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ABSTRACT

This report describes changes in the rate of economic recovery in 1972 and analyzes rates of unemployment that occurred following Phase II of President Nixon's New Economic Policy. Chapter 1, "The Employment and Unemployment Record," discusses the major gains in employment achieved in 1972, while Chapter 2, "Manpower Programs: A New Role for States and Localities," highlights the latest developments in manpower revenue sharing--an effort to decentralize planning and management, which should provide states and localities with a greater role in regrouping and consolidating program activities. Manpower needs of the future are discussed in Chapter 3, "Population Changes: A Challenge to Manpower Policy," and a manpower profile and discussion of programs for the Spanish speaking are offered in Chapter 4, "Spanish-Speaking Americans: Their Manpower Problems and Opportunities." Improvements in employment service management systems and tables illustrating U.S. Department of Labor statistics on the labor force are appended. (SB)

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# MANPOWER REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

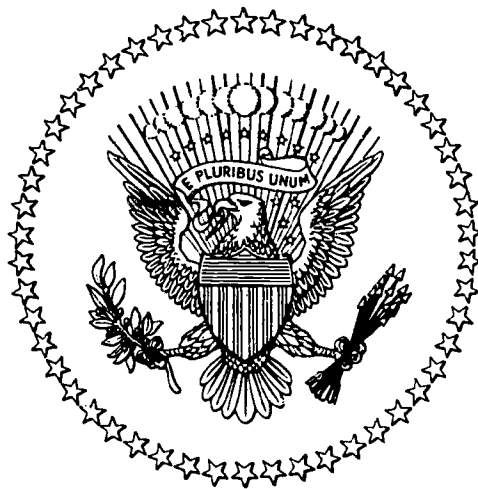
A REPORT ON MANPOWER  
REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES,  
UTILIZATION AND TRAINING

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# MANPOWER REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

A REPORT ON MANPOWER  
REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES,  
UTILIZATION, AND TRAINING  
PREPARED BY THE  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
TRANSMITTED TO THE CONGRESS  
MARCH 1973

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# CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
TRANSMITTAL LETTER OF THE PRESIDENT.....	ix
REPORT ON MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES, UTILIZATION, AND TRAINING	
INTRODUCTION.....	1
<b>1. THE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD.....</b>	<b>7</b>
The economic framework, wages, and productivity trends.....	9
Economic developments.....	9
Wages and earnings.....	10
Productivity and unit labor costs.....	11
Employment developments.....	12
Employment changes among men, women, and teenagers.....	12
Full-time and part-time employment.....	13
Industry and occupational developments.....	13
Hours of work.....	15
Factory labor turnover and job vacancies.....	16
Unemployment.....	16
Unemployment among men, women, and teenagers.....	16
Industry and occupational patterns.....	18
Workers seeking full-time and part-time jobs.....	19
Duration of unemployment.....	19
Reasons for unemployment.....	20
Employment and unemployment of black workers.....	20
Labor force developments and persons outside the labor force.....	21
Recent labor force growth.....	21
Persons outside the labor force.....	23
Vietnam-era veterans.....	25
<b>2. MANPOWER PROGRAMS: A NEW ROLE FOR STATES     AND LOCALITIES.....</b>	<b>31</b>
Manpower revenue sharing: toward effective decentralization....	32
Roles of elected officials.....	32
Program consolidation.....	33
The labor market information program.....	33

	<i>Page</i>
Manpower services for special groups.....	34
Veterans.....	35
Welfare recipients.....	37
Offenders.....	39
American Indians.....	40
The Emergency Employment Act and PEP.....	42
The PEP record.....	42
Summing up.....	45
The changing role of the public employment service.....	46
Shifting emphases over four decades.....	46
Services to the disadvantaged and minorities.....	47
Minority staffing of ES agencies.....	48
ES penetration of the job market.....	48
Services to unemployment insurance claimants.....	49
Services to migrants and other farmworkers.....	49
Recent developments to improve ES operations.....	50
The program record.....	51
Enrollment trends.....	51
Characteristics of enrollees.....	54
Postprogram experience.....	55
<b>3. POPULATION CHANGES: A CHALLENGE TO MAN- POWER POLICY.....</b>	<b>59</b>
Impact on the total population.....	60
Childbearing expectations.....	61
Age distribution.....	63
Impact on manpower resources.....	64
Shorter term trends: the female labor force.....	64
Longer term trends: the total labor force.....	67
Other economic consequences of reduced population growth.....	73
GNP and income.....	73
Consumption patterns.....	74
Resource requirements.....	75
Productivity.....	75
The social impact of reduced population growth.....	76
The schools.....	76
Health-care services.....	77
Population density and pollution.....	78
Immigration.....	80
Implications for manpower policies.....	81
The 1970's.....	81
The 1980's and beyond.....	82

<b>4. SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS: THEIR MANPOWER PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES</b> .....	<b>Page</b> 85
A manpower profile of the Spanish speaking.....	87
The population of Spanish background.....	87
Geographic distribution.....	88
Immigration.....	89
Age distribution, birth rates, and family structure.....	91
Education.....	93
Employment problems and labor force participation.....	96
Family income and earnings.....	100
Achieving wider opportunities for the Spanish speaking.....	103
Manpower training and work-experience programs.....	103
Programs for special groups.....	106
Educational programs.....	107
Toward equal employment opportunity.....	109
 APPENDIX	
Improvements in employment service management systems.....	115
 STATISTICAL APPENDIX.....	117

A detailed index to the 10 earlier *Manpower Reports of the President* (1963-1972) will be published shortly. For information on how to obtain your copy, see the last page of this report.

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER  
OF THE PRESIDENT**

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

As required by section 107 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended, I am sending to the Congress the fourth *Manpower Report* of my Presidency and the final one of my first Administration.

The report describes the acceleration of the economic recovery in 1972 and analyzes the significant decrease in rates of unemployment that occurred following a revitalization of labor demand under Phase II of my New Economic Policy. It is gratifying to note that this Administration's special effort to improve the employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans has been genuinely effective in recent months. I find it particularly encouraging, too, that these overall employment gains have been achieved in the face of an unusually rapid expansion of the civilian labor force.

In the course of a decade of experimentation, numerous federally sponsored manpower programs have been devised and executed in response to changing perceptions of national requirements. However, the experience of these 10 years has provided ample evidence, first, that "national" manpower issues really have a sharply differentiated impact among the many States and localities and, second, that the existence of many large-scale federally designed programs has unduly constricted States and localities and prevented them from directing resources to meet their problems.

Therefore, this Administration will over the next year accomplish the essential features of manpower revenue sharing within the existing legislative framework. The new *Manpower Report* discusses this program which will permit States and localities to use manpower resources in a manner consistent with their requirements.

I commend this report to your careful attention.



THE WHITE HOUSE,  
March 1973.

**REPORT ON MANPOWER  
REQUIREMENTS, RESOURCES,  
UTILIZATION, AND TRAINING  
BY THE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

**Peter J. Brennan, *Secretary***

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY**  
**WASHINGTON**

February 26, 1973.

**THE PRESIDENT**

Dear Mr. President: I have the honor to present herewith a report pertaining to manpower requirements, resources, utilization, and training, as required by section 107 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended.

Respectfully,



*Secretary of Labor.*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration in cooperation with the other Bureaus and Offices of the Department. The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared the chapter on The Employment and Unemployment Record. The Bureau also made a substantial contribution to the text of the chapters on Population Changes: A Challenge to Manpower Policy and Spanish-Speaking Americans: Their Manpower Problems and Opportunities. As in previous years, the report benefited from comments from many of the Department's Bureaus and Offices, particularly the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research.

Several outside agencies and organizations made major contributions to the chapter on Spanish-Speaking Americans. Important statistical material was furnished by the Bureau of the Census in the U.S. Department of Commerce, and helpful comments were provided by the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the U.S. Department of Justice, the American G.I. Forum of the United States, the National Spanish Speaking Management Association, and the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Office of Education, which also made a substantial contribution to the chapter on Population Changes.

For the chapter on Manpower Programs: A New Role for States and Localities, suggestions were made by the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the U.S. Department of the Interior, the U.S. Civil Service Commission, and the Bureau of Adult, Vocational and Technical Education of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Staff members of the Office of Management and Budget, the Council of Economic Advisers, and several other agencies and advisory committees reviewed the text and contributed helpful advice.

The Department of Labor's Office of Information, Publications and Reports designed the book's cover and prepared the graphic material.



## INTRODUCTION

The pace of economic activity quickened decisively in 1972, as the Nation moved from Phase II of the Administration's New Economic Policy into Phase III. With the labor force expanding rapidly and the trend in unemployment continuing downward, the economic recovery has provided an auspicious context for a review of past manpower policy and a redirection of program efforts toward a greater role for States and localities.

Recovery and a realistic look toward the future—these have emerged as important components of 1973's economic climate. Both are treated extensively in this *Manpower Report*, the fourth of the present Administration, beginning with the opening chapter, *The Employment and Unemployment Record*, which discusses the major gains in employment achieved in 1972.

Employment totaled close to 82 million during the year (on an annual average basis), up by 2.3 million over the 1971 figure. In absolute terms, the year-to-year employment increase was the largest in the past quarter century, but growth in the civilian labor force was rapid too, mostly because of expansion in the population of working age. This blend of factors meant that the downtrend in unemployment was moderate—though sharper toward the end than in the early part of the year. By the fourth quarter of 1972, the national unemployment rate had fallen to 5.3 percent, lower than at any time since the summer of 1970.

The broadly based nature of the economic and employment expansion during 1972 is described in the chapter. While employment growth had been limited almost wholly to service-producing industries in the 2 preceding years, 1972 saw the employment rebound spread to include the goods-producing sector of the economy, especially manu-

facturing. After decreasing throughout 1970 and most of 1971, factory employment rose strongly in every quarter of 1972. Within manufacturing, the greatest employment gains were registered in the durable goods industries, which had been hardest hit by the preceding economic downturn.

Accelerated gains in labor productivity were also recorded in 1972, in accordance with normal expectations for periods of economic recovery. The chapter describes these gains and the contribution they made to reducing the rate of increase in unit labor costs. In addition, it discusses the effects of the Phase II stabilization policies in retarding wage and price rises and producing, on balance, a much larger increase in real weekly earnings (adjusted for price changes) in the year after controls were imposed than in the preceding 12 months.

Most major labor force groups shared in the expansion in employment and the decline in unemployment, as described in the chapter. The reduction in joblessness was more marked, however, among adult men than either women or teenagers, and it did not extend to Negro workers. Another significant finding is the sharp drop between 1971 and 1972 in unemployment owing to layoffs, a decline partly offset by a rise in the number of unemployed workers who were new labor force entrants looking for their first jobs.

The major labor force developments of 1972 and the numbers and characteristics of "discouraged workers" (those who would like to hold jobs but who are not looking for work because of a belief that their job search would be futile) are additional topics covered. The chapter concludes with an analysis of the greatly improved employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans, whose jobless

rate at the close of 1972 approached that for non-veterans of the same age.

The second chapter, *Manpower Programs: A New Role for States and Localities*, highlights the latest developments in an evolution toward manpower revenue sharing—an effort to decentralize program planning and management which should provide States and localities with a greater role in regrouping and consolidating program activities. Movement in this direction, underway for several years, has been impelled by the realization that program outcomes can be improved through better tailoring of activities to local needs. Local control and comprehensive, rather than categorical, programs should also diminish the present administrative difficulties of overlapping, competing efforts. In the near future, the revenue sharing concept will be employed in a majority of labor market areas to put in place a comprehensive manpower services delivery system, combining available resources into a lump-sum grant administered by the mayor or other local elected officials. A number of projects of this kind are already underway, as noted in the chapter's opening section.

Along with this continuing attempt to change the basic approach to manpower programing, substantial effort has been expended on adapting the labor market information system to the new local focus. Steps taken in 1972 to make optimum use of this system within the new pattern are the subject of a section of the chapter.

As in earlier years, the recalcitrant employment problems of certain groups warranted special efforts in 1972. The second major portion of the chapter describes the expanded and improved services for veterans, employable recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and American Indians.

The successful first year of the temporary Public Employment Program (PEP), authorized by the Congress in 1971, is reviewed next. PEP was signally prompt in disbursing most of its fiscal 1972 resources of \$1 billion to State and local governments and Indian tribal councils. These agencies added well over 200,000 workers to their payrolls in the course of the year, in jobs that met local priority needs for public services.

The chapter then traces the somewhat turbulent history of the public employment service (ES), giving special attention to the impact of manpower programs on the ES's performance as a labor ex-

change. Recently, the ES has redirected its efforts toward better services to employers, while endeavoring to improve its management practices.

The chapter concludes with a review of recent developments in manpower programs, summarizing trends in enrollments and enrollee characteristics and presenting limited data on the subsequent employment experience of persons who left programs administered by the Department of Labor in fiscal 1972.

The third chapter, *Population Changes: A Challenge to Manpower Policy*, presents a look toward the manpower needs of the future. The recent sharp decline in birth rates and fertility levels may be expected to have a profound impact on the size and age-sex distribution of both the population and the labor force in the final decades of the 20th century. In addition, the consequences of a slower rate of population growth are likely to be visible in many sectors of society—including such basic institutions as schools and hospitals—as well as in numerous aspects of everyday economic existence.

The chapter accords particular attention to the implications for the female labor force through the 1980's if the trend toward the two-child norm should persist. This outlook is compared with another which projects a return to the three-child family norm of the postwar baby boom.

The chapter's major findings are, first, that continuation of the two-child norm does not imply a cessation of population growth—instead, the population would continue to rise by some 60 million, reaching about 266 million by the year 2000. Second, a continued rapid increase in both the total labor force and the female labor force is in prospect for the 1970's, as the large numbers of persons born between 1947 and 1961 move into the young adult ages. Third, the gradual aging of the population and labor force implied by a slower growth pattern would not produce any drastic effects on rates of economic growth; on the contrary, average per capita disposable income would be significantly higher by the year 2000, if the population expands more slowly.

Fourth, a slower growth rate implies relatively less pressure of demand upon the Nation's natural resources and relatively less crowding and pollution. Finally, a slower rate of increase, if accompanied by continued growth in material affluence, affords the prospect of a wide range of options concerning alternative life styles, including possible changes in the allocation of time and

resources to work, leisure, continuing education, and other pursuits.

During the present decade, a focus of greater manpower concern is likely to be the job situation of the rapidly growing number of young adult workers—particularly young married women and young disadvantaged workers of both sexes. Beyond that, a further shift may be foreseen toward meeting the employment and retraining needs of older workers and toward satisfying the manpower requirements for the host of social services demanded by the steadily growing numbers of elderly persons in the society.

The fourth chapter is concerned with *Spanish-Speaking Americans: Their Manpower Problems and Opportunities*. It has two major parts: A manpower profile of this minority group—the second largest in the country, numbering close to 10 million in the mainland United States—and a discussion of the programs aimed at widening opportunities for the Spanish speaking.

Linked by their common Spanish-language background, Americans of Spanish heritage include several major subgroups. People of Mexican origin or descent constitute the largest of these diverse populations, comprising about 3 out of every 5 Spanish-speaking Americans. Puerto Ricans (not counting residents of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico) represent another 1 out of 6. The third largest group (around 6 percent) are Cubans, mostly recent refugees. The remainder come from Central or South America, the Philippines, or Spain itself.

Each of these groups faces problems of cultural isolation, frequent lack of fluency in English, and discriminatory barriers to equal employment opportunity. In addition, the handicap of inadequate education is prevalent among both Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans, but less common among Cubans. The chapter discusses the impact of these problems on each of the three largest ethnic subgroups and describes the encouraging progress evident among the younger people in achieving higher educational attainment and more general knowledge of English.

The disadvantaged economic and social situation of Spanish-speaking Americans is evidenced by their above-average unemployment rates, their

above-average proportions in low-paid occupations, and their below-average incomes (all discussed in the chapter). Here again, however, there are signs of progress. The numbers of individuals in professional and other high-level occupations are significant and rising. And increases in education bring higher average incomes for the Spanish speaking, as for the population generally.

The second part of the chapter covers the actions taken by the Federal Government, in cooperation with representatives of the Spanish-speaking community, to open wider opportunities for this minority group. Several programs have been undertaken specifically for groups of Spanish background—notably, Operation SER (Service, Employment, and Redevelopment), an effort which provides training, job placement, and other supportive services for disadvantaged Mexican Americans in the Southwest; and the Cuban Refugee Program, which has aided the resettlement of more than a quarter of a million recent refugees from Cuba.

Efforts to overcome the educational and language handicaps of Spanish-speaking groups have proceeded in several directions (as indicated in the chapter). The Job Corps and Operation SER have pioneered in providing English-language instruction and remedial basic education for disadvantaged persons of Spanish background, and other manpower programs have offered similar services. Another approach is bilingual education, designed to help youngsters overcome language handicaps early in school, which was underway with Federal aid in 25 States and Puerto Rico during fiscal 1972.

As a result of other programs aimed at eliminating discriminatory barriers and at opening wider employment possibilities, new opportunities have been opened for the Spanish speaking in planning and administrative roles in the Government, and their representation in Federal employment has been significantly increased. Finally, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Federal agency with broadest responsibility for combating discrimination in employment, has recently made special efforts to reach and serve the Spanish-speaking community.

**1**

**THE EMPLOYMENT AND  
UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD**

## THE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RECORD

The Nation's employment situation improved markedly in 1972. Employment surged ahead as the economic recovery accelerated, and the unemployment rate declined—reaching 5.0 percent by January 1973. The rates of advance in wages and nonfarm prices slackened under the controls imposed in Phase II of the President's New Economic Policy, reducing inflationary expectations and heightening consumer confidence. In 1972, therefore, significant progress was made toward higher employment levels with price stability, which the Phase III Economic Stabilization Program, announced by the President in January 1973, is designed to advance.

Highlights of the employment and unemployment record of 1972 include the following:

—Employment reached the highest level in the Nation's history in 1972, and the strengthened demand for labor was felt in nearly all sectors of the economy. Employment had advanced significantly since mid-1971. (See chart 1.) As the economic recovery gathered momentum, employment continued to rise at a rapid rate in 1972, to a total of nearly 82 million (on an annual average basis), 2.3 million higher than in 1971. This represented the most rapid year-to-year percentage gain since the mid-1950's.

—The recent employment expansion occurred primarily among adult workers and those on

full-time schedules. Of the total employment pickup between 1971 and 1972, 1.2 million occurred among workers aged 25 and over, and nearly all of the total gain involved those working 35 or more hours per week. The much smaller increase in employment between 1970 and 1971 was concentrated among workers aged 20 to 24 and those on part-time schedules.

—Persistent employment gains in the service-producing industries continued to pace the overall employment expansion, but goods-producing employment also surged forward between 1971 and 1972 (by 520,000 jobs). Over three-fourths of the added jobs were in manufacturing, mostly in durable goods. The goods-producing industries, always more cyclically sensitive than the service-producing industries, had experienced sizable job cut-backs in the 2 preceding years.

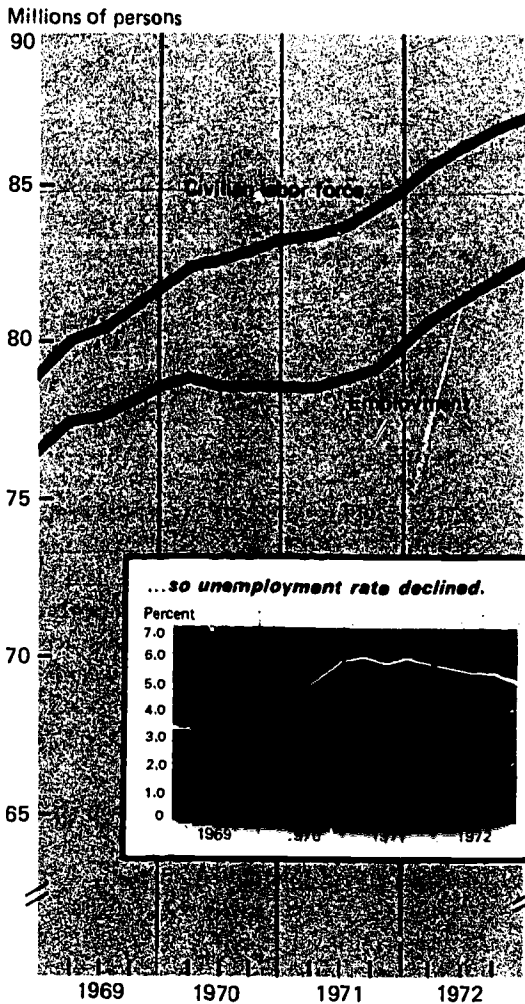
—Although the wages and salaries of the Nation's workers advanced only moderately in 1972, the accompanying reduction in price inflation helped to improve the real income position of millions of Americans. The real average weekly earnings of production or non-supervisory workers rose at an annual rate of 3.4 percent between August 1971 (when price and wage controls were imposed) and the end of 1972; real weekly earnings had risen

6/7



CHART 1

**Employment increases exceeded labor force growth in 1972...**



Note: Quarterly data are seasonally adjusted.  
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

by only 0.9 percent over the 12 months preceding August 1971.

—Labor productivity improved significantly during 1972, as it normally does in periods of economic recovery. Productivity rose by 4.0 percent between 1971 and 1972, well above both the gain in the preceding year and the

long-term average increase (as measured by output per man-hour). The accelerated gain in productivity in 1972, in combination with the more moderate advances in employee compensation, resulted in a significant reduction in the rate of increase in unit labor costs.

—Labor force growth continued to be rapid in 1972, as it had been since mid-1971. The civilian labor force exceeded 86 million (on an annual average basis) in 1972, 2.1 million higher than the year before. (See chart 1.) Factors contributing to this growth included the reduction in the Armed Forces during the first half of 1972 and, even more, the large increase in the working-age population. In addition, the improved labor market situation probably contributed to increases in labor force participation rates among teenagers and women.

—The downtrend in unemployment, especially toward the year's end, was the more encouraging since it was achieved in the face of this large labor force growth. Jobless rates for most major labor force groups tended to decline slowly over the year, receding from the relatively high levels reached in 1970 and 1971. Joblessness among black workers, however, showed little if any improvement. And with the reduction in the unemployment rate for white workers, the Negro-white differential in jobless rates rose again to the 2-to-1 figure recorded in most previous years, after falling below that mark in 1970 and 1971.

—The employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans showed decided improvement in 1972, reflecting both the general employment upturn and the special efforts carried out by direction of the President to aid them in finding jobs. By the year's final quarter, the problem of higher unemployment rates for veterans than for nonveterans under 30, which was a source of concern in 1971 and early 1972, had disappeared. In January 1973, in fact, the jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans was practically the same as that for nonveterans of comparable ages (5.9 compared with 6.0 percent).

## The Economic Framework, Wages, and Productivity Trends

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The marked improvement in the Nation's employment situation during 1972 reflected the general acceleration in economic activity. The economic recovery which began in 1971 continued at a rapid pace, while the Phase II controls on price and wage increases helped curb inflation and prevent excessive wage gains.

Economic growth, as measured by the gross national product (GNP) in constant dollars, was strong during 1972. The gain in real GNP amounted to about 6.5 percent between 1971 and 1972, more than double the rate of the year before. Increases in homebuilding, business investment,

and consumer expenditures were among the factors contributing to the economic advance.

New homebuilding increased rapidly in 1972 as interest rates declined, and the trickle of savings for investment in mortgages became a flood. Although homebuilding activity showed only small gains during 1972, the rise in demand for home furnishings and appliances provided some further stimulus to the economy.

Business capital expenditures, an important ingredient in economic recovery and growth, continued to increase throughout 1972. The first signs of improvement in capital spending came late in 1971 in nonmanufacturing industries. In manufacturing, capital investment showed little expansion.

ECONOMIC AND MANPOWER DEVELOPMENTS, 1970-72							
	1970	1971	1972	Change			
				1970-71		1971-72	
				Number	Percent	Number	Percent
(Billions)							
GNP in current dollars <sup>1</sup> ....	\$976.4	\$1,050.4	\$1,151.9	\$74.0	7.6	\$101.5	9.7
GNP in 1958 dollars <sup>1</sup> .....	722.1	741.7	789.8	19.6	2.7	48.1	6.5
(Thousands)							
Total civilian employment <sup>2</sup> ..	78,627	79,120	81,702	493	0.6	<sup>2</sup> 2,281	2.9
Nonfarm payroll employment <sup>1</sup> .....	70,593	70,645	72,764	52	0.1	2,119	3.0
Unemployment.....	4,088	4,993	4,840	905	22.1	<sup>2</sup> -185	-3.7
(Percent)							
Unemployment rate.....	4.9	5.9	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weekly earnings (private nonfarm production workers):							
In current dollars <sup>1</sup> ....	\$119.46	\$126.91	\$135.78	\$7.45	6.2	\$8.87	7.0
In 1967 dollars <sup>1</sup> .....	102.72	104.62	108.36	1.90	1.8	3.74	3.6
Consumer Price Index (1967=100).....	116.3	121.3	125.3	.....	4.3	.....	3.3

<sup>1</sup> 1972 estimates are preliminary. Those on nonfarm employment and earnings are based on revised data, which differ somewhat from earlier figures in the Statistical Appendix.

<sup>2</sup> Changes are adjusted to exclude the effect of the introduction of 1970 census data into the estimation procedures in 1972. For a further discussion of the census adjustment and its effects, see *Employment and Earnings*, February 1972, pp. 6-9.

sion in real terms even in 1972, but plans for future investment were encouraging.

The economic recovery had a significant impact on consumers' capacity and willingness to buy. As layoffs slackened and employment rose, consumers' financial worries lessened. Their economic confidence was probably strengthened also by the damping of inflation.

Although the rate of increase in wages and salaries accelerated temporarily in the first quarter of 1972, owing in part to pay raises postponed during the wage freeze, excessive wage gains were curbed throughout most of the year (by actions of the Pay Board discussed in the following section). Simultaneously, the stabilization policies of the Price Commission diminished the rate of inflation in nonfarm prices, thereby helping to improve the real incomes of consumers.

Evidence of growing consumer optimism was observed in many areas. Sales by retail stores increased strongly, as did new car sales—both reflecting and contributing to the economic recovery. Monthly additions to consumer installment credit reached record figures, and the personal savings rate continued to decline in the first half of 1972, leveling off at its lowest rate since 1969.

One element of the normal recovery pattern which was missing during most of 1972 was a large accumulation of business inventories, characteristic of economic upturns. Inventory growth was moderate and the overall inventory-to-sales ratio declined during most of the year. Heavy sales, especially of automobiles, outpaced production and held down inventories of finished goods at both the manufacturing and the retail levels. The lag in output relative to sales was among the factors pointing to further economic and employment gains in 1973.

Facilitating continued economic gains while further reducing price inflation is the goal of the President's Phase III program. Because of the burdens a long-continued control system would impose on an expanding economy, the Phase III program will be self-administering and based on voluntary compliance except in special problem areas (food, health, construction, and interests and dividends). The Government will, however, develop price and wage standards consistent with the President's anti-inflation goal: a reduction of the rate of price inflation to 2½ percent or less per

year by the end of 1973. The Government will also retain authority to set mandatory rules when it appears that voluntary behavior is inconsistent with the goals of the program. To this end, the President has asked for a 1-year extension of the Economic Stabilization Act.

## WAGES AND EARNINGS

The uptrend in money wages moderated during 1972, while real wages (adjusted for price increases) continued to advance. Contributing to these encouraging developments were actions of the Pay Board and Price Commission, which tended to reduce inflationary pressures by holding down specific price and wage increases.

The most significant decision of the Pay Board, made in late 1971, was to set the general standard for wage and salary increases at 5.5 percent a year. As a result of a congressional mandate in December 1971, certain fringe benefits were allowed to increase also, raising the basic compensation standard to 6.2 percent. This standard was given periodic review, but the Pay Board kept it at the same level throughout 1972. On the other hand, the Board granted numerous exemptions permitting increases above 6.2 percent (for example, the "working poor," "cost-of-living," and certain "catchup" provisions). In addition, companies and government units with fewer than 60 employees were generally exempted from the wage controls.

In the Phase III program, the standard for wage increases will be developed by the Government in consultation with management and labor. Pending agreement on such a standard, the general one set by the Pay Board will be continued as a guideline. Responsibility for administering this and other aspects of the program will, however, be taken over by the Cost of Living Council.

The Phase II stabilization policies were one of the major factors affecting collective bargaining settlements in 1972. Wage increases over the life of contracts covering 1,000 or more workers which were concluded during 1972 averaged 6.4 percent a year, compared to 8.1 during 1971. First-year wage increases under these contracts, an area in which stabilization authorities were particularly interested, averaged only 7.0 percent,



compared to 11.0 percent under contracts negotiated in 1971.

Also helping to moderate the increases in wage rates specified in 1972 contracts were the cost-of-living escalator clauses protecting many workers. The number of workers under major agreements who were covered by such clauses reached an all-time high of 4.3 million in 1972. In general, contracts with escalator clauses tend to specify smaller wage increases than those making no provision for additional wage adjustments in the event of rising prices. In 1972, the negotiated increases in contracts with escalator clauses averaged 5.3 percent over the life of the contract, compared to 6.6 percent in those without such clauses. However, this differential may be narrowed or eliminated if rises in the cost of living trigger substantial wage adjustments.

The slowdown in wage and price inflation during 1972 was also evident in the broader measures of workers' earnings. Average hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> in the private nonfarm economy rose at an annual rate of 6.3 percent from August 1971, when wage-price controls were instituted, to December 1972; between August of 1970 and 1971, however, hourly earnings had increased by 6.9 percent. In real dollars, hourly earnings increased at an annual rate of 3.1 percent in the 16-month period after the introduction of wage controls, compared with 2.3 percent in the preceding 12 months.

Real weekly earnings (which are, of course, affected by changes in the length of the workweek as well as by changes in hourly earnings) also made significant gains during the past year. Between August of 1971 and the close of 1972, real weekly earnings (seasonally adjusted) rose from \$104.62 to \$109.41, or at a 3.4-percent annual rate. In the previous 12-month period, real weekly earnings had risen by only 1.0 percent.

## PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT LABOR COSTS

Output per man-hour in the private economy rose by 4.2 percent between 1971 and 1972, marking the second successive year when productivity increased by more than the long-term growth rate

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for seasonality, for overtime (in manufacturing only), and for interindustry employment shifts.

(an average of 3 percent a year during the 1950-70 period). The 1972 experience was the best since 1966 and an improvement over 1971, when output per man-hour showed a rise of 3.6 percent from the preceding year.

Productivity usually rises rapidly during an economic recovery, as production picks up and plants are operated closer to optimum levels. The productivity gains in 1972 followed this pattern; large increases in both output and productivity were achieved in each quarter of the year. In 1971, however, output gains were modest (3 percent over the preceding year) and the productivity rise stemmed primarily from a decline in man-hours.

In contrast, the accelerated productivity gains in 1972 were achieved in the face of rapid increases in employment and man-hours during the year. Each quarter of 1972 saw sizable gains in man-hours. Not only did employment rise, but for the first time since 1965 there was some increase in the length of the average workweek in the private sector.

Along with substantial improvement in productivity, the year 1972 saw a diminished rate of increase in compensation per man-hour. The net result was, of course, a reduction in unit labor cost increases, which reflect the interaction between hourly compensation and output per man-hour. In 1972 as a whole, unit labor costs were only 1.9 percent higher than the year before, compared to a 3.4-percent rise between 1970 and 1971 and to an average annual increase of 5 percent during the 1965-70 period. It should be noted, however, that the leveling off in compensation per man-hour and unit labor costs was concentrated in the second and third quarters of 1972 and that both rose in the year's final quarter.

In the nonfarm sector of the economy, the gain in output per man-hour amounted to 4.7 percent between 1971 and 1972 (based on annual average figures), compared to the 1970 to 1971 increase of 3.6 percent. This improvement in productivity, coupled with the moderate rise in compensation, held the increase in unit labor costs in the nonfarm sector to 1.6 percent between 1971 and 1972, down from 3.4 percent the preceding year. The following figures compare the increases in output per man-hour and related factors in the nonfarm sector between 1971 and 1972 with the somewhat smaller gains recorded for the total private economy and

with those achieved in manufacturing and by all nonfinancial corporations:

Item	Percent increase, 1971-72			
	Total private economy	Nonfarm sector	Non-financial corporations	Manufacturing
Output <sup>1</sup> .....	7.0	7.6	7.8	7.5
Man-hours.....	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.4
Output per man-hour <sup>1</sup> .....	4.2	4.7	5.0	4.0
Compensation per man-hour.....	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.2
Unit labor costs.....	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.1

<sup>1</sup> In constant dollars.

NOTE: Data are preliminary for all figures except those for nonfinancial corporations, which are estimated.

The productivity experience of nonfinancial corporations—that is, all corporations operating in

the United States except banks, commodity and stock brokers, credit agencies, and insurance carriers—is of special interest because of the rapid rise in activity typical of these corporations in periods of economic expansion and also because of their major share in the national output and employment. In 1972, they accounted for 65 percent of the total real output of the private economy and 55 percent of its man-hour input. As the tabulation shows, gains in both production and productivity were higher in 1972 in this sector than in the total private economy, the private nonfarm economy, or manufacturing. And because of this rapid advance in productivity, coupled with a slowdown in hourly compensation, unit labor cost increases were very low in the corporate sector—much less than in the total private or nonfarm economy or in manufacturing.

## Employment Developments

The strengthening of demand for labor, which began in mid-1971, continued in nearly all sectors of the economy, leading to a 3.4-million increase in employment between July 1971 and December 1972 (seasonally adjusted). On an annual average basis, total employment reached 81.7 million in 1972, up 2.3 million from 1971.<sup>2</sup>

### EMPLOYMENT CHANGES AMONG MEN, WOMEN, AND TEENAGERS

Nearly four-fifths of the gain in employment between 1971 and 1972 took place among adult workers, chiefly among those 25 years of age and over. This was in marked contrast to the previous year, when the modest gain in employment occurred chiefly among young adults aged 20 to 24, mostly young men returning from the armed services. Nevertheless, employment of young adults posted another impressive gain in 1972, and the substantial increase in the number of teen-

agers securing jobs—after 2 years of little or no expansion in their employment—was a source of particular encouragement.

Employment of men 20 years of age and over, which had drifted downward during the recent economic slowdown, picked up strength in mid-1971 and then continued to grow rapidly. On an annual average basis, their employment advanced by 1 million between 1971 and 1972, the most rapid year-to-year advance in nearly two decades. Nearly three-fifths of this increase occurred among men 25 years and over, in marked contrast to the previous 2 years' experience of declining employment for this group. It should be emphasized that the increase in employment of men aged 25 and over can be attributed only in part to the economic upturn. It was due also to the movement into the over-25 age bracket of great numbers of young adults who already had jobs, the postwar baby-boom generation, which had also been involved in the large gains in youth employment over the last decade.<sup>3</sup>

Growth in employment of adult women likewise resumed at a rapid pace during the second half of 1971 and showed continued strength throughout

<sup>2</sup> Figures for periods prior to 1972 are not strictly comparable with current data because of the introduction of 1970 census data into the estimation procedures. For example, the civilian labor force and employment totals were increased by more than 300,000 as a result of the census adjustment.

<sup>3</sup> For a further discussion of this demographic change, see section on Recent Labor Force Growth.

1972. Among women as among men, the renewed employment growth occurred primarily in the group aged 25 and over. During the year as a whole, employment of all adult women averaged 28.1 million, nearly 800,000 above the 1971 level and a much larger gain than in either of the 2 preceding years.

Employment of teenagers began to grow again in late 1971, after remaining stagnant for 2 years; it averaged 6.7 million in 1972, or 485,000 above the 1971 level. This was the largest annual advance in teenage employment since 1966.

## FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Along with the large increase in employment came a rise also in the proportion of workers holding full-time jobs. The 1971-72 advance in employment occurred almost wholly among those working 35 or more hours a week, in contrast to 1970 and 1971, when the employment increase was concentrated among part-time workers.

The number of workers on part-time schedules increased by close to 300,000 between 1971 and 1972—to 13.2 million, or 16 percent of total employment. And most of this part-time work was voluntary; 10.6 million or four-fifths of all the part-time workers, chiefly adult women and teenagers, did not want full-time jobs.

The other 2.6 million workers on part-time schedules in 1972 had taken such jobs only after looking for and failing to find full-time work or had had their workweeks reduced below 35 hours for economic reasons. The number of these underemployed people working part time involuntarily declined significantly in the latter part of the year.

## INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

The impressive and broadly based expansion of the Nation's economy during 1972 was evident in the growth in nonagricultural payroll employment. Between 1970 and 1971, payroll employment showed hardly any increase (on an annual average basis), but in 1972 as a whole, it was 2.1 million (or 3.0 percent) above the 1971 figure.

Although paced by continued expansion in the

service-producing sector, the 1972 growth in non-agricultural employment was also buttressed by the recovery of the goods-producing industries from the adverse effects of the 1970 recession. (See chart 2.) The much greater cyclical sensitivity of the goods-producing than of the service-producing industries is underscored by employment developments in the past 3 years. During 1970 and 1971, little overall change was registered in payroll employment, since the continuing though diminished growth in the service-producing industries was largely offset by employment declines in those producing goods. But in 1972, soaring aggregate demand brought an employment rebound in the goods-producing sector, and the service-producing sector experienced even larger job gains.

Manufacturing accounted for almost four-fifths of the increase in goods-producing employment between 1971 and 1972. After declining steadily during all of 1970 and most of the next year,<sup>4</sup> factory employment began to rise in the last quarter of 1971 and posted gains in every quarter of 1972; the increase between the third and fourth quarters of the year (380,000) was the largest single quarter-to-quarter gain in more than 6 years. From the fourth quarter of 1971 to the last quarter of 1972, factory employment rose by 805,000. Despite this strong recovery, manufacturing employment averaged 18.9 million in 1972 as a whole, about 1.2 million jobs below the alltime high reached in 1969.

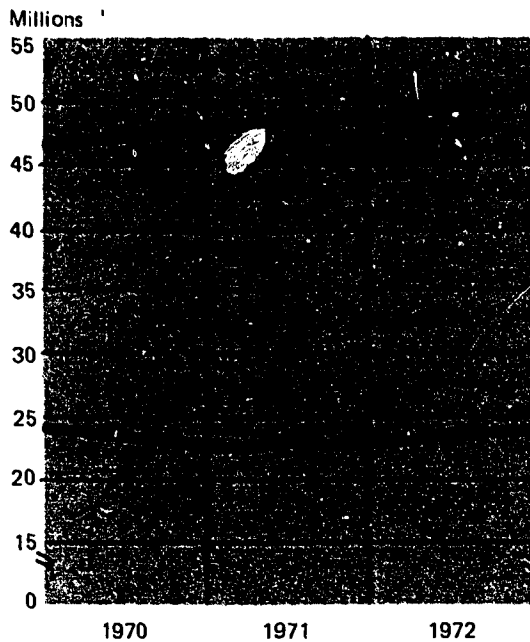
The 1972 growth in manufacturing employment occurred entirely among production workers. Employment of nonproduction workers held steady during the year, after declines of 70,000 between 1969 and 1970 and 235,000 between 1970 and 1971.

Furthermore, the recent rise in the number of manufacturing jobs has been heavily concentrated in the durable goods industries, where employment rose by 320,000 or 3.0 percent, between 1971 and 1972. This gain followed declines totaling 1.3 million in the 2 previous years. All industries within the durable goods sector posted gains over the year, except for ordnance (which was affected by the winding down of the Vietnam war). Employment in the five major metals and metals-using industry groups (primary metals, fabricated metals, machinery, electrical equipment, and transportation

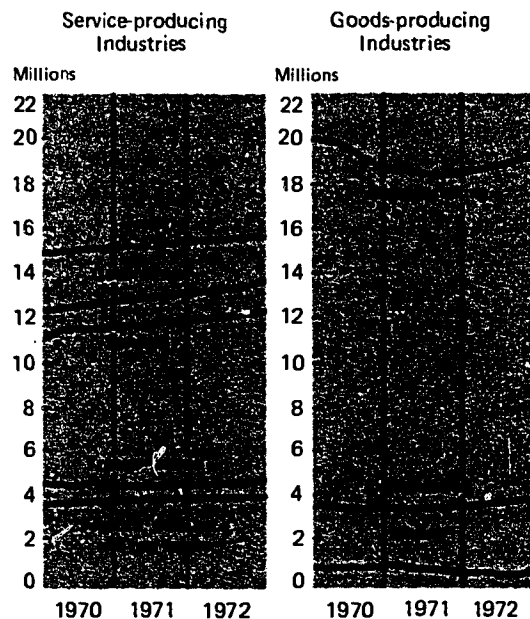
<sup>4</sup>For a more indepth analysis of manufacturing employment over this period, see John F. Stinson, Jr., "Employment in Manufacturing During the '69-'71 Downturn," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1972, pp. 34-40.

CHART 2

**Employment increased strongly in service-producing industries in 1972...**



**...and also rose steadily in manufacturing.**



Note: Seasonally adjusted payroll data. Data for fourth quarter 1972 are preliminary.  
Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

equipment) rose by 195,000, accounting for three-fifths of the rise. Reflecting the large increases in capital expenditures for producers' durable equipment, the three industries within the metals group which expanded most rapidly were machine tools, electrical equipment, and fabricated metals. Among the other durable goods industries registering employment gains were the lumber, furniture, and stone-clay-glass industries, all of which have benefited from the great surge in housing construction.

In the nondurable goods industries, employment was 85,000 higher in 1972 than the year before, with the gain confined largely to the rubber and plastics, textile, and paper industries. However, the soft goods industries had lost far fewer jobs during the 1970 recession than the hard goods industries.

In construction, the level of activity was high in 1972, with residential construction setting a new record early in the year. In consequence, employment in contract construction rose to 3.5 million in 1972, an all-time high for this industry a million 110,000 above the 1971 average figure. This followed a more modest increase of 30,000 between 1970 and 1971 and a decline of over 50,000 the preceding year.

In mining, the remaining goods-producing industry, employment showed relatively little change. During 1972, it averaged about 605,000, only a marginal increase over 1971.

Employment in the service-producing sector of the economy mounted throughout 1972. During the year as a whole, employment in this area averaged 49.7 million, an increase of 1.6 million, or 3.2 percent, over 1971. Job growth in the service-producing sector was led by the industries that had consistently contributed the largest employment gains in the past—professional, business, medical, and other services; State and local governments; and retail trade.

A substantial gain of more than one-half million jobs was registered between 1971 and 1972 in trade. In line with the historical pattern, a large portion of this gain came in retail trade, as a direct response to the sharp advances in retail sales throughout the year. On an annual average basis, retail trade employment expanded by 430,000 between 1971 and 1972. A smaller but still healthy employment gain of 110,000 took place in wholesale trade.

In government employment, all of the increase during 1972 was in State and local government.



agencies, which increased their staffs by 450,000 over the 1971 figure, the largest year-to-year gain since 1967. Three-fourths of this increase was at the local level, primarily in public education. In contrast, employment in the Federal Government inched down in 1972, for the third consecutive year. The decrease in Federal employment was confined to the Defense Department, where it was related to the reduced level of U.S. involvement in Vietnam, and to the Postal Service, where it reflected reforms within the new postal corporation.

State and local governments are accounting for an ever-larger proportion of total government employment. In the relatively short span of time since 1960, State and local governments' share of total government employment has risen from about 70 percent to over 80 percent.

In the services industry—which includes such diverse establishments as hotels and other lodging places and medical, legal, educational, business, repair, and personal services—1972 employment registered a 440,000 increase (3.7 percent) over the preceding year. A large part of this gain came in the expanding medical services. In recent years, the services industry, along with State and local governments, has exhibited the highest rate of employment growth of all the major industry divisions.

Employment in finance, insurance, and real estate also displayed substantial strength in 1972, rising by 130,000, or 3.4 percent, from the 1971 level. In transportation and public utilities, the rise was smaller—50,000 between 1971 and 1972—but this was a rebound from a decline of the same magnitude in the previous year.

White- and blue-collar workers profited about equally from the increase in new job opportunities during 1972. Between December 1971 and December 1972, white-collar employment rose by 1.1 million to a total of 40.3 million.<sup>5</sup> Of particular significance in this connection was the resumption

<sup>5</sup> As a result of changes in the classification of occupations to accord with the 1970 census, a number of shifts occurred between major occupational categories beginning in January 1971, creating a "break in series." For an explanation of these changes, see John E. Bregger, "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971," *Employment and Earnings*, February 1972, pp. 5-8. A second "break in series" was created in December 1971 when a question on major activity was added to the monthly Current Population Survey questionnaire to elicit a more refined and accurate classification of occupational categories. Thus, meaningful comparisons of current occupational employment developments can be made only for the period since December 1971. However, these revisions in the occupational classification system are believed to have had a negligible impact on unemployment rates.

of employment growth in professional and technical occupations, where employment opportunities had been seriously curtailed in 1970 and 1971, owing in major part to the reductions in defense and aerospace activities. During 1972, the number of employed professional and technical workers rose by almost half a million.

Blue-collar employment, which had declined sharply during the recent economic slowdown, also rose substantially, advancing by a million from December 1971 to December 1972. This job growth occurred exclusively among operatives and non-farm laborers, groups with lower incomes and generally higher unemployment rates than those in more skilled blue-collar and white-collar jobs.

Employment in the service occupations outside private households—for example, restaurant work and personal and protective services—also increased substantially. The number of workers engaged in private household work declined, however, continuing a long-term downward trend. In contrast, among farmworkers, the remaining major occupational group, employment deviated from its long-term decline and rose slightly in 1972.

## HOURS OF WORK

Despite the rapid economic expansion and the large gains in nonagricultural employment during 1972, the average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls increased only marginally. In 1972 as a whole, the workweek in this sector of the economy averaged 37.2 hours, compared with 37.0 hours in 1971 and 37.1 hours in 1970.

In manufacturing, however, the large employment gains realized during the year were accompanied by an appreciable lengthening in the workweek. By late 1971, the factory workweek showed evidence of recovery from the low levels reached during the recession, and it continued to rise throughout 1972. In the fourth quarter, in fact, factory hours were at their highest level in more than 4 years. In the year as a whole, the manufacturing workweek averaged 40.6 hours, an increase of 0.7 hour from 1971.

Factory overtime, an important indicator of the pulse of economic activity, also rose impressively in 1972. With increases posted in every quarter,

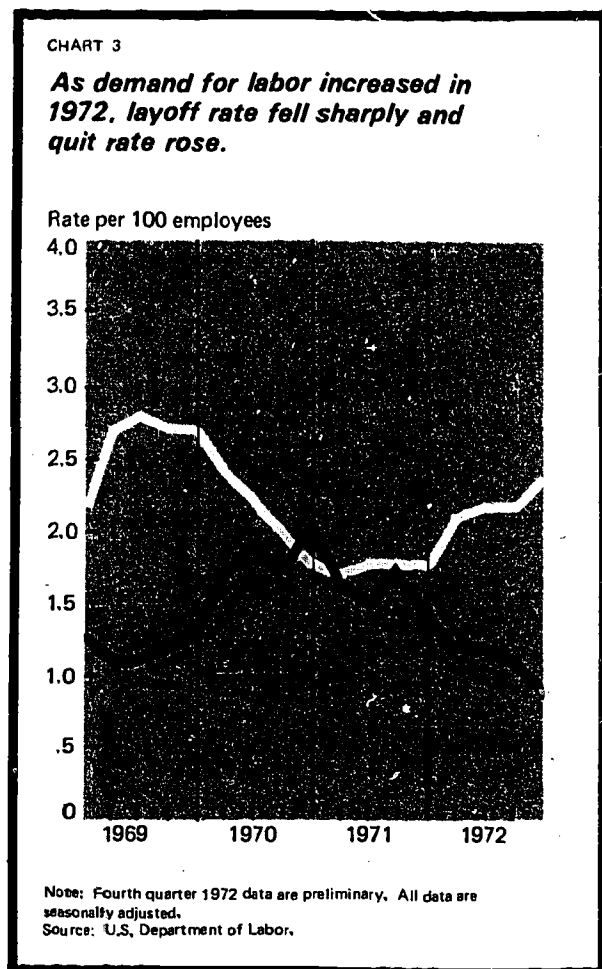
overtime averaged 3.5 hours in 1972, a marked increase (0.6 hour) over 1971.

## FACTORY LABOR TURNOVER AND JOB VACANCIES

Another indication of the recent improvement in labor market conditions is provided by the statistics on factory labor turnover and job vacancies. Both the number of job vacancies and the rate at which workers were hired rose sharply in manufacturing during 1972. The rate of new hires, which had dipped to a low of 24 per 1,000 workers in the first quarter of 1971, rose slowly later in that year and more rapidly in 1972, reaching a rate of 35 per 1,000 by the fourth quarter. In 1972 as a whole, the new-hires rate averaged 33 per 1,000 workers, a significant upswing from the 25 per 1,000 average of 1971.

The number of job vacancies in manufacturing rose equally fast. After hovering around 90,000 throughout 1971, the number of vacancies rose steadily throughout 1972, reaching 155,000 by the fourth quarter. Vacancies averaged 130,000 over the year as a whole. The number of long-term vacancies in manufacturing ("long-term" in the sense that they have remained unfilled for a month or longer) also increased during 1972—to an average of 35,000, an increase of 8,000 from the 1971 average.

The quit rate in manufacturing, which tends to rise when employment opportunities improve, likewise increased rapidly in 1972, while the layoff rate declined sharply. (See chart 3.) In the fourth quarter, layoffs reached the lowest level since the Korean war period. These promising developments offered additional evidence of the increased demand for labor characteristic of the final months of 1972.



## Unemployment

With the resurgence in employment growth during the past year and a half has come a decline in unemployment—slow at first, then more rapid toward the end of 1972. The overall jobless rate edged down in every quarter, from the high of 6.0 percent in the third quarter of 1971. In the fourth quarter of 1972, the rate averaged 5.3 percent. By December, it was down to 5.1 percent, the lowest monthly unemployment figure since the summer of 1970, and in January 1973 it was 5.0 percent.

This reduction in joblessness was achieved despite a large expansion in the labor force (discussed later in this chapter).

## UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG MEN, WOMEN, AND TEENAGERS

Like the overall jobless rate, the unemployment rates for most major labor force groups moved

TABLE 1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC, OCCUPATION, AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1969-72

Item	Annual averages				1972 seasonally adjusted quarterly averages			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1st	2d	3d	4th
Total (all civilian workers).....	3.5	4.9	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.3
Men, 20 years and over.....	2.1	3.5	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6
Women, 20 years and over.....	3.7	4.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.2
Both sexes, 15 to 19 years.....	12.2	15.3	16.9	16.2	17.8	15.8	16.1	15.6
White.....	3.1	4.5	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.7
Negro and other races.....	6.4	8.2	9.9	10.0	10.6	9.6	9.9	9.9
Household heads.....	1.8	2.9	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.1
Married men.....	1.5	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.5
Full-time workers.....	3.1	4.5	5.5	5.1	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8
Part-time workers.....	6.2	7.6	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4
Workers unemployed 15 weeks and over <sup>1</sup> .....	.5	.8	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers.....	2.1	2.8	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.3
Professional and technical.....	1.3	2.0	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9
Sales workers.....	2.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.4
Clerical workers.....	3.0	4.0	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.4
Blue-collar workers.....	3.9	6.2	7.4	6.5	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.8
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	2.2	3.8	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1
Operatives.....	4.4	7.1	8.3	6.9	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.0
Nonfarm laborers.....	6.7	9.5	10.8	10.3	11.6	10.4	9.9	9.1
Service workers.....	4.2	5.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.3
Farmworkers.....	1.9	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.9
INDUSTRY								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers <sup>2</sup> .....	3.5	5.2	6.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.4
Construction.....	6.0	9.7	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.5	10.5	10.2
Manufacturing.....	3.3	5.6	6.8	5.6	6.2	5.8	5.4	4.7
Durable goods.....	3.0	5.7	7.0	5.4	6.3	5.9	5.2	4.2
Nondurable goods.....	3.7	5.4	6.5	5.7	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	2.2	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.9	2.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4.1	5.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.3
Finance and service industries.....	3.2	4.2	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.6	4.8
Government workers.....	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers.....	6.0	7.5	7.9	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.1	8.4

<sup>1</sup> Workers unemployed 15 weeks and over as percent of total civilian labor force.

<sup>2</sup> Includes mining, not shown separately.

down from relatively high levels in 1970 and 1971 to generally lower figures in the latter part of 1972. (See table 1.) The unemployment rate for adult men (20 years of age and over), which had stayed above 4 percent from late 1970 through mid-1972, dropped to 3.6 percent by the last quarter (it averaged 4.0 percent for the year). Both young men aged 20 to 24 and those aged 25 and over experienced a reduction in joblessness. The unemployment rate for the 20- to 24-year-old group averaged 9.2 percent in 1972, down from 10.3 percent in

1971, while the rate for the older group averaged 3.1 percent compared with 3.5 percent the previous year.

Among adult women, the reduction in unemployment was smaller. After averaging 5.7 percent in 1971, the jobless rate for those aged 20 and over declined to 5.4 percent in the first quarter of 1972 and by the fourth quarter had receded to 5.2 percent. The decrease in joblessness among women was confined to those 25 years of age and over, whose unemployment rate dropped from 4.9 to 4.6

percent between 1971 and 1972; the rate for young women aged 20 to 24 remained practically unchanged at 9.3 percent.

Among teenagers, unemployment did not begin to recede until the second quarter of 1972. From 17.8 percent in the first quarter—the highest figure recorded in the post-World War II years—the teenage jobless rate decreased to 15.6 percent in the fourth quarter, still an unsatisfactorily high figure.

Unemployed men, women, and teenagers represented significantly different proportions of all unemployed workers in the country in 1972 than during the 1950's and early 1960's, owing to changes both in the composition of the labor force and in the incidence of unemployment in these demographic groups. As more and more women and young persons have sought jobs, the proportion of the labor force made up of men of prime working age has gradually declined; this trend has been accompanied by some change in the groups' competitive position in the labor market and by some increase in the unemployment rates for women and teenagers relative to the rate for men. Furthermore, both women and teenagers, especially the latter, move in and out of the labor force much more often than men do—a fact underlying their relatively high unemployment rates, which have had an increasing impact on the national unemployment rate as their representation in the labor force has grown. These developments in part explain why the overall unemployment rate was significantly higher in 1972 than, for example, in 1955 (when it stood at 4.4 percent). For men 25 and over, the unemployment rate was actually lower in 1972 (at 3.1 percent) than in 1955 (3.4 percent).

Since the degree of economic hardship stemming from unemployment depends in part on the amount of responsibility for family support borne by the unemployed, it is significant that a little over one-third of the unemployed in 1972 were heads of households. The unemployment rate for household heads—a group which consists largely of adult men—showed a moderate decline during the year. On an annual basis, the jobless rate for this group averaged 3.3 percent, compared with 3.6 percent in 1971.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> For a more detailed and longer term look at unemployment by household composition, see Paul O. Flaim and Christopher G. Gellner, "An Analysis of Unemployment by Household Relationship," *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1972, pp. 9-16.

The jobless rate for married men, most of whom are family breadwinners, also receded in 1972. Their unemployment rate averaged 2.8 percent during 1972, only half the overall jobless rate and down from 3.2 percent the year before.

## INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS

Workers in the manufacturing and construction industries were most severely affected by rising unemployment during the recent business downturn, but they benefited in differing degrees from the recovery. Unemployment declined markedly among factory workers in 1972, but receded only slightly among workers whose last job was in construction.

The jobless rate for factory workers crested at 7.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 1970 and remained near that level throughout most of 1971, but it then declined sharply, reaching 4.7 percent by the last quarter of 1972. The improvement was particularly marked among workers in durable goods industries, who had been the hardest hit by the business downturn.

For workers in construction, the unemployment rate has shown only a mild downtrend from the 6-year high of 11.6 percent reached in the third quarter of 1970. Although residential construction has been booming in the last couple of years, public construction and private nonresidential construction have not fared as well. Thus the unemployment rate for all construction workers as a group, which is always inflated by the seasonal irregularity of employment in their industry, held close to the 10-percent mark from 1971 forward.

The unemployment figures for the different major occupational groups also showed uneven improvement, with some key groups achieving marked reductions in joblessness. In particular, the unemployment rate for workers in blue-collar occupations, which had reached an 8-year high of 7.5 percent in early 1971 and remained at this level throughout the year, began a steady decline in the first quarter of 1972, reaching 5.8 percent by the end of the year. The annual average unemployment rate for all blue-collar workers was 6.5 percent in 1972, compared with 7.4 percent in 1971.

Within the blue-collar group, semiskilled operatives had the largest drop in unemployment, owing



largely to the recovery in manufacturing, where many of these workers are employed. From a high of about 8½ percent in late 1970 and the first half of 1971, the unemployment rate for operatives declined steadily, reaching 6.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 1972. On an annual basis, their 1972 jobless rate was 6.9 percent, significantly below the 1971 rate of 8.3 percent.

In contrast, the jobless rates for skilled craftsmen and unskilled laborers did not show any clear trend over the past 2 years. Following a sharp rise during 1970, the rates for these two groups remained high in 1971 and most of 1972—in fact, at their highest levels since 1963–64. However, in the closing months of 1972, joblessness appeared to be edging downward for both groups.

Among white-collar workers as a group, the unemployment rate in 1972 remained close to the 3½-percent level, as it had since late 1970. There was, however, a significant reduction in joblessness among professional and technical workers, whose unemployment had risen very sharply in 1970 and early 1971. The jobless rate for professional and technical workers reached a post-World War II high of a little over 3 percent in early 1971, owing largely to cutbacks in defense and aerospace activities as well as in other Government-financed research, but receded to an average of 2.4 percent in 1972.

Engineers—one of the professional groups most severely affected by these cutbacks—experienced a particularly sharp increase in the incidence of unemployment. Their jobless rate increased fourfold between 1968 and 1971 (from 0.7 percent to 2.9 percent). It dropped back sharply in 1972, however—to an average of 1.9 percent in the year as a whole. The improvement was even more dramatic when viewed on a quarterly basis; from 2.8 percent in the first quarter of 1972, the proportion of engineers who were jobless was cut by about three-fifths—to 1.2 percent—the year's final quarter.

### **WORKERS SEEKING FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME JOBS**

Most of the workers who were jobless in 1972—3.8 million out of a total of 4.8 million, on an annual average basis—were seeking full-time work. Besides 1.8 million adult men (9 out of every 10

unemployed adult men), the workers seeking full-time jobs included 1.3 million adult women (four-fifths of all unemployed adult women), and 730,000 teenagers (over half of all unemployed teenagers). Thus, it is not correct to assume, as is often done, that most unemployed women and teenagers are interested only in part-time jobs.

At the same time—to look at the figures from the opposite perspective—most of the workers seeking only part-time jobs are either teenagers or women. Of the 1.1 million seeking part-time jobs in 1972, more than half were 16 to 19 years of age and another third were women aged 20 or over.

The unemployment rate for part-time workers always tends to be higher than that for full-time workers—8.6 percent compared with 5.1 percent in 1972 as a whole. Furthermore, there was no reduction in unemployment among part-time workers during the year, whereas the jobless rate for full-time workers declined from early 1972 onward—to 4.8 percent in the final quarter.

### **DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT**

Along with a decline in the number of jobless workers between 1971 and 1972 came a modest increase in the average length of time these unemployed individuals had been seeking work. This apparently paradoxical finding is actually in line with labor market expectations. When the demand for labor rises, the workers who find jobs most quickly are likely to be those only lately unemployed, so that one of the initial effects is to reduce the proportion such workers represent of all those who are jobless. Thus, in 1972, the average duration of unemployment (the average length of time workers had been unemployed when interviewed) was a bit longer than the year before.

Nonetheless, the duration of unemployment continued to be lower in 1972 than it had been in previous periods when the national unemployment rate was in the 5- to 6-percent range. The explanation for this lies in the greater representation of women and teenagers among the unemployed in 1971–72 than a decade earlier and in the shorter average duration of unemployment in these groups than among adult men. Both teenagers and women are less likely to persist in jobseeking than are men

when they have difficulty in finding work.<sup>7</sup>

Furthermore, the rise in the average duration of unemployment did not involve any increase in long-term joblessness (i.e., unemployment for 15 or more weeks up to the time of interview). The long-term unemployed represented 24 percent of all unemployed persons and 1.3 percent of the civilian labor force in 1972, about the same proportions as in 1971. And the proportion who had been seeking work for 6 months or more, often referred to as the hard-core unemployed, was also basically unchanged from 1971, continuing to represent 12 percent of the Nation's jobless workers. However, at year's end, there was clear evidence of a decline in both long-term and hardcore joblessness and in the average duration of unemployment.

## REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Of the 4.8 million jobless in 1972, about 43 percent had lost their last job. Approximately the

same proportion were either new labor force entrants (chiefly youth) or reentrants (chiefly women), and the remainder were persons who had voluntarily quit their last jobs.

The small reduction in the number of jobless workers between 1971 and 1972 was the net result of a drop in the number laid off (or losing their jobs for other reasons) and of a partly offsetting increase in job leavers and labor force entrants looking for their first jobs. The number of job losers had risen sharply between 1969 and 1971, accounting for three-fifths of the total increase in joblessness over that period. Unemployment associated with entry or reentry into the labor market—almost exclusively by young workers or women—also rose during those years, and it continued to do so even as the number of job losers began to turn downward. Consistent with the strengthening in demand for labor in 1972, there was a small increase in the number of unemployed workers who had voluntarily left their jobs to look for new ones.

## Employment and Unemployment of Black Workers

Employment expanded at a relatively slower pace among black workers than among whites in 1972.<sup>8</sup> At 8.6 million, Negro employment was up 180,000, or about 2 percent, from the 1971 level. Employment of white workers, on the other hand, was up by 2.1 million, or 3 percent. Nevertheless, the rise in Negro employment in 1972 represented an encouraging reversal of the slight decline in employment of black workers in 1971, the first interruption in their employment gains in a decade. Furthermore, during 1972 Negro job gains

accelerated for adult workers, especially men, though not for teenagers.

The Negro labor force continued to expand in 1972, but nearly all of this increase occurred in the early part of the year. At 9.6 million, the Negro labor force was about 220,000 above the 1971 level, on an annual average basis. This compares with a gain of only 125,000 the previous year and an increase of nearly 245,000 between 1969 and 1970, which was the largest since 1960.

The number of jobless Negroes rose slightly in 1972, averaging 955,000 during the year. Because of the concurrent increase in their labor force, however, their unemployment rate was no higher than the year before (10 percent, on an annual average basis). As 1972 proceeded, the jobless rate for black workers declined from the peak reached in the first quarter of the year.

In contrast to the year-to-year stability in the Negro unemployment rate was the significant de-

<sup>7</sup> The lower average duration of joblessness compared with the early 1960's also stems from the introduction into the Current Population Survey in 1967 of an additional probing question on when the unemployed last worked. For a discussion of this technical change in the questionnaire, see Robert L. Stein, "New Definitions for Employment and Unemployment," *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force*, February 1967.

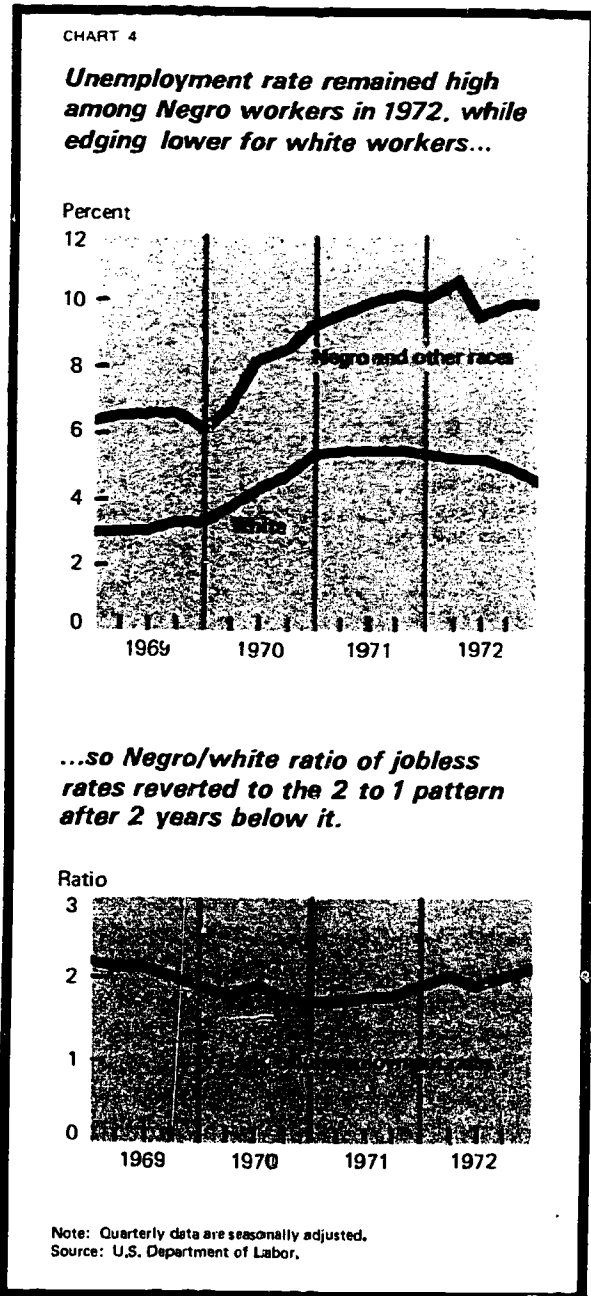
<sup>8</sup> Statistics for Negroes and members of other minority races are used in this section to indicate the situation for black workers. Negroes constitute about 92 percent of the larger group.

cline in the jobless rate for white workers (from 5.4 to 5.0 percent between 1971 and 1972). As a result, the Negro-to-white ratio of jobless rates reverted in 1972 to the long-standing 2-to-1 ratio, after it had remained below this figure for 2 years. (See chart 4.)

These changes in the Negro-to-white ratio of unemployment rates followed a pattern evident during previous business cycles. In 1960-61, for example, there was a narrowing of the Negro-white jobless rate ratio in the initial stages of the recession, followed by a widening of the ratio during the recovery phases. In no previous recession, however, did the ratio remain below 2 to 1 for such an extended period as during the most recent cyclical downswing, when it averaged less than 2 to 1 from late 1969 through the end of 1971.

In evaluating the relationship between white and Negro unemployment, it should be pointed out that the situation differs significantly among the major age/sex groups. For both adult men and adult women, the ratio has remained below 2 to 1. In 1972, the Negro-white jobless rate differential was 1.9 to 1 for adult men and 1.8 to 1 for adult women, a little higher than in the previous 2 years (when the corresponding figures were 1.8 to 1 and 1.6 to 1, respectively). Compared with the situation 10 years ago, the Negro-white ratio has narrowed considerably for adult men and shown little change for women.

Among teenagers, however, the gap between the jobless rates for Negroes and whites has widened over the past decade. And it is in this group only that the differential has exceeded 2 to 1 in recent years. The jobless rate for black teenagers in 1972 was 33.5 percent compared with 14.2 percent for white teenagers. The incidence of joblessness is even higher among black girls; their unemployment rate was 38.6 percent in 1972, compared with 29.8 percent for young black males.



## Labor Force Developments and Persons Outside the Labor Force

### RECENT LABOR FORCE GROWTH

Growth of the Nation's labor force, which had resumed at a rapid pace after mid-1971, picked up additional strength during 1972. By the closing

month of the year, the civilian labor force had exceeded its mid-1971 level by 2.9 million. During 1972 as a whole, the civilian labor force averaged 86.5 million, 2.1 million (or 2.5 percent) higher than in 1971. This was the largest annual increase

TABLE 2. SOURCES OF CHANGE IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1971-72

(Thousands)

Sex and age	Civilian labor force, 1972	Labor force changes, 1971-72			
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Attributable to changes in—		
			Armed Forces	Population <sup>2</sup>	Labor force participation rate
Total.....	86, 542	2, 096	368	1, 336	392
Men.....	53, 265	1, 093	370	837	- 114
16 to 19 years.....	4, 457	254	- 5	101	158
20 to 24 years.....	6, 695	407	314	12	81
25 to 34 years.....	12, 207	642	19	663	- 40
35 to 44 years.....	10, 324	- 68	32	- 86	- 14
45 years and over.....	19, 582	- 144	11	146	- 301
Women.....	33, 277	1, 004	- 3	500	507
16 to 19 years.....	3, 567	264	-	74	190
20 to 24 years.....	5, 315	161	- 3	42	122
25 to 34 years.....	6, 518	596	- 1	311	286
35 to 44 years.....	6, 022	- 12	-	- 53	41
45 years and over.....	11, 857	- 4	1	126	- 131

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted to exclude the effect of the introduction of 1970 census data into the estimation procedure in 1972.

<sup>2</sup> This component of change was computed by applying the civilian labor force participation rate of 1971 for each age/sex group to the population change

between 1971 and 1972. The difference between this and the total change in the civilian labor force (excluding the effect of Armed Forces reduction) constitutes the change attributable to labor force participation rates.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

(in absolute numbers) since 1960, exceeding the 2 million annual gains of 1969 and 1970. In relative terms, the 1972 rise just matched the increase in each of these earlier years (also 2.5 percent).

One factor in the recent large expansion in the civilian labor force was the continued reduction in the Armed Forces until June 1972. In the year as a whole, they had an average strength of 2.4 million, down by nearly 400,000 from the average figure for 1971. With military manpower needs thus curtailed, fewer men were drawn out of the civilian economy to replace those leaving military service.

Population growth was, however, a much larger factor in the recent work force expansion. It accounted for about 1.3 million, or nearly two-thirds, of the civilian labor force growth between 1971 and 1972, adding some 800,000 men and 500,000 women to the country's work force. (See table 2.)

Almost 1 million, or three-fourths, of the total effect of population change on labor force growth was concentrated in the group aged 25 to 34. The

year 1972 marks the beginning of a decade of expected heavy increments in the labor force in this age group, as the large numbers of persons born in 1947 and subsequent years pass their 25th birthdays. Their large numbers will be replacing the much smaller generation born during the depression and World War II, who will be aging into the 35- to 44-year-old group. The first of the declines in the latter group showed up in 1972.

In addition, the proportion of workers increased among both teenagers and younger adult women. The labor force participation rate among young people aged 16 to 19 was about 2 percentage points higher in 1972 than 1971, a gain related to the general improvement in job opportunities which more than erased the decline in this rate the preceding year.

Labor force participation also increased among women aged 20 to 34. For the more than 22 million women in this age range, labor force participation rose from 50.5 percent in 1971 to 52.1 percent in 1972.

The gains in labor force participation of women

and of young people were, however, offset in part by continued small losses in labor force participation of men aged 45 and older. The downward movement of the participation rates for these older men was a continuation of long-term trends which have been in operation in years of economic expansion as well as retrenchment.

Underlying the increase among younger adult women was a renewed rise in the labor force participation rate of married women—from 40.8 to 41.5 percent over the year ending in March 1972. This increase marked a resumption of a long-term upward trend, after a year of stability in the proportion of married women working or looking for work. In absolute numbers, there was a gain of some 600,000 wives in the labor force between 1971 and 1972, boosting the total number to over 19 million, or about 22 percent of all workers. Though undoubtedly stimulated to some extent by the improved job market situation, the uptrend in labor force participation by married women is related also to the decline in birth rates (discussed in the chapter on Population Changes).

## PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOR FORCE

While the main focus of concern with respect to underutilization of manpower is appropriately on

the unemployed, increasing attention has also been directed to the situation of persons outside the labor force. How many of them, although not actively seeking work, want a job? How many would be looking for a job except for a belief that they could not find one? How many have recently dropped out of the labor force after losing their jobs? How many are likely to reenter the job market in the near future? These questions are important to any full assessment of the extent of underemployment of the country's workers, present and potential.

A large body of data on these points has been accumulated in recent years through a special set of questions which have been asked, beginning in 1967, as part of the Current Population Survey (CPS)—the nationwide survey which provides the basic labor force, employment, and unemployment data analyzed in the previous sections. This section is concerned with what these data show about recent changes in the numbers of people not in the labor force—particularly about those who may be characterized as discouraged workers.

Altogether, 21 percent of the male and 56 percent of the female civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 and over consisted of persons who were outside the labor force in 1972. (See table 3.) Most of these 57 million nonparticipants were housewives, retirees, or students who had no cur-

TABLE 3. REASONS FOR BEING OUTSIDE LABOR FORCE, BY SEX, 1972

[Thousands of persons 16 years and over]

Labor force status	Total	Men	Women
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	143,326	67,458	75,868
In civilian labor force.....	86,542	53,265	33,277
Not in labor force.....	56,785	14,192	42,591
Do not want job now, total.....	52,321	12,845	39,476
Current activity: In school.....	6,301	3,215	3,086
Ill, disabled.....	4,313	2,250	2,063
Homemaker.....	32,384	190	32,194
Retired, old.....	6,691	5,720	984
Other.....	2,632	1,488	1,144
Want job now, total.....	4,461	1,347	3,114
Reason not looking: School attendance.....	1,200	612	588
Ill health, disability.....	632	271	361
Home responsibilities.....	1,098	24	1,074
Think cannot get job.....	765	240	525
All other reasons.....	766	200	566

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.



rent interest in the job market. Nevertheless, a sizable number—1.3 million men and 3.1 million women—reported themselves as wanting a job. Even among these persons, who might be termed reluctant nonparticipants, the most common reasons for not looking for work were school obligations or family responsibilities. Only 765,000 were reported as not seeking work because of a belief that their search for a job would be in vain. These are the persons referred to as “discouraged workers” or the “hidden unemployed.”

Although it has often been alleged that the ranks of “discouraged workers” include large numbers of men of prime working age, the available data do not support this hypothesis. In 1972, in fact, only about 65,000, or less than one-tenth of the discouraged workers, were men 25 to 59 years of age. (See table 4.) The great majority were housewives, teenagers, or elderly persons, as has been found to be the case in every year since these data were first collected. Evidently, a man of prime working age does not become easily discouraged with the job market, even when job prospects appear dim; he tends, instead, to keep searching for work despite repeated failures. Additional evidence of this pattern of behavior is the finding already discussed that the average duration of

unemployment is generally higher among men than among women and youth and also that labor force participation rates do not decline among men of prime working age during recessions as they do among teenagers, women, and older men.

Based on the 6 years of data accumulated so far, it appears that changes in the number of discouraged workers are positively related to changes in the rate of unemployment. Both the unemployment rate and the number of discouraged workers moved downward, though in differing degrees, from 1967 to 1969; both series rose substantially from 1969 to 1971; and both moved downward again during 1972. In view of the generally parallel movement of these series during this period of economic downturn and recovery, it would appear that changes in the numbers of discouraged workers should be taken into account, along with the changes in unemployment and involuntary part-time work, when assessing the underutilization of manpower associated with a recession.

In terms of the actual number of persons involved, however, changes in the number of discouraged workers have been relatively small compared with those in unemployment. From 1969 to 1971, for example, the number of jobless persons rose by 2.2 million (from 2.8 to 5.0 million) while

TABLE 4. DISCOURAGED WORKERS BY TIME ELAPSED SINCE LAST JOB AND INTENTION TO SEEK WORK IN FUTURE, 1972

Sex, age, and color	All discouraged workers (thousands)	Time elapsed since last job (percent distribution)					Persons intending to seek work within 12 months (percent of total)
		Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Never worked	
Total.....	765	100.0	36.3	30.6	19.0	14.1	77.1
Men.....	240	100.0	45.0	30.0	9.6	15.4	77.1
16 to 19 years.....	64	100.0	40.6	12.5	1.6	46.9	84.4
20 to 24 years.....	33	-----	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )
25 to 59 years.....	67	100.0	55.2	32.8	9.0	3.0	83.6
60 years and over.....	75	100.0	37.3	42.7	18.7	-----	61.3
Women.....	525	100.0	32.4	30.9	23.0	13.5	77.0
16 to 19 years.....	68	100.0	35.3	10.3	-----	54.4	82.4
20 to 24 years.....	79	100.0	44.3	22.9	3.8	20.3	89.9
25 to 59 years.....	299	100.0	29.8	33.4	32.1	5.4	77.9
60 years and over.....	79	100.0	29.1	38.0	30.4	3.8	55.7
White.....	578	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Negro and other races.....	188	-----	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

the number of discouraged workers rose only 200,000 (from 575,000 to 775,000).

That some discouraged workers face really serious obstacles to employment is suggested by their work history. Only a little over a third of those classified as discouraged in 1972 had worked at any time during the preceding 12 months. Among adult men, the proportion with relatively recent work experience was somewhat higher—nearly three-fifths. On the other hand, nearly 9 out of every 10 had had some previous work experience; the small group who had not were mostly teenagers.

It is also clear that not all of the discouraged workers had lost their last jobs and had then looked repeatedly for another one before giving up hope of finding a job. Even among those with previous work experience, many appeared to base their belief that they could not obtain a job on personal

reasons—for example, a belief that they were too young or too old or lacked sufficient education. Over 70 percent, however, attributed their discouragement to repeated failures in seeking a job or to a conviction that there were no suitable jobs in their field of work or geographic area. And, most significantly, all of the rise in the number of discouraged workers between 1969 and 1972 was associated with this last type of discouragement.

With respect to future jobseeking intentions, nearly four-fifths of the discouraged were reported as planning to look for work during the next 12 months. Although at the time of interview, they did not think they would get a job, they were apparently more hopeful about future possibilities. Given the needed encouragement and assistance, most discouraged workers would welcome the opportunity to become productive job market participants once again.

## Vietnam-Era Veterans

The gap between the unemployment rates of Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans closed decisively during the last few months of 1972, thus reaching one of the main goals of the President's Jobs for Veterans program. This program was launched in June 1971 when the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for veterans 20 to 29 years old (8.8 percent) was almost 2 full percentage points higher than the rate for nonveterans. During the first 5 months of 1972, the veterans' unemployment rate was still over 8 percent, but it fell to about 7½ percent from June through August and to nearly 6½ percent from September through November when the rapidly narrowing gap in unemployment rates between veterans and nonveterans finally disappeared. In December, the difference in jobless rates between veterans and nonveterans of the same age was too small to be statistically significant. In January 1973, the two rates were virtually identical.

The reduction in the veterans' unemployment rate reflects in part the general upturn in employment and edging down of unemployment, but it is traceable also to other special factors. An important one is the recent decline in the number of newly discharged veterans—those most prone

to unemployment upon entering the civilian economy because of their youth and lack of experience. The number of discharges during 1972 tapered off from a peak of nearly 100,000 in January to about 50,000 in December. In addition, a growing proportion of the Vietnam-era veterans in the civilian labor force in 1972 had been out of the service for several years, had had time to get established in jobs, and were in the older age groups (25 to 29 and 30 to 34) where unemployment rates are generally much lower than for men under 25. These factors, combined with nationwide efforts to improve veterans' job counseling, placement, and training benefits, contributed to lowering the veterans' unemployment rate in 1972.

By the end of 1972, the largest group of Vietnam-era veterans (2.8 million) were in the 25- to 29-year age bracket, compared with 1.8 million aged 20 to 24. The number aged 30 to 34 years was still only 825,000, but this group will continue to grow as more men discharged in previous years pass their 30th birthdays. In 1972, the veterans aged 30 to 34, many of whom had been out of military service for a number of years, were practically all in the labor force (97 percent). And their unemployment rate was only 2.9 percent,

roughly the same as for nonveterans aged 30 to 34. Therefore, major attention remained focused on veterans under age 30. Following are some highlights of the unemployment and employment situation of these younger men:

—Veterans in their early twenties are those with the most severe job-finding problems. In 1972, the unemployment rate for veterans aged 20 to 24 (10.6 percent) remained twice as high as for veterans 25 to 29, about the same differential in jobless rates as for nonveterans in these two age groups. (See table 5.)

—In 1972, the unemployment rate among black veterans 20 to 29 years old was 12.6 percent, only slightly above the 11.1 rate for black nonveterans, but substantially higher than the rate for white veterans (6.8 percent).

—The increase over the last few years in the duration of unemployment for Vietnam-era veterans apparently halted in 1972. The proportion of unemployed veterans aged 20 to 29 out of work for 15 weeks or more, which had increased from 9 percent in 1969 to 15 percent in 1970 and 25 percent in 1971, held constant in 1972. The incidence of long-term unemployment was similar among nonveterans of the same age in each year.

—The vast majority of the unemployed veterans, as well as nonveterans, were looking for full-time jobs. However, students looking for part-time work made up about one-tenth of each group. The proportion of unemployed veterans in school was as high among those in their late twenties as among those aged 20 to 24 (contrary to the situation among nonveterans, of whom very few in their late twenties are in school). Some of these veterans may have been continuing an education interrupted by military service, while for others the financial benefits of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act (GI bill) may have provided the impetus needed to obtain further education. Amendments to current veterans' educational benefits legislation were signed into law on October 24, 1972, raising the basic benefit for veterans who are full-time students from \$175 to \$220 per month for those without dependents. On-the-job training benefit rates were increased by approximately 48 percent, to \$160 per month to start, for full-

time trainees without dependents. In both cases, there are corresponding increases for veterans with dependents.

—Unemployed veterans and nonveterans were equally likely to be on layoff, but the veterans were somewhat less likely to have lost a job for other reasons such as dismissal, expiration of a temporary job, or a plant closing. As might be expected, a greater percentage of unemployed veterans than nonveterans either were reentrants to the labor force or had never worked before. Younger veterans were especially likely to be labor force entrants, and conversely, less likely to be job losers, since more of them had only recently left the Armed Forces.

—The unemployment rates for Vietnam-era veterans were lowest in the Southern and North Central States, similar to the pattern for all other men in the labor force. In 1972, the jobless rates for veterans 20 to 29 years old were 5.3 and 6.7 percent, respectively, in the Southern and North Central regions, compared with 8.7 and 9.9 percent in the Northeast and West.

—Among the veterans employed in 1972, the proportion in professional and technical jobs was smaller than for nonveterans of the same age (12 and 18 percent, respectively) reflecting the relatively small proportion of veterans with college degrees. On the other hand, a larger proportion of the veterans than of the nonveterans were craftsmen (24 and 18 percent, respectively). Otherwise, the occupational distribution was much the same for both groups. Furthermore, the relative numbers employed in the different major industry groups were virtually the same for veterans and nonveterans; nearly a third held jobs in manufacturing, primarily in durable goods industries, and a fifth were in trade, mostly retail trade.

—Programs for the preferential hiring of veterans in government agencies appear to be of special importance as sources of employment for the Negroes. In 1972, 22 percent of the employed black veterans 20 to 29 years old worked for Federal, State, or local governments, compared with 12 percent of the white veterans.



Concern over the employment situation of veterans has spurred the expansion of many existing programs and services. In addition, special efforts to aid them in finding jobs, such as the Jobs for

Veterans campaign, have been undertaken by direction of the President.

It should be emphasized that, in January 1973, there were only about 25,000 members of the

TABLE 5. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS 20 TO 29 YEARS OLD, BY RACE, 1970-72

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Total, 20 to 29 years			20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
<b>ALL RACES</b>									
<i>Veterans</i> <sup>1</sup>									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	3,436	4,057	4,538	1,795	1,953	1,935	1,641	2,104	2,603
Civilian labor force.....	3,187	3,714	4,206	1,621	1,736	1,752	1,566	1,979	2,454
Labor force participation rate.....	92.8	91.6	92.7	90.3	88.9	90.5	95.4	94.0	94.3
Employed.....	2,968	3,388	3,898	1,470	1,524	1,566	1,498	1,865	2,332
Unemployed.....	219	326	308	151	212	186	68	114	122
Unemployment rate.....	6.9	8.8	7.3	9.3	12.2	10.6	4.3	5.7	5.0
Not in labor force.....	249	343	332	174	217	183	75	125	149
<i>Nonveterans</i>									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	8,885	9,391	10,007	5,024	5,499	6,039	3,861	3,892	3,968
Civilian labor force.....	7,736	8,143	8,702	4,058	4,448	4,942	3,678	3,695	3,760
Labor force participation rate.....	87.1	86.7	87.0	80.8	80.9	81.8	95.3	94.9	94.8
Employed.....	7,269	7,549	8,113	3,732	4,026	4,510	3,537	3,523	3,603
Unemployed.....	467	594	589	326	422	432	141	172	157
Unemployment rate.....	6.0	7.3	6.8	8.0	9.5	8.7	3.8	4.7	4.2
Not in labor force.....	1,149	1,248	1,305	966	1,051	1,097	183	197	208
<b>NEGROES AND OTHER MINORITY RACES</b>									
<i>Veterans</i> <sup>1</sup>									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	321	397	425	179	204	204	142	142	221
Civilian labor force.....	293	359	382	159	180	178	133	179	204
Labor force participation rate.....	91.0	90.4	89.9	89.0	88.0	87.3	93.6	93.0	92.3
Employed.....	259	310	334	135	149	149	123	161	185
Unemployed.....	34	49	48	24	31	29	10	18	19
Unemployment rate.....	11.6	13.7	12.6	15.2	17.5	16.3	7.4	10.0	9.3
Not in labor force.....	28	38	43	20	24	26	9	13	17
<i>Nonveterans</i>									
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	1,211	1,271	1,278	687	742	782	524	529	496
Civilian labor force.....	1,044	1,075	1,078	563	592	626	481	483	452
Labor force participation rate.....	86.2	84.6	84.4	82.0	79.7	80.1	91.7	91.4	91.1
Employed.....	945	946	958	496	498	537	449	448	421
Unemployed.....	99	129	120	67	94	89	32	35	31
Unemployment rate.....	9.5	12.0	11.1	11.9	15.8	14.2	6.6	7.2	6.9
Not in labor force.....	167	196	200	124	150	156	43	46	44

<sup>1</sup> Veterans are defined by the dates of their service in the U.S. Armed Forces. Veterans 20 to 29 years old are all veterans of the Vietnam era (service at any time after August 4, 1964), and they account for about 80 percent of the Vietnam-era veterans of all ages.

Note: Details may not add to totals because of rounding. Rates are based on unrounded numbers.

Armed Forces in Vietnam and that the dates when these and other servicemen return to civilian life will be determined, in general, by when they complete their tours of duty.

Thus, the Vietnam ceasefire agreement and withdrawal of American troops from that country will not mean a large influx of returning soldiers seeking civilian jobs.

**2**

**MANPOWER PROGRAMS:  
A NEW ROLE FOR STATES  
AND LOCALITIES**

## MANPOWER PROGRAMS: A NEW ROLE FOR STATES AND LOCALITIES

States and localities are gaining a significant new role in helping to determine the orientation, allocation of funds, and clientele of national manpower programs to be administered in their jurisdictions. The drive toward program decentralization and decategorization—or “manpower revenue sharing”—is part of the Administration’s continuing effort to strengthen decisionmaking at the State and local levels and to coordinate the use of available funds with local labor market requirements.

This chapter opens with a review of the implications of the Administration’s emphasis on decentralization within the existing legislative framework. While the current context of Federal budgetary constraint makes it essential to match existing resources to identifiable local needs if decentralization is to be carried out successfully, it has never been a simple matter to pinpoint such needs. Now, however, the Labor Market Information (LMI) Program is working toward a comprehensive information system which should play a helpful role in aiding State and local officials to determine which local requirements are most acute and where program efforts are most likely to be effective.

The chapter describes next a number of special efforts undertaken in 1972 to improve job and training opportunities for groups in more urgent need of such services than most others. Vietnam-era veterans, welfare recipients, and American

Indians were some of the target populations for these attempts to make strategic use of manpower program resources among those whose unemployment problems have been especially intractable in recent years.

A major feature of last year’s manpower landscape was the Public Employment Program (PEP), set up under the Emergency Employment Act of 1971, in which Federal, State, and local program administrators moved quickly to help counteract the effects of the recent economic slowdown by putting a total of 226,000 unemployed and underemployed persons to work in public service jobs. PEP’s accomplishments and problems are described extensively in the chapter, preceding an analysis of the changing status of the public employment service (ES) system.

The employment service can perform a key function in providing an efficient labor exchange and job matching mechanism covering all parts of the country. But with the ES caught in an avalanche of new responsibilities, its effectiveness—as measured by the number of job placements made—has declined sharply in recent years. The story of its attempt to recover its status with employers and jobseekers alike is told here.

The chapter concludes with a review of last year’s national manpower program record, summarizing the characteristics of enrollees and the employment and earnings status of those who left programs during the year.

## Manpower Revenue Sharing: Toward Effective Decentralization

Throughout its first term, the Administration initiated many steps to decentralize manpower program management and decisionmaking and break down the boundaries between categories of programs. This combination of decentralization and decategorization of programs is designed to tailor manpower activities to area labor market conditions and to the needs of an area's target population.

With many building blocks in place, it is appropriate now to move as far in the direction of decentralization and decategorization as is possible under existing legislation. In keeping with this administrative thrust, the principal trend in manpower activities in fiscal 1974 will be the development of a comprehensive manpower delivery system at the local level. These new delivery models will bring existing manpower programs and delivery systems under local direction and control by combining most programs operating in an area into a single grant under the sponsorship of the mayor, county executive, or other elected officials. The Governor will assume sponsorship for portions of a State which lie outside local manpower revenue sharing jurisdictions. The planning and consolidation of activities that must precede the execution of such unified grants will take place through fiscal 1974, and the majority of labor market areas should be operating within the revenue sharing configuration by the year's end.

The remainder of the current fiscal year will be spent in designing the manpower revenue sharing program, preparing national and field staffs for the shift to local control, and working with selected jurisdictions in launching a comprehensive program based on the revenue sharing concept. Localities which have demonstrated capability and indicated interest in these efforts will form the nucleus of a group of pilot areas in which the revenue sharing approach will be inaugurated. This gearing-up period will provide a time in which to test local variations in the approach to the revenue sharing model and to develop the supporting systems necessary to effect such a large-scale changeover.

Existing manpower legislation provides the authority and administrative initiatives the precedent for moving into the revenue sharing design and away from the single-purpose program con-

cept toward a consolidated service approach. The impetus toward consolidation of programs and coordinated delivery of services was visible as long ago as 1967, when amendments to the Economic Opportunity Act called for the administration of four programs authorized by the act by one sponsor at the local level. Other moves in the same direction included the creation of the Concentrated Employment Program and the Work Incentive Program as manpower systems, each offering a continuum of services to a particular target group of manpower clients.

In 1971, the proposed Manpower Revenue Sharing Act was sent to Congress as one of the special revenue sharing programs. That proposal would have given wide discretion to State and local governments in determining the use of manpower funds flowing into their jurisdictions so that services could be tailored to fit the specific needs of the area. Although the proposal was not enacted into law, the principle of revenue sharing has been adopted through the General Revenue Sharing Act of 1972, a move which has increased local elected officials' awareness of the potential influence they can exert over Federal programs operating within their political jurisdiction, even under existing law.

### ROLES OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

The Manpower Administration has taken several steps within the limits of existing legislative and administrative authority to increase the involvement of local officials in the planning and operation of manpower programs. The first such step was the funding of about 1,200 manpower planning staff positions under State and local elected officials. The second was redesign of the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS) to place each State and local committee (now termed a Manpower Planning Council) clearly under the aegis of State and local officials. The third step, initiated in 1972, was the development of pilot comprehensive manpower projects under the authority of local elected officials in a few test areas.

The major objectives that have guided the devel-

opment of pilot comprehensive programs thus far are the following:

—To decentralize decisionmaking, insofar as is practicable, to the governmental level closest to the citizen.

Any system decentralizing planning and operations must recognize that many labor market areas cross political boundaries. Therefore, a realistic approach to developing comprehensive programs will encourage local elected officials to form consortia that will extend programs to encompass neighboring political jurisdictions.

—To integrate the appropriate manpower activities operating within the designated program area into a unified manpower services delivery system.

Within each designated area, a single prime sponsor will be responsible for manpower activities. That sponsor may be a unit of general government or combination of units with the capability and authority to manage a single comprehensive manpower program. This integration of manpower activities should permit administrative economies and facilitate the provision of that unique sequence of services which will enable each jobseeker to become productively employed.

—To improve the ability of local manpower program operators to match services to client needs.

Success in achieving this goal presupposes the elimination of categorical program lines at the local level whenever that appears to be the most effective way to deal with client requirements. This would permit clients to use a manpower service system in ways reflecting their particular need for services rather than their ability to conform to the eligibility criteria of individual programs.

## PROGRAM CONSOLIDATION

Although the efforts in fiscal 1974 will focus on the consolidation of programs and the formation of new grants to implement the revenue sharing approach, program effectiveness will not be ignored. New sponsors will develop, in consultation with Manpower Area Planning Councils

(MAPC's), rational and realistic service goals for the total program, utilizing the best area labor market information available. Accomplishments will be measured by the degree to which the goals are achieved and by the positive impact of the program on clients.

Programs that will be included in the comprehensive revenue sharing model are many of those funded under the Economic Opportunity Act and the Manpower Development and Training Act. The Work Incentive Program may be incorporated into the local manpower revenue sharing program packages, when it is clearly desirable to do so and such arrangements can be effected. Ideally, the wide array of manpower activities in the Manpower Planning Council areas should be included under the comprehensive umbrella, but local variations in the extent of control exercised by the prime sponsor are to be expected. At a minimum, before its approval, each area comprehensive plan will be expected to indicate clearly what working relationships have been established with other programs operating locally and with the public employment service.

## THE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PROGRAM

### State and Local Focus

In line with the continuing attempt to decentralize program planning and management to States and localities, considerable effort was devoted in 1972 to sharpening the State and local focus of a developing comprehensive system of labor market information.<sup>1</sup> Particular attention was given to the testing and improvement of methods for estimating the current size of the work force and the current volume of unemployment in the various labor market areas, while work continued on the methods used in estimating, on a State and area basis, the numbers and kinds of individuals potentially in need of manpower services. These estimates are derived from socioeconomic data from the 1970 census and they can be

<sup>1</sup> For a description of earlier activities in compliance with MDTA, title I, section 106, see the following: *1970 Manpower Report*, appendix B, pp. 202-205; *1971 Manpower Report*, appendix A, pp. 180-184; and *1972 Manpower Report*, appendix, pp. 141-145.



used to show how resources should be allocated among target groups in States and in labor market areas.

In cooperation with several Manpower Planning Councils and State employment security agencies, the Manpower Administration's regional office in San Francisco has developed a standard format for compiling and arraying area labor force information from the 1970 census. With the help of a computer, standard manpower information packages have been developed for more than 5,000 geographic areas throughout the country. The Manpower Administration and the Bureau of the Census have developed guidelines and technical handbooks as aids in the use of such data in program planning. Initial packages were distributed to regional offices, States, and local Manpower Planning Councils late in 1972.

Under the technical guidance of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, development of the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Survey Program and the National/State Industry-Occupational Employment Matrix System moved ahead in 1972. Both projects meet the need for improved State and area information on current employment by occupation, offering a basis for projections of occupational requirements. The OES will expand from 15 to 21 States, and data on employment by industry will be gathered from a sample of non-manufacturing employers in 1973. (Data for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing establishments are gathered separately on a periodic basis.)

Special tabulations of 1970 census data showing occupations by industry were also prepared for States and large areas during 1972. These furnish the raw materials for constructing industry-occupational matrices which can be expanded and updated by the data from the OES Program as they become available.

### Continuous Assessment

To help provide overall direction to the LMI Program, a pilot program is being established to test a system of providing continuous assessment of local labor market information programs. Such a system would identify information gaps, test new concepts and methods, and measure the local effectiveness of projects and programs such as the Job Vacancy and Labor Turnover Survey, the OES Program, and the Job Search Information project.

A contractor was selected to run a pilot program in three areas—Miami-Dade County, Fla.; Indianapolis, Ind.; and Baltimore, Md.—starting early in 1973. All local sources of labor market information, both public and private, will be surveyed and the information needs of local manpower program planners and operators identified. Projects will be developed to fill the gaps that are uncovered, and the utility of data and methods will be assessed.

As another step in improving the management of the overall LMI Program, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has assumed responsibility for technical aspects of several programs which contribute to estimates and projections of local labor force data. Four statistical programs are included: The estimates of employment and unemployment for local areas and States published monthly in the Manpower Administration's *Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment*; the Occupational Projections Program concerned with occupational manpower requirements and supply for States and local areas; the *Quarterly Report of Insured Employment and Wages for States, SMSA's, and Counties*; and *Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed for States*.

## Manpower Services for Special Groups

A common goal is at the heart of the manpower programs introduced in the 1960's and early 1970's—to enable the disadvantaged and other groups facing special difficulties to overcome the problems separating them from the general afflu-

ence and well-being of American life. The varying nature of the problems of these diverse groups has prompted a corresponding variety of program approaches which supplement efforts to encourage equal employment opportunity and enforce laws

protecting the rights of women, racial and ethnic minorities, and the aging.<sup>2</sup>

This section does not attempt a comprehensive review of the problems of all such groups, or of all training and support programs designed to meet their needs. Rather it focuses on several groups—veterans, welfare recipients, and Indians—for whom significantly changed or stepped-up efforts were undertaken in 1972. The chapter on Spanish-Speaking Americans describes the program efforts focused on that group.

## VETERANS

The relative improvement in the employment position of veterans (described in the chapter on *The Employment and Unemployment Record*) reflects not only a slowdown in the rate of release of personnel from military service but also the positive impact of many program activities aimed at reducing unemployment among ex-servicemen. After the President called for a Jobs for Veterans campaign in 1970 and, a year later, reemphasized Federal policy giving veterans priority in manpower services,<sup>3</sup> a number of measures were employed to speed the adjustment of veterans to civilian employment.

The most recent undertaking of this kind is directed to a small but very special category of returning servicemen—those who had been prisoners of war or missing in action. When hostilities ended in Vietnam, a group of Federal agencies was ready with a plan to provide them with the best possible employment and training opportunities. Highly personalized services for these men have been marshaled by the Veterans Administration, Department of Labor, Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Civil Service Commission, Department of Defense, and other agencies. The full panoply of Federal programs will be made available to insure that they receive such assistance as professional psy-

<sup>2</sup> An indication of how manpower resources are being marshaled for special groups is the development by the Manpower Administration of a series of program planning guides. Beginning with Indians and continuing with blacks, the Spanish speaking, and other minorities, each document will present a series of program elements and standards to guide planning, monitoring, and assessing programs aimed at particular groups. The guides are intended for use by State and local government managers of manpower revenue sharing funds.

<sup>3</sup> See the 1971 *Manpower Report*, pp. 61-64, and the 1972 *Manpower Report*, pp. 66-68.

chological services, career and employment counseling, student loans, subsidized training, and job placement assistance.

Two examples illustrate the seriousness of the agencies' efforts. The Small Business Administration has planned workshops and an internship program for prospective small business owners, with counseling on a one-to-one basis for 6 months or longer after the former serviceman is in business. And the Department of Labor has trained 70 specially selected employment counselors to work with the men on a one-to-one basis for periods of up to 2 years.

In a six-point program for veterans instituted by the President in 1971, the target of serving just over a million Vietnam-era veterans was set for fiscal 1972, a goal that was exceeded with the achievement of 1.3 million job placements and enrollments in training.<sup>4</sup> The public employment service placed 304,000 of these veterans and the National Alliance of Businessmen reported 136,400 job placements. Federal agencies hired another 74,500 through the Civil Service Commission. Among those employed were 14,400 returning veterans with limited education or work experience who were given noncompetitive appointments under a special authority.<sup>5</sup> The largest component in the 1.3-million total was the enrollment of 540,200 former servicemen in education and training under the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act, while 149,500 were enrolled in federally assisted manpower programs, especially in institutional training under MDTA (40,600) and the Public Employment Program (61,000).

The Department of Defense's Transition Program assists military personnel by preparing them for the civilian job market during a period of about 6 months prior to their release from the Armed Forces. Intensive skill training, education, counseling, and employment assistance are the tools of the program. In fiscal 1972, about 84,700 servicemen were given skill training and job placement assistance and nearly 432,000 members of the Armed Forces were counseled.

Activities were expanded overseas in fiscal 1972 to provide individual and group counseling concerning veterans' benefits, educational programs,

<sup>4</sup> Individual veterans may have been counted more than once, but the extent of such duplication among the several components of the program cannot be measured.

<sup>5</sup> The veterans' readjustment appointment authority affords such veterans an opportunity for on-the-job development activities to prepare them for career civil service jobs.

and the civilian job market. Teams of representatives from the Department of Labor, the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Veterans Administration provide the counseling. There are eight of these teams in Europe and four in the Far East. (The five teams formerly assigned to Vietnam have been disbanded.)

In the Jobs for Veterans program, a committee of business, labor, and government leaders has conducted a promotional campaign since late 1970 which highlights the Nation's responsibility to assist young men seeking civilian employment after their release from military service. The program staff and local committees arranged 217 job fairs throughout the country in 1972 to explore the matching of veterans' qualifications with employers' job requirements. In addition, "Job Information Fairs" were carried to servicemen in Europe and Asia in the spring and fall of 1972; nearly 18,000 men and women overseas received firsthand information about the job market in the United States.

With the passage of the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1972, the assistance allowances for veterans enrolled in education and training were increased. Veterans who are full-time college students will now receive \$220 per month instead of \$175 if they are single, and those who have two dependents will receive \$298. With this financial encouragement, the number and proportion of Vietnam-era veterans taking advantage of educational opportunities should rise appreciably in the years just ahead.

Significant provisions of the 1972 veterans' legislation confirm in law the requirement (promulgated by Executive order in 1971) that Federal contractors and subcontractors must list job openings with the public employment service and reaffirm the priority claim of veterans on referral to these job openings.<sup>6</sup> Vietnam-era and disabled veterans who believe that Federal contractors are failing to honor this priority may file a complaint with the Secretary of Labor through the Veterans Employment Service.

<sup>6</sup>The Federal-State employment service system has traditionally given priority to veterans over nonveterans in referral to jobs and training and first priority to disabled veterans. In fact, service to veterans was mandated by the 1933 legislation which created the U.S. Employment Service. The 1972 act specifies that each of the 2,400 local offices must have at least one staff member assigned specific responsibility for veterans' services on a full-time basis, unless lack of need for such services can be demonstrated.

The new law also strengthens the Manpower Administration's capacity to serve veterans by providing for the assignment of additional Federal representatives to the present field staff of the Veterans Employment Service. Each of the States is authorized at least one assistant veterans employment representative for each 250,000 veteran residents in its labor force. Further, it extends eligibility for enrollment in federally supported manpower programs to more veterans. Compensation received while on active duty is now to be disregarded in determining whether a veteran is "poor" and therefore eligible for programs for the disadvantaged.

The public employment service received 2.3 million job applications from veterans of all ages in fiscal 1972 and placed about 530,000 in nonfarm jobs. Veterans accounted for 21 percent of all job applicants and 24 percent of placements. Some 265,000 disabled veterans comprised about 12 percent of the job applicants, and about 14 percent of the veterans placed were disabled.

The sizable increase of 86 percent over fiscal 1971 in placing disabled veterans stems from strong efforts on their behalf. In addition to its overall emphasis on developing jobs for this group, the employment service is to receive \$2 million for the purpose of adding up to 450 seriously disabled veterans to State and local office staffs in the latter part of fiscal 1973.

The Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights in the Department of Labor continued in 1972 to administer a program insuring veterans the right to return to the same job they left, or one with equivalent pay and fringe benefits. During the fiscal year, about 7,000 veterans sought the help of this office, and most of their complaints were settled by negotiation. A few complaints were referred to the Department of Justice for adjudication.

Despite recent progress, which has brought the unemployment rate of veterans close to that of nonveterans, some groups of ex-servicemen still experience substantial adjustment problems in the labor market. For these groups, unemployment rates continue to be comparatively high—an estimated 14 percent for disabled veterans and 18 percent for minority group veterans in 1972. However, the maximum effect of the 1972 legislation is still to be felt.

## WELFARE RECIPIENTS

Large-scale changes in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program for welfare recipients were undertaken in midyear after lengthy public consideration of alternative approaches to badly needed welfare reform. The original WIN Program enrolled over 400,000 welfare fathers, mothers, and youth in a 4-year period but succeeded in moving only modest numbers of them into stable employment. The current program differs significantly from the earlier one—and in ways that may help in evaluating the future of welfare.

### New Incentives

Unlike its predecessor, the WIN II Program seeks to reduce dependency by referring persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) directly to jobs. Referral to skill training and supportive services is continued, of course, pending job placement. In contrast to the essentially voluntary nature of the old program, all AFDC recipients must participate in WIN II, except those in categories exempted by the amended law.<sup>7</sup> And, in what may prove to be a critical difference, fresh incentives to participate have been created for employers, welfare recipients, and State administering agencies.

**Incentives for Employers.** The Job Development Tax Credit authorized in the Revenue Act of 1971 makes credit available to employers equal to 20 percent of the wages paid to WIN participants in the first year of employment. Participants must be retained in unsubsidized jobs for at least 12 months following the 12 months for which credit is claimed, if the credit is not to be reclaimed by the Government. No penalty is assessed for voluntary quits, disability, or firings for misconduct.

<sup>7</sup> The 1971 amendments to the Social Security Act (title IV) specify these exceptions: (1) Young people under 16 years of age and full-time students attending school or college or enrolled in MDTA or other vocational training; (2) ill or aged persons; (3) recipients living beyond reasonable commuting distance from a WIN project; (4) persons who must care for ill or incapacitated members of the household; (5) mothers of children under 6 (however, these mothers may volunteer for training or employment); (6) the mother or other female caretaker of a child if the father or another adult male relative is in the home and has registered. Beginning with fiscal 1974, States must certify annually that needed supportive services will be furnished for at least 15 percent of their mandatory registrants in order to receive full Federal funds in the following year.

An employer's annual tax credit is limited to \$25,000 plus half his remaining tax liability. Any excess credit may be carried back 3 years and if any credit then remains, it may be carried forward 7 years.

The statutory requirement that one-third of WIN Program funds be spent for on-the-job training and public service employment means that significant resources are available to cover employers' training costs while WIN employees are learning the job. Beginning with the 1972 tax year, an employer who adds training or day-care facilities receives a faster-than-normal writeoff of these costs for tax purposes.

The National Alliance of Businessmen, which was organized in 1968 to run the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) Program, is promoting the use of the tax credit in a campaign to familiarize employers with its advantages.

**Incentives for Participants.** Both WIN I and WIN II have sought to sustain the incentive to work by permitting women on AFDC to retain—without reduction in benefits—the first \$30 of monthly earnings, plus one-third of the remainder and a limited amount to cover work-related expenses.

Prospects are good for more extensive help with child-care, housing, family planning, and related services, as a result of a liberalized Federal-State matching formula. Similarly, the outlook for job-related activities for WIN enrollees is improved through the availability of funds earmarked for on-the-job training and subsidized public service jobs. A study of WIN I showed that these program components were effective in getting seriously disadvantaged WIN participants into jobs.<sup>8</sup>

**Incentives for States.** Federal assumption of 90 percent of the cost of WIN services gives the States greater encouragement to participate. In the past, the Federal Government assumed 80 percent of the cost for manpower activities and 75 percent for supportive services and child care—an arrangement, compounded by local budgetary constraints, which undoubtedly curtailed full acceptance on the State level of either WIN I or the accompanying range of social services. In addition, the 1971 amendments provide that the Federal contribution will be reduced or cut off if a State welfare

<sup>8</sup> *An Impact Evaluation on the WIN Program: Final Report* (Philadelphia: Auerbach Associates, Inc., 1972).



agency does not provide needed social services for at least 15 percent of all mandatory registrants.

The way in which WIN funds are currently distributed among States varies significantly from the formerly fixed allocations. Of fiscal 1973 resources, half were distributed directly to States in the same proportion as their share in the national total of AFDC recipients; where needed, funds were added to insure that no State's operations would fall below the fiscal 1972 level. Regional Manpower Administrators are authorized to distribute remaining funds to States in ways which reward good performance, while fostering maximum efficiency and productivity.

The State WIN sponsor is responsible for all manpower aspects of the program. Daily operating responsibility is delegated to local staffs, who work closely with the welfare administrative units which provide health, child-care, and other needed supportive services.

### Registration and Screening

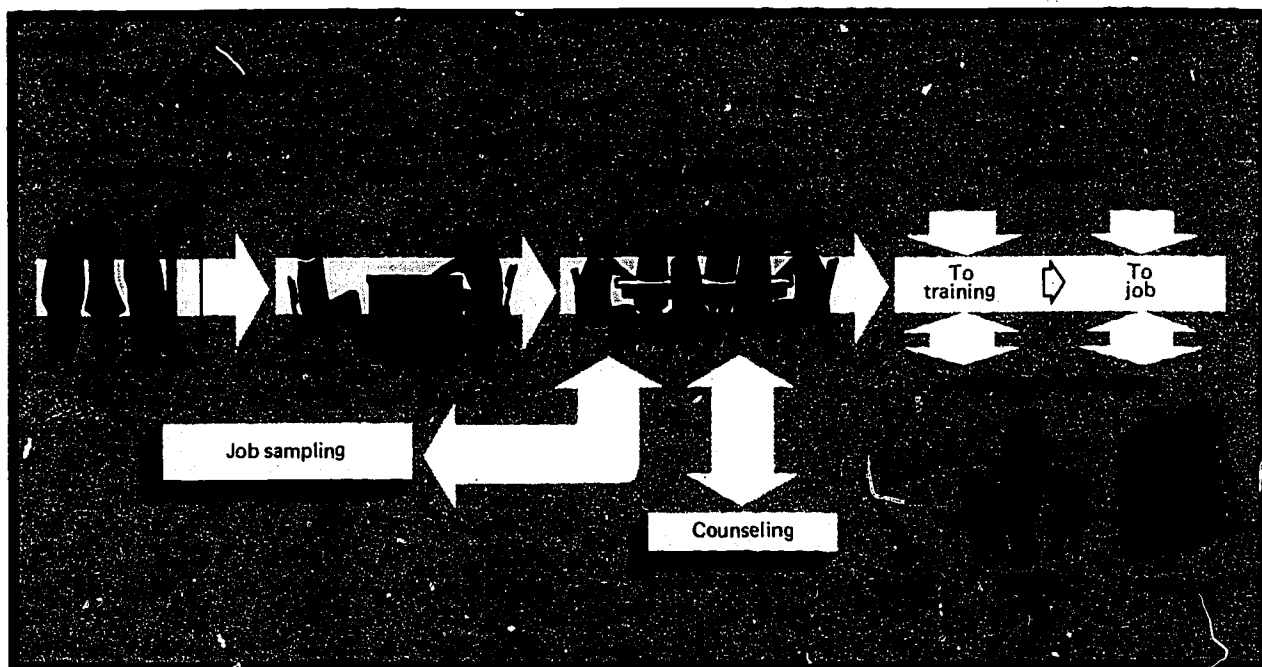
During fiscal 1973 an estimated 1.5 million AFDC recipients are expected to register for training, other manpower services, and employment under the new WIN Program. In the current fiscal year, perhaps half of those registered can be

screened, a process which is followed by interviews to further appraise employability, aptitudes, and job interests. WIN participants found to be immediately employable are referred directly to jobs. Those who are not job-ready—for example, those who require such services as literacy or skill training, health services, or help with child-care problems—begin their WIN experience at the point appropriate to their individual needs. (See chart 5.)

The appraisal process is guided by an order of priorities: First attention is given to unemployed fathers, then to mothers who volunteer, followed by other mothers, pregnant women under 19, youth over age 16 not in school or training, and finally all others.

### Joint Planning for the Individual

Individual employability plans are developed by WIN staffs, usually in cooperation with welfare staffs and with the participant's active involvement. Welfare agencies are required by the 1971 amendments to designate staff to work solely in the WIN Program in separate administrative units; in many areas, such units are being moved to the WIN project from the welfare office, resulting in smoother interagency relationships.



In the course of developing his plan, the participant may sample typical job tasks at the WIN project center and will be counseled about the job market to help him select a realistic occupational objective. The plan drawn up is a flexible one, subject to modification if the job market or the participant's interests change.

After a plan has been agreed on, the participant is referred to an unsubsidized job, work experience, or a training program. Work experience may include an on-the-job training (OJT) assignment in private industry, with reimbursement to the employer for training costs, or a subsidized job in a public or private nonprofit agency. Both private and public employers must pledge to retain WIN participants in permanent unsubsidized employment after the training period as a condition of their WIN contracts.

The new program stresses training that is relevant to the job market, relying on local Labor Market Advisory Councils to identify occupational areas in which jobs are available or are likely to become so. Controls have been established over the duration of training, with an average of 6 months and a maximum of 12 months without special authorization.

On-the-job training has been given priority over public service assignments. WIN projects are normally expected to provide 1 man-year of public service employment for every 6 man-years of on-the-job training contracted. At the end of the first quarter of operations, 6,700 WIN participants were covered by OJT contracts, up from 2,000 in the same period in fiscal 1972. The new public service component engaged about 1,000 participants in Federal, State, and local governments and in private, nonprofit agencies. Occupational areas included public works, transportation, and law enforcement.

### **Fair Hearing**

Since participation in WIN is mandatory for many on the AFDC rolls and they are subject to sanctions for refusal to participate, a formal adjudication system has been established. Voluntary registrants may withdraw at any time without affecting welfare benefits; other registrants judged by WIN staff as having refused participation without good cause have the fair hearing process available at every step from appraisal to job referral.

Adverse decisions may be appealed to a State appeals unit. A National Review Panel in Washington oversees the State hearing systems and reviews selected cases to see that all States are interpreting the law the same way. If it is determined that refusal was for other than good cause, the welfare agency will try to persuade the registrant, during a 60-day counseling period, that his best interests lie in taking part in the program. If this fails, the registrant is removed from the program and from the AFDC rolls. Dependents, however, continue to be supported.

### **Changes in Program Administration**

The Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare continue to share administrative responsibility for WIN. At the national level, the Secretaries of Labor and HEW have established a National Coordination Committee, and, for the first time, they have issued joint guidelines governing the new WIN Program.

Contracting authority on the manpower side rests with Regional Manpower Administrators, who sign agreements with State WIN sponsors, usually the State employment security agencies. Each State is required to develop annual statewide and area plans detailing how WIN funds will be used. Plans are reviewed by regional counterparts of the National Coordination Committee for conformity with national guidelines. Responsibility for periodic monitoring and onsite evaluation also rests with the regional staffs of both agencies.

### **OFFENDERS**

Another manpower effort has been addressed to improving the offender's prospects for stable employment. Research and pilot activities focused on offenders' employment problems have been underway for several years under the aegis of a number of Federal agencies, and recent efforts have been made to bring the States and localities into the planning process. In most cases, the approach provides varying combinations of education and training during or after imprisonment, work- or study-release programs, job placement assistance and counseling, and other supportive services. One



innovation—pretrial intervention—extends manpower services to a limited number of people at an earlier time than ever before in their involvement with the criminal justice system.

Participating Federal agencies include the Bureau of Prisons and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) in the Department of Justice; the Social and Rehabilitation Service, the National Institute of Mental Health, and the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and the Manpower Administration in the Department of Labor.<sup>9</sup>

A correctional task force has recently been established in the Department of Labor with a mandate to accelerate decentralization of programs, develop new guidelines, and undertake joint efforts with other agencies.

The new guidelines should have significant impact on the Manpower Administration's inmate training program, which is now of several years' standing. The program received funding of \$5 million in 1972, with State agencies supplying well over half these resources from their MDTA apportionments for institutional training.

Pretrial intervention projects are operating in nine areas, seven of them sponsored by the Manpower Administration and two by the LEAA. These projects allow selected, mostly youthful arrested persons a 90- to 180-day continuance of trials while they participate in manpower programs. Depending on the quality of performance, a defendant may have his charges dismissed or his continuance extended, or he may be returned without prejudice to court processing.

Experimental models of coordinated job placement and training services for ex-prisoners were continued in Pennsylvania, Oklahoma, Georgia, Massachusetts, and Arizona. Since 1971, counselors, job developers, and community aides have worked with inmates in correctional institutions and with released prisoners in major metropolitan areas where the majority of job opportunities for them are located. Correctional desks in State employment security agencies and in metropolitan areas oversee the efforts.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>9</sup> For a description of some of these activities see the 1971 *Manpower Report*, pp. 54-58, and the 1972 *Manpower Report*, pp. 70-72. See also Robert Taggart, III, *The Prison of Unemployment, Manpower Programs for Offenders* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972).

<sup>10</sup> The Federal Bonding Program, providing commercial bonding for ex-inmates (as well as others considered poor credit risks), continued to be available through all State employment security agencies.

Two States were added in 1972 to the six selected earlier as the sites for planning comprehensive manpower programs for offenders sponsored by the Department of Labor.<sup>11</sup> The shift in focus from State manpower agencies to Governors' offices is intended to alleviate coordination problems among Federal and State agencies and community groups. In addition to inmate training and pretrial intervention, the province of the planning groups extends to work release and study release, as well as vocational counseling offered in and outside correctional institutions, family counseling, and training of correctional personnel.

## AMERICAN INDIANS

The problems of American Indians continue to be severe in the areas of employment, income, education, and health, although public recognition of these issues has increased in recent years.

While it is difficult to measure the intensity of these problems pending publication of socioeconomic data from the 1970 census, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) estimates that unemployment on reservations averages about 40 percent and, in the winter months, extends to 90 percent of the labor force on some reservations.<sup>12</sup> Average annual family income for reservation Indians is estimated at \$1,500, and there is evidence that Indians living off reservations experience great difficulty in achieving stable employment.

The 1970 census puts the national Indian population at 792,700, nearly half of whom live in urban areas and most of the remainder on Federal and State reservations. This may well be an undercount because of the isolated locations of many reservations, the failure of some Indians to so identify themselves, and the constant movement away from and back to reservations. Indians are widely distributed in the Nation, but almost half live in Western States, particularly in Oklahoma, Arizona, California, and New Mexico. Only seven large cities have Indian populations of over 5,000—New York, Los Angeles, Tulsa, Oklahoma City, Chicago, Phoenix, and Minneapolis.

<sup>11</sup> The eight States are: Maryland, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, Florida, Texas, and Michigan.

<sup>12</sup> In estimating unemployment, the BIA includes in the labor force the high proportion of "discouraged" Indian workers who fail to seek jobs in the belief that none are available. This, of course, differs from the conventional definition of the labor force, which is limited to persons working or actively seeking work.

### Programs on the Reservations

Indians newly enrolled in the manpower programs administered by the Department of Labor numbered 68,000 in fiscal 1972, nearly double the total served 2 years earlier. In the same fiscal year, the Employment Assistance Program run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs added 12,500 Indians on reservations to its rolls.

According to a recent survey, the programs are well received, and there are not enough openings to accommodate all who want to enroll.<sup>13</sup> The Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), often the only source of employment and income for the sizable group of unemployed youth present on all the reservations, has been in particular demand. And the Job Corps Kicking Horse Center on the Flathead Reservation has provided Indian youth with a comprehensive approach to education, training, and supportive services. However, manpower programs as they are now operating on the reservations cannot overcome the basic difficulty inherent in the absence of jobs in the local economies.

### More Direct Approaches

Departing from usual administrative procedures, the Manpower Administration decided in 1972 to fund special manpower programs for Indians directly from Washington, with the concurrence of regional offices. Indian tribal councils, as well as public and private groups concerned with Indians, have responded positively to this arrangement. In the first 6 months of 1972, some 50 Indian delegations were in Washington to discuss problems and seek help in solutions; headquarters staff, in turn, visited Indians in their places of settlement.

Following these discussions, more than \$3 million in MDTA funds was obligated for special programs for Indians, including skill-training projects for more than 1,400 trainees, primarily in construction trades, health services, and clerical occupations. Remedial education and counseling are featured, in addition to an employment service staffed by Indians and located on the Navajo Reservation. Twenty-six manpower planning

grants will help in overcoming deficiencies in business, finance, and administrative skills.

Dealing with Indian and Indian-oriented groups directly from Washington has the added advantage of facilitating interagency cooperation. In addition to the Department of Labor, these recently authorized manpower programs now involve the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

### Model Urban Indian Centers

An altogether different environment is the setting for an interagency effort to meet the needs of Indians away from reservations. A 3-year experimental Model Urban Indian Centers project in the cities of Minneapolis; Los Angeles; Fairbanks, Alaska; and Gallup, N. Mex., was begun in 1971 by the Departments of Labor, HEW, and HUD and the OEO. With the aim of helping the Indians adjust to urban life without denying their unique cultural heritage, the experiment offers special youth activities and a list of services featuring employment counseling; remedial education; and assistance with housing, recreation, and health problems. Although, to cite one example, nearly 200 job placements were made in Los Angeles last year, it appears likely that wider community support must be organized to make a significant impact on the multifaceted problems of Indians living in urban areas.

### Other Developments

A preapprenticeship project which began at Mexican Hat, Utah, in June 1972, is an example of new interest on the part of trade unions in vocational training for Indians. Sponsored by the Utah Building and Construction Trades Council, the effort is planned as a three-phase project for 400 Navajo men. More than 140 young trainees had been enrolled by mid-October, and a waiting list contained the names of nearly as many applicants for the training opportunities, which are expected to lead to jobs at union apprenticeship wages of \$3 to \$5.20 per hour. A favorable environment for the project has been encouraged by long-range plans for major construction in the region.

<sup>13</sup> *An Evaluation of Manpower Services and Supportive Services to American Indians on Reservations, Final Report* (Scottsdale, Ariz.: American Indian Consultants, Inc., October 1972).

The Public Employment Program (PEP) provided funds to Indian program agents, as specified in the enabling legislation, using an allocation of \$8.4 million in fiscal 1972. More than 221 tribes in 30 States are represented among PEP jobholders, who are on more than 200 reservations. However, the largest concentration of PEP resources has been on the Navajo Reservation, which includes parts of four States (Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado) and the Sioux Reservations in the Dakotas.

Other manpower programs of longer standing include a skills center in Seward, Alaska, (jointly administered by the Departments of Labor and HEW) where 80 percent of the trainees are Alaska

natives; a CEP in northern New Mexico; and the Job Corps Center in Montana.

Some new uses for reservation resources have been discovered and are being imaginatively explored. Copper is being mined on the Papago Reservation; the jojoba bean, which grows wild in the Sonoran desert and can be substituted for sperm whale oil, will be cultivated; aquaculture (commercial growing and processing of fish and shellfish) by the Lummi tribe in the State of Washington is undergoing further development; and the chartering of an Indian national bank will be a boon to tribal councils in their economic undertakings. Wherever possible, manpower development projects will be tied in to these new efforts.

## The Emergency Employment Act and PEP

The Emergency Employment Act of 1971 (EEA)—passed at a time when the national unemployment rate was about 6 percent—established a new program of subsidized public service jobs. The EEA authorized \$2.25 billion in Federal funding over a 2-year period for a temporary program of transitional public employment in State and local governments and extended the decentralization of decisionmaking to a greater degree than any previous manpower legislation.

The act was implemented with remarkable speed. Nearly \$1 billion was disbursed in the space of a single year through grants to 650 program agents. As a result, 226,000 persons obtained employment with State, county, and municipal governments and Indian tribal councils during fiscal 1972. At the end of the year 169,000 individuals were employed in jobs provided by the Public Employment Program.

### THE PEP RECORD

PEP differs from other manpower programs in that its primary focus is on subsidizing jobs and on narrowing the gap between needed and available public services, rather than on training or work experience for the individuals enrolled.

Until PEP was authorized, there had been no large-scale public service employment program

since the depression of the 1930's. With joblessness estimated to be as high as 25 percent of the work force, the depression called forth a series of job-creating agencies, of which the Works Progress Administration—WPA—is perhaps the best remembered. About \$4.5 billion in Federal funds was expended on public works programs, resulting in jobs for many of the unemployed in the days before World War II. In contrast to PEP, however, the Federal administering agencies were entirely separate from the rest of government.

The EEA allows States and local governments great flexibility in designing and carrying out the programs which it finances, a posture that is philosophically consistent with the manpower revenue sharing concept. The act calls for supplying needed public services through "real" jobs. The jobs created are transitional—that is, they are intended to provide work only until the occupant can find permanent public or private employment. Insofar as possible, they should be in occupational fields likely to expand as the unemployment rate recedes. They must pay at least the applicable Federal, State, or local minimum wage and offer chances for advancement.

Eligibility for PEP employment is limited to those who are unemployed or underemployed (i.e., working part time or a member of a family whose income is below the poverty level). Preference is given to Vietnam-era veterans, former enrollees in

manpower programs, younger and older workers, migrants, others with disadvantaged backgrounds, and workers displaced by technological change or shifts in the pattern of Federal expenditures.

Although these priorities indicate sensitivity to other unemployment problems, the major purpose of the legislation is to provide job opportunities in a period of relatively high cyclical unemployment. Thus Federal funds were made available to States and local areas when the national unemployment rate equaled or exceeded 4.5 percent for 3 consecutive months. Additional funds were provided for areas with an unemployment rate of 6 percent or more for 3 consecutive months.

Still other guidelines are stated in the legislation: Encouragement for restructuring jobs, eliminating arbitrary barriers to employment, and putting civil service reforms into effect to facilitate hiring members of the target groups and moving them into permanent jobs; and integration of this program with other manpower programs by moving participants from one to another.

The act makes provision for only 2 years' funding, in fiscal 1972 and 1973, emphasizing its role as a temporary countercyclical tool.

### Characteristics of Participants

All of the groups to whom Congress assigned employment priority were represented among PEP's first-year participants. The overall patterns which emerged reflect the differing priorities established by many independent jurisdictions.

Primarily because of the emphasis on finding jobs for veterans, men greatly outnumbered women, accounting for 72 percent of the 226,000 persons hired in the course of fiscal 1972. Racial minorities comprised 31 percent of the PEP total, compared with 22 percent of all unemployed workers in 1972. In addition, Spanish-speaking Americans accounted for 7 percent of those hired under PEP. To a greater extent than the total population of unemployed PEP participants were in the prime working age group of 22 through 44 years (70 percent versus 41 percent), although a substantial proportion—16 percent—were 45 years of age and over and 14 percent were youth under 22.

Despite PEP's multiple priorities, the mandate to put the hard-to-employ to work was observed to a significant degree. Nevertheless, only a little more than a third of the first-year participants

met the Manpower Administration's criteria for disadvantaged classification, 1 in 10 was a welfare recipient, and a fourth had less than a high school education.

Moreover, PEP participants are less disadvantaged on the average than the clients of most manpower programs. For example, they are relatively well educated: not only had three-fourths completed high school but nearly a third had completed 1 or more years beyond the 12th grade, including fully 13 percent who had completed at least 16 years of formal education. All participants were unemployed or underemployed when they joined the program; in fact, 42 percent were unemployed for 15 weeks or more during the year prior to entering PEP jobs, compared with only 23 percent of all unemployed, and 3 out of 4 had held a full-time job in the previous year.

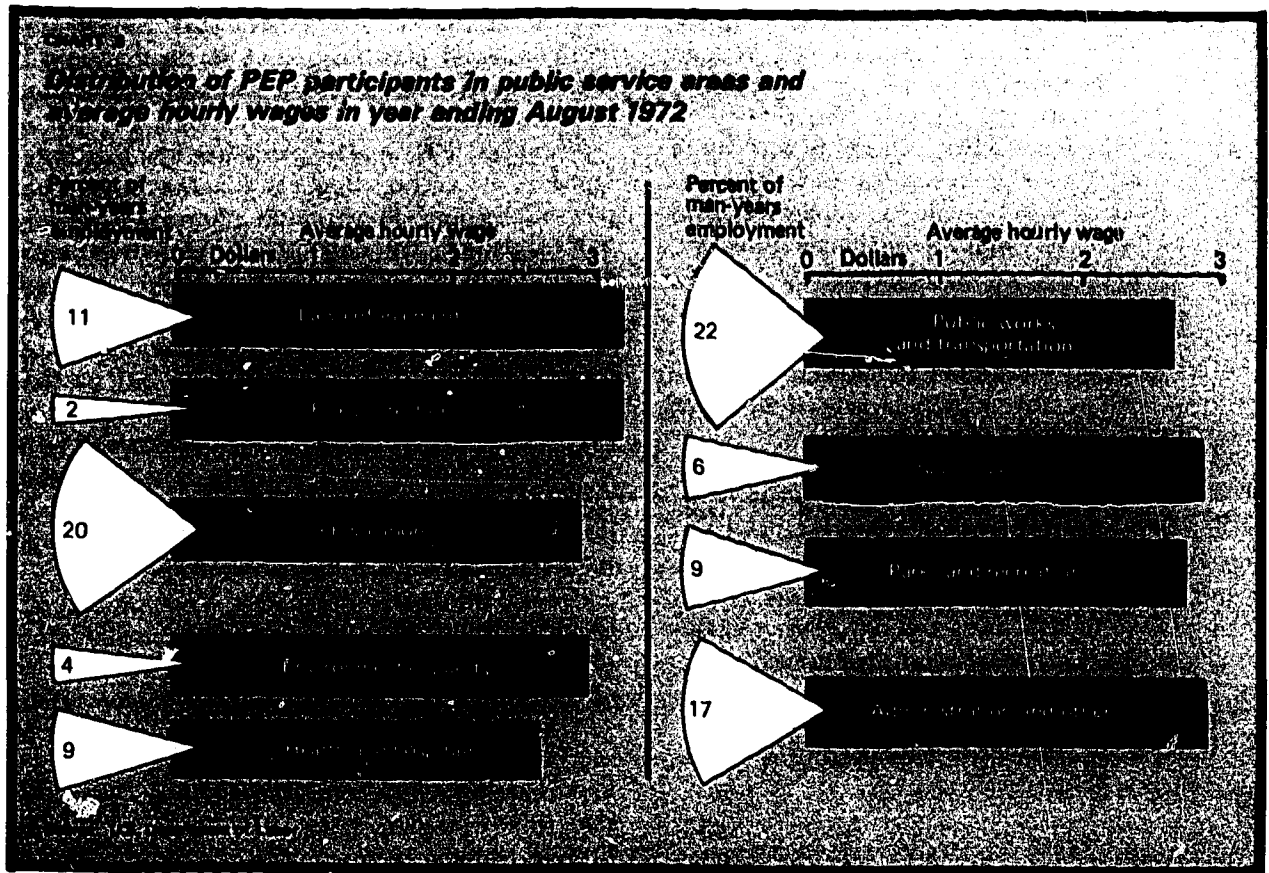
Special interest is attached to Vietnam-era veterans in the program, because of the intense effort to insure these ex-servicemen an equitable share of job opportunities. While veterans comprised 43 percent of all persons hired in the first year of the program, only 27 percent of the participants had served during the Vietnam era. This was somewhat less than the one-third goal set for the first year of the program. These younger veterans included minority group members in proportions very similar to those in the total program—20 percent blacks, 7 percent Spanish-speaking Americans, and 4 percent other ethnic minorities.

### Jobs of PEP Participants

By law, no more than \$12,000 per year in Federal funds can be expended on each PEP salary. On the average, participants were paid wages of \$5,685 per year during fiscal 1972 and fringe benefits added another \$654. Hourly earnings averaged \$2.89, with the large majority earning between \$2 and \$4 hourly. Only 8 percent earned between \$4 and \$4.99 and another 4 percent \$5 an hour or over, while 16 percent earned less than \$2 per hour. Despite this relatively low level of earnings, PEP jobs were a step up the wage ladder for many participants—especially women, who earned 70 cents an hour more on their PEP assignments than formerly. On the other hand, men averaged 9 cents an hour less in PEP than in their last jobs.

State and local governments were allowed wide latitude in determining the kinds of jobs to be





created and the public service areas to be supplemented by PEP resources. Education and public works and transportation absorbed by far the greatest proportion of PEP funds and man-years of work, but many other vital areas shared in the benefits, as shown in chart 6.

Detailed reports on the occupational content of PEP jobs are not available. However, the clustering of wage rates in the range of \$2 to \$3 per hour suggests that the jobs were at or slightly above the entry level and may provide eventual stepping stones to higher categories. Average wages in the several areas of service varied relatively little. The highest average wage (in law enforcement) was only 12 percent above the overall average, and the lowest (in health and hospital services) only 7 percent below. According to recent surveys,<sup>14</sup> the jobs are perceived as useful, rather than "make-

work," by both the persons holding them and the public whom they serve.

#### Goal Achievement

Among the standards established for PEP is the important goal of moving at least 50 percent of the participants into unsubsidized positions in the employing agencies after the program funds are exhausted. Thus, governmental jurisdictions receiving PEP funds have been asked to reserve at least half of suitable vacancies for PEP employees. The final story on transition from PEP to regular jobs cannot as yet be told, but interviews with a national sample of participants indicate that, within a month after leaving PEP, nearly 73 percent had moved into jobs (over half into public jobs) or training programs.

Without indepth study, it is difficult to assess progress toward two other significant goals—bringing about reform of State and local civil service systems and ending unrealistic hiring speci-

<sup>14</sup> Preliminary evaluations by the National Planning Association of the high impact demonstration; by Auerbach Corporation of the welfare demonstration; by Westat Research, Inc. of a sample of PEP participants; by the National Manpower Policy Task Force of a large sample of program agents.

fications which often bar the disadvantaged from public jobs. However, PEP has attempted to make a contribution to achieving civil service reform through a contract with the U.S. Civil Service Commission to provide technical assistance on personnel management and merit systems to State and local governments and to regional office EEA staffs. The Civil Service Commission placed an EEA adviser in each of its regional offices to provide assistance in recruitment, elimination of discriminatory barriers, methods of making initial transitional appointments, job restructuring, and transition to unsubsidized jobs and help in identifying and changing any unnecessary Federal, State, or local personnel or merit system requirements which inhibit execution of the act's directives. Examples of changes already effected include the substitution of work experience for formal education, acceptance of general educational development (GED) certificates in lieu of high school diplomas, and rewriting of tests that had been used without change for 20 years or more.

Although a significant proportion of participants can be classified as disadvantaged on the basis of family income, education, age, and ethnic origin, the very speed with which the program was implemented worked against hiring the seriously disadvantaged. With applicants vastly outnumbering jobs, the quick way of filling openings was to select the more experienced, better qualified applicants. They included some secondary wage earners not previously in the labor force, according to preliminary evaluation data.

Other factors tending to limit hiring of the disadvantaged were, first, the decision by program agents to give additional jobs priority over training and, second, the legislative prohibition against using EEA funds for equipment and supplies. This restriction meant that some communities which might have undertaken certain public services using large numbers of unskilled workers were unable to do so. Even if they considered using local funds to build the physical capacity for new types of services, they were reluctant to undertake such projects because of uncertainties about continuing the services when PEP funding ended.

Another problem area concerns the "maintenance of effort" requirement for State and local governments to insure that the jobs created will be net additions to the job total. While there has been no significant attempt to rehire former employees, it is difficult to prevent stabilization of, or cutbacks

in, State and local outlays for personnel when Federal resources are available. Most observers predict that displacement is likely to be significant during the second year, since funding levels were announced well in advance.<sup>15</sup>

It is also difficult to know how well the injunction to coordinate PEP and other manpower programs has been observed, when so many hundreds of jurisdictions throughout the country are involved. Probably the temporary nature of PEP has discouraged coordination, since the establishment of cooperative working relationships among programs is time consuming.

## SUMMING UP

The first year of PEP operations saw some notable accomplishments. The President had asked that the funds be speedily put to use when he approved the implementing appropriation in August 1971. His directive was heeded; the first participant was at work within a week. Three thousand persons were holding PEP jobs by early September and all the funds were committed within 6 months. State and local governments had mobilized quickly for the most part, and a rare degree of Federal-State-local cooperation was demonstrated.

As PEP moved into the second and final year of its authorized life, it was apparent that the program's primary goals were being met. Resources have been used to boost public payrolls and reduce unemployment—although only fractionally compared with the nearly 5.3 million individuals who were jobless when the program began. Some thousands of workers have been spared the debilitating experience of prolonged unemployment, and the objective of finding jobs for veterans has been well served.

The score on the achievement of such secondary goals as civil service reform and upgrading disadvantaged workers is not yet in, but a reasonable judgment is that they were only partially attained.

As the EEA approaches the conclusion of its operation, States and localities have improved their fiscal position, and new Federal funds are going to State and local governments under the

<sup>15</sup> See, for example, *The Emergency Employment Act: A Progress Report* (New York: The Conference Board Record, September 1972).



general revenue sharing legislation enacted in 1972. The economic recovery, accompanied by a substantial increase in private sector jobs, a declin-

ing unemployment rate, and their improved financial position, should assist local authorities in adjusting to the loss of EEA funds.

## The Changing Role of the Public Employment Service

### SHIFTING EMPHASES OVER FOUR DECADES

The requirement for change is not new to the public employment service (ES), which has been subjected to frequent major shifts in operating focus over the years—from helping the unemployed during the depression of the 1930's, to staffing defense industries in World War II, and subsequently to assisting veterans and displaced defense workers in their return to civilian jobs. During the latter part of the 1950's, the employment service came to be regarded largely as an adjunct of the unemployment insurance (UI) operation, when three recessions in 7 years placed severe constraints on the services that local offices could provide to jobseekers who were not UI claimants. The resulting "unemployment office" image has proved difficult to eradicate.

Early in the 1960's, the job placement role of the employment service assumed greater prominence as part of a governmentwide effort to stimulate the sluggish economy and reduce unemployment. In a major reorganization, the employment service was separated from unemployment insurance operations and specialized industry-occupation offices were established in the largest urban areas. Employment service placements in nonfarm jobs climbed to 6.6 million in fiscal 1963 (compared with 4.7 million in 1950), a peacetime record. Passage of the Area Redevelopment Act in 1961 and the Manpower Development and Training Act in 1962 shifted the emphasis toward assisting the unemployed to acquire skills that would help them meet the demands of an expanding job market.

By the mid-1960's, when a reinvigorated economy was generating more plentiful employment opportunities, the focus of manpower concerns moved away from overall unemployment levels to the special labor market problems of those broadly designated as "disadvantaged." As a con-

involved—primarily youth and the undereducated and unskilled members of various minorities—did not profit fully from the general prosperity.

New legislation—the Civil Rights Act, Public Works and Economic Development Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, Model Cities legislation, the Vocational Education Act and amendments, work incentive provisions of the Social Security Act, and amendments to the MDTA of 1962—provided the directions and increased funding for a broadly gaged attack on the problems of these groups, as shown in the following summary of Federal obligations to State ES agencies:

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Obligations (millions)</i>
1962	\$146.9
1963	163.0
1964	172.7
1965	200.0
1966	248.7
1967	276.9
1968	298.7
1969	316.7
1970	347.6
1971	374.4
1972	378.8

The manpower components of each piece of legislation were similar, emphasizing outreach to enroll the disadvantaged, employability development through skill training and/or work experience, remedial education, counseling, and other supportive services. Nevertheless, many separately identified and funded programs were mounted to deal with specific groups. Most of these called upon the public employment service to play a significant role in providing opportunities for training on and off the job and other types of support and assistance normally associated with rehabilitation programs.

In this manner, emphasis was consciously shifted away from the ES's traditional labor exchange functions toward providing intensified and

holding a productive and self-supporting place in the job market. The experience of the employment service and of other employability development organizations during the latter half of the 1960's demonstrated that such services are a voracious consumer of resources and that the "state of the art" is rudimentary. The results were hard to detect for many in the target groups. The consequent erosion of the ES labor exchange capability was gradual and passed largely unnoticed in the strong labor market of the late sixties.

Severe inflation near the end of the decade and the economic downturn of 1970 led many to look again to the ES as a labor exchange mechanism. But the employment service was by then unable to serve very effectively either the job-ready or the disadvantaged with their need for employability development. The following figures reflect this:

<i>Fiscal year</i>	<i>Nonfarm placements (thousands)</i>
1962	6,506
1963	6,632
1964	6,454
1965	6,330
1966	6,587
1967	6,142
1968	5,760
1969	5,524
1970	4,604
1971	3,355
1972	3,800

Between 1966 and 1970, the number of nonfarm jobs rose about 10 percent, but ES nonfarm placements dropped 30 percent, partly reflecting the diversion of placement-related resources to employability development; nonfarm placements totaled less than 3.4 million in fiscal 1971, fewer than in any year since the depression of the 1930's. ES job development contacts with employers dropped 20 percent during this same period, a reduction accompanied by a decline of one-third in the number of job openings obtained. And since funding was raised in order to add staff for diversified program ends—as well as to accommodate rising salary and other operating costs which escalated rapidly following inflation—the net result was a sharp rise in costs per placement. In the then-prevailing climate, which stressed individualized services to the disadvantaged over placements as such, this was not viewed with much alarm.

In the years 1969-71, even while 2 million experienced workers were added to the unemployed

following defense and other layoffs and military force reductions, the employment service was able to maintain the proportion of disadvantaged applicant placements at its former level. However, as the total number of placements began to shrink, the number of placements of disadvantaged workers also fell.

With national interest focused on speedy reduction of unemployment, a number of steps are being taken to strengthen the traditional labor exchange function of the ES. Aided by a strong upward thrust in economic activity, the 5-year downtrend in nonfarm placements was reversed in fiscal 1972. However, the ES has not been relieved of responsibilities for the disadvantaged. In fact, these responsibilities have been expanded recently to encompass employability development and job placement service for nearly all employable welfare and food stamp recipients.

At the same time, the ES has entered a period of budgetary constraint and more rigorous performance standards. An era of uninterrupted budgetary expansion for manpower training programs has ended. Selective reductions in effort will be required in some areas and a leveling off in others. Attempts to improve performance still further in the general labor exchange area must be shaped with more attention to cost.

## SERVICES TO THE DISADVANTAGED AND MINORITIES

In recent years, members of minority groups have accounted for about 25 percent of all ES applicants and made up 27 percent of those placed in nonagricultural jobs. In fiscal 1972, blacks (11.1 percent of the population) made up 39 percent of the enrollees in manpower training programs who were referred by the ES; those of Spanish heritage (4.6 percent of the population) accounted for 11 percent and Indians (0.4 percent of the population), 2.3 percent.

Statistics on ES services to the disadvantaged, first gathered on a systematic basis in 1968, show that the disadvantaged consistently account for about 20 percent or slightly less of all applicants. In fiscal 1972, they represented nearly half of all applicants receiving counseling services and about a fourth of those placed in nonfarm jobs.

The 505,000 disadvantaged persons placed represented 18 percent of the applications taken from this group, while the 1.6 million others who obtained jobs through the ES were but 13 percent of all other applicants. (Applicant statistics are a somewhat inflated measure of real jobseekers, since persons seeking unemployment insurance benefits, welfare payments, and food stamps must register with the ES as a "work test." Some UI claimants are on temporary layoffs from regular jobs, and the employability of a number of welfare and food stamp recipients is marginal.) Many persons not placed received helpful employability development services and labor market information.

### MINORITY STAFFING OF ES AGENCIES

Minority group employees currently constitute about 18 percent of the total full-time staff of State ES agencies, up from 12 percent in 1967. While overall progress has been made, some agencies have been more successful than others in expanding minority group staffing. Since the midsixties, however, the Department of Labor has directed continuing attention to equal employment opportunity in agency staffing; as part of this effort, State agencies are required to develop affirmative action recruiting and upgrading plans, as part of their basic annual program operations plans.

Increases in minority staffing at professional-managerial levels have come more slowly. Partly in response to this concern, State agencies have established preprofessional job levels designed to facilitate the employment and upgrading of disadvantaged persons. The number of preprofessional employees grew from 3,360 (56 percent of whom were minority group members) in 1969 to 5,375 (57 percent minority) in 1971.

### ES PENETRATION OF THE JOB MARKET

ES efforts are directed almost exclusively toward unemployed workers. Since the late 1950's, the annual number of new applications (including multiple applications from some persons) has ranged between 10 and 12 million, suggesting that a sizable proportion of all workers with unemploy-

ment during the year use the ES.<sup>16</sup> The distribution of ES nonfarm placements among broad occupational groupings appears to be roughly comparable to the occupational distribution of the unemployed workers who make up most of its clientele. While detailed data are available only on a sample basis, ES placements appear to be weighted toward the entry and lower occupational levels—in line with the skills of the new entrants to the labor force and unskilled workers who make up the bulk of ES applicants.

The ES is, in fact, frequently perceived as a service that has access to the job openings primarily at the lower occupational levels and serves only a limited segment of the labor force. This assessment is fairly accurate in some areas and has tended to perpetuate the "unemployment office" image of the service by discouraging more highly qualified potential applicants and limiting the number of better job openings that employers are willing to list.

The subject of most serious concern is the general downtrend in placements in recent years, underlining the inability of the ES to hold its earlier share of the job market. The recent rapid growth in State and local government employment and in white-collar jobs in private industry undoubtedly contributed to the low placement totals in 1970 and 1971. Public agencies make limited use of ES in recruitment since they hire through their own merit systems, and, as already pointed out, the ES has been required to emphasize services to the disadvantaged.

In the past year the ES has succeeded in reversing the placement decline, but even more intensive efforts are planned—within the limits of fiscal restraint—to recover the earlier job market penetration rate. According to recent studies,<sup>17</sup> many employers perceive the local employment office as so preoccupied with services to the disadvantaged that they can no longer obtain referrals of any but marginally qualified workers at the lowest skill levels. Because of ES staff realignment following the introduction of job banks, some employers also felt that they had lost personal contact with the local office staff members who understood their

<sup>16</sup> According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, there were 14.2 million workers with some unemployment in 1960; 11.7 million in 1969; 14.6 million in 1970; and 15.9 million in 1971. (Data for 1960 include 14- and 15-year-olds.)

<sup>17</sup> See, for example, Edward J. Giblin and Louis Levine, *Employer Services Activities and Manpower Policy* (Grand Rapids: Michigan Employment Security Commission—Applied Behavioral Research, Inc., August 1972), p. 13.

needs and would respond to them. With fewer job orders, the ES experienced increasing difficulty in placing either the disadvantaged or the nondisadvantaged.

Three major changes have been made which are intended to increase the level and quality of job openings and placements. First, the Department of Labor program emphasis statement issued to all State agencies places primary stress on achieving significant increases in permanent nonagricultural job placements (i.e., for more than 3 days) in fiscal 1973 and directs the agencies to set numerical goals for this purpose. All State plans and budgets have been assessed for evidence of proposed intensive efforts to meet these goals.

Second, an Executive order issued in June 1971 and the more recent veterans' assistance legislation require Federal agencies, Federal contractors, and their first-tier subcontractors to list their job openings with the ES. This requirement is intended primarily to increase the number of job openings to which veterans can be referred. Since the effective date of the order, job openings, which had been decreasing at an annual rate of 250,000, have been rising at an estimated annual rate of 800,000.

Third, an informal national employers' committee for improvement of the State employment services was convened by the Assistant Secretary for Manpower in October 1971. The committee was asked to "lay out an agenda and timetable for an intensive review and analysis of what the Department of Labor can do to improve the quality and relevance of employment service performance to employers." The committee decided to work intensively on its mission in six major cities; its report, filed in July 1972, recommends establishment of an identifiable Job Placement Service, to insure delivery of more effective services to the job-ready and to employers. Applicant services units would provide in-depth employability services to clients who are not job ready, whether or not they are disadvantaged. Plans are now underway to experiment in six major metropolitan areas with the implementation of the basic concept of the report.

Other actions to strengthen placement services include restructuring the Employer Service Program, as well as the training on statewide job banks and training ES local staff in new operating procedures based on a computer-assisted placement operation.

## **SERVICES TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS**

Providing more comprehensive job-finding assistance to UI claimants emerged as a problem in 1969-71, following layoffs from defense and other industries and the return of Vietnam-era veterans. In an effort to insure that claimants were receiving the necessary job-finding assistance, the Unemployment Insurance Service implemented a Services to Claimants program in many State agencies. The basic concept was to inform claimants of labor market conditions in the area and to help them develop job-finding techniques.

In a few States where resources were not available or where the agency required that only ES staff perform job-finding services, employment service staff were placed in UI local offices for that purpose. At times during 1970-71, ES personnel were also borrowed by UI offices to assist in the claims-taking process because of the sharp increase in workload. Beneficiaries jumped from 4.2 million in 1969 to 6.4 million in 1970 and 6.6 million in 1971. Shifting of ES personnel to UI activities sometimes reduced the employment service's capability to provide job-finding help at a time when the need for such assistance was rising sharply and jobs were difficult to locate.

## **SERVICES TO MIGRANTS AND OTHER FARMWORKERS**

Because of shrinking farm labor demand, the ES has experienced increasing difficulty in providing adequate manpower services to rural residents. The special problems of migrant workers have also given rise to speculations that farm service offices may at times have referred such workers to jobs without ascertaining whether employers adhere to civil rights and other worker protection legislation.

A field investigation in late 1971 did not find evidence of deliberate violations but did uncover specific instances of farm service operations that did not conform to regulations. Although the Farm Labor Service was merged into the broader Rural Manpower Service several years ago, it was found that a much greater effort is still needed to pro-



vide the full range of manpower services required by rural residents. Consequently, the Secretary of Labor issued a 13-point directive to the Manpower Administrator to integrate and redirect farm labor offices and activities and insure greater access to comprehensive manpower services to rural residents and employers, including agricultural workers and migrants.

Actions are underway to strengthen the Rural Manpower Service in each State and locality, with priority emphasis on placing rural residents and migrants in suitable permanent jobs and providing training and supportive services. Programs designed to accomplish these goals include:

—The Area Concept Expansion Program, now operating in selected areas in 12 States, and extending the full range of manpower services to rural residents.

—Operation Hitchhike, with 15 projects funded, a device for adding manpower services through compatible rural institutions such as the Cooperative Extension Service, in areas where suitable facilities have not been available.

—The Smaller Communities Program, which now has mobile units moving through rural areas in 19 States, bringing services to areas lacking access to local offices.

—The Concerted Services in Training and Education Program, operating in 17 areas in 13 States, which is demonstrating how to increase employment opportunities through an interagency effort to develop education and training projects.

—The Comprehensive Migrant Worker projects, which assist migrants and their families to settle out of the migrant stream by providing institutional training, work experience, on-the-job training, family services, and specialized relocation assistance.

—The rural Concentrated Employment Program, operating in 13 States, which combined individual manpower efforts under a single contract to address rural area manpower needs.

Because of the widely dispersed rural population, the lack of well-developed manpower-related institutions in rural areas, and the scarcity of em-

ployment opportunities there, manpower services continue to be more difficult and more costly to provide than in urban communities.

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS TO IMPROVE ES OPERATIONS

Redirection of the ES toward provision of more balanced services to employers and applicants is proceeding along three major routes: Strengthening the job placement function, increasing local use of computer capacity, and improving all aspects of management. In each area experimentation and innovation will be emphasized, but rebuilding responsiveness to employer needs is a key objective in all major labor market areas.

A demonstration effort in progress in seven areas is aimed at developing effective methods of selecting and training employer service representatives, with the goal of obtaining more extensive cooperation from local employers. Successful methods will be made available for adaptation and use by all ES offices.

Mandatory job listings by Federal contractors and subcontractors are significantly assisting the placement effort, particularly in the case of Vietnam-era and disabled veterans. However, recovery of employer confidence will depend heavily on the ability of the ES to refer well-qualified workers. In many areas, such jobseekers do not often come to the local offices for placement assistance; nevertheless, following substantial layoffs in space and defense-related industries in the past few years, the ES developed special placement assistance programs for engineers, scientists, and technicians. As a result, there is growing acceptance of the ES services by these workers. The Technology Mobilization and Reemployment Program (TMRP) is a nationwide effort administered by the ES for engineers, scientists, and technicians unemployed because of cutbacks in the aerospace and defense industries. TMRP has assisted these unemployed professionals with job search grants, relocation grants, on-the-job or institutional training, and job development. Late in 1972 nearly 25,000 of the 47,000 people who had registered with TMRP since its inception in April 1971 had obtained jobs through the program.

With the more extensive use of the ES by these skilled workers has come a renewed appreciation by many employers of its potential value to them.

The corner may have been turned by the ES in this regard, and the challenge now may be to sustain movement in the new direction through a clearer perception of ES goals and through better

management. (Details concerning activities in the latter area are provided in the appendix on Improvements in Employment Service Management Systems.)

## The Program Record

### ENROLLMENT TRENDS

A substantial increase in new enrollments in federally assisted work and training programs in fiscal 1972 brought the total to 3.1 million, up 27 percent from the previous year. (See table 1.) The enrollment rise reflected mostly the startup of the

Public Employment Program, a substantial boost in the resources made available for jobs with the summer Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC), and a sizable increase in "other" programs, of which Social Services Training for public assistance recipients (a Department of Health, Education, and Welfare program) is a major part.

TABLE 1. NEW ENROLLMENTS<sup>1</sup> IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 1964 AND 1971-73

[Thousands]

Program	Fiscal year			
	1964	1971	1972	1973 (estimated)
Total.....	278	<sup>2</sup> 2,465	3,115	2,350
Institutional training under the MDTA.....	69	156	151	140
JOBS (federally financed) and other OJT <sup>3</sup> .....	9	<sup>2</sup> 192	234	167
Neighborhood Youth Corps:				
In-school and summer.....		562	779	145
Out-of-school.....		53	65	60
Operation Mainstream.....		22	31	27
Public Service Careers.....		45	63	37
Concentrated Employment Program.....		77	69	58
Job Corps.....		50	49	49
Work Incentive Program.....		<sup>2</sup> 112	121	120
Public Employment Program.....			231	97
Veterans programs.....	( <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>2</sup> 76	81	79
Vocational rehabilitation.....	179	468	497	533
Other programs <sup>5</sup> .....	21	<sup>2</sup> 652	744	837

<sup>1</sup> Generally larger than the number of training or work opportunities programmed because turnover or short-term training results in more than one individual in a given enrollment opportunity. Persons served by more than one program are counted only once. Therefore, totals for some programs differ from those for first-time enrollments in appendix table F-1.

<sup>2</sup> Revised since publication of the 1978 Manpower Report.

<sup>3</sup> Includes the MDTA-OJT program which ended with fiscal 1970 (except for national contracts) and the JOBS-Optional Program which began with fiscal 1971; also Construction Outreach, with 68,900 enrollees in fiscal 1972.

<sup>4</sup> Included with "other programs."

<sup>5</sup> Includes a wide variety of programs, some quite small—for example, Foster Grandparents and vocational training for Indians provided by the Department of the Interior. Data for some programs are estimated. Substantial revision of 1971 figure relates to Social Services Training for public assistance recipients, funded under grants to States by the Social Rehabilitation Services Administration in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Office of Management and Budget, *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1974*.



Estimates of new enrollments in fiscal 1973 are necessarily tentative in view of the accelerating trend toward decentralized program management. The lower total for the current fiscal year is due in large part to the shift away from a nationally mandated NYC summer program. The size and nature of the 1973 summer youth program will be determined by local officials using available PEP funds and reallocating other funds in the light of local priorities. Estimated enrollment declines from fiscal 1972 to 1973 also characterize other categorical programs involved in the shift to local controls and priorities, notably some on-the-job training programs. The phasing out of PEP reflects another significant 1972-73 enrollment drop. On the other hand, the Vocational Rehabilitation and Social Services Training programs are in an uptrend.

Federal outlays for manpower programs in fiscal 1973 are estimated at \$5.3 billion; they will probably decline by about 10 percent to \$4.8 billion in 1974 according to the President's budget

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED OUTLAYS AND NEW ENROLLMENTS IN FEDERAL MANPOWER PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

Activity	Expenditures (millions)	New enrollees (thousands)
Institutional training-----	\$771	981
Manpower revenue sharing----	303	162
Job Corps (national program)---	111	38
Work Incentive Program-----	164	61
Social service training-----	120	692
Other-----	73	29
On-the-job training-----	566	371
Manpower revenue sharing----	159	120
JOBS (basic)-----	96	117
Work Incentive Program-----	97	56
OJT for veterans-----	203	69
Other-----	11	9
Vocational rehabilitation-----	824	573
Vocational rehabilitation-----	707	560
Veterans rehabilitation-----	117	13
Work support-----	1,285	632
Manpower revenue sharing----	481	464
Emergency employment assistance-----	574	14
Work Incentive Program-----	102	27
High school work-study-----	9	57
Other-----	119	71

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Office of Management and Budget, *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1974*.

proposal, mostly as a result of the phaseout of PEP. The primary emphasis in 1974 will be on assisting State and local governments through manpower revenue sharing to overcome labor market problems within their jurisdictions.

Funds to support outlays of \$1.2 billion have been requested in order to carry out this manpower revenue sharing emphasis. Of this sum, 25 percent is earmarked for use at the Federal level for programs requiring national supervision and for research, demonstration, evaluation, labor market information, and technical assistance to the States and localities. Other large sums are requested for the WIN Program (\$404 million estimated outlays), the employment service (\$401 million), and employment-related child care (\$582 million).

Since States and localities will have the option of determining the use of a large portion of Federal manpower funds, only very tentative estimates can be made of how the resources will be deployed and of the numbers of persons who will be newly enrolled in manpower activities in fiscal 1974. The estimates shown in table 2 have been derived by taking into account the preferences outlined by Mayors and Governors in their 1974 CAMPS recommendations.

The historical end-of-the-month enrollment series for programs administered by the Department of Labor<sup>18</sup> (collected only since 1968) reflect both a sustained uptrend in total program levels and disparate trends in individual programs through 1972. (See table 3.) At the end of July 1972, nearly 1.3 million individuals were in work and training programs, an all-time high and 27 percent above the 986,000 enrolled in July 1971.

In April 1968, classroom training under the MDTA was engaging more enrollees than any other program except the NYC in-school program. Four years later, MDTA institutional training enrollments were only slightly above the 1968 level and two newer programs—WIN and PEP—were each serving many more individuals.

An emphasis on on-the-job training is manifest in the enrollment trends over these 4 years. While classroom trainees greatly outnumbered those in

<sup>18</sup> Administrative responsibility for classroom training and education, which are basic to the MDTA institutional program and often components of projects in other programs, rests with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TABLE 3. ENROLLMENTS AT END OF MONTH IN MANPOWER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, SELECTED MONTHS, 1968-72

[Thousands]

Program	April 1968	April 1969	April 1970	April 1971	1972	
					April	November
Total.....	1 355.3	1 433.6	455.7	508.4	696.4	649.1
Institutional training under the MDTA.....	60.4	56.7	53.7	62.4	61.2	43.5
JOBS (federally financed) and other OJT <sup>2</sup> .....	38.9	57.3	87.9	86.3	90.9	104.6
Neighborhood Youth Corps:						
In-school and summer.....	131.9	101.6	104.6	106.3	126.2	104.1
Out-of-school.....	57.6	47.5	33.3	38.4	41.2	42.1
Operation Mainstream.....	9.0	10.2	13.0	21.6	21.6	28.6
Public Service Careers <sup>3</sup> .....	3.8	3.4	4.2	26.2	26.8	20.7
Concentrated Employment Program <sup>4</sup> .....	19.8	70.5	53.3	38.8	36.4	30.0
Job Corps.....	32.5	29.8	20.7	22.1	22.8	22.2
Work Incentive Program <sup>4</sup> .....		56.2	84.9	106.2	121.0	111.0
Public Employment Program.....					148.2	142.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes Special Impact projects, not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 3, table 1.

<sup>3</sup> Data relate only to New Careers segment until mid-1970 when the Supplemental Training and Employment Program (STEP) was initiated. STEP was phased out over the first half of 1972. Enrollments in other PSC options

were first reported in November 1970.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of enrollees in "suspense"; i.e., enrolled in other programs such as MDTA institutional training.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

OJT in 1968, the several OJT programs accounted for more than twice as many enrollees as institutional training by late 1972. The JOBS Program, which was just getting underway in the spring of 1968, had about 24,000 enrollees in the phase which operates under the contracts with the Department of Labor, while the JOBS-Optional Program and nationally administered OJT contracts together accounted for 81,000 enrollees.

Programs for out-of-school youth diminished somewhat after 1968 and 1969 as both the NYC and Job Corps were subjected to major redesigns. The NYC in-school and summer programs, on the other hand, reached a high of nearly 700,000 in August 1972, more than 100,000 above the previous year's peak enrollment level.

Operation Mainstream continued to provide adults, many of them older rural residents, with work and augmented incomes. Enrollment levels in 1972 were more than double those in 1968. Further: recent growth resulted from a doubling of the funding for the older worker component to \$26 million in fiscal 1972 to support an additional 5,000 subsidized jobs in public and private non-profit agencies for people 55 years of age and older.

This was in line with the Administration's commitment to the 1972 White House Conference on the Aging.

The apparent sharp upsurge in Public Service Careers (PSC) enrollees in 1971 really reflects initial hiring for the program at the end of fiscal 1970. The few thousand earlier enrollments were carried out under the New Careers Program, later subsumed under PSC. New Careers, which starts disadvantaged persons on a career ladder to paraprofessional jobs, continues to enroll about 3,500 persons. The 1972 downturn in PSC enrollments—from 34,000 at the end of January to 20,000 at the end of July—resulted from several factors. The STEP component in this multifaceted program was phased out during the first half of the year.<sup>19</sup> In addition, some of the 21-month contracts and grants which initiated the program with State and local agencies ended in May 1972; not all were renewed.

Following a sharp rise in enrollments in the early days of the Concentrated Employment Pro-

<sup>19</sup> STEP was a relatively small and temporary response to the economic downturn, providing income and work experience to disadvantaged workers who completed manpower training and failed to find immediate or stable employment.

gram (CEP), the trend has turned downward, beginning in 1970. A major program redesign was effected in late 1969 and 1970, and some funds have been shifted to other programs.

The sustained uptrend in WIN enrollments was, of course, according to plan. Enrollments have slowed somewhat during the changeover to the new program, but the upswing may be expected to resume and continue.

Enrollments in PEP were reported at 29,600 at the end of October 1971. By July 1972 they reached 177,000, reflecting the availability of summer jobs. By November enrollments had reverted to 142,300, a figure closer to normal operating levels.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLEES

Department of Labor programs continued to draw enrollees mostly from the disadvantaged population in fiscal 1972, but in proportions that varied somewhat from the previous year, as pro-

gram directions and emphases changed. (See table 4.) The decline in the overall proportion of disadvantaged enrollees from 93 percent to 85 percent reflected the impact of the new Public Employment Program, in which only 38 percent of the participants in 1972 were poor and otherwise handicapped in their job search.<sup>20</sup> (See the section on The Emergency Employment Act and PEP for a discussion of enrollments of the disadvantaged in PEP.)

Youth participation in the programs was nearly as high as in 1971; almost 70 percent of all enrollees were under 22 years of age. However, over four-fifths of the youth enrollment was concentrated in programs exclusively for young disadvantaged persons, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, including the brief summer program, and the Job Corps. Perhaps a better measure of the effort to

<sup>20</sup> For manpower program purposes, a disadvantaged person is a poor person who does not have suitable employment and who is either (1) a school dropout, (2) a member of a minority group, (3) under 22 years of age, (4) 45 years of age or over, or (5) handicapped. Members of families receiving cash welfare payments are deemed poor for purposes of this definition.

TABLE 4. CHARACTERISTICS OF ENROLLEES IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1972

[Percent of total enrollees]

Program	Women	Blacks <sup>1</sup>	Spanish speaking	Age		Years of school completed		On public assistance <sup>2</sup>
				Under 22 years	45 years and over	8 years or less	9 to 11 years	
Institutional training under the MDTA... JOBS (federally financed) and other OJT <sup>3</sup> .....	37	33	12	38	8	10	32	15
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	27	34	18	38	7	15	35	12
In-school and summer.....	43	53	12	100		19	77	30
Out-of-school.....	50	43	16	94	3	25	72	38
Operation Mainstream.....	31	19	10	4	44	42	29	24
Public Service Careers.....	65	45	16	21	18	7	23	20
Concentrated Employment Program.....	41	61	20	45	5	16	42	14
Job Corps.....	26	62	10	100		30	61	39
Work Incentive Program.....	60	36	19	28	5	17	41	99
Public Employment Program.....	28	23	7	14	16	9	16	11

<sup>1</sup> Substantially all the remaining enrollees were white except in Operation Mainstream, JOBS, and Job Corps. In these programs, 4 to 18 percent were American Indians, Eskimos, or Orientals.

<sup>2</sup> The definition of "public assistance" used for these figures varies somewhat among programs (e.g., it may or may not include receipt of food stamps

and "in kind" benefits). In the NYC program, it may relate to enrollees' families as well as enrollees themselves.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.

<sup>4</sup> Includes Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans only; data on "other" Spanish-speaking Americans are not available.

aid members of this age group, who have a disproportionately high unemployment rate, is the man-years of service devoted to the younger enrollees. Of almost 700,000 man-years of service to all manpower program participants in 1972, 38 percent was accounted for by the NYC and Job Corps programs.

Public assistance recipients and members of families receiving public assistance are an important target group for manpower training and work programs. WIN enrollment is restricted almost entirely to those on AFDC rolls, while other programs draw a significant part of their trainees from this group. About 2 out of every 5 trainees who entered the Job Corps in 1972 were from welfare families, as was 1 in 3 of the NYC enrollees. In the adult programs, Operation Mainstream and PSC stand out with one-fourth and one-fifth of their enrollees, respectively, on public assistance rolls.

Women, who have accounted for 44 to 46 percent of the unemployed in each of the years since 1970, made up 40 percent of the persons enrolled in Department of Labor-administered manpower programs in fiscal 1972. They were best represented in PSC, WIN, and the NYC out-of-school program. However, in JOBS, PEP, and Job Corps their proportions were less than 30 percent. Women's share of program enrollment might have been higher except for the priorities established in two of the larger programs. The Congress specified that veterans should be given preference in PEP, while the legislation authorizing WIN II retains the priority for unemployed fathers that was a feature of WIN I national guidelines.

Minority group representation in manpower programs remained high. Blacks accounted for 45 percent of all trainees, with participation rates varying widely among programs. While over 60 percent of the trainees in CEP and in Job Corps were blacks, they constituted only 23 percent in PEP and 19 percent in Operation Mainstream—about on a par with their representation among the unemployed (23 percent in 1971). Blacks in other programs ranged from 33 to 53 percent. Spanish-speaking Americans,<sup>21</sup> the second largest minority group in the country at 5 percent of the population, comprised 13 percent of the enrollments. The proportions of blacks and Spanish-speaking Americans in manpower programs

<sup>21</sup> Reporting instructions refer to "Spanish-surnamed" enrollees.

correspond roughly to the racial-ethnic composition of 60 low-income areas surveyed by the Bureau of the Census in 1970-71, when the population of these areas was found to be 50 percent Negro and 12 percent white Spanish-speaking American.

In certain programs the proportion of enrollees who were high school graduates moved up in 1972 after rising significantly in 1971, reaching 58 percent in MDTA institutional training, and 42 percent in CEP and WIN. This pattern probably reflects the lingering traces of the economic slowdown, which in early 1972, added workers with this level of education to the ranks of the unemployed. The priority accorded young veterans in program enrollments and the long-term trend of increased years of schooling are also likely to have increased the proportion of high school graduates.

## POSTPROGRAM EXPERIENCE

Some 336,800 persons were placed in jobs in fiscal 1972, after terminating from manpower programs aimed primarily at the improvement of occupational skills and job creation.<sup>22</sup> This figure represents 45 percent of the slightly more than 750,000 persons who terminated during fiscal year 1972, as shown below:

Program	Terminations	Employed completers	Employment rate
All programs	751, 400	336, 800	45
MDTA—Institutional	153, 800	81, 500	53
JOBS	91, 300	44, 200	48
MDTA—JOBS-Optional	50, 600	28, 000	55
MDTA—OJT (national contract)	29, 200	23, 300	80
PSC	68, 500	26, 200	38
CEP	88, 000	39, 300	45
Job Corps	48, 600	35, 000	72
WIN	110, 200	33, 300	30
PEP	57, 400	17, 800	31
Construction Outreach	53, 800	8, 200	15

<sup>1</sup> Job Corps obtains follow-up placement data on both completers and non-completers.

Of the 55 percent who terminated without getting jobs, most dropped out before completing training. Less than 10 percent of those who completed the programs failed to obtain jobs, a high placement rate which is influenced by the on-the-

<sup>22</sup> Excluded are the Neighborhood Youth Corps and Operation Mainstream, work-experience programs whose primary objective is not an immediate placement in permanent employment.

job training nature of many of the programs. The trainees in such programs are already in an employment relationship and, upon completion of training, continue in the employ of the training establishment.

Placements as a percentage of total terminations ranged from a high of 80 percent for national MDTA on-the-job training programs to a low of 15 percent for Construction Outreach. (The latter figure reflects the high dropout rate common to apprenticeship programs.)

The average hourly earnings of completers in the posttraining period varied considerably among the four programs for which data are available. Among CEP completers, the average hourly earnings were \$2.24 compared with \$3.16 an hour for trainees who obtained employment as the result of participation in a national OJT project. Between these extremes, employed completers of the MDTA institutional program averaged \$2.49 an hour in earnings, while the WIN completers were a few cents behind at \$2.46.

Men earned more than women who completed the same training program, as shown below:

Characteristic	Hourly earnings			
	MDTA Institutional	MDTA On-the-job	CEP	WIN
All trainees.....	\$2.49	\$3.16	\$2.24	\$2.46
Sex:				
Men.....	2.75	3.44	2.38	2.92
Women.....	2.23	2.12	2.03	2.11
Race or ethnic group:				
White.....	2.55	3.27	2.14	2.59
Black.....	2.32	2.71	2.28	2.26
Spanish speaking.....	2.25	2.96	2.23	2.48
Age:				
Under 22 years.....	2.27	2.77	2.15	2.22
22 to 44 years.....	2.57	3.26	2.31	2.49
45 years and over.....	2.71	3.41	2.15	2.66

The largest disparity in posttraining average hourly earnings between male and female com-

pleters was reported for the national OJT contract program, where the difference amounted to \$1.32 an hour. Men were earning an average of \$3.44 an hour, while the earnings of women were \$2.12 an hour. The smallest differential, 35 cents, occurred in the CEP and may be attributable to the low level of male earnings, \$2.38, rather than the female earnings of \$2.03 an hour. Although the average hourly earnings of all employed workers who completed MDTA institutional training were higher than the earnings of all who completed the WIN Program, men averaged \$2.92 an hour after WIN and only \$2.75 after institutional training. Women had higher average hourly earnings after institutional training (\$2.23) than after WIN (\$2.11). The male-female differential in MDTA institutional training was 52 cents an hour and in WIN it was 81 cents.

White trainees tended to earn more than either blacks or Spanish-speaking Americans. CEP was the only program reporting higher average earnings for blacks and Spanish-speaking Americans, \$2.28 and \$2.23, respectively, than for whites, \$2.14. The data for the MDTA institutional program and CEP showed higher hourly earnings for blacks, \$2.32 and \$2.28, than for Spanish-speaking Americans, \$2.25 and \$2.23. Conversely, Spanish-speaking Americans had higher average hourly earnings than blacks in the OJT and WIN programs, \$2.96 and \$2.48, as compared with \$2.71 and \$2.26.

Average hourly earnings were highest for older completers from the MDTA institutional and national OJT programs and WIN. Surprisingly, the group aged 45 years and older earned more than the 22- to 44-year-old group, suggesting that maturity and experience do have a price in the labor market. On the other hand, the CEP completers aged 45 and over had the same average hourly earnings as those under 22 years of age.

**3**

**POPULATION CHANGES:  
A CHALLENGE TO  
MANPOWER POLICY**



## POPULATION CHANGES: A CHALLENGE TO MANPOWER POLICY

By far the most important demographic development of the past decade has been the clearly marked transition from the three-child to the two-child family average. The consequence of an unusually steep decline in the number of children born to American women since 1958, the two-child average may be expected to have a profound impact on manpower policies in future years. Its influence will be visible very soon in an increase in the number of working wives and, somewhat later, in an aging of the labor force in the form of a gradual decline in the proportion of younger workers and a corresponding increase in the proportion of workers in the highly productive years between 35 and 55.

Innumerable other aspects of daily existence will be similarly affected if the two-child average continues to prevail until the end of the century, with perceptible consequences in fields as diverse as housing, consumer purchases, demand for teachers, consumption of natural resources, family life style, and the social climate.

Most younger married women now express childbearing intentions suggesting a completed family size of about two children. It should be stressed, however, that birth patterns for younger women dropped slightly below even this bare replacement level in the last months of 1972 and the Census Bureau recently broadened its series of population projections to include the possibility of a continuing pattern among young women leading to a completed family size of only 1.8 children per woman. Nevertheless, the projections which reflect the real experience of most families—and which are, for this reason, the most usefully illus-

trative—are those based upon the two-child norm of the early 1970's and the three-child norm that preceded it. In this chapter, the two-child norm will be assumed in describing the probable profile of the American population in the final decades of the century.<sup>1</sup>

The shorter run manpower implications of a lower birth rate are already becoming evident in the changing composition of the labor force, primarily in the dramatic increase in the numbers of married women (including a significant proportion of mothers of preschoolers) who are working or seeking work. As early as 1980, the sharp rise in the number of women workers may be expected to stimulate an increase in the size of the total labor force of about 1.7 million more persons than would have been employed or seeking employment if the three-child family had continued to be the national norm. By 1985, this influx will have contributed to the achievement of a larger gross na-

<sup>1</sup> These projections of population and labor force are designed to illustrate the cumulative impact of a lower fertility rate over the course of the next 27 years, based on the Bureau of the Census' Series E projections, which assume that the number of births per 1,000 women will stabilize eventually at 2,100, or at the two-child norm. Excluding net immigration, the continuation of fertility rates at the Series E level would result in zero population growth in about 70 years. For purposes of comparison, some attention will be accorded to the Bureau of the Census' Series B projections, which assume a gradual return to a higher fertility rate, the three-child norm, or a level at which 1,000 women have, on average, 3,100 children throughout the childbearing period. Both series assume the same slowly declining trend in mortality and the same average level of net immigration to the United States—400,000 per year. Mention will also be made of the C Series (2,800 children per 1,000 women) and the new F Series (1,800 children per 1,000 women), described in *Population Estimates and Projections* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1972), Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 493.

tional product (GNP) than would have been attained if these same women had refrained from working and returned to the higher fertility level.

After 1985, the longer range effects of declining natality can be expected to surface in the form of significant modifications in the age distribution of the labor force and total population. Fewer younger workers will be seeking their first jobs; simultaneously, the large postwar baby-boom generation will have reached the peak working years of 35 to 54. By the end of the century, the population at large will be visibly older than that of 1972, while the members of the labor force will be somewhat more evenly distributed among the various age groups.

In addition to its impact on the size and composition of the labor force, a slower rate of population growth has wide-ranging implications for social and economic institutions. The educational system and the teaching profession, for example, are not expected to continue the exuberant expansion of the past two decades, while the health-care delivery system may have to concentrate an increasing proportion of available resources on services to older citizens. Residential patterns and housing requirements may change as the proportion of two-career/two-child families increases, and the social climate may be altered perceptibly as the prevailing emphasis on the young gives way to greater involvement in the needs and aspirations of those over 30.

Will slower population growth mean slower economic growth? Current projections indicate that this question can be answered in the negative. In the last three decades of the 20th century a smaller proportion of the population will be in the economically dependent age groups, while a larger proportion will be in the labor force, earning and consuming at levels considerably higher than those of the present. "Invisibles" may constitute a larger portion of economic output, however, since services are likely to assume steadily increasing importance in both GNP and consumer expenditures.

The developing interdependencies among population trends, economic growth, resource needs, and pollution levels present a somewhat more ambiguous picture. For example, by the year 2000, 85 percent of the population are likely to be living and working in metropolitan areas whether the birth rate is maintained at the present reduced level or returns to the higher one. This projection clearly implies that additional strain will be placed on metropolitan transportation systems, energy and other natural resources, and the urban environment. However, even in this case, the number of people represented by the 85-percent urban residence projection will differ substantially—by about 45 million persons—depending on future fluctuations in natality. It is the new public awareness of this intermingling of problems and possibilities that makes recent population trends one of the most significant new developments of the 1970's.

## Impact on the Total Population

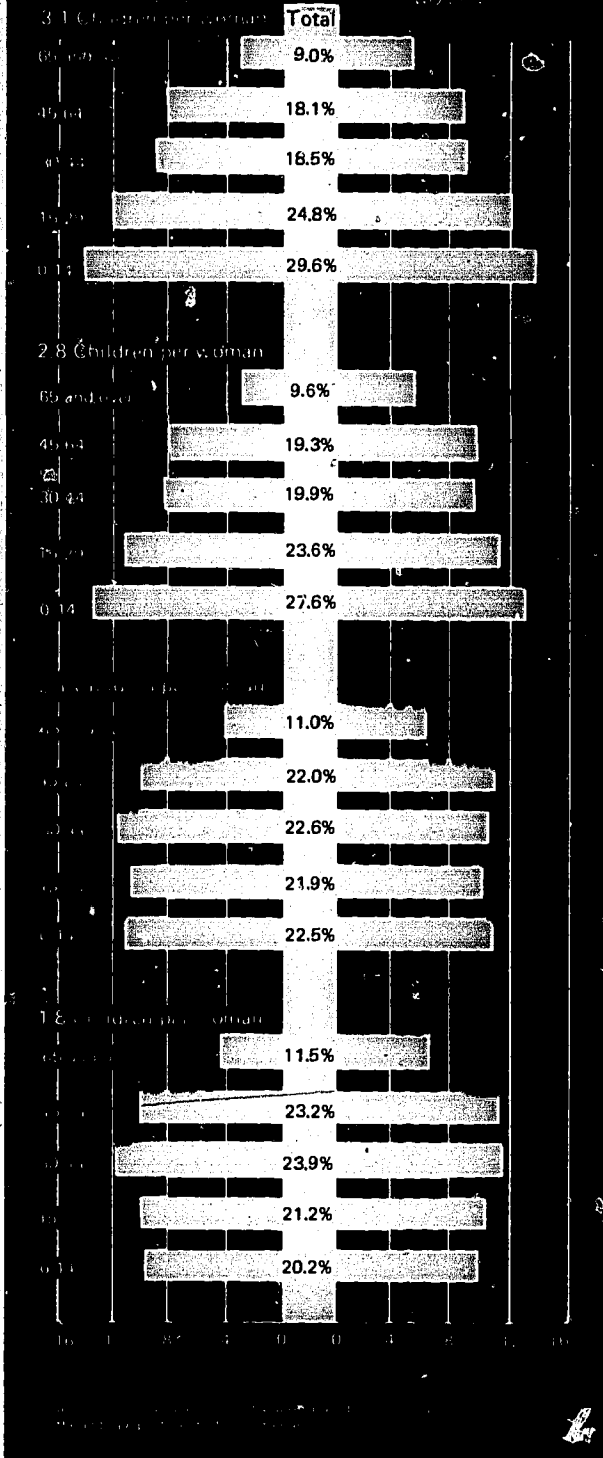
Considerable emphasis must be placed upon the fact that the two-child family average does not imply any overall reduction in the numbers of people inhabiting the United States; it does not even imply that demographic stabilization—or "zero population growth"—will be attained before the middle decades of the next century, even if net immigration is also reduced to zero.<sup>2</sup> Rather, the impact of the reduced birth rate will be visible,

<sup>2</sup> With zero net immigration, the actual year "zero population growth" might be expected to begin could range from 2028 to 2062 under the two-child norm. See U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 480, 1972.

first, in the changing age/sex distribution of the labor force and the population at large and, second, in a slower rate of population growth. (See chart 7.)

If the two-child average is maintained in the next three decades, the American population will grow—but the increase will be one of 60 million people, rather than the 115 million implied by a three-child average. These figures convey two messages: first, that a substantial rise in population must be anticipated even if the lower birth rate remains the norm; second, that an immediate return to the higher birth rate would augment this in-

Percent distribution of population by age group in the year 2000



crease by more than 55 million persons within the same 30-year period. Perhaps the magnitude of the difference will be clarified if it is noted that the population of France totaled just under 50 million persons in 1968.

An additional factor of parallel importance is the significant role that will be played throughout the next 30 years by the movement of the postwar baby-boom generation through successive age groups. As this numerically impressive generation advances in years, much will depend upon whether a large proportion of its members are inclined to favor the two-child over the three-child family. The individual decisions ultimately made by members of this group—those who are now between the ages of 14 and 26—will play a primary role in determining the future size of both the population and the labor force. Admittedly, projections are not predictions; nevertheless, what are these young adults likely to do?

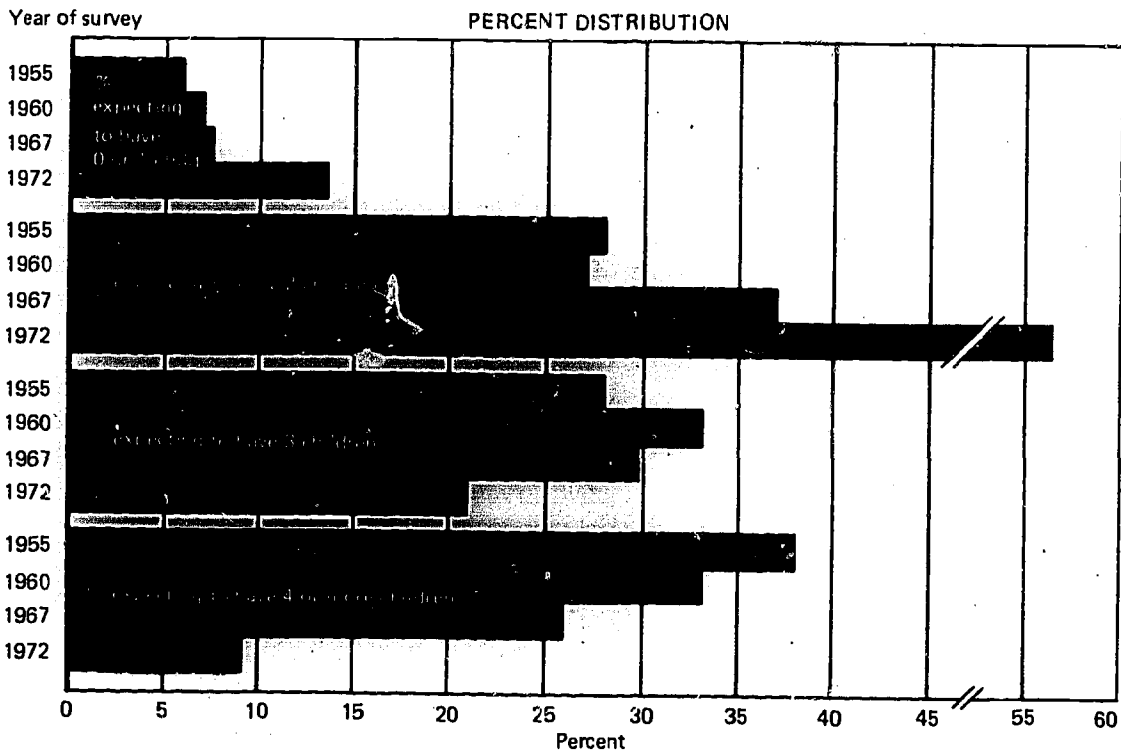
### CHILDBEARING EXPECTATIONS

Striking evidence of the prevailing attitudes toward fertility in this age group is offered by the change in the number of children expected by young wives 18 to 24 years old (the prime child-bearing years). While 38 percent of such young married women expected to have four or more children in 1955, only 9 percent of those currently 18 to 24 years old had this expectation in 1972. (See chart 8.<sup>3</sup>) In the same timespan, the proportion expecting to have two or fewer children has risen from 34 percent to 70 percent. If future levels in natality match these expectations, the trend toward the two-child norm will be strongly confirmed in the years ahead.

It should be noted, however, that almost all young adults expect to marry and raise children. The Commission on Population Growth and the American Future projects a 33-percent jump in annual household formation by the end of the

<sup>3</sup>In this chart 1967 and 1972 data are based on census data from the U.S. Department of Commerce; 1960 data are taken from Pascal K. Whelpton, Arthur A. Campbell, and John Patterson, *Fertility and Family Planning in the United States* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1966), table 24, p. 58; 1955 data are taken from Ronald Freedman, Arthur A. Campbell, and Pascal K. Whelpton, *Family Planning, Sterility, and Population Growth* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1959), table 7-1, p. 217.

CHART 8

**Number of children expected by wives 18 to 24 years old, selected years 1955-72**

Source: U.S. Department of Labor. See also text footnote 3 in this chapter.

present decade, or an increment of 1.5 million new households each year until 1985. Of course, a substantial proportion of new households are established by young, single persons in any given year, but other indications provided by data on marriage expectation and annual numbers of marriages lend support to the estimate that the vast majority of young adults intend to conform to the nuclear family pattern.

Barring any significant change in marital patterns, the major impact of the reduced birth rate upon households should be visible in the rapidly declining numbers of middle-sized or large families. Births of fourth, fifth, and sixth children will become increasingly rare and, in the 21st century, the proverbially fortunate seventh son of a seventh son may well be a statistical curiosity. (See table 1.)

### Race and Childbearing Expectations

The major racial groups have experienced parallel swings in fertility levels in the past half century, with the rate for blacks and other minorities remaining consistently higher than that of the white group. However, both blacks and whites have experienced declines of similar magnitude in recent years, and indications from recent surveys of birth expectations and desired family size suggest that a gradual convergence of the fertility rates of the two groups may be in prospect.

In fact, recent Census Bureau data indicate that the once-substantial differences in fertility levels between black and white women 18 to 24 years old are narrowing quite rapidly.<sup>4</sup> If one

<sup>4</sup> *Birth Expectations and Fertility: June 1972* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1972). Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 245.

considers the number of children these young wives have already had as well as the number of additional children they plan to have, it has been estimated that young black wives anticipate having about 2.4 children, compared with 2.2 children for white wives in the same age group.

This narrowing differential is closely tied to recent dramatic improvements in contraceptive techniques and availability. For example, data from a national representative sample of women under the age of 35 living with their husbands indicate that the percentage using oral contraceptives has increased from 3 percent in 1961 to 29 percent in 1970.<sup>5</sup> Most important is the finding that racial differences in pill usage have vanished: in 1970, 29 percent of both black and white women utilized this form of contraception.

#### Educational Differences

There is also evidence that educational differences are declining among contraceptive users. In 1965, 31 percent of young white wives who had attended college used the pill, compared with 19 percent of high school dropouts. The differences for young black wives were correspondingly great, ranging from 21 percent for black women who had attended college to 9 percent for the high school dropouts. By 1970, there were no longer any differences in pill usage for either blacks or whites

<sup>5</sup> Norman B. Ryder, "Time Series of Pill and IUD Use: United States, 1961-1970," *Studies in Family Planning* (New York: The Population Council, October, 1972), vol. 3, No. 10.

between those who had attended college and the high school graduates. (However, high school dropouts, a declining proportion of the young adult population, continued to lag somewhat behind in contraceptive use.)

These figures indicate the possibility of continued social and economic change among minority group populations. If, for example, there is a significant increase in the already-high proportion of working women in the black community, overall income in that community—both per capita and per household—is likely to show some improvement. Nevertheless, any significant and lasting amelioration of differences in income levels between minority groups and whites continues to depend as much upon nondiscriminatory access to well-paid jobs for both men and women as it does upon estimated long-range increases in the number of married minority group women in the labor force. (See the chapter on Spanish-Speaking Americans for a discussion of fertility levels among women in this minority group.)

#### AGE DISTRIBUTION

An increase of 43 percent in the number of persons 65 years and over can be expected by the end of the century—from approximately 20 million persons in 1970 to 29 million in 2000. This does not mean that the population will age in any radical sense. (The proportion of persons of retirement age in the total population will rise only

TABLE 1. LIVE BIRTHS BY LIVE-BIRTH ORDER, UNITED STATES, 1968-71

[Percent distribution]

Live-birth order	1968	1969	1970	1971	Percent change	
					1968-71	1970-71
Total: Number (thousands).....	3,502	3,600	3,738	3,560	1.7	-4.8
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
First.....	37.5	38.4	39.5	39.9	8.3	-3.7
Second.....	26.2	26.7	27.1	27.9	8.2	-1.9
Third.....	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.2	.1	-6.3
Fourth.....	3.8	8.5	8.2	7.9	-9.0	-8.2
Fifth.....	4.9	4.6	4.2	4.0	-17.2	-9.5
Sixth or higher.....	7.2	6.4	5.6	5.1	-27.7	-13.6

NOTE: Percent distribution and percent change figures are based on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: For 1968, National Center for Health Statistics; for 1969-71, surveys by the Statistical Bureau of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.



from 9.8 percent in 1970 to 10.6 percent in 2000, assuming continuation of the two-child norm.) Nevertheless, the increase in absolute numbers will be felt by many institutions, industries, and professions.

Retirement and pension systems, including social security, are among the institutions most likely to feel the compounded pressure of new demand and swollen memberships—pressure that can be expected to increase the complexity and cost of administering such systems. Portable pensions, providing workers with greater security in case of a change in jobs, are likely to stimulate continued labor force mobility, which would otherwise be adversely affected by an increase in the number of older workers.

A study prepared for the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future<sup>6</sup> points to a gradual restriction in opportunities for promotion as the labor force grows older. Nevertheless, if a labor force with a significant proportion of senior employees affords less promotional opportunity, it also includes a smaller proportion of new entrants requiring accommodation and training. Furthermore, the issue is complicated by the unusually large size of the baby-boom generation. If the large number of workers aged 35 to 44 is fully employed in 1990, the group aged 25 to 34 in 1990 is likely to enjoy highly favorable promotional op-

portunities during the subsequent decades, thanks to its smaller size relative to the older group.

The presence in the population of a larger proportion of older persons could bring about some important changes in working and residential environments. Some jobs, for example, may be restructured or subdivided in order to make them less physically demanding. Housing construction patterns may reflect a preference on the part of older couples for smaller units situated close to shopping and recreational facilities, and public transit systems may have to accommodate the older citizen's requirement for fast, comfortable transportation within greatly enlarged metropolitan areas.

More difficult to measure, but equally significant is the potential impact of an increase in the senior population upon consumer tastes and preferences, upon demand for travel and recreation, and upon the social climate. The economic and cultural influence of youth may be less dominant as the members of the baby-boom generation move into the over-30 age groups. However, the baby-boom generation will have arrived at the middle (and most productive) years by the end of the century, and those in the postretirement group will remain a relatively small proportion of the total population at that time. Given these projections, a "maturity cult" is a far greater likelihood than is a social climate dominated by the views and predilections of the old.

## Impact on Manpower Resources

Although the declining birth rate is likely to have a marked influence on manpower resources of the future, the major impact may well be more qualitative than quantitative. Like the total population, the labor force is not expected to undergo any overall reduction in the years ahead. Nevertheless, it can be assumed that the total number of jobseekers and jobholders will expand somewhat more slowly and that the age/sex composition of the labor force will reflect changes in the different sectors of the population at large. These developments will be accompanied by parallel fluctuations in the levels of skill, experience, and seniority existing in the labor force, stimulating the need for concurrent changes in the variety of manpower

services to be made available to the disadvantaged and the unemployed at different times in the future. Current projections indicate that the most dramatic growth in the labor force during the current decade will occur among persons 25 to 34 (particularly among young adult women in this age group), while the situation of older workers is likely to be a source of increasing preoccupation after 1980.

### SHORTER TERM TRENDS: THE FEMALE LABOR FORCE

The phenomenal expansion of the female labor force in recent years is the product not only of a sharp increase in the female adult population, reflecting higher birth rates at various dates in the past, but also of a greater willingness among many

<sup>6</sup> Lincoln H. Day, "The Social Consequences of a Zero Population Growth Rate in the United States," to be published in vol. 1 of the Research Reports of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.



married women to seek employment outside the home. This increased propensity to work derives from several factors. For example, rising educational levels have had a marked influence on social values concerning the role of women in the family and workplace. These altered values have increased the supply of female labor substantially, a development which has been reinforced by the continuing introduction of goods and services which allow a housewife more free time and control over her environment. Other factors of paramount importance have been higher wages, the increasing demand for skills which better educated women have been able to supply, and the progressive development of measures to assure more equality of employment opportunity for women.

#### Since World War II

Between 1947 and 1971, the female labor force almost doubled, increasing in size from 16.7 million to over 32 million. During the same period, the adult female noninstitutional population increased by only about 40 percent, from 52 million to 74 million, indicating that the numbers of women with gainful employment were increasing at a pace far exceeding the rate which could have been anticipated on the basis of population growth alone.

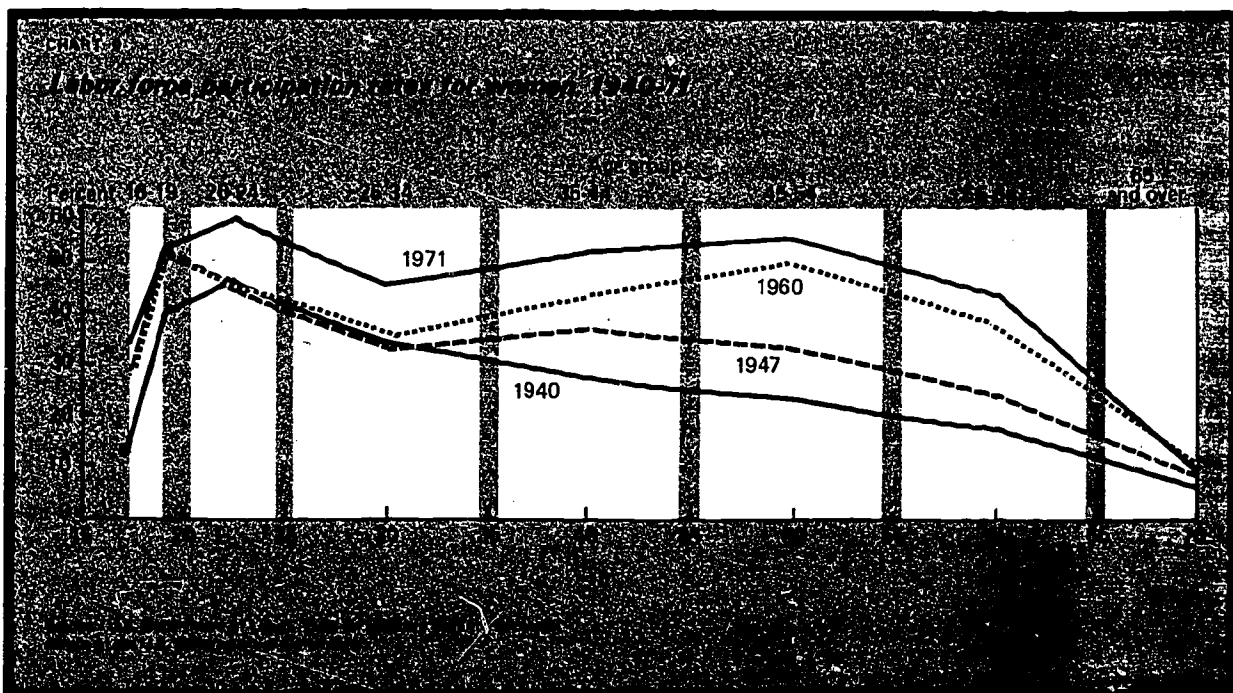
Nevertheless, women's labor force participation followed an uneven pattern during the postwar

years. Between 1947 and 1960, the female labor force grew by about 6.5 million; about two-thirds of this expansion reflected a greater propensity to work among adult women between the ages of 35 and 64, with the sharpest increase among women between 45 and 54 years of age—i.e., among women whose childbearing tasks were finished. This growth in labor force participation of older women was also consistent with the rapidly rising demand for workers in the occupational and industrial sectors in which women predominated; e.g., teaching, clerical work, and health services. Women in their middle years were the principal group responding to that demand (as shown in chart 9).

#### Since 1960

Virtually all increases in female employment between 1960 and 1971 were in either the white-collar or service sectors, continuing the patterns established between 1947 and 1960. Female labor force growth between 1960 and 1971 totaled over 9 million, fully a third larger than the increase registered during the preceding 13 years.

Significantly, women under 25 accounted for one-half of this increase in labor force participation, reflecting the fact that the postwar baby-boom generation had reached working age. These figures suggest that women are indicating a far greater



propensity to work and to avoid interruptions in their careers—changes partly induced by heightened demand for workers with white-collar skills and further stimulated by the changing status and outlook of women during the preceding decade.

In line with this trend, multiple worker families (including those with secondary earners other than the wife) accounted for 55 percent, or 21.3 million, of all families headed by married men in the labor force in March 1972. Ten years earlier, multiple worker families were only 45 percent (16.1 million) of all husband-wife families whose head was in the labor force.

### Mothers of Preschoolers

The aggregate figures which highlight greater work participation for younger women cover up two dramatic trends of the past decade:

—The sharp increase in the number of young married women who are working.

—The fact that this increase in work participation of married women has been particularly pronounced among women with small children.

The steepest rise in work propensity has been among women with children under 3, whose labor force participation rate increased by three-quarters, from 15.3 percent in 1960 to 26.9 percent in 1972. The importance of this phenomenon of increased work participation by young mothers cannot be overemphasized. Its impact will be especially apparent in the age distribution of the female labor force of the future.

Labor force projections for women workers, assuming confirmation of the two-child family average, yield an impressive 70-percent increase in the size of the potential female labor force from 25 to 34 years of age during the 1970's alone (in contrast to a 48-percent increase for men of the same age group). Thereafter the projected labor force potentials of women aged 35 and over parallel those projected among working men, as follows:

—An increase of about 45 percent in the 35- to 44-year-old group during the 1980's.

—A growth of about 30 percent in the group aged 45 to 64 during the 1990's.

In other words, the postwar baby-boom generation will have a telling impact on the size of both the total labor force and the female labor force

throughout the remainder of the century and will contribute to the appearance after 1980 of a large bloc of workers between ages 35 and 54. Continuation of the two-child norm will accentuate the trend still more by expanding female employment, resulting in a 1980 labor force of 102.8 million, 1.7 million larger than that implied by a return to the three-child family. Significantly, all of this difference occurs among women under 55; the projected 1980 labor force of women 16 to 24 years old is nearly 500,000 larger, and that of women 25 to 54 years old 1.2 million larger, under the lower birth rate than under the higher one.

If these projections are valid, will the financial contribution of working wives make a substantial difference in family income levels? The experience of recent years indicates that it will, especially if they work full time all year round, as shown below:

Extent of work experience of wife in 1971	Median family income, 1971	Median percent of income contributed by wife's earnings		
		All families	White	Negro and other races
Worked during year.....	\$12,500	27.5	27.1	31.6
50 to 52 weeks, full time.....	14,500	38.6	38.3	41.4
27 to 49 weeks, full time.....	11,700	30.3	30.3	30.6
1 to 26 weeks, full time or 1 to 52 weeks, part time.....	10,800	12.3	12.0	16.0
Did not work during year..	9,600	.....	.....	.....

Combined with the number of weeks worked, occupation is another major determinant of wives' earnings and family income. Among wives who worked year round full time in 1971, professional and technical workers had the highest median earnings, \$8,400, while private household workers had one of the lowest median earnings levels, \$2,100. Clerical workers fall between the two extremes, with median earnings of about \$5,700.

### Minority Group Families

In minority group families, the working wife contributes a somewhat greater proportion of total family income, especially if she works all year round. The proportion of multiple worker families has been greater among blacks than among whites—63 and 54 percent, respectively, in March 1972, a ratio that repeats the pattern of earlier

years. This relationship reflects the higher level of labor force participation among black than among white wives; for example, 60 percent of black wives compared with 49 percent of white wives worked at some time during 1971. But whatever the work experience of the wife, median family income remains lower among Negroes than among whites. However, there has been a gradual narrowing of this gap over the decade ending in 1971, when median income among nonfarm families was \$11,550 for whites and \$8,160, or 71 percent of the white median, for blacks.

The extent of the wife's work experience has considerable impact on black/white income ratios. The income of Negro families in which the wife worked all year at a full-time job was 90 percent of white family income, in contrast to 64 percent for families in which the wife worked full time for 6 months or less or part time.

#### Children of Working Mothers

Of the 65.3 million children under 18 years, 1 out of every 6 was in a family where the father was either absent, unemployed, or out of the labor force in March 1972. The proportion of black children who were in this situation was about three times larger than that of whites (43 and 14 percent, respectively). In families in which the father was either absent or not earning, children whose mothers were in the labor force were better off in terms of median family income than those whose mothers were out of the labor force. For example, median income of families with children whose fathers were absent was \$5,500 in 1971 if the mother was in the work force, in contrast to \$3,250 if she was not. The median income of families in which the father was unemployed was \$9,295 if the mother was in the labor force and \$7,960 if she was not. As might be expected, children in families where the father was employed were in the best income situation, on the average, regardless of the mother's labor force status. (See the chapter on Spanish-Speaking Americans for a discussion of female labor force participation among this group.)

The long-established relationship between lower income and higher fertility levels may be seen in the increase in the number of working wives who have boosted family income while having fewer children. In 1969, women aged 35 to 44 in

families with less than \$5,000 income averaged 3.7 children in contrast to 2.9 for each woman in the same age group whose family income was over \$10,000.

The relationship between family size and husband's occupation is even more revealing. For example, women aged 35 to 44 who were married to farm laborers averaged 4.6 children in 1969. Blue-collar families had between 3.1 and 3.4 children, in contrast to 2.7 to 2.9 for white-collar families.

#### Manpower Planning for Women Workers

The anticipated increase in the proportion of married women in the labor force has serious implications for manpower policies in the years immediately ahead. There is every reason to believe that substantial numbers of these potential workers—especially those in the disadvantaged sector of the population—will require remedial and/or refresher job training in a widening range of occupations. In addition, any increase in the number of occupations potentially open to all women can be expected to alter present patterns of job matching and placement. Moreover, the fact that many of these women are in the younger age groups may complicate the hiring and promotion process for men in similar age groups who are competing for the same jobs and advancement opportunities; this latter development is one that could add somewhat to the handicaps of disadvantaged male jobseekers.

Finally, there is the problem of providing adequate child-care services for working mothers. The figures on family income cited earlier indicate that children in families headed by women or in families where the father is unemployed, derive visible financial benefits if their mother is in the labor force; nevertheless, a scarcity of child-care arrangements may discourage some of these women from seeking work.

#### LONGER TERM TRENDS: THE TOTAL LABOR FORCE

In 1970, the median age of the population was 27.9 years. Under the lower fertility projections, this median age rises slowly to 34.0 years by the year 2000 and ultimately stabilizes at about 37

years toward the middle of the next century, assuming no dramatic improvements in average longevity. Such a gradual change hardly signifies the onset of gerontocracy or an end to adaptability and innovative spirit. It does imply, however, a somewhat older labor force, one characterized by a declining proportion of new jobseekers and a rising proportion of workers with more than 15 or 20 years of work experience.

Following an expected increase of almost 17 million workers between 1970 and 1980, the rate of expansion of the total labor force can be expected to slow somewhat. (See table 2.) In the 1980's the expected 11.3-million increase in the total labor force stands in marked contrast to the 16.9-million gain of the preceding decade, and the number of those actually working or seeking work is projected at around 114 million in 1990. This total is still approximately the same as that which would have been reached under the higher birth rate. Ten years later, the longer term consequences of the lower birth rate will be readily apparent in the slower growth of the labor force (12.5 million in the 1990's), giving a total labor force of 127 million by the year 2000. The latter figure is in striking contrast to the labor force of

136 million that would be achieved if most families continue to have three children.

#### Low-Income Groups

Between 1959 and 1971, the proportion of persons below the low income threshold declined from over one-fifth to about one-eighth. Among whites, the corresponding decline was from 18 to 10 percent; among the minority groups, the drop was from 56 to 31 percent.<sup>7</sup> A continuation of the same trend would bring about a further decline in the incidence of low income in the United States, to about 7 percent by the early 1980's and to less than 4 percent by the end of the century. Nevertheless, these extrapolations offer little basis for complacency when they are expressed in human terms; by the year 2000, a society enjoying, on the average, a level of living about 80 percent higher than

<sup>7</sup> *Characteristics of Low-Income Population: 1971* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1972), Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 82. The low income threshold in 1971 was \$4,137 for a nonfarm family of four. This threshold changes from year to year with changes in the cost of items comprising a typical "food basket" and is also adjusted for family size and composition. A different threshold would, of course, change the outlook on the time needed to reduce the low-income population.

TABLE 2. PROJECTED INCREASE IN POPULATION AND TOTAL LABOR FORCE 16 YEARS AND OVER, 1960 TO 2000

[Numbers in thousands]

Period	Total population, 16 years and over		Total labor force, 16 years and over	
	Two-child norm	Three-child norm	Two-child norm	Three-child norm
Actual: 1960.....	121, 817	121, 817	72, 142	72, 142
1970.....	142, 366	142, 366	85, 903	85, 903
Projected: 1980.....	167, 127	167, 127	102, 818	101, 096
1990.....	183, 780	187, 073	114, 153	113, 996
2000.....	201, 969	220, 006	126, 659	136, 423
Number change:				
1960 to 1970.....	20, 549	20, 549	13, 761	13, 761
1970 to 1980.....	24, 761	24, 761	16, 915	15, 193
1980 to 1990.....	16, 653	19, 946	11, 335	12, 900
1990 to 2000.....	18, 189	32, 933	12, 506	22, 427
Percent change:				
1960 to 1970.....	17	17	19	19
1970 to 1980.....	17	17	20	18
1980 to 1990.....	10	12	11	13
1990 to 2000.....	10	18	11	20

Source: Denis F. Johnston, "Illustrative Projections of the U.S. Labor Force to 2040," to be published in vol. 2 of the Research Reports of the

Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.



its current level might still have about 10 million of its citizens subsisting on the equivalent of \$1,000 per year or less. However, if the average net annual reduction in the absolute number in low-income groups (about 1.1 million persons per year, 1959 to 1971) can be maintained in the future, the result would be the virtual elimination of the low-income group (as presently defined) in about two decades.

It must be recognized that it may be very difficult to sustain this rate of progress, because the low-income group is likely to become more and more a hard-core residual population consisting of severely disadvantaged people. In addition, the concept of poverty may, to some extent, be culturally determined, and the quantity and quality of material goods necessary to place a family above a poverty "line" may increase over the next several decades.

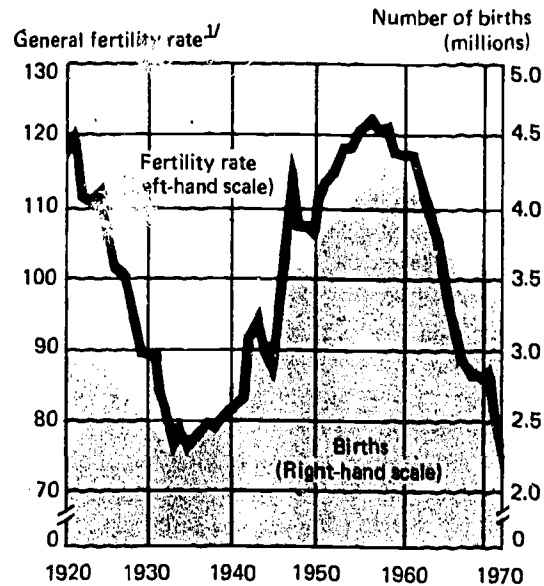
The outlook for workers with limited formal schooling is quite similar to that of the low-income groups: between March 1959 and March 1972, the proportion of workers 18 and over with less than 8 years of formal schooling declined from 16 to 7 percent. Current projections of educational attainment indicate a continuing decline in this proportion to less than 4 percent by 1985.

Two features of the lower fertility projection have a direct bearing on the prospects for further reductions in poverty, limited education, and associated ills. First, the two-child norm implies a continuing decline in the proportion of families of large size, many of whom have been trapped in the cycle of poverty. Second, it implies the availability of greater educational resources per child so that greater attention may be paid to developing educational programs which reduce the dropout rate.

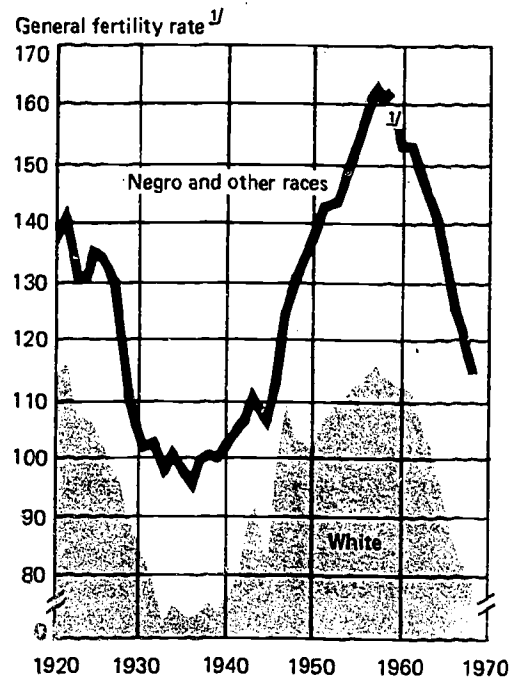
### Black Youth

Although there is substantial evidence of converging fertility levels among the different racial and ethnic groups, this trend will not have a substantial impact on either the number or proportion of young black workers entering the labor force in the next two decades. Indeed, the fertility level among blacks in the postwar years has surpassed the very high baby-boom birth rate among white women (as shown by chart 10), with the result that a significant proportion of those who seek to enter

CHART 10  
**Annual births and fertility rates,  
United States, 1920-72**



**Fertility rates by color, 1920-68**



<sup>1/</sup>Number of births per year per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44. Births for 1920-59 adjusted for underregistration.  
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on data from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

the labor force in the 1970's will be younger members of the minority groups, many of them from disadvantaged sectors of the population, lacking skills, work experience, and education.

The gap between the level of skills demanded by employers and those offered by potential jobholders is most apparent in this sector of the population. In addition, it is very likely that the job requirements imposed by many employers may be unrealistically high—and perhaps determined as much by changing social norms concerning education as by an objective view of what is actually needed to do the job.

The rising level of education in the population at large has already complicated the jobseeking picture for minority youth by reinforcing the stereotype of the high school diploma as the socially acceptable educational minimum for many employment opportunities, regardless of the character of the job. If the upward trend in average educational levels continues, disadvantaged youth who do not complete high school are likely to be left still farther behind in the competition for jobs than they are at present. (See the chapter on The Employment and Unemployment Record for a discussion of unemployment levels among minority groups.) Some may even be pushed out of the hard-to-employ category into an increasing mass of unemployables, unless systematic efforts are made to improve their access to employment through job-training and basic education programs, supplemented by more efficient approaches to placement and job matching. This evidence of the increasingly critical failing of the school system to meet the needs of disadvantaged youth argues for major reassessment of curriculum content and teaching methods. Finally, more research is needed, and the research currently available needs to be used more effectively, in order to determine the real level of skills, education, and experience needed to perform adequately in specific work situations.

### **Geographic Mobility of Workers**

The traditional sources of geographic mobility among workers in the United States have included younger people, rural-urban migration, and the rather weak attachment of many Americans to their place of current residence and employment. The labor force projections previously discussed imply that in 1980, 1990, and 2000, assuming an

average of two children per family, young workers aged 16 to 24 will be a somewhat smaller proportion of the labor force than they are at present. Similarly, the reduction of agriculture to a relatively small component of the economy may indicate that another once-significant source of mobile labor—farmworkers—will be of less importance in the future.

It would be hasty, however, to draw from these observations the conclusion that labor force mobility is about to decline steeply.

The anticipated relative drop in the proportion of young workers in the total labor force camouflages to some extent the fact that the gross number of new entrants to the labor force—many of them younger workers—will not fall below 30 million persons in any of the remaining decades of the 20th century. In addition to mobility described in terms of participation in the labor force, there is some evidence of important changes in the overall geographic distribution of the work force. For example, the movement of southern blacks to northern cities, while still continuing, is doing so at a much reduced rate. Consequently, the major part of its impact on the nonagricultural labor force has already been registered.

Simultaneously, there are indications of increasing intercity mobility, especially among the professional-technical, managerial, and skilled groups, and of a continuing shift of population from cities to suburbs, accompanied (or preceded) by a corresponding shift by industry.

The dimensions of this transition are strikingly illustrated by the fact that 3 million more metropolitan workers in the 15 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas worked in the suburbs in 1970 than in 1960. In contrast, the number working in the central cities declined by almost 1 million, with the central cities retaining only about 52 percent of metropolitan area jobs at the end of the 1960's. In fact, a large majority—72 percent—of those suburban residents who worked in 1970 were employed in the suburbs.

This development may have serious implications for labor force mobility among Negroes. Still excluded from many suburbs, black residents of the central cities may find that a substantial proportion of urban job opportunities have relocated to neighboring towns poorly serviced by mass transit systems.

It is also possible that geographic mobility may no longer be significantly related to changes in the



structure of employment. Increasingly, people may be moving between cities without changing the nature of their work.

It has often been the better skilled and better educated workers who have had relatively high mobility rates in the past; this relationship suggests that a continuing rise in the educational level of the American population may counter the possibly stabilizing effect of a rise in the proportion of older workers. Finally, childless couples and small families have tended to be more geographically mobile than larger family units.

The question of future worker mobility is further complicated by the amalgamation of many small and moderate-sized communities into "metropolitan areas" or "urban regions" (see the section on Population Density and Pollution). Under these circumstances, the enlargement and diversification of local labor markets may reduce the need for many workers to travel in search of employment.

### **Dependency Ratio**

One of the more important longer term trends associated with the two-child norm is the projected decline in the "dependency ratio," defined here as the number of persons of all ages who are not in the labor force divided by the total labor force. Already reduced from 1.50 in 1960 to 1.38 in 1970, the dependency ratio under the two-child norm is expected to decline sharply to 1.19 in 1980 and more slowly thereafter to 1.17 in 1990 and 1.10 in 2000.

The possible effects of a declining dependency ratio are related, of course, to a host of other factors. Major shifts in consumption patterns, changes in employment opportunities, or alterations in the length of the workweek—all of these can have a profound impact on the number of "producers" accommodated in the labor force. One can at least speculate that a reduced dependency ratio could free an additional portion of family income for discretionary consumption and may encourage labor force mobility by reducing the proportion of those who are "locked" into their jobs by pressing family obligations.

A further implication of the two-child norm concerns the age distribution of the economically inactive population. Under the lower fertility series, the proportion of dependents under 16 years

old declines steadily from 52 percent to 46 percent by the year 2000, while the proportion of aged dependents (65 years of age and over) rises from 14 percent in 1970 to 18 percent by the year 2000. These differences will have significant implications for spending and consumption patterns. If the two-child norm should continue to prevail, the relative demand for the host of goods and services associated with education and the raising of children will be reduced, while that for goods and services aimed at the older population will continue to rise steadily (see the section on Consumption Patterns).

Actual levels of labor force participation will be more closely tied to employment opportunities than the above projections of labor supply would imply. If the two-child norm frees additional numbers of women from child-care responsibilities, it also reduces their need for supplementary income. On balance, the higher labor force participation rates projected for women under the two-child norm reflect the assumption that the decision to seek employment by family members other than the principal wage earner is not motivated solely by the need for supplementary income. For example, higher levels of educational attainment and greater equality of access to professional-level employment are likely to induce many women to enter the labor force, with or without the spur of financial need.

### **Projected Effects on Employment and Unemployment**

Attempts to reduce aggregate unemployment have been handicapped in recent years by the sharp rise in the number of young persons actively seeking work. Those between the ages of 16 and 24 generally have greater difficulty than more experienced workers in securing a job, are less likely to remain for many years in their first jobs, and are more likely to be on the move or between jobs. The arrival of the baby-boom generation at working age, therefore, has tended to inflate unemployment statistics in the past few years.

However, the fact that the proportion of teenage workers will soon decline in relation to the total labor force, implies, first, that the peak of entry-level jobseeking will be passed within a few years (except for minority groups) and, second, that

future efforts to reduce aggregate unemployment will be less seriously affected by this problem.

It is much more difficult to estimate the eventual impact on aggregate employment and unemployment statistics of increased jobseeking by married women, since one cannot foresee with certainty what proportion of married women will decide to search for employment in the years ahead or what kinds of jobs will be available to them.

These caveats aside, it is possible to make hypothetical projections of the eventual pressure exerted on employment and unemployment rates by a changing age/sex distribution of the labor force alone; i.e., assuming for purposes of analysis that no other major structural changes will occur in the timespan in question. For example, the 1972 *Economic Report of the President* studied the effect of the shifting age/sex composition of the work force on the overall unemployment rate. In 1956—a peacetime year of high employment and low inflation—the aggregate unemployment rate was 4.1 percent and similar rates are available for specific age/sex groups.<sup>8</sup> In 1971, according to this

<sup>8</sup> *Economic Report of the President* (Washington: U.S. Council of Economic Advisers, January 1972), pp. 115-116 and table 25, and G. L. Perry, "Changing Labor Markets and Inflation," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity* (Washington: The Brookings Institution, 1972), vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 411-441. Unemployment rates for 1956 are available in appendix tables A-6, A-15, and A-16 of the 1972 *Manpower Report*.

report, the aggregate unemployment rate would have been 4.5 percent if the 1956 rate for each age/sex group had remained at the same level in the intervening years; the effect of larger numbers of young and female jobseekers was an increase in the hypothetical unemployment rate of 0.4 percentage points from 4.1 percent to 4.5 percent and, possibly, a parallel increase in the real unemployment rate in 1971.

This same procedure has been used to evaluate the implied effect on unemployment as the labor force changes over the next few decades. Total labor force projections have been converted to a civilian labor force basis by assuming that the size and age composition of the Armed Forces will be maintained at approximate 1972 levels, totaling 2.4 million.

The unemployment rate equivalent to 1956's 4.1-percent rate is 4.5 percent in 1970, and the projected equivalent rate for 1980 is also 4.5 percent in both the higher and lower fertility projections. (See table 3.) Thereafter, the projected impact of the two-child norm becomes more striking. Under the three-child norm projections, the unemployment rate equivalent to 1956 full employment is

TABLE 3. AGE/SEX COMPOSITION OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1970-2000, AND HYPOTHETICAL OVERALL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BASED ON 1956 AGE/SEX SPECIFIC RATES

Sex and age	1970	Projected					
		1980		1990		2000	
		2-child norm	3-child norm	2-child norm	3-child norm	2-child norm	3-child norm
Hypothetical unemployment rate.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.5
Civilian labor force, percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Women, total.....	38.1	39.0	38.0	39.1	38.2	39.6	38.9
16 to 19 years.....	3.9	3.4	3.5	2.6	3.1	2.8	3.6
20 to 24 years.....	5.9	6.4	6.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.8
25 to 54 years.....	22.0	22.9	22.1	25.9	24.7	26.3	24.2
55 years and over.....	6.3	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.3
Men, total.....	61.9	61.0	62.0	60.9	61.8	60.4	61.1
16 to 19 years.....	4.8	4.6	4.7	3.3	4.1	3.5	4.7
20 to 24 years.....	6.9	7.5	7.7	5.6	5.8	5.6	7.3
25 to 54 years.....	38.9	38.9	39.5	43.3	43.3	42.8	41.3
55 years and over.....	11.2	10.0	10.1	8.6	8.7	8.4	7.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

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

still at 4.5 percent as late as the year 2000, while under the lower fertility series the aggregate unemployment rate falls back to 4.2 percent by 1990

and remains at that level in 2000, as younger workers become a less important segment of the total labor force.

## Other Economic Consequences of Reduced Population Growth

### GNP AND INCOME

An important focus of public concern and policymaking in the years ahead will be the rate of national economic growth needed to absorb the anticipated net increase in the labor force. Even if the two-child family average is maintained, labor force expansion rates will still pose an acute problem in the present decade, when nearly 20 percent more Americans—or a net total of nearly 17 million individuals—will be in the labor force by 1980 than in 1970. In succeeding years, however, the projected net increases would be considerably smaller, at around 11 percent for both the 1980's (11.3 million persons) and the 1990's (12.5 million).

In contrast, a return to the three-child family average would mean a somewhat smaller net increase of 15 million in the 1970's, because of the slower rise in the female labor force associated with increased childbearing. The following decade would be marked by a visibly lower rate of net labor force expansion at 13 percent or 13 million persons, but the 1990's would reveal the full dimensions of the higher birth rate's delayed impact with a 20 percent labor force net increase, involving over 22 million people.

While there are large-scale numerical contrasts between the lower and higher projections, current economic forecasts do not assume that the rate of population growth is the sole major determinant of future rates of economic expansion. Although the GNP in the year 2000 under the three-child norm would be higher—at \$2.1 trillion with a projected annual growth rate of 4.0 percent—per capita disposable income would be visibly lower than under the two-child norm, while pressure on energy resources and raw materials would be proportionately greater.

Even under the lower population projections, a doubling of the gross national product to nearly

two trillion dollars annually is anticipated by the end of the century. (See table 4.) A significantly greater proportion of the enlarged total national output, however, will be in the form of services rather than goods. Among services, the greatest expansion is likely to be in the amount of electricity required as fuel and energy, with similar rates of expansion in the availability of transportation, health care, travel, and recreation.

According to the most conservative forecasts (a slower rate of population growth accompanied by a slower rate of economic expansion), GNP per capita in 1967 dollars is expected to jump from \$3,937 in 1970 to \$7,218 in 2000.

TABLE 4. DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS, BASED ON TWO-CHILD POPULATION AND ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS, NO POLICY CHANGE, 1970 AND 2000

[Millions]		
Indicator	1970, actual	2000, projected
Population.....	205	266
Labor force.....	85	127
Households.....	62	101
GNP (1967 dollars).....	\$807,000	\$1,920,000
GNP per capita (1967 dollars)...	3,937	7,218
Disposable income per capita (1958 dollars).....	2,595	4,721

SOURCE: Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

This rise is likely to be accompanied by a parallel increase in personal and family income. Disposable income per capita is expected to move upward from \$2,595 in 1970 to \$4,721 (in 1958 dollars) in 2000. The latter figure is 11 percent higher than the \$4,241 projected for per capita disposable in-

come if there is a return to the three-child family average.

Average family income under the two-child norm will undergo a similarly substantial rise from \$12,000 per year in 1970 to \$21,000 in the year 2000 (in 1970 dollars). It should be stressed that an increase of these proportions is anticipated even if the workweek drops to 30 hours and even if there is a return to the three-child norm.

If these forecasts prove correct, 27 years hence there will be 266 million Americans, around 127 million of them in the labor force, and most of them with more money and more time in which to spend it. Yet, the new forms of consumer demand that this greater wealth will make possible must be identified and the resource requirements associated with larger per capita expenditures must be measured.

## CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

According to the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, "it does not appear . . . that a lower population growth rate will cause serious problems for any industry or its employees,"<sup>9</sup> although it is probable that adjustments would have to be made in some sectors if episodes of structural unemployment are to be avoided. (See table 5.) Reasons cited by the Commission include the anticipated stimulation of consumer demand as a corollary of large projected increases in total and per capita income in the last three decades of the 20th century. Demand is also likely to be reinforced by continued (although slower) growth of the population—an expectation underlined by the fact that there will be no year before 2000 in which there are fewer births than in 1971, even under the two-child norm projections.

Nevertheless, a number of those industrial and service sectors whose markets consist primarily of specific age/sex groups have already found it advantageous to diversify their product lines and seek a wider range of customers, an example likely to be followed by many others in the future.

For example, the slower rate of increase in the school-age population is likely to alter patterns of demand for children's clothing, textbooks, and

<sup>9</sup> John A. Howard and Donald R. Lehman, "The Effect of Different Populations on Selected Industries in the Year 2000," to be published in vol. 2 of the Research Reports of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

TABLE 5. ANTICIPATED CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING, AND SERVICES OUTPUT, BASED ON TWO-CHILD POPULATION AND ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS. NO POLICY CHANGE. 1970 AND 2000

Industry	Billions of 1967 dollars		Percent change
	1970, actual	2000, projected	
Construction.....	\$ 57	\$ 133	133
Manufacturing.....	585	1, 316	125
Food.....	93	170	83
Paper.....	22	53	141
Petroleum.....	26	52	100
Chemicals.....	45	112	149
Primary metals.....	44	90	105
Rubber and plastics.....	14	38	171
Stone and clay.....	14	35	150
Textiles.....	24	46	92
Lumber and wood.....	12	31	158
Leather.....	4	7	75
Services.....	600	1, 454	142
Electricity.....	19	53	179

SOURCE: Commission on Population Growth and the American Future.

some types of sports equipment. A significant increase in the number of working married women is certain to stimulate greater demand for convenience foods, household appliances, child-care services, and synthetic fabrics. Thirty years hence, many older members of the population may decide to increase the level of their expenditures for spectator amusement, fuel, and continuing education.

Housing offers an especially interesting example of the mixture of certainties and unpredictabilities in the consumer patterns of the future. Among the certainties is a continuing high level of demand for housing of all kinds, both to replace existing structures and to accommodate the large number of new households that will be formed in the coming decades. An increasing proportion of two-career/two-child families, however, may stimulate demand for smaller homes situated reasonably close to urban or semi-urban workplaces and child-care centers. The anticipated rise in disposable family income will make it possible for many to finance a second home in the country, while some older couples whose children are grown could find urban or suburban condominiums the most con-

venient housing solution. However, the ultimate availability of adequate housing areas will depend heavily on the continued supply of certain vital resources.

## RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

Even if the most optimistic assumptions are made concerning population increase and rate of growth, it would appear that future resource and energy requirements could expand at a rate more closely resembling the growth rate of the GNP rather than that of the population. This is not especially surprising when the rise in the standard of living which is predictably associated with large increases in disposable income is taken into account. It is always possible, however, that technological innovations or the discovery of new sources of supply could restore the earlier situation of plenty, especially in the case of energy resources.

It is estimated that energy needs, especially for natural gas, hydroelectric, and nuclear supplies, will more than double by the year 2000. Use of coal and oil—nonrenewable resources, along with natural gas—will continue at similarly high levels.

Water shortages in some metropolitan areas may be especially severe later in this century, if many towns and cities continue to expand on an ad hoc basis without adequate planning for future resource requirements. Moreover, according to the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, some water shortages are likely whether the population grows at the slower or faster rate, unless coordinated action is undertaken by public agencies, industry, and homeowners.

## PRODUCTIVITY

The effect that a smaller population has on productivity, or output per man-hour, depends on the degree to which supply trends in such factors as raw materials or capital respond to a slower growth of labor man-hours. If the ratio of raw materials or capital to man-hours is unaffected by the size of the population, a slower growth in population may have no noticeable effect on productivity.

However, the ratios of raw materials to man-hours and capital to man-hours would probably be

somewhat higher with a slower growing population, particularly in the case of materials, such as land, which are relatively fixed in supply. In addition, a more slowly growing population means that shortages in specific vital raw materials would be less likely, although increases in consumption could reintroduce the problem of shortages.

With slower population growth, the saving ordinarily used to equip an additional population with capital can be used to increase the capital per man-hour used by existing workers. Consequently, raw materials and capital per man-hour, and, therefore, output per man-hour, would all tend to be somewhat higher in an economic context characterized by slower population growth. However, there is no generally accepted quantitative measure of the actual degree to which these factors will cause output per man-hour to increase in an economy associated with the two-child norm.

It is somewhat easier to gain some idea of the quantitative influence that the changing age/sex composition of the work force has upon productivity.

According to current estimates of total economy-wide man-hours for 1970–2000 under the different population projections, youthful man-hours become relatively less important by 1990 and again in 2000 under the lower fertility rate. Generally, in both the lower and higher population projections, the percentage of hours in the 25-to-54 age group increases, while the percentage of hours accounted for by those 55 and older and under 25 decreases. (See table 6.)

The distribution of man-hours provides only part of the picture, however. When each classification of man-hours is weighted by its 1950–70 relative wage, productivity tends to decline slightly during the 1970–80 decade because women workers—whose relative wages have usually been lower than those of men—now contribute a more important part of total hours. However, if the recently strengthened policies to insure equal pay for equal work are fully effective, this discrepancy should disappear. From 1980 to 2000, output per man-hour tends to increase slightly under the two-child norm as younger workers—whose relative wages are also somewhat lower—become a smaller proportion of total man-hours.

Nevertheless, the productivity implications of these changes of age/sex distribution in the labor force are very slight. Moreover, it is quite possible



TABLE 6. DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-HOURS, BY SEX AND AGE, AND PRODUCTIVITY INDEX, 1970 TO 2000

[Percent]

Sex and age	1970	Projected					
		1980		1990		2000	
		Two-child norm	Three-child norm	Two-child norm	Three-child norm	Two-child norm	Three-child norm
Men, total .....	67.4	66.0	67.0	66.0	66.9	65.4	66.0
16 to 24 years .....	12.4	12.2	12.4	9.2	9.9	9.2	11.8
25 to 54 years .....	43.8	43.7	44.4	48.1	48.3	47.7	46.3
55 years and over .....	11.2	10.1	10.2	8.6	8.7	8.5	7.9
Women, total .....	32.6	34.0	33.0	34.0	33.1	34.6	34.0
16 to 24 years .....	7.7	8.1	7.8	6.2	6.4	6.3	7.8
25 to 54 years .....	19.4	20.3	19.5	22.8	21.8	23.3	21.6
55 years and over .....	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.6
Productivity index based only on man-hour distribution by age and sex, 1970=100 .....	100.0	98.9	99.4	101.0	101.0	101.4	99.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

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

that relative wage differentials like those presently existing between men and women workers will change considerably before the end of the century. These observations, although not extremely precise, do present a general indication that projected

age/sex trends alone are not expected to have a substantial direct effect on productivity, while improvements in the ratio of raw materials and capital to labor may have a significant cumulative impact on output per man-hour.

## The Social Impact of Reduced Population Growth

### THE SCHOOLS

The sharp reduction in births from a peak of 4.3 million in 1961 to 3.5 million in 1968 has already led to a decline in enrollments at elementary school levels. Enrollments in public and private elementary schools have dropped from a peak of 36.8 million in 1969 to an estimated 35.6 million in 1972 and are expected to fall to 33.3 million by 1977, a net decline of nearly 3.5 million. Since 99 percent of youngsters aged 7 to 13 are already enrolled along with 84 percent of the 5-year-olds, there is not much margin for change in the proportion of children going to elementary school.

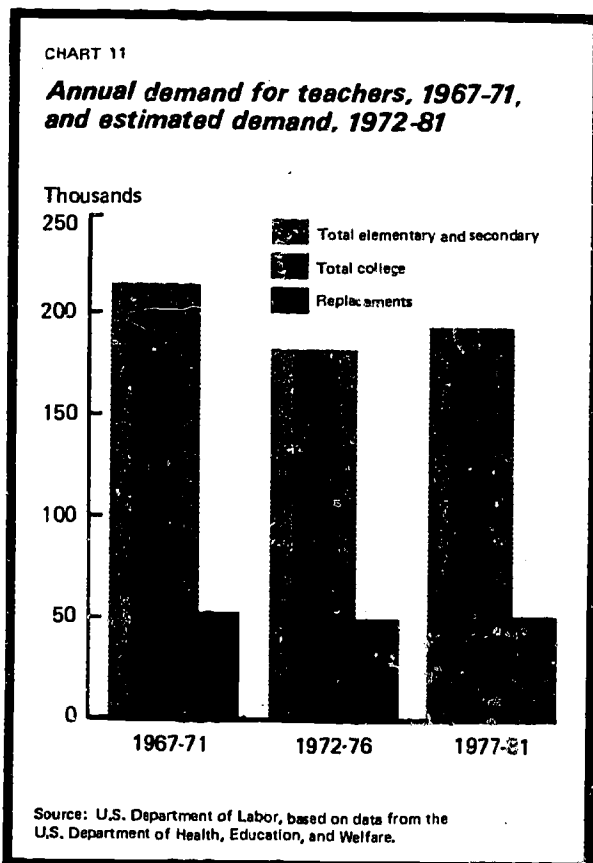
The ripple effect of these reductions in elementary school enrollments will not be felt in the high

schools until 1977, according to the U.S. Office of Education. Thereafter, secondary school enrollments are expected to decline from a peak of 16.0 million during the mid-1970's to 14.3 million in 1981.

Institutions of higher education are expected to feel the effects of the decline in elementary and secondary school enrollments by the early 1980's, but the changes in enrollments at the college level are more speculative, since only about 30 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds are presently enrolled in school and older people tend increasingly to enter or return to college. Nevertheless, it is probable that the extraordinary rise in college enrollments of the past two decades will be somewhat moderated.



Declining enrollments inevitably reduce the demand for teachers despite modest changes in student-teacher ratios that help to offset some of the decrease. Rather than the steadily increasing demand for teachers during the past two decades—a demand reflecting expansion as well as replacement requirements—the remaining years of the 1970 decade will witness a drop in the total demand for elementary and secondary schoolteachers in spite of increasing replacement requirements. (See chart 11.) An average annual increase of 23,000 elementary and secondary schoolteachers was required between 1967 and 1971 to serve mounting numbers of pupils. Between 1972 and 1976, an average annual reduction of 13,000 in new teaching jobs will occur because of smaller enrollments, and a further reduction in demand will occur for the same reason during the following 5 years as well. The result will be a decline in the average annual demand for new teachers from a peak of 214,000 a year between 1967 and 1971 to 182,000 a year between 1972 and 1976, with only a moderate rise thereafter.



The demand for college teachers will continue to rise during the early 1970's, according to U.S. Office of Education estimates, but the bulk of this demand will be for replacements to fill vacancies left by teachers who retire or leave the profession for other reasons. After 1976, average annual increase in demand for college teachers will decline to 14,000 a year from 26,000 a year between 1967 and 1971.

A major lesson which emerges from these projections is the need for greater flexibility in training teachers and utilizing educational resources. Continued swings of considerable magnitude in the size of the elementary, high school, and college populations are in prospect during the remainder of this century; today's oversupply of teachers becomes tomorrow's undersupply, perhaps to be followed by still another surplus the day after tomorrow. The problem of prediction is particularly acute at the college level, where enrollment trends are less dependent on general population trends, and where the shifting needs and interests of students may give rise to substantial revisions in curriculums.

Moreover, anticipated levels of aggregate teacher demand do not reflect the differentiated impact of slower population growth on individual teaching specialities. Demand in some areas may be closely tied to future rates of expansion in specific industries. (A good example is offered by the recent drop in enrollments in engineering following cutbacks in aerospace construction.) In another field, the need for teachers of medicine is likely to expand, but it may be that more medical students will seek to enter specialities that meet the needs of an older population, rather than a younger one. And it is still not clear to what degree colleges and universities will be required to extend their efforts in the fields of adult education or professional retraining.

## HEALTH-CARE SERVICES

The health industry was one of the first to be affected by the decline in births. The lower birth rate enabled some communities with more than one hospital to consolidate their maternity wards, and 7 percent fewer hospitals reported births in 1971 than a decade earlier. The number of bassinets re-

ported also declined by 10 percent from a 1963 high, as the following figures show:

Year	Hospitals reporting (thousands)	Bassinets (thousands)	Births (millions)
1962.....	5.3	104.1	3.9
1963.....	5.2	104.7	3.8
1964.....	5.1	103.4	3.7
1965.....	5.0	101.3	3.6
1966.....	5.0	100.6	3.4
1967.....	5.1	99.3	3.3
1968.....	5.0	97.3	3.3
1969.....	4.9	94.9	3.3
1970.....	5.1	97.1	3.5
1971.....	4.8	94.3	3.5

SOURCE: American Hospital Association, *Hospital Statistics 1971* (Chicago)

This decline undoubtedly permitted a shift of hospital paramedical staff to other urgent and growing needs and may have already influenced some doctors and nurses to choose specialties other than obstetrics or pediatrics.

If the present two-child family average persists, the population under 5 years of age will not again reach the 1960 level until 1980 and will remain fairly constant until the year 2000, so the need for health personnel to care for this age group can be expected to level off. On the other hand, the number of persons 65 and over is expected to increase by over 40 percent between 1970 and 2000; the demand for doctors to treat older people, as well as personnel for nursing homes and homes for the aged, will undoubtedly increase proportionately.

However, the long-term impact of a continuation of the two-child norm will have a much more important effect on the medical work force. Although the lower birth rate will result in an increase of 20 million prospective patients in the year 1980 and 60 million in 2000, these figures, respectively, are still 11 and 55 million below those which would be reached under the three-child norm.

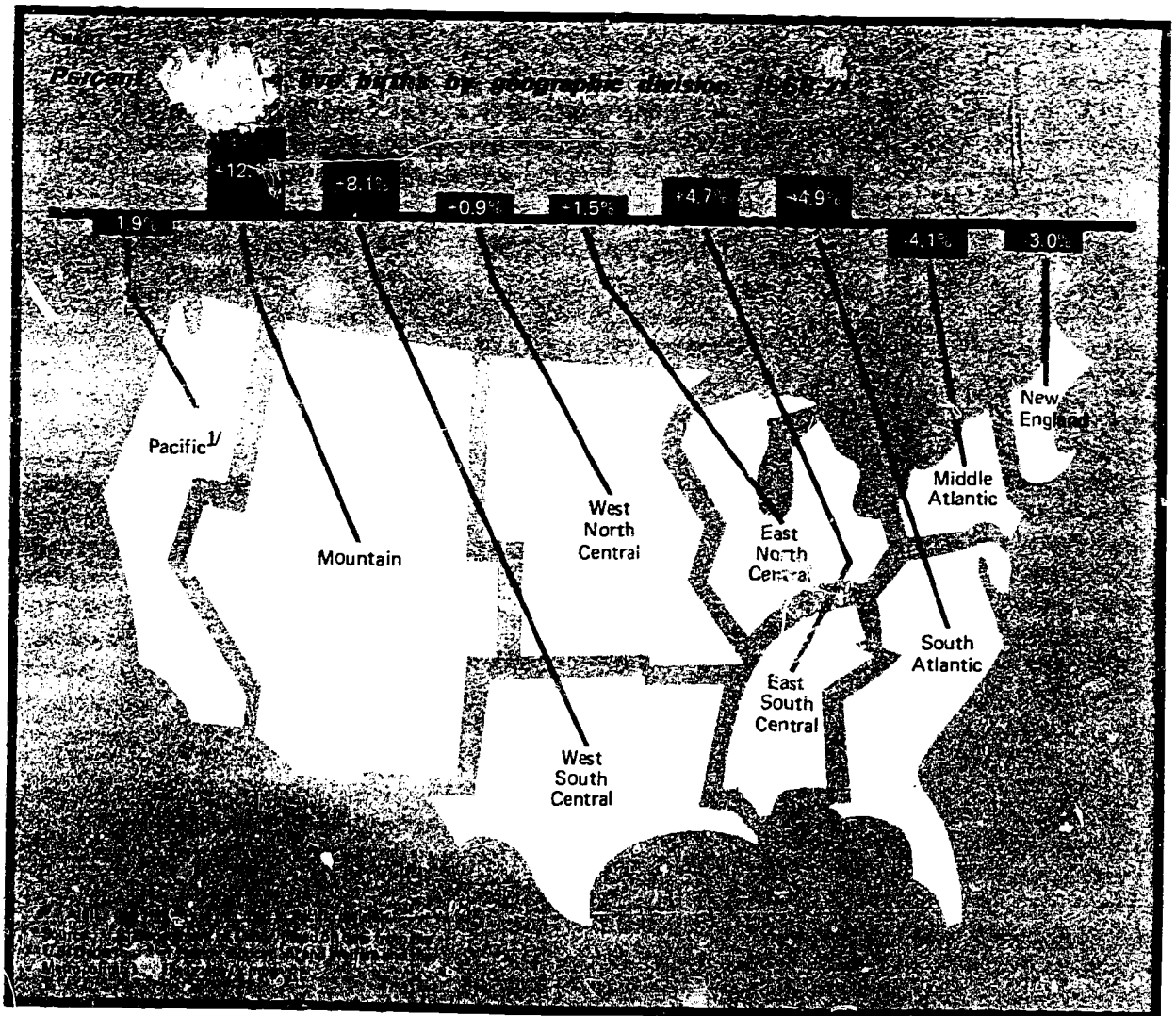
Assuming maintenance of the two-child family average and the continued validity of the doctor-patient ratio currently estimated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the need for physicians in the year 2000 will be about 425,000, but still about 85,000 fewer than the number needed to service a population increasing at the higher growth rate. Demand for other health personnel will be similarly affected. Nevertheless, a

number of factors could alter the doctor-patient ratio. The health industry is in a state of flux. Technological advances, for example, could ease the present burdens of medical personnel, or new research achievements could eliminate a number of chronic diseases and their associated medical specialties. Such developments would tend to reduce the projected demand for doctors. The trend could move in the opposite direction, however, since older patients often require more frequent medical consultation and more complicated forms of treatment than do younger ones, even those under 5 years of age. In addition, greater use of paramedical workers could lessen the demand for doctors' services. Economic and psychological factors may also intervene, since many doctor and hospital visits are elective rather than essential.

## POPULATION DENSITY AND POLLUTION

Analyses of live births by region since 1968 provide some interesting early readings on possible patterns of population density across the country in coming years. Significantly, the sharpest declines in births have occurred in the most densely populated States (New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Pacific regions), while increases have been reported in the Southern and Mountain areas, where population density is comparatively low. (See chart 12.) Partly because the latter areas are relatively rural regions with an age distribution weighted toward the young side, it is still too early to determine whether this indicates eventual erosion of broad regional variations in population density. In any case, the predominant factor in determining population distribution will continue to be migration, especially in the form of worker mobility.

Within regions, trends appear to be moving in the direction of increasing population density. According to the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, 85 percent of the population, or 225 million people, may be living in 44 to 50 metropolitan areas by the year 2000—in contrast to 71 percent, or 144 million, in 29 metropolitan areas in 1970. This consolidation of urban residence patterns can be attributed to a number of factors: Natural increase among urban residents, continued migration from rural to urban areas, and the expansion of smaller centers to met-



ropolitan-area size. A step beyond the metropolitan area is the "urban region,"<sup>10</sup> or a constellation of neighboring cities. According to current estimates, by the year 2000, 54 percent of the population will be living in the two largest urban regions of the future: the Atlantic Seaboard (from Boston to Washington and westward past Chicago) and California.

One of the most striking examples of the effects of increased population density is visible in the varying levels of pollution associated with greater or smaller numbers. Analysts of this problem gen-

erally seem to agree that the faster the population grows, the sooner the ecological problem will have to be faced. However, in the context of 50- to 75-year projections, population growth is not the primary determinant of the level of pollution. Most environmental pollution appears to come about because of urban and industrial concentration in combination with technological developments which maximize economic growth by neglecting environmental costs. Consequently, attempts to make producers more responsible for the environmental costs of production may have a considerable potential for alleviating the overall level of pollution. In addition, organized scientific efforts aimed at improving the technological choices available in certain critical areas appear

<sup>10</sup> "An area of 1 million or more people comprised of a continuous zone of metropolitan areas and intervening counties within which one is never far from a city." *Report of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future* (Washington: Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, 1972), p. 36.

likely to be very fruitful. There is some reason to believe, therefore, that the development and effective application of improved antipollution methods will be more important than population growth as basic determinants of the level of pollution in the next half century.

## IMMIGRATION

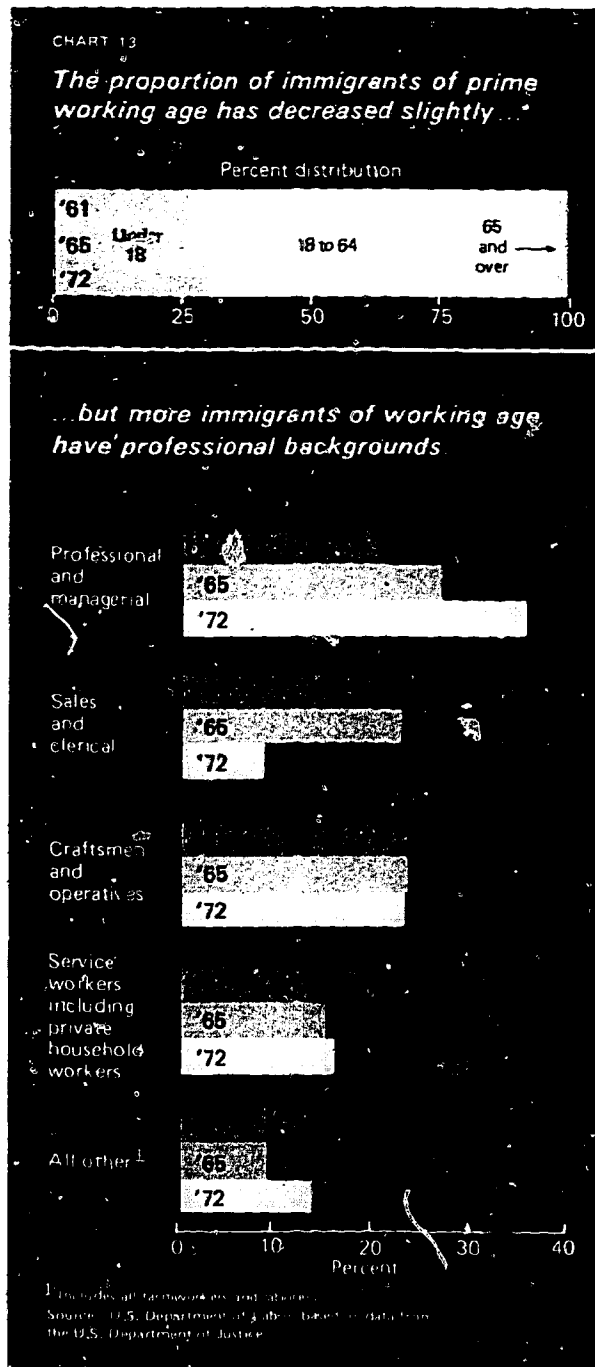
The impact of net immigration in total population projections is by no means insignificant. According to a study prepared by the Bureau of the Census for the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future, new immigrants and their descendants (assuming a continued net immigration of 400,000 per year) will contribute over 25 percent of the total change in the population of the United States under the lower fertility series between 1969 and the year 2000.<sup>11</sup> These calculations imply that about 16 million of the 66-million increase in population between 1970 and the year 2000 (under the two-child norm) would represent the cumulative effects of immigration over this 30-year period.

In a context of increasing demographic pressure, is it possible to keep open the "golden door"?

The net effect of the revised immigration legislation of 1955 has been to increase slightly the proportion of dependents, primarily children, among recent immigrants, while significantly raising the level of professional qualifications of the wage earners among them. (See chart 13.) Some of the social and economic implications of this trend are clear. For example, the declining percentage of immigrants of working age, in conjunction with the larger numbers now entering the United States compared with a decade ago (384,685 in 1972 and 271,344 in 1961), suggests a slightly increased burden for educational institutions and social welfare agencies in those localities where large numbers of immigrants settle.

On the other hand, the skill level of the present-day immigrant is of vital importance to the American economy. In 1961, 17.3 percent of the immigrants with an occupational attachment had a pro-

fessional background. This figure had reached 31.3 percent by 1972 (in contrast to the 14 percent of the U.S. labor force similarly employed). Conversely, the proportion with nonprofessional working experience declined sharply. These trends are a reflection of the rise in Asian immigration to this



<sup>11</sup> Richard Irwin and Robert Warren, "Demographic Aspects of American Immigration," to be published in vol. 1 of the Research Reports of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. The net annual total of 400,000 immigrants does not reflect the phenomenon of illegal immigration. See the chapter on Spanish-Speaking Americans for a discussion of one aspect of this problem.



country, since a significant proportion of immigrant workers from the Philippines, Taiwan, India, and Korea are professionals.

It is important to note that these overall numbers and trends conceal a variety of divergent patterns. It is well known, for example, that immigrants do not settle evenly in all parts of the United States. In 1972, about 1 of every 4 new immigrants intended to settle in New York State, primarily New York City. Almost 1 in 5 specified California as the place of intended permanent residence. New Jersey, Illinois, and Texas also claimed large numbers. Altogether, about 6 of every 10 immigrants indicated that they planned to settle in one of these five States.

In general, the professionally qualified immigrant, who is heavily represented among recent arrivals, finds it easier to obtain employment in a broad range of labor market areas. The assimila-

tion process is often somewhat faster than that of the blue-collar immigrant worker who requires more economic, social, and psychological assistance from relatives, friends, and public agencies.

From a local perspective, the immigration stream can sometimes cause temporary social and economic problems if it is not anticipated, especially in small or moderate-sized communities. However, the State Department's Eastern Hemisphere waiting list for prospective immigrants does not suggest any major difficulties, since about 30 percent of all Eastern Hemisphere prospective immigrants are individuals with professional work experience whose skills are in demand in the United States. All available evidence suggests that, from both a national and local perspective, immigrants will continue to make significant contributions to the economic and social development of this country.

## Implications for Manpower Policies

### THE 1970'S

The short-term policy implications which emerge from the changing rate of population growth are dominated by four major factors. First, recent and prospective increases in the number of younger workers indicate that attempts must be made to respond to the needs of young adult workers seeking a satisfactory economic future for themselves and their families. Two new developments underline the complexity of manpower needs in this age group: the rapidly rising educational levels common to many of its members and the considerable numbers of disadvantaged young workers who will soon be seeking employment.

Second, the likelihood of a continuing rise in the labor force participation rates of young women means that closer attention must be paid to devising an adequate mix of job-training and child-care services. Emphasis must be accorded as well to the removal of barriers to the employment of women in occupations traditionally reserved to men and to the advancement and fair compensation of women employees in accordance with demonstrated qualifications and performance.

Third, while continued efforts must be made to better the condition of disadvantaged workers, increased stress must also be placed on utilizing more fully the capabilities of college-educated labor force entrants, whose numbers will be increasing rapidly during this decade. Finally, an attempt must be made to bridge the information and placement gaps which prevent an optimal matching of available manpower with available jobs.

More fundamentally, full advantage should be taken of the complementarity of some of these needs. For example, improved mechanisms for anticipating and meeting skill shortages would benefit not only the better trained candidates for such positions but would also improve employment opportunities for those who are lower on the skill ladder by removing bottlenecks to production and reducing the inflationary pressures generated by these skill shortages. Similarly, increased efforts to eliminate job discrimination with resulting improvement in employment and promotion opportunities for minority and women workers would facilitate the matching of job openings with qualified individuals.

Manpower planning in each of these fields should proceed on the assumption that States and

localities will have different population and labor force levels and uneven rates of economic expansion. Distribution of budgetary resources for manpower programs should reflect these varying levels of need.

Finally, the imbalance between labor force growth and growth in population (assuming continuation of the two-child norm) is particularly severe during the 1970's. The Nation's capacity to absorb and utilize these abundant human resources is likely to determine the success or failure of manpower policies in the years just ahead.

## THE 1980'S AND BEYOND

The long-run consequences of slower population growth are clearly favorable to the continued prosperity of the society and the eventual resolution of the problems of pollution, congestion, and limited natural resources. The smaller family size, the higher per capita income, and the improved ratio of earners to non-earners implied by the two-child norm also suggest the possibility of a higher savings rate and larger per capita investments in the education of children and youth.

But as the large baby-boom cohort moves through successive age groups, large-scale variations in the relative numbers of workers at different stages in their work careers will cause persisting problems of labor market adjustment.

Longer term manpower policies will, therefore, have to retain a flexible capacity to ease the strains which accompany these changes.

The steady decline in the relative numbers of less-skilled and less-educated workers is paralleled by a decline, partly attributable to technological advances, in the relative number of jobs requiring only limited skills and education. It is also evident that the employment qualifications established by potential employers tend to rise with the increase in the qualifications of jobseekers. If most new entrants to the labor force can present credentials indicating the completion of 4 years of high school, the status of the high school dropout suffers by comparison, quite apart from the actual requirements of the job for which the applicant is being considered. In short the relative position of disadvantaged workers in the job markets of the future may deteriorate still more, given the general upgrading of the labor force which is in prospect.

Finally, some attention must be paid to the long-term implications of possible changes in the life styles of the American people. If slower population growth implies a continued growth in material affluence, it also implies the opening of a greater range of options concerning work, leisure, job retraining, and continuing education. The nature of the manpower policies which emerge during the remaining years of this century will necessarily depend upon the responses developed to meet this new range of options.



**4**

**SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS:  
THEIR MANPOWER PROBLEMS  
AND OPPORTUNITIES**

## SPANISH-SPEAKING AMERICANS: THEIR MANPOWER PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Americans with a Spanish-speaking heritage number close to 10 million in the mainland United States. Representing about 5 percent of the population, they are the country's second largest minority group.

Many of these Spanish-speaking people face problems of social and economic deprivation and barriers to equal employment opportunity, some also affecting other minorities, some—like the language barrier—applying particularly to this group. The problems of the Spanish speaking are of long standing but have only recently become the focus of national attention and action. Spanish-speaking leaders have helped to evoke this new awareness and understanding of their people's needs. They have stressed the need for more comprehensive data on such elemental facts as the numbers of people of Spanish heritage in different parts of the country, their education, employment status, occupations, and income. And they have called for new and intensified program action to open wider opportunities for this minority group.

This chapter reflects the significant progress made during the past few years in both these directions. The first part presents a manpower profile of Spanish-speaking Americans, drawing upon the 1970 census, which provided the first comprehensive data for this segment of the population, as well as on other new sources. The second part recounts the major recent developments in manpower and related programs for the Spanish speaking, especially the disadvantaged.

Despite their shared Spanish-language background, the people variously denoted as Spanish

speaking or of Spanish heritage are a heterogeneous group. They represent, in fact, a microcosm of this country's ethnic diversity. Somewhat paradoxically, not all speak Spanish themselves, though most of them do and all have ancestors who did. Some are recent immigrants or of foreign parentage, while others come from families that were living in the Southwest or Puerto Rico before these areas became part of the United States. By far the largest group—well over 5 million, or nearly three-fifths of the estimated total number—are of Mexican origin or descent. More than 1.5 million—about 1 out of every 6—are Puerto Ricans (not counting the 2.7 million in the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico).<sup>1</sup> Well over 600,000 are Cubans,<sup>2</sup> the majority of them refugees who have entered the United States since 1959, though some are from families long established in this country. Finally, a very large number, approaching 2 million altogether, came from or trace their descent to another Spanish origin, most often Central or South America.

These different groups of Spanish-speaking people are concentrated in different parts of the United States. The great majority of Mexican

<sup>1</sup> Comprehensive data on the manpower characteristics and problems of residents of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, comparable to those for mainland residents of Spanish heritage, were not available from the 1970 census when this chapter was prepared. The Manpower Profile of the Spanish Speaking, which constitutes the first part of the chapter, is, therefore, limited to residents of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The information on manpower and related services to the Spanish speaking, however, covers Puerto Rico as well as the mainland.

<sup>2</sup> This estimate, based on the 1970 census, may represent a substantial undercount of the number of Cubans in the United States, in view of the estimate by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service cited below of recent immigration of Cubans.

Americans live in the Southwest, though significant numbers have moved to other sections of the country. Puerto Ricans are heavily concentrated in New York City, and most Cubans live in Florida, with smaller concentrations of both groups in other metropolitan areas. Within each of these areas, many of the Spanish speaking live in distinct, close-knit neighborhoods, either by choice or because they cannot afford or are barred from housing elsewhere. Sometimes these neighborhoods are in city slums, sometimes in poverty-stricken barrios on the fringes of metropolitan centers.

Partly because of their concentration in separate urban neighborhoods (or, in the case of some Mexican Americans, in rural enclaves), many Americans of Spanish background have persistent English-language difficulties which may not be overcome even in the second generation. The frequent movement of people back and forth between Puerto Rico and the mainland tends to reinforce this language barrier, as does the continuing inflow of immigrants from Mexico and the daily commuting to work in border areas of the United States by substantial numbers of Mexican residents.

All these factors have the effect of deepening and prolonging the cultural isolation of the Spanish speaking from the mainstream of the population. Mechanisms for reducing this isolation—for communication across ethnic lines in both the job market and other aspects of economic and social life—have been generally inadequate. And in many communities, ethnic prejudice and discrimination have been additional obstacles, especially for the small numbers who have the added handicap of being black or a member of another racial minority group.

To these difficulties must be added that of inadequate education among both Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans, especially in the older age groups (discussed later in this chapter). The relative numbers with a high school education or better have been rising rapidly, and the current rates of school attendance among Spanish-speaking children promise further progress in this direction. But for the present, lack of education and lack of knowledge of English are compounded obstacles to satisfactory, well-paid employment for many Spanish-speaking adults.

Probably the best single measure of the disadvantaged economic and social situation of the people of Spanish background is their family income.

In 1971 the median income for all families of Spanish origin was \$7,500, not quite three-fourths of the median income figure for all American families (\$10,300), though above that for black families (\$6,400). The families of Puerto Rican background were the worst off, with a median income of only \$6,200.

The relatively large proportion of Spanish-speaking workers in poorly paid jobs is clearly a major reason for their low average income. Significant and rising numbers of individuals from this group hold professional, technical, and managerial positions of many types, and much larger numbers are in other white-collar and skilled occupations. But the proportion in laboring, farm, and service jobs—the lowest-level occupations—is half again as high among workers of Spanish heritage as among white workers generally, though by no means as large as among Negroes (according to 1970 census data presented later in this chapter).

The above-average incidence of unemployment among Spanish-speaking workers is another factor which tends to reduce their incomes. In March 1972, the unemployment rate for workers of Spanish origin or descent was over 8 percent, about a third above the overall national rate.<sup>3</sup>

The manpower and related programs discussed in the final sections of this chapter are directed at these problems of joblessness and low-level employment. Their goal is to help Spanish-speaking workers qualify for and enter more skilled occupations, offering both higher wages and promise of steady jobs.

Workers of all ages are served by these programs, but a major focus is appropriately on the young. Children and youth represent a much larger proportion of the Spanish speaking than of the total population, either white or black, owing principally to the high birth rates among people of Spanish background. The proportion of Spanish-speaking youth in need of jobs is already high, and many more will enter the labor force in the near future. It is essential to afford these mounting numbers of young jobseekers, present and prospective, the training and other services they need to find satisfying employment and become productive members of the work force.

<sup>3</sup>In the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, where severe unemployment has been a long-standing problem, the jobless rate was estimated at 12 percent in March 1972.

# A Manpower Profile of the Spanish Speaking

## THE POPULATION OF SPANISH BACKGROUND

By far the most comprehensive information so far collected on the population of Spanish background is provided by the 1970 census. Before that, little statistical information had been compiled on a national basis for this segment of the population, partly because of the difficulties inherent in identifying and enumerating satisfactorily the diverse ethnic groups involved. Members of these groups have sometimes been identified on the basis of their own or their families' use of the Spanish language, sometimes on the basis of their Spanish surnames or the country of their own or their parents' birth, or by self-identification as of Spanish origin or descent. Population counts and other statistical findings may differ considerably depending on which of these approaches is used.

The 1970 census broke new ground in using a combination of definitions, so as to obtain as comprehensive a picture as possible of the American people of Spanish background. Altogether, there were 9.6 million Spanish-language people in the 50 States and the District of Columbia in 1970, plus some 500,000 others with Spanish surnames—yielding a total of slightly over 10 million.

This estimate makes no allowance for probable census undercounts or overcounts. The census is supposed to count everyone resident in this country, legally or otherwise (except some diplomatic personnel). But persons here illegally probably tend to avoid census takers, and the number of Mexicans who are illegal entrants to the United States is in the hundreds of thousands.<sup>4</sup> In addition, difficult problems are involved in enumerating the sometimes mobile population in urban low-income areas. The magnitude of the undercount, however, is unknown, as is the extent of offsetting overcounts (e.g., the inclusion in the Spanish-language total of Anglo spouses of Spanish-speaking people).

In analyzing the ethnic origins and the social

and economic problems and characteristics of the Spanish-background population, it is necessary to rely on slightly less comprehensive data. This chapter will use data from the 1970 census or more recent sample surveys for groups defined on the basis either of Spanish language, Spanish heritage, or Spanish origin or descent. Each of these broad definitions includes not only first- and second-generation immigrants but also members of subsequent generations who still maintain their identity as Americans of Spanish background. However, each definition yields a slightly lower total population estimate for the group (around 9.1 to 9.6 million) than the combination estimate already cited.<sup>5</sup>

The size of the major ethnic subgroups within the Spanish-background population is best indicated by a 1972 survey, which showed that about 5.3 million U.S. residents considered themselves of Mexican origin, 1.5 million of Puerto Rican origin, and 630,000 of Cuban origin. In addition, 1.8 million said they were of Central American, South American, or other Spanish origin.<sup>6</sup>

A large number of Americans of Spanish background were born outside the United States. In 1970, there were about 760,000 people in this country who had been born in Mexico and 440,000 born

<sup>4</sup> The data in this chapter are based on the 1970 Decennial Census and also on the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. In data on the Spanish-background population, these sources used several definitions frequently referred to in this chapter: *Spanish language*—persons who had the Spanish language spoken in the home as a child and all other persons in families in which the head or wife reported Spanish spoken in the home as a child; *Spanish origin or descent*—persons who identified themselves as of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish origin or descent; and *Spanish heritage*. Spanish heritage is a summary concept utilized in presenting national data in the 1970 census. It includes persons of Spanish language and others of Spanish surname in the five Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas); persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; and Spanish-speaking people in the remaining 42 States and the District of Columbia. This definition excludes Cuban and other non-Puerto Rican Spanish-speaking Americans in the Middle Atlantic States.

Data on the Spanish heritage population in the five Southwestern States, the three Middle Atlantic States, and Florida will often be used as an indication of the characteristics and problems of Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and Cubans, respectively.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 238. Other Spanish origin includes Filipinos, Spaniards, and some persons of multiple Spanish ethnic origin. About 95 percent of all Spanish-speaking Americans are white, 3.3 percent are black, and 1.9 percent are of other races, primarily American Indians and Filipinos. Unless otherwise specified, all overall data for whites and blacks presented in this chapter include, respectively, white and black people of Spanish background.

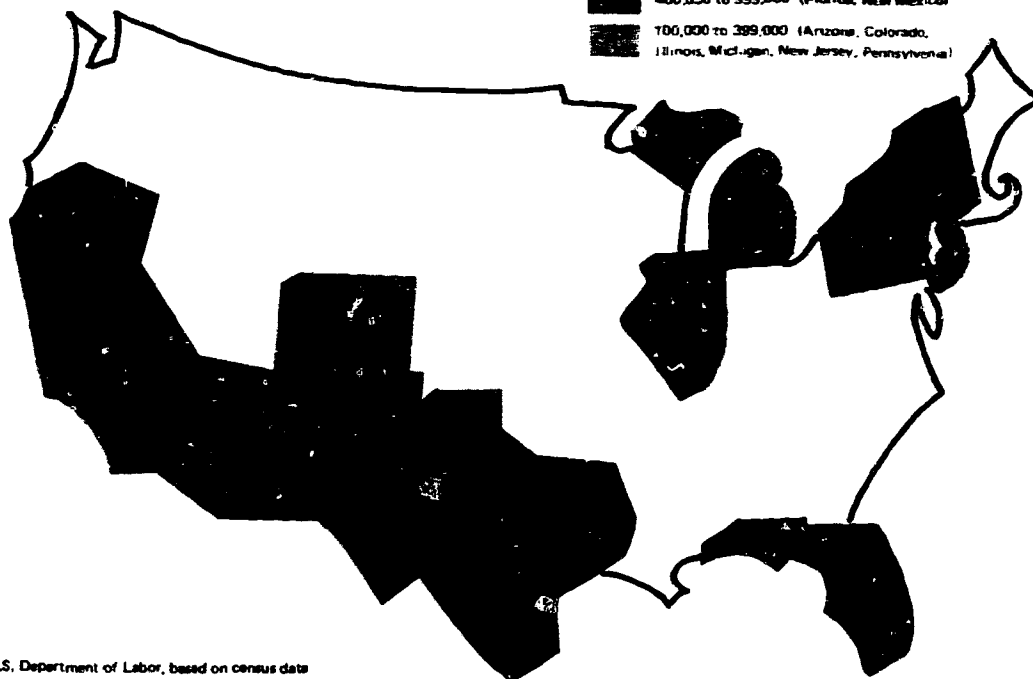
<sup>4</sup> Of the more than 420,000 deportable aliens located in 1971, 83 percent were Mexican. See *1971 Annual Report* (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service), p. 8. According to some sources, it is probable that, for every alien apprehended in the Southwest, another has escaped detection.

CHART 14

*Spanish-speaking Americans are concentrated in a few States.*

States with largest numbers, 1970

- 1,000,000 or more (California, New York, Texas)
- 400,000 to 999,000 (Florida, New Mexico)
- 100,000 to 399,000 (Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania)



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on census data from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

in Cuba. Also, close to 1.6 million had parents born in Mexico, and over 120,000 were of Cuban parentage. The number of persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in the continental United States was nearly 1.4 million.

As a comparison of these two sets of figures indicates, probably less than half of all Mexican Americans are first- or second-generation immigrants—reflecting the fact that Mexicans have been entering the United States in large numbers for more than 60 years. In contrast, the vast majority of the Puerto Ricans and Cubans have been in this country for only one or, at most, two generations.

Large-scale immigration, coupled with high birth rates, has led to rapid growth in the Spanish-background population. Between 1960 and 1970, the population of Mexican birth or parentage increased by 35 percent. The relative increases in the numbers of first- and second-generation Puerto Ricans and Cubans in the country were naturally much greater (55 percent and 351 percent, respectively), reflecting their recent influx.

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Every State has some Spanish-speaking residents, ranging in number from as few as 2,000 in North Dakota to more than 2.5 million in California. Spanish-speaking Americans, however, are much more concentrated geographically than the population as a whole. They make up about 40 percent of all the people in one State (New Mexico) and between 13 and 19 percent in four other Southwestern States (Arizona, California, Colorado, and Texas). But in no other State do they represent more than 8 percent of the people, and in 30 States their proportion of the population is only 1 percent or less.

The States with the largest absolute numbers of Spanish-speaking people are California, Texas, New York, Florida, and New Mexico, in that order (as shown in chart 14). These five States account for nearly three-fourths of the country's Spanish-language population, while the five States with



the most blacks contain only a third of the black population.

Most of the population of Spanish origin or descent in the five Southwestern States (about 84 percent in 1972) is Mexican American and most of the country's Mexican American people live in these States. However, there are sizable numbers also in the Chicago area, the northern parts of Indiana and Ohio, and southern Michigan. Though Cubans live primarily in Florida, particularly in the Miami and Tampa areas, they have smaller concentrations in the New York City-northeastern New Jersey area, where there has been a Cuban settlement for many years, and in the Los Angeles-Long Beach and the Chicago-northwestern Indiana urbanized areas. Puerto Ricans, though concentrated above all in and near New York City, also have settlements in Chicago and Philadelphia and, to a lesser extent, other areas. New York City alone has about 3 out of every 5 people of Puerto Rican birth or parentage in the States, as many as the combined population of the four largest cities in Puerto Rico.

As these residence patterns suggest, the urbanization of Spanish-speaking Americans is great, above that of the total population and also that of blacks. In 1970, 84 percent of the Spanish-language population lived in metropolitan areas, compared with 74 percent of the blacks and 69 percent of the total population. However, Mexican Americans are less concentrated in the central cities of metro-

politan areas than are blacks, and both they and the Cubans are much more likely to live in the outskirts of these areas (as shown in table 1). This does not mean, however, that large numbers of the Spanish speaking are living in relatively affluent suburbs. Many live in smaller cities or other, frequently impoverished, urban or rural sections within metropolitan areas; examples of such places are East Los Angeles and other barrios lying just outside central cities of the Southwest. In addition, as the major exception to this general pattern of urbanization, large numbers of Mexican Americans live in rural areas along the Mexican border. Moreover, many other Mexican Americans are migrant farmworkers who are home based in urban places but spend much of the year working and living in rural areas.

## IMMIGRATION

Although the timing and circumstances of immigration differ among the three major Spanish-speaking groups, their destinations in this country have a common characteristic: most immigrants have moved to areas already containing many people of their particular ethnic background. This pattern has, of course, contributed heavily to the geographic concentration of the three ethnic groups. The reasons for it are many and apply to

TABLE 1. PLACE OF RESIDENCE, BY RACE AND FOR SPANISH-LANGUAGE POPULATION, 1970

[Percent distribution]

Place of residence	Total population			Population of <sup>1</sup> —			
	All races	White	Negro	Spanish language, total	Mexican birth or parentage	Puerto Rican birth or parentage	Cuban birth or parentage
Total: Number (thousands)...	203, 210	178, 119	22, 550	9, 589	2, 339	1, 379	561
Percent.....	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
In metropolitan areas.....	68. 6	67. 9	74. 3	83. 8	83. 5	95. 6	96. 4
In central city.....	31. 4	28. 0	58. 2	52. 0	47. 4	83. 0	56. 4
Outside central city.....	37. 2	39. 9	16. 1	31. 8	36. 0	12. 7	40. 0
Outside metropolitan areas.....	31. 4	32. 1	25. 7	16. 2	16. 5	4. 4	3. 6

<sup>1</sup> For definitions, see earlier text discussion of the bases for identifying these ethnic groups.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

immigrants generally—to live with or near already established relatives and friends who can help the newcomers to find housing and work; to avoid the loneliness of isolation in a new land among people with a different language; and to share old customs with one's compatriots, as well as to receive their support in adapting to a new environment.

Immigration from Mexico was relatively unimportant until the beginning of this century, and during several decades of the 19th century was even overshadowed by the small amount of immigration from Spain itself. Early statistics are imprecise and incomplete, since transborder immigration was not closely monitored and before 1848 much of the Southwest was Mexican territory. Official records show only 78,000 Mexican immigrants between 1820 and 1910, of whom two-thirds entered the country between 1901 and 1910. More recently, there have been two periods of heavy Mexican immigration—the 20-year period following the Mexican revolution in 1911 and the last 20 years. About 678,000 Mexicans immigrated into the United States between 1911 and 1930, and 754,000 between 1951 and 1970, as contrasted with only 83,000 during the 1930's and the 1940's—years of depression, war, and postwar readjustment. The earlier wave of immigrants represented an influx of low-wage labor for new large farms in the Southwestern States (unlike the European immigrants of that period who found factory and service jobs in the Northeast), while the most recent Mexican immigrants have settled chiefly in urban areas, seeking nonagricultural employment.

That persons recently arrived from Mexico have been settling in areas already having a substantial Mexican American population is shown by data from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Of the 443,000 Mexicans who entered the country as permanent residents between 1960 and 1970, 55 percent intended to settle in California.<sup>7</sup> Another 25 percent intended to make Texas their State of permanent residence, while about 14 percent reported either Illinois, Arizona, or New Mexico as their future State of residence.

The major influx of Cubans has occurred since 1959. According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, slightly over 600,000 Cubans have

entered this country since the beginning of that year, about two-thirds of them as refugees. Unlike most of the people arriving from Mexico and Puerto Rico, a sizable number of these Cubans had fared rather well economically in their homeland. Among them were white-collar workers and businessmen whose economic positions were threatened after the Cuban revolution. Accordingly, these refugees were generally better educated and older than the incoming Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, though similarly handicapped by lack of knowledge of English and facing similar problems in adjusting to a new environment.

The recent immigrants from Cuba, like the Mexicans, have gone mainly to areas where their compatriots had already settled. The five States with the largest Cuban populations in 1960 (Florida, New York, New Jersey, California, and Illinois) were the ones of intended residence for 88 percent of the 238,000 Cubans who immigrated with visas between 1960 and 1970. Florida alone was the choice of 51 percent.

Migration of Puerto Ricans to the continental United States began during World War I, when they were granted U.S. citizenship, but was of relatively small scale until after World War II. Net immigration to the mainland reached a peak of about 70,000 in 1953 and has since been considerably less. There was actually net outmigration in several years (1961, 1963, 1968, 1970, and 1971).<sup>8</sup> Unlike other Spanish-language groups (except Mexicans living adjacent to the border), Puerto Ricans not infrequently return to their homeland or may even make more than one trip back and forth between Puerto Rico and the mainland. Since Puerto Ricans come to the States seeking employment primarily in New York, year-to-year changes in the employment situation in the New York area relative to that in Puerto Rico have a marked effect on the numbers moving in each direction.

All these figures are concerned with people who have settled in the United States for prolonged periods, if not permanently. In addition, there is another, much more mobile group—the “border crossers”—which adds substantially to the labor force of Mexican background in areas adjacent to the Mexican border.

People living in Mexico and commuting to work in the United States were estimated to number at least 100,000 in 1966, representing 11 percent of

<sup>7</sup> Figures are for the 10-year period from July 1, 1960, through June 30, 1970; see *Annual Reports* (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1961 through 1970).

<sup>8</sup> Estimates prepared by the Puerto Rico Planning Board, Bureau of Economic Planning, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

the labor force in a strip of counties along the border from Texas to California. Some 48,000 were "Green Card" commuters, Mexican nationals classified as "permanent resident aliens" who are formally authorized by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to commute across the border to jobs in this country. In addition, there were in 1966 about 18,000 U.S. citizens, mostly of Mexican descent, who lived in Mexico but commuted to work here, plus a substantial number of illegal entrants who also managed to cross the border frequently, going from their homes to jobs and back.<sup>9</sup> These workers, especially the illegal entrants, do mainly farmwork and so have more associations with Mexican Americans in rural areas near the border than with those in cities. But their daily presence in this country is one of the factors which continually reinforce the cultural and language ties between Mexican Americans in the southwestern United States and people in Mexico.

<sup>9</sup> David S. North, *The Border Crossers: People Who Live in Mexico and Work in the United States* (Washington: Trans-Century Corporation, 1970), p. xi.

## AGE DISTRIBUTION, BIRTH RATES, AND FAMILY STRUCTURE

The population of Spanish origin had a median age of only 20 years in 1972, 8 years below that for the total population.<sup>10</sup> This difference reflects the above-average birth rates in the Spanish-background population. The number of children born per thousand women aged 35 to 44 was 3,651 in 1970 for those of Spanish heritage, compared with 3,489 per thousand for black women and 2,888 per thousand for all white women of this age. The birth rate for Mexican American women was well above the rates for the other ethnic groups; that for Cubans was well below even the overall rate for white women. (See table 2.)

Puerto Ricans and Mexican Americans are equally young groups, both with a median age of about 18 in 1972. The Cubans in this country are much older, with a median age of 34. (See chart 15.) This difference can be traced partly to the dif-

<sup>10</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 238, July 1972*. Data on age are for persons of Spanish origin or descent.

TABLE 2. SELECTED FAMILY AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS, BY RACE AND FOR POPULATION OF SPANISH HERITAGE, 1970

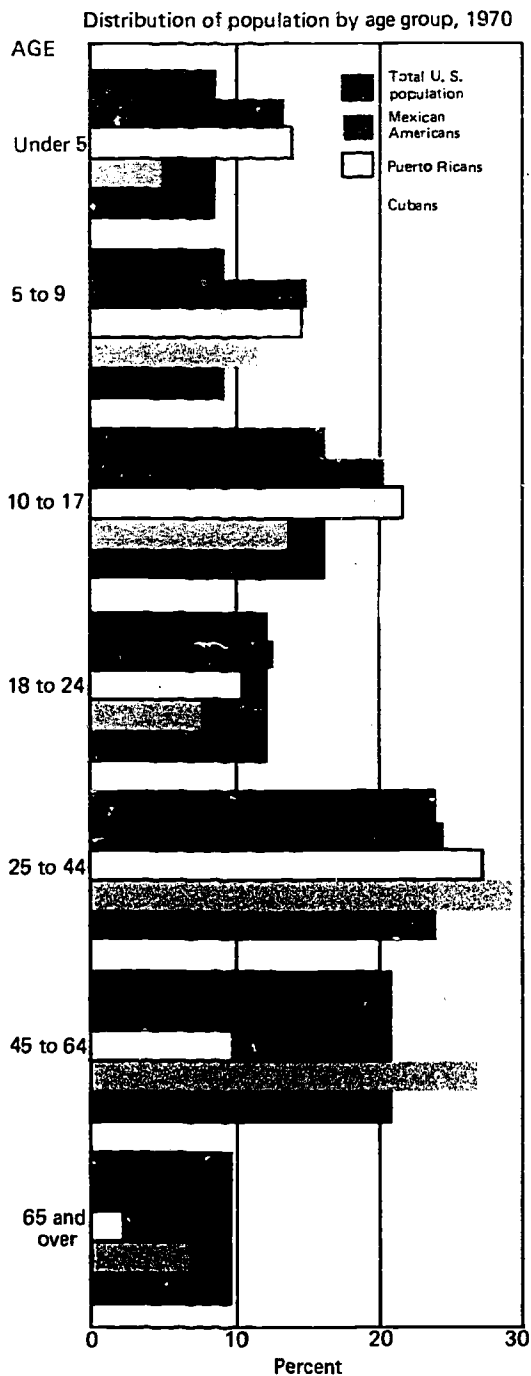
Characteristic	Total population			Population of Spanish heritage <sup>1</sup>			
	All races	White	Negro	Total United States	Five Southwestern States	Three Mid-Atlantic States	Florida
<b>FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Total families (thousands).....	51, 169	45, 770	4, 863	2, 039	1, 333	252	112
Percent with female head.....	10. 8	9. 0	27. 4	13. 7	12. 8	26. 7	9. 6
Percent with own children under 18 years.....	55. 3	54. 5	61. 0	71. 0	70. 7	75. 5	59. 7
Percent with own children under 6 years.....	26. 1	25. 5	30. 9	40. 6	40. 3	44. 2	27. 0
Mean size of family.....	3. 56	3. 49	4. 11	4. 29	4. 38	3. 93	3. 81
<b>SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS</b>							
Percent of persons under 18 years old living with both parents.....	82. 7	86. 8	57. 3	79. 5	80. 7	63. 5	84. 9
Percent of persons 14 to 54 years old currently or previously married known to have been divorced.....	14. 5	14. 2	17. 5	13. 4	13. 9	11. 0	16. 3
Number of children born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years old.....	2, 956	2, 888	3, 489	3, 651	3, 895	3, 269	2, 206

<sup>1</sup> The Spanish heritage population in the five Southwestern States is primarily Mexican, in the three Mid-Atlantic States is entirely Puerto Rican, and in Florida is primarily Cuban.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

CHART 15

**Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans tend to be younger—Cubans older—than total U.S. population.**



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on census data from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

ference in birth rates just referred to, but probably even more to the age distribution of the large numbers of recent Cuban immigrants. Children under 10 constituted about 28 percent of all the Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans, but only about 17 percent of the Cuban population. Elderly persons (age 65 and over) represented only about 2 or 3 percent of the first two groups but 7 percent of the Cubans. The elderly made up about 10 percent of all Americans.

Because of the large proportion of Americans of Spanish origin in the younger age groups (coupled with the expectation of rapid population growth from continued immigration and high birth rates), the representation of this ethnic group in the population and labor force and in school enrollments will continue to mount. Whereas in 1972 persons of Spanish origin or descent constituted 4.0 percent of the population aged 16 to 64 (and 3.6 percent of the labor force in this age bracket), they represented 6.1 percent of the youth under age 18 and 6.7 percent of those under 5.

Consistent with Spanish-speaking Americans' relative youth is the above-average size of the typical family. In 1972, families of Spanish origin had an average of 4.0 members, compared to an average of 3.5 persons per family in the total population. Furthermore, the proportion of families with dependent children is higher among those of Spanish background than in the total or the black population.

Partly because of the presence of children in their families, the labor force participation of women of Spanish heritage tends to be low (as further discussed later in this chapter). This low labor force participation among the women, coupled with the large size of the average family, contributes to the low-income problems faced by many Spanish-speaking households (also discussed later). In addition, it means that the "dependency ratio" is high in this population group. This ratio—defined as the number of persons of all ages not in the labor force divided by the total labor force—strongly affects per capita income, standards of living, and the ability of families to be economically independent. Among the people of Spanish heritage, the dependency ratio in 1970 (1.89) was higher than that for blacks (1.76) and far above that for the total population (1.45).

Additional factors which heavily influence a family's economic and social situation are the

identity of the family head and whether both parents are present in the household. In the Spanish-heritage population as a whole, the proportion of families with female heads is 14 percent, slightly greater than in the total population. Moreover, as would be expected under these circumstances, the proportion of children living with both parents is slightly lower than in the population generally (80 percent compared with 83 percent).

The situation among Puerto Ricans contrasts sharply with these figures for the total Spanish-heritage population. Nearly 27 percent of their families are headed by women, and only 64 percent of all Puerto Rican children live with both parents. These data on the composition of Puerto Rican families parallel those for blacks (as shown in table 2).

## EDUCATION

Americans of Spanish heritage still lag far behind the national average in educational attainment, but they are making rapid strides in eliminating the illiteracy that has so long handicapped them in competing with the Anglo population. In

1972, 1 out of every 5 adults of Spanish origin (those aged 25 or over) lacked the 5 years of education generally considered essential to achieve literacy—four times the corresponding figure for the general population. (See table 3.) However, the illiteracy rate among Spanish-speaking Americans is far lower in the younger than the older age groups.

Along with this decline in illiteracy has come a rapid rise in the rate of high school graduation. Among Spanish-speaking Americans aged 25 to 29, nearly half had 4 years of high school education or better—four times the proportion with this much education among those aged 65 or over. The gap in high school completion rates between the general and the Spanish-speaking population remains very wide even in the younger age groups, but it is narrowing.

### Educational Differences Among States and Ethnic Groups

Though illiteracy is being rapidly reduced in all Spanish-speaking groups, there are great differences in educational attainment among these

TABLE 3. PERCENT OF POPULATION WITH LESS THAN 5 YEARS OR 12 OR MORE YEARS OF SCHOOLING, BY AGE AND SPANISH ORIGIN, MARCH 1972

Years of school completed and age	Total population	Population of Spanish origin		
		Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican
<b>COMPLETED LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF SCHOOL</b>				
Total, 25 years and over.....	4.6	19.3	26.7	20.2
25 to 29 years.....	.8	5.5	7.3	5.8
30 to 34 years.....	1.4	8.4	12.6	8.7
35 to 44 years.....	2.5	15.9	21.0	19.9
45 to 54 years.....	3.4	25.1	33.1	39.9
55 to 64 years.....	5.6	30.8	47.9	( <sup>1</sup> )
65 years and over.....	12.2	51.3	74.8	( <sup>1</sup> )
<b>COMPLETED 12 OR MORE YEARS OF SCHOOL</b>				
Total, 25 years and over.....	58.2	33.0	25.8	23.7
25 to 29 years.....	79.8	47.6	42.9	30.9
30 to 34 years.....	73.9	42.7	40.1	22.6
35 to 44 years.....	66.8	35.2	28.0	27.2
45 to 54 years.....	59.8	24.9	14.2	21.3
55 to 64 years.....	46.7	20.6	8.8	( <sup>1</sup> )
65 years and over.....	32.0	12.1	.6	( <sup>1</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 238, July 1972.



TABLE 4. MEDIAN YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY POPULATION 25 YEARS AND OVER, BY RACE AND FOR PERSONS OF SPANISH HERITAGE, 1970

State	Total population			Population of Spanish heritage
	All races	White	Negro	
Total United States.....	12.1	12.1	9.8	9.6
Southwestern States:				
Arizona.....	12.3	12.3	9.7	9.0
California.....	12.4	12.4	11.9	10.6
Colorado.....	12.4	12.4	12.2	9.9
New Mexico.....	12.2	12.2	10.9	8.7
Texas.....	11.6	11.9	9.7	7.2
Mid-Atlantic States:				
New Jersey.....	12.1	12.1	10.5	8.3
New York.....	12.1	12.1	10.8	8.6
Pennsylvania.....	12.0	12.0	10.4	8.0
Florida.....	12.1	12.2	8.8	11.1

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

groups and also from State to State. In the five Southwestern States where the bulk of the Mexican American population resides, the median years of school completed by persons of Spanish heritage ranged from 7.2 years in Texas to 10.6 years in California in 1970. (See table 4.) Puerto Ricans lag far behind the Mexican Americans (except those in Texas) in level of education; median years of schooling completed by adult Puerto Ricans in three Mid-Atlantic States ranged from 8 to 8.6 years. Persons of Cuban origin are much better educated: the median educational attainment for Americans of Spanish heritage in Florida was over 11 years.

In part, these variations in educational attainment reflect differences existing before entrance into this country. Whereas Cubans have come here with a relatively high level of educational attainment, Puerto Rican immigrants, as a group, have had relatively little education before arrival in the continental United States and this is probably even more true of Mexican immigrants. In addition, Spanish-speaking Americans long established in this country have often been isolated from the rest of the population by their poverty and by discriminatory as well as self-imposed barriers, so that they have been slow to acquire English-language skills and, thus, start on the path to educational advancement.

#### Knowledge of English

Improvement in English-language skills, both cause and consequence of better educational opportunity, is clearly a major factor in the sharp rise in educational attainment among the younger people. A 1969 census study found that 60 percent of the people of Spanish origin aged 16 to 24 who grew up in homes where English was the customary language had completed at least 12 years of school, compared with only about 30 percent of those from Spanish-language homes.

Accordingly, it is encouraging that illiteracy in English is declining rapidly among the Spanish speaking as a group (as shown in chart 16). Although only about 3 out of 4 adults of Spanish origin (aged 25 and over) could read and write English in 1969, 9 out of every 10 young people (aged 10 to 24) reported that they could do so. Among Americans of Mexican origin, the proportion reporting inability to read and write English was 28 percent for the adults but only 5 percent for the younger group. For Puerto Ricans, however, the corresponding figures were higher (about 40 and 20 percent, respectively), pointing to a persistent problem of illiteracy in English even among the youth.

### Educational Attainment of Women

American women of Spanish heritage lag behind their men in both educational attainment and acquisition of English-language skills. In contrast to Negro women (who are better educated than Negro men, except in the youngest age groups) and to white women generally (whose median level of education is the same as that of white men), women of Spanish heritage have, on the average, about a half year less education than their men. The median level of schooling was 9.4 years for these women in 1970, compared with 9.9 years for men. Similarly, only about 2 out of 3 women of Spanish origin aged 25 years and over could read and write English in 1969, compared with 3 out of every 4 men.

The fact that Spanish-speaking women tend to have large families and to stay at home at least until their children are grown has contributed to these lags in education and acquisition of English-language skills. Since they are less likely to enter the labor force than black women or all white

women as a group, they have less economic incentive to seek educational opportunities. How quickly women of Spanish background will narrow the gap in education and employment between themselves and women of other ethnic backgrounds cannot be predicted. It is significant, however, that among young women of Spanish origin (those aged 10 to 24), the proportion who can read and write English is now 9 out of every 10—the same as for young men.

### Educational Progress of Mexican Americans and Puerto Ricans

Although illiteracy is declining rapidly among the Spanish speaking generally, there are great differences among the major ethnic subgroups in the rate of progress toward wider achievement of high school diplomas. Mexican Americans have moved particularly fast in this direction; the proportion with 12 or more years of schooling in 1972 was three times as great among those aged 25 to 29 as in the 45- to 54-year-old group (as shown in

*Nearly all teenagers of Spanish background are literate in English  
In older age groups, inability to read and write is a prevalent problem*

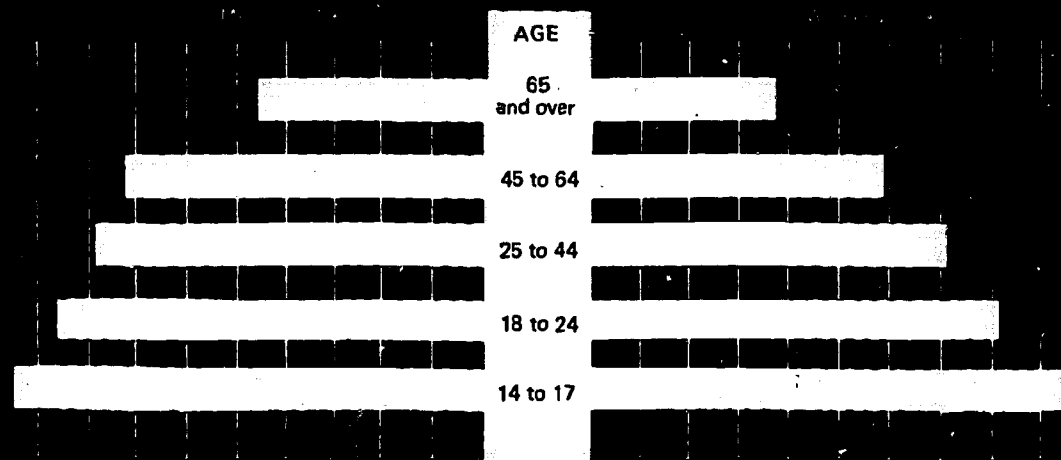


table 3). In contrast, among Puerto Ricans, the relative number with at least a high school education was only 50 percent higher in the younger than the older group.

These are sizable gains. Nevertheless, youth of Spanish background still have far to go to equal the educational attainment of the general population, as is shown by their high school dropout rates. In 1970, only 83 percent of the 16- and 17-year-olds of Spanish heritage were enrolled in school, compared with 90 percent of white youth generally. The highest dropout rates were reported for Puerto Rican youth; in the three Mid-Atlantic States where they are concentrated, 1970 enrollment rates among Puerto Rican 16- and 17-year-olds ranged from 68 percent (in Pennsylvania) to 77 percent (in New York), whereas 92 to 93 percent of all white 16- and 17-year-olds in these States were in school.

Although the proportion completing high school is smaller among young Puerto Ricans than either Mexican American or Cuban youth, those who succeed in acquiring diplomas are far more likely to enter college than are high school graduates in the other ethnic groups. A recent followup study in New York City found that 62 percent of the 1971 Puerto Rican high school graduates entered college. Large numbers of these youth were enabled to do so by the open admissions policy in effect at the City University of New York (CUNY).<sup>11</sup> In contrast, the proportion of Mexican American high school graduates entering college in 1970 was only 1 in 3 in New Mexico and still smaller in Colorado (fewer than 1 in 5) and in Texas (not even 1 in 6).<sup>12</sup>

The proportion of Spanish-speaking youth attending college is clearly lower than that of Anglos, despite recent gains. This is true not only in the Southwest but also in New York and other sections of the country. Rates of college attendance and graduation for youth of Spanish background are higher than those for blacks, however, and they are rising—as are the comparable rates for the total population and for blacks.

<sup>11</sup> Under this policy all local high school graduates are eligible for college admission. See Arthur Blank, Margaret Kenefsky, Leonard Kogan, and Lawrence Podell, *The Graduates Re-studied: A Comparison of the Follow-up of New York City High School Graduates of 1970 and 1971* (New York: Center for Social Research, The Graduate School and University Center, The City University of New York, September 1972).

<sup>12</sup> S. P. Marland, Jr., U.S. Commissioner of Education, "Completing the Revolution," a speech given at New Mexico Highlands University, Las Vegas, N. Mex., on June 5, 1972.

## EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

The many Spanish-speaking adults without adequate education or command of English have pervasive problems of joblessness and underemployment. Large numbers can qualify only for low-skilled occupations, characterized by low pay, high unemployment rates, and poor working conditions. Nevertheless, sizable numbers of Spanish-speaking workers hold professional, managerial, other white-collar, and craft jobs—testifying to the economic progress now being made by a growing proportion with the educational preparation essential for effective competition in today's job market.

### Unemployment and Part-Year Work

The unemployment rate was about a third higher for workers of Spanish origin than for the total labor force in March 1972 (the latest date for which unemployment data were available for this ethnic group when this report was prepared). In that month 8.2 percent of the Spanish-speaking labor force was unemployed, representing roughly a quarter of a million jobless persons.

The impact of unemployment is significantly smaller among workers of Cuban background than in the two other major subgroups. In April 1970, the jobless rate was 4.4 percent for workers of Spanish heritage in Florida, most of them Cubans, the same as the national rate for the total civilian labor force but somewhat above the 3.8-percent average rate for all workers in Florida. Among Mexicans in the Southwest and Puerto Ricans in the Northeast, jobless rates were much higher—nearly as high as the national rate for black workers, as the following 1970 census figures show:

Race and Spanish heritage	Percent unemployed, April 1970		
	Both sexes	Men	Women
Total labor force.....	4.4	3.9	5.2
White.....	4.1	3.6	4.8
Negro.....	7.0	6.3	7.7
Labor force of Spanish heritage.....	6.6	5.8	8.1
Five Southwestern States.....	6.9	6.1	8.5
Three Mid-Atlantic States.....	6.7	6.1	8.1
Florida.....	4.4	3.2	6.2

The unemployment rates for Mexican and Puerto Rican women were particularly high, slightly above the rate for black women. These women's job-finding difficulties are probably traceable in part to their especially low level of education, whereas the job-finding success of the Cuban women reflects their distinct educational advantage (discussed in the preceding section).

Lack of skill also plays a part in the unemployment of Spanish-speaking workers. According to 1970 census data, the majority of unemployed Mexican American and Puerto Rican men and women last worked in low-skilled, unemployment-prone blue-collar and service occupations. The relative numbers in such occupations were higher—and the proportions in white-collar and skilled occupations much lower—among the jobless workers than among those employed at the time of the census (whose occupations are discussed later in this chapter).

As their high unemployment rates indicate, men and women of Spanish background often work only part of the year. In 1970, when 69 percent of the husbands in all white families worked year

round at a full-time job, only 62 percent of the Mexican American husbands and 66 percent of the husbands of other Spanish origins (excluding Puerto Ricans) were fully employed. In Puerto Rican families, the husbands were as likely as other white husbands to be working full time, year round, but the high proportion of such families with female heads offset this employment advantage. Only a small proportion of Puerto Rican female family heads were in the work force during any part of the year. (See table 5.)

In view of the high incidence of unemployment among Mexican American and Puerto Rican men and their concentration in low-paid occupations, it might be expected that their wives would be drawn into the work force in large numbers as secondary earners. However, this is not the case. Only about 39 percent of all Mexican American wives and 34 percent of the Puerto Ricans were employed at any time during 1970, a proportion considerably less than the overall figure for white wives and even further below that for black wives. And relatively few were full-time, year-round workers. In these ethnic groups, the economic

TABLE 5. PROPORTION OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES WITH WORK EXPERIENCE DURING 1970, BY RACE AND FOR PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN

Family status and work experience	Total white <sup>1</sup>	Total Negro <sup>1</sup>	Population of Spanish origin			
			Total	Mexican	Puerto Rican	Other
<b>Husbands in husband-wife families:</b>						
Number (thousands).....	38, 677	2, 992	1, 441	822	180	439
Percent who:						
Worked at some time during year.....	83. 9	88. 8	91. 7	91. 8	88. 9	92. 8
Worked full time year round.....	69. 4	62. 2	64. 2	62. 8	71. 1	65. 7
<b>Wives: <sup>2</sup></b>						
Number (thousands).....	39, 533	3, 016	1, 564	833	218	513
Percent who:						
Worked at some time during year.....	50. 0	63. 3	41. 8	38. 9	33. 5	49. 9
Worked full time year round.....	20. 1	28. 1	14. 2	11. 6	14. 2	19. 3
<b>Female family heads:</b>						
Number (thousands).....	4, 055	1, 433	311	114	110	87
Percent who:						
Worked at some time during year.....	61. 0	61. 7	46. 9	54. 4	23. 6	66. 8
Worked full time year round.....	34. 2	26. 0	23. 5	23. 7	12. 7	36. 7

<sup>1</sup> Excludes persons of Spanish origin.

<sup>2</sup> The number of wives does not agree with the husband-wife totals since husbands in the Armed Forces are excluded from these data.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1971.

pressures on women to work have been countered by the traditional role of women as homemakers, the large size of the average family, and probably also the women's low earnings potential.

Among the families of Cuban and other Spanish origin, however, the proportion of wives working is much higher—as high as in the white population generally. The higher average family incomes of the Cubans are undoubtedly traceable in part to the Cuban women's more frequent employment.

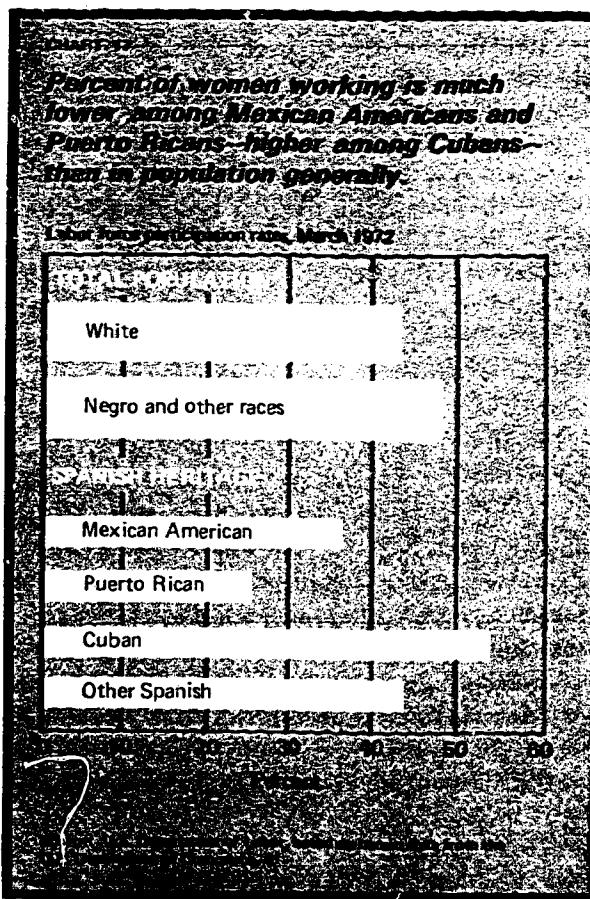
### Labor Force Participation

The labor force participation rates for women of Spanish origin confirm the finding that Cuban women are more likely than either Mexican American or Puerto Rican women to seek jobs outside their homes. In March 1972, over half of all women of Cuban origin were in the work force, compared with little more than a third of the Mexican Americans and only 1 out of every 4 Puerto Ricans. The corresponding rates for white women generally and for Negroes were in between (43 and 48 percent, respectively). (See chart 17.)

The impact of childrearing on the labor force activity of women of Spanish heritage can be assessed from the following data for women aged 16 and over from the 1970 census:

Race and Spanish heritage	Labor force participation rates for women with—		
	Children under 6	Children aged 6 to 17 only	No children under 18
Total women:			
White.....	28.4	49.0	41.5
Negro.....	47.6	59.8	43.4
Women of Spanish heritage...	28.4	43.5	41.7
Five Southwestern States...	29.8	43.3	40.1
Three Mid-Atlantic States.....	16.6	36.5	39.9
Florida.....	38.6	59.7	45.1

Cuban women in Florida have high labor force participation rates—above those for other women of Spanish heritage and also for white women generally—regardless of whether there are any children present in the family. But for Puerto Rican and Mexican American women, the pattern of labor force activity is more complicated. The Puerto Rican mothers with children under 6 had a labor force rate little more than half that for all white women with children of this age.



As their children reach school age, the proportion of Puerto Rican women working or seeking work increases but remains significantly below the corresponding figure for all white women. Mexican American women in the Southwestern States who have preschool-age children enter the labor force to about the same extent as white women generally, but as their children get older, their participation rate does not rise as fast as the overall rate for white women. Nevertheless, in both Mexican American and Puerto Rican families without children under 18, the women are about as likely to be workers as they are in all such white families.

Among men, the labor force participation rates are much the same for Mexican Americans and Cubans as for all white men. However, the proportion of Puerto Rican men in the labor force is distinctly lower—only 73 percent in March 1972 compared with 79 percent for all white men and 73 percent for Negroes. The low labor force rate for young Puerto Rican men aged 16 to 24 (only 53 percent compared with 69 percent for all young



white men and 59 percent for blacks) is a source of particular concern.

In part, the low labor force participation rate for Puerto Ricans is accounted for by health problems. About 27 percent of all Puerto Rican men under 65 outside the labor force in 1970 were disabled; the comparable proportion for all white men was only 13 percent, and for black men, 17 percent. But it is also apparent that many able-bodied Puerto Rican youth are not seeking jobs—probably because of discouragement about their chances of overcoming their educational and other handicaps and finding decently paid employment.

### Occupational Distribution

The significant numbers of Spanish-speaking Americans now employed in professional, other white-collar, and skilled occupations and the continued concentration of the majority in low-level jobs are apparent from 1970 census data (shown in table 6). To summarize briefly a few key findings:

—Mexican American men have made greater progress in entering professional and managerial occupations than Puerto Ricans. The Cubans, many of whom had professional

TABLE 6. OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX, RACE, AND FOR THOSE OF SPANISH HERITAGE, 1970

[Percent distribution]

Sex and occupation group	All employed persons		Employed persons of Spanish heritage			
	White	Negro	Total United States	Five South-western States	Three Mid-Atlantic States	Florida
<b>MEN</b>						
Number (thousands).....	43,030	4,052	1,897	1,255	194	112
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and managerial workers.....	27.0	8.8	15.2	14.4	8.2	20.3
Sales workers.....	7.4	2.1	4.7	4.5	4.5	7.7
Clerical workers.....	7.6	8.1	7.6	7.0	12.0	8.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	21.8	15.2	19.8	20.6	15.4	21.8
Operatives.....	18.7	29.6	25.2	23.9	32.3	18.7
Nonfarm laborers.....	5.7	15.8	10.1	11.2	7.1	6.7
Service workers (including private household).....	7.3	16.0	11.3	10.6	19.6	12.7
Farmworkers.....	4.5	4.4	6.2	8.0	.8	3.2
<b>WOMEN</b>						
Number (thousands).....	25,253	3,309	990	647	91	73
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and managerial workers.....	20.2	12.8	12.0	11.7	8.1	10.5
Sales workers.....	8.1	2.5	6.0	6.3	4.2	6.2
Clerical workers.....	36.9	20.7	30.0	29.9	30.8	28.9
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	1.9	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.0
Operatives.....	14.1	16.5	24.1	21.0	46.6	32.7
Nonfarm laborers.....	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Service workers (except private household).....	15.4	25.5	18.5	20.1	11.6	14.2
Private household workers.....	2.0	17.9	4.0	5.0	.9	1.9
Farmworkers.....	.7	1.2	1.9	2.5	.1	1.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

training and experience before leaving their homeland, have larger relative numbers in these fields of work than other men of Spanish heritage. But there is still a wide gap between the representation even of the Cubans in professional and managerial fields and that of all white male workers.

—Skilled craftsmen are the largest single occupational group among the Cuban men, the second largest among the Mexican Americans. The relative numbers in craftsman jobs are much the same for these men as for all white male workers. Puerto Ricans, however, are less often employed in these better paid occupations; the proportion in skilled jobs is about the same among Puerto Rican as among black men.

—Operative, laboring, service, and farm occupations employ about 3 out of 5 Puerto Rican men, slightly less than half of the Mexican Americans, and about 2 out of 5 Cubans. The concentration of workers of Spanish heritage in these occupations—generally the least skilled and lowest paid—is less than that of black male workers, though higher than for all white men.

—Most women workers of Spanish background are in clerical, operative, and service jobs. The occupational distribution of these women is similar in each of the three ethnic subgroups, with a few noticeable exceptions. Relatively more of the Puerto Rican women than of the other two groups are in operative jobs—because of the concentration of Puerto Ricans in northeastern cities with large manufacturing industries. Mexican American women, on the other hand, more often hold service jobs than do either Puerto Ricans or Cubans.

—Even among Mexican Americans, the proportion engaged in farmwork is relatively small—only about 1 out of every 12 employed men and perhaps 1 out of 40 women workers. In the other ethnic groups, the relative numbers in farm jobs are much smaller still.

The occupational future for all major groups of Spanish background, as for the work force generally, appears to lie predominantly in nonfarm occupations. To make further progress toward occupational and economic parity with Anglo workers,

they will need increased preparation for higher level jobs in manufacturing, trade, service, and other nonagricultural industries and commensurately wider opportunities in these fields.

## FAMILY INCOME AND EARNINGS

Spanish-speaking families have an average income level far below that of Anglo families, because of their workers' concentration in low-level jobs and above-average rates of unemployment, the relatively small numbers of families with secondary earners, and, in some instances, the absence of any family breadwinner. In 1971, the median income for all families of Spanish origin was \$7,500, higher than that for blacks (\$6,400) but far short of the median for all white families (\$10,700). Puerto Rican families had a particularly low average income—even below that of blacks. Of all groups of Spanish origin, Cuban families were the best off, as is shown by the following figures on family incomes in 1971:<sup>13</sup>

Race and Spanish origin	Median income	Percent of families with incomes—	
		Under \$5,000	\$15,000 or more
All families.....	\$10,285	18.5	24.8
White.....	10,672	16.2	26.4
Negro.....	6,440	38.6	10.6
Families of Spanish origin.....	7,548	30.4	10.3
Mexican.....	7,486	31.2	9.1
Puerto Rican.....	6,185	38.5	5.3
Cuban.....	9,371	22.4	21.4
Other.....	8,494	24.5	13.0

### The Low Income Threshold and the Low Earnings Problem

The Federal Government's low income standard is a conservative measure of the minimum income needed by a family for subsistence.<sup>14</sup> In 1971, this standard was set at \$4,137 for an urban family of four—with downward adjustment, of course, for smaller families and upward for larger ones.

One-fourth of all Americans of Spanish origin—2.4 million—were in families with 1971 incomes below the low income threshold. As would

<sup>13</sup> U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 238, July 1972, and P-60, No. 85, December 1972.

<sup>14</sup> For a discussion of the low income standard, see U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 86, December 1972.

be expected from the family income figures just cited, the proportion of people in the low-income group was highest among Puerto Ricans (32 percent) and Mexicans (29 percent), while among Cubans and others of Spanish origin the relative numbers with low incomes were close to the overall rate for the United States population as a whole (13 percent).

The absence of a male breadwinner is an important factor in the low incomes of many families of Spanish background. In all three ethnic subgroups, the proportion of poor families headed by a woman in 1969 was at least twice the average figure for all families of the same ethnic background.

The presence of a male breadwinner is no guarantee of an adequate family income, however. Many Mexican American men have earnings too small to lift their families above the low income line, primarily because of their concentration in low-skilled blue-collar, farm, and service occupations. Earnings in such jobs are generally low and especially so for Mexican American workers, as shown by data for men of Spanish heritage in the Southwestern States (who are mostly Mexican Americans). Those employed as operatives had

median earnings of \$6,000 in 1969; as nonfarm laborers, \$4,500; and in farm jobs, \$3,100. (See table 7.)

Furthermore, poor Mexican American families tend to be large (4.9 persons per family, on the average) and need a relatively large income to reach the minimum subsistence level. Comparatively few have secondary earners (as indicated by the preceding discussion of the wives' limited labor force activity). And even when the wives are working, their contribution to family income is likely to be meager. The median earnings of Mexican American wives in the Southwest were little more than \$2,000 in 1970, well below the earnings of employed wives in either of the two other ethnic subgroups.

In many Puerto Rican families, the struggle to achieve a minimum-subsistence income is made more difficult by the lack of a male breadwinner. Slightly more than half of all poor Puerto Rican families are headed by women, many with small children. In a number of respects the situation of these families parallels that of poor black families. The absence of the father may leave a Puerto Rican family dependent on the mother's inadequate earn-

TABLE 7. MEDIAN EARNINGS OF PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER, FOR SELECTED OCCUPATION GROUPS, BY SEX AND RACE AND FOR THOSE OF SPANISH HERITAGE, 1969

Sex and occupation group	Total civilian labor force		Labor force of Spanish heritage			
	White	Negro	U.S. average	Five Southwestern States	Three Mid-Atlantic States	Florida
<b>MEN</b>						
All occupations.....	\$7, 875	\$5, 194	\$6, 039	\$5, 963	\$5, 474	\$5, 621
Professional, technical and managerial workers.....	11, 108	7, 659	9, 264	9, 195	7, 441	8, 425
Craftsmen and kindred workers.....	8, 305	5, 921	7, 111	7, 125	6, 277	6, 226
Operatives.....	6, 995	5, 530	5, 881	5, 959	5, 259	4, 991
Nonfarm laborers.....	4, 818	4, 208	4, 684	4, 523	5, 005	3, 965
Farmers and farm managers.....	4, 955	1, 656	4, 764	4, 663	4, 468	8, 022
Farm laborers.....	2, 874	1, 868	3, 075	3, 123	2, 807	2, 706
<b>WOMEN</b>						
All occupations.....	3, 738	3, 008	3, 241	3, 065	3, 868	3, 222
Clerical workers.....	4, 235	4, 153	3, 919	3, 847	4, 478	3, 761
Operatives.....	3, 665	3, 340	3, 299	3, 151	3, 594	3, 139

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population.

...raging less than \$4,000 a year) or on public assistance.

Even in families headed by men the difficulties of achieving an adequate income are likely to be as acute for Puerto Ricans as for Mexican Americans. Puerto Rican men tend to earn less than Mexican Americans; in 1970, the median earnings of Puerto Rican men in the Mid-Atlantic States were only \$5,500, compared to around \$6,000 for Mexican Americans in the Southwest. And though Puerto Rican wives have higher average earnings than Mexican American wives, they too are often deterred from work by childrearing responsibilities.

As was pointed out earlier, average family income is not as low among Cubans as among either Mexican Americans or Puerto Ricans in the country as a whole. In view of this finding, it is somewhat surprising that men of Spanish heritage in Florida, mostly Cubans, have lower median earnings than Mexican American men in the Southwestern States and, in some occupations, even than Puerto Rican men in the Mid-Atlantic States (as shown in table 7). One reason for these differences in earnings is certainly the differential in general wage levels among the three regions; if nationwide earnings data were available for the three ethnic groups, the relative lag in earnings for the Cuban men might be significantly reduced. Nevertheless, these findings on the earnings of male workers underscore the economic significance of Cuban women's high labor force participation rates. The additional earners in the Cuban families are a key factor enabling them to maintain a relatively favorable income position.

### Income and Level of Education

The income experience of men of Spanish background accords in general with the assumption that increases in educational attainment bring higher incomes. Among men of Spanish origin aged 25 or over, those with just 4 years of high school education had a median 1971 income of close to \$8,000, compared with about \$4,000 for those with less than the 5 years of schooling considered necessary for functional literacy. The upward trend in income was steady from one educational group to the next higher, up to those with college education (as shown in table 8).

TABLE 8. MEDIAN INCOME OF MEN 25 YEARS AND OVER, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND FOR THOSE OF SPANISH ORIGIN, 1971

Years of school completed	Total population	Population of Spanish origin	
		Total	Mexican
Total.....	\$8, 243	\$6, 384	\$6, 150
Elementary:			
Less than 5 years.....	2, 945	4, 110	3, 956
5 to 7 years.....	4, 241	5, 407	5, 648
8 years.....	5, 472	5, 941	6, 136
High school:			
1 to 3 years.....	7, 571	6, 919	7, 132
4 years.....	9, 091	7, 980	8, 421
College:			
1 or more years.....	11, 887	9, 114	9, 154

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, March 1972.

Nevertheless, educational improvement provides no full answer to the income problems of this ethnic group. Men of Spanish origin with only 8 years of schooling or less actually have an income level above the national average for men with this level of education. This apparent advantage partly reflects the fact that a high proportion of the men in the lower educational groups are blacks, whose average earnings are even lower than those of Spanish-speaking workers.

Among men with some high school or college education, the situation is reversed. Those of Spanish origin fall progressively farther below the total male population in level of income as they move up the educational ladder. Men of Spanish origin with just a high school education, for example, had a median 1971 income about 12 percent below the average for all men with the same amount of schooling. The differential was nearly twice as great (23 percent) among men who had completed a year or more of college.

Many factors undoubtedly contribute to this widening income differential. Some of the most highly educated of the Spanish speaking are recent immigrants who got their education abroad and face difficult problems in locating and qualifying for jobs commensurate with their education. And lack of full command of English is likely to be a greater obstacle in qualifying for the highly paid professional and other positions normally

entered by well-educated people than in obtaining jobs lower down the occupational ladder. In addition, however, these income differentials undoubtedly

reflect to some degree the discrimination in hiring and promotion which still confronts Spanish-speaking workers.

## Achieving Wider Opportunities for the Spanish Speaking

The Federal Government is moving in a number of ways to attack the complex of obstacles impeding the employment progress of Spanish-speaking Americans. Government programs are supplying many jobless and underemployed workers, both youth and adults, with needed training in new skills, often coupling this with English language instruction and remedial basic education. Groups with special adjustment problems—including Vietnam veterans, recently arrived refugees and other immigrants, and farmworkers unable to make a living in agriculture—are receiving added help. Effective education for Spanish-speaking children and youth is another crucial direction of action, which can hold the key to satisfactory jobs and income for these young people after they leave school. Finally, there is action to eliminate discriminatory barriers and open wider opportunities for this minority group.

The remainder of this chapter is concerned with the progress now being made in all these directions through Government action, in cooperation with the major organizations of the Spanish-speaking community.

### MANPOWER TRAINING AND WORK-EXPERIENCE PROGRAMS

#### Enrollments in 1972

Nearly 250,000 Spanish-speaking Americans obtained jobs or training in fiscal 1972 in manpower programs administered by the Department of Labor, a large increase over the 154,000 enrolled just 2 years earlier. The Spanish speaking represented 13 percent of all enrollees in these programs, far above their proportion of the total population (5 percent) or of the people in families below the low income threshold (9 percent).

In some programs, close to a fifth of all 1972 enrollees were Spanish speaking. This was true

in the Work Incentive (WIN) Program for welfare recipients; in the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP), which serves hard-core unemployed in certain urban slums and rural poverty areas; in the Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS) Program, in which the disadvantaged are hired and trained in private industry; and in the JOBS-Optional Program (JOP), which provides on-the-job training for less disadvantaged individuals.<sup>15</sup> In other programs the proportion of Spanish-speaking enrollees was smaller, but it was at least 10 percent in all but one. The exception was the Public Employment Program (PEP), created by the Congress to provide temporary public service jobs at a time when unemployment was relatively high, and even in PEP Spanish-speaking individuals represented 7 percent of the participants in fiscal 1972. (See chart 18.)

Naturally, the proportion of Spanish-speaking enrollees in manpower programs was above the national average in States with many Spanish-speaking residents. In New Mexico, for example, where about 40 percent of the population is Spanish speaking, over half of all enrollees in these programs (and even in the PEP) were from this ethnic group. The States with the highest representation of Spanish-speaking people in their manpower programs in fiscal 1972 were:

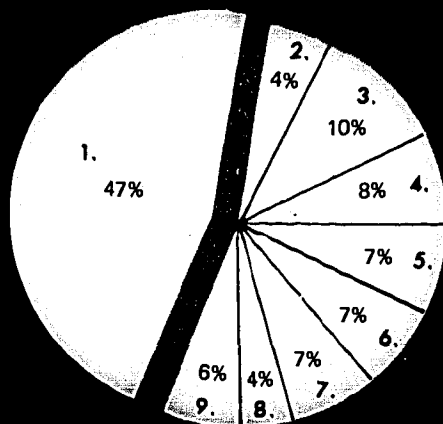
State	Percent of enrollees who were Spanish speaking <sup>1</sup>
New Mexico	57
Texas	53
Colorado	44
Arizona	33
California	31
New York	23
New Jersey	15

<sup>1</sup> Data on Spanish-speaking enrollees in the Public Service Careers Program are not available by State; those for the Neighborhood Youth Corps in-school and summer programs are available only for California, Colorado, and Texas among the States listed.

<sup>15</sup> The proportion of Spanish-speaking enrollees in each manpower program in fiscal 1972 is shown in table 3 in the chapter on Manpower Programs.



*NYC enrolled many more Spanish-speaking persons than any other manpower program in fiscal 1972*



2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_

It will be noted that Florida is not included in this list despite its large Spanish-speaking population, chiefly Cuban. However, the Federal program for Cuban refugees (discussed below) has helped many of these people—providing more comprehensive services for them than are generally available from manpower programs.

Workers in Puerto Rico, who have an even higher unemployment rate than the Spanish-speaking work force on the continent, have shared substantially in manpower programs. About 15 percent of all Spanish-speaking persons newly enrolled in programs in fiscal 1972 resided in Puerto Rico. The Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) in-school and summer programs accounted for a substantial proportion of the enrollments there, as they did in the continental United States.

In assessing the contribution of manpower programs to solving the problems of joblessness and lack of skill among the Spanish speaking, it is important to take account of the large number of enrollees who are in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, especially in the summer program. This program gives enrollees short-term work experience and badly needed earnings, but its primary objective is long-term improvement in their employability by encouraging them to return to school. Data on the previous work history of NYC enrollees suggest that, for a very large majority, the NYC assignment constitutes a first job; without it, many would not be in the labor force currently. But most enrollees in other programs—especially PEP, JOBS, JOP, Public Service Careers (PSC), and Operation Mainstream—would probably have been jobless and seeking work in the absence of the program.

The overall effectiveness of the programs in moving enrollees to stable employment at wages above the poverty level is difficult to appraise. In general, evaluation studies have found great variation in outcomes both among programs and among groups of enrollees—e.g., men and women, completers and noncompleters—within the same program. The findings on outcomes for the Spanish speaking are very limited. However, one study of the MDTA institutional and on-the-job training programs found that Spanish-speaking enrollees realized substantially greater postprogram gains in employment and earnings (as compared with their preprogram experience) than either Anglo or black enrollees.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>16</sup> MDTA Outcomes Study, Final Report (Santa Ana, Calif.: Decision Making Information, April 1972).

### Services for the Spanish Speaking in the Job Corps

During fiscal 1972, about 5,400 disadvantaged youth of Spanish background were enrolled in Job Corps centers, only a small fraction of the number placed in short-term or part-time jobs through the Neighborhood Youth Corps. But these Job Corps members received occupational training and other intensive services in bilingual, multicultural programs which greatly increased the value of the services to them and which should also provide guidelines for other manpower activities on behalf of the Spanish speaking.

Since late 1970, the Job Corps has developed eight centers designed specifically to accommodate Spanish-speaking young people, including four regional centers and four local residential centers in or near Spanish-speaking neighborhoods. Staff members of Spanish background have been recruited for all these centers, and a new bilingual program has been developed. Appropriately, along with measures to improve services, the Job Corps has stepped up efforts to recruit enrollees from the Spanish-speaking community.

In mid-1972, only about 10 percent of the Job Corps' total staff spoke Spanish (up from 7.7 percent in mid-1971). However, this proportion is much higher in the eight centers; for example, by 1972, 70 percent of the professional staff at El Paso and 36 percent at Phoenix were Spanish-speaking Americans.

To aid the Corps in reaching disadvantaged youth of Spanish background, Spanish-language recruitment booklets and posters were prepared late in 1971. In areas with many Spanish-speaking youth the local public employment offices also try to reach them through Spanish-language newspapers and radio and television programs, door-to-door canvassing in Spanish-speaking neighborhoods, and direct contacts with Spanish-surnamed youngsters on school dropout lists. In addition, organizations in the Spanish-speaking community have been helpful in informing young people about the Job Corps.

Although each center is encouraged to design its own program, national guidelines direct that enrollees without facility in English should not be penalized. Thus, there has been a progressive increase in the amount of bilingual instruction, and the teaching of English as a second language continues.

Another significant step has been the negotiation of a contract late in 1972 with the National Spanish Speaking Management Association, a Washington-based, nonprofit corporation which helps Spanish-speaking groups participate in manpower and other government programs. The association is developing, and will implement, a full bilingual, multicultural program for the eight centers designated to serve Spanish-speaking youth. The program design provides for teaching in Spanish, with English-language instruction introduced as learning progresses.

### Operation SER

The largest manpower program operated by and directed primarily to Spanish-speaking people is Operation SER—an acronym for Service, Employment, and Redevelopment (and also the Spanish verb "to be"). This program, aimed largely at disadvantaged Mexican Americans in the Southwest, is operated by two of the larger organizations of Spanish-speaking Americans, the American G.I. Forum and the League of United Latin American Citizens, with financial support chiefly from the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare. The largely bilingual staff gives enrollees occupational training and job placement assistance, along with counseling, adult basic education, and English-language instruction when needed.

SER began with a volunteer job placement service for people in the Houston and Corpus Christi barrios in 1965. In the following year, a decision was made by the Department of Labor and the Office of Economic Opportunity to fund SER jointly as a 2-year experimental and demonstration project for a larger geographic area. Growth has been steady since then.

During fiscal 1972, SER trained and placed 2,500 enrollees and developed jobs for 2,800 others who did not require occupational training.<sup>17</sup> Federal funding for the program totaled \$9.5 million in 1972. Early in fiscal 1973 a new contract for \$18 million was awarded. The enlarged funding should enable SER to operate in a total of 38 cities, nine more than in fiscal 1972.

<sup>17</sup> These enrollees are in addition to the nearly 250,000 Spanish-speaking enrollments in national manpower programs discussed above.

The SER organization has accumulated knowledge of the language, customs, and outlook of the people being served and expertise in meeting their needs. The major emphasis is on enabling enrollees to qualify for local job openings rather than on persuading employers to try out SER clients (although an effort may be made to persuade employers to change unrealistic hiring specifications). An example of how SER tailors training to job openings is the development in Corpus Christi, with an employer's help, of courses in air conditioning and refrigeration mechanics, skills much in demand in the Southwest. The Corpus Christi SER has also arranged to offer subsidized on-the-job training in 13 occupations at the U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center.

Additional ways in which SER helps disadvantaged Mexican Americans to enter the economic mainstream include the provision of instruction in English as a second language, usually with a job orientation, for those having facility only in Spanish. In the San Jose area, the local SER runs a residential center (funded from private sources) for school dropouts, poor young men who are helped to control antisocial behavior and to prepare for high school equivalency examinations. Furthermore, SER is a regular recruitment channel for a number of large companies, a Federal agency, and a university.

The Los Angeles headquarters keeps careful watch over the performance of local offices, measuring dropout rates, which average a low 11 percent, and placement rates. If the placement rate for completers in a local SER project falls below 75 percent, investigation and corrective action are initiated.

## **PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL GROUPS**

### **Cuban Refugee Program**

The Cubans who fled their country in large numbers between 1965 and 1972 via the airlift to Miami have been greatly aided in adjusting to life in the United States by the Cuban Refugee Program. Conducted by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, this program has provided a wide range of services, including help in finding jobs, resettlement for those wanting to leave the Miami area, financial assistance for those unable

to support themselves, health services, student loans, English-language instruction, and vocational training. Private agencies have contributed importantly to this program's successful outcomes by furnishing sponsors for Cuban families during the difficult initial transition period.

By late 1972 more than 250,000 Cuban refugees had benefited from the program. Nearly three-quarters of them had been resettled away from the Miami area.

The influx of refugees tapered off in 1972, and program operators began seeking ways of transferring activities to other agencies, anticipating that the program would be phased out in several years. Training and other manpower services were narrowed to two projects. Through a contract with the Dade County (Miami) schools, a small number of adults received intensive language instruction and vocational training in preparation for resettlement in other areas. The project for providing Cuban professionals with the retraining needed for employment in the same profession in the United States was also continued on a small scale—for physicians and teachers in a Miami university and for teachers in a Los Angeles college. In addition, some hundreds of Cubans were enrolled in other federally supported manpower programs in the Miami area in 1972, and resettled Cubans are undoubtedly among the enrollees in these programs in other parts of the country.

Another special effort on behalf of Cuban refugees was the award in 1972 of a \$600,000 contract by the Department of Labor to Spanish American Basic Education Rehabilitation, Inc. (SABER), a nonprofit agency in Miami which helps Cubans and other Spanish-speaking people adapt to life in the United States. SABER is conducting an Operation Mainstream project which seeks to prepare about 200 enrollees for permanent employment through 26 weeks of work experience and basic education. The enrollees, 40 percent of whom are 55 years of age or over, are assigned to government agencies where their knowledge of Spanish is needed.

### **Programs for Migrant Farmworkers**

The migratory farmworkers, who make an inadequate and uncertain livelihood by "following the crops," include many Spanish-speaking people. The National Migrant Worker Program begun in

mid-1971 is a comprehensive effort to give these greatly disadvantaged workers an alternative to migration in pursuit of harvesting jobs. With Federal Government funding totaling more than \$20 million by the end of 1972, the program offers not only training for year-round jobs but also language instruction, counseling, and help to the family in finding decent housing and health and child day-care services.

Most activities are carried on in the migrants' home areas in Texas, Florida, and California, where they reside 6 to 3 months of the year. However, because of the existence of somewhat better opportunities for nonfarm employment in the areas to which the workers migrate, "in-stream" relocation projects have also been initiated.

By the end of fiscal 1972, contracts had been signed by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare for projects in 14 States. Sponsors included several private agencies, two universities, a number of State employment security agencies, community action agencies, and a State council of churches. Among the larger contracts was one for \$2 million to relocate about 275 Mexican American farmworker families from Laredo and Eagle Pass, Tex., to the Houston-Beaumont-East Texas areas. Another was a \$3.1-million contract with D Q University in Davis, Calif., providing institutional and on-the-job training to 130 migrants and their families. A special feature of this latter project is its pattern of enrolling two family members, usually the household head and a young adult. Both projects provide counseling and housing, health, and day-care services as well as employment preparation.

The National Migrant Worker Program, of which these projects are a part, is only one of a number of Federal programs offering potential benefits for migrants and other seasonal farmworkers. The need for increased interagency coordination and the development of an overall plan and common strategies was articulated in late 1972 by an interagency task force representing five Federal departments and the Office of Management and Budget. The recommendations of the group are under review. They include:

—Forming an interagency committee with continuing responsibility for proposing goals and priorities and reviewing new program activities for consistency with these goals. Farm-

workers' points of view would be elicited at all stages of the committee's deliberations.

—Encouraging Federal Regional Councils in areas with concentrations of farmworkers to establish similar committees.

—Developing a bilingual guide listing programs of importance to farmworkers and the benefits of those programs.

### Programs for Veterans

Spanish-speaking veterans are, of course, included in all the present extensive efforts to help ex-servicemen find satisfactory civilian jobs (discussed in the chapter on Manpower Programs). In addition, some special projects tailored to their particular problems are underway.

The American G.I. Forum is providing counseling to Spanish-speaking veterans in the Southwest and referring them to jobs or to skill training and education under a \$2.3-million contract with the Department of Labor covering an 18-month period. The National Spanish Speaking Management Association has a smaller contract to provide technical assistance to the Forum in carrying out this special effort.

For Spanish-speaking veterans in the Northeast, similar services are available through a program conducted by the Puerto Rican Forum. About 150 Puerto Rican business and professional people participate in this New York City organization, which has a sizable full-time staff and conducts a variety of activities aimed at improving Puerto Ricans' employment status. Its program for veterans is financed by a \$1-million grant from the Department of Labor, made in late 1972. The objective is to locate 9,000 veterans, counsel them, and refer them to jobs, training, supportive services, or education in accordance with their needs and interests. A similar grant to the Puerto Rican Congress will fund services for 4,100 Spanish-speaking veterans in New Jersey.

### EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Educational programs directed toward the special problems of the Spanish speaking operate at three levels—English-language instruction and remedial basic education for adults and out-of-



school youth; bilingual education aimed at helping youngsters from Spanish-speaking homes to overcome their language handicaps quickly and get a satisfactory start in school; and pilot efforts to motivate and enable school dropouts to complete high school and go on to college.

### English-Language Instruction

Efforts to overcome the educational language handicaps which hamper many Spanish-speaking Americans in their job search have been pioneered by the Job Corps and Operation SER, as already described. In addition, steps are being taken to inform staff members in other programs as to effective ways of teaching English to the Spanish speaking.

Several years ago the Puerto Rican Forum developed BOLT (Basic Occupational Language Training), a course that emphasizes job-related English. The course was tested with several hundred Spanish-speaking employees of New York firms with highly positive results, prompting the Department of Labor to award the Forum a half million dollars in 1972 for technical assistance to manpower agencies in 10 cities in introducing BOLT techniques. Six local SER projects are also receiving the same kind of help.

In each area, instruction in BOLT techniques is given to groups of from 20 to 30 staff members from manpower and educational programs.

In addition, late in 1972 the Department authorized the Forum to establish an institute in New York City to provide training in the use of BOLT techniques and in the principles of teaching English as a second language to staff members of manpower agencies throughout the Northeast.

Also in New York, the Experimental Manpower Laboratory at Mobilization for Youth, Inc., teaches English to Spanish-speaking youth.<sup>28</sup> Many of the 650 young people enrolled in 1972 had little previous school experience of any kind. Two technical monographs dealing with teaching English as a second language have been developed by the laboratory for dissemination to other agencies working in this area.

<sup>28</sup> Mobilization for Youth, Inc., is an organization focusing on youth development and techniques for facilitating the employment of minority youth. It has had contracts with the Department of Labor since 1968.

### Bilingual Education

Inability to speak English becomes a major problem for children as early as elementary school. Everywhere in the past, and even now in many places, no special help has been provided for Spanish-speaking youngsters entering school, though without such help they are likely to develop learning problems and to have subsequent high dropout rates. The seriousness of the problem is illustrated by the situation, in some southwestern school districts, where about 40 percent of the children of Mexican origin have in the recent past been placed in classes for slow learners and the mentally retarded.

In 1967, amendments to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) authorized new bilingual programs for children from homes in which English is not the dominant language. The U.S. Office of Education moved quickly to implement the new provisions, and by fiscal 1972 about 106,000 children from Spanish-speaking communities in 25 States and Puerto Rico, as well as other jurisdictions outside the continental United States, were enrolled in bilingual programs. Another major effort to improve children's education, the Migrant Education Program authorized by the ESEA, enrolled about a quarter of a million children of Spanish-language background in fiscal 1972. (Some children may have been enrolled in both programs in the course of the year.)

Among the programs developed under ESEA is the California Mini-Corps project which serves the children of migrant workers. In its sixth year of operation in 1971, the project enrolled some 220 college students, all but four of them Mexican Americans, as teacher trainees in a summer program. After some initial preparation, these teacher trainees spent the summer living with the migrant workers in their camps, traveling with the children in school buses, teaching academic subjects, and supervising recreational activities during the afternoons. Living in the camps made it possible for the teacher trainees to know the parents as well as the children and to include them in the evening tutoring sessions.

Because most members of the Mini-Corps are the first in their families to go to college and have parents who speak little or no English, they find it easy to understand the problems of the migrants and their children. The experience also strength-



ens their will to continue in college. Thus, one program serves two goals: Arousing a genuine interest in education among migrant Mexican American workers and helping to increase the supply of teachers who can work effectively with their children.

### A Pilot Project for High School Dropouts

It is well known that lack of a high school diploma seriously curtails the employment prospects of young people. An experimental program in New York City is seeking to demonstrate that young people with high potential for postsecondary education or technical training can be helped to continue their education after dropping out of school.

Youth from Spanish-speaking backgrounds make up about a fourth of the high school dropouts in the experimental project, called the City University of New York College Adapter Program. Since 1969, the project has screened and tested young people who want to attend college but need help in reaching that goal. Once selected, they are given 20 weeks of mathematics, science, and language instruction, plus elective courses in black studies, Puerto Rican studies, psychology, or theater. The instruction is supplemented by bilingual teaching for the Spanish speaking. Supportive services such as day care, housing, and part-time work are available, and weekly stipends cover transportation, books and supplies, and incidentals. Within the 20-week enrollment period, most of the students obtain the high school general equivalency diploma (GED).

Graduates of the project are guaranteed admittance to a community college, where they continue to receive financial assistance and remedial education as needed. According to a 1972 study, about 90 percent of those who had entered college were still enrolled, making progress toward an associate in arts degree.

## TOWARD EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

### The Spanish Speaking in Planning and Administrative Roles

A Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People was created by the Con-

gress in 1969, with a mandate to advise Federal agencies on comprehensive and coordinated policies and programs to meet the needs of this group. The Committee was instrumental in assuring that the 1970 census provide basic data, never before collected, about the Spanish-speaking population. It has also been active in promoting the collection of data on Americans of Spanish origin through the Current Population Survey.<sup>19</sup> In a different area, the Committee stimulated the organization of the National Spanish Speaking Management Association.

The Committee was also a partner with the Department of Labor in developing a comprehensive study of the manpower needs of Spanish-speaking Americans, with recommendations for action. Following field visits to 22 cities in the United States and Puerto Rico, a departmentwide task force was established to pursue the goal of building a long-run capability to serve the Spanish speaking effectively.

A step toward achieving greater emphasis on the needs of Spanish-speaking Americans in the Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS) was the funding in 1972 of 40 CAMPS positions in the governments of cities with sizable Spanish-speaking populations.<sup>20</sup> At the same time, \$2 million was allotted to Manpower Administration regional offices to aid in assuring that action plans for the Spanish speaking are carried through.

### Department of Labor Activities

Within the Department of Labor, three offices are primarily responsible for assuring that manpower services are provided for the Spanish speaking and that the goal of equal employment opportunity is implemented for them, as for other minorities in the work force. The Division of Special Program Development in the Manpower Administration insures that programs are attuned to the special needs of minority groups. The Office of Equal Employment Opportunity polices and promotes the equal employment opportunity policy in the Department's manpower activities, while

<sup>19</sup> Data for Americans of Spanish origin or descent have been obtained only in the November 1969 and March 1971 and 1972 surveys. Beginning early in 1973, however, separate figures for this ethnic group are to be compiled on a monthly basis.

<sup>20</sup> For a discussion of CAMPS, see the 1972 Manpower Report, pp. 65-66.

the Office of Federal Contract Compliance (OFCC) enforces Executive orders prohibiting discrimination in employment by firms with contracts of \$10,000 or more from the Federal Government.<sup>21</sup>

In 1972, the Office of Equal Employment Opportunity conducted compliance reviews of manpower programs and employment service activities, negotiating corrective actions where there was a need for change. Operations were carried out largely by regional office staffs, since most of the Office's functions were decentralized in 1970. Two of the regional units are headed by Spanish-speaking employees. The national office continues to develop policy, set procedural guidelines, and give technical assistance and training to field staffs.

A recent forward step was the institution in 1972, on a pilot basis, of a new system of monthly reports on activities. These reports should facilitate regular assessment of progress toward equal opportunity.

One result of these efforts has been an increase in the number and proportion of Spanish-speaking staff members in the Manpower Administration and the Federal-State employment service system. By the beginning of fiscal 1973, the proportion had risen to 5.2 percent in the Manpower Administration headquarters office and to 3.1 percent in regional offices, up from 1.7 percent overall in 1968. In the public employment service system as a whole, 3.3 percent of the staff, or 2,600 employees, were Spanish speaking in early 1972, compared with 1.3 percent 5 years earlier. More than half of these staff members were in executive, managerial, professional, or technical jobs.

A quite different sign of progress is the growth in the number of Spanish-speaking youth in apprenticeable trades. In July 1972, Spanish-speaking apprentices numbered over 4,800, or 2.9 percent of all those in federally registered programs, compared with 2,500, or 1.8 percent, in January 1968. This gain was the result, in part, of affirmative action programs generated by Department of Labor regulations which set standards for equal employment opportunity in apprenticeship. Outreach programs, funded by the Department and conducted by AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Councils, the Workers Defense League, and other organizations, are also contributing to this

increase. These programs interest young workers in employment as apprentices and prepare them for the qualifying examinations through intensive tutoring.

### **The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission**

The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) is the agency most directly concerned with helping the Spanish speaking to overcome discriminatory barriers to employment.

The EEOC was established by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (title VII) with authority to investigate and conciliate charges of discrimination by employers, employment agencies, unions, or sponsors of job-training programs. In addition to processing charges received (32,000 in fiscal 1972), the Commission undertakes public hearings, conferences, and promotional efforts to focus attention on minority employment patterns and apprise members of minorities of the services available to them.

Special efforts to reach and serve the Spanish-speaking community have been made recently. A community information program has been carried out in south Texas and another undertaken in the far western part of the State, with similar programs planned for areas ranging from southern California to Miami to New York City. EEOC personnel work closely with Spanish-speaking organizations and draw upon their expertise in planning these programs, which usually feature columns in Spanish-language newspapers and radio and television spots in which prominent personalities of Spanish background appear. In addition, two movies aimed at Spanish-speaking audiences are available.

Partly in response to requests from Spanish-speaking organizations, investigations of employment practices in selected industries have been started in two areas with large numbers of Spanish-speaking people. These are the Central Valley of California and the Bethlehem-Allentown area in Pennsylvania. Still another approach to assuring equal opportunity is through studies of employment profiles of workers with Spanish surnames in 20 southwestern counties and the New York City, Chicago, and San Francisco metropolitan areas.

The Commission has developed an affirmative action plan for increasing the employment of

<sup>21</sup> The responsibilities and activities of these offices are described in more detail in the 1971 *Manpower Report*, pp. 73-75.

Spanish-speaking persons in its own operations. Nationwide, approximately 13 percent of its total staff are now of Spanish background. EEOC has also requested information on staffing and recruitment patterns from the State and city antidiscrimination units which it has funded. This information will enable the Commission to insist that changes be made in any units found to be discriminating against Spanish-speaking personnel.

### **Increasing Opportunities in Federal Employment**

A 16-point program to improve opportunities for Spanish-speaking Americans in Federal jobs was announced by the President in November 1970. This program is part of the Federal Government's total equal employment effort and was developed jointly by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People. It calls for an intensified drive to recruit Spanish-speaking persons and for the use of specialized bilingual recruitment teams by Federal agencies to achieve this purpose.

A key element in this effort is promoting recognition of the importance of bilingual ability in Government positions involving contact and communication with Spanish-speaking people. This capability is useful in such activities as informing Spanish-speaking Vietnam-era veterans of the availability of noncompetitive appointments for them and disseminating information about Federal job opportunities to high school and college students in Spanish-speaking areas.

By May 1972, the number of Spanish-surnamed persons in the Federal work force had been increased to 76,400, or 3 percent of the total. Though still below the proportion of Spanish speaking in the total population, this figure represented an increase of 2,100 during the 18 months since the program was adopted—well over half of the total net increase in Federal jobs during that period. Employment of Spanish-speaking persons in high-level policymaking jobs rose also; 31 such employees held positions in the top three career grades in May 1972, compared with 18 in November 1970. In addition, 55 persons of Spanish heritage held positions under other classifications with annual salaries of \$26,000 or more, up from 21 in November 1970.

Some of the activities which have contributed to this progress include:

—Use of bilingual ability as a criterion in selecting persons for positions dealing with the Spanish-speaking public.

—Recruitment of Spanish-speaking college graduates. Contacts with schools enrolling large numbers of Spanish-surnamed students have resulted in the hiring of graduates in a variety of occupations.

—Translation of recruiting materials into Spanish and employment of Spanish-speaking information specialists in Federal Job Information Centers located in areas with large numbers of Spanish-speaking people.

—Establishment of the Southwest Intergovernmental Training Center. Funded with a Department of Labor allocation of \$432,000 and operated by the Civil Service Commission, the training center opened in January 1972 in San Antonio, Tex. It offers skills training and basic education for Federal, State, and local employees in the lower pay ranges. The Center's graduates included over 1,000 Spanish-speaking persons during its first 10 months. Expansion of operations to other Texas communities has begun and further expansion into New Mexico is planned.

The primary role in guiding and administering the 16-point program falls to the Civil Service Commission, as the Federal Government's central personnel agency responsible under law and Executive order for the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Program. To focus efforts in support of the program, Federal agencies are now appointing program coordinators at the direction of the Commission. The coordinators will advise agency administrators regarding the special employment concerns of the Spanish speaking and assure that the necessary actions are taken.

The Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People is also concerned with Federal employment and works closely with the Civil Service Commission. Together, the two agencies sponsored a series of Federal Regional Council meetings in Chicago, New York, Dallas, Atlanta, Denver, and San Francisco in 1972 to focus attention on the needs of the Spanish-speaking population in these areas.

The increased participation of Spanish-speaking organizations in manpower training programs is also having an impact on Federal employment. Projects such as the American G.I. Forum's counseling and referral program for Vietnam veterans offer an excellent source of candidates for Federal employment under the Veterans Readjustment Authority Program. Other examples of this new recruitment orientation are the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico's counseling service for candidates seeking entry-level professional and technical positions, and Operation SER's training of Spanish-surnamed persons for specific Federal jobs.

The 1972 amendments to title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 extend the guarantee of equal employment opportunity to Federal, State, and local governments, with responsibility for enforcement assigned to the Civil Service Commission and to the EEOC (for State and local governments). Spanish-speaking Americans have already begun to share more fully in the realization of equal opportunity through the merit system. Both the numbers and the quality of the opportunities open to them in public employment should continue to increase in the years just ahead.

# APPENDIX



## Improvements in Employment Service Management Systems

### APPLICATION OF COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

The application of computer technology to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of employment service (ES) operations is moving ahead along several paths. In its simplest version—a local job bank—automatic data processing and telecommunications provide a daily updated listing of all job openings on file with the employment service in a given area. These listings are made available to all ES interviewers and counselors as well as to staff in cooperating community agencies. Copies may also be distributed to ES offices in other areas. Such area listings form the core of eventual statewide, regionwide, and, ultimately, nationwide networks of accessible job opening information. Through the job bank system, a single job order can be exposed to a much larger pool of potential applicants and, conversely, each applicant may have a broader range of job possibilities, thereby improving the worker-job match.

In January 1969, a single bank was operating in Baltimore, two experimental matching systems were operating in California and Utah, and two more were being installed in New York and Wisconsin. By the end of calendar 1972, 1,200 local offices, serving areas containing 62 percent of the labor force, were covered by job banks, and 26 statewide systems were in operation.

More sophisticated applications of electronic data processing technology are now being tested. The first four experimental systems have been developed independently with four different approaches. While each made significant contributions to the technology, basic design questions remained unanswered, especially the problem of

developing a satisfactory vocabulary in computer language for describing and matching applicants and jobs.

Computerized job listing has made possible the more efficient use of local office staff through the development of a self-service unit for job-ready applicants. The Job Information Delivery System, in operation in 60 local offices in major cities, provides direct applicant access to job bank books and other job search information, freeing interviewers for service to those with more difficult employment problems.

This procedure was pioneered in 10 cities throughout the country as part of a special experiment designed to convert the local employment service to a comprehensive manpower agency. This Comprehensive Model (COMO) experiment was intended to provide improved self-service job-finding assistance to job-ready applicants, while devoting the bulk of staff resources and employability services to disadvantaged clients and others who need counseling and extensive job-finding assistance. Evaluation of the COMO experiment suggested an expansion of the self-service job search aspects to other parts of the system. Expansion of the Job Information Delivery System to serve major local offices is underway, moving toward the ultimate goal of a self-service unit in every local office of the employment service.

The Job Development Bank is an effort to provide local employment service offices with a computerized file of employer establishments, occupations in those establishments, and other information useful in the placement process. This system is designed to provide employment service placement interviewers with comprehensive information on jobs and establishments in the employing community, for use in developing jobs for applicants

when suitable openings do not appear in the job bank book.

A Job Bank Openings Summary is being produced monthly to provide a nationwide recapitulation of all job bank orders received by participating States and areas during the month. The summary is classified in terms of occupational information by area and area information by occupation and provides an indication of jobs available through the public employment service system. Thus far, its primary use has been in counseling persons about to be separated from the Armed Forces.

## MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Complex problems have yet to be completely resolved in establishing effective management of the ES system, which encompasses agencies in 50 States and four other jurisdictions, with 2,400 local offices of varying size. The employment service provides a wide range of services to areas covering the entire spectrum from predominantly rural counties to the largest urban centers.

A pivotal aspect of the recent redirection of the ES toward the development of an effective national labor exchange is the introduction of a "closed loop" management system. It begins with the preparation by each State of the Annual Manpower Planning Report, which derives overall and specific needs for manpower services from socioeconomic data. The remainder of the system consists of five elements:

—The Plan of Service prepared annually by each State agency specifies, first, the estimated volume of services to be provided to individuals in order to assist them in obtaining suitable employment and, second, the agency staff required to achieve these performance levels. It is the basic document that provides a basis

both for budget allocation and for measuring actual performance against objectives.

—Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) and Manpower Operating Data System (MODS) are the automated reporting systems that provide the data on services to individuals to be used in measuring performance.

—Cost-accounting reports list the use of time and funds by each office.

—Plan of Service Automated Reporting System (POSARS) closes the loop by comparing performance against plans on a systematic basis, thereby facilitating evaluation of State agency achievements and use of resources.

—Self-appraisal is a new tool that formalizes management review and analysis of activities of each local office. This evaluation—to be made at least semiannually—is intended to identify problem areas and remedial actions to be taken. Supplementing the self-appraisal process is an onsite review to be conducted by teams including representatives from district, State, and/or regional offices.

Installation of the new management system and changing program emphasis have given momentum to additional management efforts in the areas of technical assistance and staff training. Current directions include: Technical assistance and training for State agencies, supplied by national and regional offices to insure understanding and implementation of overall management goals and objectives; use of cost accounting and performance data; improved quality of placement services, particularly for veterans; effective use of the self-appraisal system; development and application of performance standards; and adaptation of the output of automated systems for monitoring and management improvement.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

The Department of Labor is the source of all data in this report unless otherwise specified. Prior to July 1959 the labor force data shown in sections A and B were published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Information on data concepts, methodology, etc., will be found in appropriate publications of the Department of Labor, particularly *Employment and Earnings* of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and publications of the Manpower Administration. (See also the brief statement which follows on the historic comparability of the labor force data.) For those series based on samples, attention is invited to the estimates of sampling variability and sample coverage published in *Employment and Earnings*.

Most time series are shown from the first year for which continuous or relatively continuous data are available, beginning with 1947. Alaska and Hawaii are included unless otherwise noted.

Individual items in the tables may not add to totals because of rounding. Preliminary data are indicated by "p."

## Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics

*Raised lower age limit.* Beginning with data for 1967, the lower age limit for official statistics on persons in the labor force was raised from 14 to 16 years. At the same time, several definitions were sharpened to clear up ambiguities. The principal definitional changes were: (1) Counting as unemployed only persons who were currently available for work and who had engaged in some specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks (an exception to the latter condition is made for persons waiting to start a new job in 30 days or waiting to be recalled from layoff). In the past the current availability test was not applied and the time period for jobseeking was ambiguous; (2) counting as employed persons who were absent from their jobs in the survey week (because of strikes, bad weather, etc.) and who were looking for other jobs. These persons had previously been classified as unemployed; (3) sharpening the questions on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self-employment in order to increase their reliability.

These changes did not affect the unemployment rate by more than one-fifth of a percentage point in either direction, although the distribution of unemployment by sex was affected. The number of employed was reduced about 1 million because of the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds. For persons 16 years and over, the only employment series appreciably affected were those relating to hours of work and class of worker. A detailed discussion of the changes and their effect on the various series is contained in the February 1967 issue of *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force* (the title of *Employment and Earnings* at that time).

The tables in section A have been revised to exclude 14- and 15-year-olds where possible; otherwise, annual averages for 1966 are shown on both the old and new bases. Overlap averages for 1966, where pertinent, are also shown for the special labor force series in section B.

*Noncomparability of labor force levels.* Prior to the changes introduced in 1967, there were three earlier periods of noncomparability in the labor force data: (1) Beginning 1953, as a result of introducing data from the 1950 census into the estimation procedure, population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for totals and males; other categories were relatively unaffected; (2) beginning 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in an increase of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment; other labor force categories were not appreciably affected; (3) beginning 1962, the introduction of figures from the 1960 census reduced the population by about 50,000, labor force and employment by about 200,000; unemployment totals were virtually unchanged. In addition, beginning 1972, information from the 1970 census was introduced into the estimation procedures, producing an increase in the civilian noninstitutional population of about 800,000; labor force and employment totals were raised by a little more than 300,000, and unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged.

*Changes in occupational classification system.* Beginning with 1971, the comparability of occupational employment data was affected as a result of changes in census occupational classifications introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS). These changes stemmed from an exhaustive review of the classification system to be used for the 1970 Census of Population. This review, the most comprehensive since the 1940 census, aimed to reduce the size of large groups, to be more specific about general and "not elsewhere classified" groups, and to provide information on emerging significant occupations. Differences in March 1970 employment levels tabulated on both the 1960 and 1970 classification systems ranged from a drop of 650,000 in operatives to an increase of 570,000 in service workers, much of which resulted from a shift between these two groups; the nonfarm laborers group increased by 420,000, and changes in other groups amounted to 220,000 or less.

An additional major group was created by splitting the operatives category into two: operatives, except transport, and transport equipment operatives. Separate data for these two groups first became available in January 1972. At the same time, several changes in titles, as well as in order of presentation, were introduced; for example, the title of the managers, officials, and proprietors group was changed to "managers and administrators, except farm," since only proprietors performing managerial duties are included in the category.

Apart from the effects of revisions in the occupational classification system beginning in 1971, comparability of occupational employment data was further affected in December 1971, when a question eliciting information on major activities or duties was added to the monthly CPS questionnaire in order to determine more precisely the occupational classification of individuals. This change resulted in several dramatic occupational shifts, particularly from managers and administrators to other groups. Thus, meaningful comparisons of occupational levels cannot be made between 1972 and prior periods. However, revisions in the occupational classification system as well as in the CPS questionnaire are believed to have had but a negligible impact on unemployment rates.

Additional information on changes in the occupational classification system of the CPS appears in "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971" and "Revisions in the Current Population Survey" in the February 1971 and February 1972 issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings*.



# CONTENTS

## SECTION A. LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT (data from the national monthly Current Population Survey of households)

LABOR FORCE	<i>Page</i>
A-1. Employment status of the noninstitutional population 16 years and over, by sex, 1947-72.....	127
A-2. Total labor force (including Armed Forces) and labor force participation rates for persons 16 years and over, by sex and age, 1947-72..	128
A-3. Civilian labor force for persons 16 years and over, by sex, color, and age, 1947-72.....	129
A-4. Civilian labor force participation rates for persons 16 years and over, by color, sex, and age, 1948-72.....	131
A-5. Employment status of the civilian labor force, by color, for teenagers 16 to 19 years old and for adults, 1954-72.....	133
A-6. Employment status of young workers 16 to 24 years old, 1947-72..	134
A-7. Persons 16 years and over not in the labor force, by sex, color, and age, 1947-72.....	135
A-8. Persons not in the labor force, by desire for job and reason for non-participation, 1967-72.....	137
A-9. Persons not in the labor force who stopped working during previous 12 months, by sex, color, and reason for leaving last job, 1967-72..	138
EMPLOYMENT	
A-10. Employed persons 16 years and over, by sex, color, and age, 1947-72..	139
A-11. Employed persons 16 years and over, by occupation group and sex, 1958-72.....	141
A-12. Employed persons 16 years and over, by occupation group and color, 1958-72.....	143
A-13. Employed persons 16 years and over, by type of industry and class of worker, 1948-72.....	144
UNEMPLOYMENT	
A-14. Unemployed persons 16 years and over and unemployment rates, by sex and color, 1947-72.....	145
A-15. Unemployed persons 16 years and over and unemployment rates, by sex and age, 1947-72.....	146
A-16. Unemployment rates of persons 16 years and over, by color, sex, and age, 1948-72.....	148
A-17. Unemployment rates of persons 16 years and over and percent distribution of the unemployed, by occupation group, 1958-72.....	150
A-18. Unemployment rates of persons 16 years and over and percent distribution of the unemployed, by major industry group, 1948-72..	151
A-19. Unemployment rates by sex and marital status, 1957-72.....	152
A-20. Unemployed persons 16 years and over and percent distribution of the unemployed, by duration of unemployment, 1947-72.....	153
A-21. Unemployed persons 16 years and over and unemployment rates, by reason for unemployment, 1967-72.....	154

<b>LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		<i>Page</i>
A-22. Long-term unemployment compared with total unemployment, by sex, age, and color, 1962-72.....		157
A-23. Long-term unemployment by major industry and occupation group, 1962-72.....		159
 <b>FULL- AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT</b>		
A-24. Nonagricultural workers on full-time schedules or on voluntary part time, by selected characteristics, 1962-72.....		160
A-25. Persons on part time for economic reasons, by type of industry, sex, and age, 1957-72.....		162
A-26. Nonagricultural workers on part time for economic reasons, by usual full-time or part-time status and selected characteristics, 1962-72.....		162
 <b>SECTION B. SPECIAL LABOR FORCE DATA (selected supplementary information from the national monthly Current Population Survey of households)</b>		
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
B-1. Employment status of the population, by marital status and sex, 1947-72.....		164
B-2. Labor force participation rates, by marital status, sex, and age, 1947-72.....		165
B-3. Employment status of head in husband-wife families, by employment status of family members, selected dates, 1955-72.....		167
B-4. Labor force status and labor force participation rates of married women, husband present, by presence and age of children, 1948-72.....		168
B-5. Employed married women, husband present, by occupation group, 1947-72.....		169
 <b>SCHOOL ENROLLMENT</b>		
B-6. Labor force status of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 to 24 years old, by school enrollment, sex, and age, October of 1947-71.....		170
B-7. Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 to 24 years old, by school enrollment, sex, and age, October of 1947-71.....		172
B-8. Employment status of high school graduates not enrolled in college and of school dropouts as of October of year of graduation or dropout, by sex, marital status of women, and color, 1959-71.....		174
 <b>EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT</b>		
B-9. Years of school completed by the civilian labor force, by sex and color, selected dates, 1952-72.....		176
B-10. Median years of school completed by the civilian noninstitutional population, by employment status and sex, selected dates, 1952-72.....		178
B-11. Median years of school completed by the civilian labor force, by sex and age, selected dates, 1952-72.....		179
B-12. Median years of school completed by the employed civilian labor force, by sex, occupation group, and color, selected dates, 1948-72.....		180
 <b>DUAL JOBHOLDERS, WORK EXPERIENCE</b>		
B-13. Persons with two jobs or more, by industry and class of worker of primary and secondary job, selected dates, 1956-71.....		182
B-14. Persons with work experience during the year, by extent of employment and by sex, 1950-71.....		183
B-15. Persons with work experience during the year, by industry group and class of worker of longest job, 1960-71.....		184

DUAL JOBHOLDERS, WORK EXPERIENCE—Continued		<i>Page</i>
B-16.	Percent of persons with work experience during the year who worked year round at full-time jobs, by industry group and class of worker of longest job, 1960-71.....	185
B-17.	Extent of unemployment during the year, by sex, 1960-71.....	186

**SECTION C. EMPLOYMENT, HOURS, EARNINGS, AND LABOR TURNOVER IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS (national data from the sample survey of employers, relating to persons on payrolls)**

C-1.	Total employment on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments, by industry division, 1947-72.....	188
C-2.	Production or nonsupervisory workers and nonproduction workers on private payrolls, and nonproduction workers as percent of total employment, by industry division, 1947-72.....	189
C-3.	Gross average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers on private payrolls, by industry division, 1947-72.....	190
C-4.	Total employment and production workers on payrolls of manufacturing durable goods industries, 1947-72.....	192
C-5.	Nonproduction workers and nonproduction workers as percent of total employment on payrolls of manufacturing durable goods industries, 1947-72.....	193
C-6.	Total employment and production workers on payrolls of manufacturing nondurable goods industries, 1947-72.....	194
C-7.	Nonproduction workers and nonproduction workers as percent of total employment on payrolls of manufacturing nondurable goods industries, 1947-72.....	195
C-8.	Gross average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings of production workers on payrolls of manufacturing durable goods industries, 1947-72.....	196
C-9.	Gross average weekly hours, average hourly earnings, and average weekly earnings of production workers on payrolls of manufacturing nondurable goods industries, 1947-72.....	198
C-10.	Selected payroll series on hours, earnings, and labor turnover, 1947-72.....	199
C-11.	Spendable average weekly earnings in current and constant dollars, by industry division, 1947-72.....	200

**SECTION D. STATE AND AREA EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT<sup>1</sup>**

**STATE EMPLOYMENT**

D-1.	Employees on payrolls of nonagricultural establishments, by region and State, 1947-72.....	201
D-2.	Employees on payrolls of manufacturing establishments, by region and State, 1947-72.....	203

**STATE AND AREA UNEMPLOYMENT (estimates from State employment security agencies)**

D-3.	Total unemployment by State, 1962-72.....	205
D-4.	Total unemployment rates by State, 1962-72.....	206
D-5.	Insured unemployment under State programs, by State, 1962-72...	207
D-6.	Insured unemployment rates under State programs, by State, 1962-72.....	208
D-7.	Total unemployment in 150 major labor areas, 1962-72.....	209
D-8.	Total unemployment rates in 150 major labor areas, 1962-72.....	211

<sup>1</sup> Statistics on civilian labor force and unemployment in the 10 largest States and the 20 largest standard metropolitan statistical areas and their central cities, published in previous reports as tables D-11, 12, and 13, were not available in time for publication in this report. Data on employment status of the population in urban poverty and other urban neighborhoods, previously published as table D-14, were not available for 1972 because of budgetary restrictions.

STATE AND AREA UNEMPLOYMENT—Continued

	<i>Page</i>
D-9. Insured unemployment under State, Federal employee, and ex-servicemen's programs in 150 major labor areas, 1962-72.....	213
D-10. Insured unemployment rates under State, Federal employee, and ex-servicemen's programs in 150 major labor areas, 1962-72.....	216

SECTION E. PROJECTIONS

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE<sup>2</sup>

E-1. Total population, 1950 to 1970, and revised projections by selected fertility assumptions and age, 1980 and 1990.....	219
E-2. Total population, total labor force, and labor force participation rates, by sex and age, 1960 to 1990.....	220
E-3. Changes in the total labor force, by sex and age, 1960 to 1990.....	220
E-4. Total population, total labor force, and labor force participation rates, by color, sex, and age, 1960 to 1985.....	221
E-5. Changes in the total labor force, by color, sex, and age, 1960 to 1980.....	222
E-6. Percent distribution of the total labor force, by color, sex, and age, 1960 to 1985.....	223
E-7. Total and civilian labor force and labor force participation rates based on noninstitutional population, by sex and age, projected 1980 to 1990.....	223
E-8. Civilian noninstitutional population, civilian labor force, and participation rates, by color, sex, and age, projected 1975 to 1985.....	224

EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

E-9. Employment by occupation group, 1960, 1970, and projected 1980 requirements.....	225
E-10. Employment by industry division, 1960, 1970, and projected 1980 requirements.....	225
E-11. Projected educational attainment of the civilian labor force 25 years and over, by sex, color, and age, 1980.....	226

SECTION F. MANPOWER PROGRAM STATISTICS

ENROLLMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS, ALL DOL WORK AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

F-1. Enrollment opportunities, first-time enrollments, and Federal obligations for work and training programs administered by the Department of Labor, by program, fiscal years 1963-72.....	227
F-2. Enrollment opportunities authorized for work and training programs administered by the Department of Labor, by State and program, fiscal year 1972.....	228
F-3. Federal obligations for work and training programs administered by the Department of Labor, by State and program, fiscal year 1972.....	229

<sup>2</sup> Projections by region and State published in previous reports were based on the 1960 census; revised projections incorporating the results of the 1970 census were not available in time for publication.

## MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT PROGRAMS

	<i>Page</i>
F-4. Enrollments, completions, and posttraining employment in MDTA training programs, by type of program, fiscal years 1963-72.....	230
F-5. Characteristics of trainees enrolled in institutional training programs under the MDTA, fiscal years 1963-72.....	231
F-6. Characteristics of trainees enrolled in institutional training programs under the MDTA, by State, fiscal year 1972.....	232
F-7. Occupational training of enrollees in MDTA training programs, by type of program, fiscal year 1972.....	233

## OTHER DOL PROGRAMS

F-8. Characteristics of trainees enrolled in selected training programs administered by the Department of Labor, fiscal year 1972.....	234
F-9. Characteristics of insured unemployed and benefits under State programs, fiscal years 1971-72.....	235
F-10. Selected services provided to applicants by the U.S. Employment Service, fiscal year 1972.....	236
F-11. Training status of registered apprentices in selected trades, 1947-71..	237

## VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

F-12. Enrollments in federally aided vocational-technical education, by type of program, fiscal years 1965-71.....	239
--	-----

## SECTION G. PRODUCTIVITY, GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT, OTHER DATA

G-1. Indexes of output per man-hour and related data for the private economy and year-to-year percent change, 1947-72.....	240
G-2. Indexes of compensation per man-hour, unit labor costs, and prices, and year-to-year percent change, 1947-72.....	242
G-3. Gross national product or expenditure in current and constant dollars, by purchasing sector, 1947-72.....	243
G-4. Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes involving six or more workers for at least 1 full day or shift, 1947-72.....	244
G-5. Consumer Price Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers for selected groups, and purchasing power of the consumer dollar, 1947-72.....	244
G-6. Persons below the low-income level, by family status, 1959-71.....	245
G-7. Minority employment in firms with 100 or more employees, by sex and occupation group, 1966, 1969-71.....	247
G-8. Employment of Negroes and Spanish-speaking Americans in firms with 100 or more employees, by region and occupation group, 1966, 1969-71.....	249
G-9. Employment of Negroes and Spanish-speaking Americans in firms with 100 or more employees, by selected industry division and occupation group, 1966, 1969-71.....	251
G-10. Government purchases of goods and services, 1962-72.....	252
G-11. Employment resulting from government purchases of goods and services, and employment in government enterprises, 1962-72.....	253



**Table A-1. Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, by Sex: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and year	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force, including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Employed			Unemployed		
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number		Percent of labor force
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>										
1947	103,418	60,941	58.9	59,350	57,039	7,891	49,148	2,311	3.9	42,477
1948	104,527	62,080	59.4	60,621	58,344	7,629	50,711	2,276	3.8	42,447
1949	105,611	62,903	59.6	61,286	57,649	7,656	49,990	3,637	5.9	42,708
1950	106,645	63,858	59.9	62,306	58,930	7,160	51,752	3,288	5.3	42,787
1951	107,721	65,117	60.4	62,017	59,962	6,726	53,230	2,055	3.3	42,604
1952	108,823	65,730	60.4	62,138	60,254	6,501	53,748	1,883	3.0	43,093
1953	110,601	66,560	60.2	63,015	61,181	6,281	54,915	1,834	2.9	44,041
1954	111,671	66,983	60.0	63,643	60,110	6,206	53,898	3,532	5.5	44,678
1955	112,732	68,072	60.4	65,023	62,171	6,449	55,718	2,852	4.4	44,660
1956	113,811	69,409	61.0	66,552	63,802	6,283	57,506	2,750	4.1	44,402
1957	115,065	69,729	60.6	68,929	64,071	5,947	58,123	2,859	4.3	45,336
1958	116,363	70,275	60.4	67,639	63,036	5,596	57,540	4,602	6.8	46,088
1959	117,861	70,921	60.2	68,369	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.5	46,960
1960	119,759	72,142	60.2	69,628	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.5	47,617
1961	121,343	73,031	60.2	70,459	65,746	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.7	48,312
1962	122,961	73,442	59.7	70,614	66,702	4,944	61,789	3,911	5.5	49,539
1963	125,154	74,571	59.6	71,833	67,782	4,687	63,078	4,070	5.7	50,583
1964	127,224	75,830	59.6	73,091	69,305	4,523	64,782	3,786	5.2	51,394
1965	129,236	77,178	59.7	74,455	71,068	4,381	66,728	3,366	4.5	52,058
1966	131,180	78,893	60.1	75,770	72,895	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.8	52,288
1967	133,319	80,793	60.6	77,347	74,372	3,644	70,827	2,975	3.8	52,827
1968	135,562	82,272	60.7	78,737	75,920	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	137,841	84,239	61.1	80,733	77,902	3,606	74,296	2,831	3.5	53,602
1970	140,182	85,903	61.3	82,715	78,627	3,482	75,165	4,068	4.9	54,280
1971	142,896	86,929	61.0	84,113	79,120	3,387	76,782	4,993	5.9	55,666
1972	145,775	88,991	61.0	86,542	81,702	3,472	78,280	4,840	5.6	56,785
<b>MALE</b>										
1947	50,968	44,268	86.5	42,686	40,994	6,643	34,351	1,692	4.0	6,710
1948	51,439	44,729	87.0	43,286	41,726	6,358	35,366	1,559	3.6	6,710
1949	51,922	45,097	86.9	43,498	40,926	6,342	34,581	1,572	5.9	6,825
1950	52,352	45,446	86.8	43,819	41,580	6,001	35,573	2,239	5.1	6,906
1951	52,788	46,063	87.3	43,001	41,780	5,533	36,243	1,421	2.8	6,726
1952	53,248	46,416	87.2	42,869	41,684	5,389	36,292	1,185	2.8	6,832
1953	54,248	47,131	86.9	43,633	42,431	5,253	37,175	1,202	2.8	7,117
1954	54,706	47,275	86.4	43,965	41,620	5,200	36,414	2,344	5.3	7,431
1955	55,122	47,458	86.2	44,475	42,621	5,265	37,354	1,854	4.2	7,634
1956	55,547	47,914	86.3	45,091	43,380	5,039	38,334	1,711	3.8	7,633
1957	56,082	47,964	85.5	45,197	43,337	4,824	38,532	1,841	4.1	8,118
1958	56,640	48,126	85.0	45,521	42,423	4,596	37,827	3,098	6.8	8,514
1959	57,312	48,405	84.5	45,886	43,466	4,532	38,984	2,420	5.3	8,907
1960	58,144	48,870	84.0	46,368	43,904	4,472	39,431	2,466	5.4	9,274
1961	58,826	49,193	83.6	46,653	43,656	4,298	39,359	2,997	6.4	9,633
1962	59,626	49,395	82.8	46,600	44,177	4,089	40,108	2,423	5.2	10,231
1963	60,827	49,835	82.2	47,129	44,657	3,809	40,849	2,472	5.2	10,792
1964	61,566	50,387	81.9	47,679	45,474	3,691	41,782	2,205	4.6	11,169
1965	62,473	50,946	81.5	48,255	46,340	3,547	42,792	1,914	4.0	11,627
1966	63,351	51,560	81.4	48,471	46,919	3,243	43,675	1,551	3.2	11,792
1967	64,316	52,398	81.5	48,987	47,479	3,164	44,315	1,508	3.1	11,919
1968	65,345	53,030	81.2	49,533	48,114	3,157	44,957	1,419	2.9	12,315
1969	66,365	53,688	80.9	50,221	48,818	2,963	45,854	1,403	2.8	12,677
1970	67,409	54,343	80.6	51,195	49,990	2,881	46,099	2,235	4.4	13,066
1971	68,512	54,797	80.0	52,021	49,245	2,790	46,455	2,776	5.3	13,715
1972	69,864	55,671	79.7	53,265	50,630	2,689	47,791	2,635	4.9	14,193
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1947	52,450	16,683	31.8	16,664	16,045	1,248	14,797	619	3.7	35,767
1948	53,088	17,351	32.7	17,335	16,618	1,271	15,345	717	4.1	35,737
1949	53,689	17,806	33.2	17,788	16,723	1,314	15,409	1,065	6.0	35,883
1950	54,293	18,412	33.9	18,389	17,340	1,159	16,179	1,049	5.7	35,881
1951	54,933	19,054	34.7	19,016	18,182	1,193	16,987	834	4.4	35,879
1952	55,675	19,314	34.8	19,269	18,570	1,112	17,456	698	3.6	36,261
1953	56,353	19,429	34.5	19,382	18,750	1,008	17,740	632	3.3	36,924
1954	56,965	19,718	34.6	19,678	18,490	1,006	17,484	1,188	6.0	37,247
1955	57,610	20,584	35.7	20,548	19,550	1,184	18,364	998	4.9	37,026
1956	58,264	21,495	36.9	21,461	20,422	1,244	19,172	1,039	4.8	36,769
1957	58,983	21,765	36.9	21,732	20,714	1,123	19,591	1,038	4.7	37,218
1958	59,723	22,149	37.1	22,118	20,613	990	19,623	1,504	6.8	37,874
1959	60,569	22,516	37.2	22,483	21,164	1,033	20,131	1,320	5.9	38,063
1960	61,615	23,272	37.8	23,240	21,874	986	20,887	1,366	5.9	38,343
1961	62,617	23,838	38.1	23,806	22,090	902	21,187	1,717	7.2	38,670
1962	63,565	24,047	38.0	24,014	22,525	875	21,651	1,468	6.2	39,308
1963	64,527	24,736	38.3	24,704	23,105	878	22,227	1,598	6.5	39,791
1964	65,668	25,443	38.7	25,412	23,831	882	23,000	1,581	6.2	40,225
1965	66,783	26,232	39.3	26,200	24,748	814	23,934	1,452	5.5	40,831
1966	67,829	27,333	40.3	27,299	25,976	786	25,240	1,324	4.8	40,496
1967	69,003	28,395	41.2	28,360	26,893	680	26,212	1,468	5.2	40,808
1968	70,217	29,242	41.6	29,204	27,807	660	27,147	1,397	4.8	40,978
1969	71,476	30,551	42.7	30,512	29,084	643	28,441	1,428	4.7	40,924
1970	72,774	31,560	43.4	31,520	29,667	601	29,066	1,853	5.9	41,214
1971	74,084	32,132	43.4	32,091	29,875	598	29,277	2,217	6.9	41,952
1972	75,911	33,320	43.9	33,277	31,072	633	30,439	2,205	6.6	42,591

106/127

**Table A-2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates<sup>1</sup> for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Sex and year	Total 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
Number in total labor force (thousands)										
<b>MALE</b>										
1947	44,252	1,169	1,884	5,094	10,598	9,603	7,882	5,650	2,376	586
1948	44,729	1,198	1,834	5,117	10,738	9,723	7,975	5,779	2,385	572
1949	45,097	1,108	1,791	5,198	10,888	9,880	8,043	5,755	2,454	577
1950	45,446	1,079	1,742	5,224	11,044	9,952	8,152	5,809	2,453	623
1951	46,063	1,148	1,717	5,267	11,289	10,056	8,254	5,882	2,489	611
1952	46,416	1,154	1,688	5,223	11,446	10,189	8,374	5,957	2,415	585
1953	47,131	1,123	1,632	5,084	11,469	10,689	8,612	6,110	2,444	561
1954	47,275	1,073	1,633	4,959	11,467	10,748	8,743	6,225	2,525	572
1955	47,488	1,130	1,682	4,851	11,464	10,833	8,877	6,324	2,526	566
1956	47,914	1,216	1,731	4,814	11,359	10,926	9,044	6,424	2,504	665
1957	47,964	1,207	1,778	4,781	11,247	11,046	9,201	6,527	2,477	685
1958	48,126	1,197	1,735	4,849	11,108	11,161	9,369	6,598	2,379	676
1959	48,405	1,256	1,786	4,987	10,981	11,235	9,488	6,700	2,321	576
1960	48,870	1,335	1,848	5,089	10,930	11,340	9,634	6,805	2,287	637
1961	49,193	1,271	1,938	5,187	10,860	11,403	9,741	6,935	2,220	725
1962	49,395	1,225	2,027	5,272	10,728	11,542	9,833	7,065	2,241	780
1963	49,835	1,372	2,034	5,471	10,635	11,589	9,923	7,179	2,135	738
1964	50,387	1,549	2,026	5,794	10,636	11,559	10,043	7,300	2,123	731
1965	50,946	1,577	2,234	5,926	10,653	11,504	10,131	7,418	2,181	759
1966	51,560	1,656	2,467	6,139	10,761	11,395	10,262	7,532	2,089	790
1967	52,398	1,696	2,519	6,546	11,001	11,282	10,395	7,644	2,118	838
1968	53,030	1,713	2,482	6,788	11,378	11,122	10,364	7,730	2,154	867
1969	53,688	1,800	2,482	7,088	11,706	10,946	10,432	7,822	2,104	874
1970	54,343	1,840	2,555	7,378	11,974	10,818	10,487	7,917	2,089	892
1971	54,797	1,879	2,610	7,608	12,271	10,675	10,517	7,949	2,022	927
1972	55,671	1,977	2,814	7,795	12,806	10,644	10,472	7,941	2,022	936
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1947	16,683	643	1,192	2,725	3,750	3,676	2,730	1,522	445	232
1948	17,351	671	1,164	2,721	3,940	3,804	2,973	1,585	514	248
1949	17,806	648	1,165	2,682	4,006	3,993	3,100	1,678	556	242
1950	18,412	611	1,103	2,681	4,101	4,166	3,328	1,839	584	268
1951	19,054	663	1,100	2,670	4,305	4,307	3,535	1,923	551	255
1952	19,314	706	1,082	2,619	4,335	4,444	3,637	2,032	590	244
1953	19,429	656	1,057	2,447	4,175	4,668	3,682	2,045	608	239
1954	19,718	620	1,068	2,441	4,224	4,715	3,824	2,164	628	253
1955	20,584	641	1,088	2,458	4,261	4,808	4,155	2,391	780	258
1956	21,495	736	1,132	2,467	4,285	4,936	4,407	2,610	821	313
1957	21,765	716	1,150	2,453	4,263	5,121	4,618	2,631	813	332
1958	22,149	685	1,183	2,510	4,201	5,190	4,862	2,727	822	333
1959	22,516	785	1,137	2,484	4,096	5,232	5,083	2,883	836	349
1960	23,272	805	1,287	2,590	4,140	5,308	5,280	2,986	907	347
1961	23,838	774	1,374	2,708	4,151	5,394	5,406	3,105	926	419
1962	24,047	741	1,411	2,814	4,111	5,479	5,383	3,198	911	400
1963	24,736	850	1,388	2,970	4,181	5,604	5,505	3,332	905	408
1964	25,443	950	1,371	3,220	4,187	5,618	5,682	3,447	966	411
1965	26,232	954	1,585	3,375	4,336	5,724	5,714	3,587	976	421
1966	27,333	1,084	1,826	3,601	4,516	5,761	5,885	3,727	983	481
1967	28,395	1,076	1,821	3,981	4,853	5,847	5,986	3,855	978	539
1968	29,242	1,130	1,818	4,261	5,104	5,869	6,182	3,988	990	559
1969	30,551	1,240	1,899	4,615	5,401	5,905	6,388	4,077	1,056	573
1970	31,560	1,324	1,926	4,893	5,704	5,971	6,533	4,153	1,056	637
1971	32,132	1,331	1,970	5,090	5,939	5,957	6,571	4,216	1,087	637
1972	33,230	1,465	2,121	5,337	6,525	6,025	6,549	4,224	1,085	670
Labor force participation rate										
<b>MALE</b>										
1947	86.8	52.2	80.5	84.9	95.8	98.0	95.5	89.6	47.8	27.7
1948	87.0	53.4	79.9	85.7	96.1	98.0	95.8	89.5	46.8	27.5
1949	86.9	52.3	79.5	87.8	95.9	98.0	95.6	87.5	46.9	27.4
1950	86.8	52.0	79.0	89.1	96.2	97.6	95.8	86.9	45.8	28.7
1951	87.3	54.5	80.3	91.1	97.1	97.6	96.0	87.2	44.9	27.7
1952	87.2	53.1	79.1	92.1	97.7	97.9	96.2	87.5	42.6	28.9
1953	86.9	51.7	78.5	92.2	97.6	98.2	96.6	87.9	41.6	24.6
1954	86.4	48.3	76.5	91.5	97.5	98.1	96.5	88.7	40.5	24.7
1955	86.2	49.5	77.1	90.8	97.7	98.1	96.5	87.9	39.6	24.0
1956	86.3	52.6	77.9	90.8	97.4	98.0	96.6	88.5	40.0	26.6
1957	85.5	51.1	77.7	89.8	97.3	97.9	96.4	87.5	37.5	25.1
1958	85.0	47.9	75.7	89.5	97.3	98.0	96.3	87.8	35.6	23.8
1959	84.5	46.0	75.5	90.1	97.5	97.8	96.0	87.4	34.2	24.2
1960	84.0	46.8	73.6	90.2	97.7	97.7	95.8	86.8	33.1	22.3
1961	83.6	45.4	71.3	89.8	97.8	97.7	95.6	87.3	31.7	21.8
1962	82.8	48.5	71.9	89.1	97.4	97.7	95.6	86.2	30.3	21.6
1963	82.2	42.7	73.1	88.3	97.3	97.3	95.8	86.2	28.4	20.9
1964	81.9	48.6	72.0	88.2	97.5	97.4	95.8	85.6	28.0	20.8
1965	81.5	44.6	70.0	88.0	97.4	97.4	95.6	84.7	27.9	21.4
1966	81.4	47.0	69.0	87.9	97.3	97.3	95.3	84.5	27.0	21.6
1967	81.5	47.5	70.9	87.5	97.4	97.4	95.2	84.4	27.1	22.2
1968	81.2	46.8	70.2	86.5	97.1	97.2	94.9	84.3	27.3	22.1
1969	80.9	47.7	69.6	86.6	96.9	97.0	94.6	83.4	27.2	22.0
1970	80.6	47.5	69.9	86.6	96.6	97.0	94.3	83.0	26.8	22.0
1971	80.0	47.3	69.3	85.7	96.2	96.6	93.9	82.2	25.8	22.5
1972	79.7	48.3	72.0	85.9	95.9	96.5	93.3	80.5	24.4	22.2

Footnote at end of table.

**Table A-2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates<sup>1</sup> for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-72—Continued**

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
Labor force participation rate—Continued										
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1947	31.6	29.5	52.3	44.9	32.0	26.3	32.7	24.3	8.1	11.2
1948	32.7	31.4	52.1	45.3	33.2	26.9	35.0	24.3	9.1	12.2
1949	33.2	31.2	53.0	45.0	33.5	28.1	35.9	25.3	9.6	11.8
1950	33.9	30.1	51.3	46.1	34.0	26.1	38.0	27.0	9.7	12.7
1951	34.7	32.2	52.7	46.6	35.4	29.5	39.7	27.6	8.9	11.9
1952	34.8	33.4	51.4	44.8	35.5	30.5	40.1	28.7	9.1	11.1
1953	34.4	31.0	50.8	44.5	34.1	31.3	40.4	29.1	10.0	10.8
1954	34.6	28.7	50.5	45.3	34.5	41.3	41.2	34.1	10.6	11.3
1955	35.7	28.9	51.0	46.0	34.9	41.6	43.8	32.5	10.9	12.9
1956	36.9	32.8	52.1	46.4	35.4	43.1	45.5	34.9	10.9	12.5
1957	36.9	31.1	51.5	46.0	35.6	43.3	46.5	34.5	10.5	12.5
1958	37.1	28.1	51.0	46.4	35.6	43.4	47.9	35.2	10.3	12.1
1959	37.2	28.6	49.1	45.2	35.4	43.4	49.0	36.6	10.2	12.9
1960	37.8	29.1	51.1	46.2	36.0	43.5	49.8	37.2	10.6	12.6
1961	38.1	28.5	51.1	47.1	36.4	43.8	50.1	37.9	10.7	13.1
1962	38.0	27.1	50.9	47.4	36.4	44.1	50.0	38.7	9.9	13.2
1963	38.3	27.1	50.6	47.6	37.2	44.9	50.6	39.7	9.6	11.8
1964	38.7	27.4	49.3	49.5	37.3	45.0	51.4	40.2	10.1	12.0
1965	39.3	27.7	49.4	50.0	38.6	46.1	50.9	41.1	10.0	12.2
1966	40.3	30.7	52.1	51.5	39.9	46.9	51.7	41.8	9.6	13.5
1967	41.2	31.0	52.3	53.4	41.9	48.1	51.8	42.4	9.6	14.7
1968	41.6	31.7	52.5	54.6	42.6	48.9	52.3	42.4	9.6	14.8
1969	42.7	33.7	53.6	56.8	43.8	49.9	53.8	43.1	9.9	14.8
1970	43.4	34.9	53.7	57.8	45.0	51.1	54.4	43.0	9.7	16.2
1971	43.4	34.3	53.2	57.8	45.5	51.6	54.3	42.9	9.5	15.9
1972	43.9	36.6	55.6	59.1	47.6	52.0	53.9	42.1	9.3	16.6

<sup>1</sup> Percent of noninstitutional population in the labor force.

**Table A-3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-72<sup>1</sup>**

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
<b>MALE</b>										
1947	42,686	1,106	1,262	4,629	10,207	9,492	7,847	5,647	2,376	586
1948	43,286	1,109	1,491	4,674	10,327	9,596	7,942	5,746	2,384	572
1949	43,496	1,056	1,421	4,681	10,410	9,722	8,008	5,745	2,454	577
1950	43,819	1,047	1,457	4,632	10,527	9,793	8,117	5,794	2,454	623
1951	43,001	1,060	1,266	3,935	10,375	9,796	8,204	5,874	2,469	611
1952	42,399	1,101	1,210	3,338	10,585	9,945	8,326	5,950	2,415	585
1953	43,633	1,070	1,249	3,054	10,737	10,426	8,570	5,974	2,544	561
1954	43,965	1,024	1,273	3,052	10,772	10,513	8,703	6,165	2,525	572
1955	44,475	1,070	1,299	3,221	10,805	10,595	8,839	6,122	2,526	566
1956	45,091	1,142	1,282	3,465	10,685	10,663	9,002	6,220	2,603	665
1957	45,197	1,127	1,290	3,626	10,571	10,731	9,153	6,222	2,478	685
1958	45,521	1,133	1,285	3,771	10,475	10,843	9,320	6,304	2,379	678
1959	46,886	1,207	1,361	3,940	10,346	10,899	9,437	6,345	2,322	676
1960	46,388	1,290	1,486	4,123	10,252	10,967	9,574	6,400	2,287	637
1961	46,653	1,210	1,583	4,255	10,176	11,012	9,667	6,530	2,220	725
1962	46,600	1,177	1,592	4,279	9,991	11,115	9,715	6,560	2,241	780
1963	47,129	1,321	1,586	4,514	9,875	11,187	9,836	6,674	2,135	738
1964	47,679	1,496	1,576	4,754	9,875	11,155	9,952	6,740	2,123	731
1965	48,255	1,531	1,866	4,894	9,902	11,121	10,045	6,763	2,131	759
1966	48,471	1,610	2,074	4,820	9,948	10,983	10,100	6,847	2,069	790
1967	48,987	1,658	1,976	5,043	10,207	10,890	10,189	6,938	2,118	838
1968	49,533	1,687	1,994	5,070	10,610	10,725	10,267	7,025	2,154	857
1969	50,221	1,770	2,101	5,282	10,940	10,556	10,343	7,068	2,170	874
1970	51,195	1,808	2,197	5,709	11,311	10,464	10,417	7,124	2,164	892
1971	52,021	1,850	2,311	6,194	11,663	10,322	10,457	7,146	2,089	927
1972	53,265	1,944	2,513	6,695	12,207	10,324	10,422	7,138	2,022	936
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1947	16,664	643	1,192	2,716	3,740	3,676	2,731	1,522	445	232
1948	17,335	671	1,164	2,719	3,932	3,800	2,972	1,565	514	248
1949	17,788	648	1,163	2,659	3,997	3,989	3,099	1,678	556	242
1950	18,389	611	1,101	2,675	4,092	4,161	3,327	1,639	584	268
1951	19,016	662	1,085	2,659	4,292	4,301	3,534	1,923	551	255
1952	19,269	706	1,046	2,502	4,320	4,438	3,674	2,082	590	244
1953	19,332	656	1,050	2,428	4,162	4,662	3,686	2,048	693	239
1954	19,678	620	1,062	2,424	4,212	4,709	3,822	2,164	666	253
1955	20,548	641	1,083	2,445	4,261	4,805	4,154	2,291	780	258
1956	21,481	736	1,127	2,455	4,276	5,031	4,405	2,610	821	313
1957	21,732	716	1,144	2,442	4,255	5,116	4,615	2,631	813	332
1958	22,118	685	1,147	2,500	4,193	5,185	4,859	2,727	822	333
1959	22,483	785	1,131	2,473	4,089	5,227	5,081	2,883	836	349
1960	23,240	805	1,250	2,680	4,121	5,303	5,278	2,966	907	347
1961	23,806	774	1,268	2,697	4,143	5,389	5,403	3,106	926	419
1962	24,014	742	1,405	2,802	4,103	5,474	5,381	3,198	911	460
1963	24,704	850	1,381	2,959	4,174	5,600	5,503	3,332	905	405
1964	25,412	980	1,364	3,210	4,180	5,614	5,680	3,447	966	411
1965	26,300	984	1,559	3,264	4,329	5,720	5,712	3,587	976	421
1966	27,299	1,064	1,819	3,589	4,508	5,756	5,883	3,727	963	481
1967	28,380	1,076	1,911	3,967	4,846	5,844	5,984	3,855	978	539
1968	29,204	1,130	1,876	4,235	5,098	5,865	6,131	3,938	999	559

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-1972<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
<b>FEMALE—Continued</b>										
1969.....	30,512	1,240	1,860	4,597	5,395	5,901	6,396	4,077	1,056	573
1970.....	31,520	1,324	1,917	4,674	5,698	5,967	6,531	4,153	1,056	637
1971.....	32,091	1,331	1,951	4,671	5,953	6,364	6,909	4,215	1,067	637
1972.....	33,277	1,454	2,112	5,315	6,515	6,822	6,546	4,224	1,065	670
<b>WHITE</b>										
<b>Male</b>										
1954.....	39,760	865	1,094	2,656	9,895	9,516	7,914	5,654	2,336	695
1955.....	40,196	934	1,121	2,692	9,720	9,386	8,027	5,653	2,347	667
1956.....	40,734	1,003	1,111	2,694	9,394	9,982	8,173	5,736	2,417	717
1957.....	40,821	982	1,115	3,133	9,453	9,719	8,317	5,735	2,308	607
1958.....	41,060	1,001	1,116	3,278	9,396	9,522	8,465	5,669	2,213	606
1959.....	41,367	1,077	1,202	3,496	9,261	9,576	8,361	5,633	2,136	596
1960.....	41,742	1,140	1,293	3,559	9,153	9,449	8,069	5,661	2,119	555
1961.....	41,966	1,067	1,372	3,651	9,072	9,361	8,776	5,386	2,089	649
1962.....	41,931	1,041	1,361	3,726	8,946	9,229	8,829	5,395	2,082	719
1963.....	42,404	1,153	1,389	3,955	8,800	9,079	8,944	6,090	1,967	661
1964.....	42,893	1,245	1,371	4,166	8,565	8,823	9,053	6,180	1,943	615
1965.....	43,460	1,339	1,639	4,279	8,323	8,523	9,129	6,186	1,936	669
1966.....	43,572	1,423	1,831	4,300	8,559	8,582	9,159	6,250	1,926	708
1967.....	44,042	1,464	1,727	4,416	9,101	9,784	9,360	6,349	1,943	738
1968.....	44,554	1,504	1,732	4,432	9,477	9,661	9,349	6,427	1,980	761
1969.....	45,185	1,583	1,830	4,615	9,772	9,509	9,413	6,467	1,995	785
1970.....	46,013	1,628	1,922	4,983	10,065	9,413	9,486	6,515	1,977	809
1971.....	46,801	1,675	2,036	5,422	10,390	9,266	9,530	6,542	1,918	840
1972.....	47,990	1,749	2,220	5,890	10,940	9,261	9,479	6,546	1,841	847
<b>Female</b>										
1954.....	17,067	552	960	2,096	3,532	4,025	3,246	1,937	607	205
1955.....	17,866	576	966	2,137	3,545	4,131	3,654	2,156	720	224
1956.....	18,063	654	1,003	2,156	3,559	4,340	3,856	2,344	748	269
1957.....	18,920	645	1,022	2,131	3,561	4,307	4,065	2,357	743	292
1958.....	19,213	614	1,026	2,172	3,496	4,435	4,282	2,454	731	295
1959.....	19,556	698	1,023	2,135	3,409	4,479	4,467	2,577	767	307
1960.....	20,171	731	1,112	2,226	3,441	4,531	4,633	2,661	835	300
1961.....	20,668	700	1,222	2,345	3,431	4,596	4,741	2,785	849	376
1962.....	20,619	698	1,254	2,436	3,372	4,666	4,731	2,801	830	416
1963.....	21,426	767	1,226	2,582	3,424	4,780	4,845	2,977	823	365
1964.....	22,028	867	1,201	2,786	3,435	4,797	4,969	3,077	874	382
1965.....	22,736	862	1,406	2,910	3,568	4,876	5,032	3,208	879	374
1966.....	23,702	944	1,630	3,123	3,732	4,894	5,181	3,233	865	444
1967.....	24,657	967	1,591	3,470	4,021	4,960	5,265	3,466	877	455
1968.....	25,424	1,015	1,588	3,677	4,261	5,021	5,416	3,541	903	520
1969.....	26,594	1,115	1,640	3,909	4,516	5,065	5,645	3,665	906	534
1970.....	27,506	1,194	1,695	4,246	4,790	5,112	5,761	3,734	932	582
1971.....	27,969	1,210	1,749	4,422	4,968	5,063	5,814	3,787	956	590
1972.....	29,026	1,330	1,876	4,633	5,484	5,126	5,807	3,813	959	614
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>										
<b>Male</b>										
1954.....	4,208	127	176	396	1,074	997	790	451	187	79
1955.....	4,279	135	176	419	1,065	923	813	466	183	79
1956.....	4,359	140	181	450	1,090	1,002	827	494	185	77
1957.....	4,376	135	175	473	1,068	1,012	836	487	170	76
1958.....	4,442	133	180	493	1,089	1,021	855	505	166	69
1959.....	4,490	130	186	532	1,085	1,023	849	512	163	79
1960.....	4,545	150	243	564	1,099	1,049	864	538	158	63
1961.....	4,666	142	210	575	1,103	1,050	891	542	151	77
1962.....	4,668	136	201	553	1,074	1,067	895	564	159	71
1963.....	4,725	138	206	556	1,070	1,109	891	564	168	77
1964.....	4,785	154	205	588	1,074	1,101	903	560	181	86
1965.....	4,855	172	226	614	1,079	1,098	916	575	173	90
1966.....	4,899	187	244	620	1,089	1,090	912	597	162	84
1967.....	4,945	194	249	628	1,106	1,076	929	590	175	91
1968.....	4,979	183	262	639	1,133	1,064	927	598	174	96
1969.....	5,036	187	271	667	1,167	1,048	931	592	175	86
1970.....	5,182	180	275	725	1,223	1,052	929	609	186	93
1971.....	5,220	175	272	772	1,263	1,037	927	604	170	87
1972.....	5,335	195	293	804	1,267	1,063	943	590	181	86
<b>Female</b>										
1954.....	2,621	68	101	326	680	684	476	226	59	47
1955.....	2,663	65	117	307	706	673	499	235	60	34
1956.....	2,768	82	124	297	717	692	519	266	72	44
1957.....	2,812	71	122	311	694	719	550	274	70	40
1958.....	2,905	71	120	328	695	750	597	274	72	38
1959.....	2,928	66	107	338	660	748	614	304	69	42
1960.....	3,069	74	139	332	690	771	645	324	73	47
1961.....	3,136	74	146	353	712	793	662	320	77	44
1962.....	3,195	73	151	364	730	809	650	336	82	42
1963.....	3,279	82	163	377	749	821	656	354	84	39
1964.....	3,384	83	164	424	744	818	690	370	92	37
1965.....	3,464	92	154	454	761	844	680	383	96	39
1966.....	3,597	110	188	466	777	863	702	394	99	37
1967.....	3,704	110	219	497	827	864	699	387	102	48
1968.....	3,780	115	220	538	835	845	715	397	96	38
1969.....	3,918	125	219	596	878	846	741	412	99	39
1970.....	4,015	129	222	628	937	855	750	419	104	55
1971.....	4,102	122	212	649	965	871	755	429	101	48
1972.....	4,249	126	236	682	1,034	895	740	411	126	56

<sup>1</sup> Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954 because population controls by color were not introduced into the Current Population

Survey until that year.

**Table A-4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates<sup>1</sup> for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-72**

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
<b>White</b>										
<i>Male</i>										
1948	86.5	51.2	76.2	84.4	96.0	98.0	95.9	89.6	46.5	26.1
1949	86.4	50.1	74.8	85.5	95.9	98.0	95.6	87.6	46.6	26.3
1950	86.4	50.5	75.6	87.5	96.4	97.7	95.9	87.3	45.8	27.6
1951	86.5	52.7	74.2	86.4	97.0	97.6	96.0	87.4	44.5	26.9
1952	86.2	51.9	72.7	87.6	97.6	97.9	96.3	87.7	42.5	23.3
1953	86.1	49.8	72.8	87.4	97.5	97.9	96.4	87.7	41.3	23.6
1954	85.6	47.1	70.4	86.4	97.5	98.2	96.8	88.2	40.4	24.3
1955	85.4	48.0	71.7	85.6	97.8	98.3	96.7	88.4	39.5	23.8
1956	85.6	51.3	71.9	87.6	97.4	98.1	96.8	88.9	40.0	26.7
1957	84.8	49.6	71.6	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.0	37.7	23.1
1958	84.3	46.8	69.4	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.2	35.7	24.1
1959	83.8	45.4	70.3	87.3	97.5	98.0	96.3	87.9	34.3	24.2
1960	83.4	46.6	69.9	87.8	97.7	97.9	96.1	87.2	33.3	22.2
1961	83.0	44.3	68.2	87.6	97.7	97.9	95.9	87.8	31.9	22.2
1962	82.1	42.9	66.4	86.5	97.4	97.9	96.0	86.7	30.6	22.3
1963	81.5	42.4	67.8	85.8	97.4	97.8	96.2	86.6	28.4	21.4
1964	81.1	43.5	66.6	85.7	97.5	97.6	96.1	86.1	27.9	21.2
1965	80.8	44.6	65.8	85.3	97.4	97.7	95.9	85.2	27.9	21.7
1966	80.6	47.1	65.4	84.4	97.5	97.6	95.8	84.9	27.2	22.3
1967	80.7	47.9	66.1	84.0	97.5	97.7	95.6	84.9	27.1	22.6
1968	80.4	47.7	65.7	82.4	97.2	97.6	95.4	84.7	27.3	22.7
1969	80.2	48.8	66.3	82.6	97.0	97.4	95.1	83.9	27.3	23.0
1970	80.0	48.9	67.4	83.3	96.7	97.3	94.9	83.3	26.7	23.0
1971	79.6	49.2	67.8	83.2	96.3	97.0	94.7	82.6	26.6	23.7
1972	79.6	50.2	71.1	84.3	96.0	97.0	94.0	81.2	24.4	23.5
<i>Female</i>										
1948	31.3	31.7	53.5	45.1	31.3	35.1	33.3	23.3	8.6	11.1
1949	31.8	31.4	54.0	44.4	31.7	36.1	34.3	24.2	9.1	10.3
1950	32.6	30.1	52.6	45.9	32.1	37.2	36.3	26.0	9.2	11.5
1951	33.4	32.4	54.1	46.7	33.6	38.0	36.0	26.5	8.5	11.2
1952	33.6	34.1	52.0	44.8	33.8	38.9	36.8	27.6	8.7	10.2
1953	33.4	31.2	51.9	44.1	31.7	38.8	36.7	28.5	9.4	9.9
1954	33.3	29.3	52.1	44.4	32.5	39.4	36.8	29.1	9.1	10.5
1955	34.5	29.9	52.0	46.8	32.8	39.9	37.7	29.1	10.5	11.2
1956	35.7	32.5	53.0	46.5	33.2	41.5	44.4	34.0	10.6	12.7
1957	35.7	32.1	52.6	45.8	33.6	41.5	45.4	34.7	10.2	12.5
1958	35.8	28.8	52.3	46.1	33.6	41.4	46.5	34.5	10.1	12.2
1959	36.0	29.9	50.8	44.5	33.4	41.4	47.8	35.7	10.2	12.2
1960	36.5	30.0	51.9	45.7	34.1	41.5	48.6	36.2	10.6	13.0
1961	36.9	29.4	51.9	46.9	34.3	41.8	49.9	37.2	10.6	12.5
1962	36.7	27.9	51.6	47.1	34.1	42.2	48.9	38.0	10.5	13.5
1963	37.2	27.9	51.3	47.3	34.8	43.1	49.5	38.9	9.8	13.7
1964	37.5	28.5	49.6	48.8	35.0	43.3	50.2	39.4	9.4	12.2
1965	38.1	28.7	49.6	49.2	36.3	44.3	49.9	40.3	9.9	12.7
1966	39.2	31.8	53.1	51.0	37.7	45.0	50.6	41.1	9.7	12.9
1967	40.1	32.3	52.7	53.1	39.7	46.4	50.9	41.9	9.4	14.5
1968	40.7	33.0	53.3	54.0	40.6	47.5	51.5	42.0	9.4	15.4
1969	41.8	35.2	54.6	56.4	41.7	48.6	53.0	42.6	9.7	16.0
1970	42.6	36.6	55.0	57.7	43.2	49.9	53.7	42.6	9.5	17.3
1971	42.3	36.4	55.0	57.9	43.6	50.2	53.7	42.5	9.3	17.2
1972	43.2	39.3	57.4	59.4	45.8	50.7	53.4	42.0	8.0	17.7

Footnote at end of table.



**Table A-4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates<sup>1</sup> for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-72—Continued**

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>										
<i>Male</i>										
1948	87.3	59.8	77.8	85.6	95.3	97.2	94.7	88.6	50.3	39.3
1949	87.0	60.4	80.8	89.7	94.1	97.3	95.6	86.0	51.4	36.6
1950	85.9	57.4	78.2	91.4	92.6	96.2	95.1	81.9	45.5	37.7
1951	86.3	54.7	80.8	88.7	95.7	96.4	95.1	84.6	49.5	34.6
1952	86.8	52.3	79.1	92.8	96.2	97.2	95.0	85.7	43.3	30.5
1953	86.2	53.0	78.7	92.3	96.7	97.3	93.9	86.7	41.1	27.8
1954	85.2	46.7	78.4	91.1	96.2	96.6	93.2	83.0	41.2	27.2
1955	85.0	48.2	75.7	89.7	95.8	96.2	94.2	83.1	40.0	27.1
1956	85.1	49.6	76.4	88.9	96.2	94.2	94.4	82.9	38.8	25.5
1957	84.3	47.5	72.0	88.6	96.1	96.5	93.5	82.4	35.9	24.7
1958	84.0	45.1	71.7	88.7	96.3	96.4	93.9	83.3	34.5	21.3
1959	83.4	41.7	72.9	90.8	96.3	95.8	92.8	82.5	33.5	22.9
1960	83.0	45.6	71.2	90.4	96.2	95.5	92.3	82.5	31.2	22.3
1961	82.2	42.5	70.5	89.7	95.9	94.8	92.3	81.6	29.4	19.2
1962	80.8	40.2	68.8	89.3	95.3	94.5	92.2	81.5	27.2	16.5
1963	80.2	37.2	69.1	88.6	94.9	94.9	91.1	82.5	27.6	17.2
1964	80.9	37.3	67.2	89.4	95.9	94.4	91.6	80.6	29.6	18.7
1965	79.6	39.3	66.7	89.8	95.7	94.2	92.0	78.8	27.9	18.9
1966	79.0	41.1	63.7	89.9	95.5	91.1	90.7	81.1	25.6	17.3
1967	78.5	41.2	62.7	87.2	95.5	93.6	91.3	79.3	27.2	18.3
1968	77.6	37.9	63.3	85.0	95.0	93.4	90.1	79.6	26.6	18.1
1969	76.9	37.7	63.2	84.4	94.4	92.7	89.5	77.9	26.1	15.8
1970	76.5	34.8	61.8	83.5	93.7	93.2	88.2	79.2	27.4	16.6
1971	74.9	32.4	58.9	81.5	92.9	92.0	86.9	77.8	24.5	15.2
1972	73.7	34.1	60.1	81.5	92.7	91.4	86.1	73.8	23.6	14.7
<i>Female</i>										
1948	45.6	29.1	41.2	47.1	50.6	53.3	51.1	37.6	17.5	21.0
1949	46.9	30.1	44.8	49.8	50.9	56.1	52.7	39.5	15.0	23.5
1950	46.9	30.2	40.6	46.9	51.6	55.7	54.3	40.9	16.5	22.0
1951	46.3	30.4	40.2	45.4	51.1	55.8	55.5	39.8	14.0	17.3
1952	45.5	27.4	44.7	43.9	50.1	54.0	52.7	42.3	14.3	18.5
1953	43.6	24.2	37.8	45.1	48.1	54.9	51.0	35.9	11.4	14.9
1954	46.1	24.5	37.7	49.6	49.7	57.5	53.4	41.2	12.2	16.2
1955	46.1	25.7	43.2	46.7	51.3	56.0	54.8	40.7	12.1	11.4
1956	47.3	28.3	44.6	44.9	52.1	57.0	55.3	44.5	14.5	14.4
1957	47.2	24.1	42.8	46.6	50.4	58.7	56.8	44.3	13.6	12.6
1958	48.0	23.2	41.2	48.3	50.8	60.8	59.8	42.8	13.3	11.6
1959	47.7	20.7	36.1	48.8	50.0	60.0	60.0	46.4	12.6	12.6
1960	48.2	22.1	44.3	48.8	49.7	59.8	60.5	47.3	12.8	13.2
1961	48.3	21.6	44.6	47.7	51.2	60.5	61.1	45.2	13.1	11.0
1962	48.0	21.0	43.5	48.6	52.0	59.7	60.5	46.1	12.2	9.7
1963	48.1	21.5	44.9	49.2	53.3	59.4	60.6	47.3	11.8	8.7
1964	48.5	19.5	46.5	53.6	52.8	58.4	62.3	48.4	12.7	8.0
1965	45.6	20.5	40.0	55.2	54.0	59.9	60.2	48.9	12.9	8.1
1966	49.3	23.6	44.0	54.5	54.9	60.9	61.0	49.1	13.0	7.5
1967	49.5	22.8	48.7	54.9	57.5	60.8	59.6	47.1	13.0	9.4
1968	49.3	23.3	46.9	58.4	56.6	59.3	58.8	47.0	11.9	7.2
1969	49.8	24.4	45.4	58.6	57.8	59.3	60.8	47.5	11.9	7.1
1970	49.5	24.3	44.7	57.7	57.5	59.9	60.2	47.1	12.2	9.7
1971	49.2	21.9	41.4	56.0	59.2	61.0	59.4	47.1	11.5	8.3
1972	48.7	21.4	43.9	55.7	60.1	60.7	57.3	43.9	12.8	9.3

<sup>1</sup> Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

**Table A-5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Color, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954-72<sup>1</sup>**

Employment status and year	White				Negro and other races			
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	20 years and over		Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	20 years and over	
			Male	Female			Male	Female
<b>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)</b>								
1954	56,817	3,501	37,770	15,543	6,824	474	3,898	2,453
1955	55,082	3,587	38,143	16,346	6,942	495	3,966	2,480
1956	59,427	3,771	38,020	17,035	7,127	527	4,038	2,563
1957	59,741	3,774	38,714	17,253	7,188	503	4,066	2,619
1958	60,293	3,759	38,964	17,572	7,347	504	4,130	2,713
1959	60,953	4,000	39,118	17,834	7,418	491	4,171	2,755
1960	61,913	4,276	39,310	18,330	7,714	566	4,293	2,855
1961	62,654	4,361	39,547	18,747	7,802	572	4,313	2,918
1962	62,750	4,354	39,499	18,897	7,863	561	4,332	2,970
1963	63,830	4,533	39,841	19,430	8,004	579	4,381	3,042
1964	64,921	4,784	40,177	19,960	8,169	606	4,427	3,138
1965	66,136	5,265	40,401	20,468	8,319	644	4,456	3,218
1966	67,274	5,828	40,318	21,128	8,496	729	4,468	3,299
1967	68,699	5,748	40,851	22,100	8,648	771	4,502	3,375
1968	69,977	5,839	41,318	22,821	8,760	779	4,535	3,446
1969	71,779	6,168	41,772	23,839	8,954	801	4,579	3,574
1970	73,518	6,439	42,463	24,616	9,197	807	4,726	3,664
1971	74,740	6,672	43,088	25,030	9,322	781	4,773	3,769
1972	76,988	7,175	43,961	25,822	9,584	849	4,847	3,888
<b>EMPLOYED (thousands)</b>								
1954	53,957	3,079	36,123	14,755	6,150	393	3,511	2,244
1955	55,834	3,226	36,596	15,712	6,341	417	3,632	2,290
1956	57,265	3,387	37,474	16,404	6,535	431	3,742	2,362
1957	57,452	3,373	37,479	16,600	6,619	467	3,760	2,452
1958	56,614	3,217	36,808	16,589	6,422	366	3,604	2,454
1959	58,005	3,475	37,533	16,998	6,624	363	3,734	2,527
1960	58,850	3,701	37,663	17,487	6,927	428	3,880	2,618
1961	58,912	3,692	37,533	17,687	6,832	414	3,809	2,610
1962	59,698	3,774	37,916	18,006	7,004	420	3,897	2,686
1963	60,622	3,850	38,272	18,499	7,140	403	3,979	2,757
1964	61,922	4,076	38,798	19,048	7,383	441	4,088	2,855
1965	63,445	4,502	39,232	19,652	7,643	475	4,190	2,979
1966	65,019	5,176	39,417	20,426	7,875	544	4,249	3,062
1967	66,361	5,113	39,986	21,263	8,011	569	4,309	3,134
1968	67,751	5,195	40,503	22,052	8,169	585	4,355	3,229
1969	69,518	5,508	40,978	23,032	8,384	609	4,410	3,365
1970	70,182	5,568	41,093	23,521	8,445	573	4,461	3,412
1971	70,716	5,662	41,347	23,707	8,403	533	4,428	3,442
1972	73,074	6,158	42,362	24,564	8,628	564	4,518	3,546
<b>UNEMPLOYED (thousands)</b>								
1954	2,860	422	1,647	788	674	78	387	209
1955	2,248	371	1,247	634	601	78	334	190
1956	2,182	384	1,146	592	531	96	296	201
1957	2,289	401	1,236	657	569	96	306	165
1958	3,679	542	2,156	983	925	138	526	259
1959	2,647	525	1,585	836	794	128	437	228
1960	3,063	576	1,647	843	787	138	413	237
1961	3,742	609	2,014	1,060	970	158	504	308
1962	3,052	580	1,681	859	786	141	435	284
1963	3,268	708	1,569	931	864	176	402	285
1964	2,999	708	1,379	912	786	165	339	283
1965	2,691	703	1,169	817	676	169	287	239
1966	2,253	651	901	703	621	185	219	217
1967	2,338	635	866	837	638	204	193	241
1968	2,226	644	814	768	590	195	179	217
1969	2,261	660	794	806	570	193	168	209
1970	3,337	871	1,371	1,095	752	235	265	252
1971	4,074	1,010	1,741	1,324	919	248	345	326
1972	3,884	1,017	1,599	1,268	956	284	329	342
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>								
1954	5.0	12.1	4.4	5.1	9.9	16.5	9.9	8.5
1955	3.9	10.3	3.3	3.9	8.7	15.8	8.4	7.7
1956	3.6	10.2	3.0	3.7	8.3	18.2	7.3	7.8
1957	3.6	10.6	3.2	3.8	7.9	19.1	7.5	6.3
1958	6.1	14.4	5.5	5.6	12.6	27.4	12.7	9.5
1959	4.8	13.1	4.7	4.7	10.7	26.1	10.5	8.3
1960	4.9	13.4	4.2	4.6	10.2	24.4	9.6	8.3
1961	6.0	15.3	5.1	5.7	12.4	27.6	11.7	10.6
1962	6.9	13.3	4.0	4.1	10.9	25.1	10.0	9.6
1963	5.0	15.5	3.9	4.8	10.8	30.4	9.2	9.4
1964	4.6	14.8	3.9	4.6	9.6	27.2	7.7	9.0
1965	4.1	13.4	3.9	4.0	8.1	28.2	6.0	7.4
1966	3.3	11.2	2.1	3.3	7.3	25.4	4.9	6.6
1967	3.4	11.0	2.1	3.8	7.4	26.5	4.3	7.1
1968	3.1	11.0	2.0	3.4	6.7	25.0	3.9	6.3
1969	4.5	10.7	1.9	3.4	6.4	24.0	3.7	5.8
1970	4.5	13.5	3.2	4.4	8.2	29.1	5.6	6.9
1971	5.4	15.1	4.0	5.3	9.9	31.7	7.2	8.7
1972	5.0	14.2	3.6	4.9	10.0	33.5	6.8	8.8

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-3.

Table A-6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947-72

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
<b>CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)</b>						
1947	59,350	11,668	4,323	1,750	2,573	7,345
1948	60,621	11,828	4,435	1,780	2,655	7,393
1949	61,286	11,629	4,289	1,704	2,585	7,340
1950	62,208	11,523	4,216	1,659	2,557	7,307
1951	62,017	10,699	4,105	1,743	2,362	6,594
1952	62,138	9,903	4,063	1,807	2,256	5,840
1953	63,016	9,509	4,026	1,726	2,300	5,483
1954	63,643	9,452	3,976	1,643	2,333	5,476
1955	65,023	9,759	4,093	1,711	2,382	5,666
1956	66,552	10,236	4,296	1,877	2,419	5,940
1957	66,929	10,344	4,276	1,843	2,433	6,068
1958	67,639	10,531	4,280	1,818	2,442	6,271
1959	68,369	10,905	4,492	1,971	2,521	6,413
1960	69,628	11,543	4,840	2,093	2,747	6,703
1961	70,459	11,888	4,935	1,984	2,951	6,953
1962	70,614	11,997	4,915	1,918	2,997	7,082
1963	71,833	12,611	5,138	2,171	2,967	7,473
1964	73,091	13,353	5,390	2,449	2,941	7,963
1965	74,455	14,168	5,910	2,485	3,425	8,258
1966	75,770	14,966	6,557	2,664	3,893	8,409
1967	77,347	15,529	6,519	2,734	3,786	9,010
1968	78,737	15,923	6,618	2,817	3,802	9,305
1969	80,733	16,849	6,970	3,009	3,960	9,879
1970	82,715	17,829	7,246	3,132	4,114	10,583
1971	84,113	18,718	7,453	3,181	4,272	11,265
1972	86,542	20,034	8,024	3,398	4,626	12,010
<b>EMPLOYED (thousands)</b>						
1947	57,039	10,738	3,906	1,573	2,336	6,829
1948	58,344	10,965	4,028	1,602	2,426	6,937
1949	57,649	10,371	3,712	1,466	2,246	6,659
1950	58,920	10,449	3,703	1,433	2,270	6,746
1951	59,982	10,088	3,767	1,575	2,192	6,321
1952	60,254	9,289	3,718	1,626	2,092	5,571
1953	61,181	8,945	3,719	1,577	2,142	5,226
1954	60,110	8,446	3,475	1,422	2,053	4,971
1955	62,171	8,914	3,643	1,500	2,143	5,271
1956	63,802	9,364	3,818	1,647	2,171	5,546
1957	64,071	9,418	3,780	1,613	2,167	5,638
1958	63,036	9,152	3,682	1,519	2,063	5,576
1959	64,630	9,708	3,838	1,670	2,168	5,875
1960	65,778	10,249	4,129	1,769	2,360	6,124
1961	65,746	10,338	4,107	1,621	2,486	6,232
1962	66,702	10,641	4,195	1,607	2,588	6,443
1963	67,782	11,070	4,255	1,751	2,504	6,819
1964	69,305	11,820	4,516	2,013	2,503	7,308
1965	71,088	12,738	5,036	2,074	2,962	7,702
1966	72,895	13,684	5,721	2,269	3,452	7,969
1967	74,372	14,181	5,682	2,333	3,349	8,490
1968	75,920	14,542	5,780	2,403	3,377	8,760
1969	77,902	15,436	6,117	2,573	3,543	9,319
1970	78,627	15,880	6,141	2,596	3,545	9,719
1971	79,120	16,339	6,185	2,587	3,608	10,144
1972	81,702	17,616	6,722	2,770	3,952	10,894
<b>UNEMPLOYED (thousands)</b>						
1947	2,311	930	414	177	237	516
1948	2,276	863	407	175	229	456
1949	3,637	1,255	575	238	337	690
1950	3,285	1,074	513	226	287	561
1951	2,065	609	336	168	168	273
1952	1,883	613	345	180	165	268
1953	1,834	583	307	150	157	256
1954	3,532	1,005	501	221	280	504
1955	2,852	846	450	211	239	396
1956	2,760	873	478	231	247	395
1957	2,859	925	496	230	266	429
1958	4,602	1,379	678	299	379	701
1959	3,740	1,197	654	301	353	545
1960	3,852	1,294	711	324	387	583
1961	4,714	1,550	828	363	465	722
1962	3,911	1,356	720	311	409	636
1963	4,070	1,541	883	420	463	658
1964	3,788	1,532	872	435	437	660
1965	3,368	1,431	874	411	463	557
1966	2,873	1,291	836	395	441	445
1967	2,975	1,350	838	401	438	512
1968	2,617	1,382	839	413	425	543
1969	2,831	1,413	853	436	417	580
1970	4,088	1,969	1,105	538	569	884
1971	4,993	2,378	1,257	594	663	1,121
1972	4,840	2,418	1,302	628	674	1,116

**Table A-6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947-72—Continued**

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>						
1947	3.9	8.0	9.6	10.1	9.2	7.2
1948	3.8	7.3	9.2	10.0	8.6	6.2
1949	5.9	10.8	13.4	14.0	13.0	9.3
1950	5.3	9.3	12.2	13.6	11.2	7.7
1951	3.3	5.7	8.2	9.6	7.1	4.1
1952	3.0	6.2	8.5	10.0	7.3	4.6
1953	2.9	5.9	7.6	8.7	6.8	4.7
1954	5.5	10.6	12.6	13.5	12.0	9.2
1955	4.4	8.7	11.0	12.3	10.0	7.0
1956	4.1	8.5	11.1	12.3	10.2	6.6
1957	4.3	9.0	11.6	12.5	10.9	7.1
1958	6.8	13.1	15.9	16.4	15.5	11.2
1959	5.5	11.0	14.6	15.3	14.0	8.5
1960	5.5	11.2	14.7	15.5	14.1	8.7
1961	6.7	13.0	16.8	18.3	15.8	10.4
1962	5.5	11.3	14.6	16.2	13.6	9.0
1963	5.7	12.2	17.2	19.3	15.6	8.8
1964	5.2	11.5	16.2	17.8	14.9	8.3
1965	4.5	10.1	14.8	16.5	13.5	6.7
1966	3.8	8.6	12.7	14.8	11.3	5.3
1967	3.8	8.7	12.9	14.7	11.6	5.7
1968	3.6	8.7	12.7	14.7	11.2	5.8
1969	3.5	8.4	12.2	14.5	10.5	5.7
1970	4.9	11.0	15.3	17.1	13.8	8.2
1971	5.9	12.7	16.9	18.7	15.5	9.9
1972	5.6	12.1	16.2	18.5	14.6	9.3

**Table A-7. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-72<sup>1</sup>**

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
<b>MALE</b>										
1947	6,710	1,069	458	907	468	191	369	658	2,590	1,532
1948	6,710	1,019	460	854	441	202	345	678	2,710	1,503
1949	6,825	1,006	463	725	462	205	372	821	2,773	1,529
1950	6,906	996	463	639	437	242	356	671	2,904	1,551
1951	6,725	958	421	517	334	251	347	664	3,034	1,597
1952	6,532	1,020	457	451	270	220	330	649	3,255	1,670
1953	7,117	1,332	452	428	282	196	308	623	3,576	1,723
1954	7,431	1,151	367	458	295	206	316	780	3,716	1,738
1955	7,634	1,155	499	488	263	208	326	840	3,856	1,796
1956	7,633	1,096	491	486	299	226	321	812	3,902	1,832
1957	8,118	1,157	510	540	318	235	347	887	4,125	2,046
1958	8,514	1,302	552	558	311	233	355	875	4,305	2,163
1959	8,907	1,475	551	548	290	251	394	915	4,463	2,112
1960	9,274	1,515	603	556	282	263	427	973	4,615	2,319
1961	9,633	1,531	758	589	265	274	445	853	4,786	2,596
1962	10,231	1,587	794	646	258	274	447	1,050	5,145	2,828
1963	10,792	1,842	748	727	290	259	439	1,066	5,391	2,796
1964	11,169	2,005	758	766	270	312	446	1,133	5,451	2,778
1965	11,527	1,956	965	807	280	306	467	1,227	5,518	2,795
1966	11,762	1,868	1,106	844	276	312	499	1,253	5,635	2,864
1967	11,919	1,871	1,034	924	290	303	517	1,281	5,692	2,941
1968	12,315	1,948	1,054	1,057	334	315	552	1,312	5,743	3,022
1969	12,677	1,972	1,087	1,097	369	340	592	1,406	5,821	3,098
1970	13,066	2,037	1,099	1,142	422	340	636	1,464	5,925	3,154
1971	13,715	2,092	1,159	1,270	491	372	678	1,550	6,103	3,187
1972	14,193	2,115	1,097	1,281	551	388	756	1,728	6,278	3,278
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1947	35,767	1,541	1,090	3,342	7,970	6,454	5,621	4,733	5,016	1,841
1948	35,737	1,466	1,071	3,285	7,912	6,500	5,511	4,879	5,114	1,783
1949	35,883	1,426	1,032	3,249	7,955	6,486	5,524	4,957	5,253	1,814
1950	35,881	1,422	1,048	3,136	7,958	6,486	5,442	4,966	5,423	1,843
1951	35,879	1,395	989	3,058	7,842	6,513	5,379	5,033	5,671	1,891
1952	36,261	1,408	996	3,100	7,870	6,535	5,426	5,060	5,867	1,947
1953	36,924	1,462	1,022	3,050	8,084	6,627	5,434	4,982	6,262	1,969
1954	37,247	1,542	1,048	2,953	8,024	6,708	5,465	5,037	6,469	1,985
1955	37,026	1,474	1,044	2,884	7,930	6,740	5,326	4,959	6,569	2,036
1956	38,769	1,508	1,043	2,847	7,814	6,648	5,285	4,874	6,751	2,114
1957	37,218	1,587	1,063	2,879	7,705	6,705	5,311	4,987	6,961	2,317
1958	37,574	1,752	1,110	2,895	7,583	6,785	5,298	5,018	7,134	2,416
1959	38,053	1,891	1,180	3,014	7,488	6,831	5,291	4,993	7,365	2,348
1960	38,343	1,863	1,205	3,014	7,354	6,905	5,323	5,051	7,528	2,406
1961	38,679	1,946	1,314	3,042	7,247	6,911	5,379	5,087	7,753	2,769
1962	39,308	1,998	1,359	3,125	7,194	6,935	5,374	5,067	8,256	3,033
1963	39,791	2,289	1,355	3,265	7,082	6,872	5,368	5,067	8,514	3,031
1964	40,225	2,522	1,410	3,287	7,044	6,859	5,370	5,082	8,610	3,000
1965	40,731	2,494	1,605	3,376	6,906	6,885	5,505	5,151	8,808	3,031
1966	40,496	2,382	1,690	3,387	6,811	6,530	5,496	5,181	9,029	3,069
1967	40,608	2,399	1,659	3,478	6,716	6,309	5,568	5,238	9,243	3,133
1968	40,976	2,436	1,642	3,529	6,671	6,131	5,585	5,340	9,442	3,222
1969	40,924	2,442	1,626	3,512	6,642	5,918	5,485	5,389	9,611	3,296
1970	41,214	2,470	1,660	3,579	6,672	5,711	5,475	5,496	9,851	3,298
1971	41,952	2,551	1,733	3,723	7,103	5,594	5,539	5,606	10,102	3,368
1972	42,591	2,515	1,694	3,693	7,175	5,567	5,611	5,800	10,537	3,400

Footnote at end of table.

**Table A-7. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued**

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 24 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
<b>WHITE</b>										
<i>Male</i>										
1954	6,702	1,007	459	418	253	172	258	687	3,449	1,527
1955	6,881	1,011	442	439	216	170	276	745	3,581	1,552
1956	6,870	982	435	430	257	188	271	719	3,621	1,609
1957	7,301	1,008	442	485	274	198	289	783	3,822	1,808
1958	7,667	1,139	491	505	270	196	300	774	3,990	1,909
1959	8,013	1,293	508	495	238	205	328	806	4,140	1,862
1960	8,325	1,336	560	495	220	212	353	860	4,266	1,945
1961	8,624	1,340	701	523	218	217	372	831	4,422	2,269
1962	9,124	1,385	703	580	234	210	371	922	4,719	2,468
1963	9,629	1,609	656	655	234	230	353	941	4,952	2,428
1964	9,976	1,748	668	696	223	246	363	992	5,021	2,403
1965	10,283	1,691	852	738	234	240	387	1,073	5,070	2,409
1966	10,491	1,600	967	774	225	243	404	1,112	5,164	2,462
1967	10,566	1,594	866	842	238	229	429	1,126	5,224	2,530
1968	10,881	1,649	903	944	275	240	450	1,158	5,262	2,594
1969	11,164	1,663	929	974	300	251	483	1,238	5,325	2,641
1970	11,475	1,699	929	999	341	263	512	1,304	5,428	2,686
1971	11,961	1,727	969	1,095	394	283	538	1,378	5,578	2,700
1972	12,291	1,738	902	1,098	451	289	605	1,516	5,693	2,764
<i>Female</i>										
1954	34,186	1,332	881	2,622	7,338	6,222	5,051	4,715	6,044	1,741
1955	33,917	1,353	890	2,534	7,260	6,222	4,912	4,615	6,142	1,773
1956	33,679	1,299	889	2,484	7,184	6,126	4,866	4,542	6,319	1,852
1957	34,077	1,363	920	2,523	7,023	6,199	4,893	4,642	6,515	2,039
1958	34,432	1,517	938	2,543	6,909	6,281	4,897	4,653	6,691	2,127
1959	34,837	1,639	992	2,659	6,807	6,333	4,881	4,642	6,886	2,056
1960	35,044	1,702	1,030	2,645	6,656	6,387	4,903	4,688	7,030	2,095
1961	35,326	1,678	1,132	2,664	6,568	6,385	4,956	4,700	7,242	2,411
1962	35,841	1,724	1,178	2,740	6,522	6,388	4,950	4,672	7,666	2,643
1963	36,246	1,990	1,166	2,877	6,404	6,309	4,940	4,673	7,887	2,622
1964	36,637	2,180	1,221	2,921	6,379	6,277	4,953	4,727	7,979	2,572
1965	36,965	2,137	1,374	3,008	6,258	6,119	5,056	4,751	8,163	2,591
1966	36,801	2,026	1,442	2,997	6,172	5,976	5,049	4,774	8,365	2,614
1967	36,535	2,026	1,428	3,070	6,104	5,752	5,094	4,803	8,558	2,674
1968	37,089	2,057	1,393	3,132	6,230	5,551	5,104	4,892	8,730	2,729
1969	36,970	2,057	1,362	3,089	6,301	5,341	5,006	4,935	8,878	2,783
1970	37,119	2,066	1,386	3,118	6,305	5,140	4,979	5,026	9,100	2,785
1971	37,708	2,118	1,432	3,213	6,437	5,038	5,022	5,124	9,323	2,834
1972	38,110	2,058	1,392	3,173	6,488	4,987	5,058	5,275	9,679	2,856
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>										
<i>Male</i>										
1954	729	145	49	40	45	34	57	94	268	211
1955	755	145	57	48	47	38	48	95	274	218
1956	761	142	56	57	43	39	49	93	281	225
1957	818	149	66	55	44	37	58	104	303	238
1958	845	162	71	63	42	37	55	101	314	255
1959	894	182	73	54	41	45	66	109	324	251
1960	950	179	82	61	42	40	75	114	348	273
1961	1,011	192	88	65	47	58	76	122	365	325
1962	1,109	202	91	66	54	53	76	129	425	359
1963	1,163	233	92	72	57	59	87	126	439	370
1964	1,193	259	100	70	46	65	84	140	430	375
1965	1,246	265	113	70	47	68	80	155	448	385
1966	1,301	268	139	70	51	66	95	141	471	420
1967	1,353	276	148	92	52	74	88	155	469	410
1968	1,424	299	152	113	60	75	102	154	481	428
1969	1,513	306	158	123	69	82	110	165	495	458
1970	1,591	338	170	143	82	77	125	160	497	468
1971	1,758	361	190	176	97	80	140	173	525	469
1972	1,902	377	195	188	100	100	152	212	555	509
<i>Female</i>										
1954	3,062	210	167	330	687	507	415	322	425	244
1955	3,109	221	154	350	670	530	414	343	427	243
1956	3,069	206	154	363	659	520	419	332	431	262
1957	3,142	224	163	356	682	546	418	345	446	278
1958	3,212	235	171	361	674	484	401	364	461	289
1959	3,146	253	189	355	681	490	410	353	470	292
1960	3,200	261	175	370	697	519	419	383	497	310
1961	3,353	274	181	385	678	517	422	388	512	317
1962	3,466	274	188	389	658	562	429	397	500	359
1963	3,584	300	189	367	664	582	417	395	631	428
1964	3,666	356	231	360	648	587	440	400	645	440
1965	3,685	356	238	389	639	554	447	408	664	435
1966	3,773	373	232	406	613	557	474	435	685	450
1967	3,886	379	249	398	641	570	481	448	712	493
1968	3,965	385	284	423	640	577	478	455	733	518
1969	3,965	404	274	461	667	571	496	470	751	513
1970	4,243	433	351	510	666	556	517	482	778	534
1971	4,481	457	302	520	687	580	553	524	858	544

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-3.



**Table A-8. Persons Not in the Labor Force, by Desire for Job and Reason for Nonparticipation: Annual Averages, 1967-72**

[Thousands]

Reason for nonparticipation	Not in labor force					
	1972	1971	1970 <sup>1</sup>	1969	1968	1967
<b>Total not in labor force</b> .....	56,783	55,662	54,275	53,596	53,289	52,484
In school.....	7,501	7,615	7,126	7,084	7,007	6,745
Ill health, disability.....	4,945	4,632	4,358	4,453	4,340	4,509
Home responsibilities.....	33,482	33,223	33,088	32,641	32,930	32,564
Retirement, old age.....	6,691	6,160	5,918	5,795	5,440	5,313
Think cannot get job.....	765	774	638	574	667	732
All other reasons.....	3,398	3,260	3,145	3,049	2,804	2,622
<b>Want job now</b> .....	4,461	4,404	3,877	4,459	4,478	4,698
In school.....	1,200	1,242	1,075	1,126	1,115	1,104
Ill health, disability.....	682	555	489	627	656	768
Home responsibilities.....	1,098	1,020	926	1,257	1,263	1,325
Think cannot get a job, total.....	765	774	638	574	667	732
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	182	189	120	95	109	112
Male, 20 years and over.....	175	179	155	143	171	177
Female, 20 years and over.....	457	456	362	337	387	444
Male, 16 years and over.....	239	238	221	183	213	222
Female, 16 years and over.....	525	536	417	391	454	511
White.....	578	589	494	446	523	577
Negro and other races.....	188	185	145	128	145	156
All other reasons.....	766	813	749	875	777	769
<b>Do not want job now</b> .....	52,322	51,258	50,398	49,137	48,809	47,786
In school.....	6,301	6,373	6,051	5,958	5,892	5,641
Ill health, disability.....	4,313	4,077	3,869	3,826	3,684	3,741
Home responsibilities.....	32,384	32,203	32,162	31,384	31,667	31,239
Retirement, old age.....	6,691	6,160	5,918	5,795	5,540	5,313
All other reasons.....	2,632	2,447	2,396	2,174	2,027	1,853

<sup>1</sup> Because of a change in the sampling pattern for persons not in the labor force introduced in 1970, some of the data for the 1967-69 period may not be

strictly comparable with data for subsequent years, particularly with regard to persons in the category "want job now."

**Table A-9. Persons Not in the Labor Force Who Stopped Working During Previous 12 Months, by Sex, Color, and Reason for Leaving Last Job: Annual Averages, 1967-72**

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Left job previous 12 months					
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967
<b>TOTAL</b>						
Total: Number.....	9,623	10,092	10,130	10,175	9,752	9,327
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities.....	46.8	47.7	49.3	50.5	50.3	49.2
Ill health, disability.....	9.1	8.7	8.9	8.6	9.2	9.5
Retirement, old age.....	8.1	7.4	6.7	6.1	6.0	5.3
Economic reasons.....	19.3	19.5	18.0	16.6	17.8	17.1
End of seasonal job.....	8.6	8.5	8.1	8.5	9.1	9.2
Slack work.....	4.9	5.2	4.3	3.1	3.1	3.3
End of temporary job.....	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.1	5.6	4.6
All other reasons.....	16.7	14.7	17.1	17.2	16.7	18.9
<b>SEX</b>						
Male: Number.....	3,561	3,706	3,660	3,669	3,423	3,280
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities.....	41.0	41.7	44.2	46.3	46.7	46.5
Ill health, disability.....	10.7	10.8	11.1	11.6	11.0	11.3
Retirement, old age.....	14.5	13.8	11.9	11.7	11.4	10.6
Economic reasons.....	17.1	16.7	15.5	13.4	14.3	13.4
End of seasonal job.....	8.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7
Slack work.....	4.2	4.9	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.5
End of temporary job.....	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.9	3.2
All other reasons.....	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.1	16.7	18.1
Female: Number.....	6,062	6,391	6,470	6,507	6,328	6,047
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities.....	50.1	51.2	52.2	52.8	52.3	50.6
Ill health, disability.....	8.2	7.5	7.7	8.4	8.3	8.5
Retirement, old age.....	4.4	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.1	2.5
Economic reasons.....	20.6	21.2	19.5	18.5	19.7	19.1
End of seasonal job.....	8.5	9.0	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.0
Slack work.....	5.3	5.4	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.8
End of temporary job.....	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.4	5.4
All other reasons.....	16.7	16.6	16.9	17.3	16.6	19.3
<b>COLOR</b>						
White: Number.....	8,423	8,809	8,823	8,849	8,494	8,119
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities.....	47.5	48.7	49.8	51.3	51.6	50.4
Ill health, disability.....	8.6	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.3	8.7
Retirement, old age.....	8.6	8.0	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.8
Economic reasons.....	18.6	18.8	17.6	16.0	16.9	16.2
End of seasonal job.....	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.3
Slack work.....	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.0	3.0	3.2
End of temporary job.....	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.5	4.7
All other reasons.....	16.7	16.6	17.1	17.2	16.6	18.9
Negro and other races: Number.....	1,200	1,289	1,307	1,327	1,259	1,208
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities.....	41.3	40.5	46.3	44.9	41.8	40.9
Ill health, disability.....	12.7	14.4	13.6	14.3	15.0	14.6
Retirement, old age.....	4.4	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.2	1.9
Economic reasons.....	24.4	24.5	20.8	20.9	23.5	23.5
End of seasonal job.....	12.7	12.3	11.2	13.3	13.6	15.0
Slack work.....	5.9	7.0	4.9	3.5	4.2	4.1
End of temporary job.....	5.9	5.1	4.7	4.0	5.7	4.5
All other reasons.....	17.3	17.5	16.8	17.3	17.3	19.1

Table A-10. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-72<sup>1</sup>

(Thousands)

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
<b>MALE</b>										
1947	40,994	992	1,226	4,238	9,858	9,242	7,644	5,485	2,309	588
1948	41,726	997	1,348	4,350	10,039	9,363	7,742	5,586	2,393	542
1949	40,926	911	1,213	4,196	9,870	9,308	7,661	5,438	2,329	547
1950	41,580	909	1,277	4,255	10,060	9,446	7,790	5,508	2,356	582
1951	41,780	979	1,177	3,780	10,134	9,607	8,012	5,711	2,382	545
1952	41,684	965	1,121	3,182	10,362	9,753	8,144	5,804	2,343	535
1953	42,431	976	1,159	2,902	10,500	10,229	8,374	5,808	2,453	535
1954	41,620	851	1,104	2,724	10,264	10,082	8,330	5,830	2,414	535
1955	42,621	936	1,159	2,974	10,458	10,287	8,553	5,857	2,424	545
1956	43,380	1,008	1,156	3,274	10,337	10,385	8,732	6,004	2,431	531
1957	43,367	987	1,130	3,343	10,222	10,427	8,551	6,002	2,432	619
1958	42,423	948	1,064	3,293	9,790	10,291	8,528	5,954	2,394	633
1959	43,466	1,015	1,183	3,597	9,863	10,492	9,048	6,058	2,210	619
1960	43,904	1,059	1,271	3,754	9,789	10,551	9,182	6,106	2,191	623
1961	43,656	989	1,325	3,798	9,591	10,505	9,194	6,156	2,098	581
1962	44,177	990	1,372	3,898	9,475	10,711	9,333	6,280	2,137	662
1963	44,657	1,073	1,333	4,118	9,431	10,801	9,479	6,385	2,039	716
1964	45,474	1,242	1,345	4,370	9,531	10,832	9,637	6,477	2,039	673
1965	46,340	1,284	1,634	4,583	9,611	10,837	9,792	6,542	2,057	665
1966	46,219	1,390	1,862	4,599	9,709	10,765	9,904	6,667	2,024	694
1967	47,479	1,417	1,769	4,809	9,989	10,676	9,990	6,775	2,058	720
1968	48,114	1,453	1,802	4,812	10,405	10,554	10,102	6,893	2,093	741
1969	48,518	1,526	1,904	5,012	10,736	10,401	10,186	6,931	2,122	769
1970	48,960	1,503	1,904	5,230	10,921	10,211	10,171	6,926	2,094	676
1971	49,245	1,506	1,965	5,569	11,145	10,003	10,144	6,906	2,017	784
1972	50,630	1,589	2,161	6,076	11,751	10,043	10,149	6,912	1,949	808
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1947	16,045	531	1,110	2,591	3,606	3,577	2,659	1,494	436	214
1948	16,618	605	1,078	2,587	3,762	3,687	2,882	1,516	501	220
1949	16,723	556	1,033	2,463	3,789	3,800	2,975	1,604	535	224
1950	17,340	624	993	2,491	3,857	3,979	3,176	1,757	563	241
1951	18,182	641	1,015	2,541	4,099	4,139	3,409	1,847	535	229
1952	18,570	641	971	2,389	4,163	4,305	3,543	1,981	576	228
1953	18,750	601	983	2,324	4,019	4,545	3,595	1,998	683	229
1954	18,490	541	949	2,247	3,936	4,459	3,646	2,065	646	229
1955	19,550	564	984	2,297	4,028	4,612	4,003	2,301	781	240
1956	20,422	639	1,015	2,300	4,070	4,833	4,246	2,515	802	265
1957	20,714	626	1,037	2,295	4,031	4,921	4,469	2,550	784	311
1958	20,613	571	999	2,277	3,985	4,866	4,620	2,604	781	307
1959	21,164	655	985	2,273	4,846	4,961	4,867	2,764	812	318
1960	21,874	680	1,089	2,366	3,871	5,046	5,055	2,884	882	322
1961	22,090	632	1,161	2,433	3,838	5,047	5,124	2,964	889	363
1962	22,525	617	1,216	2,548	3,836	5,190	5,158	3,066	875	429
1963	23,105	676	1,171	2,597	3,888	5,313	5,272	3,211	877	374
1964	23,831	771	1,323	2,944	3,918	5,335	5,457	3,326	934	387
1965	24,748	790	1,328	3,119	4,093	5,457	5,528	3,486	948	397
1966	25,976	879	1,590	3,364	4,307	5,549	5,710	3,641	936	450
1967	26,893	917	1,580	3,590	4,557	5,608	5,799	3,762	953	495
1968	27,807	950	1,675	3,950	4,860	5,666	5,981	3,852	972	520
1969	29,064	1,047	1,639	4,307	5,147	5,690	6,223	3,988	1,033	554
1970	29,667	1,033	1,641	4,489	5,372	5,705	6,302	4,042	1,023	578
1971	29,875	1,082	1,643	4,585	5,517	5,644	6,309	4,075	1,019	573
1972	31,072	1,181	1,791	4,818	6,118	5,728	6,311	4,083	1,047	568
<b>WHITE</b>										
<i>Male</i>										
1954	37,847	771	953	2,304	9,287	8,175	7,614	5,412	2,241	470
1955	38,721	821	1,004	2,607	9,461	9,361	7,792	5,431	2,264	462
1956	39,366	890	1,002	2,850	9,330	9,449	7,950	5,559	2,336	532
1957	39,343	874	990	2,930	9,226	9,480	8,067	5,542	2,234	566
1958	38,592	852	932	2,896	8,861	9,365	8,061	5,501	2,103	558
1959	39,493	915	1,046	3,153	8,911	9,560	8,261	5,588	2,060	554
1960	39,755	973	1,119	3,264	8,777	9,589	8,372	5,618	2,043	510
1961	39,588	891	1,164	3,311	8,630	9,566	8,394	5,670	1,961	567
1962	40,016	883	1,215	3,426	8,514	9,718	8,512	5,749	1,998	656
1963	40,428	972	1,184	3,646	8,463	9,782	8,650	5,844	1,897	609
1964	41,114	1,128	1,188	3,856	8,538	9,800	8,787	5,945	1,872	596
1965	41,844	1,159	1,453	4,025	8,598	9,795	8,924	5,998	1,892	622
1966	42,330	1,245	1,668	4,025	8,674	9,719	9,029	6,096	1,871	633
1967	42,834	1,278	1,571	4,231	8,931	9,632	9,063	6,208	1,892	672
1968	43,411	1,319	1,589	4,226	9,315	9,522	9,198	6,316	1,926	698
1969	44,046	1,385	1,685	4,401	9,608	9,579	9,279	6,359	1,953	722
1970	44,157	1,373	1,692	4,596	9,773	9,200	9,272	6,338	1,913	718
1971	44,499	1,389	1,763	4,912	9,978	9,017	9,269	6,331	1,863	749
1972	45,769	1,463	1,945	5,389	10,570	9,030	9,242	6,349	1,781	756

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-10. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
<b>WHITE—Continued</b>										
<i>Female</i>										
1954.....	16,110	486	869	1,964	3,329	3,825	3,197	1,850	590	192
1955.....	17,113	509	892	2,030	3,394	3,976	3,530	2,079	703	208
1956.....	17,899	576	920	2,047	3,418	4,188	3,756	2,263	732	248
1957.....	18,109	568	941	2,022	3,393	4,236	3,942	2,287	717	272
1958.....	18,022	518	915	2,012	3,267	4,185	4,052	2,348	725	278
1959.....	18,512	605	909	1,985	3,233	4,270	4,291	2,475	745	292
1960.....	19,095	625	984	2,067	3,244	4,341	4,448	2,574	812	281
1961.....	19,324	581	1,056	2,149	3,205	4,339	4,512	2,665	817	351
1962.....	19,682	564	1,112	2,250	3,189	4,455	4,554	2,762	797	395
1963.....	20,194	628	1,066	2,390	3,226	4,559	4,654	2,874	796	344
1964.....	20,808	718	1,042	2,588	3,256	4,580	4,809	2,971	845	359
1965.....	21,601	733	1,217	2,727	3,394	4,678	4,880	3,118	856	365
1966.....	22,689	807	1,436	2,958	3,594	4,730	5,043	3,260	842	424
1967.....	23,528	843	1,422	3,282	3,832	4,797	5,131	3,388	854	460
1968.....	24,340	874	1,413	3,461	4,005	4,864	5,289	3,465	878	492
1969.....	25,470	962	1,476	3,781	4,327	4,891	5,509	3,588	935	500
1970.....	26,025	1,011	1,493	3,955	4,536	4,891	5,582	3,637	921	540
1971.....	26,217	1,007	1,503	4,048	4,666	4,834	5,586	3,661	922	541
1972.....	27,305	1,104	1,646	4,255	5,184	4,898	5,605	3,689	924	564
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>										
<i>Male</i>										
1954.....	3,772	110	151	330	967	907	716	418	173	75
1955.....	3,903	115	155	367	992	916	761	426	170	69
1956.....	4,013	118	154	396	1,007	936	782	445	176	67
1957.....	4,013	113	140	413	996	947	784	460	160	67
1958.....	3,831	97	132	397	929	905	767	454	151	60
1959.....	3,972	101	137	445	951	932	787	470	150	69
1960.....	4,148	116	152	490	982	963	809	487	148	72
1961.....	4,067	98	160	487	961	938	800	485	137	66
1962.....	4,160	106	157	472	961	993	821	510	140	60
1963.....	4,229	101	149	471	968	1,019	828	541	151	64
1964.....	4,369	114	158	514	993	1,032	850	533	167	70
1965.....	4,496	126	181	558	1,013	1,043	869	543	165	72
1966.....	4,588	145	184	571	1,035	1,044	875	571	153	67
1967.....	4,646	139	199	578	1,057	1,043	898	566	166	69
1968.....	4,702	134	212	586	1,090	1,032	904	576	167	71
1969.....	4,770	141	219	611	1,127	1,022	908	572	169	66
1970.....	4,803	130	212	634	1,148	1,011	899	588	181	65
1971.....	4,746	116	202	647	1,169	986	885	575	165	59
1972.....	4,861	127	216	686	1,181	1,012	907	563	168	60
<i>Female</i>										
1954.....	2,378	55	80	283	607	534	449	215	66	42
1955.....	2,438	55	92	267	634	536	473	222	58	32
1956.....	2,521	64	95	283	652	645	490	252	70	37
1957.....	2,606	58	96	273	638	685	527	263	67	35
1958.....	2,591	53	84	265	618	681	568	257	67	33
1959.....	2,652	50	75	288	614	691	577	289	67	37
1960.....	2,779	55	105	298	627	705	608	310	70	42
1961.....	2,765	51	105	284	633	708	613	300	77	38
1962.....	2,844	53	104	298	647	736	604	324	78	34
1963.....	2,911	49	104	307	661	754	617	337	81	30
1964.....	3,024	53	116	346	662	754	649	355	90	28
1965.....	3,147	57	111	392	696	779	649	369	93	32
1966.....	3,287	72	133	407	714	818	668	381	94	26
1967.....	3,366	74	157	429	755	811	668	374	99	35
1968.....	3,467	76	162	489	765	802	692	386	94	27
1969.....	3,614	86	163	526	820	806	714	400	98	30
1970.....	3,642	82	149	534	836	814	720	405	102	38
1971.....	3,658	75	140	537	861	810	723	414	97	32
1972.....	3,767	77	145	563	929	830	706	395	123	34

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-3.

**Table A-11. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958-72<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Profes- sional and technical	Man-agers and admin- istrators ex. farm	Sales work- ers	Cleri- cal work- ers	Total	Crafts- men and kindred	Operatives			Non- farm labor- ers	Total	Pri- vate house- hold work- ers	Other serv- ice work- ers	Total	Farm- ers and farm man- agers	Farm labor- ers and fore- men
									Total	Ex- cept trans- port	Trans- port equip- ment							
									NUMBER EMPLOYED (thousands)									
Both sexes																		
1958.....	63,036	26,837	6,952	6,785	3,085	9,115	23,348	8,463	11,402	(?)	(?)	3,483	7,487	1,969	5,518	5,361	3,079	2,282
1959.....	64,630	27,393	7,140	6,936	4,210	9,307	23,993	8,554	11,816	(?)	(?)	3,623	7,697	1,948	5,749	5,344	3,013	2,331
1960.....	65,778	28,522	7,460	7,067	4,224	9,762	24,087	8,554	11,950	(?)	(?)	3,653	8,023	1,972	6,050	5,176	2,778	2,400
1961.....	65,746	28,888	7,698	7,120	4,232	9,838	23,683	8,617	11,719	(?)	(?)	3,347	8,261	2,035	6,228	4,913	2,708	2,207
1962.....	66,702	29,634	8,030	7,408	4,117	10,079	24,052	8,668	11,994	(?)	(?)	3,390	8,383	2,023	6,360	4,632	2,887	2,046
1963.....	67,782	29,949	8,255	7,293	4,161	10,260	24,775	8,915	12,464	(?)	(?)	3,396	8,671	2,029	6,642	4,364	2,388	1,976
1964.....	69,305	30,861	8,542	7,449	4,230	10,634	25,339	8,979	12,880	(?)	(?)	3,480	8,893	2,041	6,852	4,212	2,313	1,899
1965.....	71,088	31,852	8,872	7,340	4,499	11,141	26,247	9,216	13,345	(?)	(?)	3,686	9,036	1,966	6,980	4,053	2,238	1,815
1966.....	72,895	33,068	9,310	7,405	4,541	11,812	26,950	9,589	13,820	(?)	(?)	3,632	9,212	1,964	7,308	3,666	2,001	1,674
1967.....	74,372	34,232	9,579	7,495	4,525	12,333	27,261	9,846	13,884	(?)	(?)	3,533	9,325	1,769	7,556	3,554	1,970	1,584
1968.....	76,920	35,551	10,325	7,776	4,647	12,803	27,525	10,015	13,955	(?)	(?)	3,555	9,381	1,725	7,656	3,464	1,925	1,538
1969.....	77,902	36,844	10,769	7,987	4,692	13,397	28,237	10,193	14,372	(?)	(?)	3,572	9,528	1,631	7,897	3,292	1,844	1,448
1970.....	78,627	37,997	11,140	8,289	4,864	13,714	27,791	10,188	13,909	(?)	(?)	3,724	9,712	1,558	8,154	3,126	1,753	1,373
1971.....	79,120	38,252	11,070	8,676	5,066	13,440	27,184	10,178	12,983	(?)	(?)	4,022	10,676	1,486	9,189	3,008	1,668	1,342
1972.....	81,702	39,092	11,459	8,082	5,364	14,247	28,576	10,810	13,549	10,340	3,209	4,217	10,966	1,437	9,529	3,069	1,688	1,381
Male																		
1958.....	42,423	15,485	4,416	5,751	2,409	2,909	19,833	8,237	8,215	(?)	(?)	3,381	2,711	37	2,674	4,392	2,967	1,435
1959.....	43,466	15,974	4,582	5,868	2,549	2,985	20,422	8,341	8,558	(?)	(?)	3,523	2,732	33	2,699	4,335	2,894	1,441
1960.....	43,904	16,423	4,766	5,968	2,544	3,145	20,420	8,332	8,617	(?)	(?)	3,471	2,844	30	2,814	4,219	2,667	1,552
1961.....	44,177	17,008	4,932	6,002	2,553	3,110	20,072	8,401	8,401	(?)	(?)	3,270	2,906	44	2,862	4,061	2,578	1,483
1962.....	44,657	17,059	5,170	6,275	2,435	3,128	20,372	8,445	8,623	(?)	(?)	3,304	2,980	46	2,934	3,817	2,456	1,361
1963.....	45,474	17,480	5,309	6,180	2,453	3,117	20,956	8,675	8,974	(?)	(?)	3,307	3,095	44	3,051	3,547	2,257	1,290
1964.....	46,340	17,746	5,435	6,341	2,506	3,198	21,360	8,731	9,237	(?)	(?)	3,392	3,199	46	3,153	3,434	2,181	1,263
1965.....	46,919	18,094	5,596	6,230	2,641	3,279	22,107	8,947	9,581	(?)	(?)	3,579	3,194	40	3,154	3,295	2,107	1,188
1966.....	47,479	18,527	5,836	6,238	2,672	3,348	22,514	9,334	9,756	(?)	(?)	3,424	3,319	43	3,276	2,996	1,968	1,022
1967.....	48,114	18,527	6,153	6,318	2,622	3,406	22,683	9,560	9,706	(?)	(?)	3,417	3,334	33	3,301	2,936	1,872	1,066
1968.....	48,818	19,117	6,449	6,535	2,724	3,409	22,812	9,696	9,687	(?)	(?)	3,429	3,308	35	3,273	2,878	1,844	1,084
1969.....	48,960	19,574	6,751	6,728	2,670	3,422	23,263	9,854	9,883	(?)	(?)	3,526	3,267	39	3,218	2,723	1,764	959
1970.....	49,245	20,054	6,842	6,968	2,763	3,481	23,020	9,826	9,605	(?)	(?)	3,589	3,285	40	3,245	2,601	1,673	928
1971.....	49,445	20,138	6,737	7,182	2,911	3,308	22,579	9,792	9,015	(?)	(?)	3,772	4,084	37	3,997	2,494	1,580	914
1972.....	50,830	20,176	6,957	6,621	3,127	3,470	23,800	10,424	9,426	6,351	3,075	3,950	4,128	34	4,094	2,526	1,588	938
Female																		
1958.....	20,613	11,352	2,536	1,034	1,576	6,206	3,515	226	3,187	(?)	(?)	102	4,776	1,932	2,844	969	122	847
1959.....	21,164	11,619	2,558	1,078	1,661	6,322	3,571	213	3,258	(?)	(?)	100	4,965	1,915	3,050	1,009	119	890
1960.....	21,874	12,099	2,708	1,099	1,680	6,617	3,637	222	3,333	(?)	(?)	82	5,179	1,943	3,236	957	109	848
1961.....	22,090	12,272	2,746	1,118	1,680	6,728	3,612	216	3,318	(?)	(?)	77	5,355	1,971	3,264	852	128	724
1962.....	23,103	12,890	2,860	1,133	1,682	6,951	3,680	223	3,371	(?)	(?)	86	5,403	1,977	3,426	815	131	694
1963.....	23,631	13,381	3,107	1,113	1,695	7,133	3,819	240	3,490	(?)	(?)	89	5,576	1,985	3,591	817	131	686
1964.....	24,748	14,106	3,276	1,110	1,730	7,436	3,982	250	3,643	(?)	(?)	88	5,694	1,996	3,699	778	132	646
1965.....	25,976	14,974	3,474	1,167	1,869	8,464	4,432	255	4,073	(?)	(?)	107	5,742	1,916	3,826	758	131	627
1966.....	26,893	15,705	3,697	1,177	1,904	8,928	4,580	296	4,178	(?)	(?)	108	5,893	1,861	4,082	676	123	553
1967.....	27,807	16,435	3,877	1,241	1,923	9,394	4,712	319	4,267	(?)	(?)	117	5,992	1,737	4,255	618	98	520
1968.....	29,084	17,271	4,018	1,261	2,017	9,975	4,974	339	4,489	(?)	(?)	126	6,072	1,689	4,383	557	82	505
1969.....	29,667	17,948	4,298	1,321	2,091	10,233	4,771	332	4,303	(?)	(?)	146	6,271	1,692	4,679	569	79	489
1970.....	29,875	18,114	4,334	1,493	2,155	10,132	4,605	387	3,968	(?)	(?)	136	6,428	1,518	4,909	525	80	445
1971.....	31,072	18,915	4,502	1,410	2,228	10,777	4,776	386	4,123	3,989	134	260	6,642	1,449	5,192	514	86	428
1972.....												267	6,838	1,403	5,435	543	100	443

Footnotes at end of table.



**Table A-11. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued**

Year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers					Service workers			Farmworkers			
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craftsmen and kindred	Operatives			Non-farm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and foremen
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>																		
<b>Both sexes</b>																		
1958	100.0	42.6	11.0	10.9	6.3	14.5	37.0	13.4	18.1	(?)	(?)	5.5	11.9	3.1	8.8	8.5	4.9	3.4
1959	100.0	42.7	11.0	10.7	6.5	14.4	37.1	13.2	18.3	(?)	(?)	5.6	11.9	3.0	8.9	8.3	4.7	6.6
1960	100.0	43.4	11.4	10.7	6.4	14.8	36.6	13.0	18.2	(?)	(?)	5.4	12.2	3.0	9.2	7.9	4.2	3.3
1961	100.0	43.9	11.7	10.8	6.4	15.0	36.0	13.1	17.8	(?)	(?)	5.1	12.6	3.1	9.5	7.5	4.1	3.9
1962	100.0	44.4	12.0	11.1	6.2	15.1	36.1	13.0	18.0	(?)	(?)	5.1	12.6	3.0	9.5	6.9	3.9	3.4
1963	100.0	44.2	12.2	10.8	6.1	15.1	36.6	13.2	18.4	(?)	(?)	5.0	12.8	3.0	9.8	6.4	3.5	2.3
1964	100.0	44.5	12.3	10.7	6.1	15.3	36.6	13.0	18.6	(?)	(?)	5.0	12.8	2.9	9.9	6.1	3.3	2.6
1965	100.0	44.8	12.5	10.3	6.3	15.7	36.9	13.0	18.8	(?)	(?)	5.2	12.6	2.8	9.8	5.7	3.1	2.1
1966	100.0	45.4	12.8	10.2	6.2	16.2	37.0	13.2	19.0	(?)	(?)	4.8	12.6	2.6	10.0	5.0	2.9	2.0
1967	100.0	46.0	13.3	10.1	6.1	16.6	36.7	13.2	18.7	(?)	(?)	4.8	12.5	2.4	10.2	4.8	2.6	2.4
1968	100.0	46.8	13.6	10.2	6.1	16.9	36.3	13.2	18.4	(?)	(?)	4.7	12.4	2.3	10.1	4.6	2.5	2.3
1969	100.0	47.3	13.8	10.2	6.0	17.2	36.2	13.1	18.4	(?)	(?)	4.7	12.2	2.1	10.1	4.2	2.4	1.5
1970	100.0	48.3	14.2	10.5	6.2	17.4	35.3	12.9	17.7	(?)	(?)	4.7	12.4	2.0	10.4	4.0	2.2	1.7
1971	100.0	48.3	14.0	11.0	6.4	17.0	34.4	12.9	16.4	(?)	(?)	5.1	13.5	1.9	11.6	3.8	2.1	1.7
1972	100.0	47.8	14.0	9.8	6.6	17.4	35.0	13.2	16.6	12.7	3.9	5.2	13.4	1.8	11.7	3.8	2.1	1.7
<b>Male</b>																		
1958	100.0	36.5	10.4	13.6	5.7	6.9	46.8	19.4	19.4	(?)	(?)	8.0	6.4	0.1	6.3	10.4	7.0	3.4
1959	100.0	36.8	10.5	13.5	5.9	6.9	47.0	19.2	19.7	(?)	(?)	8.1	6.3	.1	6.2	10.0	6.7	3.1
1960	100.0	37.4	10.9	13.6	5.8	7.2	46.5	19.0	19.6	(?)	(?)	7.9	6.5	.1	6.4	9.6	6.1	3.9
1961	100.0	38.1	11.3	13.7	5.8	7.1	46.0	19.2	19.2	(?)	(?)	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	9.3	5.9	3.8
1962	100.0	38.5	11.7	14.2	5.5	7.1	46.1	19.1	19.5	(?)	(?)	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	8.6	5.6	3.6
1963	100.0	38.2	11.9	13.8	5.5	7.0	46.9	19.4	20.1	(?)	(?)	7.4	6.9	.1	6.8	7.9	5.1	2.6
1964	100.0	38.4	12.0	13.9	5.5	7.0	47.0	19.2	20.3	(?)	(?)	7.5	7.0	.1	6.9	7.6	4.8	2.1
1965	100.0	38.3	12.1	13.4	5.7	7.1	47.7	19.3	20.7	(?)	(?)	7.7	6.9	.1	6.8	7.1	4.5	2.7
1966	100.0	38.6	12.4	13.3	5.7	7.1	48.0	19.9	20.8	(?)	(?)	7.3	7.1	.1	7.0	6.4	4.2	2.2
1967	100.0	39.0	13.0	13.3	5.5	7.2	47.8	20.1	20.4	(?)	(?)	7.2	7.0	.1	7.0	6.2	3.9	2.2
1968	100.0	39.7	13.4	13.6	5.7	7.1	47.4	20.2	20.1	(?)	(?)	7.1	6.9	.1	6.8	6.0	3.8	2.1
1969	100.0	40.1	13.8	13.8	5.5	7.0	47.7	20.2	20.2	(?)	(?)	7.2	6.7	.1	6.6	5.6	3.6	2.0
1970	100.0	41.0	14.0	14.2	5.6	7.1	47.0	20.1	19.6	(?)	(?)	7.3	6.7	.1	6.6	5.3	3.4	1.9
1971	100.0	40.9	13.7	14.6	5.9	6.7	45.9	19.9	18.3	(?)	(?)	7.7	8.2	.1	8.1	5.1	3.2	1.9
1972	100.0	39.9	13.7	12.1	6.2	6.9	47.0	20.6	18.6	12.5	6.1	7.8	8.2	.1	8.1	5.0	3.1	1.9
<b>Female</b>																		
1958	100.0	55.1	12.3	5.0	7.6	30.1	17.1	1.1	15.5	(?)	(?)	0.5	23.2	9.4	13.8	4.7	0.6	4.9
1959	100.0	54.9	12.1	5.1	7.8	29.9	16.9	1.0	15.4	(?)	(?)	.5	23.5	9.0	14.4	4.8	.6	4.1
1960	100.0	55.3	12.4	5.0	7.7	30.3	16.6	1.0	15.2	(?)	(?)	.4	23.7	8.9	14.8	4.4	.5	3.2
1961	100.0	55.6	12.4	5.1	7.6	30.5	16.4	1.0	15.0	(?)	(?)	.3	24.2	9.0	15.2	3.9	.6	3.9
1962	100.0	56.1	12.7	5.0	7.5	30.9	16.3	1.0	15.0	(?)	(?)	.4	24.0	8.8	15.2	3.6	.6	3.0
1963	100.0	55.8	12.8	4.8	7.3	30.9	16.5	1.0	15.1	(?)	(?)	.4	24.1	8.6	15.5	3.5	.6	3.0
1964	100.0	56.1	13.0	4.6	7.3	31.1	16.7	1.0	15.3	(?)	(?)	.4	23.9	8.4	15.5	3.3	.6	2.7
1965	100.0	57.0	13.2	4.5	7.5	31.8	16.7	1.1	15.2	(?)	(?)	.4	23.2	7.7	15.5	3.1	.5	2.5
1966	100.0	57.6	13.4	4.5	7.2	32.6	17.1	1.0	15.7	(?)	(?)	.4	22.7	7.2	15.5	2.6	.5	2.1
1967	100.0	58.4	13.7	4.4	7.1	33.2	17.0	1.1	15.5	(?)	(?)	.4	22.3	6.5	15.8	2.3	.4	1.9
1968	100.0	59.1	13.9	4.5	6.9	33.8	16.9	1.1	15.3	(?)	(?)	.5	21.8	6.1	15.8	2.1	.3	1.8
1969	100.0	59.4	13.8	4.3	6.9	34.3	17.1	1.2	15.4	(?)	(?)	.5	21.6	5.5	16.1	2.0	.3	1.7
1970	100.0	60.5	14.5	4.5	7.0	34.5	16.1	1.1	14.5	(?)	(?)	.5	21.7	5.1	16.5	1.8	.3	1.5
1971	100.0	60.6	14.5	5.0	7.2	33.9	15.4	1.3	13.3	(?)	(?)	.8	22.2	4.9	17.4	1.7	.3	1.4
1972	100.0	60.9	14.5	4.5	7.2	34.7	15.3	1.2	13.3	12.8	.4	.9	22.0	4.5	17.5	1.7	.3	1.4

<sup>1</sup> Data are limited to 1958 forward because occupational information for only 1 month of each quarter was collected prior to 1958 and the adjustment for the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds was not possible for earlier years.  
<sup>2</sup> Not available.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational

classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS) in January 1971. Moreover, 1972 data are not completely comparable with 1971 because of the addition of a question to the CPS in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.



**Table A-13. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Type of Industry and Class of Worker: Annual Averages, 1948-72**

Year	Total employed	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers			Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	
							Total	Private household <sup>1</sup>	Government			Other
Number employed (thousands)												
1948.....	58,344	7,628	1,645	4,664	1,318	50,714	44,221	1,619	5,261	37,340	6,109	385
1949.....	57,649	7,658	1,728	4,609	1,321	49,992	43,444	1,657	5,411	36,377	6,167	380
1950.....	58,920	7,160	1,630	4,340	1,190	51,758	45,354	1,862	5,789	37,704	6,018	383
1951.....	59,962	6,726	1,547	4,014	1,163	53,234	47,047	1,910	6,057	39,079	5,805	383
1952.....	60,254	6,500	1,437	3,933	1,129	53,749	47,719	1,784	6,460	39,473	5,613	417
1953.....	61,181	6,259	1,375	3,815	1,068	54,919	48,770	1,866	6,538	40,363	5,740	469
1954.....	60,110	6,205	1,343	3,816	1,043	53,903	47,633	1,791	6,617	39,225	5,839	431
1955.....	62,171	6,450	1,601	3,726	1,123	55,722	49,359	2,054	6,821	40,484	5,851	511
1956.....	63,802	6,284	1,580	3,563	1,142	57,512	51,057	2,152	6,915	41,991	5,896	558
1957.....	64,071	5,948	1,583	3,301	1,065	58,123	51,509	2,102	7,176	42,230	6,011	602
1958.....	63,036	5,564	1,564	3,081	941	57,450	50,761	2,200	7,471	41,089	6,102	585
1959.....	64,630	5,563	1,582	3,020	963	59,065	52,266	2,228	7,086	42,362	6,222	579
1960.....	65,778	5,459	1,762	2,795	901	60,318	53,417	2,183	7,935	43,299	6,303	595
1961.....	65,746	5,200	1,629	2,738	832	60,545	53,600	2,234	8,176	43,191	6,398	639
1962.....	66,702	4,944	1,561	2,609	773	61,759	54,963	2,216	8,691	44,066	6,103	603
1963.....	67,762	4,686	1,564	2,427	696	63,075	56,388	2,226	9,082	45,080	6,114	573
1964.....	69,305	4,523	1,469	2,358	696	64,781	58,027	2,262	9,380	46,415	6,180	576
1965.....	71,688	4,361	1,387	2,297	678	66,728	60,031	2,166	9,608	48,257	6,097	600
1966.....	72,895	3,979	1,266	2,136	578	68,916	62,361	2,069	10,322	49,970	5,990	564
1967.....	74,372	3,844	1,301	1,996	547	70,527	64,848	1,966	11,146	51,737	5,174	506
1968.....	75,920	3,817	1,281	1,985	530	72,103	66,517	1,916	11,590	53,011	5,102	485
1969.....	77,902	3,606	1,179	1,896	531	74,296	68,527	1,826	12,023	54,678	5,253	517
1970.....	78,627	3,462	1,153	1,810	499	75,165	69,446	1,754	12,424	55,268	5,217	502
1971.....	79,120	3,387	1,161	1,748	470	75,732	69,902	1,693	12,764	55,445	5,309	521
1972.....	81,702	3,472	1,216	1,789	467	78,230	72,381	1,654	13,329	57,398	5,332	517
Percent distribution												
1948.....	100.0	13.1	2.8	8.0	2.3	86.9	75.8	2.8	9.0	64.0	10.5	0.7
1949.....	100.0	13.3	3.0	8.0	2.3	86.7	75.4	2.9	9.4	63.1	10.7	.7
1950.....	100.0	12.2	2.8	7.4	2.0	87.8	77.0	3.2	9.8	64.0	10.2	.7
1951.....	100.0	11.2	2.6	6.7	1.9	88.8	78.5	3.2	10.1	65.2	9.7	.6
1952.....	100.0	10.8	2.4	6.5	1.9	89.2	79.2	3.0	10.7	65.5	9.3	.7
1953.....	100.0	10.2	2.2	6.2	1.7	89.8	79.7	3.1	10.7	66.0	9.4	.7
1954.....	100.0	10.3	2.2	6.3	1.7	89.7	79.2	3.0	11.0	65.3	9.7	.7
1955.....	100.0	10.4	2.6	6.0	1.8	89.6	79.4	3.3	11.0	65.1	9.4	.8
1956.....	100.0	9.9	2.5	5.6	1.8	90.1	80.0	3.4	10.8	65.8	9.2	.9
1957.....	100.0	9.3	2.5	5.2	1.7	90.7	80.4	3.3	11.2	65.9	9.4	.9
1958.....	100.0	8.9	2.5	4.9	1.5	91.1	80.5	3.5	11.9	65.2	9.7	.9
1959.....	100.0	8.6	2.4	4.7	1.5	91.4	80.9	3.4	11.9	65.5	9.6	.9
1960.....	100.0	8.3	2.7	4.2	1.4	91.7	81.2	3.3	12.1	65.8	9.6	.9
1961.....	100.0	7.9	2.5	4.2	1.3	92.1	81.5	3.4	12.4	65.7	9.6	1.0
1962.....	100.0	7.4	2.3	3.9	1.2	92.6	82.4	3.3	13.0	66.0	9.3	.9
1963.....	100.0	6.9	2.3	3.6	1.0	93.1	83.2	3.3	13.4	66.5	9.0	.8
1964.....	100.0	6.5	2.1	3.4	1.0	93.5	83.7	3.3	13.5	67.0	8.9	.8
1965.....	100.0	6.1	2.0	3.2	1.0	93.9	84.4	3.0	13.5	67.9	8.6	.8
1966.....	100.0	5.5	1.7	2.9	.8	94.5	85.5	2.8	14.2	68.6	8.2	.8
1967.....	100.0	5.2	1.7	2.7	.7	94.8	87.2	2.6	15.0	69.6	7.0	.7
1968.....	100.0	5.0	1.7	2.6	.7	95.0	87.6	2.5	15.3	69.8	6.7	.6
1969.....	100.0	4.6	1.5	2.4	.7	95.4	88.0	2.3	15.4	70.2	6.7	.7
1970.....	100.0	4.4	1.5	2.3	.6	95.6	88.3	2.2	15.8	70.3	6.6	.6
1971.....	100.0	4.3	1.5	2.2	.6	95.7	88.3	2.1	16.1	70.1	6.7	.7
1972.....	100.0	4.2	1.5	2.2	.6	95.8	88.6	2.0	16.3	70.3	6.5	.6

<sup>1</sup> Differs from the occupation group of private household workers. These figures relate to wage and salary workers in private households regardless of type of occupation, while the occupational data relate to persons whose occu-

pational category is service worker in private households, regardless of class of worker status.

**Table A-14. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Color: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Year	Number unemployed (thousands)									Unemployment rate											
	Total	Male	Female	White			Negro and other races			Total	Male	Female	White			Negro and other races					
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1947.....	2,311	1,662	619	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.0	3.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)			
1948.....	2,276	1,559	717	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	5.9	5.8	6.1			
1949.....	3,637	2,572	1,065	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	8.9	9.8	7.9			
1950.....	3,288	2,239	1,049	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.7	5.3	9.0	9.4	8.4			
1951.....	2,055	1,221	834	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	2.8	4.4	3.1	2.6	4.2	5.3	4.9	6.1			
1952.....	1,883	1,185	698	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.3	5.4	5.2	5.7			
1953.....	1,834	1,202	632	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.5	4.8	4.1			
1954.....	3,532	2,344	1,188	2,860	1,913	947	674	431	243	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.6	9.9	10.3	9.3			
1955.....	2,852	1,854	998	2,248	1,475	773	601	376	225	4.4	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.7	4.3	8.7	8.8	8.4			
1956.....	2,750	1,711	1,039	2,162	1,368	794	592	345	247	4.1	3.8	4.8	3.6	3.4	4.2	8.3	7.9	8.9			
1957.....	2,859	1,841	1,018	2,289	1,478	811	569	363	206	4.3	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.6	4.3	7.9	8.3	7.3			
1958.....	4,602	3,098	1,504	3,679	2,458	1,191	925	611	314	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	12.6	13.4	10.8			
1959.....	3,740	2,420	1,320	2,947	1,904	1,044	794	518	276	5.5	5.3	5.9	4.8	4.6	5.3	10.7	11.5	9.4			
1960.....	3,852	2,486	1,366	3,063	1,987	1,076	787	497	290	5.5	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.3	10.2	10.7	9.4			
1961.....	4,714	2,997	1,717	3,742	2,398	1,344	970	599	371	6.7	6.4	7.2	6.0	5.7	6.5	12.4	12.8	11.8			
1962.....	3,911	2,423	1,488	3,052	1,915	1,137	859	508	351	5.5	5.2	6.2	4.9	4.6	5.5	10.9	10.9	11.0			
1963.....	4,070	2,472	1,598	3,208	1,976	1,232	864	496	368	5.7	5.2	6.5	5.0	4.7	5.8	10.8	10.5	11.2			
1964.....	3,786	2,205	1,581	2,999	1,779	1,220	786	426	360	5.2	4.6	6.2	4.6	4.1	5.5	9.6	8.9	10.6			
1965.....	3,366	1,914	1,452	2,691	1,556	1,135	676	359	317	4.5	4.0	5.5	4.1	3.6	5.0	8.1	7.4	9.2			
1966.....	2,875	1,651	1,324	2,253	1,240	1,013	621	311	310	3.8	3.2	4.8	3.3	2.8	4.3	7.3	6.3	8.6			
1967.....	2,975	1,508	1,468	2,338	1,208	1,130	638	299	338	3.8	3.1	5.2	3.4	2.7	4.6	7.4	6.0	9.1			
1968.....	2,817	1,419	1,397	2,226	1,142	1,084	590	277	313	3.6	2.9	4.8	3.2	2.6	4.3	6.7	5.6	8.3			
1969.....	2,831	1,403	1,428	2,261	1,137	1,124	570	266	304	3.5	2.8	4.7	3.1	2.5	4.2	6.4	5.3	7.8			
1970.....	4,088	2,235	1,853	3,337	1,856	1,480	782	379	373	4.9	4.4	5.9	4.5	4.0	5.4	8.2	7.3	9.3			
1971.....	4,998	2,776	2,217	4,074	2,302	1,772	919	474	445	5.9	5.3	6.9	5.4	4.9	6.7	9.9	9.1	10.8			
1972.....	4,840	2,635	2,205	3,884	2,160	1,724	956	475	482	5.6	4.9	6.6	5.0	4.5	5.9	10.0	8.9	11.3			

<sup>1</sup> Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954 because of the absence of population controls by color, and rates by color are not available for 1947.

**Table A-15. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
Number unemployed (thousands)										
<b>MALE</b>										
1947	1,692	114	156	392	349	250	203	162	67	28
1948	1,559	112	143	324	286	233	201	178	51	31
1949	2,672	145	207	485	536	414	347	310	125	30
1950	2,239	139	179	377	467	348	327	286	117	41
1951	1,221	102	89	185	241	192	163	162	87	29
1952	1,185	116	89	185	233	192	162	145	73	32
1953	1,202	94	90	152	236	208	196	167	80	26
1954	2,344	142	168	327	517	431	372	275	112	28
1955	1,854	134	140	248	353	328	285	265	102	35
1956	1,711	134	135	340	348	278	270	216	90	46
1957	1,841	140	159	283	349	304	302	220	83	52
1958	3,088	185	231	478	685	552	482	349	124	37
1959	2,420	191	207	343	483	407	390	287	112	53
1960	2,456	200	228	399	482	415	392	294	96	55
1961	2,907	221	258	457	565	507	473	374	122	63
1962	2,423	187	220	381	446	408	381	300	103	65
1963	2,472	248	252	396	444	386	358	289	87	65
1964	2,205	257	280	384	345	323	319	202	85	66
1965	1,914	247	282	311	333	284	253	221	75	66
1966	1,558	229	212	221	238	219	197	180	65	87
1967	1,508	241	207	235	219	185	199	164	60	86
1968	1,419	234	193	258	205	171	165	132	61	86
1969	1,403	244	197	270	208	155	157	197	48	109
1970	2,235	305	294	478	390	253	247	197	71	119
1971	2,776	345	346	635	508	319	313	239	71	119
1972	2,635	365	352	619	456	282	278	226	73	119
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1947	619	63	81	124	134	99	72	39	10	18
1948	717	66	88	132	169	115	90	49	12	18
1949	1,065	83	120	195	237	189	124	74	21	18
1950	1,049	87	108	184	235	182	151	82	20	24
1951	634	66	79	118	154	162	125	76	16	17
1952	698	64	76	113	156	133	92	50	13	10
1953	632	56	67	104	145	117	84	51	10	19
1954	1,188	79	112	177	278	249	176	99	18	18
1955	998	77	95	148	206	193	151	90	18	28
1956	1,039	97	112	155	224	198	159	95	19	25
1957	1,018	90	107	147	224	195	140	80	28	22
1958	1,504	114	148	223	308	319	289	122	31	20
1959	1,320	110	146	200	242	266	214	119	23	24
1960	1,366	124	162	214	260	256	222	101	25	24
1961	1,717	142	207	265	304	342	278	141	36	30
1962	1,488	124	189	255	267	283	233	111	37	31
1963	1,598	172	211	262	286	287	231	120	29	31
1964	1,581	179	207	276	262	281	223	122	33	24
1965	1,452	164	231	246	236	263	183	104	27	24
1966	1,324	175	229	224	201	207	173	86	27	30
1967	1,468	180	231	277	261	237	185	93	26	38
1968	1,397	179	233	285	238	199	149	87	21	39
1969	1,428	192	220	290	247	203	163	89	24	43
1970	1,853	231	275	388	325	262	229	111	33	59
1971	2,217	249	318	488	416	310	260	141	38	65
1972	2,206	274	321	497	405	293	237	130	38	72



**Table A-15. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-72—Continued**

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Unemployment rate									
<b>MALE</b>										
1947	4.0	10.3	11.3	8.5	3.4	2.6				
1948	3.6	10.1	9.6	8.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.8
1949	5.9	13.7	14.6	10.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.4	3.1	5.4
1950	5.1	13.3	12.3	8.1	4.4	3.6	4.0	5.1	3.4	5.2
1951	2.8	9.4	7.0	3.9	2.3	2.0	2.4	4.9	4.8	6.6
1952	2.8	10.5	7.4	4.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.8	3.5	4.7
1953	2.8	8.8	7.2	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.0	5.5
1954	5.3	13.9	13.2	10.7	4.8	4.1	2.3	2.8	2.4	4.6
1955	4.2	12.5	10.8	7.7	3.3	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9
1956	3.8	11.7	10.4	6.9	3.3	2.6	3.2	4.3	4.0	6.2
1957	4.1	12.4	12.3	7.8	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.5	3.5	6.9
1958	6.8	16.3	17.8	12.7	6.5	5.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	7.6
1959	5.3	15.8	14.9	8.7	4.7	3.7	5.3	5.5	5.2	8.4
1960	5.4	15.5	15.0	8.9	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.8	7.8
1961	6.4	18.3	16.3	10.7	5.7	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.2	8.6
1962	5.2	15.9	13.8	10.7	5.7	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.5	8.7
1963	5.2	18.8	15.9	8.8	4.6	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.6	8.3
1964	4.6	17.1	14.6	8.1	4.6	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	8.8
1965	4.0	16.1	12.4	6.3	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.0	9.0
1966	3.2	13.7	10.2	4.6	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.5	8.6
1967	3.1	14.5	10.5	4.7	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	8.9
1968	2.9	13.9	9.7	5.1	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	10.5
1969	2.8	13.8	9.4	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.9	10.3
1970	4.4	16.9	13.4	8.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	9.8
1971	5.3	18.6	15.0	10.3	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	12.2
1972	4.9	18.2	14.0	9.2	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	12.8
					3.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6	12.7
<b>FEMALE</b>										
1947	3.7	8	6.8	4.6	3.6	2.7				
1948	4.1	9.8	7.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.2	7.8
1949	6.0	14.4	11.2	7.3	5.9	4.7	3.0	3.1	2.3	7.3
1950	5.7	14.2	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.0	4.4	3.8	7.4
1951	4.4	10.0	7.2	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.5	3.4	9.0
1952	3.6	9.1	7.3	4.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.9	6.6
1953	3.3	8.5	6.4	4.3	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	7.0
1954	6.0	12.7	10.5	7.3	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.2
1955	4.9	12.0	9.1	6.1	6.3	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.0	7.5
1956	4.8	13.2	9.9	6.3	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.3	7.0
1957	4.7	12.6	9.4	6.0	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.3	8.9
1958	6.6	16.6	12.9	8.9	5.3	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	7.5
1959	5.9	14.4	12.9	8.1	7.3	6.2	4.9	4.5	3.8	6.6
1960	5.9	15.4	13.0	8.3	6.3	5.1	4.2	4.1	2.6	5.7
1961	7.2	18.3	15.1	9.8	7.3	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.8	7.9
1962	6.2	16.8	13.5	9.1	6.3	6.3	5.1	4.5	3.9	6.2
1963	6.5	20.3	15.2	8.9	6.5	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.1	6.7
1964	6.2	18.8	15.1	8.6	6.3	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.2	7.6
1965	5.5	17.2	14.8	7.3	5.5	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	5.9
1966	4.8	16.6	12.6	6.3	4.6	4.6	3.2	2.8	2.8	5.7
1967	5.2	14.8	12.7	7.0	5.4	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	6.3
1968	4.8	15.9	12.9	6.7	4.7	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	7.2
1969	4.7	15.5	11.8	6.3	4.6	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	7.0
1970	5.9	17.4	14.4	7.9	6.7	4.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	7.5
1971	6.9	18.7	16.2	9.6	7.0	5.2	3.5	2.7	3.1	9.3
1972	6.6	18.8	15.2	9.3	6.2	4.9	4.0	3.3	3.6	10.2
							3.6	3.3	3.6	10.8

**Table A-16. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-72**

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
<b>WHITE</b>										
<i>Male</i>										
1948	3.4	10.2	9.4	6.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.3	5.9
1949	5.6	13.4	14.2	9.8	4.9	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.1
1950	4.7	13.4	11.7	7.7	3.9	3.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	5.8
1951	2.6	9.5	6.7	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.7
1952	2.5	10.9	7.0	4.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	5.5
1953	2.5	8.9	7.1	4.5	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.3	4.6
1954	4.8	14.0	13.0	9.8	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	5.9
1955	3.7	12.2	10.1	7.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.5	5.1
1956	3.4	11.2	9.7	6.1	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	6.1
1957	3.6	11.9	11.2	7.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	6.8
1958	6.1	14.9	16.5	11.7	5.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	7.9
1959	4.6	15.0	13.0	7.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.5	7.2
1960	4.8	14.6	13.5	8.3	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	8.1
1961	5.7	16.5	15.1	10.0	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.2	8.0
1962	4.6	15.1	12.7	8.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	7.6
1963	4.7	17.8	14.2	7.6	3.9	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	7.9
1964	4.1	16.1	13.4	7.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.6	7.7
1965	3.6	14.7	11.4	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.4	7.1
1966	2.8	12.5	8.9	4.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	7.6
1967	2.7	12.7	9.0	4.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	8.9
1968	2.6	12.3	8.2	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.8	8.3
1969	2.5	12.5	7.9	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	8.5
1970	4.0	15.7	12.0	7.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	10.1
1971	4.9	17.1	13.5	9.4	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	10.8
1972	4.5	16.4	12.4	8.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	10.7
<i>Female</i>										
1948	3.8	9.7	6.8	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.4	7.6
1949	5.7	13.6	10.7	6.7	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	7.5
1950	5.3	13.8	9.4	6.1	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.1	8.0
1951	4.2	9.6	6.5	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.3	7.1
1952	3.3	9.3	6.2	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	7.6
1953	3.1	8.3	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.0
1954	5.6	12.0	9.4	6.4	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	2.8	6.8
1955	4.3	11.6	7.7	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.2	7.1
1956	4.2	12.1	8.3	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.3	6.8
1957	4.3	11.9	7.9	5.1	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	6.8
1958	6.2	15.6	11.0	7.4	6.6	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.5	5.8
1959	5.3	13.3	11.1	6.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	5.2
1960	5.3	14.5	11.5	7.2	5.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.8	6.3
1961	6.5	17.0	13.6	8.4	6.6	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.7	6.6
1962	5.5	15.6	11.3	7.7	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.4	4.0	5.6
1963	5.8	18.1	13.2	7.4	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.0	5.9
1964	5.5	17.1	13.2	7.1	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.1
1965	5.0	15.0	13.4	6.3	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	4.4
1966	4.3	14.5	10.7	5.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.6	5.2
1967	4.6	12.9	10.6	6.0	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	5.2
1968	4.3	13.9	11.0	5.9	3.9	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.7	5.4
1969	4.2	13.8	10.0	5.5	4.2	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	6.4
1970	5.4	15.3	11.9	6.9	5.3	4.3	3.4	2.6	3.3	7.4
1971	6.3	16.7	14.1	8.5	6.3	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	8.3
1972	5.9	17.0	12.3	8.2	5.5	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	8.1
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>										
<i>Male</i>										
1948	5.8	9.4	10.5	11.7	4.7	5.2	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.2
1949	9.6	15.8	17.1	15.8	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.0	6.2	6.1
1950	9.4	12.1	17.7	12.6	10.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.0	10.8
1951	4.9	8.7	9.6	6.7	5.5	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.9
1952	5.2	8.0	10.0	7.9	5.5	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.7	5.5
1953	4.8	8.3	8.1	8.1	4.3	3.6	5.1	3.6	3.1	5.1
1954	10.3	13.4	14.7	16.9	10.1	9.0	9.3	7.5	7.5	5.1
1955	8.8	14.8	12.9	12.4	8.6	8.2	6.4	9.0	7.1	12.7
1956	7.9	16.7	14.9	12.0	7.6	6.6	5.4	8.1	4.9	13.0
1957	8.3	16.3	20.0	12.7	8.5	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9	14.1
1958	13.8	27.1	26.7	19.5	14.7	11.4	10.3	10.1	9.0	13.0
1959	11.5	22.3	27.2	16.3	12.3	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.4	12.7
1960	10.7	22.7	25.1	13.1	10.7	8.2	8.5	9.5	8.2	13.3
1961	12.8	31.0	23.9	15.3	12.9	10.7	10.2	10.5	11.9	14.3
1962	10.9	21.9	21.8	14.6	10.5	8.6	8.3	9.6	10.1	15.2
1963	10.5	27.0	27.4	15.5	9.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	10.1	16.9
1964	8.9	25.9	23.1	12.6	7.7	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.3	19.1
1965	7.4	27.1	20.2	9.3	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	20.3
1966	6.3	22.5	20.5	7.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.9	20.0
1967	6.0	28.9	21.1	8.0	4.4	3.1	3.4	4.1	5.1	24.1
1968	5.6	26.6	18.9	8.3	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.0	26.0
1969	5.3	24.7	19.0	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	32.1
1970	7.3	27.8	19.0	12.6	6.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	32.0
1971	9.1	33.4	26.0	16.2	7.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	3.4	32.2
1972	8.9	35.1	26.2	14.7	6.8	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.9	31.8

**Table A-16. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-72—Continued**

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES—Continued</b>										
<i>Female</i>										
1948.....	6.1	11.8	14.6	10.2	7.3	4.0	2.9	3.0	1.6	(1)
1949.....	7.9	20.3	15.9	12.5	8.5	6.2	4.0	5.6	1.6	(1)
1950.....	8.4	17.6	14.1	13.0	9.1	6.6	5.6	4.8	5.7	(1)
1951.....	6.1	13.0	15.1	8.8	7.1	5.6	2.8	3.4	1.6	(1)
1952.....	5.7	6.3	16.8	10.7	6.2	4.0	3.5	2.4	1.5	(1)
1953.....	4.1	10.3	9.9	5.5	4.9	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	(1)
1954.....	9.3	19.1	21.6	12.2	10.9	7.3	5.9	4.9	5.1	(1)
1955.....	8.4	15.4	21.4	13.0	10.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	3.3	(1)
1956.....	8.9	22.0	23.4	14.8	9.1	6.8	5.6	5.3	2.8	(1)
1957.....	7.3	18.3	21.3	12.2	8.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	(1)
1958.....	10.8	25.4	30.0	18.9	11.1	9.2	4.9	6.2	5.6	(1)
1959.....	9.4	25.8	29.9	14.9	9.7	7.6	6.1	5.0	2.3	(1)
1960.....	9.4	25.7	24.5	15.3	9.1	8.6	5.7	4.3	4.1	(1)
1961.....	17.3	31.1	28.2	19.5	11.1	10.7	7.4	6.3	6.5	(1)
1962.....	11.0	27.8	31.2	18.2	11.5	8.9	7.1	3.6	3.7	(1)
1963.....	11.2	40.1	31.9	18.7	11.7	8.2	6.1	4.8	3.6	(1)
1964.....	10.6	38.5	29.2	18.3	11.2	7.8	6.1	3.8	2.2	(1)
1965.....	9.2	37.8	27.8	13.7	8.4	7.6	4.4	3.9	3.1	(1)
1966.....	8.6	34.8	29.2	12.6	8.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	4.0	(1)
1967.....	9.1	32.0	26.3	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	3.4	3.4	27.1
1968.....	8.3	33.7	26.2	12.3	8.4	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.4	28.9
1969.....	7.8	31.2	25.7	12.0	6.6	4.5	3.7	2.9	1.1	23.1
1970.....	9.3	36.9	32.9	15.0	7.9	4.8	4.0	3.2	1.9	30.9
1971.....	10.8	38.5	33.7	17.3	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.5	3.9	33.3
1972.....	11.3	38.3	38.7	17.4	10.2	7.2	4.7	4.0	2.0	39.3

1 Rate not shown where base is less than 50,000.

**Table A-17. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1958-72<sup>1</sup>**

Year	Total unemployed	Experienced workers													Persons with no previous work experience <sup>2</sup>		
		White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers					Service workers				Farmers and farm laborers	
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craftsmen and kindred	Operatives			Non-farm laborers	Total	Private household workers			Other service workers
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment						
Unemployment rate																	
1958	6.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	4.1	4.4	10.2	6.8	11.0	(3)	(3)	15.0	6.9	5.6	7.4	3.2	
1959	5.5	2.6	1.7	1.3	3.5	3.7	7.6	5.3	7.6	(3)	(3)	12.6	6.1	5.2	6.4	2.6	
1960	5.5	2.7	1.7	1.4	3.8	3.8	7.8	5.3	8.0	(3)	(3)	12.6	5.8	5.3	6.0	2.7	
1961	6.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	4.9	4.8	9.2	6.3	9.6	(3)	(3)	14.7	7.2	6.4	7.4	2.8	
1962	5.5	2.8	1.7	1.6	4.3	4.0	7.4	5.1	7.5	(3)	(3)	12.5	6.2	5.5	6.5	2.3	
1963	5.7	2.9	1.8	1.5	4.3	4.0	7.3	4.8	7.5	(3)	(3)	12.4	6.1	5.8	6.3	3.0	
1964	5.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	3.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	6.6	(3)	(3)	10.8	6.0	5.4	6.1	3.1	
1965	4.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.4	3.3	5.3	3.6	5.5	(3)	(3)	8.6	5.3	4.7	5.5	2.6	
1966	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	2.8	2.9	4.2	2.8	4.4	(3)	(3)	7.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	2.2	
1967	2.8	2.2	1.3	.9	3.2	3.1	4.4	2.5	5.0	(3)	(3)	7.6	4.5	4.1	4.6	2.3	
1968	3.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.4	4.5	(3)	(3)	7.2	4.4	3.9	4.6	2.1	
1969	3.5	2.1	1.3	.9	2.9	3.0	3.9	2.2	4.4	(3)	(3)	6.7	4.2	3.6	4.3	1.9	
1970	4.9	2.8	2.0	1.3	3.9	4.0	6.2	3.8	7.1	(3)	(3)	9.5	5.3	4.2	5.5	2.6	
1971	5.9	3.5	2.9	1.6	4.3	4.3	7.4	4.7	8.3	(3)	(3)	10.8	6.3	4.5	6.6	2.6	
1972	5.6	3.4	2.4	1.8	4.3	4.7	6.5	4.3	6.9	7.6	4.7	10.3	6.3	4.0	6.6	2.6	
Percent distribution																	
1958	100.0	18.4	3.0	2.6	3.7	9.1	57.4	13.4	30.6	(3)	(3)	13.4	12.1	2.5	9.5	3.8	8.3
1959	100.0	19.7	3.3	2.4	4.5	9.5	52.6	12.7	28.0	(3)	(3)	14.0	13.4	2.9	10.5	3.8	10.5
1960	100.0	20.2	3.4	2.5	4.3	10.0	52.8	12.3	27.1	(3)	(3)	13.3	12.9	2.9	10.0	3.7	10.4
1961	100.0	21.0	3.4	2.8	4.6	10.1	51.1	12.4	28.5	(3)	(3)	12.3	13.6	3.0	10.6	3.1	11.3
1962	100.0	21.7	3.6	2.8	4.7	10.6	49.2	11.8	24.9	(3)	(3)	12.4	14.2	3.0	11.2	2.7	12.1
1963	100.0	21.7	3.8	2.7	4.6	10.6	47.7	11.2	24.7	(3)	(3)	11.9	13.9	3.0	10.9	3.3	13.4
1964	100.0	21.6	3.9	2.7	4.1	10.8	45.3	10.3	23.9	(3)	(3)	11.1	14.9	3.1	11.8	3.6	12.7
1965	100.0	22.3	4.6	2.5	4.8	11.1	43.4	10.2	22.9	(3)	(3)	10.3	14.9	2.9	12.0	3.3	16.1
1966	100.0	23.6	4.3	2.6	4.6	12.1	41.5	9.7	21.9	(3)	(3)	9.9	15.5	2.8	13.7	2.8	13.6
1967	100.0	25.3	4.5	2.3	5.1	13.4	42.6	8.4	24.5	(3)	(3)	9.7	14.8	2.5	12.5	2.9	14.6
1968	100.0	25.7	4.5	2.7	4.7	13.9	41.7	8.7	23.2	(3)	(3)	9.8	15.5	2.5	13.0	2.6	14.5
1969	100.0	27.6	5.1	2.7	4.9	14.8	40.8	8.0	23.4	(3)	(3)	9.4	14.8	2.2	12.7	2.2	14.6
1970	100.0	27.2	5.6	2.7	4.8	14.2	45.1	9.7	25.8	(3)	(3)	9.6	13.2	1.7	11.5	2.0	12.4
1971	100.0	27.8	6.7	2.9	4.5	13.7	43.6	10.2	23.7	(3)	(3)	9.8	14.4	1.4	13.0	1.6	12.6
1972	100.0	28.3	5.8	3.0	4.9	14.5	40.8	10.0	20.8	17.6	3.3	10.0	15.2	1.2	14.0	1.7	14.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table A-11.  
<sup>2</sup> Unemployed persons who never held a full-time civilian job.  
<sup>3</sup> Not available.

NOTE: Unemployment rates by occupation group are not considered significantly affected by the changes in the occupational classification system

for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in January 1971 and the question that was added to the survey in December 1971. However, the new classification system does affect the comparability of the percent distribution of unemployment. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

**Table A-18. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Major Industry Group: Annual Averages, 1948-72**

Year	Total unemployed <sup>1</sup>	Experienced wage and salary workers												
		Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers											Government	
		Total	Agriculture	Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate		Service industries
							Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods					
Unemployment rate														
1948	3.8	4.3	5.5	4.5	3.0	8.7	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.7	1.8	4.8	2.2
1949	5.9	6.6	7.1	7.3	8.9	13.9	8.0	8.1	7.6	5.9	6.2	2.1	8.7	3.1
1950	5.3	6.0	9.0	3.9	6.7	12.2	6.2	5.7	6.7	4.6	6.0	2.2	6.4	3.0
1951	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	7.2	3.8	3.1	4.7	2.3	3.9	1.5	4.2	1.6
1952	3.0	3.3	4.8	3.6	3.8	6.7	3.5	3.0	4.1	2.3	3.5	1.7	4.2	1.6
1953	2.9	3.2	5.6	3.4	4.6	7.2	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.4	1.7	3.6	1.5
1954	5.5	7.0	8.9	6.7	14.4	12.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	5.6	5.7	2.3	3.4	2.2
1955	4.4	4.8	7.2	5.1	9.0	10.9	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.7	2.3	3.5	2.0
1956	4.1	4.4	7.3	4.7	6.8	10.0	4.7	4.4	5.2	3.0	4.5	1.7	4.6	1.7
1957	4.3	4.6	6.9	4.9	5.8	10.9	5.1	4.9	5.3	3.3	4.5	1.8	4.7	1.9
1958	6.8	7.3	10.3	7.9	10.9	15.3	9.3	10.6	7.7	6.1	6.8	2.8	5.7	2.5
1959	5.5	5.7	9.0	6.1	9.7	13.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.4	5.8	2.5	5.3	2.2
1960	5.5	5.7	8.3	6.2	9.5	13.5	6.2	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.9	2.1	5.1	2.4
1961	6.7	6.8	9.6	7.5	11.1	15.7	7.8	8.5	6.8	5.3	7.3	3.3	6.2	2.5
1962	5.5	5.6	7.5	6.1	7.7	13.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	4.1	6.3	3.0	5.5	2.1
1963	5.7	5.6	9.2	6.1	7.3	13.3	5.7	5.5	6.0	4.2	6.2	2.7	5.7	2.2
1964	5.2	5.0	9.7	5.4	6.7	11.2	5.0	4.7	5.4	3.5	5.7	2.6	5.3	2.1
1965	4.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	5.3	10.1	4.0	3.5	4.7	2.9	5.0	2.3	4.6	1.9
1966	3.8	3.5	6.6	3.8	3.5	7.1	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.0	4.4	2.1	3.9	1.8
1967	3.8	3.6	6.9	3.9	3.4	6.6	3.6	3.4	4.1	2.3	4.2	2.5	3.9	1.8
1968	3.6	3.4	6.3	3.0	3.1	6.9	3.3	3.0	3.7	1.9	4.0	2.2	3.6	1.8
1969	3.5	3.3	6.0	3.0	2.9	6.0	3.3	3.0	3.7	2.1	4.1	2.1	3.5	1.9
1970	4.9	4.8	7.5	5.2	3.1	9.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	3.2	5.3	2.8	4.7	2.2
1971	5.9	5.7	7.9	6.2	4.1	10.4	6.8	7.0	6.5	3.8	6.4	3.3	5.6	2.9
1972	5.6	5.3	7.6	5.7	3.2	10.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	3.5	6.4	3.4	5.3	2.9
Percent distribution														
1948	100.0	89.7	4.2	80.4	1.2	10.1	23.8	14.9	14.9	6.5	18.2	1.3	13.2	5.2
1949	100.0	90.9	3.6	82.5	2.0	10.4	34.1	17.9	16.2	6.9	15.9	1.0	12.1	4.8
1950	100.0	90.7	4.9	80.4	1.8	10.6	23.8	14.2	15.6	5.7	17.6	1.2	13.7	5.4
1951	100.0	90.1	3.4	81.3	1.7	10.6	30.9	13.1	17.8	4.6	18.2	1.3	14.0	5.4
1952	100.0	90.3	3.8	81.1	1.9	11.6	30.4	14.1	16.3	5.0	17.3	1.7	13.3	5.4
1953	100.0	90.7	4.4	80.9	2.5	12.3	29.2	13.7	15.4	4.9	17.1	1.8	13.1	5.4
1954	100.0	91.3	3.7	83.3	3.0	10.9	34.9	20.4	14.5	6.5	15.5	1.3	11.2	4.2
1955	100.0	89.8	4.3	80.5	2.4	11.8	28.8	15.3	13.5	5.7	16.2	1.7	14.0	4.9
1956	100.0	88.7	4.5	79.8	1.8	11.4	30.2	16.3	13.9	4.6	16.7	1.4	13.8	4.3
1957	100.0	88.8	4.1	79.8	1.4	12.2	31.5	17.6	13.9	4.9	16.1	1.4	12.3	4.9
1958	100.0	88.9	3.9	80.9	1.5	11.4	34.2	22.5	12.4	5.3	15.3	1.5	11.0	4.1
1959	100.0	86.8	4.2	77.9	1.6	12.5	28.2	16.3	11.8	4.8	16.5	1.7	12.8	4.7
1960	100.0	86.5	4.1	77.4	1.5	12.0	28.6	16.3	12.4	5.0	16.5	1.6	12.1	5.0
1961	100.0	86.0	3.6	77.9	1.4	11.5	29.2	17.7	11.5	4.6	16.6	1.9	12.6	4.5
1962	100.0	85.3	3.2	77.3	1.2	11.9	26.7	14.7	12.0	4.2	17.3	2.1	13.9	4.8
1963	100.0	83.8	3.9	75.0	1.0	11.2	26.1	14.1	12.0	4.2	16.9	1.8	13.8	4.9
1964	100.0	82.4	4.1	73.3	1.0	10.3	24.9	13.2	11.7	3.8	17.1	2.0	14.3	5.2
1965	100.0	81.0	3.4	72.0	.8	10.8	23.0	11.3	11.7	3.5	17.3	2.0	14.4	5.7
1966	100.0	80.8	3.1	71.0	.7	9.9	22.6	11.3	11.3	3.1	18.3	2.1	14.3	6.7
1967	100.0	83.6	3.2	73.5	.6	9.1	26.2	14.2	12.0	3.6	17.6	2.8	14.5	7.1
1968	100.0	83.7	3.1	72.8	.6	9.2	24.7	13.2	11.6	3.4	18.3	2.7	15.1	7.7
1969	100.0	83.8	2.7	73.0	.5	8.3	25.0	13.6	11.6	3.8	18.9	2.6	14.8	8.1
1970	100.0	86.2	2.3	77.0	.4	9.3	29.2	17.6	11.6	3.7	17.9	2.5	14.0	6.9
1971	100.0	85.7	2.0	76.0	.5	8.5	28.0	16.8	11.2	3.5	18.9	2.6	14.1	7.7
1972	100.0	84.4	2.1	74.0	.4	9.2	23.7	13.4	10.3	3.5	20.4	2.8	14.1	8.3

<sup>1</sup> Also includes the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and those with no previous work experience, not shown separately.



**Table A-19. Unemployment Rates by Sex and Marital Status: Annual Averages, 1957-72<sup>1</sup>**

[Persons 14 years and over for 1957-66, 15 years and over for 1967-72]

Year	Both sexes	Male				Female			
		Total	Single	Married, wife present	Widowed, divorced, separated	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Widowed, divorced, separated
1957	4.3	4.1	9.7	2.8	4.0	4.7	3.6	4.3	4.7
1958	6.8	6.8	13.3	5.1	4.8	6.8	7.4	6.5	6.7
1959	5.3	5.3	11.6	3.6	4.4	5.9	7.1	5.2	6.2
1960	5.6	5.4	11.7	3.7	4.9	5.9	7.5	5.2	5.9
1961	6.7	6.5	13.1	4.6	5.9	7.2	8.7	6.4	7.4
1962	5.6	5.3	11.2	3.9	5.9	6.2	7.9	5.4	6.4
1963	5.7	5.3	12.4	2.4	6.6	5.5	8.9	5.4	6.7
1964	5.2	4.7	11.5	2.8	6.9	6.2	8.7	5.1	6.4
1965	4.6	4.0	10.1	2.4	7.2	5.5	8.2	4.5	5.4
1966	3.9	3.3	8.6	1.9	5.2	4.9	7.8	3.7	4.7
1967 <sup>2</sup>	3.8	3.2	8.6	1.9	5.5	4.9	7.9	3.7	4.7
1968	3.8	3.1	8.3	1.8	5.9	5.2	7.5	4.5	4.6
1969	3.6	2.9	8.0	1.6	6.1	4.8	7.6	3.9	4.2
1970	3.3	2.8	8.0	1.5	6.1	4.7	7.3	3.9	4.0
1971	4.9	4.4	11.2	2.6	6.6	5.9	9.0	4.9	5.2
1972	5.9	5.3	13.2	3.2	7.4	6.9	10.5	5.7	6.3
1973	5.6	4.9	12.4	2.8	7.0	6.6	10.1	5.4	6.1

<sup>1</sup> Comparable annual averages are not available prior to 1957; data for 1 month of each year beginning 1947 are shown in table B-1.

<sup>2</sup> Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

**Table A-20. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Duration of Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Year	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 and 6 weeks	7 to 10 weeks	11 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over		
						Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
Number unemployed (thousands)								
1947	2,311	1,210	203	308	193	396	234	134
1948	2,276	1,300	208	297	164	309	193	161
1949	3,637	1,756	309	535	331	663	427	216
1950	3,298	1,450	275	479	301	782	425	357
1951	2,065	1,177	169	232	153	303	166	157
1952	1,893	1,135	168	223	126	232	146	34
1953	1,894	1,142	149	209	124	211	132	89
1954	3,582	1,605	306	504	305	812	495	377
1955	2,832	1,335	230	368	217	703	367	316
1956	2,750	1,412	234	360	211	533	301	232
1957	2,859	1,408	258	392	240	566	321	239
1958	4,602	1,753	363	596	438	1,452	785	637
1959	3,740	1,585	304	474	335	1,040	469	561
1960	3,852	1,719	324	499	353	956	502	647
1961	4,714	1,806	377	587	411	1,532	728	854
1962	3,911	1,659	334	478	323	1,119	534	505
1963	4,070	1,751	358	519	354	1,088	535	583
1964	3,786	1,697	314	483	319	973	490	452
1965	3,366	1,628	286	422	276	755	404	381
1966	2,875	1,535	252	346	206	536	295	251
1967	2,975	1,635	278	397	218	449	271	147
1968	2,817	1,594	247	367	197	412	256	176
1969	2,881	1,629	263	364	200	375	242	153
1970	4,088	2,137	394	564	331	662	427	235
1971	4,993	2,234	456	687	435	1,181	665	517
1972	4,840	2,223	425	664	369	1,158	597	562
Percent distribution								
1947	100.0	52.4	8.8	13.3	8.4	17.2	10.1	7.1
1948	100.0	57.1	9.1	13.0	7.2	13.6	8.5	5.1
1949	100.0	48.3	8.5	15.3	9.1	18.8	11.8	7.0
1950	100.0	44.1	8.4	14.6	9.2	23.8	12.9	10.9
1951	100.0	57.3	8.2	12.3	7.4	14.7	8.1	6.7
1952	100.0	60.2	8.9	11.8	6.7	12.3	7.9	4.5
1953	100.0	62.2	8.1	11.4	6.8	11.5	7.2	4.3
1954	100.0	45.4	8.7	14.3	8.6	23.0	14.0	9.0
1955	100.0	46.8	8.1	12.9	7.6	24.6	12.9	11.8
1956	100.0	51.3	8.5	13.1	7.7	19.4	10.9	8.4
1957	100.0	49.3	9.0	13.7	8.4	19.6	11.2	8.4
1958	100.0	38.1	7.9	13.0	9.5	31.6	17.1	14.5
1959	100.0	42.4	8.1	12.7	9.0	27.8	12.5	15.3
1960	100.0	44.6	8.4	13.0	9.2	24.8	13.0	11.8
1961	100.0	38.3	8.0	12.5	8.7	32.5	15.4	17.1
1962	100.0	42.4	8.5	12.2	8.3	28.6	13.6	15.0
1963	100.0	43.0	8.8	12.8	8.7	26.7	13.1	13.6
1964	100.0	44.8	8.3	12.8	8.4	25.7	12.9	12.7
1965	100.0	48.4	8.5	12.5	8.2	22.4	12.0	10.4
1966	100.0	53.4	8.8	12.0	7.2	18.6	10.3	8.4
1967	100.0	54.9	9.3	13.3	7.3	15.1	9.1	5.9
1968	100.0	56.6	8.8	13.0	7.0	14.6	9.1	5.5
1969	100.0	57.5	9.3	12.9	7.1	13.2	8.5	4.7
1970	100.0	52.3	9.6	13.8	8.1	16.2	10.4	5.7
1971	100.0	44.7	9.1	13.8	8.7	23.7	13.3	10.4
1972	100.0	45.9	8.8	13.7	7.6	23.9	12.3	11.6

**Table A-21. Unemployed Persons 16 years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967-72**

Item	Total unemployed	Lost last job	Left last job	Reentered labor force	Never worked before
<b>1967</b>					
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>					
Number (thousands)	1,008	1,229	438	945	396
Percent distribution	100.0	40.9	14.6	31.4	13.1
<b>1968</b>					
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>					
<i>Number (thousands)</i>					
Total	2,817	1,070	431	909	407
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	839	130	97	281	330
Male, 20 years and over	963	599	167	205	22
Female, 20 years and over	985	241	167	422	55
White	2,226	849	346	718	313
Negro and other races	590	221	85	190	94
<i>Percent distribution</i>					
Total	100.0	38.0	15.3	32.3	14.4
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	100.0	15.5	11.6	33.5	39.4
Male, 20 years and over	100.0	50.4	16.8	20.7	2.2
Female, 20 years and over	100.0	34.7	17.0	42.9	5.6
White	100.0	38.1	15.5	32.3	14.1
Negro and other races	100.0	37.4	14.5	33.2	15.9
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <sup>2</sup></b>					
Total	3.6	1.3	.5	1.2	.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	12.7	1.9	1.5	4.2	5.0
Male, 20 years and over	2.2	1.2	.4	.4	( <sup>1</sup> )
Female, 20 years and over	3.8	1.3	.6	1.6	.2
White	3.2	1.2	.5	1.0	.4
Negro and other races	6.7	2.5	1.0	2.2	1.1
<b>1969</b>					
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>					
<i>Number (thousands)</i>					
Total	2,831	1,017	436	965	413
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	853	126	101	294	331
Male, 20 years and over	963	556	164	216	27
Female, 20 years, and over	1,015	335	171	455	55
White	2,261	816	357	767	321
Negro and other races	570	200	79	198	93
<i>Percent distribution</i>					
Total	100.0	35.9	15.4	34.1	14.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	100.0	14.8	11.9	34.5	38.8
Male, 20 years and over	100.0	57.8	17.0	22.4	2.8
Female, 20 years and over	100.0	33.0	16.8	44.8	3.5
White	100.0	36.1	15.8	33.9	14.2
Negro and other races	100.0	35.1	13.9	34.7	16.2
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <sup>2</sup></b>					
Total	3.5	1.2	.5	1.2	.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	12.2	1.8	1.5	4.2	4.8
Male, 20 years and over	2.1	1.2	.4	.5	.1
Female, 20 years and over	3.7	1.2	.6	1.7	.2
White	3.1	1.1	.5	1.1	.4
Negro and other races	6.4	2.3	.9	2.2	1.0

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-21. Unemployed Persons 16 years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967-72—Continued**

Item	Total unemployed	Lost last job	Left last job	Reentered labor force	Never worked before
<b>1970</b>					
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>					
<i>Number (thousands)</i>					
Total.....	4,088	1,809	549	1,227	503
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,105	200	126	379	401
Male, 20 years and over.....	1,656	1,065	209	318	44
Female, 20 years and over.....	1,347	545	214	530	58
White.....	3,337	1,502	456	982	396
Negro and other races.....	752	308	93	244	107
<i>Percent distribution</i>					
Total.....	100.0	44.3	13.4	30.0	12.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	100.0	18.1	11.4	34.3	36.2
Male, 20 years and over.....	100.0	65.1	12.8	19.4	2.7
Female, 20 years and over.....	100.0	40.4	15.9	39.4	4.3
White.....	100.0	45.0	13.7	29.4	11.9
Negro and other races.....	100.0	40.9	12.3	32.5	14.3
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE<sup>1</sup></b>					
Total.....	4.9	2.2	.7	1.5	.0
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	15.3	2.8	1.7	5.2	5.5
Male, 20 years and over.....	3.5	2.2	.4	.7	.1
Female, 20 years and over.....	4.8	1.9	.8	1.9	.2
White.....	4.5	2.1	.6	1.3	.6
Negro and other races.....	8.2	3.3	1.0	2.7	1.2
<b>1971</b>					
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>					
<i>Number (thousands)</i>					
Total.....	4,993	2,318	587	1,466	627
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,287	232	116	409	500
Male, 20 years and over.....	2,066	1,384	237	409	56
Female, 20 years and over.....	1,650	697	234	648	71
White.....	4,074	1,923	484	1,176	491
Negro and other races.....	919	390	103	291	136
<i>Percent distribution</i>					
Total.....	100.0	46.3	11.8	29.4	12.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	100.0	18.5	9.2	32.5	29.8
Male, 20 years and over.....	100.0	66.3	11.4	19.6	2.7
Female, 20 years and over.....	100.0	42.2	14.2	39.3	4.3
White.....	100.0	47.2	11.9	28.9	12.1
Negro and other races.....	100.0	42.4	11.2	31.6	14.8
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE<sup>1</sup></b>					
Total.....	5.9	2.7	.7	1.7	.7
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.9	3.1	1.6	5.5	6.7
Male, 20 years and over.....	4.4	2.9	.5	.9	.1
Female, 20 years and over.....	5.7	2.4	.8	2.3	.2
White.....	5.4	2.6	.6	1.6	.7
Negro and other races.....	9.9	4.2	1.1	3.1	1.5

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-21. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1967-72—Continued**

Item	Total unemployed	Lost last job	Left last job	Reentered labor force	Never worked before
<b>1972</b>					
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b>					
<i>Number (thousands)</i>					
Total.....	4,840	2,089	635	1,444	672
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	1,202	247	129	293	533
Male, 20 years and over.....	1,925	1,207	245	416	59
Female, 20 years and over.....	1,610	635	262	635	79
White.....	3,884	1,709	527	1,130	518
Negro and other races.....	956	379	109	314	154
<i>Percent distribution</i>					
Total.....	100.0	43.1	13.1	29.6	13.9
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	100.0	18.9	9.9	50.2	41.0
Male, 20 years and over.....	100.0	62.6	12.7	21.6	3.1
Female, 20 years and over.....	100.0	39.4	16.2	39.4	4.9
White.....	100.0	44.0	13.6	29.1	13.3
Negro and other races.....	100.0	39.7	11.4	32.8	16.1
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <sup>1</sup></b>					
Total.....	5.6	2.4	.7	1.7	.8
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years.....	16.2	3.1	1.6	4.9	6.6
Male, 20 years and over.....	4.0	2.5	.5	.9	.1
Female, 20 years and over.....	5.4	2.2	.9	2.1	.3
White.....	5.0	2.3	.7	1.5	.7
Negro and other races.....	10.0	4.0	1.1	3.3	1.6

<sup>1</sup> Differs slightly from the 1967 total published elsewhere because of technical reasons connected with the introduction of a new series.  
<sup>2</sup> For the reasons categories, unemployment rates are computed as a percent

of the total civilian labor force and thus will sum to the total rate shown.  
<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.



**Table A-22. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>**

[Persons 14 years and over for 1962-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 <sup>2</sup>	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
<b>Total unemployed</b>												
Total: Number	4,840	4,933	4,088	2,831	2,817	2,975	2,875	2,976	3,456	3,876	4,166	4,007
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>												
Male	54.4	55.6	54.7	49.6	50.4	50.7	54.0	54.6	57.3	58.6	60.9	62.1
Under 20 years	14.6	13.8	14.7	15.6	15.2	15.0	15.0	16.9	15.8	14.3	13.6	11.8
Under 18	7.3	6.9	7.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.6	9.8	9.1	8.3	7.5	6.3
18 and 19	7.3	6.9	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.1	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.5
20 to 24 years	12.8	12.7	11.7	9.5	9.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	9.0	9.9	9.5	9.5
25 to 44 years	15.2	16.6	15.7	12.7	12.4	13.6	15.9	15.4	16.7	17.2	19.9	21.2
45 to 64 years	10.3	11.1	10.9	10.0	10.5	12.2	13.1	12.7	13.7	15.0	15.5	17.0
65 years and over	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.6
Female	45.6	44.4	45.3	50.4	49.6	49.3	46.0	45.4	42.7	41.4	39.1	37.9
Under 20 years	12.3	11.4	12.4	14.6	14.6	13.1	14.0	14.6	12.1	10.6	9.9	8.6
Under 18	5.7	5.0	5.7	6.8	6.4	5.4	6.1	6.9	5.4	5.2	4.9	3.9
18 and 19	6.6	6.4	6.7	7.8	8.2	7.8	8.0	7.7	6.7	5.3	5.1	4.7
20 to 24 years	10.3	9.7	9.4	10.2	10.1	9.3	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.3	6.4
25 to 44 years	14.4	14.5	14.4	15.9	15.5	16.7	14.2	13.7	14.4	14.0	13.8	13.7
45 to 64 years	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.9	8.4	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.9	8.4	8.3
65 years and over	.8	.8	.8	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	.7	.9
<b>COLOR AND SEX</b>												
White	80.2	81.6	81.6	79.9	79.0	78.6	78.4	78.2	79.7	79.1	78.8	78.1
Male	44.6	46.1	45.4	40.2	40.6	40.6	43.1	43.5	46.4	47.2	48.7	49.1
Female	35.6	35.5	36.2	39.7	38.5	38.0	35.2	34.7	33.3	31.9	30.1	28.9
Negro and other races	19.8	18.4	18.4	20.1	21.0	21.4	21.6	21.8	20.3	20.9	21.2	21.9
Male	9.8	9.5	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	11.4	12.2	12.9
Female	10.0	8.9	9.1	10.7	11.1	11.4	10.8	10.8	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0
<b>Unemployed 15 weeks and over</b>												
Total: Number	1,158	1,181	662	375	412	449	525	536	755	973	1,088	1,119
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>												
Male	61.7	62.1	60.1	54.0	55.0	56.8	61.6	61.6	60.8	62.3	65.7	67.4
Under 20 years	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.1	8.5	10.2	9.7	11.0	10.6	9.8	9.7	8.1
Under 18	4.0	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.4	5.8	5.6	5.6	4.3	3.7
18 and 19	5.1	5.2	4.7	4.3	3.6	4.9	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.2	5.3	4.4
20 to 24 years	12.6	12.1	10.0	7.5	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.8	7.6	8.1	8.4
25 to 44 years	20.5	21.2	18.9	15.2	16.5	16.6	18.8	18.4	18.3	17.9	21.2	22.2
45 to 64 years	16.6	16.8	17.8	18.4	18.7	19.5	22.4	22.0	21.1	22.9	22.6	24.2
65 years and over	2.9	2.7	4.2	3.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.6
Female	38.3	37.9	39.9	46.0	45.0	43.2	38.4	38.4	39.2	37.7	34.3	32.6
Under 20 years	6.6	5.8	7.1	8.6	9.5	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.2	6.1	5.6	4.9
Under 18	2.5	1.9	3.2	3.2	4.4	2.7	3.6	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	1.8
18 and 19	4.1	3.8	3.9	5.3	5.1	6.4	4.8	4.7	5.2	3.6	3.3	3.1
20 to 24 years	6.8	7.1	6.9	7.2	7.5	6.4	4.6	4.3	4.9	5.9	4.3	6.2
25 to 44 years	13.4	14.2	14.0	15.8	16.1	14.2	12.7	12.7	14.0	13.9	13.2	13.0
45 to 64 years	10.3	9.8	10.6	12.8	10.2	11.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.3
65 years and over	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	.9	1.2
<b>COLOR AND SEX</b>												
White	80.6	81.0	81.3	78.9	79.3	76.7	76.4	76.3	77.0	77.1	74.0	74.1
Male	50.5	51.0	50.0	44.5	45.5	44.9	48.5	48.5	47.9	49.2	49.4	50.7
Female	30.1	29.9	31.3	34.4	33.8	31.8	27.9	27.8	29.2	27.9	24.6	23.4
Negro and other races	13.4	19.0	18.7	21.1	20.7	23.3	23.6	23.7	22.9	22.9	26.0	25.9
Male	11.1	11.0	10.0	9.6	9.7	11.8	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.3	16.4	16.7
Female	8.3	8.0	8.8	11.5	10.9	11.6	10.5	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.2

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-22. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Color: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued**

Item	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 <sup>2</sup>	1965	1964	1963	1962	
	Unemployed 27 weeks and over											
Total: Number	562	517	285	133	156	179	230	241	351	482	553	585
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>												
Male	62.3	62.2	62.4	58.1	61.1	61.5	66.4	68.9	68.0	64.8	66.3	68.8
Under 20 years	6.9	7.1	5.5	5.3	7.0	8.4	6.7	7.5	9.1	8.8	9.0	7.3
Under 18	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	4.5	2.9	2.1	2.9	5.1	4.7	2.8	3.4
18 and 19	3.9	4.4	2.1	3.0	2.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.9	5.2	3.9
20 to 24 years	10.9	11.0	8.2	6.1	7.0	8.0	8.8	8.8	6.6	6.4	7.8	7.7
25 to 44 years	21.9	21.2	20.3	16.7	17.2	18.1	21.4	21.3	19.1	16.9	20.4	23.0
45 to 64 years	18.9	19.3	21.5	22.7	22.9	23.7	28.0	28.9	25.1	28.0	26.4	26.6
65 years and over	1.7	1.6	5.9	5.3	7.0	7.3	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.6	5.6	5.3
Female	37.7	37.8	37.6	41.9	38.9	38.5	33.6	33.1	35.0	35.2	30.7	30.2
Under 20 years	4.3	5.0	4.2	8.3	7.0	6.7	6.3	6.7	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.1
Under 18	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.2
18 and 19	2.5	3.2	2.9	6.0	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.9
20 to 24 years	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	7.0	4.8	3.8	3.8	4.0	5.6	4.0	3.7
25 to 44 years	14.1	14.1	13.9	15.2	12.1	11.2	10.1	9.6	13.7	12.1	11.4	11.8
45 to 64 years	11.7	11.4	11.8	12.9	11.5	12.8	10.9	10.9	10.4	10.5	10.3	9.0
65 years and over	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.1	.9	1.5
<b>COLOR AND SEX</b>												
White	81.3	81.4	79.3	78.2	78.8	74.7	75.3	75.4	74.6	74.7	71.8	71.6
Male	51.2	51.6	51.9	45.9	50.0	46.6	52.3	52.5	49.6	50.2	50.8	50.4
Female	30.1	29.8	27.4	32.3	28.8	28.1	23.0	22.9	25.1	24.5	21.0	21.2
Negro and other races	18.6	18.6	19.8	21.8	21.2	25.3	24.7	24.6	25.4	25.3	28.2	28.4
Male	11.0	10.6	10.1	10.5	11.5	13.2	14.2	14.2	15.4	14.7	18.4	19.3
Female	7.6	7.9	9.7	11.3	9.6	10.1	10.5	10.4	10.0	10.6	9.8	9.1

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1967-61 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.

<sup>2</sup> Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967; prior to this, the

items "under 20 years" and "under 18" referred to persons 14 to 19 years and 14 to 17 years, respectively.

**Table A-23. Long-Term Unemployment by Major Industry and Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>**

[Persons 14 years and over for 1962-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Industry and occupation group	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 <sup>2</sup>	1965	1964	1963	1962
<b>Unemployed 15 weeks and over</b>											
Total: Number	1,168	1,181	662	373	412	449	525	536	755	973	1,068
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>INDUSTRY GROUP</b>											
Agriculture	1.3	1.3	2.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.7	3.7	3.2	3.0
Nonagricultural industries	89.0	90.1	88.5	87.0	85.4	84.9	83.3	81.7	82.4	84.0	86.5
Wage and salary workers	87.7	88.3	87.2	85.1	83.2	82.8	80.9	78.5	79.9	81.5	84.1
Mining	.5	.4	.3	.8	1.2	.8	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.5
Construction	10.9	8.1	10.6	9.0	10.9	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.6	9.2	10.8
Manufacturing	31.9	36.4	35.1	28.6	29.2	29.2	24.0	23.3	25.2	28.6	29.9
Durable goods	20.1	24.9	22.4	16.4	16.3	16.7	12.0	11.6	13.3	16.5	17.6
Nondurable goods	11.7	11.5	12.6	12.2	12.9	13.0	12.0	11.6	12.0	12.2	12.1
Transportation and public utilities	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.8	4.4	5.1
Wholesale and retail trade	18.0	18.2	15.7	18.0	15.8	16.6	17.3	17.0	17.0	16.7	15.6
Finance and service	20.5	18.9	18.9	21.5	20.4	18.5	20.0	20.0	18.9	17.2	16.1
Public administration	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	3.1	3.4
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.1	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.5
Persons with no previous work experience	9.8	8.6	9.5	9.8	11.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	13.8	12.8	11.4
<b>OCCUPATION GROUP</b>											
Professional and technical	6.7	8.5	6.9	5.6	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.8	3.3
Farmers and farm managers	.4	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2	.8	.7	.5	.4	.1
Managers and administrators ex. farm	4.4	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.2
Sales workers	4.7	4.2	4.1	5.3	3.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	3.7	3.9
Clerical workers	14.6	13.4	13.4	13.3	12.4	12.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	12.3	10.6
Craftsmen and kindred	12.2	12.1	11.9	8.8	10.7	9.6	10.7	10.5	10.9	10.6	11.4
Operatives, total	24.7	27.8	27.6	27.7	26.7	26.6	22.3	21.9	24.3	24.6	26.5
Except transport	20.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Transport equipment	3.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Private household workers	.8	.7	.9	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.6
Service workers ex. private household	11.7	11.1	10.7	12.8	12.4	12.2	13.9	13.8	12.5	12.0	10.8
Farm laborers and foremen	.9	.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.7	2.3	2.0
Nonfarm laborers	9.8	9.0	9.5	8.3	9.2	10.9	11.8	11.6	10.5	11.5	13.2
Persons with no previous work experience	9.8	8.6	9.5	9.9	11.4	11.6	12.4	13.6	13.8	12.8	11.2
<b>Unemployed 27 weeks and over</b>											
Total: Number	562	517	233	133	156	177	239	241	351	482	553
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>INDUSTRY GROUP</b>											
Agriculture	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.5	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.7	2.2
Nonagricultural industries	89.9	90.7	90.6	88.7	86.0	84.3	84.3	83.7	83.5	84.2	84.8
Wage and salary workers	88.3	88.2	88.9	85.7	83.4	81.0	80.1	79.5	79.8	81.3	82.6
Mining	.5	.4	.4	.8	2.5	.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	3.5	1.8
Construction	7.1	6.4	7.2	6.8	9.6	10.9	8.1	7.9	6.8	7.7	9.2
Manufacturing	34.2	38.1	37.6	28.6	27.4	29.7	24.6	24.7	26.5	29.5	28.4
Durable goods	23.1	27.1	24.1	18.8	17.8	17.1	12.3	12.1	14.2	17.5	16.5
Nondurable goods	11.0	11.0	13.5	12.8	9.6	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.0
Transportation and public utilities	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.3	4.5	3.6	4.7	4.6	5.7	5.0	6.0
Wholesale and retail trade	17.4	17.2	14.3	19.5	14.6	18.4	16.9	16.3	17.7	18.6	15.8
Finance and service	21.5	19.1	21.3	21.2	21.7	18.5	20.9	20.9	18.5	17.3	17.8
Public administration	2.1	3.3	3.0	3.8	3.2	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	1.6	2.5	1.7	3.0	2.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.9	2.2
Persons with no previous work experience	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.8	10.8	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.1	13.0
<b>OCCUPATION GROUP</b>											
Professional and technical	7.5	9.1	9.3	5.3	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.7	4.3	3.3	3.4
Farmers and farm managers	.4	.3	.4	.4	.6	.6	1.7	1.7	1.1	.4	.5
Managers and administrators ex. farm	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.5	4.5	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.4
Sales workers	4.8	3.9	4.2	6.1	3.2	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
Clerical workers	14.8	13.5	12.7	15.2	12.2	11.0	8.4	8.3	10.5	11.2	9.9
Craftsmen and kindred	11.4	12.8	11.9	7.6	10.9	9.0	11.3	11.2	10.8	10.0	10.7
Operatives, total	25.1	27.5	27.1	26.5	26.3	25.1	23.1	22.9	22.7	25.4	25.7
Except transport	21.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Transport equipment	3.9	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )
Private household workers	.9	.6	.8	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.3	2.5
Service workers ex. private household	11.9	11.0	10.2	15.2	12.2	10.7	14.3	14.2	13.9	12.9	11.9
Farm laborers and foremen	.7	.6	1.3	.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.4
Nonfarm laborers	9.3	8.3	8.5	7.6	10.9	12.4	12.2	12.1	9.7	11.2	13.4
Persons with no previous work experience	8.9	8.3	8.1	9.8	10.8	11.8	11.4	12.1	12.8	13.1	13.0

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1967-61 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.  
<sup>2</sup> Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with changes in the age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

NOTE: See notes on tables A-11 and A-17 regarding comparability of occupational data for 1971-72 with earlier years.

**Table A-24. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>**

[Persons 14 years and over for 1962-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 <sup>2</sup>	1965	1964	1963	1962
	On full-time schedules <sup>3</sup>										
Total: Number	61,317	59,203	59,102	59,181	57,677	56,865	56,348	56,410	54,692	52,877	50,619
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>											
Male	66.7	67.0	66.8	66.5	67.5	67.8	68.1	68.1	68.9	69.3	69.6
Under 18 years	.5	.5	.5	.8	.6	.5	.6	.7	.6	.6	.5
18 to 24 years <sup>4</sup>	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.2	7.9
25 to 44 years	21.6	21.5	21.6	21.7	22.2	22.3	22.4	22.4	23.1	23.8	24.3
45 to 64 years	23.3	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.7	25.0	24.6
65 years and over	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
Female	33.3	33.0	33.2	33.2	32.5	32.2	31.9	31.9	31.1	30.7	30.4
Under 18 years	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.4
18 to 24 years <sup>4</sup>	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.2	5.9	5.7
25 to 44 years	13.1	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.3
45 to 64 years	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4
65 years and over	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8
<b>COLOR AND SEX</b>											
White	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.6	89.8	89.8	89.8	90.1	90.3	90.6
Male	60.4	60.6	60.4	60.4	61.1	61.4	61.7	61.7	62.6	63.2	63.6
Female	29.2	28.9	29.1	29.1	28.5	28.4	28.1	28.1	27.4	27.2	27.0
Negro and other races	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.4
Male	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.9
Female	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.4
<b>SEX AND MARITAL STATUS</b>											
Male:											
Single	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.5
Married, wife present	53.6	54.6	54.6	54.8	55.7	56.1	56.3	56.3	59.9	57.6	57.8
Widowed, divorced, separated	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
Female:											
Single	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.1
Married, husband present	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.1	18.5	18.0	17.6	17.6	17.1	16.9	16.4
Widowed, divorced, separated	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8
<b>INDUSTRY GROUP</b>											
Wage and salary workers	93.0	92.7	92.8	92.6	92.6	92.4	90.9	90.9	90.4	90.0	89.3
Construction	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1
Manufacturing	28.4	28.7	30.5	31.6	21.9	22.1	22.0	22.0	31.1	30.7	30.0
Durable goods	16.8	17.1	18.3	19.2	10.2	10.3	10.0	10.0	18.1	17.8	17.9
Nondurable goods	11.6	11.6	12.2	12.4	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8
Transportation and public utilities	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6
Wholesale and retail trade	16.3	16.3	15.4	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.4	15.4
Finance and service	27.4	26.9	26.1	25.2	24.7	24.4	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.1
Other industries <sup>5</sup>	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.6	9.1	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.1

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table A-24. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued**

Item	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 <sup>2</sup>	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
	On voluntary part-time schedules <sup>4</sup>											
Total: Number.....	9,937	9,503	9,387	9,027	8,452	8,048	7,441	8,256	7,807	7,263	6,808	6,597
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>												
Male.....	32.5	32.3	32.2	32.8	32.4	32.9	32.7	35.0	35.0	34.8	34.3	34.1
Under 18 years.....	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.9	14.4	14.5	14.3	13.4	13.7
18 to 24 years <sup>4</sup> .....	11.5	11.2	11.0	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.4	9.3	8.7	7.8	7.8	7.2
25 to 44 years.....	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
45 to 64 years.....	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.0
65 years and over.....	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.1	5.5	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.2
Female.....	67.5	67.7	67.8	67.2	67.6	67.1	67.3	65.0	65.1	65.2	65.7	65.9
Under 18 years.....	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.0	11.6	11.3	11.2	10.5	10.6
18 to 24 years <sup>4</sup> .....	13.1	12.6	12.2	11.6	11.2	11.0	10.0	9.0	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.5
25 to 44 years.....	23.6	23.6	23.9	23.4	23.7	23.7	24.2	21.8	22.1	22.2	23.2	23.5
45 to 64 years.....	18.2	18.8	19.1	19.6	20.2	19.8	20.4	18.3	18.7	19.3	19.6	19.5
65 years and over.....	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7
<b>COLOR AND SEX</b>												
White.....	90.7	90.9	90.4	90.0	90.1	89.4	88.9	89.5	89.9	89.5	89.5	90.1
Male.....	29.7	29.7	29.4	30.0	29.7	30.0	29.7	31.9	32.1	31.8	31.5	31.8
Female.....	61.0	61.2	61.1	60.1	60.4	59.4	59.2	57.6	57.8	57.6	58.0	58.3
Negro and other races.....	9.3	9.1	9.6	10.0	9.9	10.6	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.5	10.5	9.9
Male.....	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.3
Female.....	6.5	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.1	7.4	7.2	7.6	7.7	7.6
<b>SEX AND MARITAL STATUS</b>												
Male:												
Single.....	20.4	20.1	20.0	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.2	23.7	23.4	22.4	21.4	21.4
Married, wife present.....	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	9.8	10.2	10.6	11.1	11.1
Widowed, divorced, separated.....	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7
Female:												
Single.....	18.7	18.2	18.0	17.5	16.7	16.6	16.4	19.1	18.1	18.0	17.4	17.3
Married; husband present.....	40.2	40.8	41.2	40.5	41.4	40.8	41.1	37.1	38.0	37.7	38.3	39.0
Widowed, divorced, separated.....	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	8.8	8.9	9.5	10.0	9.6
<b>INDUSTRY GROUP</b>												
Wage and salary workers.....	90.2	90.0	90.3	90.2	90.1	89.0	87.7	87.6	86.3	86.2	85.7	85.4
Construction.....	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5
Manufacturing.....	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.7	8.0
Durable goods.....	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0
Nondurable goods.....	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.7	6.0
Transportation and public utilities.....	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	32.6	32.0	31.4	31.0	30.7	29.9	29.0	27.6	27.4	25.9	26.2	25.3
Finance and service.....	45.0	45.6	45.7	45.2	46.0	45.8	45.1	46.2	46.0	46.9	45.4	46.3
Other industries <sup>5</sup> .....	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
Self-employed and unpaid family workers.....	9.8	10.0	9.7	9.8	9.9	11.0	12.3	12.4	13.8	13.8	14.3	14.6

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1967-61 were published in the 1970 *Manpower Report*.

<sup>2</sup> Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967; prior to this, the item "under 18 years" referred to persons 14 to 17 years.

<sup>3</sup> Includes persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who usually work full time but worked part time because of illness,

bad weather, holidays, personal business, or other temporary noneconomic reasons.

<sup>4</sup> Data not available for the usual 20- to 24-year age group because the breakdown for the 18- and 19-year age group is not readily available from 1960.

<sup>5</sup> Includes mining and public administration.

<sup>6</sup> Includes persons who wanted only part-time work.

**Table A-25. Persons on Part Time for Economic Reasons,<sup>1</sup> by Type of Industry, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1957-72**

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1957-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Year	Total	Agri- culture	Nonagricultural industries												
			Total	Male					Female						
				Total	Under 18 years <sup>2</sup>	18 to 24 years <sup>2</sup>	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total	Under 18 years <sup>2</sup>	18 to 24 years <sup>2</sup>	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
1957	2,469	300	2,169	1,263	99	181	488	418	76	906	58	117	583	315	32
1958	3,280	327	2,953	1,793	114	257	727	607	88	1,161	57	166	482	413	42
1959	2,640	304	2,336	1,320	115	223	494	419	67	1,016	62	140	405	367	41
1960	2,860	300	2,560	1,476	114	251	552	489	70	1,083	75	187	420	385	36
1961	3,142	329	2,813	1,625	127	305	598	527	66	1,188	65	178	460	443	40
1962	2,661	325	2,336	1,308	113	243	476	422	55	1,029	65	171	386	372	34
1963	2,620	332	2,288	1,263	106	255	436	407	59	1,025	65	183	394	355	38
1964	2,455	318	2,137	1,154	106	235	398	368	49	982	60	177	350	359	30
1965	2,209	281	1,928	1,005	108	226	322	310	40	923	55	205	308	325	37
1966	1,960	246	1,714	896	108	195	277	273	43	818	65	164	286	279	27
1967	1,894	230	1,664	863	75	195	277	273	43	801	47	164	286	279	23
1968	2,163	250	1,913	987	81	214	331	310	51	925	52	199	312	351	33
1969	1,970	255	1,715	830	90	194	250	250	47	886	55	201	286	314	30
1970	2,056	246	1,810	888	98	210	284	252	45	921	64	212	311	308	27
1971	2,443	247	2,196	1,105	98	284	373	333	46	1,090	70	269	355	382	35
1972	2,675	236	2,439	1,202	104	336	401	317	46	1,236	79	320	408	390	46
1972	2,624	216	2,408	1,188	135	365	358	268	42	1,239	93	337	408	359	41

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, inability to find full-time work, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Data refer to persons 14 to 17 years for the period 1957-66, and persons 16 and 17 years beginning 1966.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 4, table A-24.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 2, table A-19.

**Table A-26. Nonagricultural Workers on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>**

[Persons 14 years and over for 1961-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward; numbers in thousands]

Item	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 <sup>2</sup>	1965	1964	1963	1962
	Usually work full time <sup>3</sup>										
Total: Number.....	1,081	1,184	1,201	955	895	1,060	871	873	897	986	1,060
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE											
Male.....	58.5	57.8	58.4	56.1	55.4	59.8	60.9	60.9	60.2	61.0	63.0
Under 18 years.....	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.3
18 to 24 years <sup>4</sup> .....	15.6	13.5	13.6	12.6	12.5	12.1	13.6	13.5	13.2	11.8	11.6
25 to 44 years.....	23.0	23.1	23.8	22.3	20.3	23.6	23.3	23.2	24.1	26.1	26.7
45 to 64 years.....	16.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	18.2	20.4	20.4	20.4	20.2	19.9	21.6
65 years and over.....	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.9
Female.....	41.4	42.2	41.6	43.9	44.6	40.2	39.1	39.1	39.8	39.0	37.0
Under 18 years.....	.9	.8	1.1	1.3	.9	.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	.6	.8
18 to 24 years <sup>4</sup> .....	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.9	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.7	6.9	7.0
25 to 44 years.....	16.1	16.3	15.4	17.4	17.2	15.6	16.3	16.3	15.5	16.2	16.1
45 to 64 years.....	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.6	15.4	14.3	12.5	12.5	13.9	14.6	12.2
65 years and over.....	1.1	.8	1.0	.7	1.2	1.0	.9	.9	.7	.7	.8
COLOR AND SEX											
White.....	84.5	83.3	83.2	83.4	81.1	81.1	81.6	81.6	81.7	82.2	83.6
Male.....	49.6	48.1	48.4	46.1	44.4	47.7	49.1	49.1	48.7	49.8	52.0
Female.....	34.9	35.2	34.8	37.2	36.8	33.4	32.5	32.4	33.0	32.4	31.7
Negro and other races.....	15.4	16.7	16.8	16.6	18.9	18.9	18.4	18.4	18.3	17.8	16.4
Male.....	8.9	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.9	12.1	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.0
Female.....	6.6	6.9	6.8	6.7	7.9	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.6	5.3
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS											
Male:											
Single.....	16.4	13.4	13.4	14.0	13.9	12.9	14.1	14.2	14.4	13.0	11.2
Married, wife present.....	36.9	40.0	40.5	37.2	37.4	42.1	42.0	42.0	41.1	44.2	45.3
Widowed, divorced, separated.....	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.9	4.7
Female:											
Single.....	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	6.9	6.5	6.5	6.7	6.1	6.0
Married, husband present.....	24.4	26.1	25.4	27.3	27.9	24.6	23.7	23.7	23.5	24.7	23.3
Widowed, divorced, separated.....	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.6	8.1	7.5

Footnotes at end of table.



**Table A-26. Nonagricultural Workers on Part Time for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued**

Item	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 <sup>2</sup>	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
	Usually work full time*—Continued											
<b>INDUSTRY GROUP</b>												
Wage and salary workers.....	88.4	89.5	90.3	89.0	90.0	89.2	89.7	89.2	88.7	89.1	88.2	89.7
Construction.....	18.0	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.4	13.8	15.5	15.5	14.6	15.7	15.5	14.4
Manufacturing.....	33.2	39.0	42.2	37.8	38.6	40.8	36.6	35.6	37.2	37.6	39.1	35.3
Durable goods.....	12.8	16.0	18.3	14.8	14.6	19.1	13.8	13.8	14.3	13.4	15.6	16.2
Nondurable goods.....	20.5	23.0	23.9	23.0	24.0	21.7	21.8	21.9	23.0	24.2	23.5	23.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.2	5.5	5.7	5.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	15.8	14.0	12.3	13.3	14.1	12.2	14.0	14.1	12.9	11.4	12.1	11.9
Finance and service.....	16.6	16.1	15.0	16.5	16.7	13.9	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.0	13.3	13.9
Other industries <sup>3</sup> .....	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.8	2.5	3.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers.....	11.5	10.5	9.7	11.0	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.3	10.9	11.8	10.3
	Usually work part time <sup>4</sup>											
Total: Number.....	1,327	1,256	993	855	820	853	793	841	1,031	1,151	1,219	1,287
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>SEX AND AGE</b>												
Male.....	40.4	41.3	40.5	41.2	40.8	41.4	41.9	43.2	45.2	48.1	48.4	48.9
Under 18 years.....	8.5	6.8	7.9	8.9	8.3	7.3	7.4	10.7	9.1	7.8	7.6	7.7
18 to 24 years <sup>5</sup> .....	14.8	14.0	12.2	10.5	10.0	10.0	9.7	9.1	10.5	10.3	10.8	10.9
25 to 44 years.....	8.2	10.1	8.8	8.3	8.3	9.4	9.3	8.8	10.3	12.2	12.3	13.4
45 to 64 years.....	6.8	8.1	9.1	10.3	10.6	11.4	11.9	11.3	12.5	14.9	14.4	14.1
65 years and over.....	2.0	2.2	2.6	3.3	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.7
Female.....	59.6	58.7	59.5	58.8	59.2	58.6	58.1	56.8	54.8	51.9	51.6	51.1
Under 18 years.....	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.8	6.5	4.5	4.7	4.6	4.3
18 to 24 years <sup>5</sup> .....	17.4	16.3	15.4	13.7	13.6	12.7	11.4	10.8	12.3	9.5	8.9	8.3
25 to 44 years.....	17.6	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.1	17.1	18.1	17.1	16.4	16.5	17.4	17.2
45 to 64 years.....	16.1	17.4	18.9	19.7	21.4	21.0	21.4	20.2	19.4	18.7	18.4	19.3
65 years and over.....	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.9
<b>COLOR AND SEX</b>												
White.....	79.0	78.4	74.1	73.1	71.1	67.8	66.3	67.4	65.6	65.3	66.2	65.2
Male.....	33.1	33.4	31.8	31.5	30.7	29.9	30.2	31.7	32.3	33.0	34.4	34.3
Female.....	45.9	45.0	42.3	41.6	40.4	37.9	36.1	35.7	33.3	32.3	31.8	30.9
Negro and other races.....	20.9	21.6	25.9	26.9	28.9	32.2	33.7	32.6	34.4	34.7	33.8	34.8
Male.....	7.2	7.8	8.9	9.8	10.0	11.6	11.7	11.4	12.8	15.0	14.0	14.5
Female.....	13.7	13.8	17.0	17.1	18.9	20.6	22.0	21.2	21.6	19.7	19.9	20.3
<b>SEX AND MARITAL STATUS</b>												
Male:												
Single.....	24.9	22.0	21.7	21.8	20.7	19.4	20.2	22.6	21.6	21.7	20.7	21.1
Married, wife present.....	12.7	15.1	15.6	15.7	15.6	17.9	17.1	16.2	18.5	20.3	22.0	22.4
Widowed, divorced, separated.....	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.4	4.9	6.0	5.7	5.4
Female:												
Single.....	20.8	18.9	18.6	17.3	16.8	16.1	14.4	15.6	15.6	13.8	12.9	12.7
Married, husband present.....	25.6	26.5	25.7	25.5	25.7	25.6	25.1	23.7	23.5	22.1	22.9	23.0
Widowed, divorced, separated.....	13.2	13.2	15.1	14.9	15.7	15.8	18.6	17.6	15.8	16.1	15.8	15.4
<b>INDUSTRY GROUP</b>												
Wage and salary workers.....	92.2	91.6	91.9	90.8	92.3	90.9	91.9	92.2	91.9	91.5	91.2	91.1
Construction.....	5.0	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.1	7.1	8.3	8.0	7.7
Manufacturing.....	6.8	8.6	9.6	8.5	10.1	10.6	7.8	7.6	8.9	9.9	11.2	11.0
Durable goods.....	1.8	3.2	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.7
Nondurable goods.....	5.0	5.4	6.5	6.1	7.0	7.0	5.3	5.1	5.8	6.5	7.1	6.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.5	4.4	3.6	4.8	4.1	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	32.5	30.0	26.5	26.2	25.2	23.8	25.2	25.0	24.2	22.5	22.1	22.3
Finance and service.....	42.3	41.4	48.4	44.5	45.7	44.7	45.0	47.0	46.5	44.1	44.1	43.2
Other industries <sup>5</sup> .....	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers.....	7.8	8.4	8.1	9.2	7.7	9.1	8.1	7.8	8.1	8.5	8.8	8.9

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1957-61 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-24.

<sup>3</sup> Mainly persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, materials shortages, etc.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 4, table A-24.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 5, table A-24.

<sup>6</sup> Mainly persons who could find only part-time work.

Table B-1. Employment Status of the Population,<sup>1</sup> by Marital Status and Sex, 1947-72

(Numbers in thousands)

Marital status and date	Male					Female						
	Population	Labor force				Population	Labor force					
		Total		Em- ployed	Unemployed		Total		Em- ployed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of popu- lation		Number		Percent of labor force	Number		Percent of popu- lation	Number	Percent of labor force
SINGLE												
April 1947	14,760	9,375	63.5	8,500	849	9.1	12,078	6,181	51.2	5,991	190	3.1
April 1948	14,734	9,440	64.1	8,699	( <sup>1</sup> )		11,623	5,943	51.1	5,697	240	4.1
April 1949	13,952	8,957	64.2	8,048	863	9.6	11,174	5,682	50.9	5,395	287	5.1
March 1950	14,212	8,898	62.6	7,638	1,188	13.4	11,126	5,621	50.5	5,272	349	6.2
April 1951	12,984	8,030	61.9	7,550	427	5.3	10,946	5,430	49.6	5,228	202	3.7
April 1952	12,868	7,836	60.9	7,254	444	5.7	11,068	5,532	50.0	5,360	168	3.0
April 1953	13,000	7,825	60.2	7,347	390	5.0	10,774	5,223	48.5	5,089	130	2.5
April 1954	13,004	7,924	60.9	7,099	697	8.8	11,043	5,412	49.0	5,095	317	5.9
April 1955	13,522	8,276	61.2	7,495	653	7.9	10,962	5,087	46.4	4,865	222	4.4
March 1956	13,510	8,086	59.8	7,400	625	7.7	11,126	5,167	46.4	4,919	245	4.8
March 1957	13,754	7,958	57.9	7,160	716	9.0	11,487	5,378	46.8	5,139	239	4.4
March 1958	14,331	8,174	57.0	6,959	1,122	13.7	11,822	5,365	45.4	5,078	287	5.3
March 1959	14,768	8,416	57.0	7,263	1,083	12.9	11,884	5,162	43.4	4,832	330	6.4
March 1960	15,274	8,473	55.5	7,327	1,067	12.6	12,252	5,401	44.1	5,079	322	6.0
March 1961	15,886	8,837	55.6	7,533	1,246	14.1	12,764	5,663	44.4	5,235	428	7.6
March 1962	15,708	8,121	51.7	7,134	922	11.4	13,134	5,431	41.7	5,096	385	7.0
March 1963	16,361	8,267	50.5	7,059	1,124	13.6	13,692	5,614	41.0	5,218	396	7.1
March 1964	16,968	8,617	50.6	7,428	1,085	12.6	14,132	5,781	40.9	5,366	415	7.2
March 1965	17,338	8,719	50.3	7,765	898	10.3	14,607	5,912	40.5	5,491	421	7.1
March 1966	17,684	8,781	49.7	7,914	799	9.1	14,981	6,106	40.8	5,729	377	6.2
March 1967	17,754	9,001	50.7	8,151	706	7.8	15,311	6,323	41.3	5,958	365	5.8
March 1968	13,987	8,350	59.7	7,553	654	7.8	11,664	5,915	50.7	5,666	349	5.9
March 1969	14,596	8,695	59.6	7,816	707	8.1	12,381	6,387	51.3	5,944	413	6.5
March 1970	14,890	8,797	59.1	8,000	675	7.7	12,689	6,501	51.2	6,093	408	6.3
March 1971	15,722	9,545	60.7	8,552	869	9.1	13,141	6,965	53.0	6,473	462	7.1
March 1972	16,547	9,863	60.2	8,508	1,310	13.1	13,632	7,187	52.7	6,488	699	9.7
March 1972	16,573	10,693	64.5	9,068	1,476	13.8	13,610	7,477	54.9	6,740	737	9.9
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT												
April 1947	33,389	30,927	92.6	29,865	837	2.7	33,458	6,676	20.0	6,502	174	2.6
April 1948	34,289	31,713	92.5	30,563	( <sup>2</sup> )		34,289	7,553	22.0	7,369	184	2.4
April 1949	35,323	32,559	92.2	31,101	1,115	3.4	35,323	7,959	22.5	7,637	322	4.0
March 1950	35,925	32,912	91.6	30,938	1,503	4.6	35,925	8,550	23.8	8,038	512	6.0
April 1951	35,998	32,998	91.7	31,968	480	1.5	35,998	9,086	25.2	8,750	336	3.7
April 1952	36,510	33,482	91.7	32,222	464	1.4	36,510	9,222	25.3	8,946	266	2.9
April 1953	37,106	33,950	91.5	32,540	564	1.7	37,106	9,763	26.3	9,525	236	2.4
April 1954	37,346	34,153	91.5	32,139	1,328	3.9	37,346	9,923	26.6	9,388	535	5.4
April 1955	37,570	34,064	90.7	32,307	1,171	3.4	37,570	10,423	27.7	10,021	402	3.9
March 1956	38,306	34,855	91.0	33,000	1,016	2.9	38,306	11,126	29.0	10,676	450	4.0
March 1957	38,940	35,280	90.6	33,536	1,024	2.9	38,940	11,529	29.6	11,036	493	4.3
March 1958	39,182	35,327	90.2	32,283	2,267	6.4	39,182	11,826	30.2	10,993	833	7.0
March 1959	39,529	35,437	89.6	32,928	1,583	4.5	39,529	12,205	30.9	11,516	689	5.6
March 1960	40,205	35,757	88.9	33,179	1,564	4.4	40,205	12,253	30.5	11,587	666	5.4
March 1961	40,524	36,201	89.3	33,080	2,137	5.9	40,524	13,266	32.7	12,337	929	7.0
March 1962	41,218	36,396	88.3	33,883	1,605	4.4	41,218	13,485	32.7	12,716	769	5.7
March 1963	41,705	36,740	88.1	34,305	1,567	4.3	41,705	14,061	33.7	13,303	758	5.4
March 1964	42,045	36,898	87.8	34,667	1,310	3.6	42,045	14,461	34.4	13,626	835	5.8
March 1965	42,367	37,140	87.7	35,185	1,088	2.9	42,367	14,708	34.7	13,959	749	5.1
March 1966	42,826	37,346	87.2	35,685	888	2.4	42,826	15,178	35.4	14,623	555	3.7
March 1967	43,225	37,596	87.0	35,964	792	2.1	43,225	15,908	36.8	15,189	719	4.5
March 1968	43,225	37,588	87.0	35,963	790	2.1	43,225	15,908	36.8	15,189	719	4.5
March 1969	43,947	38,225	87.0	36,552	787	2.1	43,947	16,821	38.3	16,199	622	3.7
March 1970	44,440	38,623	86.9	37,065	662	1.7	44,440	17,595	39.6	16,947	648	3.7
March 1971	45,055	39,138	86.9	37,103	1,020	2.6	45,055	18,377	40.8	17,497	880	4.8
March 1972	45,443	39,058	85.9	36,620	1,441	3.7	45,443	18,530	40.8	17,445	1,085	5.9
March 1972	46,400	39,654	85.5	37,311	1,326	3.3	46,400	19,249	41.5	18,217	1,032	5.4

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table B-1. Employment Status of the Population,<sup>1</sup> by Marital Status and Sex, 1947-72—Continued**

[Numbers in thousands]

Marital status and date	Male						Female							
	Population	Labor force				Population	Labor force							
		Total		Em- ployed	Unemployed		Total		Em- ployed	Unemployed				
		Number	Percent of popu- lation		Number		Percent of labor force	Number		Percent of popu- lation	Number	Percent of labor force		
<b>WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED</b>														
April 1947	4,201	2,760	65.7	2,546	211	7.6	9,270	3,466	37.4	3,309	157	4.5		
April 1948	4,204	2,689	64.0	2,539	( <sup>2</sup> )		9,452	3,659	38.7	3,463	196	5.4		
April 1949	4,174	2,545	61.0	2,314	227	8.9	9,505	3,526	37.1	3,324	202	5.7		
March 1950	4,149	2,616	63.1	2,301	311	11.9	9,584	3,624	37.8	3,354	269	7.2		
April 1951	4,438	2,754	62.1	2,616	121	4.4	10,410	4,086	39.2	3,910	176	4.3		
April 1952	4,186	2,602	62.2	2,422	140	5.1	10,456	4,058	38.8	3,928	130	3.2		
April 1953	4,678	3,060	65.4	2,870	150	4.9	11,060	4,319	39.0	4,205	112	2.6		
April 1954	4,947	3,081	62.3	2,753	318	10.3	11,153	4,391	39.4	4,269	269	6.1		
April 1955	4,902	2,976	60.7	2,699	269	9.0	11,718	4,643	39.6	4,398	245	5.3		
March 1956	4,922	3,001	61.0	2,737	246	8.2	11,543	4,549	39.4	4,300	249	5.5		
March 1957	4,776	2,795	58.5	2,571	211	7.5	11,436	4,817	40.4	4,417	200	4.3		
March 1958	4,949	2,903	58.7	2,524	354	12.2	11,780	4,810	40.8	4,474	336	7.0		
March 1959	4,961	2,967	59.8	2,551	305	10.3	12,148	4,651	40.0	4,637	372	7.4		
March 1960	4,794	2,845	59.3	2,542	279	9.8	12,150	4,661	42.0	4,841	429	8.1		
March 1961	4,828	2,829	58.6	2,490	326	11.5	12,559	5,012	39.1	4,681	331	6.6		
March 1962	5,203	2,989	57.4	2,629	305	11.9	12,814	5,000	38.5	4,665	335	6.7		
March 1963	5,174	2,932	56.7	2,598	322	11.0	12,995	5,157	38.7	4,794	383	7.0		
March 1964	5,205	2,933	56.3	2,633	286	9.8	13,328	5,332	38.9	5,044	288	5.4		
March 1965	5,438	3,032	55.8	2,724	297	9.8	13,717	5,536	39.5	5,273	258	4.7		
March 1966	5,278	2,959	56.1	2,704	160	5.4	14,021	5,724	39.4	5,471	251	4.4		
March 1967	5,525	3,027	54.8	2,819	190	6.3	14,551	5,722	39.0	5,325	275	4.9		
March 1967 <sup>1</sup>	5,512	3,025	54.9	2,817	190	6.3	14,521	5,600	38.0	5,325	275	4.9		
March 1968	5,278	2,816	53.4	2,682	124	4.4	14,351	5,802	39.2	5,573	229	3.9		
March 1969	5,501	2,977	54.1	2,842	124	4.2	14,791	5,891	39.1	5,611	280	4.8		
March 1970	5,416	2,938	54.2	2,724	192	6.5	15,085	5,964	39.5	5,582	382	6.4		
March 1971	5,686	3,129	55.0	2,850	257	8.2	15,608	6,213	40.1	5,836	376	6.0		
March 1972	5,299	3,322	62.7	3,023	274	8.2	15,496							

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to the civilian population (including institutional) 14 years and over until 1967, 16 and over beginning 1967; beginning 1972, data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population. Male members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included in the male

population and labor force figures.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 1 concerning raising the lower age limit.

**Table B-2. Labor Force Participation Rates,<sup>1</sup> by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, 1947-72**

Marital status and date	Male								Female									
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Under 20 years <sup>3</sup>	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over	Total <sup>2</sup>	Under 20 years <sup>3</sup>	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over
						Total	45 to 54	55 to 64							Total	45 to 54	55 to 64	
<b>SINGLE</b>																		
April 1947	63.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	85.0	85.5	79.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	40.2	51.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	78.2	79.4	66.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	22.7
April 1948	64.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	86.6	85.1	75.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	42.1	51.1	29.3	78.8	81.8	78.1	61.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	23.2
April 1949	64.2	45.3	77.1	86.6	85.1	75.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	42.1	50.9	28.8	75.8	81.0	80.4	66.8	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	24.3
March 1950	62.6	42.1	78.7	84.1	83.6	74.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	41.0	50.5	26.3	74.9	84.6	83.6	70.6	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	23.8
April 1951	61.9	42.7	77.1	84.3	83.0	78.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	36.8	49.6	28.4	75.6	82.0	81.7	65.0	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	18.9
April 1952	60.0	40.7	79.2	86.8	83.7	76.6	85.0	68.2	28.2	50.0	28.0	75.9	83.0	78.4	71.9	78.5	63.1	16.4
April 1953	60.2	41.7	75.5	86.1	81.0	74.8	78.1	70.8	30.2	48.5	27.4	76.2	81.3	77.3	68.3	72.9	62.7	23.2
April 1954	60.9	40.8	78.6	89.2	83.2	81.8	84.1	78.6	28.9	49.0	27.5	77.2	88.7	77.0	70.8	76.9	61.1	17.3
April 1955	61.2	38.4	76.5	89.1	82.2	86.7	89.8	83.6	31.6	46.4	24.6	69.6	80.9	81.2	74.2	79.4	69.1	26.0
March 1956	59.4	39.2	75.9	89.7	85.4	76.3	82.0	67.9	25.9	46.4	24.7	72.2	85.5	78.5	70.1	74.7	63.8	24.3
March 1957	57.9	38.9	73.2	86.5	82.9	77.0	83.1	68.9	26.8	46.8	26.8	74.6	79.5	81.9	72.9	78.0	66.7	24.5
March 1958	57.0	36.0	73.9	87.5	82.8	78.1	83.7	72.1	28.9	45.4	24.7	72.9	80.1	79.1	72.4	77.3	66.1	26.7
March 1959	57.0	36.5	75.3	88.2	85.1	75.3	79.7	69.6	25.3	43.4	24.0	72.7	76.4	81.8	71.1	74.4	66.4	20.3
March 1960	55.5	34.4	76.6	85.3	85.3	74.4	77.5	69.7	24.3	44.1	25.3	73.4	79.9	79.7	75.1	80.6	67.0	21.6
March 1961	55.6	34.3	76.3	87.5	88.2	77.5	82.6	69.0	23.0	44.4	26.1	76.5	79.9	77.5	78.0	81.8	68.6	20.8
March 1962	51.7	32.4	73.9	87.0	80.3	73.4	76.0	70.0	24.8	41.7	25.0	70.9	79.8	77.3	71.0	74.1	67.2	17.3
March 1963	50.5	31.7	74.1	85.5	81.0	72.6	75.7	69.0	18.2	41.0	23.6	71.9	81.4	82.5	73.7	79.2	67.6	16.9
March 1964	50.8	33.0	70.6	83.6	82.8	73.9	81.4	64.5	20.3	40.9	23.5	74.0	87.2	83.0	71.3	75.0	67.0	19.2
March 1965	50.3	32.0	72.3	85.3	84.6	72.0	78.5	65.1	18.1	40.5	23.6	72.3	83.4	77.0	71.8	75.7	68.1	21.3
March 1966	49.7	34.5	69.0	85.1	84.8	67.6	71.6	63.0	15.7	40.8	25.5	72.6	80.9	75.4	69.7	73.6	65.6	18.0
March 1967	50.7	35.8	69.8	85.7	84.6	69.3	76.6	61.8	16.2	41.3	27.3	70.3	80.9	74.5	67.8	72.2	63.2	17.3
March 1967 <sup>1</sup>	50.7	46.6	69.8	85.7	84.6	69.3	76.6	61.8	16.2	50.7	37.2	70.3	80.9	74.5	67.8	72.2	63.2	17.3
March 1968	52.6	46.8	67.7	85.2	80.8	67.9	74.8	57.3	15.4	51.3	37.4	68.7	79.8	77.2	70.0	74.9	64.8	18.2
March 1969	52.1	46.9	67.5	84.0	79.2	69.2	76.6	57.8	18.7	51.2	37.1	69.4	80.9	72.3	67.9	72.8	62.9	18.4
March 1970	60.7	49.0	69.0	86.2	82.3	66.6	71.5	60.2	21.0	53.0	39.5	71.1	80.7	73.3	67.8	72.3	63.7	17.6
March 1971	60.2	47.0	68.5	84.4	79.3	69.6	76.8	57.9	21.4	62.7	39.6	69.1	77.6	72.8	69.4	74.1	65.2	17.4
March 1972	64.6	51.1	73.3	87.5	86.2	71.6	81.2	58.6	24.6	64.9	41.9	69.9	84.7	71.5	71.0	73.0	69.1	19.0

Footnotes at end of table.



**Table B-3. Employment Status of Head in Husband-Wife Families,<sup>1</sup> by Employment Status of Family Members, Selected Dates, 1955-72**

Employment status of head and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution							No family member in labor force
		Total	Family member in labor force					All un-employed	
			Total	By relationship to head			At least one member employed <sup>2</sup>		
				Wife only	Wife and other member	Other member only			
<b>HEAD IN LABOR FORCE<sup>3</sup></b>									
April 1955	34,064	100.0	39.9	23.9	4.9	11.2	38.2	1.8	60.1
March 1958	34,412	100.0	41.9	26.0	5.4	10.5	38.8	3.0	58.1
March 1959	34,625	100.0	43.3	26.1	6.1	11.2	40.1	3.2	56.7
March 1960	35,041	100.0	43.0	25.8	6.2	11.1	40.1	2.9	57.0
March 1961	35,453	100.0	45.0	27.6	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.8	55.0
March 1962	35,713	100.0	45.0	28.1	6.5	10.4	42.0	3.0	55.0
March 1963	36,079	100.0	46.5	28.7	6.9	10.8	43.3	3.2	53.5
March 1964	36,286	100.0	47.6	28.8	7.6	11.1	44.3	3.3	52.4
March 1965	36,546	100.0	47.4	29.6	7.3	10.5	44.6	2.9	52.6
March 1966	36,763	100.0	48.7	29.8	8.2	10.7	46.2	2.4	51.3
March 1967	37,060	100.0	50.4	30.7	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.5	49.6
March 1968	37,668	100.0	50.7	32.6	8.3	9.8	48.5	2.1	49.3
March 1969	38,144	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.4	49.8	1.9	48.2
March 1970	38,639	100.0	53.1	34.5	9.3	9.3	50.7	2.5	46.9
March 1971	38,496	100.0	53.5	34.7	9.2	9.6	50.3	3.2	46.6
March 1972	38,116	100.0	54.6	35.1	9.9	9.6	51.6	3.0	45.4
<b>HEAD EMPLOYED<sup>3</sup></b>									
April 1955	32,893	100.0	39.6	23.6	4.8	11.2	38.0	1.6	60.4
March 1958	32,298	100.0	41.4	25.5	5.3	10.5	38.8	2.6	58.6
March 1959	33,149	100.0	43.1	25.8	6.0	11.3	40.1	2.9	56.9
March 1960	33,573	100.0	42.7	25.5	6.1	11.2	40.0	2.7	57.3
March 1961	33,428	100.0	44.6	27.3	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.5	55.4
March 1962	34,185	100.0	44.7	27.8	6.4	10.5	41.9	2.8	55.3
March 1963	34,595	100.0	46.2	28.6	6.9	10.8	43.2	3.0	53.8
March 1964	35,052	100.0	47.3	28.6	7.6	11.2	44.3	3.1	52.7
March 1965	35,512	100.0	47.2	29.4	7.3	10.5	44.5	2.7	52.8
March 1966	35,918	100.0	48.6	29.7	8.1	10.8	46.3	2.3	51.4
March 1967	36,305	100.0	50.3	30.5	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.4	49.7
March 1968	36,945	100.0	50.6	32.5	8.3	9.8	48.6	2.0	49.4
March 1969	37,523	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.5	49.9	1.9	48.2
March 1970	37,667	100.0	53.1	34.3	9.3	9.4	50.7	2.4	46.9
March 1971	37,146	100.0	53.4	34.5	9.1	9.8	50.4	3.0	46.6
March 1972	37,865	100.0	54.5	34.9	9.9	9.7	51.7	2.8	45.5
<b>HEAD UNEMPLOYED<sup>3</sup></b>									
April 1955	1,171	100.0	48.8	31.3	6.6	10.8	42.4	6.4	51.2
March 1958	2,114	100.0	49.0	32.4	6.9	9.7	39.3	9.7	51.0
March 1959	1,477	100.0	49.0	32.6	7.1	9.3	40.8	8.2	51.0
March 1960	1,462	100.0	49.7	32.1	8.0	9.6	41.7	7.9	50.3
March 1961	2,025	100.0	51.4	34.1	6.5	10.8	41.5	9.9	48.6
March 1962	1,528	100.0	50.9	34.1	8.6	8.3	42.6	8.3	49.0
March 1963	1,484	100.0	53.2	32.3	9.0	11.9	45.7	7.5	46.8
March 1964	1,234	100.0	54.4	36.6	7.7	10.1	44.4	10.0	45.6
March 1965	1,033	100.0	54.6	36.6	7.8	10.3	47.5	7.2	45.4
March 1966	847	100.0	50.1	31.9	10.4	7.8	42.9	7.2	49.9
March 1967	755	100.0	56.3	36.7	9.1	10.5	48.2	8.1	43.7
March 1968	723	100.0	51.7	36.9	7.3	7.5	43.9	7.7	48.3
March 1969	621	100.0	51.7	36.2	8.3	7.2	45.4	6.2	48.3
March 1970	972	100.0	56.1	41.8	7.6	6.7	50.8	5.4	43.9
March 1971	1,350	100.0	57.2	41.2	10.5	5.5	49.1	8.1	42.8
March 1972	1,261	100.0	56.4	40.6	7.5	8.3	47.7	8.7	43.6

<sup>1</sup> The number of men in husband-wife families shown here is smaller than the number shown as married with spouse present in table B-1 because it excludes married couples living in households where a relative is the head.

<sup>2</sup> This category may also include a wife or other member who is unemployed.

<sup>3</sup> Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

**Table B-4. Labor Force Status and Labor Force Participation Rates<sup>1</sup> of Married Women, Husband Present, by Presence and Age of Children, 1948-72**

Date	Total	No children under 18 years	Children 6 to 17 years only	Children under 6 years		
				Total	No children 6 to 17 years	Children 6 to 17 years
Number in labor force (thousands)						
April 1948	7,553	4,400	1,927	1,226	554	632
April 1949	7,959	4,544	2,130	1,285	624	631
March 1950	8,550	4,946	2,205	1,399	748	651
April 1951	9,086	5,016	2,400	1,670	886	784
April 1952	9,222	5,042	2,492	1,688	916	772
April 1953	9,763	5,130	2,749	1,884	1,047	837
April 1954	9,923	5,096	3,019	1,808	883	925
April 1955	10,423	5,227	3,183	2,012	927	1,086
March 1956	11,126	5,694	3,384	2,048	971	1,077
March 1957	11,529	5,805	3,517	2,208	961	1,247
March 1958	11,826	5,713	3,714	2,399	1,122	1,277
March 1959	12,205	5,679	4,055	2,471	1,118	1,353
March 1960	12,283	5,692	4,087	2,474	1,123	1,351
March 1961	13,266	6,186	4,419	2,661	1,178	1,483
March 1962	13,485	6,166	4,445	2,884	1,282	1,602
March 1963	14,061	6,366	4,689	3,006	1,346	1,660
March 1964	14,461	6,545	4,868	3,050	1,408	1,642
March 1965	14,708	6,765	4,836	3,117	1,404	1,709
March 1966	15,178	7,043	4,940	3,186	1,431	1,755
March 1967	15,906	7,158	5,289	3,480	1,629	1,851
March 1968	16,821	7,564	5,693	3,664	1,641	1,923
March 1969	17,595	7,853	6,146	3,596	1,756	1,840
March 1970	18,377	8,174	6,289	3,914	1,874	2,040
March 1971	18,530	8,432	6,424	3,674	1,862	1,812
March 1972	19,249	8,797	6,706	3,746	2,014	1,732
Labor force participation rate						
April 1948	22.0	28.4	26.0	10.8	9.2	12.7
April 1949	22.5	28.7	27.3	11.0	10.0	12.2
March 1950	23.8	30.3	28.3	11.9	11.2	12.6
April 1951	25.2	31.0	30.3	14.0	13.6	14.6
April 1952	25.3	30.9	31.1	13.9	13.7	14.1
April 1953	26.3	31.2	32.2	15.5	15.8	15.2
April 1954	26.6	31.6	33.2	14.9	14.3	15.5
April 1955	27.7	32.7	34.7	16.2	15.1	17.3
March 1956	29.0	35.3	36.4	15.9	15.6	16.1
March 1957	29.6	35.6	36.6	17.0	15.9	17.9
March 1958	30.2	35.4	37.6	18.2	18.4	18.1
March 1959	30.9	35.2	39.8	18.7	18.3	19.0
March 1960	30.5	34.7	39.0	18.6	18.2	18.9
March 1961	32.7	37.3	41.7	20.0	19.6	20.3
March 1962	32.7	36.3	41.8	21.3	21.1	21.5
March 1963	33.7	37.4	41.5	22.6	22.4	22.6
March 1964	34.4	37.8	43.0	22.7	23.6	21.9
March 1965	34.7	38.3	42.7	23.3	23.8	22.8
March 1966	35.4	38.4	43.7	24.2	24.0	24.3
March 1967	36.8	38.9	45.0	26.6	26.9	28.2
March 1968	38.3	40.1	46.9	27.6	27.8	27.4
March 1969	39.6	41.0	48.6	28.5	29.3	27.8
March 1970	40.8	42.2	49.2	30.3	30.2	30.5
March 1971	40.8	42.1	49.4	29.6	30.0	29.3
March 1972	41.5	42.7	50.2	30.1	31.1	29.1

<sup>1</sup> Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.



**Table B-5. Employed Married Women, Husband Present, by Occupation Group, 1947-72**

Date	All occupation groups		Professional and technical	Farmers and farm managers	Managers and administrators exc. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Craftsmen and kindred	Operatives	Private household workers	Other service workers	Farm laborers and foremen	Nonfarm laborers
	Number (thousands)	Percent											
April 1947.....	6,502	100.0	7.9	1.9	6.5	8.7	21.2	1.1	25.6	8.4	11.2	7.1	0.5
April 1948.....	7,369	100.0	7.7	1.8	7.2	32.0		1.3	24.6		17.7	7.2	.3
April 1949.....	7,637	100.0	8.3	1.5	6.9	32.4		1.1	22.0		18.7	8.6	.5
March 1950.....	8,038	100.0	9.5	1.0	7.0	32.4		1.2	23.1		20.2	5.2	.4
April 1951.....	8,750	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
April 1952.....	8,946	100.0	9.7	.7	6.6	8.8	25.8	1.3	23.0	6.8	11.2	5.4	.7
April 1953.....	9,525	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
April 1954.....	9,388	100.0	11.2	.5	6.1	9.2	24.4	1.5	22.4	5.9	13.2	5.3	.4
April 1955.....	10,021	100.0	10.5	.7	4.6	9.4	25.4	1.3	21.8	6.3	12.8	6.6	.6
March 1956.....	10,676	100.0	16.3	.6	5.6	9.6	27.6	1.4	19.0	6.9	13.2	5.1	.5
March 1957.....	11,036	100.0	16.7	.4	6.1	8.4	28.4	1.2	19.1	7.4	13.0	4.6	.5
March 1958.....	10,995	100.0	12.1	.3	5.6	8.9	28.3	1.3	18.0	7.4	14.9	3.8	.6
March 1959.....	11,516	100.0	12.8	.4	5.9	8.7	27.7	1.1	17.9	6.3	14.0	3.9	.5
March 1960.....	11,587	100.0	13.0	.2	5.0	8.4	28.3	1.0	18.6	6.2	15.9	3.1	.4
March 1961.....	12,337	100.0	12.9	.5	5.3	9.2	29.3	1.1	18.7	6.3	14.7	3.5	.3
March 1962.....	12,716	100.0	14.2	.4	5.7	8.7	30.6	1.2	15.6	6.0	14.4	2.7	.5
March 1963.....	13,303	100.0	13.4	.4	5.2	8.4	30.3	1.3	18.4	5.8	15.6	2.7	.4
March 1964.....	13,626	100.0	13.3	.3	5.6	8.2	30.2	1.2	17.3	5.5	15.8	2.2	.4
March 1965.....	13,959	100.0	14.7	.2	4.7	8.1	30.2	1.3	17.5	5.1	15.5	2.3	.5
March 1966.....	14,623	100.0	14.0	.4	4.8	7.8	31.4	1.3	17.2	5.1	15.2	2.1	.3
March 1967.....	15,189	100.0	14.6	.2	4.7	7.9	32.1	1.2	17.6	4.3	15.1	1.9	.4
March 1968.....	16,199	100.0	15.1	.3	4.9	7.1	32.2	1.2	17.5	4.2	15.1	1.9	.4
March 1969.....	16,947	100.0	15.0	.2	4.6	7.2	33.3	1.2	16.6	3.6	16.0	1.6	.3
March 1970.....	17,497	100.0	15.4	.2	4.7	7.1	33.6	1.3	16.3	3.5	16.0	1.3	.3
March 1971.....	17,445	100.0	16.0	.2	5.1	7.4	33.2	1.2	14.3	3.4	16.7	1.3	.3
March 1972.....	18,217	100.0	16.1	.3	4.9	7.0	33.9	1.3	14.4	3.0	16.7	1.5	.7

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

Note: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years, as a result of changes in the occupational

classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.





**Table B-7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, Sex, and Age, October of 1**

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Total, 14 to 24 years
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17			
<b>Employed (thousands)</b>								
<b>ENROLLED</b>								
1947.....	1,600	1,090	724	(1)	(1)	141	225	510
1948.....	1,794	1,219	814	(1)	(1)	182	223	575
1949.....	1,761	1,113	724	(1)	(1)	156	234	548
1950.....	2,331	1,522	1,028	(1)	(1)	232	262	809
1951.....	2,208	1,370	968	(1)	(1)	166	236	638
1952.....	1,914	1,268	910	(1)	(1)	186	170	648
1953.....	1,822	1,179	815	375	440	201	163	643
1954.....	2,206	1,396	964	441	523	187	245	810
1955.....	2,556	1,700	1,124	491	633	297	279	859
1956.....	2,856	1,792	1,131	530	601	299	332	1,064
1957.....	2,983	1,869	1,202	556	646	275	392	1,114
1958.....	2,886	1,866	1,171	475	606	251	414	1,020
1959.....	3,145	1,971	1,250	549	701	299	422	1,174
1960.....	3,150	2,006	1,278	561	717	332	306	1,144
1961.....	3,255	2,025	1,211	571	640	343	471	1,230
1962.....	3,562	2,282	1,317	617	709	382	583	1,280
1963.....	3,841	2,485	1,446	580	866	393	646	1,356
1964.....	3,933	2,508	1,501	571	930	408	599	1,425
1965.....	4,652	2,920	1,657	656	1,001	536	727	1,732
1966.....	4,914	3,044	1,657	564	1,093	634	753	1,870
1967.....	5,244	3,150	1,692	556	1,136	582	876	2,094
1968.....	5,616	3,455	1,808	641	1,167	737	912	2,159
1969.....	6,049	3,583	1,846	618	1,228	739	998	2,466
1970.....	5,967	3,371	1,775	627	1,148	635	961	2,596
1971.....	6,298	3,740	1,942	753	1,189	735	1,063	2,558
<b>NOT ENROLLED</b>								
1947.....	10,161	6,009	719	(1)	(1)	1,110	4,180	4,152
1948.....	9,903	5,969	627	(1)	(1)	1,154	4,187	3,934
1949.....	9,221	5,466	521	(1)	(1)	1,068	3,878	3,754
1950.....	9,527	5,679	515	(1)	(1)	1,100	4,064	3,848
1951.....	8,532	4,864	474	(1)	(1)	1,010	3,380	3,668
1952.....	7,800	4,230	506	(1)	(1)	924	2,800	3,570
1953.....	7,499	4,033	442	63	379	971	2,620	3,466
1954.....	7,070	3,702	343	44	299	892	2,467	3,368
1955.....	7,651	4,141	357	52	305	908	2,876	3,510
1956.....	7,593	4,135	360	31	329	845	2,930	3,458
1957.....	7,399	4,135	304	24	280	844	2,987	3,284
1958.....	7,368	4,073	303	48	253	771	2,999	3,295
1959.....	7,702	4,445	277	28	249	865	3,303	3,257
1960.....	8,017	4,604	312	21	291	898	3,394	3,413
1961.....	8,199	4,660	276	24	252	945	3,439	3,539
1962.....	8,275	4,616	258	22	236	927	3,431	3,659
1963.....	8,292	4,677	234	17	217	904	3,539	3,615
1964.....	8,930	5,006	234	10	224	954	3,818	3,924
1965.....	9,359	5,169	300	14	286	1,104	3,765	4,190
1966.....	9,585	5,131	225	17	208	1,092	3,814	4,454
1967.....	9,661	5,117	208	14	194	998	3,911	4,544
1968.....	9,835	5,012	201	17	184	987	3,824	4,823
1969.....	10,383	5,257	223	14	209	1,035	3,999	5,126
1970.....	10,875	5,613	209	26	183	1,137	4,267	5,262
1971.....	11,331	5,986	198	17	181	1,184	4,604	5,345
<b>Unemployed (thousands)</b>								
<b>ENROLLED</b>								
1947.....	(1)	(1)	20	(1)	(1)	8	(1)	(1)
1948.....	61	46	19	(1)	(1)	9	19	15
1949.....	116	84	51	(1)	(1)	8	25	32
1950.....	89	53	38	(1)	(1)	13	2	36
1951.....	85	58	44	(1)	(1)	6	8	24
1952.....	66	47	36	(1)	(1)	6	2	22
1953.....	66	44	40	7	33	5	2	18
1954.....	126	100	67	21	46	13	20	26
1955.....	150	101	61	19	42	33	7	49
1956.....	151	102	62	17	45	20	20	49
1957.....	173	121	74	26	48	24	23	57
1958.....	230	171	105	39	66	28	38	69
1959.....	228	167	103	25	78	31	23	71
1960.....	240	165	108	19	89	39	18	75
1961.....	296	198	141	46	95	39	18	98
1962.....	310	199	120	34	86	41	38	111
1963.....	379	226	151	28	123	40	35	163
1964.....	382	224	145	41	104	38	41	168
1965.....	423	293	181	42	139	75	37	130
1966.....	370	232	151	40	111	56	25	138
1967.....	598	394	275	87	183	74	45	204
1968.....	551	351	234	76	158	74	43	200
1969.....	701	383	228	46	182	82	73	318
1970.....	845	514	304	77	227	115	95	334
1971.....	920	560	360	87	273	100	100	360

Footnotes at end of table.

**Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Year 1947-71**

Total, 14 to 24 years	Female				
	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
	Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		

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510	381	(1)	(1)	84	45
575	468	(1)	(1)	81	46
648	477	(1)	(1)	105	67
808	585	(1)	(1)	139	86
838	638	(1)	(1)	124	76
648	492	(1)	(1)	74	82
643	467	197	270	89	87
810	573	199	374	121	116
856	598	263	335	124	134
,064	733	306	417	158	173
,114	730	298	452	181	203
,020	677	280	397	198	145
,174	818	347	471	185	171
,144	783	325	457	197	184
,230	831	423	408	216	183
,280	870	392	478	181	220
,356	904	320	554	223	220
,425	961	379	682	215	249
,732	1,111	403	708	326	295
,870	1,134	395	739	404	332
,004	1,251	500	781	383	460
,159	1,293	485	808	404	482
,466	1,399	469	930	466	601
,596	1,488	534	954	489	620
,558	1,437	523	914	517	604

.182	422	(1)	(1)	1,074	2,656
.934	392	(1)	(1)	993	2,548
.754	340	(1)	(1)	948	2,487
.848	342	(1)	(1)	904	2,601
.668	284	(1)	(1)	924	2,480
.570	316	(1)	(1)	894	2,360
.466	278	21	258	909	2,279
.368	206	25	181	862	2,300
.510	270	21	249	951	2,289
.458	255	18	237	893	2,310
.264	209	16	193	933	2,122
.295	222	22	200	845	2,226
.257	212	17	195	826	2,219
.413	237	16	221	922	2,254
.539	213	19	194	1,003	2,323
.639	193	12	181	991	2,475
.615	152	10	142	964	2,499
.924	174	15	189	961	2,789
.190	159	11	148	1,119	2,912
.454	153	10	143	1,210	3,091
.544	166	10	156	1,100	3,278
.823	183	16	117	1,113	3,577
.126	160	9	151	1,198	3,768
.262	136	9	127	1,122	4,004
.345	143	6	137	1,076	4,126

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)	12	(1)	(1)	5	(1)
15	10	(1)	(1)	3	2
32	25	(1)	(1)	2	6
36	29	(1)	(1)	6	2
24	18	(1)	(1)	2	4
22	20	(1)	(1)	2	0
18	7	0	7	7	5
26	19	4	15	5	2
49	36	19	17	11	2
49	41	4	37	4	4
57	45	12	33	5	6
59	40	5	35	13	6
71	54	10	44	11	6
75	58	10	48	13	4
98	69	16	53	19	10
111	70	21	49	22	19
163	103	28	75	30	20
158	110	9	101	26	22
130	74	7	67	34	22
138	84	12	72	43	11
204	116	25	91	50	38
200	124	23	101	49	27
318	207	47	160	71	40
334	222	42	180	78	34
360	224	54	170	81	55

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**Table B-7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947-71—Continued**

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male					Female						
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
<b>Unemployed (thousands)—Continued</b>													
<b>NOT ENROLLED</b>													
1947.....	(1)	(1)	89	(1)	(1)	89	(1)	(1)	42	(1)	(1)	54	
1948.....	519	335	53	(1)	(1)	94	189	184	29	(1)	(1)	48	
1949.....	1,065	714	104	(1)	(1)	146	464	371	50	(1)	(1)	114	
1950.....	822	279	63	(1)	(1)	72	144	243	38	(1)	(1)	74	
1951.....	388	200	38	(1)	(1)	48	114	188	32	(1)	(1)	60	
1952.....	394	206	60	(1)	(1)	36	112	196	34	(1)	(1)	66	
1953.....	324	171	58	2	56	48	66	152	32	2	30	50	
1954.....	621	342	64	8	56	63	215	279	51	4	47	95	
1955.....	504	259	71	2	69	57	131	245	29	2	27	74	
1956.....	480	285	62	9	53	47	146	225	27	5	22	68	
1957.....	576	372	58	7	51	103	211	203	31	0	32	60	
1958.....	928	570	96	8	88	153	321	358	62	4	58	104	
1959.....	828	496	89	3	86	154	243	342	38	3	35	125	
1960.....	896	520	71	6	65	177	272	376	60	8	62	138	
1961.....	1,031	568	77	8	69	170	321	463	50	1	49	170	
1962.....	874	455	46	4	42	138	271	419	42	0	42	139	
1963.....	1,022	481	59	3	56	157	265	541	75	0	75	169	
1964.....	962	494	39	0	39	146	299	478	59	3	56	174	
1965.....	772	349	55	0	55	128	165	423	46	0	46	178	
1966.....	748	283	51	1	50	100	132	465	55	2	53	175	
1967.....	873	337	56	6	50	120	161	536	48	4	44	211	
1968.....	802	324	39	6	33	104	181	478	42	1	41	165	
1969.....	824	340	41	3	38	101	198	484	58	3	55	148	
1970.....	1,333	704	76	3	73	187	441	629	53	1	52	220	
1971.....	1,398	715	64	4	66	202	449	683	63	4	59	216	
<b>Unemployment rate</b>													
<b>ENROLLED</b>													
1947.....	(1)	(1)	2.7	(1)	(1)	5.4	(1)	(1)	3.1	(1)	(1)	5.6	
1948.....	3.3	3.6	2.3	(1)	(1)	4.7	7.9	2.5	2.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1949.....	6.2	7.0	6.6	(1)	(1)	4.9	9.7	4.7	5.0	(1)	(1)	1.9	
1950.....	3.7	3.4	3.6	(1)	(1)	5.3	.8	4.3	4.7	(1)	(1)	4.2	
1951.....	3.6	4.1	4.3	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	(1)	(1)	1.6	
1952.....	3.3	3.4	3.8	(1)	(1)	3.1	1.2	3.4	3.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1953.....	3.5	3.8	4.7	1.8	7.0	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.5	0	2.5	(1)	
1954.....	5.4	6.7	6.5	4.5	8.1	6.5	7.5	3.1	3.2	2.0	3.9	4.0	
1955.....	5.5	5.6	5.1	2.7	6.2	10.0	2.4	5.4	5.7	6.7	4.8	8.1	
1956.....	5.0	5.4	5.2	3.1	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.4	5.3	1.3	8.0	2.5	
1957.....	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.5	6.9	8.0	5.5	4.9	5.7	3.9	6.8	3.6	
1958.....	7.4	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.7	9.1	8.4	5.5	5.6	1.8	8.1	6.2	
1959.....	6.8	7.4	7.6	4.4	10.0	9.4	5.2	5.7	6.2	2.8	8.5	5.6	
1960.....	7.1	7.6	7.8	3.3	11.0	10.5	4.3	6.2	6.9	3.0	9.5	6.2	
1961.....	8.3	8.9	10.4	7.5	12.9	10.2	3.7	7.4	7.7	3.6	11.5	8.1	
1962.....	8.0	8.0	8.4	5.2	10.9	9.7	6.1	8.0	7.4	5.1	9.3	10.8	
1963.....	9.0	8.3	9.5	4.6	12.4	9.2	5.1	10.1	10.2	8.0	11.4	11.9	
1964.....	8.9	8.2	8.8	6.7	10.1	8.5	6.4	10.0	10.3	2.3	14.8	10.8	
1965.....	8.3	9.1	9.8	6.0	12.2	12.3	4.8	7.0	6.2	1.7	8.6	9.4	
1966.....	7.5	7.6	8.4	6.6	9.2	8.1	3.2	7.4	6.9	2.9	8.9	9.6	
1967.....	10.2	11.1	14.0	3.5	14.2	11.3	4.9	8.9	8.5	4.8	10.8	11.5	
1968.....	8.9	9.2	11.5	10.4	11.9	9.1	4.5	8.5	8.8	4.5	11.1	10.8	
1969.....	10.4	9.7	11.0	6.9	12.9	10.0	6.8	11.4	12.9	9.1	14.7	13.2	
1970.....	12.4	13.2	14.6	10.9	16.5	15.3	9.0	11.4	13.0	7.3	15.9	13.8	
1971.....	12.7	13.0	15.6	10.4	18.7	12.0	8.6	12.3	13.5	9.4	15.7	13.5	
<b>NOT ENROLLED</b>													
1947.....	(1)	(1)	11.0	(1)	(1)	7.4	(1)	(1)	9.1	(1)	(1)	5.0	
1948.....	5.0	5.3	7.8	(1)	(1)	7.5	4.3	6.9	9.0	(1)	(1)	4.6	
1949.....	10.5	11.6	16.6	(1)	(1)	12.0	10.7	9.0	12.5	(1)	(1)	10.7	
1950.....	5.2	4.7	10.8	(1)	(1)	6.1	3.4	5.9	10.0	(1)	(1)	7.6	
1951.....	4.3	3.8	7.4	(1)	(1)	4.5	3.3	4.5	10.8	(1)	(1)	6.1	
1952.....	4.8	4.9	10.6	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.8	4.3	9.7	(1)	(1)	6.9	
1953.....	2.1	4.1	11.6	(1)	(1)	12.9	4.7	2.5	10.3	(1)	(1)	5.2	
1954.....	8.1	8.5	15.7	(1)	(1)	15.8	6.6	8.0	7.7	(1)	(1)	9.9	
1955.....	6.2	5.9	16.6	(1)	(1)	15.4	5.9	4.4	9.7	(1)	(1)	7.2	
1956.....	5.9	5.8	14.7	(1)	(1)	13.9	5.3	6.1	9.6	(1)	(1)	6.9	
1957.....	7.2	8.3	16.0	(1)	(1)	15.4	10.9	6.6	12.9	(1)	(1)	6.0	
1958.....	11.2	12.3	24.1	(1)	(1)	25.7	16.6	9.7	21.8	(1)	(1)	11.0	
1959.....	9.7	9.9	24.3	(1)	(1)	25.7	15.1	6.9	15.2	(1)	(1)	13.1	
1960.....	10.1	10.1	18.5	(1)	(1)	18.3	16.5	7.4	9.9	(1)	(1)	13.0	
1961.....	11.2	10.9	21.8	(1)	(1)	21.5	15.2	8.5	19.0	(1)	(1)	14.5	
1962.....	9.6	9.0	15.1	(1)	(1)	15.1	13.0	7.3	13.0	(1)	(1)	12.3	
1963.....	11.0	9.3	20.1	(1)	(1)	20.5	14.8	7.0	13.0	(1)	(1)	14.9	
1964.....	9.7	8.8	14.3	(1)	(1)	14.8	13.3	7.3	10.9	(1)	(1)	15.3	
1965.....	7.6	6.3	15.7	(1)	(1)	16.4	10.4	4.2	9.2	(1)	(1)	13.7	
1966.....	7.8	5.5	18.5	(1)	(1)	19.4	8.4	3.3	10.4	(1)	(1)	12.6	
1967.....	8.3	6.2	21.2	(1)	(1)	20.5	10.7	4.0	10.6	(1)	(1)	16.1	
1968.....	7.5	6.1	16.2	(1)	(1)	15.2	9.5	4.5	9.0	(1)	(1)	12.9	
1969.....	7.4	6.1	15.5	(1)	(1)	15.4	8.9	4.7	8.6	(1)	(1)	11.0	
1970.....	10.9	11.1	26.7	(1)	(1)	28.5	14.1	9.4	10.7	(1)	(1)	16.4	
1971.....	11.0	10.7	24.4	(1)	(1)	24.9	14.6	8.9	11.3	(1)	(1)	16.7	

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

<sup>2</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

<sup>3</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

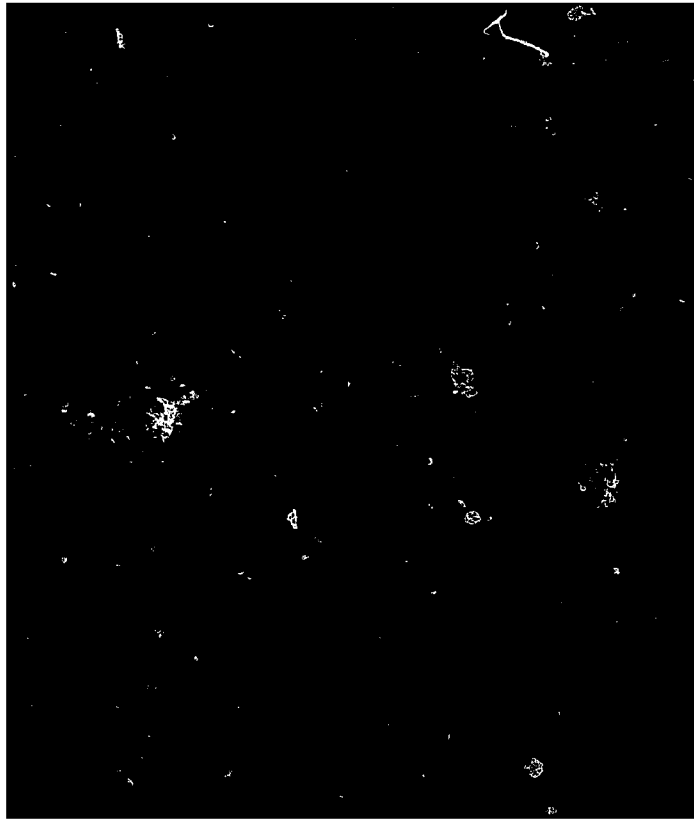
NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

**Table B-8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, 1959-71**

[Persons 16 to 24 years of age; numbers in thousands]

Item	High school graduates							School dropouts						
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Em- ployed	Unemployed				Total		Em- ployed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force			Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
<b>1959</b>	790	634	80.2	549	85	13.5	156	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Male	304	279	91.7	239	40	14.3	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Female	486	355	73.0	310	45	12.8	131	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Single	418	331	79.2	291	40	12.1	88	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	68	24	(*)	19	5	(*)	43	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	
<b>1960</b>	921	706	76.7	599	107	15.2	215	344	214	62.2	175	39	18.2	130
Male	348	308	88.5	262	46	14.9	40	165	126	76.4	102	24	19.0	39
Female	573	398	69.5	337	61	15.3	175	179	88	49.2	73	15	(*)	91
Single	473	359	75.9	308	51	14.2	114	110	71	64.5	60	11	(*)	39
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	100	39	39.0	29	10	(*)	61	69	17	(*)	13	4	(*)	52
White	848	653	77.0	568	85	13.0	195	273	163	59.7	133	30	18.4	110
Negro and other races	73	53	(*)	31	22	(*)	20	71	51	(*)	42	9	(*)	20
<b>1961</b>	916	730	79.7	599	131	17.9	186	354	239	67.5	175	64	26.6	115
Male	345	277	80.1	242	55	15.5	48	179	150	83.8	108	42	28.0	29
Female	571	433	75.8	357	76	17.6	138	175	89	50.9	67	22	(*)	83
Single	482	392	81.3	326	66	16.8	90	119	75	63.0	55	20	(*)	44
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	89	41	(*)	31	10	(*)	48	56	14	(*)	12	2	(*)	42
White	814	651	80.0	545	106	16.3	163	283	189	66.8	134	55	29.1	94
Negro and other races	102	79	77.4	54	25	(*)	23	71	50	(*)	41	9	(*)	21
<b>1962</b>	938	746	79.5	641	105	14.1	192	285	161	56.5	115	46	28.6	124
Male	392	356	90.8	305	51	14.3	36	126	107	84.9	78	29	27.1	19
Female	546	390	71.4	336	54	13.8	156	159	54	34.0	37	17	(*)	105
Single	469	352	75.1	309	43	12.2	117	83	43	(*)	28	15	(*)	40
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	77	38	(*)	27	11	(*)	39	76	11	(*)	9	2	(*)	65
White	820	657	80.1	568	89	13.5	163	210	113	53.8	83	30	25.5	97
Negro and other races	118	89	75.4	73	16	(*)	29	75	48	(*)	32	16	(*)	27
<b>1963</b>	957	755	78.9	619	136	18.0	202	273	180	65.9	123	57	31.7	95
Male	370	340	91.9	275	65	19.1	39	132	110	83.3	85	25	22.7	22
Female	578	415	71.8	344	71	17.1	163	141	70	49.6	38	32	(*)	71
Single	489	368	75.3	311	57	15.5	121	79	50	(*)	25	25	(*)	29
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	89	47	(*)	33	14	(*)	42	62	20	(*)	13	7	(*)	42
White	879	690	78.5	580	110	15.9	189	217	151	69.6	101	50	33.1	66
Negro and other races	78	65	(*)	39	26	(*)	13	56	29	(*)	22	7	(*)	27
<b>1964</b>	1,106	863	77.6	702	161	18.7	245	244	162	62.3	161	51	33.6	92
Male	427	388	90.9	338	50	12.9	39	116	97	83.6	72	25	(*)	19
Female	681	475	69.8	364	111	23.4	206	128	55	43.0	29	26	(*)	73
Single	574	432	75.3	334	98	22.7	142	82	39	(*)	19	20	(*)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	107	43	40.2	30	13	(*)	64	46	16	(*)	10	6	(*)	30
White	997	773	77.5	644	129	16.8	224	203	121	59.6	82	39	32.2	82
Negro and other races	111	90	81.1	58	32	(*)	21	41	31	(*)	19	12	(*)	10
<b>1965</b>	1,305	1,071	82.1	938	133	12.4	234	304	183	60.2	146	37	20.2	21
Male	536	488	91.0	452	36	7.4	48	168	133	79.2	106	27	20.3	45
Female	769	583	75.8	486	97	16.6	186	136	50	36.8	40	10	(*)	86
Single	645	508	78.8	425	83	16.3	187	83	40	(*)	33	7	(*)	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	124	75	60.5	61	14	(*)	99	53	10	(*)	7	3	(*)	43
White	1,166	963	82.4	852	104	10.8	205	247	153	61.9	122	31	20.3	94
Negro and other races	137	108	78.8	79	29	26.9	29	57	30	(*)	24	6	(*)	27

Footnotes at end of table.



**Table B-8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Color, 1959-71—Continued**

Item	High school graduates							School dropouts						
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Em- ployed	Unemployed				Total		Em- ployed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force			Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
<b>1966</b>	1,303	986	75.7	846	140	14.2	317	266	172	64.7	141	31	18.0	94
Male	498	435	87.3	397	38	8.7	63	152	124	81.6	101	23	18.5	28
Female	805	551	68.4	449	102	18.5	254	114	48	42.1	40	8	( <sup>1</sup> )	66
Single	566	485	72.6	399	86	17.7	183	75	43	( <sup>1</sup> )	35	8	( <sup>1</sup> )	32
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	137	66	48.2	50	16	( <sup>1</sup> )	71	39	5	( <sup>1</sup> )	5	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	34
White	1,160	893	77.0	778	115	12.9	267	218	141	64.7	119	22	15.6	77
Negro and other races	143	93	65.0	68	25	( <sup>1</sup> )	50	48	31	( <sup>1</sup> )	22	9	( <sup>1</sup> )	17
<b>1967</b>	1,214	956	78.7	801	155	16.2	258	301	196	65.1	149	47	24.0	104
Male	484	419	86.6	379	40	9.5	65	157	129	82.2	104	25	19.4	28
Female	730	537	73.6	422	115	21.4	193	144	67	46.5	45	22	( <sup>1</sup> )	77
Single	630	496	77.0	384	102	21.0	144	94	49	52.1	33	16	( <sup>1</sup> )	45
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	100	51	51.0	38	13	( <sup>1</sup> )	49	50	18	( <sup>1</sup> )	12	6	( <sup>1</sup> )	32
White	1,064	847	79.6	728	119	14.0	217	239	157	65.7	122	35	22.3	82
Negro and other races	150	109	72.7	73	36	33.0	41	62	39	( <sup>1</sup> )	27	12	( <sup>1</sup> )	23
<b>1968</b>	1,162	904	77.6	782	122	13.5	258	328	208	63.4	164	44	21.2	120
Male	436	384	88.1	345	39	10.2	52	177	134	75.7	111	23	17.2	43
Female	726	520	71.6	437	83	16.0	206	151	74	49.0	53	21	( <sup>1</sup> )	77
Single	591	449	76.0	380	69	15.4	142	95	52	54.7	36	16	( <sup>1</sup> )	43
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	135	71	52.6	57	14	( <sup>1</sup> )	64	56	22	( <sup>1</sup> )	17	5	( <sup>1</sup> )	34
White	999	775	77.4	664	91	11.7	224	257	171	66.5	134	37	21.6	86
Negro and other races	163	129	79.1	98	21	24.0	34	71	37	( <sup>1</sup> )	30	7	( <sup>1</sup> )	34
<b>1969</b>	1,326	1,049	79.1	929	120	11.4	277	363	221	60.9	182	39	17.6	142
Male	540	496	90.0	449	37	7.6	54	196	154	81.1	135	24	15.1	37
Female	786	553	71.6	480	83	14.7	223	167	62	37.1	47	15	( <sup>1</sup> )	105
Single	647	494	76.4	425	69	14.0	153	102	45	44.1	35	10	( <sup>1</sup> )	57
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	139	69	49.6	55	14	( <sup>1</sup> )	70	65	17	( <sup>1</sup> )	12	5	( <sup>1</sup> )	48
White	1,136	911	80.2	834	77	8.5	225	288	173	60.1	144	29	16.8	115
Negro and other races	190	138	72.6	95	43	31.2	52	75	48	64.0	38	10	( <sup>1</sup> )	27
<b>1970</b>	1,330	1,027	77.2	841	186	18.1	303	376	233	62.0	168	65	27.9	143
Male	602	526	87.4	458	68	12.9	76	187	145	77.5	99	46	31.7	42
Female	728	501	68.8	383	118	23.6	227	189	88	46.6	69	19	21.6	101
Single	582	441	75.8	334	107	24.3	141	125	69	55.2	55	14	( <sup>1</sup> )	66
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	146	60	41.1	49	11	( <sup>1</sup> )	86	64	19	( <sup>1</sup> )	14	5	( <sup>1</sup> )	45
White	1,177	922	78.3	772	150	16.3	253	298	189	63.9	142	47	24.9	107
Negro and other races	153	105	68.6	69	36	34.3	48	80	44	55.0	26	18	( <sup>1</sup> )	36
<b>1971</b>	1,336	1,051	78.7	870	181	17.2	285	353	235	66.6	178	57	24.3	119
Male	581	523	90.0	450	73	14.0	58	207	168	81.2	124	44	26.2	39
Female	755	528	69.9	420	108	20.5	146	146	67	45.9	54	13	( <sup>1</sup> )	79
Single	612	454	74.2	355	99	21.8	158	89	47	52.8	37	10	( <sup>1</sup> )	42
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	143	74	51.7	65	9	( <sup>1</sup> )	69	57	20	( <sup>1</sup> )	17	3	( <sup>1</sup> )	37
White	1,190	944	79.3	801	143	15.1	246	297	203	68.4	156	47	23.2	94
Negro and other races	146	107	73.3	69	38	35.5	39	56	32	( <sup>1</sup> )	22	10	( <sup>1</sup> )	24

<sup>1</sup> Data not available by color.  
<sup>2</sup> Not available.

<sup>3</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.  
<sup>4</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

**Table B-9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952-72**

[Persons 18 years and over for 1952-72, 16 years and over for 1972]

Sex, color, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution							School years not reported	Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College			
			Less than 5 years <sup>1</sup>	5 to 6 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>										
<i>Total</i>										
October 1952	60,772	100.0	7.3	30.2	18.5	26.5	8.3	7.9	1.2	10.9
March 1957	64,354	100.0	6.1	26.8	19.1	29.1	8.5	9.0	1.4	11.6
March 1959	65,842	100.0	5.1	24.8	19.5	30.3	9.2	9.5	1.6	12.0
March 1962	67,988	100.0	4.3	22.4	19.3	32.1	10.7	11.0	(?)	12.1
March 1964	69,926	100.0	3.7	20.9	19.2	34.5	10.6	11.2	(?)	12.2
March 1965	71,129	100.0	3.7	19.6	19.2	35.5	10.5	11.6	(?)	12.2
March 1966	71,958	100.0	3.3	18.9	19.0	36.3	10.8	11.8	(?)	12.2
March 1967	73,218	100.0	3.1	17.9	19.7	36.6	11.8	12.0	(?)	12.3
March 1968	75,101	100.0	2.9	16.8	18.2	37.5	12.2	12.4	(?)	12.3
March 1969	76,753	100.0	2.7	15.9	17.8	38.4	12.6	12.6	(?)	12.4
March 1970	78,943	100.0	2.4	15.1	17.3	39.0	13.3	12.9	(?)	12.4
March 1971	79,917	100.0	2.2	14.1	16.7	39.4	13.9	13.6	(?)	12.4
March 1972	82,459	100.0	2.1	13.1	16.6	40.0	14.0	14.1	(?)	12.5
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	85,410	100.0	2.1	12.9	19.2	38.7	13.6	13.6	(?)	12.4
<i>White</i>										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	5.2	29.3	18.7	28.3	8.8	8.5	1.2	11.4
March 1957	(4)	100.0	4.3	25.8	19.0	30.8	9.0	9.7	1.2	12.1
March 1959	58,726	100.0	3.7	23.6	19.4	32.0	9.7	10.2	1.4	12.1
March 1962	60,451	100.0	3.3	21.4	18.8	33.5	11.3	11.8	(?)	12.2
March 1964	62,213	100.0	2.7	19.8	18.5	36.0	11.1	11.9	(?)	12.2
March 1965	63,261	100.0	2.7	18.9	18.4	36.8	11.0	12.2	(?)	12.3
March 1966	63,958	100.0	2.3	17.8	18.3	37.7	11.2	12.5	(?)	12.3
March 1967	65,076	100.0	2.2	16.9	18.1	37.7	12.4	12.8	(?)	12.3
March 1968	66,721	100.0	1.9	16.1	17.4	38.6	12.8	13.2	(?)	12.4
March 1969	68,300	100.0	2.0	15.1	16.9	39.7	13.0	13.4	(?)	12.4
March 1970	70,186	100.0	1.8	14.4	16.4	40.0	13.9	13.6	(?)	12.4
March 1971	71,032	100.0	1.7	13.5	15.8	40.2	14.5	14.4	(?)	12.5
March 1972	73,294	100.0	1.6	12.4	15.7	40.9	14.6	14.8	(?)	12.5
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	76,002	100.0	1.6	12.2	18.4	39.5	14.1	14.3	(?)	12.5
<i>Negro and other races</i>										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	26.7	38.7	15.9	10.8	3.7	2.6	1.7	7.6
March 1957	(4)	100.0	21.2	34.9	19.3	14.8	3.9	3.4	2.5	8.4
March 1959	7,116	100.0	17.9	34.3	20.6	15.8	4.5	3.9	3.1	8.7
March 1962	7,537	100.0	15.4	29.8	23.2	21.0	5.7	4.8	(?)	9.6
March 1964	7,713	100.0	11.6	29.2	24.7	22.2	6.6	5.7	(?)	10.1
March 1965	7,868	100.0	11.8	25.7	24.9	24.4	6.1	7.0	(?)	10.5
March 1966	8,000	100.0	11.1	26.7	24.3	24.8	7.1	5.8	(?)	10.8
March 1967	8,142	100.0	10.4	25.5	23.7	27.5	7.2	6.7	(?)	11.1
March 1968	8,380	100.0	9.5	23.5	24.3	28.3	7.7	6.7	(?)	11.3
March 1969	8,453	100.0	8.6	22.6	24.7	28.4	9.0	6.7	(?)	11.7
March 1970	9,769	100.0	7.4	20.6	24.7	31.0	9.0	7.4	(?)	11.9
March 1971	8,885	100.0	6.5	19.5	24.4	32.7	9.2	7.4	(?)	12.0
March 1972	9,155	100.0	6.2	18.7	24.1	33.2	9.2	8.2	(?)	12.0
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	9,409	100.0	6.0	18.6	25.6	33.4	8.4	8.0	(?)	12.0
<b>MALE</b>										
<i>Total</i>										
October 1952	41,684	100.0	8.2	32.4	18.6	23.3	8.0	8.0	1.5	10.4
March 1957	43,721	100.0	7.0	28.8	19.3	25.8	8.2	9.4	1.5	11.1
March 1959	44,289	100.0	6.1	26.6	19.6	26.7	8.9	10.3	1.6	11.5
March 1962	45,011	100.0	5.4	24.2	19.6	28.7	10.4	11.7	(?)	12.0
March 1964	45,600	100.0	4.4	22.5	19.4	31.1	10.6	12.1	(?)	12.1
March 1965	46,258	100.0	4.4	21.3	19.4	32.0	10.5	12.4	(?)	12.2
March 1966	46,856	100.0	3.9	20.6	19.3	32.6	10.7	12.8	(?)	12.2
March 1967	46,571	100.0	3.7	19.7	18.8	32.9	11.7	13.2	(?)	12.2
March 1968	47,255	100.0	3.4	18.6	18.6	33.8	12.2	13.6	(?)	12.3
March 1969	47,682	100.0	3.2	17.6	18.1	34.4	12.6	13.9	(?)	12.3
March 1970	48,591	100.0	2.9	16.9	17.5	35.1	13.5	14.2	(?)	12.4
March 1971	49,439	100.0	2.7	15.8	16.9	35.7	14.0	14.9	(?)	12.4
March 1972	50,796	100.0	2.6	14.7	16.9	36.1	14.3	15.5	(?)	12.4
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	52,477	100.0	2.5	14.5	19.2	35.0	13.8	15.0	(?)	12.4

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B-9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Color, Selected Dates, 1952-72—Continued

Sex, color, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution							School years not reported	Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College			
			Less than 5 years <sup>1</sup>	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
<b>MALE—Continued</b>										
<i>White</i>										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	6.3	31.9	18.9	24.6	8.4	8.5	1.4	10.8
March 1959	39,956	100.0	4.3	25.7	19.9	28.2	9.5	11.0	1.4	11.9
March 1962	40,503	100.0	3.8	23.4	19.3	29.9	11.0	12.6	(3)	12.1
March 1964	41,028	100.0	3.2	21.7	18.8	32.4	11.1	12.7	(3)	12.2
March 1965	41,652	100.0	3.2	20.7	18.8	33.2	11.0	13.1	(3)	12.2
March 1966	41,706	100.0	2.8	19.8	18.7	33.8	11.3	13.7	(3)	12.3
March 1967	41,911	100.0	2.6	18.8	18.3	33.9	12.3	14.1	(3)	12.3
March 1968	42,483	100.0	2.4	17.9	17.9	34.7	12.7	14.4	(3)	12.3
March 1969	43,111	100.0	2.4	16.9	17.4	35.4	13.1	14.7	(3)	12.4
March 1970	43,962	100.0	2.1	16.2	16.7	35.8	14.1	15.0	(3)	12.4
March 1971	44,457	100.0	2.0	15.2	16.1	36.4	14.5	15.8	(3)	12.5
March 1972	45,710	100.0	2.0	14.0	16.1	36.8	14.9	16.3	(3)	12.5
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	47,246	100.0	1.9	13.8	18.5	35.7	14.4	15.8	(3)	12.4
<i>Negro and other races</i>										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	29.2	38.3	15.0	9.5	3.4	1.9	2.1	7.2
March 1959	4,330	100.0	21.5	34.6	19.4	13.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	8.3
March 1962	4,508	100.0	19.3	31.2	22.2	18.3	5.4	3.6	(3)	9.0
March 1964	4,572	100.0	14.8	29.9	24.5	19.1	5.7	6.1	(3)	9.7
March 1965	4,606	100.0	15.4	26.4	24.4	21.4	6.0	6.4	(3)	10.0
March 1966	4,650	100.0	14.1	28.0	24.3	21.9	6.6	5.1	(3)	10.6
March 1967	4,660	100.0	13.1	27.3	23.3	24.4	6.7	5.3	(3)	10.2
March 1968	4,772	100.0	12.2	24.0	25.0	25.3	7.6	6.0	(3)	10.7
March 1969	4,751	100.0	10.9	24.2	24.7	25.6	8.1	6.5	(3)	10.8
March 1970	4,929	100.0	9.7	22.7	24.6	28.2	8.0	6.8	(3)	11.1
March 1971	4,982	100.0	9.2	21.2	24.5	29.2	9.0	7.0	(3)	11.4
March 1972	5,086	100.0	8.2	20.8	24.0	30.0	8.8	8.1	(3)	11.6
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	5,232	100.0	8.0	20.7	25.6	29.2	8.6	7.9	(3)	11.5
<b>FEMALE</b>										
<i>Total</i>										
October 1952	19,088	100.0	5.4	25.4	18.2	33.8	8.8	7.7	.6	12.0
March 1959	20,663	100.0	4.2	22.6	18.6	35.1	9.1	8.2	1.2	12.1
March 1962	21,556	100.0	3.5	21.1	18.8	37.6	9.6	7.9	1.4	12.2
March 1964	22,377	100.0	3.0	18.8	18.8	38.7	11.2	9.5	(3)	12.2
March 1965	24,326	100.0	2.4	17.8	18.8	40.9	10.6	9.5	(3)	12.3
March 1966	24,871	100.0	2.4	16.6	18.7	41.9	10.4	10.0	(3)	12.3
March 1967	25,602	100.0	2.1	15.7	18.4	43.0	11.0	9.9	(3)	12.3
March 1968	26,647	100.0	2.1	14.8	18.5	43.9	11.8	9.9	(3)	12.3
March 1969	27,846	100.0	1.9	13.1	17.6	43.7	12.3	10.5	(3)	12.4
March 1970	28,891	100.0	1.8	13.1	17.3	45.0	12.4	10.4	(3)	12.4
March 1971	30,064	100.0	1.5	12.2	16.9	45.5	13.2	10.7	(3)	12.4
March 1972	30,478	100.0	1.4	11.5	16.4	45.4	13.9	11.4	(3)	12.5
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	31,663	100.0	1.4	10.5	16.3	45.3	13.7	11.8	(3)	12.5
March 1972 <sup>3</sup>	32,933	100.0	1.4	10.2	19.2	44.7	13.2	11.4	(3)	12.4
<i>White</i>										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	2.9	23.4	18.4	35.9	9.6	8.3	.6	12.1
March 1959	18,770	100.0	2.2	19.2	18.3	40.2	10.3	8.5	1.3	12.2
March 1962	19,948	100.0	2.1	17.4	17.9	40.8	11.9	10.0	(3)	12.3
March 1964	21,185	100.0	1.8	16.2	17.8	43.0	11.0	10.1	(3)	12.3
March 1965	21,609	100.0	1.7	15.3	17.7	43.9	11.0	10.3	(3)	12.3
March 1966	22,252	100.0	1.3	14.4	17.5	45.1	11.4	10.3	(3)	12.4
March 1967	23,165	100.0	1.3	13.5	17.6	44.7	12.4	10.4	(3)	12.4
March 1968	24,238	100.0	1.3	12.3	16.7	45.4	12.9	10.9	(3)	12.4
March 1969	25,189	100.0	1.3	11.9	16.2	45.9	12.8	10.9	(3)	12.4
March 1970	26,224	100.0	1.1	11.3	15.8	47.1	13.6	11.1	(3)	12.5
March 1971	26,575	100.0	1.1	10.6	15.3	46.6	14.4	11.9	(3)	12.5
March 1972	27,585	100.0	1.1	9.6	15.1	47.7	14.2	12.3	(3)	12.5
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	28,757	100.0	1.0	8.4	18.3	45.9	13.6	11.8	(3)	12.5
<i>Negro and other races</i>										
October 1952	(4)	100.0	22.4	39.2	17.1	12.6	4.0	3.6	1.1	8.1
March 1959	2,788	100.0	12.2	33.9	22.5	19.7	4.0	4.6	2.2	9.4
March 1962	3,029	100.0	9.8	27.8	24.8	24.9	6.0	6.7	(3)	10.5
March 1964	3,147	100.0	7.0	28.2	25.1	25.6	7.8	5.3	(3)	10.8
March 1965	3,262	100.0	6.7	24.9	25.7	28.6	6.3	7.8	(3)	11.1
March 1966	3,350	100.0	7.0	24.9	24.4	28.9	7.9	6.9	(3)	11.2
March 1967	3,482	100.0	6.9	23.1	24.2	31.6	7.9	6.4	(3)	11.8
March 1968	3,608	100.0	6.9	22.7	23.1	32.3	7.9	7.8	(3)	11.7
March 1969	3,702	100.0	6.6	20.7	24.7	31.9	10.1	7.0	(3)	11.9
March 1970	3,840	100.0	4.5	17.8	24.8	34.3	10.3	8.1	(3)	12.1
March 1971	3,903	100.0	3.1	17.4	24.2	37.1	10.1	8.0	(3)	12.1
March 1972	4,078	100.0	3.7	16.1	24.2	37.2	10.5	8.3	(3)	12.2
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	4,176	100.0	3.6	16.0	25.6	38.4	10.3	8.1	(3)	12.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

<sup>2</sup> Data for persons whose educational attainment was not reported were distributed among the other categories.

<sup>3</sup> Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

<sup>4</sup> Not available; data published as percent distribution only.

<sup>5</sup> Data by color not available for March 1967.



**Table B-10. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, by Employment Status and Sex, Selected Dates, 1952-72**

[Persons 18 years and over for 1952-72, 16 years and over for 1972]

Sex and date	Total	Labor force				Not in labor force	
		Total	Employed		Unemployed		
			Total	Agriculture			Nonagriculture
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>							
October 1952	10.6	10.9	10.9	(1)	(1)	10.1	10.0
March 1957	11.0	11.6	11.7	(1)	(1)	9.4	10.2
March 1959	11.4	12.0	12.0	8.6	12.1	9.9	10.5
March 1962	11.9	12.1	12.1	8.7	12.2	10.6	10.7
March 1964	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.9	10.9
March 1965	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	11.1	11.1
March 1966	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	11.2	11.2
March 1967	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.4	11.3
March 1968	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.4	11.6	11.5
March 1969	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.7	12.4	11.9	11.7
March 1970	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.8	12.4	12.1	11.8
March 1971	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.4	12.5	12.2	11.9
March 1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.9	12.5	12.2	12.0
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	12.2	12.4	12.4	10.8	12.5	12.0	11.5
<b>MALE</b>							
October 1952	10.1	10.4	10.4	(1)	(1)	8.8	8.5
March 1957	10.7	11.1	11.2	(1)	(1)	8.9	8.8
March 1959	11.1	11.5	11.7	8.6	12.0	9.5	8.5
March 1962	11.6	12.0	12.1	8.7	12.1	10.0	8.7
March 1964	12.0	12.1	12.1	8.8	12.2	10.3	8.7
March 1965	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.7	12.2	10.6	8.8
March 1966	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	10.6	8.9
March 1967	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	10.7	9.0
March 1968	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.2	9.2
March 1969	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.2	12.4	11.2	9.6
March 1970	12.3	12.4	12.4	9.4	12.4	12.0	9.6
March 1971	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.1	12.5	12.1	9.9
March 1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.6	12.5	12.2	10.1
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	12.2	12.4	12.4	10.5	12.5	11.9	10.2
<b>FEMALE</b>							
October 1952	11.0	12.0	12.0	(1)	(1)	11.5	10.4
March 1957	11.4	12.1	12.1	(1)	(1)	10.4	10.7
March 1959	11.7	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.7	10.9
March 1962	12.0	12.2	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.5	11.2
March 1964	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.5	12.3	11.9	11.5
March 1965	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.9	11.7
March 1966	12.1	12.3	12.3	10.6	12.3	12.1	11.7
March 1967	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	11.9
March 1968	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	12.0
March 1969	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.7	12.4	12.1	12.0
March 1970	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.1	12.4	12.2	12.0
March 1971	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.1
March 1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.1
March 1972 <sup>2</sup>	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.9	12.5	12.1	12.0

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

<sup>2</sup> Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

Table E-11. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Age, Selected Dates, 1952-72

Sex and date	16 and 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>							
October 1952	(1)	12.2	12.1	11.4	8.6		8.3
March 1957	(1)	12.3	12.2	12.0	9.5		8.5
March 1959	(1)	12.3	12.3	12.1	10.6	8.9	8.6
March 1962	(1)	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.4	8.8
March 1964	(1)	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	10.0	8.9
March 1965	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.0	10.3	8.9
March 1966	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	9.1
March 1967	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.8	9.0
March 1968	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.3
March 1969	(1)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.4	9.3
March 1970	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.8	9.6
March 1971	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.0	9.9
March 1972	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
<b>MALE</b>							
October 1952	(1)	11.8	12.1	11.2	8.7		8.2
March 1957	(1)	12.1	12.2	11.8	9.0		8.4
March 1959	(1)	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.8	8.5
March 1962	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.0	8.7
March 1964	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.3	8.8
March 1965	(1)	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.7	9.6	8.8
March 1966	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.7	8.9
March 1967	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.9
March 1968	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	10.6	9.0
March 1969	(1)	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.2	10.9	9.0
March 1970	(1)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.2	9.0
March 1971	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	11.5	9.1
March 1972	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.6
<b>FEMALE</b>							
October 1952	(1)	12.4	12.2	11.9	9.2		8.8
March 1957	(1)	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.8		8.8
March 1959	(1)	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.7	10.0	8.8
March 1962	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.7	9.0
March 1964	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.2	10.2
March 1965	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.5	9.8
March 1966	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.4
March 1967	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.1
March 1968	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.0	10.3
March 1969	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
March 1970	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.9
March 1971	(1)	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.0
March 1972	10.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.2

<sup>1</sup> Not available.

**Table B-12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948-72**

[Persons 18 years and over for 1948-72, 16 years and over for 1972]

Sex, occupation group, and color	March 1972 <sup>1</sup>	March 1972	March 1971	March 1970	March 1969	March 1968	March 1967	March 1966 <sup>2</sup>	March 1964	March 1962	March 1959	March 1957	October 1952	October 1948 <sup>3</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>														
<i>Both sexes</i>														
All occupation groups.....	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7	10.9	10.6
Professional and managerial workers.....	15.4	15.4	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.8
Professional and technical workers.....	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.2	16+	16+	16+
Managers and administrators.....	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2
Farmers and farm laborers.....	10.5	9.4	10.0	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4
Sales workers.....	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4
Clerical workers.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	( <sup>4</sup> )
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.2	9.0
Craftsmen and kindred.....	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7
Operatives.....	11.5	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.1	9.9	9.5	9.1	9.1
Except transport.....	11.5	11.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transport equipment.....	11.7	11.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Nonfarm laborers.....	11.0	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.3	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0
Service workers.....	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.0	8.8	8.7
<i>Male</i>														
All occupation groups.....	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.4	10.2	10.2
Professional and managerial workers.....	15.3	15.3	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.3	13.6	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.6
Professional and technical workers.....	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.4	16+	16+	16+
Managers and administrators.....	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.2
Farmers and farm laborers.....	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.2
Farmers and farm managers.....	11.2	11.2	10.6	9.3	9.8	9.7	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.3
Farm laborers and foremen.....	9.4	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.4	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.4	7.2	7.5
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4
Sales workers.....	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.5	( <sup>4</sup> )
Clerical workers.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	( <sup>4</sup> )
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	12.0	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.1	9.7	9.1	9.0
Craftsmen and kindred.....	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.2	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.7
Operatives.....	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.2	10.0	9.6	9.0	9.1
Except transport.....	11.9	12.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transport equipment.....	11.6	11.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Nonfarm laborers.....	10.9	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.0	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.3	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.0
Service workers.....	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	10.6	10.3	10.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	9.0
<i>Female</i>														
All occupation groups.....	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.7
Professional and managerial workers.....	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.3	15.0	14.7	14.0	14.4	14.0	13.7
Professional and technical workers.....	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	15.9	16+	16+	15.9
Managers and administrators.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1
Farmers and farm laborers.....	11.1	11.4	11.1	10.3	11.3	10.8	10.7	10.2	9.0	8.9	8.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	8.0	7.4
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4
Sales workers.....	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.1	( <sup>4</sup> )
Clerical workers.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	( <sup>4</sup> )
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	11.2	11.3	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	9.4	9.1
Craftsmen and kindred.....	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.5	12.1	11.2	9.2	11.2	11.3	11.5	10.4
Operatives.....	11.1	11.1	10.9	11.0	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.0
Except transport.....	11.0	11.1	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transport equipment.....	12.2	12.2	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Nonfarm laborers.....	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.2	10.9	10.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	10.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	8.5	( <sup>4</sup> )
Service workers.....	11.4	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.0	8.8	8.5
Private household workers.....	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.1	( <sup>4</sup> )
Other service workers.....	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.2	11.1	10.5	10.2	9.7	( <sup>4</sup> )

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table B-12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Color, Selected Dates, 1948-72—Continued**

Sex, occupation group, and color	March 1972 <sup>1</sup>	March 1972	March 1971	March 1970	March 1969	March 1968	March 1967	March 1966 <sup>2</sup>	March 1964	March 1962	March 1959
<b>WHITE<sup>3</sup></b>											
<i>Both sexes</i>											
All occupation groups.....	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1
Professional and managerial workers.....	15.4	15.4	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.5	14.0	13.9	13.4
Professional and technical workers.....	16.2	16.2	16.5	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.1	16.2	16.2
Managers and administrators.....	17.9	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.4
Farmers and farm laborers.....	10.8	11.0	10.6	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Sales workers.....	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4
Clerical workers.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.3
Service workers.....	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.6	11.5	11.4	11.0	10.7	10.1
<i>Male</i>											
All occupation groups.....	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0
Professional and managerial workers.....	15.4	15.3	14.9	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.4	14.3	13.6	13.5	13.2
Professional and technical workers.....	16.6	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4
Managers and administrators.....	17.9	18.0	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.4
Farmers and farm laborers.....	10.7	10.8	10.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.7
Farmers and farm managers.....	11.3	11.4	10.9	9.5	10.0	10.0	9.3	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.8
Farm laborers and foremen.....	9.9	9.5	9.4	8.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	8.3
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5
Sales workers.....	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.6
Clerical workers.....	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.4
Craftsmen and kindred.....	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.3	11.0
Operatives.....	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.1	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.2
Except transport.....	11.9	12.0	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transport equipment.....	11.8	11.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Nonfarm laborers.....	11.2	11.7	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.1	9.9	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.0
Service workers.....	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.2	10.7	10.2
<i>Female</i>											
All occupation groups.....	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3
Professional and managerial workers.....	15.3	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.6	14.0
Professional and technical workers.....	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.8
Managers and administrators.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3
Farmers and farm laborers.....	11.3	11.7	11.4	10.4	11.4	11.2	11.2	10.8	9.4	9.3	8.9
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4
Sales workers.....	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0
Clerical workers.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.9	9.8
Service workers.....	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.3	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.6
Private household workers.....	10.4	10.4	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.9	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.7
Other service workers.....	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.3	11.3	10.6
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>											
<i>Both sexes</i>											
All occupation groups.....	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.7	11.3	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.1	9.6	8.6
Professional and managerial workers.....	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.0	16.1	15.4	14.7	15.1
Farmers and farm laborers.....	8.2	8.2	6.4	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.9	6.1	5.9	5.5
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.6	8.8	8.2
Service workers.....	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.3	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.3	9.2	8.8
<i>Male</i>											
All occupation groups.....	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.2
Professional and managerial workers.....	16.0	16.0	15.4	14.6	15.0	15.4	14.6	15.7	15.4	12.8	14.8
Professional and technical workers.....	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.2	16.6	16.5	16.2	16.2
Managers and administrators.....	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.1	11.0	10.7	( <sup>5</sup> )
Farmers and farm laborers.....	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.3
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.4
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.4	8.6	8.6	7.9
Craftsmen and kindred.....	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.1	10.2	10.5	8.9	8.2
Operatives.....	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.6	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.9	10.0	8.9	8.4
Except transport.....	11.3	11.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Transport equipment.....	10.7	10.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Nonfarm laborers.....	9.7	9.7	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.9	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.1	6.7
Service workers.....	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	8.9	9.4	9.6
<i>Female</i>											
All occupation groups.....	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.2	10.8	10.5	9.4
Professional and managerial workers.....	16.0	16.0	16.1	16.3	16.2	16.5	16.3	16.3	15.5	16.2	15.6
Farmers and farm laborers.....	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5
Craftsmen, operatives, and laborers.....	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.0	9.5
Service workers.....	11.4	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.6
Private household workers.....	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.3	7.8
Other service workers.....	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.2	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.0

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).  
<sup>2</sup> Data for March 1968 appeared in the 1972 Manpower Report.  
<sup>3</sup> Data for 1948 do not include persons 65 years and over.  
<sup>4</sup> Not available.  
<sup>5</sup> Median not shown where base is less than 100,000.  
<sup>6</sup> Median not shown where base is less than 150,000.  
<sup>7</sup> Data by color not available prior to 1959.

\* Median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: The comparability of the data beginning 1971 is not affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

**Table B-13. Persons With Two Jobs or More, by Industry and Class of Worker of Primary and Secondary Job, Selected Dates, 1956-71<sup>1</sup>**

Item	May of -					December of -					July of -		1968
	1971	1970	1969	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1960	1959	1955	1957	
<b>PRIMARY JOB</b>													
<i>Number (thousands)</i>													
Total holding two jobs or more.....	4,035	4,048	4,008	3,636	3,756	3,726	3,921	3,342	3,012	2,966	3,099	3,570	3,663
Agriculture.....	217	276	273	335	416	405	386	364	332	321	629	854	866
Wage and salary workers.....	65	89	75	86	133	139	146	102	97	104	264	286	296
Self-employed workers.....	129	154	167	200	218	230	195	210	208	199	264	385	402
Unpaid family workers.....	23	33	31	47	65	36	45	52	27	18	101	184	169
Nonagricultural industries.....	3,818	3,772	3,735	3,301	3,340	3,321	3,535	2,978	2,680	2,645	2,470	2,712	2,787
Wage and salary workers.....	3,641	3,570	3,558	3,110	3,131	3,135	3,361	2,764	2,489	2,451	2,257	2,447	2,569
Self-employed workers.....	167	194	162	177	200	175	169	194	184	182	198	237	200
Unpaid family workers.....	10	8	8	14	9	11	5	20	7	12	15	28	18
<i>Percent of total employed</i>													
Total holding two jobs or more.....	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.5
Agriculture.....	6.0	7.4	7.0	7.8	8.1	8.1	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	9.3	11.0	11.2
Wage and salary workers.....	5.2	7.4	5.8	6.6	8.4	8.8	8.8	6.2	6.7	7.7	13.2	12.1	13.4
Self-employed workers.....	7.1	8.0	8.5	8.9	8.6	9.3	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.1	10.7	13.9
Unpaid family workers.....	4.2	5.5	4.8	6.6	6.5	3.7	4.8	5.2	3.6	2.5	6.9	10.0	9.4
Nonagricultural industries.....	5.1	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.7
Wage and salary workers.....	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.9
Self-employed workers.....	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.3
Unpaid family workers.....	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.9	0.9	2.9	1.1	2.0	2.2	3.9	2.7
<b>SECONDARY JOB</b>													
<i>Number (thousands)</i>													
Total holding two jobs or more.....	4,035	4,048	4,008	3,636	3,756	3,726	3,921	3,342	3,012	2,966	3,099	3,570	3,663
Agriculture.....	700	738	723	721	786	801	825	645	587	649	850	1,035	1,111
Wage and salary workers.....	96	122	121	139	167	185	188	176	135	130	352	506	485
Self-employed workers.....	604	616	602	582	619	616	637	469	452	519	498	529	626
Nonagricultural industries.....	3,335	3,310	3,285	2,915	2,970	2,925	3,096	2,697	2,425	2,317	2,249	2,535	2,542
Wage and salary workers.....	2,607	2,748	2,698	2,335	2,389	2,367	2,481	2,176	2,025	1,907	1,905	2,187	2,202
Self-employed workers.....	728	562	587	580	581	558	615	521	400	410	344	348	340

<sup>1</sup> Surveys on dual jobholders were not conducted in 1967 and 1968; for 1972, data were not available at press time.

NOTE: Persons whose only extra job is as an unpaid family worker are not counted as dual jobholders.





**Table B-15. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Industry Group and Class of Worker of Longest Job, 1960-71**

(Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1960-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward)

Industry group and class of worker	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 <sup>1</sup>	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	
All industry groups	95,027	93,623	92,477	90,230	88,179	86,266	85,553	86,186	85,324	84,227	82,057	80,247	80,614
Agriculture	4,871	4,768	4,722	4,936	5,184	5,021	5,604	6,348	7,052	6,796	7,179	7,502	7,902
Wage and salary workers	1,989	1,901	1,907	2,034	2,150	2,079	2,425	2,622	2,695	2,725	2,794	2,780	2,667
Self-employed workers	2,020	2,028	2,051	2,036	2,063	2,098	2,152	2,442	2,496	2,396	2,601	2,836	3,012
Unpaid family workers	862	839	764	866	951	844	1,337	1,284	1,660	1,675	1,784	1,886	2,223
Nonagricultural industries	90,156	88,855	87,755	85,294	82,995	81,245	82,949	79,838	78,073	76,431	74,878	72,765	72,716
Wage and salary workers	63,610	62,347	61,322	59,737	58,029	57,038	56,562	55,492	54,444	53,006	51,534	50,589	50,589
Mining	619	573	544	548	560	602	602	573	567	569		673	828
Construction	5,441	4,970	4,949	4,675	4,519	4,538	4,578	4,556	4,501	4,216	4,235	4,096	4,042
Manufacturing	21,953	22,546	23,640	22,619	22,532	22,288	22,477	21,297	20,264	20,078	19,533	19,255	19,415
Durable goods	12,481	13,109	13,255	13,259	13,068	12,788	12,807	11,929	11,475	11,285	10,934	10,043	10,532
Lumber and wood products	711	654	635	637	630	651	614	636	613	615	574	550	536
Furniture and fixtures	453	531	534	472	454	492	494	528	460	470	456	389	383
Stone, clay, and glass products	714	745	738	729	689	710	710	720	632	562	576	531	506
Primary metal industries	1,390	1,367	1,483	1,403	1,329	1,409	1,411	1,385	1,334	1,366	1,368	1,068	1,280
Fabricated metal products	1,429	1,541	1,900	1,768	1,751	1,648	1,650	1,455	1,533	1,635	1,527	1,409	1,189
Machinery	2,141	2,379	2,564	2,352	2,256	2,223	2,225	2,014	1,973	1,775	1,840	1,719	1,765
Electrical equipment	2,094	2,250	2,311	2,197	2,262	2,142	2,142	1,917	1,670	1,739	1,814	1,588	1,524
Transportation equipment	2,173	2,428	2,665	2,647	2,492	2,412	2,415	2,280	2,139	2,007	1,960	1,759	2,303
Automobiles	1,072	1,189	1,206	1,185	1,070	1,133	1,136	1,085	1,005	949	928	881	1,014
Other transportation equipment	1,101	1,314	1,460	1,462	1,412	1,279	1,279	1,195	1,134	1,128	1,032	878	1,284
Other durable goods	1,336	1,258	1,084	1,082	1,125	1,101	1,105	1,015	1,098	1,056	1,017	1,000	976
Nondurable goods	8,472	9,431	9,685	9,954	9,446	9,480	9,670	9,369	8,889	8,791	8,598	8,212	8,283
Food and kindred products	2,179	1,917	2,130	2,154	2,162	2,122	2,140	2,134	2,093	2,117	2,133	2,028	1,909
Textile mill products	1,067	1,087	1,133	1,224	1,165	1,158	1,162	1,169	1,109	1,082	959	911	1,064
Apparel and related products	1,625	1,671	1,585	1,523	1,517	1,639	1,640	1,625	1,558	1,466	1,487	1,327	1,378
Printing and publishing	1,329	1,370	1,246	1,236	1,226	1,318	1,503	1,458	1,258	1,387	1,332	1,289	1,307
Chemicals and allied products	1,172	1,260	1,294	1,201	1,223	1,213	1,214	1,014	1,063	1,004	949	884	882
Other nondurable goods	2,100	2,176	2,297	2,243	2,153	2,010	2,011	1,960	1,808	1,735	1,739	1,673	1,743
Transportation and public utility	5,810	5,640	5,402	5,312	5,327	4,993	5,011	4,350	4,843	4,916	4,711	4,518	4,763
Railroads and railway express	713	757	712	700	811	849	852	812	896	910	932	925	975
Other transportation	2,545	2,308	2,297	2,240	2,192	1,914	1,925	1,894	1,916	1,920	1,810	1,590	1,764
Communications	1,287	1,357	1,191	1,205	1,136	1,102	1,016	913	922	860	912	944	944
Other public utilities	1,266	1,218	1,202	1,167	1,187	1,129	1,132	1,134	1,118	1,164	1,109	1,091	1,084
Wholesale and retail trade	17,322	16,782	15,813	15,319	15,307	15,027	15,339	14,293	14,012	13,388	13,462	13,033	13,040
Wholesale trade	3,048	3,051	2,629	2,623	2,672	2,551	2,579	2,596	2,399	2,350	2,337	2,458	2,482
Retail trade	14,274	13,731	13,184	12,696	12,635	12,476	12,760	11,707	11,624	11,068	11,125	10,575	10,558
Finance and service	27,762	27,061	25,952	25,076	23,875	23,242	24,161	22,880	21,968	21,266	20,508	20,233	19,586
Finance, insurance, real estate	4,353	4,146	4,044	3,687	3,605	3,606	3,617	3,476	3,331	3,254	3,052	3,081	3,171
Business and repair services	2,364	2,227	2,192	2,057	1,944	1,783	1,811	1,746	1,667	1,647	1,646	1,471	1,468
Private households	2,361	2,491	2,572	2,755	2,756	2,949	3,623	3,847	3,849	3,772	3,916	3,964	3,692
Personal services, exc. private households	2,060	2,195	2,254	2,281	2,226	2,093	2,114	2,146	2,173	2,018	1,895	1,715	2,058
Entertainment and recreation services	889	945	885	915	932	875	950	807	768	848	795	852	759
Medical and other health services	5,296	4,985	4,701	4,517	3,985	3,958	3,984	3,608	3,393	3,287	3,092	2,915	2,878
Welfare and religious services	1,123	1,123	909	915	806	814	827	754	825	790	783	756	729
Educational services	7,640	7,396	7,042	6,656	6,349	5,952	6,008	5,318	4,808	4,556	4,325	4,101	3,781
Other professional services	1,608	1,433	1,228	1,210	1,172	1,117	1,124	1,077	1,058	969	883	861	964
Forestry and fisheries	91	118	123	83	100	100	103	114	116	115	121	107	83
Public administration	4,703	4,781	5,022	4,988	4,509	4,388	4,394	4,024	4,036	4,043	3,918	3,726	3,571
Self-employed workers	5,553	5,565	5,454	5,333	5,333	5,590	5,734	6,640	6,614	6,790	6,782	7,170	6,971
Unpaid family workers	958	943	879	1,024	1,033	617	633	706	1,128	1,197	1,081	1,196	

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1955-59 taken from the 1967 Manpower Report.  
<sup>2</sup> Data revised to include persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age groups in the 1967 Manpower Report. See also footnote 3.  
<sup>3</sup> The estimates for 1966 forward are not strictly comparable with those of prior years aside from the age difference because of earlier misclassification

of some wage and salary workers as self-employed. The change in classification resulted in a shift of about 750,000 in 1966 from nonfarm self-employment to wage and salary employment, affecting primarily the data for trade and service industries.

**Table B-16. Percent of Persons With Work Experience During the Year Who Worked Year Round at Full-Time Jobs, by Industry Group and Class of Worker of Longest Job, 1960-71**

[Percent of persons 14 years and over for 1960-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Industry group and class of worker	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 <sup>1</sup>	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	
All industry groups	58.1	55.6	57.1	57.9	59.6	58.0	56.6	56.1	55.0	54.6	53.7	53.6	53.7
Agriculture	43.7	43.9	45.6	46.1	46.4	47.4	42.8	40.4	37.7	37.6	37.9	40.9	38.9
Wage and salary workers	30.2	27.9	29.6	28.4	30.0	30.6	26.6	23.0	22.5	21.2	23.8	22.9	
Self-employed workers	67.6	69.7	70.2	75.3	75.8	75.3	74.1	72.4	73.6	72.7	72.5	74.8	71.1
Unpaid family workers	18.9	17.5	21.1	18.8	18.9	18.7	16.7	15.1	12.3	11.8	13.5	15.3	12.4
Nonagricultural industries	56.8	56.2	57.7	58.6	59.4	58.7	57.5	57.4	56.6	56.1	55.2	54.9	55.3
Wage and salary workers	56.8	56.2	57.8	58.7	59.5	58.5	57.3	57.2	56.3	55.8	54.9	54.6	54.8
Mining	61.2	69.3	65.4	70.8	70.5	73.6	73.6	68.8	67.5	68.2	67.6	64.8	68.2
Construction	50.2	50.9	54.1	55.2	55.6	53.9	53.8	61.5	48.6	47.8	43.2	41.5	41.8
Manufacturing	67.0	65.4	68.2	69.5	69.7	69.6	68.9	69.2	67.7	67.1	64.8	63.7	64.3
Durable goods	69.9	67.1	70.6	72.3	71.8	72.4	72.3	72.4	70.7	70.7	67.6	65.9	66.0
Lumber and wood products	59.2	53.2	57.2	61.5	55.7	59.6	59.2	52.9	52.8	50.1	50.3	46.9	48.3
Furniture and fixtures	66.7	61.8	71.5	69.7	68.5	70.5	70.2	70.8	67.0	65.7	64.8	63.5	58.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	68.1	71.1	74.4	71.2	72.0	73.8	73.8	72.8	72.9	72.4	62.0	64.0	63.4
Primary metal industries	70.6	74.4	75.3	71.8	77.8	76.5	76.4	77.3	69.1	73.9	69.1	67.8	63.5
Fabricated metal products	68.9	64.9	70.5	71.9	72.9	72.9	72.8	72.5	70.4	71.1	71.0	68.6	71.6
Machinery	72.1	71.9	74.7	76.2	75.8	77.8	77.8	77.9	78.6	76.3	73.3	73.7	73.0
Electrical equipment	71.6	68.5	67.8	72.7	69.8	67.7	67.7	70.7	73.5	70.5	70.1	71.3	69.6
Transportation equipment	73.5	64.4	70.6	75.2	72.0	74.1	74.0	72.3	57.7	75.2	70.1	61.0	65.4
Automobiles	73.7	62.6	68.2	71.7	64.5	68.8	68.6	69.8	58.1	70.8	67.8	52.3	54.6
Other transportation equipment	73.4	74.4	75.1	78.1	77.6	78.9	78.9	74.6	78.3	78.8	72.2	69.7	74.0
Other durable goods	68.9	66.6	65.4	65.2	68.4	68.1	67.9	70.3	60.7	61.9	55.7	58.8	59.6
Nondurable goods	63.3	62.8	64.7	63.6	66.8	65.8	64.4	65.0	63.8	62.4	61.3	61.1	62.1
Food and kindred products	59.2	59.4	62.4	63.4	64.6	64.8	64.3	64.9	64.6	63.2	61.3	58.4	61.4
Textile mill products	63.4	63.7	66.6	66.4	66.3	69.9	69.6	69.4	65.7	64.2	59.0	59.2	62.5
Apparel and related products	48.5	48.5	51.3	55.4	52.9	49.2	49.2	50.2	47.1	45.4	44.0	41.8	38.6
Printing and publishing	62.8	65.1	62.4	62.1	66.9	61.1	53.6	55.0	54.3	52.2	51.4	54.5	60.1
Chemicals and allied products	80.1	79.2	78.7	76.9	79.9	79.9	79.8	78.5	79.3	78.6	77.1	79.4	82.2
Other nondurable goods	69.9	66.6	68.7	70.0	71.8	72.6	72.6	75.4	74.3	74.6	76.3	72.7	72.6
Transportation and public utilities	71.4	71.5	72.2	73.2	75.5	75.7	75.5	75.8	75.4	72.8	72.2	73.2	71.7
Railroads and railway express	75.3	78.6	80.3	80.9	80.8	83.6	83.4	82.5	78.6	77.3	73.3	77.0	73.5
Other transportation	63.7	62.5	66.0	68.7	69.1	67.6	67.2	65.9	66.8	64.1	63.4	62.8	62.8
Communications	73.8	72.2	72.0	67.4	74.5	74.0	74.0	78.0	78.0	73.8	77.7	76.1	74.5
Other public utilities	82.4	83.5	79.3	83.4	84.8	85.1	84.9	85.4	85.3	82.7	81.4	82.5	81.9
Wholesale and retail trade	44.7	43.8	45.2	47.8	47.9	47.1	46.2	47.8	46.8	46.5	47.5	48.4	47.0
Wholesale trade	68.9	68.3	69.8	70.9	70.5	70.6	69.9	72.3	70.8	68.1	67.1	70.1	66.2
Retail trade	39.5	38.3	40.3	42.6	43.1	42.3	41.4	42.4	41.8	41.2	43.4	43.2	42.5
Finance and service	51.1	50.3	50.0	49.4	50.9	48.8	48.8	45.3	44.5	44.4	43.9	44.2	45.3
Finance, insurance, real estate	66.1	67.7	68.8	67.7	70.0	68.8	68.6	69.7	68.2	68.6	67.3	66.0	66.1
Business and repair services	53.1	50.5	54.8	57.7	57.6	56.8	55.9	54.6	53.7	53.7	55.8	53.8	53.7
Private households	18.3	15.3	15.2	18.0	17.7	17.1	13.9	14.9	13.8	13.8	15.4	16.6	17.5
Personal services, etc. private households	38.6	38.8	41.0	41.6	43.6	43.1	42.7	43.8	37.4	41.8	41.2	42.7	43.6
Entertainment and recreation services	28.2	27.3	30.2	28.5	31.2	31.2	28.7	25.3	24.6	26.6	26.8	28.6	29.1
Medical and other health services	54.8	52.5	51.1	52.6	56.5	52.9	52.5	54.9	55.5	54.2	55.1	53.9	55.1
Welfare and religious services	56.9	56.3	54.2	52.2	52.2	52.3	51.5	51.7	53.1	51.8	56.4	59.5	55.0
Educational services	54.8	54.0	54.0	50.4	52.1	48.5	48.0	41.9	43.2	41.8	40.3	42.4	43.0
Other professional services	56.8	61.8	61.8	59.4	61.4	60.8	60.1	57.4	61.2	59.8	58.9	60.7	59.1
Forestry and fisheries	52.7	41.5	41.6	50.3	52.0	53.0	52.4	33.3	44.0	32.2	45.5	29.0	( <sup>2</sup> )
Public administration	76.7	74.4	76.1	76.7	76.7	76.3	76.2	77.6	79.8	78.8	78.3	77.8	75.0
Self-employed workers	61.0	61.6	62.0	64.6	65.0	64.3	62.7	62.6	65.0	65.1	61.9	65.4	65.4
Unpaid family workers	29.0	29.1	23.5	24.1	25.7	32.3	30.5	30.2	27.0	23.6	25.8	22.1	22.6

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1950-59 were published in the 1967 Manpower Report.  
<sup>2</sup> Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

<sup>3</sup> Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

**Table B-17. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1960-71**

[Persons 14 years and over for 1960-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Item	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966*	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
	Number (thousands)												
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>													
Total working or looking for work	57,185	55,342	53,640	51,480	49,432	47,540	49,924	47,591	46,837	45,056	43,944	41,963	42,304
Percent with unemployment	16.3	15.3	12.5	12.4	12.9	13.0	12.9	14.1	16.2	16.7	18.2	18.4	17.2
Number with unemployment	15,851	14,565	11,744	11,332	11,564	11,387	11,602	12,334	14,052	14,211	15,256	15,086	14,151
Did not work but looked for work	2,154	1,719	1,163	1,250	1,253	1,274	1,371	1,405	1,713	1,611	1,897	1,676	1,586
Worked during year	13,693	12,846	10,581	10,082	10,311	10,113	10,231	10,929	12,339	12,400	13,359	13,410	12,565
Year-round workers <sup>1</sup> with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	1,106	1,179	1,396	1,285	1,381	1,269	1,269	1,207	1,121	1,239	1,129	1,036	1,062
Part-year workers <sup>4</sup> with unemployment	12,587	11,667	9,185	8,797	8,930	8,644	8,962	9,722	11,218	11,161	12,240	12,394	12,503
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	3,130	3,301	3,614	3,632	3,357	3,348	3,403	3,151	3,060	2,708	2,993	3,098	2,434
5 to 10	2,709	2,729	2,177	1,989	2,073	2,038	2,059	2,208	2,550	2,407	2,759	2,550	2,794
11 to 14	1,690	1,669	1,057	1,036	1,177	1,047	1,058	1,296	1,514	1,585	1,700	1,669	1,517
15 to 26	2,946	2,468	1,542	1,406	1,520	1,567	1,565	1,905	2,444	2,622	2,788	2,849	2,468
27 or more	2,112	1,500	795	734	803	844	857	1,082	1,650	2,020	2,200	2,200	1,982
Two spells of unemployment or more	4,451	4,310	3,417	3,122	3,357	3,411	3,458	3,942	4,755	4,635	5,219	4,983	4,602
2 spells	2,204	2,088	1,603	1,471	1,503	1,465	1,479	1,765	2,342	2,286	2,528	2,299	2,034
3 spells or more	2,247	2,222	1,814	1,651	1,854	1,946	1,979	2,177	2,413	2,349	2,695	2,684	2,568
<b>MALE</b>													
Total working or looking for work	56,841	55,569	54,755	53,677	52,788	52,163	53,578	52,958	52,645	51,847	51,412	50,619	50,698
Percent with unemployment	16.4	15.5	12.3	11.7	12.6	12.5	12.4	14.0	16.3	17.2	18.6	19.5	18.4
Number with unemployment	9,316	8,614	6,709	6,263	6,655	6,503	6,658	7,429	8,563	8,823	9,096	9,843	9,318
Did not work but looked for work	829	670	365	365	396	395	467	539	667	778	773	756	653
Worked during year	8,488	7,944	6,344	5,898	6,259	6,108	6,191	6,890	7,896	8,145	8,313	8,080	8,665
Year-round workers <sup>1</sup> with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	767	834	963	900	1,002	923	923	886	815	934	817	791	779
Part-year workers <sup>4</sup> with unemployment	7,721	7,110	5,381	4,998	5,257	5,185	5,288	6,003	7,081	7,211	8,098	8,299	7,898
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	1,701	1,742	1,861	1,875	1,743	1,727	1,787	1,694	1,675	1,521	1,666	1,709	1,651
5 to 10	1,734	1,789	1,386	1,215	1,310	1,286	1,300	1,391	1,706	1,600	1,891	1,878	1,907
11 to 14	1,081	1,090	700	647	759	707	718	872	1,038	1,122	1,194	1,217	1,123
15 to 26	1,921	1,565	980	870	979	972	980	1,347	1,605	1,802	1,960	2,027	1,821
27 or more	1,284	934	454	391	466	493	503	690	1,157	1,157	1,383	1,468	1,384
Two spells of unemployment or more	2,991	2,914	2,262	2,015	2,228	2,295	2,328	2,769	3,314	3,269	3,805	3,618	3,430
2 spells	1,445	1,379	1,003	901	908	900	913	1,147	1,576	1,526	1,788	1,603	1,453
3 spells or more	1,546	1,535	1,259	1,114	1,320	1,395	1,415	1,622	1,738	1,743	2,017	2,015	1,977
<b>FEMALE</b>													
Total working or looking for work	43,344	39,753	38,885	37,803	36,644	35,437	36,346	34,633	34,192	33,221	32,532	31,353	31,618
Percent with unemployment	16.2	15.0	12.9	13.4	13.4	13.8	12.6	14.2	16.1	15.9	17.1	16.7	15.3
Number with unemployment	6,535	5,951	5,035	5,069	4,909	4,894	4,944	4,906	5,489	5,288	5,570	5,250	4,833
Did not work but looked for work	1,330	1,049	798	885	857	879	904	866	1,046	1,033	1,114	929	992
Worked during year	5,205	4,902	4,237	4,184	4,052	4,005	4,040	4,040	4,443	4,255	4,456	4,320	3,900
Year-round workers <sup>1</sup> with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	339	345	423	385	379	346	346	321	306	305	312	245	283
Part-year workers <sup>4</sup> with unemployment	4,866	4,137	3,804	3,799	3,673	3,659	3,664	3,719	4,137	3,950	4,144	4,085	3,617
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	1,429	1,559	1,753	1,757	1,674	1,621	1,636	1,457	1,385	1,187	1,325	1,389	1,183
5 to 10	975	970	791	774	763	752	759	817	844	798	868	881	797
11 to 14	609	578	357	289	418	340	340	414	476	473	506	452	394
15 to 26	1,025	883	562	536	541	585	605	640	839	800	808	822	645
27 or more	828	566	341	343	337	351	354	383	589	663	637	741	598
Two spells of unemployment or more	1,460	1,396	1,155	1,107	1,129	1,116	1,120	1,173	1,441	1,366	1,414	1,345	1,172
2 spells	759	709	600	570	595	565	566	618	766	720	736	696	681
3 spells or more	701	687	555	537	534	551	554	555	675	646	678	649	491

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B-17. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1960-71—Continued

Item	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966 <sup>2</sup>	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>													
Percent distribution of unemployed persons with work experience during the year													
Total who worked during year.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers <sup>3</sup> with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment.....	8.1	9.2	13.2	12.7	13.4	12.5	12.4	11.3	9.1	10.0	8.4	7.7	8.5
Part-year workers <sup>4</sup> with unemployment.....	91.9	90.8	86.8	87.3	86.6	87.5	87.6	89.0	90.9	90.0	91.6	92.3	91.5
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4.....	22.9	25.7	34.2	36.0	32.6	33.1	33.3	28.8	24.8	21.8	22.4	23.1	22.6
5 to 10.....	19.8	21.2	20.6	19.7	20.1	20.2	20.1	20.2	20.7	19.4	20.6	19.1	21.5
11 to 14.....	12.3	13.0	10.0	10.3	11.4	10.4	13.3	11.8	12.3	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.1
15 to 26.....	21.5	19.2	14.6	13.9	14.7	15.5	15.5	18.3	19.8	21.1	20.7	21.2	19.6
27 or more.....	15.4	11.7	7.5	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.4	9.9	12.4	14.8	15.1	16.5	15.8
Two spells of unemployment or more.....	32.5	33.6	32.3	31.0	32.6	33.7	33.8	36.1	38.5	37.4	39.0	37.0	36.6
2 spells.....	16.1	16.3	15.1	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	16.1	19.0	18.1	18.9	17.1	16.2
3 spells or more.....	16.4	17.3	17.1	16.4	18.0	19.2	19.3	19.9	19.6	19.3	20.2	19.8	20.4
<b>MALE</b>													
Total who worked during year.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers <sup>3</sup> with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment.....	9.0	10.5	15.2	15.3	16.0	15.1	14.9	12.9	10.3	11.5	9.2	8.7	9.0
Part-year workers <sup>4</sup> with unemployment.....	91.0	89.5	84.8	84.7	84.0	84.9	85.1	87.1	89.7	88.5	90.8	91.3	91.0
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4.....	26.0	27.9	29.3	31.8	27.8	28.3	28.5	24.6	21.2	18.7	18.7	18.8	19.1
5 to 10.....	20.4	22.1	21.8	20.6	20.9	21.1	21.0	20.2	21.0	19.8	21.2	20.7	22.0
11 to 14.....	12.7	13.7	11.0	11.0	12.1	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.1	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.8
15 to 26.....	22.6	20.0	15.4	14.8	15.6	15.9	15.8	19.6	20.3	22.1	22.0	22.3	21.0
27 or more.....	13.1	11.8	7.2	6.6	7.4	8.1	8.1	10.1	13.4	14.2	15.5	16.1	16.0
Two spells of unemployment or more.....	35.2	36.7	35.7	34.2	35.6	37.6	37.6	40.2	42.0	40.1	41.7	39.8	39.6
2 spells.....	17.0	17.4	15.8	15.3	14.5	14.7	14.7	16.6	20.0	18.7	20.1	17.6	16.8
3 spells or more.....	18.2	19.3	19.8	18.9	21.1	22.8	22.9	23.5	22.0	21.4	22.6	22.2	22.8
<b>FEMALE</b>													
Total who worked during year.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers <sup>3</sup> with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment.....	6.5	7.0	10.2	9.2	9.4	8.6	8.6	7.9	6.9	7.2	7.0	5.7	7.3
Part-year workers <sup>4</sup> with unemployment.....	93.5	93.0	89.8	90.8	90.6	91.4	91.4	92.1	93.1	92.8	93.0	94.3	92.7
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4.....	27.5	31.8	41.4	42.0	39.3	40.5	40.5	36.1	31.2	27.9	29.7	32.1	30.3
5 to 10.....	18.7	19.8	18.7	18.5	18.8	18.8	18.2	20.2	19.0	18.8	19.5	15.7	20.4
11 to 14.....	11.7	11.8	8.4	9.3	10.3	8.5	8.4	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.4	10.4	10.1
15 to 26.....	19.7	18.0	13.3	12.8	13.4	14.9	15.0	16.0	18.9	19.0	18.1	19.0	18.5
27 or more.....	15.9	11.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.8	9.5	13.3	16.1	14.3	17.1	15.3
Two spells of unemployment or more.....	28.1	28.5	27.3	26.5	27.9	27.9	28.0	29.0	32.4	32.1	31.7	31.1	30.1
2 spells.....	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.6	14.7	14.1	14.0	15.3	17.2	16.9	16.5	15.1	14.9
3 spells or more.....	13.3	14.0	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.8	14.0	13.7	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.0	15.2

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1957-59 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.  
<sup>2</sup> Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

<sup>3</sup> Worked 50 weeks or more.  
<sup>4</sup> Worked less than 50 weeks.

Note: Data for recent years have been revised as a result of the adjustment to March 1971 benchmark levels. Beginning 1959, the data include Alaska and Hawaii and are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. This inclusion resulted in an increase of about 210,000 in the 1959 average of total nonagricultural employment. For hours and earnings and labor turnover data, the effect of the inclusion was insignificant.

Table C-1. Total Employment or Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947-72

Year	Total	Private										Government					
		Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate	Services	Total government	Federal <sup>1</sup>	State and local	
					Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail						
Number (thousands)																	
1947	42,881	38,487	955	1,962	18,848	8,266	7,189	2,165	8,255	2,361	6,894	1,734	5,059	5,474	1,892	3,582	
1948	44,691	39,241	994	2,169	18,882	8,228	7,238	2,139	9,272	2,489	6,783	1,829	5,206	5,659	1,863	3,787	
1949	43,718	37,922	939	2,165	14,441	7,489	6,963	4,002	9,284	2,487	6,797	1,857	5,284	5,656	1,903	3,246	
1950	45,222	39,196	961	2,330	15,241	8,694	7,147	4,034	9,396	2,515	6,888	1,926	5,282	6,026	1,928	4,056	
1951	47,949	41,480	979	2,609	16,388	9,689	7,284	4,226	9,742	2,686	7,126	1,991	5,578	6,389	2,362	4,067	
1952	48,623	42,216	898	2,624	16,622	9,249	7,284	4,265	10,604	2,687	7,917	2,069	5,559	6,609	2,420	4,188	
1953	50,222	43,967	886	2,622	17,549	10,119	7,438	4,256	10,267	2,727	7,529	2,146	5,567	6,645	2,368	4,349	
1954	49,922	42,571	794	2,612	16,314	9,129	7,185	4,064	10,235	2,739	7,496	2,234	6,002	6,751	2,188	4,563	
1955	50,475	43,761	792	2,602	16,882	9,541	7,989	4,141	10,535	2,796	7,749	2,235	6,567	6,645	2,187	4,727	
1956	52,686	45,131	822	2,699	17,263	9,534	7,989	4,244	10,898	2,884	7,974	2,429	6,536	7,277	2,369	5,065	
1957	52,994	45,278	828	2,823	17,174	9,694	7,519	4,241	10,898	2,893	7,932	2,477	6,749	7,616	2,217	5,399	
1958	51,983	43,824	781	2,773	15,943	8,630	7,116	3,976	10,750	2,848	7,982	2,519	6,806	7,539	2,191	5,648	
1959	53,313	45,230	732	2,960	16,673	9,373	7,903	4,011	11,127	2,946	8,182	2,492	7,130	8,083	2,283	5,686	
1960	54,234	45,991	712	2,885	16,796	9,459	7,236	4,004	11,391	3,004	8,386	2,669	7,423	8,353	2,270	6,063	
1961	54,042	45,448	672	2,816	15,236	9,070	7,236	3,903	11,337	2,993	8,344	2,751	7,082	8,684	2,279	6,315	
1962	55,596	46,706	680	2,902	16,823	9,489	7,473	3,906	11,586	3,074	8,511	2,800	8,328	8,990	2,340	6,550	
1963	55,867	47,477	635	2,968	16,996	9,616	7,980	3,903	11,778	3,114	8,675	2,877	8,325	9,225	2,358	6,868	
1964	56,762	48,771	634	3,050	17,274	9,616	7,455	3,967	12,180	3,189	8,971	2,967	8,799	9,596	2,345	7,248	
1965	58,815	50,741	632	3,196	18,082	10,496	7,666	4,026	12,716	3,312	9,494	3,023	9,087	10,074	2,378	7,696	
1966	60,966	52,163	627	3,275	19,214	11,284	7,930	4,151	13,245	3,437	9,908	3,100	9,581	10,792	2,564	8,227	
1967	62,667	54,469	613	3,208	19,447	11,439	8,608	4,263	13,665	3,523	10,081	3,223	10,999	11,338	2,719	8,679	
1968	67,918	58,091	606	3,285	19,781	11,626	8,185	4,319	14,094	3,611	10,473	3,382	11,629	11,845	2,737	9,144	
1969	70,284	59,082	619	3,435	20,157	11,695	8,272	4,429	14,639	3,728	10,900	3,564	11,229	12,202	2,788	9,409	
1970	70,593	59,065	623	3,331	19,349	11,195	8,184	4,498	14,914	3,612	11,162	3,688	11,612	12,535	2,768	9,830	
1971	70,645	57,793	602	3,411	18,529	10,945	7,964	4,442	15,142	3,609	11,335	3,796	11,869	12,866	2,664	10,391	
1972*	72,780	59,463	607	3,520	18,928	10,981	8,046	4,495	15,679	3,918	11,780	3,926	12,309	13,287	2,649	10,639	
Percent Distribution																	
1947	100.0	87.5	2.2	4.6	34.4	19.1	18.3	5.1	20.4	5.4	15.9	4.0	11.3	12.8	4.3	8.2	
1948	100.0	87.4	2.2	4.6	34.7	18.5	18.2	5.3	20.7	5.6	15.1	4.1	11.6	12.6	4.2	8.4	
1949	100.0	86.6	2.1	4.9	33.0	17.1	15.9	9.1	21.2	5.7	15.5	4.2	12.0	13.4	4.4	9.0	
1950	100.0	88.7	2.0	5.2	33.7	17.9	15.8	5.9	20.8	5.3	15.2	4.2	11.9	13.3	4.3	9.1	
1951	100.0	88.6	1.9	5.4	34.3	19.0	15.3	6.5	20.4	5.4	14.9	4.2	11.7	13.4	4.8	8.5	
1952	100.0	88.3	1.8	5.4	34.1	19.1	14.9	6.7	20.5	5.6	15.0	4.2	11.7	13.5	5.0	8.6	
1953	100.0	88.6	1.7	5.2	34.9	20.1	14.5	6.5	20.4	5.6	15.0	4.3	11.7	13.2	4.6	8.6	
1954	100.0	88.2	1.6	5.3	35.3	18.6	14.7	6.3	20.9	5.6	15.3	4.6	12.2	13.8	4.5	9.3	
1955	100.0	88.4	1.6	5.5	33.3	18.6	14.5	6.2	20.8	5.6	15.3	4.6	12.4	13.6	4.3	9.3	
1956	100.0	88.1	1.6	5.7	32.9	18.8	14.1	6.1	20.7	5.6	15.2	4.6	12.5	13.9	4.2	9.7	
1957	100.0	88.6	1.6	5.6	32.3	18.6	13.6	6.0	20.6	5.6	15.1	4.7	12.6	14.4	4.2	10.2	
1958	100.0	84.7	1.5	5.4	31.0	17.2	12.9	7.7	20.9	5.6	15.4	4.9	12.3	15.3	4.3	11.0	
1959	100.0	84.8	1.4	5.6	31.3	17.4	12.7	7.5	20.9	5.6	15.2	4.9	12.4	15.2	4.2	11.0	
1960	100.0	84.6	1.3	5.3	31.0	17.6	12.5	7.4	21.0	5.6	15.6	4.9	12.7	15.4	4.2	11.2	
1961	100.0	84.1	1.3	5.2	30.2	16.6	12.4	7.2	21.0	5.5	15.4	5.1	14.2	15.9	4.2	11.7	
1962	100.0	84.0	1.2	5.2	30.3	17.1	12.3	7.9	20.8	5.6	15.3	5.0	14.4	16.0	4.2	11.8	
1963	100.0	83.7	1.1	5.2	30.0	17.0	12.0	6.9	20.8	5.6	15.3	5.1	14.7	16.3	4.2	12.1	
1964	100.0	83.5	1.1	5.2	29.6	16.8	12.6	6.6	20.6	5.6	15.4	5.1	14.9	16.5	4.0	12.4	
1965	100.0	83.4	1.0	5.2	29.7	17.1	12.6	6.6	20.9	5.4	15.6	5.0	14.9	16.6	3.9	12.7	
1966	100.0	83.1	1.0	5.1	30.0	17.6	12.4	6.5	20.7	5.4	15.3	4.8	14.9	16.9	4.0	12.9	
1967	100.0	82.7	.9	4.9	29.5	17.4	12.2	6.5	20.7	5.4	15.3	4.9	15.3	17.3	4.1	13.2	
1968	100.0	82.6	.9	4.8	29.1	17.1	12.0	6.3	20.7	5.3	15.4	4.9	15.6	17.4	4.0	13.4	
1969	100.0	82.6	.9	4.9	28.7	16.9	11.8	6.3	20.8	5.3	15.6	5.1	16.0	17.4	3.9	13.4	
1970	100.0	82.2	.9	4.8	27.4	16.9	11.6	6.4	21.1	5.4	15.7	5.2	16.4	17.6	3.8	13.9	
1971	100.0	81.8	.9	4.8	26.2	16.0	11.3	6.3	21.4	5.4	16.0	5.4	16.8	18.2	3.6	14.4	
1972*	100.0	81.7	.8	4.6	25.0	15.9	11.1	6.2	21.6	5.4	16.2	5.4	16.9	18.3	3.6	14.6	

\* Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to

civilian employment only, excluding the Central Intelligence and National Security Agencies.

**Table C-2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers<sup>1</sup> and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate <sup>2</sup>	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
Production or nonsupervisory workers (thousands)												
1947	33,747	871	1,759	12,990	7,028	5,962	( <sup>3</sup> )	8,241	2,165	6,076	1,460	( <sup>4</sup> )
1948	34,489	906	1,924	12,910	6,925	5,986	( <sup>3</sup> )	8,629	2,274	6,355	1,521	( <sup>4</sup> )
1949	33,169	839	1,919	11,790	6,122	5,669	( <sup>3</sup> )	8,695	2,267	6,328	1,542	( <sup>4</sup> )
1950	34,349	816	2,069	12,523	6,705	5,817	( <sup>3</sup> )	8,742	2,294	6,448	1,591	( <sup>4</sup> )
1951	36,225	840	2,308	13,368	7,480	5,888	( <sup>3</sup> )	9,091	2,365	6,726	1,649	( <sup>4</sup> )
1952	36,643	801	2,324	13,369	7,550	5,810	( <sup>3</sup> )	9,333	2,439	6,894	1,711	( <sup>4</sup> )
1953	37,694	756	2,305	14,055	8,154	5,901	( <sup>3</sup> )	9,510	2,450	7,051	1,771	( <sup>4</sup> )
1954	35,276	696	2,281	12,817	7,194	5,623	( <sup>3</sup> )	9,456	2,442	7,014	1,837	( <sup>4</sup> )
1955	37,600	690	2,440	13,288	7,548	5,740	( <sup>3</sup> )	9,675	2,479	7,196	1,920	( <sup>4</sup> )
1956	38,496	701	2,613	13,436	7,669	5,767	( <sup>3</sup> )	9,933	2,547	7,386	1,994	( <sup>4</sup> )
1957	38,384	695	2,537	13,189	7,550	5,638	( <sup>3</sup> )	9,923	2,541	7,382	2,031	( <sup>4</sup> )
1958	36,608	611	2,384	11,997	6,579	5,419	( <sup>3</sup> )	9,730	2,477	7,259	2,063	( <sup>4</sup> )
1959	38,080	590	2,538	12,603	7,033	5,570	( <sup>3</sup> )	10,087	2,562	7,525	2,121	( <sup>4</sup> )
1960	38,516	570	2,459	12,586	7,028	5,559	( <sup>3</sup> )	10,315	2,605	7,710	2,181	( <sup>4</sup> )
1961	37,989	532	2,390	12,083	6,618	5,465	( <sup>3</sup> )	10,234	2,584	7,650	2,225	( <sup>4</sup> )
1962	38,979	512	2,462	12,488	6,935	5,553	( <sup>3</sup> )	10,400	2,625	7,775	2,274	( <sup>4</sup> )
1963	39,553	498	2,523	12,555	7,027	5,527	( <sup>3</sup> )	10,560	2,656	7,904	2,329	( <sup>4</sup> )
1964	40,589	497	2,597	12,781	7,213	5,559	3,484	10,869	2,719	8,151	2,386	7,974
1965	42,309	494	2,710	13,434	7,715	5,719	3,555	11,358	2,814	8,544	2,426	8,331
1966	44,281	487	2,784	14,297	8,370	5,926	3,632	11,820	2,911	8,909	2,476	8,786
1967	45,169	469	2,708	14,308	8,354	5,944	3,712	12,121	2,971	9,151	2,476	9,284
1968	46,476	461	2,768	14,514	8,467	6,056	3,749	12,528	3,036	9,492	2,687	9,768
1969	48,105	472	2,896	14,767	8,651	6,116	3,852	13,034	3,139	9,895	2,836	10,250
1970	47,934	473	2,820	14,020	8,042	5,978	3,897	13,264	3,203	10,061	2,918	10,542
1971	47,732	451	2,832	13,434	7,598	5,836	3,844	13,439	3,181	10,258	2,984	10,748
1972	49,214	458	2,908	13,534	7,915	5,918	3,883	13,919	3,279	10,640	3,071	11,140
Nonproduction workers (thousands)												
1947	4,660	84	223	2,555	1,357	1,197	( <sup>3</sup> )	714	196	519	294	( <sup>4</sup> )
1948	4,751	88	245	2,672	1,401	1,270	( <sup>3</sup> )	643	215	428	308	( <sup>4</sup> )
1949	4,763	91	246	2,651	1,367	1,284	( <sup>3</sup> )	669	220	450	315	( <sup>4</sup> )
1950	4,847	85	264	2,718	1,389	1,330	( <sup>3</sup> )	644	224	420	328	( <sup>4</sup> )
1951	5,234	89	295	3,025	1,609	1,416	( <sup>3</sup> )	651	241	410	342	( <sup>4</sup> )
1952	5,574	97	310	3,273	1,799	1,474	( <sup>3</sup> )	671	248	423	358	( <sup>4</sup> )
1953	5,893	101	318	3,494	1,956	1,537	( <sup>3</sup> )	737	268	469	376	( <sup>4</sup> )
1954	5,995	105	331	3,497	1,935	1,562	( <sup>3</sup> )	779	297	482	397	( <sup>4</sup> )
1955	6,261	112	362	3,594	1,993	1,600	( <sup>3</sup> )	860	317	544	415	( <sup>4</sup> )
1956	6,635	121	386	3,807	2,165	1,642	( <sup>3</sup> )	925	337	588	435	( <sup>4</sup> )
1957	6,896	133	396	3,985	2,306	1,681	( <sup>3</sup> )	963	352	610	446	( <sup>4</sup> )
1958	6,917	140	394	3,948	2,251	1,697	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,014	371	643	456	( <sup>4</sup> )
1959	7,149	142	422	4,072	2,340	1,733	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,040	384	657	473	( <sup>4</sup> )
1960	7,366	142	426	4,210	2,431	1,777	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,076	399	678	488	( <sup>4</sup> )
1961	7,459	140	426	4,243	2,452	1,791	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,103	409	694	506	( <sup>4</sup> )
1962	7,727	138	440	4,365	2,545	1,820	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,166	431	736	520	( <sup>4</sup> )
1963	7,924	137	440	4,440	2,589	1,853	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,218	448	771	548	( <sup>4</sup> )
1964	8,146	137	453	4,493	2,603	1,889	467	1,291	470	820	571	736
1965	8,432	138	476	4,628	2,691	1,937	481	1,359	498	860	597	759
1966	8,882	140	491	4,917	2,914	2,004	519	1,425	526	899	624	815
1967	9,290	144	500	5,139	3,075	2,064	549	1,485	554	930	659	835
1968	9,595	145	517	5,267	3,169	2,099	561	1,556	575	961	695	855
1969	9,978	147	539	5,400	3,244	2,156	577	1,607	594	1,011	729	879
1970	10,124	150	561	5,329	3,153	2,176	596	1,650	609	1,041	770	1,070
1971	10,058	151	579	5,095	2,967	2,128	598	1,703	628	1,075	812	1,121
1972	10,249	149	612	5,094	2,966	2,130	612	1,760	639	1,120	855	1,169

Footnotes at end of table.



**Table C-2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers<sup>1</sup> and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947-72—Continued**

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate <sup>2</sup>	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment												
1947	17.1	8.8	11.3	16.4	16.2	16.7	(3)	8.0	8.3	7.9	16.8	(3)
1948	12.1	8.9	11.3	17.1	16.8	17.5	(3)	6.9	8.6	6.3	16.5	(3)
1949	12.6	9.8	11.4	18.4	18.3	18.5	(3)	7.2	8.5	6.6	17.0	(3)
1950	12.1	9.4	11.3	17.8	17.2	18.6	(3)	6.9	8.9	6.1	17.1	(3)
1951	17.6	9.6	11.3	18.5	17.7	19.4	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.7	17.2	(3)
1952	15.2	10.8	11.8	19.7	19.2	20.2	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.8	17.3	(3)
1953	17.5	11.7	12.1	19.9	19.3	20.7	(3)	7.2	9.8	6.2	17.5	(3)
1954	14.2	13.3	12.7	21.4	21.2	21.7	(3)	7.6	10.8	6.4	17.8	(3)
1955	14.3	14.1	12.9	21.3	20.9	21.8	(3)	8.2	11.3	7.0	17.8	(3)
1956	14.7	14.7	12.9	22.1	22.0	22.2	(3)	8.5	11.7	7.4	17.9	(3)
1957	15.2	16.1	13.2	23.2	23.4	23.0	(3)	8.8	12.2	7.6	18.0	(3)
1958	15.9	18.6	14.2	24.8	25.5	23.8	(3)	9.4	13.0	8.1	18.1	(3)
1959	15.8	19.4	14.3	24.4	25.0	23.7	(3)	9.3	13.0	8.0	18.2	(3)
1960	16.1	19.9	14.8	25.1	25.7	24.2	(3)	9.4	13.3	8.1	18.3	(3)
1961	16.4	20.8	15.1	26.0	27.0	24.7	(3)	9.7	13.7	8.3	18.5	(3)
1962	16.5	21.2	15.2	25.9	25.8	24.7	(3)	10.1	14.1	8.6	18.8	(3)
1963	16.7	21.6	14.8	26.1	26.9	25.1	(3)	10.3	14.4	8.9	19.0	(3)
1964	16.7	21.6	14.9	26.0	26.5	25.3	11.8	10.6	14.7	9.1	19.3	8.4
1965	16.6	21.8	14.9	25.6	25.9	25.3	11.9	10.7	15.0	9.1	19.7	8.3
1966	16.7	22.3	15.0	25.6	25.8	25.3	12.5	10.8	15.3	9.2	20.1	8.0
1967	17.1	23.5	15.6	26.4	26.9	25.8	12.9	10.9	15.7	9.2	20.4	8.1
1968	17.1	23.9	15.7	26.6	27.3	25.7	13.0	11.0	15.9	9.4	20.5	8.0
1969	17.2	23.7	15.7	26.8	27.3	26.1	13.0	11.0	15.9	9.3	20.5	8.7
1970	17.4	24.1	16.6	27.5	28.2	26.7	13.3	11.1	16.0	9.4	20.9	9.2
1971	17.4	25.1	17.0	27.5	28.1	26.7	13.5	11.2	16.5	9.5	21.4	9.4
1972 <sup>p</sup>	17.2	24.5	17.4	26.9	27.3	26.5	13.6	11.2	16.3	9.5	21.8	9.5

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes data for nonoffice salesmen.

<sup>3</sup> Separate data not available.

**Table C-3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers<sup>1</sup> on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate <sup>2</sup>	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
Average weekly hours												
1947	40.3	40.8	38.2	40.4	40.5	40.2	(3)	40.5	41.1	40.3	37.9	(3)
1948	40.0	39.4	38.1	40.0	40.4	39.6	(3)	40.4	41.0	40.2	37.9	(3)
1949	39.4	36.3	37.7	39.1	39.4	38.9	(3)	40.5	40.8	40.4	37.8	(3)
1950	39.8	37.9	37.4	40.5	41.1	39.7	(3)	40.5	40.7	40.4	37.7	(3)
1951	39.9	38.4	38.1	40.6	41.5	39.5	(3)	40.5	40.8	40.4	37.7	(3)
1952	39.9	38.6	38.0	40.7	41.5	39.7	(3)	40.0	40.7	39.8	37.8	(3)
1953	39.6	38.8	37.9	40.5	41.2	39.6	(3)	39.5	40.6	39.1	37.7	(3)
1954	39.1	38.6	37.2	39.6	40.1	39.0	(3)	39.5	40.5	39.2	37.6	(3)
1955	39.6	40.7	37.1	40.7	41.3	39.9	(3)	39.4	40.7	39.0	37.6	(3)
1956	39.3	40.8	37.5	40.4	41.0	39.6	(3)	39.1	40.5	38.6	36.9	(3)
1957	38.8	40.1	37.0	39.8	40.3	39.2	(3)	38.7	40.3	38.1	36.7	(3)
1958	38.5	38.9	36.8	39.2	39.5	38.8	(3)	38.6	40.2	38.1	37.1	(3)
1959	39.0	40.5	37.0	40.3	40.7	39.7	(3)	38.8	40.6	38.2	37.3	(3)
1960	38.6	40.4	36.7	39.7	40.1	39.2	(3)	38.6	40.5	38.0	37.2	(3)
1961	38.6	40.5	36.9	39.8	40.3	39.3	(3)	38.3	40.5	37.6	36.9	(3)
1962	38.7	40.9	37.0	40.4	40.9	39.6	(3)	38.2	40.6	37.4	37.3	(3)
1963	38.8	41.6	37.3	40.5	41.1	39.6	(3)	38.1	40.6	37.3	37.5	(3)
1964	38.7	41.9	37.2	40.7	41.4	39.7	41.1	37.9	40.6	37.0	37.3	36.0
1965	38.8	42.3	37.4	41.2	42.0	40.1	41.3	37.7	40.8	36.6	37.2	35.9
1966	38.6	42.7	37.6	41.3	42.1	40.2	41.2	37.1	40.7	35.9	37.3	35.5
1967	38.0	42.6	37.7	40.6	41.2	39.7	40.5	36.5	40.3	35.3	37.0	35.1
1968	37.8	42.6	37.4	40.7	41.4	39.8	40.6	36.0	40.1	34.7	37.0	34.7
1969	37.7	43.0	37.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.7	35.6	40.2	34.2	37.1	34.7
1970	37.1	42.7	37.4	39.8	40.3	39.1	40.5	35.3	40.0	33.8	36.8	34.4
1971	37.0	42.3	37.3	39.9	40.4	39.3	40.2	35.1	39.8	33.7	37.0	34.2
1972 <sup>p</sup>	37.2	42.5	36.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.4	35.1	39.8	33.6	37.2	34.1

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table C-3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers<sup>1</sup> on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947-72—Continued**

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate <sup>2</sup>	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
Average hourly earnings (dollars)												
1947	\$1.13	\$1.47	\$1.54	\$1.22	\$1.28	\$1.15	(*)	\$0.94	\$1.22	\$0.84	\$1.14	(*)
1948	1.23	1.66	1.71	1.33	1.40	1.25	(*)	1.01	1.31	.90	1.20	(*)
1949	1.28	1.72	1.79	1.38	1.45	1.30	(*)	1.06	1.36	.95	1.26	(*)
1950	1.34	1.77	1.86	1.44	1.52	1.35	(*)	1.10	1.43	.98	1.34	(*)
1951	1.45	1.93	2.02	1.56	1.65	1.44	(*)	1.18	1.52	1.06	1.45	(*)
1952	1.52	2.01	2.13	1.65	1.75	1.51	(*)	1.23	1.61	1.09	1.51	(*)
1953	1.61	2.14	2.28	1.74	1.86	1.58	(*)	1.30	1.70	1.16	1.51	(*)
1954	1.65	2.14	2.29	1.78	1.90	1.62	(*)	1.35	1.76	1.20	1.65	(*)
1955	1.71	2.20	2.45	1.86	1.99	1.67	(*)	1.40	1.83	1.25	1.70	(*)
1956	1.80	2.33	2.57	1.95	2.08	1.77	(*)	1.47	1.94	1.30	1.78	(*)
1957	1.89	2.46	2.71	2.05	2.19	1.85	(*)	1.54	2.02	1.37	1.84	(*)
1958	1.95	2.47	2.82	2.11	2.26	1.91	(*)	1.60	2.09	1.42	1.89	(*)
1959	2.02	2.56	2.93	2.19	2.36	1.98	(*)	1.66	2.18	1.47	1.89	(*)
1960	2.09	2.61	3.08	2.26	2.43	2.05	(*)	1.71	2.24	1.52	2.02	(*)
1961	2.14	2.64	3.20	2.32	2.49	2.11	(*)	1.76	2.31	1.56	2.09	(*)
1962	2.22	2.70	3.31	2.39	2.56	2.17	(*)	1.83	2.37	1.63	2.17	(*)
1963	2.28	2.75	3.41	2.46	2.63	2.22	(*)	1.89	2.45	1.68	2.25	(*)
1964	2.36	2.81	3.55	2.53	2.71	2.29	\$2.88	1.96	2.52	1.75	2.30	\$1.94
1965	2.46	2.92	3.70	2.61	2.79	2.36	3.03	2.03	2.61	1.82	2.39	2.05
1966	2.56	3.05	3.89	2.72	2.90	2.45	3.11	2.13	2.73	1.91	2.47	2.17
1967	2.68	3.19	4.11	2.83	3.00	2.57	3.24	2.24	2.88	2.01	2.58	2.29
1968	2.85	3.35	4.41	3.01	3.19	2.74	3.42	2.40	3.05	2.16	2.75	2.43
1969	3.04	3.61	4.79	3.19	3.38	2.91	3.64	2.56	3.23	2.30	2.93	2.61
1970	3.22	3.85	5.24	3.36	3.55	3.08	3.85	2.71	3.44	2.44	3.08	2.81
1971	3.43	4.06	5.69	3.66	3.79	3.26	4.20	2.87	3.67	2.57	3.28	3.01
1972*	3.65	4.38	6.06	3.80	4.05	3.47	4.64	3.02	3.88	2.70	3.45	3.18
Average weekly earnings (dollars)												
1947	\$45.58	\$59.94	\$58.57	\$49.17	\$51.76	\$46.03	(*)	\$38.07	\$50.14	\$33.77	\$43.21	(*)
1948	49.00	65.56	65.27	53.12	56.36	49.50	(*)	40.80	53.63	38.22	45.48	(*)
1949	50.24	62.33	67.56	52.88	57.25	50.38	(*)	42.93	55.49	38.42	47.63	(*)
1950	53.13	67.16	69.68	58.22	62.43	53.48	(*)	44.55	58.06	39.71	50.52	(*)
1951	57.86	74.11	76.96	63.34	68.48	56.88	(*)	47.79	62.02	42.82	54.67	(*)
1952	60.65	77.59	82.86	67.16	72.63	59.95	(*)	49.20	65.53	43.38	57.08	(*)
1953	63.76	83.02	86.41	70.47	76.63	62.57	(*)	51.35	69.02	45.36	59.57	(*)
1954	64.52	82.60	88.91	70.49	76.19	63.18	(*)	51.35	69.02	45.36	59.57	(*)
1955	67.72	89.54	90.90	75.70	82.19	66.63	(*)	53.33	71.28	47.04	62.04	(*)
1956	70.74	95.06	96.38	78.78	85.28	70.09	(*)	55.16	74.48	48.75	63.92	(*)
1957	73.33	98.65	100.27	81.69	88.26	72.62	(*)	57.43	78.57	50.18	65.68	(*)
1958	75.08	96.08	103.78	82.71	89.27	74.11	(*)	59.60	81.41	52.20	67.53	(*)
1959	78.78	103.68	108.41	88.26	96.05	78.61	(*)	61.76	84.02	54.10	70.12	(*)
1960	80.67	105.44	113.04	89.72	97.44	80.36	(*)	64.41	88.51	56.15	72.74	(*)
1961	82.00	106.92	118.08	92.34	100.35	82.92	(*)	66.01	90.72	57.76	75.14	(*)
1962	85.91	110.43	122.47	96.56	104.70	85.93	(*)	67.41	93.56	58.66	77.12	(*)
1963	88.46	114.40	127.19	99.63	108.09	87.91	(*)	69.91	96.22	60.96	80.94	(*)
1964	91.33	117.74	132.06	102.97	112.19	90.91	\$118.37	72.01	99.37	62.66	84.38	(*)
1965	95.06	123.52	138.38	107.53	117.18	94.64	125.14	74.28	102.31	64.75	85.79	\$69.84
1966	98.82	130.24	146.28	112.34	122.09	98.49	128.13	76.53	106.49	66.61	88.91	73.60
1967	101.84	135.89	154.95	114.90	123.60	102.03	131.22	79.02	111.11	68.57	92.13	77.04
1968	107.73	142.71	164.93	122.61	132.07	109.05	138.85	81.76	116.06	70.95	95.46	80.38
1969	114.61	155.23	181.54	129.61	139.60	115.53	148.15	86.40	122.31	74.95	101.75	84.32
1970	119.46	164.40	195.98	133.73	143.07	120.43	154.93	91.14	129.85	78.66	108.70	90.57
1971	126.91	171.74	212.24	142.04	153.12	128.12	168.84	95.66	137.60	82.47	113.34	96.66
1972*	135.78	186.15	223.25	154.28	167.27	137.76	187.46	100.74	146.07	86.61	121.86	102.94
								106.00	154.42	90.72	128.34	108.44

\* Preliminary unweighted average.  
<sup>1</sup> For mining and manufacturing; data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes data for nonoffice salesmen.  
<sup>3</sup> Separate data not available.

**Table C-4. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

[Thousands]

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total <sup>1</sup>	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total <sup>1</sup>	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	<b>Total employment</b>														
1947	8,385	27	845	336	537	1,279	656	989	1,375	1,035	1,275	768	239	267	421
1948	8,326	28	818	346	549	1,290	679	979	1,372	991	1,270	771	238	262	422
1949	7,489	26	741	317	514	1,134	610	881	1,182	862	1,210	761	264	239	385
1950	8,094	30	808	364	547	1,247	674	982	1,210	991	1,265	816	283	260	400
1951	9,089	77	840.2	357.2	587.0	1,364.3	714.4	1,077.8	1,456.6	1,113.6	1,515.1	833.3	467.8	294.3	406.0
1952	9,349	178.7	790.4	357.1	564.0	1,282.1	638.0	1,064.4	1,517.4	1,185.0	1,703.2	777.5	670.6	312.5	393.7
1953	10,110	234.3	770.7	369.9	581.3	1,383.1	726.1	1,156.4	1,554.4	1,333.3	1,969.1	917.3	795.5	337.1	420.9
1954	9,129	163.3	707.9	341.9	552.6	1,219.3	645.5	1,069.9	1,417.7	1,190.4	1,754.1	765.7	782.9	321.2	390.7
1955	9,641	141.2	739.6	363.8	588.4	1,322.5	706.9	1,122.4	1,448.5	1,240.8	1,854.6	891.2	761.3	323.2	396.2
1956	9,834	138.5	730.9	375.5	605.3	1,355.3	706.6	1,140.4	1,571.8	1,323.1	1,852.5	792.5	837.3	337.8	403.0
1957	9,856	140.2	655.3	374.3	595.4	1,355.3	719.9	1,167.3	1,585.9	1,343.8	1,909.1	769.3	895.8	342.1	387.2
1958	8,830	158.1	615.0	360.8	562.4	1,183.5	601.1	1,076.9	1,362.4	1,249.0	1,594.6	606.5	771.0	323.8	373.0
1959	9,373	203.5	658.8	385.0	604.0	1,182.6	587.3	1,122.5	1,452.1	1,396.4	1,635.0	692.3	720.6	345.3	387.7
1960	9,459	220.0	625.8	383.0	604.0	1,231.2	604.0	1,135.3	1,479.8	1,467.1	1,568.9	724.1	627.9	354.3	389.9
1961	9,070	244.2	582.9	367.5	582.0	1,142.7	593.5	1,084.5	1,418.6	1,473.3	1,448.6	632.3	609.7	347.4	378.2
1962	9,480	264.4	589.3	385.1	592.3	1,165.6	592.8	1,127.7	1,493.2	1,567.0	1,547.0	691.7	638.4	358.7	389.6
1963	9,616	265.5	562.5	389.9	600.8	1,172.3	589.9	1,150.1	1,529.3	1,563.9	1,609.7	741.3	639.2	364.8	386.8
1964	9,816	243.9	604.2	405.9	613.8	1,233.2	629.2	1,189.7	1,609.6	1,543.8	1,604.3	752.9	605.4	369.9	397.6
1965	10,408	226.8	606.9	430.7	628.3	1,301.0	657.3	1,269.0	1,735.3	1,659.2	1,740.6	842.7	624.2	389.0	419.5
1966	11,284	260.9	614.3	461.5	644.2	1,350.7	651.9	1,351.3	1,910.0	1,908.8	1,917.7	861.6	753.3	430.9	433.7
1967	11,439	317.2	596.8	455.4	628.3	1,322.1	635.2	1,363.1	1,969.6	1,958.9	1,948.5	815.8	833.6	450.8	428.4
1968	11,628	338.0	600.1	471.6	635.5	1,315.5	635.9	1,390.4	1,965.9	1,974.5	2,038.6	873.7	852.0	461.9	433.4
1969	11,895	316.2	606.7	483.9	656.4	1,380.8	643.8	1,440.4	2,032.6	2,019.9	2,060.5	911.4	864.4	476.6	441.0
1970	11,195	241.9	572.7	459.8	640.2	1,315.6	628.4	1,380.4	1,982.1	1,917.0	1,799.1	797.3	698.7	460.4	425.7
1971	10,565	192.1	580.8	458.5	633.7	1,227.4	577.9	1,328.2	1,805.3	1,768.6	1,723.9	842.1	530.8	437.0	409.6
1972*	10,881	187.4	612.0	492.9	650.0	1,234.5	572.7	1,370.5	1,863.4	1,833.0	1,744.3	859.1	500.5	455.9	425.4
	<b>Production workers</b>														
1947	7,028	22	783	296	471	1,114	575	826	1,067	810	1,039	626	177	213	367
1948	6,925	23	757	304	479	1,121	594	809	1,074	761	1,027	632	175	205	365
1949	6,122	20	680	274	443	968	527	714	900	638	976	613	197	181	327
1950	6,705	23	745	317	473	1,075	587	812	929	770	1,029	677	209	189	344
1951	7,480	59.3	771.2	307.1	507.1	1,175.1	620.2	853.0	1,129.7	865.8	1,213.1	681.8	348.4	222.3	346.1
1952	7,550	130.2	719.9	305.6	479.8	1,084.7	541.5	858.4	1,163.9	909.1	1,331.4	618.7	495.4	233.2	332.5
1953	8,154	173.6	699.9	315.9	493.6	1,172.6	640.4	937.4	1,182.9	1,028.6	1,542.9	739.4	586.2	249.8	356.7
1954	7,194	113.1	640.4	287.7	464.3	1,017.9	531.1	851.1	1,046.2	883.8	1,331.4	601.5	560.2	231.0	325.6
1955	7,548	91.7	672.3	307.0	495.6	1,115.8	604.5	897.8	1,069.2	924.2	1,414.1	718.8	625.5	229.6	330.4
1956	7,669	84.9	661.8	315.5	507.0	1,131.6	605.4	900.7	1,164.5	976.4	1,384.3	619.5	561.0	236.1	333.1
1957	7,550	80.4	598.0	313.0	492.8	1,117.9	600.1	913.2	1,143.1	958.7	1,395.0	601.7	591.4	233.1	315.3
1958	6,679	82.4	549.4	298.7	457.9	928.0	496.5	824.5	945.5	867.3	1,120.6	462.5	491.9	214.8	299.5
1959	7,033	98.0	592.2	321.0	496.2	953.8	470.9	868.5	1,027.2	969.4	1,163.4	537.5	445.7	230.3	312.9
1960	7,028	101.9	561.1	318.5	491.8	993.8	528.4	874.3	1,035.9	998.3	1,107.4	563.3	369.6	232.6	314.3
1961	6,618	110.6	518.4	303.9	469.4	914.6	478.4	826.0	976.4	979.4	992.7	479.1	347.7	223.1	303.5
1962	6,935	119.3	526.7	310.6	477.7	937.3	476.3	863.7	1,037.8	1,050.7	1,069.9	534.0	349.1	229.1	313.2
1963	7,027	115.2	526.6	324.1	483.9	947.4	479.1	881.6	1,059.2	1,084.3	1,112.3	573.6	340.8	232.3	310.4
1964	7,213	104.1	531.6	337.0	493.8	1,003.6	515.6	914.3	1,120.4	1,036.5	1,119.6	579.2	334.6	234.0	317.9
1965	7,715	96.1	532.4	357.4	504.6	1,062.0	538.4	982.7	1,214.8	1,140.5	1,240.7	658.9	356.3	248.1	335.5
1966	8,370	127.3	536.4	362.5	517.3	1,099.9	530.9	1,061.9	1,243.6	1,325.3	1,365.5	670.3	446.4	274.7	346.1
1967	8,364	174.1	518.7	374.9	499.9	1,060.1	509.5	1,053.5	1,368.8	1,322.2	1,371.4	626.9	601.5	261.8	338.3
1968	8,457	191.7	520.8	389.5	509.0	1,046.3	506.2	1,071.8	1,342.6	1,319.1	1,441.1	680.8	505.5	284.9	340.3
1969	8,651	181.8	526.3	401.6	526.4	1,087.0	513.6	1,108.5	1,382.2	1,345.5	1,453.2	708.0	464.0	293.9	344.6
1970	8,042	121.5	492.6	378.9	508.8	1,043.3	500.6	1,051.3	1,322.8	1,265.0	1,241.1	604.3	369.3	278.0	328.6
1971	7,598	93.3	490.7	377.1	502.8	967.5	457.3	1,009.6	1,173.4	1,171.4	1,218.4	650.9	284.5	261.0	315.9
1972*	7,915	93.7	526.7	407.5	526.9	983.6	456.5	1,049.0	1,235.5	1,238.3	1,246.6	664.9	270.8	275.9	331.6

\* Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries not shown separately.

**Table C-5. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total <sup>1</sup>	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
Nonproduction workers (thousands)															
1947	1,357	5	62	40	66	165	81	163	288	225	236	142	62	54	54
1948	1,401	5	61	42	70	169	85	170	298	230	243	149	63	57	57
1949	1,867	6	61	43	71	166	83	167	282	224	234	138	67	58	58
1950	1,389	7	63	47	74	172	87	170	281	221	236	139	74	61	56
1951	1,609	17.7	69.0	50.1	79.9	189.2	94.2	194.8	326.9	247.8	302.0	151.5	119.4	72.0	59.9
1952	1,799	48.5	70.5	51.5	84.2	197.4	94.5	205.0	353.5	275.9	371.8	158.8	175.2	79.3	61.2
1953	1,956	60.7	70.8	54.0	87.7	210.5	105.7	219.0	371.5	304.7	426.2	177.9	209.3	87.3	64.2
1954	1,935	50.2	67.5	54.2	88.3	201.4	99.4	218.8	371.5	306.6	422.7	164.2	222.7	90.2	64.1
1955	1,993	49.5	67.3	56.8	92.8	206.7	102.4	224.6	379.3	316.6	440.5	172.9	235.8	93.6	65.8
1956	2,165	53.6	69.1	60.0	98.3	223.7	111.2	239.7	413.1	347.7	488.2	173.0	276.3	101.7	69.9
1957	2,306	59.8	67.3	61.3	102.6	237.4	119.8	254.1	442.8	385.1	514.1	167.6	304.4	109.0	71.9
1958	2,251	75.7	65.6	62.1	104.5	225.5	114.6	252.4	416.9	391.7	474.0	154.0	270.1	109.0	73.5
1959	2,340	106.5	66.6	64.0	107.8	228.8	116.4	251.0	424.9	427.0	471.6	154.8	274.9	115.0	74.8
1960	2,431	118.1	65.7	64.5	112.2	237.4	122.0	261.0	443.1	470.8	461.5	160.8	258.3	121.7	75.6
1961	2,452	133.6	64.5	63.6	112.6	228.1	117.1	258.5	442.2	493.9	455.9	153.2	262.0	124.3	74.7
1962	2,545	145.1	62.6	65.5	114.6	228.3	116.5	264.0	455.4	516.3	487.1	157.7	289.3	129.6	76.4
1963	2,589	150.3	66.0	65.8	116.9	224.5	110.8	268.5	470.1	519.6	497.4	167.7	288.4	132.5	76.4
1964	2,603	139.8	72.6	68.9	120.0	229.6	118.6	275.4	489.2	507.3	484.7	173.7	266.8	135.9	79.7
1965	2,691	129.7	74.5	73.3	123.7	239.0	118.9	286.3	520.5	518.7	499.9	183.8	267.9	140.9	84.0
1966	2,914	133.6	77.9	79.0	126.9	250.8	121.0	299.4	583.5	552.2	491.3	191.3	306.9	156.2	87.6
1967	3,075	143.1	78.1	80.5	128.4	262.0	125.7	309.6	600.8	636.7	577.1	188.9	332.1	169.0	90.1
1968	3,169	146.3	79.3	82.1	128.5	269.2	129.7	318.6	623.4	655.4	597.5	192.9	346.5	177.0	93.1
1969	3,244	134.4	80.4	82.3	130.0	273.8	130.2	331.9	650.4	674.4	607.3	203.4	340.4	182.7	96.4
1970	3,153	110.4	80.1	80.9	131.4	272.3	127.8	329.1	659.3	652.0	558.0	193.0	299.4	182.4	97.1
1971	2,967	95.8	81.1	81.4	130.9	259.9	120.6	318.6	626.9	597.1	505.5	191.2	246.3	176.0	93.7
1972*	2,966	93.7	85.3	85.4	133.1	253.9	116.2	321.5	627.9	594.7	497.7	194.2	229.7	180.0	93.8
Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment															
1947	16.2	18.5	7.3	11.9	12.3	12.9	12.3	16.5	20.9	21.7	18.5	18.5	25.9	20.2	12.8
1948	16.8	17.9	7.5	12.1	12.8	13.1	12.5	17.4	21.7	23.2	19.1	19.1	26.5	21.8	13.5
1949	18.3	22.1	8.2	13.6	13.8	14.6	13.6	19.0	23.9	26.0	19.3	18.4	25.4	24.3	15.1
1950	17.2	22.3	7.8	12.9	13.5	13.8	12.9	17.3	23.2	23.3	18.7	17.0	26.1	24.4	14.0
1951	17.7	22.0	8.2	14.0	13.6	13.9	13.2	18.1	22.4	22.3	19.9	18.2	25.5	24.5	14.8
1952	19.2	27.1	8.9	14.4	14.9	15.4	15.1	19.3	23.3	23.3	21.8	20.4	26.1	25.4	15.5
1953	19.3	25.9	9.2	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.6	18.9	23.9	22.9	21.6	19.4	26.3	25.9	15.3
1954	21.2	30.7	9.5	15.9	16.0	16.5	15.3	20.5	26.2	25.8	24.1	21.4	28.4	28.1	16.4
1955	20.9	25.1	9.1	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.4	20.0	25.5	25.5	23.8	19.4	31.0	29.0	16.6
1956	22.0	38.7	9.5	16.0	16.2	16.5	15.7	21.0	26.3	26.3	26.4	21.8	33.0	30.1	17.3
1957	23.4	42.7	10.3	16.4	17.2	17.5	16.7	21.8	27.9	28.7	26.9	21.8	34.0	31.9	18.6
1958	25.5	47.9	10.7	17.2	18.6	19.5	19.1	23.4	30.6	31.4	29.7	25.4	36.2	33.7	19.7
1959	25.0	51.8	10.1	16.6	17.8	19.3	19.8	22.6	29.3	30.6	28.8	22.4	38.1	33.3	19.3
1960	25.7	53.7	10.5	16.8	18.6	19.3	18.9	23.0	30.0	32.1	29.4	22.2	41.1	34.3	19.4
1961	27.0	54.7	11.1	17.3	19.3	20.9	19.6	23.8	31.2	33.5	31.5	24.2	43.0	35.8	19.8
1962	26.8	54.9	10.6	17.0	19.3	19.6	19.7	23.4	30.5	32.9	31.5	22.8	45.3	36.1	19.6
1963	26.9	56.6	11.3	16.9	19.5	19.2	18.8	23.3	30.7	33.4	30.9	22.6	45.1	36.3	19.8
1964	26.5	57.3	12.0	17.0	19.6	18.6	18.1	23.1	30.4	32.9	30.2	23.1	44.1	36.7	20.0
1965	25.9	57.4	12.3	17.0	19.7	18.4	18.1	22.6	30.0	31.3	29.7	21.8	42.9	36.2	20.0
1966	25.8	51.2	12.7	17.1	19.7	18.6	18.6	22.2	29.7	30.6	28.8	22.2	40.7	36.2	20.2
1967	26.9	45.1	13.1	17.7	20.4	19.8	19.8	22.7	30.5	32.5	29.6	23.2	37.8	37.5	21.0
1968	27.3	43.3	13.2	17.4	19.9	20.5	20.4	22.9	31.7	33.2	29.3	22.1	40.7	38.3	21.5
1969	27.3	42.5	13.3	17.0	19.8	20.1	20.2	23.0	32.0	33.4	29.5	22.3	42.3	38.3	21.9
1970	28.2	45.6	14.0	17.6	20.5	20.7	20.3	23.8	33.3	34.0	31.0	24.2	44.8	39.6	22.8
1971	28.1	49.9	14.0	17.8	20.7	21.2	20.9	24.0	34.7	33.8	29.3	22.7	46.4	40.3	22.9
1972*	27.8	50.0	13.9	17.3	20.2	20.3	20.3	23.5	33.7	32.4	28.5	22.6	45.9	39.5	22.0

\* Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries not shown separately.

**Table C-6. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

[Thousands]

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Total employment										
1947	7,169	1,799	118	1,299	1,154	465	721	649	221	323	412
1948	7,256	1,801	114	1,332	1,190	473	740	655	228	312	412
1949	6,853	1,775	109	1,187	1,173	455	740	618	221	283	369
1950	7,147	1,790	103	1,252	1,202	485	748	640	218	311	395
1951	7,304	1,823.2	104.1	1,237.7	1,207.2	511.2	767.6	707.0	231.3	334.4	440.0
1952	7,284	1,827.8	105.6	1,163.4	1,216.4	503.7	779.9	730.1	234.6	338.3	384.2
1953	7,438	1,838.9	103.6	1,154.8	1,248.0	530.4	802.8	768.2	241.4	361.0	389.2
1954	7,185	1,818.3	103.3	1,042.3	1,183.6	531.1	813.9	772.7	238.1	358.4	373.0
1955	7,340	1,824.7	102.5	1,050.2	1,219.2	550.0	834.7	773.1	237.1	363.3	385.9
1956	7,409	1,841.9	99.6	1,032.0	1,223.4	567.8	862.0	796.5	235.5	369.2	382.7
1957	7,319	1,806.4	97.0	981.1	1,210.1	570.6	870.0	810.0	232.2	371.9	372.7
1958	7,116	1,772.8	94.5	918.8	1,171.8	564.1	872.6	794.1	223.8	344.3	359.2
1959	7,303	1,789.6	94.5	946.7	1,225.9	587.2	888.5	809.2	216.5	372.7	374.0
1960	7,339	1,790.0	94.0	924.4	1,233.2	601.1	911.3	828.2	211.9	379.0	363.4
1961	7,256	1,775.2	90.7	893.4	1,214.5	601.3	917.3	828.2	201.9	375.3	358.2
1962	7,373	1,763.0	90.5	902.3	1,263.7	614.4	926.4	848.5	195.3	408.4	360.7
1963	7,380	1,782.0	88.6	885.4	1,282.8	618.5	930.6	865.3	188.7	418.5	349.2
1964	7,456	1,750.4	90.2	892.0	1,302.5	625.5	951.5	878.6	183.9	436.0	347.6
1965	7,656	1,756.7	86.8	925.6	1,354.2	639.1	979.4	907.8	182.9	470.8	352.9
1966	7,930	1,777.2	84.3	963.5	1,401.9	666.9	1,016.9	961.4	184.2	510.7	363.6
1967	8,006	1,786.3	83.5	958.5	1,397.5	679.1	1,047.8	1,001.4	183.2	516.4	350.9
1968	8,155	1,781.5	84.6	993.9	1,405.6	691.2	1,065.1	1,029.9	186.8	561.3	355.2
1969	8,272	1,790.8	83.0	1,002.6	1,409.1	711.1	1,093.6	1,059.9	182.3	596.3	343.2
1970	8,164	1,782.8	82.9	975.9	1,364.6	705.5	1,101.6	1,049.0	190.8	580.1	320.4
1971	7,994	1,758.3	76.3	957.0	1,335.7	683.6	1,071.2	1,008.2	190.6	580.9	302.4
1972*	8,048	1,760.3	71.8	990.9	1,335.6	696.8	1,079.2	1,002.4	189.7	626.8	304.6
	Production workers										
1947	5,962	1,395	110	1,220	1,047	406	487	488	170	263	374
1948	5,986	1,374	106	1,248	1,073	408	494	485	175	253	369
1949	5,669	1,341	101	1,103	1,053	390	488	449	169	226	348
1950	5,817	1,331	95	1,169	1,080	416	494	461	165	252	355
1951	5,888	1,338.4	96.0	1,146.2	1,081.3	435.1	504.5	502.5	172.5	270.5	340.8
1952	5,810	1,330.9	97.2	1,073.2	1,087.2	421.9	509.7	506.1	168.9	269.9	344.4
1953	5,901	1,329.7	95.7	1,063.9	1,114.6	442.9	522.0	522.9	173.2	287.8	348.7
1954	5,623	1,296.6	95.2	953.2	1,053.4	440.8	524.9	503.0	166.9	256.7	332.5
1955	5,740	1,291.7	94.4	961.6	1,086.4	453.5	539.0	518.1	163.2	288.3	344.0
1956	5,767	1,302.1	90.1	944.3	1,088.1	464.5	559.6	525.7	161.2	290.7	340.9
1957	5,638	1,263.2	85.3	893.3	1,072.0	463.4	563.7	519.7	156.6	290.1	331.0
1958	5,419	1,222.0	84.1	832.5	1,039.5	454.1	563.2	493.7	146.9	264.4	318.2
1959	5,576	1,222.1	83.9	857.4	1,091.4	471.8	575.1	508.6	139.9	289.8	332.9
1960	5,569	1,211.8	83.3	835.1	1,086.2	479.7	588.9	509.9	137.9	292.8	320.9
1961	5,465	1,191.1	79.6	805.0	1,079.6	478.0	591.7	508.0	129.9	288.3	316.4
1962	5,553	1,178.4	78.7	812.1	1,122.9	486.0	594.5	519.3	125.5	316.5	318.9
1963	5,527	1,167.1	76.6	793.4	1,138.0	486.4	590.3	525.3	119.9	322.7	307.8
1964	5,569	1,157.3	78.4	798.2	1,158.3	488.8	602.1	529.4	114.2	336.3	305.5
1965	5,719	1,159.1	74.8	826.7	1,205.6	497.7	620.6	543.1	112.9	365.9	310.0
1966	5,926	1,180.0	71.8	858.8	1,245.7	518.2	646.4	574.3	114.7	397.8	318.5
1967	5,944	1,187.3	73.9	850.2	1,237.2	526.3	661.6	592.3	114.7	397.0	303.7
1968	6,056	1,191.6	72.0	880.7	1,240.1	536.2	666.9	610.0	118.1	434.6	306.2
1969	6,116	1,201.8	69.5	883.9	1,238.1	550.5	681.7	621.9	112.2	461.7	294.4
1970	5,978	1,200.9	69.1	855.9	1,196.1	543.2	678.2	601.7	116.5	443.2	273.4
1971	5,836	1,186.1	62.7	839.3	1,168.3	523.2	654.2	580.0	116.7	447.9	257.6
1972*	5,918	1,178.8	59.0	871.3	1,165.2	537.2	656.5	581.2	117.4	489.1	261.3

\* Preliminary.



**Table C-7. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)										
1947	1,197	404	8	79	107	59	234	161	51	60	38
1948	1,270	427	8	84	117	65	246	170	53	59	43
1949	1,284	437	8	84	120	65	252	169	52	57	41
1950	1,330	459	8	87	122	69	254	179	53	59	40
1951	1,416	484.8	8.1	91.5	128.9	76.1	263.1	204.5	56.8	63.9	39.2
1952	1,474	496.9	8.4	90.2	129.2	81.8	270.2	224.0	65.7	68.4	39.8
1953	1,537	509.2	7.9	90.9	133.2	87.5	280.8	245.3	66.2	73.2	40.5
1954	1,562	521.7	8.1	89.1	130.2	90.3	289.0	249.7	71.2	71.7	40.5
1955	1,600	533.0	8.1	88.6	132.8	96.5	295.7	255.0	73.9	75.0	41.9
1956	1,642	539.8	9.5	87.7	135.3	103.3	302.4	270.8	74.3	78.6	41.8
1957	1,681	542.2	11.7	87.8	138.1	107.2	306.3	290.3	75.6	81.8	41.7
1958	1,697	550.8	10.4	86.3	132.3	110.0	309.4	300.4	76.9	79.9	41.0
1959	1,733	567.5	10.6	88.3	134.5	115.4	318.4	303.6	75.6	82.9	41.1
1960	1,777	578.2	10.7	89.3	135.0	121.4	322.4	318.3	74.0	88.2	42.5
1961	1,791	584.1	11.1	88.4	134.9	123.3	325.6	323.2	72.0	87.0	41.8
1962	1,820	584.6	11.8	90.2	140.8	128.4	331.9	329.2	69.8	91.9	41.4
1963	1,853	594.9	12.0	92.0	144.8	132.1	340.3	340.0	68.8	95.8	41.8
1964	1,889	593.1	11.8	93.8	144.2	136.7	349.4	349.2	69.7	99.7	42.1
1965	1,937	597.6	12.0	93.9	148.6	141.4	358.8	361.7	70.0	104.9	42.9
1966	2,004	597.2	12.5	104.7	156.2	148.7	370.5	387.1	69.5	112.9	45.1
1967	2,064	599.0	12.6	108.3	160.3	152.8	386.2	409.1	68.5	119.4	47.2
1968	2,099	589.9	12.6	113.2	165.7	155.0	398.2	419.9	66.7	126.7	49.0
1969	2,156	589.0	13.5	118.6	171.0	160.6	411.9	438.0	70.1	134.6	48.8
1970	2,178	561.9	13.8	120.0	168.5	162.3	423.4	447.3	74.3	136.9	47.0
1971	2,128	572.2	13.6	117.7	167.4	160.4	417.0	428.2	73.9	133.0	44.8
1972*	2,180	578.5	12.8	119.6	170.4	159.6	422.7	421.2	72.3	137.7	43.2
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment										
1947	16.7	22.5	6.8	6.1	9.3	12.7	32.5	24.8	23.1	18.6	9.2
1948	17.5	23.7	7.0	6.3	9.8	13.7	33.2	26.0	23.2	18.9	10.4
1949	18.5	24.6	7.3	7.1	10.2	14.3	34.1	27.3	23.5	20.1	10.5
1950	18.6	25.6	7.8	6.9	10.4	14.2	34.0	28.0	24.3	19.0	10.1
1951	19.4	26.6	7.8	7.4	10.4	14.9	34.3	28.9	25.4	19.1	10.3
1952	20.2	27.2	8.0	7.8	10.6	16.2	34.6	30.7	28.0	20.2	10.4
1953	20.7	27.7	7.6	7.9	10.7	16.6	35.0	31.9	28.3	20.3	10.4
1954	21.7	28.7	7.8	8.6	11.0	17.0	35.5	33.2	29.9	21.8	10.9
1955	21.8	29.2	7.9	8.4	10.9	17.5	35.4	33.0	31.2	20.6	10.9
1956	22.2	29.3	9.5	8.5	11.1	18.2	35.1	34.0	31.5	21.2	10.9
1957	23.0	30.0	12.1	8.9	11.4	18.6	35.2	35.8	32.6	22.0	11.2
1958	23.8	31.1	11.0	9.4	11.3	19.5	35.5	37.8	34.4	23.2	11.4
1959	23.7	31.7	11.2	9.3	11.0	19.7	35.3	37.5	35.1	22.2	11.0
1960	24.2	32.3	11.4	9.7	10.9	20.2	35.4	38.4	34.9	22.7	11.7
1961	24.7	32.9	12.2	9.9	11.1	20.6	35.5	39.0	35.7	23.2	11.7
1962	24.7	33.2	13.0	10.0	11.1	20.9	35.8	38.8	35.7	22.5	11.6
1963	25.1	33.4	13.5	10.4	11.3	21.4	36.6	39.3	36.5	22.9	11.6
1964	25.3	33.9	13.1	10.5	11.1	21.9	36.7	39.7	37.9	22.9	12.1
1965	25.3	34.0	13.8	10.7	11.0	22.1	36.6	39.8	38.3	22.3	12.2
1966	25.8	33.6	14.8	10.9	11.1	22.3	36.4	40.3	37.7	22.1	12.4
1967	25.8	33.5	14.6	11.3	11.5	22.5	36.9	40.9	37.4	23.1	13.5
1968	25.7	33.1	14.9	11.4	11.8	22.4	37.4	40.8	36.8	22.6	13.8
1969	26.1	32.9	16.3	11.8	12.1	22.6	37.7	41.3	35.5	22.6	14.2
1970	26.7	32.6	16.6	12.3	12.3	23.0	38.4	42.6	38.9	22.6	14.7
1971	26.7	32.5	17.8	12.3	12.5	23.5	38.9	42.5	38.8	22.9	14.8
1972*	26.5	32.6	17.8	12.1	12.8	22.9	39.2	42.0	38.1	22.4	14.2

\* Preliminary.



**Table C-8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
Average weekly hours															
1947	40.5	41.2	40.3	41.5	41.0	39.9	39.0	40.9	41.5	40.3	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.5
1948	40.4	41.2	40.0	41.0	40.7	40.2	39.5	40.7	41.3	40.1	39.4	39.2	41.3	40.2	40.6
1949	39.4	39.7	39.2	40.0	39.7	38.4	38.2	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.7	40.6	39.7	39.6
1950	41.1	41.6	39.5	41.8	41.1	40.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	41.1	41.4	42.1	41.6	41.3	40.8
1951	41.5	43.3	39.3	41.1	41.4	41.6	40.9	41.8	43.5	41.2	41.2	40.4	43.8	42.2	40.5
1952	41.5	42.5	35.7	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.0	41.7	43.0	41.2	41.8	41.4	43.0	42.0	40.7
1953	41.2	40.7	39.2	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.6	41.8	42.4	40.8	41.6	42.0	41.9	41.5	40.5
1954	40.1	39.9	39.1	40.0	40.5	38.8	37.8	40.8	41.7	39.8	40.9	41.5	40.9	40.0	39.6
1955	41.3	40.4	39.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.6	41.7	42.0	40.7	42.3	43.6	41.3	40.9	40.3
1956	41.0	41.5	38.8	40.7	41.1	41.0	40.6	41.3	42.3	40.8	41.4	41.2	42.1	41.0	40.0
1957	40.3	40.5	38.3	39.9	40.4	39.6	39.1	40.9	41.1	40.1	40.8	40.9	41.9	40.4	39.7
1958	39.5	40.8	38.6	39.3	40.0	38.3	37.6	39.9	39.8	39.6	40.0	39.7	40.5	39.8	39.2
1959	40.7	41.3	39.7	40.7	41.2	40.5	40.1	40.9	41.5	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.8	39.9
1960	40.1	40.9	39.0	40.0	40.6	39.0	38.2	40.8	41.0	39.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	39.3
1961	40.3	41.1	39.4	40.0	40.7	39.6	38.9	40.5	41.0	40.2	40.5	40.1	41.4	40.7	39.5
1962	40.9	41.2	39.8	40.7	40.9	40.2	39.2	41.1	41.7	40.6	42.0	42.7	41.8	40.9	39.7
1963	41.1	41.1	40.1	40.9	41.4	41.0	40.2	41.4	41.8	40.3	42.1	42.8	41.5	40.8	39.6
1964	41.4	40.5	40.4	41.2	41.7	41.8	41.2	41.7	42.4	40.5	42.1	43.0	41.4	40.8	39.6
1965	42.0	41.9	40.9	41.6	42.0	42.1	41.2	42.1	43.1	41.0	42.9	44.2	42.0	41.4	40.9
1966	42.1	42.2	40.8	41.5	42.0	42.1	41.0	42.4	43.8	41.2	42.6	42.8	43.3	42.1	39.0
1967	41.2	41.7	40.2	40.4	41.6	41.1	40.2	41.6	42.6	40.2	41.4	40.8	42.6	41.3	39.4
1968	41.4	41.5	40.6	40.6	41.8	41.6	41.0	41.7	42.1	43.3	42.2	43.1	42.0	40.5	39.4
1969	41.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	41.9	41.8	41.3	41.6	42.5	40.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	40.7	39.0
1970	40.3	40.5	39.7	39.2	41.2	40.5	40.0	40.7	41.1	39.8	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.1	38.7
1971	40.4	41.7	40.3	39.8	41.6	40.4	39.9	40.4	40.6	39.9	40.7	41.2	40.7	39.8	38.9
1972*	41.3	42.3	40.9	40.4	41.9	41.7	41.3	41.2	42.0	40.5	41.9	43.0	41.6	40.5	39.4
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)														
1947	\$1.28	\$1.31	\$1.09	\$1.10	\$1.19	\$1.39	\$1.45	\$1.27	\$1.34	\$1.23	\$1.44	\$1.47	\$1.37	\$1.20	\$1.11
1948	1.40	1.39	1.19	1.19	1.31	1.52	1.59	1.38	1.46	1.36	1.57	1.61	1.49	1.31	1.18
1949	1.45	1.48	1.23	1.23	1.37	1.59	1.66	1.45	1.52	1.41	1.64	1.70	1.56	1.37	1.22
1950	1.52	1.56	1.30	1.28	1.44	1.65	1.73	1.52	1.60	1.44	1.72	1.78	1.64	1.45	1.28
1951	1.65	1.71	1.41	1.39	1.54	1.81	1.90	1.64	1.75	1.56	1.84	1.91	1.78	1.59	1.36
1952	1.75	1.82	1.49	1.47	1.61	1.90	2.00	1.72	1.85	1.65	1.95	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.45
1953	1.86	1.92	1.55	1.54	1.72	2.06	2.18	1.83	1.95	1.74	2.05	2.14	1.99	1.75	1.52
1954	1.90	2.00	1.57	1.57	1.77	2.10	2.22	1.88	2.00	1.79	2.11	2.20	2.07	1.80	1.56
1955	1.99	2.07	1.62	1.62	1.86	2.24	2.39	1.96	2.08	1.84	2.21	2.29	2.16	1.87	1.61
1956	2.08	2.21	1.69	1.69	1.96	2.38	2.54	2.03	2.20	1.93	2.29	2.35	2.27	1.97	1.69
1957	2.19	2.26	1.74	1.75	2.03	2.50	2.70	2.16	2.29	2.06	2.39	2.46	2.35	2.06	1.75
1958	2.26	2.51	1.79	1.78	2.12	2.64	2.88	2.26	2.37	2.12	2.51	2.55	2.50	2.15	1.79
1959	2.36	2.57	1.87	1.83	2.22	2.77	3.04	2.35	2.48	2.20	2.64	2.71	2.62	2.24	1.84
1960	2.43	2.65	1.89	1.88	2.28	2.81	3.04	2.43	2.55	2.28	2.74	2.81	2.70	2.31	1.89
1961	2.49	2.75	1.95	1.91	2.34	2.96	3.16	2.49	2.62	2.35	2.80	2.86	2.77	2.38	1.92
1962	2.56	2.83	1.99	1.95	2.41	2.98	3.25	2.55	2.71	2.40	2.91	2.99	2.87	2.44	1.98
1963	2.68	2.93	2.04	2.00	2.47	3.04	3.31	2.61	2.78	2.46	3.01	3.10	2.96	2.49	2.08
1964	2.71	3.03	2.11	2.05	2.53	3.11	3.36	2.68	2.87	2.51	3.09	3.21	3.02	2.54	2.08
1965	2.79	3.13	2.17	2.12	2.62	3.18	3.42	2.76	2.96	2.58	3.21	3.34	3.14	2.62	2.14
1966	2.90	3.17	2.25	2.21	2.72	3.28	3.53	2.88	3.09	2.65	3.33	3.44	3.31	2.73	2.22
1967	3.00	3.18	2.37	2.33	2.82	3.34	3.57	2.98	3.19	2.77	3.44	3.56	3.45	2.85	2.35
1968	3.19	3.26	2.57	2.47	2.99	3.55	3.76	3.16	3.36	2.93	3.69	3.80	3.62	2.98	2.50
1969	3.28	3.42	2.74	2.62	3.19	3.79	4.02	3.24	3.58	3.09	3.89	4.10	3.86	3.18	2.66
1970	3.55	3.61	2.96	2.77	3.40	3.93	4.16	3.53	3.77	3.28	4.05	4.22	4.11	3.35	2.83
1971	3.79	3.84	3.15	2.90	3.60	4.23	4.45	3.74	3.99	3.48	4.41	4.72	4.32	3.52	2.97
1972*	4.06	4.09	3.31	3.06	3.91	4.66	5.04	3.98	4.27	3.67	4.73	5.10	4.64	3.71	3.11

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table C-8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947-72—Continued**

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total <sup>1</sup>	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total <sup>1</sup>	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)														
1947	\$51.76	\$53.81	\$43.93	\$46.53	\$48.95	\$55.38	\$56.51	\$51.74	\$55.78	\$50.25	\$57.01	\$58.63	\$54.74	\$48.36	\$44.79
1948	56.26	57.28	47.69	48.57	52.19	61.18	62.84	50.33	60.38	54.54	61.74	63.15	60.97	52.58	48.07
1949	57.25	58.80	48.82	49.36	54.31	60.94	63.34	57.45	60.31	55.77	65.10	67.33	63.14	54.39	48.25
1950	62.43	65.06	51.27	53.69	59.10	67.36	67.95	63.04	67.06	59.35	71.29	74.85	68.10	59.80	52.02
1951	68.48	74.04	55.41	57.13	63.76	75.30	77.71	68.55	76.13	64.27	75.81	77.16	77.96	67.10	65.68
1952	72.63	77.85	59.15	60.86	66.17	77.52	80.00	71.72	79.55	67.98	81.51	84.87	81.27	70.98	59.02
1953	78.63	78.14	60.76	62.99	70.18	84.46	88.29	76.49	82.68	70.99	85.28	89.88	83.38	72.63	61.56
1954	76.19	79.80	61.39	67.80	71.69	81.48	83.92	76.70	81.40	71.24	86.30	91.30	84.66	72.00	61.78
1955	82.19	83.63	63.99	67.07	77.00	92.51	96.80	81.73	87.36	74.89	93.48	99.84	89.21	76.48	64.88
1956	85.28	91.72	65.57	68.78	80.56	96.76	102.87	84.67	93.06	79.56	94.81	96.92	95.57	80.77	67.60
1957	89.26	95.58	66.64	69.63	82.82	99.00	105.87	88.34	94.12	81.80	97.51	100.61	96.35	83.22	69.48
1958	89.27	102.41	69.09	69.95	84.80	101.11	108.00	89.78	94.33	83.95	100.40	101.24	101.25	85.57	70.17
1959	96.05	106.14	74.24	74.48	91.46	112.19	122.71	96.12	102.92	89.10	107.45	111.38	106.63	91.39	73.42
1960	97.44	108.39	73.71	75.20	92.57	109.59	116.13	98.42	104.55	90.74	111.62	115.21	110.43	93.32	74.28
1961	100.85	113.03	76.83	78.40	95.24	114.84	122.92	100.85	107.42	94.47	113.40	114.69	114.68	96.87	75.84
1962	104.70	116.60	79.20	79.37	96.57	112.80	127.40	104.81	113.01	97.44	122.22	127.67	119.97	99.80	78.61
1963	108.09	120.42	81.80	81.80	102.26	124.64	133.06	108.05	116.20	99.14	128.73	132.68	122.43	101.59	80.39
1964	112.19	122.72	85.24	84.46	105.50	130.00	138.43	111.76	121.69	101.66	130.09	138.03	128.03	103.63	82.37
1965	117.18	131.15	88.75	88.19	110.04	133.88	140.90	116.20	127.58	105.78	137.71	147.63	131.88	108.47	85.39
1966	122.09	133.77	91.80	91.72	114.24	138.09	144.73	122.11	135.34	109.18	141.86	147.28	143.52	114.93	88.80
1967	123.60	132.61	95.27	94.13	117.31	137.27	143.51	123.67	135.89	111.35	142.42	144.84	146.97	117.71	92.69
1968	132.07	135.29	104.34	100.28	124.98	147.68	154.16	131.77	141.46	118.08	155.72	168.09	162.04	120.69	98.50
1969	139.59	138.17	110.15	105.85	133.66	158.42	166.03	138.94	152.15	124.84	161.44	170.56	161.35	128.21	103.74
1970	143.07	146.21	117.51	108.58	140.08	169.17	166.40	143.67	154.96	130.54	163.22	170.07	168.51	134.34	109.52
1971	153.12	160.13	126.96	115.42	142.26	170.89	178.75	151.10	161.99	138.85	179.49	194.46	176.82	140.19	115.53
1972 <sup>*</sup>	167.27	173.01	135.38	123.62	163.83	194.32	208.15	163.98	179.34	148.64	198.19	219.30	193.02	160.26	122.53

\* Preliminary unweighted average.

<sup>1</sup> Includes other industries not shown separately.

**Table C-9. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Average weekly hours										
1947	40.2	43.2	38.9	39.6	36.0	43.1	40.2	41.2	40.6	39.9	38.6
1948	39.6	42.4	38.3	39.2	35.6	42.8	39.4	41.2	40.6	39.2	37.2
1949	38.9	41.9	37.3	37.6	35.4	41.7	38.8	40.7	40.3	38.4	36.6
1950	39.7	41.9	38.1	39.6	36.0	43.3	38.9	41.2	40.8	41.0	37.6
1951	39.6	42.1	38.5	38.8	35.6	43.1	38.9	41.3	40.8	40.7	38.4
1952	39.7	41.9	38.4	39.1	36.3	42.8	38.9	40.9	40.5	40.4	36.9
1953	39.6	41.5	38.1	39.1	36.1	43.0	39.0	41.0	40.7	40.4	37.7
1954	39.0	41.3	37.6	38.3	35.3	42.3	38.5	40.8	40.7	39.8	36.9
1955	39.9	41.5	38.7	40.1	36.3	43.1	38.9	41.1	40.9	41.8	37.9
1956	39.6	41.3	38.8	39.7	36.0	42.8	38.9	41.1	41.0	41.4	37.6
1957	39.2	40.8	38.4	38.9	35.7	42.3	38.6	40.9	40.8	40.6	37.4
1958	38.8	40.8	39.1	38.6	35.1	41.9	38.0	40.7	40.9	39.2	36.7
1959	39.7	41.0	39.1	40.4	36.3	42.8	38.4	41.4	41.2	41.3	37.8
1960	39.2	40.8	38.2	39.5	35.4	42.1	38.4	41.3	41.1	39.9	36.9
1961	39.3	40.9	39.0	39.9	35.4	42.5	38.2	41.4	41.3	40.4	37.4
1962	39.6	41.0	38.6	40.6	36.2	42.5	38.3	41.6	41.6	41.0	37.6
1963	39.6	41.0	38.7	40.6	36.1	42.7	38.3	41.6	41.7	41.0	37.6
1964	39.7	41.0	38.8	41.0	35.9	42.9	38.5	41.6	41.8	40.8	37.5
1965	40.1	41.1	37.9	41.8	36.4	43.1	38.6	41.9	42.2	41.3	37.9
1966	40.2	41.2	38.9	41.9	36.4	43.4	38.8	42.0	42.0	41.5	38.2
1967	39.7	40.9	38.6	40.9	36.0	42.8	38.4	41.6	42.7	42.0	38.6
1968	39.8	40.8	37.9	41.2	36.1	42.9	38.3	41.8	42.5	41.4	38.1
1969	39.7	40.8	37.4	40.8	35.9	43.0	38.4	41.8	42.6	41.1	38.3
1970	39.1	40.5	37.8	39.9	35.3	41.9	37.7	41.6	42.7	40.3	37.2
1971	39.3	40.3	37.0	40.6	35.6	42.1	37.5	41.6	42.4	40.3	37.2
1972*	39.7	40.4	34.4	41.3	36.0	42.8	37.9	41.8	42.3	41.1	38.3
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)										
1947	\$1.15	\$1.06	\$0.91	\$1.04	\$1.16	\$1.15	\$1.48	\$1.22	\$1.50	\$1.30	\$1.04
1948	1.25	1.15	.96	1.16	1.22	1.28	1.68	1.34	1.71	1.36	1.11
1949	1.30	1.21	1.00	1.18	1.21	1.33	1.77	1.42	1.80	1.41	1.12
1950	1.35	.26	1.08	1.23	1.24	1.40	1.83	1.50	1.84	1.47	1.17
1951	1.44	1.35	1.14	1.32	1.31	1.51	1.91	1.62	1.93	1.58	1.28
1952	1.51	1.44	1.18	1.34	1.32	1.59	2.02	1.69	2.10	1.71	1.30
1953	1.58	1.53	1.25	1.36	1.35	1.67	2.11	1.81	2.22	1.80	1.35
1954	1.62	1.59	1.30	1.36	1.37	1.73	2.18	1.89	2.29	1.84	1.36
1955	1.67	1.66	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.81	2.26	1.97	2.37	1.96	1.39
1956	1.77	1.76	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.92	2.33	2.09	2.54	2.03	1.48
1957	1.85	1.85	1.53	1.49	1.51	2.02	2.40	2.20	2.66	2.11	1.52
1958	1.91	1.94	1.59	1.49	1.54	2.10	2.49	2.29	2.73	2.19	1.56
1959	1.98	2.02	1.64	1.56	1.56	2.18	2.59	2.40	2.85	2.27	1.64
1960	2.06	2.11	1.70	1.61	1.59	2.26	2.68	2.50	2.89	2.32	1.68
1961	2.11	2.17	1.78	1.63	1.64	2.34	2.73	2.58	3.01	2.38	1.72
1962	2.17	2.24	1.85	1.68	1.69	2.40	2.82	2.65	3.05	2.47	1.76
1963	2.22	2.30	1.91	1.71	1.73	2.48	2.89	2.72	3.16	2.54	1.82
1964	2.29	2.37	1.96	1.79	1.79	2.56	2.97	2.80	3.20	2.64	1.88
1965	2.36	2.43	2.09	1.87	1.83	2.65	3.06	2.88	3.28	2.61	1.94
1966	2.45	2.52	2.19	1.96	1.89	2.78	3.16	2.99	3.41	2.67	2.07
1967	2.57	2.64	2.27	2.06	2.03	2.87	3.28	3.10	3.56	2.74	2.23
1968	2.74	2.80	2.48	2.21	2.21	3.05	3.48	3.26	3.75	2.92	2.28
1969	2.91	2.96	2.62	2.34	2.31	3.24	3.69	3.47	4.00	3.07	2.46
1970	3.08	3.16	2.91	2.45	2.39	3.44	3.92	3.69	4.28	3.29	2.60
1971	3.26	3.38	3.15	2.67	2.49	3.67	4.29	3.94	4.57	3.40	2.80
1972*	3.47	3.60	3.44	2.73	2.61	3.93	4.69	4.20	4.96	3.60	2.71
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)										
1947	\$46.33	\$45.92	\$35.20	\$40.99	\$41.80	\$49.69	\$59.34	\$50.31	\$60.98	\$51.87	\$40.07
1948	49.50	48.89	36.61	45.28	43.68	54.74	65.17	55.23	69.30	55.35	41.11
1949	50.38	50.53	37.26	44.41	42.80	55.42	66.64	57.67	72.46	54.14	41.07
1950	53.48	52.88	41.00	48.63	44.77	60.53	71.26	61.68	75.11	60.35	43.99
1951	56.88	56.84	43.89	51.22	46.64	65.08	74.30	66.91	81.19	64.31	45.13
1952	59.95	60.34	45.31	52.39	47.92	68.05	78.88	69.92	85.05	69.77	49.92
1953	62.57	63.50	47.63	53.18	48.74	71.81	82.29	74.21	90.85	72.72	50.90
1954	63.18	65.67	48.88	52.00	48.36	73.18	83.93	77.11	93.20	73.23	50.18
1955	66.63	68.89	51.86	55.34	49.73	78.01	87.91	80.97	98.93	81.63	52.98
1956	70.09	72.69	56.26	57.17	52.92	82.18	90.64	85.90	104.14	82.01	55.65
1957	72.52	75.48	58.75	57.96	53.91	85.45	92.64	89.98	108.53	85.67	56.85
1958	74.11	79.15	62.17	57.51	54.05	87.99	94.62	93.20	111.66	85.85	57.25
1959	78.61	82.82	64.12	63.02	56.63	93.30	99.46	99.36	117.42	93.75	60.10
1960	80.36	86.09	64.94	63.60	56.29	95.15	102.91	103.25	118.78	92.67	60.82
1961	82.92	88.75	69.42	65.04	58.06	99.45	105.08	106.81	122.91	96.15	62.83
1962	85.93	91.84	71.41	68.21	61.18	102.00	108.01	110.24	126.88	100.04	64.87
1963	87.91	94.30	73.92	69.43	62.45	105.90	110.59	112.88	131.77	100.78	66.00
1964	90.91	97.17	75.66	73.39	64.26	109.57	114.35	116.48	133.76	104.90	68.98
1965	94.64	99.87	79.21	78.17	66.61	114.22	118.12	121.09	138.42	109.62	71.82
1966	98.49	103.82	85.19	82.12	68.80	119.35	122.61	125.58	144.58	112.14	74.88
1967	102.03	107.98	87.62	84.25	73.08	122.84	125.95	128.96	152.87	113.44	78.87
1968	109.05	114.24	93.99	91.05	70.78	130.85	133.28	136.27	159.36	121.18	85.41
1969	115.33	120.77	97.39	95.47	82.93	139.32	141.70	145.05	170.40	128.18	87.79
1970	120.43	127.98	110.00	97.76	84.37	144.14	147.78	153.50	182.76	128.96	92.63
1971	128.12	135.21	116.55	104.34	88.64	154.51	157.60	163.90	193.77	137.02	98.02
1972*	137.76	145.44	118.34	112.75	93.96	168.20	169.79	175.56	209.39	147.96	103.79

\* Preliminary unweighted average.

**Table C-10. Selected Payroll Series on Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Year	Average weekly overtime hours			Average hourly earnings excluding overtime <sup>1</sup>			Aggregate weekly man-hours index (1967=100)		Aggregate weekly payroll index (1967=100)	
	Manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Manufacturing	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Total private	Manufacturing	Total private	Manufacturing
1947	(3)	(3)	(3)	\$1.18	\$1.26	\$1.11	(3)	90.4	(3)	38.9
1948	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.29	1.35	1.21	(3)	89.0	(3)	41.8
1949	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.34	1.42	1.28	(3)	79.5	(3)	38.7
1950	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.39	1.46	1.31	(3)	87.3	(3)	44.5
1951	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.51	1.59	1.40	(3)	93.6	(3)	51.8
1952	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.59	1.68	1.46	(3)	93.6	(3)	54.5
1953	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.68	1.79	1.53	(3)	96.1	(3)	60.4
1954	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.73	1.84	1.58	(3)	87.5	(3)	53.1
1955	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.79	1.91	1.62	(3)	93.1	(3)	61.1
1956	2.8	3.0	2.4	1.89	2.01	1.72	(3)	93.5	(3)	64.6
1957	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.99	2.12	1.80	(3)	90.5	(3)	65.4
1958	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.06	2.21	1.86	(3)	81.0	(3)	60.3
1959	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.12	2.28	1.92	(3)	87.4	(3)	67.8
1960	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.20	2.36	1.99	(3)	86.1	(3)	68.9
1961	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.25	2.42	2.05	(3)	82.9	(3)	68.0
1962	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.31	2.48	2.09	(3)	86.8	(3)	73.4
1963	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.37	2.54	2.15	(3)	87.5	(3)	76.0
1964	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.44	2.60	2.21	(3)	91.4	(3)	80.2
1965	3.6	3.9	3.2	2.51	2.67	2.27	91.4	89.6	80.5	80.2
1966	3.9	4.3	3.4	2.59	2.76	2.35	95.3	95.3	87.6	88.1
1967	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.72	2.88	2.47	96.6	101.8	95.3	97.8
1968	3.6	3.8	3.3	2.88	3.05	2.63	100.0	129.0	100.0	100.0
1969	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.06	3.24	2.79	102.3	101.8	105.5	108.3
1970	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.24	3.43	2.97	105.6	103.3	119.8	116.6
1971	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.44	3.66	3.14	108.7	96.2	124.7	114.1
1972 <sup>2</sup>	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.65	3.88	3.33	102.8	22.3	181.8	116.3
							106.6	96.8	145.3	120.3

Labor turnover rates per 100 employees, manufacturing											
Year	Accessions		Separations			Year	Accessions		Separations		
	Total	New hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs		Total	New hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
1947	6.2	(3)	5.7	4.1	1.1	1960	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.3	2.4
1948	5.4	(3)	5.4	3.4	1.6	1961	4.1	2.2	4.0	1.2	2.2
1949	4.3	(3)	5.0	1.9	2.9	1962	4.1	2.5	4.1	1.4	2.0
1950	5.3	(3)	4.1	2.3	1.3	1963	3.9	2.4	3.9	1.4	1.8
1951	5.3	4.1	5.3	2.9	1.4	1964	4.0	2.6	3.9	1.5	1.7
1952	5.4	4.1	4.9	2.8	1.4	1965	4.3	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.4
1953	4.8	3.6	5.1	2.8	1.6	1966	5.0	3.8	4.6	2.6	1.2
1954	3.6	1.9	4.1	1.4	2.3	1967	4.4	3.3	4.6	2.3	1.4
1955	4.5	3.0	3.9	1.2	1.5	1968	4.5	3.5	4.6	2.5	1.2
1956	4.2	2.8	4.2	1.9	1.7	1969	4.7	3.7	4.9	2.7	1.2
1957	3.6	2.2	4.2	1.6	2.1	1970	4.0	2.8	4.8	2.1	1.8
1958	3.6	1.7	4.1	1.1	2.6	1971	3.9	2.5	4.2	1.8	1.6
1959	4.2	2.6	4.1	1.8	2.0	1972 <sup>2</sup>	4.4	3.3	4.2	2.2	1.1

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary (hours, earnings, and payroll averages are unweighted).  
<sup>1</sup> Prior to the availability of weekly overtime hours beginning 1956, these data were derived by applying adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings. (See the *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1960, pp. 337-540.)  
<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>2</sup> Transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations beginning 1959; therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

**Table C-11. Spendable Average Weekly Earnings in Current and Constant Dollars, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

Year	Spendable average weekly earnings, worker with three dependents							
	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate <sup>1</sup>	Services
	In current dollars							
1947	\$44.04	\$56.42	\$55.53	\$47.58	(2)	\$37.69	\$42.70	(2)
1948	48.51	62.85	62.69	52.31	(2)	40.39	45.03	(2)
1949	49.74	60.10	64.55	52.95	(2)	42.50	47.15	(2)
1950	52.04	63.81	65.94	56.36	(2)	43.38	49.76	(2)
1951	55.79	66.83	71.21	60.18	(2)	47.07	53.23	(2)
1952	57.87	71.30	75.51	62.98	(2)	48.46	55.07	(2)
1953	60.31	75.65	78.36	65.60	(2)	50.57	57.02	(2)
1954	60.85	75.68	80.76	65.65	(2)	51.89	58.86	(2)
1955	63.41	81.04	82.16	69.79	(2)	53.36	60.37	(2)
1956	65.82	85.57	86.65	72.25	(2)	55.21	61.77	(2)
1957	67.71	88.30	89.63	74.31	(2)	56.76	63.09	(2)
1958	69.11	88.20	92.51	75.23	(2)	58.48	65.15	(2)
1959	71.86	91.94	95.82	79.40	(2)	60.44	67.06	(2)
1960	72.98	92.92	99.15	80.11	(2)	61.38	68.59	(2)
1961	74.48	94.13	103.29	82.18	(2)	62.48	70.15	(2)
1962	76.99	96.90	108.78	85.53	(2)	64.37	73.07	(2)
1963	78.56	97.69	110.18	87.68	(2)	65.67	75.36	(2)
1964	82.57	104.40	116.40	92.15	(2)	68.93	76.14	(2)
1965	86.30	110.27	122.83	96.78	(2)	71.12	81.20	\$65.36
1966	88.66	113.98	127.38	99.45	(2)	72.70	83.29	68.71
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	(2)	74.75	85.79	71.10
1968	95.23	122.52	140.34	106.75	(2)	78.49	90.66	73.64
1969	99.09	131.09	152.49	111.44	(2)	81.94	95.00	76.81
1970	104.61	140.50	166.47	115.90	(2)	85.86	99.70	81.49
1971	112.12	148.11	181.92	123.93	(2)	91.40	107.74	86.66
1972*	120.79	160.75	191.86	135.24	161.85	97.19	114.93	93.16
								99.14
	In 1967 dollars							
1947	\$66.73	\$84.34	\$83.00	\$71.12	(2)	\$56.34	\$63.83	(2)
1948	67.26	87.17	86.82	72.55	(2)	56.02	62.45	(2)
1949	69.66	84.17	90.41	74.16	(2)	59.52	66.04	(2)
1950	72.19	88.50	91.46	78.17	(2)	60.66	69.02	(2)
1951	71.71	88.53	91.53	77.35	(2)	60.50	68.42	(2)
1952	72.79	89.69	94.98	79.22	(2)	60.96	69.27	(2)
1953	75.29	94.44	97.83	81.90	(2)	63.13	71.19	(2)
1954	75.59	93.89	100.32	81.55	(2)	64.46	73.12	(2)
1955	79.06	101.05	102.44	87.02	(2)	66.53	75.27	(2)
1956	80.86	105.12	106.45	88.76	(2)	67.53	75.83	(2)
1957	80.32	104.74	106.32	88.15	(2)	67.53	74.84	(2)
1958	79.80	99.54	106.82	86.67	(2)	67.53	75.23	(2)
1959	82.31	105.32	109.78	90.95	(2)	69.23	76.82	(2)
1960	82.25	104.79	111.78	90.32	(2)	69.20	77.33	(2)
1961	83.13	105.05	115.28	91.72	(2)	69.73	78.29	(2)
1962	84.98	106.95	117.88	94.40	(2)	71.06	80.65	(2)
1963	85.67	108.71	120.13	95.51	(2)	71.61	82.18	(2)
1964	88.89	112.86	125.30	99.22	(2)	74.20	84.11	(2)
1965	91.32	116.69	129.98	102.41	(2)	75.26	85.93	\$70.36
1966	91.21	117.26	131.03	102.31	(2)	74.79	85.69	72.71
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	(2)	74.75	85.79	73.15
1968	91.44	117.58	134.68	102.45	(2)	74.23	85.79	73.64
1969	91.07	119.39	138.88	101.49	(2)	74.63	87.01	73.71
1970	89.95	120.81	143.14	99.66	(2)	73.53	85.98	74.22
1971	92.43	122.10	149.98	102.17	(2)	75.26	85.78	74.51
1972*	96.40	128.29	163.12	107.93	129.17	77.57	88.82	76.80
								79.12

\* Preliminary unweighted average.  
<sup>1</sup> Excludes data for nonoffice salesmen.  
<sup>2</sup> Separate data not available.

NOTE: Data for earnings series for mining and manufacturing refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

**Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

(Thousands)

Region and State	1972	1971	*1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
<b>Region I</b>	4,560	4,499	4,562	4,553	4,432	4,336	4,209	4,011	3,876	3,822	3,800	3,720	3,701	3,649
Maine	335	330	332	330	323	317	309	295	285	280	280	277	278	273
New Hampshire	276	261	260	259	252	244	235	221	213	209	208	202	201	196
Vermont	152	148	148	146	140	136	131	121	114	112	111	107	108	107
Massachusetts	2,267	2,356	2,281	2,278	2,216	2,170	2,109	2,024	1,969	1,954	1,953	1,919	1,907	1,888
Rhode Island	342	339	343	346	343	338	330	317	304	298	298	292	292	287
Connecticut	1,179	1,166	1,198	1,194	1,158	1,130	1,095	1,033	991	969	950	923	915	898
<b>Region II</b>	9,567	9,594	9,762	9,755	9,488	9,279	9,068	8,775	8,540	8,403	8,357	8,192	8,199	8,099
New York	6,947	6,997	7,153	7,182	7,002	6,858	6,710	6,519	6,371	6,274	6,261	6,158	6,182	6,128
New Jersey	2,620	2,597	2,609	2,573	2,486	2,421	2,358	2,256	2,160	2,129	2,096	2,034	2,017	1,971
<b>Region III</b>	8,657	8,514	8,824	8,488	8,257	8,044	7,822	7,473	7,178	6,993	6,894	6,729	6,777	6,696
Pennsylvania	4,324	4,285	4,347	4,371	4,260	4,167	4,073	3,914	3,773	3,692	3,692	3,635	3,713	3,677
Delaware	217	213	213	210	202	197	193	184	171	163	156	152	154	151
Maryland	1,352	1,316	1,301	1,276	1,227	1,182	1,135	1,060	1,012	979	949	911	896	876
District of Columbia	853	853	851	851	851	851	851	851	851	851	851	851	851	851
Virginia	1,553	1,497	1,465	1,438	1,385	1,330	1,285	1,219	1,163	1,124	1,082	1,035	1,018	1,001
West Virginia	528	520	517	512	508	504	495	477	461	450	448	448	440	465
<b>Region IV</b>	10,674	10,329	10,161	9,942	9,501	9,104	8,776	8,233	7,791	7,480	7,211	6,947	6,911	6,749
North Carolina	1,847	1,794	1,783	1,747	1,679	1,601	1,534	1,431	1,364	1,299	1,259	1,209	1,196	1,164
South Carolina	900	861	842	820	783	754	735	686	651	631	610	587	583	567
Georgia	1,611	1,575	1,558	1,532	1,456	1,395	1,338	1,257	1,187	1,140	1,093	1,051	1,051	1,030
Florida	2,306	2,209	2,152	2,070	1,932	1,816	1,727	1,619	1,527	1,447	1,388	1,334	1,321	1,273
Kentucky	964	928	911	895	869	835	803	759	722	703	674	648	654	647
Tennessee	1,412	1,354	1,328	1,310	1,264	1,219	1,184	1,109	1,046	1,003	969	934	926	907
Alabama	1,034	1,017	1,010	1,000	970	952	936	887	844	813	792	775	776	764
Mississippi	610	591	577	568	548	532	519	485	460	444	426	409	404	397
<b>Region V</b>	15,999	15,743	15,906	16,036	15,515	15,125	14,758	13,960	13,276	12,892	12,647	12,324	12,603	12,406
Ohio	3,876	3,828	3,851	3,887	3,751	3,620	3,537	3,364	3,216	3,145	3,099	3,044	3,147	3,113
Indiana	1,908	1,841	1,849	1,880	1,817	1,777	1,737	1,631	1,546	1,499	1,461	1,408	1,431	1,397
Illinois	4,363	4,274	4,329	4,358	4,267	4,192	4,078	3,864	3,696	3,599	3,557	3,487	3,522	3,500
Michigan	3,024	2,973	3,005	3,025	2,963	2,904	2,862	2,687	2,518	2,412	2,387	2,247	2,351	2,297
Wisconsin	1,560	1,525	1,530	1,525	1,472	1,431	1,394	1,332	1,271	1,234	1,207	1,180	1,192	1,166
Minnesota	1,328	1,302	1,312	1,301	1,245	1,201	1,150	1,082	1,029	1,003	966	958	960	933
<b>Region VI</b>	6,543	6,342	6,275	6,214	5,965	5,734	5,506	5,197	4,966	4,793	4,662	4,524	4,507	4,468
Arkansas	588	542	534	531	513	498	485	455	429	415	397	376	367	359
Louisiana	1,080	1,049	1,042	1,041	1,028	1,005	966	906	856	817	795	781	790	789
Oklahoma	806	779	770	755	727	708	682	648	624	612	602	587	582	573
Texas	3,779	3,671	3,636	3,699	3,420	3,252	3,101	2,925	2,801	2,700	2,625	2,544	2,532	2,513
New Mexico	320	301	293	288	277	273	272	263	256	249	243	236	236	234
<b>Region VII</b>	3,795	3,702	3,704	3,701	3,608	3,524	3,416	3,242	3,125	3,051	3,001	2,955	2,966	2,936
Iowa	909	889	883	879	857	837	807	755	720	701	686	680	681	675
Missouri	1,674	1,655	1,662	1,666	1,625	1,590	1,548	1,472	1,413	1,378	1,350	1,327	1,345	1,333
Nebraska	501	488	482	472	456	447	431	416	406	399	393	387	381	369
Kansas	711	676	677	684	670	650	630	599	586	573	572	561	559	559
<b>Region VIII</b>	1,892	1,809	1,782	1,699	1,637	1,581	1,535	1,473	1,438	1,421	1,391	1,348	1,312	1,271
North Dakota	169	165	163	157	155	151	148	146	142	136	131	126	126	126
South Dakota	189	182	177	173	167	163	159	155	151	152	153	147	142	138
Montana	212	207	201	198	195	190	187	181	176	175	172	167	167	165
Wyoming	119	111	109	108	103	100	98	97	98	97	96	97	97	93
Colorado	808	773	743	713	680	649	625	593	577	566	552	537	515	493
Utah	395	371	359	350	337	328	318	301	294	295	287	274	265	254
<b>Region IX</b>	8,271	8,011	7,992	7,919	7,547	7,222	6,974	6,580	6,353	6,132	5,905	5,647	5,522	5,387
Arizona	645	583	547	517	473	446	435	404	389	377	365	347	334	309
Nevada	222	211	203	194	177	166	162	157	149	143	127	110	103	96
California	7,098	6,915	6,948	6,932	6,642	6,368	6,145	5,800	5,607	5,412	5,218	4,996	4,896	4,775
Hawaii	306	302	294	276	255	242	232	219	208	200	195	194	189	177
<b>Region X</b>	2,205	2,107	2,090	2,116	2,051	1,962	1,886	1,753	1,662	1,627	1,609	1,544	1,534	1,466
Idaho	229	217	208	201	193	188	185	178	169	165	165	159	155	155
Washington	1,100	1,055	1,080	1,121	1,100	1,046	989	897	855	851	857	819	813	813
Oregon	773	727	709	707	678	651	639	607	573	549	528	509	509	498
Alaska	103	98	93	87	80	77	73	71	65	62	59	57	57	57

Footnotes at end of table.



**Table D-1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947-72—Continued**

Region and State	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
<b>Region I</b>	3,632	3,640	3,647	3,549	3,492	3,587	3,514	3,507	3,345	3,234	3,372	3,334
Maine	265	274	279	275	270	276	276	272	254	252	265	263
New Hampshire	188	189	187	184	177	178	176	175	163	164	173	169
Vermont	104	106	106	102	102	104	100	100	97	95	99	99
Massachusetts	1,825	1,873	1,866	1,818	1,792	1,845	1,810	1,823	1,781	1,712	1,760	1,731
Rhode Island	277	285	296	295	291	304	304	308	299	281	299	298
Connecticut	873	922	913	875	860	880	848	829	766	730	776	774
<b>Region II</b>	7,938	8,147	8,027	7,782	7,649	7,786	7,632	7,523	7,233	7,069	7,263	7,141
New York	6,027	6,179	6,093	5,917	5,828	5,936	5,828	5,755	5,576	5,473	5,596	5,518
New Jersey	1,911	1,968	1,934	1,865	1,821	1,850	1,804	1,768	1,657	1,596	1,657	1,623
<b>Region III</b>	6,614	6,874	6,820	6,823	6,484	6,707	6,707	6,677	6,307	6,141	6,357	6,225
Pennsylvania	3,660	3,843	3,826	3,748	3,692	3,910	3,819	3,888	3,643	3,555	3,725	3,672
Delaware	119	151	157	144	135	139	134	129	121	113	115	111
Maryland	855	882	870	835	803	815	793	769	716	686	697	673
District of Columbia	513	514	509	503	499	517	537	534	498	489	493	477
Virginia	967	972	956	912	880	903	898	869	806	775	786	772
West Virginia	470	509	502	481	475	513	526	538	524	523	551	520
<b>Region IV</b>	6,463	6,462	6,331	6,063	5,789	5,868	5,733	5,527	5,148	4,899	5,031	4,864
North Carolina	1,109	1,131	1,099	1,059	1,012	1,024	1,007	987	928	868	895	880
South Carolina	546	545	543	533	520	544	544	506	461	443	456	436
Georgia	989	997	994	960	915	930	905	872	807	770	779	759
Florida	1,186	1,153	1,060	966	883	849	809	760	704	657	658	641
Kentucky	636	657	649	620	599	631	620	599	557	537	557	530
Tennessee	876	887	887	868	842	853	827	806	759	722	754	717
Alabama	742	755	735	703	678	693	681	663	620	606	629	610
Mississippi	381	367	364	354	340	344	340	334	312	297	303	291
<b>Region V</b>	11,980	12,643	12,660	12,385	11,919	12,444	11,915	11,776	11,171	10,712	11,121	10,833
Ohio	3,007	3,230	3,220	3,129	3,028	3,150	3,006	2,953	2,760	2,655	2,786	2,708
Indiana	1,333	1,408	1,406	1,377	1,320	1,422	1,360	1,353	1,272	1,188	1,217	1,194
Illinois	3,412	3,558	3,538	3,410	3,317	3,444	3,350	3,297	3,160	3,088	3,206	3,165
Michigan	1,204	2,376	2,440	2,479	2,321	2,456	2,275	2,266	2,154	2,019	2,094	2,014
Wisconsin	1,115	1,152	1,147	1,108	1,070	1,097	1,080	1,071	1,022	987	1,015	986
Minnesota	909	919	909	882	863	875	844	836	803	775	793	766
<b>Region VI</b>	4,347	4,365	4,262	4,072	3,926	3,970	3,907	3,758	3,484	3,359	3,360	3,181
Arkansas	344	337	333	321	311	320	323	310	298	288	294	286
Louisiana	783	803	772	726	709	711	684	670	636	623	618	592
Oklahoma	567	565	563	551	531	535	527	504	477	466	463	437
Texas	2,442	2,450	2,396	2,291	2,200	2,225	2,202	2,104	1,921	1,841	1,850	1,743
New Mexico	221	210	198	183	175	179	171	161	152	141	134	123
<b>Region VII</b>	2,848	2,886	2,870	2,817	2,775	2,833	2,801	2,733	2,578	2,496	2,514	2,441
Iowa	647	654	649	632	619	632	630	631	610	593	596	577
Missouri	1,208	1,322	1,314	1,286	1,267	1,308	1,289	1,257	1,185	1,143	1,162	1,136
Nebraska	367	356	357	365	348	349	344	334	319	312	313	301
Kansas	546	554	550	544	541	544	538	511	464	448	443	427
<b>Region VIII</b>	1,219	1,219	1,198	1,150	1,110	1,121	1,105	1,065	1,006	970	972	932
North Dakota	123	121	120	116	117	115	113	109	109	106	103	97
South Dakota	133	132	133	128	125	125	122	120	119	116	115	110
Montana	162	165	169	162	157	157	155	151	149	147	145	138
Wyoming	88	88	88	86	86	86	86	83	80	79	80	73
Colorado	471	471	452	433	412	417	413	393	368	338	345	335
Utah	242	242	236	225	213	219	216	209	190	184	184	179
<b>Region IX</b>	4,674	4,686	4,689	4,394	4,151	4,161	4,002	3,758	3,425	3,293	3,371	3,280
Arizona	287	273	251	226	209	208	198	181	162	154	155	146
Nevada	88	88	85	85	76	72	66	59	54	51	53	54
California	4,400	4,525	4,352	4,083	3,866	3,881	3,738	3,518	3,209	3,088	3,163	3,060
Hawaii												
<b>Region X</b>	1,416	1,431	1,422	1,382	1,330	1,354	1,352	1,336	1,254	1,216	1,244	1,214
Idaho	151	148	145	139	133	136	138	139	132	126	125	123
Washington	790	803	785	768	741	749	746	735	684	671	686	671
Oregon	475	480	492	475	466	469	468	462	488	419	433	420
Alaska												

\* Preliminary (12-month) average.

† Data are not strictly comparable with earlier years from this year forward.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table D-2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947-72**

[Thousands]

Region and State	1972 P	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
<b>Region I</b> .....	1,350	1,348	1,469	1,540	1,553	1,565	1,549	1,460	1,412	1,425	1,454	1,429	1,482	1,451
Maine.....	104	103	110	116	118	116	115	106	104	103	104	103	105	103
New Hampshire.....	91	88	92	98	100	98	96	90	85	86	89	86	87	87
Vermont.....	38	38	41	43	44	44	43	39	35	35	36	34	35	36
Massachusetts.....	602	604	651	683	690	700	696	666	650	664	688	685	698	698
Rhode Island.....	116	114	121	128	127	127	126	121	116	119	117	117	120	120
Connecticut.....	399	401	444	472	474	480	471	436	421	421	418	404	407	407
<b>Region II</b> .....	2,399	2,451	2,623	2,764	2,764	2,768	2,773	2,674	2,601	2,613	2,651	2,614	2,688	2,694
New York.....	1,602	1,635	1,761	1,871	1,879	1,886	1,895	1,838	1,765	1,804	1,838	1,823	1,870	1,893
New Jersey.....	797	816	862	893	885	882	878	836	806	809	813	791	809	801
<b>Region III</b> .....	2,261	2,255	2,376	2,460	2,435	2,412	2,405	2,294	2,204	2,158	2,149	2,106	2,179	2,140
Pennsylvania.....	1,421	1,430	1,523	1,583	1,565	1,557	1,560	1,489	1,429	1,397	1,399	1,378	1,440	1,408
Delaware.....	70	69	71	73	73	72	71	68	62	59	56	55	59	58
Maryland.....	251	243	271	282	281	283	265	256	230	229	229	227	260	257
District of Columbia.....	18	18	19	20	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Virginia.....	379	362	365	371	363	346	340	323	309	298	282	276	275	270
West Virginia.....	122	123	127	131	132	133	133	129	124	124	123	120	125	127
<b>Region IV</b> .....	3,126	3,036	3,070	3,062	2,956	2,847	2,776	2,567	2,406	2,313	2,238	2,130	2,147	2,109
North Carolina.....	736	715	719	721	692	664	644	596	562	542	531	509	509	497
South Carolina.....	349	337	340	342	327	320	314	293	278	270	260	247	245	238
Georgia.....	460	455	466	476	452	438	431	403	378	363	350	333	341	339
Florida.....	326	316	322	328	310	293	275	252	237	229	222	211	207	199
Kentucky.....	258	248	252	248	240	231	226	208	192	183	175	166	172	171
Tennessee.....	476	459	465	470	455	436	425	387	362	345	332	314	316	303
Alabama.....	321	318	324	325	307	298	295	277	257	247	240	231	237	238
Mississippi.....	200	188	182	182	175	167	166	153	140	134	128	119	120	119
<b>Region V</b> .....	5,171	5,100	5,351	5,666	5,528	5,459	5,481	5,157	4,869	4,739	4,657	4,461	4,726	4,710
Ohio.....	1,328	1,329	1,407	1,468	1,431	1,399	1,324	1,257	1,235	1,216	1,216	1,181	1,263	1,263
Indiana.....	708	683	710	762	723	716	720	674	631	615	602	588	594	584
Illinois.....	1,273	1,266	1,342	1,400	1,387	1,393	1,363	1,302	1,238	1,204	1,199	1,165	1,211	1,223
Michigan.....	1,067	1,045	1,072	1,193	1,162	1,139	1,169	1,103	1,026	981	944	879	968	952
Wisconsin.....	489	478	501	571	510	509	509	492	470	461	456	439	460	460
Minnesota.....	306	299	319	332	315	303	288	262	247	243	240	229	230	225
<b>Region VI</b> .....	1,238	1,207	1,289	1,252	1,189	1,123	1,068	986	935	891	863	831	838	835
Arkansas.....	177	169	168	168	159	152	148	134	125	119	113	105	102	99
Louisiana.....	176	173	175	181	178	173	165	158	152	146	139	136	142	143
Oklahoma.....	133	131	134	130	122	116	113	103	97	91	80	87	87	87
Texas.....	724	713	741	763	712	664	624	574	543	518	504	487	490	489
New Mexico.....	25	21	21	20	18	18	18	17	18	17	16	17	17	17
<b>Region VII</b> .....	882	847	882	922	913	899	872	800	775	756	747	729	753	753
Iowa.....	219	207	216	225	223	219	212	192	183	179	174	171	177	175
Missouri.....	434	427	443	462	459	454	445	417	403	394	337	376	393	391
Nebraska.....	86	83	85	87	83	80	75	69	68	67	68	67	67	64
Kansas.....	143	130	135	148	148	146	140	122	121	116	118	115	116	120
<b>Region VIII</b> .....	244	231	230	225	214	206	202	191	194	200	197	190	183	171
North Dakota.....	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	6	7	7	7
South Dakota.....	18	17	16	16	16	15	14	13	15	14	14	13	13	13
Montana.....	25	24	24	24	23	22	22	22	22	22	20	20	20	20
Wyoming.....	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	8	8	8
Colorado.....	122	118	118	115	107	103	99	90	91	93	93	92	83	81
Utah.....	60	55	55	54	52	50	50	49	52	55	54	50	47	42
<b>Region IX</b> .....	1,637	1,594	1,683	1,788	1,756	1,705	1,640	1,508	1,481	1,484	1,469	1,401	1,397	1,389
Arizona.....	97	89	91	94	85	79	78	65	60	58	55	51	49	46
Nevada.....	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	5	5
California.....	1,607	1,471	1,558	1,661	1,640	1,594	1,531	1,411	1,389	1,394	1,363	1,318	1,317	1,313
Hawaii.....	24	25	26	25	24	25	24	25	25	25	25	26	26	25
<b>Region X</b> .....	457	438	460	506	506	484	475	424	409	405	413	392	396	402
Idaho.....	43	41	40	40	38	35	36	33	32	30	31	30	29	29
Washington.....	223	215	239	279	287	277	265	227	219	224	233	218	217	226
Oregon.....	183	174	172	180	174	165	167	156	152	145	143	139	144	147
Alaska.....	8	8	9	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	6

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table D-2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1947-72—Continued**

Region and State	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1947
<b>Region I</b> .....	1,382	1,488	1,521	1,484	1,472	1,599	1,553	1,564	1,469	1,390	1,531	1,545
Maine.....	100	107	111	108	107	115	116	116	109	106	114	115
New Hampshire.....	81	84	84	83	80	83	82	83	79	75	83	84
Vermont.....	33	37	39	37	38	41	39	40	37	35	39	41
Massachusetts.....	666	706	719	701	692	752	733	747	716	685	733	731
Rhode Island.....	113	121	129	132	130	146	146	151	148	135	154	155
Connecticut.....	389	433	439	423	425	462	437	427	380	354	408	419
<b>Region II</b> .....	2,042	2,859	2,877	2,818	2,808	2,975	2,878	2,828	2,672	2,575	2,763	2,777
New York.....	1,867	2,024	2,042	2,007	2,006	2,119	2,045	2,007	1,916	1,853	1,977	1,994
New Jersey.....	775	835	835	811	802	856	833	821	756	722	786	783
<b>Region III</b> .....	2,113	2,294	2,288	2,240	2,198	2,401	2,287	2,308	2,145	2,061	2,256	2,231
Pennsylvania.....	1,307	1,536	1,535	1,510	1,489	1,648	1,588	1,588	1,481	1,419	1,567	1,554
Delaware.....	58	62	61	59	57	61	59	66	51	48	50	47
Maryland.....	258	278	277	266	269	275	263	269	233	224	240	235
District of Columbia.....	20	20	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	19	19	19
Virginia.....	258	265	263	255	247	259	251	245	230	222	238	237
West Virginia.....	122	133	133	131	127	138	136	140	131	129	142	139
<b>Region IV</b> .....	1,994	2,035	2,033	1,979	1,860	1,916	1,839	1,814	1,709	1,601	1,725	1,697
North Carolina.....	470	470	471	460	437	449	435	433	418	387	415	412
South Carolina.....	227	232	234	231	220	227	222	220	210	201	211	203
Georgia.....	320	331	339	335	312	321	311	307	287	265	282	276
Florida.....	180	175	160	147	135	129	121	114	102	95	98	96
Kentucky.....	161	172	175	168	154	162	151	153	140	132	141	138
Tennessee.....	290	302	305	297	280	294	278	268	250	238	261	256
Alabama.....	233	246	242	236	226	235	226	225	216	206	227	224
Mississippi.....	113	107	107	105	96	99	95	94	86	77	90	92
<b>Region V</b> .....	4,455	5,000	5,107	5,110	4,849	5,398	5,043	5,019	4,695	4,388	4,757	4,762
Ohio.....	1,197	1,369	1,391	1,368	1,312	1,444	1,355	1,337	1,218	1,140	1,260	1,267
Indiana.....	548	617	623	629	590	681	626	624	580	520	561	556
Illinois.....	1,172	1,294	1,315	1,275	1,228	1,340	1,271	1,262	1,198	1,142	1,230	1,253
Michigan.....	837	1,026	1,081	1,164	1,061	1,222	1,097	1,112	1,063	981	1,058	1,042
Wisconsin.....	432	464	471	458	442	480	474	470	435	412	444	439
Minnesota.....	219	230	226	216	216	231	220	214	201	193	204	205
<b>Region VI</b> .....	816	845	839	803	773	795	765	731	661	631	657	633
Arkansas.....	90	88	90	86	81	83	82	83	76	70	77	75
Louisiana.....	144	153	155	155	156	166	155	151	145	144	157	157
Oklahoma.....	85	90	93	89	83	85	80	73	66	64	67	62
Texas.....	481	499	487	461	442	450	437	413	364	344	347	331
New Mexico.....	16	15	14	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	8
<b>Region VII</b> .....	720	759	766	751	750	802	770	726	655	630	650	643
Iowa.....	165	170	173	171	165	176	174	171	154	150	155	152
Missouri.....	375	397	395	389	388	421	395	378	344	340	356	355
Nebraska.....	60	61	61	62	61	64	62	57	52	51	52	52
Kansas.....	120	131	127	129	136	141	139	120	95	89	87	84
<b>Region VIII</b> .....	161	161	166	150	145	149	146	144	133	128	131	130
North Dakota.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6
South Dakota.....	13	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Montana.....	20	20	21	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Wyoming.....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	7	7
Colorado.....	75	76	72	69	68	71	70	69	62	57	60	60
Utah.....	39	39	37	35	33	34	32	32	29	29	28	27
<b>Region IX</b> .....	1,263	1,331	1,261	1,160	1,062	1,095	1,028	921	781	720	754	741
Arizona.....	41	41	37	33	28	29	29	24	17	15	16	15
Nevada.....	5	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	3	4	4
California.....	1,217	1,284	1,218	1,121	1,049	1,061	995	893	760	702	734	722
Hawaii.....												
<b>Region X</b> .....	382	391	389	380	358	371	369	372	339	323	341	334
Idaho.....	26	26	28	28	24	24	24	25	22	21	22	21
Washington.....	219	226	213	208	195	201	197	197	179	174	179	178
Oregon.....	137	139	148	146	139	146	148	150	138	128	140	135
Alaska.....												

\* Preliminary (12-month) average.  
 † Beginning 1958, data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-3. Total Unemployment by State: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>

(Thousands)

State	1972*	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Alabama	68	71	63	50	58	55	51	56	61	72	80
Alaska	12	12	10	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7
Arizona	29	32	28	20	22	24	21	27	26	25	25
Arkansas	37	40	37	30	30	31	31	35	36	38	43
California	518	596	519	372	366	389	375	429	422	411	389
Colorado	31	32	31	26	25	26	25	27	28	35	32
Connecticut	116	122	78	52	50	43	40	47	55	56	57
Delaware	12	12	10	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	9
District of Columbia <sup>2</sup>	40	37	43	29	28	28	27	24	26	24	21
Florida	106	119	98	66	70	56	61	68	81	101	107
Georgia	78	78	71	55	61	60	58	63	71	77	83
Hawaii	19	19	13	9	9	10	9	9	10	12	12
Idaho	18	17	18	12	12	13	11	12	14	15	15
Illinois	230	238	206	150	148	150	136	151	171	194	206
Indiana	111	122	104	58	67	66	52	60	76	82	90
Iowa	47	51	44	34	30	29	24	26	30	33	36
Kansas	37	43	43	26	23	24	23	29	30	32	31
Kentucky	82	65	58	49	56	48	45	52	59	60	70
Louisiana	89	92	84	69	65	63	56	63	69	77	87
Maine	31	32	28	19	16	15	16	18	23	25	25
Maryland	79	74	59	44	45	42	41	50	55	60	65
Massachusetts	197	184	138	98	102	101	102	115	132	135	125
Michigan	308	295	254	145	151	154	117	125	148	166	205
Minnesota	95	91	71	48	51	49	48	61	71	72	73
Mississippi	85	42	40	34	36	38	33	36	44	47	49
Missouri	107	112	98	67	68	68	65	71	79	89	98
Montana	22	20	19	16	13	13	13	13	14	14	14
Nebraska	24	23	17	15	15	16	17	20	20	21	21
Nevada	18	16	13	10	11	12	12	12	10	9	7
New Hampshire	14	18	10	7	5	6	5	8	10	11	10
New Jersey	222	218	171	134	132	128	123	140	162	169	159
New Mexico	25	25	23	18	18	18	18	19	21	20	19
New York	485	485	380	290	285	315	335	360	395	415	400
North Carolina	76	91	86	65	68	71	65	83	93	98	99
North Dakota	13	12	11	10	10	10	11	13	13	13	14
Ohio	206	236	191	123	126	135	122	145	167	197	220
Oklahoma	53	53	46	34	35	34	35	40	43	47	47
Oregon	58	60	55	40	39	41	35	37	39	38	41
Pennsylvania	275	262	202	146	156	165	163	206	278	333	364
Puerto Rico	111	104	94	88	93	96	96	89	80	81	84
Rhode Island	27	27	21	14	14	14	14	18	22	25	24
South Carolina	49	58	54	42	45	47	42	45	51	55	53
South Dakota	11	10	9	8	8	8	9	10	11	11	8
Tennessee	66	79	76	59	60	63	51	61	73	87	86
Texas	178	198	168	123	117	120	130	168	186	204	195
Utah	28	28	23	21	21	20	18	22	21	19	17
Vermont	13	13	9	8	7	7	7	8	10	11	10
Virginia	62	68	58	49	48	48	45	48	53	54	56
Washington	130	164	116	67	59	56	52	63	74	71	63
West Virginia	46	45	40	35	40	40	43	48	53	62	74
Wisconsin	100	100	90	64	64	65	57	60	66	69	66
Wyoming	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	7	9	9

\* Preliminary (11-month) average.

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1957-61 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.

<sup>2</sup> Data relate to the standard metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other

work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-4. Total Unemployment Rates by State: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>

[Total unemployment as percent of total work force]

State	1972 <sup>2</sup>	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Alabama	5.1	5.3	4.8	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.1	4.4	5.0	6.0	6.8
Alaska	9.4	9.9	8.6	8.7	9.1	8.8	9.1	8.6	8.5	9.4	9.4
Arizona	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.1	3.7	5.1	5.0	5.1
Arkansas	4.0	5.4	5.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.7
California	6.0	7.0	6.1	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.0	4.9	5.9	6.0	5.8
Colorado	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.3
Connecticut	8.3	8.7	5.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.6	4.7	4.9	5.1
Delaware	4.7	4.9	4.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.6
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup>	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3
Florida	3.6	4.2	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.4	2.4	3.1	3.8	5.0	5.4
Georgia	3.9	4.0	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.5	5.0	5.6
Hawaii	6.1	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.8	4.5
Idaho	5.4	5.5	5.1	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.2	4.2	5.6	5.5
Illinois	4.6	4.7	4.1	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.4	4.7
Indiana	5.1	5.6	4.8	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.9
Iowa	3.7	4.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.2
Kansas	4.2	5.7	4.9	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.0	2.3	3.7	4.0	3.8
Kentucky	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.5	5.6	6.6
Louisiana	6.2	6.6	5.6	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.9	5.6	6.4	7.3
Maine	7.3	7.7	5.6	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.9	6.2	6.9	6.9
Maryland	5.0	4.9	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.6
Massachusetts	7.4	7.0	5.3	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.4
Michigan	8.4	8.2	7.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.8	5.5	6.9
Minnesota	5.6	5.4	4.2	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.9
Mississippi	4.1	5.0	4.8	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.7	5.7	6.2	6.5
Missouri	5.2	5.4	4.6	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.8	5.3
Montana	7.4	6.9	6.6	5.6	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.6
Nebraska	3.3	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Nevada	6.6	6.5	5.5	4.3	4.0	5.7	5.0	6.4	5.6	5.0	5.0
New Hampshire	4.8	4.8	3.4	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.8	3.9	4.4	3.8
New Jersey	7.0	6.9	5.5	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.1	6.0	6.4	6.1
New Mexico	6.1	6.4	6.0	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.6
New York	5.9	5.9	4.9	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.2
North Carolina	3.2	3.9	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.2	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.3
North Dakota	5.1	4.8	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.3
Ohio	4.6	5.2	4.2	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	3.6	4.3	5.1	5.7
Oklahoma	4.8	5.0	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.7	5.1	5.1
Oregon	5.8	6.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.6
Pennsylvania	5.4	5.2	4.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	4.4	6.0	7.2	7.8
Puerto Rico	12.3	11.9	11.2	10.4	11.6	12.2	12.3	11.2	10.7	11.3	12.3
Rhode Island	6.8	6.8	5.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	4.9	6.2	6.9	6.6
South Carolina	4.3	5.2	5.0	3.9	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.7	5.4	5.7	5.7
South Dakota	3.6	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.5
Tennessee	3.7	4.6	4.4	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.9	5.9	6.0
Texas	3.7	4.2	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.2	4.2	4.8	5.4	5.3
Utah	5.9	6.2	6.3	5.0	5.2	2.8	3.2	4.2	5.7	5.1	4.6
Vermont	6.8	6.7	4.8	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.6	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.1
Virginia	3.2	3.6	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.8	4.8	6.1	6.7	6.1
Washington	9.1	10.9	8.3	4.8	4.3	4.3	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.9
West Virginia	7.7	6.9	6.3	5.5	6.4	6.4	4.1	5.4	6.5	6.2	5.5
Wisconsin	5.1	5.2	4.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	6.8	7.8	8.8	10.3	12.0
Wyoming	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.9	4.1	4.1

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary (11-month) average.

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1957-61 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.

<sup>3</sup> Data relate to the standard metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other

work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table D-5. Insured Unemployment Under State Programs, by State: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>**  
(Thousands)

State	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
United States.....	1,848.5	2,150.5	1,804.6	1,100.0	1,110.6	1,204.5	1,061.4	1,327.0	1,605.4	1,805.8	1,783.1
Alabama.....	20.7	24	22.0	14.2	17.1	17.2	13.6	14.9	15.9	22.9	26.4
Alaska.....	5.6	5	4.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5
Arizona.....	9.7	11.3	9.3	5.1	7.1	8.5	6.8	10.9	10.3	9.8	9.7
Arkansas.....	12.9	15.4	14.9	10.0	10.3	11.1	9.6	12.1	13.9	15.5	16.5
California.....	242.3	296.9	268.6	178.3	177.6	200.1	186.4	233.1	231.1	227.6	208.8
Colorado.....	7.0	7.8	6.7	3.6	4.0	5.4	5.0	7.0	7.6	10.9	10.7
Connecticut.....	48.9	69.4	43.9	23.9	22.5	17.5	13.7	20.3	27.4	28.4	26.7
Delaware.....	4.3	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.5	4.2
District of Columbia.....	7.0	6.7	5.6	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.9	5.5	6.0	5.2
Florida.....	30.7	33.3	30.5	18.9	20.4	19.9	18.1	21.2	25.6	30.8	34.8
Georgia.....	18.3	22.1	19.9	10.7	12.8	15.9	12.1	15.3	19.7	23.1	25.3
Hawaii.....	11.2	10.4	6.1	3.7	4.0	5.3	4.3	4.6	5.1	6.7	6.7
Idaho.....	6.7	6.8	5.8	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.1	4.3	5.6	5.8	5.8
Illinois.....	87.3	96.5	78.9	43.7	47.6	47.5	37.8	52.1	67.6	83.6	83.0
Indiana.....	30.0	40.8	36.0	15.6	19.3	20.2	13.7	18.5	26.4	30.1	33.6
Iowa.....	12.7	15.3	13.3	8.3	7.3	6.9	4.9	6.7	8.5	9.3	11.0
Kansas.....	10.4	16.2	15.7	7.3	5.7	6.1	5.5	8.4	9.5	10.4	9.7
Kentucky.....	18.9	22.8	19.5	13.5	14.2	14.9	12.0	15.8	20.3	21.5	24.9
Louisiana.....	24.8	28.1	28.4	21.1	16.9	17.2	13.1	16.7	19.3	23.2	26.1
Maine.....	12.5	14.9	10.6	8.1	6.4	5.7	5.4	6.6	9.3	11.9	10.5
Maryland.....	29.8	32.6	22.7	14.1	15.4	14.7	13.1	18.3	23.1	25.9	30.0
Massachusetts.....	86.1	95.8	76.3	48.6	48.1	50.8	48.3	60.1	77.1	83.7	74.2
Michigan.....	102.6	125.6	117.4	62.8	55.9	62.2	40.5	39.2	52.1	62.5	76.4
Minnesota.....	32.1	32.9	26.1	12.7	14.8	15.0	15.3	21.7	27.9	29.8	28.3
Mississippi.....	7.0	9.7	9.9	7.1	7.4	8.2	6.3	7.8	11.4	13.2	18.4
Missouri.....	38.4	44.9	40.5	25.3	24.0	25.8	22.5	25.6	30.9	35.8	38.0
Montana.....	5.7	5.5	4.9	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.3	5.0	4.9	5.3
Nebraska.....	5.9	6.4	5.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	5.3	5.4	6.1	6.0
Nevada.....	8.5	7.9	6.1	4.2	4.9	5.8	5.5	5.7	5.3	4.1	3.6
New Hampshire.....	4.9	6.9	4.5	2.1	1.6	2.2	1.6	3.3	5.6	6.9	5.3
New Jersey.....	104.0	112.1	86.4	61.7	61.1	59.6	54.0	64.7	78.9	86.4	80.3
New Mexico.....	7.2	8.0	7.5	4.4	4.8	5.0	4.7	5.6	6.0	6.3	6.4
New York.....	244.6	295.1	207.4	138.5	137.2	161.0	169.6	201.7	237.0	263.1	241.3
North Carolina.....	22.4	33.1	31.8	19.2	20.7	24.1	19.6	25.2	33.2	36.2	35.0
North Dakota.....	3.5	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.5
Ohio.....	65.8	93.0	71.1	32.2	35.3	44.1	33.0	46.3	66.8	87.9	96.7
Oklahoma.....	15.7	18.0	15.0	9.5	10.1	10.5	10.3	13.1	15.1	17.3	16.8
Oregon.....	25.4	29.3	28.2	17.3	15.3	19.1	14.6	15.7	18.1	18.4	19.5
Pennsylvania.....	189.9	140.0	106.6	65.4	69.4	74.2	62.5	86.0	127.6	169.3	181.2
Puerto Rico <sup>2</sup> .....	54.6	51.9	43.2	34.9	30.6	31.6	30.3	33.0	32.1	30.5	15.7
Rhode Island.....	14.1	16.6	13.8	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.1	8.5	11.2	13.0	11.9
South Carolina.....	12.2	17.7	16.6	5.7	10.0	12.6	8.3	10.4	13.3	14.3	13.3
South Dakota.....	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.2
Tennessee.....	24.4	32.7	32.8	22.3	21.9	24.6	16.7	20.7	27.0	32.5	34.8
Texas.....	35.3	45.7	38.0	20.4	19.5	22.9	25.3	38.2	45.2	52.9	50.0
Utah.....	8.4	8.9	7.6	6.2	5.3	6.6	5.8	7.9	8.0	7.2	6.2
Vermont.....	5.6	5.7	3.8	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.8	4.5	3.5
Virginia.....	10.2	13.5	11.1	6.8	6.5	7.8	6.4	8.9	12.0	13.6	14.6
Washington.....	87.7	73.4	70.6	33.4	25.9	25.7	22.1	31.4	41.1	40.8	36.1
West Virginia.....	14.9	14.4	12.3	10.2	11.2	10.7	9.7	11.8	14.7	18.6	21.3
Wisconsin.....	36.4	42.2	36.5	19.0	21.1	21.6	17.3	19.6	25.3	27.4	26.8
Wyoming.....	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	3.0	3.2

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1957-61 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.  
<sup>2</sup> Program for sugarcane workers effective July 1963.

among States is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

Note: Comparability between years for a given State or for the same year

Source: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.



Table D-6. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State Programs, by State: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>

[Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employees]

State	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
United States	3.5	4.1	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.4
Alabama	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.6	3.2	4.3	5.0
Alaska	9.5	9.4	9.0	7.6	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.4	8.9	10.6	10.8
Arizona	2.8	2.9	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9
Arkansas	3.1	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.7	4.5	5.2	5.9
California	4.7	5.7	5.1	3.6	3.7	4.2	4.2	5.4	5.2	5.6	5.4
Colorado	1.3	1.5	1.4	.8	.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.9
Connecticut	4.5	6.8	4.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.5
Delaware	2.5	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.8	3.4
District of Columbia	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.0
Florida	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.8
Georgia	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.4
Hawaii	4.1	4.0	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.3	2.6	3.1	4.0	3.9
Idaho	4.2	4.4	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	4.3	4.4	4.9
Illinois	2.8	3.0	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.5	3.2	3.2
Indiana	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.7	3.2
Iowa	2.2	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.1	2.5
Kansas	2.4	3.7	3.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.8
Kentucky	2.9	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.2	4.2	4.7	5.7
Louisiana	3.4	3.9	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.4	4.3	4.9
Maine	5.7	6.7	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.4	4.9	5.7	5.5
Maryland	3.1	3.4	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.4	3.1	3.6	4.4
Massachusetts	5.1	5.5	4.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.9	5.0	5.4	4.9
Michigan	4.4	5.3	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.0	2.9	3.5	4.5
Minnesota	3.3	3.3	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.9	3.5	4.1	4.0
Mississippi	1.7	2.5	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	3.9	4.7	5.0
Missouri	3.3	3.8	3.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.7	4.0
Montana	4.4	4.4	4.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.4	4.9
Nebraska	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.5
Nevada	5.0	4.9	4.9	3.0	3.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.2
New Hampshire	2.5	3.5	2.3	1.1	.9	1.3	1.0	2.1	3.5	4.3	3.5
New Jersey	5.1	5.4	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.9	5.4	5.2
New Mexico	3.7	4.3	4.1	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.0
New York	4.2	4.7	3.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.2	5.2	4.8
North Carolina	1.6	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.4	3.8	3.8
North Dakota	3.9	3.9	3.2	1.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.2
Ohio	2.8	3.2	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.3	3.7	4.2
Oklahoma	3.1	3.6	2.2	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.3	4.5	4.5
Oregon	4.5	5.4	4.2	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.1	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.9
Pennsylvania	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.9	4.4	5.5	5.3
Puerto Rico <sup>2</sup>	11.3	10.8	8.2	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6
Rhode Island	5.1	5.9	4.9	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.4	4.5	5.4	5.0
South Carolina	1.9	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.9	3.2	3.1
South Dakota	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.6	3.3	3.1	2.7
Tennessee	2.5	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	2.1	2.8	3.2	4.7	5.3
Texas	1.3	1.8	1.5	.8	.9	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.8
Utah	3.5	3.8	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.9	4.0	4.5	3.6	3.3
Vermont	5.6	5.6	3.8	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.6	4.8	5.9	4.8
Virginia	1.9	1.3	1.1	.7	.7	.9	.7	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.1
Washington	7.1	9.4	8.5	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	5.0	6.5	6.4	6.0
West Virginia	4.1	4.0	3.4	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.6	4.8	5.9	6.8
Wisconsin	3.2	3.8	3.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.0
Wyoming	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.0	4.5	4.8

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1957-61 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.  
<sup>2</sup> Program for sugarcane workers effective July 1963; however, the rates exclude sugarcane workers as comparable covered employment data are not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given State or for the same year among States is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.  
 SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>

[Thousands]

Major labor area	1972*	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Alabama:											
Birmingham.....	16.3	15.6	12.5	10.5	12.7	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.9	16.7	19.6
Mobile.....	7.4	7.2	4.6	5.7	6.1	6.4	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.8	8.1
Arizona:											
Phoenix.....	16.1	18.2	16.4	10.5	10.2	12.9	10.7	14.2	12.9	12.8	13.3
Arkansas:											
Little Rock-North Little Rock.....	4.5	4.7	4.4	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.2
California:											
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove.....	29.9	36.8	30.5	19.0	16.9	17.5	16.6	18.9	17.5	15.1	13.0
Fresno.....	12.7	13.2	12.0	10.4	11.6	12.4	11.6	12.2	11.9	12.3	12.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	192.0	238.1	201.1	136.7	136.6	142.5	139.5	168.3	167.3	162.2	150.6
Sacramento.....	19.0	18.7	18.5	15.8	15.7	16.5	15.3	16.4	15.8	15.0	15.1
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.....	24.1	26.8	22.7	17.7	18.9	21.8	21.0	22.8	18.8	17.8	16.9
San Diego.....	29.8	29.8	26.0	16.7	16.1	18.1	18.9	24.8	25.6	25.8	27.0
San Francisco-Oakland.....	63.0	66.6	74.6	57.1	56.4	60.6	58.7	64.9	66.7	65.4	62.1
San Jose.....	25.2	28.2	25.5	18.1	17.3	17.7	17.6	20.2	19.8	17.4	16.3
Stockton.....	10.0	10.5	10.8	8.4	8.6	8.6	7.2	8.2	8.4	8.9	8.8
Colorado:											
Denver.....	16.8	17.1	17.3	15.5	15.3	14.5	14.8	15.8	16.3	18.4	15.9
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	18.6	18.5	11.8	7.4	7.2	6.0	5.7	7.3	8.3	8.3	8.5
Hartford.....	25.0	24.7	15.0	11.2	10.1	8.6	7.8	9.2	11.1	10.9	11.1
New Britain.....	5.5	6.6	3.9	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.7
New Haven.....	13.5	13.7	8.7	6.1	6.0	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
Stamford.....	6.5	6.0	3.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.1
Waterbury.....	9.1	10.3	7.8	4.8	4.8	3.6	3.7	4.3	5.4	5.5	5.5
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	10.9	10.6	8.7	6.3	6.9	7.2	6.1	5.9	7.2	7.0	8.4
District of Columbia:											
Washington.....	39.7	37.1	33.9	29.4	27.5	26.0	26.7	23.5	25.5	24.0	20.7
Florida:											
Jacksonville.....	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.4	5.0	5.6	7.1	6.8
Miami.....	31.5	38.6	27.7	17.9	17.5	16.0	15.9	18.0	22.9	36.4	38.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg.....	9.8	11.9	9.7	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.4	8.3	9.2	11.2	12.7
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	25.3	25.9	22.3	16.0	16.6	16.5	16.2	14.9	15.5	15.7	16.6
Augusta.....	5.5	5.5	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.8	3.8
Columbus.....	4.5	4.5	4.0	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.8
Macon.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.2
Savannah.....	3.5	3.5	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.8
Hawaii:											
Honolulu.....	14.9	14.8	9.8	6.8	6.9	7.9	7.0	7.1	7.7	9.3	8.8
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	142.0	140.8	118.4	86.1	87.2	88.0	81.9	90.0	108.0	122.0	123.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline.....	7.1	9.2	7.3	6.3	5.9	4.4	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.5	5.1
Peoria.....	7.3	6.2	5.5	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	6.1
Rockford.....	5.4	7.6	6.2	4.1	3.6	3.6	2.7	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.4
Indiana:											
Evansville.....	4.8	4.8	4.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.7	(?)
Fort Wayne.....	5.0	6.1	5.1	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.2	2.4	3.1	4.0	(?)
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.....	14.5	15.7	9.8	6.6	7.9	6.9	6.3	7.4	7.4	11.0	(?)
Indianapolis.....	21.0	23.5	19.1	11.1	11.9	10.4	9.3	10.6	14.1	(?)	(?)
South Bend.....	5.0	7.0	6.4	3.9	3.5	3.4	2.9	4.3	7.4	4.8	(?)
Terre Haute.....	4.1	3.7	3.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.7	(?)
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids.....	3.0	3.4	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4
Des Moines.....	5.4	5.1	4.0	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.3
Kansas:											
Wichita.....	8.7	15.3	14.2	7.0	5.5	4.9	4.5	5.4	6.2	6.8	6.4
Kentucky:											
Louisville.....	16.6	20.5	15.1	10.4	9.4	10.2	9.9	11.0	12.6	14.4	15.8
Louisiana:											
Baton Rouge.....	7.8	7.7	8.4	7.1	5.7	5.5	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.2	6.1
New Orleans.....	27.7	28.1	25.2	19.7	18.1	17.3	13.5	16.0	18.3	20.2	23.0
Shreveport.....	6.7	7.0	6.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.5	5.1	5.5	6.0
Maine:											
Portland.....	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.2
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	50.2	48.1	36.3	24.7	25.6	24.3	23.7	30.5	35.5	(?)	(?)
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	90.9	85.5	62.4	46.0	45.2	45.3	47.9	52.4	59.7	55.6	55.6
Brockton.....	5.5	5.5	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.1	3.6	4.0	3.7
Fall River.....	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.3	4.2	5.6	5.8	5.5
Lawrence-Haverhill.....	9.4	9.1	6.5	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.4	6.5	5.6
Lowell.....	7.0	7.9	5.4	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.0	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4
New Bedford.....	5.8	6.0	5.6	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.7	4.8	4.8
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke.....	19.0	19.0	14.1	10.2	10.2	10.0	9.4	11.3	13.3	14.7	14.1
Worcester.....	11.0	10.8	7.3	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.6	6.3	7.6	8.8	7.7
Michigan:											
Battle Creek.....	5.9	5.7	4.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.1
Detroit.....	142.8	142.7	116.8	63.3	66.4	68.6	52.4	55.3	64.8	73.8	98.5
Flint.....	15.0	12.1	16.1	7.0	6.3	6.0	6.0	4.7	5.4	5.2	6.5
Grand Rapids.....	17.0	19.2	14.8	10.1	8.4	8.4	6.5	5.6	7.4	8.1	8.5
Kalamazoo.....	5.4	6.0	4.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.2	3.2
Lansing-East Lansing.....	10.1	9.3	9.1	4.4	4.7	3.9	3.4	2.9	4.3	6.1	5.3
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights.....	6.1	6.6	6.0	3.6	4.1	3.1	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.1	3.5
Saginaw.....	5.8	6.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.7	3.5

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D-7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Major labor area	1972 <sup>a</sup>	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Minnesota:											
Duluth-Superior.....	4.8	4.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.2	4.9	5.7
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	35.5	39.6	30.4	16.2	16.7	16.6	16.8	20.3	23.9	24.7	23.7
Mississippi:											
Jackson.....	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.3
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	35.9	38.8	31.2	24.3	22.5	23.1	22.4	24.1	24.5	25.6	26.9
St. Louis.....	61.3	63.7	56.4	36.3	35.1	34.2	32.4	33.2	37.4	42.9	48.1
Nebraska:											
Omaha.....	9.1	9.9	7.9	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.3
New Hampshire:											
Manchester.....	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.4
New Jersey:											
Atlantic City.....	6.2	6.1	5.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.7
Jersey City.....	24.6	26.0	19.5	16.1	15.7	14.5	12.9	15.2	17.9	19.4	19.0
Newark.....	59.8	56.8	45.2	34.9	35.8	36.3	35.3	39.3	45.8	48.3	46.6
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy.....	23.2	24.4	18.4	13.9	13.3	12.0	10.6	12.3	13.6	14.6	14.3
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.....	39.9	40.5	31.5	23.9	23.1	22.5	22.6	26.3	30.3	28.6	26.4
Trenton.....	7.6	7.9	6.1	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.6	6.8
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	7.2	7.0	6.6	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.9
New York:											
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	14.7	13.9	12.2	9.2	9.2	9.9	9.6	10.0	11.5	12.4	12.6
Binghamton.....	6.0	7.5	5.8	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.6	5.2	6.0	5.7
Buffalo.....	43.7	43.2	39.9	21.0	21.5	22.5	21.1	23.2	27.8	34.5	35.4
New York.....	302.1	291.8	228.5	180.8	179.9	201.9	227.7	240.3	256.4	267.7	261.5
Rochester.....	17.3	18.8	15.3	9.6	8.7	8.5	8.3	10.2	10.9	13.4	12.5
Syracuse.....	14.7	14.8	13.0	8.5	8.5	9.7	7.1	8.9	10.6	11.4	11.3
Utica-Rome.....	11.7	10.3	8.0	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.7	7.0	8.5	8.6	8.2
North Carolina:											
Asheville.....	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.0
Charlotte.....	5.1	6.1	5.7	4.0	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.8
Durham.....	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.2	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point.....	8.1	10.7	9.4	6.6	6.6	7.1	7.2	7.5	9.1	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Ohio:											
Akron.....	12.2	13.3	10.9	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.4	7.7	9.8	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Canton.....	7.8	9.1	7.0	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.9	5.9	8.2	9.3
Cincinnati.....	26.0	30.4	22.3	16.0	16.6	16.7	15.9	20.3	24.0	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Cleveland.....	40.9	45.6	37.2	22.5	23.5	25.8	23.1	26.9	31.0	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Columbus.....	14.1	14.9	13.5	9.5	8.9	9.5	9.3	10.1	11.5	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Dayton.....	14.6	19.2	13.2	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.1	9.1	9.5	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Hamilton-Middletown.....	5.6	6.2	4.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.4	4.4	5.4	5.6
Lorain-Elyria.....	4.6	6.0	4.6	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.5	4.8
Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va.....	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.6	4.1	4.2
Toledo.....	14.0	14.6	13.1	8.1	8.2	9.0	8.0	9.0	10.4	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Youngstown-Warren.....	12.2	14.4	10.8	6.3	7.9	7.9	7.2	7.9	8.0	12.1	15.9
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City.....	14.6	13.1	10.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.3	9.0	9.3	8.8	8.6
Tulsa.....	10.2	11.2	9.6	7.1	7.0	6.5	6.5	7.3	7.7	9.2	8.5
Oregon:											
Portland.....	27.2	28.8	26.1	16.2	15.5	16.7	13.7	15.6	17.2	17.5	18.6
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	9.6	10.8	5.9	4.4	4.5	5.5	5.1	6.4	9.3	12.2	12.2
Altoona.....	3.7	3.2	2.4	1.8	2.3	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.5	5.3	5.6
Erie.....	5.8	5.5	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.1	4.2	4.9	7.5	7.7
Harrisburg.....	6.4	6.5	5.0	3.9	4.5	4.2	4.3	5.3	6.5	8.4	8.7
Johnstown.....	6.9	6.5	5.4	4.1	5.9	5.0	4.2	5.1	6.3	9.3	13.7
Lancaster.....	4.9	5.3	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.0	2.5	3.7	4.3	4.0
Philadelphia.....	123.5	120.7	89.1	61.7	62.8	65.4	64.9	82.1	110.5	122.4	119.9
Pittsburgh.....	57.0	52.5	35.9	24.4	27.0	29.7	27.6	33.3	49.9	71.6	65.9
Reading.....	4.9	4.6	3.5	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.9	4.9	5.8	5.4
Scranton.....	5.9	6.5	5.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.7	6.5	8.3	10.6	10.9
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.....	13.8	9.1	7.5	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.6	8.4	10.2	12.9	13.4
York.....	5.3	5.8	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.6	5.5	7.5	7.4
Puerto Rico:											
Mayaguez.....	5.2	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.8	4.2	3.6
Ponce.....	10.2	7.4	6.6	7.6	7.6	5.7	6.8	6.6	6.1	6.3	5.4
San Juan.....	30.7	22.7	18.1	15.5	16.4	15.9	15.1	14.9	14.2	14.2	( <sup>b</sup> )
Rhode Island:											
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket.....	28.3	28.7	21.8	15.0	15.1	15.2	14.7	18.2	21.3	23.2	21.5
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....	6.1	6.6	5.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.5	4.8
Greenville.....	4.2	6.0	5.3	3.8	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.8	5.9	6.2	4.2
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga.....	5.7	6.4	5.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.2	7.1	9.0	9.5
Knoxville.....	5.6	5.9	5.7	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.7	6.6	7.7	8.0
Memphis.....	12.7	14.4	12.3	9.5	9.6	9.5	8.7	10.7	11.2	12.2	( <sup>b</sup> )
Nashville.....	10.1	11.4	8.5	6.7	6.8	7.0	5.9	6.6	8.2	7.7	( <sup>b</sup> )
Texas:											
Austin.....	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur.....	6.7	7.1	5.7	4.9	5.5	5.5	4.8	6.3	8.3	9.9	9.3
Corpus Christi.....	5.5	4.9	5.2	3.8	3.3	3.7	3.4	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.7
Dallas.....	21.4	27.1	21.2	11.2	10.7	12.8	14.7	19.1	21.0	21.3	19.3
El Paso.....	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.6
Fort Worth.....	12.5	16.7	11.6	6.6	6.2	6.6	7.6	9.6	10.6	11.9	12.0
Houston.....	30.6	27.6	22.7	18.6	15.6	15.7	17.2	22.2	24.3	29.0	26.1
San Antonio.....	14.4	15.6	14.9	11.1	10.2	10.3	11.3	14.6	15.5	16.7	15.4
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	13.6	12.7	11.1	9.7	10.0	9.8	8.1	9.8	8.8	7.6	6.1
Virginia:											
Newport News-Hampton.....	3.5	4.0	4.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.9
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth.....	7.9	8.8	7.9	6.8	6.4	6.8	5.6	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.1
Richmond.....	6.5	7.0	5.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.6
Roanoke.....	2.2	2.7	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table D-7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued**

Major labor area	1972 <sup>a</sup>	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Washington:											
Seattle.....	63.2	62.1	61.0	26.5	18.9	18.8	16.9	24.5	31.4	29.7	24.3
Spokane.....	9.0	10.0	7.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.5	6.5	6.6
Tacoma.....	14.2	15.3	11.8	6.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.1
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.7	5.8	6.8	7.2	7.1
Huntington-Ashland.....	9.1	8.3	6.5	5.0	5.8	5.1	4.7	6.2	7.3	8.1	9.6
Wheeling.....	4.2	4.0	3.4	3.3	4.2	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.9	6.8	8.2
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.8	2.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.7
Madison.....	5.9	5.1	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6
Milwaukee.....	30.1	31.7	27.1	17.1	16.9	17.8	14.2	15.9	18.4	19.7	20.1
Racine.....	3.9	4.3	4.0	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5

<sup>a</sup> Preliminary (11-month) average.

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1960-61 were published in the 1971 Manpower Report.

<sup>2</sup> Comparable data not available.

work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other

**Table D-8. Total Unemployment Rates in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>**

[Total unemployment as percent of total work force]

Major labor area	1972 <sup>a</sup>	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Alabama:											
Birmingham.....	5.1	5.0	4.1	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.7	6.2	7.3
Mobile.....	5.8	5.6	5.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.2	6.3
Arizona:											
Phoenix.....	3.7	4.5	4.2	2.9	3.0	3.9	3.4	4.7	4.4	4.6	5.0
Arkansas:											
Little Rock-North Little Rock.....	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.8	4.6
California:											
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove.....	5.7	7.2	6.0	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.8
Fresno.....	6.5	6.9	6.5	5.9	6.5	7.0	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	5.7	7.1	5.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.5	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5
Sacramento.....	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.8
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.....	6.1	6.9	5.9	4.8	5.3	6.3	6.2	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.9
San Diego.....	6.1	6.2	5.5	3.7	3.9	4.7	5.1	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.9
San Francisco-Oakland.....	5.7	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.4	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.2
San Jose.....	5.5	6.3	5.7	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.8	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.7
Stockton.....	7.9	8.4	8.3	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.1	7.4	7.9	8.6	8.6
Colorado:											
Denver.....	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.2	3.7
Connecticut:											
Bridgeport.....	10.6	10.5	6.7	4.2	4.2	3.6	3.5	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.8
Hartford.....	6.9	6.8	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.8
New Britain.....	10.5	12.3	7.3	5.0	4.3	3.3	3.2	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.8
New Haven.....	7.3	7.3	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.5
Stamford.....	6.5	6.1	3.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.7	4.4	4.3	3.8
Waterbury.....	9.7	10.9	8.3	5.2	5.3	4.1	4.3	5.2	6.7	6.7	6.8
Delaware:											
Wilmington.....	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.9	4.8
District of Columbia:											
Washington.....	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.3
Florida:											
Jacksonville.....	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.8	3.7
Miami.....	4.8	6.0	4.5	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.9	5.2	8.2	8.9
Tampa-St. Petersburg.....	2.4	3.1	2.6	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.2	4.0	4.6
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.5
Augusta.....	5.1	5.2	4.7	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.7	4.8
Columbus.....	4.2	5.2	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.6	5.3	5.7
Macon.....	3.8	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.3
Savannah.....	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.5	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.7
Hawaii:											
Honolulu.....	5.9	5.0	3.5	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.8	4.7	4.5
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	4.3	4.3	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.7	4.2	4.2
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline.....	4.5	6.0	4.7	4.1	3.7	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.8
Peoria.....	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.4	4.4	4.8
Rockford.....	4.4	6.1	4.9	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.9	3.4	4.2	4.5
Indiana:											
Evansville.....	4.6	4.6	4.7	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Fort Wayne.....	3.7	4.6	3.8	2.0	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.9	3.8	( <sup>2</sup> )
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.....	6.0	6.4	4.0	2.8	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.4	5.2	( <sup>2</sup> )
Indianapolis.....	4.4	4.9	4.0	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	3.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
South Bend.....	4.7	6.6	5.8	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.7	4.2	7.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )
Terre Haute.....	6.0	5.4	4.6	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.8	5.8	6.3	( <sup>2</sup> )
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids.....	4.0	4.6	3.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2
Des Moines.....	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.9
Kansas:											
Wichita.....	5.3	9.3	8.4	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.7	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.1
Kentucky:											
Louisville.....	4.3	5.4	4.0	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.1	4.8	5.4

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D-8. Total Unemployment Rates in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Major labor area	1972 <sup>a</sup>	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
<b>Louisiana:</b>											
Baton Rouge	5.7	5.7	6.7	5.6	4.4	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.1	5.8	6.8
New Orleans	6.2	6.4	5.8	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.2	4.0	4.8	5.6	6.6
Shreveport	5.2	5.5	5.1	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.2	4.1	4.7	5.1	5.5
<b>Maine:</b>											
Portland	4.8	4.6	3.5	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.9
<b>Maryland:</b>											
Baltimore	5.4	5.2	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.8	4.6	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
<b>Massachusetts:</b>											
Boston	6.2	5.8	4.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.6	4.0	7.7	4.4	4.4
Brockton	8.5	8.6	6.5	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.5	5.5	6.8	7.8	7.4
Fall River	8.1	7.6	6.9	5.9	5.4	6.0	6.3	8.0	10.4	10.4	9.7
Lawrence-Haverhill	9.5	9.2	6.6	5.1	4.7	5.2	5.4	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.1
Lowell	10.9	12.1	8.4	5.2	5.4	6.2	6.2	8.1	8.7	8.6	8.1
New Bedford	8.7	9.1	8.4	5.9	5.9	6.8	6.0	6.8	7.7	7.7	7.7
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	8.5	8.5	6.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	5.4	6.4	7.0	6.7
Worcester	7.3	7.2	4.9	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.5	5.5	6.4	5.5
<b>Michigan:</b>											
Battle Creek	7.8	7.6	6.2	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.1	3.8	4.6	5.4	6.3
Detroit	8.2	8.1	6.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.5	4.3	5.2	7.0
Flint	7.6	6.3	8.1	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.7	3.3	3.3	4.2
Grand Rapids	7.2	8.2	6.5	4.4	3.8	4.1	3.2	2.9	3.9	4.3	4.6
Kalamazoo	6.3	6.9	5.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.1	3.5	4.5	4.5
Lansing-East Lansing	6.3	5.9	5.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.2	3.4	4.2	4.5
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	10.3	10.6	9.6	5.8	6.7	5.1	3.8	4.5	6.0	5.6	6.2
Saginaw	6.3	6.7	5.8	3.5	3.6	4.2	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.9	5.1
<b>Minnesota:</b>											
Duluth-Superior	7.5	6.3	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.3	5.6	7.0	8.2	9.3
Minneapolis-St. Paul	4.1	4.5	3.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.6	3.5
<b>Mississippi:</b>											
Jackson	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.6	4.7
<b>Missouri:</b>											
Kansas City	5.6	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.4
St. Louis	6.0	6.2	5.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.4
<b>Nebraska:</b>											
Omaha	3.6	4.0	3.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.7	3.6
<b>New Hampshire:</b>											
Manchester	4.0	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	3.4	4.7	5.3	4.8
<b>New Jersey:</b>											
Atlantic City	7.4	7.5	6.9	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.7	6.5	7.5	7.9	8.0
Jersey City	8.6	8.9	6.6	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.4	5.2	6.2	6.7	6.1
Newark	6.5	6.2	4.9	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	5.5	5.9	5.7
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy	6.9	7.3	5.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.9	5.6	6.2	6.2
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	6.5	6.7	5.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	5.3	6.1	5.8	5.5
Trenton	4.8	4.9	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.0	5.4
<b>New Mexico:</b>											
Albuquerque	5.0	5.2	5.4	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.9
<b>New York:</b>											
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	4.6	4.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.5
Binghamton	5.0	6.1	4.6	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.4	3.9	5.1	4.8
Buffalo	7.7	7.6	5.4	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.4	5.4	6.7	7.4
New York	5.5	5.3	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.8
Rochester	4.4	4.8	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.8
Syracuse	5.4	5.5	4.9	3.2	3.3	3.8	2.9	3.7	4.6	4.9	4.9
Utica-Rome	8.8	7.7	5.8	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	5.5	6.6	6.6	6.2
<b>North Carolina:</b>											
Asheville	2.6	3.6	3.4	2.4	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.7	4.6	5.1	5.5
Charlotte	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.9
Durham	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.8	4.7	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	2.4	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.6	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
<b>Ohio:</b>											
Akron	4.4	4.8	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	4.2	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Canton	4.9	5.8	4.3	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.5	4.4	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Cincinnati	4.5	5.2	3.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	4.0	4.8	6.3	7.0
Cleveland	4.3	4.5	3.8	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.6	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Columbus	3.2	3.5	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	3.3	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Dayton	4.0	5.2	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.3	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Hamilton-Middletown	6.9	7.5	4.9	2.5	3.7	3.9	3.5	4.5	6.0	7.5	8.0
Lorain-Elyria	4.9	6.4	4.9	3.1	3.3	4.1	3.4	3.9	5.0	6.0	6.5
Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va.	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.4	3.6	3.9	5.4	6.6
Toledo	4.8	5.1	4.6	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.4	( <sup>b</sup> )	( <sup>b</sup> )
Youngstown-Warren	5.3	6.2	4.8	2.8	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.9	4.2	6.5	8.3
<b>Oklahoma:</b>											
Oklahoma City	4.5	4.2	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7
Tulsa	4.6	5.1	4.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.9	4.3	5.3	5.0
<b>Oregon:</b>											
Portland	5.5	6.1	5.6	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.2
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>											
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	3.9	4.3	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.8	4.2	5.6	5.6
Allentown	6.6	5.7	4.3	3.3	4.3	7.6	6.7	6.7	8.7	16.2	10.7
Erie	5.0	4.8	3.8	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.9	4.1	6.0	7.7	7.9
Harrisburg	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.6	4.8	5.5
Johnstown	7.1	6.8	5.8	4.4	5.4	5.5	4.6	5.7	7.2	10.6	15.1
Leicester	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.9	3.5	3.3
Philadelphia	6.0	5.7	4.2	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.3	5.9	8.5	6.4
Pittsburgh	5.7	5.3	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.6	5.5	8.6	9.4
Reading	3.4	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.8	4.6	4.3
Scranton	5.8	6.4	5.6	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.9	6.9	8.8	11.1	11.2
Wilkes-Barre-Hasleton	9.3	6.3	5.2	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.9	6.3	7.7	9.7	10.0
York	3.3	3.7	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.7	4.2	5.9	5.8

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table D-8. Total Unemployment Rates in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72** —Continued

Major labor area	1972*	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
<b>Puerto Rico:</b>											
Mayaguez.....	13.6	11.1	11.6	12.8	12.8	12.2	12.1	13.7	13.2	14.5	13.2
Ponce.....	15.2	14.5	12.3	15.2	15.5	12.8	15.1	18.0	14.0	14.9	13.3
San Juan.....	8.1	6.2	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.8	5.4	5.4	6.1	(1)
<b>Rhode Island:</b>											
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket.....	6.8	7.0	5.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.5	4.8	5.8	6.3	5.9
<b>South Carolina:</b>											
Charleston.....	5.4	5.8	4.8	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.8	5.7	6.1	6.1
Greenville.....	2.8	4.1	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.9	6.0	5.3	4.3
<b>Tennessee:</b>											
Chattanooga.....	3.6	4.2	3.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.2	5.7	7.4	7.9
Knoxville.....	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.0	4.3	5.2	5.5
Memphis.....	3.6	4.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.7	4.0	4.4	(1)
Nashville.....	3.7	4.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.7	(1)
<b>Texas:</b>											
Austin.....	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.4	3.9	3.5
Beaumont-Port Arthur.....	5.1	5.5	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.5	3.9	5.3	6.9	8.2	7.6
Corpus Christi.....	5.0	4.5	4.8	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	5.1	5.6	6.2	6.8
Dallas.....	2.8	3.6	2.8	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	3.8	4.0	3.8
El Paso.....	4.9	4.7	4.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.4	5.8	6.0	6.2	5.5
Fort Worth.....	4.0	5.4	3.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.9	3.9	4.3	5.1	5.2
Houston.....	5.2	3.1	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.2	3.7	4.6	4.2
San Antonio.....	4.4	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.4	3.7	4.3	5.7	6.3	6.9	6.5
<b>Utah:</b>											
Salt Lake City.....	5.3	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.0	5.0	4.5	4.0	3.3
<b>Virginia:</b>											
Newport News-Hampton.....	2.9	4.0	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth.....	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.7
Richmond.....	2.3	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2
Roanoke.....	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.8
<b>Washington:</b>											
Seattle.....	10.1	13.0	9.5	4.0	2.9	3.1	3.0	4.8	6.4	6.0	4.8
Spokane.....	7.6	8.6	6.6	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	6.5	6.9
Tacoma.....	10.3	11.2	8.8	5.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.8
<b>West Virginia:</b>											
Charleston.....	5.5	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.9	6.2	7.2	7.7	7.6
Huntington-Ashland.....	9.0	8.2	6.4	5.1	5.9	5.2	4.8	6.5	7.9	9.0	10.7
Wheeling.....	5.9	5.6	4.9	4.8	6.1	5.6	5.4	6.6	7.3	10.1	12.0
<b>Wisconsin:</b>											
Kenosha.....	5.9	6.1	5.5	4.4	4.5	7.2	6.3	3.7	4.7	3.5	4.1
Madison.....	4.0	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.6
Milwaukee.....	4.7	5.0	4.2	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.7
Racine.....	5.9	6.7	6.1	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.6

\* Preliminary (11-month) average.  
 † Data for 1960-61 were published in the 1971 Manpower Report.  
 ‡ Comparable data not available.

work force records and are not affected by the definitional changes for measuring unemployment on a national basis which were adopted beginning 1967.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

NOTE: Data are based on payroll, unemployment insurance, and other

**Table D-9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72** <sup>1</sup>

(Thousands)

Major labor area	1972*	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
<b>Alabama:</b>											
Birmingham.....	8.6	8.4	6.5	3.0	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	5.1	6.6
Mobile.....	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.6
<b>Arizona:</b>											
Phoenix.....	5.8	18.5	16.4	2.8	3.5	5.1	3.9	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.5
<b>Arkansas:</b>											
Little Rock-North Little Rock.....	1.1	1.3	1.3	.9	.8	.7	.6	.8	.9	1.2	1.4
<b>California:</b>											
Anheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove.....	14.6	20.0	18.1	9.8	7.8	9.1	8.3	10.8	9.9	8.5	6.8
Fresno.....	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.0	6.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	91.7	127.3	107.9	69.7	69.1	74.5	70.1	94.2	101.1	102.4	87.8
Sacramento.....	10.2	10.3	8.6	8.6	7.9	8.7	8.1	8.7	6.4	6.2	7.0
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario.....	12.1	14.2	10.0	8.7	9.3	11.3	10.7	11.5	9.1	8.6	7.9
San Diego.....	16.6	17.6	13.6	8.5	8.3	10.1	10.1	13.2	13.5	13.8	15.2
San Francisco-Oakland.....	43.3	43.4	37.2	28.5	27.9	32.5	30.6	35.1	35.9	36.0	33.7
San Jose.....	13.1	13.9	12.8	9.0	8.5	9.1	9.0	11.1	11.0	9.6	8.6
Stockton.....	5.1	5.4	5.2	4.4	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.8
<b>Colorado:</b>											
Denver.....	3.0	3.6	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.3	4.1	4.6	6.2	5.4
<b>Connecticut:</b>											
Bridgeport.....	9.0	11.3	7.3	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	4.3	4.3	4.5
Hartford.....	11.3	14.3	7.5	4.8	3.9	3.0	2.3	3.6	5.0	5.1	4.7
New Britain.....	2.8	4.2	2.6	1.6	1.2	.7	.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
New Haven.....	7.0	8.3	5.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
Stamford.....	2.6	3.1	1.9	1.0	.9	.8	.7	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.3
Waterbury.....	4.9	6.4	5.2	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.5
<b>Delaware:</b>											
Wilmington.....	4.1	4.7	4.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.3	3.1	4.3
<b>District of Columbia:</b>											
Washington.....	12.8	12.0	9.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.5	6.1	7.6	7.2	6.5

Footnotes at end of table.



Table D-9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Major labor area	1972 <sup>a</sup>	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Florida:											
Jacksonville.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.2
Miami.....	8.4	10.9	8.6	5.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.8	6.4	8.4	10.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg.....	3.8	6.0	3.7	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.4	4.0	5.1	5.8
Georgia:											
Atlanta.....	5.2	6.2	5.9	2.5	3.2	3.9	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.9	5.4
Augusta.....	1.4	1.6	1.3	.7	.6	.7	.5	.6	.8	.9	.9
Columbus.....	1.0	.9	1.0	.6	.7	.6	.5	.6	.7	1.1	1.1
Macon.....	.8	.8	.8	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.6	.8	.9
Savannah.....	.8	.9	.9	.4	.5	.6	.6	.7	1.0	1.2	1.2
Hawaii:											
Honolulu.....	9.4	8.7	6.2	2.7	3.0	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.9	5.0	5.0
Illinois:											
Chicago.....	52.7	56.5	43.8	21.6	24.8	26.5	21.6	31.0	42.3	52.3	49.5
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline.....	2.5	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.2	.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.7
Peoria.....	2.8	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.6
Rockford.....	1.9	3.1	2.7	1.2	.9	1.0	.5	.9	1.1	1.6	1.7
Indiana:											
Evansville.....	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.2	.9	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5
Fort Wayne.....	1.0	1.6	1.4	.4	.7	.7	.5	.7	.9	1.3	1.3
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.....	4.3	6.1	2.7	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.6	2.4	2.4	4.2	6.2
Indianapolis.....	4.9	7.0	6.1	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.5
South Bend.....	1.5	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	.7	2.7	3.5	2.5	2.2
Terre Haute.....	1.5	1.5	1.2	.7	.9	.9	.8	1.0	.8	.9	1.1
Iowa:											
Cedar Rapids.....	1.1	1.4	1.0	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.5
Des Moines.....	1.3	1.5	1.0	.9	.7	.7	.5	.7	1.0	1.1	1.4
Kansas:											
Wichita.....	2.1	5.4	6.3	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1
Kentucky:											
Louisville.....	8.5	10.9	4.6	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.7	3.5	4.5	5.2	5.9
Louisiana:											
Baton Rouge.....	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	.7	.8	1.2	1.5	1.7
New Orleans.....	6.9	7.5	7.2	5.9	4.6	5.0	3.3	4.4	5.0	6.2	7.5
Shreveport.....	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8
Maine:											
Portland.....	1.1	1.3	.9	.6	.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Maryland:											
Baltimore.....	20.0	21.5	14.5	8.9	9.7	8.5	8.1	11.6	14.7	16.7	20.0
Massachusetts:											
Boston.....	37.6	30.5	34.7	20.1	19.5	20.6	21.2	25.2	31.0	31.4	29.5
Brockton.....	2.6	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.7
Fall River.....	3.1	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.4	5.0	5.0	4.9
Lawrence-Haverhill.....	4.6	5.7	4.5	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.9	4.7	5.2	4.0
Lowell.....	2.9	4.0	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.1
New Bedford.....	3.6	4.6	4.8	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.7	4.0	3.3
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke.....	8.4	9.9	7.3	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.2	5.5	6.6	7.5	7.8
Worcester.....	4.6	5.5	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.2	4.2	5.5	4.5
Michigan:											
Battle Creek.....	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	.7	.8	1.0	1.3	1.4
Detroit.....	49.0	63.0	57.0	23.0	24.6	29.5	19.8	17.1	24.1	28.7	39.5
Flint.....	5.8	5.0	8.2	2.7	3.0	4.3	2.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.0
Grand Rapids.....	5.5	7.3	7.2	3.9	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.9
Kalamazoo.....	1.8	2.3	2.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.6	.8	.9	1.3	1.2
Lansing-East Lansing.....	3.8	3.2	4.3	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	.8	1.5	1.9	2.0
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights.....	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	.6	.7	1.3	1.1	1.2
Saginaw.....	1.5	1.9	1.9	.8	1.0	1.5	.5	.5	.6	1.0	1.3
Minnesota:											
Duluth-Superior.....	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	2.0
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	12.8	15.8	10.6	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.7	7.9	10.7	11.4	10.9
Mississippi:											
Jackson.....	.6	.8	.9	.5	.5	.6	.4	.6	.8	1.2	1.2
Missouri:											
Kansas City.....	9.1	11.7	7.1	5.7	5.0	5.9	5.7	6.4	7.0	8.8	8.9
St. Louis.....	21.1	25.6	19.7	13.5	13.6	14.0	12.3	12.1	14.2	17.1	20.5
Nebraska:											
Omaha.....	2.4	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6
New Hampshire:											
Manchester.....	1.0	1.3	.9	.6	.5	.5	.4	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.5
New Jersey:											
Atlantic City.....	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.3
Jersey City.....	13.6	15.4	12.0	9.4	9.1	8.0	6.8	7.8	9.5	10.7	9.8
Newark.....	26.9	28.2	22.3	16.2	16.4	17.3	15.8	17.9	21.6	23.8	22.2
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy.....	10.2	11.4	8.2	5.9	5.7	5.6	4.7	5.5	5.6	7.1	7.3
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.....	20.8	22.7	17.9	12.4	12.2	12.0	11.6	13.5	16.3	16.5	14.7
Trenton.....	2.7	3.1	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.2
New Mexico:											
Albuquerque.....	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9
New York:											
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	6.6	6.2	5.3	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.2	5.7	6.5	6.4
Binghamton.....	2.5	4.2	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.6	2.1
Buffalo.....	19.6	24.3	15.1	8.8	9.3	10.4	9.3	11.1	14.4	18.2	19.5
New York.....	162.6	171.7	130.7	97.3	94.8	114.8	134.8	151.7	167.8	182.3	163.9
Rochester.....	7.8	10.6	7.6	4.0	3.8	4.0	3.7	5.1	3.6	4.9	4.9
Syracuse.....	6.5	6.8	6.1	3.2	3.3	4.3	2.7	3.7	5.0	5.5	5.0
Utica-Rome.....	5.4	5.7	4.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.8	3.0	4.5	3.4	4.3
North Carolina:											
Asheville.....	.5	1.0	1.1	.6	.9	.9	.6	.8	1.0	1.2	1.2
Charlotte.....	1.3	1.8	1.6	.9	.9	1.0	.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
Durham.....	.5	.8	.7	.6	.7	.7	.6	.9	1.2	1.3	1.2
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point.....	2.3	3.8	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.3	3.3	3.9	3.7

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table D-9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued**

Major labor area	1972 <sup>2</sup>	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Ohio:											
Akron.....	3.8	5.0	3.7	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.3	4.2	4.1
Canton.....	2.7	4.0	2.9	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	2.3	3.9	4.8
Cincinnati.....	8.0	11.8	6.7	4.6	4.6	5.4	4.9	7.0	7.4	8.4	9.0
Cleveland.....	14.1	18.3	13.8	4.7	5.5	8.1	6.2	8.9	12.6	17.1	20.4
Columbus.....	3.5	4.5	3.8	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.9	4.2	4.0
Dayton.....	4.0	8.0	4.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.9	4.2	4.6
Hamilton-Middletown.....	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	.9	1.3	1.9	2.6	3.0
Lorain-Elyria.....	1.5	2.3	1.7	.8	.9	1.3	.8	.9	1.5	2.0	2.4
Steubenville-Weirton, W. Va.....	.9	.9	.8	.7	1.0	1.1	.8	.8	.9	1.9	2.2
Toledo.....	4.4	5.1	5.0	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.5	3.0	4.1	5.1
Youngstown-Warren.....	4.7	6.6	5.4	1.6	3.0	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.2	5.9	9.1
Oklahoma:											
Oklahoma City.....	3.5	3.7	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.0	3.0	2.9
Tulsa.....	2.7	3.9	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.5	3.5	3.2
Oregon:											
Portland.....	11.4	13.8	12.6	6.2	5.8	6.9	4.9	6.0	7.2	7.6	8.1
Pennsylvania:											
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	5.6	6.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.4	2.5	3.1	5.0	7.4	7.1
Altoona.....	1.8	1.6	1.0	.9	1.0	1.2	.9	.9	1.5	1.8	1.9
Erie.....	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.7	3.6	3.7
Harrisburg.....	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.4	4.0
Johnstown.....	3.9	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.1	2.7	3.4	5.0	7.1
Lancaster.....	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	.9	.6	.9	1.6	2.0	1.7
Philadelphia.....	52.2	53.2	36.2	25.3	25.3	28.2	23.4	32.1	48.6	58.0	56.2
Pittsburgh.....	28.2	27.1	16.7	11.3	13.5	14.6	11.9	15.7	23.2	35.4	45.7
Reading.....	3.1	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	3.1	3.9	3.0
Scranton.....	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.5	6.0	5.7
Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.....	10.2	7.0	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.0	4.9	6.3	6.6	8.6	8.6
York.....	2.4	2.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.1	3.3	3.4
Puerto Rico:											
Mayaguez.....	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	.6	.8
Ponce.....	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	.9	1.0
San Juan.....	8.6	7.3	5.7	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.1	3.3
Rhode Island:											
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket.....	14.8	18.0	14.2	9.2	8.7	8.5	7.5	8.8	11.7	13.9	12.1
South Carolina:											
Charleston.....	1.3	1.8	1.2	.8	.8	.9	.7	.8	.8	1.0	1.0
Greenville.....	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	.8	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.2
Tennessee:											
Chattanooga.....	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.5	3.1
Knoxville.....	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.6	3.2
Memphis.....	2.5	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.7	4.2
Nashville.....	2.1	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.7
Texas:											
Austin.....	.5	.4	.4	.2	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur.....	2.7	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.9	3.1
Corpus Christi.....	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
Dallas.....	4.9	7.3	5.2	1.5	1.7	2.5	3.1	4.8	5.7	6.1	5.7
El Paso.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.3
Fort Worth.....	3.9	5.7	2.8	.9	.8	1.1	1.4	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.5
Houston.....	5.8	5.6	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	3.2	4.5	6.1	7.8	6.5
San Antonio.....	1.6	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.7
Utah:											
Salt Lake City.....	4.3	3.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.6	2.7	3.7	3.5	3.0	2.3
Virginia:											
Newport News-Hampton.....	.6	.9	1.2	.7	.5	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth.....	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4
Richmond.....	.9	1.1	.6	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.9	1.0	.9
Roanoke.....	.4	.6	.4	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	.6	.6	.6
Washington:											
Seattle.....	28.2	40.7	37.3	12.3	7.8	7.9	6.7	12.0	17.7	16.1	11.9
Spokane.....	4.3	5.0	4.0	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.5	3.1	3.6	4.0
Tacoma.....	6.6	7.2	6.5	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.3	2.9
West Virginia:											
Charleston.....	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.1
Huntington-Ashland.....	2.8	2.9	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.3	2.5	3.1
Wheeling.....	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	2.5	2.6
Wisconsin:											
Kenosha.....	10.3	1.2	.8	.8	1.0	2.0	1.8	.7	1.0	.4	.7
Madison.....	21.0	1.4	1.0	.7	.6	.7	.6	.7	.8	.9	.8
Milwaukee.....	109.5	13.2	10.1	5.3	5.6	5.9	4.2	5.4	7.8	8.9	8.8
Racine.....	21.8	1.8	1.4	.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	.8	.9	.8	1.1

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary (11-month) average.  
<sup>1</sup> Data for 1960-61 were published in the 1971 Manpower Report.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given area or for the same year among areas is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table D-10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>**

[Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment]

Major labor area	1972 <sup>a</sup>	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
<b>Alabama:</b>											
Birmingham	4.1	4.0	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	3.0	4.1
Mobile	3.1	3.1	2.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.1	3.0	3.3	4.5
<b>Arizona:</b>											
Phoenix	2.2	2.8	4.1	1.2	1.6	2.5	1.9	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.5
<b>Arkansas:</b>											
Little Rock-North Little Rock	1.1	1.5	1.0	.9	.8	.8	.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3
<b>California:</b>											
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	4.1	5.7	4.2	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.0	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.5
Fresno	6.3	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.5	6.7	6.1	6.9	7.6	8.2	8.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	4.0	5.3	4.6	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.1
Sacramento	6.6	6.0	6.2	5.6	6.6	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.4	6.6
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	5.7	6.6	4.8	4.0	4.3	5.6	5.3	6.4	5.8	5.8	5.3
San Diego	5.7	5.7	4.7	2.7	2.9	4.0	4.5	6.4	6.4	6.3	7.0
San Francisco-Oakland	3.5	4.7	3.9	2.7	4.2	3.5	3.3	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.1
San Jose	4.3	5.2	4.5	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.3	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.6
Stockton	8.1	8.4	8.9	7.4	8.3	8.3	6.5	7.7	8.2	8.6	9.7
<b>Colorado:</b>											
Denver	.8	1.0	.8	.5	.6	1.0	.9	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.1
<b>Connecticut:</b>											
Bridgeport	6.4	8.6	5.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	1.7	3.0	3.7	3.8	4.0
Hartford	3.7	5.0	3.0	1.7	1.5	1.0	.8	1.5	2.2	2.3	2.2
New Britain	6.6	10.7	6.4	3.5	3.0	1.8	1.5	3.8	4.0	4.3	4.2
New Haven	4.6	6.1	4.0	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
Stamford	3.3	4.2	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.5
Waterbury	6.6	9.4	7.5	3.7	4.0	2.4	2.5	3.4	4.6	4.9	4.1
<b>Delaware:</b>											
Wilmington	2.7	3.2	2.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.7	3.8
<b>District of Columbia:</b>											
Washington	1.2	1.2	.9	.6	.6	.7	.6	1.2	1.5	.9	1.8
<b>Florida:</b>											
Jacksonville	.7	1.0	.9	.5	.7	.6	.5	.9	1.2	1.9	2.1
Miami	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.4	4.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.3	3.7
<b>Georgia:</b>											
Atlanta	1.2	1.3	1.3	2.4	.7	.9	.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8
Augusta	2.2	2.6	2.1	3.4	.9	1.2	.8	1.1	1.7	2.0	2.1
Columbus	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.0
Macon	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.9	1.0	.7	.7	1.2	1.7	2.5	2.7
Savannah	1.7	1.9	1.9	3.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.8	2.5	2.9	3.2
<b>Hawaii:</b>											
Honolulu	3.5	3.3	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.4	3.4
<b>Illinois:</b>											
Chicago	2.3	2.5	1.8	.9	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.6
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	2.7	3.9	( <sup>b</sup> )	2.0	2.1	1.0	.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.4
Peoria	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.1	2.9	3.6
Rockford	2.1	3.5	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	.6	1.2	1.6	2.4	2.6
<b>Indiana:</b>											
Evansville	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.4	3.0
Fort Wayne	1.1	1.7	1.6	.5	.8	.7	.5	.8	1.2	1.8	1.8
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	2.6	3.4	1.5	.9	1.3	1.1	.9	1.4	1.5	2.7	4.0
Indianapolis	1.6	2.2	1.9	.7	.9	.8	.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9
South Bend	2.2	3.7	3.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.0	2.0	5.6	3.7	3.5
Terre Haute	4.0	3.8	3.2	1.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.2	3.0	3.4	4.2
<b>Iowa:</b>											
Cedar Rapids	2.3	2.8	1.9	.6	.5	.4	.4	.6	.6	.9	1.2
Des Moines	1.3	1.5	1.1	.8	.7	.8	.6	.9	1.2	1.4	1.8
<b>Kansas:</b>											
Wichita	1.9	5.1	5.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.2
<b>Kentucky:</b>											
Louisville	3.2	4.3	1.8	.9	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	3.1
<b>Louisiana:</b>											
Baton Rouge	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.6	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.9	3.5
New Orleans	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.5
Shreveport	2.5	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.4
<b>Maine:</b>											
Portland	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.2
<b>Maryland:</b>											
Baltimore	3.3	3.8	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.8	3.3	4.0
<b>Massachusetts:</b>											
Boston	3.8	4.0	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.4
Brockton	5.5	7.0	5.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.7	4.4	6.5	8.2	7.4
Fall River	7.1	7.9	8.1	6.2	5.5	6.4	6.4	8.4	11.8	11.6	11.2
Lawrence-Haverhill	6.5	7.9	6.0	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.3	5.4	6.5	7.1	5.5
Lowell	6.4	8.7	6.5	4.1	3.9	5.3	4.9	7.1	8.3	8.4	7.6
New Bedford	6.9	8.6	8.7	5.5	5.1	6.1	5.3	6.1	7.6	8.1	6.9
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	5.6	6.4	4.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.7	3.7	4.5	5.5	5.4
Worcester	4.2	5.2	3.6	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.3	4.4	5.6	4.6

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table D-10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued**

Major labor area	1972*	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
<b>Michigan:</b>											
Battle Creek.....	4.3	4.9	4.5	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.7	0.4	4.1
Detroit.....	2.9	5.0	4.4	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.6	2.4	3.0	4.1
Flint.....	4.1	3.6	6.0	2.0	2.3	3.4	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.2	2.9
Grand Rapids.....	3.1	4.5	4.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.3	2.3	2.6	3.0
Kalamazoo.....	3.0	4.0	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.6
Lansing-East Lansing.....	3.4	3.2	4.9	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.1	2.3	3.2	3.3
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights.....	5.6	6.5	6.0	2.7	3.3	2.5	1.3	1.9	3.4	3.1	3.3
Saginaw.....	2.3	3.1	3.2	1.5	1.7	2.6	1.0	.9	1.3	2.2	2.9
<b>Minnesota:</b>											
Duluth-Superior.....	6.8	4.7	3.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.6	3.8	5.0	6.3	6.1
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	1.9	2.5	1.7	.8	.6	.7	.9	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.3
<b>Mississippi:</b>											
Jackson.....	.9	1.3	1.4	.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.4	2.7	2.6
<b>Missouri:</b>											
Kansas City.....	2.4	3.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3
St. Louis.....	3.2	3.8	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.7
<b>Nebraska:</b>											
Omaha.....	3.6	1.9	1.3	.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.3
<b>New Hampshire:</b>											
Manchester.....	2.5	3.8	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.0	2.6	4.2	5.3	4.2
<b>New Jersey:</b>											
Atlantic City.....	6.4	7.5	7.0	5.5	4.7	4.8	5.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	8.2
Jersey City.....	6.3	7.3	5.7	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.2	4.8
Newark.....	4.1	4.6	3.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.9	4.3	4.1
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy.....	4.2	5.4	3.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.7	4.8
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.....	4.6	5.4	4.4	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.7	4.9	4.9	4.6
Trenton.....	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.3
<b>New Mexico:</b>											
Albuquerque.....	2.4	3.0	4.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.1
<b>New York:</b>											
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.6
Binghamton.....	3.0	5.0	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.5	3.6	3.0
Buffalo.....	4.7	6.1	3.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.7	5.0	5.4
New York.....	4.0	4.3	3.2	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.6	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.6
Rochester.....	2.6	3.7	2.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.4	2.4
Syracuse.....	3.3	3.8	3.4	1.7	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.3	3.2	3.5	3.8
Utica-Roma.....	6.0	6.3	4.5	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.9	4.0	5.6	5.5	4.9
<b>North Carolina:</b>											
Ashville.....	1.2	2.4	2.5	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.5	3.6
Charlotte.....	.7	1.2	1.1	.6	.7	1.1	.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9
Durham.....	.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.8	3.9	4.5	4.1
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point.....	1.0	1.7	1.4	.8	.8	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.4	2.4
<b>Ohio:</b>											
Akron.....	2.0	2.6	1.9	.9	.7	1.1	.9	1.3	2.2	2.8	2.8
Canton.....	2.5	3.6	2.5	.9	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.5	4.3	5.2
Cincinnati.....	2.1	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.8
Cleveland.....	2.2	2.8	2.0	.7	.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.2	3.0	3.7
Columbus.....	1.3	1.7	1.4	.7	.6	1.0	.9	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.1
Dayton.....	1.7	3.4	1.8	.6	.8	.7	.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	2.5
Hamilton-Middletown.....	4.1	5.3	2.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.8	4.0	5.5	6.3
Lorain-Elyria.....	2.4	3.7	2.6	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.7	2.8	4.0	4.0	4.7
Steubenville-Weirton, W. va.....	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	4.2	4.6
Toledo.....	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.6	2.3	3.2	4.1
Youngstown-Warren.....	2.9	4.0	3.3	1.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.5	4.6	7.1
<b>Oklahoma:</b>											
Oklahoma City.....	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.6
Tulsa.....	2.0	2.9	2.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.3	3.2	3.0
<b>Oregon:</b>											
Portland.....	3.5	4.6	4.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.4	3.1	3.3	3.7
<b>Pennsylvania:</b>											
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	2.9	3.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.1	4.5	4.3
Altoona.....	4.9	4.4	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.1	4.9	6.1	6.2
Erie.....	3.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.5	3.9	5.3	5.6
Harrisburg.....	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.6	4.3
Johnstown.....	5.7	6.6	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.6	3.4	4.6	5.9	8.7	12.1
Lancaster.....	1.6	2.1	1.1	.9	.9	.8	.6	1.0	1.9	2.4	2.1
Philadelphia.....	3.6	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.5	3.8	4.6	4.4
Pittsburgh.....	3.9	3.9	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	3.7	6.6	7.1
Reading.....	2.8	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	3.3	4.2	3.3
Scranton.....	5.1	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.2	5.5	7.0	9.2	8.8
Wilkes-Barre-Hasleton.....	9.1	6.6	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.9	6.6	7.4	9.3	9.6
York.....	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	2.7	4.4	4.6
<b>Puerto Rico:</b>											
Manoia.....	10.0	11.3	10.9	10.9	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2
Ponce.....	9.1	9.2	6.9	8.0	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
San Juan.....	3.7	9.1	2.5	2.0	.9	.9	.7	.8	.8	.7	.9
<b>Rhode Island:</b>											
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket.....	4.4	5.8	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.5	3.2	4.3	5.1	4.6
<b>South Carolina:</b>											
Charleston.....	2.4	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.9	2.9
Greenville.....	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.6	.9	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.9
<b>Tennessee:</b>											
Chattanooga.....	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.4	4.1
Knoxville.....	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.8	2.8	3.9
Memphis.....	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.0
Nashville.....	1.2	1.7	1.3	.8	1.0	1.3	.9	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.6

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table D-10. Insured Unemployment Rates Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1962-72<sup>1</sup>—Continued**

Major labor area	1972 <sup>2</sup>	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
<b>Texas:</b>											
Austin.....	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.6
Beaumont-Port Arthur.....	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.5	3.4	2.6	3.9
Corpus Christi.....	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.2	.9	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.2
Dallas.....	.8	1.3	.9	.2	.3	.6	.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
El Paso.....	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
Fort Worth.....	.2	2.8	1.3	.4	.4	.6	.7	1.5	2.6	2.3	2.4
Houston.....	.7	.9	.5	.4	.4	.6	.7	1.2	1.6	2.1	1.8
San Antonio.....	1.0	1.5	1.4	.8	.6	.8	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.9	2.6
<b>Utah:</b>											
Salt Lake City.....	2.9	4.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.1	3.4	2.8	2.4	1.9
<b>Virginia:</b>											
Newport News-Hampton.....	.9	1.5	2.0	.9	.8	1.0	.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth.....	.9	1.3	1.2	.9	.8	1.2	.9	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.6
Richmond.....	.5	.7	.4	.2	.3	1.2	.2	.4	.6	.7	.7
Roanoke.....	.6	1.0	.6	.3	.3	.5	.7	.8	1.3	1.4	1.3
<b>Washington:</b>											
Seattle.....	6.3	9.1	8.4	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.8	5.4	4.9	3.5
Spokane.....	5.4	6.5	6.0	3.5	2.5	4.1	3.5	4.5	5.7	6.3	7.1
Tacoma.....	7.7	8.7	8.4	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	4.6	5.8	5.8	5.3
<b>West Virginia:</b>											
Charleston.....	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.7
Huntington-Ashland.....	4.6	4.8	3.7	2.9	4.4	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.2	4.8	6.0
Wheeling.....	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.1	4.2	4.3	6.1	6.9
<b>Wisconsin:</b>											
Kenosha.....	3.2	4.2	2.7	2.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	2.6	3.2	1.2	2.6
Madison.....	2.7	1.9	1.4	.7	.7	.9	.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.8
Milwaukee.....	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	.9	1.3	2.0	2.4	2.4
Racine.....	3.1	4.3	3.3	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.3	3.2

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary (11-month) average.

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1960-61 were published in the 1971 *Manpower Report*.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given area or for the same year

among areas is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

**Table E-1. Total Population, 1950 to 1970, and Revised Projections by Selected Fertility Assumptions and Age, 1980 and 1990<sup>1</sup>**

[Numbers in thousands]

Age	Actual			Projected		Number change				Percent change			
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1950-60	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90
Series E—Intermediate fertility projections <sup>2</sup>													
Total.....	152,271	180,684	204,879	224,132	246,639	28,413	24,195	19,253	22,507	18.7	13.4	9.4	10.0
Under 16 years.....	43,131	58,668	61,894	56,795	63,560	15,737	3,026	-5,099	6,765	36.5	5.1	-8.2	11.9
Under 5 years.....	16,410	20,364	17,167	18,566	20,531	3,954	-3,197	1,399	1,965	24.1	-15.7	8.1	10.6
5 to 15 years.....	26,721	38,304	44,727	38,229	43,029	11,783	6,223	-6,498	4,800	44.1	16.2	-14.5	12.6
16 years and over.....	109,141	121,814	142,982	167,339	183,080	12,673	21,168	24,357	15,741	13.6	17.4	17.0	9.4
16 to 19 years.....	8,542	10,698	15,282	16,396	13,822	2,156	4,564	1,131	-2,574	25.2	42.7	7.4	-15.7
20 to 24 years.....	11,680	11,116	17,192	21,067	17,823	-564	6,076	3,875	-3,244	-4.8	54.7	22.5	-15.4
25 to 34 years.....	24,036	22,911	25,257	39,962	41,791	-1,125	2,346	11,705	4,829	-4.7	10.2	46.3	13.1
35 to 44 years.....	21,637	24,223	23,156	25,879	36,902	2,586	-1,067	2,214	11,532	12.0	-4.4	9.6	45.5
45 to 54 years.....	17,453	20,581	23,287	22,406	24,617	3,128	2,706	-881	2,211	17.9	13.1	-3.6	9.9
55 to 64 years.....	13,396	15,627	18,651	21,083	20,357	2,231	3,024	2,432	-726	16.7	19.4	13.0	-3.4
65 years and over.....	12,397	16,658	20,177	24,051	27,768	4,261	3,519	3,874	3,717	34.4	21.1	19.3	15.5
Series C—High fertility projections <sup>3</sup>													
Total.....			204,879	230,955	266,238			26,076	35,283			12.7	15.3
Under 5 years.....			17,167	23,449	27,149			6,282	3,790			36.6	15.8
5 to 15 years.....			44,727	40,167	54,849			-4,560	14,681			-10.2	36.5
16 years and over.....			142,982	167,339	184,241			24,357	16,902			17.0	10.1
Series F—Low fertility projections <sup>3</sup>													
Total.....			204,879	221,848	239,084			16,969	17,236			8.3	7.8
Under 5 years.....			17,167	16,824	17,752			-343	928			-2.0	5.5
5 to 15 years.....			44,727	37,085	38,568			-7,042	863			-15.7	2.3
16 years and over.....			142,982	167,339	182,764			24,357	15,425			17.0	9.2

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to July 1 and include the Armed Forces abroad, Alaska, and Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup> Series E fertility projections assume 2.1 children per woman during lifetime for women beginning their childbearing after July 1, 1971; Series C, 2.8; Series F, 1.8. For further details, see Source, No. 493.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 1950 data, No. 311; for 1960, No. 314; for 1970, No. 490; and for 1980 and 1990, No. 493.



**Table E-2. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex and Age, 1960 to 1990**

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent of population in labor force)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>															
16 years and over.....	121,817	142,366	167,339	173,722	183,079	72,104	85,908	101,809	107,716	112,576	58.2	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.5
<b>MALE</b>															
16 years and over.....	59,420	68,641	80,261	84,285	87,911	48,933	54,343	62,590	66,017	68,907	62.4	70.2	78.0	78.3	78.4
16 to 19 years.....	5,268	7,619	8,389	7,141	7,045	3,182	4,265	4,668	3,962	3,901	58.6	57.5	56.0	55.5	55.4
20 to 24 years.....	5,558	8,668	10,606	10,805	9,021	4,939	7,378	8,852	8,496	7,404	88.9	85.1	82.0	82.4	82.1
25 to 34 years.....	11,247	12,601	18,521	20,540	21,040	10,940	11,974	17,523	19,400	19,853	96.4	95.0	94.6	94.4	94.4
35 to 44 years.....	11,878	11,308	12,468	15,400	18,378	11,454	10,818	11,851	14,617	17,398	94.4	95.7	95.1	94.9	94.7
45 to 54 years.....	10,148	11,268	10,781	10,630	11,922	9,568	10,487	9,908	9,744	10,909	94.3	92.9	91.9	91.7	91.5
55 to 64 years.....	7,564	8,742	9,776	9,874	9,424	6,445	7,127	7,730	7,716	7,307	85.2	81.5	79.1	78.1	77.5
65 to 69 years.....	4,144	4,794	5,263	5,129	4,787	3,727	4,221	4,558	4,421	4,112	80.9	88.0	86.6	86.2	85.9
70 years and over.....	3,420	3,948	4,513	4,745	4,637	2,718	2,906	3,172	3,295	3,195	79.5	78.6	70.3	69.4	68.9
<b>FEMALE</b>															
16 years and over.....	62,397	73,725	87,078	91,437	95,168	23,171	31,560	39,219	41,699	43,669	37.1	42.8	45.0	45.6	45.9
16 to 19 years.....	5,275	7,432	8,057	6,910	6,777	2,061	3,250	3,669	3,203	3,188	30.1	43.7	45.5	46.4	47.0
20 to 24 years.....	5,547	8,508	10,401	10,049	8,801	2,558	4,868	6,592	6,523	5,826	46.1	57.5	63.4	64.9	66.2
25 to 34 years.....	11,606	12,743	18,442	20,301	20,750	4,159	5,704	9,256	10,330	10,678	35.8	44.8	50.2	50.9	51.5
35 to 44 years.....	12,348	11,741	12,908	15,741	18,524	5,325	5,971	6,869	8,560	10,219	43.1	50.9	53.2	54.4	55.2
45 to 54 years.....	10,438	12,106	11,625	11,407	12,935	5,150	6,583	6,537	6,542	7,394	49.3	54.0	56.2	57.4	58.0
55 to 64 years.....	8,070	9,763	11,307	11,492	10,984	2,964	4,153	5,057	5,213	5,003	36.7	42.5	44.7	45.4	45.8
65 to 69 years.....	4,321	5,257	5,966	5,804	5,396	1,803	2,547	3,055	3,000	2,853	31.7	48.4	51.2	52.3	52.9
70 years and over.....	3,749	4,506	5,341	5,688	5,538	1,161	1,606	2,002	2,180	2,160	35.6	37.5	38.3	38.8	38.8
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>															
16 years and over.....	9,115	11,433	14,343	15,537	16,087	954	1,056	1,239	1,319	1,391	10.5	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.3
65 to 69 years.....	3,347	3,780	4,595	4,942	5,267	579	644	758	814	894	17.0	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4
70 years and over.....	5,768	7,653	9,748	10,595	11,420	375	412	481	506	527	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-28; for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, unpublished estimates (prepared before availability of 1970 census results);

for 1980 to 1990, No. 493, Series E. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming publication.

**Table E-3. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Sex and Age, 1960 to 1990**

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Actual		Projected		Number change			Percent change		
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90	1960-70	1970-80	1980-90
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>										
16 years and over.....	72,104	85,908	101,809	112,576	13,799	15,906	10,767	19.1	18.5	10.6
16 to 24 years.....	12,720	19,915	28,781	20,319	7,195	3,896	-3,462	56.6	19.4	-14.6
25 to 34 years.....	31,878	34,466	45,499	58,148	2,588	11,671	12,649	8.1	32.0	27.8
35 to 44 years.....	15,099	17,678	26,779	30,531	2,579	9,101	8,752	17.1	51.5	14.0
45 to 54 years.....	16,779	16,788	18,720	27,617	9	1,842	8,897	.1	11.5	47.6
55 years and over.....	27,506	31,521	32,529	34,109	4,015	1,008	1,590	14.6	3.2	4.9
45 to 64 years.....	24,127	28,301	29,232	30,583	4,174	931	1,351	17.3	3.3	4.6
65 years and over.....	3,379	3,220	3,297	3,526	-159	77	229	-4.7	2.4	6.9
<b>MALE</b>										
16 years and over.....	48,933	54,343	62,590	68,907	5,410	8,247	6,317	11.1	15.2	10.1
16 to 24 years.....	8,101	11,773	18,520	11,805	3,672	1,747	-2,215	45.3	14.8	-16.4
25 to 34 years.....	22,304	22,792	29,374	37,251	398	6,467	7,877	1.8	28.9	26.8
35 to 44 years.....	10,940	11,974	17,523	19,853	1,034	5,549	2,330	9.5	46.3	13.3
45 to 54 years.....	11,454	10,818	11,851	17,398	-636	1,033	5,647	-5.6	9.5	46.8
55 years and over.....	18,438	19,773	19,666	20,331	1,340	-82	655	7.3	-4.4	3.3
45 to 64 years.....	16,012	17,614	17,633	18,216	1,601	24	678	10.0	.1	3.3
65 years and over.....	2,425	2,164	2,058	2,185	-261	-106	77	-10.8	-4.9	3.7
<b>FEMALE</b>										
16 years and over.....	23,171	31,560	39,219	43,669	8,389	7,659	4,450	36.2	24.3	11.3
16 to 24 years.....	4,619	8,143	10,261	9,014	2,524	2,118	-1,247	76.3	26.0	-12.2
25 to 34 years.....	9,484	11,675	16,125	20,897	2,191	4,450	4,772	23.1	38.1	29.6
35 to 44 years.....	4,159	5,704	9,256	10,678	1,545	3,552	1,422	37.1	62.3	15.4
45 to 54 years.....	5,325	5,971	6,869	10,219	646	898	3,350	12.1	15.0	48.8
55 years and over.....	9,068	11,742	12,833	13,738	2,674	1,091	625	29.5	9.3	7.2
45 to 64 years.....	8,114	10,686	11,594	12,367	2,572	906	773	31.7	8.5	6.7
65 years and over.....	954	1,056	1,239	1,391	102	188	152	10.7	17.3	12.3

SOURCE: See source, table E-2.

**Table E-4. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985**

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985
<b>TOTAL</b>															
16 years and over	121,817	142,366	154,318	166,554	176,282	72,104	85,903	92,792	100,727	107,156	59.2	60.3	60.1	60.5	60.6
<b>WHITES</b>															
<i>Both sexes</i>															
16 years and over	109,279	126,781	136,915	146,919	154,651	64,210	76,376	82,101	88,631	94,738	58.8	60.2	60.0	60.3	60.6
<i>Male</i>															
16 years and over	53,406	61,271	66,157	70,997	74,729	44,119	48,835	52,518	56,374	59,616	82.6	79.7	79.4	79.4	79.8
16 to 19 years	4,768	6,614	7,245	7,300	6,520	2,801	3,901	4,166	4,193	3,722	58.8	59.0	57.5	57.4	57.1
20 to 24 years	4,906	7,393	8,434	9,117	9,040	4,370	6,433	7,058	7,599	7,497	89.1	85.5	83.7	83.3	82.9
25 to 34 years	10,082	11,145	12,867	16,209	17,674	9,777	10,671	13,367	15,646	17,062	96.9	95.7	96.5	96.5	96.5
35 to 44 years	10,676	10,065	9,865	11,179	13,828	10,346	9,722	9,628	10,791	13,343	96.9	96.4	96.6	96.5	96.5
45 to 54 years	9,166	10,193	10,221	9,624	9,437	8,690	9,553	9,648	9,078	8,897	94.8	93.7	94.4	94.3	94.3
55 to 64 years	6,574	7,932	8,432	8,855	8,904	5,892	6,518	6,856	7,152	7,129	85.7	82.0	81.3	80.8	80.1
65 years and over	6,933	7,688	8,100	8,713	9,324	2,243	1,977	1,873	1,915	1,966	32.4	25.7	23.1	22.0	21.1
<i>Female</i>															
16 years and over	55,871	65,510	70,748	75,922	79,923	20,091	27,541	29,563	32,260	34,122	36.0	42.0	41.8	42.5	42.7
16 to 19 years	4,630	6,392	7,008	7,001	6,244	1,853	2,897	2,928	2,933	2,585	40.0	45.3	41.8	41.9	41.4
20 to 24 years	4,642	7,406	8,231	8,697	8,758	2,215	4,263	4,659	5,110	5,040	45.7	57.5	56.6	57.4	57.5
25 to 34 years	10,172	11,152	12,749	16,006	17,436	3,451	4,796	5,973	7,204	8,025	33.9	43.0	43.4	45.0	46.0
35 to 44 years	11,017	10,300	9,970	11,252	13,850	4,537	5,115	5,017	5,846	7,330	41.2	49.7	50.3	52.0	53.0
45 to 54 years	9,404	10,846	10,847	10,067	9,820	4,532	5,783	5,800	5,496	5,400	48.2	53.3	53.5	54.5	55.0
55 to 64 years	7,857	8,860	9,579	10,201	10,236	2,633	3,735	4,216	4,598	4,596	35.8	42.2	44.0	45.0	44.9
65 years and over	8,449	10,553	11,370	12,462	13,599	870	952	990	1,074	1,146	10.3	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.4
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>															
<i>Both sexes</i>															
16 years and over	12,538	15,585	17,408	19,635	21,631	7,894	9,526	10,691	12,093	13,418	63.0	61.1	61.4	61.6	62.0
<i>Male</i>															
16 years and over	6,011	7,370	8,262	9,336	10,299	4,814	5,507	6,358	7,238	8,102	80.1	74.7	77.0	77.5	78.7
16 to 19 years	635	1,035	1,180	1,325	1,229	361	493	616	702	651	56.8	47.6	52.2	53.0	53.0
20 to 24 years	648	1,076	1,307	1,479	1,654	589	835	1,066	1,196	1,309	87.8	82.2	81.6	80.9	80.1
25 to 34 years	1,255	1,456	1,862	2,348	2,744	1,163	1,808	1,713	2,169	2,539	92.7	89.5	92.0	92.4	92.5
35 to 44 years	1,209	1,217	1,217	1,397	1,802	1,108	1,095	1,122	1,295	1,677	92.1	90.0	92.2	92.7	93.1
45 to 54 years	982	1,090	1,126	1,102	1,117	878	934	1,018	1,004	1,024	89.4	85.7	90.4	91.1	91.7
55 to 64 years	690	790	835	890	924	553	609	654	723	723	80.1	77.1	78.3	78.2	78.2
65 years and over	598	706	735	794	850	182	168	169	175	179	30.4	26.6	23.0	22.0	21.1
<i>Female</i>															
16 years and over	6,527	8,215	9,141	10,299	11,332	3,080	4,019	4,333	4,855	5,316	47.2	48.9	47.4	47.1	46.9
16 to 19 years	645	1,041	1,185	1,313	1,218	206	353	447	514	481	32.2	33.9	37.7	39.1	39.5
20 to 24 years	705	1,100	1,327	1,504	1,636	343	630	779	881	957	48.7	57.3	58.7	58.6	58.5
25 to 34 years	1,423	1,591	1,946	2,433	2,846	708	908	936	1,223	1,406	49.4	57.1	51.2	50.2	49.4
35 to 44 years	1,331	1,440	1,406	1,549	1,924	788	735	785	862	1,067	59.2	59.4	55.8	55.6	55.5
45 to 54 years	1,034	1,260	1,338	1,333	1,331	618	757	788	763	765	59.8	59.5	57.4	57.2	56.7
55 to 64 years	719	902	985	1,068	1,172	331	419	461	508	538	46.4	46.3	46.8	46.8	45.9
65 years and over	666	890	953	1,075	1,204	84	104	97	104	112	12.6	11.8	10.2	9.7	9.3

Source: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-28; for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, unpublished estimates (prepared before availability of 1970 census

results); for 1975-85, No. 381, Series C. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119; these data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7.

**Table E-5. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1980**

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Actual		Projected 1980	Number change		Percent change	
	1960	1970		1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
<b>TOTAL</b>							
16 years and over.....	72,104	85,903	100,727	13,799	14,824	19.1	17.3
<b>WHITE</b>							
<i>Both sexes</i>							
16 years and over.....	64,210	76,376	88,634	12,166	12,258	18.9	16.1
16 to 24 years.....	11,239	17,534	19,537	6,315	2,283	56.2	13.0
25 to 44 years.....	28,111	30,304	39,487	2,193	9,183	7.8	30.3
45 years and over.....	24,860	28,518	29,310	3,658	292	14.7	2.8
45 to 64 years.....	21,747	25,589	26,321	3,842	732	17.7	2.9
65 years and over.....	3,113	2,929	2,989	-184	60	-5.9	2.0
<i>Male</i>							
16 years and over.....	44,119	48,835	56,374	4,716	7,539	10.7	15.4
16 to 24 years.....	7,171	10,394	11,792	3,223	1,398	44.9	13.4
25 to 44 years.....	20,123	20,383	26,437	270	6,044	1.3	29.6
45 years and over.....	16,825	18,048	18,145	1,223	97	7.3	.5
45 to 64 years.....	14,582	16,071	16,230	1,489	159	10.2	1.0
65 years and over.....	2,243	1,977	1,915	-266	-62	-11.9	-3.1
<i>Female</i>							
16 years and over.....	20,091	27,541	32,260	7,450	4,719	37.1	17.1
16 to 24 years.....	4,068	7,160	8,045	3,092	885	76.0	12.4
25 to 44 years.....	7,988	9,911	13,050	1,923	3,139	24.1	31.7
45 years and over.....	8,035	10,470	11,165	2,435	695	30.3	6.6
45 to 64 years.....	7,165	9,518	10,091	2,353	873	32.8	6.0
65 years and over.....	870	953	1,074	82	122	9.4	12.8
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>							
<i>Both sexes</i>							
16 years and over.....	7,894	9,526	12,093	1,632	2,667	20.7	26.9
16 to 24 years.....	1,481	2,361	3,293	880	932	59.4	39.5
25 to 44 years.....	3,767	4,161	5,549	394	1,368	10.5	33.4
45 years and over.....	2,646	3,004	3,251	538	247	13.5	8.2
45 to 64 years.....	2,380	2,712	2,972	332	260	13.9	9.6
65 years and over.....	286	292	279	26	-13	9.8	-4.5
<i>Male</i>							
16 years and over.....	4,814	5,507	7,238	693	1,731	14.4	31.4
16 to 24 years.....	930	1,378	1,898	448	520	48.2	37.7
25 to 44 years.....	2,271	2,398	3,464	127	1,096	5.6	44.5
45 years and over.....	1,613	1,731	1,876	118	145	7.3	8.4
45 to 64 years.....	1,431	1,543	1,701	112	158	7.8	10.2
65 years and over.....	182	188	175	6	-13	3.3	-6.9
<i>Female</i>							
16 years and over.....	3,080	4,019	4,855	939	836	30.5	20.9
16 to 24 years.....	551	983	1,395	432	412	78.4	41.3
25 to 44 years.....	1,496	1,763	2,085	267	322	17.8	18.0
45 years and over.....	1,033	1,273	1,375	240	102	23.2	8.8
45 to 64 years.....	949	1,169	1,271	220	102	23.2	8.7
65 years and over.....	84	104	104	20	.....	23.8	.....

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119.

**Table E-6. Percent Distribution of the Total Labor Force, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985**

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	1960			1970			1975			1980			1985		
	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races	Total	White	Negro and other races
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>															
16 years and over:															
Number.....	72,104	64,210	7,894	85,903	76,376	9,526	92,792	82,101	10,691	100,727	88,634	12,093	107,156	93,738	13,418
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years.....	17.6	17.5	18.8	23.2	23.0	24.8	23.4	22.9	27.2	23.0	22.4	27.2	20.8	20.1	25.3
25 to 44 years.....	44.2	43.8	47.7	40.1	39.7	43.7	41.5	41.3	43.2	44.7	44.6	45.9	48.9	48.8	49.8
45 to 64 years.....	33.5	33.9	30.1	32.9	33.5	28.5	31.7	32.3	27.1	29.1	29.7	24.6	27.1	27.8	22.7
65 years and over.....	4.7	4.5	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.2
<b>MALE</b>															
16 years and over:															
Number.....	48,933	44,119	4,814	54,343	48,835	5,507	58,576	52,518	6,358	63,612	56,374	7,238	67,718	59,616	8,102
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years.....	16.6	16.3	19.3	21.7	21.3	25.0	21.9	21.4	26.5	21.5	20.9	26.2	19.5	18.8	24.2
25 to 44 years.....	45.8	45.6	47.2	41.9	41.8	43.5	43.7	43.6	44.6	47.0	46.9	47.9	51.1	51.0	52.0
45 to 64 years.....	32.7	33.1	29.7	32.4	32.9	28.0	30.9	31.4	26.3	28.2	28.8	23.5	26.2	26.9	21.6
65 years and over.....	5.0	5.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.2
<b>FEMALE</b>															
16 years and over:															
Number.....	23,171	21,091	3,080	31,560	27,541	4,019	33,916	29,583	4,333	37,115	32,260	4,855	39,438	34,122	5,316
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years.....	19.9	20.2	17.9	25.8	26.0	24.5	26.0	25.6	28.3	25.4	24.9	28.7	23.0	22.3	27.0
25 to 44 years.....	40.9	39.8	48.6	37.0	36.0	43.9	37.7	37.1	41.1	40.8	40.5	42.9	45.2	45.0	46.5
45 to 64 years.....	35.0	35.7	30.8	33.9	34.6	29.1	33.2	33.9	28.4	30.6	31.3	28.2	28.6	29.3	24.3
65 years and over.....	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.2	3.2	3.3	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.1

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119.

**Table E-7. Total and Civilian Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rates Based on Noninstitutional Population,<sup>1</sup> by Sex and Age, Projected 1980 to 1990**

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total labor force, annual averages						Civilian labor force, annual averages					
	Numbers			Rates (percent) <sup>1</sup>			Numbers			Rates (percent) <sup>1</sup>		
	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
16 years and over.....	101,809	107,716	112,576	61.7	62.2	62.4	102,809	105,716	110,576	61.2	61.7	62.0
<b>MALE</b>												
16 years and over.....	62,690	66,017	68,907	79.2	79.5	79.6	60,630	64,057	66,947	78.7	79.0	79.1
16 to 19 years.....	4,663	2,962	3,901	56.6	56.1	56.0	4,437	3,731	3,670	55.4	54.6	54.5
20 to 24 years.....	3,852	8,496	7,404	84.0	83.5	83.1	7,910	7,554	6,462	82.5	81.8	81.1
25 to 34 years.....	17,523	19,400	19,863	95.7	95.6	95.5	17,052	18,929	19,382	95.6	95.5	95.4
35 to 44 years.....	11,851	14,617	17,398	96.0	95.9	95.7	11,584	14,350	17,131	96.0	95.8	95.6
45 to 54 years.....	9,908	9,744	10,909	92.9	92.6	92.5	9,862	9,698	10,863	92.9	92.6	92.5
55 to 64 years.....	7,730	7,710	7,307	80.1	79.2	78.6	7,727	7,713	7,304	80.1	79.2	78.6
65 to 69 years.....	4,558	4,421	4,112	87.6	87.2	86.9	4,556	4,418	4,109	87.6	87.2	86.9
70 to 74 years.....	3,172	3,295	3,195	71.3	70.4	69.9	3,172	3,295	3,195	71.3	70.4	69.9
65 years and over.....	2,058	2,082	2,135	22.1	20.9	20.1	2,058	2,082	2,135	22.1	20.9	20.1
65 to 69 years.....	1,289	1,322	1,365	36.4	35.2	34.4	1,289	1,322	1,365	36.4	35.2	34.4
70 years and over.....	769	760	770	13.4	12.3	11.6	769	760	770	13.4	12.3	11.6
<b>FEMALE</b>												
16 years and over.....	39,219	41,699	43,669	45.6	46.2	46.5	39,179	41,659	43,629	45.6	46.2	46.5
16 to 19 years.....	3,669	3,203	3,188	45.7	46.6	47.2	3,661	3,195	3,180	45.7	46.6	47.2
20 to 24 years.....	6,592	6,523	5,826	63.6	65.1	66.4	6,574	6,505	5,806	63.5	65.0	66.3
25 to 34 years.....	9,256	10,339	10,678	80.4	81.1	81.6	9,247	10,330	10,669	80.3	81.1	81.6
35 to 44 years.....	6,869	8,560	10,219	83.5	84.6	84.6	6,866	8,557	10,216	83.4	84.6	84.6
45 to 54 years.....	6,537	6,542	7,364	56.6	57.7	58.3	6,535	6,540	7,362	56.6	57.7	58.3
55 to 64 years.....	5,057	5,215	5,003	45.1	46.7	46.1	5,057	5,215	5,003	45.1	46.7	46.1
65 to 69 years.....	3,055	3,033	2,853	51.6	52.7	53.3	3,053	3,033	2,853	51.6	52.7	53.3
70 to 74 years.....	2,002	2,180	2,180	37.8	38.7	39.2	2,002	2,180	2,180	37.8	38.7	39.2
65 years and over.....	1,239	1,319	1,391	9.1	9.0	8.8	1,239	1,319	1,391	9.1	9.0	8.8
65 to 69 years.....	758	814	864	16.8	16.8	16.7	758	814	864	16.8	16.8	16.7
70 years and over.....	481	505	527	5.3	5.1	5.0	481	505	527	5.3	5.1	5.0

<sup>1</sup> Total labor force participation rates based on total noninstitutional population and civilian labor force participation rates based on civilian noninstitutional population to facilitate comparison with historical data shown in tables A-2 and A-3 of this publication.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, forthcoming publication.

**Table E-8. Civilian Noninstitutional Population, Civilian Labor Force, and Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, Projected 1975 to 1985**

[Numbers in thousands]

Color, sex, and age	Civilian noninstitutional population, July 1			Civilian labor force, annual averages			Civilian labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)		
	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985	1975	1980	1985
<b>TOTAL</b>									
16 years and over.....	149,371	161,424	170,974	90,054	97,989	104,418	60.3	60.7	61.1
<b>WHITE</b>									
<i>Both Sexes</i>									
16 years and over.....	132,575	142,451	150,055	73,584	86,117	91,221	60.0	60.5	60.8
<i>Male</i>									
16 years and over.....	62,685	67,461	71,133	50,029	53,885	57,127	79.8	79.9	80.3
16 to 19 years.....	6,689	6,754	5,963	3,794	3,731	3,260	55.3	55.2	54.5
20 to 24 years.....	7,460	8,135	8,059	6,185	6,726	6,624	82.9	82.7	82.2
25 to 34 years.....	13,023	15,340	16,789	12,696	14,955	16,371	97.5	97.5	97.5
35 to 44 years.....	9,379	10,679	13,299	9,151	10,414	12,966	97.6	97.5	97.5
45 to 54 years.....	10,017	9,428	9,243	9,567	8,997	8,816	95.5	95.4	95.4
55 to 64 years.....	8,289	8,705	8,752	6,853	7,147	7,124	82.7	82.1	81.4
65 years and over.....	7,828	8,420	9,008	1,873	1,915	1,968	23.9	22.7	21.8
<i>Female</i>									
16 years and over.....	69,880	74,990	78,922	29,555	32,232	34,094	42.3	43.0	43.2
16 to 19 years.....	6,957	6,956	6,203	2,921	2,926	2,578	42.0	42.1	41.6
20 to 24 years.....	8,197	8,861	8,723	4,650	5,101	5,031	56.7	57.6	57.7
25 to 34 years.....	13,688	15,935	17,360	5,967	7,198	8,019	43.6	45.2	46.2
35 to 44 years.....	9,916	11,192	13,757	5,013	5,842	7,326	50.6	52.2	53.3
45 to 54 years.....	10,769	10,014	9,749	5,798	5,494	5,398	53.8	54.9	55.4
55 to 64 years.....	9,476	10,069	10,123	4,216	4,595	4,796	44.5	45.5	45.4
65 years and over.....	10,878	11,943	13,007	990	1,074	1,146	9.1	9.0	8.8
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>									
<i>Both Sexes</i>									
16 years and over.....	16,796	18,973	20,919	10,470	11,872	13,197	62.3	62.6	63.1
<i>Male</i>									
16 years and over.....	7,749	8,780	9,703	6,139	7,019	7,883	79.2	79.9	81.2
16 to 19 years.....	1,105	1,246	1,152	577	663	612	52.2	53.2	53.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,175	1,340	1,488	989	1,119	1,232	84.2	83.5	82.8
25 to 34 years.....	1,704	2,168	2,545	1,643	2,099	2,469	96.4	96.8	97.0
35 to 44 years.....	1,145	1,318	1,708	1,095	1,268	1,650	95.6	96.2	96.6
45 to 54 years.....	1,090	1,066	1,081	1,012	998	1,018	92.8	93.6	94.2
55 to 64 years.....	815	889	902	654	697	723	80.2	80.2	80.2
65 years and over.....	715	773	827	169	175	179	23.6	22.6	21.6
<i>Female</i>									
16 years and over.....	9,047	10,193	11,216	4,331	4,853	5,314	47.9	47.6	47.4
16 to 19 years.....	1,176	1,302	1,208	447	514	481	38.0	39.5	39.8
20 to 24 years.....	1,318	1,494	1,625	778	890	956	59.0	58.9	58.8
25 to 34 years.....	1,929	2,415	2,822	995	1,222	1,405	51.6	50.6	49.8
35 to 44 years.....	1,395	1,537	1,909	785	862	1,067	56.3	56.1	55.9
45 to 54 years.....	1,325	1,322	1,318	768	763	755	58.0	57.7	57.3
55 to 64 years.....	973	1,073	1,158	461	508	538	47.4	47.3	46.5
65 years and over.....	931	1,050	1,176	97	104	112	10.4	9.9	9.5

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119.

**Table E-9. Employment by Occupation Group, 1960, 1970, and Projected 1980 Requirements**

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation group	Actual				Projected 1980 <sup>1</sup> requirements		Number change		Annual rate of change	
	1960		1970		Number	Percent distribution	1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution						
Total employment <sup>2</sup> .....	65,778	100.0	78,627	100.0	95,100	100.0	12,844	16,473	1.8	2.1
Professional and technical workers.....	7,469	11.4	11,140	14.2	15,500	16.3	3,671	4,360	4.1	3.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors.....	7,067	10.7	8,289	10.5	9,500	10.0	1,222	1,211	1.6	1.4
Clerical workers.....	9,762	14.8	13,714	17.4	17,300	18.2	3,052	3,586	3.5	2.4
Sales workers.....	4,224	6.4	4,854	6.2	6,000	6.3	930	1,146	1.4	1.5
Craftsmen and foremen.....	8,554	13.0	10,156	12.9	12,300	12.8	1,604	2,042	1.7	1.8
Operatives.....	11,950	18.2	13,906	17.7	15,400	16.2	1,959	1,491	1.5	1.0
Service workers.....	8,023	12.2	9,712	12.4	13,100	13.8	1,689	3,388	1.9	3.0
Nonfarm laborers.....	3,553	5.4	3,724	4.7	3,500	3.7	-171	-224	-.5	-.6
Farmers and farm laborers.....	5,176	7.9	3,126	4.0	2,600	2.7	-2,050	-528	-5.2	-1.8

<sup>1</sup> These projections assume 3-percent unemployment and a services economy in 1980, as described in *The U.S. Economy in 1980* (Washington: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1970), Bulletin 1673.

<sup>2</sup> Represents total employment as covered by the Current Population Survey.

**Table E-10. Employment by Industry Division, 1960, 1970, and Projected 1980 Requirements**

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry division	Actual				Projected 1980 <sup>1</sup> requirements		Number change		Annual rate of change	
	1960		1970		Number	Percent distribution	1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution						
Agriculture <sup>2</sup> .....	5,458		3,462		3,000		-1,996	-462	-4.7	-1.4
Total nonagricultural wage and salary workers <sup>3</sup> .....	54,234	100.0	70,616	100.0	86,600	100.0	16,382	15,984	2.7	2.1
Goods-producing industries.....	20,393	37.6	23,336	33.0	27,065	31.3	2,943	3,749	1.4	1.5
Mining.....	712	1.3	622	0.9	550	.6	-90	-72	-1.4	-1.1
Contract construction.....	2,885	5.3	3,345	4.7	4,600	5.3	460	1,255	1.5	3.2
Manufacturing.....	16,796	31.0	19,369	27.4	21,935	25.3	2,573	2,566	1.4	1.3
Durable goods.....	9,469	17.4	11,198	15.9	13,015	15.0	1,739	1,817	1.7	1.5
Nondurable goods.....	7,336	13.5	8,171	11.6	8,920	10.3	835	749	1.1	.9
Service-producing industries.....	33,840	62.4	47,281	67.0	59,515	68.7	13,441	12,234	3.4	2.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,004	7.4	4,504	6.4	4,740	5.5	500	236	1.2	.5
Transportation.....	2,549	4.7	2,689	3.8	2,900	3.3	140	211	.6	.6
Communication.....	640	1.5	1,121	1.6	1,130	1.3	281	9		( <sup>4</sup> )
Electric, gas, and sanitary services.....	615	1.1	695	1.0	710	.8	80	15		.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	11,391	21.0	14,922	21.1	17,625	20.4	3,631	2,703	2.7	1.7
Wholesale.....	3,004	5.5	3,824	5.4	4,600	5.3	620	776	2.4	1.9
Retail.....	8,388	15.5	11,098	15.7	13,025	15.0	2,710	1,927	2.8	1.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	2,669	4.9	3,690	5.2	4,280	4.9	1,021	570	3.3	1.4
Service and miscellaneous.....	7,423	13.7	11,030	15.5	16,090	18.6	4,207	4,466	4.6	3.3
Government.....	8,363	15.4	12,535	17.8	16,800	19.4	4,182	4,265	4.1	3.0
Federal.....	2,270	4.2	2,705	3.8	3,000	3.5	435	295	1.8	1.0
State and local.....	6,083	11.2	9,830	13.9	13,800	15.9	3,747	3,970	4.9	3.5

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table E-9.

<sup>2</sup> Represents agriculture employment as reported in the Current Population Survey; includes self-employed and unpaid family workers in addition to wage and salary workers.

<sup>3</sup> Represents wage and salary employment as covered by the BLS monthly survey of nonagricultural payroll employment.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.



**Table E-11. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 25 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age, 1980**

(Numbers in thousands)

Years of school completed, sex, and color	Total, 25 years and over	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>						
Total: Number	76,327	25,474	18,366	16,252	12,947	3,288
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	28.7	17.8	25.6	25.2	39.5	53.1
4 years of high school or more	71.3	82.2	74.3	64.7	60.5	46.8
Elementary: Less than 5 years <sup>1</sup>	1.8	.7	1.4	2.4	2.8	4.4
5 to 7 years	4.0	1.3	3.1	5.5	6.7	11.0
8 years	6.1	2.2	4.3	7.9	10.6	19.3
High school: 1 to 3 years	16.8	13.6	16.8	19.4	19.2	18.4
4 years	42.4	47.3	44.7	39.4	37.8	24.4
College: 1 to 3 years	12.0	14.2	12.1	10.6	10.1	9.9
4 years or more	18.9	20.7	17.5	14.7	12.6	12.5
Median years of school completed	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	11.5
<b>MALE</b>						
Total: Number	48,065	17,054	11,082	9,965	7,844	2,090
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	29.6	18.2	26.2	37.4	42.4	56.0
4 years of high school or more	70.4	81.9	73.8	62.6	57.6	43.9
Elementary: Less than 5 years <sup>1</sup>	2.1	.9	1.7	3.1	3.6	5.2
5 to 7 years	4.2	1.5	3.5	6.3	7.2	11.2
8 years	6.6	2.4	4.6	8.9	11.7	20.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	16.6	13.4	16.4	19.1	19.9	19.4
4 years	39.7	46.8	41.7	34.4	33.3	22.1
College: 1 to 3 years	12.1	14.0	12.2	10.8	10.3	8.7
4 years or more	18.6	21.3	19.9	17.4	14.0	12.7
Median years of school completed	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.2	11.0
<b>FEMALE</b>						
Total: Number	27,662	9,420	6,704	6,287	5,103	1,178
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	27.0	17.1	24.8	32.0	35.1	47.0
4 years of high school or more	73.2	82.9	75.2	68.0	64.8	52.9
Elementary: Less than 5 years <sup>1</sup>	1.1	.4	.9	1.4	1.5	2.0
5 to 7 years	2.4	1.0	2.4	4.3	5.8	10.7
8 years	5.4	1.8	3.9	6.3	9.5	18.7
High school: 1 to 3 years	17.1	13.9	17.6	20.0	18.3	16.0
4 years	47.2	48.8	49.9	47.4	44.7	28.7
College: 1 to 3 years	12.0	14.5	11.9	10.3	9.8	12.1
4 years or more	14.0	19.6	13.4	10.3	10.3	12.1
Median years of school completed	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.1
<b>WHITE</b>						
Total: Number	67,631	22,153	16,256	14,391	11,743	2,989
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	26.8	16.5	23.7	32.4	36.8	50.5
4 years of high school or more	73.4	83.5	76.4	67.6	63.2	49.4
Elementary: Less than 5 years <sup>1</sup>	1.3	.6	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.4
5 to 7 years	3.4	1.2	2.7	4.5	5.4	9.0
8 years	6.1	2.1	4.2	7.6	10.7	19.8
High school: 1 to 3 years	16.0	12.6	15.5	18.5	19.0	18.7
4 years	43.2	47.3	45.5	41.0	39.5	26.9
College: 1 to 3 years	12.4	14.4	12.5	11.0	10.5	10.4
4 years or more	17.8	21.3	18.4	15.6	13.2	13.1
Median years of school completed	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.9
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>						
Total: Number	8,696	3,321	2,180	1,781	1,205	279
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	44.0	26.4	40.9	59.1	66.4	80.9
4 years of high school or more	56.1	73.6	59.1	40.8	33.6	19.0
Elementary: Less than 5 years <sup>1</sup>	5.4	1.6	2.5	7.6	13.1	25.4
5 to 7 years	8.7	2.3	6.2	13.8	19.0	26.5
8 years	6.7	2.6	5.6	10.4	12.7	12.6
High school: 1 to 3 years	23.2	19.9	26.6	27.3	21.6	15.4
4 years	36.3	47.4	30.0	26.5	21.6	9.3
College: 1 to 3 years	9.3	12.3	9.1	7.0	6.0	4.3
4 years or more	10.5	13.9	11.0	7.3	6.0	5.4
Median years of school completed	12.2	12.5	12.2	11.0	9.7	7.8

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons with no formal education.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, consistent with projections of the educational attainment of the population published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports, Series P-26, No. 260. These projections are based upon the educational attainment of the population and labor force as

reported in the monthly Current Population Survey. These projections are not consistent with the totals shown in table E-7 because they are based on earlier projections than those shown in that table.

Projections for 1975 and 1985 consistent with those shown here for 1980 are published in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Special Labor Force Report No. 122.

**Table F-1. Enrollment Opportunities, First-Time Enrollments, and Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Program, Fiscal Years 1963-72**

(Thousands)

Program	Total	FY 1972	FY 1971	FY 1970	FY 1969	FY 1968	FY 1967	FY 1966	FY 1965	FY 1964	FY 1963
<b>ENROLLMENT OPPORTUNITIES</b>											
Total	7,779.2	1,562.3	1,149.6	1,011.3	910.7	823.8	808.5	608.8	510.2	125.9	59.2
Manpower Development and Training Act	2,051.3	229.2	213.7	211.2	196.5	225.9	270.9	281.1	231.8	125.6	59.2
Institutional training <sup>1</sup>	1,306.1	138.7	174.5	147.2	120.7	131.1	136.4	163.0	167.1	112.5	56.9
JOP-OJT <sup>2</sup>	745.2	90.5	69.2	64.0	75.8	94.8	144.5	118.1	64.7	13.1	2.3
Neighborhood Youth Corps	4,556.2	663.0	698.9	600.0	539.7	537.7	512.8	527.7	278.4		
In school	943.1	101.6	78.8	97.1	130.6	135.0	134.0	188.8	102.2		
Out of school	482.4	41.6	40.1	45.4	61.9	63.6	74.5	98.6	61.7		
Summer	3,132.7	519.8	560.0	457.5	337.2	339.1	244.3	240.3	114.5		
Operation Mainstream	95.8	22.3	23.3	17.8	13.5	10.9	6.0				
Public Service Careers <sup>3</sup>	111.2	21.0	42.4	34.6	5.9	2.7	4.4				
Special Impact <sup>4</sup>	6.5				1.3	1.2	4.0				
Concentrated Employment Program <sup>5</sup>											
JOBS (federally financed)	301.6	60.6	65.2	60.1	52.8	31.5	8.4				
Work Incentive Program	284.5	149.5	60.7	65.7	99.0	9.9					
Job Corps	68.1	34.0	22.4	21.7							
Public Employment Program	192.7	192.7									
<b>FIRST-TIME ENROLLMENTS</b>											
Total	8,116.9	1,973.0	1,412.5	1,051.4	1,000.7	780.8	633.3	658.7	294.6	77.6	34.1
Manpower Development and Training Act	2,007.8	301.6	254.8	221.0	230.0	241.0	265.0	235.8	156.9	77.6	34.1
Institutional training <sup>1</sup>	1,284.6	150.6	155.8	130.0	135.0	140.0	150.0	177.5	145.3	68.8	32.0
JOP-OJT <sup>2</sup>	723.2	151.0	99.2	91.0	85.0	101.0	115.0	98.3	11.6	9.0	2.1
Neighborhood Youth Corps	4,321.7	1,010.9	740.2	482.1	504.1	467.3	556.3	422.9	137.9		
In school	965.3	186.0	120.0	74.4	84.3	118.3	166.8	160.8	54.7		
Out of school	696.6	65.0	53.0	46.2	74.5	93.8	161.6	166.9	25.6		
Summer	2,639.8	759.9	567.2	361.5	345.3	255.2	227.9	95.2	47.6		
Operation Mainstream	100.7	31.4	21.9	12.5	11.3	12.6	11.0				
Public Service Careers <sup>3</sup>	125.9	65.9	47.3	3.6	3.8	4.3	1.0				
Special Impact <sup>4</sup>	5.3				2.7	2.6					
Concentrated Employment Program <sup>5</sup>	466.5	84.7	93.7	110.1	127.0	53.0					
JOBS (federally financed)	313.4	82.8	92.6	86.8	51.2						
Work Incentive Program	406.1	120.6	112.2	92.7	80.6						
Job Corps	141.4	49.0	49.8	42.6							
Public Employment Program	226.1	226.1									
<b>FEDERAL OBLIGATIONS</b>											
Total	\$9,469,646	\$2,696,940	\$1,455,466	\$1,418,552	\$1,029,730	\$802,173	\$795,950	\$628,407	\$414,267	\$142,111	\$56,070
Manpower Development and Training Act	2,788,501	424,555	335,782	336,380	272,616	296,418	298,247	339,649	286,505	142,111	56,070
Institutional training <sup>1</sup>	2,230,948	352,708	275,467	287,031	213,505	221,847	215,588	281,710	249,348	135,125	55,219
JOP-OJT <sup>2</sup>	497,553	66,845	60,285	49,549	59,111	74,571	82,659	57,939	37,157	6,586	551
Neighborhood Youth Corps	2,642,758	517,244	426,453	356,589	320,696	281,864	348,833	263,337	127,742		
In school	( <sup>6</sup> )	74,897	56,052	59,242	49,048	58,908	67,448	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )		
Out of school	( <sup>6</sup> )	121,962	115,195	97,923	123,721	96,279	148,079	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )		
Summer	( <sup>6</sup> )	\$320,385	\$253,206	\$199,424	\$147,927	\$126,677	\$133,306	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )		
Operation Mainstream	294,704	85,164	71,550	51,043	41,000	22,319	23,628				
Public Service Careers <sup>3</sup>	280,898	58,301	91,636	89,366	18,460	7,557	15,573				
Special Impact <sup>4</sup>	10,188				1,100	2,038	7,000				
Concentrated Employment Program <sup>5</sup>	820,055	154,602	166,782	187,592	114,220	93,087	78,411	25,421			
JOBS (federally financed)	711,094	118,224	169,051	148,820	160,821	89,920	24,258				
Work Incentive Program	427,470	174,788	64,085	78,780	100,817	9,000					
Job Corps	532,154	202,185	160,187	169,782							
Public Employment Program	961,879	961,879									

<sup>1</sup> Includes part-time and other training.  
<sup>2</sup> Includes the JOBS-Optional Program (JOP), which began in fiscal 1971, and the MDTA on-the-job training (OJT) program, which ended in fiscal 1970 except for national contracts. Also includes Construction Outreach.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes enrollment opportunities made available by MDTA supplemental funds; these were 307,900 in fiscal 1972, 145,000 in fiscal 1971, 64,600 in fiscal 1970, 36,200 in fiscal 1969, and 49,100 in fiscal 1968.  
<sup>4</sup> Includes the New Careers Program.  
<sup>5</sup> Transferred to the Office of Economic Opportunity effective July 1, 1969.  
<sup>6</sup> Enrollment opportunities (slots) are not meaningful for CEP because the CEP approach utilizes a variety of program components—orientation, basic

education, work experience, and other types of job training. An individual may be enrolled in one or in several components.  
<sup>7</sup> The number of first-time enrollments per fiscal year is generally larger than the number of enrollment opportunities (slots) programmed, as a slot may be used by more than one individual during the year because of turnover or short-term training. If openings are unfilled, the number of first-time enrollments may be smaller than the number of enrollment opportunities.  
<sup>8</sup> Data are not available for NYC components prior to fiscal 1967.  
<sup>9</sup> Includes obligations made available by MDTA supplemental funds; these were \$130,238,500 in fiscal 1972, \$83,296,000 in fiscal 1971, \$26,307,800 in fiscal 1970, \$7,446,000 in fiscal 1969, and \$12,881,000 in fiscal 1968.

**Table F-2. Enrollment Opportunities Authorized for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by State and Program, Fiscal Year 1972<sup>1</sup>**

[Thousands]

State	MDTA training		Neighborhood Youth Corps			Operation Main-stream	Public Service Careers	JOBS (federally financed)	Work Incentive Program	Public Employment Program
	Institutional, part time, and other	JOP-OJT <sup>2</sup>	In school	Out of school	Summer					
United States.....	128.7	90.5	101.6	41.6	719.8	22.3	21.0	60.6	143.5	192.7
Alabama.....	2.6	1.1	2.6	1.3	15.2	.5		.6	1.2	1.8
Alaska.....	.6	.3	.2	.3	2.5	.7		.1	.6	1.0
American Samoa.....	.1				.1					.1
Arizona.....	1.2	.7	.1	.5	9.5	.4		.5	1.1	1.0
Arkansas.....	.8	1.0	1.5	.7	9.5	.5		1.4	1.1	1.3
California.....	10.4	7.0	.2	4.0	68.7	.9		5.8	18.6	27.7
Colorado.....	2.0	.4	.3	.5	6.8	.2		.6	2.6	.7
Connecticut.....	2.0	.6	.9	.4	12.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	.7	1.6	4.8
Delaware.....	.5	.2	.2	.1	1.8		( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	.7	.5
District of Columbia.....	.3	12.3	1.5	.5	13.0	.3		.5	1.8	.7
Florida.....	3.7	1.1	.1	1.2	22.1	1.3		1.0	3.0	2.4
Georgia.....	4.1	1.1	3.1	.8	18.3	.3		1.8	2.1	2.4
Guam.....	.1		( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	.6	( <sup>3</sup> )			.2	.1
Hawaii.....	1.3	.1		.1	2.0	.1		.1	.5	.5
Idaho.....	1.0	.2	.1	.1	2.3	.2		.1	.5	.7
Illinois.....	4.4	1.9	9.8	1.6	38.9	.8		1.4	10.0	12.3
Indiana.....	1.8	2.2	3.6	1.2	15.9	.6	.3	.3	1.6	3.9
Iowa.....	1.3	1.0	1.7	.3	5.7	.3		.8	1.7	.9
Kansas.....	5.4	.7	1.2	.3	5.0	.3		.6	1.6	2.1
Kentucky.....	2.6	1.5	3.6	1.1	14.8	3.0		1.1	2.4	3.5
Louisiana.....	1.4	.9	2.0	.9	17.9	.2		2.9	1.6	3.7
Maine.....	1.0	.5	.5	.2	3.8	.1		.1	1.3	1.4
Maryland.....	3.3	1.5	.9	.6	10.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	.6	3.7	1.5
Massachusetts.....	2.4	.8	1.3	.6	18.3	.1	.2	1.1	3.8	6.5
Michigan.....	4.5	3.7	5.8	1.1	24.5	.4	.1	3.1	7.1	11.0
Minnesota.....	1.9	1.6	2.8	.4	11.7	1.2	.3	.4	2.7	2.8
Mississippi.....	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.2	13.0	.3		1.4	.4	1.3
Missouri.....	5.0	1.6	3.0	.9	18.1	.6	.1	.7	1.3	3.7
Montana.....	.5	.1	.2	.1	3.8	.2	.1	.3	.7	1.0
Nebraska.....	.6	.2	.9	.1	4.9	.2		.3	.5	.7
Nevada.....	.3	.2	.1	.1	1.7	( <sup>3</sup> )		.3	.5	.4
New Hampshire.....	.4	.1	.2	.1	1.9	( <sup>3</sup> )		.1	.4	.5
New Jersey.....	9.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	15.7	.3	.8	2.9	3.0	12.4
New Mexico.....	.7	.5	.6	.4	4.7	.3	.2	.6	.5	1.2
New York.....	7.4	12.2	7.2	3.6	63.6	.7	1.2	8.7	16.8	16.3
North Carolina.....	6.0	1.8	3.1	1.4	19.1	.3	.9	2.3	.8	1.7
North Dakota.....	.4	.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	2.1	.2	.1	.3	.6	.4
Ohio.....	6.7	4.4	5.9	1.7	27.6	.6	.1	.8	5.6	6.4
Oklahoma.....	3.5	.5	2.1	.6	9.5	.6		1.3	1.3	1.8
Oregon.....	1.1	.6	.6	.2	7.1	.2		.6	4.8	2.5
Pennsylvania.....	6.0	2.5	5.1	1.3	30.2	.4	.5	.6	8.3	7.9
Puerto Rico.....	1.7	1.2	1.7	1.7	19.8	.1	.7	1.6	4.3	10.8
Rhode Island.....	.9	.3	.8	.1	3.1	( <sup>3</sup> )		.2	.9	1.2
South Carolina.....	1.4	1.0	2.0	.9	11.4	.4	.2	.9	.3	2.5
South Dakota.....	.1	.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	3.0	.4	.6	.3	.9	.6
Tennessee.....	2.3	1.4	2.1	.9	15.0	.8	.1	.7	1.2	2.4
Texas.....	10.7	4.2	5.6	2.5	39.5	1.1	1.2	6.7	2.8	4.2
Trust Territory.....	.1	.1	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	.2					.2
Utah.....	.7	.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	.2	3.4	.1	.3	.3	2.1	.9
Vermont.....	.6	.2	.1	.1	1.5	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	.1	.8	.7
Virginia.....	1.9	2.8	2.2	.9	12.2	.2	.5	2.1	2.1	1.2
Virgin Islands.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.4			.1	.1	.1
Washington.....	4.1	1.4	1.2	.9	13.4	.3	.7	.8	3.5	8.2
West Virginia.....	.7	2.7	1.1	.6	9.7	.6	.4	.1	5.7	2.2
Wisconsin.....	2.2	1.9	7.6	.3	11.4	.8	.1	.1	4.8	3.0
Wyoming.....	.4	.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	.1	1.0	( <sup>3</sup> )		.2	.3	.4

<sup>1</sup> The Job Corps and CEP are not included, Job Corps because recruitment for centers is multistate and CEP because enrollment opportunities are not a meaningful concept for the program (see footnote 6, table F-1).  
<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table F-1.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes 307,900 enrollment opportunities made available by MDTA funds used to supplement the summer program.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 7,500 enrollment opportunities not available by State. Does not include data on enrollment opportunities for STEP, phased out in fiscal 1972.  
<sup>5</sup> Less than 50.

Table F-3. Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by State and Program, Fiscal Year 1972<sup>1</sup>

[Thousands]

State	MDTA training		Neighborhood Youth Corps			Operation Main-stream	Public Service Careers	Concentrated Employment Program	JOBS (federally financed)	Work Incentive Program	Public Employment Program
	Institutional, part time, and other	JOP-OJT <sup>2</sup>	In school	Out of school	Summer						
United States <sup>3</sup> . . .	\$355,708	\$68,845	\$74,897	\$121,062	\$320,385	\$65,164	\$58,301	\$154,602	\$118,224	\$174,788	\$961,879
Alabama . . . . .	6,070	644	2,085	3,458	7,030	2,258	261	1,869	826	959	7,155
Alaska . . . . .	1,808	179	369	716	1,136	665	328	250	250	851	5,034
American Samoa . . . . .	110	10	230	64	64	1,326	6	4,185	1,242	1,364	876
Arizona . . . . .	2,648	728	688	1,230	3,429	964	2,016	1,655	1,600	1,299	6,870
Arkansas . . . . .	2,674	569	1,181	1,278	4,072	2,037	5,884	13,408	11,055	23,330	164,285
California . . . . .	37,258	9,642	6,135	12,304	39,487	403	912	2,259	1,308	3,011	3,644
Colorado . . . . .	3,534	1,256	417	1,279	2,726	160	171	3,118	1,571	1,531	28,623
Connecticut . . . . .	4,999	1,202	707	1,272	4,465	64	75	79	447	2,208	2,208
Delaware . . . . .	1,380	183	94	250	634	2,561	713	4,774	3,243	2,200	3,670
District of Columbia . . . . .	11,405	1,329	883	3,895	6,310	1,050	1,866	3,407	1,866	3,493	10,878
Florida . . . . .	3,814	873	1,760	3,203	9,773	878	1,25	2,122	2,490	2,020	7,953
Georgia . . . . .	5,599	777	2,428	2,086	7,570	62	351	282	351	2,499	507
Hawaii . . . . .	702	68	201	281	281	365	1,260	434	351	2,499	2,499
Idaho . . . . .	2,381	93	162	255	358	180	10	308	575	2,751	2,751
Illinois . . . . .	2,574	302	33	209	965	611	4,695	3,032	7,517	47,598	20,688
Indiana . . . . .	15,743	2,945	4,707	4,999	17,114	2,560	760	2,282	334	1,022	4,626
Iowa . . . . .	4,817	407	1,440	2,031	6,987	1,126	170	1,675	812	1,375	9,629
Iowa . . . . .	4,179	981	984	808	2,526	876	2,489	2,951	2,951	12,941	12,941
Kansas . . . . .	4,903	571	634	904	2,401	107	2,321	5,132	1,640	16,605	16,605
Kentucky . . . . .	5,002	925	3,011	3,477	6,328	550	342	2,275	1,194	6,921	6,921
Louisiana . . . . .	4,956	863	1,595	1,919	7,990	743	107	2,321	5,132	1,640	16,605
Maine . . . . .	1,656	450	353	628	1,615	1,015	550	342	2,275	1,194	6,921
Maryland . . . . .	6,787	876	416	1,763	4,404	771	125	3,159	1,431	2,911	7,271
Massachusetts . . . . .	8,606	1,823	1,519	1,971	8,124	708	695	8,931	2,584	8,018	37,041
Michigan . . . . .	15,944	3,615	2,235	2,803	13,819	1,455	402	5,672	1,142	12,400	66,740
Minnesota . . . . .	5,832	1,088	1,393	937	4,801	2,488	967	4,529	674	2,534	14,736
Mississippi . . . . .	3,271	1,456	1,046	3,084	5,480	990	166	2,897	1,093	546	4,833
Missouri . . . . .	6,857	992	1,829	1,773	7,881	1,990	85	5,940	1,036	1,345	16,904
Montana . . . . .	1,541	131	185	330	1,114	518	423	1,240	237	922	5,494
Nebraska . . . . .	4,803	200	611	396	2,207	766	154	1,700	216	813	2,933
Nevada . . . . .	1,089	271	119	275	653	158	48	1,240	125	577	2,824
New Hampshire . . . . .	1,140	118	165	416	765	124	1,018	38	45	1,996	1,996
New Jersey . . . . .	16,793	1,639	1,716	3,431	9,093	1,405	661	7,524	4,566	4,044	61,203
New Mexico . . . . .	2,419	421	490	1,165	2,062	1,062	855	3,340	1,137	832	5,382
New York . . . . .	33,171	3,967	5,313	13,425	31,346	1,591	5,366	5,496	19,403	20,977	88,477
North Carolina . . . . .	6,060	814	2,590	3,373	8,443	1,237	2,005	2,820	3,542	959	7,350
North Dakota . . . . .	1,998	220	245	463	867	538	385	461	514	2,100	2,100
Ohio . . . . .	12,899	5,730	3,766	4,946	12,753	1,790	510	7,828	1,158	11,173	33,285
Oklahoma . . . . .	4,314	515	1,778	2,078	4,204	1,634	968	1,875	1,064	793	7,113
Oregon . . . . .	3,773	452	546	614	2,903	322	354	1,468	1,432	5,236	12,464
Pennsylvania . . . . .	16,186	3,817	3,061	4,110	12,923	2,297	882	7,535	1,693	9,765	40,282
Puerto Rico . . . . .	3,574	874	1,446	4,794	8,202	266	1,567	3,121	4,284	27,948	27,948
Rhode Island . . . . .	2,062	181	648	401	1,377	130	1,496	213	1,045	6,517	6,517
South Carolina . . . . .	4,045	441	1,547	2,468	4,816	1,061	666	2,309	942	413	11,355
South Dakota . . . . .	1,158	192	265	405	1,114	1,100	1,925	242	740	2,729	2,729
Tennessee . . . . .	5,840	671	1,783	3,330	7,306	3,264	465	4,193	1,003	550	10,162
Texas . . . . .	11,509	2,526	4,354	6,743	18,039	3,369	4,336	11,072	8,916	3,854	18,184
Trust Territory . . . . .	182	18	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315	315
Utah . . . . .	2,774	300	369	560	1,408	201	574	655	2,792	5,717	5,717
Vermont . . . . .	1,218	211	148	312	644	358	222	18	681	2,453	2,453
Virginia . . . . .	5,872	791	1,595	2,936	4,693	824	1,113	1,701	4,811	2,202	5,282
Virgin Islands . . . . .	478	39	6	365	177	177	177	91	105	511	511
Washington . . . . .	8,716	1,635	873	2,008	6,271	906	7,038	1,821	2,293	3,852	51,120
West Virginia . . . . .	1,784	2,886	863	2,030	2,266	1,317	1,071	611	4,118	8,473	8,473
Wisconsin . . . . .	6,471	1,076	1,419	641	5,221	1,388	21	2,956	274	5,065	16,019
Wyoming . . . . .	925	172	100	157	393	153	153	360	360	309	1,661

<sup>1</sup> Does not include \$202,185,000 for the Job Corps because recruitment for Job Corps centers is multistate.  
<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table F-1.

<sup>3</sup> Differences between the U.S. total shown for each program and the sum of the amounts by State reflect either funds for national contracts, auditing, or funds transferred to other agencies.

**Table F-4. Enrollments, Completions, and Posttraining Employment in MDTA Training Programs, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1963-72**

[Thousands]

Fiscal year	Total <sup>1</sup>			Institutional training			JOP-OJT <sup>2</sup>		
	Enrollments	Completions	Posttraining employment	Enrollments	Completions	Posttraining employment	Enrollments	Completions	Posttraining employment
1963.....	34.1	20.1	16.1	32.0	19.2	15.3	2.1	0.9	0.8
1964.....	77.5	51.3	39.4	68.6	46.0	34.8	9.0	5.3	4.6
1965.....	156.0	96.3	73.4	145.3	88.8	66.9	11.6	7.5	6.5
1966.....	235.8	155.7	124.0	177.5	117.7	89.8	58.3	38.0	34.2
1967.....	255.0	192.6	153.7	150.0	109.0	80.0	115.0	83.6	73.7
1968.....	241.0	164.2	127.5	140.0	91.0	64.5	101.0	73.2	63.0
1969.....	220.0	160.0	124.0	135.0	95.0	71.0	85.0	65.0	53.0
1970.....	231.0	147.0	115.3	130.0	85.0	62.0	91.0	62.0	53.3
1971.....	233.4	117.1	88.9	155.6	90.3	65.9	<sup>2</sup> 47.8	26.8	23.0
1972.....	232.7	162.7	132.8	150.6	111.4	81.5	82.1	51.3	51.3

<sup>1</sup> Data for the Construction Outreach Program are not included.  
<sup>2</sup> The decline reflects the termination of the OJT program in 1970 except for national contracts, and the slow upstart of the JOBS-Optional Program (JOP).

**NOTE:** Completions do not include dropouts. Posttraining employment includes persons employed at the time of the last followup. (There are two follow ups, with the second occurring 6 months after completion of training.)

**Table F-5. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in Institutional Training Programs Under the MDTA, Fiscal Years 1963-72**

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	All years	Fiscal year of enrollment									
		1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963
Total: Number (thousands).....	1,284.0	150.6	155.6	130.0	135.0	140.0	150.0	177.5	145.3	68.6	32.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:											
Male.....	58.5	63.2	58.5	59.4	55.6	55.4	56.8	58.3	60.9	59.7	63.8
Female.....	41.2	36.8	41.5	40.6	44.4	44.6	43.2	41.7	39.1	40.3	36.2
Age:											
Under 19 years.....	14.0	10.6	13.8	9.1	12.5	14.0	16.4	15.0	18.3	10.6	6.3
19 to 21 years.....	24.0	27.3	26.1	28.0	25.0	23.6	23.6	22.2	24.3	24.7	19.1
22 to 34 years.....	37.2	42.8	40.2	42.3	36.2	35.8	34.3	35.3	32.4	36.4	43.9
35 to 44 years.....	14.3	11.6	11.4	11.9	14.0	15.2	14.7	15.6	14.9	17.5	20.3
45 years and over.....	10.0	7.7	8.5	8.5	10.3	10.8	11.0	11.0	10.1	10.8	10.4
Race:											
White.....	60.5	61.2	55.6	59.2	55.9	50.8	59.1	62.5	67.7	60.9	75.5
Negro.....	35.9	33.1	39.3	36.0	39.7	45.4	38.0	35.2	30.1	28.3	21.4
Other.....	3.0	5.7	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.8	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1
Spanish speaking.....	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.5							
Years of school completed:											
Under 8 years.....	6.8	4.0	5.4	6.4	9.0	9.2	7.5	6.7	8.1	5.7	3.1
8 years.....	8.9	5.7	7.0	8.2	9.8	10.0	10.7	9.6	10.2	8.4	7.6
9 to 11 years.....	36.2	32.0	36.2	38.1	38.8	40.6	38.9	35.7	34.1	33.3	30.0
12 years.....	43.1	50.4	45.4	42.7	37.9	34.7	38.0	42.0	41.8	45.2	50.4
Over 12 years.....	6.0	7.9	6.0	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.9	6.0	5.8	7.4	8.9
Family status:											
Head of family or household.....	55.4	59.6	58.1	58.0	56.5	54.6	53.6	53.5	51.8	53.3	62.1
Other.....	44.6	40.4	41.9	42.0	43.5	45.4	46.4	46.5	48.2	46.7	37.9
Number of dependents:											
None.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	49.6	48.4	49.3	47.5	44.6	44.6	37.3
1 person.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.7	14.5	14.4	15.4	15.1	16.8	18.2
2 persons.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.1	12.5	14.1	14.4	16.8
3 persons.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	9.2	8.8	9.4	10.4	10.2	12.4
4 persons.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.2	7.3
5 persons and over.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.7	9.5	9.4	9.0	9.4	7.8	8.0
Wage earner status:											
Primary.....	69.0	78.8	73.3	75.2	74.3	72.2	68.7	65.5	58.5	59.3	68.0
Other.....	31.0	21.2	26.7	24.8	25.7	27.6	31.3	34.5	43.5	40.7	32.0
Family income:											
Below \$1,000.....	9.8	11.6	9.6	9.5							
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	18.3	18.6	15.0	12.9							
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	18.2	17.0	17.9	19.4							
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	16.4	15.9	16.5	16.5							
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.2							
\$5,000 and over.....	25.9	25.7	20.7	24.4							
Years of gainful employment:											
Under 3 years.....	42.1	43.1	46.1	45.6	45.4	45.3	43.1	39.1	42.8	32.5	22.7
3 to 9 years.....	35.9	30.4	35.2	35.0	33.5	32.8	34.4	37.0	33.7	41.3	45.6
10 years or more.....	21.9	17.4	18.7	19.5	21.1	21.9	22.5	23.9	23.5	26.2	31.7
Prior employment status:											
Unemployed.....	80.3	72.0	72.7	73.8	79.0	79.7	80.3	82.5	87.8	90.5	92.1
Underemployed.....	12.9	12.2	13.5	15.2	16.9	16.5	15.8	12.7	7.3	7.8	6.7
Other.....	6.8	15.9	13.8	11.0	3.5	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.9	1.7	1.2
Duration of unemployment:											
Under 5 weeks.....	31.2	24.8	26.4	31.4	32.3	31.0	35.9	35.5	32.9	28.5	24.0
5 to 14 weeks.....	23.6	21.7	23.5	25.9	24.6	24.1	23.6	22.9	23.2	23.0	26.2
15 to 26 weeks.....	14.7	16.6	17.5	17.1	14.4	15.5	13.5	12.6	13.1	14.1	17.6
27 to 52 weeks.....	16.6	34.2	30.9	24.0	15.9	11.5	9.6	10.2	10.6	12.1	18.1
Over 52 weeks.....	13.9	2.7	1.8	1.6	12.8	17.9	17.4	18.8	20.2	21.7	19.1
Disadvantaged.....	66.0	66.4	66.3	65.2							
Poverty status.....	62.9	65.3	63.4	61.1							
Public assistance recipient.....	12.5	14.8	15.8	12.9	13.4	12.6	12.1	11.2	10.5	0.7	8.1
Unemployment insurance claimant.....	12.6	11.7	9.9	9.1	7.3	8.8	10.0	13.2	16.5	23.0	31.5
Handicapped.....	9.5	12.1	11.1	12.1	10.6	9.3	10.0	8.4	7.4	6.7	7.4
Eligible for allowance.....	77.4	82.3	79.6	87.9	80.1	82.1	82.0	78.6	67.3	57.7	66.9
Prior military service:											
Veteran.....	22.7	31.0	23.1	19.6	17.2	17.5	20.5	25.1	27.6	16.3	22.5
Rejectee.....	4.0	2.5	3.9	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.8	4.6	3.0	1.1	1.1
Other nonveteran.....	73.3	66.4	72.9	75.2	77.5	77.1	73.7	70.3	69.4	83.6	77.4

<sup>1</sup> Not available.



**Table F-6. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in Institutional Training Programs Under the MDTA, by State, Fiscal Year 1972**

State	Number of enrollees (thousands)	Percent of total							
		Male	White	Age			Years of school completed		
				Under 22 years	22 to 44 years	45 years and over	8 years or less	9 to 11 years	12 years or more
United States.....	150.6	63.2	61.2	37.9	54.4	7.7	9.7	32.0	58.3
Alabama.....	2.5	63.5	49.3	38.0	52.3	9.7	10.0	28.5	61.5
Alaska.....	.8	59.1	48.8	33.4	57.5	9.2	19.3	29.9	50.8
Arizona.....	1.6	61.9	58.3	37.6	57.2	5.2	12.9	28.1	59.0
Arkansas.....	1.7	64.1	61.8	33.7	57.8	8.5	11.9	33.3	51.8
American Samoa.....	.4								
California.....	13.9	71.3	64.8	31.6	58.0	7.4	8.1	35.4	56.1
Colorado.....	2.7	76.1	81.1	35.1	57.4	7.6	7.3	16.0	76.7
Connecticut.....	1.8	54.9	59.8	38.5	53.1	8.4	23.2	35.1	41.7
Delaware.....	.5	66.2	28.5	40.5	55.1	4.4	8.6	42.5	48.9
District of Columbia.....	.6	59.3	11.0	34.2	60.7	5.0	7.2	40.0	52.9
Florida.....	2.8	56.3	46.9	44.9	46.3	8.7	6.9	35.4	57.7
Georgia.....	2.8	69.6	68.0	35.6	57.3	7.1	3.9	21.5	74.7
Guam.....	.4	57.9	1.9	52.4	39.6	7.9	4.9	17.5	77.7
Hawaii.....	.9	50.8	31.5	41.4	53.0	5.6	6.2	32.5	61.3
Idaho.....	.7	58.1	71.5	31.7	58.4	10.0	14.9	38.5	46.7
Illinois.....	5.4	47.4	39.5	38.5	56.2	5.3	5.1	36.4	58.5
Indiana.....	2.2	63.4	58.3	43.7	50.4	5.9	14.1	43.0	43.0
Iowa.....	2.0	62.7	61.8	42.7	49.3	8.0	8.9	32.8	58.3
Kansas.....	3.8	77.9	70.4	30.6	62.6	6.9	4.6	21.9	73.5
Kentucky.....	2.0	58.9	77.4	43.7	49.1	7.2	10.2	24.1	65.7
Louisiana.....	1.6	52.9	64.0	35.7	56.1	8.1	11.9	26.7	61.4
Maine.....	.9	56.2	90.7	42.2	48.8	8.9	15.3	28.0	56.7
Maryland.....	1.9	61.2	43.5	35.7	58.5	5.8	7.8	32.9	59.2
Massachusetts.....	2.2	48.4	75.6	29.8	54.0	16.1	20.0	36.1	44.0
Michigan.....	7.1	54.9	59.9	33.9	54.4	11.7	7.0	26.9	66.1
Minnesota.....	2.5	64.1	82.6	39.4	53.1	7.5	7.0	33.5	59.5
Mississippi.....	1.3	68.9	48.7	35.4	55.9	9.6	12.3	28.0	59.6
Missouri.....	3.5	64.2	61.8	33.2	59.6	7.1	9.1	29.9	61.0
Montana.....	.9	67.0	71.8	31.5	59.9	8.6	18.5	30.0	31.5
Nebraska.....	.9	58.4	65.5	42.2	50.5	7.3	11.6	40.7	47.8
Nevada.....	.3	54.2	43.8	31.2	59.7	9.1	6.1	31.8	62.0
New Hampshire.....	.6	45.0	(1)	43.5	47.4	9.2	8.0	25.8	66.3
New Jersey.....	10.2	57.0	43.7	39.4	52.7	7.9	11.0	38.8	50.1
New Mexico.....	.5	46.9	88.5	45.2	48.2	6.5	6.9	30.1	63.0
New York.....	9.1	60.0	45.1	39.2	51.2	9.7	12.0	47.6	40.5
North Carolina.....	5.2	81.1	61.9	46.5	47.7	5.8	7.3	23.0	69.7
North Dakota.....	.5	68.0	76.4	47.2	48.1	4.7	15.1	41.5	43.4
Ohio.....	8.9	61.3	47.7	39.6	54.9	5.5	6.5	38.0	55.5
Oklahoma.....	3.3	61.8	64.3	29.6	61.6	8.9	8.8	30.5	60.7
Oregon.....	1.9	62.0	88.1	37.2	52.0	10.8	8.8	32.5	58.6
Pennsylvania.....	6.9	72.3	63.8	41.3	52.1	6.6	6.6	32.8	60.6
Puerto Rico.....	2.0	72.8	3.2	51.5	46.6	2.0	15.1	26.5	58.5
Rhode Island.....	.7	59.8	80.4	45.7	45.7	8.6	29.1	40.7	30.2
South Carolina.....	1.6	55.7	46.8	38.7	55.4	6.0	11.1	26.7	62.2
South Dakota.....	.5	63.4	55.9	34.9	54.9	10.2	6.8	28.9	64.1
Tennessee.....	3.1	55.7	56.5	34.9	59.9	5.2	7.9	26.1	66.0
Texas.....	9.2	66.5	66.7	35.4	57.5	7.1	10.9	26.5	62.6
Trust Territory.....	.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Utah.....	1.2	67.7	81.9	35.0	59.1	5.9	10.2	38.9	50.9
Vermont.....	.6	34.1	99.1	37.5	47.6	14.9	22.8	31.2	45.9
Virginia.....	2.1	65.7	69.6	36.5	54.9	8.6	13.4	19.6	60.9
Virgin Islands.....	.2	28.7	5.5	43.6	51.8	4.6	32.3	22.9	44.8
Washington.....	4.8	66.2	69.0	33.6	54.2	12.2	12.8	28.2	59.0
West Virginia.....	1.0	63.1	92.4	35.4	56.7	7.9	12.6	26.4	61.0
Wisconsin.....	3.3	61.8	67.4	49.2	45.9	5.0	10.5	38.5	50.9
Wyoming.....	.2	59.0	85.0	32.9	57.1	10.0	10.5	48.9	40.7

(1) Not available.

**Table F-7. Occupational Training of Enrollees in MDTA Training Programs, by Type of Program, Fiscal Year 1972**

[Numbers in thousands]

Major occupation group and selected occupations	Institutional		JOP-OJT <sup>2</sup>	
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution
Total.....	150.6	100.0	82.1	100.0
Professional, technical, managerial.....	16.0	10.6	4.2	5.1
Architecture and engineering.....	3.2	2.1		
Occupations in medicine and health.....	8.9	5.9		
Clerical and sales.....	27.1	18.0	8.2	10.0
Stenography, typing, filing, and related.....	17.6	11.7	1.3	1.6
Computing and account recording.....	7.5	5.0	1.8	2.2
Material and production recording.....			1.8	2.2
Saleswork, commodities.....			1.4	1.7
Merchandising occupations, except salesmen.....			.9	1.1
Service.....	14.9	9.9	6.5	7.9
Food and beverage preparation and services.....	4.1	2.7	2.0	2.4
Barbering, cosmetology, and related services.....	1.8	1.2		
Miscellaneous personal services.....	5.6	3.7	1.8	2.2
Protective service.....	2.0	1.3		
Building and related services.....			.9	1.1
Farming, fishery, forestry, and related.....	1.2	.8	.7	.8
Processing.....	.5	.3	5.8	7.1
Processing of food, tobacco, and related products.....			2.3	2.8
Processing of chemicals, plastics, synthetics, rubber, paint, and related products.....			1.6	1.9
Machine trades.....	23.5	15.6	18.2	22.3
Metal machining.....	5.4	3.6	3.5	4.3
Metalworking, n.e.c.....			2.3	2.8
Mechanics and machinery repairmen.....	16.7	11.1	6.4	7.8
Wood machinery.....			1.9	2.3
Textile occupations.....			2.1	2.6
Machine work, n.e.c.....			.9	1.1
Benchwork.....	4.1	2.7	10.4	12.7
Fabrication, assembly, and repair of metal products, n.e.c.....			1.4	1.7
Assembly and repair of electrical equipment.....			2.4	2.9
Fabrication and repair of products made from assorted materials.....	2.1	1.4		
Fabrication and repair of textile, leather, and related.....			3.2	3.9
Structure work.....	27.3	18.1	21.9	26.6
Metal fabricating, n.e.c.....	5.1	3.4	4.8	5.8
Welding, flame cutting, and related.....	9.9	6.6	2.7	3.3
Electrical assembly, installing, and repairing.....	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.4
Painting, plastering, waterproofing, and cementing.....			2.1	2.6
Excavating, grading, paving, and related occupations.....			.9	1.1
Construction work occupations, n.e.c.....	5.6	3.7	8.6	10.5
Structural work occupations, n.e.c.....	1.8	1.2		
Miscellaneous.....	3.8	2.5	5.3	6.4
Motor freight occupations.....	1.7	1.1	.9	1.1
Packaging and materials handling.....			3.1	3.8
Production and distribution of utilities.....			.8	1.0
Unknown.....	32.2	21.4	.9	1.1

<sup>1</sup> Data are shown separately only for those occupations in each major group with 1 percent or more of the trainees in each program.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table F-1. Does not include Construction Outreach enrollments, which are included in table F-1.

**Table F-8. Characteristics of Trainees Enrolled in Selected Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, Fiscal Year 1972<sup>1</sup>**

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	JOP-OJT <sup>2</sup>	Neighborhood Youth Corps		Operation Mainstream	Concentrated Employment Program	JOBS (federally financed)	Work Incentive Program	Job Corps	Public Employment Program
		In school <sup>3</sup>	Out of school						
Total: Number (thousands).....	82.1	945.9	65.0	31.4	84.7	82.8	120.6	49.0	226.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:									
Male.....	77.5	56.6	50.1	69.1	58.6	69.0	39.8	74.1	72.2
Female.....	22.5	43.4	49.9	30.9	41.4	31.0	60.2	25.9	27.8
Age:									
Under 22 years.....	32.1	100.0	93.8	3.8	44.7	43.0	27.8	100.0	14.6
Under 19 years.....	7.1	97.1	89.0	1.9	14.7	13.3	10.0	77.7	1.8
19 to 21 years.....	25.1	2.9	4.8	1.9	30.0	29.7	17.8	22.3	12.8
22 years and over.....	67.9		6.2	96.2	55.3	57.0	72.3		85.4
22 to 44 years.....	59.0		2.9	52.2	49.9	52.0	67.5		69.5
45 years and over.....	8.8		3.3	44.1	5.4	5.0	4.8		15.9
Race:									
White.....	73.4	40.0	48.0	66.7	29.0	46.4	60.2	34.2	68.9
Negro.....	22.7	53.4	42.6	18.6	61.2	44.9	36.2	62.3	22.8
Other.....	3.9	6.6	9.4	14.7	9.8	8.7	3.6	3.5	8.3
Spanish speaking.....	16.4	11.8	15.7	10.2	19.9	20.7	19.0	10.3	6.9
Years of school completed:									
8 years or less.....	12.4	19.3	25.1	42.0	15.6	16.7	16.9	29.7	9.1
9 to 11 years.....	30.0	77.2	72.3	28.8	42.0	40.0	41.1	61.1	15.9
12 years or over.....	57.6	3.6	2.6	29.1	42.5	43.2	41.9	9.1	74.9
Family status:									
Head of family or household.....	7 65.0		14.5	76.6	59.1		86.7		
Other.....	7 35.0		85.5	23.4	40.9		13.3		
Number of persons in family:									
1 person.....	22.7		5.8	20.3	25.3	20.6	5	4.9	
2 to 3 persons.....	36.9		21.1	37.5	30.7	48.3	47.2	27.1	
4 to 7 persons.....	35.2		46.7	34.5	35.5	22.8	46.3	39.6	
8 persons and over.....	5.2		26.5	7.7	8.6	8.3	6.0	28.4	
Wage earner status:									
Primary.....	7 78.4			84.6	69.7		65.6		
Other.....	7 21.6			15.4	30.3		34.4		
Family income:									
Below \$1,000.....	8.5	8.0	4.1	8.0	16.4	16.2	14.2	39.8	
\$1,000 to \$1,999.....	17.8	16.8	25.2	48.0	27.0	29.4	19.1	6.3	
\$2,000 to \$2,999.....	17.0	22.5	22.3	23.8	21.6	24.5	25.6	9.6	
\$3,000 to \$3,999.....	16.5	24.2	22.0	12.6	18.3	16.2	18.4	15.7	
\$4,000 and over.....	37.3	28.5	26.4	7.6	16.7	13.8	22.8	28.6	
\$4,000 to \$4,999.....	10.9	18.6	14.3	4.8	9.0		10.5	12.4	
\$5,000 and over.....	26.4	12.0	12.0	2.8	7.7		12.3	16.3	
Years of gainful employment:									
Under 3 years.....	7 85.3			30.4	55.0		42.4		
3 to 9 years.....	7 36.0			28.2	32.6		37.2		
10 years or more.....	7 28.7			41.4	12.4		20.4		
Prior employment status:									
Unemployment.....	7 55.1		86.6	90.5	94.2		87.5		90.6
Underemployed.....	7 15.0		3.4	5.8	8.6		4.3		9.4
Other.....	7 29.9		10.0	3.6	2.3		8.2		
Duration of unemployment:									
Under 5 weeks.....	7 20.0			6.3	9.6	12.0	4.5		31.8
5 to 14 weeks.....	7 24.6			13.0	14.2	22.4	10.5		26.0
15 to 26 weeks.....	7 22.8			24.0	20.8	24.1	15.5		
27 weeks and over.....	7 32.8			56.7	55.5	41.5	69.4		
Disadvantaged.....	66.1			89.0	98.5		89.9	100.0	37.6
Poverty status:	7 39.3		99.1	98.5	98.7		90.9		
Public assistance recipient.....	8.1	29.9	38.2	24.1	13.5	16.3	98.6	38.8	11.1
UI claimant.....	10.6				3.9		1.9		
Handicapped.....	9.9			14.5	8.4	4.3	6.2		
Eligible for allowance.....	28.2			60.0	89.9		95.0		
Prior military service:									
Veteran.....	33.9		2.3	28.5	19.2		16.2	1.4	43.0
Rejectee.....	.9		2.0	9.8	4.0		2.6	5.3	
Other nonveteran.....	65.2		95.6	61.7	76.8		81.2	93.3	57.0

<sup>1</sup> Characteristics of enrollees in these programs in years prior to 1971 were published in the 1971 Manpower Report; 1971 data were published in the 1978 Report.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table F-1. Enrollees in the Construction Outreach Program are not included.

<sup>3</sup> Includes enrollees in summer programs.

<sup>4</sup> Consists of 34 percent, under 17 years old; 26 percent, 17 years old; and 17 percent, 18 years old.

<sup>5</sup> Consists of 12 percent, 19 years old; and 11 percent, 20 and 21 years old.

<sup>6</sup> Not necessarily high school graduates.

<sup>7</sup> Characteristic relates to OJT component only.

**Table F-9. Characteristics of Insured Unemployed and Benefits Under State Programs, Fiscal Years 1971-72**

Item	FY 1972	FY 1971	Item	FY 1972	FY 1971
Characteristics (percent distribution)			Characteristics (percent distribution)—Continued		
Total (percent).....	100.0	100.0	Race:		
Sex:			White.....	85.9	86.1
Male.....	62.1	60.5	Negro and other races.....	14.1	13.9
Female.....	37.9	39.5	Weeks unemployed:		
Age:			Under 5 weeks.....	32.8	34.3
Both sexes: Under 22 years.....	8.1	7.6	5 to 14 weeks.....	42.8	43.4
22 to 34 years.....	33.8	32.7	15 weeks and over.....	24.4	22.3
35 to 44 years.....	18.4	19.5			
45 years and over.....	39.7	40.2	Benefits		
Male: Under 22 years.....	8.3	7.8	Number receiving first benefit check during		
22 to 34 years.....	35.5	34.3	year (thousands).....	15,843	6,623
35 to 44 years.....	17.7	18.6	Total benefits paid during year (millions).....	\$4,801	\$4,801
45 years and over.....	33.5	39.3	Average weekly benefit amount.....	\$54.39	\$52.30
Female: Under 22 years.....	7.8	7.5	Average weeks compensated per beneficiary.....	14.4	14.2
22 to 34 years.....	31.2	30.2	Number exhausting benefits during year		
35 to 44 years.....	19.4	20.7	(thousands).....	2,000	1,797
45 years and over.....	41.6	41.6			

<sup>1</sup> Excludes New Jersey, data for which were not available.

Table F-10. Selected Services Provided to Applicants by the U.S. Employment Service, Fiscal Year 1972

[Thousands]

State	Number of applicants		Applicants counseled		Applicants placed in non-agricultural jobs	
	Total	Dis-advantaged	Total	Dis-advantaged	Total	Dis-advantaged
United States <sup>1</sup>	14,094.5	2,765.3	1,048.4	470.8	1,075.2	488.4
Alabama	277.2	67.6	19.2	10.0	44.9	13.1
Alaska	33.4	4.0	2.7	1.0	6.9	1.9
Arizona	173.8	33.4	7.3	4.0	32.0	7.8
Arkansas	167.5	57.2	9.7	6.3	40.8	13.0
California	1,233.8	403.9	72.7	43.8	174.9	64.4
Colorado	212.4	26.1	15.0	6.6	34.9	5.8
Connecticut	337.1	23.7	16.2	7.1	25.8	4.1
Delaware	32.7	3.8	2.3	1.0	1.2	(2)
District of Columbia	145.7	53.4	16.0	9.7	20.3	14.1
Florida	336.1	67.0	24.6	11.9	72.7	16.8
Georgia	202.4	55.2	13.5	8.2	39.0	12.6
Hawaii	90.0	13.1	5.0	2.8	6.9	1.6
Idaho	91.6	6.9	6.2	1.9	13.0	1.3
Illinois	659.9	137.6	61.6	30.8	64.1	12.9
Indiana	363.0	33.4	20.6	7.3	50.2	6.9
Iowa	149.9	15.5	8.3	3.0	25.9	3.6
Kansas	141.6	16.7	14.8	5.8	25.3	4.5
Kentucky	224.9	50.2	19.2	10.1	30.2	7.2
Louisiana	251.7	93.9	7.8	4.6	30.3	13.1
Maine	62.3	6.9	5.2	2.0	10.7	1.8
Maryland	211.1	32.2	14.6	4.9	10.2	4.7
Massachusetts	437.1	70.4	23.5	10.9	39.9	10.3
Michigan	784.6	82.2	44.3	15.8	40.6	6.0
Minnesota	232.2	19.5	14.2	4.0	32.2	3.2
Mississippi	207.6	70.9	32.8	17.1	52.7	17.5
Missouri	358.4	58.1	20.7	8.3	54.2	10.7
Montana	89.4	7.3	8.9	2.9	18.8	2.0
Nebraska	79.9	8.6	6.5	1.7	16.8	2.3
Nevada	78.3	3.6	3.8	.8	10.0	.8
New Hampshire	67.6	1.7	4.0	.5	8.3	(2)
New Jersey	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New Mexico	123.4	31.9	8.6	4.3	16.5	6.2
New York	843.8	216.6	108.3	48.8	132.3	38.8
North Carolina	340.5	53.5	22.1	6.6	62.7	12.0
North Dakota	66.9	7.7	4.8	1.5	14.8	2.9
Ohio	709.9	98.1	43.3	21.1	60.4	12.1
Oklahoma	233.0	20.4	24.4	9.1	43.0	8.2
Oregon	189.7	26.6	10.7	3.7	32.7	5.1
Pennsylvania	727.0	113.9	97.1	41.0	98.0	20.1
Puerto Rico	268.2	149.7	12.1	9.7	21.7	13.1
Rhode Island	86.9	6.1	7.0	2.1	10.5	1.3
South Carolina	204.4	46.8	11.6	5.7	38.3	10.7
South Dakota	60.7	11.9	7.1	3.1	12.9	3.1
Tennessee	252.9	54.7	6.8	4.1	53.3	12.3
Texas	992.1	201.6	67.6	35.9	189.2	40.4
Utah	107.0	11.7	9.0	3.0	22.0	3.0
Vermont	43.6	3.6	4.6	1.5	6.9	.8
Virginia	296.3	43.7	29.2	9.1	55.8	11.6
Washington	321.7	49.1	11.4	4.3	22.1	4.0
West Virginia	141.8	39.2	15.8	8.6	14.5	4.7
Wisconsin	315.0	33.1	23.9	11.1	27.0	4.4
Wyoming	26.5	3.4	1.8	.7	6.0	1.0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes New Jersey, data for which were not available.  
<sup>2</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

Table F-11. Training Status of Registered Apprentices in Selected Trades, 1947-71

Year	In training at beginning of year	Apprentice actions during year			In training at end of year
		New registrations and re-instatements	Completions	Cancellations	
Total, all trades <sup>1</sup>					
1947	131,217	94,238	7,311	25,190	152,954
1948	192,954	85,918	13,375	35,117	230,380
1949	230,380	66,745	25,045	41,257	230,828
1950	230,823	60,186	38,533	49,747	202,729
1951	202,729	63,881	38,754	56,845	171,011
1952	<sup>2</sup> 172,477	62,842	33,095	43,689	158,532
1953	158,532	73,620	25,561	43,333	160,258
1954	160,258	58,939	27,353	33,139	158,675
1955	158,675	67,265	24,795	26,423	174,722
1956	174,722	74,062	27,231	33,416	158,137
1957	<sup>3</sup> 189,684	59,038	30,356	33,275	185,691
1958	185,691	49,569	30,647	28,918	177,695
1959	177,695	66,230	37,375	40,545	160,005
1960	<sup>4</sup> 172,161	54,100	31,727	33,400	161,125
1961	161,128	49,482	28,547	26,414	155,649
1962	155,649	55,590	25,918	26,434	158,887
1963	158,857	57,204	26,029	26,744	163,316
1964	163,318	59,960	25,744	27,001	170,533
1965	170,533	68,507	24,917	30,165	153,955
1966	153,955	85,031	26,511	34,964	207,511
1967	207,511	97,896	37,299	47,957	230,151
1968	<sup>5</sup> 207,517	111,012	37,287	43,240	237,990
1969 <sup>4</sup>	237,990	123,163	39,646	47,561	273,952
1970	<sup>5</sup> 269,026	108,779	45,102	53,610	279,693
1971 <sup>4</sup>	<sup>5</sup> 278,431	78,535	42,071	40,591	274,004
Construction trades					
1952	77,920	33,316	15,679	18,766	76,601
1953	70,801	37,102	13,523	18,393	81,987
1954	81,987	34,238	15,537	18,951	81,737
1955	81,737	47,238	13,444	14,632	100,899
1956	100,899	42,873	14,588	16,565	112,610
1957 <sup>6</sup>	114,166	38,506	17,344	24,466	110,862
1958	110,862	34,455	20,255	16,278	108,814
1959	108,814	37,894	21,067	18,942	100,699
1960	100,699	33,939	16,656	21,019	102,953
1961	102,953	33,446	17,251	18,407	100,751
1962	100,751	36,994	16,477	18,222	103,046
1963	103,046	36,763	15,559	17,337	106,913
1964	106,913	38,556	16,255	19,347	109,836
1965	109,836	41,370	16,201	20,082	114,982
1966	114,982	46,120	16,352	22,507	122,158
1967	122,193	48,190	22,051	26,956	121,376
1968	<sup>7</sup> 115,230	58,899	20,283	21,360	132,612
1969	132,612	55,489	22,950	28,020	137,011
1970	<sup>8</sup> 152,342	57,321	21,414	27,143	161,106
1971	<sup>8</sup> 137,660	43,727	21,728	17,839	141,820
Metalworking trades					
1952	14,645	5,553	2,149	2,552	15,497
1953	15,497	9,143	2,210	3,292	19,138
1954	19,138	6,352	3,641	3,418	18,431
1955	18,431	7,797	3,617	2,170	20,435
1956	20,435	8,058	4,253	2,622	21,618
1957	21,618	8,289	4,740	4,740	20,427
1958	20,427	3,400	2,541	2,357	18,929
1959	18,929	5,789	3,537	2,439	18,742
1960 <sup>9</sup>	24,808	7,546	4,966	3,963	23,795
1961	23,795	6,819	4,719	3,669	22,226
1962	22,226	8,351	3,611	3,428	23,538
1963	23,538	9,019	3,792	3,927	24,831
1964	24,831	10,704	3,923	3,652	27,960
1965	27,960	14,032	3,770	4,123	34,099
1966	34,099	21,018	4,739	6,461	44,757
1967	44,757	30,669	8,470	12,367	54,699
1968	<sup>10</sup> 47,436	25,959	8,916	10,155	55,700
1969	55,700	22,635	10,277	11,955	55,324
1970	<sup>11</sup> 57,406	18,394	11,051	11,054	53,665
1971	<sup>12</sup> 40,078	9,153	7,587	6,446	34,926

Footnotes at end of table.



Table F-11. Training Status of Registered Apprentices in Selected Trades, 1947-71—Continued

Year	In training at beginning of year	Apprentice actions during year			In training at end of year
		New registrations and reinstatements	Completions	Cancellations <sup>1</sup>	
Printing trades					
1952	10,069	2,651	2,513	1,527	8,680
1953	8,680	4,064	1,950	1,149	9,636
1954	9,636	3,884	2,093	1,352	10,075
1955	10,075	6,556	1,435	998	14,108
1956	14,108	3,590	1,966	1,326	14,496
1957	14,496	3,679	1,844	2,113	14,218
1958	14,218	2,167	1,953	1,014	13,418
1959	13,418	2,050	1,803	922	12,743
1960	12,743	3,126	1,675	935	13,259
1961	13,259	2,968	2,526	864	12,837
1962	12,837	3,222	2,286	1,005	12,768
1963	12,768	3,108	2,569	1,178	12,120
1964	12,120	2,400	2,267	845	11,417
1965	11,417	2,587	1,565	757	11,682
1966	11,682	3,511	1,692	1,138	12,363
1967	12,363	3,933	2,073	2,577	11,646
1968	<sup>2</sup> 11,236	5,349	2,124	1,611	12,850
1969	12,850	6,019	2,977	2,066	13,826
1970	<sup>3</sup> 13,706	<sup>4</sup> 5,901	2,900	1,867	14,930
1971	<sup>5</sup> 10,997	3,092	1,724	1,104	11,261

<sup>1</sup> Includes voluntary quits, layoffs, discharges, out-of-State transfers, upgrading within certain trades, and suspensions for military service.

<sup>2</sup> Also includes miscellaneous trades, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects changes in the reporting system.

<sup>4</sup> Figures for individual trades do not add to totals (aside from the inclusion in the total of miscellaneous trades, not shown separately) because of the absence of trade detail for California in 1969 and for California, Florida, Louisiana, and New York in 1971.

<sup>5</sup> The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects revisions of 1969 yearend figures reported by most States. In metalworking trades, the transfer of auto body builders to miscellaneous trades also accounts for part of the difference.

<sup>6</sup> Includes lathers beginning 1957.

<sup>7</sup> Estimated.

<sup>8</sup> Includes new apprenticeship programs beginning 1960, mainly silversmiths, goldsmiths, coppersmiths, blacksmiths, and airplane mechanics.

**Table F-12. Enrollments in Federally Aided Vocational-Technical Education, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1965-71**

Fiscal year	Total	Agriculture	Distribution	Health	Home-economical	Consumer and home-making	Office	Technical	Trades and industry	Special <sup>1</sup>
Number (thousands)										
1965.....	5,331	898	333	67	14	2,085	731	226	1,084	
Secondary.....	2,819	517	76	9	5	1,438	498	24	253	
Postsecondary.....	207	2	6	21	1	1	44	72	60	
Adult.....	2,404	369	251	37	8	646	180	130	776	
1966.....	6,070	907	420	84	42	1,856	1,238	254	1,269	
Secondary.....	3,048	510	102	10	13	1,267	798	29	319	
Postsecondary.....	442	6	16	36	2	1	165	100	116	
Adult.....	2,580	391	303	37	27	588	274	125	835	
1967.....	7,048	935	481	115	62	2,125	1,572	266	1,491	
Secondary.....	3,533	409	151	17	22	1,463	985	28	368	
Postsecondary.....	600	8	21	54	3	1	193	97	123	
Adult.....	3,015	8	309	44	37	671	394	141	1,000	
1968.....	7,534	851	575	141	73	2,215	1,786	270	1,629	49
Secondary.....	3,843	528	176	21	29	1,529	1,060	36	422	42
Postsecondary.....	593	11	45	65	3	1	225	105	138	(2)
Adult.....	3,098	312	354	55	40	681	451	129	1,069	7
1969.....	7,979	851	563	175	113	2,330	1,835	315	1,721	70
Secondary.....	4,079	536	184	23	41	1,629	1,122	32	459	53
Postsecondary.....	706	10	61	92	11	102	218	131	174	1
Adult.....	3,194	299	319	60	62	703	494	153	1,088	16
1970.....	8,794	853	529	198	151	2,419	2,111	272	1,906	354
Secondary.....	5,114	551	230	32	66	1,868	1,331	34	692	310
Postsecondary.....	1,013	23	82	103	20	25	331	152	267	17
Adult.....	2,666	279	217	64	65	527	440	86	953	27
1971.....	10,495	845	578	270	197	2,932	2,227	314	2,075	1,057
Secondary.....	6,495	562	241	43	100	2,316	1,393	36	809	991
Postsecondary.....	1,141	28	86	138	26	27	335	178	310	13
Adult.....	2,860	255	251	88	71	589	496	100	956	53
Percent distribution of total enrollments <sup>3</sup>										
1965.....	100.0	16.3	6.1	1.2	0.3	38.4	13.5	4.2	20.0	
1966.....	100.0	14.9	6.9	1.4	.7	30.6	20.4	4.2	20.9	
1967.....	100.0	13.3	6.8	1.6	.9	30.2	22.3	3.8	21.2	
1968.....	100.0	11.3	7.6	1.9	1.0	29.3	23.0	3.6	21.6	0.7
1969.....	100.0	10.7	7.1	2.2	1.4	29.3	23.0	3.9	21.6	.9
1970.....	100.0	9.7	6.0	2.3	1.7	27.5	24.0	3.1	21.7	4.0
1971.....	100.0	8.1	5.5	2.6	1.9	27.9	21.2	3.0	19.8	10.1

<sup>1</sup> Includes enrollments in exemplary, prevocational, prepostsecondary, and remedial programs.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 500.

<sup>3</sup> Based on unrounded data.

SOURCE: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

**Table G-1. Indexes of Output per Man-Hour and Related Data <sup>1</sup> for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947-72**

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year <sup>2</sup>				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing
	<b>Output per man-hour</b>									
1947	51.3	29.2	57.1	54.8	58.2					
1948	53.6	34.0	58.8	57.9	59.2	4.5	16.3	3.0	5.6	1.8
1949	55.3	33.1	61.1	60.0	61.8	3.2	-2.5	4.0	3.7	4.4
1950	59.7	37.7	65.0	64.4	65.3	8.1	13.9	6.3	7.2	5.7
1951	61.5	37.9	66.3	65.9	66.4	3.0	4.4	2.0	2.3	1.7
1952	62.7	41.2	66.9	66.2	67.2	1.9	8.8	2.9	4.4	1.2
1953	65.3	46.7	68.9	68.3	68.9	4.2	13.2	2.9	3.3	2.5
1954	66.9	49.1	70.5	69.5	71.0	2.4	5.1	2.3	1.7	3.0
1955	69.9	49.5	73.6	73.7	73.4	4.4	9.9	4.4	6.0	3.5
1956	70.0	51.6	73.2	72.9	73.3	.2	4.3	-1.6	-1.1	-2.2
1957	72.0	54.7	74.8	74.4	75.0	2.9	6.0	2.2	2.0	2.4
1958	74.3	60.4	76.7	74.4	78.0	3.1	10.3	2.5	0	3.9
1959	76.9	61.5	79.3	78.5	79.8	3.6	1.8	3.4	5.6	2.3
1960	78.2	64.9	80.3	79.9	80.6	1.6	5.6	1.2	1.8	1.1
1961	80.9	70.0	82.7	81.8	83.3	3.5	7.9	3.0	2.4	3.3
1962	84.7	71.7	86.4	86.6	86.5	4.7	2.3	4.6	5.8	3.9
1963	87.7	78.1	89.1	90.1	88.7	3.6	9.0	3.1	4.0	2.6
1964	91.1	79.5	92.4	94.5	91.5	3.9	1.7	3.7	4.9	3.1
1965	94.2	86.9	95.1	98.3	93.5	3.4	9.3	2.9	4.1	2.2
1966	98.0	90.5	98.4	99.9	97.6	4.0	8.3	3.5	1.6	4.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.1	6.3	1.6	1.1	2.5
1968	102.9	100.2	102.9	104.7	101.9	2.9	2.2	2.9	4.7	1.9
1969	103.3	110.2	102.7	107.4	100.4	.4	10.1	-1.1	2.5	-1.5
1970	104.3	119.6	103.4	108.1	101.3	1.0	8.5	.6	.7	.9
1971	108.1	125.3	107.1	114.4	104.1	3.6	4.7	3.6	5.8	2.7
1972 <sup>3</sup>	112.7	112.5	112.1	119.1	109.4	4.2	-10.1	4.7	4.0	5.0
	<b>Output per employed person</b>									
1947	56.2	32.9	61.4	55.2	64.5					
1948	58.5	38.0	62.7	57.9	65.2	3.5	15.6	2.2	4.8	1.0
1949	59.5	36.4	64.4	58.9	67.2	1.8	-4.3	2.6	1.8	3.1
1950	64.4	40.8	68.9	64.9	70.8	8.2	12.3	7.0	10.2	5.3
1951	66.2	41.4	70.3	66.5	71.9	2.8	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.6
1952	67.3	44.6	70.9	66.9	72.6	1.6	7.7	2.9	.6	1.0
1953	69.7	51.1	72.5	68.3	74.0	3.6	14.6	2.3	2.9	1.9
1954	70.7	52.8	73.5	68.7	75.8	1.4	3.2	1.4	-1.1	2.4
1955	74.1	52.5	77.2	74.4	78.4	4.8	-6.6	5.1	8.2	3.4
1956	73.6	53.6	76.4	73.2	77.9	-1.6	2.1	-1.0	-1.6	-1.6
1957	74.8	55.4	77.2	73.8	78.9	1.5	3.5	1.1	.8	1.3
1958	76.3	60.6	78.4	73.0	81.3	2.1	9.4	1.5	-1.1	3.1
1959	79.5	61.7	81.7	78.6	83.3	4.2	1.8	4.2	7.7	2.4
1960	80.4	65.6	82.2	79.0	83.9	1.1	6.3	2.7	.5	.8
1961	82.5	69.7	84.1	81.0	85.9	2.6	6.2	2.3	2.5	2.3
1962	86.6	72.3	88.1	86.4	89.1	5.0	3.7	4.8	6.7	3.8
1963	89.5	78.1	90.8	90.0	91.3	3.4	8.1	3.0	4.2	2.4
1964	92.8	79.7	94.0	94.8	93.8	3.7	1.9	3.6	5.3	2.8
1965	96.2	88.2	96.9	99.6	95.7	3.6	10.8	3.1	5.0	2.0
1966	99.3	91.3	99.7	101.3	98.8	3.2	3.5	2.9	1.7	3.3
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.7	9.5	2.3	-1.2	1.2
1968	102.4	99.0	102.5	104.9	101.3	2.4	-1.0	2.5	4.9	1.3
1969	102.5	108.5	102.1	107.4	99.5	-1.1	9.6	-1.4	2.4	-1.7
1970	102.2	116.7	101.4	106.5	99.4	-4.4	7.6	-1.7	-1.8	-1.1
1971	105.6	122.8	104.6	113.0	101.7	3.3	8.2	3.2	6.1	2.3
1972 <sup>3</sup>	110.1	109.1	109.8	119.0	106.6	4.3	-11.1	4.9	5.3	4.8
	<b>Output</b>									
1947	48.6	71.1	44.5	44.7	44.5					
1948	47.8	79.5	46.5	46.9	46.3	4.8	11.8	4.4	4.9	4.1
1949	47.6	77.0	46.4	44.2	47.6	-3.3	-3.2	-1.1	-5.6	2.8
1950	52.5	81.2	51.3	51.3	51.4	10.2	5.4	10.6	16.1	7.8
1951	55.8	77.0	55.0	56.5	54.1	6.3	-5.2	7.0	10.1	5.4
1952	57.2	79.5	58.3	57.8	55.5	2.5	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.6
1953	60.1	83.7	59.1	62.6	57.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	8.3	3.2
1954	59.3	85.4	58.3	58.2	58.3	-1.3	2.0	-1.5	7.1	1.7
1955	64.3	87.4	63.4	65.0	62.5	8.5	-2.5	8.8	11.8	7.2
1956	65.6	87.0	64.7	65.3	64.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	4.4	3.0
1957	68.5	84.9	65.7	65.8	65.9	1.4	-2.4	1.6	4.4	2.0
1958	65.6	87.0	64.8	60.2	67.2	-1.3	2.5	-1.5	-8.1	2.0
1959	70.2	88.3	69.5	67.6	70.4	1.4	1.4	7.3	12.3	4.9
1960	71.9	91.6	71.1	68.6	72.5	2.4	3.8	2.4	1.4	3.0
1961	73.2	92.9	72.5	68.3	74.6	1.9	1.4	1.9	-1.4	3.0
1962	78.2	92.5	77.6	75.2	78.9	6.8	-5.2	7.1	10.1	5.7
1963	81.5	95.4	80.9	79.0	81.9	4.2	3.2	4.3	5.0	3.9
1964	86.2	93.4	85.9	84.5	88.6	5.7	-2.2	6.1	7.0	5.7
1965	91.8	99.2	91.5	92.7	90.9	6.6	6.3	6.6	9.7	6.4
1966	97.7	93.7	97.9	100.1	96.7	6.4	-5.5	7.0	8.0	5.0
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3	6.7	2.2	1.1	3.4
1968	104.8	97.9	106.1	106.7	104.2	4.8	-2.1	5.1	6.7	4.2
1969	107.7	100.8	108.0	111.3	106.2	2.8	3.0	2.8	4.3	1.9
1970	107.1	103.3	107.2	106.0	107.9	-5.5	2.5	-1.7	4.7	1.6
1971	110.3	106.7	110.4	107.8	111.8	3.0	3.2	3.0	1.7	3.7
1972 <sup>3</sup>	118.0	97.5	118.8	115.9	120.3	7.0	-8.6	7.6	7.5	7.6

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table G-1. Indexes of Output per Man-Hour and Related Data <sup>1</sup> for the Private Economy and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947-72—Continued**

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year <sup>2</sup>				
	Total private	Farm	Nonfarm			Total private	Farm	Nonfarm		
			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing
	<b>Employment</b>									
1947	80.6	216.5	72.6	81.0	68.9					
1948	81.7	209.2	74.1	81.0	71.1	1.3	-3.3	2.1	0.1	3.1
1949	80.0	211.7	72.2	75.1	70.9	-2.1	1.2	-2.6	-7.3	-1.3
1950	81.5	198.7	74.6	79.2	72.5	1.9	-6.1	3.3	5.4	2.1
1951	84.3	185.8	78.2	85.1	75.2	3.3	-6.5	4.9	7.5	3.7
1952	85.0	178.2	79.5	86.4	76.4	.9	-4.1	1.6	1.5	1.6
1953	86.2	163.7	81.6	91.0	77.5	1.4	-8.2	2.7	5.3	1.4
1954	83.9	161.7	79.3	84.6	77.0	-2.7	-1.2	-2.8	-7.0	-1.7
1955	86.9	166.7	82.1	87.4	79.8	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.7
1956	89.0	162.5	84.7	89.2	82.7	2.5	-2.5	3.1	2.0	3.6
1957	88.9	153.2	85.1	88.8	83.5	-1.1	-5.7	.5	-1.4	1.0
1958	86.0	143.5	82.6	82.5	82.6	-3.3	-6.3	-3.0	-7.1	-1.0
1959	88.3	143.0	85.0	86.0	84.6	2.6	-1.4	2.9	4.3	2.4
1960	89.5	139.6	86.5	86.8	86.3	1.3	-2.4	1.7	.9	2.1
1961	88.8	133.2	86.2	84.4	86.9	-1.7	-4.6	-1.4	-2.8	.7
1962	90.3	127.9	88.1	87.1	88.5	1.7	-4.0	2.2	3.2	1.9
1963	91.0	122.1	89.2	87.8	89.8	.8	-4.6	1.2	.8	1.4
1964	92.8	117.1	91.4	89.2	92.3	2.0	-4.1	2.4	1.6	2.8
1965	95.5	112.4	94.5	93.2	95.0	2.9	-4.0	3.4	4.5	2.9
1966	98.4	102.7	98.2	98.9	97.9	3.1	-8.6	3.9	6.2	3.0
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.6	-2.6	1.8	1.1	2.2
1968	102.3	98.9	102.5	101.7	102.9	2.3	-1.1	2.5	1.7	2.9
1969	105.0	92.9	105.8	103.6	106.7	2.6	-6.0	3.1	1.9	3.7
1970	104.8	88.5	105.8	99.5	108.5	-2.2	-4.7	0	-3.9	1.7
1971	104.5	86.9	105.5	95.4	110.0	-3.3	-1.8	-3.3	-4.2	1.3
1972 <sup>p</sup>	107.1	80.4	108.2	97.4	112.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.6
	<b>Man-hours</b>									
1947	88.8	243.4	78.0	81.5	76.4					
1948	89.2	233.9	79.1	80.9	78.2	0.4	-3.9	1.3	-0.7	2.3
1949	86.2	232.4	76.0	73.7	77.1	-3.4	-7.7	-3.9	-8.9	-1.5
1950	87.9	215.1	76.0	79.8	78.6	2.0	-7.4	4.0	8.3	2.0
1951	90.7	203.1	82.9	85.9	81.5	3.2	-5.6	4.9	7.6	3.6
1952	91.2	192.8	84.1	87.3	82.6	.5	-6.1	1.5	1.7	1.4
1953	92.0	179.3	85.9	91.6	83.2	.8	-7.0	2.1	4.9	1.7
1954	88.6	173.9	82.6	83.7	82.2	-3.7	-3.0	-3.8	-8.6	-1.2
1955	92.1	176.7	86.1	88.2	85.2	3.9	1.6	4.2	5.5	3.6
1956	93.7	168.6	85.4	89.5	87.9	1.7	-4.6	2.6	1.5	3.2
1957	92.3	155.3	87.9	88.1	87.8	-1.5	-7.9	-1.6	-1.6	-1.1
1958	88.4	144.2	84.5	80.9	86.1	-4.2	-7.1	-3.9	-8.1	-1.9
1959	91.2	143.6	87.6	86.1	88.3	3.3	-4.4	3.7	6.4	2.5
1960	92.0	141.2	88.6	85.6	89.9	.8	-1.7	1.1	-3.3	1.8
1961	90.5	132.6	87.7	83.5	89.6	-1.5	-6.0	-1.0	-2.7	-1.3
1962	92.4	129.0	89.8	86.9	91.2	2.0	-2.7	2.5	4.1	1.8
1963	92.9	122.1	90.9	87.7	92.3	.6	-5.4	1.2	2.0	1.3
1964	94.3	117.4	92.9	89.4	94.6	1.8	-3.8	2.3	5.4	2.4
1965	97.4	114.1	96.3	94.3	97.2	3.1	-2.8	3.6	5.4	2.8
1966	99.7	103.6	99.5	100.2	99.1	2.4	-12.7	3.3	6.3	2.0
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.3	-4.4	.5	-2	.9
1968	101.8	97.8	102.1	101.9	102.2	1.8	-2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2
1969	102.6	91.5	105.1	103.7	105.7	2.3	-6.4	2.9	1.8	3.4
1970	102.6	86.4	103.8	98.1	106.5	-1.5	-5.5	-1.3	-5.4	.7
1971	102.0	85.2	103.2	94.2	107.4	-6	-1.4	-6	-4.0	.7
1972 <sup>p</sup>	104.7	86.6	105.9	97.4	110.0	2.6	1.7	2.7	3.4	2.4

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Output refers to gross national product in 1958 dollars. The man-hours data are based principally on employment and hours derived from the monthly payroll survey of establishments.

<sup>2</sup> Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

SOURCE: Output indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Table G-2. Indexes of Compensation per Man-Hour, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947-72**

Year	Indexes (1967=100)				Percent change over previous year <sup>1</sup>			
	Total private	Private nonfarm			Total private	Private nonfarm		
		Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing		Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing
<b>Compensation per man-hour<sup>2</sup></b>								
1947	38.2	38.3	37.1	38.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948	39.5	41.8	40.7	42.3	9.0	9.0	9.7	8.7
1949	40.1	43.0	42.6	43.3	1.5	2.9	4.7	2.4
1950	42.8	45.3	44.7	45.7	6.8	5.5	4.7	5.6
1951	46.0	49.3	49.3	49.1	9.6	8.7	10.4	7.8
1952	49.8	52.0	52.4	51.5	6.1	5.5	6.4	4.9
1953	52.9	54.9	55.3	54.2	6.3	5.6	5.4	4.3
1954	54.5	56.6	57.8	55.9	3.1	3.2	4.0	5.1
1955	55.9	58.6	60.0	57.6	2.6	3.5	3.8	3.0
1956	59.5	62.0	63.9	60.8	6.4	5.8	6.5	5.6
1957	63.3	65.5	67.7	64.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.7
1958	66.0	68.1	70.6	66.9	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.2
1959	69.0	71.0	73.2	69.7	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1
1960	71.7	73.9	76.6	72.6	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2
1961	74.4	76.3	79.0	75.1	3.8	3.2	3.1	3.5
1962	77.7	79.3	82.3	77.9	4.4	4.0	4.2	3.7
1963	80.8	82.2	85.0	80.9	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.8
1964	84.9	86.1	89.0	84.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.8
1965	88.4	89.2	91.2	88.3	4.1	3.7	2.6	4.0
1966	94.5	94.6	95.3	94.2	6.9	6.1	4.5	6.7
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.8	5.7	5.0	6.2
1968	107.6	107.3	107.2	107.3	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.3
1969	115.8	114.8	114.0	115.4	7.6	7.0	6.3	7.6
1970	124.6	123.1	122.1	124.3	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.7
1971	133.4	131.8	130.5	133.7	7.1	7.1	6.8	7.5
1972 <sup>3</sup>	141.7	140.3	138.6	142.3	6.2	6.4	6.2	6.5
<b>Unit labor costs</b>								
1947	70.6	67.1	67.7	66.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948	73.7	71.0	70.3	71.4	4.3	5.8	3.9	6.8
1949	72.5	70.3	71.0	70.0	-1.6	-1.0	1.0	-1.9
1950	71.7	69.7	69.5	69.9	-1.2	-.8	-2.3	-.2
1951	76.3	74.3	74.8	73.9	6.4	6.6	7.9	5.7
1952	79.4	77.6	79.1	76.6	4.1	4.5	6.0	3.7
1953	81.0	79.7	80.9	78.7	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.7
1954	81.5	80.3	83.2	78.8	.6	.0	2.8	.1
1955	80.1	79.6	81.4	78.4	-1.7	-.9	-2.1	-.5
1956	85.0	84.7	87.6	83.0	6.2	6.4	7.6	5.8
1957	87.9	87.6	91.1	85.6	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.2
1958	88.9	88.7	94.9	85.8	1.1	1.3	4.2	2.2
1959	89.8	89.5	93.7	87.3	1.0	.0	-1.3	1.8
1960	91.8	92.0	95.9	90.1	2.2	2.8	2.4	3.1
1961	92.1	92.3	96.5	90.2	.3	.2	.7	.2
1962	91.8	91.8	95.0	90.1	-.3	-.5	-1.6	-.1
1963	92.1	92.3	94.4	91.2	.4	.5	-.7	1.2
1964	93.1	93.2	94.1	92.7	1.1	1.0	-.3	1.6
1965	93.8	93.9	92.8	94.7	.7	.8	-1.4	2.2
1966	96.5	96.2	95.5	96.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	1.9
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.7	4.0	4.9	3.7
1968	104.6	104.3	102.3	105.3	4.6	4.3	2.3	6.3
1969	112.1	111.8	106.2	115.0	7.1	7.2	3.8	9.2
1970	119.4	119.1	113.0	122.7	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.7
1971	123.4	123.2	114.0	128.4	3.4	3.4	.9	4.6
1972 <sup>3</sup>	126.7	125.1	116.4	130.1	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.4
<b>Implicit price deflator<sup>4</sup></b>								
1947	66.4	63.8	66.9	62.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1948	70.9	68.2	71.3	66.6	6.7	6.8	6.4	7.0
1949	70.2	68.7	72.8	66.7	-1.6	-.8	2.1	.1
1950	70.9	69.4	73.0	67.7	1.0	1.1	.3	1.5
1951	76.1	74.0	77.9	72.1	7.3	6.5	6.8	6.4
1952	77.5	75.9	79.6	74.0	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.8
1953	78.1	77.2	80.3	75.9	.7	1.8	.5	2.6
1954	79.1	78.5	81.6	76.9	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.3
1955	79.8	79.5	83.1	77.8	.9	1.3	1.7	1.2
1956	82.3	82.3	86.9	80.0	3.2	2.4	4.6	2.8
1957	85.3	85.3	89.7	83.2	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.9
1958	87.1	86.8	91.9	84.3	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.4
1959	88.3	88.3	93.3	85.9	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9
1960	89.5	89.6	94.1	87.3	1.4	1.4	.9	1.7
1961	90.4	90.4	94.4	88.5	.9	.9	.2	1.3
1962	91.2	91.2	94.4	89.6	.9	.9	0	1.3
1963	92.2	92.3	94.5	91.1	1.0	1.2	.1	1.6
1964	93.2	93.4	95.4	92.4	1.2	1.3	.9	1.4
1965	94.8	94.8	95.7	94.3	1.7	1.4	.4	2.1
1966	97.2	96.8	97.4	96.6	2.5	2.2	1.7	2.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.9	3.3	2.7	3.6
1968	103.6	103.5	102.3	104.2	3.6	3.5	2.3	4.2
1969	108.2	108.1	102.6	111.1	4.5	4.5	.3	6.6
1970	113.5	113.5	105.9	117.1	4.8	5.0	3.2	5.4
1971	118.4	118.4	107.8	123.3	4.3	4.3	1.8	5.2
1972 <sup>3</sup>	121.5	120.9	(*)	(*)	2.6	2.1	(*)	(*)

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

<sup>3</sup> Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Also includes an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.

<sup>4</sup> Current dollar gross product divided by constant dollar gross product.

<sup>5</sup> Not available.

SOURCE: Implicit price deflator indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G-3. Gross National Product or Expenditure in Current and Constant Dollars, by Purchasing Sector, 1947-72

Year	Personal consumption expenditures				Gross private domestic investment				Net exports of goods and services	Government purchases of goods and services					
	Total gross national product	Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Services	Total	Nonresidential	Residential structures		Change in business inventories	Federal			State and local	
											Total	National defense	Other		
Billions of current dollars															
1947	\$231.3	\$260.7	\$20.4	\$90.5	\$49.8	\$34.0	\$23.4	\$11.1	\$-0.5	\$11.5	\$25.1	\$12.5	\$9.1	\$3.5	\$12.6
1948	257.6	173.6	22.7	96.2	54.7	46.0	26.9	14.4	4.7	6.4	31.6	16.5	10.7	5.8	15.0
1949	256.5	176.8	24.6	94.5	57.6	35.7	25.1	13.7	-3.1	6.1	37.8	20.1	13.3	6.8	17.7
1950	284.8	191.0	36.5	98.1	62.4	54.1	27.9	19.4	6.8	1.8	37.9	18.4	14.1	4.3	19.5
1951	328.4	206.3	29.6	108.8	67.9	59.3	31.8	17.2	10.3	3.7	59.1	37.7	33.6	4.1	21.5
1952	345.5	216.7	29.3	114.0	73.4	61.9	31.6	17.2	3.1	2.2	74.7	51.8	45.9	5.9	22.9
1953	364.6	230.0	33.2	116.8	79.9	62.6	34.2	18.0	.4	.4	81.6	57.0	48.7	8.4	24.6
1954	364.8	236.5	32.8	118.3	85.4	67.4	33.6	19.7	-1.5	1.8	74.8	47.4	41.2	6.2	27.4
1955	398.0	254.4	39.6	123.3	91.4	67.4	38.1	23.3	6.0	2.0	74.2	44.1	38.6	5.5	30.1
1956	419.2	266.7	38.9	129.3	98.5	70.0	43.7	21.6	4.7	4.0	78.6	45.6	40.3	5.3	33.0
1957	441.1	281.4	40.8	135.6	105.0	67.9	46.4	20.2	1.3	5.7	86.1	49.5	44.2	5.3	36.6
1958	447.3	290.1	37.9	140.2	112.0	60.9	41.6	20.8	-1.5	2.2	94.2	53.6	45.9	7.7	40.6
1959	483.7	311.2	44.3	146.6	120.3	75.3	45.1	25.5	4.8	.1	97.0	53.7	46.0	7.6	43.3
1960	503.7	325.2	45.3	151.3	128.7	74.8	48.4	22.8	3.6	4.1	99.6	53.5	44.9	8.6	46.1
1961	520.1	335.2	44.3	155.9	135.1	71.7	47.0	22.6	2.0	5.6	107.6	57.4	47.8	9.6	50.2
1962	560.3	355.1	49.5	162.6	143.0	83.0	41.6	25.3	6.0	5.1	117.1	63.4	51.6	11.8	55.7
1963	590.5	375.0	53.9	168.6	152.4	87.1	54.3	27.0	5.9	5.9	122.5	64.2	50.8	13.5	58.2
1964	632.4	401.2	59.2	178.7	163.3	94.0	61.1	27.1	5.8	8.5	128.7	65.2	50.0	15.2	63.5
1965	684.9	432.8	66.3	191.1	175.5	108.1	71.3	27.2	9.6	6.9	137.0	66.9	50.1	16.8	70.1
1966	749.9	466.3	70.8	206.9	188.6	121.4	81.6	25.0	14.8	5.3	156.8	77.8	60.7	17.1	79.0
1967	793.9	492.1	73.1	215.0	204.0	116.6	83.3	25.1	8.2	5.2	180.1	90.7	72.4	18.4	89.4
1968	864.2	536.2	84.0	230.8	221.3	126.0	88.8	30.1	7.1	2.5	199.6	98.8	78.3	20.5	100.8
1969	930.3	579.5	90.8	245.9	242.7	139.0	98.5	32.6	7.8	1.9	210.0	98.8	78.4	20.4	111.2
1970	976.4	616.8	90.5	264.4	261.8	137.1	100.9	31.2	4.9	3.6	219.0	96.5	75.1	21.5	122.6
1971	1,050.4	664.9	103.5	278.1	283.3	152.0	105.8	42.6	3.6	.7	232.8	97.8	71.4	26.3	135.0
1972 <sup>p</sup>	1,152.1	721.1	116.3	290.5	305.4	180.2	120.4	53.9	5.8	-4.1	254.9	105.9	76.2	29.7	148.9
Billions of constant dollars, 1958 prices															
1947	\$309.9	\$206.3	\$24.7	\$108.3	\$73.4	\$51.5	\$36.2	\$15.4	\$-0.2	\$12.3	\$39.9	\$19.1	(1)	(1)	\$20.7
1948	323.7	210.8	26.3	108.7	75.8	60.4	33.0	17.9	4.6	6.1	46.3	23.7	(1)	(1)	22.8
1949	324.1	216.5	28.4	110.5	77.6	48.0	34.5	17.4	-3.9	6.4	53.3	27.6	(1)	(1)	25.7
1950	355.3	230.5	34.7	114.0	81.8	69.3	37.5	23.5	8.3	2.7	52.8	25.3	(1)	(1)	27.5
1951	383.4	232.8	31.5	116.5	84.8	70.0	39.6	19.5	10.9	5.3	75.4	47.4	(1)	(1)	27.9
1952	395.1	239.4	30.8	120.8	87.8	60.5	33.3	18.9	3.3	3.0	92.1	63.8	(1)	(1)	28.4
1953	412.8	250.9	25.3	124.4	91.1	61.2	40.7	19.6	.9	1.1	99.8	70.0	(1)	(1)	29.7
1954	407.0	255.7	35.4	125.5	94.8	59.4	39.6	21.7	-2.0	3.0	88.9	56.8	(1)	(1)	32.1
1955	438.0	274.2	43.2	131.7	99.3	75.4	43.9	25.1	6.4	3.2	85.2	50.7	(1)	(1)	34.4
1956	446.1	281.4	41.0	136.2	104.1	74.3	47.3	22.2	4.8	5.0	85.3	49.7	(1)	(1)	35.6
1957	452.5	288.2	41.5	138.7	108.0	68.8	47.4	20.2	1.2	6.2	89.3	51.7	(1)	(1)	37.6
1958	447.3	290.1	37.9	140.2	112.0	60.9	41.6	20.8	-1.5	2.2	94.2	53.6	(1)	(1)	40.6
1959	475.9	307.3	43.7	146.8	116.8	73.6	44.1	24.7	4.8	.3	94.7	52.5	(1)	(1)	42.2
1960	487.7	316.1	44.9	149.6	121.6	72.4	47.1	21.9	3.5	4.3	94.9	51.4	(1)	(1)	43.5
1961	497.2	322.5	43.9	153.0	125.6	69.0	45.5	21.6	2.0	5.1	100.5	54.6	(1)	(1)	45.9
1962	529.8	338.4	49.2	158.2	131.1	79.4	49.7	23.8	6.0	4.5	107.5	60.0	(1)	(1)	47.5
1963	551.0	353.3	53.7	162.2	137.4	82.5	51.9	24.8	5.8	5.6	109.6	59.5	(1)	(1)	50.1
1964	581.1	373.7	59.0	170.3	144.4	87.8	57.8	24.2	5.8	8.3	111.2	58.1	(1)	(1)	53.2
1965	617.8	397.7	66.6	178.6	152.5	99.2	66.3	23.8	9.0	6.2	114.7	57.9	(1)	(1)	56.8
1966	658.1	418.1	71.7	187.0	159.4	109.3	74.1	21.3	13.9	4.2	126.5	65.4	(1)	(1)	61.1
1967	675.2	430.1	72.9	190.2	167.0	101.2	73.2	20.4	7.7	3.6	140.2	74.7	(1)	(1)	65.5
1968	706.6	452.7	81.3	197.1	174.4	105.2	75.6	23.2	6.4	1.0	147.7	78.1	(1)	(1)	69.6
1969	725.6	469.1	85.6	201.3	182.2	110.5	80.1	23.7	6.7	.2	145.9	73.5	(1)	(1)	72.4
1970	722.1	477.0	83.1	207.0	186.8	104.0	77.6	22.3	4.1	2.2	139.0	64.7	(1)	(1)	74.3
1971	741.7	495.4	92.1	211.1	192.2	108.6	76.8	29.1	2.6	.1	137.6	60.8	(1)	(1)	76.8
1972 <sup>p</sup>	789.7	524.8	103.1	220.5	201.2	123.8	84.3	35.0	4.5	-1.8	142.9	61.6	(1)	(1)	81.3

<sup>p</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>1</sup> Not available.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.



**Table G-4. Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes Involving Six or More Workers for at Least 1 Full Day or Shift, 1947-72**

Year	Work stoppages beginning in year				Man-days idle during year (for all stoppages in effect)			
	Number of stoppages	Average duration <sup>1</sup> (calendar days)	Workers involved <sup>2</sup> (thousands)	Percent of total economy employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time		Per worker involved
						Total economy	Private nonfarm	
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	4.7	34,600	0.30	0.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	6.7	50,500	.44	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	.40	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
1958	3,654	19.7	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	3.3	69,000	.60	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965	3,983	25.0	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7
1968	5,045	24.5	2,649	3.8	49,018	.28	.32	18.5
1969	5,700	22.5	2,481	3.5	42,869	.24	.28	17.3
1970	5,716	26.0	3,305	4.7	66,414	.37	.44	29.1
1971	5,138	27.0	3,280	4.6	47,589	.26	.32	14.5
1972*	5,100	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,700	( <sup>3</sup> )	26,000	.14	( <sup>3</sup> )	15.3

\* Preliminary.

<sup>1</sup> Average duration figures relate to stoppages ending during the year and are simple averages, with each stoppage given equal weight regardless of its size.

<sup>2</sup> Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

**Table G-5. Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers for Selected Groups, and Purchasing Power of the Consumer Dollar, 1947-72**

[1967=100]

Year	All items	Food			Housing			Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Health and recreation		Purchasing power of the consumer dollar
		Total	At home	Away from home	Total <sup>1</sup>	Rent	Home ownership			Total <sup>1</sup>	Medical care	
1948	72.1	76.6	79.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	69.8	65.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	83.3	61.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	51.1	1.387
1949	71.4	73.5	76.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	70.9	68.0	( <sup>2</sup> )	80.1	60.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	52.7	1.401
1950	72.1	74.5	77.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	72.8	70.4	( <sup>2</sup> )	79.0	68.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	53.7	1.387
1951	77.8	82.8	86.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	77.2	73.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	86.1	72.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	56.3	1.285
1952	79.5	84.3	87.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	78.7	76.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	85.3	77.3	71.6	59.3	1.268
1953	80.1	83.0	86.2	68.9	80.8	80.3	75.0	84.6	79.5	72.5	61.4	1.248
1954	80.5	82.8	85.5	70.1	81.7	83.2	76.3	84.5	78.3	73.3	63.4	1.242
1955	80.2	81.6	84.1	70.8	82.3	84.3	77.0	84.1	77.4	73.8	64.8	1.247
1956	81.4	82.2	84.4	72.2	83.6	85.9	78.3	85.8	78.8	75.6	67.2	1.229
1957	84.3	84.9	87.2	74.9	86.2	87.5	81.7	87.3	83.3	78.4	69.9	1.186
1958	86.6	88.5	91.0	77.2	87.7	89.1	83.5	87.5	86.0	81.0	73.2	1.155
1959	87.3	87.1	88.8	79.3	88.6	90.4	84.4	88.2	89.6	83.0	76.4	1.148
1960	88.7	88.0	89.6	81.4	90.2	91.7	80.3	89.6	89.6	85.1	79.1	1.127
1961	89.0	89.1	90.4	83.2	90.9	92.9	86.9	90.4	90.6	86.7	81.4	1.116
1962	90.6	89.9	91.0	85.4	91.7	94.0	87.9	90.9	92.5	88.4	83.5	1.104
1963	91.7	91.2	92.2	87.3	92.7	95.0	89.0	91.9	93.0	90.0	85.6	1.091
1964	92.9	92.4	93.2	88.9	93.8	95.9	90.8	92.7	94.3	91.8	87.3	1.076
1965	94.5	94.4	95.5	90.9	94.9	96.9	92.7	93.7	95.9	93.4	89.5	1.058
1966	97.2	99.1	100.3	95.1	97.2	98.2	96.3	96.1	97.2	96.1	93.4	1.029
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.000
1968	104.2	103.6	103.2	105.2	104.2	102.4	105.7	105.4	103.2	105.0	106.1	.960
1969	109.8	108.9	108.2	111.6	110.8	105.7	110.0	111.5	107.2	110.3	113.4	.911
1970	110.3	114.9	113.7	119.9	118.9	110.1	128.5	116.1	112.7	116.2	120.6	.860
1971	121.3	118.4	116.4	128.1	124.3	115.2	133.7	118.8	118.6	122.2	128.4	.824
1972	125.3	123.5	121.6	131.1	129.2	119.2	140.1	122.3	119.9	126.1	132.5	.799

<sup>1</sup> Includes other groups not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> Not available.

**Table G-6. Persons Below the Low-Income Level, by Family Status, 1959-71**

[Family status as of March of following year]

Color and year	All persons	Persons in families					Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	
		Total	Family head			Related children under 18 years		Other family members
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm			
Number below the low-income level (thousands)								
<b>TOTAL</b>								
1959	39,490	34,562	8,320	6,624	1,696	17,308	9,034	4,928
1960	39,851	34,925	8,243	6,649	1,594	17,288	9,394	4,926
1961	39,628	34,509	8,391	7,044	1,347	16,577	9,541	5,119
1962	38,625	33,623	8,077	7,004	1,073	16,630	8,916	5,002
1963	36,436	31,498	7,554	6,467	1,087	15,691	8,253	4,938
1964	36,055	30,912	7,160	6,058	1,102	15,736	8,016	5,143
1965	33,185	28,358	6,721	5,841	880	14,388	7,249	4,827
1966 <sup>1</sup>	28,510	23,809	5,784	5,211	573	12,146	5,879	4,701
1967	27,769	22,771	5,667	5,093	574	11,427	5,677	4,998
1968	25,389	20,695	5,047	4,553	494	10,779	4,909	4,694
1969	24,289	19,438	4,959	4,522	428	9,821	4,667	4,851
1969 <sup>2</sup>	24,147	19,175	5,008	4,582	426	9,501	4,667	4,972
1970 <sup>2</sup>	25,420	20,330	5,260	4,822	438	10,235	4,835	5,090
1971 <sup>2</sup>	25,569	20,406	5,303	4,851	452	10,344	4,757	5,151
<b>WHITE</b>								
1959	28,484	24,443	6,185	4,915	1,270	11,386	6,872	4,041
1960	28,309	24,262	6,115	4,919	1,196	11,229	6,918	4,047
1961	27,800	23,747	6,205	5,162	1,043	10,614	6,928	4,143
1962	26,672	22,613	5,887	5,090	797	10,382	6,344	4,059
1963	25,238	21,149	5,466	4,610	856	9,749	5,934	4,089
1964	24,957	20,716	5,258	4,360	898	9,573	5,855	4,241
1965	22,496	18,508	4,824	4,163	661	8,595	5,089	3,988
1966 <sup>1</sup>	19,290	15,430	4,100	3,685	421	7,204	4,120	3,800
1967	18,983	14,851	4,058	3,610	446	6,729	4,006	4,132
1968	17,395	13,546	3,616	3,225	391	6,373	3,557	3,849
1969	16,671	12,709	3,353	3,206	349	5,777	3,377	3,962
1969 <sup>2</sup>	16,659	12,623	3,375	3,229	346	5,667	3,381	4,036
1970 <sup>2</sup>	17,484	13,323	3,708	3,351	357	6,134	3,477	4,161
1971 <sup>2</sup>	17,780	13,566	3,751	3,382	369	6,341	3,474	4,214
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>								
1959	11,006	10,119	2,135	1,709	426	5,822	2,162	887
1960	11,542	10,663	2,128	1,730	398	6,059	2,478	879
1961	11,738	10,762	2,188	1,882	304	5,963	2,613	976
1962	11,953	11,010	2,190	1,914	276	6,248	2,572	943
1963	11,198	10,349	2,088	1,857	231	5,942	2,319	849
1964	11,038	10,196	2,002	1,678	224	6,163	2,131	902
1965	10,689	9,850	1,897	1,678	210	5,793	2,160	830
1966 <sup>1</sup>	9,220	8,379	1,678	1,526	152	4,942	1,759	841
1967	8,786	7,920	1,611	1,483	128	4,698	1,611	866
1968	7,994	7,149	1,431	1,328	103	4,366	1,352	845
1968	7,618	6,729	1,395	1,316	79	4,044	1,290	889
1969 <sup>2</sup>	7,488	6,552	1,433	1,353	79	3,834	1,296	936
1970 <sup>2</sup>	7,936	7,007	1,552	1,471	81	4,077	1,358	929
1971 <sup>2</sup>	7,780	6,839	1,552	1,469	83	4,003	1,283	941

Footnotes at end of table.

**Table G-6. Persons Below the Low-Income Level, by Family Status, 1959-71—Continued**

Color and year	All persons	Persons in families					Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	
		Total	Family head		Related children under 18 years	Other family members		
			Total	Nonfarm				Farm
Percent below the low-income level								
<b>TOTAL</b>								
1959	22.4	20.8	18.5	16.1	44.6	26.9	15.9	46.1
1960	22.2	20.7	18.1	15.8	45.7	26.5	16.2	45.2
1961	21.9	20.3	18.1	16.4	38.6	25.2	16.5	45.9
1962	21.0	19.4	17.2	16.0	33.5	24.7	15.1	45.4
1963	19.5	17.9	15.9	14.6	35.1	22.8	13.8	44.2
1964	19.0	17.4	15.0	13.5	35.6	22.7	13.3	42.7
1965	17.3	15.8	13.9	12.9	29.8	20.7	11.8	39.8
1966 <sup>1</sup>	14.7	13.1	11.8	11.3	20.6	17.4	9.5	38.3
1967	14.2	12.5	11.4	10.8	21.4	16.3	9.1	38.1
1968	12.8	11.3	10.0	9.5	18.8	15.3	7.8	34.0
1969	12.2	10.5	9.7	9.3	17.4	14.1	7.3	33.6
1969 <sup>2</sup>	12.1	10.4	9.3	9.3	17.4	13.8	7.2	34.0
1970 <sup>2</sup>	12.6	10.9	10.1	9.7	18.6	14.9	7.4	32.9
1971 <sup>2</sup>	12.5	10.8	10.0	9.6	17.4	15.1	7.2	31.6
<b>WHITE</b>								
1959	18.1	16.5	15.2	13.1	38.0	20.6	13.3	44.1
1960	17.8	16.2	14.9	12.9	39.0	20.0	13.3	43.0
1961	17.4	15.8	14.8	13.3	33.3	18.7	13.3	43.2
1962	16.4	14.7	13.2	12.9	27.5	17.9	12.0	42.7
1963	15.3	13.6	12.8	11.6	30.5	16.5	11.0	42.0
1964	14.9	13.2	12.2	10.9	31.2	16.1	10.8	40.7
1965	13.3	11.7	11.1	10.2	24.6	14.4	9.2	38.1
1966 <sup>1</sup>	11.3	9.7	9.3	8.9	16.5	12.1	7.4	36.1
1967	11.0	9.2	8.9	8.3	18.1	11.3	7.2	36.5
1968	10.0	8.4	8.0	7.5	15.9	10.7	6.3	32.2
1969	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.8	5.8	31.8
1969 <sup>2</sup>	9.5	7.6	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.7	5.8	32.1
1970 <sup>2</sup>	9.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	16.2	10.6	5.9	30.8
1971 <sup>2</sup>	9.9	8.2	7.9	7.5	15.2	10.9	5.8	29.6
<b>NEGRO AND OTHER RACES</b>								
1959	56.2	56.0	50.4	45.3	91.8	66.7	42.5	57.4
1960	55.9	55.7	49.0	44.2	93.4	66.6	43.3	58.3
1961	56.1	55.6	49.0	45.9	85.4	65.7	44.8	62.7
1962	55.8	55.3	48.0	45.0	90.2	66.4	43.2	62.1
1963	51.0	50.5	43.7	41.4	81.3	60.9	38.9	58.3
1964	49.6	49.1	40.0	37.5	79.2	61.5	35.7	55.0
1965	47.1	46.8	39.7	37.2	82.0	57.3	35.3	50.7
1966 <sup>1</sup>	39.6	38.9	33.9	32.2	68.2	48.2	27.7	53.1
1967	37.2	36.3	32.1	30.9	58.4	44.9	25.3	46.2
1968	33.5	32.4	26.2	27.1	58.9	41.6	20.9	45.7
1969	31.1	29.9	26.7	26.0	51.6	38.0	19.4	44.9
1969 <sup>2</sup>	31.0	29.6	26.9	26.2	51.5	37.7	19.4	45.5
1970 <sup>2</sup>	32.0	30.7	28.1	27.4	55.5	39.6	19.5	46.7
1971 <sup>2</sup>	30.9	29.7	27.4	26.8	50.3	38.7	18.2	44.9

<sup>1</sup> Beginning with 1966, data based on revised methodology for processing income data.

<sup>2</sup> Based on 1970 census population controls and therefore not strictly comparable with data for earlier years.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 68, 76, and 86.

**Table G-7. Minority Employment in Firms with 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969-71**

Year, minority group, and sex	Total employed	White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craftsmen	Operatives	Laborers	
<b>1966</b>												
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
Number (thousands)	25,570.6	10,996.2	1,692.2	1,141.3	2,063.4	1,802.3	4,277.0	12,613.2	3,629.7	6,506.4	2,477.0	1,961.2
Percent who were:												
Negroes	8.2	2.6	1.3	4.1	.9	2.4	3.5	10.8	3.6	10.8	21.2	23.1
Spanish speaking	2.5	1.2	.8	1.4	.6	1.4	1.8	3.4	2.0	3.1	6.1	4.0
Oriental	.5	.7	1.3	.9	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.3	.5	.8
American Indians	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3
<b>MALE</b>												
Number (thousands)	17,514.6	6,411.8	1,456.6	786.2	1,866.7	1,103.0	1,180.3	9,990.4	3,399.2	4,706.7	1,864.6	1,112.4
Percent who were:												
Negroes	8.3	1.6	.8	2.2	.7	1.6	3.3	10.9	3.4	11.5	23.0	23.3
Spanish speaking	2.5	1.1	.7	1.3	.6	1.1	1.9	3.2	1.8	3.0	6.2	4.9
Oriental	.5	.6	1.2	.8	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.2	.5	.9
American Indians	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.2
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Number (thousands)	8,056.0	4,584.4	236.6	355.1	196.7	699.3	3,096.7	2,622.8	230.6	1,799.7	592.5	848.8
Percent who were:												
Negroes	7.9	4.0	4.2	8.3	2.2	3.6	3.6	10.1	6.8	8.9	15.2	22.7
Spanish speaking	2.5	1.5	.9	1.4	.8	1.9	1.5	4.0	4.2	3.3	5.8	2.9
Oriental	.6	.7	1.8	1.1	.4	.4	.6	.4	.5	.3	.5	.7
American Indians	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.3	.4	.2	.3	.3
<b>1969</b>												
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
Number (thousands)	28,596.7	13,523.3	2,338.8	1,240.6	2,645.6	2,473.0	4,034.3	13,206.2	3,886.5	6,713.7	2,606.1	1,861.3
Percent who were:												
Negroes	9.5	4.1	2.1	5.6	1.5	4.0	6.1	12.6	5.0	13.4	21.8	26.9
Spanish speaking	3.2	1.7	1.0	2.0	.8	1.8	2.3	4.4	2.7	4.2	7.6	5.2
Oriental	.6	.8	1.8	1.1	.4	.6	.8	.4	.5	.3	.5	1.0
American Indians	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4	.3	.3	.5	.3
<b>MALE</b>												
Number (thousands)	18,912.7	7,695.4	1,798.2	930.5	2,287.0	1,472.4	1,207.3	10,266.4	3,622.2	4,762.9	1,881.3	961.0
Percent who were:												
Negroes	9.2	2.7	1.4	3.4	1.3	3.3	5.9	12.4	4.7	13.8	23.5	27.6
Spanish speaking	3.2	1.5	1.0	1.9	.8	1.7	2.9	4.3	2.5	4.2	7.8	6.6
Oriental	.6	.9	1.7	1.0	.4	.5	.8	.4	.4	.3	.5	1.2
American Indians	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	.3	.5	.3
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Number (thousands)	9,684.0	5,827.9	540.6	310.1	258.6	1,000.6	3,726.9	2,939.8	264.2	1,950.8	724.7	910.3
Percent who were:												
Negroes	10.1	6.0	4.5	12.2	3.5	5.0	6.1	13.3	9.2	12.5	17.1	26.2
Spanish speaking	3.1	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.1	2.0	2.2	6.0	4.9	4.3	7.0	3.7
Oriental	.7	.8	2.1	1.3	.6	.5	.7	.5	.5	.4	.7	.8
American Indians	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	.2	.4	.5	.4	.4	.3
<b>1970</b>												
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
Number (thousands)	28,882.6	13,347.3	2,432.8	1,279.5	2,541.5	2,213.8	4,879.7	13,534.7	3,943.9	6,926.6	2,664.2	2,000.6
Percent who were:												
Negroes	10.3	4.8	2.5	6.2	1.9	4.4	7.4	13.2	5.6	14.2	21.9	26.8
Spanish speaking	3.6	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.0	1.9	2.6	4.9	3.0	4.7	8.5	5.8
Oriental	.6	.8	2.0	1.1	.3	.4	.7	.3	.3	.3	.3	.8
American Indians	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.4	.2	.4	.3	.4	.6	.4
<b>MALE</b>												
Number (thousands)	18,913.4	7,470.3	1,822.8	984.4	2,280.6	1,373.6	1,188.9	10,441.3	3,670.1	4,866.3	1,904.9	1,000.8
Percent who were:												
Negroes	9.8	3.1	1.7	3.8	1.6	3.8	6.9	13.0	5.3	14.6	23.7	26.9
Spanish speaking	3.6	1.6	1.1	2.1	.9	1.8	3.2	4.7	2.8	4.6	8.6	7.5
Oriental	.5	.9	1.5	1.0	.3	.4	.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.9
American Indians	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4	.3	.3	.6	.4
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Number (thousands)	9,969.2	5,877.0	610.0	345.1	260.9	840.2	3,720.8	3,093.4	273.8	2,060.3	759.4	998.7
Percent who were:												
Negroes	11.1	7.1	4.9	12.9	4.2	5.3	7.5	14.0	10.0	13.2	17.5	26.2
Spanish speaking	3.5	2.2	1.3	2.4	1.3	2.1	2.4	5.7	3.9	4.9	8.0	4.1
Oriental	.7	.8	2.3	1.3	.4	.4	.7	.4	.5	.4	.4	.6
American Indians	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.2	.5	.7	.4	.6	.4

**Table G-7. Minority Employment in Firms with 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969-71—Continued**

Year, minority group, and sex	Total employed	White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Manufacturers	Apprentices	Laborers	
<b>1971</b>												
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
Number (thousands).....	30,219.3	15,105.6	2,489.9	1,400.6	2,813.1	2,939.1	5,462.9	12,059.1	3,825.7	6,981.2	2,499.7	2,154.6
Percent who were:												
Negroes.....	9.5	4.6	2.6	6.1	2.0	3.9	6.8	12.7	5.1	13.8	21.1	24.7
Spanish speaking.....	3.5	2.0	1.2	2.1	1.1	2.1	2.6	4.9	3.0	4.7	8.6	5.8
Oriental.....	.6	.8	2.1	1.1	.3	.4	.7	.3	.3	.3	.4	.8
American Indians.....	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4	.2	.4	.5	.4
<b>MALE</b>												
Number (thousands).....	19,896.1	8,587.0	1,841.9	1,032.8	2,507.4	1,771.4	1,433.5	10,174.9	3,039.6	4,738.1	1,803.2	1,131.2
Percent who were:												
Negroes.....	8.9	2.9	1.8	3.5	1.7	3.2	5.5	12.3	5.1	14.0	22.5	23.9
Spanish speaking.....	3.5	1.6	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.9	2.7	4.7	2.8	4.6	8.9	7.1
Oriental.....	.5	.8	1.9	1.0	.3	.4	.7	.2	.3	.2	.3	.9
American Indians.....	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	.5	.4
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Number (thousands).....	10,323.3	6,518.6	648.0	367.8	305.7	1,167.7	4,029.4	2,784.3	238.7	1,846.1	699.5	1,020.4
Percent who were:												
Negroes.....	10.6	6.8	5.0	13.4	4.5	4.9	7.2	14.0	10.5	13.2	17.4	25.6
Spanish speaking.....	3.5	2.4	1.4	2.5	1.5	2.4	2.6	5.7	5.2	4.9	7.9	4.4
Oriental.....	.7	.9	2.5	1.4	.5	.4	.7	.5	.6	.4	.4	.6
American Indians.....	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.2	.4	.6	.4	.4	.4

SOURCE: Based on the annual Employer Information Report EEO-1 of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance filed by private employers of 100 or more employees.

Because of statutory and administrative provisions, only limited data have been obtained from employers in agriculture, construction, and sectors of other industries.

**Table G-8. Employment of Negroes and Spanish Speaking Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969-71**

Year and region	Number employed (thousands)	Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category											
			White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers				Service workers		
			Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craftsmen	Operatives		Laborers	
<b>1966</b>														
<b>Negroes</b>														
New England	1,785.9	58.6	3.3	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	4.1	1.8	4.6	6.7	9.0
Middle Atlantic	397.3	7.5	3.6	1.8	5.1	1.1	2.8	5.3	9.3	4.1	9.5	16.8	21.5	
East North Central	6,337.7	539.6	8.5	2.7	1.2	2.8	.9	2.6	4.1	11.0	3.6	12.5	16.3	22.2
West North Central	1,772.7	78.6	4.4	1.4	.9	2.8	.4	1.3	1.6	8.2	2.0	5.6	9.0	15.7
South Atlantic	3,549.8	509.9	14.4	3.1	2.0	5.6	1.3	3.7	3.6	18.4	5.5	15.0	44.1	39.5
East South Central	1,368.0	167.8	12.3	2.2	1.6	6.1	1.2	2.5	1.8	14.6	4.6	12.4	32.9	38.9
West South Central	1,762.2	182.7	10.4	1.7	1.1	4.3	.7	1.7	1.7	14.5	3.7	13.8	33.1	33.1
Mountain	695.2	15.5	2.2	.8	.4	1.2	.2	.2	.2	2.0	.7	1.9	4.2	8.8
Pacific	2,976.7	139.9	4.7	2.1	1.0	3.2	.6	2.0	3.0	6.1	2.8	7.1	10.0	14.0
<b>Spanish-speaking Americans</b>														
New England	1,785.9	16.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.4	3.1	1.4
Middle Atlantic	127.2	2.4	1.3	.8	1.2	.5	.9	2.0	3.1	3.1	1.4	3.1	5.9	5.1
East North Central	6,337.7	78.9	1.2	.4	.4	.5	.2	.3	1.9	.8	1.8	3.4	1.4	1.4
West North Central	1,772.7	11.2	.6	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.9	.8	.8	1.9	.8	.8
South Atlantic	3,549.8	28.3	.8	.3	.8	.8	.3	1.0	.8	.7	.6	1.1	1.9	1.9
East South Central	1,368.0	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	0	0	0	.2	.2
West South Central	1,762.2	109.3	6.2	3.0	1.4	3.5	1.8	5.5	3.1	8.4	4.6	8.8	13.5	10.4
Mountain	695.2	58.2	8.4	3.5	1.3	3.4	2.1	5.3	4.5	13.1	7.6	13.0	23.1	11.0
Pacific	2,976.7	213.1	7.2	3.0	1.4	3.2	1.6	3.3	4.2	12.2	6.4	12.7	21.1	8.0
<b>1969</b>														
<b>Negroes</b>														
New England	1,890.0	77.8	4.1	2.1	1.0	2.9	0.8	1.6	3.3	5.4	2.5	6.3	7.1	10.9
Middle Atlantic	5,766.5	520.8	9.0	5.7	2.7	6.8	1.9	4.2	9.2	10.7	5.0	11.5	17.8	25.7
East North Central	6,887.1	658.5	9.6	4.4	2.0	5.9	1.6	4.6	6.4	12.1	4.6	13.7	17.9	25.1
West North Central	2,006.7	108.4	5.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	.8	2.0	3.1	6.3	3.4	6.9	9.0	18.1
South Atlantic	3,993.6	661.0	16.6	5.2	3.1	7.5	2.1	6.1	6.9	22.0	8.2	20.8	44.5	46.8
East South Central	1,528.7	217.6	14.2	3.6	2.6	7.2	1.5	4.2	4.2	18.0	7.0	16.9	34.1	42.2
West South Central	2,139.1	254.0	11.9	3.2	1.6	5.8	1.1	4.2	3.9	16.9	5.8	18.7	32.3	40.1
Mountain	814.3	22.1	2.7	1.2	.6	1.7	.5	1.1	1.8	2.5	1.0	2.9	4.3	12.4
Pacific	3,543.0	195.9	5.5	3.1	1.5	4.4	1.1	3.0	4.7	7.0	3.7	8.5	9.8	16.7
<b>Spanish-speaking Americans</b>														
New England	1,890.0	28.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.6	1.0	2.9	4.3	2.2
Middle Atlantic	5,766.5	184.3	3.2	1.9	1.1	1.9	.8	1.3	3.0	4.4	2.0	4.5	8.1	6.5
East North Central	6,887.1	115.9	1.7	.6	.5	.8	.3	.5	.8	2.6	1.2	2.4	4.7	2.6
West North Central	2,006.7	18.5	.8	.4	.4	.5	.2	.4	.4	1.1	.7	1.1	1.9	1.0
South Atlantic	3,993.6	45.7	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	.9	.8	1.7	2.6
East South Central	1,528.7	1.5	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	0	0	.1	.1	.1
West South Central	2,139.1	156.2	7.3	3.9	1.6	4.5	2.0	6.8	4.3	10.2	5.6	11.2	15.7	11.6
Mountain	814.3	74.6	9.2	4.3	1.7	5.0	2.4	6.1	5.5	14.1	8.5	14.4	23.7	14.4
Pacific	3,543.0	288.9	8.2	3.7	1.8	4.3	2.1	3.6	5.2	14.3	8.0	15.1	23.9	10.4
<b>1970</b>														
<b>Negroes</b>														
New England	1,907.9	82.2	4.3	2.4	1.3	3.0	0.9	1.8	3.9	5.4	2.7	6.4	6.8	10.7
Middle Atlantic	5,988.2	578.9	9.7	6.6	3.2	7.6	2.3	4.5	10.7	10.9	5.6	11.5	17.8	25.8
East North Central	6,993.3	736.4	10.5	5.2	2.5	6.5	2.1	4.9	8.1	13.1	6.2	15.0	18.4	25.1
West North Central	2,044.9	118.9	5.8	2.9	2.8	4.5	1.0	2.6	3.7	6.7	3.3	7.2	10.1	17.6
South Atlantic	4,128.7	727.3	17.6	6.2	3.7	8.2	2.6	7.0	8.5	22.9	9.2	22.0	44.4	45.5
East South Central	1,640.4	226.6	14.7	4.3	3.0	8.7	1.9	4.6	5.1	18.1	7.5	17.4	34.0	42.0
West South Central	2,113.1	271.2	12.8	4.0	1.8	6.5	1.5	4.0	5.3	17.5	6.9	19.2	32.0	39.7
Mountain	811.8	22.7	2.8	1.4	.8	2.0	.6	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.3	2.7	4.1	10.5
Pacific	3,374.4	200.9	6.0	3.6	1.7	4.0	1.4	3.5	5.3	7.3	4.1	8.6	10.3	16.3
<b>Spanish-speaking Americans</b>														
New England	1,907.9	36.6	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	3.4	1.3	3.6	6.0	2.5
Middle Atlantic	5,988.2	224.2	3.8	2.1	1.2	2.0	.9	1.4	3.3	5.2	2.5	5.1	9.9	7.8
East North Central	6,993.3	127.6	1.8	.7	.6	.9	.3	.6	.9	2.7	1.3	2.6	5.1	2.1
West North Central	2,044.9	17.3	.8	.4	.5	.5	.3	.4	.8	1.2	.8	1.1	2.0	1.1
South Atlantic	4,128.7	57.8	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.0	3.3
East South Central	1,640.4	1.6	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	0	.2	.2
West South Central	2,113.1	188.5	8.0	4.1	1.9	5.1	2.1	6.4	4.8	10.9	6.6	11.8	16.6	13.2
Mountain	811.8	83.6	10.3	4.0	1.9	5.4	3.1	6.5	6.0	15.9	10.1	16.4	24.8	14.7
Pacific	3,374.4	314.4	9.3	4.2	2.0	5.1	2.4	4.2	6.0	16.8	9.2	17.3	26.6	11.3



**Table G-8. Employment of Negroes and Spanish-Speaking Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969-71—Continued**

Year and region	Number employed (thousands)		Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category										
	Total	Minority group		White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers				Service workers	
				Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craftsmen	Operatives		Laborers
<b>1971</b>														
<b>Negroes</b>														
New England.....	1,824.7	75.5	4.1	2.5	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.9	4.0	5.0	2.8	5.7	6.8	10.8
Middle Atlantic.....	5,743.0	550.4	9.6	6.8	3.5	8.2	2.5	4.6	11.0	10.6	5.7	11.4	16.6	25.6
East North Central.....	6,721.3	672.0	10.0	5.0	2.4	6.5	2.2	4.4	8.0	12.5	5.1	14.7	16.6	24.2
West North Central.....	1,941.5	106.9	5.5	3.0	3.0	4.5	1.1	2.4	3.8	6.2	2.6	7.2	8.7	16.3
South Atlantic.....	4,108.6	729.9	17.8	6.7	3.9	9.5	2.6	7.1	9.3	23.2	9.4	22.7	43.7	45.2
East South Central.....	1,525.7	224.5	14.7	4.6	3.0	9.2	1.9	4.9	5.6	18.2	7.6	17.9	34.6	41.1
West South Central.....	2,066.5	264.9	12.8	4.4	1.9	7.1	1.7	5.3	5.9	17.5	7.2	19.1	31.3	39.1
Mountain.....	868.8	23.1	2.7	1.4	.9	2.0	.7	1.2	2.2	2.5	1.2	2.8	3.9	9.7
Pacific.....	3,226.9	187.0	5.8	3.8	1.8	5.1	1.6	3.5	5.8	7.0	4.0	8.4	9.4	15.6
<b>Spanish-speaking Americans</b>														
New England.....	1,824.7	33.6	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	3.3	1.3	3.8	5.2	2.7
Middle Atlantic.....	5,743.0	409.6	3.6	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.7	3.5	4.9	2.4	4.7	9.4	7.8
East North Central.....	6,721.3	130.5	1.9	.7	.6	.9	.4	.6	.9	3.0	1.4	2.9	5.3	2.5
West North Central.....	1,941.5	17.0	.9	.5	.5	.5	.3	.5	.6	1.3	.8	1.2	2.2	1.1
South Atlantic.....	4,108.6	60.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	2.4	3.4
East South Central.....	1,525.7	2.0	.1	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3
West South Central.....	2,066.5	168.9	8.2	4.4	2.2	5.1	2.3	7.2	5.1	11.2	6.5	12.5	16.6	13.0
Mountain.....	868.8	87.8	10.1	4.8	1.8	5.8	3.3	6.5	6.4	15.8	9.7	16.5	25.0	14.7
Pacific.....	3,226.9	309.6	9.6	4.5	2.1	5.1	2.7	4.5	6.6	16.9	9.6	17.9	27.7	12.7

SOURCE: See source, table G-7.

**Table G-9. Employment of Negroes and Spanish-Speaking Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Selected Industry Division and Occupation Group, 1966, 1969-71**

Year and industry division	Number employed (thousands)	Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category											
			White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers	
			Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craftsmen	Operatives	Laborers		
<b>1966</b>														
<b>Negroes</b>														
Manufacturing.....	13,660.5	1,066.8	7.8	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.0	10.3	3.7	10.5	18.5	21.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	2,951.2	192.1	6.5	2.6	.4	.9	.5	1.8	3.9	8.4	2.1	7.7	27.6	29.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3,637.5	289.6	8.0	3.2	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.8	5.4	14.6	5.1	14.2	22.9	15.4
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	1,510.1	55.8	3.7	2.7	.5	1.6	.9	2.7	3.5	13.1	4.9	11.0	31.8	27.1
Services.....	2,853.4	394.6	13.8	4.9	2.8	8.2	2.4	3.1	5.5	21.9	6.8	26.8	28.6	30.7
<b>Spanish-speaking Americans</b>														
Manufacturing.....	13,660.5	323.9	2.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	3.1	1.9	3.0	5.1	2.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	2,951.2	59.6	2.0	1.1	.7	1.0	.4	1.0	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	7.1	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3,637.5	97.4	2.7	1.7	.9	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.1	4.8	3.1	4.1	7.0	3.6
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	1,510.1	28.6	1.9	1.8	.5	1.0	.7	1.3	2.4	3.8	1.9	3.8	7.1	2.9
Services.....	2,853.4	86.2	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.8	.8	1.2	2.0	5.8	2.9	6.4	7.4	5.2
<b>1969</b>														
<b>Negroes</b>														
Manufacturing.....	14,027.5	1,324.6	9.4	2.2	1.0	2.8	1.1	1.7	3.6	12.5	5.3	13.5	19.6	22.8
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,142.8	241.5	7.7	3.1	1.0	2.0	1.0	4.9	7.8	9.0	3.2	9.3	27.1	24.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4,535.9	378.9	8.4	4.3	1.8	3.7	2.0	4.5	6.0	14.2	6.5	14.0	21.9	33.7
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	1,860.9	118.6	6.4	5.4	1.3	4.6	1.2	3.8	7.4	14.5	5.8	15.3	23.2	28.5
Services.....	3,857.3	540.6	14.0	6.1	3.5	11.8	3.5	4.4	7.7	21.4	7.1	25.0	30.3	29.9
<b>Spanish-speaking Americans</b>														
Manufacturing.....	14,027.5	456.0	3.3	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	4.3	2.6	4.2	6.8	3.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,142.8	74.7	2.4	1.5	.7	1.4	.6	1.4	2.1	3.1	2.0	2.7	8.0	3.2
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4,535.9	133.4	2.9	2.0	.9	1.7	1.1	2.1	2.6	4.7	3.6	4.2	6.8	5.4
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	1,860.9	49.4	2.7	2.5	.8	1.8	.9	1.5	3.3	7.3	2.9	8.9	10.3	4.3
Services.....	3,857.3	133.4	3.5	1.9	1.3	2.8	1.1	1.7	2.6	6.1	3.5	7.0	7.3	5.9
<b>1970</b>														
<b>Negroes</b>														
Manufacturing.....	14,534.7	1,444.8	9.9	2.6	1.2	3.1	1.3	2.0	4.2	13.0	5.7	14.3	19.6	23.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,096.1	205.3	6.6	6.3	1.4	3.1	1.4	5.5	9.6	9.8	4.1	10.3	26.4	24.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4,166.3	376.0	9.0	5.0	2.2	4.2	2.4	5.0	7.3	15.3	7.5	15.4	22.0	21.5
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	1,659.4	131.5	7.9	6.9	1.9	5.0	1.5	4.8	9.4	16.3	6.2	16.6	27.5	27.2
Services.....	1,280.8	218.2	17.0	5.4	2.5	5.0	3.4	3.5	8.6	24.6	8.1	25.9	40.2	30.8
<b>Spanish-speaking Americans</b>														
Manufacturing.....	14,534.7	525.9	3.6	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.7	4.7	3.0	4.6	7.8	3.8
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,096.1	79.6	2.6	1.7	.8	1.7	.7	1.8	2.3	3.3	2.1	2.9	8.0	4.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4,166.3	142.6	3.4	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.3	2.2	2.9	6.0	4.1	5.5	8.3	5.9
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	1,659.4	51.4	3.1	2.9	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.5	3.8	7.6	3.1	8.4	11.9	5.5
Services.....	1,280.8	76.3	6.0	2.4	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.8	3.5	8.1	4.4	8.5	11.6	10.2
<b>1971</b>														
<b>Negroes</b>														
Manufacturing.....	13,685.2	1,354.8	9.9	2.8	1.4	3.1	1.5	2.2	4.3	13.0	5.9	14.4	19.2	22.5
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,221.3	283.4	8.8	6.6	1.7	3.6	1.7	3.4	10.2	10.0	4.1	11.4	28.5	24.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3,972.7	344.7	8.7	5.1	2.2	3.7	2.7	5.1	7.4	14.8	7.3	15.4	19.7	20.5
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	1,733.5	136.1	7.9	7.0	2.2	5.2	1.7	4.6	9.4	14.8	6.9	15.5	27.3	26.3
Services.....	1,136.7	195.9	17.2	5.0	2.2	4.9	3.6	3.8	8.0	26.3	7.4	26.0	44.9	30.3
<b>Spanish-speaking Americans</b>														
Manufacturing.....	13,685.2	496.9	3.6	1.3	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.8	4.7	2.9	4.6	7.7	4.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,221.3	87.9	2.7	1.9	1.0	1.8	.8	1.5	2.5	3.5	2.3	3.1	8.6	4.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3,972.7	142.6	3.6	2.4	1.2	2.6	1.5	2.5	3.0	6.3	4.6	5.8	8.3	6.0
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	1,733.5	56.7	3.3	3.1	1.1	2.0	1.2	1.6	4.1	7.4	4.0	7.3	13.7	5.7
Services.....	1,136.7	72.8	6.4	2.6	1.4	2.6	1.8	2.0	4.0	8.6	5.1	9.1	11.6	10.9

SOURCE: See source, table G-7.

**Table G-10. Government Purchases of Goods and Services, 1962-72**

[Billions of dollars]

Level of government	Total <sup>1</sup>	Government purchases of goods and services <sup>2</sup>					Compensation of employees of government enterprises
		Total	Purchases from private industry	Compensation of general government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
<b>TOTAL</b>							
1962	\$123.1	\$117.1	\$62.5	\$54.7	\$43.2	\$11.5	\$6.0
1963	129.0	122.5	64.4	58.1	46.5	11.7	6.6
1964	135.7	128.7	65.7	63.9	50.4	12.6	7.0
1965	144.4	137.0	69.2	67.8	54.7	13.1	7.4
1966	164.9	156.8	80.2	76.6	60.8	15.8	8.1
1967	188.8	180.1	95.0	85.1	67.6	17.5	8.7
1968	209.4	194.6	104.7	94.9	75.5	19.4	9.8
1969	220.5	210.0	106.2	103.8	83.1	20.7	10.5
1970	231.2	219.0	104.4	114.6	93.2	21.4	12.2
1971	246.0	232.8	108.0	124.8	108.5	21.4	13.2
1972 <sup>3</sup>	(2)	252.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>							
1962	67.5	63.4	39.1	24.3	12.8	11.5	4.1
1963	68.7	64.2	39.0	25.3	13.6	11.7	4.4
1964	69.9	65.2	38.0	27.2	14.5	12.6	4.7
1965	71.9	66.9	38.4	28.5	15.3	13.1	5.0
1966	83.3	77.8	45.2	32.6	16.8	15.8	5.5
1967	96.6	90.7	54.8	35.9	18.4	17.5	5.9
1968	105.4	98.8	59.3	39.5	20.1	19.4	6.6
1969	105.9	98.6	56.6	42.2	21.5	20.7	7.1
1970	104.8	96.5	51.4	45.1	23.7	21.4	8.3
1971	106.8	97.8	50.2	47.6	26.2	21.4	8.9
1972 <sup>3</sup>	(2)	106.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
<i>Defense and Atomic Energy Programs</i>							
1962	51.8	51.6	33.0	16.6	7.1	11.5	.3
1963	51.0	50.8	31.8	19.0	7.4	11.7	.3
1964	50.3	50.0	29.6	20.3	7.7	12.6	.3
1965	50.4	50.1	28.9	21.2	8.1	13.1	.3
1966	61.0	60.7	35.9	24.8	9.0	15.8	.3
1967	72.6	72.3	44.9	27.4	9.9	17.5	.3
1968	78.6	78.3	48.1	30.2	10.8	19.4	.3
1969	78.8	78.4	46.2	32.2	11.5	20.7	.4
1970	75.5	75.1	41.6	33.5	12.1	21.4	.4
1971	71.4	71.4	37.1	34.3	13.0	21.4	.4
1972 <sup>3</sup>	(2)	76.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
<i>Nondefense and Space Programs</i>							
1962	15.6	11.8	6.1	5.7	5.7		3.8
1963	17.6	13.5	7.2	6.3	6.3		4.1
1964	15.2	15.2	8.4	6.8	6.8		4.4
1965	21.5	16.8	9.5	7.3	7.3		4.7
1966	22.3	17.1	9.3	7.8	7.8		5.2
1967	24.0	18.4	9.9	8.4	8.4		5.6
1968	26.2	20.5	11.2	9.3	9.3		6.3
1969	27.1	20.4	10.4	10.0	10.0		6.7
1970	29.4	21.5	9.9	11.6	11.6		7.9
1971	34.9	26.3	13.1	13.2	13.2		8.6
1972 <sup>3</sup>	(2)	29.7	(2)	(2)	(2)		(2)
<b>STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>							
1962	55.7	53.7	23.3	30.4	30.4		1.9
1963	60.4	58.2	25.4	32.9	32.9		2.1
1964	65.8	63.5	27.7	35.9	35.9		2.3
1965	72.4	70.1	30.8	39.3	39.3		2.4
1966	81.6	79.0	35.0	44.0	44.0		2.6
1967	92.2	89.4	40.2	49.2	49.2		2.8
1968	104.0	100.8	45.4	55.4	55.4		3.2
1969	114.6	111.2	49.6	61.6	61.6		3.4
1970	126.4	122.5	53.0	69.5	69.5		3.9
1971	139.2	135.6	57.7	77.8	77.8		4.2
1972 <sup>3</sup>	(2)	145.7	(2)	(2)	(2)		(2)

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>1</sup> For comparability with data on government employment, compensation of government enterprise employees has been added to the total of government purchases of goods and services, as shown in the national income and product accounts. Capital expenditures by these enterprises are included in government purchases of goods and services. (Government enterprises include government-operated activities selling products and services to the

public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.)  
<sup>2</sup> As defined in the national income and product accounts.  
<sup>3</sup> Not available.  
 SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

**Table G-11. Employment Resulting From Government Purchases of Goods and Services, and Employment in Government Enterprises, 1962-72**

[Millions of employees]

Level of government	Total	Public and private employment resulting from government purchases of goods and services <sup>1</sup>					Employment in government enterprises <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Employment in private industry	General government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
<b>TOTAL</b>							
1962	18.3	17.2	6.1	11.1	8.2	2.6	1.1
1963	18.8	17.7	6.4	11.3	8.6	2.7	1.1
1964	19.2	18.0	6.4	11.6	8.9	2.7	1.2
1965	19.6	18.4	6.4	12.0	9.3	2.7	1.2
1966	21.2	19.8	6.6	13.2	10.0	2.7	1.3
1967	22.9	21.2	7.1	14.1	10.5	2.7	1.3
1968	23.8	22.5	7.1	15.4	10.9	2.5	1.3
1969	23.3	21.9	7.1	14.8	11.2	2.1	1.4
1970	23.0	21.6	6.9	14.7	11.6	2.1	1.4
1971	23.8	21.4	6.8	14.6	11.9	2.7	1.4
1972*	23.0	21.6	6.8	14.8	12.4	2.4	1.4
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>							
1962	9.0	8.4	2.7	4.6	1.8	2.8	.7
1963	9.1	8.4	2.9	4.8	1.8	2.7	.7
1964	8.9	8.2	2.7	4.8	1.8	2.7	.7
1965	8.9	8.1	2.6	4.6	1.8	2.7	.7
1966	9.6	8.7	2.6	4.6	1.8	2.7	.8
1967	10.5	9.6	3.0	5.1	2.0	2.4	.8
1968	10.6	9.6	4.1	5.5	2.1	2.4	.9
1969	10.2	9.2	4.2	5.0	2.1	2.5	.9
1970	9.3	8.4	2.7	5.6	2.1	2.5	.9
1971	8.7	8.4	3.3	5.1	2.0	2.1	.9
1972*	8.3	7.8	3.2	4.6	1.9	2.7	.9
<b>Defense and Atomic Energy Programs</b>							
1962	6.9	6.8	2.9	2.9	1.0	2.8	.1
1963	8.4	8.2	3.7	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1964	8.3	8.2	3.7	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1965	8.3	8.2	3.7	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1966	7.1	7.0	2.9	2.9	1.0	2.1	.1
1967	7.8	7.7	2.2	4.5	1.1	2.4	.1
1968	8.1	8.0	2.7	4.6	1.1	2.5	.1
1969	7.6	7.5	3.4	4.6	1.1	2.5	.1
1970	6.6	6.5	2.5	4.6	1.1	2.1	.1
1971	6.6	6.5	2.5	4.1	1.0	2.7	.1
1972*	5.4	5.3	1.9	3.4	1.0	2.4	.1
<b>Nondefense and Space Programs</b>							
1962	2.2	1.6	.8	.8	.6		.6
1963	2.7	2.1	.8	.8	.8		.6
1964	2.5	1.9	1.1	.8	.8		.6
1965	2.6	1.9	1.0	.9	.9		.7
1966	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0		.8
1967	2.6	1.9	.9	1.0	1.0		.8
1968	2.5	1.7	.8	.9	.9		.8
1969	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0		.8
1970	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0		.8
1971	2.7	1.9	1.0	.9	.9		.8
1972*	2.9	2.1	1.2	.9	.9		.8
<b>STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>							
1962	9.3	8.9	2.4	6.5	6.5		.4
1963	9.6	9.2	2.5	6.7	6.7		.4
1964	10.1	9.7	2.7	7.0	7.0		.4
1965	10.8	10.3	2.9	7.4	7.4		.5
1966	11.5	11.0	3.0	8.0	8.0		.5
1967	12.5	12.0	3.6	8.4	8.4		.5
1968	12.2	12.7	3.9	8.8	8.8		.5
1969	13.1	12.6	3.4	9.2	9.2		.5
1970	12.7	12.2	2.6	9.6	9.6		.5
1971	14.1	13.6	3.6	10.0	10.0		.5
1972*	14.7	14.2	3.7	10.5	10.5		.5

\* Preliminary.

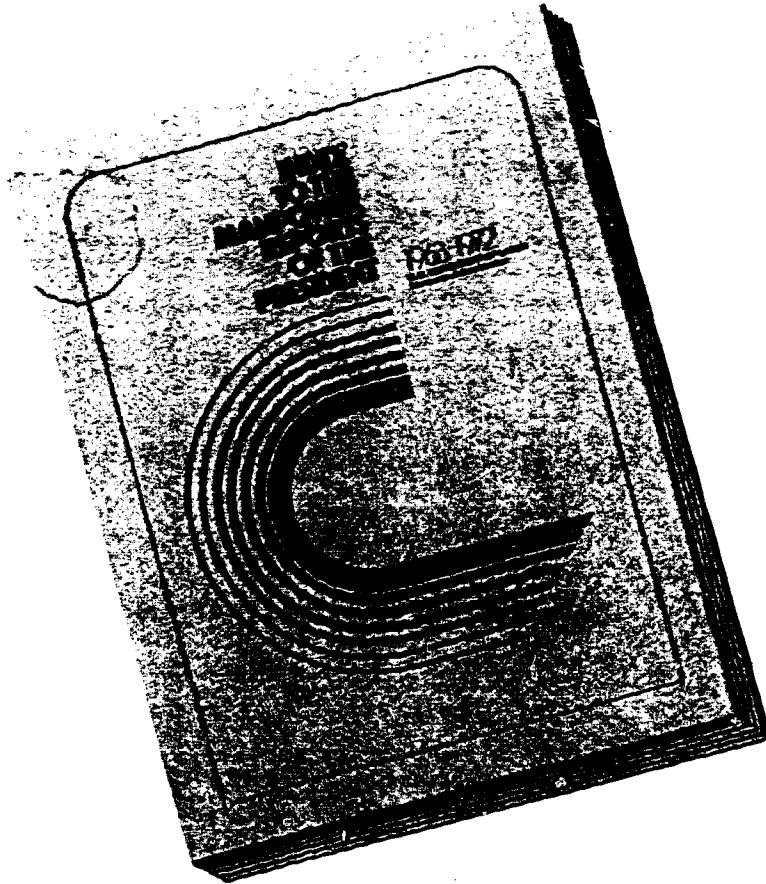
<sup>1</sup> Derived from the national income and product accounts.

<sup>2</sup> Includes government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.

NOTE: Total government personnel, not shown separately, is the sum of general government personnel and employment in government enterprises.

SOURCE: Based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

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