count for about 20 percent of total expenditures for building construction help explain why overall costs did not drop. Another important material in school and hospital construction, lumber, which accounts for 5 to 10 percent of total construction costs had, aside from the early postwar years, relatively stable prices during the whole 20-year period.

Table 4.—Construction material price changes, 1947-65 $^{\rm 1}$

RAPIDLY RISING PRICES ²	
r_{ch}	otal percent ange 1947–65
Structural steel shapes	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
ABOVE-AVERAGE PRICE INCREASES 3	
Window glass Portland cement Plaster, base coat Building briek Brass plumbing fittings Millwork Concrete pipe Building wire 4 Concrete ingredients Selected hardwood lumber Building paper and board Gypsum products 4 Sand, gravel, and crushed stone (rock products)	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
BELOW-AVERAGE PRICE INCREASES 3	
Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings 4	+38 +38 +37 +35 +33 +29 +25 +25 +24 +17
Plywood 4	6

Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics, Wholesale Price Indexes.
 The prices of these materials advanced more rapidly during the period than average construction costs which were up 73 percent.
 The average increase for all construction materials was 42 percent.
 This is a group index. Some of the component materials are also given in this table.