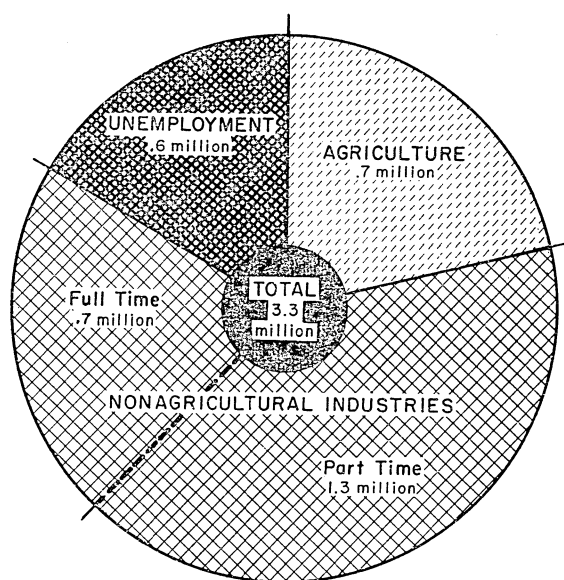


CHART 3

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF ENTRANTS INTO THE LABOR FORCE, 1957

(Average Gross Monthly Additions from Outside of Labor Force, by Employment Status After Entry)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

CHAPTER III. UNEMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATED WITH JOB SHIFTS

The relationship between job mobility and unemployment has been a subject of great interest among labor force analysts for many years. There has been some statistical evidence, along with the experience of everyday life, to show that job changing is a significant factor in generating unemployment and that layoffs frequently lead to a job change. Illustrative of these tendencies are the relatively high rates of unemployment among young workers and among construction workers, a high proportion of whom are involved in job shifts during the course of a calendar year. Moreover, survey data on the work experience of the population have shown that workers with only one job are far more likely to be year-round workers than are persons who change jobs. By and large, however, quantitative estimates of the relationship between job mobility and unemployment have been based on untested assumptions rather than on empirical studies.

Now for the first time, a body of data has become available which, although imperfect in many respects, sheds some statistical light on this relationship. These data are based on a retabulation of information collected in 1956 by the Bureau of the Census relating to job mobility, weeks worked, and weeks of unemployment during the calendar year 1955. Two reports were previously issued by the Census Bureau presenting in detail the results of the work experience survey