ment in the private domestic economy (less real estate) with employment in the service sector demonstrates the relative insensitivity of the sector to recession. When the service industries alone are considered, the insensitivity to recession is even more pronounced.

TABLE 6.—*Employment in the service sector*

[Index: 1947=100]

	Number of full- and part-time wage and salary workers			Full-time equivalent persons participating in production		
	Total private domestic economy	Service sector	Service industries	Total private domestic economy	Service sector	Service industries
1947	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1948	102.1	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.7	101.6
1949	98.3	100.9	102.5	98.3	100.4	101.3
1950	101.7	104.4	107.5	100.8	102.9	104.5
1951	107.6	108.7	111.0	105.1	106.7	107.0
1952	108.9	109.6	111.3	106.2	107.6	107.3
1953	111.8	111.9	113.6	108.2	109.4	108.9
1954	108.1	110.7	113.6	105.1	108.1	107.9
1955	111.9	116.0	121.4	108.2	112.5	113.8
1956	115.9	121.7	128.9	111.1	117.2	119.5
1957	116.4	124.1	132.3	111.3	119.8	122.8
1958	112.6	123.9	135.4	107.7	119.1	124.4

Source: Full- and part-time workers "U.S. Income and Output," table VI-14, includes wage and salary workers only.

Full-time equivalent persons participating in production, "U.S. Income and Output," table VI-16, includes active proprietors of unincorporated enterprises as well as wage and salary workers. Full-time equivalent employment means that part-time workers are counted as a fraction of 1 full-time employee. For example, 2 half-time employees would be counted as 1 full-time equivalent employee.

NOTE.—The service sector includes the finance, transportation, and utility industries plus the service industries which are defined in the appendix.

The indexes of full-time equivalent persons participating in production shows, in general, the same patterns.

Table 7 lists the average annual percentage increase in employment in the total private economy, the service sector, and the services industries. Employment in services increased on the average faster than in the total economy.

TABLE 7.—*Employment: Average annual rates of change, selected periods, 1947–58*

[Average annual percentage rates]

	Average number of wage or salary workers			Number of persons engaged in production		
	Service sector	Service industries	Total private domestic economy	Service sector	Service industries	Total private domestic economy
1947–57	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.1
1947–58	2.0	2.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	.7
1947–53	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.3
1947–55	1.9	2.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.0
1953–57	2.6	3.9	1.0	2.3	3.1	.7
1953–58	2.1	3.6	.1	1.7	2.7	−.1
1955–57	3.4	4.4	2.0	3.2	3.8	1.5
1955–58	2.2	3.7	.2	1.9	3.0	−.1

Source: "U.S. Income and Output," table VI-14 and VI-16. Compound interest rates computed from base and terminal year values.

NOTE.—The service sector includes the finance, transportation, and utility industries plus the service industries which are defined in the appendix.

Employment figures, unlike gross output originating data, are available in some detail for the service industries. Table 8 lists such detail as is possible in index number form for ease of comparison.