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ABSTRACT

This Appendix presents the employment data from the United States and Japan in three major sections. The first section states the legislative policy in each country by citing paragraphs from specific statutes and by tabulating chronologically, the dates, titles, and general aims of specific legislation relating to labor, manpower, and education. Section II explains the basic labor force and employment statistics by means of their sources and definitions. Section III includes 17 tables of data on labor force and economic statistics and 12 tables (10 for Japan) of data on program and operations statistics, first for the United States and then for Japan. The full report for which this is the appendix is available as VT 008 010 in this issue. (MU)

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日米両国の雇用政策  
日米雇用共同研究報告書

APPENDIX to  
EMPLOYMENT POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN

REPORT OF THE JOINT UNITED STATES-JAPAN EMPLOYMENT STUDY

1968

JAPAN  
MINISTRY OF LABOR

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ED054294

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Part I  
Legislative Policy

(1) Selected Statements of Legislative Policy

UNITED STATES

AN ACT

Employment Act  
of 1946

To declare a national policy on employment, production, and purchasing power, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SHORT TITLE

Section 1. This Act may be cited as the "Employment Act of 1946."

DECLARATION OF POLICY

Sec. 2. The Congress hereby declares that it is the continuing policy and responsibility of the Federal Government to use all practicable means consistent with its needs and obligations and other essential considerations of national policy, with the assistance and cooperation of industry, agriculture, labor, and State and local governments, to coordinate and utilize all its plans, functions, and resources for the purpose of creating and maintaining, in a manner calculated to foster and promote free competitive enterprise and the general welfare, conditions under which there will be afforded useful employment opportunities, including self-employment, for those able, willing, and seeking to work, and to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power.

AN ACT

Manpower Development  
and Training Act  
of 1962

Relating to manpower requirements, resources,  
development, and utilization, and for other  
purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America  
in Congress assembled, That this Act may be  
cited as the "Manpower Development and Training  
Act of 1962."

Statement of Findings and Purpose

Sec. 101. The Congress finds that there is critical need for more and better trained personnel in many vital occupational categories, including professional, scientific, technical, and apprenticeable categories; that even in periods of high unemployment, many employment opportunities remain unfilled because of the shortages of qualified personnel; and that it is in the national interest that current and prospective manpower shortages be identified and that persons who can be qualified for these positions through education and training be sought out and trained as quickly as is reasonably possible, in order that the Nation may meet the staffing requirements of the struggle for freedom. The Congress further finds that the skills of many persons have been rendered obsolete by dislocations in the economy arising from automation or other technological developments, foreign competition, relocation of industry, shifts in market demands, and other changes in the structure of the economy; that Government leadership is necessary to insure that the benefits of automation do not become burdens of widespread unemployment; that the problem of assuring sufficient employment opportunities will be compounded by the extraordinarily rapid growth of the labor force in the next decade, particularly by the entrance of young people into the labor force, that improved planning and expanded efforts will be required to assure that men, women,

and young people will be trained and available to meet shifting employment needs; that many persons now unemployed or underemployed, in order to become qualified for reemployment or full employment must be assisted in providing themselves with skills which are or will be in demand in the labor market; that the skills of many persons now employed are inadequate to enable them to make their maximum contribution to the Nation's economy; and that it is in the national interest that the opportunity to acquire new skills be afforded to these people with the least delay in order to alleviate the hardships of unemployment, reduce the costs of unemployment compensation and public assistance, and to increase the Nation's productivity and its capacity to meet the requirements of the space age. The Congress further finds that many professional employees who have become unemployed because of the specialized nature of their previous employment are in need of brief refresher or re-orientation educational courses in order to become qualified for other employment in their professions, where such training would further the purposes of of this Act. It is therefore the purpose of this Act to require the Federal Government to appraise the manpower requirements and resources of the Nation, and to develop and apply the information and methods needed to deal with the problems of unemployment resulting from automation and technological changes and other types of persistent unemployment.

AN ACT

Economic  
Opportunity  
Act of 1964

To mobilize the human and financial resources of the Nation to combat poverty in the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Economic Opportunity Act of 1964."

#### FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

Sec. 2. Although the economic well-being and prosperity of the United States have progressed to a level surpassing any achieved in world history, and although these benefits are widely shared throughout the Nation, poverty continues to be the lot of a substantial number of our people. The United States can achieve its full economic and social potential as a nation only if every individual has the opportunity to contribute to the full extent of his capabilities and to participate in the workings of our society. It is, therefore, the policy of the United States to eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty in this Nation by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity. It is the purpose of this Act to strengthen, supplement, and coordinate efforts in furtherance of that policy.



(1) Selected Statements of Legislative Policy

JAPAN

Law No. 111

Article 1 (Purpose)

Employment Security  
Law (1947)

This Law, together with the Employment Measures Law (Law, No. 132 of 1966), is designed to contribute to the security of employment and the progress of the national economy by providing for a public employment service which, in co-operation with other public and private bodies concerned, will provide people with opportunities to get suitable job and work toward the best possible organization of industrial and other employment.

Law No. 133

Article 1 (Purpose)

Vocational Training  
Law (1958)

The purpose of this law is, together with the Employment Measures Law (Law, No. 132 of 1966), to foster skilled workers needed for the manufacturing and other industries by providing vocational training and conducting the skill test in order to enable workers to acquire and improve necessary skills, and thereby to assure the security of employment and the improvement of the workers' status as well as contribute to the development of the national economy.

Law No. 132

Article 1 (Purpose)

Employment Measures  
Law (1966)

The purpose of this Law is to contribute toward the balanced development of the national economy and the achievement of full employment by establishing both qualitative and quantitative

balance between labor supply and demand and enabling workers to make effective use of their abilities, through the adoption of necessary comprehensive measures for employment with which the State is charged in the whole sphere of its policies, thus contributing to the promotion of employment security and elevating the economic and social status of workers.

2. In the administration of this Law, the authorities shall respect workers' freedom of choice of employment and employers' autonomy in employment management and shall endeavor to enhance the willingness of workers to acquire skills and sustain themselves by work, and to facilitate employers' efforts to stabilize the employment of workers.

(2) Selected Legislation related to Labor, Manpower, and Education

UNITED STATES

1913 U.S. Department of Labor and develop the welfare of wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment." Established Department of Labor "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

1917 Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act First law providing Federal grants to State high school systems to help finance vocational education, primarily for agricultural occupations, household work, and some mechanical skills; also for training vocational education teachers. (See 1947, 1954, and 1968 acts).

1926 Railway Labor Act This law, substantially amended in 1934, was intended to improve labor-management relations in railroad and air transportation. It created the National Mediation Board and provided protection for the right of employees to organize and bargain through trade unions and created the National Railroad Adjustment Board to make binding decisions in grievance cases filed by railroad employees.

1931 Davis-Bacon Act, and related statutes Provided for payment of not less than prevailing wages, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, on Federal and Federally assisted construction contract work.

1932 Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act Declared it to be public policy that the worker should have full freedom of self-organization for collective bargaining, and restricted powers of Federal courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

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| 1933 | Wagner-Peyser Act                      | Created U.S. Employment Service to develop, coordinate and guide a nationwide network of affiliated State public employment offices.   |
| 1935 | National Labor Relations Act           | Established the national labor policy of protecting the right of workers to organize and to elect their representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining.                                  |
| 1935 | Social Security Act                    | Established a nationwide system of unemployment insurance (under a joint Federal-State program), in addition to establishing the basic system of old-age insurance.                                |
| 1936 | Public Contracts Act                   | Authorized Secretary of Labor to determine "prevailing minimum wages" for work on Federal supply contracts and applied child labor, overtime and safety standards to such contracts.               |
| 1937 | Labor Standards for Apprentices        | Authorized Secretary of Labor to formulate apprenticeship standards, to promote labor-management apprenticeship programs, and to cooperate with States to this end.                                |
| 1938 | Fair Labor Standards Act               | Provided for fair labor standards in employment "in interstate commerce or production for commerce," by setting minimum wages, premium pay for overtime, and prohibiting "oppressive child labor." |
| 1946 | Employment Act                         | Declared it to be national policy "to promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power."   |
| 1946 | George-Barden Vocational Education Act | Substantially increased Federal grants for vocational education in the State high school systems and expanded curriculum to include marketing and distributive occupations.                        |

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| 1954 | Vocational Rehabilitation Amendments                | Provided an improved Federal-State program to provide job opportunities for handicapped.  |
| 1956 | Migrant Workers Transportation Act                  | Prescribed safety standards for motor vehicles transporting farm workers.   |
| 1958 | National Defense Education Act                      | Provided for loans and scholarships for exceptional students, for strengthening teaching programs in mathematics, sciences, modern foreign language and other subjects critical to national defense.  |
| 1958 | Welfare and Pension Disclosure Act                  | Required plan administrators to disclose description of plans and annual financial reports to participants or beneficiaries and to file the plans and reports with the Secretary of Labor.  |
| 1958 | Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act | Revising earlier enactments dating to 1927, the Act provided for accident and occupational disease compensation for longshore and similar workers on the navigable waters of the U.S. and territories, and extended benefits to employees of private firms on U.S. defense installations and certain other contractors abroad, and all private employees in the District of Columbia. |
| 1961 | Area Redevelopment Act                              | Authorized Federal assistance to areas of substantial and persistent unemployment, with training programs for the unemployed.   |
| 1962 | Trade Expansion Act                                 | Authorized the President to negotiate tariff reductions and provides trade adjustment assistance, including assistance to workers "adversely affected" by increased imports under the Act.  |

- 1962 Manpower Development and Training Act  
Authorized a broad training and research program to provide trained manpower to keep abreast of automation and technological change, and to equip the unemployed and underemployed with new skills that are in demand.
- 1962 Work-Hours Act  
Established an 8-hour work day and 40-hour week, with premium payment of 1½ times basic hourly wage for overtime work for laborers and mechanics employed by contractors engaged in certain Federal and Federally assisted work.
- 1963 Health Professions Educational Assistance Act  
Provided grants for construction of medical teaching facilities and loans for students to increase the opportunities for training of physicians, dentists and professional public health personnel.
- 1963 Higher Education Facilities Act  
Provided grants and loans for construction, renovation, and improvement of graduate and undergraduate facilities.
- 1963 Vocational Education Act  
Broadened and expanded prior Federal assistance to vocational education, and provided for periodic review of the program.
- 1963 Equal Pay Act  
Prohibited employers from discriminating, in the payment of wages, between employees on the basis of sex.
- 1964 Nurse Training Act  
Provided grants for construction of training facilities, for improvement in training programs, loans to student nurses, and traineeships for advanced training.

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- 1964 Economic Opportunity Act  
Declared it to be national policy to eliminate poverty "by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work, and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity;" authorized various programs to achieve this policy and created the Office of Economic Opportunity.
- 1964 Civil Rights Act  
To promote fair employment practices, the Act declared no member of the labor force may be discriminated against because of race, color, creed, sex, or national origin, and established the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission to conduct investigations and implement the law. The Secretary of Labor was made responsible for enforcing a separate program under the law which prohibits employment discrimination by Federal contractors and subcontractors.
- 1964 Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act  
Required any person soliciting, hiring, furnishing, or transporting migrant workers to obtain a certificate from the Secretary of Labor.
- 1964 National Commission on Technology, Automation and Economic Progress  
Created national Commission to survey nation's technological future, with special reference to the beneficial and potentially adverse effects of technological change.
- 1965 Automotive Products Trade Act  
Provided assistance in the form of trade re-adjustment and relocation allowances for workers and readjustment assistance for employers adversely affected by auto imports from Canada under the Act.

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| 1965 | Appalachian Regional Development Act           | Provided for development programs, public works, and the planning and coordination of activities in the 11-State Appalachian Region.  |
| 1965 | Public Works and Economic Development Act      | Provided grants for public works in areas designated as "redevelopment areas" (codifying earlier accelerated emergency public works, area redevelopment, and regional legislation). |
| 1965 | Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments     | Abolished "origins quota" system, and provided inter alia for admission of professional and other workers in occupations in short supply.   |
| 1965 | Elementary and Secondary Education Act         | Provided the first general Federal assistance to elementary and secondary schools, especially to meet the needs of educationally deprived children.                                 |
| 1965 | Higher Education Act                           | Provided a variety of grants and programs to colleges, especially to raise the quality of small "developing" colleges.  |
| 1965 | National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act | Authorized Commissioner of Education to help establish loan programs for post-secondary vocational trainees, and to make direct loans where found necessary.                        |
| 1965 | Older Americans Act                            | Provided grants to the States to assist in the development of new or improved programs to help older workers.   |
| 1965 | Vocational Rehabilitation Act Amendments       | Expanded programs and facilities in State rehabilitation programs, particularly for the mentally retarded and other groups presenting special rehabilitation problems.              |



- 1965 Service Contract Act  
Established minimum standards for wages and working conditions for employees who are performing work under service contracts with the Federal government. The Secretary of Labor was empowered to establish prevailing wage rates which must be paid to service employees engaged in such work.
- 1966 Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act  
Provided grants and technical assistance for locally-prepared plans for rebuilding slums or blighted areas through private and public co-operation.
- 1966 Veterans Readjustment Benefits Act  
Provided Armed Forces veterans with educational benefits and home loans and guarantees, medical benefits, special job counseling and placement services, along lines of postwar G.I. benefits.
- 1967 Age Discrimination in Employment Act  
Prohibited arbitrary age discrimination in employment, to promote employment of older workers based on ability rather than age.
- 1967 Social Security Amendments  
Title IV established in the Department of Labor a comprehensive Work Incentive Program (WIN) with 80 percent Federal financing, designed to break the cycle of poverty for welfare recipients, including OJT, institutional training, work experience programs.

1968 Vocational Education Amendments

Authorized more than one-half billion dollars annually for a variety of purposes including grants to support research, training of personnel, experimental and demonstration projects, coordination with manpower programs, construction and operation of residential schools for youth of high school age.

1968 MDTA Amendments

Authorized study on seasonality in construction, job opportunity surveys, and continuation of mobility allowance demonstration projects. Established supplementary State programs on a matching fund basis to supplement, coordinate and improve various programs to aid the disadvantaged in moving into productive employment.

(2) Selected Legislation related to Manpower and Employment

JAPAN

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| 1947 | Employment Security Law                     | Provided for a public employment exchange, vocational guidance, measures for promotion of employment for unemployed middle-aged and older workers, restriction of labor recruitment and labor supply project, in order to give people opportunities to get suitable jobs and work.                 |
| 1947 | Unemployment Insurance Law                  | Established the unemployment insurance system and provisions for collection of premiums and payment of insurance benefits, for the purpose of stabilizing the livelihood of unemployed people.   |
| 1949 | Emergency Employment Counter-measures Law   | Established the Emergency Work Relief Project and provided a system to place people into Public Work Projects, for the purpose of absorbing as many unemployed workers as possible in both Projects to assure livelihood security and to contribute to the rehabilitation of the national economy. |
| 1950 | Comprehensive National Land Development Law | Provided the formulation of the National Comprehensive Development Plan in order to utilize, develop and maintain land from comprehensive point of view and to promote well-balanced distribution of industries.   |
| 1958 | Vocational Training Law                     | Provided for consolidation of vocational training such as public vocational training and vocational training within industry, and established Skill Test system in order to enable workers to acquire and improve necessary skills.  |

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| 1958 | Law Concerning Temporary Measures for Displaced Garrison Forces Workers | Provided special measures to stabilize livelihood of persons displaced by withdrawal of U.S. Armed Forces or United Nations' Forces stationed in Japan.  |
| 1959 | Law Concerning Temporary Measures for Displaced Coal Miners             | Provided special measures such as establishment of the Emergency Employment Project for Displaced Coal Miners and vocational training and reemployment assistance, in order to secure employment and livelihood of displaced coal miners.  |
| 1960 | Physically Handicapped Persons' Employment Promotion Law                | Provided for employment exchange, vocational rehabilitation and quota of employment for physically handicapped persons in order to promote suitable employment and secure employment for physically handicapped persons.   |
| 1961 | Law Concerning Promoting Industrialization for Underdeveloped Regions   | Provided special measures for tax exemption and special provisions for depreciation, in order to promote development of industries in underdeveloped regions, to increase employment opportunities and to correct regional imbalances.   |
| 1961 | Employment Promotion Projects Corporation Law                           | Established the Employment Promotion Projects Corporation to provide assistance to job seekers such as vocational training, as well as promoting labor mobility among regions and industries.  |
| 1962 | Law Concerning Promoting Establishment of New Industrial Towns          | Provided designation of new industrial towns, which are to be the key-points of regional development, and the formulation of Basic Establishment Plan for each New Industrial Town, in order to prevent the excessive expansion of large cities and to facilitate effective decentralization of population and industries. |

- 1964 Law Concerning Promoting  
Development of Special  
Areas for Industrial  
Consolidation  
Provided for consolidation of the basic facilities  
areas where industries are comparatively well developed,  
in order to promote further development of these areas.
- 1965 Port Labor Law  
Provided for Dock Labor Employment Adjustment Scheme,  
registration of dock workers, the payment of employment  
adjustment allowances for the day without work and  
retirement allowance mutual aid system, in order to  
guarantee the supply of dock workers to employers and  
the employment security and welfare of dock workers.
- 1966 Employment Measures Law  
Provided for Basic Employment Measures Plan and for  
necessary measures to increase vocational guidance and  
placement services, to promote training and the Skill  
Test, to improve welfare facilities for workers, to  
provide job reconversion benefits, promotion of  
employment for middle-aged and older workers, etc.,  
in order to achieve full employment by establishing  
both qualitative and quantitative balance between  
supply and demand for the nation's manpower.

Part II

Explanation of Basic Labor Force and Employment Statistics

(1) Principal Labor Force and Employment Surveys

UNITED STATES

Name	Purpose	Date	Coverage	Method	Principal Survey Data
Census of Population	To provide detailed counts of population by State and local area and for nation, together with characteristics of population and housing.	Decennial intervals; years ending in zero (0).	Total population.	Mail and personal interview of households. 100% enumeration and 5%, 20%, and 25% samples for intensive inquiries.	Population by age, sex, race, income, and other characteristics. Housing characteristics. All by nation, state, metropolitan area and city.
Current Population Survey	To provide comprehensive measure of national employment and unemployment. Primary source of information on employment status and personal characteristics of the labor force.	Each month for week including the 12th of month.	Total non-institutional population 16 years of age and over.	Data collected by personal interview from 50,000 households. Sample drawn by scientific methods from total population.	National estimates of labor force status by age, sex, race. Part-time employment. Full-time employment. Unemployment by duration. Occupation of employed. Last occupation of unemployed. Selected State, area data. Annual income data.
Urban Employment Surveys (in progress)	To determine attitudes toward employment, unemployment, transportation problems, etc., of residents of poor neighborhoods, together with detailed labor force data.	Initiated June 1968. Interviews conducted weekly in rotating sample.	Population of poor areas in 6 cities and remainder of city in 2 of the 6 cities.	Scientific sample of households, by personal interview; about 3,500 households in each area.	Survey plans being completed in terms of specific tabulations. No data issued yet. Public release will be on accumulation of sample data for periods of 3 to 12 months.

Name	Purpose	Date	Coverage	Method	Principal Survey Data
Payroll Reports	To measure total employment by industry and hours and earnings of production and non-supervisory workers for nation, each State and metropolitan area.	Each month for week including the 12th of month.	Employees of all business establishments.	Mail survey of sample of 155,000 employer units covering 47 percent of total population.	Total employment in 417 industries monthly. Hours and earnings in 363 industries. Overtime hours in 150 manufacturing industries.
Labor Turnover	To measure accessions and separations by type and industry, for nation, State, and metropolitan area.	Total for the month each month collected at end of month.	Manufacturing, mining and communication industries. Base for rate is all employees.	Mail survey of 40,000 employer units.	Accession rates and new hires. Separation rates and quits and layoff rates. National rates for 222 industries.
Operational Statistics	To provide a statistical record of the activities of an organization or program.	On daily, weekly, monthly calendar or fiscal year basis.	Totals or subtotals of persons involved, functions performed, expenditures, output, etc.	Based on administrative records and reports, on complete count or sample basis.	Number insured workers. Unemployment compensation benefits. Employment Service placements, job orders, job applications, counseling interviews, aptitude tests, etc. School enrollment, graduation, etc. Training expenditures, number, characteristics of trainees, etc.



(1) Principal Labor Force and Employment Surveys

JAPAN

Name	Purpose	Date	Coverage	Method	Principal Survey Data
Population Census of Japan	To obtain data concerning size of population at national, prefectural, city, town and village levels, and data clarifying structure of population by age, industry and occupation, and to obtain basic data for the management of administration.	October 1 of every 5th year. (last one, October 1, 1965)	All persons residing in Japan at the time of the census.	Conducted by enumerators under the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. Written, in principle, by head of household. 100% enumeration, and 20%, 1% samples for intensive inquiries.	Date of birth, sex, marital status, nationality, employment status, class of worker, kinds of industry and occupation, place of work or location of school, kind of household, number of dwelling rooms, etc.

Name	Purpose	Date	Coverage	Method	Principal Survey Data
<p>Labor Force Survey 1/</p>	<p>To obtain monthly data concerning change in employment caused by change in economic activities.</p>	<p>The week ending on the last day of the month (20-26th in December).</p>	<p>Persons in about 26,000 households selected from all the country. (as for employment, about 70,000 persons 15 years old and over living in the above households)</p>	<p>Conducted by enumerators under the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. Written, in principle, by head of household.</p>	<p>Date of birth, sex, marital status, employment status, weekly hours worked, kinds of industry and occupation, total number of persons engaged in the same establishment, class of worker.</p>
<p>Employment Status Survey</p>	<p>To clarify the national and regional employment structure and to obtain data for various policies concerning employment and unemployment.</p>	<p>July 1 of every 3rd year (last one, July 1, 1968).</p>	<p>250,000 households selected from all the country (about 1/100 of all households in Japan) and persons usually living in those households.</p>	<p>Conducted by enumerators under the Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister. The Household Schedule is written by enumerator and the Individual Schedule, by each household member.</p>	<p>Age, sex, marital status, usual employment status, desires for work, change of employment status during the preceding year, change of residence during the preceding year, work income from work.</p>

Name	Purpose	Date	Coverage	Method	Principal Survey Data
Employment Trend Survey	To get clear picture of labor mobility among regions, industries, size of establishments and occupations by investigating accessions and separations in the establishments of major industries.	January and July since 1964.	About 28,000 establishments selected from all establishments in 9 major groups of nonprimary industries which employ five or more regular employees, and about 320,000 accessions and 260,000 separations from the selected establishments.	Conducted by enumerators under the Department of Labor Statistics and Survey, Ministry of Labor. Establishment Schedule is written by each establishment and Accessions and Separations, by each individual.	Concerning establishment: Number of regular workers by industry and type of work, number of regular workers by types of accessions and separations. Concerning accessions: Age, level of school completed, type of work, occupation, route of accession, industry, size and occupation of previous job. Concerning separations: Age, level of school completed, type of work, occupation of previous job, reason for separation.



Name	Purpose	Date	Coverage	Method	Principal Survey Data
Monthly Labor Survey 2/	To obtain monthly data concerning employment, wages and hours of work, for the country as a whole and for each prefecture.	In principle, end of each month.	About 14,000 establishments selected from all establishments in 9 major groups of nonprimary industries which employ 30 or more regular employees.	Conducted by enumerators under the Department of Labor Statistics and Survey, Ministry of Labor. Written by each establishment.	Concerning regular employees: Number of employees, wages, hours of work, number of days worked. Concerning day workers: Number of mandays, daily wages.

Name	Purpose	Date	Coverage	Method	Principal Survey Data
<p>Statistics Based on Employment Security Activities</p>	<p>To obtain and tabulate data concerning job openings and job applications and to contribute to the effective and adequate matching of job openings and applications.</p>	<p>In principle, monthly.</p>	<p>All job openings and applications.</p>	<p>Conducted by public employment security offices under the Bureau of Employment Security, Ministry of Labor. Written by the employment security section in prefectural governments or public employment security offices.</p>	<p>Concerning placement: Number of job applications, job openings, and placements by industry, by size of establishment, including data for middle-aged and older persons, displaced coal miners and physically handicapped persons. Concerning unemployment countermeasures: Number of placements in Work Relief Projects. Concerning unemployment insurance: Amount of benefit payments, change in employment caused by bankruptcy and personnel cuts.</p>

Name	Purpose	Date	Coverage	Method	Principal Survey Data
Labor Market Center Information	To obtain and tabulate data concerning job openings and job applications obtained through Labor Market Center and to contribute to the effective and adequate matching of job openings and applications.	Monthly.	All data concerning job openings and applications obtained through the network of Labor Market Center.	Reported from public employment security offices or employment security sections of prefectural governments to Labor Market Center Operation Division. Large-scale computers are used to tabulate and compile materials thus obtained.	Number of cases of inter-area job placement, matters concerning aggregation of insured period.

1/ Between September 1967 and December 1967, several revisions were made concerning the method of the Survey. The description herein applies to the new method. Major revisions were made in the method of the Survey: while formerly the schedule was filled in by the enumerator, it is now written by the head of the household.

2/ Monthly Labor Survey consists of four surveys: Survey A, Survey B, Survey C and Special Survey. Description herein applies to Survey A, since other three surveys are supplementary to Survey A.



(2) Technical Terms in Labor Force and Employment Statistics

UNITED STATES

Productive-age population

Comprised by definition in the U.S. of persons 16 years of age and over (previously 14 and over). Labor force series generally revised to new definition commencing with 1947 data.

Labor force  
(16 years and over)

Comprised of civilians in noninstitutional population classified as employed or unemployed as defined below. Total labor force also includes Armed Forces in U.S. or abroad.

Employed persons

Comprised of (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all as paid employees, in their own business, profession, or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off, and whether or not they were seeking other jobs.

Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

In contrast to the labor force survey, the Payroll Reports cover only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of non-agricultural establishments and, because of multiple job-holding and other types of individual appearances on more than one payroll, is not an unduplicated count.

Employees

See above. Excludes self-employed and unpaid family workers.  
See above. The labor force survey includes as family workers only those working 15 hours or more in survey week as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of a family.

Unpaid family workers

See above. Persons who did any work at all in their own business, profession or farm.

Self-employed

Comprised of all persons who did not work during the survey week, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployed

Labor turnover

Labor turnover is the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: Accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers.

Such as the Census of Population and the Current Population Survey, based upon response from a complete enumeration or a sample of households.

Household surveys



Establishment data

Such as the Payroll Reports or Labor Turnover estimates based upon reports from private and government establishments on a sample basis for current monthly estimates.

Operational statistics

Derived from administrative reports, such as in the case of employment service placements, unemployment insurance payments, school enrollments, etc.

(2) Technical Terms in Labor Force and Employment Statistics

JAPAN

Productive-age population	Persons 15 years old and over.
Labor force	Persons 15 years and over who have will and ability to work, classified as employed and totally unemployed.
Persons not in labor force	Persons who were not employed or available for work at all during the survey period, and could not work or did not actively seek employment. The number of persons not in the labor force is obtained as the difference between productive-age population and labor force.
Employed persons	Persons who worked for income during the survey period, classified as employees, family workers and self-employed.
Employees	Persons who work for wages and salaries; persons who are employed in corporations, associations, government offices, individual stores, etc., or who work as a director of a company, association, or public corporation (director, manager, etc.).
Unpaid family workers	Persons who work without wage or salary in an enterprise operated by a self-employed person.
Self-employed	Persons who own and operate unincorporated enterprises; managers of corporate enterprises or directors of associations are counted as employees.

#### Unemployed

Persons who did not work for income more than one hour and who were not employed or available for work at all during the survey period, despite having the ability to work and having made an active effort to obtain employment, such as making application to the public employment security office, etc.

#### Labor turnover

Percentage of newly-hired regular employees during the period ("accession rate") or separated employees ("separation rate") to the employees on the payroll at the beginning of the survey period. In the Employment Trend Survey, Newly-hired employees include occupationally unexperienced persons and occupationally experienced persons in other enterprises, but the Monthly Labor Survey includes, in addition, transferred persons within the same enterprises.

Among persons separated from jobs, the Employment Trend Survey includes the retired through compulsory retirement system, etc., and the deceased, while the Monthly Labor Survey includes, besides them, those who have transferred from one establishment to another within an enterprise.

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Note: The Population Census of Japan, the Labor Force Survey, the Employment Trend Survey and the Monthly Labor Survey are designed to survey the actual status of persons, while the Employment Status Survey refers to usual status at the time or during the period of investigation.

Part III  
Selected Statistical Data

(1) Labor Force and Economic Statistics

UNITED STATES

Table

1. Strategic Elements in the American Economy
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Table 1. Strategic Elements in the American Economy

	1949	1954	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total employment (in millions of persons) <sup>1/</sup>	59.3	63.5	65.7	67.2	68.3	68.3	69.6	70.5	72.0	73.8	76.0	77.8
GNP per worker <sup>2/</sup> (in 1958 dol- lars)	\$5,469	\$6,413	\$6,811	\$7,084	\$7,141	\$7,278	\$7,620	\$7,816	\$8,066	\$8,370	\$8,644	\$8,650
GNP (in billions of 1958 dol- lars)	324.1	407.0	447.3	475.9	487.7	497.2	529.8	551.0	581.1	617.8	657.1	673.1
GNP price index <sup>3/</sup> (1958=100)	79.1	89.6	100.0	101.6	103.3	104.6	105.8	107.2	108.8	110.9	113.8	117.3
GNP (in billions of current dol- lars)	256.5	364.8	447.3	483.7	503.7	520.1	560.3	590.5	632.4	684.9	747.6	789.7
Addendum: Unemployment Rate <sup>4/</sup>	5.9%	5.5%	6.8%	5.5%	5.5%	6.7%	5.5%	5.7%	5.2%	4.5%	3.8%	3.8%

<sup>1/</sup> Persons 16 years of age and over; includes Armed Forces.

<sup>2/</sup> GNP in 1958 dollars divided by total employment.

<sup>3/</sup> GNP in current dollars divided by GNP in 1958 dollars.

<sup>4/</sup> Unemployment as percent of civilian labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 2. Changes in Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment

	Total labor force	Armed forces	Civilian labor force				Unemployment	Labor force rate
			Total	Employment		Nonfarm		
				of persons 14 and over, noninstitutional population	of persons 16 and over, noninstitutional population			
1929	49.4	.3	49.2	10.5	37.2	1.6	--	
1934	52.5	.3	52.2	9.9	30.9	11.3	--	
1939	55.6	.4	55.2	9.6	36.1	9.5	--	
1944	66.0	11.4	54.6	9.0	45.0	.7	63.1	
1949	62.9	1.6	61.3	7.7	50.0	3.6	59.6	
1950	63.9	1.7	62.2	7.2	51.8	3.3	59.9	
1951	65.1	3.1	62.0	6.7	53.2	2.1	60.4	
1952	65.7	3.6	62.1	6.5	53.8	1.9	60.4	
1953	66.6	3.5	63.0	6.3	54.9	1.8	60.2	
1954	67.0	3.4	63.6	6.2	53.9	3.5	60.0	
1955	68.1	3.0	65.0	6.4	55.7	2.9	60.4	
1956	69.4	2.9	66.6	6.3	57.5	2.8	61.0	
1957	69.7	2.8	66.9	5.9	58.1	2.9	60.6	
1958	70.3	2.6	67.6	5.6	57.5	4.6	60.4	
1959	70.9	2.6	68.4	5.6	59.1	3.7	60.2	
1960	72.1	2.5	69.6	5.5	60.3	3.9	60.2	
1961	73.0	2.6	70.5	5.2	60.5	4.7	60.2	
1962	73.4	2.8	70.6	4.9	61.8	3.9	59.7	
1963	74.6	2.7	71.8	4.7	63.1	4.1	59.6	
1964	75.8	2.7	73.1	4.5	64.8	3.8	59.6	
1965	77.2	2.7	74.5	4.4	66.7	3.4	59.7	
1966	78.9	3.1	75.8	4.0	68.9	2.9	60.1	
1967	80.8	3.4	77.3	3.8	70.5	3.0	60.6	

Source: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 3. Labor Force Participation Rates <sup>1/</sup>

	April 1949	April 1954	March 1959	March 1960	March 1961	March 1962	March 1963	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967
<u>Men</u>											
Married (wife present)	92.2	91.5	89.6	88.9	89.3	88.3	88.1	87.8	87.7	87.2	87.0
Widowed, divorced, separated	60.9	62.3	59.8	59.3	58.6	57.4	56.7	56.3	55.8	56.1	54.8
Single	64.2	60.9	57.0	55.5	55.6	51.7	50.5	50.8	50.3	49.7	50.7
<u>Women</u>											
Married (husband present)	22.5	26.6	30.9	30.5	32.7	32.7	33.7	34.4	34.7	35.4	36.8
Widowed, divorced, separated	37.1	39.4	41.2	40.0	42.0	39.1	38.5	38.7	38.9	39.5	39.3
Single	50.9	49.0	43.4	44.1	44.4	41.7	41.0	40.9	40.5	40.8	41.3

<sup>1/</sup> Percent of population 14 years and over in the labor force.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Table 4. Selected Unemployment Rates, 1949-67  
(Percent)

	By sex and age			By color		By selected groups				
	All workers	Both sexes, 16-19 years	Men, 20 years and over	Women, 20 years and over	White	Non-white	Experienced wage and salary workers	Married men	Full-time workers	Blue-collar workers
1949	5.9	13.4	5.4	5.3	--	--	6.2	3.4	5.4	8.0
1950	5.3	12.2	4.7	5.1	--	--	5.6	4.6	5.0	7.2
1951	3.3	8.2	2.5	4.0	--	--	3.2	1.5	2.6	3.9
1952	3.0	8.5	2.4	3.2	--	--	2.9	1.4	2.5	3.6
1953	2.9	7.6	2.5	2.9	--	--	2.6	1.7	--	3.4
1954	5.5	12.6	4.9	5.5	5.0	9.9	6.2	4.0	5.2	7.2
1955	4.4	11.0	3.8	4.4	3.9	8.7	4.8	2.6	3.8	5.8
1956	4.1	11.1	3.4	4.2	3.6	8.3	4.4	2.3	3.7	5.1
1957	4.3	11.6	3.6	4.1	3.8	7.9	4.6	2.8	4.0	6.2
1958	6.8	15.9	6.2	6.1	6.1	12.6	7.2	5.1	7.2	10.2
1959	5.5	14.6	4.7	5.2	4.8	10.7	5.7	3.6	--	7.6
1960	5.5	14.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	10.2	5.7	3.7	--	7.8
1961	6.7	16.8	5.7	6.3	6.0	12.4	6.8	4.6	6.7	9.2
1962	5.5	14.7	4.6	5.4	4.9	10.9	5.6	3.6	--	7.4
1963	5.7	17.2	4.5	5.4	5.0	10.8	5.5	3.4	5.5	7.3
1964	5.2	16.2	3.9	5.2	4.6	9.6	5.0	2.8	4.9	6.3
1965	4.5	14.8	3.2	4.5	4.1	8.1	4.3	2.4	4.3	5.3
1966	3.8	12.7	2.5	3.8	3.3	7.3	3.5	1.9	3.5	4.2
1967	3.8	12.9	2.3	4.2	3.4	7.4	3.6	1.8	3.5	4.4

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. See 1968 President's Economic Report, Tables B-22 and B-24.

Table 5. Unemployment Rates of Experienced <sup>1/</sup> Wage and Salary Workers

	1949	1954	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
All experienced workers	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.7	6.8	5.5	5.5	5.0	4.2	3.5	3.6
Agriculture	6.5	8.0	8.7	8.0	9.3	7.3	8.9	9.3	7.3	6.5	6.9
Mining, forestry, fisheries	8.5	12.3	9.7	9.5	11.6	8.6	7.5	7.6	5.5	3.8	4.0
Construction	11.9	10.5	12.0	12.2	14.1	12.0	11.9	9.9	9.0	7.1	6.6
Manufacturing: durables	7.4	6.5	6.1	6.3	8.4	5.7	5.4	4.7	3.4	2.7	3.4
Manufacturing: non- durables	6.9	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.3	4.6	3.8	4.1
Transportation, public utilities	5.2	4.8	4.2	4.3	5.1	3.9	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.3
Trade: wholesale, retail	5.8	5.2	5.8	5.9	7.2	6.3	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.4	4.2
Finance, insurance, real estate	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5
Service industries	5.1	4.0	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.2	3.2
Public administration	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.8

<sup>1/</sup> Excludes unemployed persons who never held a full-time job.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for persons 14 years and over through 1966; for persons 16 and over for 1967.

Table 6. Part-time Work, Unemployment, and Underemployment

	1957	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
force time lost through part-time work and unemployment <sup>1/</sup>	5.3%	6.7%	8.0% (Millions of persons)	6.7%	6.4%	5.8%	5.0%	4.2% <sup>2/</sup>	4.2% <sup>2/</sup>
g part-time (non-agriculture) <sup>3/</sup>									
or economic reasons	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9
Usually full-time <sup>4/</sup>	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	1.1
Chronic part-time <sup>5/</sup>	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	.8	.8
oyed <sup>3/</sup>									
oking for full-time work	--	--	--	--	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.3
oking for part-time work	--	--	--	--	.6	.7	.6	.6	.7
ed persons not at work <sup>3/</sup>	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8
d weather	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
ustrial disputes	--	--	.1	--	--	.1	--	.1	.1
ducation	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0
lness	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
l other reasons	.4	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.7	.6
um:									
ary part-time workers (non-culture) <sup>3/</sup>	5.2	5.8	6.1	6.6	6.8	7.3	7.6	8.3	8.0
s not in the labor force <sup>2/</sup>									
in	8.9	9.3	9.6	10.2	10.8	11.2	11.5	11.8	11.9
men	37.2	38.3	38.7	39.3	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.5	40.6

man-hours lost as a percent of total man-hours potentially available to the civilian labor force. refers to persons 16 years of age and over.

refers to persons 14 and over for years prior to 1967; 16 and over for 1967.

includes persons who worked part-time because of slack work, material shortages or repairs, new job started, or job terminated.

primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 7. Structure of Employment by Class of Worker

	1949	1954	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7
Wage and salary workers	7.9	6.2	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7
Self-employed	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	.9	.7
Unpaid family workers											
Nonagriculture											
Wage and salary workers	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.4	2.6
Private households	9.3	10.8	11.7	11.9	12.3	12.8	13.2	13.3	13.3	14.0	15.0
Government	62.8	65.1	65.0	65.3	65.1	65.5	66.0	66.4	67.3	68.0	69.6
Other	10.6	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.2	7.0
Self-employed	.7	.7	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.9	.8	.7
Unpaid family workers											

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data for persons 14 years and over through 1966; for persons 16 and over for 1967.

Table 8. Structure of Employment by Occupation Group

	1949	1954	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total employed <sup>1/</sup>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>White-collar workers</u> Professional and technical Managers, officials, proprietors <sup>2/</sup> Clerical workers Sales workers	6.9 11.0 12.7 6.4	10.9 10.6 14.2 6.7	11.1 10.7 14.4 6.5	11.4 10.7 14.8 6.4	11.7 10.8 14.9 6.4	12.1 11.1 15.1 6.2	12.2 10.8 15.1 6.1	12.3 10.8 15.3 6.1	12.5 10.3 15.7 6.3	12.8 10.2 16.2 6.2	13.3 10.1 16.6 6.1
<u>Blue-collar workers</u> Craftsmen and foremen Operatives Nonfarm laborers	13.0 20.1 5.8	13.1 18.1 5.7	13.2 18.3 5.6	13.0 18.2 5.4	13.1 17.8 5.1	13.0 18.0 5.1	13.2 18.4 5.0	13.0 18.6 5.0	13.0 18.8 5.2	13.2 19.0 4.8	13.2 18.7 4.8
<u>Service workers</u> Private household workers Other service workers	3.0 7.7	3.4 8.9	3.0 8.9	3.0 9.2	3.1 9.5	3.0 9.5	3.0 9.8	2.9 9.9	2.8 9.8	2.6 10.0	2.4 10.2
<u>Farmworkers</u> Farmers and managers Laborers and foremen	8.0 5.3	4.6 3.9	4.7 3.6	4.2 3.6	4.1 3.4	3.9 3.1	3.5 2.9	3.3 2.7	3.2 2.6	2.9 2.2	2.6 2.1

<sup>1/</sup> Employed persons 16 years of age and over, 1959-1967; 14 years and over, 1949 and 1954.  
<sup>2/</sup> Except farm.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 9. Industrial Structure of Employment in Nonagriculture

	1949	1954	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total employees on payrolls	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	.9
Contract construction	4.9	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9
Manufacturing: Durables	17.1	18.6	17.6	17.4	16.8	17.1	17.0	16.8	17.1	17.6	17.1
Manufacturing: Non-durables	15.9	14.7	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.1
Transportation, public utilities	9.1	8.3	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5
Trade: wholesale, retail	21.2	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.9	20.6	20.7
Finance, insurance, real estate	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9
Services	12.0	12.2	13.4	13.7	14.2	14.4	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.2
Government: Federal	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.1
Government: State, local	9.0	9.3	11.0	11.2	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.5

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 10. Major Occupational Groups of Employed Women, 1940, 1950, and 1968 1/  
(Women 14 years of age and over)

Major occupational group	Number (in thousands)		Percent distribution		As percent of total employed	
	1940	1968	1940	1950	1940	1950
Total	11,920	27,896	100.0	100.0	25.9	29.3
Professional, technical workers	1,570	4,022	13.2	10.8	45.4	41.8
Managers, officials, proprietors (except farm)	450	1,203	3.8	5.5	11.7	14.8
Clerical workers	2,530	9,289	21.2	26.4	52.6	59.3
Sales workers	830	1,901	7.0	8.8	27.9	39.0
Craftsmen, foremen	110	311	.9	1.1	2.1	2.4
Operatives	2,190	4,130	18.4	18.7	25.7	26.9
Laborers (except farm, mine)	100	123	.8	.4	3.2	2.2
Private-household workers	2,100	2,021	17.6	10.3	93.8	92.1
Service workers (except private- household)	1,350	4,341	11.3	12.6	40.1	45.4
Farmers, farm managers	2/(	82	2/(	1.5	.3	5.5
Farm laborers, foremen	( 690	472	( 5.8	3.9	( 8.0	27.4
						57.0
						4.1
						28.0

1/ Data are for April each year.

2/ Not reported separately prior to 1950.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: Employment and Earnings, May 1967 and United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Report, P-57, No. 94 and Monthly Labor Review, August 1947.

Table 11. Average Weekly Hours of Work in Various Nonagricultural Industries

	1929	1939	1949	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Private nonfarm, total	--	--	39.4	39.0	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.8	38.7	38.2
Manufacturing	44.2	37.7	39.1	40.3	39.7	39.8	40.4	40.5	40.7	41.2	41.3	40.6
Durables	--	37.9	39.4	40.7	40.1	40.3	40.9	41.1	41.4	42.0	42.1	41.2
Nondurables	--	37.4	38.9	39.7	39.2	39.3	39.6	39.6	39.7	40.1	40.2	39.7
Contract construction	--	--	37.7	37.0	36.7	36.9	37.0	37.3	37.2	37.4	37.6	37.7
Retail trade	--	43.4	40.4	38.2	38.0	37.6	37.4	37.3	37.0	36.6	35.9	35.3
Wholesale trade	--	41.8	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.4
Bituminous coal mining	38.1	26.8	32.3	35.8	35.8	35.9	37.0	38.9	39.2	40.2	40.6	40.9
Class I railroads	--	43.7	43.7	41.9	41.7	42.3	42.6	42.9	43.5	43.6	43.9	43.2
Telephone communication	--	39.1	38.5	39.2	39.6	39.4	39.9	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.6	39.2
Finance, insurance, real estate	--	--	37.8	37.3	37.2	36.9	37.3	37.5	37.3	37.2	37.3	37.0

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Table 12. Average Weekly Earnings and Spendable Earnings in Private Nonagricultural Industries

	1949	1954	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<u>In current dollars</u>				(U.S. dollars)							
Gross weekly earnings	50.24	64.52	78.78	80.67	82.60	85.91	88.46	91.33	95.06	98.69	101.99
Average spendable earnings <sup>1/</sup>											
Workers with no dependents	44.15	53.76	64.52	65.59	67.08	69.56	71.05	75.04	78.99	81.19	83.50
Workers with <sup>3</sup> dependents	49.74	60.85	71.86	72.96	74.48	76.99	78.56	82.57	86.30	88.55	90.98
<u>In 1957-59 dollars <sup>2/</sup></u>											
Gross weekly earnings	60.53	68.93	77.62	78.24	79.27	81.55	82.91	84.49	86.50	87.26	87.70
Average spendable earnings <sup>1/</sup>											
Workers with no dependents	53.19	57.44	63.57	63.62	64.38	66.00	66.59	69.42	71.87	71.79	71.80
Workers with <sup>3</sup> dependents	59.93	65.01	70.80	70.77	71.48	73.05	73.63	76.38	78.53	78.29	78.23

<sup>1/</sup> Average gross weekly earnings less social security and income taxes.

<sup>2/</sup> Earnings in current dollars divided by the Consumer Price Index.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 13. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Labor Force

	October 1952	March 1957	March 1959	March 1962	March 1964	March 1965	March 1966	March 1967
	(in millions of persons)							
Total employed civilians <sup>1/</sup>	10.9	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Total men	10.4	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3
White	--	--	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Non-white	--	--	8.2	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.0	10.3
Total women	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4
White	--	--	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4
Non-white	--	--	9.4	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.6
<u>Both sexes</u>								
Professionals and managers	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.6	14.7
Farmers and farm laborers	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9
Clerical and sales workers	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Craftsmen, operatives, laborers	9.2	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.1
Service workers	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.2	10.5	10.8	10.9	11.0

<sup>1/</sup> Eighteen years of age and over; all occupation groups.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 14. Extent of Formal Occupational Training, April 1963

	Persons 22-64 years of age with less than 2 years college		No previous formal occupational training		Previous formal occupational training	
	Number	Percent	Total	Taking training	Total	Taking training
Total both sexes:	52,085	100.0	54.8	1.1	45.2	1.5
Men	34,154	100.0	55.7	1.2	44.2	1.9
Women	17,931	100.0	52.8	0.8	47.1	0.8
Non-white persons	6,312	100.0	69.1	0.8	31.0	1.0
Unemployed persons	2,701	100.0	60.8	1.2	39.2	0.7
School education:						
8 years or less	16,800	100.0	83.9	0.6	16.0	0.2
9-11 years	12,170	100.0	53.8	1.2	46.3	1.1
12 years	18,112	100.0	34.8	1.3	65.2	2.5
13-14 years	4,639	100.0	28.7	1.9	71.3	3.8

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

Table 15. Gross National Product or Expenditure

	1949	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	
			(Billions of U.S. Dollars)								
Total GNP	256.5	483.7	503.7	520.1	560.3	590.5	632.4	684.9	747.6	789.7	
Personal consumption	176.8	311.2	325.2	335.2	355.1	375.0	401.2	432.8	465.5	492.2	
Private domestic investment	35.7	75.3	74.8	71.7	83.0	87.1	94.0	108.1	120.8	114.3	
Net exports	6.1	.1	4.0	5.6	5.1	5.9	8.5	6.9	5.1	4.8	
Government purchases, goods and services											
Federal	20.1	53.7	53.5	57.4	63.4	64.2	65.2	66.9	77.4	90.6	
State and local	17.7	43.3	46.1	50.2	53.7	58.2	63.5	70.1	78.8	87.8	
<u>Addendum:</u>											
National income	217.5	400.0	414.5	427.3	457.7	481.9	518.1	564.3	620.8	652.9	
Personal income	207.2	383.5	401.0	416.8	442.6	465.5	497.5	538.9	586.8	628.8	
Personal savings rate <sup>1/</sup>	5.0%	5.6%	4.9%	5.8%	5.6%	4.9%	6.0%	6.0%	6.4%	7.4%	
Federal surplus or deficit <sup>2/</sup>	-2.4	-1.2	3.5	-3.8	-3.8	.7	-3.0	1.2	.7	-12.4	
Federal transfer payments to persons	8.7	20.1	21.5	24.9	25.5	27.0	27.8	32.5	35.7	42.3	
Grants-in-aid to State and local governments	2.2	6.8	6.5	7.2	8.0	9.1	10.4	11.1	14.4	15.7	

<sup>1/</sup> Savings as percent of disposable personal income.

<sup>2/</sup> Income and products account (GNP).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics.

Table 16. Productivity: Indexes of Output per Man-hour

	1949	1954	1959	1960 (1957-59=100)	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total private sector	74.2	89.9	103.4	105.0	108.6	113.8	117.9	122.5	126.3	130.2	132.0
Farm	56.5	83.7	104.8	110.7	119.4	122.2	133.1	135.5	147.5	154.6	171.2
Nonfarm industries	79.3	91.8	103.7	105.5	107.9	114.3	118.9	124.7	129.5	132.3	133.5
Manufacturing	79.6	91.5	102.9	103.9	107.4	111.5	114.3	118.0	120.0	123.2	124.5
Non-manufacturing											

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Output refers to gross national product in 1958 prices; hours worked by all persons in private industry engaged in production including proprietors and family workers. Man-hours based primarily on establishment (payroll) data.

Table 17. Consumer Price Indexes for City Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

(1957-59=100)

	All items	Food	Housing	Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1929	59.7	55.6	--	55.3	--	--	--	--	--
1939	48.4	39.9	59.7	48.3	49.8	50.2	46.5	54.4	55.4
1949	83.0	84.7	81.0	91.3	77.0	72.0	78.9	89.9	81.2
1959	101.5	100.3	101.3	100.6	103.8	104.4	102.4	102.4	101.8
1960	103.1	101.4	103.1	102.2	103.8	108.1	104.1	104.9	103.8
1961	104.2	102.6	103.9	103.0	105.0	111.3	104.6	107.2	104.6
1962	105.4	103.6	104.8	103.6	107.2	114.2	106.5	109.6	105.3
1963	106.7	105.1	106.0	104.8	107.8	117.0	107.9	111.5	107.1
1964	108.1	106.4	107.2	105.7	109.3	119.4	109.2	114.1	108.8
1965	109.9	108.8	108.5	106.8	111.1	122.3	109.9	115.2	111.4
1966	113.1	114.2	111.1	109.6	112.7	127.7	112.2	117.1	114.9
1967	116.3	115.2	114.3	114.0	115.9	136.7	115.5	120.1	118.2

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(1) Labor Force and Economic Statistics

JAPAN

Table

1. Strategic Elements in the Japanese Economy
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Table 1 Strategic Elements in the Japanese Economy

Item	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total employment (in millions of persons) 1/	41.2	42.0	43.0	43.2	43.7	44.6	45.2	45.7	46.1	46.7	47.5	48.5	49.4
GNP per worker (in thousands of 1960 yens) 2/	233	248	270	278	304	343	391	415	443	500	510	553	618
GNP in (1,000 billions of 1960 yens) 3/	9.6	10.4	11.6	12.0	13.3	15.3	17.7	19.0	20.4	23.4	24.2	26.8	30.5
GNP price index (1960=100) 4/	88.7	91.4	95.4	94.3	96.5	100.0	105.2	109.9	115.6	118.9	125.9	130.8	136.5
GNP (in 1,000 billions of current yens) 5/	8.5	9.5	11.1	11.3	12.8	15.3	18.6	20.9	23.6	27.8	30.5	35.1	41.6
Unemployment Rate 6/	1.8%	1.7%	1.4%	1.4%	1.5%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%

1/ Persons 15 years of age and over.

2/ GNP in 1960 yens divided by total employment.

Source: 1/ 6/ Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.  
 3/ 4/ 5/ Economic Planning Agency, National Income Statistics.



Table 2 Changes in Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment

(Thousands of persons)

Year	Total labor force	Employed			Totally unemployed	Labor force rate
		Total	Agriculture and forestry	Nonagriculture - forestry		
1955	41,940	41,190	16,040	25,140	760	70.8%
1956	42,680	41,970	15,610	26,370	710	70.5
1957	43,630	43,030	15,210	27,830	590	70.7
1958	43,870	43,240	14,710	28,540	630	69.7
1959	44,330	43,680	14,070	29,610	650	69.0
1960	45,110	44,610	13,910	30,670	500	69.2
1961	45,620	45,180	13,530	31,610	440	69.1
1962	46,140	45,740	13,110	32,600	400	68.3
1963	46,520	46,130	12,400	33,690	400	67.1
1964	47,100	46,730	11,970	34,710	370	66.1
1965	47,870	47,480	11,540	35,900	390	65.7
1966	48,910	48,470	11,140	37,300	440	65.8
1967	49,780	49,350	10,840	38,510	440	65.9

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 3 Labor Force Participation Rates, by Age Group, Sex and Marital Status of Female

(Percent)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
<b>Male</b>						
Total	84.3	83.1	82.1	81.7	81.7	81.6
15 to 19 years	46.7	42.4	37.3	36.3	37.9	36.9
20 to 24 years	87.1	86.1	85.8	85.8	85.7	83.6
25 to 29 years	96.1	96.1	96.6	96.8	96.9	96.7
30 to 39 years	97.0	97.0	97.1	97.0	97.3	97.3
40 to 54 years	96.3	96.2	96.1	96.3	96.3	96.6
55 to 64 years	87.2	86.5	86.8	86.7	86.9	86.3
65 years and over	57.9	56.4	56.3	56.3	56.2	54.5
<b>Female</b>						
Total	53.4	52.0	51.1	50.6	50.9	51.1
15 to 19 years	46.8	41.9	37.4	35.8	38.0	38.4
20 to 24 years	72.5	71.9	70.7	70.2	70.1	70.0
25 to 29 years	52.3	50.7	49.4	49.0	48.7	49.0
30 to 39 years	56.7	56.0	55.7	55.3	54.7	54.7
40 to 54 years	60.0	59.6	59.6	60.2	61.5	61.7
55 to 64 years	44.8	44.8	45.5	45.3	45.9	46.1
65 years and over	22.8	21.9	22.3	21.6	21.7	21.4
Married (husband present)	51.1	50.2	49.9	49.9	50.1	-
Widowed, divorced	44.5	44.1	43.7	42.9	43.2	-
Single	63.6	60.7	58.1	56.4	57.0	-

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 4 Labor Force Participation Rates by Type of Household

(Percent)

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
<b>Male</b>					
Ordinary household	84.8	83.6	82.4	81.8	81.9
With 50 acres and more of cultivated land	88.1	86.6	85.5	84.1	83.6
With 10 to 50 acres of cultivated land	87.0	84.9	83.6	82.7	82.9
Proprietor household	85.5	84.8	83.4	82.6	82.9
Worker household	84.5	83.5	82.6	82.4	82.8
Other household	34.5	33.3	30.8	28.6	27.3
One-person household	77.8	77.6	79.3	81.1	79.2
<b>Female</b>					
Ordinary household	52.3	51.0	50.1	49.6	49.7
With 50 acres and more of cultivated land	73.4	71.5	71.3	69.9	69.7
With 10 to 50 acres of cultivated land	69.8	68.1	68.7	67.5	67.2
Proprietor household	60.3	59.7	58.6	58.7	58.9
Worker household	35.7	35.7	35.6	36.0	36.8
Other household	22.0	20.2	18.9	17.0	17.6
One-person household	71.5	70.3	69.5	68.8	69.2

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 5 Rate of Beneficiaries under the Unemployment Insurance Program by Industry in Nonprimary Industries <sup>2/</sup>

(Percent)

Year <sup>1/</sup>	All Industries <sup>3/</sup>	Mining	Const- ruction	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance and real estate	Transpor- tation and commu- nication	Electrici- ty, gas and water supply	Services	Govern- ment
1955	5.2	6.2	12.7	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.3	6.7	2.1
1956	3.6	3.3	7.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.4	5.3	3.3
1957	3.5	3.3	6.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	4.8	3.2
1958	4.4	5.2	7.0	4.1	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.1	5.6	3.6
1959	3.3	5.7	7.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.8	3.7	3.5
1960	2.9	5.5	6.8	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.6	3.0	3.2
1961	2.7	5.5	6.7	2.1	2.3	2.5	1.9	1.3	2.7	3.2
1962	3.2	7.3	8.5	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.5	4.1	4.2
1963	3.5	9.8	9.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.8	4.6
1964	3.5	7.4	9.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.9	5.8
1965	3.2	5.3	9.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	1.4	2.6	6.0
1966	3.0	4.8	8.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.4	2.6	5.9
1967	2.8	5.5	8.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.4	6.2

<sup>1/</sup> 1955-1962 fiscal year.

<sup>2/</sup> Rate of beneficiaries = Number of beneficiaries ÷ (Number of the insured + Number of beneficiaries) x 100.

<sup>3/</sup> All industries includes primary industry.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Statistics based on Unemployment Insurance Program Activities.

Table 6 Structure of Employed Persons in Nonagricultural-forestral Industries by Weekly Hours of Work

(Percent)

Year	Both sexes				Male			Female				
	Total	1 to 34 hours	35 to 48 hours	49 hours and over	Total	1 to 34 hours	35 to 48 hours	49 hours and over	Total	1 to 34 hours	35 to 48 hours	49 hours and over
1955	100.0	15.6	32.8	51.4	100.0	10.8	33.4	55.7	100.0	24.8	31.8	43.5
1956	100.0	14.2	31.9	53.8	100.0	9.5	32.3	58.0	100.0	23.0	31.2	45.9
1957	100.0	13.6	32.1	54.3	100.0	9.1	32.3	58.5	100.0	21.8	31.6	46.4
1958	100.0	12.5	33.7	53.7	100.0	8.3	34.4	57.2	100.0	20.3	32.5	47.2
1959	100.0	11.8	34.9	53.2	100.0	8.1	35.2	56.5	100.0	18.8	34.5	46.8
1960	100.0	11.3	35.2	53.5	100.0	7.5	34.8	57.5	100.0	18.5	35.8	45.8
1961	100.0	10.8	36.8	52.4	100.0	7.1	36.2	56.7	100.0	17.7	37.8	44.5
1962	100.0	10.0	40.9	49.0	100.0	6.7	40.1	53.7	100.0	17.3	42.5	40.4
1963	100.0	10.3	42.9	46.7	100.0	6.6	42.0	51.4	100.0	17.3	44.7	38.2
1964	100.0	10.0	43.8	46.2	100.0	6.2	42.6	51.1	100.0	17.1	46.1	36.9
1965	100.0	10.3	45.3	44.3	100.0	6.2	44.4	49.3	100.0	18.0	47.2	35.0
1966	100.0	10.4	45.2	44.3	100.0	6.1	43.9	50.0	100.0	18.2	47.6	34.1
1967	100.0	10.3	44.8	44.8	100.0	6.1	42.9	50.9	100.0	17.9	48.1	33.8

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 7 Structure of Employment by Class of Worker

(Percent)

Year	Total	Agriculture and forestry				Nonagriculture-forestry			
		Total	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Employees	Total	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Employees
1955	100.0	38.9	12.9	24.9	1.1	61.0	12.3	8.7	40.0
1956	100.0	37.2	12.7	23.2	1.3	62.8	12.2	8.4	42.2
1957	100.0	35.3	12.4	21.6	1.4	64.7	12.2	8.3	44.1
1958	100.0	34.0	12.0	20.9	1.2	66.0	11.8	7.9	46.3
1959	100.0	32.2	11.5	19.3	1.3	67.8	11.9	7.7	48.1
1960	100.0	31.2	11.4	18.4	1.5	68.8	11.7	7.4	49.5
1961	100.0	29.9	10.9	17.8	1.2	70.0	11.5	7.0	51.4
1962	100.0	28.7	10.5	17.1	1.0	71.3	11.0	6.8	53.5
1963	100.0	26.9	10.1	15.9	0.8	73.0	11.1	6.9	55.0
1964	100.0	25.6	9.7	15.1	0.8	74.3	11.2	6.8	56.3
1965	100.0	24.3	9.3	14.2	0.9	75.6	11.1	6.7	57.8
1966	100.0	23.0	9.0	13.2	0.8	77.0	11.2	6.7	59.0
1967	100.0	22.0	8.8	12.5	0.7	78.0	11.5	6.8	59.7

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 8 Structure of Employment by Occupation Group

(Percent)

Year	Total	Professional and technical workers	Managers and officials	Clerical and related workers	Sales workers	Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen	Workers in mining and quarrying occupations	Workers in transportation and communication occupations	Craftsmen and production process workers	Laborers	Service workers
1955	100.0	4.6	1.8	9.0	11.8	40.1	0.7	1.7	25.4		4.8
1956	100.0	4.5	1.7	9.1	12.0	38.4	0.6	2.0	26.2		5.3
1957	100.0	4.7	1.7	9.5	12.1	38.6	0.8	2.1	26.8		5.6
1958	100.0	4.7	1.8	10.2	12.1	35.0	0.7	2.2	27.4		5.8
1959	100.0	4.9	1.7	10.6	12.2	34.4	0.8	2.4	27.2		5.9
1960	100.0	5.0	1.7	11.2	12.1	32.7	0.7	2.4	28.1		6.1
1961	100.0	5.2	1.9	11.4	11.5	31.1	0.6	3.2	28.8		6.2
1962	100.0	5.1	1.9	11.9	11.3	29.9	0.7	3.5	24.4	5.0	6.4
1963	100.0	5.0	2.1	12.7	11.7	28.0	0.5	3.7	24.3	4.8	6.6
1964	100.0	4.9	2.2	13.4	11.8	26.6	0.5	3.9	25.2	4.8	6.7
1965	100.0	5.1	2.4	13.5	11.8	25.4	0.4	4.1	25.3	4.9	6.9
1966	100.0	5.1	2.5	13.7	11.8	24.1	0.4	4.3	25.7	5.0	7.2
1967	100.0	5.0	2.4	13.9	12.0	23.0	0.4	4.5	26.5	5.1	7.2

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 9 Industrial Structure of Employment in Nonprimary Industries  
(Percent)

Year	Total	Mining	Const- ruction	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade, fin- ance, insurance and real estate	Trans- portation and communi- cation, electricity, gas and water supply	Services	Govern- ment
1955	100.0	2.9	8.4	34.2	19.2	11.2	16.9	7.3
1956	100.0	2.3	7.7	35.5	19.1	11.2	17.4	6.8
1957	100.0	2.9	7.9	36.3	18.7	10.9	17.2	6.2
1958	100.0	2.4	8.0	36.2	19.7	10.8	16.8	6.1
1959	100.0	2.6	8.4	35.2	19.2	10.9	17.4	6.3
1960	100.0	2.2	8.2	36.3	19.5	10.8	17.1	5.9
1961	100.0	1.9	8.6	37.0	19.5	10.6	16.5	5.8
1962	100.0	1.9	8.9	37.2	19.7	10.6	16.2	5.6
1963	100.0	1.5	8.5	37.4	20.4	10.6	15.9	5.8
1964	100.0	1.3	8.7	37.1	20.4	10.8	16.1	5.6
1965	100.0	1.2	9.0	36.3	20.8	10.8	16.5	5.3
1966	100.0	1.1	9.2	35.5	21.5	11.0	16.8	5.0
1967	100.0	1.0	9.3	35.8	21.7	10.9	16.4	4.9

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.



Table 10 Major Occupational Groups of Employed Women, 1955, 1960, 1965

Occupation	Number (in thousands of persons)			Percent distribution			As percent of total employed		
	1955	1960	1965	1955	1960	1965	1955	1960	1965
Total	15,368	17,097	18,579	100.0	100.0	100.0	39.1	39.1	39.0
Professional and technical workers	603	757	954	3.9	4.4	5.1	32.0	35.5	38.3
Managers and related workers	24	44	66	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.8	4.0	5.1
Clerical and related workers	1,074	1,682	2,706	7.0	9.8	14.6	33.3	37.4	44.7
Sales workers	1,647	1,922	2,474	10.7	11.2	13.3	39.4	41.7	43.4
Farmers, lumbermen and fishermen	7,969	7,367	6,007	51.9	43.1	32.3	50.2	51.6	51.5
Workers in mining and quarrying occupations	25	27	15	0.2	0.2	0.1	7.2	7.2	7.3
Workers in transportation and communication occupations	128	185	255	0.8	1.1	1.4	11.9	12.8	12.4
Craftsmen and production process workers	2,010	2,788	3,385	13.1	16.3	18.2	26.5	27.6	27.8
Laborers	442	625	734	2.9	3.7	4.0	23.9	26.9	32.1
Service workers	1,446	1,675	1,973	9.4	9.8	10.6	60.7	59.2	58.2

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Population Census of Japan.

Table II Average Weekly Hours of Work by Industry in Nonagricultural Industries

Year	Nonagri- culture	Fisheries and aquacul- ture	Mining	Construc- tion	Manufac- turing	Wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance and real estate	Transport- ation and communica- tion, electricity, gas and water supply	Services	Govern- ment	(Hours)
1955	49.5	48.5	47.1	47.3	48.4	54.0	49.2	46.1	49.0	
1956	50.7	47.3	47.3	48.0	50.2	55.2	49.6	47.3	48.8	
1957	50.8	45.3	48.9	48.7	50.2	55.7	50.0	47.5	47.8	
1958	50.8	44.8	48.0	48.9	50.2	55.4	49.9	47.9	47.8	
1959	51.1	45.6	48.3	49.3	50.5	55.6	50.0	48.3	47.3	
1960	51.0	45.6	47.9	49.8	50.6	55.6	50.0	47.8	46.5	
1961	50.8	46.0	48.1	50.2	50.0	55.4	49.9	47.7	46.7	
1962	50.0	46.8	48.8	49.7	49.2	53.9	49.8	47.0	47.1	
1963	49.6	46.9	48.9	49.1	48.7	53.3	49.5	46.6	46.5	
1964	49.4	47.7	48.8	49.2	48.6	53.0	49.4	46.7	46.4	
1965	48.9	47.4	49.0	48.9	47.9	52.2	49.4	46.2	46.2	
1966	48.8	47.0	49.3	49.0	47.9	52.1	49.1	46.0	46.0	

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.

Table 12. Average Monthly Gross Cash Earnings in Nonprimary Industries

Year	Index (1965=100) <u>1/</u>	Average monthly gross cash earnings (in yen) <u>2/</u>
1955	46.5	18,343
1956	50.0	19,987
1957	52.3	21,324
1958	53.9	21,161
1959	57.2	22,608
1960	61.1	24,375
1961	68.0	26,626
1962	75.0	29,458
1963	83.0	32,727
1964	91.3	35,774
1965	100.0	39,360
1966	110.8	43,925
1967	124.2	48,714

1/ Adjusted for changes in survey methods.

2/ Unadjusted.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Monthly Labor Survey.

Table 13 Educational Career of the Employed in Nonprimary Industries by Industry in 1967

(Percent)

Industry	Total	Primary education <u>1/</u>	Secondary education <u>2/</u>	Higher education <u>3/</u>
Total	100.0	54.5	36.9	8.6
Mining	100.0	79.0	16.6	4.4
Construction	100.0	58.7	32.1	9.1
Manufacturing	100.0	64.9	28.0	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	35.2	53.2	11.6
Finance and insurance	100.0	16.1	65.3	18.7
Real estate	100.0	32.8	47.1	20.1
Transportation and communication	100.0	56.6	37.8	5.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	100.0	38.3	50.2	11.5
Services	100.0	33.9	33.5	32.6

1/ Primary and lower secondary school education.

2/ Upper secondary school education.

3/ University and junior college education.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Basic Wage Structure Survey.

Table 14 Proceeding Rate to Schools of Advanced Courses

(Percent)

Year	Proceeding rate to upper secondary schools <u>1/</u>	Proceeding rate to universities <u>2/</u>
1955	51.5	18.4
1956	51.3	16.0
1957	51.4	16.1
1958	53.7	16.5
1959	55.4	16.9
1960	57.7	17.2
1961	62.3	17.9
1962	64.0	19.3
1963	66.8	20.9
1964	69.3	23.4
1965	70.6	25.4
1966	72.3	24.5
1967	74.7	23.7

1/ Rate of those who proceed to upper secondary school and technical college from lower secondary school graduates.

2/ Rate of those who proceed to university and junior college from upper secondary school graduates.

Source: Ministry of Education, Basic School Survey.

Table 15 Gross National Product or Expenditure

(In billions of yen)

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Total GNP	8,525.0	9,508.1	11,070.8	11,341.6	12,794.2	15,307.9	19,596.0	20,863.2	23,627.9	27,732.4	30,503.5	35,091.6	41,837.5
Personal consumption	5,445.0	5,902.8	6,461.4	6,890.8	7,542.3	8,525.7	9,786.0	11,417.4	13,194.8	15,043.1	17,022.4	19,237.3	22,848.3
Private domestic investment	1,099.7	1,645.0	2,248.6	2,114.2	2,459.7	3,547.1	4,922.8	5,111.9	5,328.6	6,531.4	6,811.1	7,376.8	7,696.1
Net exports	74.5	-19.1	-210.6	168.2	141.5	60.6	-338.6	-6.6	-264.1	-147.0	366.1	499.1	-3.2
Government purchases, goods and services	890.4	917.5	1,000.3	1,118.0	1,182.6	1,323.7	1,551.1	1,812.9	2,218.7	2,533.1	2,928.1	3,389.0	3,807.8
National income	6,997.6	7,690.7	8,998.9	9,247.7	10,339.0	12,536.2	14,873.3	16,862.6	19,286.8	22,021.2	24,435.4	28,160.4	33,144.1
Personal income	6,894.8	7,482.1	8,337.5	8,823.3	9,818.9	11,309.2	13,429.0	15,521.2	17,993.1	20,680.0	23,593.1	26,861.6	31,157.0
Personal savings rate 1/	13.1%	13.1%	15.1%	14.5%	16.2%	17.7%	19.5%	18.0%	17.9%	18.1%	19.1%	18.5%	20.3%

1/ Savings as percent of disposable personal income.

Source: Economic Planning Agency, National Income Statistics.

Table 16 Productivity: Indexes of Output per Man-day <sup>1/</sup>

(1965=100)

Year	All industries	Mining and manufacturing	Manufacturing
1963	86.0	86.1	86.2
1964	96.4	96.6	96.6
1965	100.0	100.0	100.0
1966	112.7	112.9	113.0
1967	131.1	131.4	131.7

<sup>1/</sup> The output index divided by the index of labor input.

Source: Japan Productivity Center, Productivity Statistics.

Table 17 Consumer Price Indexes for All Japan

(1965=100)

Year	General	Food	Housing	Fuel and light	Clothing	Miscellaneous
1963	90.3	88.6	92.2	99.6	92.7	89.9
1964	93.8	92.1	96.3	99.2	96.2	93.7
1965	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1966	105.1	103.9	105.0	101.1	103.6	108.1
1967	109.3	108.9	110.0	100.6	106.5	112.2

Source: Office of the Prime Minister, Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index.



(2) Program and Operations Statistics

UNITED STATES

Table

18. Placements and Related Activities of the U.S. Employment Service
19. Individuals Participating in Federally-Assisted Manpower Programs
20. Characteristics of Enrollees in the MDTA On-the-Job Training Program
21. Characteristics of Enrollees in the MDTA Institutional Training Program
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27. Unemployment Insurance in Post-War Recessions and Recoveries
28. Trade Union Membership in the United States
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Table 18. Placements and Related Activities of the U.S. Employment Service

	1955	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
				(in millions)					
Job applications, total	7.9	10.1	10.5	10.8	11.0	10.8	10.9	10.5	8.1
Counseling interviews	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6
Aptitude and proficiency tests	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.2
Nonfarm job openings received	7.7	7.1	7.3	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.1
<u>Nonfarm placements</u>	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.5	5.8
Manufacturing	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.4
Construction	.5	.4	.4	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4
Trade	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
Household workers	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
Other service workers	.7	.9	.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
All other	.6	.7	.6	.4	.6	.6	.7	.7	.7
Workers under 22 years	--	.8	.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6
Workers 45 and over	--	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Handicapped workers	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Women	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4
<u>Addendum:</u>									
Casual-worker placements	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8
Farm placements	8.9	9.5	8.8	8.5	7.2	6.5	4.7	4.2	4.4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.



Table 19. Individuals Participating in Federally-Assisted Manpower Programs 1/

	FY 1962	FY 1963	FY 1964	FY 1965	FY 1966	FY 1967	FY 1968
	(in thousands of persons)						
TOTAL	12	67	109	452	1,089	1,461	1,309
<u>Structured Training</u>							
Redevelopment Area (ARA)	9	13	11	10	(merged with MDTA)		
MDTA (Title II)							
On-the-job training	--	2	9	12	58	115	125
Institutional training	--	32	68	145	178	150	140
Job Corps	--	--	--	12	57	99	106
New Careers	--	--	--	--	--	3	4
Indian Manpower	3	4	4	5	7	8	8
<u>Work Experience</u>							
Neighborhood Youth Corps	--	--	--	109	423	556	448
Operation Mainstream	--	--	--	--	--	6	13
Work-Study (college)	--	--	--	48	262	431	405
Work Experience (Title V EOA) 2/	--	--	--	89	85	77	28 2/
Community Work and Training (Title IV - Soc. Sec. Amendments)	--	16	16	22	20	15	14

1/ Jobs-in-the-business sector (JOBS) and the Work Incentive Program (WIN) were initiated in FY 1969.  
 2/ Program phasing out in fiscal 1968. Same clients to be served by the new Work Incentives Program (WIN).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

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Table 20. Characteristics of Enrollees in the MDTA On-the-Job Training Program

	3Q 1966	4Q 1966	1Q 1967 (Percentages)	2Q 1967	3Q 1967	4Q 1967	1Q 1968
<u>Selected characteristics</u>							
Nonwhite	28	26	23	27	35	32	36
Under 12 grades education	47	42	43	43	43	50	53
Unemployed 15 weeks or more	34	32	30	33	34	35	33
Under 22 years of age	34	33	33	39	41	33	34
45 years and over	8	10	10	9	7	12	10
<u>Percent Disadvantaged 1/</u>							
Men 2/	37	34	35	41	43	43	47
Women 3/	52	46	46	49	56	57	58

1/ Defined as persons having two or more of the following characteristics: less than 12 grades of education, nonwhite, unemployed at least 15 weeks, under 22 or 45 years of age and over, handicapped, or a public assistance recipient.

2/ Data indicate the percent of total male enrollees who are disadvantaged according to the above criteria.

3/ Data indicate the percent of total female enrollees who are disadvantaged according to the above criteria.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

Table 2). Characteristics of Enrollees in the MDTA Institutional Training Program

	3Q 1966	4Q 1966	1Q 1967	2Q 1967	3Q 1967	4Q 1967	1Q 1968
<u>Selected characteristics</u>			(Percentages)				
Nonwhite	41	42	40	44	50	50	47
Under 12 grades education	55	58	58	58	56	60	60
Unemployed 15 weeks or more	40	37	39	46	43	44	44
Under 22 years of age	42	43	39	37	43	37	38
45 years and over	9	9	10	11	9	10	10
<u>Percent Disadvantaged 1/</u>							
Men 2/	63	63	64	68	69	67	68
Women 3/	64	65	65	64	65	69	66

See footnotes on preceding table.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

Table 22. Allowance Payments to MDTA Trainees, April-June 1968

Number of Individuals	Number of Allowance Payments	Dollar Costs of Allowances		Average Weekly Costs of Payments	
		Training	Total <u>1/</u>	Training	Total <u>1/</u>
Adults: 151,016	528,342	\$24,745,125	--	\$46.84	--
Youth: 67,817	239,871	9,228,312	--	38.47	--
Total: 218,833	768,213	--	\$38,225,872	--	\$49.75

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1/ Includes Subsistence and Transportation Allowances as well as Training Allowances.

NOTE: Preliminary. From administrative reports.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

Table 23. Characteristics of Youth Enrolled in the Job Corps, October 1966

	All Job Corps Centers	Conservation Centers	Men's Urban Centers	Women's Urban Centers
Average years of age	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.9
Race:				
White	36%	32%	38%	39%
Negro	54%	60%	52%	48%
Other	10%	8%	9%	13%
Highest school grade attended (average)	9.5	9.0	10.0	10.5
Equivalent reading grade	5.3	3.2	5.7	6.2
Equivalent arithmetic grade	5.4	4.4	5.6	6.0
Pre-Job Corps employment Status:				
Unemployed	21%	16%	21%	27%
In school	12%	11%	12%	12%
Employed	65%	71%	64%	54%
Not specified	2%	2%	3%	7%

Source: Office of Economic Opportunity, Executive Office of the President.

Table 24. Characteristics of Youth Enrolled in Neighborhood Youth Corps

	In-School Projects		Out-of-School Projects			
	1/65-8/65	9/65-8/66	9/66-8/67 (Percentages)	1/65-8/65	9/65-8/66	9/66-8/67
Sex: Men	63.4	54.8	54.8	60.2	57.0	51.6
Women	36.6	45.2	45.2	39.8	43.0	48.4
Age: 16-18 years	89.7	92.0	95.6	58.3	56.7	68.6
19-21 years	10.3	8.0	4.4	41.7	43.3	31.5
Race: White	67.3	55.8	52.4	51.4	48.2	47.0
Negro	28.7	39.0	43.3	45.1	45.2	49.4
Other	4.0	5.2	4.3	3.5	6.6	3.6
Schooling completed:						
8 years or less	5.0	8.6	9.9	18.4	24.9	27.2
9-11 years	81.1	88.5	88.5	43.6	55.9	63.4
High school (12)	13.9	2.9	1.5	38.0	19.2	38.0
Family income:						
Under \$5,000	--	94.7	93.9	--	95.3	95.9
\$5,000 and over	--	5.3	6.1	--	4.7	4.2
Number of persons in family:						
4 or under	--	26.7	24.1	--	35.4	34.8
5-7 persons	--	40.1	40.1	--	34.8	33.9
Over 8 persons	--	33.2	35.8	--	29.8	31.4

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.





Table 25. Placement Followup of Vocational Education Students, FY 1967

	Enrollees (000)		Percent Distribution	
	Secondary Schools	Post Secondary	Secondary Schools	Post Secondary
<u>Programs requirements completed</u>				
Placed in full-time jobs:				
Related to training	243	79	40.2	56.0
Unrelated to training	49	5	8.2	3.6
Placed in part-time jobs	12	3	2.0	2.1
Entered Armed Forces	39	5	6.5	3.6
Continued school full-time	162	16	26.8	11.3
Unemployed	17	3	2.8	2.1
Data not available	81	30	13.4	21.3
	<u>604</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
		(000)	(Percent)	

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Office of Education.

Table 26. Registered Apprentices in Labor-Management Apprenticeship Programs

	1950	1955	1960	1965	1966	1967
<u>All trades</u>						
In training January 1	230,823	158,675	172,161	170,533	183,955	207,511
New registrations 1/	60,186	67,265	54,100	68,507	85,031	--
Completions	38,533	24,795	31,727	24,917	26,511	--
<u>Construction trades</u>						
In training January 1	--	81,737	106,699	109,836	114,932	122,193
New registrations 1/	--	47,238	33,939	41,379	46,120	--
Completions	--	13,444	16,656	16,201	16,352	--
<u>Metalworking trades</u>						
In training January 1	--	18,431	24,898	27,960	34,099	44,757
New registrations 1/	--	7,797	7,846	14,032	21,918	--
Completions	--	3,617	4,986	3,770	4,799	--
<u>Printing trades</u>						
In training January 1	--	10,075	12,743	11,417	11,682	12,363
New registrations 1/	--	6,556	3,126	2,587	3,511	--
Completions	--	1,435	1,675	1,565	1,692	--

1/ And reinstatements.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship.

Table 27. Unemployment Insurance in Post-War Recessions and Recoveries

	1949 - 1950	1954 - 1955	1958 - 1959	1960 - 1961 - 1962.....1967
<u>All Programs</u>				
Covered employment	33.1	36.6	44.4	46.3
Insured unemployment	34.3	40.0	45.7	46.3
Insured unemployment	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.1
Total benefits paid	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$4.3	\$3.0
	\$1.5	\$1.6	\$2.9	\$4.4
				\$3.1
				\$2.2
<u>State U.I. programs</u>				
Insured unemployment	1,973	1,870	2,526	1,908
Initial claims	1,513	1,265	1,684	2,290
Exhaustions	340	304	371	331
	37	34	50	31
				1,783
				1,206
Total benefits	\$1.7	\$2.0	\$3.5	\$2.7
Average weekly check	\$20.48	\$24.93	\$30.58	\$32.87
	\$20.76	\$25.04	\$30.41	\$33.80
				\$34.56
				\$41.20
<u>Addendum:</u>				
Insured unemployment (all programs) as percent of total unemployment	68.0%	58.4%	71.0%	53.8%
	48.8%	49.1%	56.1%	63.5%
				49.8%
				42.6%

1/ Weekly average.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

Table 25. Trade Union Membership in the United States

	1930	1940	1950	1960	1965	1966
Trade union membership	3,401	8,717	14,267	17,049	17,259	17,892
As percent of labor force	6.8%	15.5%	22.0%	23.6%	22.4%	22.7%
As percent of nonfarm employees	11.6%	26.9%	31.5%	31.4%	28.4%	28.0%

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Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 24. Federal Government Expenditures in the U.S. for Labor, Education, Health and Welfare

	1967 Actual (\$Billions)	1969 Estimate
Labor and manpower	1.1	1.5
Economic opportunity programs	1.5	2.0
Education	3.6	4.4
Unemployment insurance	2.2	2.6
Retirement and other social insurance	24.9	31.1
Public assistance and welfare	3.1	3.6
Health services and research	<u>6.8</u>	<u>10.7</u>
Total	43.2	55.9
<u>Addendum:</u>		
Per Capita Program Expenditures (\$)	\$219	\$279

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Source: The Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 1969.

(2). Program and Operations Statistics

JAPAN

Table

18. Penetration Rate by Industry and by Graduates and Non-graduates in 1966, by Channel of Placement
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20. Number of Trainees Covered by Recognized Vocational Training within Industry by Selected Occupation, April 1967
21. Status of TWI
22. Basic Training Undertaken in Public Training Centers in Fiscal 1967
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26. Unemployment Insurance Program
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Table 18 Penetration Rate by Industry and by Graduates and Non-graduates in 1966, by Channel of Placement

(Per cent)

	Total	Public Employment Security Office	School	Personal Connection	Advertisement	Others
Total	100.0	18.0	16.3	43.1	19.6	3.0
Mining	100.0	13.8	3.2	72.6	6.6	3.8
Manufacturing	100.0	24.5	12.3	41.4	19.1	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	100.0	11.2	22.3	40.9	23.1	2.5
Finance and insurance	100.0	2.2	40.1	47.2	7.4	3.1
Real estate	100.0	8.0	10.7	38.7	37.3	5.3
Transportation and communication	100.0	10.3	11.6	50.0	23.2	4.9
Electricity, gas and water	100.0	11.0	36.3	40.7	5.5	6.5
Services	100.0	13.8	19.2	49.5	10.9	6.6
Inexperienced workers	100.0	19.2	30.5	35.9	13.0	1.5
New school graduates	100.0	25.1	49.4	30.9	4.0	0.7
Others	100.0	10.7	3.3	57.4	25.9	2.7
Experienced workers	100.0	16.7	0.9	50.9	26.8	4.7
New school graduates	100.0	14.9	5.8	50.6	26.1	2.7
Others	100.0	16.7	0.7	50.9	26.8	2.9

Table 19 Employment Placement Activities by Public  
Employment Security Offices

(Monthly Average)

(in thousands of persons)

Year	Monthly Active Applications	Monthly Active Openings	Placements		
			Number	34 years <sup>1/</sup> and under	35 years <sup>1/</sup> and over
1960	1,109	649	187	84.0 <sup>%</sup>	16.0 <sup>%</sup>
1961	1,077	799	183	82.0	18.0
1962	1,139	771	170	77.0	23.0
1963	1,278	893	164	74.0	26.0
1964	1,292	1,030	162	76.9	23.1
1965	1,249	794	148	78.4	21.6
1966	1,214	892	149	78.5	21.5
1967	1,162	1,158	151	76.4	23.6

<sup>1/</sup> Percents by age groups in placements are as of October in each year.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Statistics based on Employment Security Activities.



Table 20 Number of Trainees Covered by Recognized Vocational Training within Industry by Selected Occupation, April 1967

Trade	Number of trainees	Percent
Carpenter	20,497	24.4
Dress-maker	4,036	9.5
Plasterer	7,339	8.7
Machinist	7,236	8.6
Tailor	4,384	5.2
Line man	3,791	4.5
Finisher	2,999	3.6
Joiner	2,867	3.4
Sheetmetal worker (construction)	1,996	2.4
Sheetmetal worker	1,550	1.8
Welder	1,514	1.8
Painter	1,455	1.7
Furniture maker	1,342	1.6
Others	19,151	22.3
Total	84,157	100.0

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 21 Status of TWI 1/

(Persons)

Fiscal year	Supervisory training (10 hours course)				Instructor training			
	Total	Job Instruction	Job method	Job relation	Total	Job instruction	Job method	Job relation
1959	12,473	5,989	2,938	3,546	722	256	256	210
1960	10,634	4,993	1,740	3,901	1,011	487	283	240
1961	7,103	4,057	1,261	1,785	763	325	222	236
1962	10,202	5,592	2,039	2,571	917	406	234	277
1963	10,464	4,750	2,405	3,309	979	412	283	294
1964	11,265	5,303	1,981	3,931	1,121	483	263	375
1965	10,096	4,302	1,880	3,914	826	313	321	186
1966	8,868	3,847	1,922	3,099	732	328	137	267

1/ Conducted by prefectural government and the Employment Promotion Projects Corporation.

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 22 Basic Training Undertaken in Public Training Centers in Fiscal 1967

Division		Number of facilities	Number of classes	Number of persons
Total		375	1,212	49,605
General training center	Sub-total	312	890	35,445
	Full-time training	312	770	31,485
	Part-time training	-	120	3,960
Comprehensive training center	Sub-total	63	320	14,160
	Full-time training	63	299	13,350
	Part-time training	-	21	810

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 23 Institutional Retraining Undertaken in Fiscal 1967

Division	Capacity in number of trainees
A. Training within Public Vocational Training Center	51,380
1. General Vocational Training Center	34,580
(1) Job reconversion training	32,640
(2) Training for displaced coal miners	1,940
2. Comprehensive Vocational Training Center	16,800
(1) Job reconversion training	15,060
(2) Training for displaced coal miners	1,740
B. Training Outside Public Vocational Training Center	20,910
1. Undertaken by Prefectural Governments	11,430
(1) Job reconversion training	11,430
(a) Accelerated training	7,350
(b) Entrusted training	4,080
2. Undertaken by the Employment Promotion Projects Corporation	9,480
(1) Job reconversion training	9,000
(a) Accelerated training	3,600
(b) Entrusted training	5,400
(2) Training for displaced coal miners	480
(a) Accelerated training	120
(b) Entrusted training	360
Total	72,290

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 24 Institutional Retraining Undertaken by Selected Occupation in Fiscal 1967

General Vocational Training Center		Comprehensive Vocational Training Center	
Occupation	Capacity in number of trainees	Occupation	Capacity in number of trainees
Welders	2,620	Automobile-mechanics	2,300
Automobile-mechanics	1,980	Painters	2,020
Block layers	1,550	Sheet-metal workers	1,860
Automobile-drivers	1,320	Welders	1,720
Painters	1,170	Wood-workers	1,200
Carpenters	1,060	Electricians	860
Machine-sewers	890	Block layers	840
Plumbers	830	Plumbers	700
Sheet-metal workers	800	Clerks	620
Accounting clerks	760	Mechanics	560

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 25 Capacity in Number of Trainees in Public Vocational Training Centers for Physically Handicapped Persons by Selected Occupation in Fiscal 1967

(Persons)

Trade	Capacity in number of trainees
Dress-maker	230
Tailor	210
Mechanical draftsman	95
Watch and clock repairman	95
Radio and television-set repairman	80
Mimeograph printer	75
Barber	75
Boot and shoe maker	70
Signet engraver	70
Printer	60
Hygienic inspector	60

Source: Based on data of Vocational Training Bureau, Ministry of Labor.

Table 26 Unemployment Insurance Program

Fiscal year	Insured <sup>1/</sup> (thousands of persons)	Monthly Average Beneficiaries (thousands of persons)	Benefit Payments (in millions of yen)
1955	7,905	434	30,834
1956	7,942	311	24,362
1957	8,805	343	27,952
1958	9,726	469	40,383
1959	10,246	391	35,208
1960	11,426	375	37,451
1961	12,827	399	45,732
1962	14,315	520	67,985
1963	15,363	616	93,374
1964	16,402	618	104,088
1965	17,414	596	110,350
1966	17,820	585	121,165
1967	18,518	549	124,575

<sup>1/</sup> The numbers of insured are the numbers on January 1, in each year.

Source: Ministry of Labor, Statistics Based on Unemployment Insurance Program Activities.

Table 27 Trade Union Membership in Japan

Year	Trade union membership (in thousands of persons)	As percent of labor force	As percent of nonagriculture-forestry employees
1955	6,185	14.7%	37.6%
1956	6,350	14.9	35.9
1957	6,606	15.1	34.8
1958	6,882	15.7	34.4
1959	7,078	16.0	33.7
1960	7,516	16.7	34.0
1961	8,154	17.9	35.1
1962	8,784	19.0	35.9
1963	9,270	19.9	36.5
1964	9,652	20.5	36.7
1965	10,070	21.0	36.7
1966	10,308	21.1	36.0
1967	10,476	21.0	35.6

Source: Trade union membership, Ministry of Labor, Basic Trade Union Survey.  
Labor force and nonagriculture-forestry employees, Office of the Prime Minister, Labor Force Survey.