

in the manufacturing quit rate since 1961 suggests that economic conditions are probably the dominating factor.

TABLE 7.—REASON FOR LEAVING JOB, BY OCCUPATION: DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS LEFT IN 1961 AND 1955, BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP

Major occupation group of job left	Reason for leaving job							
	1961				1955			
	Eco- nomic	Improve- ment in status	Termina- tion of tempo- rary job	Other	Eco- nomic	Improve- ment in status	Termina- tion of tempo- rary job	Other
Total.....	32.1	32.6	12.9	22.5	23.5	37.6	17.9	20.9
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	21.7	34.8	16.1	27.4	15.9	33.3	18.8	32.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.5	38.5	30.2	12.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	36.0	37.3	6.9	19.8	35.8	41.6	12.1	10.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	16.9	36.2	14.9	31.9	15.4	38.3	15.1	31.1
Sales workers.....	18.4	47.3	14.0	20.3	12.7	51.8	12.0	23.4
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	56.2	28.7	3.9	11.2	29.2	37.9	17.6	15.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	38.5	34.7	7.4	19.4	31.4	40.0	9.9	18.7
Private household workers.....	27.0	31.0	11.5	30.5	10.1	43.8	18.6	27.6
Service workers, except private house- hold.....	19.2	33.6	10.8	36.4	17.2	40.0	13.3	28.8
Farm laborers and foremen.....	13.2	18.4	53.5	15.0	10.0	21.0	52.8	16.1
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	46.9	23.6	9.2	20.3	33.4	33.9	17.3	15.4

¹ Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

Source: Bureau of the Census, "Current Population Reports, Labor Force Series P-50," No. 70, February 1957, and Gertrude Bancroft and Stuart Garfinkle, "Job Mobility in 1961," Special Labor Force Report, No. 35, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1963, and unpublished data on 1955 survey furnished by BLS.

TRENDS IN JOB TENURE

Since the Korean war there has been an increase in length of job tenure among workers (table 8). The proportions of employed workers in each group with more than 10 years tenure in January 1963 was larger than the corresponding proportions in January 1951, but there was little change from 1963 to 1966. This is symptomatic of a general decline in labor mobility. The increase in tenure is especially significant for analysis of the number of persons who will receive pensions. Despite the decline in movement, there is evidence of substantial mobility of older workers.

More than two of five male workers 45 years old and older in 1962 had changed jobs at least once in the preceding 10 years, suggesting an annual mobility ratio of at least 4 percent (table 9). Surprisingly, salaried managers and professionals 45 and over seem to be no more stable than average men or craftsmen and operatives. The most stable groups are self-employed professionals and farmers (who, of course, are tied by no pension plan), while the very unstable groups are service workers and farm and nonfarm laborers, relatively few of whom are covered by pensions.