

CHAPTER IV. SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Seasonal unemployment results both from the periodic entry of job-seekers into the labor force as well as from the periodic layoff of employed workers. It is estimated that a minimum of one-fourth of the total unemployment in 1957 could be termed "seasonal."⁵ If the regularly recurrent unemployment of new entrants into the labor force is excluded, the proportion is closer to one-fifth (table IV-1).

TABLE IV-1—*Distribution of seasonal and nonseasonal unemployment by industry of last full-time job, 1957*

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry division	Total	Seasonal	Non-seasonal	Seasonal as a percent of total
Total.....	2,936	776	2,160	26
With work experience.....	2,640	674	1,966	26
Wage and salary workers:				
Agriculture.....	104	43	61	41
Construction.....	341	146	195	43
Manufacturing.....	793	236	557	30
Durable goods.....	449	142	307	32
Nondurable goods.....	344	94	250	27
Trade.....	428	60	368	14
Transportation.....	133	36	97	27
Service.....	403	32	371	8
Other 1.....	178	51	127	29
Temporary layoffs and persons waiting to begin new jobs in 30 days.....	260	71	189	27
No previous work experience.....	296	102	194	34

¹ Includes self-employed and unpaid family workers in all industries as well as wage and salary workers in other industries.

NOTE.—May not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵ Estimated from the range of periodic (seasonal) fluctuations in net unemployment from major industry divisions.