

cept of how many man-hours were put into the economy in a given year?

Mr. CLAGUE. In the monthly report on the labor force, we do attempt to collect the hours actually worked by the persons who are working, and that is shown in our figures on the hours of work.

But you are asking another question:

How many hours of work does a year-around worker actually work by the time you take account of his holidays with pay?

Representative CURTIS. That is right.

Mr. CLAGUE. And let us say vacation with pay and all of the lost time.

Representative CURTIS. And also looking at it as a national figure, multiplied by the workers.

It would be interesting for many reasons to know how many man-hours are spent in the year 1962 compared with 1960, or any other year, for that matter.

Mr. CLAGUE. Yes.

That figure would not now exist in our Bureau. We are attempting to collect some information on that from manufacturing corporations, who would keep this kind of information. We are collecting figures on the annual earnings and the annual hours the employees actually work.

We have some preliminary data just beginning on that.

Concerning the general trend, there is no doubt, Mr. Congressman, that there are more paid holidays, more vacations now; there is more leisure.

That is one of the ways some of the productivity is being taken.

Representative CURTIS. That is correct.

Mr. CLAGUE. But at the rate at which that is increasing, we just do not have figures to submit.

Representative CURTIS. You certainly anticipate what I am directing this to, to see how we could measure that.

The other question along that line is this. I know HEW has some figures on the length of time that the average person spends in school. There are many ways of figuring it, but it seems to me that whatever statistics we have on education and the number of people being educated ought to be related to your employment and your unemployment figures. It would not be the same series, by any means, but they would be related so you could look at it.

Today the average student, I think, goes on beyond high school—I think the national average does—when formerly, when they got 8 years, it was unusual.

Would you comment?

Mr. CLAGUE. Yes.

In other words, you say there might be three classifications of young boys and girls age 14, say, to 22, which would be the college graduating age: Those employed, those in school, those unemployed?

Representative CURTIS. Yes.

Mr. CLAGUE. And those not doing anything, staying in the home, as some of them would be. I guess that would be four groups.

Yes, it is true that as they stay in school longer, of course, that means they are not in the labor force.