

Tables I-9 shows the number with 15 weeks or more of cumulative unemployment during 1957 by number of spells. The unemployed factory workers in the long-term group (about 1 million) were about equally divided between those who had one spell of unemployment and those who had more than one spell during the year. On the other hand, about three-fourths of the unemployed farm, construction, and domestic service workers with 15 weeks or more of unemployment had two or more spells.

One group with comparatively high rates of long-term unemployment in both the monthly and annual surveys are the nonfarm self-employed. This group probably includes many persons in highly seasonal or marginal enterprises who are obligated to seek wage work during the off season.

It is difficult to generalize about the relationship between an industry's unemployment rate and the duration of individual spells of unemployment. Construction is one example of a high rate of unemployment associated with relatively short duration for each spell. In trade and services, on the other hand, the rates of unemployment are only average or slightly below and the duration is also shorter than average.