

Blue-collar workers account for 50 to 70 percent of all the unemployed groups distributed by occupation in table III-6. They are more prominent, however, among those who changed jobs after an economic-type layoff, except for the craftsmen who are more subject to seasonal layoffs. White-collar workers, on the other hand, are relatively more evident in the group of voluntary job shifters.

The patterns shown for the unskilled laborer and the young worker also emerge for the construction workers in general (of course, there is some degree of overlap among these groups). He is also a frequent job shifter—1 of 4 as compared with 1 out of 10 for the work force as a whole. If involved in a job shift, the chances are 6 out of 10 that he will also have had some unemployment. This ratio compares with 4 out of 10 for all workers. But again, one of the most significant results is the unemployment rate for those who do not report any job change—25 percent as compared with 8 percent for all industries (table III-7).