42.0	43.0	40.0	43.2
25,000 and under 50,000.....	41.4	41.1	39.4	40.9	42.0	43.0	44.0	42.6	42.9
10,000 and under 25,000.....	43.5	43.6	44.4	43.1	43.6	43.2	42.5	43.2	43.6
South.....	46.7	47.0	51.8	45.3	47.8	45.8	41.4	48.1	50.9
100,000 and under 500,000.....	43.5	44.3	53.8	41.0	43.0	41.1	37.4	46.9	(¹)
50,000 and under 100,000.....	46.8	46.5	(¹)	45.7	48.8	47.6	(¹)	48.0	49.0
25,000 and under 50,000.....	49.4	49.3	(¹)	48.8	50.3	50.1	---	47.9	53.2
10,000 and under 25,000.....	50.7	50.9	49.5	49.7	53.3	50.3	49.1	50.1	(¹)

¹ Less than 50 laborers; no average computed.

According to table 8, there is a tendency for the full-time hours per week to vary inversely with the size of the city. This tendency was less marked in the North than in the South. The shortest full-time hours in the northern region were found in the largest cities (namely, those with a population of 500,000 and over) for all types of work, and the longest hours generally existed in the smallest cities (10,000 and under 25,000), the difference between the two groups being 6.1 hours for all types of work combined. As for the intervening size groups, the trend was mixed. In the South, the indirect relationship between size of city and length of full-time hours was found in practically all types of work, the difference between the smallest (10,000 and under 25,000) and the largest (100,000 and under 500,000) cities amounting to 7.2 hours for all types of work combined.

In the northern region, the full-time hours per week were generally smaller in street than in sewer work, the differences for the territory as a whole being 0.1 hour in new construction,¹⁴ 0.9 hour in repair, and 2.7 hours in cleaning, with 1.5 hours in all types of work combined. The situation was somewhat different in the South, where shorter full-time hours existed for repair work and cleaning but longer hours were found for new construction in street work as compared with sewer work. The actual difference for the region as a whole was 2.8 and 3.1 hours less, respectively, in repair and cleaning and 10.4 hours more¹⁵ in new construction, with 1.2 hours more in all types of work combined.

¹⁴ This difference is small, due to the fact that, while the largest cities did no new street construction, they engaged in some new sewer construction, and the relatively lower full-time hours worked by them lowered the regional average for sewer work considerably.

¹⁵ This pronounced difference may be accounted for largely by the extreme high and low hours reported respectively for new construction in street and sewer work in cities of 100,000 and under 500,000.

As regards variations in full-time hours between new construction, repair, and cleaning, in both street and sewer work, there was generally a tendency for the hours to be longer in cleaning than in repair and new construction work. In the northern region, this was not so evident in street work but was very pronounced in sewer work, where the figures for the region as a whole showed the longest hours in cleaning, the next longest in new construction, and the shortest in repair work. In the South, laborers employed in street work had longer hours in cleaning than in repair in all city-size groups. In the cities of 10,000 and under 25,000, the full-time hours in repair were slightly higher than in new construction but still considerably below those in cleaning. In the cities of 100,000 and under 500,000, however, workers in new construction had the longest hours.¹⁶ Southern laborers employed in sewer work showed the longest hours in cleaning, the next longest in repair, and the shortest in new construction.

In many cities, however, the same full-time hours applied to the various types of street and sewer work.

Personnel Policies

This survey covers only the entrance or hiring rates of pay of common street and sewer laborers. Nevertheless, it is significant to know to what extent the practice prevails among cities of paying more than the entrance rate after a specified period of efficient and satisfactory service; in other words, if it is possible for a common laborer to obtain an increase, or if it is necessary for him in order to obtain a higher rate to change to another occupation.

The great majority of the cities did not advance their laborers beyond the entrance rate. Thus, out of a total of 751 cities reporting on this point, 652 had only one rate of pay. The remaining 99 cities raised the rate after certain periods of service, ranging from as low as 2 weeks to as high as 5 years, the most frequent period being 1 year and the next one 6 months.

Considerable attention has been given in recent years to the difference in wage rates between white and colored workers. This is especially important in the case of common street and sewer laborers, in which occupation the number of colored workers has shown a steady growth in recent years.

In the North, of a total of 628 cities reporting on the subject, only 37 employed "all white" laborers. The remaining 591 cities had both white and colored employees, but only 7 cities paid their colored workers a lower rate than the white laborers. In one of these cities the hourly entrance rates were 40 to 45 cents for colored as against 45 to 50 cents for whites, while in another city they were 24 cents for colored and 35 to 40 cents for whites. The rates were not shown by color of workers in the remaining five cities.

In the South, 8 cities reported employing all white and 11 cities all colored employees. Of the remaining cities, having both white and colored laborers, 100 reported paying the same rates to all workers, and only 9 paid less to their colored than to their white laborers.

¹⁶ The large weight contributed by these cities produced the same result in the region as a whole.

The entrance rates, by color of workers, in each of these cities were as follows:

City no.	per week	White		Colored
		\$15. 00,	\$16. 00	\$12. 00
1	per week	\$15. 00,	\$16. 00	\$12. 00
2	per month		112. 50	75. 00
3	per day	2. 75-	4. 00	2. 00-
4	do		2. 75	2. 00
5	do		2. 50	2. 00
6	do	2. 00-	2. 50	1. 50-
7	per hour		. 3563	. 325
8	do		. 40	. 30
9	do	. 25,	. 30	. 20

The payment of wages on an hourly basis was much more frequent than on any other basis in the cities of the country. Weekly and monthly rates were paid in a few cities and yearly rates in only one.

Out of approximately 285 cities in which the regular hours of work on Saturday were less than on other days of the week, there were 35 cities where laborers were paid day rates and the same for the short Saturday as for other days. Four other cities paid as follows: In one, the day rate of \$5 for 8 hours was paid for a short Saturday of 4 hours, if the laborer worked 4 full days in the week; in another, the day rate of \$4.275 for 8 hours was paid for a short Saturday of 4 hours, provided a laborer worked 36 hours in the week; in a third, one-half of the day rate of \$4 for 8 hours was paid for Saturday, although there was no work on that day; and in a fourth, one-half of the day rate of \$4.50 for 8 hours was paid under the same circumstances.

Of the 756 cities reporting on the subject, only 236 declared that no overtime was worked by their laborers, the remaining 520 cities reporting that either part or all of their laborers worked overtime. No pay for overtime was allowed in 13 cities, the regular hourly rate was paid in 446, time and one-third in 1, time and one-half in 36, and double time in 2. In eight of the cities, 1 hour off duty with pay was allowed for each hour of overtime, and in another city, 1½ hours off duty with pay was given for each hour worked as overtime. In 11 other cities, the provisions were as follows:

City no.—

1. Laborers at day rates were not paid anything for overtime, but those at monthly rates were allowed 1 hour off duty with pay for each hour of overtime.
2. Time and one-half was granted for overtime at night and on Sunday and pro rata for all other overtime.
3. Time and one-half was given for overtime from 6 p. m. to 6 a. m. and double time for overtime on Sunday and holidays.
4. Time and one-half was paid to sewer laborers only for all overtime.
5. Double time was allowed for overtime on Sunday and holidays and time and one-half for overtime on other days.
6. Time and one-half was paid for overtime on Sunday and holidays only.
7. Time and one-half was granted to sewer laborers and pro rata to street laborers for all overtime.
8. Double time was given for overtime on Sunday and time and one-half for all other overtime.
9. Time and one-half was paid for overtime on Sunday only.
10. Time and one-half was allowed for overtime at night and on Sunday.
11. Double time was allowed for overtime at night and on holidays.

In the two remaining cities, the provisions with respect to overtime were not specified.

Appendix I

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935

[For footnotes, see end of table]

State and city	Population of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New construction	Repair	Cleaning	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	Monday to Friday	Saturday	
<i>Alabama</i>											
Mobile.....	68,202	\$0.279	-----	\$0.250	\$0.300	-----	\$0.250	\$0.250	8.0	5.0	45.0
Decatur.....	16,593	.207	-----	.207	-----	-----	.207	-----	10.0	8.0	58.0
Fairfield.....	11,059	.280	-----	.360	.200	-----	-----	-----	10.0	-----	50.0
Huntsville.....	11,554	.167	-----	-----	.167	-----	-----	-----	9.0	9.0	54.0
Tuscaloosa.....	20,659	.153	-----	.150	.150	-----	.200	-----	10.0	5.0	55.6
<i>Arkansas</i>											
Little Rock.....	81,679	.236	-----	.222	-----	-----	.306	.306	9.0	5.0	50.0
Fort Smith.....	31,429	.313	-----	.313	.313	-----	.313	.313	8.0	6.0	46.6
Hot Springs.....	20,238	.308	\$0.308	.308	.308	\$0.308	.308	.308	9.0	9.0	54.0
Jonesboro.....	10,326	.200	-----	.200	.200	-----	-----	-----	10.0	10.0	60.0
Pine Bluff.....	20,760	.231	-----	.250	.188	-----	.250	.250	8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>Arizona</i>											
Phoenix.....	48,118	.500	-----	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.0	6.0	36.0
Tucson.....	32,506	.500	-----	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	6.0	6.0	36.0
<i>California</i>											
Los Angeles.....	1,238,048	.577	-----	.577	.577	-----	.577	.577	8.0	-----	40.0
San Francisco.....	634,394	.750	-----	.750	.750	-----	.750	.750	8.0	-----	40.0
Long Beach.....	142,032	.544	-----	.544	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.7	4.7	48.0
Oakland.....	284,063	.568	-----	.550	.550	-----	.700	.700	8.0	8.0	48.0
San Diego.....	147,905	.404	-----	.404	.404	-----	.404	.404	8.0	4.0	44.0
Berkeley.....	82,109	.538	.563	.563	.500	.594	.563	.563	8.0	8.0	48.0
Fresno.....	52,513	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	4.0	44.0
Glendale.....	62,736	.520	-----	.520	.520	-----	.520	.520	8.0	4.0	44.0
Pasadena.....	76,086	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	4.0	44.0
Sacramento.....	93,750	.663	-----	.663	.663	-----	.663	.663	8.0	-----	40.0
San Jose.....	57,651	.728	-----	.734	.708	-----	.734	.734	8.0	4.0	44.0
Alameda.....	35,033	.533	-----	.529	.529	-----	.553	.553	8.0	8.0	48.0
Alhambra.....	29,472	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	4.0	44.0
Bakersfield.....	26,015	.594	-----	.594	.594	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Huntington Park.....	24,591	.500	.500	.500	.500	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Inglewood.....	19,480	.525	-----	.525	.525	-----	.525	.525	8.0	4.0	44.0
Riverside.....	29,696	.557	-----	.557	.557	-----	.557	.557	8.0	-----	40.0
San Bernardino.....	37,481	.531	-----	.531	.531	-----	.531	.531	8.0	-----	40.0
Santa Ana.....	30,322	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Santa Barbara.....	33,613	.477	-----	.475	.475	-----	.506	.475	8.0	-----	40.0
Santa Monica.....	37,146	.520	-----	.550	.550	-----	.550	.550	8.0	-----	40.0
Stockton.....	47,963	.500	.500	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Anaheim.....	10,995	.530	-----	.530	.530	-----	.530	.530	8.0	1.5	41.5
Beverly Hills.....	17,429	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Brawley.....	10,439	.531	-----	.531	.531	-----	.531	.531	8.0	-----	40.0
Burbank.....	16,062	.577	-----	.577	-----	-----	-----	-----	2.6	-----	40.0
Burlingame.....	13,270	.625	.625	.625	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Fullerton.....	10,860	.511	.500	.500	.625	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.4	44.4
Monrovia.....	10,890	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Ontario.....	13,583	.500	-----	.540	.460	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Palo Alto.....	13,652	.500	.500	.500	.500	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Popula- tion of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New con- struc- tion	Repair	Clean- ing	New con- struc- tion	Repair	Clean- ing	Mon- day to Fri- day	Sat- urday	
<i>California—Contd.</i>											
Pomona.....	20,804	\$0.455	\$0.455	\$0.455	\$0.455	.....	\$0.455	\$0.455	8.0	4.0	44.0
Redlands.....	14,177	.400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.400	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Richmond.....	20,093	.630	.....	.665	.548	.....	.665	.548	8.0	8.0	48.0
Salinas.....	10,263	.600	.....	.600	.600	.....	.600	.600	8.0	4.0	44.0
San Leandro.....	11,455	.438	.438	.438	.438	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
San Mateo.....	13,444	.500	.....	.500	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Santa Cruz.....	14,395	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Santa Rosa.....	10,636	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
South Gate.....	19,632	.425	.....	.425	.425	.....	.425	.425	8.0	8.0	48.0
South Pasadena.....	13,730	.470	.....	.470	.470	.....	.470	.470	8.0	4.0	44.0
Vallejo.....	14,476	.625	.625	.625	.625	\$0.625	.625	.625	8.0	.....	40.0
Ventura.....	11,603	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Whittier.....	14,822	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
<i>Colorado</i>											
Colorado Springs.....	33,237	.463	.463	.463	.463	.....	.463	.463	8.0	8.0	48.0
Boulder.....	11,223	.461	.438	.438	.438	.500	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Fort Collins.....	11,489	.407	.....	.400	.....	.....	.450	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Grand Junction.....	10,247	.475	.....	.475	.475	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Greeley.....	12,203	.375	.....	.375	.375	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	49.0
<i>Connecticut</i>											
Bridgeport.....	146,716	.500	.500	.500	.500	.....	.....	.500	8.0	1.1	2 30.7
Hartford.....	164,072	.495	.500	.500	.500	.....	.475	.475	8.0	8.0	3 35.3
Waterbury.....	99,902	.413	.413	.413	.413	.413	.413	.413	9.0	5.0	50.0
New Britain.....	68,128	.400	.....	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	8.0	5.4	45.4
Bristol.....	28,451	.450	.....	.450	.....	.....	.450	.....	9.0	.....	45.0
Meriden.....	38,481	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Middletown.....	24,554	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.....	.....	9.0	.....	45.0
New London.....	29,640	.484	.....	.500	.500	.....	.400	.....	8.6	5.0	48.0
Stamford.....	46,346	.614	.....	.614	.614	.....	.....	.614	8.0	4.0	44.0
West Hartford.....	24,941	.450	.450	.450	.450	.....	.450	.450	8.0	.....	40.0
West Haven.....	25,808	.375	.....	.375	.375	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Ansonia.....	19,898	.438	.....	.438	.438	.....	.438	.438	8.0	4.0	44.0
Danbury.....	22,261	.556	.....	.563	.500	.....	.....	.625	8.0	1.7	3 38.1
East Hartford.....	17,125	.400	.....	.400	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Naugatuck.....	14,315	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	8.0	.....	2 32.0
Shelton.....	10,113	.500	.500	.500	.500	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Stratford.....	19,212	.500	.500	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Wallingford.....	11,170	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	7.0	7.0	42.0
<i>Delaware</i>											
Wilmington.....	106,597	.386	.400	.400	.350	.400	.400	.400	8.0	2.6	42.6
<i>District of Columbia</i>											
Washington.....	486,869	.491	.....	.491	.491	.491	.491	.491	8.0	4.0	44.0
<i>Florida</i>											
Jacksonville.....	129,549	.367	.....	.400	.....	.....	.300	.400	8.0	4.0	44.0
Miami.....	110,637	.327	.....	.375	.271	.....	.275	.275	8.0	4.0	4 45.0
Tampa.....	101,161	.281	.....	.278	.278	.....	.278	.333	9.0	9.0	54.0
Orlando.....	27,330	.203	.....	.200	.200	.....	.200	.220	9.7	5.5	5 55.0
Pensacola.....	31,379	.448	.....	.438	.438	.....	.513	.513	8.0	5.0	45.0
St. Petersburg.....	40,425	.230	.....	.219	.219	.....	.250	.250	8.0	4.0	44.0
Gainesville.....	10,465	.200	.....	.200	.....	.....	.200	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Lakeland.....	18,554	.300	.....	.300	.300	.....	.300	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
St. Augustine.....	12,111	.250	.....	.250	.250	.....	.250	.250	8.0	.....	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Popula- tion of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New con- struc- tion	Repair	Clean- ing	New con- struc- tion	Repair	Clean- ing	Mon- day to Fri- day	Sat- urday	
<i>Georgia</i>											
Augusta.....	60,342	\$0.350		\$0.350	\$0.350		\$0.350	\$0.350	9.0		47.8
Macon.....	53,829	.194		.175	.300		.256	.250	8.1	5.4	45.9
Savannah.....	85,024	.200		.200	.200		.200	.200	9.0	5.0	50.0
Columbus.....	43,131	.210		.210	.210		.210	.210	8.0		40.0
Brunswick.....	14,022	.230			.230				10.0	10.0	60.0
Decatur.....	13,276	.250		.250			.250	.250	8.0	4.0	44.0
Griffin.....	10,321	\$0.150		.150		\$0.150	.150	.150	10.0	5.0	55.0
Lagrange.....	20,131	.200		.200	.200		.200	.200	10.0	5.0	55.0
Valdosta.....	13,462	.125		.125	.125		.125		10.0	5.0	55.0
Waycross.....	15,510	.200		.200	.200				10.0	7.2	55.0
<i>Idaho</i>											
Boise.....	21,544	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Pocatello.....	16,471	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>Illinois</i>											
Chicago.....	3,376,438	.724		.750	.693		.794	.794	8.0		32.9
Peoria.....	104,969	.642	.650			.625			7.4		36.9
Berwyn.....	47,027	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0		40.0
Cicero.....	66,602	.449		.600	.375		.700	.600	8.0	8.0	48.0
Decatur.....	57,510	.468		.450	.450		.500	.500	8.0		40.0
East St. Louis.....	74,347	.577	.750	.500			.600		8.0		40.0
Evanston.....	63,338	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0		40.0
Oak Park.....	63,982	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	9.0		45.0
Rockford.....	85,864	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	7.2	3.5	39.6
Springfield.....	71,864	.550		.550	.550		.550	.550	6.0		36.0
Alton.....	30,151	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	8.0	4.0	44.0
Aurora.....	46,589	.426		.410	.410		.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Belleisle.....	28,425	.750		.750	.750		.750	.750	8.0		40.0
Elgin.....	35,929	.574		.600	.315		.600	.600	8.0	4.0	44.0
Galesburg.....	28,830	.500		.500			.500	.500	8.0	4.0	44.0
Granite City.....	25,130	.800		.800			.800	.800	8.0		40.0
Joliet.....	42,993	.541		.471			.553		8.5	8.5	51.0
Moline.....	32,236	.400		.400	.400				8.0	8.0	48.0
Quincy.....	39,241	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	9.0	5.0	50.0
Waukegan.....	33,499	.563		.563	.563		.563	.563	8.0	5.7	45.7
Blue Island.....	16,534	.563		.550	.550		.600	.600	8.0	4.0	44.0
Brookfield.....	10,035	.450		.450					8.0	4.0	44.0
Canton.....	11,718	.550		.550	.550				8.0	2.0	43.0
Centralia.....	12,583	.530	.530	.530	.530	.530	.530	.530	8.0	8.0	48.0
Chicago Heights.....	22,321	.536		.500	.500		.625	.625	8.0		40.0
East Moline.....	10,107	.481		.481					8.0	8.0	48.0
Harvey.....	16,374	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	9.0	9.0	54.0
Highland Park.....	12,203	.765		.765	.765		.765	.765	8.0	4.0	44.0
Jacksonville.....	17,747	.370	.370	.350	.350		.472		8.0	5.2	45.2
Kankakee.....	20,620	.413		.400				.500	8.0	5.0	45.0
La Grange.....	10,103	.500		.500	.500				8.0	8.0	48.0
Lincoln.....	12,855	.400		.400	.400				8.0	4.0	44.0
Melrose Park.....	10,741	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	9.0	5.0	50.0
Mount Vernon.....	12,375	.400		.400					8.0	5.0	45.0
Park Ridge.....	10,417	.567		.550	.550		.600	.600	8.0	2.7	42.7
Sterling.....	10,012	.300		.300	.300				8.0		40.0
Streator.....	14,728	.650		.650	.650				8.0	4.0	44.0
Urbana.....	13,060	.500	.500	.500			.500	.500	8.0		40.0
Winnetka.....	12,166	.500		.500	.500		.500		8.0	4.0	44.0
<i>Indiana</i>											
Evansville.....	102,249	.450		.450	.450		.450	.450	8.0		40.0
Fort Wayne.....	114,946	.450		.450	.450		.450	.450	8.0		40.0
Gary.....	100,426	.517		.580	.580		.560	.560	8.0		40.0
Indianapolis.....	364,161	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	8.0		32.0
South Bend.....	104,193	.440		.440	.440		.440	.440	8.0	5.0	45.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Population of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New construction	Repair	Cleaning	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	Monday to Friday	Saturday	
<i>Indiana—Continued</i>											
East Chicago.....	54,784	\$0.500	.....	\$0.500	\$0.500	.....	\$0.500	\$0.500	7.0	7.0	35.0
Hammond.....	64,660	.600	.....	.600	.600	.....	.600	.600	8.0	.....	40.0
Terre Haute.....	62,810	.375	.....	.375	.375	.....	.375	.375	8.0	.....	40.0
Anderson.....	39,804	.475	.....	.500	.400	.....	.460	.460	8.2	.....	41.6
Elkhart.....	32,949	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	7.0	7.0	42.0
Kokomo.....	32,843	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Michigan City.....	26,735	.450	.....	.450	.450	.....	.450	.450	8.0	.....	40.0
Mishawaka.....	28,630	.570	.....	.570	.570	.....	.570	.570	6.0	5.0	35.0
Muncie.....	46,548	.452	.....	.450	.450	.....	.500	.450	8.0	.2	40.2
New Albany.....	25,819	.302	.....	.300	.300	.....	.327	.327	10.0	5.0	55.0
Richmond.....	32,493	.350	.....	.350	.350	.....	.350	.350	9.0	.....	45.0
Bedford.....	18,208	.450	.....	.450	.450	.....	.450	.450	8.0	.....	40.0
Bloomington.....	18,227	.450	.....	.450	.450	.....	.450	.450	9.0	5.0	50.0
Crawfordsville.....	10,355	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	9.0	5.0	50.0
Elwood.....	10,685	.380	.....	.380	.380	.....	.380	.380	8.0	4.0	45.6
Frankfort.....	12,196	.400	.400	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	.....	40.0
Goshen.....	10,397	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	5.0	45.0
Huntington.....	13,420	.250	.....	.250	.250	.....	.250	.250	8.0	.....	40.0
Jeffersonville.....	11,946	.350	.....	.350	.350	.....	.350	.350	9.0	9.0	54.0
La Porte.....	15,755	.466	.....	.433	.473	.....	.495	.495	7.3	3.3	40.0
Marion.....	24,496	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	9.0	5.0	50.0
Newcastle.....	14,027	.450	.....	.450	.450	.....	.450	.450	8.0	5.0	45.0
Peru.....	12,730	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	5.0	45.0
Shelbyville.....	10,618	.333	.300	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	4.0	44.0
Vincennes.....	17,564	.300	.....	.300	.300	.....	.300	.300	9.0	9.0	54.0
Whiting.....	10,980	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	.....	36.0
<i>Iowa</i>											
Des Moines.....	142,559	.540	.....	.540	.540	.....	.540	.540	8.0	5.0	45.0
Cedar Rapids.....	56,097	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Davenport.....	60,751	.450	.....	.450	.450	.....	.450	.450	8.0	.....	32.0
Sioux City.....	79,183	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.....	32.0
Burlington.....	26,755	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	.....	40.0
Clinton.....	25,726	.447	.....	.400	.500	.....	.400	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Council Bluffs.....	42,048	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	.....	32.0
Dubuque.....	41,679	.450	.....	.450	.450	.....	.450	.450	8.0	4.0	44.0
Ottumwa.....	28,075	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Waterloo.....	46,191	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	9.0	9.0	54.0
Ames.....	10,261	.500	.500	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	.....	40.0
Boone.....	11,886	.483	.....	.450	.450	.....	.550	.550	8.0	8.0	48.0
Fort Dodge.....	21,895	.431	.500	.410	.410	.450	.450	.450	8.0	8.0	48.0
Iowa City.....	15,340	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	5.0	45.0
Keokuk.....	15,106	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Marshalltown.....	17,373	.441	.....	.450	.400	.....	.450	.450	7.4	7.4	44.2
Mason City.....	23,304	.426	.....	.400	.450	.....	.450	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Muscatine.....	16,778	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	.....	40.0
Newton.....	11,560	.416	.....	.400	.400	.....	.450	.450	8.0	4.0	44.0
<i>Kansas</i>											
Kansas City.....	121,857	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	.....	40.0
Wichita.....	111,110	.375	.....	.375	.375	.....	.375	.375	8.0	5.2	40.0
Topeka.....	64,120	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	7.5	4.0	41.5
Hutchinson.....	27,085	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	7.0	.....	35.0
Arkansas City.....	13,946	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Atchison.....	13,024	.380	.....	.450	.350	.....	.350	.350	8.0	4.0	44.0
Chanute.....	10,277	.390	.....	.450	.350	.....	.350	.350	8.0	8.0	48.0
Coffeyville.....	16,198	.469	.....	.469	.469	.....	.469	.469	8.0	8.0	48.0
El Dorado.....	10,311	.300	.....	.300	.300	.....	.300	.300	8.0	8.0	48.0
Emporia.....	14,067	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Independence.....	12,782	.338	.....	.338	.338	.....	.338	.338	8.0	.....	40.0
Lawrence.....	13,726	.350	.....	.350	.350	.....	.350	.350	8.0	8.0	48.0
Leavenworth.....	17,466	.398	.....	.438	.375	.....	.375	.438	8.0	8.0	48.0
Manhattan.....	10,136	.384	.....	.384	.384	.....	.384	.384	8.0	8.0	48.0
Newton.....	11,034	.350	.....	.350	.350	.....	.350	.350	8.0	8.0	48.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Popula- tion of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work							
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week				
			New con- struc- tion	Repair	Clean- ing	New con- struc- tion	Repair	Clean- ing	Mon- day to Fri- day	Sat- urday					
<i>Kansas—Continued</i>															
Parsons.....	14, 903	\$. 400	-----	\$. 400	-----	-----	\$. 400	-----	-----	\$. 563	-----	\$. 350	8.0	8.0	48.0
Pittsburg.....	18, 145	.522	-----	.500	\$. 563	-----	.563	\$. 563	-----	.350	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	16.0
Salina.....	20, 155	.350	-----	.350	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>Kentucky</i>															
Louisville.....	307, 745	.333	\$. 335	.335	.330	\$. 335	.335	.335	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.0	9.0	54.0
Covington.....	65, 252	.423	-----	.430	.400	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Ashland.....	29, 074	.316	-----	.320	.266	-----	.320	.320	-----	-----	-----	-----	12.0	5.0	65.0
Lexington.....	45, 736	.355	-----	.350	.350	-----	.388	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Newport.....	29, 744	.600	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Paducah.....	33, 541	.350	-----	.350	.350	-----	.500	.350	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.0	5.0	50.0
Fort Thomas.....	10, 008	.450	-----	.450	.450	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Hopkinsville.....	10, 746	.250	-----	.250	.250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10.0	5.0	55.0
Middlesboro.....	10, 350	.376	-----	.393	.341	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
<i>Louisiana</i>															
New Orleans.....	458, 762	.405	-----	.438	.375	-----	.400	.400	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	.2	36.5
<i>Maine</i>															
Portland.....	70, 810	.399	.389	.389	.389	.500	.500	.389	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.0	-----	45.0
Bangor.....	28, 749	.350	.350	.350	.350	.350	.350	.350	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Auburn.....	18, 571	.323	.320	.320	.320	.333	-----	.350	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.0	9.0	54.0
Augusta.....	17, 198	.350	.350	.350	.350	-----	.350	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Biddeford.....	17, 633	.333	.333	.333	.333	.333	.333	.333	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.0	9.0	54.0
South Portland.....	13, 840	.389	.389	.389	.389	.389	.389	.389	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.0	-----	45.0
Waterville.....	15, 454	.400	-----	.400	.400	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>Maryland</i>															
Hagerstown.....	30, 861	.350	-----	.350	.350	-----	.500	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.1	44.1
Cumberland.....	37, 747	.600	-----	.500	.500	-----	.550	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.6	-----	48.0
Fredrick.....	14, 434	.302	-----	.300	.350	-----	.300	.300	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.0	5.0	50.0
Salisbury.....	10, 997	.250	.250	.250	.250	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	5.0	50.0
<i>Massachusetts</i>															
Boston.....	781, 188	.682	-----	.682	-----	.682	.682	.682	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Cambridge.....	113, 643	.682	.682	.682	.682	.682	.682	.682	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Fall River.....	115, 274	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.5	5.5	48.0
Lynn.....	102, 320	.700	.700	.700	.700	-----	.700	.700	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
New Bedford.....	112, 597	.495	-----	.500	.476	-----	.500	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.5	5.5	48.0
Somerville.....	103, 908	.665	-----	.665	.665	-----	.665	.665	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Springfield.....	149, 900	.560	.560	.560	.560	-----	.560	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	11 9.0	4.0	48.0
Worcester.....	195, 311	.500	.500	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	12 9.0	5.0	48.0
Brockton.....	63, 797	.650	.650	.650	.650	.650	.650	.650	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Holyoke.....	56, 537	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Lawrence.....	85, 068	.619	.619	.619	.619	-----	-----	.619	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.8	44.8
Malden.....	58, 036	.550	.550	-----	.550	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Medford.....	59, 714	.730	.682	.750	.750	.750	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Newton.....	65, 276	.691	.687	.687	.687	.709	.709	.709	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Pittsfield.....	49, 677	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.7	4.7	48.0
Quincy.....	71, 983	.625	.625	.625	.625	.625	-----	.625	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Arlington.....	56, 094	.560	-----	.560	.560	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Beverly.....	25, 085	.625	.625	.625	.625	.625	.625	.625	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Brookline.....	47, 490	.682	-----	.682	.682	-----	.682	.682	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Chelsea.....	45, 816	.682	.682	.682	.682	.682	.682	.682	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Chicopee.....	43, 930	.568	-----	.568	.568	-----	.568	.568	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Everett.....	48, 424	.682	-----	.682	.682	-----	.682	.682	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Fitchburg.....	40, 692	.460	.460	.460	.460	.460	.460	.460	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Haverhill.....	48, 710	.625	-----	.625	.625	-----	.625	.625	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Revere.....	35, 680	.545	-----	.545	.545	-----	.545	.545	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Salem.....	43, 353	.682	-----	.682	.682	-----	-----	.682	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Population of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New construction	Repair	Cleaning	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	Monday to Friday	Saturday	
<i>Massachusetts—Con.</i>											
Taunton.....	37,355	\$0.508	\$0.500	\$0.500	\$0.500	.....	\$0.580	\$0.580	8.0	0.4	26.0
Watertown.....	34,913	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	36.0
Amesbury.....	11,899	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Attleboro.....	21,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Belmont.....	21,748	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.5	4.5	47.0
Clinton.....	12,817	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Dedham.....	15,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Easthampton.....	11,323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Gloucester.....	24,204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	5.0	45.0
Greenfield.....	15,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	1.1	40.1
Leominster.....	21,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Marlborough.....	15,587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Melrose.....	23,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Methuen.....	21,069	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.8	4.3	48.0
Milford.....	14,741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Milton.....	16,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Needham.....	10,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Newburyport.....	15,084	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
North Adams.....	21,621	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.8	.....	32.8
Northampton.....	24,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Peabody.....	21,345	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.6	44.6
Southbridge.....	14,264	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Stoneham.....	10,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Swampscott.....	10,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Wakefield.....	16,318	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Webster.....	12,992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	1.8	41.8
Wellesley.....	11,439	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	5.0	45.0
Westfield.....	19,775	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Weymouth.....	20,882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Winchester.....	12,719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	3.1	43.1
Winthrop.....	16,852	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Woburn.....	19,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.5	44.5
<i>Michigan</i>											
Detroit.....	1,568,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Flint.....	156,492	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Grand Rapids.....	168,592	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Dearborn.....	50,358	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.0	.....	45.0
Highland Park.....	52,959	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Jackson.....	55,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Kalamazoo.....	54,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.0	6.0	36.0
Lansing.....	78,397	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.6	4.6	47.7
Fontiac.....	64,928	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Saginaw.....	80,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Ann Arbor.....	26,944	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Bay City.....	47,355	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.3	3.8	40.0
Port Huron.....	41,890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Muskegon.....	31,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Royal Oak.....	22,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Wyandotte.....	28,368	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.3	3.5	40.0
Adrian.....	13,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Alpena.....	12,166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	5.1	39.3
Benton Harbor.....	15,434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Ecorse.....	12,716	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Ferndale.....	20,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	4.0	44.0
Grosse Pointe Park.....	11,174	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Holland.....	14,346	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.1	3.4	43.7
Ironwood.....	14,299	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Lincoln Park.....	12,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Marquette.....	14,789	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.0	9.0	54.0
Mount Clemens.....	13,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Niles.....	11,326	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.0	5.0	50.0
Owosso.....	14,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.4	8.4	50.5
River Rouge.....	17,314	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
Sault Ste. Marie.....	13,755	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.9	6.9	41.1
Traverse City.....	12,539	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.0	5.0	55.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Popula- tion of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New con- struc- tion	Repair	Clean- ing	New con- struc- tion	Repair	Clean- ing	Mon- day to Fri- day	Sat- urday	
<i>Minnesota</i>											
Duluth.....	101,463	\$0.500	-----	\$0.500	\$0.500	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Minneapolis.....	464,356	.625	\$0.625	.625	.625	\$0.625	\$0.625	.625	6.5	1.9	34.7
St. Paul.....	271,606	.462	-----	.450	.450	-----	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Albert Lea.....	10,169	.400	-----	.400	.400	-----	.400	.400	8.0	8.0	49.3
Austin.....	12,276	.450	.450	.450	.450	-----	.450	.450	8.0	8.0	48.0
Faribault.....	12,767	.450	-----	.450	.450	-----	.450	.450	8.0	8.0	50.3
Hibbing.....	15,686	.625	-----	.625	.625	-----	.625	.625	8.0	-----	40.0
Mankato.....	14,038	.400	.400	.400	.400	-----	.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Rochester.....	20,621	.600	-----	.600	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	15 30.0
South St. Paul.....	10,009	.450	-----	.450	.450	-----	.450	.450	7.0	7.0	42.0
St. Cloud.....	21,000	.469	-----	.469	.469	-----	.469	.469	8.0	4.0	44.0
Winona.....	20,850	.500	-----	.500	-----	-----	.500	.500	8.0	-----	2 34.0
<i>Mississippi</i>											
Meridian.....	31,954	.228	-----	.200	.250	-----	.200	.200	9.0	9.0	54.0
Biloxi.....	14,850	.313	-----	.313	.313	-----	.313	.313	8.0	8.0	40.0
Clarksdale.....	10,043	.265	-----	.254	.280	-----	-----	-----	10.0	9.0	59.0
Greenville.....	14,807	.151	.150	.150	.125	.175	.175	.175	10.0	10.0	62.8
Gulfport.....	12,547	.344	-----	.344	.344	-----	.344	.344	8.0	-----	40.0
Hattiesburg.....	18,601	.194	-----	.194	.194	-----	.194	.194	9.0	9.0	54.0
Laurel.....	18,017	.295	.300	.300	.290	.280	.320	-----	8.0	8.0	16 48.3
Natchez.....	13,422	.200	-----	.200	.200	-----	.200	.200	9.0	9.0	16 54.5
Vicksburg.....	22,943	.200	-----	.200	.200	-----	.200	.200	9.0	9.0	17 56.5
<i>Missouri</i>											
St. Louis.....	821,960	.394	-----	.375	.375	-----	.438	.438	8.0	-----	40.0
Kansas City.....	399,746	.400	-----	.400	.400	-----	.400	.400	8.0	-----	40.0
Springfield.....	57,527	.450	.450	.450	.450	-----	-----	-----	6.0	-----	30.0
St. Joseph.....	80,935	.400	-----	.400	.400	-----	.400	.400	8.0	-----	40.0
Joplin.....	33,454	.350	-----	.350	.350	-----	.350	.350	8.0	8.0	48.0
University City.....	25,809	.604	-----	.500	.561	-----	.500	.500	8.0	4.3	44.3
Cape Girardeau.....	16,227	.286	-----	.250	.240	-----	-----	-----	8.6	6.3	49.2
Columbia.....	14,967	.375	-----	.375	.375	-----	.375	.375	8.0	8.0	48.0
Hannibal.....	22,761	.359	-----	.400	.300	-----	.400	.400	7.2	7.2	43.1
Independence.....	15,286	.507	-----	.500	.563	-----	.500	.500	8.0	-----	40.0
Jefferson City.....	21,596	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	9.0	4.5	49.5
Moberly.....	13,772	.348	.348	.348	.348	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Sedalia.....	20,806	.300	.300	.300	.300	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
St. Charles.....	10,491	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	8.0	4.0	44.0
Webster Grove.....	16,487	.544	.544	.544	.544	.544	.544	.544	8.5	5.5	48.0
<i>Montana</i>											
Butte.....	39,532	.720	-----	.720	.720	-----	.720	.720	8.0	8.0	48.0
Great Falls.....	28,822	.600	.600	.600	-----	-----	.600	.600	8.0	8.0	48.0
Anaconda.....	12,494	.563	.563	.563	.563	.563	.563	.563	8.0	4.0	44.0
Billings.....	16,380	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Helena.....	11,803	.540	-----	.500	.601	-----	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Missoula.....	14,657	.696	.750	.656	.656	-----	.656	.656	8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>Nebraska</i>											
Omaha.....	214,006	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	56.0
Lincoln.....	75,933	.350	-----	.350	-----	-----	.350	.350	8.0	8.0	48.0
Beatrice.....	10,297	.300	-----	.300	.300	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Fremont.....	11,407	.438	-----	-----	.438	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Grand Island.....	18,041	.450	-----	.450	-----	-----	-----	-----	9.0	9.0	54.0
Hastings.....	15,490	.400	-----	.400	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	10 16.0
<i>Nevada</i>											
Reno.....	18,529	.563	-----	.563	.563	-----	.563	.563	8.0	8.0	48.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Popula- tion of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New con- struc- tion	Repair	Clean- ing	New con- struc- tion	Repair	Clean- ing	Mon- day to Fri- day	Sat- urday	
<i>New Hampshire</i>											
Manchester.....	76,834	\$.460	\$.460	\$.460	\$.460	\$.460	\$.460	\$.460	8.0		40.0
Concord.....	25,228	.468		.500	.400		.550		9.0	5.8	50.8
Nashua.....	31,463	.450	.450		.450			.450	8.8	4.0	48.0
Berlin.....	20,018	.430	.430	.430	.430	.430	.430	.430	8.0	8.0	48.0
Claremont.....	12,377	.400	.400	.400	.400				8.5	4.7	47.3
Dover.....	13,573	.563	.563	.563	.563				8.7	4.7	48.0
Laconia.....	12,471	.400		.400				.400	9.0	9.0	54.0
<i>New Jersey</i>											
Newark.....	442,337	.598		.540				.667	8.0	3.6	43.6
Paterson.....	138,513	.563		.563			.563	.563	8.0	5.3	45.3
Trenton.....	123,356	.433		.480	.400		.400	.500	8.5	5.0	47.6
Bayonne.....	88,979	.563		.563	.563			.563	8.0	8.0	48.0
Clifton.....	46,875	.534		.500	.500		.625		8.0		40.0
East Orange.....	68,020	.606			.550			.650	8.0	8.0	48.0
Irrvington.....	56,733	.480	.480	.480	.480	.480	.480	.480	8.0	4.0	44.0
Passaic.....	62,959	.449		.438				.563	8.0	8.0	48.0
Union City.....	58,659	.547		.688	.500			.625	8.0		40.0
Bloomfield.....	38,077	.597		.550	.605		.650	.650	8.0	4.0	44.0
Garfield.....	29,739	.500				.500			8.0	4.0	44.0
Kearny.....	40,716	.481		.506	.450		.506	.506	8.0	5.0	48.0
Montclair.....	42,017	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0		40.0
New Brunswick.....	34,555	.516		.500	.500		.555	.555	8.0	2.3	42.3
Orange.....	35,399	.539		.521	.621		.563	.563	8.0	8.0	48.0
Perth Amboy.....	43,616	.516		.486	.486		.630	.630	6.8	5.0	38.8
Plainfield.....	34,422	.450		.450					8.0		40.0
West New York.....	37,107	.541			.533			.600	8.0	5.0	45.0
West Orange.....	24,327	.542		.500	.500		.625	.625	8.0		37.3
Asbury Park.....	14,931	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	9.0	9.0	54.0
Bridgeton.....	15,699	.360	.400						9.0	5.0	50.0
Burlington.....	10,844	.463		.568	.568	.400	.568	.568	8.0	2.5	42.5
Carteret.....	13,939	.420		.430	.375		.430	.430	8.0		40.0
Cliffside Park.....	15,267	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0		40.0
Collingswood.....	12,723	.388		.375	.375		.455	.455	8.7	4.0	47.3
Englewood.....	17,803	.484		.500	.413				8.0	8.0	48.0
Gloucester City.....	13,796	.500			.500				8.0	4.0	44.0
Harrison.....	15,601	.670		.771	.643			.643	7.0	4.0	39.0
Linden.....	21,206	.550		.550	.550		.550	.550	8.0		40.0
Long Branch.....	18,399	.375		.375	.375				8.0	8.0	40.0
Millville.....	14,705	.400		.400	.400				8.0	5.0	45.0
Morristown.....	15,197	.380	.380	.380	.380		.380	.380	8.0		40.0
Nutley.....	20,572	.500		.500			.500		8.0		40.0
Rahway.....	16,011	.400		.400	.400			.400	8.0		40.0
Ridgewood.....	12,188	.639		.639					8.0	6.0	46.0
Roselle.....	13,021	.448		.500	.375			.500	8.0		40.0
South Orange.....	13,630	.576		.545	.545		.716	.716	8.0	4.0	44.0
South River.....	10,759	.500		.500	.500				8.0	4.0	44.0
Summit.....	14,556	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	.550	8.0	4.0	44.0
Westfield.....	15,801	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.4	6.0	48.0
<i>New Mexico</i>											
Albuquerque.....	26,570	.350			.350			.350	8.0	4.0	44.0
Roswell.....	11,173	.420		.420	.420			.420	8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>New York</i>											
Buffalo.....	573,076	.595		.563	.608		.563	.585	8.0	6.5	46.5
Queens Borough.....	1,079,129	.695		.688			.688	.750	8.0		40.0
Bronx Borough.....	1,265,258	.698		.688	.688			.750	8.0	4.0	44.0
Brooklyn Borough.....	2,560,401	.694		.688	.688		.750	.750	8.0	.8	40.8
Albany.....	127,412	.537	.500	.563	.500	.500	.656	.625	8.0		40.0
N. Y., Richmond Borough.....	158,346	.698		.688			.750	.750	8.0	8.0	48.0
Rochester.....	328,132	.495		.550	.450		.550	.600	8.0		40.0
Syracuse.....	209,326	.625		.656	.625		.531	.531	8.0	8.0	48.0
Yonkers.....	134,646	.625		.625	.625			.625	8.0	4.1	44.1
Binghamton.....	76,662	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0	4.0	44.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Population of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New construction	Repair	Clean- ing	New construction	Repair	Clean- ing	Mon- day to Fri- day	Sat- ursday	
<i>New York—Con.</i>											
Mount Vernon.....	61,499	\$0.500		\$0.500	\$0.500		\$0.500		8.0		40.0
New Rochelle.....	54,000	.530		.563	.500		.563	.563	8.0	8.0	48.0
Niagara Falls.....	75,460	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0	8.0	46.2
Schenectady.....	95,692	.587		.594	.563	\$0.594	.594	.594	8.0		40.0
Amsterdam.....	34,817	.450		.450	.450		.450	.450	8.0	4.0	44.0
Auburn.....	36,652	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	8.0		40.0
Elmira.....	47,397	.450		.450	.450		.450	.450	8.0		40.0
Jamestown.....	45,155	.470		.500	.500		.450	.450	8.0		7 32.0
Kingston.....	28,088	.440		.438	.438		.500	.438	8.0		18 20.0
Lockawanna.....	23,948	.447		.440	.440		.400	.500	8.0		14 24.0
Newburgh.....	31,275	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.5	5.0	47.5
Poughkeepsie.....	40,288	.400		.400	.400				8.0	4.0	44.0
Rome.....	32,338	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Watertown.....	32,205	\$0.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0		40.0
Batavia.....	17,375	.400		.400	.400				8.0	8.0	48.0
Beacon.....	11,933	.429		.400	.500				8.0		40.0
Cohoes.....	23,226	.454		.481	.375		.481	.481	8.0	8.0	48.0
Corning.....	15,777	.402		.400	.400		.450	.400	8.0	8.0	44.0
Cortland.....	15,043	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Dunkirk.....	17,802	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Endicott.....	16,231	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	8.0		40.0
Freeport.....	15,467	.682		.682				.682	8.0	4.0	44.0
Fulton.....	12,462	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	9.0	3.0	48.0
Geneva.....	16,053	.457		.450	.450		.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Glen Cove.....	11,430	.545		.545	.545		.545	.545	8.0	4.0	44.0
Hempstead.....	12,650	.534		.594			.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Gloversville.....	23,099	.457		.450	.500				8.6	5.0	48.0
Hornell.....	16,250	.400		.400			.400		8.0	8.0	48.0
Hudson.....	12,337	.475	.475	.475	.475	.475	.475	.475	8.8	4.0	48.0
Ithaca.....	20,708	.525		.560	.500		.500	.500	8.0		40.0
Johnson City.....	13,567	.450		.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	8.0	5.0	45.0
Johnstown.....	10,801	.450		.450	.450		.450	.450	8.0		40.0
Kenmore.....	16,482	.500	.500	.500	.500				8.0	8.0	48.0
Little Falls.....	11,105	.450		.450	.450		.450	.450	8.0	4.0	44.0
Lockport.....	23,160	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0		40.0
Lynbrook.....	11,993	.550		.550	.500				8.0	8.0	48.0
Mamaroneck.....	11,766	.640			.866		.625	.625	8.0		40.0
Masena.....	10,637	.372			.488			.350	8.0	8.0	48.0
Middletown.....	21,276	.495	.495	.495	.495		.495	.495	8.0		18 38.3
North Tonawanda.....	19,019	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	8.0		48.0
Olean.....	21,790	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Oneonta.....	12,536	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Ossining.....	15,241	.682		.682					8.0	4.0	44.0
Oswego.....	22,652	.500		.500	.500				8.0	8.0	48.0
Peekskill.....	17,125	.563	.563	.563	.563		.563	.563	8.0	4.0	44.0
Plattsburgh.....	13,349	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	8.0		40.0
Port Chester.....	22,662	.563	.563	.563	.563		.563	.563	8.0	8.0	48.0
Port Jervis.....	10,243	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0	8.0	1 50.0
Rockville Center.....	13,718	.527		.568	.568		.500	.500	8.0	4.0	44.0
Saratoga Springs.....	13,169	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Valley Stream.....	11,790	.500		.500	.500				8.0		40.0
Watervliet.....	16,083	.500		.500			.500		8.0	4.0	44.0
<i>North Carolina</i>											
Asheville.....	50,193	.217		.338	.313		.313	.300	8.2	6.9	48.0
Charlotte.....	82,675	.264		.264	.264		.264	.264	8.8	4.0	48.0
Durham.....	52,037	.300		.300	.300		.300	.300	9.0		45.0
Greensboro.....	53,569	.250		.250					9.0		45.0
Winston-Salem.....	75,274	.220		.220	.220		.220	.220	9.0	4.5	49.5
High Point.....	36,745	.314		.300	.300		.360	.360	9.2	5.0	51.2
Raleigh.....	37,379	.250		.250	.250		.250	.250	8.8	4.3	48.0
Concord.....	11,820	.309		.300	.375				8.0		40.0
Elizabeth City.....	10,037	.242		.290			.225	.225	10.0	10.0	60.0
Gastonia.....	17,093	.150		.150					10.0	5.0	55.0
Rocky Mount.....	21,412	.200		.200	.200				10.0	5.0	55.0
Salisbury.....	16,951	.250		.250	.250				10.0	5.0	5 56.3
Shelby.....	10,789	.273		.273	.273		.273		10.0	5.0	55.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Population of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New construction	Repair	Cleaning	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	Monday to Friday	Saturday	
<i>North Carolina—Continued</i>											
Statesville.....	10,490	\$0.250		\$0.250	\$0.250		\$0.250		9.5	7.6	²⁰ 56.6
Thomasville.....	10,090	.200		.200			.200		10.0	10.0	60.0
Wilson.....	12,613	.200	\$0.200	.200			\$0.200		10.0	10.0	¹ 60.2
<i>North Dakota</i>											
Fargo.....	28,619	.500		.500					8.0	8.0	48.0
Bismarck.....	11,090	.350			.350				8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>Ohio</i>											
Cleveland.....	900,429	.600		.600			.600	.600	8.0		⁷ 32.0
Akron.....	255,040	.500		.500		.500	.500	.500	(²¹) 8.0		²¹ 32.0
Canton.....	104,906	.500		.500		.500	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	¹⁹ 17.3
Cincinnati.....	451,160	.475		.450	.475		.500	.475	8.0		40.0
Columbus.....	290,564	.500		.500		.500	.500	.500	8.0	5.0	41.9
Dayton.....	200,982	.396	.473	.375	.400				8.2	6.9	48.0
Toledo.....	290,718	.550		.550		.550	.550	.550	8.0	4.0	44.0
Youngstown.....	170,002	.500		.500		.500	.500	.500	8.0		40.0
Hamilton.....	52,176	.500		.500			.500		8.0	8.0	48.0
Lakewood.....	70,509	.550		.550		.550	.550		8.0	8.0	48.0
Springfield.....	68,743	.500		.500		.500	.500		8.8	4.0	48.0
Barberton.....	23,934	.425		.400	.400		.500	.550	8.0	4.0	44.0
East Cleveland.....	39,667	.461		.500	.430		.500	.500	8.0	5.0	45.0
Elyria.....	25,633	.502		.500			.520	.500	8.0		40.0
Lorain.....	44,512	.500		.500		.500	.500		6.0		30.0
Mansfield.....	33,525	.455		.450			.500		8.0		40.0
Marion.....	31,084	.500		.500			.500		8.0		40.0
Massillon.....	26,400	.500		.500			.500		8.0	4.0	44.0
Middletown.....	29,992	.500	.500	.500	.600		.500		8.0	5.0	45.0
Norwood.....	33,411	.550		.550	.550		.550		8.0	4.0	44.0
Portsmouth.....	42,500	.425		.425			.425		5.8		29.2
Warren.....	41,062	.500		.500		.500	.500		8.0	8.0	48.0
Zanesville.....	36,440	.500		.500	.500		.500		8.0	8.0	48.0
Alliance.....	23,047	.400		.400		.400	.400		8.0		40.0
Ashland.....	11,141	.450	.450	.450	.450		.450	.450	8.0		³ 30.6
Ashtabula.....	23,301	.450		.450		.450	.450		8.5	5.0	47.5
Bucyrus.....	10,027	.425		.450	.350				8.0		40.0
Cambridge.....	16,129	.500		.500		.500	.500		8.0	8.0	²² 41.2
Campbell.....	14,673	.500		.500	.500		.500		8.0	8.0	48.0
Chillicothe.....	18,340	.388		.380	.420		.380		7.6	7.6	45.6
Coshocton.....	10,908	.500	.500	.500	.500		.500		8.0		40.0
Cuyahoga Falls.....	19,797	.500		.500		.500	.500		8.0		²³ 40.8
East Liverpool.....	23,329	.500		.500					8.0	8.0	48.0
Findlay.....	19,363	.400		.400					8.0	4.5	44.5
Fostoria.....	12,790	.500	.500	.500	.500		.500		6.0	6.0	36.0
Fremont.....	13,422	.450		.450		.450	.450		8.0	5.0	45.0
Ironton.....	16,621	.400		.400	.400				8.0	8.0	48.0
Lancaster.....	18,716	.450		.450		.450	.450		8.0	8.0	48.0
Marletta.....	14,285	.375		.375		.375	.375		8.0	8.0	48.0
Martins Ferry.....	14,524	.500		.500	.500				8.0		40.0
Painesville.....	10,944	.500	.500	.500	.500		.500		8.0	8.0	48.0
Parma.....	13,899	.600		.600	.600				6.0		30.0
Piqua.....	16,009	.459		.550	.450		.450	.450	8.0	7.8	¹ 51.0
Sandusky.....	24,622	.407		.400	.420		.420		7.9	4.4	⁴ 44.4
Shaker Heights.....	17,783	.500	.500	.500	.500				8.0		40.0
Struthers.....	11,249	.500	.500	.500	.500		.500	.500	8.0	5.0	45.0
Wooster.....	10,742	.492		.500	.450		.450	.450	8.0		40.0
Xenia.....	10,507	.450	.450	.450	.450		.450	.450	8.0	4.0	44.0
<i>Oklahoma</i>											
Oklahoma City.....	185,389	.421		.413	.413		.457		8.0	8.0	48.0
Tulsa.....	141,258	.507		.500	.500		.546	.546	8.5	4.0	46.5
Enid.....	26,399	.457		.457	.457				8.0	8.0	48.0
Muskogee.....	32,026	.300		.300		.300	.300		8.0	8.0	48.0
Ada.....	11,261	.481		.481					8.0	8.0	48.0
Ardmore.....	15,741	.371		.300	.433		.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Population of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New construction	Repair	Cleaning	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	Monday to Friday	Saturday	
<i>Oklahoma—Contd.</i>											
Bartlesville.....	14,763	\$0.470	-----	\$0.470	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Chickasha.....	14,099	.361	-----	.361	\$0.361	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Okmulgee.....	17,097	.386	-----	.400	-----	-----	\$0.350	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Ponca City.....	16,136	.400	\$0.400	-----	-----	\$0.400	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Seminole.....	11,459	.400	-----	.400	.400	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Wewoka.....	10,401	.476	-----	.541	.433	-----	-----	-----	6.8	6.8	43.2
<i>Oregon</i>											
Portland.....	301,815	.602	-----	.597	.597	-----	.631	\$0.631	8.0	4.0	44.0
Salem.....	26,266	.425	-----	.438	.414	-----	.438	.438	8.0	8.0	48.0
Astoria.....	10,349	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	4.0	44.0
Eugene.....	18,901	.440	-----	.433	.433	-----	.503	.433	8.0	8.0	48.0
Klamath Falls.....	16,093	.481	-----	.481	.481	-----	.481	.481	8.0	8.0	48.0
Medford.....	11,007	.500	-----	.500	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	24.0
<i>Pennsylvania</i>											
Philadelphia.....	1,950,961	.469	-----	.469	-----	-----	.469	-----	8.0	-----	7 32.0
Pittsburgh.....	669,817	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	-----	9 36.0
Erie.....	115,967	.486	-----	.483	.483	-----	.500	.500	8.2	3.6	44.6
Reading.....	111,171	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	5.0	45.0
Scranton.....	143,433	.616	-----	.610	.610	-----	.660	.660	8.0	8.0	48.0
Allentown.....	92,563	.501	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.550	8.0	4.0	44.0
Bethlehem.....	57,892	.400	-----	.400	.400	-----	.400	.400	9.0	9.0	54.0
Johnstown.....	66,993	.400	-----	.400	.400	-----	.400	.400	8.0	6.0	46.0
Harrisburg.....	80,339	.367	.400	.400	.350	-----	.400	.400	8.0	-----	3 35.8
Lancaster.....	59,949	.373	-----	.375	.350	-----	.400	.400	9.0	5.0	50.0
McKeesport.....	54,632	.479	-----	.479	.479	-----	.479	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Wilkes Barre.....	86,626	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	5.0	45.0
York.....	55,254	.400	-----	.400	.400	.400	-----	.400	9.0	4.0	49.0
Easton.....	34,468	.450	-----	.450	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Hazleton.....	36,765	.551	.550	.550	.550	-----	-----	.580	8.0	6.8	46.8
Lebanon.....	25,561	.400	-----	.400	.400	-----	.400	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Nanticoke.....	26,043	.580	.580	.580	.580	.580	.580	.580	8.0	-----	7 32.0
Norristown.....	35,853	.490	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	8.0	4.0	44.0
Sharon.....	25,908	.425	-----	.425	.425	-----	.425	.425	8.5	5.0	47.5
Washington.....	24,545	.416	-----	.400	.400	-----	.625	.625	7.1	.6	35.9
Wilkesburg.....	29,639	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	4.0	44.0
Williamsport.....	45,729	.263	-----	.300	.250	-----	-----	.300	8.0	4.0	44.0
Arnold.....	10,575	.400	-----	.400	.400	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Beaver Falls.....	17,147	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	8.0	4.0	44.0
Bellevue.....	10,252	.400	-----	.400	.400	-----	.400	.400	8.5	8.5	51.0
Berwick.....	12,660	.350	-----	.350	.350	-----	.350	.350	8.0	5.0	45.0
Bradock.....	19,329	.375	-----	.375	.375	-----	.375	.375	8.0	8.0	3 32.3
Bradford.....	19,306	.531	.531	.531	.531	.531	.531	.531	8.0	8.0	48.0
Bristol.....	11,799	.320	-----	.320	.320	-----	.320	-----	9.0	9.0	54.0
Butler.....	23,568	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Carbondale.....	20,061	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Carlisle.....	12,596	.375	-----	.375	.375	.375	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Carnegie.....	12,497	.430	-----	.430	.430	-----	.430	.430	8.0	8.0	40.0
Chambersburg.....	13,788	.350	-----	.350	.350	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Charleroi.....	11,260	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Clairton.....	15,291	.400	-----	.400	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.0	8.0	48.0
Coatesville.....	14,582	.370	-----	.370	.370	-----	.370	.370	9.0	-----	45.0
Columbia.....	11,849	.350	-----	.350	.350	-----	-----	-----	8.0	-----	40.0
Connellsville.....	13,290	.448	-----	.469	.438	-----	.469	.438	8.0	8.0	48.0
Coraopolis.....	10,724	.450	-----	.450	.450	-----	.450	.450	9.0	5.0	50.0
Donora.....	13,905	.470	-----	.470	.470	-----	.470	.470	8.0	-----	40.0
Dormont.....	13,190	.450	-----	.450	.450	-----	.450	.450	9.0	9.0	54.0
DuBois.....	11,595	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Duquesne.....	21,396	.470	-----	.470	.470	-----	.470	.470	8.0	8.0	48.0
Elwood City.....	12,323	.440	.440	.440	.440	.440	.440	.440	8.0	4.0	44.0
Farrell.....	14,359	.425	-----	.425	-----	-----	.425	-----	8.0	-----	14 24.0
Franklin.....	10,254	.450	-----	.450	.450	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Greensburg.....	16,508	.450	-----	.450	.450	-----	-----	-----	8.0	4.0	44.0
Jeannette.....	15,126	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	6.0	4.0	34.0
Kingston.....	21,600	.500	-----	.500	.500	-----	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Latrobe.....	10,644	.450	-----	.450	.450	-----	.450	-----	8.0	-----	40.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Population of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New construction	Repair	Cleaning	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	Monday to Friday	Saturday	
<i>Pennsylvania—Con.</i>											
Lewistown	13,357	\$.300		\$.300	\$.300				9.0	5.0	50.0
McKee's Rock	18,116	.400		.400	.400		\$.400		8.0	5.0	14 24.0
Monessen	20,268	.450		.450	.450		\$.450	.450	7.0	7.0	42.0
Mt. Carmel	17,967	.566		.563	.563		.570	.570	8.1	8.1	50.1
Munhall	12,995	.380		.380	.380			.380	8.0		40.0
New Kensington	16,762	.400		.400	.400			.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Oil City	22,075	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	8.5	5.5	48.0
Old Forge	12,661	.375		.375	.375				8.0	8.0	48.0
Phoenixville	12,029	.380		.380		\$.380			8.0	4.0	44.0
Pittston	18,246	.500		.500	.500			.500	8.0		40.0
Plymouth	16,643	.450		.500	.400		.500	.400	8.0	4.0	44.0
Pottsville	24,300	\$.500	\$.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	8.0	5.0	45.0
Shamokin	20,274	.578	.578	.578	.578	.578	.578	.578	8.0		40.0
Steelton	13,291	.350		.350	.350		.350	.350	8.0		40.0
Sunbury	15,626	.350		.350	.350			.350	8.0	8.0	40.0
Swissvale	16,029	.457		.400	.400		.500	.500	8.0		24 15.7
Tamaqua	12,936	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Uniontown	15,544	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	9.0	9.0	54.0
Vandegrift	11,479	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	9.0		45.0
Warren	14,863	.400		.400	.400		.400	.400	9.5	5.0	52.5
Waynesboro	10,167	.350	.350	.350	.650				7.6	5.3	24 44.4
<i>Rhode Island</i>											
Providence	252,961	.468	.468	.468	.468	.468		.468	9.0	5.0	50.0
Pawtucket	77,149	.450	.450	.450	.450		.450	.450	7.8	.7	16 40.0
Woonsocket	49,376	.500		.500	.500		.500	.500	8.1	.8	26 28.0
Central Falls	25,898	.450		.450	.450		.450	.450	8.0	4.0	44.0
Cranston	42,911	.500		.500	.500				9.0	5.0	50.0
East Providence	29,995	.450		.450	.450		.450	.450	9.0	9.0	54.0
Newport	27,612	.502	.500	.500	.500		.531		8.0	8.0	48.0
North Providence	11,104	.500		.500	.500				8.0	4.0	44.0
Warwick	23,196	.500	.500	.500	.500				8.0	4.0	44.0
Westerly	10,997	.500		.500	.500				8.0	4.0	44.0
<i>South Carolina</i>											
Charleston	62,265	.298		.313	.279		.333		8.8	4.3	48.0
Columbia	51,581	.227		.229	.227		.218	.229	10.2	5.1	55.9
Greenville	29,154	.150		.150			.150	.150	11.0	5.0	60.0
Spartanburg	28,723	.150		.150	.150		.150	.150	10.0	10.0	60.0
Rock Hill	11,322	.200		.200	.200		.200	.200	8.0	6.0	47.6
Sumter	11,780	.117		.115	.115			.135	10.0	10.0	60.0
<i>South Dakota</i>											
Sioux Falls	33,362	.479	.500	.450		.400		.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Aberdeen	16,465	.369	.400	.350	.350			.400	7.8	3.2	23 42.8
Huron	10,946	.481		.481	.481				8.0	8.0	48.0
Rapid City	10,404	.500		.500	.500			.500	8.0	8.0	48.0
Watertown	10,214	.350		.350	.350		.350	.350	9.0	9.0	54.0
<i>Tennessee</i>											
Chattanooga	119,798	.250		.250	.250			.250	8.0		40.0
Nashville	153,866	.400		.400	.400	.400		.400	8.0		40.0
Kingsport	11,914	.250		.250	.250				10.0	10.0	60.0
Johnson City	25,080	.250		.250					8.0	5.0	45.0
Jackson	22,172	.222		.222	.222				9.0	9.0	54.0
Bristol	12,005	.250		.250	.250	.250			8.0	4.0	44.0
<i>Texas</i>											
El Paso	102,421	.281		.281	.281		.281		8.0	4.0	44.0
Fort Worth	163,447	.400		.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	8.0		40.0
Houston	292,352	.406		.400	.400	.400	.400	.400	7.1		35.7
Austin	53,120	.368	.368	.368	.368	.368	.368	.368	8.0	4.0	44.0
Beaumont	57,732	.341		.356	.325		.356	.325	11 9.0	4.0	11 48.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Population of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New construction	Repair	Cleaning	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	Monday to Friday	Saturday	
<i>Texas—Continued</i>											
Galveston.....	52,938	\$.462		\$.450			\$.598	\$.598	8.0	4.0	44.0
Port Arthur.....	50,902	.400		.400		\$.400			8.0	4.0	44.0
Waco.....	52,848	.300	\$.300	.300	\$.300	.300	.300	.300	8.0	4.0	44.0
Amarillo.....	43,132	.403		.400	.400	.400	.481		8.0	8.0	48.0
Laredo.....	32,618	.215		.210			.250		8.0	4.5	44.5
San Angelo.....	25,308	.313	.300	.350	.210				8.0	8.0	48.0
Wichita Falls.....	43,690	.300		.800	.300		.300	.300	8.0	8.0	48.0
Big Spring.....	13,735	.400		.400					8.0	4.0	44.0
Denison.....	13,850	.300		.300					8.0	8.0	48.0
Corpus Christi.....	27,741	.253		.250	.250			.300	8.0	4.0	44.0
Greenville.....	12,407	.383	.383	.383	.383				8.0	7.0	47.0
Lubbock.....	20,520	.400	.400	.400		.400			8.0	8.0	48.0
Marshall.....	16,203	.200		.200	.200		.200		8.0	8.0	48.0
Palestine.....	11,445	.281		.281	.281		.281		8.0	8.0	48.0
Pampa.....	10,470	.360		.350	.350	.350	.350	.400	8.0	4.8	44.8
Paris.....	15,649	.313	.313	.313	.313	.313	.313		8.0	8.0	48.0
San Benito.....	10,753	.125		.125	.125				8.0	8.0	48.0
Temple.....	15,345	.350		.350		.350	.350		8.0	8.0	48.0
Tyler.....	17,113	.300	.300	.300	.300	.300	.300		8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>Utah</i>											
Salt Lake City.....	140,267	.460	.438	.438	.438		.598	.598	8.0	.5	40.5
Ogden.....	40,272	.438		.438	.438				8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>Vermont</i>											
Burlington.....	24,789	.400	.400	.400	.400		.400		8.0		40.0
Barre.....	11,307	.438		.438	.438		.438	.438	8.0	1.1	41.1
Rutland.....	17,315	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	.450	8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>Virginia</i>											
Norfolk.....	129,710	.285	.285	.285	.285	.285	.285	.285	8.0	2.2	42.2
Richmond.....	182,929	.402		.402	.402	.402	.402	.402	9.0	6.0	51.0
Roanoke.....	69,206	.333	.333	.333	.333	.333	.333	.333	9.0	5.0	50.0
Danville.....	22,247	.222		.222	.222		.222	.222	9.0	4.5	49.5
Lynchburg.....	40,661	.250		.250	.250				10.0	10.0	60.0
Newport News.....	34,417	.250		.250	.250		.250		9.0	5.0	50.0
Petersburg.....	28,564	.250		.250	.250		.250	.250	9.0	5.0	50.0
Portsmouth.....	45,704	.304		.300	.800		.320		8.0		40.0
Alexandria.....	24,149	.350		.350	.350	.350	.350	.350	8.0	8.0	48.0
Charlottesville.....	15,245	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	.250	8.0	6.0	46.0
Hopewell.....	11,327	.300	.300	.300	.300	.300	.300	.300	8.0	5.0	45.0
Staunton.....	11,990	.250		.250	.250				8.0	8.0	48.0
Suffolk.....	10,271	.167	.160	.160	.160	.200			10.0	10.0	60.0
Winchester.....	10,855	.273	.275	.275	.250		.275		8.0	4.0	44.0
<i>Washington</i>											
Seattle.....	365,583	.715					.715		8.0		40.0
Spokane.....	115,514	.508	.506	.506	.506		.538		8.0	8.0	48.0
Tacoma.....	106,817	.444		.444	.444		.444	.444	8.0	8.0	48.0
Bellingham.....	30,823	.499		.505	.481				8.0	8.0	48.0
Everett.....	30,567	.450		.450	.450		.450	.450	8.0		40.0
Aberdeen.....	21,723	.493		.493	.493		.493	.493	8.0	8.0	48.0
Hoquiam.....	12,766	.461		.531	.438		.531	.438	8.0	8.0	48.0
Longview.....	10,652	.497		.400	.500		.641		8.0	5.0	45.0
Olympia.....	11,733	.500		.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	8.0	4.0	44.0
Port Angeles.....	10,188	.667		.667	.667				8.0		30.0
Vancouver.....	15,766	.472		.472		.472			8.0	4.0	44.0
Walla Walla.....	15,976	.400		.400		.400	.400		8.0	8.0	48.0
Wenatchee.....	11,627	.420	.400	.400	.400		.650		8.0	8.0	48.0
<i>West Virginia</i>											
Charleston.....	60,408	.390		.390	.390		.390	.390	9.0	5.0	50.0
Huntington.....	75,572	.300		.300	.300		.300	.300	8.0	8.0	48.0
Wheeling.....	61,659	.350		.350	.350		.350	.350	8.0	4.0	44.0

TABLE A.—Entrance rates of pay and full-time hours of work of common street and sewer laborers, by State and city and type of work, September 1935—Continued

State and city	Population of city (1930 census)	Hourly entrance rates						Average full-time hours in street and sewer work			
		Average for all types of work	Street work			Sewer work			Per day		Per week
			New construction	Repair	Cleaning	New construction	Repair	Cleaning	Monday to Friday	Saturday	
<i>West Virginia—Con.</i>											
Clarksburg.....	28,866	\$0.486	.....	\$0.500	\$0.450	.....	\$0.500	\$0.450	6.6	6.6	39.4
Parkersburg.....	29,623	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	4.6	44.6
Bluefield.....	19,339	.300	.....	.300	.300	.....	.300	.300	8.0	8.0	48.0
Fairmont.....	23,159	.430	.....	.430	.430	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Martinsburg.....	14,857	.307	.....	.300	.325	.....	.....	.....	9.0	9.0	54.0
Morgantown.....	16,186	.475	.....	.400	.....	.....	.700	.....	6.0	.....	30.0
Moundsville.....	14,411	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	6.0	46.0
<i>Wisconsin</i>											
Milwaukee.....	578,249	.704	.....	.800	.650	\$0.750	.750	.700	8.0	.....	³ 35.9
Kenosha.....	50,262	.490	.....	.490	.490	.....	.490	.490	9.0	5.0	⁴ 51.0
Racine.....	67,542	.562	.....	.550	.460	.....	.550	.680	8.0	4.5	44.5
Appleton.....	25,267	.400	\$0.400	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	4.0	44.0
Eau Claire.....	26,287	.375	.375	.375	.375	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Fon du Lac.....	26,449	.390	.....	.400	.350	.....	.400	.400	8.0	5.0	45.0
Green Bay.....	37,415	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
La Crosse.....	39,614	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.....	.500	8.0	.....	40.0
Oshkosh.....	40,108	.420	.....	.420	.420	.....	.420	.420	8.0	4.0	44.0
Sheboygan.....	39,251	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	.....	40.0
Superior.....	36,113	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	.....	40.0
West Allis.....	34,671	.695	.....	.680	.650	.720	.720	.820	7.0	.....	²³ 35.4
Ashland.....	10,622	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.....	.....	8.0	8.0	48.0
Beloit.....	23,611	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	8.0	48.0
Cudahy.....	10,631	.547	.....	.520	.570	.....	.520	.570	8.0	.....	40.0
Janesville.....	21,628	.450	.....	.450	.450	.....	.450	.450	8.0	.....	40.0
Manitowoc.....	22,963	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	5.0	45.0
Marinette.....	13,734	.400	.....	.400	.400	.....	.400	.400	8.0	.....	40.0
Shorewood.....	13,479	.550	.....	.550	.550	.....	.....	.....	8.0	.....	40.0
South Milwaukee.....	10,706	.570	.....	.570	.570	.....	.570	.570	8.0	.....	40.0
Stevens Point.....	13,623	.329	.....	.350	.300	.....	.350	.300	8.0	6.7	46.7
Two Rivers.....	10,083	.450	.....	.450	.450	.....	.450	.450	7.0	5.0	40.0
Watertown.....	10,613	.417	.....	.400	.400	.....	.500	.500	8.0	.....	40.0
Wauwatosa.....	21,194	.500	.....	.500	.500	.....	.500	.500	8.0	.....	40.0
<i>Wyoming</i>											
Cheyenne.....	17,361	.500	.....	.500	.500	.500	.500	.500	8.0	8.0	48.0

¹ The hours of some laborers also included 4 on Sunday.

² The hours of some laborers were 8 per day 3 days per week.

³ The hours of some laborers were 8 per day 4 days per week.

⁴ The hours of some laborers also included 8 on Sunday.

⁵ The hours of some laborers also included 5 on Sunday.

⁶ Included 1 hour on Sunday.

⁷ For 4 days of 8 hours each.

⁸ The hours of some laborers included 5½ on Sunday.

⁹ For 4 days of 8 hours each and 4 hours 1 day.

¹⁰ For 2 days of 8 hours each.

¹¹ 8 hours on Friday.

¹² 8 hours on Thursday and Friday.

¹³ For 4 days of 8 hours each and 4 hours on Saturday.

¹⁴ For 3 days of 8 hours each.

¹⁵ For 3 days of 8 hours each and 6 hours 1 day.

¹⁶ The hours of some laborers also included 2 on Sunday.

¹⁷ The hours of some laborers also included 9 on Sunday.

¹⁸ For 2 days of 8 hours each and 4 hours 1 day.

¹⁹ The hours of some laborers were 8 per day 2 days per week.

²⁰ The hours of some laborers also included 2½ on Sunday.

²¹ The hours of some laborers were 6 per day for 5 days, of others 7 per day for 5 days, and of still others 8 per day for 4 days.

²² The hours of some laborers were 8 per day for 5 days or 40 hours per week, and of others 8 per day for 6 days, or 48 hours per week.

²³ The hours of some laborers also included 3 on Sunday.

²⁴ The hours of some laborers were 10 per week and of others 20 per week.

²⁵ Included 5½ hours on Sunday.

²⁶ The hours of some laborers were 8 per day, 3 days per week and 5 on Sunday.

Appendix II.—Copy of Schedule Used

B. L. S. 918

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON

**Common
Street
Labor**

HIRING OR ENTRANCE RATES OF PAY AND FULL-TIME HOURS OF WORK OF COMMON STREET LABORERS, SEPTEMBER 16, 1935

1. Are the following kinds of city work being done? -----

(Yes or no)

Street work:

New construction -----
Repair -----
Cleaning -----

Sewer work:

New construction -----
Repair -----
Cleaning -----

2. If any of the above work was being done by contract on September 16, 1935, please list the name and address of the *principal* contractors, specifying in each case the kind of work being done.* (Use other side of sheet, if necessary.)

* For cities doing any of their work by contract, an attempt was made to obtain the information from the contractors, but too few replies were received to justify the tabulation of the data.

Kind of work	Name of contractor	Address
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----

3. If any of the above work was being done on September 16, 1935, by labor hired *directly* by the city government, please give the following information:

a. Hiring or entrance rates of wages paid to *common street laborers* and full-time hours of work during the pay-roll period ended nearest September 16, 1935. (Exclude those employed on work-relief basis and those on W. P. A. projects.)

Kind of work	Number of laborers on pay roll at entrance rate	Wages		Number of full-time hours of work			
		Entrance rate	Unit of time (per hour, day, week, etc.)	Monday to Friday	Saturday	Sunday, if any	Per week
Street work:							
New construction.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repair.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cleaning.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sewer work:							
New construction.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Repair.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Cleaning.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

b. Do laborers, after a specified period of service, receive a rate of pay higher than the entrance rate? ----- If so, what
(Yes or no)
is the length of such period of service? -----

c. Is the entrance rate of pay of *white* common street laborers the same as for other groups? ----- If not, please report
(Yes or no)
the rates:
For white ----- For other -----

d. If the laborers working at entrance rates of pay are hired at a *day* rate, and their regular hours on Saturday are less than on other days, are they paid—
For a full day, as on (Yes or no)
other days? -----
For the actual hours
of work on Satur-
day? -----

e. Do any laborers at entrance rates of pay work overtime, that is, more hours per day or week than reported under inquiry 3a?
 ----- If yes, are they paid for overtime work? -----
 (Yes or no) (Yes or no)

If yes, indicate whether at regular time, 1¼ time, 1½ time, etc.

f. Are any of these laborers taken from relief rolls? -----
 (Yes or no)

If yes, indicate variations in the rates of pay and hours of work, if any

4. Remarks

NOTE.—If copies of the wage scale of your street and sewer workers are available in either printed or mimeographed form, please send one with your report.

 (City) (State) (Name of official)

 (Title)

