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ABSTRACT

Recovery from Work and the Productivity of Working Hours

Observations on munition workers are organized to examine the relationship between their output each week, their working hours and days each week, and their working hours and days in adjacent weeks. The hypothesis is that workers need to recover from work and a long working week results in greater fatigue and stress and yet provides insufficient time for recuperation before the next week's work opens. Workers require time off the job to restore their physical, mental, and emotional capacities and, if a long working week provides inadequate time to repair, their subsequent work performance suffers.

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RECOVERY FROM WORK AND THE PRODUCTIVITY OF WORKING HOURS

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Long hours and days of work injure workers' health and impair individuals' productivity at their place of work.¹ For instance, in one case, weeks during which workers were required to work all seven days yielded about ten per cent less output than weeks in which the same number of hours were allocated over six days; in short, seven days labor produces only six days' output.² The hypothesis examined in this paper is that a long working week increases the need for workers to recover from fatigue and stress, but a long working week may not leave enough restorative and regenerative time for full recuperation for the following week's work. The empirical research reported below investigates whether a work schedule of continuous long working weeks has measurable consequences for workers' output.

Occupational health psychologists have presented evidence attesting to workers' need to recover from work and they have examined factors that frustrate and that expedite that recovery. A necessary element of recovery is time not at work, time at the end of the working day and at the end of the working week. Non-work time is essential but not sufficient for recovery because what

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¹ On hours and health, among many studies, see Hulst (2003) and Conway *et al.* (2016). On hours and worker productivity, see the references in Golden (2012).

² See Pencavel (2015). The adage is cited in the Health of Munition Workers Committee (1919, page 44 of Section VII).

appears to matter is how that non-work time is spent.³ By building on a previous investigation into the productivity of working hours (Pencavel (2015)), this paper determines whether insufficient time for workers to recover from a schedule of long working weeks impairs their performance at work. Whereas much of the research in psychology relies upon self-reported well-being and psychological feelings, the research here makes use of well-defined measures of time at work and the output of piece-rate workers.

The setting for the empirical work that follows is the production of munitions in Britain during the First World War, the Great War. The military's demand for munitions was almost insatiable and claims had circulated of a shell shortage, that the military lacked the matériel to fight effectively. Men had volunteered in large numbers for the armed forces and their places in the factories were taken by women, older men, and youths. Accompanying appeals that "A munition worker is as important as the soldier in the trenches and on her his life depends", women entered the munition factories to such an extent that, by the end of the War, the majority of workers in munitions production in Britain were women.

To produce the armaments demanded by the military, the working week was extended and many regulations on employment set aside for the War's duration. The long working weeks and reports of unhealthy and unsafe conditions of production induced the government to set up an

³ A survey of over 12,000 workers employed in 45 companies in the Netherlands reported "some degree of need for recovery from work....in nearly all employees" (Jansen, Kant, and Brandt (2002, p. 322)). Time with family and friends and time devoted to physical activity appear to provide effective renewal while time lost to poor sleep hinders restoration. These findings appear in Fritz *et al.* (2010), Jacobsen *et al.*(2014), and Sonnentag and Zijlstra (2006), among others.

advisory group, the Health of Munition Workers Committee (HMWC), to recommend ways to enhance the well-being and efficiency of munition workers.

The work undertaken on behalf of the HMWC included investigations by Dr. Horace M. Vernon, M.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford into the weekly hours and days of work and the weekly output of various groups of workers at a Midlands munitions factory from November 1915 to December 1916. Information on piece-rate workers' output was gathered from payroll records; the workers were unaware their work performance was being analysed. The HMWC's inferences and recommendations rested, in part, on Vernon's data and a subset of these observations forms the basis of the empirical work below.

I. OBSERVATIONS USED IN THIS ANALYSIS

Hours of Work

The observations on hours of work are not those set by the employer nor those reported by the employees, but those observed and calculated by Vernon, the investigator. From watt-meters that recorded the electric power supplied to various work stations, Vernon gauged "broken time" as the sum of the minutes taken before starting work in the morning and after lunch, the minutes used in stopping work before lunch and before finishing at the end of the day, and the minutes over the day when work slackened.⁴ Any changes in the length of work breaks are reflected in broken time.

To "broken time" was added time due to absences and time of those putting in "short weeks"

⁴ Vernon writes, "The machinery is started running shortly before work begins, and as the operatives get going, one after another, the power consumption steadily rises to a maximum, which is attained when all operatives have started. By means of these power records the rate of starting and stopping work can easily be ascertained" (§ 29 of HMWC 1916).

to arrive at total “lost time”. This was subtracted from scheduled hours (or what Vernon called “nominal” hours) to determine actual hours at work. These calculations were conducted for each week and for each group of workers. Clearly, Vernon went to uncommon lengths to take account of time not worked. The association between output and hours measured in this paper uses actual hours worked, not scheduled hours, although the correspondence between movements in scheduled weekly hours and in actual weekly hours is high: relative variations in scheduled hours map one-for-one into relative variations in actual hours worked.⁵

Other Inputs in Production

During the period of observation from the autumn of 1915 to the end of 1916, Vernon states that “...there were no changes whatever in the conditions of production of the articles, such as the character of the machinery and its speed, and in the nature and quality of the articles produced” (Vernon (1921, p. 38)). There were changes in hours and days worked: after eighteen months from the opening of the war, there was a decline in weekly hours of work because of the realisation that “long hours did not pay” (Vernon (1921, p.34)).

As for the skills of the workers, Vernon reports that, as “the great majority of munition workers during the war” had not been employed in these activities before the war, to allow them to gain experience, he did not use observations on the workers early in their tenure and he waited until

⁵ If H_{jt} denotes actual hours worked by workers belonging to group j in week t and if $(H_{jt})^{SC}$ is scheduled hours, then the least-squares regression of the logarithm of actual hours on the logarithm of scheduled hours for the 102 observations used below yields the following estimates:

$$\log[H_{jt}] = -0.180 + 1.013 \log[(H_{jt})^{SC}] , R^2 = 0.944 .$$

they had reached their full and steady output.⁶ There was a little turnover “....although the majority of the workers at the beginning were present at the end” (Vernon (1921, p.21)). Consequently, physical capital and workers’ skills are taken as fixed over the weeks that constitute the observation period.

Interpretation

When relating the average weekly output of a group of workers to their time worked, whose behavior is being described - the behavior of the workers or that of the employer? In the absence of a body such as a trade union and within the limits set by any enforced statutory regulation, the employer sets the work schedule, the starting and ending times, and the days worked. These scheduled hours are in response to the demand for the factory’s product and reflect the employer’s understanding of the hours required of employees to yield the desired output.⁷ Weekly variations

⁶ “Since most of their work was of a comparatively simple repetition character, they soon attained a steady output....my method was to study the output of a group of experienced women for several months, and at the end of that time to replenish the reduced numbers [through turnover] by the addition of comparatively fresh workers....It was found that the fresh workers (provided they had had one month’s experience) achieved as great an output as experienced workers of five months’ service so the introduction of the fresh blood did not appreciably alter output” (Vernon (1921, p.39)).

⁷ Before the war, at a time when working hours were often greater than ten hours a day for six or more days each week, many employers opposed proposals to reduce working hours. Hicks (1932, p. 107) doubted that the typical employer understood the relationship between working hours and employees’ output. Also see Nyland (1989).

in scheduled hours of work arose from the military's preparations for major offensives such as the Battle of the Somme.⁸ They also arose from customary shorter weeks at times such as Christmas and Easter. Two weeks record shorter hours because of a temporary shortage of material.

Vernon states there were no group restrictions on output in which case the individual worker determines her effort each hour in a given week and this will change with variations in the (pecuniary and non-pecuniary) returns to effort and with variations in her energy and disposition. The workers were paid on piece-rates but Vernon does not report any movements or differences in these rates beyond the statement that they were high enough to enable the worker to enjoy higher take-home pay than before the war. In short, it seems reasonable to take variations in hours worked as set by the employer whereas variations in effort and, consequently, in output are chosen by workers according to their capacities and proclivities.

Selecting the Observations

The goal of this analysis is to determine whether work performance is associated not only with current input levels but also with inputs in other periods. Vernon's data offer an opportunity to address this because most of his weekly observations relate to adjacent weeks: of the 122 weekly observations analysed previously (Pencavel (2015)) on hours and output for four groups of workers, 106 of these observations relate to contiguous weeks for three of the four groups of workers; that is, for 87 per cent of the 122 weeks, we know not only how many hours and days were worked in a week but also how many hours and days were worked in the preceding week. Thus, sixteen observations will be omitted from the set of 122 weekly observations for lack of information about

⁸ For the bombardment of enemy lines preceding the British infantry's advance on 1 July 1916, ".....nearly three million shells" were stockpiled (Keegan (1999), p. 291).

the previous week's work.

Four observations record the previous week's working hours and days to be zero: these weeks were holidays. At first sight, the presence of holidays would seem to provide an excellent opportunity to consider the restorative effects of fewer hours and days of work. Indeed, contemporary research has investigated the effects of holidays on subsequent work performance.⁹ However, in this case, four observations provide very little information to examine this connection and, although an effort was made to measure an association between a holiday one week and output the following week, little of economic and statistical significance came from these efforts. Because retaining these four observations would require methods for dealing with distinct outliers,¹⁰ a simpler and less contentious procedure is simply to drop these four observations from the estimating sample.

Hence from the earlier set of 122 weekly observations, 16 observations were dropped by necessity because of the absence of information on the previous week's working hours and days and another 4 observations were dropped because the previous week was not a working week. The remaining 102 observations constitute the basic sample to which estimating equations were fitted. Descriptive statistics on the 102 weekly observations are given in the upper panel of Table 1 where X_{jt} denotes the average weekly output of group j workers in the week ending t , H_{jt} stands for the hours worked by group j workers in week ending t , and S_{jt} is a dichotomous variable that takes the value of unity when group j workers worked on a Sunday in week t and of zero otherwise. Sunday

⁹ For instance, see Fritz and Sonnentag (2006) and Westman and Etzion (2001).

¹⁰ The lowest (positive) value of a previous week's working hours is 24 so zero working hours (in the previous week because of a holiday) would constitute an evident outlier.

work is taken to mean that a seven day week was worked.¹¹ Most of the seven day weeks were worked in 1915 and in the first half of 1916. Weekly hours of work range from 24 hours to almost 72.¹²

There are three groups of workers contained in these 102 weekly observations: 53 of the observations are on 100 women turning fuze bodies, 22 observations are on 40 women milling a screw thread, and 27 observations are on 56 men sizing fuze bodies. Each group of workers has its distinct output and the investigator converted this to an index number. Any differences in the base value of the index will be absorbed in estimation in group fixed effects. These 102 observations will be used to relate the average output of these workers in each week t to hours and days worked during week t and also to hours and days worked in previous weeks.

¹¹ A week around a holiday may have entailed Sunday work in lieu of work on another day though Vernon (1921, p. 115) observes that “the weekly day of rest is almost always taken on Sunday”. Naturally, hours of work tend to be longer in weeks involving seven work days: the average value of $H_{j,t}$ is 45.3 when $S_{j,t} = 0$ whereas the average value of $H_{j,t}$ is 58.2 when $S_{j,t} = 1$. In these data, $S_{j,t}$ is never a fraction between zero and unity which would occur if some members of a group worked seven days and others worked fewer.

¹² The unusual 24 hour week (for the women turning fuze bodies) arises because the government called for four days of holiday in the week ending 30 September 1916 as compensation for the loss of holidays over the summer. The women milling a screw thread worked 26.4 hours and the men sizing fuze bodies worked 28.2 hours this week.

Figure 1 provides a visual impression of the relation between week t 's output and week t 's hours with the twenty observations omitted from the earlier 122 observations identified by a diamond; an asterisk distinguishes the remaining 102 observations. Clearly those observations omitted from the set of 122 weeks tended to be those weeks where hours of work are long. In moving from the set of 122 observations to the 102 observations that constitute the set to which the equations in this paper are fitted, no observation corresponding to fewer than 46 working hours is omitted. Sixteen of the twenty observations omitted from the set of 122 have values of weekly hours greater than 49. The observations used in the work reported in this paper are more heavily weighted towards shorter hours than the previous set. This may imply that aspects of the relationships fitted in this paper will not replicate those reported in earlier work.

Notwithstanding the non-random loss of observations, is the relation between output and labour established in previous research (Pencavel (2015)) that analysed 122 weeks also evident in the 102 observations studied here? Previous research documented a nonlinear relationship between weekly output and weekly hours of work: approximately, output rises with hours but the increase in output falls as hours increase. In addition, a seven day working week reduces weekly output holding hours constant. To assess whether this pattern is evident in the 102 weekly observations analysed in this paper, the following production function is specified:

$$(1) \quad X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{1jt}$$

where the fixed number of workers, plant, equipment, and production speed are contained in the equation's intercept, group-specific fixed effects are represented by ω_j and other influences on

output are gathered in an assumed well-behaved error term, ε_{1jt} .

The least-squares estimates of equation (1) are in column (1a) of Table 2 from which it is evident that, as in earlier research using 122 observations, output rises with hours but at a decreasing rate signifying that, at all hours, the marginal product of hours falls as hours increase. One difference from previous research is that equation (1a) implies that output reaches a maximum at longer hours than those implied in the earlier research (holding days worked constant). The loss in output from denying workers a day of rest is twelve per cent when evaluating the estimated coefficient on S_{jt} at the mean value of output. This estimate is close to that reported from using all 122 observations.

II. EFFECTS OF HOURS AND DAYS WORKED IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK

The research presented in this paper is directed toward determining whether a long working week provides inadequate time for workers to restore their physical, mental, and emotional reserves before the subsequent working week opens. If recovery from the week's work is incomplete, the workers' performance in the subsequent week may suffer. This suggests that output in week t depends not only on hours and days worked in week t , but also on the previous week's working hours and days, H_{jt-1} and S_{jt-1} , respectively.

The correspondence between H_{jt} and H_{jt-1} is pictured in Figure 2 from which a positive association is evident. The simple correlation coefficient between H_{jt} and H_{jt-1} for these 102 observations is + 0.504. Of the 50 weeks with H_{jt} longer than 50 hours, 78 percent were preceded by weeks also longer than 50 hours. The positive serial correlation in hours suggests a working schedule that does not compensate for a long work week in one week with a shorter working week

in the following week. On the contrary, there is persistence in weekly hours of work, the consequences of which are examined below.

The hypothesis that a long working week in week $t-1$ affects output in week t requires determining the hours that constitute a **long** working week. The procedure is to specify a flexible relationship between X_{jt} and $H_{j,t-1}$ that permits the consequences of long working hours to be revealed. To this effect, conditional upon the output-labour relationship in week t taking the form of equation (1), write the weekly production function as a quadratic spline function in $H_{j,t-1}$:

$$(2) X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + [\beta_0 + \beta_1 (H_{j,t-1} - H_o) + \beta_2 (H_{j,t-1} - H_o)^2] K_{1j,t-1} \\ + [\beta_3 + \beta_4 (H_{j,t-1} - H_K) + \beta_5 (H_{j,t-1} - H_K)^2] K_{2j,t-1} + \mu S_{j,t-1} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{2jt}.$$

In fitting equation (2), the observations are sorted into two regimes based on hours worked in week $t-1$: the shorter hours regime consists of observations for which hours are less than the knot H_K and the longer hours regime consists of observations where hours are equal to or greater than H_K . Within each regime, the output-hours relation follows its own quadratic-in-hours pattern and they are estimated under the constraint that the two expressions meet smoothly at the knot. This constraint at the knot places restrictions on the coefficients in the two regimes. $K_{1j,t}$ takes the value of unity for observations on $H_{j,t-1}$ in the shorter hours regime and of zero otherwise while $K_{2j,t}$ is unity for observations on $H_{j,t-1}$ in the longer hours regime and is zero otherwise. ε_{2jt} is a stochastic disturbance embodying omitted factors. Group-specific fixed effects are again represented by ω_j .

The effect on output in week t of a seven day working week in $t - 1$ holding H_{jt} and H_{jt-1} constant is measured by μ . In all cases, the value of H_o is set to 24 hours, the lowest value of hours observed in these data. Equation (2) is estimated by least-squares setting different values for the knot H_K between 45 hours and 60 hours and the estimates in column (2a) of Table 3 correspond to a knot of 53 hours. Higher and lower values of the knot did not improve explanatory power although there are small differences in the fitted equation when other knots are specified. There are 39 weekly observations in the longer hours regime and 63 observations in the shorter hours regime. The estimates in column (2a) correspond to an equation in which lagged hours of work take a quadratic form in both the shorter and the longer hours regime, but those corresponding to the shorter hours regime are imprecisely estimated. This prompts the question of whether the shorter hours regime may be characterised more parsimoniously than the quadratic specified.

In particular, consider the hypothesis that, holding hours and days worked in week t constant, output in week t is independent of hours worked in week $t - 1$ provided hours in week $t - 1$ are less than or equal to the knot of 53 hours whereas output in week t is responsive to hours longer than 53 in week $t - 1$. In terms of equation (2), the parameters β_1 and β_2 are constrained to zero and the relation in the longer hours regime remains a quadratic in H_{jt-1} . If the spline continues to require that the relation in the shorter hours regime meets the relation in the longer hours regime smoothly, then when β_1 and β_2 are zero, so is β_4 and equation (2) takes the contracted form of

$$(3) X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + \beta_5 (H_{jt-1} - H_K)^2 K_{2jt-1} + \mu S_{jt-1} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{3jt} .$$

Can this restricted form of equation (2) be rejected by these observations? The answer is “no”: the estimates of equation (3) when fitted to the 102 observations are reported in column (3a) of Table 3 where the goodness of fit statistics indicate the estimates of equation (3) involve virtually no loss in explanatory power notwithstanding fewer right-hand side variables. A formal F test is consistent with this.

A visual comparison of the relation between $X_{j,t}$ and $H_{j,t-1}$ implied by the estimates in columns (2a) and (3a) of Table 3 is provided in Figure 3: the relation between $X_{j,t}$ and $H_{j,t-1}$ implied by the estimates of equation (2a) are given by the dashed curve $X(Q - Q)$ whereas those implied by the estimates of equation (3a) are given by the solid curve $X(\theta - Q)$ according to which output in week t is independent of the previous week’s hours until $H_{j,t-1}$ reaches 53 hours after which output declines unmistakably and monotonically.¹³ In short, only long hours worked in week $t - 1$ damage output in week t .

The estimates of equation (3a) imply that output in week t rises with hours worked in week t , but the magnitude of the rise decreases as hours increase; output is predicted to reach a maximum when $H_{j,t}$ equals 99 hours, a value considerably above the highest value of hours observed in these data. The hours of maximum output are also greater than those reported in Pencavel (2015) that used 122 weekly observations.¹⁴

¹³ Given the specification of equations (2) and (3), of course, the shape of the implied relation between $X_{j,t}$ and $H_{j,t-1}$ is independent of which group of workers are examined and of the number of days worked.

¹⁴ As noted earlier, the 102 weekly observations used in the research in this paper tend to omit more of those weeks with very long hours (see Figure 1) so that relatively more information is lost in

The implied relation between X_{jt} and H_{jt} described in the previous paragraph holds lagged hours H_{jt-1} constant. In fact, as noted above, in this munition factory, the employer scheduled work such that working hours are positively correlated from week to week. For instance, in these observations, the weekly hours scheduled for the women turning fuze bodies were between 75 and 77.3 hours for five weeks from the third week of November 1915 to the third week of December 1915. There are 50 weeks when hours of work exceeded 50 hours (most of them early in 1916) and, of these 50 weeks, 39 of them (that is, 78 percent of these weeks) were preceded by weeks of longer than 50 hours.

When a version of this policy is simulated using equation (3a), the implied output-hours relation differs from that described in the preceding paragraph. In particular, setting $H_{jt} = H_{jt-1}$ and imputing output in week t using the estimates of equation (3a), the implied output rises with hours worked but at a strongly decreasing rate such that output reaches a maximum at 67 hours, hours considerably less than the previous simulation that held H_{jt-1} constant. As noted below, this simulation where $H_{jt} = H_{jt-1}$ is sometimes called the permanent or long-run effect of hours on week t 's output.

Now consider the effects on output in week t of the length of work in the current week t relative to the effects on output in week t of the length of work in the previous week $t - 1$. For this purpose, suppose a long working week is one in which 70 hours are worked over seven days whereas a short working week is one in which 40 hours are worked over six days. Then the entries in Table 4 use the estimates of equation (3a) to simulate the output implications of these working schedules.

measuring the effects of very long hours on output.

The lowest output obtains when week t is a short working week and week $t - 1$ is a long working week and the highest output corresponds to week t being long and week $t - 1$ being short. Output in week t is more than twice as sensitive to changes in the length of week t as to changes in the length of week $t - 1$. This pattern is evident also in the effects measured for a seven day working week: the estimated coefficients attached to the dichotomous variables $S_{j,t}$ and $S_{j,t-1}$ in Table 3 suggest statistically significant negative effects of a seven day working week on current output with the effects larger in absolute value for the current week's length than for the previous week's length.

In what follows, equation (3) will be augmented with other variables.

III. A LONGER LAG ?

In research that organises observations by calendar time and that investigates the effects of lagged values of a variable on the outcomes of another variable, the lag is not always restricted to one period. Analogously, in the effect of working hours on current output for these munition workers, consider whether evidence exists of a lag longer than one week. To determine whether long working hours two weeks prior to the current week affect the current week's output requires two and three contiguous weeks and, unfortunately, to achieve this, more weekly observations must be omitted from the set of 122 weeks. From the 102 observations used to this point, seven weeks lack observations on hours and days worked a fortnight before week t . Hence, the equations estimated in this section will be fitted to 95 weekly observations. Descriptive statistics on these 95 observations are given in the middle panel (identified as 95LAG) of Table 1.

Before proceeding, consider whether the findings above that are based on the 102 weekly observations are revealed in this smaller set of 95 observations. To this effect, when fitted to the 95 observations analysed in this section, the estimates of equation (1) and equation (3) are reported in

column (1b) of Table 2 and column (3b) of Table 3, respectively. The key features of the relationships of equations (1) and (3) are replicated in the 95 observations used to investigate the existence of lags of a fortnight in length.

In exploring the effects of $H_{j,t-2}$ (hours worked two weeks before the current working week) on output in week t , the procedure mirrors that used in Section II in examining the effects of hours worked in the week immediately preceding the current week. That is, each observation is allocated to one of two regimes on the basis of its value of $H_{j,t-2}$: the shorter hours regime consists of those observations whose value of $H_{j,t-2}$ is less than the knot H_M and the longer hours regime is made up of those observations where $H_{j,t-2}$ is equal to or is more than H_M . A quadratic function in $H_{j,t-2}$ is estimated in each regime under the constraint that the two quadratic expressions meet smoothly at the knot holding constant working hours and days in weeks t and $t - 1$. Equations are fitted with knots varying between 50 and 65 hours.

As was the case in Section II with $H_{j,t-1}$, the relation between $X_{j,t}$ and $H_{j,t-2}$ is weak in the shorter hours regime and, when it is estimated under the restriction that $X_{j,t}$ is independent of $H_{j,t-2}$ in the shorter hours regime, the restriction cannot be rejected by conventional statistical yardsticks. Hence the production function may be written

$$(4) \quad X_{j,t} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{j,t} + \alpha_2 (H_{j,t})^2 + \eta S_{j,t} + \beta_5 [(\Delta_K H_{j,t-1}).K_{j,t-1}] + \mu S_{j,t-1} \\ + \delta [(\Delta_M H_{j,t-2}).M_{j,t-2}] + \rho S_{j,t-2} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{4j,t}$$

where $\Delta_K H_{j,t-1} = (H_{j,t-1} - 53)^2$ and $K_{j,t-1} = 1$ if $H_{j,t-1} \geq 53$ and is zero otherwise; and

$$\Delta_M H_{j,t-2} = (H_{j,t-2} - H_M)^2 \text{ and } M_{j,t-2} = 1 \text{ if } H_{j,t-2} \geq H_M \text{ and is zero otherwise.}$$

The estimates below report the consequences of estimating equation (4) allowing four different values for the knot, namely, $H_M = 50, 55, 60,$ and 65 .

The roles of current working hours H_{jt} and once lagged working hours H_{jt-1} in equation (4) build on earlier findings and their presence and form are maintained. Hence equation (4) expresses output in week t as a function of hours of work and days of work in three contiguous weeks: the current week, the previous week, and two weeks previously. This distributed lag specification in equation (4) embodies a distinction between the effects of temporary and the effects of permanent differences in the length of work on output. The coefficients α_1 and α_2 attached to H_{jt} relate to the temporary effect of additional hours worked in the current week on output in the current week and they hold constant hours worked in previous weeks. This effect is sometimes called the short-run effect of hours on output. Similarly, the coefficient η measures the effect on output in week t of seven working days in week t holding constant the number of days worked in previous weeks. It is the short-run effect of working seven days on output in week t .

A different effect examines the consequence of a permanent difference in hours or days worked, a change that endures for several weeks. If hours are reduced by a given amount in week t and hours remain at this level for two more weeks, $t + 1$ and $t + 2$, the effect of this type of reduction in hours will involve assessment of α_1 , α_2 , β_5 , and δ (provided hours in $t - 1$ and in $t - 2$ exceed their threshold levels, H_K and H_M , respectively). This effect is the permanent or long-run effect of changes in hours on output. By the same reasoning, a move to change the days worked in a week permanently requires consideration of η , μ , and ρ .

Least-squares estimates of equation (4) corresponding to values of H_M of 50, 55, 60, and 65 are reported in columns (4 a), (4 b), (4 c), and (4 d) of Table 5. These estimates suggest that the best fitting equation among these four occurs when the threshold in $H_{j,t-2}$ is 55 hours although the explanatory variance differs little among these values of H_M . The hypothesis that the estimates in column (4 b) do not significantly improve the explanatory variance of $X_{j,t}$ over the estimates in column (3 b) of Table 3 which make no use of variables two weeks ago is comfortably rejected.

The output implications of lagged hours of work may be illustrated by comparing the simulations of output using the estimates of equation (1b) with those of equation (4b). If a plant manager used only contemporaneous observations on hours of work and output to infer the effects of working hours on current output (after controlling for $S_{j,t}$) and if the effects of long working hours in previous weeks were neglected, he would use equation (1b) in Table 2 and this is graphed in Figure 4 by the dashed curve $X(1b)$. In Figure 4, if an output of X^* were desired, the manager would set the work schedule so that the employees would work about 70 hours. On the other hand, if X^* is the desired output for several successive weeks and if the employees worked 70 hours over these weeks, then the relevant production function is $X(4b)$ in Figure 4 which is the output-hours simulation using equation (4b) when $H_{j,t} = H_{j,t-1} = H_{j,t-2}$.¹⁵ When workers work at 70 hours for three weeks and output follows the output-hours relation given by $X(4b)$ in Figure 4, output is about 10 percent below that implied by the temporary relation graphed by $X(1b)$.

¹⁵ In drawing the two curves in Figure 4, other variables have been held constant at the same values.

According to the simulation of equation $X(4b)$, output reaches a maximum at 64 weekly hours, a value closer to those reported in earlier research. At hours less than 64, the imputed output corresponding to the permanent output-hours function $X(4b)$ is little different from the contemporaneous relation $X(1b)$, but for hours of 64 or more the negative impact of long working hours in previous weeks causes the predicted output of $X(4b)$ to lie below that of $X(1b)$, the gap rising as hours increase. The use of equation $(1b)$ to schedule hours suffers, of course, from myopia in that the future consequences of long working hours are ignored. Compared with the permanent output-hours relation as embodied in equation $X(4b)$, the short-run relationship overestimates output at 64 or more hours. The marginal product of permanent weekly hours embodied in the production function equation $(4b)$ declines at all hours. The average product of hours reaches a maximum at 46 hours.

To illustrate the relative effects on output in week t of the length of the working week in t and the length of the working week in previous weeks, suppose a “long” working week is defined as one in which 70 hours are worked in seven days while a “short” working week is one in which 40 hours are worked over six working days. The estimates reported in column $(4b)$ of Table 5 are used to compare the output consequences of long and short working weeks. These are reported in the lower panel of Table 4. They resemble those reported in the upper panel of Table 4 that are based on the estimates of equation $(3a)$ which ignored the effects of working hours and days two weeks earlier. Again, output in week t is more responsive to changes in the length of week t than to variations in the lengths of weeks $t - 1$ and $t - 2$.

IV. INFERENCEAL ISSUES

Previous Weeks

The discussion of the estimates of equation (4) in the previous section reported the joint significance of H_{jt-2} and S_{jt-2} but avoided drawing inferences about the magnitude of the effects of individual variables. In fact, in a number of instances the coefficients attached to the variables describing work in week $t - 1$ would not be judged as significantly less than zero on conventional tests. Is it credible to accept the notion implied by the estimates of μ and ρ in Table 5 that a seven day working week two weeks ago has more damaging effects on current output than a seven day working week one week ago? To address these issues, consider how these values of hours and days of work are determined.

As explained in the discussion of hours worked in Section I, weekly variations in hours worked are proportionate to weekly variations in hours scheduled and, of course, the employer also schedules the days of work. Therefore, it is work schedules to which we must turn to understand the proximate determination of hours and days of work.

In this munition factory, work schedules are similar from one week to the next and, given the necessary correlation between days and hours within each week, there is a high degree of correlation among the right-hand side variables in equation (4). As evidence of collinearity, in these 95 weekly observations, 27 of them record $S_{jt} = S_{jt-1} = S_{jt-2} = 1$ and 48 of them record $S_{jt} = S_{jt-1} = S_{jt-2} = 0$. This high inter-correlation among the right-hand side variables is not unusual in studies of distributed lags and, to help reduce the consequences of multicollinearity, it is common to introduce extraneous information such as restrictions on the relative magnitudes of the coefficients on the

lagged variables. Without such restrictions, unconstrained estimates are often imprecisely estimated and result in point estimates that tend to be sensitive to small changes in equation specification.

A signal of high collinearity is provided by the point estimates on S_{jt-1} that, after strongly negative estimated coefficients in equations (2 a) , (3 a) , and (3 b) of Table 3 become positive with estimated standard errors greater than their estimated regression coefficients once variables measuring the length of the working week in week $t - 2$ are introduced. However, consider a permanent working schedule of seven working days each week so that $S_{jt} = S_{jt-1} = S_{jt-2} = 1$. The effect on output in week t (other things unchanged) of a permanent seven day working schedule is given by the sum of the coefficients on S_{jt} , S_{jt-1} , and S_{jt-2} . These are reported as *AGG* in the fourth row of Table 6 . Even though the separate coefficients fluctuate a good deal from row to row in Table 6, the sum of these coefficients expressed as a percentage of mean output (in row 6) displays less variation. The impact of a permanent change in the days of the working week is measured with less variation than the allocation of this aggregate impact among the three weeks. The aggregate effect is unambiguously negative and represents about 13 or 14 percent of mean output.

Subsequent Weeks

The distinction between the temporary and permanent effects of hours and days of work on output is not simply relevant to the interpretation of regression coefficients. It is also relevant to the way in which hours and days of work are determined. As already noted, work schedules are not changed frequently so that hours and days worked are similar in adjacent weeks. In these circumstances, a permanent schedule of long hours and seven days of work with little time at the end of the day and week to recover from work results in cumulative fatigue such that the productivity

of working hours and days is lower for all weeks on this schedule. If this is the case, in fitting the production function, output in week t may be related to almost any single week on this schedule to demonstrate an effect of long hours and days on output. To implement this hypothesis, consider the relation between output in week t and hours and days worked in the subsequent week.

For this purpose, from the set of 122 weekly observations, another set of 95 weekly observations is constructed that contains information on $X_{jt}, H_{jt}, H_{jt+1}, H_{jt+2}, S_{jt}, S_{jt+1},$ and S_{jt+2} . This is not the same set of weeks on the dependent variable as the 95 weeks that contained information on $H_{jt}, H_{jt-1}, H_{jt-2}, S_{jt}, S_{jt-1},$ and S_{jt-2} although the two sets intersect : of the 95 weekly observations with information on hours and days worked in weeks $t, t + 1,$ and $t + 2,$ 81 of them also appear in the 95 observations with information on work in weeks $t, t - 1,$ and $t - 2$. To help distinguish the two sets of observations, those used in the previous section using hours and days worked in $t - 1$ and $t - 2$ are denoted 95LAG and those used immediately below with hours and days in weeks $t + 1$ and $t + 2$ are called 95LEAD. Descriptive statistics on 95LEAD are provided in the bottom panel of Table 1. The weeks constituting observations on H_{jt-1} and S_{jt-1} in 95LAG are the same as those weeks constituting H_{jt+1} and S_{jt+1} in 95LEAD though the weeks that make up the observations on X_{jt} are different.

First, with the observations in 95LEAD, equation (1) was estimated; this relates output in week t to hours and days worked in week t . The least-squares estimates are given in the column headed “(1) estimated” of Table 7 and they yield similar inferences to those in the set of 95LAG.

Now estimate equation (3) with H_{t-1} replaced by H_{t+1} and with S_{t-1} replaced by S_{t+1} :

$$(3^*) X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + \beta_5 (H_{jt+1} - H_K)^2 K_{2jt+1} + \mu S_{jt+1} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{3jt}$$

where, as before, the knot H_K is set to 53 and K_{2jt+1} equals unity when $H_{jt+1} \geq 53$ and is zero otherwise.

Also estimate equation (4) with H_{t-1} replaced by H_{t+1} , H_{t-2} replaced by H_{t+2} , S_{t-1} replaced by S_{t+1} , and S_{t-2} replaced by S_{t+2} :

$$(4^*) X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + \beta_5 [(\Delta_K H_{jt+1}).K_{jt+1}] + \mu S_{jt+1} \\ + \delta [(\Delta_M H_{jt+2}).M_{jt+2}] + \rho S_{jt+2} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{4jt}$$

where $\Delta_K H_{jt+1} = (H_{jt+1} - 53)^2$ and $K_{jt+1} = 1$ if $H_{jt+1} \geq 53$ and is zero otherwise; and

$$\Delta_M H_{jt+2} = (H_{jt+2} - 55)^2 \text{ and } M_{jt+2} = 1 \text{ if } H_{jt+2} \geq 55 \text{ and is zero otherwise.}$$

The least-squares estimates of equations (3*) and (4*) are given in columns headed “(3*) estimated” and “(4*) estimated” respectively in Table 7. The estimates of equations (3*) and (4*) in Table 7 in which output is related to hours and days worked in weeks t , $t+1$, and $t+2$ are similar to those of equation (3b) of Table 3 and (4b) of Table 5. Why should this be the case?

Because adjacent weeks differ little in their length and, given a well-defined production function with other inputs constant, working weeks of similar length will yield similar outputs. Adjacent weeks are similar in length because work schedules change infrequently.

As examples, for the 100 women turning fuze bodies, consider the weeks between the beginning of February to early June in 1916: there are 14 working weeks in this period not counting the Easter break (and two weeks where hours were cut because of a shortage of raw material) and, of these 14 weeks, 10 of them schedule a working week of exactly 66.5 hours (ten hours a day for six days and the remainder on Sunday). Then, from early September to mid-December 1916, there

are 16 working weeks and 10 of them schedule a working week of 58.5 hours (ten hours a day, the remainder on Saturday with no Sunday work). Every week from November 1915 to the end of April 1916 was a seven day working week and every week from mid-August to end December 1916 was a six day working week. In circumstances such as these, a sequence of weeks with long work schedules result in cumulative fatigue at work and in inadequate time to recuperate from work so the damaging effects of long working weeks is exhibited in any single week.

V. CONCLUSION

Using the equivalent of almost two years of weekly observations, this paper has presented evidence suggesting that the damaging effects for workers' performance of long hours and days extend beyond the week in which these hours and days are worked. When a succession of long working weeks or days are scheduled and adequate time for rejuvenation denied, cumulative fatigue is apt to result.

What constitutes a long working week? In the particular setting of these munition workers, other things constant, seven days of work and hours beyond 53 weekly hours in the previous week have negative consequences for output in the following week. Indeed, there is evidence of damaging effects on a week's output of a long working week hours (in this study, weekly hours beyond 55 and a seven day week) two weeks previously. These thresholds are approximate and have not been estimated precisely. They may well be different for other workers and other jobs.

Just as machines tend to depreciate with use over time and need repair and maintenance to ensure their value in production so also labor requires repair and recovery from work to maintain its productivity at the workplace : a long working week calls for a longer time for repair, but a continuous schedule of long working weeks in succession does not permit workers the necessary

restoration and, without repair, ultimately, health and work productivity may suffer.¹⁶

The importance for output of the elimination of a seven day work week speaks to the distinction between the effects of a shorter work day and the impact of an entire day of rest. There is some suggestion in the writings of the investigators of the Health of Munion Workers Committee that not only were there immediate benefits to shorter hours but also longer run advantages as workers fully adjusted to a shorter working week that involved a restorative day of rest. That is, lags in the effects of hours reductions on output have been reported in cases where many weeks of successive long hours required correspondingly many weeks of shorter hours before the full effects on increased output were revealed.¹⁷ In the words of one economist, “It takes time for the beneficial effects of an hours reduction upon the productivity of workers to appear in a company’s profit account” (Lester, 1941, p.70). This gives rise to intertemporal relations in the production function such that the extent to which an input is used in one period has consequences for output in another period.

This link between a succession of long working weeks and output in these weeks would not surprise some earlier observers. For instance, in calling for shorter hours of work, the Health of Munion Workers Committee (1919, ¶ 162, p. 40) recognised that, not only would this have

¹⁶ Long hours of work have adverse effects not only on productivity in the workplace but also on the quality of home life. See White *et al.* (2003).

¹⁷ An example is provided by a four year study of open-hearth steel furnaces: after two years of observation of workers on a twelve hours a day schedule, hours were cut to eight hours. Although monthly output per hour started to rise immediately, the full maximum recovery in output was not reached until 13 months after the initial hours reduction. See Vernon (1921, pp. 36-8).

desirable effects on the employer's costs, but also "...a longer period is left for recovery, for the enjoyment of adequate sleep and rest, and for the necessary opportunity for recreation, exercise, and the discharge of the ordinary duties of citizenship and domestic life."

The relevance of the need for recovery from work may help to explain the comparative work performance of night work and day work. The Health of Munition Workers Committee determined that the output of workers employed each and every week on night shifts was "very unfavourable" to that of day workers because night work required workers to sleep and recuperate during the day and such recovery was more difficult to obtain at that time. However, when workers were on a discontinuous system alternating between one week on a day schedule and the following week on a night schedule, the Committee found there was "no significant difference between the rate of output in night and day shifts.....If there be any difference, it would seem that the output is slightly better by night for the particular class of work involved."¹⁸

This slight superiority of night work on the discontinuous system might reflect the incomplete recovery that day workers realised from last week's night work. That is, if the Committee are correct in maintaining that night work allows for less sleep and recovery from work than day work, then this week's night workers were working during the day last week and recovered more fully from last week's work.

It is obvious that the circumstances and setting of the observations examined in this paper are unusual. Whether the findings in this paper can be extended to other workplaces in more recent settings is a topic for future research. The principal hypothesis to be examined is that a work

¹⁸ The composition of the night workers and the day workers on these discontinuous shifts was, therefore, the same. See HMWC (1916, pp. 26-40).

schedule that involves a sequence of long working weeks or days and that allows little time for recovery from work tends to result in immoderate fatigue that affects work performance.

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TABLE 1

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS ON THREE SETS OF WEEKLY OBSERVATIONS CONTAINING
INFORMATION ON HOURS AND DAYS OF WORK IN ADJACENT WEEKS

	mean	minimum	1 st quartile	median	3 rd quartile	maximum	standard deviation
102 weekly observations on weeks t and t - 1							
$X(j, t)$	6,333	2,919	5,708	6,696	7,092	8,735	1,210
$H(j, t)$	50.3	24.0	46.0	50.1	55.8	71.8	10.1
$H(j, t-1)$	51.4	24.0	47.5	50.6	56.1	71.8	9.4
The mean value of $S(j, t)$ is 0.37 and that of $S(j, t - 1)$ is 0.40.							
95 weekly observations on weeks t, t - 1, and t-2 ; 95LAG							
$X(j, t)$	6,329	2,919	5,708	6,521	7,135	8,735	1,225
$H(j, t)$	50.0	24.0	46.0	49.9	55.6	71.8	10.1
$H(j, t-1)$	51.2	24.0	46.9	50.6	56.1	71.8	9.5
$H(j, t-2)$	52.0	24.0	47.6	50.7	56.2	71.8	8.9
The mean value of $S(j, t)$ is 0.36, that of $S(j, t - 1)$ is 0.40, and that of $S(j, t - 2)$ is 0.41.							
95 weekly observations on weeks t, t + 1, and t + 2 ; 95LEAD							
$X(j, t)$	6,482	2,919	5,985	6,783	7,092	8,491	1,025
$H(j, t)$	52.0	24.0	47.6	50.7	56.2	71.8	8.9
$H(j, t+1)$	51.2	24.0	46.9	50.6	56.1	71.8	9.5
$H(j, t+2)$	50.0	24.0	46.0	49.9	55.6	71.8	10.1
The mean value of $S(j, t)$ is 0.41, that of $S(j, t + 1)$ is 0.39, and that of $S(j, t + 2)$ is 0.36.							

TABLE 2

ESTIMATED EFFECTS OF WEEK t 's WORKING HOURS AND DAYS ON OUTPUT IN t

$$(1) \quad X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{jt}$$

	(1 a)	(1 b)
<i>nobs</i>	102	95
parameter	estimate (standard error)	estimate (standard error)
α_1	282.0 (30.6)	271.1 (30.4)
α_2	-1.745 (0.346)	-1.616 (0.350)
η	- 784.5 (168.3)	-848.5 (174.5)
goodness of fit statistics		
R^2	0.803	0.803
<i>see</i>	551.5	558.7

Notes

Estimated standard errors in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust. *see* is the standard error of estimate of the fitted equation. Fixed effects are included that allow the intercepts of the fitted equations to be different for the three groups of workers. *nobs* means number of observations.

TABLE 3

ESTIMATED EFFECTS OF LAGGED HOURS & DAYS OF WORK ON CURRENT OUTPUT

$$(2) X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + [\beta_0 + \beta_1 (H_{jt-1} - H_o) + \beta_2 (H_{jt-1} - H_o)^2] K_{1jt-1} \\ + [\beta_3 + \beta_4 (H_{jt-1} - H_K) + \beta_5 (H_{jt-1} - H_K)^2] K_{2jt-1} + \mu S_{jt-1} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{2jt}$$

$$(3) X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + \beta_5 (H_{jt-1} - H_K)^2 K_{2jt-1} + \mu S_{jt-1} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{3jt}$$

	equation (2) estimated	equation (3) estimated	
	(2 a)	(3 a)	(3 b)
<i>nobs</i>	102	102	95
parameter	estimate (standard error)	estimate (standard error)	estimate (standard error)
α_1	233.9 (29.4)	238.6 (28.8)	222.7 (27.4)
α_2	-1.184 (0.338)	-1.203 (0.333)	-1.032 (0.320)
η	-537.2 (167.1)	-518.2 (164.7)	-568.2 (172.2)
β_1	18.9 (28.5)	0	0
β_2	-0.21 (0.81)	0	0
β_4	6.76 (20.4)	0	0
β_5	-3.17 (1.35)	-2.73 (0.64)	-2.91 (0.65)
μ	-309.4 (141.9)	-282.2 (121.6)	-282.6 (137.3)
R^2	0.832	0.828	0.831
<i>see</i>	520.0	519.6	523.6

Notes Estimated standard errors in parentheses are heteroskedastic-robust. *see* is the standard error of estimate of the fitted equation. Fixed effects are included that allow the intercepts of the fitted equations to be different for the three groups of workers. *nobs* means number of observations. In these estimates, H_o is 24 hours and the knot H_K is 53 hours. In columns (3a) and (3b), there is no effect of hours in week $t - 1$ on output in week t until H_{jt-1} exceeds the knot.

TABLE 4

CONSEQUENCES FOR THE CURRENT WEEK'S OUTPUT OF CURRENT AND LAGGED SHORT AND LONG WORKING WEEKS AS IMPLIED BY EQUATIONS (3a) AND (4b)

Using Equation (3 a)				
		current week		
		short	long	Δ
previous week	short	100	135	} 35
	long	86	121	
	Δ	-14		

Using Equation (4 b)				
		current week		
		short	long	Δ
previous weeks	short	100	142.8	} 42.8
	long	79	121.8	
	Δ	-21		

Notes

Δ denotes the difference in output between a “long” working week and a “short” working week.

A short working week (both current and previous) is defined as one when $H = 40$ and $S = 0$.

A long working week (both current and previous) is defined as one when $H = 70$ and $S = 1$. The output corresponding to the case in which both week t and the previous weeks $t - 1$ and $t - 2$ are short working weeks constitutes the reference output with which the other outputs are compared.

TABLE 5

ESTIMATED EFFECTS ON CURRENT WEEK'S OUTPUT OF CURRENT, ONE WEEK
LAGGED, AND TWO WEEKS LAGGED HOURS AND DAYS WORKED

$$(4) X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + \beta_5 [(H_{jt-1} - 53)^2 \cdot K_{jt-1}] + \mu S_{jt-1} \\ + \delta [(H_{jt-2} - H_M)^2 \cdot M_{jt-2}] + \rho S_{jt-2} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{4jt}$$

parameter	(4 a)	(4 b)	(4 c)	(4 d)
	$H_M = 50$	$H_M = 55$	$H_M = 60$	$H_M = 65$
	estimate (standard error)	estimate (standard error)	estimate (standard error)	estimate (standard error)
	contemporaneous hours and days			
a_1	223.7 (25.5)	219.5 (25.4)	218.1 (25.6)	219.4 (26.2)
a_2	-1.071 (0.302)	-1.028 (0.301)	-1.009 (0.305)	-1.021 (0.313)
η	-541.1 (173.0)	-550.0 (171.8)	-574.7 (172.1)	-581.0 (173.7)
	hours and days lagged one week			
β_5	-1.095 (0.833)	-1.075 (0.818)	-1.459 (0.819)	-1.973 (0.749)
μ	28.08 (186.57)	37.21 (177.96)	66.97 (173.18)	82.89 (174.30)
	hours and days lagged two weeks			
δ	-1.819 (0.585)	-3.198 (0.932)	-5.807 (2.011)	-16.29 (6.66)
ρ	-315.6 (174.3)	-370.4 (161.3)	-420.5 (156.4)	-429.7 (157.9)
	goodness of fit statistics			
R^2	0.852	0.854	0.852	0.849
<i>see</i>	494.7	492.9	496.4	500.0

Notes

All the equations above are fitted to 95 weekly observations.

TABLE 6

THE EFFECT ON WEEK t 's OUTPUT OF A PERMANENT SEVEN DAY WORKING WEEK
AS IMPLIED BY THE ESTIMATES ATTACHED TO THE $S_{j,t-m}$ VARIABLES

	equation \Rightarrow	(1b)	(3b)	(4a)	(4b)	(4c)	(4d)
row	point estimates on... \downarrow						
1	.....S_{jt}	-848.5	-568.2	-541.1	-550.0	-574.7	-581.0
2	.....S_{jt-1}		-282.2	28.1	37.2	66.97	82.89
3	.....S_{jt-2}			-315.6	-370.4	-420.5	-429.7
4	.....AGG	-848.5	-850.9	-828.7	-883.2	-928.3	-927.8
5	standard error of AGG	174.4	186.0	193.5	161.3	161.4	194.7
6	AGG % of mean output	-13.4	-13.4	-13.1	-13.9	-14.7	-14.7

The estimates in column (1b) are from Table 2 and those in column (3b) from Table 3. The estimates in the remaining columns are from Table 5. AGG is the sum of the coefficients estimated on the seven day working week variables.

TABLE 7

WITH THE 95LEAD SET, THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN OUTPUT IN WEEK t AND
HOURS AND DAYS WORKED IN WEEKS $t, t + 1, \text{ AND } t + 2$.

$$(1) \quad X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{1jt}$$

$$(3^*) \quad X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + \beta_5 (H_{jt+1} - H_K)^2 K_{2jt+1} + \mu S_{jt+1} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{3jt}$$

$$(4^*) \quad X_{jt} = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 H_{jt} + \alpha_2 (H_{jt})^2 + \eta S_{jt} + \beta_5 [(\Delta_K H_{jt+1}).K_{jt+1}] + \mu S_{jt+1} \\ + \delta [(\Delta_M H_{jt+2}).M_{jt+2}] + \rho S_{jt+2} + \omega_j + \varepsilon_{4jt}$$

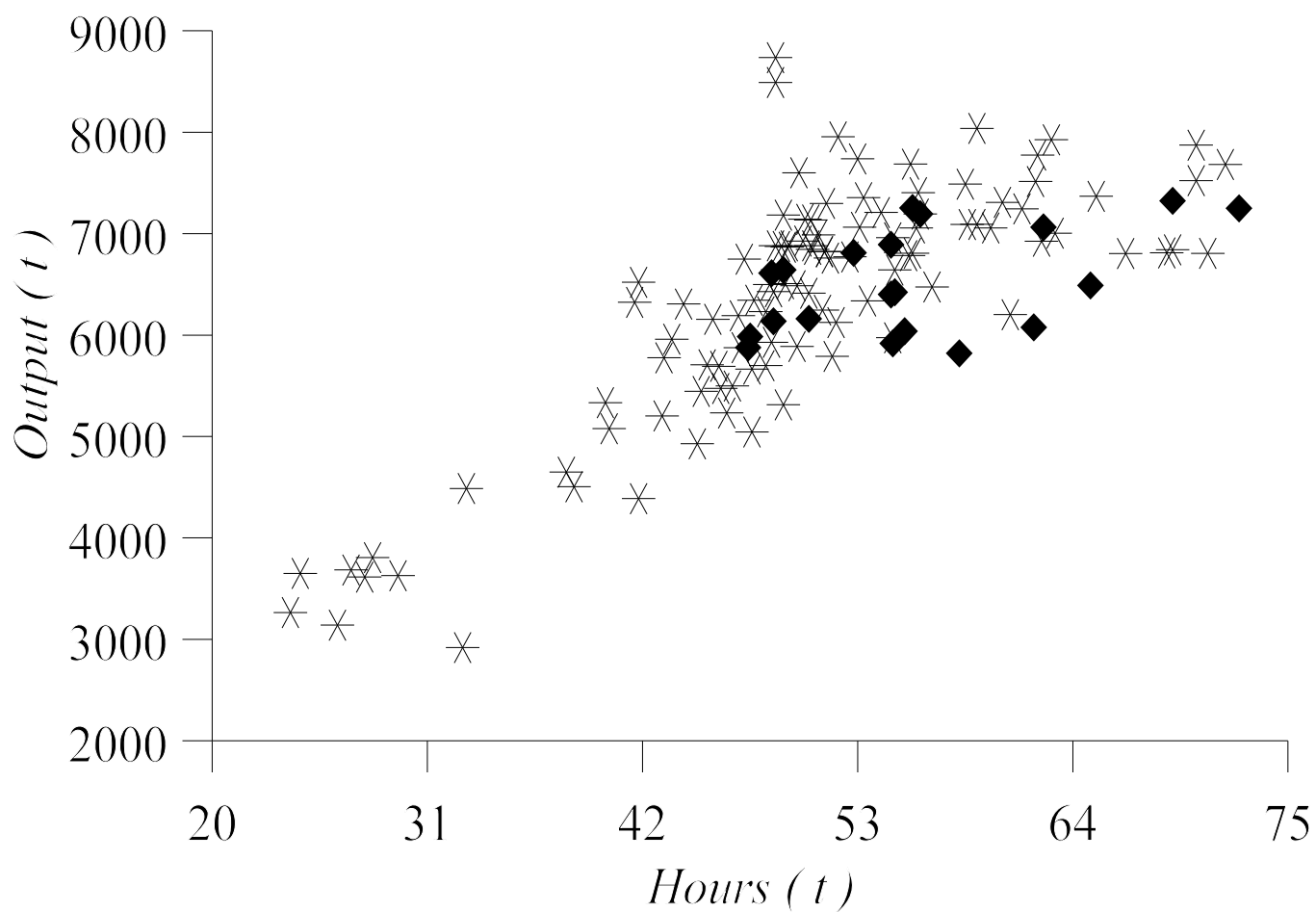
parameter	(1*) estimated	(3*) estimated	(4*) estimated
	estimate (standard error)	estimate (standard error)	estimate (standard error)
α_1	312.6 (40.4)	243.6 (35.7)	233.0 (30.7)
α_2	-2.044 (0.408)	-1.215 (0.392)	-1.115 (0.340)
η	-746.9 (156.5)	-442.3 (131.5)	-489.6 (131.4)
β_5		-3.298 (0.890)	-2.112 (1.010)
μ		-407.7 (122.0)	-47.0 (122.3)
δ			-1.982 (0.946)
ρ			-436.0 (107.0)
<i>AGG</i>	-746.9 (156.6)	-850.1 (149.7)	-972.6 (164.0)
goodness of fit			
R^2	0.759	0.812	0.835
<i>see</i>	517.1	461.6	438.3

Notes

AGG is the sum of the coefficients estimated on the seven day working week variables. Heteroskedastic-robust standard errors are in parentheses next to their associated coefficients. Fixed effects are included permitting the intercepts of the estimated equations to differ across the three groups of workers.

FIGURE 1

Output and Hours Worked in Week t Identifying the 20 Observations Omitted from the Set of 122 Weeks to Form the 102 Weeks Used for the Analysis in this Paper



The asterisks denote the observations in the set of 122 weeks previously analysed. The diamond identifies the 20 observations omitted that result in the 102 weekly observations used in this analysis.

FIGURE 2

The Relation between Hours Worked in Week t and
Hours Worked in Week $t - 1$

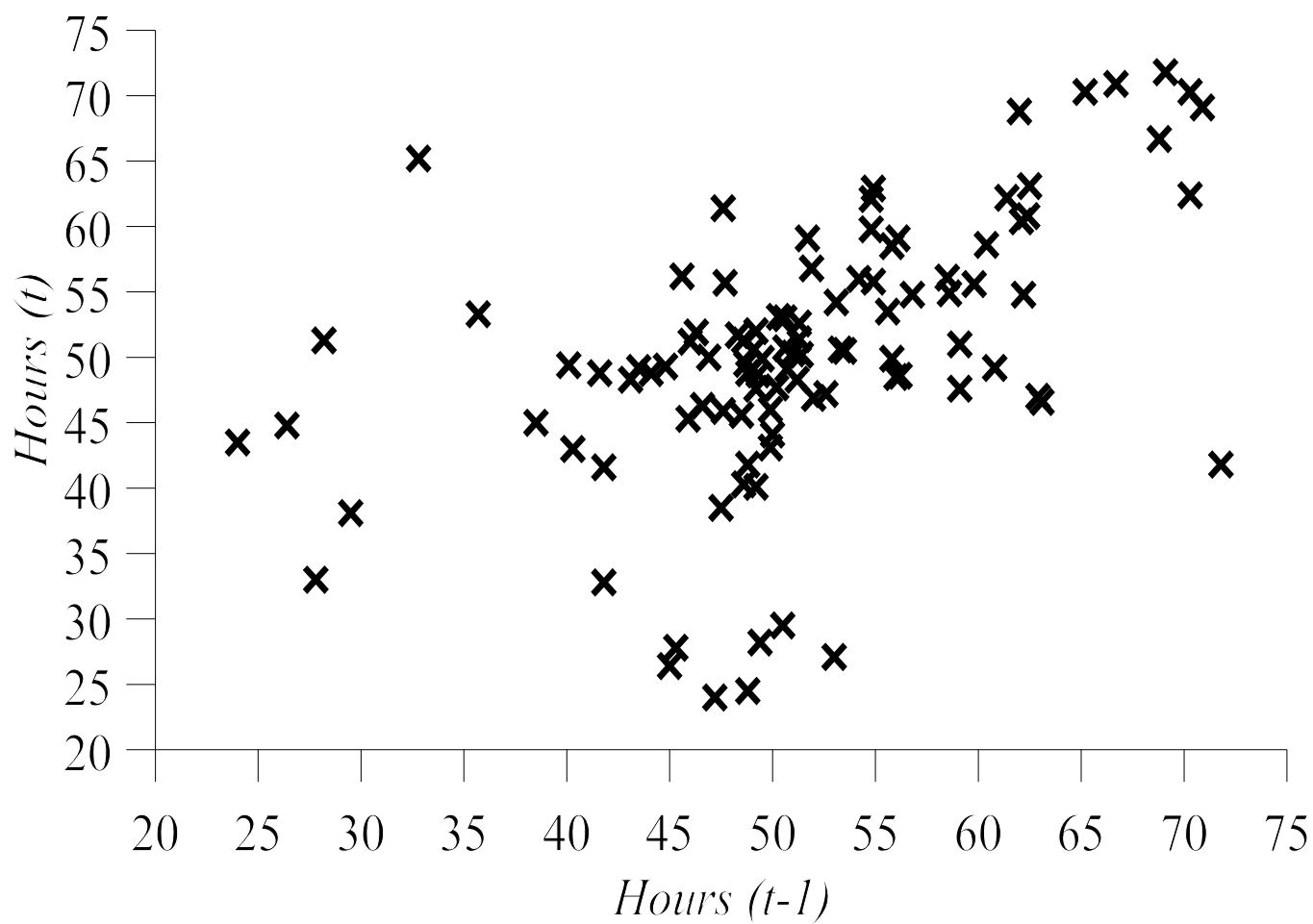
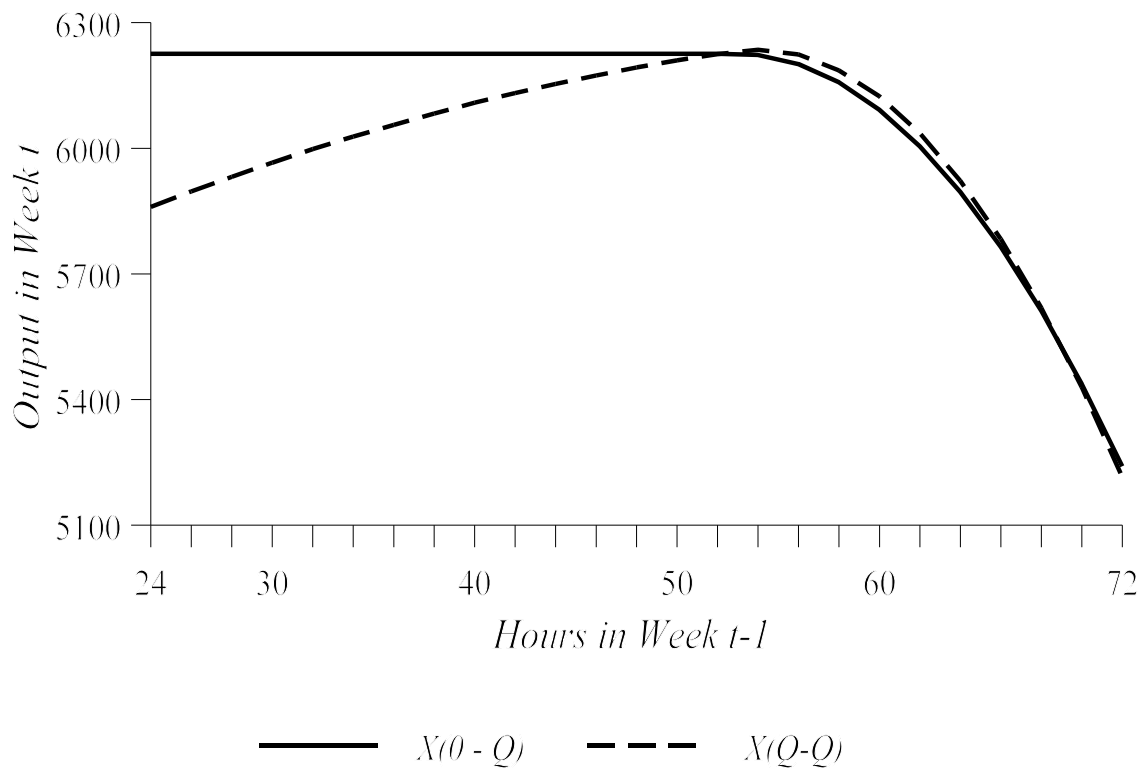


FIGURE 3

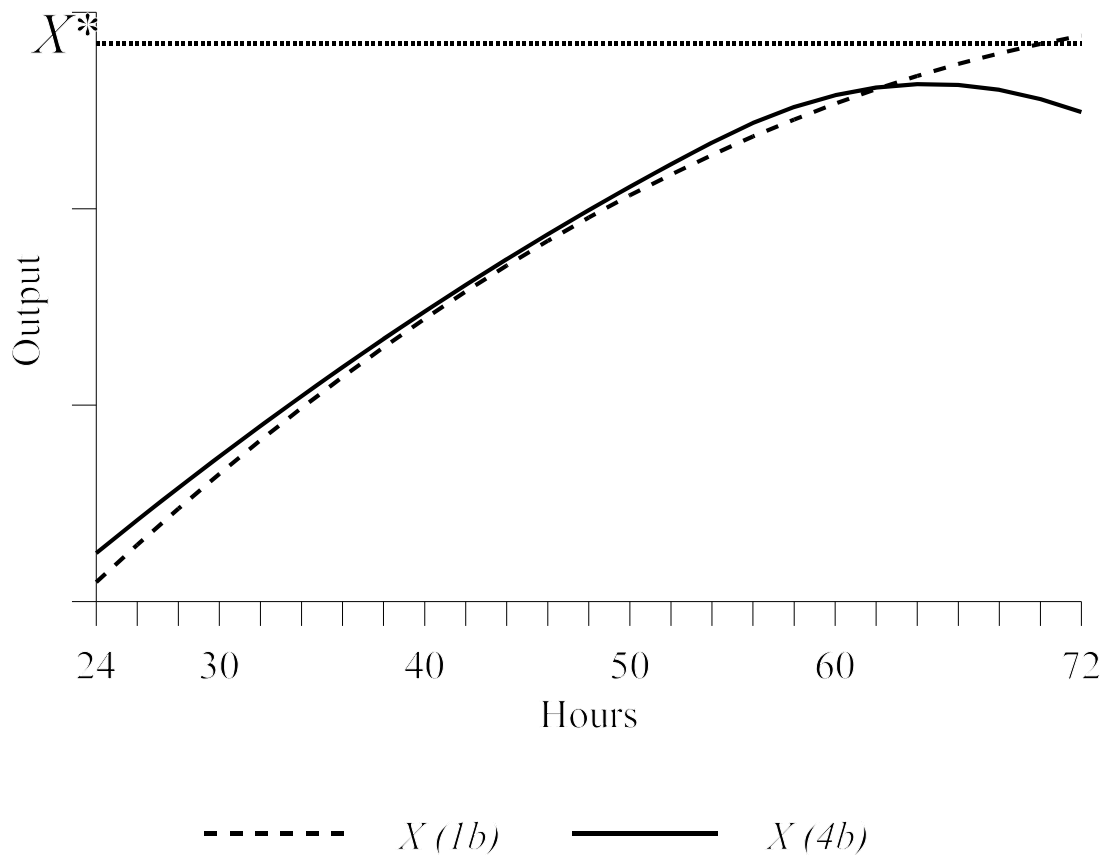
The Relation between Output in Week t and Hours Worked in Week $t - 1$ as Implied by the Estimates of the Spline Function in Lagged Hours in Table 3



$X(Q - Q)$ corresponds to the spline where the output-hours relation takes the form of a quadratic in both regimes as in equation (2 a). $X(0 - Q)$ is the spline where output is invariant to hours in the shorter hours regime as in equation (3 a). The two curves are drawn holding H_{jt} , and S_{jt} constant at the same values.

FIGURE 4

The Output-Hours Relation Implied by the Estimates of Equations (1 b) and (4 b)



The dashed curve $X(1b)$ uses the estimates of the production function in equation (1 b) to impute output in week t as a function of H_{jt} . The solid curve $X(4b)$ uses the estimates in equation (4b) to infer output in week t when $H_{jt} = H_{jt-1} = H_{jt-2}$.