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ABSTRACT

This report includes annual reports from both the Department of Labor on employment and training requirements, resources, and utilization and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on facilities utilization and employment and training program coordination. First is a description of the current administration's five basic labor market policy objectives. Then chapter 1 examines employment, unemployment, and labor force participation trends of the past calendar year (1977). Chapter 2 reviews the Department of Labor's activities during fiscal year 1977, with emphasis on programs mandated by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973. Also reviewed are the President's economic stimulus package, special target group programs, Work Incentive Program (WIN), apprenticeship programs, employment services, unemployment compensation, and food stamps. The next two chapters focus on special employment problems of youth and middle-aged and older persons. Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) goals are summarized, and the differing participation trends between men and women in the labor force are viewed in light of recent income security legislative initiatives. Chapter 5 examines the labor market impacts made by immigrants since the late 19th century, especially since 1965. In chapter 6 the employment opportunity component of the administration's welfare reform proposal is reviewed. Two special reports and statistical data are appended. (BM)

Including Reports by
the U.S. Department of Labor
and the U.S. Department of Health,
Education, and Welfare

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Employment and Training Report of the President

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Transmitted to the Congress
1978

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This report was prepared by the U.S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration, in cooperation with the other bureaus and offices of the Department, and by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Office of Human Development. The *1978 Employment and Training Report of the President* includes both the Department of Labor's annual report on employment and training requirements, resources, and utilization and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's annual report on facilities utilization and employment and training program coordination, as required by sections 705(a) and 705(b), respectively, of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, as amended. Additional items featured in this volume include reports required by CETA sections 209 and 413, which are incorporated in the section 705(a) report.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared most of the chapter on Employment and Unemployment Developments in 1977 and provided much of the statistical material used elsewhere in the report. Many of the Department of Labor's other bureaus and offices made substantial contributions, particularly the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research and the Office of the Solicitor.

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

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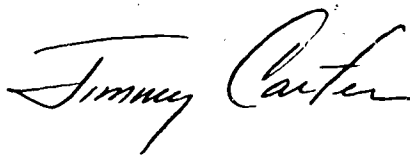
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To THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am transmitting to the Congress the 16th annual report pertaining to employment and training requirements, resources, and utilization, as required by section 705(a) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended. This *Employment and Training Report of the President* also includes reports required by sections 209, 413, and 705(b) of the same act, as well as a report on services for veterans, as required by 38 U.S.C., sections 2007(c) and 2012(c).



THE WHITE HOUSE
May 1978.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

WASHINGTON

APRIL 1978.

THE PRESIDENT

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I am herewith submitting the *Employment and Training Report of the President*, as required by section 705(a) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

This year's *Report* opens with my message describing five basic policy objectives of this administration with respect to the labor market. In this and subsequent annual volumes, these policy concerns will be highlighted.

Chapter 1 is an account of the employment, unemployment, and labor force participation trends of the past calendar year. Sustained growth was apparent, as reflected by the fact that an additional 4.1 million Americans held jobs by the end of 1977, compared with December 1976. Moreover, the unemployment rate dropped from 7.8 to 6.4 percent over the year. Not all groups shared the benefits of this stronger labor market, however. Joblessness among blacks—teenagers, young adults, and young veterans, in particular—showed no improvement in 1977.

The second chapter in this year's *Report* reviews the Department of Labor's activities during fiscal 1977, with emphasis on those programs mandated by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. The President's economic stimulus package provided the funds to double both the number of persons hired for public service employment programs and the number of enrollments in the Job Corps. The new youth programs funded by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 are also well underway. Other programs reviewed include the Work Incentive (WIN) Program, apprenticeship, the U.S. Employment Service and its affiliated State agencies, unemployment insurance, and food stamps.

The next two chapters of the *Report* focus specifically on the special employment problems of, first, the Nation's youth and, second, middle-aged and older persons. In the first of these chapters, the goals underlying the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act are summarized in the context of the widening gap between the labor market experiences of black and white teenagers. For the growing cohort of older Americans, the differing trends in participation between men and women are viewed in the light of recent legislative initiatives to enhance their income security—whether they choose to retire or remain in the work force.

Chapter 5 examines the labor market impacts of immigration to the United States since the late 19th century, with special emphasis upon the contribution of immigrants to labor force growth since 1965. The most urgent policy concern connected with immigration is the growing number of undocumented aliens who enter and work in this country. Available information about this population is reviewed, along with the administration's proposals for reducing the flow of undocumented aliens into the United States.

In a chapter entitled "An Employment Approach to Welfare Reform: The Program for Better Jobs and Income," the employment opportunity component of the administration's welfare reform proposal is viewed as an integral part of both a full-employment strategy and a comprehensive antipoverty policy. The advantages, limitations, and costs of a jobs approach are summarized, along with the eligibility requirements, wage rates, and other specific features of this proposal.

Two special reports are appended to this volume. One focuses on the employment and training services provided to the Nation's veterans in 1977. The second report describes the cooperative program linkages between the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor.

This year's *Report* closes with an updated statistical appendix containing historical and projected data on the size, characteristics, and work experience of the labor force. Department of Labor program statistics, as well as general economic indicators, are included. As an evolving historical record, the statistical appendix to this annual *Report* has become an increasingly valuable source of information for members of Congress, students, scholars, and the interested public.

Respectfully,

Ray Marshall

Secretary of Labor.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

In endorsing the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act on November 14, 1977, the President confirmed this administration's commitment to the achievement of full employment while maintaining reasonable price stability. An active employment strategy will be pursued by the Federal Government to assure that we will achieve this goal of employment for all Americans willing and able to work.

The Nation has endured five recessions in the post-World War II period, and in 1973, the country entered the most severe and prolonged economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930's. The economic and social costs of recurring periods of high unemployment during the postwar period have been enormous. At the individual level, the financial and psychological drain of prolonged unemployment on jobseekers and their families is frequently shattering.

The problem of cyclical swings in the economy has been compounded by the extreme unevenness that has always characterized unemployment in the United States. Minority groups and young workers suffer disproportionately higher rates of joblessness than does the work force in general. Unemployment and underemployment are particularly high in a large number of depressed urban and rural communities. For these groups in our society and people who live in the affected localities, lack of adequate job opportunities has a permanent, structural character that persists in good times and bad.

The problem of employment has other dimensions. The *quality* of work, whether measured in terms of adequacy of income, the safety of the

work environment, or the full utilization of a worker's potential, remains a challenge to public policy.

Measures to achieve and maintain full employment must involve both fiscal and monetary policies to raise employment as high as possible without increasing the rate of inflation and a careful mixture of structural programs to help those who do not share in the general economic expansion.

The Humphrey-Hawkins bill will commit us to the goal of a 4-percent unemployment rate in 1983. Experts agree that this rate is unattainable without adding to inflation unless the structure of the labor market is changed. However, there is little agreement over the magnitude of the change needed and over the effectiveness of various proposals to bring about those changes.

In particular, there is disagreement over the rate of unemployment at which inflationary pressures can be expected to emerge in labor markets in the absence of structural improvements. Current estimates range between 5 and 6 percent. By 1983, changes in the composition of the labor force, primarily a reduction in the number of teenagers, will reduce these figures somewhat. My own estimate is that a 4.75-percent rate is attainable in 1983 without an acceleration of inflation and with no structural improvements in the functioning of the low-wage labor markets. The remaining gap must be closed by structural programs that address the special problems of youth, minorities, and the urban and rural poor.

Macroeconomic and employment and training program strategies must work in concert. Effective and expansive fiscal and monetary poli-

cies can put to work many members of the groups with structural problems. They also increase the effectiveness of programs targeted on those groups by providing job opportunities for better qualified workers who would otherwise compete with members of these disadvantaged groups for positions in the special programs.

Careful and constant attention will be paid to the course of fiscal and monetary policy in order to insure a high level of employment and an atmosphere in which structural programs can be most effective.

Selective labor market policies have the advantage of directing resources to those groups with the most serious employment problems. They can increase the relative employment of minorities, youth, and the poor, an increase that is essential if we are to achieve and maintain full employment without experiencing an increase in inflation. They can address specific barriers to the matching of workers and jobs, such as lack of training and inadequate job market information, which are relatively unaffected by changes in the level of economic activity.

Carefully targeted employment and training programs have and will continue to play a key role in the overall strategy to achieve full employment during this administration.

Although these programs have grown substantially since their inception in the early 1960's, selective labor market measures have been used in the United States on a relatively small scale compared with other industrialized countries. The administration's economic stimulus program represents a major turning point in this regard. For the first time, a program to achieve economic recovery integrates and assigns comparable weight to fiscal and labor market measures. As the administration moves forward in implementing its overall policy

to achieve full employment, the main burden of stimulating the expansion of the economy will be carried by fiscal and monetary policies. However, the administration's employment strategy provides that these macroeconomic policies will be supplemented, as needed, by selective measures in order to reduce unemployment to acceptable levels.

Since the overwhelming majority of Americans experience stable employment, earn good incomes, and work under healthful and safe conditions, the thrust of our labor market policies will be to enhance the employability of those workers who experience special difficulties in the labor market and to make meaningful job opportunities available to these individuals. Related program efforts will concentrate on improving the conditions of work for all Americans. If the Federal Government is to effectively carry out this strategy in partnership with business and labor, it is also essential that the governmental delivery system for these services be significantly improved and simplified.

Thus, the labor market policies of this administration will be guided by five basic objectives over the next 3 years:

1. To reduce the severe structural elements of general unemployment, with particular emphasis on the problems of minorities, youth, and distressed areas.
2. To address other factors, such as illegal immigration and foreign imports, that affect the supply and demand for labor and impede the achievement of full employment.
3. To provide a mechanism for the employment of the long-term unemployed during recessions.
4. To build a stronger and simpler employment and training delivery system.
5. To improve the quality of working life.

To Reduce the Severe Structural Elements of Unemployment

Throughout the postwar period, the unemployment rate of black workers has remained at about twice the level of their white counterparts. This unfavorable ratio has persisted during periods of both high and low general unemployment and has indeed worsened during the past 2 years.

The disparity between the rate of unemployment for blacks and other minorities and the rate for the general population is a reminder that the legacy of discrimination persists. The expenditure of billions of dollars in Federal funds on employment, training, and other social programs since the

1960's has not succeeded in narrowing that gap. In part, this is because resources have not been devoted to those most in need of help. In fiscal 1976, for example, one-fourth of the participants in local comprehensive manpower programs under title I of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) were nondisadvantaged. The proportion of nondisadvantaged was 55 percent in the public service employment (PSE) programs under titles II and VI. In fiscal 1977, as a result of changes in the law's eligibility provisions, the proportion of nondisadvantaged in public service employment programs fell to 40 percent.

To reduce unemployment among minority and other disadvantaged groups, the administration has proposed that the training and employment provisions of CETA be amended to assure that these services are targeted to meet the needs of economically disadvantaged Americans.

Our program approaches, where targeted, have too often failed to have lasting impact.

We will work to improve the quality of our management and assessment of employment and training programs so that programs that prove successful are retained, and those that are unsuccessful are eliminated. In this way, resources will have maximum effect in improving the employment and earnings experience of participants during their working lives.

The private sector of our economy—where 4 out of 5 jobs are located—has achieved an impressive record of employment expansion during this period of economic recovery. In 1977 alone, more than 4 million additional jobs were created. However, the unemployment problems of economically disadvantaged workers have not been significantly reduced by this growth in private sector jobs. In addition to providing direct employment, private employers also have a potentially key role to play—largely unfulfilled at present—in assisting government to provide the training and related services for disadvantaged workers needed to enhance employability.

The administration has proposed and will carry out a new private sector initiative that will make additional funds available to CETA prime sponsors to enable them to enhance their capacity to obtain permanent jobs for the economically disadvantaged. To attract greater participation of the private sector in all aspects of the local employment and training system, representatives of the local business and labor communities

will be involved directly in prime sponsor private sector program activities.

In terms of the number of persons affected, unemployment among those who support families is our most serious unemployment problem. Along with establishing a minimum income level for all Americans, the administration's welfare reform proposal—the Program for Better Jobs and Income—would create up to 1.4 million public service jobs and training opportunities for the primary earners in households with children. This mixed strategy of income maintenance and special public jobs for low-income parents is intended to provide immediate economic relief for these individuals and, at the same time, improve their qualifications for eventual competitive employment that does not rely on subsidization or income supplements.

The system under this proposed legislation would take several years to reach full operating levels. In the interim, much needs to be done to develop essential administrative knowledge.

The Department of Labor, in conjunction with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will conduct a major program of welfare reform pilot projects designed to assess the capacity of the public and private sectors to absorb workers from the target population of principal earners in families with children, as well as to test administrative arrangements for job placement assistance, providing subsidized jobs and other aspects of the President's welfare reform proposal.

Youth under age 25 account for approximately one-half of total unemployment. While youth unemployment rates are high—teenage rates averaging over three times those for adults—a substantial proportion probably is not associated with serious economic need. Of particular policy concern are those disadvantaged youth whose problems portend chronic unemployment during the remainder of their working lives.

Employment and training programs are strongly oriented toward the problems of youth. The majority of enrollees in CETA programs are under the age of 25. However, youth unemployment remains one of the Nation's principal employment and overall social problems. We still have not developed programmatic tools that are sufficiently effective for certain groups within the disadvantaged youth population, notably high school dropouts. The principal vehicle the administration will use to intensify its attack on youth

unemployment will be the youth provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, which were enacted at the President's request in 1977. These new youth provisions (a) supplement currently available CETA resources to provide jobs and training to address the immediate youth unemployment problem and (b) emphasize experimentation aimed at the more difficult and resistant aspects of the problem.

The administration's youth employment strategy will be to target resources particularly on disadvantaged unemployed youth and, at the same time, to carry out a systematic and carefully evaluated program of experimentation to provide a basis for future program designs.

Just as there are groups in the work force that bear a disproportionate burden of unemployment, there are also geographic pockets of high unemployment. In 1977, when the average national jobless rate was 7.0 percent, 9) of the Nation's 149 major labor market areas had annual unemployment rates of 10 percent or higher. Central cities and rural areas have suffered particularly from a lack of job opportunities. In the 4 years ending in the fourth quarter of 1977, total employment in the United States grew by 6.6 million. Employment declined, however, by over 170,000 in central cities and by over 400,000 in farm areas.

Thus, in addition to targeting program resources on *individuals* who experience particularly acute labor market problems, the administration's policy will be to focus Federal program resources on *geographic areas* of high unemployment. This overall policy approach will be implemented by linking employment and training programs with the administration's national urban and rural development policies, through the use of Federal contracting authority and by increasing the targeting of CETA programs.

The cities, as areas of particularly high unemployment, will benefit from the Federal effort to achieve full employment.

A rural employment strategy will be developed and implemented to help rural areas to continue to share in the Nation's economic recovery. In the CETA reauthorization, the administration proposes amendments to encourage balance-of-State sponsors to assist small towns and rural areas in planning and operating employment and training programs in their communities. Efforts will also be made to coordinate Department of Labor training and PSE programs with economic development ac-

tivities of other agencies and States and localities. In addition, the Department will seek ways to coordinate CETA and other employment and training efforts with initiatives in such areas as energy and environmental protection. These activities will help bring additional jobs to rural America and upgrade the rural work force while complementing efforts to be made in distressed urban areas.

In addition to the barriers of lack of training and work experience, disadvantaged persons who are also members of minority groups still confront the legacy of racial and ethnic discrimination. It does little good to provide training for minorities and women if later they are barred from jobs because of discrimination. One of the principal levers available to the Federal Government, in addition to the direct application of anti-discrimination legislation, is the use of Federal contracting authority. Enforcement of affirmative action provisions has been burdened by overly complex regulations, inconsistent application from one agency to another, and fragmentation of administrative responsibility among Federal executive agencies and departments.

Affirmative action programs for Federal contractors will be vigorously and fairly enforced, regulations will be simplified, and efforts will be made to assure uniform application of these provisions by all Federal agencies. The administration has decided to consolidate the responsibility for administration of affirmative action programs for Federal contractors within the Department of Labor.

As in the case of affirmative action in hiring, Federal procurement contracting authority provides a potentially effective tool for generating employment where it is most needed. The administration has substantially revised the regulations under Defense Manpower Policy 4-A in order to more specifically direct Federal procurement contracts to areas of high unemployment.

Under this new authority, the Federal Government's procurement policy will be increasingly to channel contract funds into areas with especially high levels of unemployment.

The recent recession raised the question of whether conventional employment policies should be supplemented, as they have been in several European countries, with hiring incentives, such as wage subsidies, to stimulate or accelerate private sector employment expansion. In enacting the

economic stimulus program, Congress provided for a Jobs Tax Credit against income tax liabilities for employers hiring additional workers in 1977 and 1978. The administration is studying the impact of this tax credit, as well as the possible use of more effective tax credit approaches. In addition, among the incentives authorized for testing

under the youth employment provisions of CETA is the use of wage subsidies to induce private employers to hire program participants.

These experimental private industry incentive programs will be carefully evaluated to determine their implications for future employment policies for youth and unemployed workers generally.

To Address Other Factors Affecting the Supply and Demand for Labor To Help Achieve Full Employment

In addition to the labor market measures outlined thus far, the administration will pursue other important avenues with respect to labor supply and demand that have not traditionally been considered part of a national employment strategy in this country. On the supply side, one of the most important needs is to address the problem of *undocumented workers*. While precise data are not available, it is estimated that as many as 500,000 undocumented workers enter the U.S. work force annually. Typically, they enter labor markets that already have high unemployment and tend to compete with minorities, women, and young people. Thus, it is clear that some portion of annual employment growth is offset by the entry of a large number of aliens into the labor force. In addition, these workers exert a downward pressure on wages and labor standards. They constitute an underclass in our society, who live outside the protection of the laws and are easily exploited.

The administration has proposed to Congress—and will actively implement when enacted—a comprehensive set of measures to reduce the flow of undocumented workers into this country and alleviate the employment problems of the millions of undocumented aliens already here. These proposed

actions will make unlawful and penalize the hiring of such aliens, while adjusting the status of many of those who already reside in this country.

On the demand side, an important determinant of employment patterns is *foreign trade*. Changes in international competitiveness can produce problems as well as opportunities for employment. When we sell goods abroad, domestic employment opportunities are created. Where imports represent fair and equitable competition, American producers can usually compete in the free market. But when countries engage in unfair trade practices to promote exports of their products or inhibit imports, then the situation is entirely different. A comprehensive employment strategy must take into account the impact of foreign competition on American workers.

Without compromising the principle of free trade, the administration will, in its trade negotiations, be alert to the employment consequences of our trade policies, seeking to advance the interests of American workers where they are threatened by disruptive competition from abroad and to create new employment opportunities by gaining increased access for U.S. products in foreign markets.

To Provide a Mechanism for the Employment of the Long-Term Unemployed During Recessions

The depth and duration of the recession of 1973-75 were unparalleled during the postwar period. From a low point of 4.6 percent in October 1973,

the unemployment rate rose to a peak of 9.1 percent in May 1975. The number of unemployed persons doubled during this period, exceeding 8.4

million jobless at the recession high point. Unemployment insurance constitutes the first line of defense against the effects of rising unemployment. In addition, it is recognized that the Federal Government has a responsibility to fund jobs programs to help offset the declines in employment. This recognition was, in part, the basis for legislation to establish large-scale public service employment programs during the past two recessions.

Implementation of a public jobs program has tended to lag behind the initial rise in unemployment. Although Congress has demonstrated that it can enact legislation quickly and the executive

branch has shown that it can implement programs expeditiously, the economy can be several months into a recession before new countercyclical public service employment legislation takes effect. There is a clear need for an automatic triggering provision to assure that public service jobs can be made available when unemployment begins to rise seriously.

Legislation has been introduced to authorize in advance public service employment funds for use during periods of high unemployment, based on a graduated national unemployment rate trigger.

To Build a Stronger and Simpler Employment and Training Delivery System

It is essential that all public policy objectives—full employment included—be pursued as efficiently as possible. The delivery of employment and training services at the local level should be organized to minimize duplication of effort and to assure that the planning of programs by elected officials takes place on the basis of labor market areas rather than individual political jurisdictions alone.

The current system of delivering services at the local level by prime sponsors under CETA, by State employment service and Job Service agencies under the Wagner-Peyser Act, and by federally funded agencies operating under other laws has led to duplication of placement, counseling, and testing services in some places.

The CETA amendments include provisions clarifying the Governor's role in coordinating all services provided at the State and local levels under CETA, the Wagner-Peyser Act, and other legislation.

It is also important that the administration of employment and training programs take advantage of the latest developments in computer technology. The Employment Security Automation Plan (ESAP) was initiated in May 1976. The plan envisions a multiyear process to provide automated job matching systems in our large metropolitan areas and link State computer systems in

both employment services and unemployment insurance administration.

Our commitment to an automated employment security system is reaffirmed. The timetable for implementation may be accelerated as rapidly as is consistent with careful evaluation and proven effectiveness.

The goal of increasing program efficiency should be paralleled by the equally important goal of increasing program effectiveness. While much has been learned since the 1960's about the relative effectiveness of specific services for various client groups, structural problems remain, and the analysis and testing of promising new alternatives must be given high priority.

Successful achievement of the objective of full employment will require an active program of research and experimentation to develop techniques that will be successful in assisting those disadvantaged groups with the most difficult employment problems. In addition, selective employment policies will be continuously evaluated to assure that less effective programs are revised or replaced by more effective measures.

Much can be learned from the experiences of other industrialized countries in confronting problems of unemployment similar to those in the United States. A variety of employment and training strategies and incentive systems being tried in

Western Europe, in particular, should be examined to identify possible implications for future U.S. policies.

A program of comparative analysis of foreign employment and training programs will be pur-

sued in connection with active U.S. participation in international activities in the employment area. Particular emphasis will be given to the manpower activities of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

To Improve the Quality of Working Life

An important objective of the administration's overall employment strategy is to maintain and improve the employment standards of American workers. While the first priority is to assure that jobs are available to those who wish to work, we also must assure that work is performed under decent conditions. A significant milestone in the Nation's efforts to attain this objective has already been achieved with enactment of the 1977 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. This legislation guarantees, through annual increases in the minimum wage through 1981, that low-wage workers will have some protection against the inroads of inflation in the years ahead. There is a comparable need for reform and improvement in other areas in which the Federal Government has major responsibility for protecting labor standards.

In the area of safety and health, the credibility of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) program has suffered in the eyes of both employers and the workers the law was designed to protect, due to past administrative deficiencies. We are in the process of reorienting the administration of the program to heavily emphasize inspections of the most serious safety and health problems. OSHA is also upgrading its capability to address occupational health issues and has taken steps to significantly reduce unnecessary paperwork and regulations.

OSHA inspections will be concentrated on industries with the most serious health and safety problems. Unnecessary regulations will be eliminated and others simplified.

Similarly, efforts have been made to improve implementation of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) program's mandate to protect the rights of workers and their families to expected retirement benefits. The enforcement program has been strengthened by implementing a comprehensive compliance strategy. The issuance

of regulations, exemptions, and interpretations has been expedited to clarify application of the law and eliminate unnecessary administrative requirements placed on employers. The amount of reporting has been reduced, while maintaining needed standards of disclosure. Emphasis has been placed on advising participants of their rights under ERISA to assist them in realizing promised benefits from pension and welfare plans.

Steps will be taken to strengthen the administration of ERISA through the development of a clear-cut enforcement program, and at the same time, unnecessary administrative requirements that have been imposed on employers will be eliminated.

No institution has accomplished more to protect and elevate the labor standards of American workers than the system of free collective bargaining that is supported by the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. To a substantial degree, this law has fulfilled its original promise, and the National Labor Relations Board has an outstanding record of administering its provisions. However, certain serious defects have become apparent that must be dealt with if the law is to continue to function effectively in providing order and stability in the conduct of labor-management relations.

The administration has submitted to Congress a message containing its recommendations and will actively support legislation to achieve comprehensive reform of our labor relations law. This legislation will correct deficiencies that have resulted in excessive delays in settling representation and unfair labor practice questions, provide adequate remedies in cases of violation, and assure workers the right to make free and uncoerced decisions on union representation.

Finally, the quest for a higher quality of working life has directed attention to some aspects of

employment that transcend traditional labor standards concerns. These include the need to provide opportunities for workers to use their talents more fully; to enjoy greater flexibility in their patterns of work, education, and leisure; and to assume more responsibility for decisions concerning

the conditions under which they work.

The administration will seek to encourage the development of more socially and economically effective ways of organizing and managing work to yield increased worker satisfaction and the economic benefits of higher productivity.

Lay Marshall

Secretary of Labor.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN 1977

Strong employment gains were registered in 1977, reflecting a year of sustained economic growth. By December, the number of persons with jobs had risen by 4.1 million over the level of the previous December. Much of this increase was muted by growth in the labor force, which amounted to almost 3 million persons. Nonetheless, the unemployment rate fell substantially over the year, dropping from 7.8 percent in December 1976 to 6.4 percent in December 1977.

The year's gains in employment are even more impressive when viewed in terms of the employment-population ratio, which measures the number of people with jobs as a percentage of the total working-age population. This ratio rose to 58 percent by year's end—the highest ratio on record, exceeding the year-earlier figure by 1.7 percentage points.

Most of the year's growth in labor force participation was concentrated among women and teenagers. The percentage of the adult female population working or seeking work rose to a record 48.8 percent in late 1977, reflecting the continuation of a strong upward trend. The adult male participation rate, which had been trending downward in recent years, edged up slightly.

In addition to their strong labor force growth, teenagers also registered the largest percentage gains in employment, and their unemployment rate dropped from 19.3 percent to 15.6 percent from yearend 1976 to 1977.

Over the course of the year, labor force participation among blacks rose at a more rapid rate than among whites—a departure from the longer term trend. Thus, although black employment also rose faster than white employment over the year, the reduction in unemployment among blacks was relatively small. (Quarterly data, which are used for the analysis throughout this chapter, show equivalent employment gains for blacks and whites during the year.) The ratio between the unemployment rate for blacks and the unemployment rate for whites widened from 1.9:1 in December 1976 to 2.3:1 in December 1977.

Wages (measured by the hourly earnings index) rose sharply in 1977, although inflation limited the gain in real earnings to less than 1 percent. Wage increases in 1977 collective-bargaining agreements tended to be smaller than those in 1976, in terms of increases in both the first year and over the life of the contract. Unionized workers appeared to be willing to sacrifice substantial wage gains in return for increased health and pension benefits and job security. When the cost of strengthened benefit packages is included, the 1977 increases topped those of the previous year.

Labor productivity grew in 1977, but at a slower rate than during the prior year. This chapter concludes by comparing longrun and shortrun trends in labor productivity.

TABLE 1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF SELECTED LABOR FORCE CATEGORIES, 1975-77

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual averages			Quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted				
	1975	1976	1977	1976 IV	1977			
					I	II	III	IV
TOTAL								
Total noninstitutional population ¹	153, 449	156, 048	158, 559	156, 990	157, 582	158, 223	158, 898	159, 531
Armed Forces ¹	2, 180	2, 144	2, 133	2, 147	2, 136	2, 130	2, 134	2, 132
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	151, 268	153, 904	156, 426	154, 843	5, 446	156, 094	156, 764	157, 399
Civilian labor force	92, 613	94, 773	97, 401	95, 625	96, 221	97, 153	97, 559	98, 622
Participation rate	61.2	61.6	62.3	61.8	61.9	62.2	62.2	62.7
Employment	84, 783	87, 485	90, 546	88, 182	89, 059	90, 264	90, 823	92, 069
Employment-population ratio ²	55.3	56.1	57.1	56.2	56.5	57.0	57.2	57.7
Unemployment	7, 830	7, 288	6, 855	7, 443	7, 161	6, 889	6, 736	6, 554
Unemployment rate	8.5	7.7	7.0	7.8	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.6
Not in labor force	58, 655	59, 130	59, 025	59, 218	59, 225	58, 941	59, 205	58, 777
MEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Total noninstitutional population ¹	65, 082	66, 250	67, 484	66, 711	67, 023	67, 321	67, 641	67, 951
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	63, 357	64, 561	65, 796	65, 014	65, 338	65, 635	65, 949	66, 261
Civilian labor force	50, 855	51, 527	52, 464	51, 917	52, 140	52, 310	52, 395	52, 944
Participation rate	80.3	79.8	79.7	79.9	79.8	79.7	79.4	79.0
Employment	47, 427	48, 486	49, 737	48, 791	49, 147	49, 591	49, 801	50, 422
Employment-population ratio ²	72.9	73.2	73.7	73.1	73.3	73.7	73.6	74.2
Unemployment	3, 428	3, 041	2, 727	3, 125	2, 994	2, 719	2, 594	2, 522
Unemployment rate	6.7	5.9	5.2	6.0	5.7	5.2	5.0	4.8
Not in labor force	12, 502	13, 034	13, 332	13, 097	13, 198	13, 325	13, 554	13, 317
WOMEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Total noninstitutional population ¹	71, 719	73, 003	74, 256	73, 468	73, 746	74, 079	74, 429	74, 770
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	71, 650	72, 917	74, 160	73, 378	73, 653	73, 984	74, 331	74, 671
Civilian labor force	32, 959	34, 276	35, 685	34, 729	35, 037	35, 589	35, 836	36, 284
Participation rate	46.0	47.0	48.1	47.3	47.6	48.1	48.2	48.6
Employment	30, 310	31, 730	33, 199	32, 130	32, 549	33, 094	33, 338	33, 823
Employment-population ratio ²	42.3	43.5	44.7	43.7	44.1	44.7	44.8	45.2
Unemployment	2, 649	2, 546	2, 486	2, 599	2, 488	2, 495	2, 498	2, 461
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.4	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8
Not in labor force	38, 691	38, 641	38, 474	38, 649	38, 616	38, 395	38, 495	38, 387
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS								
Total noninstitutional population ¹	16, 648	16, 792	16, 818	16, 812	16, 813	16, 823	16, 828	16, 810
Civilian noninstitutional population ¹	16, 261	16, 426	16, 470	16, 451	16, 454	16, 475	16, 484	16, 468
Civilian labor force	8, 799	8, 970	9, 252	8, 979	9, 044	9, 253	9, 328	9, 394
Participation rate	54.1	54.6	56.2	54.6	55.0	56.2	56.6	57.0
Employment	7, 046	7, 269	7, 610	7, 260	7, 364	7, 579	7, 684	7, 824
Employment-population ratio ²	42.3	43.3	45.3	43.2	43.8	45.0	45.7	46.5
Unemployment	1, 752	1, 701	1, 642	1, 718	1, 680	1, 675	1, 643	1, 570
Unemployment rate	19.9	19.0	17.7	19.1	18.6	18.1	17.6	16.7
Not in labor force	7, 462	7, 455	7, 218	7, 472	7, 410	7, 222	7, 156	7, 074

¹ The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

² Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population.

Employment

Employment continued the expansion that began early in 1975 and that, by the end of 1977, had been sustained for 11 quarters. The fourth-quarter employment level exceeded the year-earlier total by 3.9 million jobs, and, since the low point of the recession in mid-1975, the number of persons with jobs increased by 7.8 million.

As a consequence of the tremendous expansion in jobs, the employment-population ratio (the proportion of the total noninstitutional population that is employed) advanced by 1.5 percentage points during 1977.¹ The ratio reached 57.7 percent in the fourth quarter, and it was at an alltime peak of 58 percent in December. The prior record had

¹ For a discussion of the employment-population ratio as a cyclical indicator, see Julius Shiskin, "Employment and Unemployment: The Doughnut or the Hole?" *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1976, pp. 3-10.

been 57.4 percent, attained in early 1974 and at a few earlier points in the post-World War II period. (See chart 1.)

MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Employment increases in 1977 encompassed all major sex-age groups. Adult women, who now comprise more than a third of all employed workers, accounted for 44 percent of the year-to-year gain, while adult men accounted for another 40 percent. Employment of teenagers also grew by over a half million between the fourth quarter of 1976 and 1977. (See table 1.)

The employment-population ratio of adult women, which has been rising steadily for two dec-

Chart 1

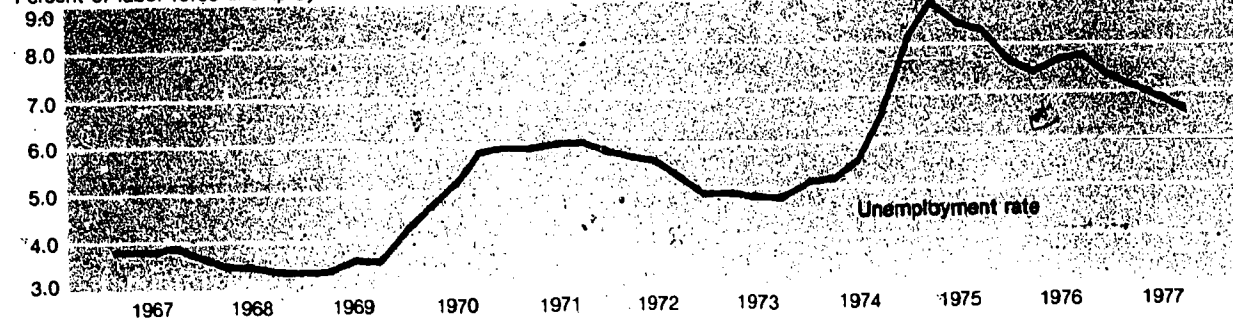
The employment-population ratio rose sharply in 1977 ...

Percent of total noninstitutional population employed



... while the jobless rate declined throughout the year.

Percent of labor force unemployed



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

ades (except for temporary lapses during recessions), moved up by 1.5 percentage points to 45.2 percent in late 1977. Contrary to longer term trends, the ratio for adult men also rose, from 73.1 percent to 74.2 percent. Their ratio had been gradually falling in recent years due to such factors as earlier retirement, longer school attendance, and changing attitudes regarding the roles of men and women. The ratio of employment to population for teenagers, which has shown wider cyclical swings than the ratios for adult men and women, increased sharply in 1977.

The employment gain among blacks² during 1977 was proportionately about equal to the increase in white employment. Employment growth among both groups was more rapid than their population growth, so that their respective employment-population ratios rose during the year. At year's end, however, the employment-population ratio for blacks was still near its alltime low, while the white ratio was at a record high. (See chart 2.)

FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CHANGES

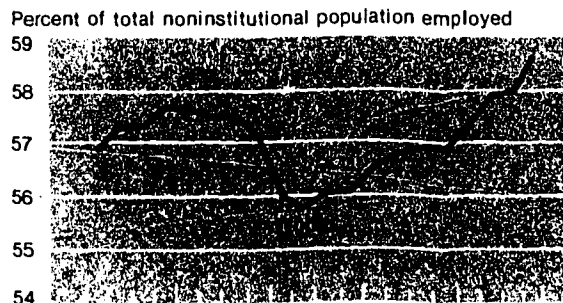
Most of the employment increase took place in the number of persons working full time (35 hours or more per week), another indication of the strong job picture in 1977. The number of full-time workers rose by 3.5 million from the end of 1976 to the end of 1977.

The number of workers on part-time schedules—17 percent of the employment total—averaged 15.5 million in 1977. Over three-fourths of these workers were on part-time schedules by choice, with women and teenagers predominating in the voluntary part-time group. The remainder were on short workweeks for economic reasons; that is, they accepted part-time jobs after an unsuccessful search for full-time work, or they experienced reduced hours (less than 35) because of unfavorable economic conditions. The number of such "underemployed" persons averaged 3.5 million in 1977 and was essentially unchanged from the 1976 level. (See table 2.)

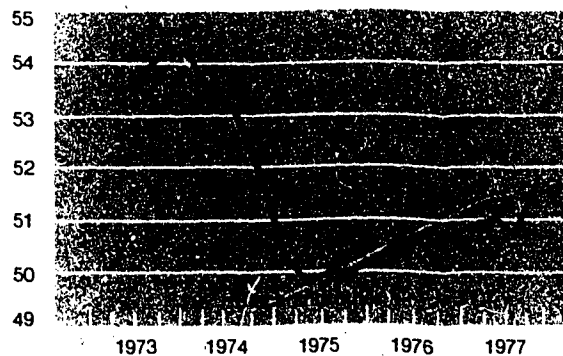
² Statistics on "black and other" workers are generally used to depict the labor market situation of black workers. At the time of the 1970 census, blacks comprised 80 percent of the larger group, which also includes American Indians, Eskimos, Orientals, and all other nonwhite groups, but excludes virtually all Hispanic workers, whose usual racial classification is white.

Chart 2

While the ratio of employment to population for whites surpassed prerecession levels, reaching a record high . . .



. . . the ratio for blacks was close to the all-time low it had plunged to during the 1974-75 recession.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Employment growth was distributed among most major occupational groups in 1977. Blue-collar employment increased by 1.4 million during 1977, with about half the gain occurring among craft workers. The remaining blue-collar worker groups—operatives and nonfarm laborers—experienced smaller gains. White-collar employment rose by 1.9 million over the year, as strong gains occurred among professional, managerial, and

TABLE 2. FULL- AND PART-TIME STATUS OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS,
BY SEX AND AGE, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1976-77

(Thousands)

Status	Total, 16 years and over		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16-19 years	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Total employed.....	87,485	90,546	48,486	49,737	31,730	33,199	7,269	7,610
At work.....	82,178	85,095	45,758	46,874	29,396	30,857	7,024	7,365
Full-time schedules.....	67,171	69,608	42,241	43,325	21,842	22,969	3,088	3,314
Part-time schedules.....	15,007	15,487	3,517	3,549	7,554	7,888	3,936	4,051
Economic part-time.....	3,540	3,530	1,424	1,327	1,410	1,488	706	716
Voluntary part-time.....	11,467	11,957	2,093	2,222	6,144	6,400	3,230	3,335
With a job but not at work.....	5,307	5,450	2,729	2,863	2,333	2,342	245	245
Total unemployed.....	7,288	6,855	3,041	2,727	2,546	2,486	1,701	1,642
Looking for full-time work.....	5,874	5,432	2,817	2,509	2,068	2,003	989	921
Looking for part-time work.....	1,414	1,423	224	218	479	484	712	721

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

clerical workers. Service workers continued their historical upward trend, adding some 575,000 to their ranks. In contrast to the longrun downward trend, farmworkers posted no further declines during 1977.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

The total nonagricultural payroll employment series registered strong gains for the second year in a row, paralleling the growth pattern exhibited by the household employment series.³ There were 83.2 million payroll jobs in the final quarter of 1977, 3.1 million more than at the end of 1976. In annual average terms, payroll employment in 1976 had grown by 2.4 million over the prior year. (See table 3.)

Reflecting the growth pattern in employment, over 82 percent of the 172 industries that comprise the BLS diffusion index of private nonagricultural payroll employment registered monthly employment gains in early 1977, compared with about 78 percent toward the end of the year.

³ Statistics on nonagricultural payroll employment, hours, and earnings are collected monthly by State employment security or other agencies from payroll records of employers and are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment are derived from the Current Population Survey, a sample survey of 47,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). A description of the two surveys appears monthly in the Explanatory Notes of the BLS periodical *Employment and Earnings*.

The service-producing sector of the economy grew steadily throughout 1977, as it had in the prior 2 years. Employment totaled 58.7 million in the final quarter, up 2 million from the fourth quarter of 1976. The largest gain in this sector occurred in the services industry—which includes such diverse establishments as hotels and other lodging places, as well as medical, legal, educational, business, repair, and personal services. Payroll employment increased by 735,000, or 5 percent, during the year to a fourth-quarter level of 15.6 million.

In wholesale and retail trade 610,000 jobs were added. About 80 percent of this increase took place in the retail component. Finance, insurance, and real estate also posted an impressive gain, rising by 220,000 over the course of the year, while employment in transportation and public utilities was essentially unchanged.

State and local government advanced by 360,000 over the year to 12.6 million in the fourth quarter. By contrast, the number of employees on Federal Government payrolls remained virtually unchanged at 2.7 million, a level that has prevailed for over a decade.

The goods-producing industries, which now account for less than 30 percent of total nonfarm payroll jobs, generated 35 percent of the total job gain during 1977, as employment rose by a million workers between the final quarters of 1976 and 1977. However, four-fifths of this gain took place during the first half of the year. Despite two

TABLE 3. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, 1975-77

[Thousands]

Industry	Annual averages			Quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted				
				1976	1977			
	1975 ^a	1976	1977 ^a	IV	I	II	III	IV ^a
Total nonagricultural industries.....	77, 051	79, 443	82, 140	80, 111	80, 925	81, 871	82, 548	83, 188
Goods-producing.....	22, 603	23, 332	24, 232	23, 456	23, 788	24, 265	24, 359	24, 505
Mining.....	745	783	831	805	827	849	836	812
Contract construction.....	3, 512	3, 594	3, 845	3, 600	3, 656	3, 857	3, 899	3, 940
Manufacturing.....	18, 347	18, 956	19, 555	19, 051	19, 305	19, 559	19, 624	19, 753
Durable goods.....	10, 679	11, 026	11, 480	11, 112	11, 290	11, 446	11, 540	11, 659
Nondurable goods.....	7, 668	7, 930	8, 075	7, 939	8, 015	8, 112	8, 084	8, 094
Service-producing.....	54, 448	56, 111	57, 909	56, 655	57, 137	57, 606	58, 189	58, 683
Transportation and public utilities.....	4, 498	4, 509	4, 590	4, 528	4, 553	4, 583	4, 590	4, 633
Wholesale and retail trade.....	17, 000	17, 694	18, 281	17, 860	18, 049	18, 214	18, 377	18, 470
Wholesale trade.....	4, 177	4, 263	4, 389	4, 295	4, 337	4, 379	4, 401	4, 437
Retail trade.....	12, 824	13, 431	13, 892	13, 565	13, 713	13, 835	13, 976	14, 034
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	4, 223	4, 316	4, 509	4, 379	4, 434	4, 479	4, 525	4, 597
Services.....	14, 006	14, 644	15, 334	14, 866	15, 076	15, 213	15, 4	15, 603
Government.....	14, 720	14, 948	15, 195	15, 021	15, 023	15, 117	15, 264	15, 379
Federal.....	2, 748	2, 733	2, 727	2, 726	2, 722	2, 727	2, 727	2, 726
State and local.....	11, 973	12, 215	12, 468	12, 295	12, 301	12, 390	12, 537	12, 653

^a Preliminary.

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

consecutive years of substantial recovery, goods-producing employment at the end of 1977 was still half a million below the prerecession high reached in the fourth quarter of 1973.

Contract construction employment increased dramatically in 1977. It rose by 340,000, or 9.4 percent, to 3.9 million in the fourth quarter. This was the largest percentage gain of any of the major industry groups. Expansion was heavily concentrated in the first part of the year, coinciding with the robust rebound in housing construction. By the end of 1977, employment in the industry was more than a half million above the low point of the recent recession but had not yet reached its prerecession peak of 4.1 million. The mining industry showed little overall growth because of widespread strikes in the second half of the year.

Manufacturing employment rose by 700,000 during the year to a last-quarter average of 19.8 million. Growth was hampered to some degree in the second half by strike activity—most notably in the manufacture of transportation equipment (predominantly in aircraft and parts)—and by cutbacks in steel production and the consequent lay-

off of steel workers in several areas of the country. By the fourth quarter, the total number of factory jobs exceeded the second quarter 1975 recession low by 1.6 million, but the total was still 550,000 jobs short of the prerecession peak.

About four-fifths of the full year's increase in manufacturing jobs occurred in the durable goods industries. Virtually every industry registered some gains, but the largest occurred in three of the five major metals and metal-using industries—fabricated metals, machinery, and electrical equipment. Growth in nondurable goods was not only less pronounced but was also less pervasive. The most sizable increases were registered in textiles, printing and publishing, and rubber and plastic products.

HOURS OF WORK

Despite the solid economic expansion and large employment gains during 1977, the average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls showed little

change except for a temporary dip during the January-February cold spell. On a quarterly basis, the workweek fluctuated within the narrow range of 36.0 to 36.2 hours from late 1976 through the fourth quarter of 1977.

The manufacturing workweek rose moderately in 1977, moving up from 40 hours in late 1976 to 40.4 hours a year later. In a manner similar to the employment series in manufacturing, the factory workweek increased appreciably from the recession low but had not yet reached prerecession peak levels by the end of the year. Factory overtime, an important indicator of the pulse of economic activity, showed a comparable advance, from 3.1 hours in fourth-quarter 1976 to 3.5 hours a year later. Overtime had been as low as 2.3 hours during the recession.

The aggregate hours index—a comprehensive measure of current employment performance that combines the number of employees on private non-farm payrolls with the number of hours of paid employment—rose to record levels during 1977. Averaging 116.6 (1967=100) in the final quarter, this index was up from 112.8 a year earlier. Prin-

cipally because of the lengthening of the factory workweek, the goods-producing sector index rose at a faster pace over the year than did the index for the services sector.

LABOR TURNOVER

Another indication of the significant improvement in labor market conditions last year is provided by the statistics on factory labor turnover. The new-hire rate, which had averaged 25 per 1,000 workers in late 1976, rose sharply early in 1977 and then declined slightly later in the year, but rose again such that by the final quarter the level was up to 30 per 1,000 workers.

The manufacturing quit rate, which tends to rise as employment opportunities improve, moved from 16 per 1,000 in late 1976 to 19 per 1,000, where it remained for most of 1977. Additional evidence of strength was provided by movement in the layoff rate. Layoffs, which had been as high as 15 per 1,000 workers in late 1976, declined to 10 per 1,000 in late 1977.

Unemployment

The strong employment growth during 1977 was accompanied by fairly substantial declines in unemployment. The overall jobless rate fell more than a percentage point from the fourth quarter level of 1976, reaching 6.6 percent in the final quarter (and 6.4 in December), the lowest level in 3 years. (See chart 3.)

MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

The reduction in joblessness over the course of 1977—by 900,000 to 6.6 million in the fourth quarter—was not shared equally by the major age-sex groups. Adult men accounted for nearly 70 percent of the decline. Most of their improved job situation occurred in the first half of the year, when their jobless rate fell by nearly a full percentage point.

* Monthly average data. The total number of different individuals experiencing some unemployment during the year was approximately 20 million.

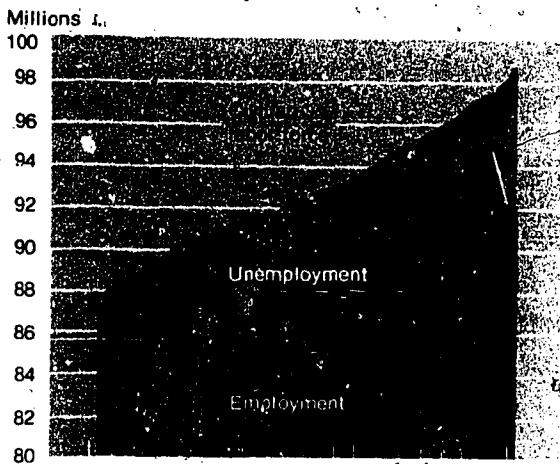
During the latter half, their rate edged down further, reaching 4.8 percent by the last quarter (1.2 points below a year earlier). Substantial reductions in joblessness were realized by young men (20 to 24 years old) and those in the prime working ages, 25 to 54 years old.

Although employment gains among adult women were large, unemployment for this group did not decline commensurately because of the upsurge in their labor force participation. Their jobless rate, which had been 7.5 percent in late 1976, was down to 6.8 percent in late 1977. The improvement was primarily confined to women aged 25 and over.

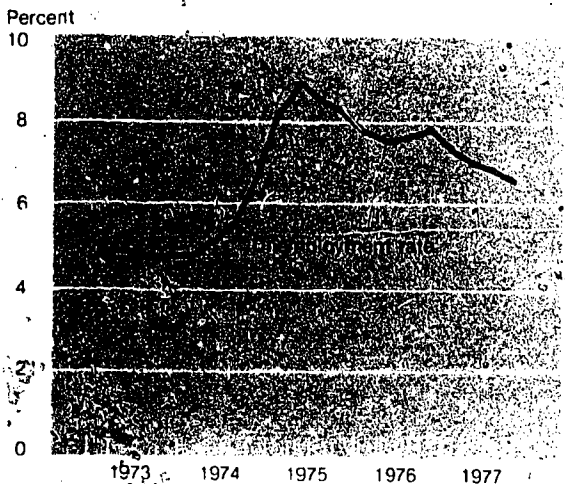
Joblessness among teenagers also showed improvement during 1977. The jobless rate for this group, which had peaked at 20.3 percent in mid-1975, receded to 16.7 percent by late 1977 (and 15.6 percent in December). This reduction was accounted for entirely by white youth. Black teenage unemployment has fluctuated within the 35- to 40-percent range since rising during the recession.

Chart 3

The sharp 1977 expansion in employment exceeded the strong growth in the labor force.



so the jobless rate declined steadily during the year.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

The overall decrease in unemployment during 1977 was limited to white workers. Their jobless rate dropped sharply during the first half of 1977 and then eased down further to 5.8 percent in the last quarter. At year's end, the white rate was 1.3 percentage points lower than it had been a year earlier. For blacks, on the other hand, marginal decreases early in 1977 were reversed in later months,

though their rate did decline at yearend to 12.7 percent. For the year as a whole, their jobless rate averaged 13.1 percent, the same as in 1976. Black unemployment problems (including an examination of the growth in both employment and labor force participation for blacks) are discussed more extensively in a later section on trends among special labor force groups.

FULL- AND PART-TIME JOBSEEKING

In 1977, four-fifths of all jobseekers were looking for full-time jobs. They included 2.5 million adult men (nine-tenths of all jobless adult men), 2 million adult women (four-fifths of all jobless adult women), and nearly 1 million teenagers (three-fifths of all jobless teenagers). Thus, contrary to popular belief, most unemployed women and teenagers actively seek full-time jobs.⁵

The jobless rate for full-time members of the labor force fell between the end of 1976 and mid-1977 (from 7.4 to 6.6 percent) and receded further to a 3-year low of 6.2 percent in the final quarter. The rate for part-time jobseekers, which had been 10.2 percent in late 1976, edged down in 1977, to 9.4 percent by the last half.

OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

The strong employment growth during 1977 was reflected in marked reductions in unemployment among most major occupational and industrial groups. The sharpest drop took place among blue-collar workers. The jobless rate for this group had peaked at 12.7 percent in mid-1975 and, since then, has steadily decreased, to 7.6 percent by the fourth quarter of 1977. In contrast, the jobless rate for white-collar workers dropped only slightly between the fourth quarters of 1976 and 1977—from 4.6 to 4.1 percent.

Among the major industry groups, the jobless rate for factory workers, which had been as high as 12.1 percent in mid-1975, continued the sharp decline that had been observed in 1976 and was down to 6.3 percent by late 1977. This improvement was particularly pronounced among workers engaged in durable goods production.

⁵ Based on monthly average data; the picture may be different during the summer season for teenagers or among adult women seeking pre-Christmas jobs.

The jobless rate for workers in the construction industry has traditionally been higher than for any other industry worker group. At the lowest point of the last recession, the unemployment rate reached 20 percent for this group. Subsequently, the rate declined almost continuously, receding to a year low of 11.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1977.

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Nearly the entire reduction in total unemployment in 1977 occurred among workers who had been laid off or terminated from their last jobs. By the last quarter, the number of persons on layoffs averaged 770,000, down from a million in 1976 and almost 2 million at the height of the recession. The decline among all other job losers was not nearly as large proportionately, but it was nonetheless substantial—half a million over the year and over 700,000 from the 1975 high.

Unemployment stemming from job loss is by far the most cyclically sensitive component of total unemployment. Job losers numbered 2.9 million in late 1977 and made up about 45 percent of all unemployed workers. This proportion was down from about 50 percent in late 1976 and the recessionary high of 57 percent in the third quarter of 1975.

There were almost no reductions over the year in the number of persons who voluntarily quit their last jobs and only modest decreases in the numbers of unemployed new entrants and reentrants (both actually rising on an annual average basis). Unemployment among job leavers tends to change countercyclically and thus can be expected to show little movement downward during recovery periods. The limited change in unemployment among labor force entrants was consistent with the unusually large expansion in the labor force during 1977.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The length of time that workers remain unemployed is an important indication of the severity of the Nation's unemployment problem. Although the average duration of unemployment typically will increase with a worsening in the economic situation and decline during expansions, changes

in duration tend to lag behind movements in the incidence of joblessness for two reasons: (1) It takes time for the newly unemployed to reach the longer duration categories; and (2) it takes time for them to find a job after a recovery begins because employers generally recall first those workers most recently laid off. Once there is a sustained decline in unemployment, however, changes in duration move in tandem. (See table 4.)

The decline in total unemployment during 1977 was accompanied by a reduction in the average duration of joblessness, from a plateau of about 15.5 weeks in the latter half of 1976 to 13.8 weeks by the last quarter of 1977. This was substantially below the recession (and postwar) high of 16.5 weeks recorded in early 1976.

Long-term unemployment declined sharply during the year, while the short-term unemployed became an ever-increasing proportion of the jobless population, partly as a result of the sizable number of persons entering the labor force. Thus, the proportion of those jobless for 15 or more weeks decreased to about 28 percent by the fourth quarter, from 32 percent in late 1976, while the proportion of short-term unemployment (5 weeks or less) rose by about the same margin, to 42 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Statistics compiled in the various State and Federal unemployment compensation programs provide further insight into the job situation in 1977. The number of workers claiming unemployment benefits under regular State programs totaled 2.7 million (seasonally adjusted) in late 1977, nearly 500,000 fewer than at the end of 1976. Initial claims for State unemployment benefits, a rough measure of the weekly incidence of new unemployment, were down from about 385,000 weekly in late 1976 to about 350,000 during the same period in 1977. The number of persons claiming benefits under the Federal-State extended programs and special programs for recently separated veterans, Federal employees, and railroad workers also declined in 1977, as did the number of workers claiming benefits from special Federal emergency programs (Federal Supplemental Benefits and Special Unemployment Assistance).⁶

⁶ For further information about unemployment insurance activities, see the chapter on Program Performance in Fiscal 1977 in this report.

A comparison of figures for the insured unemployed with data for total unemployment indicates that about two-thirds of the unemployed were claiming unemployment benefits during 1977. This proportion had been as high as three-fourths in 1975. These percentages should be viewed with caution, however, because of conceptual and definitional differences between insured and total unemployment.⁷

FAMILIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Of the 6.9 million unemployed, on average in 1977, about one-fifth were husbands and another one-fifth were wives. Relatives in husband-wife families (primarily young people still living at

⁷ Administrative statistics on unemployment insurance claims, which are prepared by the Employment and Training Administration, exclude persons who have not earned rights to or are otherwise ineligible to receive unemployment insurance, persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems, and those who have exhausted benefits but are still looking for work. On the other hand, claimants who worked during any portion of the survey week are not counted as unemployed in the household survey. For example, a person otherwise qualified for unemployment insurance, who works for a day or two at a job paying less than the specified "forgiveness level" and is entitled to receive either full or partial benefits, would be considered employed in the household survey.

home) accounted for about 30 percent. Roughly half of the remaining, jobless lived in female-headed families, and the other half did not live in a family situation.

The impact of unemployment on the family often depends on whether the family includes another member who is employed. Most of the unemployed—about three-fifths—lived in families in which at least one person was employed, and more than half of the unemployed were members of families having at least one member employed full-time. The other two-fifths lived either alone, with nonrelatives, or in a family where no one else was employed. (See table 5.)

Because more husbands than wives are in the labor force, families with unemployed husbands were much less likely than those with unemployed wives to have other family members working. As would be expected, unemployed relatives in husband-wife families had the greatest probability of having a working member in their families.

There was an employed person in less than one-fifth of the families headed by an unemployed woman. Furthermore, unemployed relatives—generally teenagers and young adults—in families headed by women were less likely than their

TABLE 4. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY DURATION OF, AND REASONS FOR, UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1976-77
(Thousands)

Item	1976				1977			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT								
Less than 5 weeks.....	2,646	2,825	2,876	2,828	2,864	2,969	2,823	2,761
5 to 14 weeks.....	1,988	2,064	2,279	2,331	2,133	2,026	2,146	2,030
15 weeks and over.....	2,555	2,141	2,283	2,396	2,140	1,828	1,819	1,825
15 to 26 weeks.....	1,030	837	1,062	1,110	946	786	907	932
weeks and over.....	1,526	1,304	1,221	1,287	1,194	1,042	912	892
Average (mean) duration, in weeks.....	16.5	15.9	15.5	15.3	14.8	14.5	13.9	13.8
REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT								
Lost last job.....	3,576	3,580	3,679	3,674	3,300	3,032	3,098	2,917
Or layoff.....	1,009	1,034	1,116	1,016	914	806	896	769
Other job losses.....	2,568	2,546	2,563	2,658	2,386	2,226	2,202	2,148
Left last job.....	828	868	955	881	910	906	867	878
Reentered labor force.....	1,883	1,805	1,932	1,961	1,984	1,957	1,870	1,894
Seeking first job.....	861	865	875	926	952	987	952	859

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages; detail does not add to unemployment totals because of independent seasonal adjustments.

TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY FAMILY RELATIONSHIP AND PRESENCE OF EMPLOYED FAMILY MEMBER(S), ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1977

[Numbers in thousands]

Family relationship	Unemployed				
	Total	With employed person in family			
		Total	Percent of un-employed	With full-time worker	
			Number	Percent of un-employed	
Total, 16 years and over.....	6,855	4,178	60.9	3,739	54.5
Persons in families, ¹ total.....	5,934	4,178	70.4	3,739	63.0
Husbands ²	1,437	696	48.4	538	37.4
Wives.....	1,402	1,196	85.3	1,120	79.9
Relatives in husband-wife families.....	1,926	1,712	88.9	1,632	84.7
Women who head families.....	413	80	19.4	50	12.1
Relatives of female heads.....	756	494	65.3	399	52.8
Unrelated individuals ³	921				

¹ In primary families only.

² Includes a small number of single, separated, widowed, or divorced men who head families.

³ Individuals living alone or with unrelated persons plus a small number of persons in secondary families.

counterparts in husband-wife families to have an employed person in their families. These low proportions stem largely from the facts that these families have fewer members of working age and that jobless rates are unusually high for female heads. (Female family heads include divorced, separated, widowed, and never married women who are maintaining families. Most of them are rearing young children.)

There are major differences in the employment status of black and white families, particularly those headed by women. One-third of all unemployed blacks, compared with only about one-tenth of all unemployed whites, live in families headed

by a woman. Moreover, proportionately fewer black than white families headed by an unemployed woman included an employed person. These differentials can be partly explained by the fact that black women heading families tend to be younger and thus less likely than their white counterparts to have children of working age. By contrast, in husband-wife families, the proportions of the unemployed with working relatives are similar for black and white families.^a

^a For a discussion of the employment situation of individuals in the context of their families, see Deborah Pisetznier Klein, "Labor Force Data by Person-Family Relationship," *Employment and Earnings*, July 1977, pp. 7-9.

Labor Force Trends

The labor force grew by 2.6 million (on average) in 1977, compared with gains of 2.2 million in 1976 and 1.6 million in 1975. (See table 1.) The 2-year expansion surpassed the growth rate of earlier postwar recoveries. This accelerated increase undoubtedly contributed to the high level of joblessness experienced during 1977. The unemployed in

1977 included many people who had not been labor force participants but who were attracted to the labor force by widening employment opportunities.

Labor force growth is rarely smooth. In 1977, for example, the bulk of the growth occurred during the second and fourth quarters. The overall

labor force participation rate—the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population, age 16 and over that is either working or seeking work—moved up in stages from the slightly depressed level of 61.1 percent in late 1975 to 61.9 percent in the first quarter of 1977. It reached 62.2 percent in the second and third quarters, and an all-time record of 62.7 percent in the fourth quarter.

TRENDS BY SEX AND AGE⁹

Most of the 1977 expansion resulted from an unusually large upsurge in the labor force entry of adult women (1.4 million on average). In recent years, the rise in female participation has been concentrated among women 20 to 34 years of age. Prior to 1965, women 45 to 64 years of age were largely responsible for the increase in the female labor force participation rate. A phenomenal increase has been occurring among women 25 to 34 years. Their participation rate advanced by 21 percentage points between 1965 and 1977. This increase is remarkable, since the majority of women in this age group are married (64 percent) and many have children at home. Another 10 percent are women who are divorced or separated from their husbands and who are also likely to have dependent children at home. The overall labor force participation rate for adult women moved from 47 percent in 1976 to 48.1 percent in 1977.

A recent study of trends in female participation indicates that, in the decade between the early 1960's and 1970's, about a third of the gain was attributable to an increase in the mean number of weeks women spent in the labor force during the year.¹⁰ The proportion of the total year-round, full-time labor force accounted for by women has increased from 28 percent in 1966 to 32 percent a decade later.

The adult male labor force did not show any substantial growth until late 1977. In the fourth quarter, it was a million above the year-earlier total. Because this growth did not keep pace with the normal expansion in the male population, the labor

⁹ For an in-depth historical analysis of trends in labor force participation, see Robert W. Bednarzik and Deborah P. Klein, "Labor Force Trends: A Synthesis and Analysis," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1977, pp. 3-12. Appended to that article is "Labor Force Trends: A Bibliography," prepared by Richard M. Devens.

¹⁰ See Andrew M. Sun, "Female Labor Force Participation: Why Projections Have Been Too Low," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1977, pp. 18-23.

force participation rate for men edged downward on an annual average basis to 79.7 percent, continuing a gradual long-term trend.

Among teenagers, there was a labor force expansion of about 300,000 between 1976 and 1977, and the labor force participation rate for this group rose from 54.6 to 56.2 percent.

As noted above, the labor force participation rate for adult women continued its historical increase in 1977, while that for adult men continued to edge downward. Adult women comprised nearly 37 percent of the civilian labor force, up from about 30 percent in the late 1950's. The proportion for adult men was 54 percent, down 10 points since 1957. These contrasting trends have been influenced by numerous social and economic developments. For women, the most significant developments have been the drop in fertility rates; greater social acceptance of working on the part of young wives and mothers; increased proportions of divorced, separated, and never-married women; higher educational attainment; growth of the services sector of the economy; desire to increase or maintain their family living standards; effects of antidiscrimination laws; and the women's liberation movement.

For older men, more and better pension programs, increased social security coverage and benefit levels, and the greater availability of disability insurance have been cited as explanations for earlier retirement. In addition, financial assistance provided by other employed family members may enable an adult man to retire earlier. Among younger men, longer school attendance and increased alternatives to work, including homemaking and leisure (partly because of increasing female participation), are undoubtedly contributing factors.¹¹

PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOR FORCE

Many people who are not participating in the labor force in one time period may be induced to enter, given the right combination of job opportunities and personal needs or interests. Others can be expected to enter the labor force when they complete their education, when their children reach school age, when they recover from an ill-

¹¹ For a discussion of factors affecting the labor force withdrawal of older male workers, see the chapter on The Aging of America's Labor Force: Problems and Prospects of Older Workers in this report.

ness, or when they simply decide to change their lifestyles. Thus, the Nation's potential labor supply consists of many persons neither working nor seeking work, who may join the labor market sporadically or on a permanent basis in the future.

Of the total number of persons aged 16 and over who were outside the labor force in 1977 (59 million), more than 90 percent did not want jobs. Most of the nonparticipants were women keeping house. The remainder were retirees, students, persons who were ill or disabled, and persons engaged in other nonwork activities, including leisure.

Those not in the labor force who reported that they wanted a job "now"—although they were not looking for work—averaged about 5.7 million in 1977. More than 70 percent were women, the vast majority of whom cited family responsibilities as the predominant reason for not seeking work. Among men, the most common reasons given were ill health or disability and school attendance.

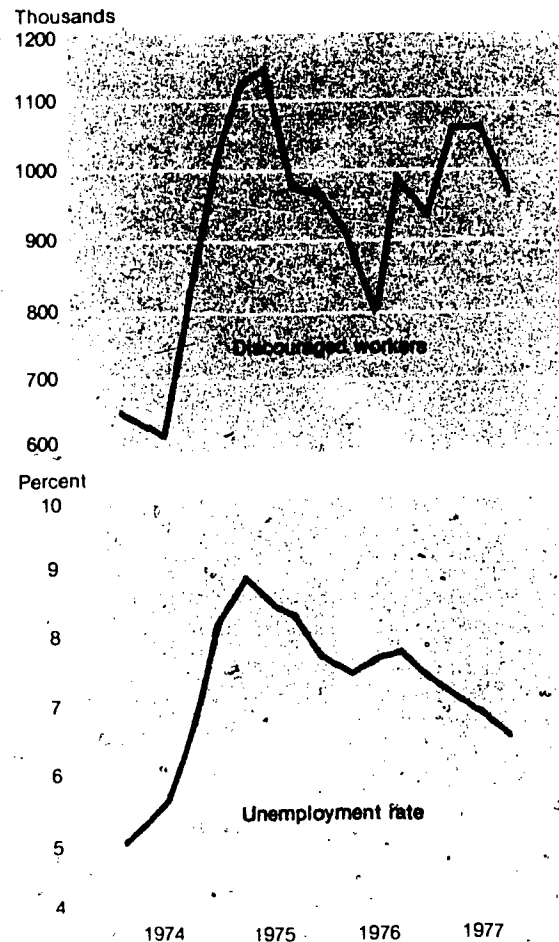
A relatively small, but nonetheless significant, group of persons outside the labor force consists of those who want a job but are not looking for work because they feel their search would be in vain. Because they have not searched for work as recently as 4 weeks prior to being surveyed, they are not counted among the unemployed. These so-called "discouraged workers" are classified in two categories: Those who have looked for work but could not find a job or believe there is no work available (job market factors) and those who feel that they lack the necessary skills, have some personal handicap, or believe employers would consider them too young or too old (personal factors). The former group is strongly affected by cyclical changes in the economy, while the latter group shows little systematic movement. In 1977, the total number of discouraged workers averaged 1 million persons, two-thirds of whom were not looking for work because of job market factors.

Although measurement of labor force discouragement is necessarily imprecise because of the subjective nature of the phenomenon, the estimates have tended to move in a roughly parallel fashion with cyclical changes in the unemployment rate. On a quarter-to-quarter basis, however, the two series have often diverged. Thus, in the first half of 1977, when the jobless rate dropped dramatically, the number of discouraged workers increased. In the third quarter of the year, with the jobless rate edging down further, discouragement held steady at nearly 1.1 million, very close to the recession high.

(See chart 4.) Reasons for the rise in discouragement are not clear, given the sharp, sustained increases in both employment and labor force membership. However, it is plausible that the extensive labor force expansion implied an upsurge in discouragement as well, when many found that jobs were not as plentiful as they had believed. In any case, the number of discouraged workers declined in the final quarter to about 970,000.

Chart 4

In 1977, the number of discouraged workers and the jobless rate did not move in tandem—as they have in recent years.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Special Labor Force Groups

The current situation and recent trends of certain labor force groups are examined here separately because of the increased social concern focused upon them in recent years. These individual analyses concern blacks, persons of Hispanic origin, teenagers, and Vietnam-era veterans.

BLACKS

Although blacks comprise only 12 percent of the population of working age, they account for nearly 22 percent of the Nation's unemployed. And while the overall U.S. unemployment picture improved considerably during the past year, the situation for blacks did not.

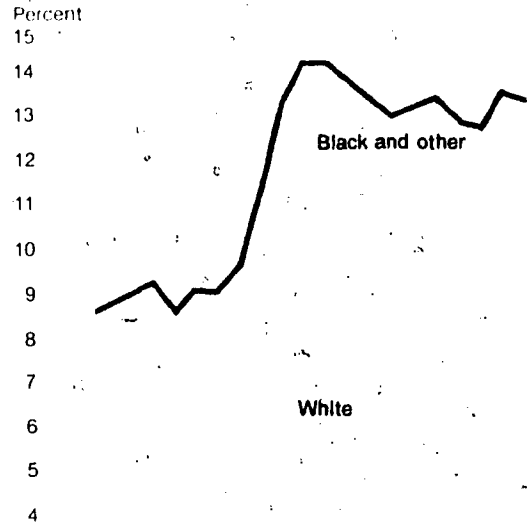
The black unemployment rate, which had remained stable at 12.8 percent in the first two quarters of the year, increased to 14.3 percent in August 1977. The August 1977 rate nearly matched the post-World War II high recorded in September 1975. Though this figure now appears suspect because of its inconsistency with surrounding monthly rates, it did serve to focus national attention at the time of its announcement on the worsening job picture among the Nation's largest minority group. At the same time that black joblessness was moving in a seemingly countercyclical direction, the unemployment rate for whites was more than 2 percentage points below its 1975 high. In the fourth quarter, the black jobless rate averaged 13.3 percent, compared with the white rate of 5.8 percent. Thus, the black rate was 2.3 times the white rate at yearend. This represented a substantial increase from 1.9 times the white rate in late 1976. (See chart 5.)

The same differential does not prevail across all age-sex groups. In the fourth quarter of 1977, the ratio between black and white adult male jobless rates was 2.4 to 1, but the ratio among women was 2 to 1. The disparity continues to be the greatest among teenagers, where rates are highest. Thus, the black-white ratio for this group stood at 2.7 to 1 in the fourth quarter of 1977.

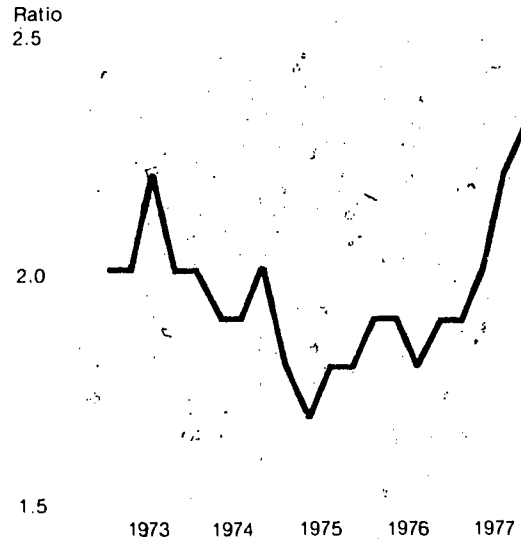
The recent worsening of these disparities can be attributed to many factors. Probably most important was the recent surge in black labor force participation, a reversal of a long-term trend. The

Chart 5

Joblessness declined for white workers in 1977, whereas it increased for black workers . . .



...so the ratio of black to white unemployment rates rose during the year.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

black labor force grew much more rapidly during 1977 than did the white labor force, but employ-

ment gains for blacks were roughly in proportion to those for whites. Although blacks obtained 455,000 new jobs during 1977, the number of unemployed blacks rose by 65,000. This development may indicate that many blacks who had previously been outside the labor force were encouraged about their job prospects in light of the strong economic recovery. This rise in employment expectations may have attracted more workers into the labor market than could be accommodated with jobs.

The long-term rise in educational attainment levels has enabled many blacks to achieve employment opportunities in the higher skilled, higher paying occupations. However, blacks still constitute a disproportionate share of the workers employed in the lower skilled, lower paying jobs, which are more often characterized by high turnover and greater incidence of unemployment. In 1977, for example, the proportion of blacks employed in the less cyclically sensitive white-collar occupations was 33 percent, compared with over 50 percent for white workers. At the lower end of the spectrum, 35 percent of all employed blacks were working as laborers and as service workers (about twice the white proportion). These occupations are subject to higher-than-average joblessness. (See table 6.)

Finally, while these factors have played some role in widening the disparity between black and white unemployment rates, racial discrimination undoubtedly accounts for part of the structural problem of black joblessness.

PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN

Workers of Hispanic origin experienced marked improvement in their job situation in 1977. However, like black workers, they continued to experience higher-than-average unemployment and to be overrepresented in occupations characterized by high jobless rates.

Of the estimated 7.2 million persons of Hispanic origin in the civilian noninstitutional population of working age in 1977, an average of 4.4 million were in the civilian labor force. Their participation rate of 61.4 percent continued to be lower than that of all white workers (62.6 percent) but was significantly above the rate for black (only) workers (59.7 percent). There were 4 million Hispanics employed—285,000 above the 1976 level. The num-

ber of unemployed totaled 440,000, down marginally over the year. Like blacks, they continued to be overrepresented in the ranks of the unemployed, accounting for 4.6 percent of the working age population but 6.4 percent of total unemployment.

The combination of rising employment and slightly declining unemployment produced a drop in the unemployment rate for workers of Hispanic origin—from 11.5 to 10.0 percent—in 1977. Thus, the incidence of joblessness for these workers maintained the middle position between the considerably lower rate of white workers (6.2 percent) and the higher rate of black workers (13.9 percent).

With respect to occupations, the distribution of the 4.0 million employed persons of Hispanic ori-

TABLE 6. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WHITES, BLACKS, AND PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN, BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1977

[Numbers in thousands for persons aged 16 years and over; percent distribution]

Labor force and occupational status	White	Black ¹	Hispanic origin ²
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	137,595	16,314	7,156
Civilian labor force.....	86,107	9,737	4,391
Employed: Number.....	80,734	8,384	3,953
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers.....	51.7	32.5	31.8
Professional and technical.....	15.5	10.1	7.5
Managers and administrators, except farm.....	11.4	4.1	5.7
Sales workers.....	6.8	2.4	3.7
Clerical workers.....	18.0	15.9	15.0
Blue-collar workers.....	32.9	39.4	46.6
Craft and kindred workers.....	13.6	9.1	13.8
Operatives, except transport.....	11.0	15.6	21.1
Transport equipment operatives.....	3.7	5.8	4.1
Nonfarm laborers.....	4.6	9.0	7.7
Service workers.....	12.3	26.0	17.1
Farmworkers.....	3.2	2.2	4.5
Unemployed.....	5,373	1,355	438
Unemployment rate.....	6.2	13.9	10.0
Not in labor force.....	51,488	6,576	2,765

¹ Data relate to black workers only.

² Data on persons of Hispanic origin are tabulated separately, without regard to race, which means that they are also included in the data for white and black workers. According to the 1970 census, 96 percent of the Hispanic population is white.

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

gin in 1977 was similar to that of blacks, in that they were overrepresented in occupations characterized by higher-than-average jobless rates and underrepresented in the higher skilled occupations. However, a smaller proportion of Hispanics than of black workers was employed in service occupations, while larger proportions were employed in blue-collar work, especially the higher skilled occupations, and in farm work. (See table 6.)

TEENAGE WORKERS

Teenagers account for about one-tenth of the Nation's labor force but almost one-quarter of the unemployed.¹² Because of their age, they have limited labor market experience and few marketable skills and thus encounter severe difficulties in finding jobs.

The teenage employment situation showed substantial improvement during the past year, as the number of teenagers with jobs rose by nearly 565,-

¹² For additional analysis of the employment-related problems faced by young workers and a description of the new Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977, see the chapter on Youth Unemployment and Public Policy in this report.

000 to 7.8 million. Unemployment continued at a high rate among these young workers, however. Since hitting a post-World War II high of 20.3 percent in mid-1975, the teenage rate has exhibited a gradual downward trend, averaging 16.7 percent by the last quarter of 1977. (See table 1.)

The improved overall teenage employment situation in 1977 occurred exclusively among white youth, whose jobless rate fell from 17.1 to 14.1 percent over the year. By contrast, the rate for black youth has shown no consistent movement since 1975, with nearly 2 out of every 5 in the labor force looking for work.

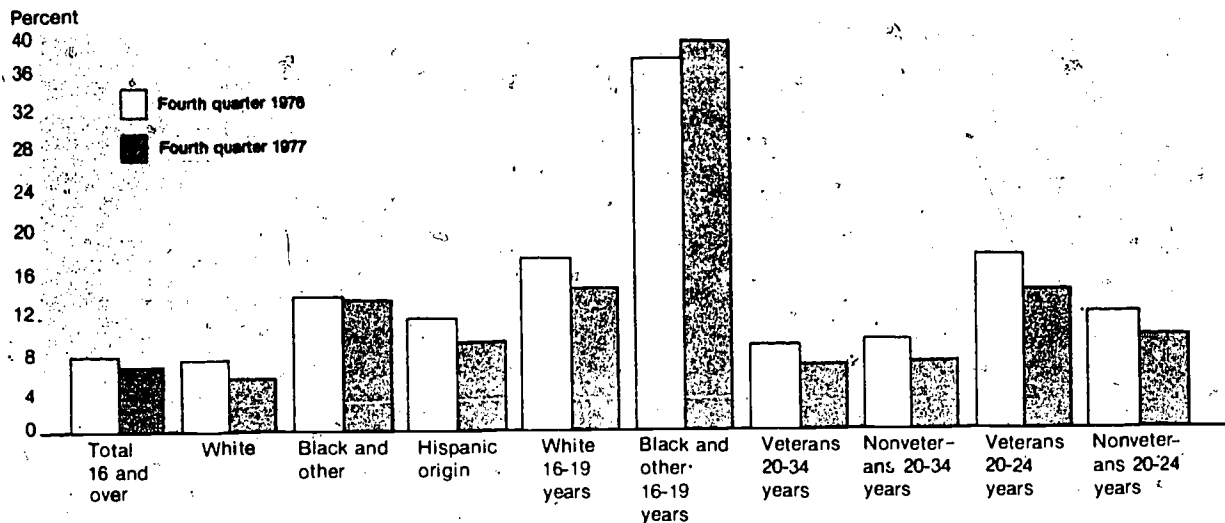
VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

The employment situation for 20- to 34-year-old Vietnam-era veterans reflected overall improvement between 1976 and 1977.¹³ In the last quarter of 1977, the unemployment rate for this group averaged 6.5 percent, down more than a full percentage point from the fourth quarter of 1976. (See chart 6.) This improvement was reflected in all

¹³ Vietnam-era veterans are those who served in the Armed Forces between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975. For a summary of employment services provided to veterans in fiscal 1977, see the special report in this volume.

Chart 6

With the exception of black teenagers, other special worker groups posted unemployment declines from yearend 1976 to yearend 1977.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, except for Hispanic origin

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

age groups but was most evident for veterans still in their twenties.⁷

For the year as a whole, the overall jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans aged 20 to 34 averaged 7.3 percent—essentially equivalent to the 7.5-percent rate for their nonveteran counterparts. The overall similarity, however, conceals the striking difference that continues to prevail for the youngest and most recently discharged group, those 20 to 24 years old. The rate for these young veterans was 16.2 percent, compared with 10.0 percent for their nonveteran counterparts.

The unemployment rate for black Vietnam-era veterans averaged 15.8 percent in 1977, which is

well above the 6.4-percent rate of their white counterparts. Consistent with the general employment situation, all of the 1977 improvement in joblessness took place among white veterans. The differential between black and white veteran unemployment therefore widened during the year. Unemployment is a particularly severe problem among 20- to 24-year-old black veterans, who comprise 25 percent of the black veteran population. Their jobless rate is not only the highest of all veteran groups measured but also considerably higher than the rates of nearly every other worker group in the population.

Wage Rates and Earnings

WAGE MOVEMENTS

Price pressures eased considerably during the second half of 1977, although early-year increases caused inflation to rise at a higher rate for the full year than it had during 1976. This, combined with the improvement in the employment situation outlined above, helped push wage gains up in 1977, in contrast to the smaller increases in 1976. Real wage gains, on the other hand, were smaller than those of the previous year due to the higher rate of inflation. (See table 7.)

One data series that has been widely used in recent years to measure the general movement of

wage rates is the Hourly Earnings Index. This series is based on gross average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory employees in the private nonfarm economy.¹⁴ The index attempts to isolate factors associated with basic wage rate change. When adjusted for seasonality, preliminary data indicated a 7.5-percent rise in 1977, compared with 6.9 percent in 1976 and 7.9 in 1975. Workers in the transportation and public utilities sector received the largest increase, while

¹⁴The Hourly Earnings Index reflects adjustments made to the basic hourly earnings series for interindustry employment shifts, overtime in manufacturing (the only sector for which overtime data are available), and seasonality.

TABLE 7. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS, 1970-77.¹

Series	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Gross average hourly earnings:								
Current dollars	5.8	6.9	6.5	7.2	8.4	7.1	7.0	8.0
1967 dollars	4	3.6	2.8	-1.4	-3.4	(2)	2.1	1.0
Hourly Earnings Index (1967=100):								
Current dollars	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.7	9.4	7.9	6.9	7.5
1967 dollars	1.2	3.6	2.9	-2.0	-2.6	1.0	2.0	.7
Gross average weekly earnings:								
Current dollars	4.1	7.5	6.2	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.7	8.0
1967 dollars	1.4	4.0	2.7	-1.8	-5.3	.5	1.8	1.1

¹ Percentage changes are based on seasonally adjusted data and reflect December-to-December change for 1970-76. Data for 1977 are preliminary.

(2) Less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE 8. RATE OF WAGE AND SALARY CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX, DECEMBER 1976-DECEMBER 1977

[Percent]

Worker group	3 months ended in--					12 months ended in December 1977
	December 1976	March 1977	June 1977	September 1977	December 1977	
All private nonfarm workers	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	7.0
Workers by occupational group:						
White-collar workers	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	6.5
Blue-collar workers	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.8	7.7
Service workers	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.7	1.0	6.4
Workers by industry division:						
Construction	1.1	.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	6.6
Manufacturing	2	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	7.8
Transportation and public utilities	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.1	9.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1.9	2.2	1.7	.9	1.5	6.6
Services .....	.6	.9	1.8	1.8	.7	5.3
Workers by region:						
Northeast	1.7	1.1	2.0	1.7	1.5	6.5
South	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.2	6.9
North Central	2.6	.7	1.5	2.0	2.4	6.8
West	1.6	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	7.8
Workers by bargaining status:						
Covered by collective-bargaining agreement	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	7.6
Not covered by collective-bargaining agreement	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	6.6

construction workers recorded the lowest increment.

While the Hourly Earnings Index (in current dollars) rose at a higher rate during 1977 than 1976, real earnings (in 1967 dollars) showed a smaller increase—0.7 percent during 1977, compared with 2 percent in 1976 and 1 percent in 1975. The lower rate of increase was attributable in part to the higher rate of inflation. Measured by the Consumer Price Index from December 1976 to December 1977, prices rose 6.8 percent. Comparable rates of inflation for 1976 and 1975 were 4.8 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Influenced primarily by the higher hourly rates, weekly earnings also showed larger increases during 1977. Average weekly earnings reflect not only the hourly rates, but also employment shifts among industries and, in 1977, a slightly longer workweek during the first half of the year. When deflated by the Consumer Price Index, real weekly earnings increased at a lower rate than during 1976.

Another comprehensive measure available for analyzing earnings movements is the Employment Cost Index. This index measures changes in the rate of compensation of a standardized mix of labor services. Data currently available pertain to earnings—wages and salaries expressed as a straight-time rate—in the private nonfarm economy, excluding households.¹³ During the 12 months ended in December 1977, earnings rose 7.0 percent, compared with a 7.2-percent increase for the same time period a year earlier. Since this series was introduced in 1976, it does not yet provide the historical perspective of the hourly and weekly earnings series, but it can be used to examine regional, occupational, and other variations in wage movements. (See table 8.)

¹³ The series will be expanded to include earnings and employer benefit costs for the total civilian economy (with the exception of the self-employed and unpaid family workers). Straight-time earnings are total earnings before deductions and exclude premium payments for overtime, weekend, and late-shift work. Production bonuses, commissions, and cost-of-living allowances are included.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The Employment Cost Index and the hourly and weekly earnings series include workers from establishments without regard to size or existence of a collective-bargaining agreement. The major collective-bargaining series, on the other hand, is restricted to data pertaining to unionized establishments in the private nonfarm economy with at least 1,000 workers in the bargaining unit. Since only 1 of every 5 workers in the labor force is a union member and only 1 in 10 is covered by a major collective-bargaining agreement, this series is limited in scope. However, these agreements often set wage patterns that are followed by many nonunionized and smaller union establishments. In addition, an analysis of these agreements can provide additional information pertaining to wage changes during 1977, as well as some insight into what will take place in 1978.

New settlements concluded during 1977 affected approximately 4 million workers and on the average provided the smallest wage increases since 1973. Key sectors affected by new settlements were the communication, construction, and steel industries. There were few major work stoppages during 1977, although strikes did precede settlements in copper mining, longshoring, aerospace manufacturing, and scattered locations in the construction industry. Coal miners went on strike on December 6, 1977, and a long strike was anticipated.

Agreements negotiated in 1977 provided slightly smaller increases than those negotiated during the previous year. As in past years, however, 1977 settlements provided larger initial increases than those scheduled for future years, reflecting a continued attempt to offset the erosion of real wages by inflation during the term of expiring contracts. First-year wage increases averaged 7.8 percent, compared with 8.1 percent in 1976. Total increases over the term of the contract expressed as an annual rate averaged 5.8 percent, compared with 6.4 percent a year earlier. (See table 9.)

Many workers sought, job security and health and pension benefits in preference to immediate wage gains. The increase for wages and benefits combined (for units covering 5,000 workers or more) averaged 9.6 percent for the first contract year, compared with 8.5 percent in 1976. Total wages and benefits over the life of the agreement averaged 6.2 percent, compared with 6.6 percent a year earlier.

In general, manufacturing workers had higher first-year wage gains than did nonmanufacturing workers, though the opposite was true for increases averaged over the life of the contract. Increases in the construction industry remained relatively low, as workers continued to feel the pressures of high unemployment, competition from open shop contractors, and changing labor practices in the industry.

The duration of the agreements appeared to influence the size of settlements. One-year agreements had an average increase of 5.4 percent.

TABLE 9. AVERAGE PERCENT WAGE-RATE ADJUSTMENT IN MAJOR COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS, 1970-77¹

Industry sector and measure	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
All industries:								
First-year adjustment	11.9	11.6	7.3	5.8	9.8	10.2	8.4	7.8
Average annual change over life of contract	8.9	8.1	6.4	5.1	7.3	7.8	6.4	5.8
Manufacturing:								
First-year adjustment	8.1	10.9	6.6	5.9	8.7	9.8	8.9	8.4
Average annual change over life of contract	6.0	7.3	5.6	4.9	6.1	8.0	6.0	5.5
Nonmanufacturing (excl. construction):								
First-year adjustment	14.2	12.2	8.2	6.0	10.2	11.9	8.6	8.0
Average annual change over life of contract	10.2	8.6	7.3	5.4	7.2	8.0	7.2	5.9
Construction:								
First-year adjustment	17.6	12.6	6.9	5.0	11.0	8.0	6.1	6.3
Average annual change over life of contract	14.9	10.8	6.0	5.1	9.6	7.5	6.2	6.3

¹ Settlements in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more. Data presented exclude increases under escalator provisions, except for

those guaranteed in the contract.

Two-year agreements provided increases of 7.9 percent during the first year and 7.4 percent over the life of the agreement. Three-year agreements, covering the majority of the workers, provided first-year increases of 7.8 percent, although over-the-life increases averaged 5.8 percent.

Also influencing the size of the settlements was the presence, or absence, of automatic cost-of-living escalator clauses. Settlements concluded during the year that did not contain such clauses provided average annual increases of approximately 7 percent. Contracts containing automatic escalator clauses provided an average increase of approximately 5 percent, under the assumption that future increases will be forthcoming as those clauses are triggered by inflation.

There was no appreciable net gain in the number of workers covered by automatic cost-of-living escalator clauses during 1977, despite the fact that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose faster than it did in the previous year. Escalator clauses currently cover nearly 60 percent of all workers in major collective-bargaining units. Formulas and frequency of review vary, but the average increase is 1 cent for each .35-point change in the CPI, paid annually or quarterly. The aver-

age return has been estimated to be about 75 percent of the rise in the CPI.

Although new settlements provided lower wage gains in 1977 than the year before, the total change produced during the year was virtually identical to the increase put into effect in 1976—8.0 percent compared with 8.1 percent a year ago. Wage changes other than new settlement increases result primarily from the operation of automatic escalator clauses and scheduled increases negotiated in prior years but deferred for some specified time period. The deferred component was the same as in 1976, while automatic cost-of-living increases were slightly larger than those of the previous year.

Following the general pattern of a 3-year bargaining cycle, 1978 will be a light bargaining year, with only 2 million private sector workers covered by agreements that will expire or permit the re-opening of wage negotiations, compared with 5 million in 1977. Because bargaining activity will be comparatively light in 1978, the size of wage increases to be received by some 6.3 million workers covered by contracts negotiated during 1977 and earlier will have a heavy impact on overall wage gains in 1978.

Productivity

GROWTH IN 1977 PRODUCTIVITY

Productivity growth reflects the underlying characteristics of the economy over both the short and long term. Recessions and recovery periods cause deviations from the long-term trend in productivity because growth in the average output per hour is damped during downturns and boosted during recoveries.

In 1977, as the economy continued to recover from the longest and deepest recession in the post-war period, productivity grew by 2.5 percent in the private business sector, reflecting a 6-percent increase in output and a 3.5 percent increase in hours of all workers. Relevant sectors of the economy contributed to this overall productivity increase as follows:

Sector	Percent		
	Productivity increases in:		Average annual productivity growth, 1966-73
	1976	1977	
Private business	4.2	2.5	2.0
Nonfarm business	4.1	2.1	1.7
Manufacturing	6.8	2.2	2.6

¹ The private business sector, the broadest productivity and cost series published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, includes nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial and corporate sectors as well as the farm sector.

Hourly compensation in the private business sector increased 8.8 percent in 1977, compared with a 9.1-percent increase during 1976. This rise represents changes in the cost to employers of wages and salaries, fringe benefits, and employer contributions to social security and employee benefit plans. In the nonfarm business sector, hourly compensation rose 8.7 percent, identical to the increase

of a year earlier. In manufacturing, hourly compensation rose 8.8 percent in 1977 and 8.6 percent in 1976.

Unit labor cost measures the interaction between productivity and hourly compensation changes. Increases in productivity tend to decrease unit labor cost, while increases in hourly compensation tend to increase unit labor cost. In 1977, unit labor cost rose 6.2 percent in the private business sector, 6.4 percent in the nonfarm business sector, and 6.5 percent in manufacturing. In 1976, unit labor cost rose 4.7 percent in the private business sector, 4.5 percent in the nonfarm business sector, and 1.7 percent in manufacturing.

CYCLICAL PRODUCTIVITY EFFECTS

Productivity measures have been computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1947 to the present, and over this time span it is possible to discern both long-term and cyclical trends. A long-term (or secular) trend reflects underlying characteristics of the economy, such as the growth and the composition of the labor force, output mix, capital-labor relationships, and the kinds of technology and organizational systems employed. Cyclical (shorter term) trends reflect mainly changes in output and their lagged effect on employment.

Over the period from 1947 to 1977, productivity in the private business sector increased at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent. However, from 1947 to 1966, the average rate of increase was 3.2 percent. Productivity increased only about half as fast—1.7 percent per year—from 1966 to 1977.

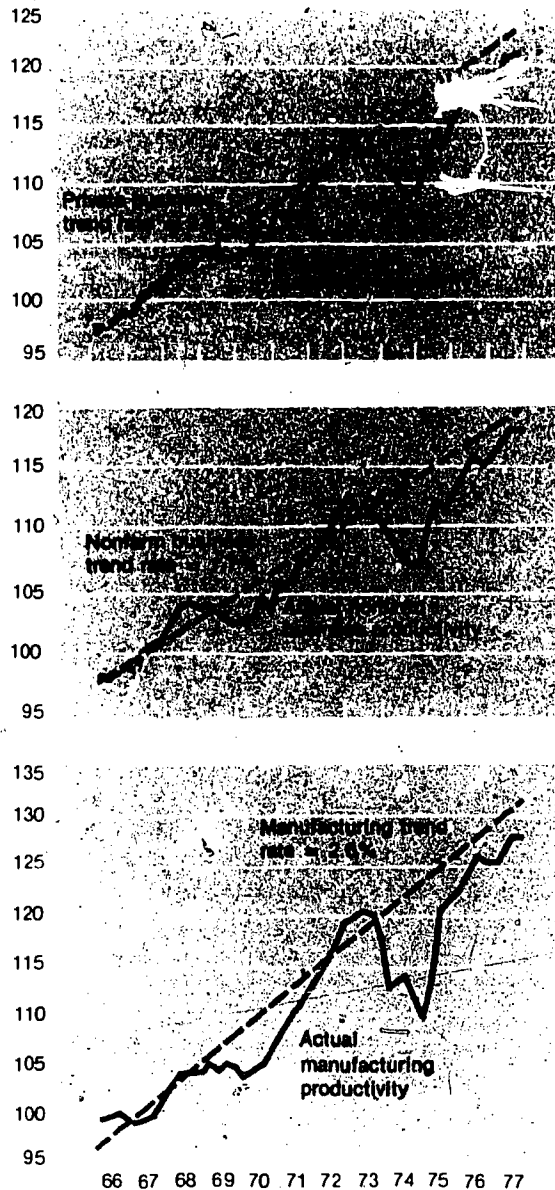
The latter period, hampered by two recessions (with the recovery from the most recent one still underway), reflects both cyclical and secular changes. The structural forces were set in motion by the changing characteristics of the work force as increasing numbers of younger persons and women entered the labor force beginning in the mid-1960's. In addition, the productivity growth that characterized the earlier postwar period was influenced by the shift of labor from agriculture into the nonfarm sector, a movement largely completed by 1967. Whether the changed productivity

growth rate since 1966 represents a new secular trend or simply a concentration of temporary

Chart 7

Since the low point of the recession in mid-1975, quarterly productivity has been rising toward the 1966-73 trend level.

Ratio scale: 1967 = 100



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

disturbances cannot be determined. However, the evidence suggests that, even without these short-term variations, the growth rate of productivity since 1966 would have decelerated in comparison with the 1947-66 period.

Comparing the actual levels of productivity with the trends calculated for the 1966-73 period shows how dramatically the recent recession has caused productivity to deviate from the 1966-73

trends. Chart 7 displays actual and trend 1966-73 productivity levels for the private business, nonfarm business, and manufacturing sectors from 1966 to 1977. Since mid-1975, productivity has been moving in all three sectors at approximately the trend *rate*. However, it has not yet returned to the productivity *level* that would have resulted from a continuation of the 1966-73 trend line.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IN FISCAL 1977

This chapter contains information on program activities for titles I through VIII of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973. Portions of the chapter pertaining to title II public service employment and Job Corps experimental programs are submitted in fulfillment of reporting requirements under sections 209 and 413 of the act.

The chapter also discusses programs administered under the provisions of the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, the Social Security Act of 1935 (unemployment insurance and Work Incentive programs), and the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

Since 1973, when the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was enacted, CETA programs have constituted a major share of the Department of Labor's program responsibilities. The Department's resources were substantially increased with enactment of the Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act in May 1977 and the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act the following August. Almost half of the more than \$20 billion made available by the economic stimulus package is funding expanded public service employment programs and increased employment and training opportunities for disadvantaged youth, veterans, and other unemployed and underemployed persons.

The first section of the chapter briefly describes the economic stimulus package and its impact on CETA programing. The total package made more than \$9 billion available for CETA activities in fiscal 1977 and 1978. It will make possible a doubling of both hiring in public service employment

programs and Job Corps enrollment capacity. It also provided funding for the four new youth programs added to CETA by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977.

The second section of the chapter is concerned with the activities of prime sponsors¹ under titles I, II, and VI of CETA. In the section, a variety of program data is examined to determine possible trends in program mix, enrollee characteristics, and program outcomes.

A third section considers ways in which CETA's effectiveness as an employment and training program is being enhanced. The Department of Labor's role in performance assessment is reviewed briefly. Examples of coordination between CETA and other federally funded programs are provided, and several research and evaluation studies that have examined the early implementation and impact of CETA are noted.

Programs authorized by titles III, IV, and VIII of CETA are the topic of the fourth section of the chapter. Special target group programs for native Americans, youth, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and older workers are described, along with some other employment efforts di-

¹ Under CETA, prime sponsors are units of State and local government with populations of 100,000 or more. Combinations of contiguous governmental units, called consortia, are also eligible to be prime sponsors so long as at least one member jurisdiction has a population of 100,000 or more. States act as balance-of-State prime sponsors for smaller (usually rural) areas within their boundaries that are ineligible to become prime sponsors in their own right. The Secretary of Labor may also designate additional sponsors after determining that they have a special capacity for carrying out CETA programs within certain labor markets or rural areas with high unemployment. Finally, sec. 102 of the act provides that a limited number of Concentrated Employment Program grantees that were serving rural areas with high unemployment and had demonstrated special capabilities for carrying out the employment and training programs in these areas could be designated as prime sponsors.

rected at overcoming labor market disadvantages for particular groups.

Another major Department of Labor program activity is the Work Incentive (WIN) Program, authorized by amendments to the Social Security Act in 1968. It is described in the fifth section of this chapter. WIN, jointly administered by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, has undergone a transformation since its inception on July 1, 1968, from a program emphasizing training to one that stresses prompt placement in jobs. This section examines fiscal year 1977 program results as reflected in job placements and wage rates and provides a summary of findings based upon a review of nearly 10 years of WIN research.

A sixth section of the chapter details the most recent developments in apprenticeship, one of the oldest programs guided by the Department of Labor. The expansion of apprenticeship opportunities in the Armed Forces and some correctional institutions is one of the innovative developments in recent years. Other attempts to expand apprenticeship opportunities into new industries, to link the apprenticeship program with preapprenticeship training in high schools, and to encourage the development of multitrade committees are described.

The following section is concerned with the activities of the U.S. Employment Service and its affiliated State agencies during fiscal 1977. The section first describes the numbers and characteristics of both job openings filled and jobseekers served. The next topic is a summary of services to special groups—veterans, handicapped workers, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, youth, minority applicants, and women—followed by a brief description of services to employers and other activities designed to support employment and training programs. The section concludes with a review of various employment service operating techniques and a summary of employment service-related research, development, and evaluation efforts.

Unemployment insurance (UI) programs are treated next in the chapter. Among the legislative actions that affected UI activity during the year were the extension of the Federal Supplemental Benefits program and the expansion of coverage to an additional 9.2 million individuals (effective January 1978) under provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976.

The Food Stamp Program, which is currently being modified as a result of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, is the subject of the final section of this chapter.

The Economic Stimulus Package

Shortly after President Carter took office, he proposed a 2-year, \$31.2 billion economic stimulus program to encourage expansion of the U.S. economy. With unemployment at 7.5 million, with an additional 1.4 million workers forced to work part-time, and a million more who had dropped out of the labor force because jobs were so hard to find, the President felt that greater economic development was needed to reduce unemployment. His proposal was designed to restore consumer confidence and purchasing power and to encourage business investment in order to promote long-term economic growth.

The Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act of 1977, which made available \$20.1 billion in new obligational authority, was signed by the President on May 13, 1977. Nearly half of that sum is being administered by the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA). Public service employment (PSE) programs, authorized by titles II and VI of CETA,

received the largest share of funds. Four new youth programs, established by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977, signed August 5, 1977, were funded at \$1 billion. Additional monies were made available for the Job Corps and programs for veterans and other special groups. A breakdown follows:

*ETA funds under Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act,
fiscal 1977
[Thousands]*

<i>Program type</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Total ETA funds.....	\$0, 429, 397
PSE total.....	7, 987, 000
Title II.....	1, 140, 000
Title VI.....	6, 847, 000
Youth programs.....	1, 000, 000
Job Corps.....	68, 000
Skill Training Improvement Program (STIP).....	250, 000
Help through Industry Retraining and Employment (IHIRE).....	120, 000
Program administration (salaries and expenses).....	4, 397

Comprehensive Employment and Training Programs

The purpose of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act is to provide training, public service jobs, and other services leading to unsubsidized employment for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons. (See the accompanying summary of the eight titles of CETA and the activities they authorize.)

The act was signed into law on December 28, 1973, and later amended by the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974, the Emergency Jobs Programs Extension Act of 1976, and the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977. In 1977, Congress extended CETA for 1 year, through fiscal 1978; all authorizations except title VIII, Young Adult Conservation Corps, expire at that time.

The administration's proposal for revising and extending CETA authority for 1979 through 1982 has the following key elements:

- Targeting resources more sharply on individuals and areas in greatest need.
- Establishing long-term increase in earnings as the primary goal for participants in CETA programs.
- Strengthening the orientation of all CETA programs toward permanent, unsubsidized employment, including the development of a new private sector initiative.
- Strengthening the emphasis on program performance.
- Establishing a continuing substantial program of subsidized public service employment for areas with chronic high unemployment.
- Establishing for the first time automatic authority for public service jobs tied directly to cyclical changes in unemployment.

In addition, the youth provisions added to CETA by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 are to be continued. All CETA youth authorizations will be reviewed and further changes considered in 1979.

FUNDING IN FISCAL 1977

In fiscal 1977, 445 prime sponsors operated CETA programs, with funds of more than \$12.7 billion. Table 1 shows the sources and amounts of funds appropriated for CETA in fiscal 1977.

THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973, AS AMENDED

Title I establishes a nationwide program of comprehensive employment and training services (including training, employment, counseling, testing, and placement) administered by prime sponsors, which, for the most part, are States and units of general local government of 100,000 or more population.

Title II authorizes a program of developmental transitional public service employment and other manpower services in areas with 6.5 percent or higher unemployment for 3 consecutive months.

Title III provides for nationally sponsored and supervised training, employment, and job placement programs for such special groups as youth, offenders, older workers, persons of limited English-speaking ability, Indians, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and others with particular labor market disadvantages. It also authorizes research, demonstration, and evaluation programs to be administered by the Secretary of Labor. In fiscal 1977, monies were provided under this title for such programs as the Skill Training Improvement Program, Help through Industry Retraining and Employment, and all programs authorized by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act except the Young Adult Conservation Corps.

Title IV authorizes the Job Corps, a program of intensive education, training, and counseling for disadvantaged youth, primarily in a residential setting.

Title V establishes a National Commission for Manpower Policy, an advisory group that has been assigned responsibilities for examining the Nation's manpower needs and goals, advising the Secretary of Labor on national employment and training issues, and reporting its findings and recommendations to the President and the Congress.¹

Title VI authorizes a temporary emergency program of public service employment to help ease the impact of high unemployment.

Title VII contains general provisions, applicable to all titles, including definitions, conditions of work and training, prohibitions against discrimination and political activities, and administrative procedures for the orderly management of programs under the act.

Title VIII establishes the Young Adult Conservation Corps, which provides employment to youth who would not otherwise be productively employed. Participants are enrolled for a period of service during which they engage in useful conservation work and assist in completing other projects of a public nature on public lands and waters.

¹ A full accounting of Commission activities and a list of its publications are available from the Commission, Suite 300, 1522 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

TABLE 1. CETA FUNDING, BY TITLE AND FUNDING SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 1977

[Numbers in thousands]

CETA title	Source of funds		Total	Percent distribution
	1977 appropriation	Economic stimulus package supplemental		
I.....	\$1, 880, 000	—	\$1, 880, 000	15
II.....	400, 000	\$1, 140, 000	1, 540, 000	12
III:				
Youth programs.....	595, 000	766, 667	1, 361, 667	11
Other programs.....	30, 730	370, 000	600, 730	5
IV.....	06, 100	68, 000	274, 100	2
VI.....	—	6, 847, 000	6, 847, 000	54
VIII.....	—	233, 333	233, 333	2
All titles.....	3 311, 830	9, 425, 000	12, 736, 830	100
Percent distribution.....	26	74	100	

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

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT

Public service employment programs are operated primarily under CETA titles II and VI. (A very small proportion of title I participants are in PSE.) Title II authorizes a program of transitional public service employment in areas with 6.5 percent or higher unemployment for 3 consecutive months. Title VI, initially enacted under the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974, authorizes an emergency program to counteract cyclical unemployment.

The Emergency Jobs Programs Extension Act of 1976 provided funds to sustain previous levels of public service employment and further mandated that funds in excess of those needed to sustain these levels be utilized to create new public service projects. The projects were limited to 1 year's duration and were to result in a specific product or accomplishment. The 1976 act also set new eligibility criteria designed to insure that 50 percent of the vacancies occurring in the title VI preexpansion participant level of 260,000 be filled by low-income, long-term unemployed persons; the remaining vacancies could be filled by underemployed persons and other unemployed individuals.*

* Specific categories of eligibility include any person: (1) Who has been receiving unemployment compensation for 15 or more weeks; who is not eligible for unemployment benefits but has been unemployed for 15 or more weeks; who has exhausted unemployment compensation benefits; or who is, or whose family is, receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children and (2) who is not a member of a household with an adjusted gross in-

A joint resolution on appropriations for fiscal 1977 (Public Law 94-474), provided for the continuation of 260,000 title VI jobs and 50,000 title II jobs. Added funds were provided for fiscal 1977 and 1978 by the May 1977 supplemental appropriation. Hiring under both titles was expected to reach 725,000 by early March 1978. As a result of the rapid buildup that began shortly after the appropriation was approved, about 597,000 persons had entered these public service employment programs by September 30, 1977.

PSE projects developed under title VI have involved such activities as improving parks, winterizing homes, caring for the elderly, and helping with education and other social and public services. The average wage is approximately \$3.60 per hour. Some specific projects developed at the local level under title VI include:

- Refurbishing 50 public housing units for use by migrant farmworkers.
- Repairing sidewalks and cutting in wheelchair ramps for the handicapped.
- Recording Indian burial locations, constructing boundary fences, and maintaining these locations.

come above 70 percent of the "lower living standard income level" (established annually by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted for geographic region and family size).

Sec. 305 of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 further calls upon the Secretary of Labor to provide for increased participation of qualified disabled veterans and qualified Vietnam-era veterans who are under 35 years of age in these expanded public service programs.

—Providing special library services to make library materials more readily available to potential users, particularly the handicapped.

—Interviewing jail inmates to collect information that might accelerate bail bonding and thereby help to relieve the overcrowding of jails.

—Filling newly created aide positions in a cerebral palsy center in order to relieve professional staff of routine duties so that they might devote more of their time to client needs.

—Updating and redrafting a Spanish language version of a State driver's manual.

—Helping elderly, handicapped, and low-income persons prepare community garden plots to grow fresh vegetables to supplement a senior citizen nutrition program.

—Restoring and preserving buildings in an historical park that depicts the lifestyle of the early 1900's.

—Installing locks, window gratings, and other security devices in the homes of senior citizens and low-income families residing in high crime areas.

—Providing free income tax counseling to low-income residents who need assistance in preparing State and Federal tax returns.

PROGRAM MIX

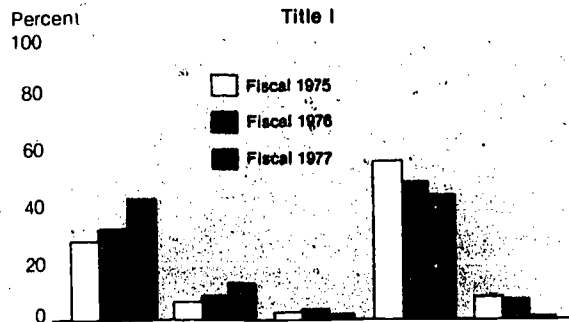
Some definite trends have developed in title I programs. (See chart 8.) Increasing proportions of participants are entering both classroom and on-the-job training, while work-experience programs³ have declined steadily from 54 percent of enrollments in fiscal 1975 to 43 percent in fiscal 1977. These trends reflect the fact that title I programs are, in the main, directed toward overcoming structural barriers to employment. Only 2 percent of title I participants entered public service employment in fiscal 1977, about the same proportion as in the two previous fiscal years.⁴

³ Work experience is subsidized employment in the public sector and in private nonprofit agencies. In contrast to transitional public service employment, work experience is temporary and is not necessarily expected to result in unsubsidized employment for the participants. The purpose of such employment may be to provide the participants with experience on a job, to develop occupational skills and good work habits, or to expose them to various occupational opportunities.

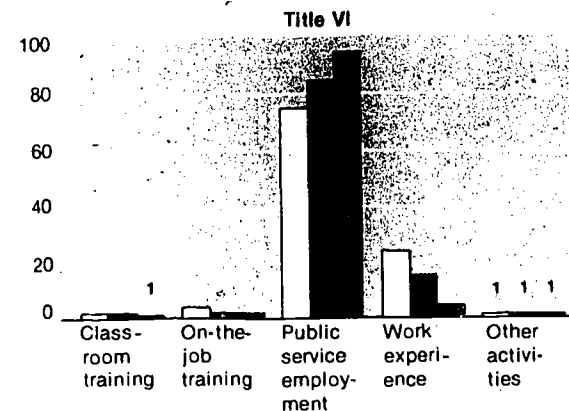
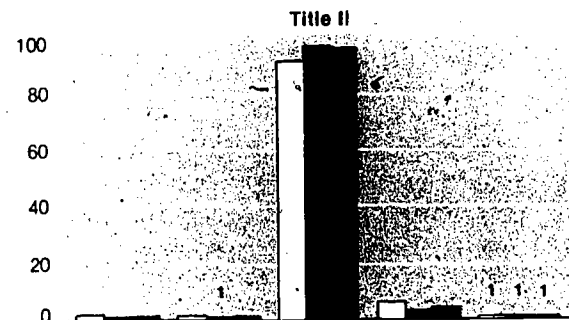
⁴ Enrollment data include all persons in prime sponsor programs plus those participating in vocational education programs

Chart 8

During the past 3 fiscal years, participation in work experience has declined under CETA title I, while enrollments in classroom and on-the-job training have increased . . .



. . . and public service employment has expanded under both titles II and VI.



¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

The funding of 415,000 new PSE jobs, added to existing positions, resulted in a marked increase

funded by the Governors' special grants for this purpose (amounting to 5 percent of title I allocations).

TABLE 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CETA AND OTHER PROGRAMS AND OF THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

[Percent]

Characteristic	Categorical programs, fiscal 1974	CETA									U.S. unemployed population			
		Title I			Title II			Title VI			Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977 ¹	
		Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977 ¹	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977 ¹	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977 ¹				
Total	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
Sex:														
Male	57.7	54.4	54.1	51.5	65.8	63.8	60.0	70.2	65.1	64.1	54.9	55.5	53.2	
Female	42.3	45.6	45.9	48.5	34.2	36.2	40.0	29.8	34.9	35.9	45.1	44.5	46.8	
Age:														
Under 22 years	63.1	61.7	56.7	51.7	23.7	21.9	20.3	21.4	22.0	20.3	34.8	33.6	34.2	
22 to 44 years	30.5	32.1	36.5	40.8	62.9	64.0	64.2	64.8	64.1	64.9	46.0	46.6	47.2	
45 years and over	6.2	6.1	6.8	7.4	13.4	14.1	15.5	13.8	13.9	14.8	19.1	19.8	18.6	
Education:														
8 years and under	15.1	13.3	11.9	10.0	9.4	8.0	7.3	8.4	8.1	8.2	15.1	12.9	² 13.0	
9 to 11 years	51.1	47.6	42.9	39.8	18.3	17.9	15.2	18.2	17.7	18.9	38.9	28.7	² 29.9	
12 years and over	33.8	39.1	45.2	50.2	72.3	74.1	77.5	73.3	74.2	72.8	46.0	58.4	² 57.1	
Economically disadvantaged	86.7	77.3	75.7	78.3	48.3	46.5	48.9	43.6	44.1	³ 66.6	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	
Race:														
White ⁵	54.9	54.6	55.3	56.7	65.1	61.4	70.6	71.1	68.2	66.2	81.1	80.7	79.2	
Black	37.0	38.5	37.1	34.7	21.8	26.5	22.9	22.9	23.0	25.9				
American Indian	3.5	⁶ 1.3	⁶ 1.4	⁶ 1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	3.0	18.9	19.3	20.8	
Other ⁷	4.6	5.6	6.2	7.2	12.1	10.8	5.0	4.9	7.0	4.9				
Hispanic origin	15.4	12.5	14.0	13.7	16.1	12.4	⁸ 13.5	12.9	9.9	⁸ 12.0	6.5	6.5	6.0	
Limited English-speaking ability	(⁴)	⁶ 4.1	⁶ 5.1	⁶ 5.2	8.0	4.3	2.5	4.6	3.5	2.9	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	
Veterans:														
Special Vietnam era ⁹	15.1	5.2	3.6	2.7	11.3	10.1	7.4	12.5	8.7	6.5	7.5	8.0	7.9	
Other		4.4	4.5	7.4	12.6	11.4	15.2	14.6	12.0	18.4	9.4	9.7	8.0	

¹ Data for the period Oct. 1, 1976, to Sept. 30, 1977, cumulative.

² Data are based on the month of March 1977 only.

³ Not strictly comparable to data for earlier fiscal years due to a change in the definition of economically disadvantaged. Prior to fiscal 1977, the determination was based, in part, on whether the participant was a member of a family whose annual income in relation to family size and location did not exceed the most recently established poverty levels as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The current determination is based on either the poverty level or 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard income level—whichever is higher.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Includes Hispanic origin Americans (Cuban, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, and Latin Americans) as well as those who do not appear to belong to one of these groups but who have last names of Hispanic origin.

⁶ Special programs for Indians and those with limited English-speaking ability operate under title III of CETA.

⁷ A large portion of this group reflects the nonclassification by race.

⁸ Estimated.

⁹ A veteran who served in Indochina or Korea, including waters adjacent thereto, between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, inclusive, and who received other than a dishonorable discharge.

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

in the proportion of title VI program enrollees in public service employment (from 84 percent in fiscal 1976 to 94 percent in fiscal 1977). Conversely, the proportion of enrollments in work-experience programs declined from 15 percent in fiscal 1976 to 4 percent in fiscal 1977.

Although the act does not limit the use of title

II funds to public service employment, most prime sponsors have not chosen to use these funds for other activities to any great extent. In fiscal 1976 and 1977, for example, 95 to 96 percent of all title II enrollees were in PSE. Three to 4 percent went into work experience, and approximately 1 percent into classroom training.

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

As indicated in table 2, title I participants in fiscal 1977 were, on the average, older and better educated than those in either fiscal 1975 and 1976 title I programs or fiscal 1974 categorical programs. Title I programs were also serving proportionately more women than in fiscal 1975 (48.5 percent compared with 45.6 percent) or than were served in fiscal 1974 under categorical programs (42.3 percent). The proportion of CETA title I clients who are economically disadvantaged has remained about the same over the past 3 fiscal years but is smaller than the proportion served under categorical programs (78.3 percent in fiscal 1977 compared with 86.7 percent in fiscal 1974). Nevertheless, the proportion of economically disadvan-

taged has risen moderately under CETA. This proportion will increase under the administration proposal to substantially restrict eligibility to the economically disadvantaged.

Finally, although the number of youth under 22 and persons with less than 12 years of schooling has decreased, title I programs are still reaching significant portions of these groups, when compared with the Nation's unemployed population. Youth, in particular, continue to be enrolled at a substantially greater rate (51.7 percent) than their incidence in the unemployed population (34.2 percent).

In comparison with title I participants, far greater proportions of those in PSE programs under titles II and VI are of prime working age and have 12 or more years of schooling. While

TABLE 3. CUMULATIVE TERMINATIONS FROM PROGRAMS CONDUCTED UNDER CETA TITLES I, II, AND VI, FISCAL YEARS 1975-77

(Percent)

Type	Total			Title I		
	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977 ¹	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977 ¹
All terminations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Positive.....	60.9	67.5	70.7	62.7	68.0	70.2
Placements.....	30.7	28.9	34.5	31.8	31.0	38.9
Direct ²	9.8	6.9	4.7	11.3	9.1	6.5
Indirect ³	14.9	15.5	21.7	15.3	16.2	24.5
Self and other ⁴	6.0	6.5	8.1	5.2	5.7	7.9
Other ⁵	30.2	38.6	36.2	30.9	37.0	31.3
Nonpositive ⁶	39.1	32.5	29.1	37.3	32.0	29.7
	Title II			Title VI		
All terminations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Positive.....	54.3	75.8	83.2	45.6	61.4	54.2
Placements.....	23.4	17.2	17.5	29.0	26.8	33.8
Direct ²	1.4	7	3	1.0	1.3	.5
Indirect ³	13.7	11.2	11.9	12.3	15.3	19.2
Self and other ⁴	8.3	5.3	5.3	15.7	10.2	14.1
Other ⁵	30.9	58.6	65.7	16.6	34.6	20.4
Nonpositive ⁶	45.7	24.2	16.5	54.4	38.6	45.5

¹ Data for the period, Oct. 1, 1976, to Sept. 30, 1977, cumulative.

² Direct placements: Individuals placed in unsubsidized employment after receiving only outreach, intake, assessment, and/or job referral services from CETA.

³ Indirect placements: Individuals placed in unsubsidized employment after participating in CETA training, employment, or supportive services.

⁴ Self and other placements: Individuals who found jobs through their own efforts or means other than placement by the prime sponsor.

⁵ Other positive: Individuals who left a CETA program to enroll full time

in an academic or vocational school, to enter a branch of the Armed Forces, to enroll in a manpower program not funded under CETA, or to engage in any other activity that increases employability. This category also includes an undetermined but relatively large number of transfers between titles II and VI.

⁶ Nonpositive: Individuals who dropped out or left for reasons unrelated to jobs or activities that increase employability.

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

the majority of participants have been men, the proportion of female participants has grown steadily, but is still lower than their incidence in the unemployed population. Minority participation in title VI programs has risen steadily over the past 3 years, with a marked increase in the proportion of American Indians. Blacks represented about 25 percent, and all minority members about 30 percent, of participants in titles II and VI programs during fiscal 1977. About three-fifths of all PSE participants in fiscal 1977 were economically disadvantaged under the definition currently in use.⁵

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

Table 3 compares terminations (the number of those who leave the program for any reason) from CETA titles I, II, and VI programs (as well as for the three combined) for fiscal years 1975 through 1977. "Positive" terminations, which resulted from job placement, full-time enrollment in a school or other training program, or enlistment in the Armed Forces, have increased for all

programs in the last 2 years, from 61 percent in fiscal 1975 to 71 percent in fiscal 1977.

Within this broad positive termination category, there was also an increase in "indirect" placements, which represent those persons who enter unsubsidized employment after participating in CETA training or receiving CETA-funded employment and/or supportive services. "Direct" placements, which occur after individuals receive only minimal CETA services, such as outreach, assessment, or job referral, declined. This change indicates that an increasing proportion of participants receiving any assistance from CETA are receiving the services of job training, work experience, or employment in a public service job. On the other hand, the proportion of persons who obtained employment on their own initiative, or through means other than the prime sponsor, increased. The unusually large proportion of "other" terminations in title II programs since fiscal 1975 was the result of large numbers of transfers to title VI programs for which data are not available. In all programs, "nonpositive" terminations, unrelated to employment or activities that increase employability, have decreased since fiscal 1975.

Improving CETA's Effectiveness

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Two major responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor under CETA are the review and approval of prime sponsor plans and the assessment and evaluation of performance.

Under the act, formal assessment of current CETA grants is required prior to approval and funding of grants for the next fiscal year. The Department of Labor must examine the grantee's program and activities to determine the satisfactory implementation of its current plan and its

compliance with the act and regulations. This process may identify problems in performance or compliance that require technical assistance and/or corrective action prior to the approval and funding of a prime sponsor's plan for the coming year.

The formal performance assessment criteria are grouped under three broad categories: Program activities and results, administration and management, and compliance with the act and regulations. Major attention is devoted to the prime sponsor's program design and management effectiveness in operating the program.

During fiscal 1977, prime sponsor and regional and national office staff jointly developed a set of key performance indicators, including a determination of the appropriate data elements to be used and definitions of those elements. The measures developed are those commonly accepted as reason-

⁵ The definition used in fiscal 1977 classifies as economically disadvantaged a person who is a member of a family that either receives cash welfare payments or has a family income that, in relation to family size and location, does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget or 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard income level, whichever is higher.

able or attainable performance goals for employment and training programs.

Periodically, national office staff conduct onsite reviews and evaluations of the programs of selected CETA prime sponsors. Reviews and evaluations are conducted by teams that prepare reports, which are distributed to members of the executive staff of the Employment and Training Administration for such uses as evaluation and planning.

Under the administration's proposed amendments to CETA, each prime sponsor will annually establish its own performance and placement goals in conformance with national performance standards to be issued by the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary will take into account past performance when reviewing the prime sponsor's plan for the upcoming fiscal year and may require it to take corrective action to bring its plan into acceptable conformity with the national standards.

In fiscal 1977, a major portion of the onsite reviews conducted were concerned with problems that impede effective implementation of the expanded PSE program. Review findings were used as an aid to program improvement in such key areas as maintaining planned stimulus hiring goals, meeting veteran participation goals, insuring equitable service, and maintaining enrollment levels.

According to the onsite reviews conducted by ETA in 1977, sponsors were interested in a number of other specific problem areas. A major concern was placement of PSE participants when their project ends. While projects may last no more than 1 year, there is no Federal limit on individual participation, although some sponsors imposed such limits.) Other potential problems were ability to maintain adequate referrals of special target groups; difficulties of serving rural areas with projects because of inadequate transportation and widely separated areas for recruitment and intake; and lack of staff and other resources to adequately handle both an expanded PSE program and title I activities.

Program data for fiscal year 1977 show that average cost per participant for titles II and VI was \$8,429. Wages and fringe benefits accounted for nearly 93 percent of all expenditures under both titles.

PROGRAM COORDINATION

Employment Service

During fiscal 1977, the Department of Labor continued its efforts to improve the relationship between CETA prime sponsors and the employment service (ES) in local communities. Jointly designed proposals were invited from CETA title I prime sponsors and State employment security agencies (SESA's) for projects that would demonstrate in a practical way effective cooperation between CETA and SESA programs and clarify the sponsor and ES roles under CETA. The project designs were expected to represent a significant departure from previously established arrangements in the project area. Although sponsors were allowed some flexibility in designing their proposals, it was suggested to them that four general categories of operation be considered. They were: (1) Separate roles for sponsors and the ES serving distinct client populations (the job ready and those not job ready); (2) the assignment of definite functional responsibilities to SESA and CETA in a collocated operation involving an SESA suboffice; (3) integrated functions in which CETA and ES staff would work in units responsible for common service functions (e.g., intake and assessment or job development and placement); and (4) integrated units in which the SESA would function as lead coordinator for placement and job development activities. Under this program, nine model projects were funded.⁶ They will continue operation through fiscal 1978, and the results will be used to assist the Department in developing future policy.

In addition to the demonstration projects, ETA worked to encourage more effective CETA/ES coordination as an aid to the expanded PSE program in fiscal 1977. For the PSE program to have maximum impact, it is imperative that ES agencies work closely with prime sponsors at both the local and State levels, particularly to assist with early identification of potential eligible participants and their timely selection and referral. The identification and referral of eligible PSE applicants by ES agencies has become especially important since, under the 1976 legislation, those who have been

⁶The nine prime sponsors are Alameda County, Calif.; City and County of Denver, Colo.; Rockford consortium, Ill.; Baltimore consortium, Md.; Atlantic County, N.J.; Cleveland area consortium, Ohio; Memphis/Shelby County consortium, Tenn.; Dallas County consortium, Tex.; and Vermont balance-of-State.

receiving unemployment compensation benefits for 15 weeks or who have exhausted benefits are eligible for title VI positions.

Work Incentive Program

In fiscal 1977, WIN/CETA demonstration projects were established to provide models for strengthening linkages between the two programs. Objectives of the demonstration projects are to try out different kinds of program management or sponsorship in providing services to WIN and CETA clients, to identify problems and practical solutions in the development of program linkages, and to determine how legislative and regulative requirements affect the delivery of services to WIN and CETA clients.

The demonstration consists of six projects, each of which has a maximum duration of 1 year. The selected sites are New Haven, Conn.; Sioux City, Iowa; Boston, Mass.; Monmouth County, N.J.; Albany, N.Y.; and State of South Dakota. Knowledge gained from the operation of the demonstration projects is expected to facilitate policy decisions about WIN/CETA coordination and identify procedural changes that may improve program ties between prime sponsors and WIN.

Job Corps

To bring about better cooperation between CETA prime sponsors and local Job Corps administrators in the use of existing services and facilities, prime sponsors are being encouraged to participate in the funding, establishment, and/or operation of Job Corps centers. This form of participation may consist of any combination of cost sharing, "buy-in," and support. Under the buy-in concept, for example, a prime sponsor may provide funding to a Job Corps center for a specified number of residential and/or nonresidential slots, which will then be reserved for clients from that prime sponsor's jurisdiction. Prime sponsors are also being encouraged to help to identify potential center sites, secure community support for the establishment of centers, and participate in recruitment, screening, and placement of corpsmembers where these functions are not contracted to the ES. This form of support not only results in greater coordination between centers and prime

sponsor-funded programs, but also provides additional training and employment opportunities for corpsmembers.

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

The Department of Labor provides funding under title III to selected national community-based organizations (CBO's) to help them improve the quality of services that their affiliates provide and encourage their affiliates to participate more fully in the programs developed by title I prime sponsors. In fiscal 1977, \$7.4 million was made available to the national offices of Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC's); Jobs for Progress/Service, Employment, Redevelopment (SER); and the National Urban League. An estimated \$109 million in title I funds was also provided to local CBO affiliates by prime sponsors.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

CETA RD&E Committee

The CETA Research, Development, and Evaluation (RD&E) Committee was established in October 1975 to review and sponsor proposed and ongoing RD&E efforts designed to improve activities authorized under CETA. Particular emphasis is given to prime sponsor responsibilities, actions, and authority. The committee is made up of the top managers, or their personally appointed representatives, from the Employment and Training Administration's Office of Policy, Evaluation, and Research; Office of Comprehensive Employment Development, and Office of Community Employment Programs and from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research. Since October 1975, the committee has guided the priority setting and development of a variety of RD&E projects and studies to provide better information for the implementation of CETA.

Completed and Ongoing Studies

Three recently completed studies focus on the early implementation of CETA in specific States or areas. Ohio State University surveyed all prime

sponsorships in Ohio, as well as the CETA-related activities of the State government and the Department of Labor's Chicago regional office, in the period from 1974 through mid-1976.⁷ This study was concerned with local decisionmaking processes as they relate to CETA, the selection of title I program components and service deliverers by prime sponsors, their use of the public service employment component, characteristics of participants in CETA programs, the role of the State government under CETA, and the role of the Department of Labor's regional office in carrying out the CETA program.

Information gathered in the course of the study identified some major problem areas, along with equally significant successes. Some encouraging findings were that a number of prime sponsors had used their administrative flexibility to develop highly innovative and successful programs; that, in at least a few areas, community involvement through manpower planning councils had been influential in CETA decisionmaking; and that the CETA system (particularly the local manpower staff) had gradually improved in its professionalism and management capability with resultant gains in program performance. The study offered recommendations for improving the CETA program in six general areas, encompassing both program content and institutions necessary for the implementation of CETA.⁸

Two studies on the implementation and impact of CETA in eastern Massachusetts and the Boston area were conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Northeastern University over a 3-year period. Among other general findings, the study of eastern Massachusetts found that CETA programs surpassed the earlier employment and training programs in bringing about wage changes and that CETA programs enrolled a higher proportion of economically disadvantaged persons, welfare recipients, unemployment insurance recipients, and low-income persons. CETA programs appeared to have had less success in the Boston area during the period of the study, partly because of economic conditions that hindered use of on-the-job training but also because of continuing administrative difficulties. Aside from the PSE component, which was administered separately, the

⁷ See Randall B. Ripley, *The Implementation of CETA in Ohio*, R&D Monograph 44 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1977).

⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 53, 58-60.

researchers found that CETA brought few changes to the existing Boston manpower system.⁹

A fourth study, conducted by the Mershon Center of Ohio State University, using a nationwide sample of prime sponsors (an indepth review of data from a sample of 32 prime sponsors plus aggregate performance data from all prime sponsors in the country), examined CETA prime sponsor management decisions and program goal achievement in terms of both program mix and performance.¹⁰ The key research question was: "Under what conditions do what management decision choices seem most likely to enhance desired program performance?" The findings and recommendations contained in the final report of this and other studies and projects funded by the Department of Labor have suggested the need for some changes in daily sponsor operations and Department of Labor policy.

Last, to meet its national evaluation responsibilities under CETA, the Department of Labor funded in 1975 a national sample survey of participants in the decentralized programs authorized under CETA (titles I, II, VI, and summer youth programs under title III). The project, called the Continuous Longitudinal Manpower Survey, or CLMS, is being conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, with the basic survey design and continuing technical aid provided by an outside private contractor. As a "continuous" effort, there is no cutoff date; most sample participants will be surveyed for up to 3 years after their enrollment in a CETA program.

Basic demographic data (sex, age, race, education, and family status) are recorded for the sample population, which numbers 18,000 new enrollees annually. (The original sample of 15,000 was increased by an additional 3,000 PSE enrollees in April 1977.)¹¹ Another key element of the study

⁹ For a detailed account of the studies' findings and recommendations, see Thomas A. Baroel and Charles A. Myers, "CETA in Eastern Massachusetts" and Irwin L. Hergstadt, Morris A. Horowitz, and Marlene B. Seltzer, "The Implementation of CETA in Boston, 1974-77," final reports under grant Nos. 42-25-74-08 and 21-25-74-33 of the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. A monograph encompassing the final reports from both studies is being prepared by the Employment and Training Administration's Office of Research and Development.

¹⁰ See Randall B. Ripley and others, *CETA Prime Sponsor Management Decisions and Program Goal Achievement*, R&D Monograph 50 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1978).

¹¹ A series of six reports on the characteristics of CETA enrollees has been prepared by the contract firm for the period fiscal 1975 through fiscal 1976.

is the measurement of enrollees' earnings before and after program participation as a means of determining program impact. Earnings changes will be compared with those of a control group, which is now being developed. Arrangements have been made to obtain social security earnings data for CETA participants and a matched comparison group. It is estimated that the first short-term net impact estimates (for at least a year's postprogram experience for a majority of participants) will be available by the summer of 1979.

The CLMS project was also designed to measure the relative effectiveness of various major types of services and of different types of prime sponsors. Information on the opinions of participants

about the strengths and weaknesses of CETA is being gathered as a means of evaluating the overall program, as required by section 313 of CETA.

In addition to the continuing survey of CETA enrollees, there are plans to interview a sample of 2,000 Skill Training Improvement Program enrollees during calendar year 1978, with three subsequent followup interviews. In addition, the CLMS will be expanded to track enrollees in the Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Programs and the Youth Employment and Training Programs. Details of sample size, survey emphasis, and duration and timing of followup interviewing are still being developed.

Special Target Group Programs

Part A of CETA title III directs the Secretary of Labor to provide special programs for segments of the population that have particular disadvantages in the labor market. These groups are native Americans, youth, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, older workers, and others for whom the Secretary determines special assistance is required.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Nearly 1 million persons in the United States were counted as Indians, native Alaskans, or native Hawaiians in the 1970 census. Chronic unemployment and poverty overwhelm many members of these communities, and there is a need for employment and training programs to reduce the incidence of economic disadvantage and to encourage patterns of economic and social development consistent with native American goals and lifestyles. For these and other reasons, native Americans are eligible for special Federal employment and training assistance, in addition to services from the programs developed by State and local governments in the areas where they live.

The Department of Labor is utilizing \$14 million of the Secretary's title I discretionary funds provided under the Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act for new employment and training

to improve the internal strength of Indian communities. This effort is called the Native American Economic Stimulus Program (NAESP). All native American prime sponsors eligible to receive funds under title VI of CETA, as well as specified types of private nonprofit organizations, are eligible applicants under NAESP.¹²

Six types of training were selected for funding in fiscal 1977: Paramedical occupations, \$3 million; paralegal, \$3 million; management, \$3 million; agricultural, \$2 million; domestic fuel development, \$1.5 million; and waste disposal, \$1.5 million.

Native American prime sponsors will also receive \$2.3 million for Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects and \$13.0 million for Youth Employment and Training Programs.

During fiscal 1977, native American programs served an estimated 86,500 persons, including 20,000 in the title III summer youth program. Approximately half of the 86,500 enrollees were given work-experience assignments and 19 percent classroom training; 25 percent were placed in public

¹² A prime sponsor under the native American program is an Indian tribe, band, or group; an Alaska native village; an Indian community within the State of Oklahoma; an Hawaiian native community; or a consortium or a public or private agency that has been given a grant by the U.S. Department of Labor to provide comprehensive employment and training services to eligible recipients.

service employment and 2 percent in on-the-job training; and 4 percent received other supportive services.

During the year, 21,950 permanent job placements resulted. Almost all clients were economically disadvantaged; 85 percent were either unemployed or underemployed, and 10 percent were veterans.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

At the end of fiscal 1977, 6.9 percent of the Nation's labor force was unemployed. For youth aged 16 to 19, the rate was 18.1 percent. Recognition of the urgent need to discover better ways to cope with youth unemployment and its attendant problems led to the creation of four new employment and training programs for youth, authorized by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) of 1977.¹³ Other programs for youth are described below.

Job Corps

Job Corps, authorized by title IV of CETA, is a national program designed to help the most disadvantaged youth, aged 16 to 21 years, become more responsible, employable, and productive citizens. All participants are out of work and school and in need of additional education, vocational skills training, counseling, and other supportive services.

First authorized as a part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and then delegated to the Department of Labor in 1969, Job Corps is now in its second decade of operation. From 1965 until September 30, 1977, Job Corps had enrolled 620,000 corpsmembers from all 50 States and U.S. territories.

In keeping with the administration's emphasis on alleviating youth unemployment, Job Corps will double its enrollment capacity to approximately 44,000 slots by the middle of fiscal 1979. Since the average stay in Job Corps is about 6 months, this capacity will enable the program to serve 88,000 enrollees per year. The expansion will involve both the opening of additional residential

¹³ The objectives, components, and research goals of YEDPA are described in detail in the chapter on Youth Unemployment and Public Policy in this report.

centers and experimentation with innovative approaches.

Enrollee Characteristics and Placements. A total of 41,209 new enrollees entered Job Corps in fiscal 1977. (See chart 9.) In most of their characteristics, they were nearly identical to enrollees who entered the program the year before: 54 percent were black, 11 percent were of Hispanic origin, 85 percent had less than a high school education, and 70 percent were from families on public assistance or earning less than \$5,000 per year. Most were male, but the proportion of women rose slightly from 29 to 31 percent.

Job Corps had an overall placement rate of 93 percent in fiscal 1977. Of 29,605 persons placed, 20,324 obtained jobs and 9,281 returned to school or entered the Armed Forces.

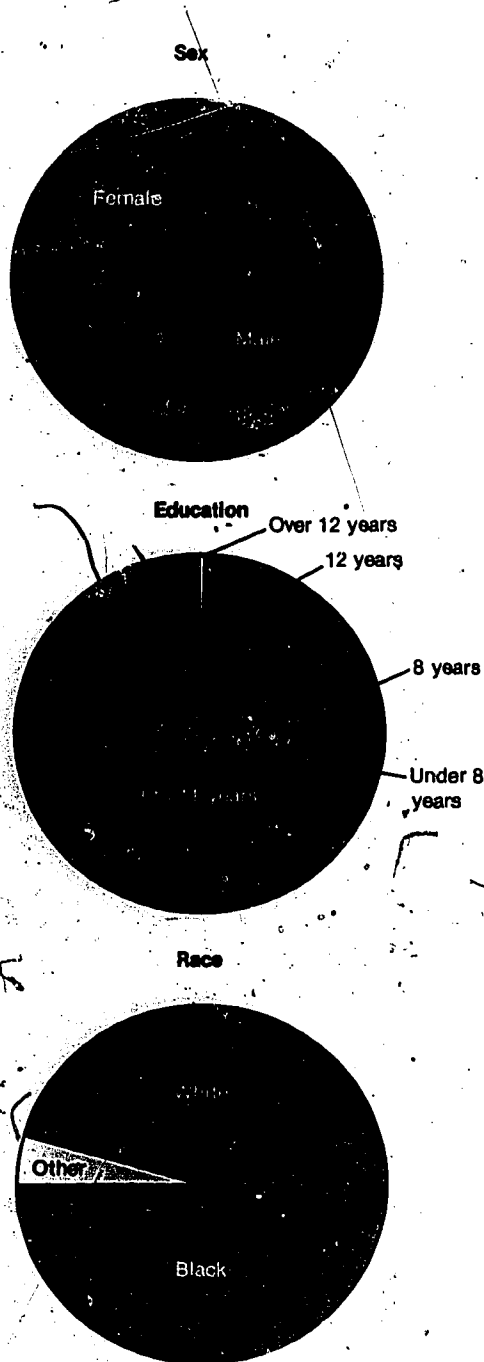
Research and Evaluation.¹⁴ Three Department of Labor-funded research projects and one evaluation study are currently considering various aspects of the Job Corps program. One such research effort is assessing the feasibility and effectiveness of three different plans for increasing the current allowance payment to Job Corpsmembers. It is expected that the raises will motivate corpsmembers to remain in the program longer and thereby enable them to find employment more readily. The three Job Corps centers selected for study sites are Phoenix, Pine Ridge, and Columbia Basin, with matched control sites being the San Jose, Marsing, and Wolf Creek centers.

To address the problem of early terminations, a 6-month pilot test is being conducted at four Job Corps centers (Flatwood, Timber Lake, Tongue Point, and Keystone). Objectives are to determine whether a change in the current Job Corps home leave policy would lessen the 30- to 45-day loss rates and what effect the change would have on operational and recruitment costs. The present requirement, based on section 409(b) of CETA, permits home leave at Government expense only after 6 months of satisfactory service in Job Corps and only once per year of enrollment. The

¹⁴ This section fulfills the reporting requirements under sec. 413(a) and (b) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. Additional information on these studies may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Policy, Evaluation, and Research, 601 D Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20213.

Chart 9

Most of the 41,000 new Job Corps enrollees in fiscal 1977 were male, had less than a high school education, and were either black or members of other minority races.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

experimental policy will allow corpsmembers a 1-week paid home leave after 45 days of satisfactory service. The corpsmembers will also be entitled to additional accrued leave after 6 months of satisfactory service following return from the first home leave. If corpsmembers do not choose to take home leave at the end of the first 45 days, the 6-month rule will apply.

A third ongoing research effort is examining the noneconomic effects of the Job Corps program. Measures are being developed to determine the changes in enrollees' health, self-esteem, attitude toward society, and other attributes brought about by the Job Corps experience and to identify what services had done the most to create these changes.

Finally, a large-scale study is aimed at providing the Department of Labor with a comprehensive evaluation of the short-term economic impact of the Job Corps program. The study is examining the extent to which Job Corps provides early economic benefits (gains in employment, earnings, and other related benefits) to participants and influences the participants' receipt of transfer payments. It is also evaluating the influence of the Job Corps experience on participants' subsequent decisions to enter school, training or work-experience programs, and the military service and the extent to which participation in Job Corps reduces various forms of antisocial behavior, particularly criminal activities and drug abuse.

The effects of the program are being studied by type of participant (age, race, sex, prior education level, and parents' socioeconomic status); by duration of participation; by type of service provided (education, vocational training, counseling, and placement); and by type of center (urban, rural, civilian conservation, and contract). Other topics being examined are the economic effects of the Job Corps program compared with other employment and training programs for similar target groups and the opinions of Job Corps participants about the strengths and weaknesses of the program.

Over 6,600 interviews have been conducted at 52 Job Corps centers and 15 comparison sites, with information gathered on demographic characteristics, corpsmembers' expectations about the program, employment and income, socioeconomic background, education and training, and antisocial behavior. Analysis of the data is continuing, with a final report due in the fall of 1978.

Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth

With a \$595 million appropriation under title III of CETA for the 1977 Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth, prime sponsors provided short-term jobs for about 1 million youth aged 14 through 21. Participants worked in such places as schools, libraries, community service organizations, hospitals, and private nonprofit agencies. Typical positions included nurse aide, typist, school maintenance aide, cashier, library aide, clerk, nutrition aide, and day-care aide. The 1977 summer youth program was the largest undertaken in the 13-year history of the program. It represented an increase of 13 percent over the previous year's totals for both dollars and jobs.

As part of the broader summer youth program, some \$20 million from the Secretary of Labor's title I discretionary funds financed around 33,600 summer jobs for youth in 38 cities with populations of 150,000 or more and unemployment rates of 9 percent or above in calendar year 1976. This special CETA title I allocation was further restricted to use in inner cities because youth unemployment in these areas represents the largest share of total unemployment.

Approximately \$5 million was used for the national Vocational Exploration Program, which enabled economically disadvantaged young people aged 16 to 21 to become acquainted with the working conditions, skill requirements, and training needs of various jobs. The program goal was to provide enrollees with sufficient information to enable them to make wise career choices.

During the summer of 1977, the National Alliance of Businessmen and the Human Resources Development Institute of the AFL-CIO sponsored projects in 62 metropolitan areas for 6,359 youth. The program was conducted entirely in the private sector of the economy, with participation by some of the Nation's major corporations and labor unions.

School to Work Transition Program

The School to Work Transition Program, which is composed of 13 individual projects, was supported by \$9.5 million in fiscal 1977. Its overall objective is to develop new ways to bring together educational institutions and the world of work, so

that young people may make effective transitions from school to jobs.

Specific goals of the program include helping dropouts to obtain a General Educational Development (GED) high school equivalency certificate, while providing them with intensive vocational counseling and a job; the integration of classroom instruction with work experience for those still in school; the design and development or updating of materials to better prepare students for entrance into occupations; and the preparation of youth for new occupational fields. Other aims are to improve career information; promote knowledge of local training programs and employment, education, and service opportunities; and provide better counseling, job development, and placement assistance, using all relevant community resources.

Included in the School to Work Transition Program is a National Work Education Consortium. The National Manpower Institute, the National Alliance of Businessmen, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, and the State of New Jersey Work, Education, and Leisure Council are collaborating in the creation of a network of communities concerned with work-education issues. They provide technical assistance and an information exchange to the 33 communities involved in the project. This program has been integrated into the new Office of Youth Programs, Employment and Training Administration, and the program results will be assessed along with efforts authorized under YEDPA.

MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS

Because of the special nature of the problems faced by migrant and seasonal farmworkers, the primary objectives of CETA title III, section 303, are to assist participants in obtaining employment in other occupational areas and to improve the living and working conditions of those farmworkers and their families who prefer to remain in the agricultural labor market.

For fiscal 1977 programs, \$63.2 million was appropriated. During the 1977 program year (January 1 through December 31), 86 grants were awarded or renewed with private nonprofit farmworker organizations, title I prime sponsors, and

universities. Through a competitive process, 54 sponsors were selected to provide services to farmworkers in 48 States and Puerto Rico. Additional grants were awarded to provide for such activities as self-help housing, high school equivalency programs, college assistance programs, and technical assistance and training.

Fiscal 1977 economic stimulus funds for farmworkers provided an additional \$3 million for combined farm labor camp and farmworker-owned housing rehabilitation and weatherization; \$8 million for residential skills training; and \$5 million for employment and training programs in conjunction with rural economic development activities.

Under YEDPA, the Youth Employment and Training Programs will provide \$13 million, and the Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Programs an additional \$2.3 million, for farmworker youth programs to be operated by existing section 303 sponsors. These programs for farmworker youth are supplementary to any other programs and activities currently available for youth under CETA.

In program year 1977, more than 245,000 farmworkers were served. About 90 percent were members of minority groups, most of them black (46.4 percent) or Hispanic (40.4 percent). For farmworkers interested in changing their occupations, available services included classroom and on-the-job training, work experience, job development and placement assistance, and supportive services. For workers and their families who preferred to remain in farmwork, the program concentrated on supportive services such as health and medical care, child care, basic education, emergency assistance, and nutritional services.

OLDER WORKERS

The Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act of 1977 included \$59.4 million for programs under title IX of the Older Americans Act.¹⁵ Together with the original appropriation of \$90.6 million for fiscal 1978 programs, the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) now provides \$150 million for funding 37,400 jobs. Beginning July 1, 1978 (the new program year),

¹⁵ For a more extensive discussion of the problems of older workers, see the chapter on The Aging of America's Labor Force in this report.

47,500 slots will be available at a cost of \$220.4 million.

SCSEP provides employment for economically disadvantaged persons aged 55 years and older in part-time community service jobs. Work is provided in day-care centers, schools, hospitals, facilities for the handicapped, senior citizen centers, nutrition programs, and beautification, conservation, and restoration projects. Participants receive yearly physical examinations, personal and job-related counseling, job training, and, where possible, placement in unsubsidized jobs. Most participants work from 20 to 24 hours per week.

Four national organizations (Green Thumb, Inc.; the National Council on the Aging; the National Council of Senior Citizens; and the National Retired Teachers Association-American Association of Retired Persons) and the U.S. Forest Service have previously sponsored most SCSEP projects, along with three States and four territories. Beginning July 1, 1977, program sponsorship was expanded to include all State governments.

In fiscal 1977, the Employment and Training Administration assumed responsibility for a number of older worker projects originally implemented by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Administration on Aging with funds under the Public Works and Economic Development Act. These projects provide subsidized employment for about 5,300 low-income persons aged 50 years or older.

SKILL TRAINING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The economic stimulus package authorized \$250 million of title III funds in fiscal 1977 to establish a Skill Training Improvement Program (STIP). This program has four basic objectives: (1) To provide training and jobs for long-term unemployed persons and to upgrade skills of workers; (2) to meet the needs of the private sector for skilled workers; (3) to improve the quality of CETA training; and (4) to increase the participation of the private sector in CETA programs.

The program is being developed under the joint direction of CETA prime sponsors and the business community. A key element in STIP is extensive involvement of private sector employers, who are asked to participate in identifying the

occupations in which training should be provided, developing the curriculums, soliciting job commitments, reviewing and monitoring programs, and providing instruction, equipment, and training sites. Prime sponsors compete for funds to develop quality training programs that stress unsubsidized employment as their ultimate objective. Classroom instruction is emphasized, although a combination of classroom and on-the-job training is permissible, in a course that may last from 6 to 18 months. It is the responsibility of the prime sponsor, with assistance from the private sector, to arrange for training and provide placement assistance to program graduates.

STIP is limited to training in occupations that require significant and recognized skill levels and that show an existing or projected demand. It is intended primarily for long-term unemployed, low-income persons in need of training. One hundred and thirty-four grants totaling \$123 million, which will provide training for approximately 32,500 participants, were awarded in November 1977. Additional grants will be awarded in 1978.

OFFENDERS

Title III of CETA authorizes the Secretary of Labor to provide additional employment and training services to offenders. Beginning in fiscal 1974, the Department's national office funded experimental and demonstration program models that prime sponsors might subsequently incorporate into State and local systems.

In fiscal 1977, each Department of Labor regional office selected a local prime sponsor to operate a pretrial intervention (PTI) program and a State prime sponsor to operate a model ex-offender program (MEP). The resulting 20 demonstration projects, 10 PTI's and 10 MEP's, enabled other

prime sponsors to observe and adopt basic approaches to offender rehabilitation. The 20 programs operated with \$4.5 million in CETA title III funds and over \$2.7 million in local matching funds. All of these projects were funded through calendar year 1977.

During the course of funding and operation of the 20 programs, evidence indicated a need to provide more emphasis on technical assistance and training (TAT) needs for prime sponsors. In response to these needs, an information exchange service was developed and is being operated by the National Governors' Conference. Another major TAT effort was the publication of the Offender Technical Assistance Guide and the production of a film entitled "Branded."¹⁶

Another specialized program for offenders is the Federal Bonding Program (FBP), which operates with title III funds. Under the FBP, fidelity bonding of up to \$10,000 is provided for individuals who qualify for a particular job but would not otherwise be hired because regular commercial bonding is denied them. Most participants, though not all, are former prison inmates. Over 11,000 individuals have been successfully employed as a result of the FBP in the 11 years from its inception through the end of fiscal 1977. The default rate for this same period has been 1.7 percent, with 192 claims settled at a cost of \$190,101, or \$990 per defaulter. During fiscal 1977, coverage ranged up to \$10.5 million per month, with an average of 117 new bonds certified and 111 bonds terminated each month. About 1,200 persons are covered by the FBP at any one time.

¹⁶ "Branded" is a 37-minute videotape produced by ETA's Media Resource Center for use by regional training centers in courses on offender programing. The tape, which illustrates various ways prime sponsors can serve the offender population, may be borrowed by CETA sponsors from the regional training centers.

The Work Incentive Program

The Work Incentive (WIN) Program was authorized by 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act. WIN is a work and training program designed to assist the movement of individuals from welfare to self-sufficiency through employment. The program is administered jointly by the Department of Labor and the Department of

Health, Education, and Welfare, which together provide a broad spectrum of employment and social services to enable registrants to accept immediate employment or to prepare for jobs.

In the period 1968 to 1971, the emphasis in WIN was on training and other aspects of employability development. Amendments to the So-

cial Security Act in 1971 mandated a shift in emphasis from institutional training to prompt job referral. These amendments required WIN registration for all AFDC applicants and recipients at least 16 years of age, unless legally exempt for reasons of health, incapacity, home responsibility, advanced age, student status, or remoteness from a WIN project. The impact of the 1971 amendments, which became effective July 1, 1972, was almost immediate. Nearly 137,000 jobs—more than twice as many as in the previous year—were obtained by WIN registrants in fiscal 1973.

The program focuses exclusively upon a welfare population—applicants for and recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). In the administration's plan for welfare reform, WIN is repealed and replaced by an integrated employment and income support strategy.¹⁷

PROGRAM RESULTS

Jobs

With increasing stress on employment for registrants at the earliest point feasible in their WIN experience, placements have continued to rise and reached a total of more than 272,000 jobs in fiscal 1977.

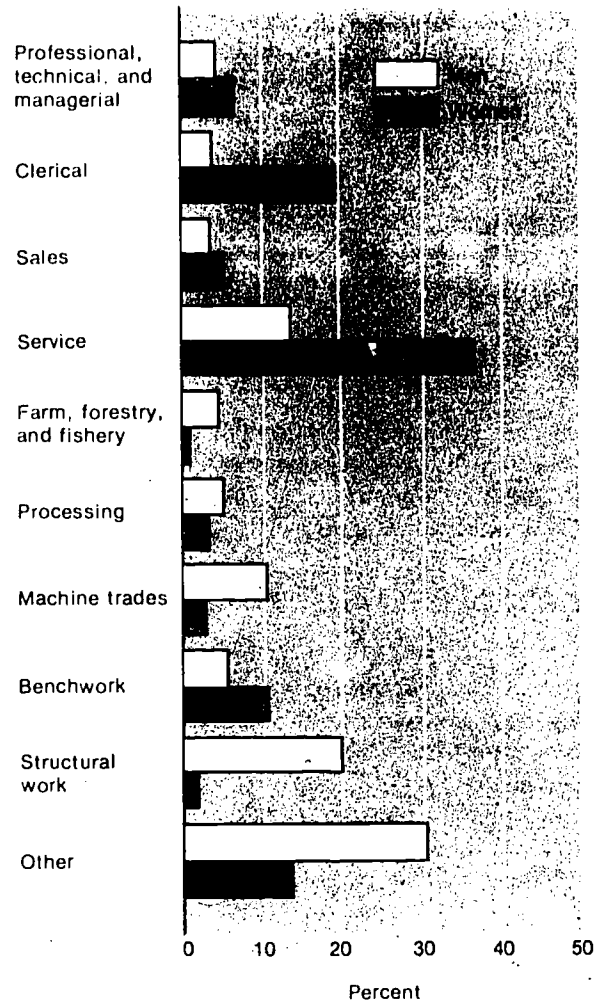
Clerical and service work accounted for about two-fifths of all the jobs obtained by WIN registrants in fiscal 1977. As is the case in the labor force generally, women tended to cluster in certain occupations. More than half of all women entering employment from the WIN Program took jobs in the clerical and service fields. About 10 percent were employed in benchwork, a title that encompasses a wide range of activities and industries from textiles to electronics. Men were less occupationally concentrated. Less than a fifth were employed in clerical and service occupations; a fifth were in structural work, and a tenth were in machine trades. (See chart 10.)

The usual job-finding difficulties encountered by women, minorities, older workers, and those with limited education are experienced by WIN registrants. Each of these groups in fiscal 1977 was underrepresented among job finders in relation to their proportion of total registrants. (See table 4.)

¹⁷ See the chapter on An Employment Approach to Welfare Reform: The Program for Better Jobs and Income in this report.

Chart 10

Most women in WIN took jobs in clerical and service occupations in fiscal 1977; men were more likely to be employed in a variety of jobs.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Wages

Characteristics related to job-finding success were also related to wage rates. (See table 5.) Only about a third of the men entered a job paying less than \$3 an hour, compared with nearly three-fourths of the women. About 7 of every 10 black

registrants and those under the age of 22 started work at an hourly rate of less than \$3.

Differences in occupational distribution of men and women are a major reason for the women's lower wages. Women tend to be concentrated in the lower paid clerical and service jobs. Men are more likely to find employment in such well-paid areas as construction, machine trades, and transportation. There has been some success in helping women gain entry to more highly paid nontraditional jobs. Women entering employment from WIN have found jobs as busdrivers, auto mechanics, and drafters, among other occupations. They are also employed in a variety of other nontraditional jobs in the transportation and communications industries.

Similarly, blacks and young workers (less than 22 years old) had lower average wages than those of white men in the prime working years. Older registrants (40 years or over), however, did almost as well as those in the 22- to 39-year-old group, perhaps reflecting greater experience and some job skills that enabled them to find higher paid employment.

TABLE 4. WIN REGISTRANTS AND JOB ENTRANTS, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 1977

[Percent]

Characteristic	Registrants	Job entrants
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Sex:		
Male.....	27.5	37.7
Female.....	72.5	62.3
Age:		
Under 22 years.....	15.7	15.3
22 to 39 years.....	62.4	69.3
40 years and older.....	21.9	15.4
Education:		
Under 8 years.....	10.3	6.3
8 to 11 years.....	48.7	45.2
12 years.....	33.2	38.8
Over 12 years.....	7.8	9.7
Race:		
White.....	55.8	67.5
Black.....	38.7	28.9
Other.....	2.8	2.6
Information not available.....	2.7	1.0

TABLE 5. ENTRY WAGES FOR WIN JOB ENTRANTS, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 1977

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Percent	Entry wages (hourly)					
		Less than \$2.30	\$2.30-2.99	\$3-3.99	\$4-4.99	\$5 or more	Not reported
Total.....	100.0	11.7	46.6	22.7	8.5	8.9	1.6
Sex:							
Men.....	100.0	5.7	29.3	28.8	15.1	18.8	2.3
Women.....	100.0	15.4	57.0	19.0	4.5	2.8	1.3
Race:							
White.....	100.0	10.8	42.7	24.6	9.6	10.0	1.9
Black.....	100.0	12.8	56.6	18.3	5.9	5.5	1.0
Other.....	100.0	21.2	38.7	22.3	8.2	8.3	1.2
Age:							
Under 22 years.....	100.0	13.5	57.6	18.7	4.9	4.0	1.2
22 to 39 years.....	100.0	10.9	44.7	23.9	9.3	9.0	1.7
40 years and over.....	100.0	13.4	44.1	21.1	8.5	10.8	2.1

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

EVALUATION, RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION

A review of the 10 years of research projects pertaining to the operation of the WIN Program and to the broader issues surrounding the relationship between welfare and work has recently been completed. The resulting report provides the following summary of findings:

1. In general, welfare recipients and other low-income persons (along with most Americans) have a strong work ethic, want to work, and when feasible, do work.
2. Substantial barriers stand in the way of welfare recipients' participating in the present job market system. They include lack of skills, poor health, need for child care, and lack of jobs at which they can earn enough to support their families.
3. Several researchers have sought to locate a group of persons similar to welfare recipients in most respects but not on welfare. All failed to locate such a group. Those on welfare have less education, less resources, and larger families than other low-income persons.
4. WIN is successful in helping some welfare recipients improve their earnings and length of time in jobs. Improvement occurs only when these persons obtain some kind of services from WIN and not when they are merely referred directly to jobs.
5. Just what aspects of the WIN effort are responsible for helping trainees obtain and hold jobs has not been established. . . . A closer look at what happens in the WIN experience itself is needed.
6. In spite of the help WIN offers, it cannot of itself resolve the welfare issue. The training provided does not

enable large numbers of welfare recipients to obtain work in the regular job market, allowing them to leave the welfare rolls. Moreover, those who enter WIN and fail to obtain jobs may be harmed by becoming more dependent upon welfare than they were when they entered the program.

7. Efforts to encourage employment of more welfare recipients by giving tax credits to businesses hiring recipients, by not deducting all the earnings of recipients from their welfare grants, and by imposing stiffer work requirements have had very limited impact. These efforts do little to change the job market situation faced by welfare recipients.

8. Work-for-relief efforts (merely working off one's relief payments in a makeshift job) are costly, inefficient, and resented by work supervisors as well as participants. On the other hand, provision of publicly supported jobs for welfare recipients has demonstrated that significant numbers of welfare recipients are willing to work and can perform competently in regular jobs over a period of time. However, providing jobs costs more than paying welfare, and relatively few persons who perform well in these jobs find equivalent employment in the regular work force, suggesting limitations in the job market system.

9. During any year, there is considerable movement of persons, not only on and off the welfare rolls, but above and below the poverty level. However, low-income families headed by women (and especially black women) are substantially less likely to leave poverty than are those headed by men.

10. Relatively little is known about the factors influencing low-income men to stay with or desert their families. There is reason to believe that desertion would be less likely if the men could earn enough to support their families adequately.¹²

Apprenticeship Programs

The year 1977 marked the 40th anniversary of the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, which, together with regulations published in the *Federal Register* on February 18, 1977, defines the Federal role in apprenticeship. That role, carried out by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT), is to formulate and promote labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, to bring together employers and labor for the formulation of programs of apprenticeship, and to cooperate with State agencies engaged in the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship.

OPPORTUNITIES IN APPRENTICESHIP

The most current full-year statistics available for the State and national apprenticeship systems, comprised of programs serviced by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and State apprenticeship agencies, indicate that during calendar year 1976, 354,000 apprentices received training and over 88,000 new apprentices were registered.

¹² *The Work Incentive (WIN) Program and Related Experiences: A Review of Research With Policy Implications*, R&D Monograph 49 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1977), pp. 1-2.

Latest data on apprentice characteristics show that minorities represent 18.1 percent of the total number of persons already in apprenticeship programs, but 19.3 percent of those entering programs for the first time (the "ascension rate"). The percentage of female apprentices rose from 1.2 percent at the beginning of 1976 to 1.7 percent at the end of that year. The ascension rate for women in this period was 3.1 percent.

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE ARMED FORCES

The Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Marine Corps Commandant signed and officially registered the National Standards of Apprenticeship for the Marine Corps in July 1977. Under the agreement, marines who sign up for the program will complete Marine Corps qualifications and, at the same time, complete a formal apprenticeship program patterned after those in private industry in nationally recognized apprenticeable occupations. Completion of training will qualify the marine for equivalent civilian jobs with a "journeyman" rating. The apprenticeship program will provide separating or retiring marines with documented records of training in an apprenticeable occupation.

A similar agreement was signed with the U.S. Army in July 1975. During the past year, national multitrade standards were developed and registered by BAT at the following locations: Missile and Munitions Center/School Arsenal, Ala.; Fort Sill Field Artillery, Okla.; Fort Knox Armor School, Ky.; and the Tobyanna Depot in Pennsylvania. Other sites include Fort Belvoir, Va.; Fort Devens, Mass.; Aberdeen, Md.; Fort Lee, Va.; Fort Eustis, Va.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; and Fort Gordon, Ga.

APPRENTICESHIP IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, working in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, has made significant progress in developing apprenticeship programs for inmates in correctional institutions. During the past year, apprenticeship programs were developed in the following institutions: Medical Center for Federal

Prisoners (Mo.), Leavenworth Penitentiary (Kans.), U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (Kans.), Danbury Prison (Conn.), and Federal Correctional Institution (Ky.). Inmates registered under these programs are issued work-experience logs certifying their training. Thus the "inmate-apprentice" earns credit toward meeting the requirements for journeyman status in nationally recognized apprenticeable occupations.

OTHER INITIATIVES

Five major initiatives in apprenticeship are in various phases of development and implementation. They encompass an estimated 60,000 participants.

1. *Selected Industry Campaign.* The campaign is concerned with expanding apprenticeship in selected industries where apprenticeship has had low penetration, where industry uses on-the-job training for worker advancement, and where there are indications of growth potential and steady employment. The industries chosen for special attention were health and medical, energy, trade and services, and government.

2. *Multitrade Committees.* These committees provide administrative assistance in selected cities to small employers with apprenticeship programs and encourage the development of new programs among employers needing such assistance.

3. *Federal-State Partnership.* This effort is aimed at building more coordination among Federal and State apprenticeship agencies, achieving more uniform practices and procedures among Federal and State agencies, and providing technical support to State apprenticeship activities.

4. *Training and Support for Unemployed Apprentices and Allied Craft Workers.* The program provides for a continuation of training during periods of unemployment for apprentices and allied craft workers to allow and encourage them to maintain their attachment to the trade.

5. *School-Apprenticeship Linkage.* The linkage will provide work orientation and preapprenticeship training during early school years with "hands-on" instruction: it includes work exposure, job trials, part-time apprenticeship or preapprenticeship employment, and entry into a registered apprenticeship program.

The Employment Service

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 authorized a nationwide Federal-State employment service system to provide counseling and placement services at no charge to men, women, and "juniors" legally qualified to engage in gainful occupations and to carry out related functions. The original concept of the public employment service was primarily that of a labor exchange and this concept still prevails, even though many new programs and activities have been assigned to it over the past four decades. Currently, in addition to the Wagner-Peyser Act, more than 20 laws, 17 Executive orders, and 14 agreements with other Federal agencies affect the operations of the system. State employment service (ES) agencies affiliated with the U.S. Employment Service operated nearly 2,500 local offices in 1977.¹⁹

JOB PLACEMENTS IN FISCAL 1977

Local employment services registered almost 16 million job applicants in fiscal 1977. Over 4.1 million persons were placed in jobs, and a total of 5.9 million jobs were filled, about 93 percent of which were nonagricultural.²⁰ Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and service industries accounted for three-fourths of the placements. In addition, the ES counseled more than 961,000 individuals and administered over 1,134,000 tests to about 738,000 persons.

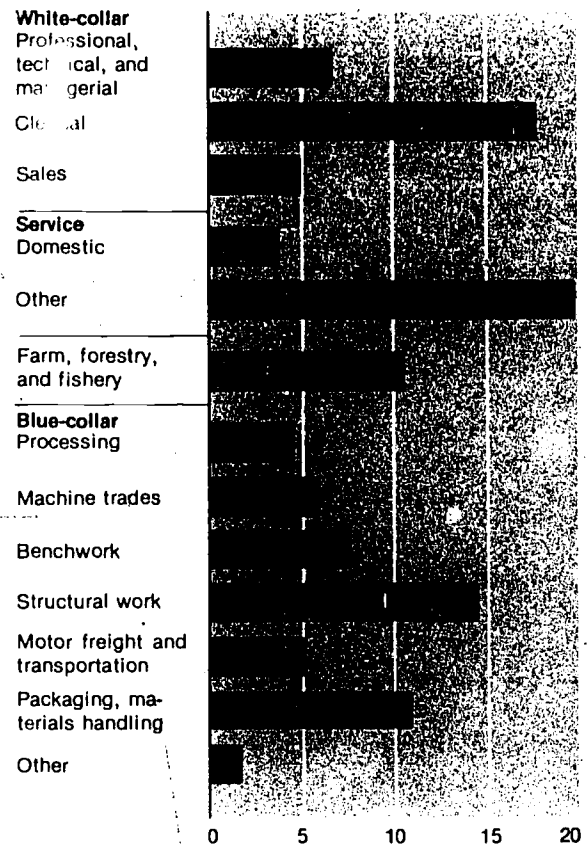
Chart 11 portrays the distribution of placements made by occupational group in fiscal 1977. Nearly half of all placements were in blue-collar occupations; white-collar jobs, largely clerical, accounted for about 30 percent. The average wage of the openings filled for employers was \$3.07 per hour, with about 15 percent of all openings filled at a wage of \$4.00 or more, and about 8 percent of openings filled at a wage of \$5.00 and over. The proportion of job openings filled with hourly wages of \$2.30 or more increased markedly over fiscal 1976. (See table 6.)

¹⁹ The term employment service is used throughout this section for consistency, although local offices in 44 States are officially titled Job Service offices.

²⁰ Persons may be placed more than once.

Chart 11

Nearly half of all ES placements in fiscal 1977 were in blue-collar jobs, while clerical and a variety of service jobs accounted for most of the remainder.



Note: Percentages add to more than 100 because individuals may be placed in more than one occupation during the fiscal year.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

SERVICES TO SPECIAL GROUPS

The ES provides intensive services and individualized attention to the particular needs of such special applicant groups as veterans, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, women, youth, older workers, and handicapped workers. (See table 7.)

TABLE 6. JOB OPENINGS FILLED AND INDIVIDUALS PLACED, BY JOB ORDER WAGE RATE, FISCAL YEARS 1975-77

[Percent distribution]

Wage rate	Job openings filled			Individuals placed ¹		
	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977
Total: Number (thousands)-----	5, 776	5, 209	5, 902	3, 138	3, 367	4, 139
Percent-----	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under \$2.10-----		14. 3	4. 3		13. 1	5. 4
\$2.10 to \$2.29-----	47. 0	19. 0	4. 4	60. 4	23. 6	5. 0
\$2.30 to \$2.49-----		13. 9	25. 4		18. 8	31. 1
\$2.50 to \$2.99-----	19. 4	19. 5	23. 3	20. 4	21. 6	25. 0
\$3.00 to \$3.49-----	8. 3	11. 2	15. 5	12. 8	14. 0	17. 1
\$3.50 to \$3.99-----	3. 9	4. 7	7. 1	6. 3	6. 5	9. 0
\$4.00 to \$4.49-----	2. 5	3. 2	4. 9	3. 8	4. 4	6. 2
\$4.50 to \$4.99-----		2. 1	2. 5		2. 1	3. 3
\$5 and over-----	4. 8	5. 6	7. 8	5. 8	5. 0	7. 0
Other ² -----	14. 0	6. 5	4. 8	7. 6	7. 4	5. 6
Average-----	\$2. 61	\$2. 80	\$3. 07	\$2. 70	\$2. 83	\$3. 07

¹ Percentages will add to more than 100 because individuals may be placed in more than one job during the year.

² Includes all openings without equivalent hourly wage rates, such as wages derived exclusively from commissions or tips.

Veterans

Veterans are given priority in the provision of all employment services.²¹ About 2.6 million veterans registered or renewed their job applications with ES offices last year; they represented 16.5 percent of all applicants and accounted for 17.7 percent of all placements in nonagricultural jobs. About 721,000 veterans, including 490,000 Vietnam-era veterans, obtained jobs through the employment service during fiscal 1977, a 21-percent increase over fiscal 1976.

Firms holding contracts with the Federal Government for \$10,000 or more are required to list their job vacancies with the employment service. In fiscal 1977, 141,000 veterans, 104,000 of whom were Vietnam-era veterans, were placed in jobs with Federal contractors.

A program specifically geared to increasing the employment of veterans is the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP). DVOP units were established in local offices in 100 of the largest

cities, with at least one unit in each State. The mission of the 2,000 newly hired veterans (men and women) who comprise the DVOP staff is to seek out disabled veterans who are not in the labor force and inform them of the educational, job training, and employment benefits to which they are entitled. The goal of the program is to place an additional 40,000 disabled veterans in jobs or training by the end of fiscal 1978.

Handicapped

In 1954, the Wagner-Peyser Act was amended to assign specific responsibility to the public employment service for providing counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals and requiring the designation of at least one person in each employment service office to assure that these special services are readily available.

During fiscal 1977, about 207,000 handicapped persons were placed in jobs, compared with 173,000 in fiscal 1976. More than 146,000 were given counseling services to help them better utilize their

²¹ See Veterans Services in 1977 in this volume.

skills or more fully develop their potentials, and 43,000 were given special testing, either to identify occupational aptitude patterns or to determine appropriate referrals to specific trainee jobs.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

The continuing efforts by the U.S. Employment Service to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW's) were strengthened by regulations published in the *Federal Register* in January 1977. The regulations spell out procedures to be followed to insure that the workers have access to the full range of services and job opportunities on an equal basis with other applicants.

Data for fiscal 1977 show that migrant and seasonal farmworkers received proportionately more service than other ES applicants in several key areas: Proportionately more MSFW's than other applicants were referred to jobs and supportive service agencies, and migrant and seasonal farmworkers were placed at nearly twice the rate of other ES job applicants (36 percent compared with 19 percent). MSFW applicants were placed in jobs paying \$3 or more per hour at the same rate as were other applicants (8 percent).

Youth

The total number of youth placed in jobs by the ES in fiscal 1977 was 1,793,000, an increase of about 29 percent over fiscal 1976. They accounted for 43.3 percent of all applicants placed during the fiscal year. Nearly 600,000, or one-third of all youth placed in jobs by the ES, were minority members. The number of minority youth placed in fiscal 1977 represented a 35-percent increase over the previous year.

Local ES offices are a major source of recruitment and referral of applicants to new programs established by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act, enacted in August 1977. For example, the ES has been assigned the responsibility for the referral of young men and women to the Young Adult Conservation Corps for selection.

A special youth employment campaign was undertaken in the summer of 1977 in those areas where youth unemployment rates were highest. Target groups were youth aged 16 to 24 who were unemployed high school or college graduates or dropouts, completers of CETA-funded training or other vocational training, or in-school youth needing temporary summer employment to finance their education.

TABLE 7. MEMBERS OF ES TARGET GROUPS WHO RECEIVED REPORTABLE SERVICES, ALL SOURCES OF FUNDING, FISCAL YEAR 1977

(Percent distribution ¹)

Selected services	Total number ² (thousands)	Vet-erans	Mi-grant and sea-sonal farm-workers	Women	Minority members	Econom-ically dis-advan-taged	Handi-capped	Older workers (45 and older)	Youth (under 22)
Applications taken.....	15, 817	16. 5	1. 3	44. 7	28. 6	28. 3	5. 7	14. 2	31. 8
Counseled.....	961	20. 2	1. 1	49. 1	36. 0	53. 0	15. 2	11. 2	31. 1
Tested.....	738	11. 4	. 4	66. 0	28. 7	26. 7	5. 8	6. 7	37. 2
Enrolled in training.....	178	11. 8	1. 0	55. 5	44. 6	70. 8	6. 3	4. 6	43. 2
Received job development ³	1, 310	26. 6	1. 6	40. 8	34. 7	33. 3	7. 9	13. 1	26. 9
Placed:									
In all jobs.....	4, 139	17. 4	2. 2	41. 3	31. 6	34. 0	5. 0	9. 4	43. 3
In nonagricultural indus-tries.....	3, 960	17. 7	. 8	41. 9	31. 1	33. 9	5. 1	9. 2	43. 2

¹ Percentages are based on total new and renewal applications filed in local employment service offices during fiscal 1977. Not included are those applications made earlier than Oct. 1, 1976, that were still active during fiscal 1977. Because the same individual may be a member of more than one target group,

the sum of percentages for a selected service will equal more than 100.

² Figures are for all new and renewal applicants.

³ The process of soliciting a public or private employer's order for a specific applicant for whom the local offices has no suitable opening currently on file.

The program was funded at more than \$3 million, and approximately 750 additional staff positions were made available to local ES offices on a 4-month basis (June 1 through September 30) for this effort. As a result of the special program, ES placed 488,000 youth in summer employment, including 208,000 in the private sector, 34,000 with the Federal Government, and 246,000 with State and local governments.

Minority Applicants

The ES places special emphasis on helping individuals or groups who face particular barriers to employment find jobs. For example, more than 1 out of every 4 people who filed a new or renewal application with the employment service in fiscal 1977 was a member of a minority ethnic group (4.5 million out of 15.8 million, or 28.6 percent); 1.3 million of these were placed in jobs—up 26 percent over the previous fiscal year. A slightly higher proportion of minority applicants than all applicants registered were placed in jobs (28.9 percent of minority applicants compared with 26.2 percent of all applicants). The average wage for these jobs was \$2.95 per hour; 170,000 were placed in jobs paying \$4 per hour or more (about one-quarter of all ES placements at that wage level). The ES counseled over 345,000 minority applicants (36 percent of all applicants counseled) and tested some 212,000 minority applicants (28.7 percent of all applicants tested).

Women

About 1.7 million women were placed in jobs by the employment service in fiscal 1977, compared with 1.4 million in fiscal 1976, a gain of 21 percent. Of these, 546,000 were minorities and 587,000 were economically disadvantaged.

The average wage for the women placed was \$2.90 per hour in fiscal 1977, compared with \$2.72 per hour in fiscal 1976. However, 133,000 women were placed in jobs paying \$4.00 or more per hour, compared with 72,000 in fiscal 1976, a gain of 85 percent.

Progress has been made in getting women into apprenticeable trades. Women have been placed in

such trades as carpenter, tool and die maker, bricklayer, electrician, and pipefitter. Women are currently directing 8 of the 37 Apprenticeship Information Centers. These centers, located in ES local offices, provide guidance and counseling to applicants regarding apprenticeship opportunities.

EMPLOYER SERVICES

Through contacts with employers—personal visits and promotional telephone contacts, supplemented by mail promotion, publicity, and participation in community affairs—employer relations staff encourage employers to list job openings with the ES local offices. Approximately 1.9 million personal visits and 1.8 million promotional telephone contacts were made with about 1.5 million employers in fiscal 1977. Personal visits and promotional telephone contacts were each up 400,000 over 1976, with the number of employers remaining approximately the same.

Activities also include dissemination of information to employers on legislation affecting the job market, labor supply and demand, and the broad scope of services available through ES local offices and other community agencies. Staff also provide services to employers in resolving or alleviating in-plant problems of recruitment, utilization, retention, and stabilization of in-plant work force. Technical assistance includes turnover and absenteeism studies, job analysis, preparation and analysis of staffing schedules, and upgrading. These services are provided to more than 12,000 firms annually.

Direct employer involvement in the improvement of services to employers has been emphasized in recent years through the development of local employer advisory committees. The objective is to attract a larger volume and broader mix of job openings through the direct participation of employers who use the employment service. There are now approximately 250 of these committees in 44 States, representing 5,000 employers. In addition, five statewide committees are operating, with others in the process of being organized. A national committee was organized by a group of employers

in November 1976. A primary objective is to communicate employer needs and problems related to the ES that require national attention.

COOPERATIVE SERVICES

Stronger ties between the ES and CETA prime sponsors in fiscal 1977 had the following results: 532,940 applicants were certified eligible and referred to CETA sponsors for placement in public service jobs under CETA titles II and VI, and 278 CETA prime sponsors have agreements with ES agencies for carrying out labor exchange activities. In addition, 21 State employment security agencies (SESA's) serve as CETA prime sponsors (15 as balance-of-State sponsors and 6 as statewide sponsors), and 9 CETA/SESA linkage demonstration projects have been funded in 8 regions.

The employment service provides assistance such as recruitment and referral to a number of other employment and training programs, including the Job Corps. Assistance is also provided in the implementation of programs targeted to defense needs, veterans, and other special groups. Two of them are described below.

Resident Aliens

Employment service responsibilities for workers immigrating to the United States for permanent employment were defined in regulations most recently amended and published in the *Federal Register* in January 1977. The Department of Labor's chief responsibility in this area is to assure that the admission of aliens for purposes of employment will not have an adverse effect on job opportunities, wages, and working conditions of American workers.²² The new regulations require prospective employers of alien workers to document fully their efforts to obtain U.S. workers for their job openings and to list such openings with the public employment service.

In fiscal 1977, some 35,300 applications for permanent immigrant workers were processed. Of these, 22,600 were for employment in occupations

²² See also the chapter on Immigration and the Labor Force in this report.

classified as professional, technical, and managerial—mainly in health occupations and engineering. About 80 percent of these applications were certified. Of the remaining number of applications processed—for household workers, cooks, mechanics, and the like—the certification rate was about 70 percent.

Dislocated Workers

Congress included in the Trade Act of 1974 provision for adjustment assistance for dislocated American workers. The Secretary of Labor determines whether or not increased imports contribute importantly to workers' partial or total separation from their jobs. The Department of Labor, through the U.S. Employment Service and its affiliated State employment service agencies, has responsibility for administering the employability services portion of the Worker Adjustment Assistance Program. Under the program, workers are assisted in making job searches throughout the country and in relocating when necessary to obtain new employment in areas not within commuting distance of their residence. Training is also provided when new job skills are needed for re-employment. Other services available include counseling, testing, and intensive placement activities.

In fiscal 1977, the ES took new applications from nearly 25,000 workers under this program. Of these, 16,892 persons were counseled, 4,267 were referred to training, and 2,690 were placed in jobs.

OPERATING TECHNIQUES

The Job Service Matching System

The employment service has developed a number of tools to improve services to jobseekers. One of the most recent of these—the Job Service Matching System (JSMS)—uses computer techniques to improve the match between jobseekers and job opportunities. The automated system also bypasses the need for paper records by using computer storage of all necessary applicant and job order data, thus substantially reducing manual

maintenance efforts and improving access to such information.

Sixteen State employment security agencies were funded for JSMS automation activities in late fiscal 1976. In fiscal 1977, 7 States were added, bringing the total to 23 States funded for JSMS activities by the end of the year.

The Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Work was completed in fiscal 1977 on the fourth edition of the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (DOT). The new dictionary provides occupational definitions and the classification structure used to group occupations in terms of related duties and activities. Among the changes in the new DOT is removal of sex references from job titles. Work is also nearing completion on a supplement to the dictionary that relates occupational information to career areas in which jobs are grouped according to interest factors and common worker traits requirements. The supplement, tentatively entitled "Guide to Occupational Exploration," is expected to be published in the second half of calendar year 1978.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATION

An overall research, development, and evaluation (RD&E) strategy has been implemented since fiscal 1975 to focus on critical programmatic issues for both the short and long run.²³ A model was developed for planning and application of results, and a number of RD&E projects were funded under these initial plans. They include:

—Development and pilot test of a methodology to determine the impact of the ES. This project is well underway and, if successful, will result in a major nationwide net impact evaluation in fiscal years 1978 to 1980.

²³ See "Prepared Statement of William H. Kolberg, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training" (app. 3, pp. 92-106) in House Committee on Education and Labor and Committee on Ways and Means, *Oversight Hearings on Comprehensive Employment and Training Act*, pt. 2 (Washington: 94th Cong., 2d sess., 1977).

—Development of methodologies for assessing the net impact of particular ES programs—counseling and employer services. These projects have been completed and nationwide evaluations are being considered for fiscal 1978.

—Research into improved methods for allocating ES resources. Results have been utilized on a continuing basis to modify the formula for allocating resources to State agencies.

—An institutional analysis of the ES to recommend improvements in organization, management, and operations of the Federal-State ES system. This study, recently completed, found that high-performing States tend to differ systematically in their organizational structure and style from those with low performance and that productivity in urban areas could be improved by a shift from larger to smaller, more decentralized offices.²⁴

—A Job Search and Relocation Assistance Pilot Project (JSRA) to test the feasibility of making relocation assistance a regular part of the services offered to registrants by local employment service offices. The project is being conducted in 30 local employment service offices in 8 Southeastern States.

JSRA provides several kinds of relocation assistance to job-ready ES applicants who are unable to find employment in their home area and who are interested in relocating to obtain employment. The project utilizes the Job Bank Openings Summary and other national data as leads to out-of-area job openings and is designed to fit readily into regular ES operations with a minimum of procedural change and additional staff.

During the first 15 months of operation, the project enrolled 2,192 applicants, 1,103 of whom received job search assistance and 457 of whom were relocated.

The knowledge gained from these and other RD&E studies, reflecting a joint effort by researchers and program operators, will be applied to the practical setting of ES program operations.

²⁴ *The Employment Service: An Institutional Analysis*, R&D Monograph 51 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1977).

Unemployment Compensation Program

In fiscal 1977, 10.4 million individuals received a total of \$15 billion in benefit payments under State and Federal unemployment compensation programs. One year earlier, 11.3 million individuals received \$19.3 billion in benefits.

Much effort was expended during the year in implementing new legislation. The Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB) program, scheduled to expire on March 31, 1977, was extended by the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-19). This legislation provided for the taking of new claims to October 31, 1977, and continued claims until January 31, 1978. Additionally, the law substantially revised eligibility requirements for FSB by including a work search requirement and by placing additional emphasis upon a claimant's willingness to accept suitable work as a condition for maintaining eligibility.

During the year almost all States passed laws to implement the Unemployment Compensation Act Amendments of 1976 (Public Law 94-566). This law extends unemployment insurance coverage to some 9.2 million individuals, effective January 1978. Included are most employees of State and local governments; workers on farms employing at least 10 workers in 20 weeks in a calendar year or paying cash wages of at least \$20,000 in a calendar quarter; domestic workers of an employer who paid cash wages of at least \$1,000 in a calendar quarter; and certain workers in nonprofit elementary and secondary schools.

The new legislation also made important changes in the financing of the program. The net Federal tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act

was increased, effective January 1, 1977, from 0.5 to 0.7 percent, and the taxable wage base was increased from \$4,200 to \$6,000, effective January 1, 1978. The method of "triggering on" Federal-State extended benefits was modified so that the availability of extended benefits will be more responsive to changes in the economy.

The legislation also established a National Commission on Unemployment Compensation to review the entire program and make recommendations to the President and the Congress on long-range needs of the system. The Commission is expected to begin its study early in calendar 1978.

The size of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, which aids workers whose job loss is related to imports of goods or services, increased significantly during fiscal 1977. In this period, 738 worker petitions were filed, and the Department of Labor issued 403 certifications covering over 93,000 workers. During the year, 137,208 initial requests for trade readjustment allowances were taken, and 110,702 first payments were made. In addition, 2,791,776 weeks of unemployment benefits were paid, totaling \$150.9 million during the fiscal year, which is more than double the amount of allowances paid to workers under this program in the prior fiscal year.

Because the processes of petition filing and claim investigation can be lengthy, slightly less than half of the weeks compensated (1.3 million) and benefits paid (\$70.8 million) were for weeks of unemployment during this fiscal year. Some 77.2 percent of the applicants for trade readjustment allowances were employed at the time of filing their initial request during fiscal 1977.

Food Stamps

The Food Stamp Act was enacted by Congress in 1964 for the purpose of assisting low-income households to obtain more balanced and nutritious diets. In January 1971, Congress amended the act by adding a work registration requirement as a condition of eligibility for food stamp benefits. As

a result, all able-bodied applicants, with specific exceptions, are required to register for work.

The Department of Labor's involvement with the Food Stamp Program began in December 1972, after an interagency agreement was signed with the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to carry

out the work registration amendments. The Department of Labor (DOL) assigned responsibilities to the Employment and Training Administration's Office of Work Incentive Programs. The U.S. Employment Service, through its State agencies, is responsible for administering the work-test to mandatory work registrants and for providing them with such necessary employment services as job placement, referral to training, testing, and counseling. Pursuant to the interagency agreement, registration for the WIN Program was deemed sufficient to fulfill the conditions of the work registration requirement of the Food Stamp Act.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Registrations in the Food Stamp Program of persons subject to the work requirement totaled 2,904,521 in fiscal 1977. Of those registrants who were available for work (2,750,545), 489,607 were referred to jobs and 266,912 (9.7 percent of those available) were placed. Another 22,539 were enrolled in training. Other services rendered by the local employment services included counseling for 95,117 registrants and testing for 11,829.

NEW LEGISLATION

On September 29, the President signed the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977. This new food stamp legislation is expected to provide for more effective

delivery of employment-related services and to strengthen the work requirement. Key provisions of the new act are as follows:

1. Exemption Criteria:

- Reduction in the upper work registration age limit from 65 to 60.
- Reduction of the age of the dependent child from under 18 to under 12.
- Provision for only one parent to register in an intact household.
- Exemption from food stamp work registration of those WIN and UI work registrants who are also receiving food stamps.

2. Work Requirement:

- Provision for college students to register for work during breaks of 30 days or more.
- Requirement that college students must be employed at least 20 hours a week or else register for such employment.
- Requirement of independent job search activity on the part of the registrant.

3. Administration:

- Authority for joint USDA/DOL issuance of work requirement regulations, when the employment service is the deliverer of services.
- Conformance of such regulations with those of the WIN Program.
- Provision for establishing pilot "workfare" projects to test the feasibility of requiring certain food stamp work registrants to work off the value of their food stamp allotment for a State or local unit of government already sponsoring public service employment.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC POLICY

The trend in youth unemployment demands special concern and action. . . . Both lack of work opportunity and lack of suitable preparation are involved in this situation—and are combining to spread frustration and disillusion among large numbers of young people.

When President John F. Kennedy expressed this concern about youth unemployment in his message accompanying the first *Manpower Report of the President*,¹ the unemployment rate for the civilian labor force as a whole was 5.5 percent; but it was 14.6 percent for teenagers, and 9.0 percent for young adults.² Fifteen years later, it is apparent that the situation has not improved much. In 1977, when the unemployment rate for the labor force as a whole was 7.0 percent, it was 17.7 percent for teenagers and 10.9 percent for 20- to 24-year-olds.

Two recent developments have intensified the long-term effort to understand the nature and causes of the youth unemployment problem:

1. The labor market situation of minority teenagers has eroded dramatically in the past decade, while that of white teenagers has improved in some respects. Whether measured in terms of unemployment rates, participation rates, or employment/

¹ Transmitted to the Congress, March 1963, p. xv. In 1976, the title of this annual publication was changed to *Employment and Training Report of the President*.

² In this chapter, the term "teenagers" refers specifically to the 16- to 19-year-old age group. The term "young adults" is reserved for the 20- to 24-year-old group. More general terms, such as "youth" and "younger workers," refer to the broad category of 16- to 24-year-old individuals.

population ratios—as shown in chart 12—the gap between the two groups has widened.

2. Many observers have viewed a higher-than-average rate of unemployment as a natural attribute of youth—stressing the undeniable facts that inexperience, uncertain career goals, and a tendency to "shop around" for jobs characterize many young workers. With time spent in the labor force, as well as with the onset of family responsibilities, young adults generally settle down in their chosen occupations and voluntarily change jobs only when they anticipate improvements in status and earnings. For at least one subgroup of the youth population, however, increasing age and experience may not bring the typical improvement in employment stability or steady gains in earnings. According to a 1977 analysis of data from the youngest cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys, out-of-school teenagers who endure more than a temporary spell of unemployment may not "make up for lost time" in their young adult work-lives. These young people appear to continue to be hampered over time in the search for stable employment and adequate income from earnings.³ As of October 1977, over 800,000 teenagers who were not in school were either unemployed or discouraged workers.

These two critical findings—that the labor market status of black teenagers has lagged during

³ See Arvell V. Adams, Garth L. Mangum, and others, "The Lingering Crises of Youth Unemployment" (Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, December 1977), pp. 105-15. For a description of the National Longitudinal Surveys, see footnote 9. In the chapter on "The Aging of America's Labor Force: Problems and Prospects of Older Workers."

most of the current economic recovery and that extended joblessness for certain teenagers may be misunderstood as a harmless phase of development—have led to an intensified effort to find ways to reduce youth unemployment. The first section of this chapter explores various explanations that have been offered to account for the problem, including population and industry shifts, economic downturns, and employer bias.

Department of Labor programs serving youth are reviewed in the next section, with special em-

phasis on employment-related efforts. The evidence concerning the impact of past employment and training programs for youth is evaluated in the context of broader economic and labor force trends.

The final section summarizes current youth services and discusses the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977, with emphasis on the distinctive experimental approach of this major Federal initiative for alleviating the employment difficulties of youth.

Explaining Youth Unemployment

POPULATION CHANGE

One oft-cited explanation for the long-term rise in teenage unemployment rates is the growth of the youth population. In fact, from 1956 to 1974, the annual rate of growth of the teenage population was 4.5 percent for blacks and 3.5 percent for whites, compared with a 1.4-percent growth rate for the population aged 20 and over.

During the same period, the annual rate of growth of employment for white teenagers was 3.9 percent—slightly higher than their population growth. The opposite was true for black teens: Employment growth, at 2.2 percent per year, did not nearly keep pace with their 4.5-percent population growth.⁴

Thus, contrary to the conventional wisdom, the labor market has proved remarkably flexible in absorbing ever-larger cohorts of white teenagers. Why the relative labor market position of black teenagers has deteriorated during the same time period is yet to be explained. But Bureau of the Census projections inspire little optimism: While the number of white teenagers (aged 16 to 19) in

⁴It may be worth noting that the demographic changes referred to above do not take into account the military component of the labor force. In 1970, 18 percent of the U.S. male population aged 20 to 24 was in the Armed Forces, compared with only 8 percent in 1977. (See Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 314, December 1977*, p. 3.) The National Commission for Manpower Policy estimated in its second annual report that the number of youth in the military declined by almost 1.1 million between 1968 and 1974. Thus, the Nation has to some extent relinquished what was once a significant "aging vat" for young men, in particular, who wished to postpone their entry into the civilian labor force for one reason or another.

1985 is expected to be slightly below the 1970 total, the black and other population of the same age group will be more than a third of a million persons—some 18 percent—higher than the 1970 level.⁵ Undoubtedly, a portion of the growing minority teenage population will gain "windfall" employment as a result of the white teenage population decline. Nevertheless, the gap between white and black teenage unemployment rates is unlikely to close fully as a result of demographic change alone.

RECESSION

Some of the impact of the recent recession on teenagers was reflected in the slow growth in their labor force participation, undoubtedly due to the fact that their jobless rate rose from 14.5 to 19.2 percent between 1973 and 1975. At the same time, the teenage participation rate rose less than half of a percentage point—from 53.7 to 54.1 percent.

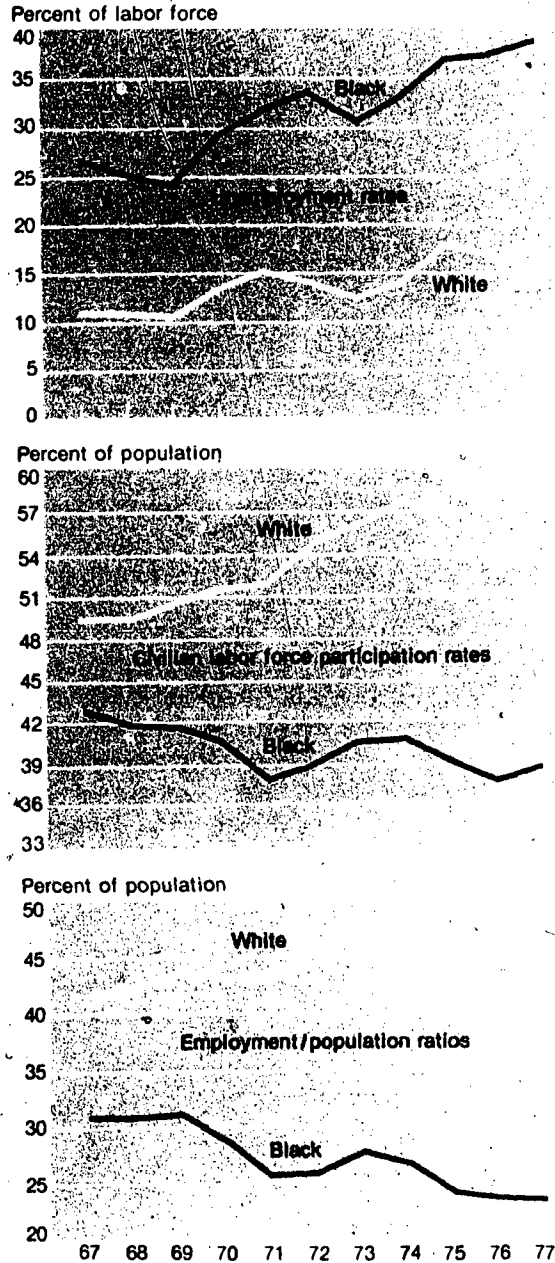
According to one study, had the recession not occurred, the teenage labor force probably would have grown by about 270,000 as a result of population growth plus 400,000 from a continuation of previous labor force participation increases.⁶ A second study, holding the 1976 unemployment rate for men aged 25 to 54 at 3.0 percent (instead of the actual 4.9-percent rate), estimated that these

⁵See app. table E-4 in this volume.

⁶Ralph Smith, "The Teenage Unemployment Problem—How Much Will Macro Policies Matter?" in *The Teenage Unemployment Problem: What Are the Options?* (Washington: Congressional Budget Office, 1976).

Chart 12

By any commonly used measure, the gap between the labor market experiences of black and white teenagers has widened in recent years.



Note: Data for black teenagers reflect "black and other" races. In the 1970 census, 89 percent of this category was black

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, derived from annual averages in *Employment and Earnings*.

healthier economic conditions would not have significantly reduced the disparities between the adult-teenage employment/population ratios or between the white-black teenage ratios.⁷ Thus, although an increase in overall demand for workers would improve the job picture for teenagers as well, it might not markedly narrow the ratio between teenage and adult unemployment rates.

VOLUNTARY EXITS

Much of the difference between adult and teenage unemployment rates can be attributed to high teenage quit rates—often followed by temporary withdrawal from the labor force and subsequent reentry. The teenage unemployment differential is not primarily the result of layoffs or firings. In fact, if measured unemployment were limited solely to that stemming from job loss, teenagers and adult male workers could be said to have experienced an equal incidence of unemployment in 1977 (see table 1). But teenagers were much more likely than adult workers to give up their jobs—either to seek another job, return to school, or leave the labor force temporarily for some nonacademic reason.

Thus, for teens—black and white—frequent entry and reentry to the labor force is the preponderant reason for unemployment (see table 2). In fact, about 70 percent of both black and white unemployed teenagers in 1977 were new entrants. In the summer months, the percentage is even higher—79 percent for whites and 90 percent for blacks in June 1977.

The discrepancy between the unemployment figures for black and white teens can be traced to both a longer duration of unemployment for jobless blacks and to their higher propensity to enter (and leave) the labor force repeatedly during the year. On average, about 24 percent of unemployed black teens, compared with 19 percent of whites, were seeking work for 15 weeks or more in 1977.⁸ The 1977 annual averages for median duration of unemployment were as follows:

Race	Weeks unemployed, by age	
	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years
Black and other	5.7	8.0
White	4.5	6.3

⁷ Unpublished Interagency working paper, October 1977, p. 3.

⁸ Unpublished data on duration of unemployment provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT, SELECTED YEARS

Year and reason	Persons aged 16 to 19	Persons aged 20 and over	
		Men	Women
1969			
Total.....	12.2	2.1	3.7
Lost last job.....	1.8	1.2	1.2
Left last job.....	1.5	.4	.6
Reentrants.....	4.2	.5	1.7
New entrants.....	4.8	.1	.2
1974			
Total.....	16.0	3.8	5.5
Lost last job.....	3.1	2.5	2.1
Left last job.....	2.0	.5	1.0
Reentrants.....	4.9	.7	2.1
New entrants.....	6.0	.1	.3
1977			
Total.....	17.7	5.2	7.0
Lost last job.....	3.4	3.4	2.8
Left last job.....	1.7	.6	1.2
Reentrants.....	5.1	1.0	2.6
New entrants.....	7.6	.2	.4

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

SOURCE: 1978 *Employment and Training Report of the President*, table A-25.

The greater tendency for blacks to move into and out of the labor force does not necessarily indicate that they are more likely to quit their jobs. Rather, blacks may be more likely to end a spell of unemployment by temporarily withdrawing from the labor force and resuming their job search at a later date. White teens, on the other hand, may be more likely (1) to enter the labor force by accepting employment immediately (i.e., bypassing an initial spell of unemployment) and (2) to find jobs at the end of a period of unemployment.

An important factor in assessing the voluntary character of teenage unemployment is school enrollment status. School attendance constrains not only the type of jobs young people can accept (i.e., part-time, after-school work), but also imposes time limitations on their job-hunting efforts. Thus, it was not surprising to find that, in October 1977, the unemployment rate for students was twice as high as the rate for the civilian labor force at large. Nevertheless, for students, as for their out-of-school counterparts, youth and race appear to be significant handicaps to employment. In October 1977, unemployment among teenage students (15.7 percent) was about double the rate for students aged 20 to 24 (7.5 percent)—the divergence

probably being due, in large measure, to the more flexible class schedules of college students, compared with those of high school enrollees, and the generally better developed skills and work histories of young adults. However, neither school schedules nor longer experience in the work force explains why, among all students in the labor force, 1 out of 3 blacks, but only 1 out of 9 whites, was unemployed.

TABLE 2. TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT, BY SEX AND RACE, 1977

Reason	Men		Women	
	White	Black	White	Black
Total.....	15.0	37.0	15.9	39.9
Lost last job.....	3.7	7.1	2.4	4.8
Left last job.....	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.4
Reentrants.....	4.2	11.9	4.3	13.5
New entrants.....	5.5	16.7	7.3	20.1

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

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LOCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND JOBS

As establishments, particularly those in manufacturing and consumer services, have moved to the suburban fringe of metropolitan areas, young people in the central cities have encountered shrinking job prospects.⁹ It has been suggested that the slow growth or absolute decline in city-based entry-level employment may account for a sizable portion of the unemployment among black youth, given the fact that 56 percent of black youth—compared with about 25 percent of white youth—reside in central cities. However, inspection of the available data shows that black teenagers are similarly disadvantaged with respect to employment whether they live in cities, suburbs, or nonmetropolitan locations, even after controlling for poverty and nonpoverty areas. (See table 3.) Indeed, if the black teenage population had been relocated to match the proportion of white teenagers in each of the six area types in the second quarter of 1977, the black unemployment rate would have decreased by only 5.4 percentage points, from 40.5 to 35.1 percent.¹⁰ Even if this analysis understates the effects of business and residential location patterns, it appears that geographical factors alone explain only a fraction

⁹ See, for example, Thomas M. Stanback, Jr., and Richard Knight, *Suburbanization and the City* (Montclair, N.J.: Allanheld, Osmun & Co., 1976), pp. 16-19.
¹⁰ Unpublished interagency working paper, p. 14.

of the gap between black and white teenage unemployment.

The last column in table 3 shows the "black jobs shortfall"—or the number of additional jobs for black teenagers necessary to raise their employment/population ratio in each location to the level for white teenagers. If black teens had done as well as whites (and if jobs had been available) in all locations, 588,000 additional jobs would have been filled by blacks in the second quarter of 1977—more than a doubling of black teenage employment in that period.

Area of residence does affect the kinds of jobs offered to and accepted by teenagers, but their occupational distribution is influenced to a much greater extent by sex than by race.¹¹ For example, in central-city areas where a majority of black teenagers reside, about 36 percent of employed blacks and 38 percent of employed whites in this age group had white-collar jobs in 1977; but more than 55 percent of employed teenage women held white-collar jobs in the same geographic areas. In every area, between 35 and 41 percent of employed teenage women were service workers and over half of all men, blue-collar workers. (See table 4.)

Similarly, teenage wage and salary employment in various industries appears to be influenced far more significantly by place of residence than by race. In 1977, wholesale and retail trade accounted

¹¹ Diane N. Wescott, "Youth in the Labor Force: An Area Study," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1976, pp. 3-9.

TABLE 3. POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF TEENAGERS, BY RACE AND LOCATION, SECOND QUARTER 1977

[Not seasonally adjusted; numbers in thousands]

Location	Population		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Black jobs shortfall
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	
Central city:									
Poverty area.....	346	657	123	103	34	101	21.7	49.6	132
Nonpoverty area.....	2,756	693	1,348	146	282	126	17.3	46.4	193
Suburbs:									
Poverty area.....	230	126	100	24	22	25	18.0	51.0	30
Nonpoverty area.....	5,842	394	3,122	105	551	51	15.0	32.7	105
Nonmetropolitan areas:									
Poverty area.....	1,442	426	663	109	132	42	16.6	27.9	87
Nonpoverty area.....	3,367	197	1,741	61	339	27	16.3	30.7	41
Total.....	13,983	2,493	7,097		1,360	372	16.1	40.5	588

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics and unpublished interagency working paper, table 4.

**TABLE 4. EMPLOYED TEENAGERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SEX, RACE, AND TYPE OF AREA, 1977
ANNUAL AVERAGES**

Occupation	Male			Female			White			Black and other		
	Central cities	Suburbs	Non-metropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburbs	Non-metropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburbs	Non-metropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburbs	Non-metropolitan areas
Number employed (thousands)	914	1,781	1,429	842	1,557	1,087	1,469	3,201	2,349	288	136	167
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White-collar workers	21.6	17.4	10.7	55.6	52.1	41.0	38.3	33.5	24.1	35.8	35.6	19.5
Professional and technical	2.9	2.0	1.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.8	3.1	.7	3.0
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.6	1.5	.9	.9	1.0	.7	1.4	1.2	.9	.3	2.2	-----
Sales workers	7.7	7.1	4.3	11.4	13.0	8.3	9.8	9.9	6.3	7.6	7.4	1.8
Clerical workers	9.4	7.0	3.8	40.3	35.3	29.7	24.2	20.0	15.0	24.7	25.2	14.7
Blue-collar workers	51.7	53.9	57.8	9.0	11.0	14.8	31.6	34.1	39.0	29.2	28.9	42.0
Craft and kindred workers	10.9	10.0	11.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	6.9	6.0	7.2	3.1	1.5	3.9
Operatives, except transport	13.7	15.6	17.3	5.6	6.3	11.0	9.8	11.4	14.6	9.4	8.9	14.9
Transport equipment operatives	3.8	4.4	4.2	.5	.5	.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.1	4.4	2.5
Nonfarm laborers	23.3	23.9	24.9	1.8	3.0	2.3	12.7	14.1	14.8	14.6	14.1	20.7
Service workers	25.8	24.9	17.1	35.2	35.9	41.0	29.4	29.9	27.3	35.1	33.2	27.3
Farmworkers	.9	3.8	14.5	.1	1.0	3.2	.6	2.5	9.5	-----	2.2	11.1

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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

for 45 percent of all jobs held by teenagers in metropolitan areas, compared with 37 percent in nonmetropolitan areas. Service industry jobs were held by 21 percent of metropolitan teenagers and 16 percent of nonmetropolitan teenagers. There was one notable exception to the pattern of racial parity by industry: Government hired proportionately more black than white teenagers in every area. The public sector engaged 1 of every 5 employed black teenagers in metropolitan areas, for example, compared with 1 of every 17 employed whites.¹²

SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION

The process of leaving school and joining the labor force in full-time employment is seldom a smooth one for the Nation's younger workers. A few exceptions come to mind—those whose part-time or summer employment experiences lead to a job offer in the same establishment, or a related industry; those who have chosen, and had the re-

sources to complete successfully, training in an uncrowded profession; and those who move directly from vocational training into entry-level positions or apprenticeships in their chosen occupations. But most teenagers seeking full-time jobs face formidable barriers to employment. Along with few job skills and little or no work experience, they commonly have such limited information about career opportunities and the labor market in general that the job search is a matter of much trial and error.

This widespread problem of limited labor market information may be doubly severe, and increasing, for teenagers who reside in central cities, because of the shift of entry-level job opportunities to suburban areas.¹³ One study found that suburban employers tend to recruit low- and middle-income employees, especially blue-collar workers, through informal, word-of-mouth channels. Consequently, unless the firm

¹³ See ch. 7, "The Unskilled Worker in Cities and Suburbs," in Stanback and Knight, pp. 164-78, for a review and synthesis of recent studies on suburban labor market deficiencies. Stanback and Knight emphasize that low-skilled city dwellers, especially minorities, often compete directly with second and third wage earners from middle-income suburban families—persons who are likely to be more mobile or more willing to accept low-wage jobs conveniently located near their suburban residences.

¹² Unpublished data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

has already acquired a large staff of employees from the city, word of the job openings is unlikely to reach young, especially minority, jobseekers who live in the city. In addition to suburban recruiting practices, the geographic dispersion of firms and relative lack of public transportation may make the suburban job search expensive and bewildering for "outsiders."

The value of transitional services to teenagers has been documented by the National Longitudinal Surveys. Male teenagers who received above average labor market information through their high schools, plus work experience, had markedly higher earnings and occupational status as young adults than did those without such school-to-work transitional experiences.¹⁴

EMPLOYER PREFERENCES

To explain why teenagers accounted for almost one-quarter of the unemployed in 1977, while comprising only about one-tenth of the Nation's labor force, the possibility that employers systematically avoid hiring younger workers must be considered. Indeed, studies conducted in recent years show that two-thirds to four-fifths of employers are reluctant to hire youth under age 21 for regular, full-time jobs.¹⁵

That many employers express a preference for workers who have already acquired experience and marketable skills is not surprising. Particularly where substantial on-the-job training costs are involved, employers may calculate that their investment would be better spent on prime-age workers, rather than on teenagers. Furthermore, employers often cite legal restrictions on hours and working conditions for teenagers as additional impediments to their employability.

Employer attitudes may be related to the educational attainment level of teenagers, for it is clear that holding a high school diploma increases a youth's chances of finding employment. In October 1977, the jobless rates for black and white teenage dropouts were 51.1 and 20.7 percent,

¹⁴ Andrew L. Kohen and others, *Career Thresholds: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Young Men*, vol. 6, R&D Monograph 16 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1977), pp. 192-93. See also *From School to Work: Improving the Transition* (Washington: National Commission for Manpower Policy, 1976), esp. pp. 57-138.

¹⁵ Paul E. Barton, "Youth Transition to Work: The Problem and Federal Policy Setting," *From School to Work*, p. 5.

respectively, compared with rates of 32.8 and 11.6 percent for black and white high school graduates not in school.¹⁶ It is possible, however, that age rather than the credential itself is the more significant underlying factor, since high school graduates are likely to be older than dropouts. On the other hand, *equivalent* educational attainment and work experience provide significantly greater payoffs to young white men than to their black counterparts, in terms of both earnings and job status, according to the National Longitudinal Surveys.¹⁷ Therefore, among the several explanations that could account for the generally less favorable labor market experience of black teenagers, racial bias on the part of employers is one of the most plausible.

Another facet of employer preferences—the impact of legislated minimum wages on the unemployment of low-skilled workers, especially young workers—has been debated by economists and policymakers for many years.¹⁸ Although economists have attempted to measure the impact of minimum wages on youth unemployment,¹⁹ there is no consensus due to the difficulty of isolating its impact from such other general factors as the state of the economy, the number of youth looking for jobs, changes in the characteristics of entry-level jobs, and changes in worker productivity. More specifically, the minimum wage requirement is but one of several factors, such as payroll taxes, fringe benefits, and insurance costs, which have tended to raise the cost of employing workers, especially those with few skills and higher turnover propensity. Together, these additional costs may outweigh the minimum wage requirement in their influence on a business firm's decision to avoid hiring young people.

¹⁶ Data are based on supplementary questions in the October 1977 Current Population Survey relating to the employment status of 16- to 24-year-olds. Furthermore, it should be noted that the difference between blacks and whites in median school years completed has shrunk to less than half a year.

¹⁷ Kohen and others, *Career Thresholds*, p. 194.

¹⁸ Under the Fair Labor Standards Act and a number of State laws, minimum wages are set for most industries. The Federal minimum, which covers 54 million wage and salary workers, was \$2.30 per hour for all but agricultural workers in 1967. Over the decade, it has increased from \$1.40 an hour in 1967, to \$1.60 in 1971 for all covered workers and to \$2.30 in 1975. Legislation enacted in 1977 raised the level of the minimum wage to \$2.65 per hour on Jan. 1, 1978, \$2.90 on Jan. 1, 1979, \$3.10 on Jan. 1, 1980, and \$3.35 per hour on Jan. 1, 1981.

¹⁹ See, for example, Edward M. Granlich, "Impact of Minimum Wages on Other Wages, Employment, and Family Incomes," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, vol. 2, 1976, pp. 409-52. See also Bernard E. Anderson, "Minimum Wage Legislation and Employment: A Review of the Literature and Policy Implications," unpublished paper, March 1977.

Efforts To Improve Youth Job Prospects—The First Decade

During the 1960's and early 1970's, the Department of Labor administered a number of programs that provided skills training, work experience, and other services to prepare jobless and low-income workers of all ages for productive employment. The charter for the first major effort to train people for jobs—or better jobs—in the civilian labor market was the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) of 1962. Early MDTA programs served primarily experienced adult workers suffering from persistent structural unemployment. During 1963, however, several amendments to MDTA increased program funding for youth training and allowances, and thereafter a substantial share of enrollees were young people.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

In 1964, the Economic Opportunity Act, the legislative foundation for the "war on poverty," established two major programs specifically for youth—the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps. The Neighborhood Youth Corps provided paid work experience in public and private nonprofit agencies for low-income unemployed young people aged 14 to 21. It had separate in-school, out-of-school, and summer programs. The in-school program provided up to 15 hours a week of paid work experience during the school term to students in the 9th through the 12th grades who were from low-income families.

Initially, the out-of-school program also offered primarily work experience. In 1970, however, the Department of Labor reorganized this part of NYC to improve its capacity to prepare young people for employment. The reorganized program, called NYC-2, concentrated on skills training, supportive services, and remedial education, primarily for 16- and 17-year-old school dropouts.

The NYC summer program provided 9-week, part-time jobs for youth from low-income families. They worked in such places as schools, hospitals, libraries, and community service agencies or helped with summer recreation activities. A primary objective was to help them earn the money they needed to return to school in the fall.

Job Corps was created to improve the employment prospects of severely disadvantaged youth aged 16 to 21. To do so, they were sent to residential centers, where they received remedial education, skills training, on-the-job work experience, counseling, and health services. Job Corps centers, operated across the country and in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, provided instruction from basic education through high school equivalency and training in many different job skills. Initially administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity, Job Corps was transferred to the Department of Labor in 1969.

As new employment and training programs started serving disadvantaged youth and others, the Federal-State employment service system, authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, continued its traditional labor exchange functions. The employment service worked with employers to develop jobs and provided a variety of assistance to help applicants prepare for and obtain suitable jobs. Beginning in the 1960's, the employment service placed increased emphasis on serving groups with particular job disadvantages. Among these special applicant groups were youth, who received counseling and testing to help them find and enter appropriate career fields, referral to needed training, and placement in jobs when they were ready for employment.

Another continuing activity, authorized by the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, was the Federal role of assisting, improving, and extending the apprenticeship system. Beginning in the 1960's, the Department of Labor concentrated on efforts to help minority members become apprentices. A major activity started in 1968 was the Apprenticeship Outreach Program (AOP), designed to help blacks and other minorities overcome the serious problems they had in gaining access to apprenticeable trades, especially in the building construction industry. The AOP is modeled on earlier efforts of the Workers Defense League, which demonstrated the effectiveness of outreach techniques, combined with tutoring and counseling, to help minorities enter apprenticeships.²⁰

²⁰ F. Ray Marshall and Vernon M. Briggs, Jr., *The Negro and Apprenticeship* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1967), pp. 27-45 and 191-227.

Some major efforts to improve young people's job prospects before passage of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 are summarized below:

Program	Thousands of youth served, fiscal years 1963-73
Total	5,700.5
MDTA institutional training.....	565.6
Neighborhood Youth Corps.....	4,950.1
In-school	1,130.6
Out-of-school	771.3
Summer	3,048.2
Job Corps.....	184.8

† Beginning with fiscal year 1970, when Job Corps was transferred to the Department of Labor.

Source: 1973 Manpower Report of the President, app. tables F-1 and F-5.

HANDICAPS TO SUCCESS

Despite numerous public policy initiatives and large public expenditures over the decade from 1963 to 1973, youth unemployment rates either increased or remained at the same high level that led to creation of programs for youth in the early 1960's (see chart 12). Several factors may help explain this situation:

1. There was a huge and rapid increase in the numbers of youth to be served. The labor force as a whole grew by 22 percent between 1963 and 1973,

while the number of teenagers in the labor force increased by nearly 57 percent, and the number of young adults, aged 20 to 24, by 62 percent. At the same time, almost 10 million adult women joined the labor force, an increase of 40 percent. Ever-growing numbers of women and youth competed for the pool of entry-level jobs that was not growing fast enough to accommodate both groups. Consequently, program efforts in any given year had no effect on the influx of jobseeking teenagers in the following year.

2. Although employment and training programs promised better job prospects for the unemployed and underemployed, many programs were not directed to the development of marketable job skills. Over half of all program participants between 1963 and 1973 were in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, a work-experience program with limited capabilities for skills training. Because of the concern for rapid implementation of summer youth programs (which had little capacity for providing skills training, counseling, and other useful labor market services), much of the employment and training effort for youth provided only immediate short-term aid that was likely to advance their longer term labor market status only marginally.

3. Finally, the rapid expansion of program initiatives hampered program planning, smooth implementation, and thorough evaluation.

The CETA Period

CURRENT YOUTH SERVICES

In 1973, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), which shifted much of the responsibility for planning and operating employment and training programs from the Federal Government to States and localities. CETA's primary objectives were to replace many separate categorical programs with comprehensive programs of job-related services and to give local governments the flexibility to design programs suited to their areas.

Under CETA, prime sponsors, mainly governmental units with populations of 100,000 or more,

are responsible for comprehensive programs of training, employment, and related services, supported by Federal funds. These programs provide most of the same services to low-income and unemployed people as the categorical programs they replaced.

Youth are served through the various titles of the CETA legislation. They make up a large proportion of the enrollees in the comprehensive programs authorized by title I; are among those taking part in the public service employment programs authorized by titles II and VI; and are one of the groups designated for special services under title III. In addition, CETA authorizes separate

youth programs including Job Corps, the Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth, and the various programs created by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 (described later in this section), which amends CETA.²¹

About 2 million youth participated in CETA programs during fiscal 1977. A substantial share were out of school and out of work, and minority youth were represented in proportions exceeding their shares of both the labor force and the total numbers of unemployed workers. Various na-

tional programs operating outside the CETA system also serve large numbers of youth. (See table 5.)

Researchers are not unanimous in their conclusions about the effectiveness of employment and training programs because many evaluations have been imperfectly designed, lacked sufficient followup data, or were unsuccessful at isolating the program effects from other factors. The failure to find a suitably matched control group, whose earnings and job success could be compared with those of enrollees before and after program participation, flawed at least one major cost-benefit study. Furthermore, the costs of training a given worker are not as easy to assess as one might think: Indirect supportive services, such as health care, and hypothetical "foregone earnings" while the par-

²¹ For information on the current expansion of Job Corps, a summary of the activities authorized by the eight titles of CETA, and a description of the job placement assistance provided by State employment service offices, see the chapter on Program Performance in Fiscal 1977 in this report.

TABLE 5. FEDERAL YOUTH PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1977

(Individuals in thousands; outlays in millions)

Program	New enrollees	Total participants	Outlays
Serving youth only:			
CETA summer	1,000.0	1,000.0	\$575.0
Youth Conservation Corps	38.0	38.0	48.1
Job Corps, CETA title IV	45.5	66.2	201.6
High school work-study	8.0	53.0	9.7
Federal summer aide	35.1	35.1	35.1
Stay-in-school	6.8	21.5	65.7
Federal summer employment	12.2	12.2	19.7
Subtotal	1,145.6	1,226.0	954.9
Serving youth and others:¹			
CETA title I	621.6	792.9	895.6
CETA title III (except summer)	29.5	34.7	34.0
Temporary employment assistance	177.3	295.9	567.5
Work Incentive (WIN) Program ²	14.4	20.5	37.0
Department of Housing and Urban Development community development	1.3	1.5	7.5
Veterans Administration programs	3.7	8.6	15.7
Bureau of Indian Affairs programs	3.7	6.9	17.1
Justice Department programs	2.1	3.3	.1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare vocational rehabilitation	105.2	288.1	137.6
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare institutional training	9.8	31.1	15.8
Employment service (includes food stamp recipient services)	4,754.1	5,997.1	188.0
Subtotal	5,722.7	7,480.6	1,915.9
Total	6,868.3	8,706.6	2,870.8

¹ Outlays for these programs are prorated based on the percentage of youth participants. All figures are for youth only.

² WIN data represent on-the-job training, institutional training, work experience, and public service employment program approaches only.

SOURCE: *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979*, Special Analysis K—Training and Employment (Washington: Office of Management and Budget, 1978), p. 232.

ticipant is in training are difficult to quantify.²² Nevertheless, the best available evidence from a variety of studies suggests that employment and training programs measurably improve the economic well-being of most completers.²³ Cost-benefit calculations aside, if the primary goal of the programs over the last 15 years was to expand opportunities for disadvantaged youth, then the Job Corps, NYC programs, and CETA on-the-job training have been largely successful.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ACT

On March 9, 1977, the President sent Congress a message reviewing the Nation's record on youth employment and proposing new measures by the Federal Government to improve the labor market status of youth. His message called for the establishment of a Young Adult Conservation Corps, as well as a major expansion in comprehensive employment and training services for youth, within the CETA system. The President proposed that about 200,000 new employment and training opportunities for youth be funded, with a concentration on those from disadvantaged backgrounds. The resulting Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-93) was signed by the President on August 5, 1977.

Purposes and Components

The objective of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) of 1977 is to explore methods of dealing with the structural unemployment problems of the Nation's youth. The act authorizes efforts to coordinate and improve existing career development and employment and training programs, as well as experimentation with new approaches to the problem of youth unemployment through a variety of demonstration projects. The legislation provides an opportunity to develop knowledge by testing na-

tionally and locally how best to assist disadvantaged and other youth to overcome barriers to completing high school, to entering the world of work, and to achieving job stability and advancement. Research and experimentation are crucial to the program, with an overall aim of providing the knowledge base for improving youth employment policies. It is expected that some preliminary outcomes of the experiments will be measured by the end of fiscal 1978, with additional information about the shortrun impact to be available by the end of fiscal 1979.

The four major components of YEDPA are as follows:

1. Youth Employment and Training Programs

This component authorizes the same types of youth activities (except public service employment) that are currently funded under title I of CETA, with the primary aim of improving the quality and coordination of such services as work experience in community betterment projects, outreach, counseling, occupational information, school-to-work transition, institutional and on-the-job training, job restructuring, and child care. In addition, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to carry out innovative and experimental programs to test new approaches for dealing with the unemployment problems of youth. Each prime sponsor is to establish a youth advisory council and to assess local youth programs in order to target extra resources where they will be most needed and productive. At least 22 percent of the funds available to prime sponsors must be used to serve in-school youth in programs designed to enhance their career opportunities and job prospects under agreements with local educational agencies.

Eligible youth must be aged 16 through 21; unemployed, underemployed, or in school; and members of a family whose income does not exceed 85 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard income level, with preference given to economically disadvantaged youth. However, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to expand eligibility to 14- and 15-year-old youth and to use up to 10 percent of the allocated funds for programs that include youth from all economic backgrounds.

To develop better understanding of the barriers to youth employment and advancement, the Secretary will also use discretionary funds for experiments to test the national youth service concept,

²² Sar A. Levitan and Robert Taggart, *The Promise of Greatness* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1976), pp. 130-42.

²³ See "The Impact of Employment and Training Programs: A Policy Statement by the National Council on Employment Policy," November 1976; C. R. Perry and others, *The Impact of Government Manpower Programs* (Philadelphia: The Wharton School, 1975), pp. 25-39; and Levitan and Taggart, *The Promise of Greatness*, pp. 142-47.

educational entitlement vouchers for work experience, alternative education and career development approaches for dropouts and high-risk students, a variety of private sector initiatives, and model in-school programs.

2. Young Adult Conservation Corps

Operated by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior under an interagency agreement with the Department of Labor, this program is designed to provide up to 1 year of employment for out-of-school, unemployed youth who are 16 through 23 years of age. Preference will be given to applicants from areas of substantial unemployment. Supportive services will be provided to participants while they are accomplishing needed conservation projects on Federal, State, and local public lands and waters. Seventy percent of the available funds will be spent for the Federal portion of the program, and 30 percent will be granted by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to States to operate the State program.

Work projects will be primarily nonresidential, but some will have residential components. Work sites will be coeducational. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, in consultation with the Department of Labor, are utilizing available data on areas of substantial unemployment in the selection of sites and choice of participants, and the percentage of enrollees from the various ethnic and economic groups will represent their relative incidence in the youth population of each State.

Recruitment will be conducted by the public employment service, CETA prime sponsors, Agriculture and the Interior, and community organizations. These agencies will send potential candidates to State employment service/Job Service offices, where applications will be taken and transmitted to the designated Agriculture/Interior official, who will select the youth to be hired.

3. Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects

The purpose of entitlement projects is to test the impact on high school return, retention, and completion rates of a job guarantee for 16- to 19-year-old disadvantaged youth who are in school or willing to return. This test will be conducted in seven large areas with varying economic conditions. A "second tier" of 10 smaller scale projects will also test a variety of innovative approaches to

job entitlement.²⁴ The basic aim is to learn more about ways in which economically disadvantaged school-age youth, who are prone to drop out of school and be unemployed, can be provided with opportunities to earn and learn that encourage them to finish high school.

4. Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects

This program seeks to employ youth in well-supervised work with a tangible output that will benefit the community. Most projects of this type will be organized by community and neighborhood groups and antipoverty organizations, perhaps in cooperation with building trades councils. The objective will be to engage unemployed teenagers, aged 16 to 19, giving preference to economically disadvantaged youth, in projects that address community needs. Year-round projects will be developed for out-of-school youth, as well as for some in-school youth as part of structured work-study programs. Projects could include rehabilitation of public facilities, weatherization and basic repair of low-income housing, and energy conservation efforts. There will be little emphasis on supportive services in this component.

Three-quarters of the funds available for this component are to be allocated to States based on their relative shares of unemployed persons; 2 percent of the funds are earmarked for native American teenagers and another 2 percent for youth from migrant and seasonal farmworker families. The balance comprises the Secretary of Labor's discretionary funds.

Research Strategy

YEDPA emphasizes the importance of research as part of the ongoing process of program operation. Each major program is accompanied by a research plan developed in advance of program implementation. The range of methods used to achieve the information requirements will include: (1) Theoretical and quantitative analysis; (2) basic research surveys, such as longitudinal analyses of employment and school-to-work transition patterns; (3) large-scale structured social experi-

²⁴ In January 1978, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training announced that 17 CETA prime sponsors had been selected (from among 150 who had submitted proposals in September 1977) to conduct Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects under YEDPA grants totaling \$109 million.

ments; and (4) process evaluations and program performance assessments. The research conducted will be designed to produce a storehouse of information useful for understanding the impact of alternative service mixes on different youth.

The Secretary of Labor has identified a number of priority issues for research. The first question of importance is whether school retention and completion increase future employability of potential dropouts and the disadvantaged. Next in order of importance are questions concerning ways to im-

prove the school-to-work transition process, the usefulness of work experience, the effectiveness of alternative service delivery mechanisms, and the impact of public intervention on the youth maturation process. The questions are being addressed in order of their implications for public policy, the availability or feasibility of developing an information base for providing answers, and the potential for verifying answers obtained in one program setting with those observed under different conditions or circumstances.

THE AGING OF AMERICA'S LABOR FORCE: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF OLDER WORKERS

Less than 20 years ago, a rough pyramid could be drawn to illustrate the age structure of the American population. A broad base of children and teenagers supported generally narrower population blocks, each representing a successively older age group (see chart 13). At the top of the pyramid, the smallest block (only about one-fourth as wide as the base block portraying children under 10 years old) represented the portion of the population aged 70 years and older. But that pyramidal picture is shifting rapidly.¹ Less than 20 years from now, a sketch of the U.S. population by age segments will look much like an untidy rectangle. By 1990, over 39 million Americans will have reached or passed the age of 60, forming a cohort about equal in size to the number of Americans in their twenties or thirties. And the rectangle will bulge around its midsection. The growth, status, problems, and prospects of that segment of the population aged 45 and over are discussed in the demographic context of this "graying of America."

"The middle-aged and older worker" is generally defined for statistical purposes, here and elsewhere, as one who is aged 45 or older. Certain trends, particularly for middle-aged male workers, emerge and become more marked in successively older age groups: withdrawal from the labor force, an increase in the number of part-time and part-year workers, a decline in average annual earnings, and

a longer duration of unemployment for those out of work.² For women aged 45 to 59, labor force participation rose steadily after World War II, although, among those over 55, a mild downward slope in participation has occurred in the 1970's—suggesting that more women are also choosing early retirement, that employment opportunities for older women are declining, or both.³ The opening sections of this chapter attempt to describe and account for these trends.

While the Nation is currently (and correctly) concerned with the special employment problems of its young people, it must be remembered that older workers also confront special problems. The 50-year-old worker is far more likely to be the primary family breadwinner than is the teenaged or young adult worker. Family and community ties, seniority protection, and pension plans may restrict an older worker's willingness to risk a job change or move to a new locale to take advantage of better employment opportunities. During periods of economic recovery, older workers are more likely than younger ones to reenter the active labor force at occupational and wage levels below those they held before becoming unemployed. Finally, training and retraining opportunities have generally been less accessible to older workers than to

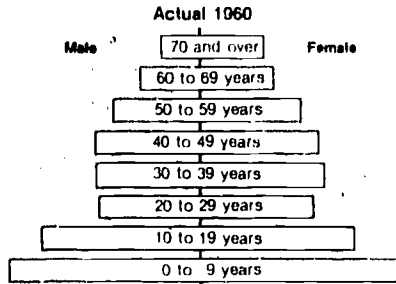
¹ Irma Withers, "Population: The Vanishing Pyramid," pp. 13-19, in Gloria M. Shatto, ed., *Employment of the Middle-Aged: Papers from Industrial Gerontology Seminars* (Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1972).

² "The Employment Problems of Older Workers" (prepared for the White House Conference on Aging, Nov. 29, 1971), U.S. Department of Labor, Bulletin 1721, p. 2; and Herbert S. Parnes and others, *The Pre-Retirement Years: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of Men*, vol. 4, Manpower R&D Monograph 15 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1975), p. 74.

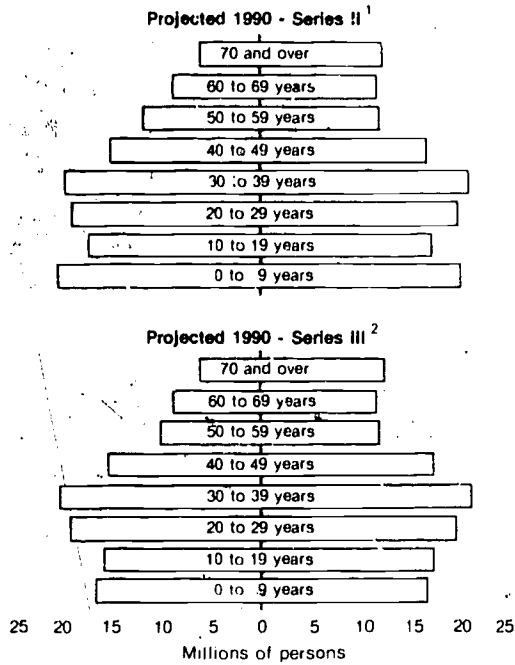
³ D. B. Newham, "The Challenge of Change for the Older Trainee," *Industrial Gerontology*, October 1969, p. 32.

Chart 13

In 1960, children and teenagers were the largest age groups...



...but by 1990, the older groups will form a much larger share of the U.S. population.



¹ Series II population projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1
² Series III population projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 1.7
 Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

their younger colleagues. Many of these problems, including the question of discrimination against middle-aged and older workers, are discussed in the third section of this chapter.

The inextricable connection between employment and income is explored in the fourth section. It is clear that early retirement is a two-sided issue: While it has been a blessing for some, it has seriously increased the risk of poverty in later years for many others. Thus, the retirement decision is not always entirely voluntary, even before age 65, and may lead to hardship.

The Federal Government is becoming more concerned about the implications of the Nation's aging work force and the employment-related problems of older workers. In the last quarter of 1977, Congress voted to bolster the social security fund by systematically increasing workers' contributions between 1978 and 1985;⁴ and legislation to prohibit mandatory retirement before age 70 for employees in most fields is being considered. Other positive trends are outlined in the concluding section of this chapter. The key question is the strength of the unwritten agreement between young and old embodied in the social security system: Will younger workers continue ungrudgingly to support an ever-larger group of nonworking older Americans, in the expectation that they in turn will be adequately supported during their predictably longer retirement years by the succeeding generation? The adjustments necessary to assure a positive response to this question are just beginning.

⁴ Public Law 95-216, amending the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code to strengthen the financial position of the social security system, also raises the annual earnings ceiling for beneficiaries aged 65 to 72 to \$6,000 between 1978 and 1982—when the ceiling will be lifted entirely for persons aged 70 or over. Furthermore, the 1977 amendments delete earlier references to the sex of applicants, allow beneficiaries to marry without forfeiting benefits, and reduce the marriage-duration requirement from 20 to 10 years for divorced homemakers.

Changing Age Structure of the Population

The age structure of the U.S. population is shifting more rapidly than was anticipated even a few years ago. This shift is not entirely due to

the long-term decline in the *fertility rate* (the number of births per 1,000 women), now below the population replacement rate of 2.1 children

per family. The *mortality rate* (the number of deaths per 1,000 people) has also fallen.

The two factors combined—declining fertility and mortality rates—are leading to an accelerated ‘aging’ of the population. Improvements from 1970 to 1975 in the health care of middle-aged and older Americans have resulted in substantial increases in life expectancy for adults—both whites and minority group members and, most notably, women. (See table 1.)

Comparing the age composition of the working-age population (primarily those 20 to 64 years old) for 1980 and 2000 suggests an aging of working America during that period. (See table 2.) The estimated median age of the working-age population in 1980 will be 37.4, and 20 years later it is expected to rise to 40.8. In 1980, the 35- to 54-year-

TABLE 1. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH AND AGES 50 AND 65, BY SEX AND RACE, SELECTED YEARS, 1950-75

Age, race, and sex	1950	1960	1970	1975
AT BIRTH				
White:				
Men.....	66.5	67.4	67.9	69.4
Women.....	72.2	74.1	75.5	77.2
Black and other:				
Men.....	59.1	61.1	61.0	63.6
Women.....	62.9	66.3	69.1	72.3
AT AGE 50				
White:				
Men.....	22.8	23.2	23.3	24.3
Women.....	26.8	28.1	29.1	30.3
Black and other:				
Men.....	20.3	21.3	21.2	22.4
Women.....	22.7	24.3	26.0	27.9
AT AGE 65				
White:				
Men.....	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.7
Women.....	15.0	15.9	16.9	18.1
Black and other:				
Men.....	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.7
Women.....	14.5	15.1	16.0	17.5

SOURCES: For 1950, 1960, and 1970 data, see the health tables in *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1951, 1961, and 1971*, respectively. The 1975 data are taken from National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Labor Statistics Report*, Advance Report, Final Mortality Statistics 1975, Health Resources Administration 77-1120, vol. 25, No. 11, Supplement, Feb. 11, 1977.

TABLE 2. AGE COMPOSITION OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED WORKING-AGE POPULATION (20 TO 64 YEARS OLD): 1970, 1980, AND 2000

(Percent distribution)

Age group	Actual 1970	Projected	
		1980	2000
20 to 24 years.....	16.0	16.5	11.1
25 to 34 years.....	23.5	28.5	22.7
35 to 44 years.....	21.5	20.3	27.2
45 to 54 years.....	21.6	17.9	23.6
55 to 59 years.....	9.3	9.0	8.6
60 to 64 years.....	8.1	7.7	6.7
Estimated median age in years.....	39.9	37.4	40.8

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

SOURCE: Actual 1970 figures are taken from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 470, November 1971, Series E, table 2; projected data from Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 704, July 1977, Series H, table 8.

old age group will make up 38 percent of the total working-age population, but by the year 2000 it will rise to 51 percent, largely as a result of the ‘baby boom’ in the years after the end of World War II.²

For the year 2000, census reports in 1971 projected a population of 68.1 million men and women aged 50 and older. The 1977 census report revised that figure upward, to 71.9 million. Thus, in only 6 years, the projections for that population increased by 3.8 million as a result of the accelerated improvement in the life expectancy of older age groups. About one-sixth of the increase will consist of men 50 to 64 years old.

As for the population aged 65 and older (the group traditionally defined as the retirement-age population), the most recent census projection for the year 2000 indicates a population numbering

² It is important to note that these projections are based on a number of assumptions. For example, the demographer's definition of the ‘working-age population’ as those between the ages of 20 and 64 years may be more convenient than strictly accurate; rising levels of educational attainment may delay the entry of young people into the labor force, and the current trend toward early retirement (before age 65) among men may abate under recent legislative proposals that would restrict mandatory retirement. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the current low fertility rate of American women has stabilized, nor is it certain that the mortality rate for older age groups will continue to decline.

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31.8 million, a significant increase over the 1971 projection of 28.8 million.⁹

In 1977, there were only 4.8 million Americans aged 80 and over, but by 2000, according to Bureau of the Census projections, there will be at least 8.1 million men and women in that age group. This 69-percent increase (compared with an increase of only 27 percent in the working-age population) should stimulate demand for a wide range of new social and health-related services.

These demographic trends among older adult age groups pose a serious challenge to the U.S. economy over coming decades. Unless the Nation

expands its capacity to support more persons in retirement than previously projected, the American economy may be compelled to retain and absorb into the active work force an unprecedented number of older jobseekers.

Although the aging of America may strain the Nation's capacity to support growing numbers of older adults, it may also create a burgeoning of employment in services devoted to the needs of very elderly persons. Many of these new jobs might be performed by men and women in their late fifties and sixties, given appropriate training.

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

DIFFERENT PATTERNS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

For several decades, labor force participation of older men has been declining at a relatively rapid rate (see table 3). In the case of men between 55 and 59 years old, the trend has accelerated since 1970. Among 60- to 64-year-old men, their 79-percent participation rate in 1950 gradually declined to 73 percent in 1970; but by October 1977, it had dropped sharply to less than 64 percent. The corresponding rates for men aged 65 to 69 showed a drop from 60 to 44 percent between 1950 and 1960; by 1977, their participation rate had fallen to approximately 31 percent.

The picture for older women is almost a mirror image of the one for men. It is generally a record of increases in labor force participation—at least until 1970, after which it began to stabilize for women between 50 and 59 years old. In the 60- to 64-year-old group of women, participation rates jumped from 21 percent in 1950 to 36 in 1970, and as of October 1977, stood at 33—still well above the 1950 rate despite a decline since 1970.

⁹ Some gerontologists would argue that 31.8 million is a conservative estimate of the upper age group. In the year 2000, because the effects on life expectancy of our recent biomedical developments and the changes in work activities and environments have not yet begun to appear. See, for example, Albert Rosenfeld, *Prolongevity* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1976) and Leonard L. Sheppard and Sara E. Rix, *The Graying of Working America: The Coming Crisis of Retirement Age Policy* (New York: Free Press, 1977), esp. ch. 4.

Recent projections of labor force participation rates are displayed in chart 14. However, these current estimates should be interpreted with caution. It is probable that proposed changes in re-

TABLE 3. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR OLDER AGE GROUPS, BY SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1950-77

Age group and year	Men	Women
50 to 54 years:		
1950	90.5	30.8
1960	92.0	45.9
1970	91.5	52.4
1977 (October)	90.0	55.4
55 to 59 years:		
1950	86.7	25.9
1960	87.7	39.7
1970	86.8	47.6
1977 (October)	83.5	48.5
60 to 64 years:		
1950	79.4	20.6
1960	77.8	29.4
1970	73.2	36.4
1977 (October)	63.9	33.1
65 to 69 years:		
1950	59.7	12.0
1960	44.0	16.5
1970	39.3	17.2
1977 (October)	31.1	14.5

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Employment Status and Work Experience*, table 2 for 1950, 1960, and 1970 data, October 1977 data from *Employment and Earnings*, November 1977, table A-3.

irement policies and practices, if legislation to restrict mandatory retirement is enacted, will have an impact on the participation rates of older people long before the 1990 projections may be checked against reality.

YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The discussion to this point has focused on demographic shifts and labor force participation rates. But another, perhaps more revealing, measure of labor force activity exists: the proportion of the labor force working year round and full time. A full-time, year-round worker is usually defined as one who was employed 35 or more hours a week for at least 50 weeks during the past year.

For at least a decade, the proportion of Americans aged 16 and over working on a year-round, full-time basis has remained relatively constant, fluctuating in tandem with overall economic conditions. But for workers aged 55 and over, especially since 1966, the proportion working year round and full time has steadily decreased. It is interesting to note that this pattern is evidenced in the age group nearing eligibility for retirement benefits under social security—that is, workers aged 60 and 61 years old.

Persons working year round and full time at ages 60 to 64, by sex, selected year 1967-76 [Percent]

Age and sex	1967	1970	1973	1976
Total, 60 and 61	47.0	46.8	46.0	40.7
Men	70.1	68.0	67.7	61.5
Women	28.2	28.2	26.7	21.8
Total, 62 to 64	34.4	36.8	33.7	29.8
Men	58.3	55.4	51.1	44.5
Women	20.8	20.8	18.8	17.0

SOURCE: Derived from Bureau of Labor Statistics work-experience tables for the above years.

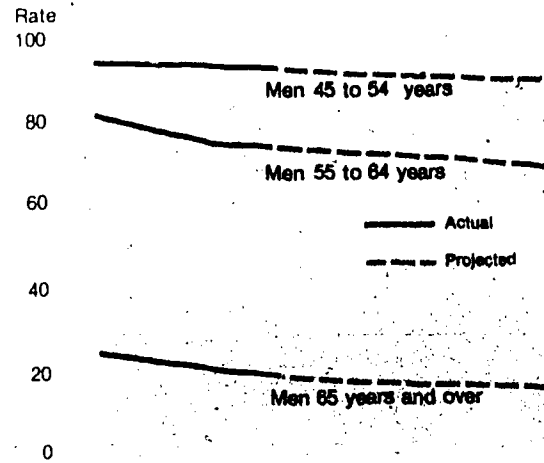
Marital status appears to have an especially significant impact on year-round full-time employment rates for women. In the 45- to 64-year-old age group, the proportion of married women so employed was only 24 percent in 1976, compared with 36 percent of women who were separated, divorced, or widowed and 56 percent of those who had never married.⁷

Another noteworthy contrast between the year-round full-time employment figures for older men

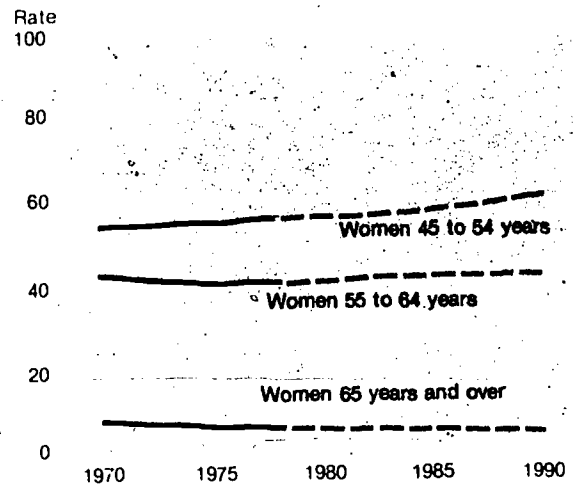
⁷ Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Work Experience of the Population in 1976*, Special Labor Force Report No. 201 (1977).

Chart 14

The downward trend in middle-aged and older men's labor force participation is expected to continue...



...while women's participation will rise until age 65 and then drop moderately.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

and women involves place of residence. Census data for 1970 indicate that the proportion of fully employed women aged 50 and over increases as the locale moves from rural farm, to rural non farm, to metropolitan area, to central city. While the unsalaried contribution of farm women is probably underrepresented by these census trends, there can

be little doubt that the demand for the clerical and service jobs traditionally performed by women is in fact higher in central cities than in outlying areas. However, the proportion of older men working 50 to 52 weeks a year is highest for those who reside in rural farm areas and lowest in rural non-farm areas; it is also higher in suburban settings than in the central cities.⁸ The explanation for the bottom ranking of rural nonfarm employment for men is probably related to the seasonal nature of work and industries (for example, food processing) in such areas.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Middle-aged and older workers experience a lower unemployment rate than do youthful members of the labor force. However, the search for a new job is usually increasingly difficult as workers grow older. Thus, long-term joblessness among older unemployed workers is comparatively severe (see chart 15). The Secretary of Labor pointed out, in testimony before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in September 1977, that long-term unemployment for workers 45 years of age and older is a major problem, since persons in this age group generally still have large financial obligations, are too young to retire with an adequate pension income, and are considered by many employers as being too old to hire.

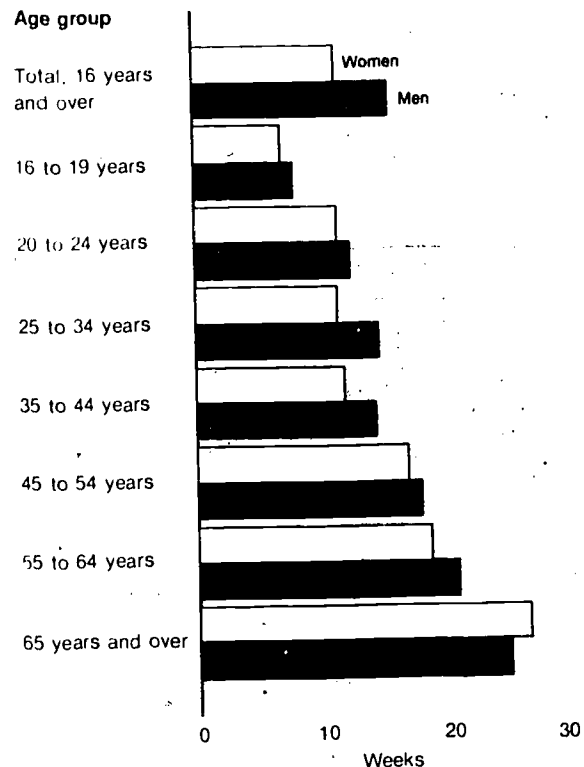
The plight of middle-aged and older men displaced from wage and salary employment was the subject of a special study conducted as part of the National Longitudinal Surveys.⁹ The evidence

⁸ Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Employment Status and Work Experience*, table 25.

⁹ The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS), conducted by the Bureau of the Census and directed by Dr. Herbert S. Parnes of Ohio State University's Center for Human Resource Research, began in 1966. The surveys include four samples, initially consisting of 5,000 persons each, for four subsets of the population at critical transition stages in their working lives— young men who at the inception of the study were 14 to 24 years of age; a counterpart group of young women; women 30 to 44 years of age; and men 15 to 59 years of age. Originally planned to cover a 5-year period, the surveys have been so successful and attrition so small that they have been extended to allow for final interviewing of the two male groups in 1981, while the corresponding surveys for the older and younger female cohorts will take place in 1982 and 1983, respectively. In addition, two more cohorts of young men and women (5,000 each) between the ages of 14 and 21 have been added to the NLS and are expected to be interviewed for the first time in January 1979. To date, 18 volumes of comprehensive reports have been published on surveys conducted through 1972; and over 200 reports on specific topics have been prepared by staff members of the Center for Human Resource Research and other researchers throughout the country who have acquired public-use versions of the NLS tapes.

Chart 15

Duration of unemployment increases with age and is about twice as great for workers aged 65 and older as for those between 25 and 44.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, derived from data in table A-18 in *Employment and Earnings*, November 1977, p. 32.

suggests that many individuals, even after they find new jobs, continue to suffer the consequences of their earlier displacement through employment in less attractive occupations, lower earnings, deteriorating health, loss of self-esteem, and a sense of alienation.¹⁰

Beyond the personal hardships, the longer duration of joblessness among older workers has broader social implications. It means that expenditures for unemployment insurance and related social costs are disproportionately distributed among older adult workers. Of equal importance, but less measurable, are the productivity costs

¹⁰ Herbert S. Parnes and Randy King, "Middle-Aged Job-Losers," *Industrial Gerontology*, Spring 1977, pp. 77-96.

associated with the loss of this stable and highly experienced segment of the working population.

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY

During the economic upturn from 1975 to 1976, when the overall unemployment rate dropped from 8.5 to 7.7 percent, jobless individuals aged 45 and over did not share proportionately in the economic benefits of the recovery. For example, while the number of unemployed persons between the ages of 25 and 34 decreased 60 percent from 1975 to 1976, the corresponding decline for those aged 45 to 54 was only 30 percent; the reduction was 21 percent for the 55- to 64-year-old group and only 15 percent for the group aged 65 and older. The figures for those over 55 are all the more significant, since many of them had the

alternative of leaving the labor force under early retirement provisions.

DISCOURAGEMENT

The older jobseeker seems to give up the job search and become a nonparticipant in the Nation's active labor force more often than does the younger jobseeker. During the 1973-75 recession, the Department of Labor's count of persons not seeking work because of a belief that no jobs were available (the definition of a "discouraged worker") rose 200 percent among men and women in the 55- to 64-year-old age category. In contrast, the total number of discouraged workers of all ages increased by 73 percent. And when the total number of discouraged workers declined from 1976 to 1977, the number of older persons in that classification actually increased.¹¹

Explaining Participation: Special Problems of Older Workers

Cause-and-effect analysis of the labor market behavior of older workers is particularly difficult, since the social-psychological research findings are scant. The basic trends in participation just reviewed are clear enough. The problems of older workers that may, in large part, account for these trends are grouped here under the following subjects: Changes in the economy, education, health, job performance and training, and discrimination.

THE CHANGING ECONOMY

A number of factors underpin the trend toward lower labor force participation among older men, including the growing availability of public and private pension and disability benefits. The employment experience of middle-aged and older workers themselves is also an important element—given the special impact of the Nation's economic health on this age group.

Local area labor market conditions also influence the participation rates of older workers. For example, the 1966 level of unemployment in the local labor market was a critical explanation of the de-

cline in participation over the following 7 years among the middle-aged and older men in the National Longitudinal Surveys. Unlike younger workers, older ones did not necessarily reenter the labor force once the unemployment rate declined; they tended to remain outside.

Changes in the participation rate of older men also seem to be a function of the shift in the economy's industrial composition. Emerging industries may recruit or require workers—typically from younger age groups—with significantly more years of schooling than workers in static or declining industries usually attain. Comparisons of 1960 and 1970 census data show that male workers under age 45 increased their share of employment, relative to those 45 years of age and older, in fields other than the primary and traditional secondary industries such as agriculture, mining, construction, and automotive and steel manufacturing. By 1970, more than half of the employed men aged 45 and over were concentrated in these declining or

¹¹ Unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See also Marc Rosenblum, "Recession's Continuing Victim: The Older Worker" (Washington: U.S. Senate, Special Committee on Aging, July 1976).

slow-growth industries; among the under-45 groups, more than half of the men were employed in expanding fields, such as petrochemicals, data processing equipment, and electronics. One among several plausible explanations for the relatively older work force in traditional industries is that seniority rights, established through collective-bargaining agreements, induce older workers to remain in their protected jobs in these industries.

For women on the other hand, the postwar ascendancy of white-collar employment has been a boon. Older women, in particular, found a burgeoning demand for their labor—at least until the recent recession—in clerical fields and in the professions traditionally dominated by women, such as education, nursing, and social services.

EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION

Limited educational attainment is strongly associated with nonparticipation in the labor force—at all ages, but especially for older workers. For example, in 1966, 93 percent of 45- to 54-year-old men with no high school diplomas were in the labor force; but 10 years later, when the survivors of this cohort were 55 to 64 years old, only 68 percent were still in the labor force (see table 4).

The impact of education on participation rates among mature women is even more significant, according to results of the National Longitudinal Surveys, in large measure because many young adult women temporarily left the labor force for

homemaking careers. When they reentered the labor market typically, in their midforties—career progression depended substantially on their previous investments in both education and training.¹²

Although, on average, older workers are educationally disadvantaged in comparison with younger workers, the education gap has been narrowing. In 1966, 40 percent of 55- to 64-year-olds had at least a high school education, compared with 70 percent of 25- to 34-year olds; by 1976, the percentages were 60 and 85, respectively.

The significance of this improvement lies in the fact that older workers should be able to adapt to changing work conditions and technology to a much greater degree than were older workers of the past. Thus, older workers of today and the future may find that their educational background is less of a barrier to employment than it was for workers in the past. Furthermore, when retraining is necessary for such adaptation, older workers should increasingly be considered qualified to benefit from such efforts.

These findings regarding education and work experience highlight the significance of general socioeconomic status (of which education is but one component) in the work lives of older workers. As a case in point, the National Longitudinal Surveys of men aged 45 to 59 in 1966 found that continued participation in the labor force over the ensuing 7 years was directly related to socio-

¹² "Mature Women Workers: A Profile" (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1976), pp. 9-10.

TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SELECTED AGE GROUP, SEX, AND EDUCATION, 1966 AND 1976
(Percent)

Sex and years of school completed	35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 to 64 years	
	1966	1976	1966	1976	1966	1976
Men:						
Less than 12 years	95.3	90.4	92.6	84.2	81.9	67.5
High school degree	98.6	96.6	97.2	93.8	89.1	78.4
One or more years of college	98.8	97.7	97.8	95.7	89.1	83.1
Women:						
Less than 12 years	45.0	49.5	45.8	45.6	35.9	34.9
High school degree	47.9	59.2	54.1	57.1	45.2	44.9
One or more years of college	45.5	65.6	60.3	63.4	55.7	53.6

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Educational Attainment of Workers." Special Labor Force Reports No. 83 (1966) and No. 193 (1976).

economic status (as measured by an index based on education, occupation, and earnings). Despite their relatively comfortable financial arrangements for retirement, older men at the highest socioeconomic levels typically remained in the labor force the longest. Much of the explanation lies in the greater intrinsic satisfaction such persons experience in their occupational lives—and this job contentment has been shown to be related to educational level, as well as to continuing good health.

HEALTH

Although the health status of Americans in general is improving, the prognosis for older Americans is equivocal. On the one hand, biomedical breakthroughs in the last decade alone have increased life expectancy dramatically.¹³ These advances in the prevention and cure of fatal illnesses, however, seem to be accompanied by a rising incidence of nonfatal chronic ailments (such as arthritis) among middle-aged and older Americans. Current Population Survey data for 1976, for example, show that over 60 percent of 45- to 54-year-old male nonparticipants in the labor force left their last jobs due to ill health or disability; less than 15 percent of them reported any intention to seek another job.¹⁴ Since one of the major factors in retirement is poor health, the trend toward earlier departure from the labor force, especially among men over 50 but also among women over 60 (indicated in table 3), may reflect the mixed blessing of longer life expectancy coupled with chronic illness.¹⁵

It bears repeating that health status, insofar as it relates to the capacity to work, is partly related

¹³ One indicator is the sharp rate of decline in mortality due to heart disease among white adult men from age 35 through 74. Changes in that rate from 1969 to 1973 improved most markedly among the 55- to 64-year-old men, according to data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

¹⁴ William V. Deuteran, Jr., "Another Look at Working-Age Men Who Are Not in the Labor Force," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1977, pp. 11, 13.

¹⁵ Since 1962, the first year after social security benefits became available to men aged 62 through 64, the percentage of the male population outside the labor force classified as "unable to work" has risen: from 3.2 percent in that year, to 4.9 percent in 1970, to 3.4 percent in 1976—for men between 50 and 64 years of age. See Robert W. Bednarzik and Deborah P. Klein, *Labor Review*, October 1977, p. 8. A study of early retirees found that the most important determinants of retirement status were health and eligibility for benefits under social security or other pension programs. See Joseph F. Quinn, "The Microeconomics of Early Retirement: A Cross-Sectional View" (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1975).

to a worker's overall socioeconomic status (SES), of which his or her occupation and education are major components. Data from the National Longitudinal Surveys show very clearly that in each age group of the total sample of white middle-aged men, particularly those 48 and older, the higher the SES index, the higher the percentage reporting no health condition limiting the kind of work they could do. The reverse pattern—unemployment and poor health, perhaps combined with the disadvantage of limited education—often results in early withdrawal from the labor force.¹⁶

The picture is made all the more complex by evidence that chronic ill health not only causes early withdrawal from the work force, but may also frequently result from retirement. According to the American Medical Association, "The sudden cessation of productive work and earning power of an individual . . . often leads to physical and emotional illness and premature death."¹⁷

JOB PERFORMANCE AND TRAINING

Studies of the job performance of older workers tend to disprove the prevailing belief that older people are less effective workers than are younger persons. No consistent pattern of superior performance or productivity of one age group over another has been demonstrated. Indeed, greater variation exists within age groups than between them.

For example, among several thousand clerical workers, it was found that older employees had a steadier rate of output but were no more or less accurate than younger workers.¹⁸ Another researcher compared the company records of recently retired production workers (about 65 years old) with those of still-employed, long-service workers (on the average, 20 years younger) in one establishment: attendance, health, and injury records of the older, recently retired employees

¹⁶ Herbert S. Parnes, "The National Longitudinal Surveys: Lessons for Human Resource Policy," app. B in *Current Issues in the Relationship Between Manpower Research and Policy*, Special Report No. 7 (Washington: National Commission for Manpower Policy, March 1976), p. 42.

¹⁷ Quoted in "Amending the Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1977: Report Together with Additional Views," submitted by the Senate Committee on Human Resources, 95th Cong., 1st sess., calendar No. 451, Report No. 95-492, Oct. 12, 1977, p. 4.

¹⁸ *Job Performance by Age: Office Workers*, BLS Bulletin No. 1273 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1960), pp. 2-3.

were superior.¹⁹ In another study focusing on precise productivity measures, older semiskilled operatives were found to be just as productive as younger ones.²⁰

Similar studies over the past few decades have led to the principle of using functional, rather than chronological, age criteria in making personnel decisions regarding hiring, training, promotion, and retirement.²¹ That is, employers ought to judge workers on the basis of their individual abilities to perform specified jobs—rather than using arbitrary age cutoff points to determine who is “too old” to cope with given tasks. This is the underlying principle of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, discussed in the following section. However, few employers in either the private or the public sector seem aware of the studies that led to the development of the functional age concept.

The improved educational status of today's older workers, compared with those in past decades, should mean that they are increasingly capable of benefiting from training and educational programs designed to keep them up to date with changing skill demands. Midcareer occupational changes may be a specific reflection of the ability and willingness of middle-aged workers to take on new skills.

At the same time, there is some truth to the proposition that older workers are more reluctant than younger ones to undergo training for new skills. Frequently, this attitude may be the result of a psychological concern that they may fail. Just as frequently, the greater learning difficulty of some older workers can be traced to the inappropriateness of the methods and techniques used to train them.²² Unfortunately, few programs provide trainers who are knowledgeable about the modifications in methods required to assure greater success among older trainees.

This issue is of critical importance because one explanation frequently offered to account for the employment problems of older workers is their al-

leged lack of enthusiasm for retraining programs. However, the belief that older persons are reluctant to learn new skills may be exaggerated. A large-scale survey in 1974 by Louis Harris found that nearly half of employed persons between the ages of 40 and 54 said they were interested in learning new skills and in participating in job training programs to obtain a different type of job. Even among those 55 to 64 years old, the proportion was a relatively high 37 percent. The survey report concluded that 40-, 50-, and 60-year-old workers would be generally receptive to Government or private sector retraining opportunities.²³

The returns for enhancing job training opportunities of older workers do not accrue solely to the participants themselves.²⁴ Once trained, older workers tend to remain with their employers longer than do younger trainees.²⁵ Since employee turnover is generally a cost factor for employers, this should be considered when weighing the benefits of increasing the participation of older workers in training programs.

DISCRIMINATION

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) is a major achievement in American social and labor legislation. The act's major purpose is to promote employment of older persons on the basis of ability, rather than chronological age. Nevertheless, studies of the jobseeking outcomes of unemployed workers, in skilled and professional as well as lower skilled occupations, indicate that age discrimination continues to exist.²⁶

¹⁹ *The Myths and Reality of Aging in America* (Washington: National Council on the Aging, 1975), p. 94.

²⁰ An unexpected finding from the NLS relates to the impact of formal occupational training upon the subsequent labor market experience of middle-aged men: The effect was marginal for whites, but substantial earnings growth occurred for blacks after training. It should be noted, however, that this study made no attempt to estimate the possible benefits of training to the firms involved or to society. Parnes and others, *The Pre-Retirement Years*, vol. 4, p. 41.

²¹ Newsham, “The Challenge of Change for the Older Trainee,” p. 32.

²² For example, see Benson Rosen and Thomas H. Jerdee, “Too Old or Not Too Old,” *Harvard Business Review*, November-December 1977, pp. 97-106; and, Parnes and King, op. cit. Based on evidence developed through a study of 10 selected federally funded service delivery programs (including training and public service employment programs authorized by titles I, II, and VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act), the U.S. Civil Rights Commission concluded that discrimination on the basis of age is both widespread and consistently adverse to older persons; see *The Age Discrimination Study* (Washington: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, December 1977).

The ADEA became effective in mid-1968. The act prohibits arbitrary age discrimination in employment against persons between 40 and 65 by most employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. It is unlawful for employers having 20 or more employees to refuse to hire, discharge, or otherwise discriminate against any individual as to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of age. The act currently covers an estimated 26 million workers in the 40- to 65-year-old age group.

Under the act, Department of Labor officials make investigations, issue rules and regulations, and enforce its provisions by legal proceedings when voluntary compliance cannot be obtained. The Secretary of Labor or any aggrieved person may bring suit under the act. The Wage and Hour Division of the Employment Standards Administration has been given the responsibility to implement the ADEA.

One indicator of the magnitude of the problem of age discrimination is the number of complaints received by the Wage and Hour Division alleging violations of the act. In fiscal year 1969, the first full year of the act's application, there were com-

plaints against 1,031 establishments. In fiscal year 1977, there were complaints against 5,054 establishments.²⁷

Congress is currently considering a bill to amend the ADEA with respect to the issue of mandatory retirement.²⁸ This proposal would raise the upper age limit on coverage under the act from 65 to 70 for private sector workers.

²⁷ During fiscal year 1977, 5,600 ADEA investigations and enforcement actions were taken by the Department of Labor in 5,000 establishments. Monetary violations amounting to \$10 million were disclosed, involving 1,943 individuals. As a result of the Department's enforcement activities, 1,293 individuals who had suffered discrimination were aided; \$2.7 million in lost income was restored to 744 individuals in 383 establishments; and 532 persons were hired or reinstated who are projected to earn \$4.1 million a year in wages. Also, employers agreed that they would consider applicants aged 40 to 65 for 14,585 anticipated job vacancies a year.

The Wage and Hour Division's investigations disclosed illegal advertising in 508 establishments, illegal discharges affecting 648 individuals in 232 establishments, and illegal refusals to hire in 166 establishments affecting 1,380 persons.

²⁸ See, for example, working paper prepared for the Senate Special Committee on Aging by Marc Rosenblum, *The Next Steps in Combating Age Discrimination in Employment: With Special Reference to Mandatory Retirement Policy* (Washington: U.S. Congress, Senate, August 1977). For data on the prevalence of mandatory retirement provisions in private pension plans, see Dorothy R. Klittner, "Forced Retirement: How Common Is It?" *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1977, pp. 60-61.

The Postwork Years²⁹

Few older Americans are "independently wealthy"—people whose incomes are both substantial and not related to current or past attachment to the labor force. Thus, work-derived income and benefits have been of central importance in determining when and why most people leave the work force and, literally, how they spend their postwork lives. The purpose of this section is to account for some of the income-related consequences of the demographic, labor participation, and retirement trends discussed earlier.

WORK, INCOME, AND POVERTY

Poverty, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, has declined significantly among the aged of America (those 65 and older) since 1959. In that year, 35 percent were below the official poverty

level of income;³⁰ by 1976, only 15 percent were. Furthermore, since 1959, aged family heads as a proportion of all poor family heads have steadily declined—from more than 22 percent to nearly 14 percent in 1976. In both years, nevertheless, the incidence of poverty for persons over age 65 was greater than for younger age groups. The highest poverty rate occurs among aged, unrelated indi-

²⁹ This section has been guided by Harold L. Sheppard's chapter, "Work and Retirement," in *Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences*, ed. by Robert H. Binstock and Ethel Shanas (New York: Van Nostrand and Reinhold, 1976), pp. 256-309.

³⁰ In 1976, official poverty thresholds for the United States were defined by the Bureau of the Census as follows:

Family size	Annual income:	
	Nonfarm	Farm
1 person	\$2,984	\$2,438
2 persons	3,711	3,128
3 persons	4,340	3,858
4 persons	5,015	4,050
5 persons	5,876	5,870
6 persons	7,760	6,585

viduals (those not living in families), the vast majority of whom are women,

The importance of employment is evidenced by the fact that nearly 70 percent of all social security beneficiaries also had income from earnings. Those without work experience to supplement their benefits were far more likely to be poor (see chart 16). For example, among men and women 60 and 61 years old in 1975, those who had some work experience had a poverty rate of only 5 percent, compared with 7 percent for those who retired during the year and 28 percent for those who had previously retired. The fact that poverty is so high among the already-retired persons in this age group, in contrast to less than 15 percent for persons 62 and older, suggests that there is a significant income penalty paid for what might be called "premature retirement."

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PENSIONS

Social security has become increasingly important in reducing the risk of poverty for older Americans. For those aged 65 or over in 1975, for example, family membership and receipt of social security benefits appear to have been the most powerful determinants of nonpoverty status:

Benefit status	Percent poor of unrelated individuals aged 65 and over	Percent poor of families with heads aged 65 and over
No benefits	47	15
Some benefits	29	8

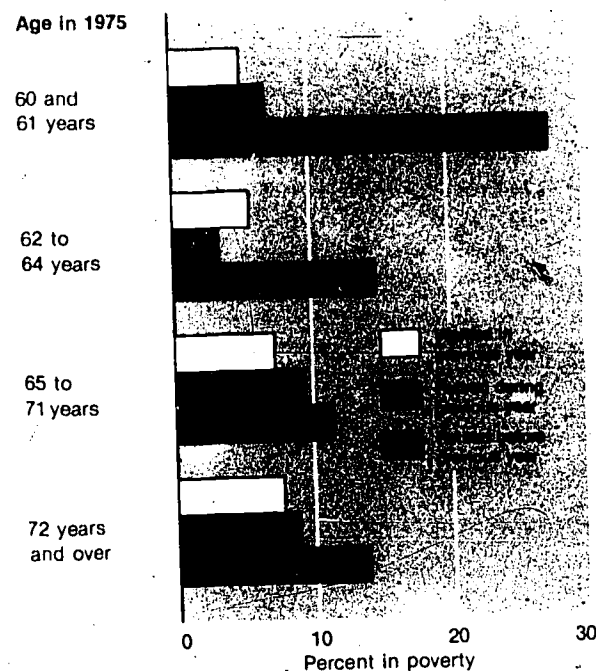
SOURCE: Social Security Bulletin, Annual Statistical Supplement, 1975, table 14.

The social security system now covers 90 percent of all U.S. workers, and many of the remaining 10 percent are covered by government plans not integrated with social security. Today, about 17.8 million Americans (not including wives, husbands, and survivors of eligible workers) are receiving retired worker benefits under social security. There are also some 2.1 million persons aged 65 and over receiving benefits from Federal and State supplemental security income programs (and 65 percent of them receive regular social security benefits as well).

Another sizable program is administered by the Veterans Administration for veterans with wartime service of 90 days or more, their surviving spouses, children, and dependent parents. Veterans in this group who are disabled, or who are aged

Chart 16

Early retirement increases the risk of poverty.



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, based on Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1975," table 15.

65 or over regardless of disability, and who meet certain income limitations are eligible for a Government pension. As of September 30, 1977, the number of veterans aged 65 and over receiving benefits through this program totaled 526,500; another 626,000 surviving spouses 65 and over also received benefits.

The growth of private pensions also helps to explain some of the decline in poverty rates. Since the 1950's, coverage under private pension plans has been extended to about half of all nonagricultural private industry employees. Typically, such workers are in the higher paying unionized occupations and relatively larger enterprises. In 1976, roughly 50 million workers were enrolled in either private or public pension programs, exclusive of social security. Approximately 6.5 million Americans are receiving private pension plan benefits, compared with less than half a million in 1950.

Passage of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) should bring about an increase in the proportion of currently employed workers who will actually retire with private pension benefits. This increase will result, in part, from ERISA provisions regarding such important protections as vesting³¹ and insurance of benefits in specified pension plans, through the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, so that retirement incomes are protected in the event of a pension plan's termination (e.g., through a plant shutdown).

One study illustrates the contrasts that may result from differences in marital status, age at retirement, and private pension coverage.³² For example, a married person with many years of coverage under a private plan who retires at 65 can expect a retirement income of at least 60 percent of previous earnings. If, however, a single worker retires at age 62 and is eligible only for social security benefits, the income "replacement rate" may be as low as 20 percent. These calculations are based on benefits payable at retirement. If the private pension does not include cost-of-living adjustments, the value of a relatively high replacement rate may diminish during the retirement years.

EARLY RETIREMENT

To a great extent, early retirement (before age 65) has been a symbol of social progress, especially when it offers a release with dignity from many years in undesirable working conditions or when the worker's health is failing. Indeed, much of the early retirement trend discussed below is attributable to social policy—namely, the rapid rise of available pension and disability benefits.³³ In the early 1960's, for example, retirement under social

³¹ Vesting guarantees that, after a certain minimum number of years of participation in a private pension plan, a worker acquires an absolute right to all or a portion of accrued retirement benefits, even if he or she leaves an employer's work force for reasons other than retirement before reaching retirement age.

³² Peter Henle, "Trends in Retirement Benefits Relative to Earnings," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1972, pp. 12-20. See also *Mandatory Retirement: The Social and Human Cost of Enforced Idleness*, Committee Publication No. 95-91 (Washington: U.S. Congress, House, Select Committee on Aging, August 1977), p. 28.

³³ According to NLS interview data for 1971, the likelihood of an intention to retire early rose from 3 out of 10 for middle-aged men expecting no pension to 7 out of 10 for men expecting \$600 or more per month in early retirement benefits. See Farnes, "The National Longitudinal Surveys," p. 52.

security at age 62 was made an option for men, as it had been for women. Today, more than half of all new social security beneficiaries are 62 to 64 years old, suggesting that a hidden demand for early retirement had long existed.

Furthermore, in recent years, early retirement among men aged 55 to 64 has been increasing rapidly. The annual average rate of increase in labor force nonparticipation among men in this age group from 1948 to 1956 was only 1.19 percent, rising to 3.47 percent between 1956 and 1966, and to 6.45 percent in the period between 1966 and 1976. (It will be recalled that this is in sharp contrast to the situation among women of the same age group, whose participation rates rose steadily, at least until the early 1970's.)

The trend toward early retirement is discernible even among men aged 45 to 54. In 1976, 84 out of every 1,000 men in this age group were not in the labor force, compared with only 47 in 1966 and 35 in 1956.

One study, based on the National Longitudinal Surveys of men 45 to 59 years old in 1966, found that (within the group of men reporting no health limitations affecting their work) a number of factors other than retirement benefits were related to early withdrawal from the labor force over the 7-year period covered in the analysis.³⁴ The following factors were influential in the decision for or against early withdrawal from the labor force:

1. Job satisfaction.
2. Number of dependents.
3. Type of industry in which they were employed.
4. Previous unemployment experience of the individual.
5. Level of unemployment in the local labor market area.

At the same time, social security data on beneficiaries aged 62 to 64 show that a large proportion of them were without employment, or were experiencing unstable or low-wage employment, for some time prior to applying for early retirement benefits; many were also in poor health. Such men and women may have been forced to apply for early retirement, despite the fact that early

³⁴ Harold L. Sheppard, "Factors Associated with Early Withdrawal from the Labor Force," in Seymour L. Wolfbein, ed., *Men in the Pre-Retirement Years* (Philadelphia: Temple University School of Business Administration, 1977).

retirement carries with it a higher risk of poverty than does retirement at age 65 or beyond. In 1975, out of the more than 1 million men and women 55 to 64 years old who had not worked in the previous year because they were retired, 17 percent had incomes below the official

poverty line. For the retired population aged 65 and over, 12.6 percent fell into the poverty category.²⁹ This contrast illustrates not only the real income costs of early retirement for many workers, but also the magnitude of the income and employment-related problems of older persons.

Prospects for Change

Given the recent and projected demographic developments discussed in the opening section of this chapter, the aging of America may seriously strain the Nation's resources. The problem of assuring adequate retirement income might not have become severe so long as the Nation had an expanding labor force and no sudden increase in the number of older retired workers and their dependents relative to the active labor force. But the growth of the retired population and its dependents (resulting, in part, from mortality reductions and the trend toward early retirement) has accelerated.

On the other hand, future generations of workers may be willing to contribute a greater proportion of their earnings to support the nonworking older population, particularly if the reduced fertility rate results in a lowering of child rearing costs as the costs of supporting retirees increase. If, simultaneously, women enter the labor force at a rate greater than currently projected, a larger working population will share those increased retirement benefit costs.

Another possibility is that inflation and diminishing supplies of energy and other resources may mandate a greater reliance on labor-intensive economic processes, in which case there may be an increase in overall labor demand. This, along with other trends, such as the growing need for services for an expanding elderly population, could lead to increased employment of older persons, especially those in their sixties.

A more encouraging thrust, toward job creation geared to older workers, appears to be developing in both governmental and private sectors. Part-time employment is emphasized, for example, through the Senior Community Service Employment Program, which is limited to persons aged 55 and over. That program, funded by title IX of

the Older Americans Act, offered part-time community service jobs to 37,400 economically disadvantaged persons aged 55 and older in fiscal 1977; as of September 30, 1977, there were some 28,700 persons employed in these jobs.³⁰ Current plans call for further expansion of this older worker program to fund approximately 47,500 positions in projects run by such organizations as the National Council of Senior Citizens, the American Association of Retired Persons, the National Council on the Aging, and the Forest Service. The Carter administration has encouraged expansion of State and local roles in this program.

From fiscal 1975 through fiscal 1977, there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of older workers served under titles I, II, and VI of CETA (see chart 17). In fiscal 1977, of the total number of public service jobs authorized by titles II and VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), about 15 percent were held by persons 45 and older. The proportion of older workers in title I training and work-experience programs was lower, at 7.6 percent.

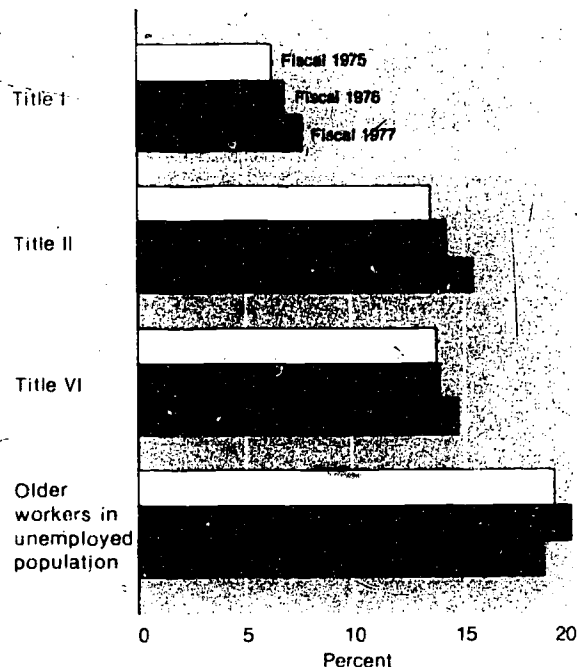
Interagency cooperation between the Environmental Protection Agency and the Administration on Aging has produced a national pilot project designed to provide older Americans with part-time employment in environment-related programs. Funded under title III of the Older Americans Act, this Senior Environmental Employment Program is demonstrating the feasi-

²⁹ Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P 60, No. 106, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1975," table 14.

³⁰ However, the existence of this age-categorical program was cited by the Secretary of Labor as one possible reason for the relatively low percentage of older participants in CETA programs, in that program administrators may believe that it would be a duplication of effort to concentrate on the same age group in the two programs. See U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *Age Discrimination Study*, pp. 70-71.

Chart 17

CETA programs have enrolled increasing proportions of workers aged 45 and older.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor

bility of employing older Americans as information specialists and survey team members to assist State and local governments. Examples of such projects include a statewide water supply inventory in Pennsylvania and a public participation program for areawide water treatment management in Arkansas.

A critical aspect of all these Government-sponsored projects is their demonstration that older men and women need not be restricted to a narrow range of occupations. For example, they work as deputy sheriffs, clerk-typists, instructors for the mentally retarded, fire wardens, and nutrition aides.

At the same time, private firms have increasingly begun to recognize the value of their otherwise retirable employees. For example, a major insurance company has begun the practice of re-

taining such persons as active members of local insurance agencies, primarily as informal trainers for new and younger agents. Retention of older workers, even on a reduced-hours, flexitime basis, may be a more cost-effective approach than hiring new full-time employees. Large corporations are also experimenting with full or partial educational leaves for their older employees, updating their skills for continued employment in the same organization.

In addition to recent efforts by the U.S. Employment Service,³⁷ a number of "intermediary organizations" are emerging, designed to serve as job development agencies for older workers seeking employment in meaningful positions in both large and small companies. Typically, men and women 55 and older (many of them over 65) are being recruited through such organizations for special peak-season employer needs, as well as for permanent, long-term positions. These intermediary organizations frequently function as direct payroll entities, easing the administrative burden on employers. Often, renewable 1-year contracts are made for the employment of persons with a variety of skills, who work in trades from crafts to architecture.

Beyond these promising efforts, major adjustments are in store for the American people and many of their institutions as a result of anticipated shifts in the age structure of the working population. The current administration recognizes the need for legislation that would eliminate the mandatory retirement ceiling for Federal civil service employees and extend coverage of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act to workers in the private sector up to age 70—with the proviso that the effective date of the new law be extended to January 1979, in order to permit employers and employees sufficient time to plan for a smooth transition. These pending proposals, along with late-1977 passage of legislation substantially increasing the social security tax rate on the earnings of the nonretired population, signal the beginning of this period of adjustment.

³⁷ Larger employment service (ES) offices assign one or more staff persons to specialize in solving the employment problems of middle-aged and older clients. ES data for fiscal 1977 show 2.2 million applicants 45 years and over, of whom 388,000 (18 percent) were placed in jobs.

IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOR FORCE

The successful ingathering of millions of immigrants is an enduring, dramatic, and appealing theme in U.S. history. Between 1820 and 1975, over 47 million people, of diverse national origins, brought widely differing human resources to their new homeland (see chart 18).¹ Interrupted only by

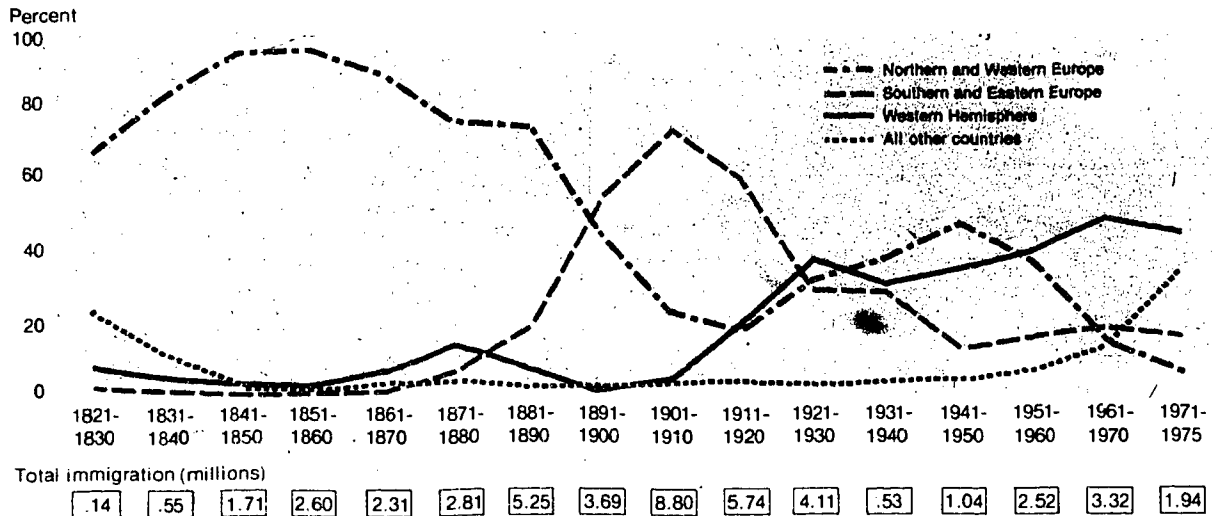
the upheavals of the Great Depression and the two world wars, the waves of immigration resumed immediately after World War II with the welcoming of many refugees. And recent figures suggest that the 1970's—with nearly 400,000 newcomers arriving annually—will be the decade of heaviest immigration since the 1920's.

The cumulative contributions of immigrants matched the historic growth and development of the Nation itself during the 19th and early 20th

¹This figure does not include the nearly 1 million persons brought to this country as slaves before 1860. See Gunnar Myrdal, *An American Dilemma* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1964, paper ed.; copyright 1944 by Harper & Row), pp. 118-19.

Chart 18

Until recently, most immigrants to the United States have come from Europe, but since 1960, new arrivals from the Western Hemisphere and other countries have predominated.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on Helen F. Eckerson, "Immigration and National Origins," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, September 1966, p. 6, and U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Annual Report*, various years.

centuries. Yet, the economic impacts were not uniformly favorable. With growth of the labor force and productivity came widespread economic opportunities for millions of Americans and foreign-born residents as well. However, continuous waves of immigration through the first quarter of this century may have delayed economic gains for some groups in industries and locales where immigrants clustered. These benefits and drawbacks are discussed in the first section of this chapter.

The labor market impact of immigration since the 1920's is next assessed, with special emphasis upon the contribution of immigrants to labor force growth in recent years. Since passage of the immigration amendments of 1965, most newcomers have been relatives—parents, children, brothers, sisters, and spouses—of U.S. residents. The adult members of reunited families often join the labor

force after they have settled here and the children commonly seek jobs after they have reached working age. Some of these immigrants have had a marked impact on specific labor submarkets.

Probably the most urgent policy concerns connected with immigration are the illegal entry of aliens and their employment. While precise figures are unobtainable, most researchers agree that the number of aliens who unlawfully enter or work in the United States each year greatly exceeds the number of lawful immigrants. Available information regarding the motives, methods, characteristics, and impacts of this undocumented alien population is reviewed in the third section.

The closing portion of the chapter presents various proposals, currently under consideration by Congress, for markedly reducing the flow of undocumented aliens into the United States.

The Historical Impacts

PATTERNS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOR FORCE

The immigrant portions of America's population and labor force have varied widely over the last century (see chart 19). Consistently, however, foreign-born people have made up a larger share of the labor force than of the total population. Two facts account for this disproportion. First, the immigrant population has been more likely to consist of working-age persons with relatively few children. Second, during the 19th century and, particularly, from 1900 to 1920, many more men than women entered the United States, coinciding with the much heavier demand for male labor in that period.

The peak of the foreign-born contribution to the U.S. labor force occurred in 1890, when immigrants comprised over one-fourth of the total. However, the proportion of foreign-born workers has varied greatly among localities, occupations, and industries.

Immigrants tended to settle in large cities—a pattern that persists to the present.² Near the turn

of the century, for example, foreign-born men were a majority of the male labor forces of Buffalo, New York, Jersey City, Scranton, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Portland, and San Francisco.³

Their occupational concentration was also uneven. When foreign-born persons made up one-quarter of the labor force, they comprised almost half of all unskilled laborers and nearly two-fifths of all service and factory workers. They were employed as craft workers and managers (largely small proprietors) in equal proportions to their share of the labor force. Relatively few immigrants, on the other hand, were found in white-collar or farm occupations.⁴ Foreign-born workers also congregated in a few industries. In 1910, they were four-fifths of all tailors and at least half of all bakers, mine and apparel operatives, and laborers in iron and steel manufacturing, meat packing, bituminous coal mining, and cotton mills.⁵

² See table 12A, "Immigrants Admitted by Specified Countries of Birth and Rural and Urban Area and City: Year Ended June 30, 1975," in *Annual Report* (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1975), pp. 58-59.

³ *Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, with Conclusions and Recommendations and Views of the Minority*, vol. 1 (Washington: U.S. Congress, Immigration Commission, 1911), p. 151.

⁴ Edward P. Hutchinson, *Immigrants and Their Children, 1850-1950* (New York: John Wiley, 1956), p. 202.

⁵ U.S. Congress, Immigration Commission, *Reports*, pp. 205 and 297-304 passim.

After the number of Eastern Hemisphere immigrants was limited by legislation in the 1920's, the occupational distribution of foreign-born persons began slowly to resemble that of native-born workers. Since 1950, and more noticeably since passage of the 1965 immigration amendments, immigrants have tended to include relatively larger numbers of skilled and professional workers.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Immigration to the United States was a major factor in the economic development and growth of this country. The most fundamental contribution was to labor supply: By providing the necessary labor, often at lower pay than the wages of native-born workers with comparable skills, immigrants stimulated investments in factories, mines, and railroads. It is also important to remember that some newcomers brought investment capital with them and that their reports of opportunities in

the United States encouraged foreign investors to seek profitable employment of their capital here.

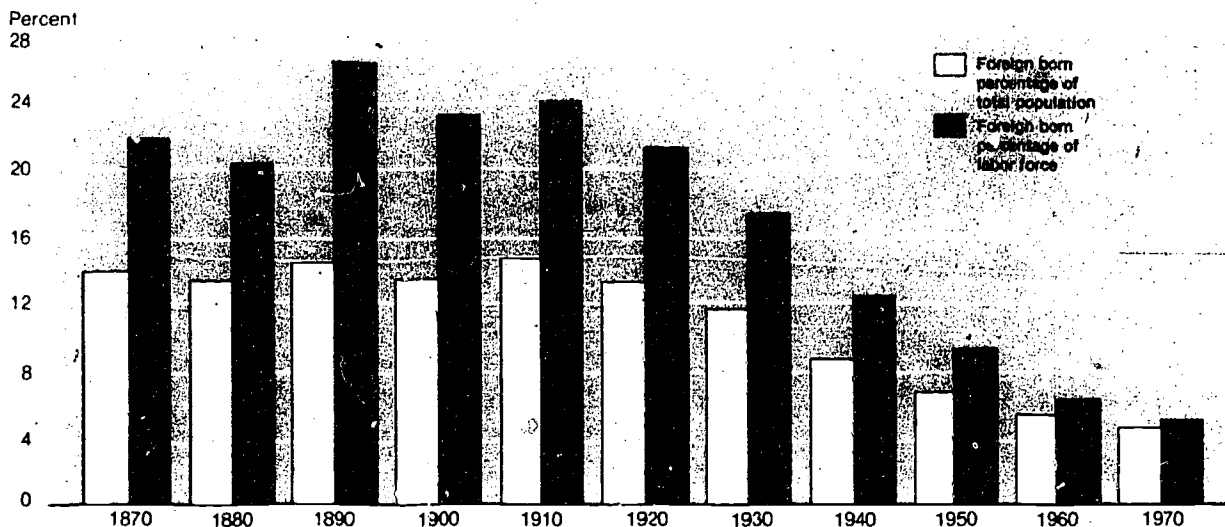
There is a general consensus among students of economic history that immigration increased per capita incomes in this country throughout the 19th century and perhaps up until World War I.⁶ The population increases brought about by immigrants encouraged economies of scale in production processes, thereby increasing output per worker. Production increases also occurred as continual additions to the supply of immigrant labor stimulated profitable investment in technologically advanced capital.

The effects of immigration have varied within the labor force according to whether immigrant workers have substituted for or complemented native workers. The exact incidence of these different impacts during the course of U.S. history has not been assessed, but one tentative conclusion is that the large and continuing immigration of relatively

⁶ See Joseph J. Spengler, "Some Economic Aspects of Immigration into the United States," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Spring 1956, pp. 236-55; and Peter J. Hill, "The Economic Impact of Immigration into the United States," Ph. D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1970.

Chart 19

Historically, immigrants have contributed disproportionately to the U.S. labor force; but the proportion working or seeking work has been shrinking in recent decades.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, derived from Hutchinson, *Immigrants and Their Children*, table 1 (1870 to 1950; white persons only); and U.S. Census of Population, Subject Reports, table 1 in both *Nativity and Parcentage* and *National Origins and Language* (1960 and 1970, respectively).

low-skilled workers between 1890 and the eve of World War I prevented increases in the real earnings of unskilled and manufacturing workers during this period, despite the substantial increases in worker productivity (output per hour) that took place at the same time.⁷

The other side of the wage effect was that the same waves of immigration that kept unskilled wages low also enabled many native and earlier immigrant workers to move up the occupational ladder. The meatpacking industry in Chicago exemplified this work force mobility. The first employees in the industry, in the late 19th century, were immigrants from Great Britain, Germany, and Ireland. As the regional and then national economies developed, these groups moved into white-collar and supervisory jobs either within Chicago meatpacking or in other industries. The unskilled jobs left open were filled by new immigrants from Italy, Poland, the Baltic nations, and other countries; and each of these groups also experienced subsequent upward job mobility.⁸

IMMIGRATION UNDER THE QUOTA ACT

Trends from 1921 to 1965

The flow of immigrants to the United States was slowed by the Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924; nevertheless, almost 10 million persons entered the country between 1921 and 1965. The rate of entry varied considerably over this 45-year period, largely in response to economic conditions in this country and abroad. The demand for labor was strong in the 1920's, and over 4 million immigrants arrived in that decade. The Great Depression reduced demand for visas, and more rigorous application of administrative controls further dampened the immigration flow during the 1930's. Immigration resumed rapidly following World War II, and the annual rate hovered around the quarter-million mark during the 1950's.

The basic law over this period was the Immigration Act of 1924, which established immigration quotas for each nationality based on the number of foreign-born persons of that nationality who were

residents of the continental United States as determined by the census of 1890 (or the census of 1920, after July 1, 1927). Under this formula, annual entry from outside the Western Hemisphere was limited to around 154,000 persons, almost all of them from Europe. Contrary to common belief, however, this act only partially controlled the numbers and national origins of immigrants who entered the United States in this period. In fact, aliens legally admitted *outside* the national origin limits exceeded quota-admitted immigrants between 1925 and 1965.⁹

Although more nonquota than quota immigrants arrived over this period, the law limited entrants from any country outside the Western Hemisphere to a proportion of U.S. residents in 1920 who had the same national origin. Consequently, legal immigration to this country depended heavily upon one's country of birth. Most quota slots went to Europeans; immigration from the Western Hemisphere was not numerically restricted; but Asians stood very little chance of gaining legal admission. This ethnic basis for regulating immigration became increasingly distasteful to many citizens, but the law was not fundamentally changed for over 40 years.

Perhaps the most dramatic labor force impact of immigrants, particularly before and after World War II, took place in the sciences. Many physicians, engineers, and natural scientists, some of whom became preeminent in their fields, entered the United States during the 1930's and 1940's as political refugees. It is estimated that, by 1964, persons of foreign birth made up 7 percent of professional scientists and engineers in the United States. The great contributions of immigrant scientists are illustrated by the fact that, through 1964, 16 of the 43 American recipients of Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry were foreign born (among them, Albert Einstein and Enrico Fermi), as were 8 of the 28 American Nobel prizewinners for medicine and physiology.¹⁰

⁹ Nonquota immigration involved principally about 900,000 Canadians; about half a million Mexicans; and husbands, wives, and children of U.S. citizens—all of whom were exempt from the country-of-origin limits. Another major source of nonquota immigration developed after World War II: Almost 1 million refugees and displaced persons were admitted by special legislative acts, including those authorizing the admission of Hungarians, Dutch Indonesians, and Cubans. See Richard Ferree Smith, "Refugees," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, September 1966, pp. 43-52.

¹⁰ Thomas J. Mills, "Scientific Personnel and the Professions," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, September 1966, pp. 32-42.

⁷ Paul H. Douglas, *Real Wages in the United States, 1890-1926* (Cambridge, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin, 1930) and U.S. Congress, Immigration Commission, *Reports*, pp. 540-41.

⁸ See Walter Fogel, *The Negro in the Meat Industry* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, 1970), pp. 17-43.

The Bracero Program

At the opposite end of the occupational ladder, a system of admitting temporary contract workers—not, strictly speaking, immigrants—supplied Mexican farm laborers to U.S. agriculture.¹¹ Popularly called the bracero program, this system was initiated to relieve wartime labor shortages by agreement between the U.S. and Mexican Governments. Subsequently, it was sanctioned by Federal legislation periodically extended through 1964. Over 400,000 admissions of Mexicans were recorded each year from 1955 to 1959 under this agreement; average annual admissions for the entire period of its existence were 240,000.

Although provisions were written into the legislation to protect locally available U.S. workers and

¹¹ See Eleanor M. Hadley, "A Critical Analysis of the Wetback Problem," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Spring 1956, pp. 321-57; Ernesto Galarza, *Merchants of Labor: The Mexican Bracero Story* (Santa Barbara, Calif.: McNally and Loftin, 1974); and Walter Fogel, *Mexican Illegal Alien Workers in the United States* (Los Angeles: Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, 1978).

to insure the health, safety, and fair treatment of Mexican guest workers, the program's safeguards were not effective. Before its termination in 1964, the question of whether sufficient numbers of resident workers would be available to replace the Mexican contract laborers was hotly debated. The end of the program brought no fully satisfactory answer to this question because the braceros were promptly replaced, not only by domestic workers but also by undocumented aliens and border commuters,¹² as well as by machinery—notably, in the cannery tomato and Southwest cotton harvests. One thing is clear: The termination of the program did not cause any significant crop losses.

¹² Border commuters are persons who have been admitted to the United States as permanent immigrants, but who choose to live outside this country, principally in Mexico, and commute to employment in the United States on a daily, weekly, or seasonal basis. See William E. Martin, "Alien Workers in United States Agriculture: Impacts on Production," *American Journal of Farm Economics*, 1966, p. 1143; and Phyllis Groom, "Today's Farm Jobs and Farmworkers," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1967, pp. 1-5.

Legal Immigration Since 1965

The Immigration and Nationality Amendments of 1965 ended almost half a century of immigration law based in large measure on preference for immigrants from Northern and Western Europe and on the exclusion of most other non-Western Hemisphere groups. The 1965 legislation imposed overall limits of 170,000 immigrants from Eastern Hemisphere countries and 120,000 from the Western Hemisphere. Under further amendments passed by Congress in 1976, for the first time, quantitative limits (20,000 per country) apply to the Nation's neighbors in the Western Hemisphere as well as to other countries. While a "preference system" favors seven special categories of visa applicants (see table 1), the overriding objective of this system is to reunite families rather than to exclude any particular groups. Indeed, if all preferred categories are filled, relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens receive at least 74 percent of the allocated visas as well as the large

majority of those distributed outside the numerical ceilings.¹³

By and large, the immigration amendments of 1965 have been successful in redressing previous inequities. Since their passage, legal immigration to this country has increased, but not above the level that can be absorbed by the Nation's economic, social, and political institutions. Immigrant visas have been allocated much more equitably among the different nations of the world, and many immigrants who formerly would have had no chance of entering the country are now doing so. Their higher occupational skill levels better meet the labor needs of this country and,

¹³ Family reunion actually accounted for about 72 percent of the visas granted in 1975. Immigrants admitted under the occupational preference categories amounted to less than 18 percent of the visas allocated; refugees, almost 9 percent. See David S. North and Allen LeBel, "Manpower Policy and Immigration Policy in the United States: An Analysis of a Nonrelationship" (Washington: Center for Labor and Migration Studies, New TransCentury Foundation, August 1977), exhibit IX.

at the same time, lessen the possibility of adverse impacts on the economic well-being of U.S. residents. Yet, despite provisions aimed at fairness to immigrants and U.S. citizens alike, the current immigration system has raised some unanticipated labor force issues, which are discussed below.

CONTRIBUTION TO LABOR FORCE GROWTH

An assessment of the actual and potential implications of immigration for U.S. labor markets should start with the numbers involved. One researcher estimated that new (legal) immigrants accounted for 12 percent of the 1969-72 increase in the labor force.¹⁴ An alternative estimate, based on 1970 census data, also produces an immigrant share of 12 percent as a proportion of the larger average annual increases in labor force size registered from 1973 to 1975.¹⁵ In an effort to project the labor force increment due to both adult and (grown-up) child immigrants, one team of analysts took into account departures caused by death, emigration, and retirement; they calculated that net immigration would contribute a 12- to 13-percent share to labor force growth from 1972 to 1985.¹⁶

Under normal economic conditions, 12 percent of the annual increase in the labor force would be considered a less-than-critical figure. In periods of either tight labor markets or high unemployment, however, the immigrant contribution to labor force growth could be crucial—especially if the impact is concentrated in a few regions or specific occupational categories.

HIGH-IMPACT STATES

Immigrants tend to settle in urban areas, especially in six States—California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas. (See chart 20.) At the time of their entrance, two-thirds of all immigrants intend to live in one of these States. Since 1965, almost half have selected California or New York—20 percent preferring California and 24 percent New York.

Apparently, however, a number of entrants who do not originally intend to live in California eventually settle there. One-quarter of the aliens who reported their addresses to the Immigration

TABLE 1. THE VISA PREFERENCE SYSTEM IN 1976

Category	Applicant characteristic	Percent of total visas reserved
Preference:		
1.	Unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their children.	20
2.	Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters, and their children, of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.	20
3.	Members of the professions and persons of exceptional ability in the sciences and arts, ¹ their spouses, and their children.	10
4.	Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens, their spouses, and their children.	10
5.	Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, their spouses, and their children.	24
6.	Skilled and unskilled workers in short supply, ¹ their spouses, and their children.	10
7.	Refugees	6
Nonpreference	Other immigrants; visas not used by the seven preference categories up to the hemispheric and country numerical limits. ²	

¹ Persons who are not related to U.S. residents and who seek to immigrate to the United States under "professional," "skilled," or "nonpreference" immigration categories must receive certification in order to hold a job. Specifically, the Secretary of Labor must certify (a) that no willing and qualified resident worker is available to fill the job in question and (b) that employment of the applicant will have no adverse effect on prevailing wages or working conditions in the occupation under consideration.

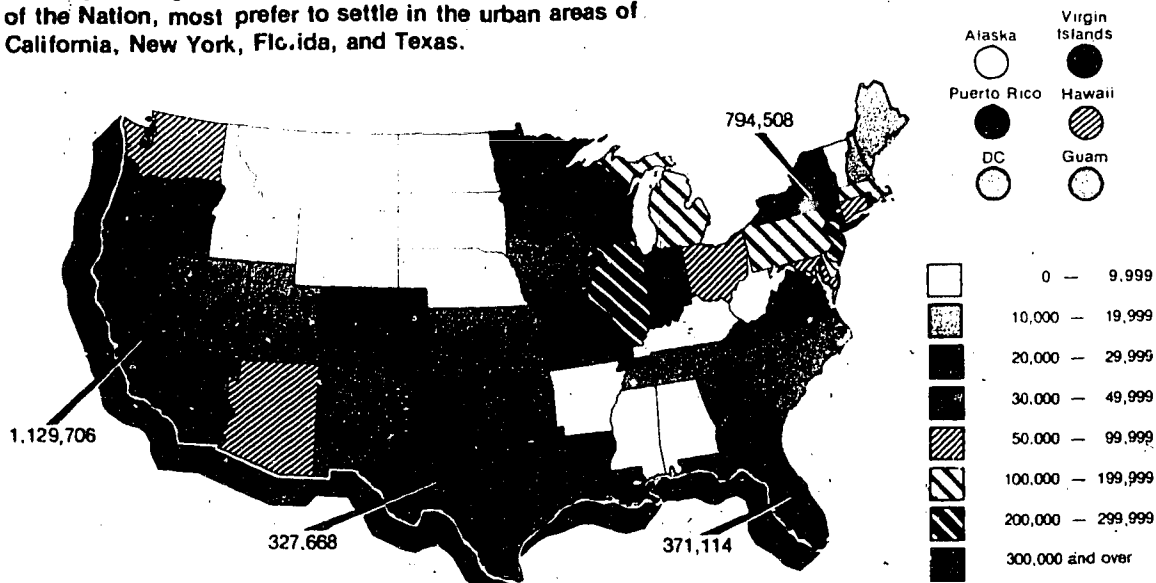
² These overall limits are 170,000 for Eastern Hemisphere nations, 120,000 for the Western Hemisphere, and 20,000 per country. Labor certification or specific exemption therefrom is required for admission in the nonpreference category.

¹⁴ David S. North, *Immigrants and the American Labor Market*, Manpower Research Monograph No. 31 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1974), p. 5.

¹⁵ Sixty-four percent of the immigrants who entered the United States from 1960 to 1970, and who still resided here in 1970, were labor force participants in the latter year. See Robert Warren, "Recent Immigration and Current Data Collection," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1977, p. 39.

¹⁶ See North and LeBel, "Manpower Policy and Immigration Policy in the United States," exhibit X.

Although immigrants may be found in almost every part of the Nation, most prefer to settle in the urban areas of California, New York, Florida, and Texas.



Source: "Alien Address Reports--By States, 1975," p. 22 in Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1975 Annual Report.

and Naturalization Service in 1975 gave California as their State of residence, compared with 17 percent for New York.¹⁷ If, in fact, one-fourth of each year's immigrants settled in California, they comprised about one-quarter of that State's recent labor force growth and can be expected to affect its economy and labor markets significantly.

OCCUPATIONAL IMPACTS

Since the 1960's, the occupational structure of entering immigrants has been changing (see table 2). The proportion who report "no occupation" increased by the mid-1970's to about three-fifths of the total, reflecting the new immigration law's emphasis on reuniting families. Subsequent to entry, however, many people with this designation join

¹⁷ Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1975 Annual Report, p. 113, table 36. In January 1976, over 21 percent of 142,000 Indochinese refugees reported that they were living in California; the second most frequently chosen State was Texas—with about 8 percent of the respondents. See Report to the Congress (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Refugee Task Force, June 20, 1977), p. 20, table 2.

the U.S. labor force. Furthermore, the proportion of persons in the professional occupations has risen to over one-quarter of those with stated occupations. In absolute terms, the average number of professionals admitted annually in the years 1973-75 was 38,500.

The importance of immigration to the medical profession in this country is increasing. Over 58,000 immigrants with the stated occupation of physician (medical and osteopathic) entered the United States between 1965 and 1976, 70 percent of them in the last 6 years of the period. The number of immigrant doctors was over 40 percent of the number of all newly licensed physicians in the United States in the first half of the 1970's.¹⁸

A number of other occupations have absorbed significant numbers of immigrant entrants recently (see table 3). In some occupations, immigrants are an important fraction of employment

¹⁸ Immigration and Naturalization Service, Annual Reports, 1965-76, table 8A; Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1976 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1976), table 119; and Medical Licensure Statistics (Chicago: American Medical Association, various years).

TABLE 2. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS REPORTING AN OCCUPATION, 1961-75

[Percent]

Occupation	1961-65	1966-68	1969-72	1973-75
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical workers	19.0	24.6	29.6	25.2
Farmers and farm managers	1.5	1.8	1.4	.3
Managers and proprietors	4.7	4.9	4.0	6.2
Clerical and sales workers	21.2	14.6	10.2	10.9
Craft workers	13.4	13.1	15.4	13.0
Operatives	10.1	11.8	11.7	13.2
Private household workers	7.0	10.9	7.8	5.1
Service workers (exc. private household)	7.3	8.1	7.6	11.0
Farm laborers	4.8	3.2	3.4	4.2
Laborers	10.1	7.0	8.9	10.9
Percent of all immigrants reporting an occupation	45.6	43.0	41.9	38.7

SOURCES: Figures for 1961-72 are from Charles B. Kee, "Immigration Composition and Population Policy," *Science*, Aug. 16, 1974; 1973-75 from Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Annual Reports, 1973-75*, table 8A.

change.¹⁹ This was true over the years 1971-75 for accountants, engineers, nurses, mechanics and repairers, dressmakers and sewers, and private household workers.²⁰

Immigrants appear to comprise essentially all of the new labor supply in two occupations—dressmakers and private household workers. Employment of native-born persons in both occupations declined between 1960 and 1970, perhaps because the wages and working conditions were not attractive to U.S. workers. From 1971 through 1975, 60,000 immigrants practiced these occupations.

The figures in the second column of table 3 clearly demonstrate that it is impossible under existing immigration law to fully control the occupational impact of legal immigrants, since most

¹⁹ Employment change in any period is the result of new jobholders less those who leave the occupation. Thus, immigrants are a smaller proportion of new jobholders than of employment change.

²⁰ Based on annual average employment growth between the census years 1960 and 1970.

immigrants enter under a preference entitlement based on a family relationship to a U.S. resident.

EARNINGS OF IMMIGRANTS

Research, while scanty, tends to support the view that immigrants are remarkably successful in the United States, at least as measured by their earnings.²¹ When several earnings characteristics (such as age, educational attainment, and geographic region of employment) are taken into account through econometric analysis, it appears that foreign-born white men, aged 25 to 64, after sustained contact with the U.S. labor market, earn slightly more overall than their native counterparts. Starting from earnings slightly below those of the native born just after admission to this country, these foreign-born male workers increase their earnings to equality with their native counterparts after 13 or 14 years and then surpass them. These results are not surprising, given the fact that many immigrants have already demonstrated unusual courage, motivation, and energy simply by moving to a strange, new homeland.

One group of foreign-born workers, those from Mexico, does not follow the successful earnings pattern of most immigrants. But this exception appears to be associated with the low average earnings of all Mexican-origin labor force participants. When the comparison is limited to male U.S. citizens of Mexican origin, the men born in Mexico have about the same experience as all foreign-born men: They enter the U.S. job market at earnings levels below those of their native-born counterparts, but surpass them after approximately 15 years in this country.²²

Although immigrant workers commonly begin their U.S. employment at occupational levels below those in which they were formerly employed, sometimes because they cannot meet State licensing requirements in this country, most achieve a significant degree of upward occupational mobility over their working careers. Language facility appears to be a key to success. Those who arrive knowing little English may find themselves con-

²¹ Barry R. Chiswick, "The Effect of Americanization on the Earnings of Foreign Born Men," August 1976 (unpublished).

²² Barry R. Chiswick, "An Analysis of Earnings Among Mexican Origin Men," presented at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, Chicago, August 1977.

lined initially to low-wage, high-turnover jobs under unsatisfactory working conditions.²³

SUMMARY

Labor market considerations are of secondary importance in the Nation's existing immigration policy, which is aimed primarily at reuniting families. Under current levels of immigration, a little over 200,000 lawfully admitted aliens join the U.S. labor force each year. As a part of annual growth in this country's labor force, which averaged around 2.06 million from 1973 to 1977, lawful immigrants have not played as significant a role in recent decades as they did in the early years of this century. Immigrants do exert a substantial influence in a few labor markets, however. Most notably, they may now account for as much as 40 percent of each year's new supply of practicing physicians, and virtually 100 percent of the entrants into household-worker and dressmaker-sewer categories. Furthermore, immigrants contribute a substantial fraction to both labor force and pop-

²³ North, *Immigrants and the American Labor Market*, pp. 36-45.

ulation growth in several States—especially California.

TABLE 3. LEADING OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS, 1976

Occupation	Number admitted	Percent admitted under occupational preference ¹
Accountants and auditors.....	2,743	39
Engineers.....	5,104	29
Nurses (registered).....	6,421	43
Physicians (medical and osteopathic).....	6,184	31
Teachers (exc. college).....	3,586	3
Sales workers.....	3,904	2
Secretaries, stenographers, typists.....	3,154	2
Mechanics and repairers.....	5,557	4
Dressmakers and sewers.....	2,835	1
Cooks (exc. private household).....	3,155	15
Private household workers.....	6,811	4

¹ The balance entered primarily under family preference categories.

SOURCE: Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Annual Report, 1976*, table 8A.

Unlawful Immigration

THE RISE OF ILLEGAL ENTRY

Prior to the immigration legislation of the 1920's, most immigrants from overseas countries arrived by ship and were taken directly to inspection stations (of which Ellis Island in New York is the most famous example), and there was little problem with "EWI's"—the Immigration and Naturalization Service's term for persons "Entering Without Inspection." Although some recording of Canadian and Mexican arrivals occurred from 1885 onward, reporting for these two groups was not fully routinized until 1908.²⁴

Illegal entry continued to be of minor concern even after the Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924

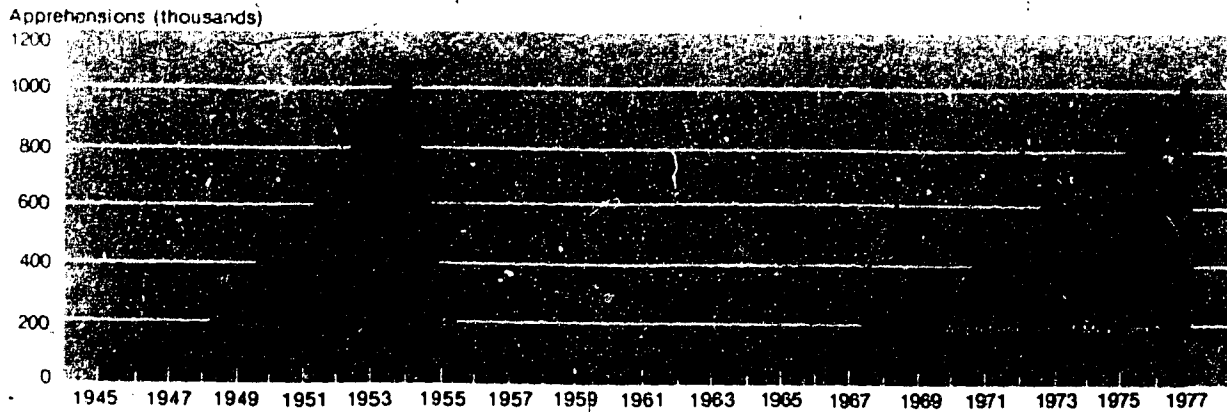
²⁴ *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970*, pt. 1 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1976), p. 97.

established numerical limitations on entry from the Eastern Hemisphere. The 1924 act established the Border Patrol, principally to stop the smuggling of Chinese into the United States through Mexico.

Apprehensions of undocumented aliens began to be recorded in 1925. Approximately 25,000 arrests were made annually in the last half of the 1920's, less than one-tenth of the sanctioned immigration of the period.²⁵ Illegal entry in the 1920's was far greater than these apprehension figures indicate, however, because many Mexicans, and perhaps Canadians, who entered without inspection were not apprehended. Immigration from Western Hemisphere nations was not then quantitatively restricted, and the statutory requirement of obtaining a visa for entry was not always taken

²⁵ Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1975 Annual Report*, table 2, p. 96.

Apprehensions of undocumented aliens have risen dramatically since passage of the 1965 immigration law amendments.



- ¹ Prior to 1960, represents all aliens actually apprehended. Since 1960, figures are for total deportable aliens located, including nonwillful crewmember violators.
- ² A major reason for the high proportion of Mexican-origin apprehensions is that Border Patrol personnel and resources are heavily concentrated along the U.S.-Mexican border.
- ³ For 1952 only, the level shown represents "total expelled aliens" instead of "total aliens apprehended."

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, based on U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1976 Annual Report*, table 23, and unpublished statistical data.

seriously by either immigrants or U.S. officials. Lawful immigration from Mexico during the 1920's, stimulated by a growing economy in the United States, was nearly half a million. It is generally agreed that there was at least as much undocumented immigration.²⁶

Following a period of dormancy during the Great Depression and World War II, illegal immigration began to rise as the war ended. Apprehensions climbed rapidly until 1954, dropped in the period between the mid-1950's and mid-1960's, and burgeoned to over a million in 1977 (see chart 21).

The fluctuations between World War II and 1965 were associated, in part, with the use of Mexican contract laborers by U.S. growers, beginning in 1943. Mexican nationals responded to the U.S. demand for farm labor during this period not only

through the bracero program (previously described), but also by illegal entry. Apprehensions of undocumented Mexican aliens rose from 11,000 in 1943 to over 1 million in 1954. The Immigration and Naturalization Service carried out a vigorous program of apprehension during 1953-54, which resulted in the removal of many undocumented aliens. Following the end of the bracero program in 1964, apprehensions began their climb to the current high level.

The most widely publicized violations of immigration laws are surreptitious entry without inspection and use of false documents. Another common method of entry is by violating the term and conditions of the border pass, which permits a 72-hour visit to the United States and prohibits the holder from taking employment.²⁷

Entry without inspection and unlawful use of border passes are techniques most often employed

²⁶ Robert N. McLean, "Tightening the Mexican Border," *Survey*, Apr. 1, 1930, p. 28; Paul S. Taylor, "More Bars Against Mexicans?" *Survey*, Apr. 1, 1930, p. 27; and John Higham, "American Immigration Policy in Historical Perspective," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Spring 1956, pp. 231-32.

²⁷ Paul Sultan and John Virgo, *The Legal and Illegal California Farmworker: Some Implications for Unemployment Insurance* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, 1975), p. 144, and Sheldon I. Greene, "Operation Sisyphus: Wetbacks, Growers and Poverty," *Nation*, Oct. 20, 1969, p. 404.

in crossing the United States-Mexican border, but a third kind of violation is more likely to be practiced by persons from countries other than Mexico. The so-called "visa abuser" enters this country lawfully, usually with a tourist visa, and then accepts employment in violation of the conditions of entry. An over-stay of the period of admission is usually involved, as well. This kind of violation accounts for almost all illegal immigration activity by Eastern Hemisphere natives and for many of the violations by Western Hemisphere natives who are not from Mexico.

While apprehension statistics provides a rough picture of the growing magnitude of illegal entry, they do so imperfectly. Increasingly sophisticated methods of subverting immigration laws, changes in the availability and use of enforcement resources, and fluctuations in the "repeat" proportion of violators, all affect the relationship between apprehensions and actual flows of undocumented aliens. Current efforts to estimate the number of undocumented alien residents of the United States may, like past attempts, be unable to overcome the clandestine nature of unlawful entry, residency, and employment.

SOURCES OF THE CURRENT PROBLEM

After the end of the bracero program in 1964 and the imposition of a 120,000-person ceiling on immigration from Western Hemisphere countries (which took effect in 1968), the most probable reason for the rising levels of illegal immigration was the relatively favorable labor market prevailing in the United States and the much less favorable conditions in the sending countries. The national unemployment rate from 1966 to 1969 in the United States was under 4 percent, and shortages of labor existed in some markets. As a result, undocumented aliens began to find opportunities in nonfarm jobs. Their employment experience was usually successful for alien and employer alike and led to an increase in illegal entry and the willingness of some U.S. employers to hire undocumented workers. Indicative of this trend was the 150-percent increase in the apprehension of undocumented entrants between 1966 and 1970.

International migration flows to the United States have been associated historically with fluctuations in economic opportunities in this country

as well as in sending nations. While this general tendency, no doubt, continues, recent illegal immigration has not been highly sensitive to job availability in the United States. One factor that may, in part, account for this insensitivity is the recent economic difficulty in Mexico, which increased the incentives for migration from that country.

As measured by apprehensions, illegal entry continued to increase through the recession year of 1971, when national unemployment exceeded 6 percent of the labor force for several months. The record high employment of 1975, with the rate in excess of 7 percent of the labor force in some months, did apparently stop the increases, but only temporarily. Apprehensions rose by about 100,000 in 1976, with unemployment at nearly 8 percent of the labor force. Firm conclusions cannot be drawn from these observations because changes in enforcement efforts of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) may have affected the number of apprehensions independently of the flow of undocumented aliens. It is evident from this recent experience, however, that high unemployment in the United States does not deter large numbers of people from seeking to enter unlawfully.

A less direct but more serious long-run factor in the illegal immigration problem is population pressure in source countries. Mexico's population, for example, has been growing at over 3 percent annually for some time, from 26 million in 1950 to 62 million in 1976. Although Mexican economic growth over this period has been outstanding, population increases have held down per capita income to roughly one-seventh of that of the United States. A more pertinent comparison is that agricultural workers from central Mexico can earn 10 to 15 times more pay for a day's work in the United States than in Mexico.¹⁰ As the working-age population of that country grows, subsistence agriculture on small landholdings becomes more precarious, and unemployment remains high, the potential for ever-larger migration flows to the United States increases. Further, the existence of large and rapidly growing numbers of unemployed and underemployed people in cities immediately south of the United States-Mexican border both expands the numerical potential for illegal entry

¹⁰ The Mexican earnings for this comparison are from Wayne V. Vothelias, "Mexican Migration to the United States: The View from Rural Sending Communities" (Cambridge, Mass.: Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1973), p. 11 (Micrographed).

to this country and speeds up this response to employment opportunities in the United States.³¹

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNDOCUMENTED ALIEN POPULATION

A majority, perhaps in the range of 60 to 70 percent, of the undocumented aliens in the United States are natives of Mexico (about 90 percent of those apprehended are Mexicans, but this preponderance reflects the concentration of enforcement personnel near the United States-Mexican border). The non-Mexican share may be increasing, however, as patterns of illegal immigration become institutionalized. Sizable numbers of undocumented aliens were born in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Greece, India, Iran, Korea, Nigeria, and Thailand.³²

Although it is impossible to map the geographic distribution of undocumented aliens within the United States, logic suggests that many tend to migrate to the same areas as recent lawful immigrants for three reasons: (1) To enter a local labor market in which immigrants have had past job-finding success; (2) to join relatives, friends, or other home community contacts (whether legal or undocumented resident aliens) for mutual support; and (3) to blend into the protective background of an already settled ethnic community. If this logic is accepted, then it may be instructive to reexamine the pattern of legal immigrant residence in recent years (see chart 2).

There are concentrations of undocumented aliens in California and Texas, near the Mexican border. But the southwestern labor markets have become rather saturated, causing many to go farther north to large cities and other agricultural areas. The Chicago metropolitan area, especially, contains many undocumented aliens, most of them from Mexico. In the east, the New York and Washington areas are the most frequent destinations of undocumented aliens, from both Eastern and Western Hemisphere countries. Illegal immigration is no longer a regional problem, confined to

the Southwest and eastern seaboard cities. Rather, undocumented aliens are now found in almost all parts of the Nation.

As with any clandestine activity, it is difficult to obtain reliable information about the characteristics of the undocumented alien population. Several surveys provide useful information, even though the respondents were usually under arrest at the time of their questioning by researchers and were assumed not to be representative of the total population of undocumented aliens.³³

Most undocumented aliens are in the United States to obtain employment, and they are usually able to do so. The 1970 to 1975 average unemployment rate for the undocumented aliens surveyed in one study was approximately 10 percent.³⁴ In view of the migratory nature of at least the Mexican portion of this interviewed population, this unemployment experience is evidence of remarkable job-finding success.

Undocumented aliens tend to be young men who are supporting several dependents in their home country. Perhaps half are married, but they are infrequently accompanied by their families. Undocumented Mexican aliens generally have very little formal schooling or facility in English and few occupational skills. They are unlikely to stay in this country for a full year but many reenter illegally several times. Undocumented aliens from other countries have more schooling and usually settle here more or less permanently.³⁵

³¹See David S. North and Marlon F. Houston, *The Characteristics and Role of Illegal Aliens in the United States Labor Market: An Exploratory Study* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, 1976) and Samora, *Los Mojados*. Cornelius, for "Mexican Migration to the United States," interviewed, in their home villages, Mexicans who had formerly entered the United States in various immigration categories. For additional descriptive material, see Inter alia *A Study of the Socioeconomic Impact of Illegal Aliens on the County of San Diego* (San Diego: County of San Diego, 1977); Jorge A. Bustamante, "The Impact of the Undocumented Immigration from Mexico on the United States-Mexican Economies: Preliminary Findings and Suggestions for Bilateral Cooperation," presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Economic Association, 1976; W. Tim Dagodag, "Source Regions and Composition of Illegal Mexican Immigration to California," *International Migration Review*, Winter 1975, pp. 499-511; and John W. Moore and others, "Illegal Immigration and Economic Assimilation," delivered at the annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association, Victoria, B.C., Canada, 1975.

³²North and Houston, *The Characteristics and Role of Illegal Aliens*, p. 95.

³³Ibid., pp. 65-95 passim. In another study, conducted with the cooperation of the INS, some 53 percent of 901 fraudulent entrants, at the Mexican border as well as at the busiest international airports, were women. Thus, it appears that INS apprehension data—focused on stopping (typically young male) entry across the Rio Grande and the desert—seriously underestimate the number of female illegals. See David S. North, "Illegal Aliens: Fictions and Facts," *Worklife*, December 1977, p. 21.

³⁴The four largest Mexican border cities—Ciudad Juarez, Mexicali, Nuevo Laredo, and Tijuana—now have a combined population of at least 2 million, compared with 150,000 in 1940. *Censo General De Poblacion* (Mexico City: 1970) and Julian Samora, *Los Mojados: The Wetback Story* (Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame Press, 1971), p. 10.

³⁵"Undocumented Aliens Fact Sheet" (Washington: Office of the White House Press Secretary, Aug. 4, 1977), p. 7.

Until the 1960's, undocumented aliens were associated primarily with farm employment. Now, however, it is unlikely that more than 20 percent are absorbed by the farm sector with its relatively small and declining share of the Nation's employment.³⁴ Undocumented aliens are currently found in all types of low-wage, nonfarm firms, with concentrations in apparel and textile manufacturing, food processing and preparation, and other services. A small minority are able to get better paying jobs in construction and durable goods manufacturing. Their average 1975 earnings, reported in a paper based on the most comprehensive survey undertaken to date, were \$2.34 an hour for Mexicans, \$3.05 for persons from other Western Hemisphere countries, and \$4.08 for those from the Eastern Hemisphere.³⁵ By comparison, in 1975, gross average hourly earnings were \$4.54 for production and nonsupervisory workers on private payrolls, while the minimum wage was \$2.30.³⁶

Information derived from other sources³⁷ indicates that a significant part of the undocumented alien population has resided in this country for several years, has established community ties, and includes women and children.

These different sources of information suggest a simplified, but useful, dual view of the mobility characteristics of undocumented aliens. Members of one group work in the United States for less than a year before returning to the country of origin, usually Mexico, and are likely to move across the border periodically over a period of years. Those in the second group settle permanently, bring their families, and develop important non-work ties in their new communities. The relative size of the two groups is important, because of the implications for population growth and use of institutional resources, but available information does not permit this estimation. Some observers believe that the short residency pattern predominates, especially among Mexicans, but this impression could result simply from the relatively

³⁴ Walter Fogel, "Illegal Alien Workers in the United States," *Industrial Relations*, October 1977, p. 254.

³⁵ Considerable variation in wage rates was found, however, even in the Southwest, where a large percentage of all undocumented aliens are Mexican. The average wage in the border counties was \$1.74 an hour, compared with \$1.98 in the total Southwest and \$2.60 in California. See North and Hounstoun, *The Characteristics and Role of Illegal Aliens*, pp. 115-16.

³⁶ 1977, *Employment and Training Report of the President*, p. 222, table C-3.

³⁷ Such as the more than 2,000 case records of an immigrant service center. See Moore and others, "Illegal Immigration and Economic Assimilation."

hidden nature of the longer term resident undocumented alien population.

LABOR MARKET IMPACTS

Substitution

When foreign-born workers (either lawful immigrants or undocumented aliens) take jobs that have gone unfilled by residents, they bolster the Nation's economy. The effects may include better jobs and earnings for resident workers, lower prices for consumers, and greater profits, investment, and economic growth than would prevail in the absence of foreign-born workers. These potential results have been cited, until recently, as the justification for guest workers in Western Europe.³⁸

But when undocumented aliens compete with lawful resident workers for the same jobs, the labor market prospects deteriorate for both groups. Increases in aggregate real income of the Nation as a whole may partially cushion the impact of the substitution for resident workers, but such widespread effects will be of small consolation to those workers who are displaced by the undocumented aliens.

As their numbers have grown in recent years, it is most likely that undocumented aliens have increasingly substituted for resident workers. The most direct burden falls on already disadvantaged workers—blacks, Hispanics, women, teenagers, the handicapped, and low-skilled legal immigrants—who compete with undocumented aliens in specific job categories. Wages are lower, and working conditions less satisfactory, because of the competitive success of undocumented aliens in the labor market.³⁹

Labor Standards

Those who contend that undocumented aliens take only jobs spurned by U.S. citizens and lawful resident alien workers assume that, if resident workers are not visible in a job market, there are none available. It is equally likely that the availability of undocumented aliens may drive resident

³⁸ See, for example, Charles P. Kindleberger, *Europe's Post-war Growth: The Role of Labor Supply* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1967), pp. 196-213.

³⁹ North, "Illegal Aliens: Fictions and Facts," p. 18.

workers out of a labor submarket by enabling employers to maintain wages and working conditions that are unacceptable to U.S. citizens and lawful resident alien workers. Those same labor standards may seem attractive to undocumented aliens—by comparison with conditions in their homeland.

Illegal immigrants differ from their sanctioned counterparts in that they can be apprehended and deported at any time. As a consequence, they tend to be highly docile and productive workers. Many are understandably reluctant to support collective bargaining or seek enforcement of statutory labor standards. Hence they are likely to be found in job markets where statutory wage, hour, and safety violations are common and employee organizations do not exist. Eventually, resident workers leave the affected market.⁴⁰

Quantitative evidence for these assessments is very difficult to obtain because of the dynamic and sometimes obscure nature of local labor markets which prevent observation of the displacement of resident workers or valid tests of their availability. Supporting testimony by affected resident workers is not difficult to obtain, however.⁴¹

It is undoubtedly true that wages and working conditions in some jobs now filled by undocumented aliens would have to improve (with resultant price increases or other economic adjustments) to induce resident workers to fill them. But these are now the least desirable jobs in the economy, and it is more consonant with this Nation's policies to raise the labor standards in these occupa-

tions to acceptable levels than to tacitly relegate the jobs to undocumented laborers from other countries.

WELFARE COSTS

So far as can be determined from survey data, relatively few undocumented aliens collect unemployment insurance, public assistance, food stamps, or medicaid services. A greater number do use free public hospitals and send their children to public schools, but the incremental costs involved appear to be small. On the tax revenue side, most undocumented workers do have social security and Federal income taxes withheld from their earnings, although some pay less than their legal tax obligations.⁴²

The low incidence of social welfare payments to undocumented aliens is due principally to the fact that most are working and the programs are designed chiefly for people who are unemployed or not in the labor force. Fear of detection and deportation deters most undocumented aliens from applying for benefit programs when they are unemployed; and administrative screening eliminates others.

But undocumented aliens contribute indirectly to the costs of social welfare programs, insofar as they displace resident workers. Even under conservative assumptions about both the number of undocumented aliens who are in the United States and their displacement effect, the public program costs brought about indirectly by the presence of this population could be considerable.

⁴⁰ Ray Marshall, "Inside the Country, Outside the Law," *Worklife*, December 1977, pp. 23-26.

⁴¹ *Illegal Aliens*, pts. 1 and 2, Hearings Before Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Committee on the Judiciary (Washington: 92d Cong., 1st sess., 1971).

⁴² North and Houston, *The Characteristics and Role of Illegal Aliens*, pp. 140-49; the authors point out, however, that the characteristics of their respondents, who were typically young male workers, are not usually associated with a population likely to receive income transfer payments (p. 142).

Policy Recommendations

Consensus on how to deal with unlawful immigration is difficult to achieve. The subject evokes strong responses from many citizens (and lawful aliens) and a variety of viewpoints from organized interest groups. Nevertheless, unlawful immigration is much more likely to increase than de-

cline, given the population and economic pressures, in many developing countries. For that reason, as well as the current adverse effects just reviewed, President Carter proposed to Congress a set of measures intended both to reduce the influx of undocumented aliens and to regularize the status of

millions who are already living in the United States.⁴³ These proposals, and the rationale underlying the recommended policy changes, are summarized on the following pages.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITY

For many aliens, the potential benefits of illegal immigration to the United States are great and the risks are small. Success results in a job that substantially raises the income of the jobholder (and, in many cases, the income of his or her family in the home country). But getting caught results only in a trip back to the nation of origin, an event that is a minor inconvenience for some and a large economic loss for others. This imbalance between potential gains and losses is at the heart of the undocumented alien problem—an imbalance that cannot be corrected until U.S. employers are prohibited from knowingly hiring them.

To establish the principle of employer responsibility, the administration has proposed the following sanctions:⁴⁴

- The hiring by any employer of any undocumented alien would be made a civil offense, punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 per hire. Violation of a court injunction to stop hiring undocumented aliens would subject an employer to a potential criminal contempt citation and imprisonment. Enforcement efforts would focus on employers who engage in a "pattern or practice" of hiring undocumented aliens—with the Justice Department setting enforcement priorities.
- The Attorney General would establish a list of identification documents acceptable as proof of a worker's legal status. An employer would be entitled to defend any charge of hiring an undocumented alien by proving that he or she saw a prospective employee's documentation of legal entitlement to work, as designated by the Attorney General, before hiring the worker.

⁴³ Office of the White House Press Secretary, Presidential Message to the Congress, Aug. 4, 1977.

⁴⁴ To insure their uniform application, the sanctions would preempt any existing State laws banning the employment of undocumented aliens. As of August 1977, 12 States had passed such laws, and legislation was pending in 15 others. These laws differ widely with respect to language and penalties.

- One such authorized identification document would be the social security card. To insure that cards are issued only to legal residents, personal interviews with card applicants would be required.
- Criminal sanctions would be imposed on persons who receive compensation for knowingly assisting an undocumented alien to obtain or retain employment. Such sanctions would also apply to employers who knowingly contract with job brokers to hire undocumented aliens. Those who inadvertently refer an undocumented alien to a job—for example, an employment agency or union hiring hall—would not be subject to criminal sanctions.
- The Federal Government will more strictly enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act, which provides employees with minimum wage and other protections, and more often seek existing civil and criminal penalties mandated by this act.⁴⁵ Furthermore, the Federal Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, which prohibits recruitment and employment of undocumented alien farmworkers, will be enforced more vigorously.

It has been argued that these penalties for hiring undocumented aliens may result in discrimination against some lawful resident workers by overzealous employers who try to comply with prescriptions against hiring undocumented aliens. Persons of Hispanic origin would be particularly vulnerable to discrimination of this nature, since so many undocumented aliens come from Latin America. While these concerns are understandable, the focus of the proposed employer penalty law and its associated enforcement efforts would be on a relatively small number of firms in industries that are known to employ undocumented aliens as a regular practice. Moreover, to prevent any up-

⁴⁵ In response to the President's proposals, the Employment Standards Administration has designed a nationwide enforcement program aimed at reducing the economic incentives for employers to hire undocumented aliens and other workers at substandard wage rates and under unsatisfactory working conditions. This program, begun in fiscal 1978, will direct investigations to those locations and industries where undocumented workers are most likely to be found and employed and where severe noncompliance problems need to be corrected. An emergency fiscal 1978 supplemental budget request for 260 new inspectors and \$8.7 million was awaiting final congressional action at the opening of the second session of the 95th Congress.

surge in discriminatory hiring, Federal civil rights agencies would be charged with making greater efforts to enforce fully the existing antidiscrimination laws.

BORDER ENFORCEMENT

Over the last 10 years, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been unable to deal with the increased flow of undocumented aliens, particularly in attempting to stem surreptitious entry across the 2,000-mile-long border between Mexico and the United States. In President Carter's words, "While our borders cannot realistically be made impenetrable to illegal entry, greater enforcement efforts clearly are possible, consistent with preserving both the longest 'open' borders in the world and our humanitarian traditions."

Accordingly, the President has asked Congress to approve the necessary funds to implement the following measures:

- Enforcement resources at the border and at ports of entry will be substantially bolstered. The border management agencies will be reorganized to enhance their effectiveness.
- An antismuggling task force will work to reduce the number and effectiveness of smuggling rings, which provide forged documents and cross-border transportation to aliens wishing to enter the country surreptitiously.

In addition, the administration is urging early passage of pending legislation to impose criminal penalties for supplying false information to obtain identifying documents used by the Federal Government and for knowingly possessing fraudulent Federal or State documents used to obtain legitimate Federal documents.

Finally, the State Department is increasing its visa-issuing resources overseas to provide better prescreening of applicants. Each year over 7 million people enter this country, principally as tourists, with nonimmigrant visas. Most do not violate U.S. immigration law, either by taking a job or overstaying the authorized period of admission (3 months for tourists). Perhaps 5 percent (300,000 persons) do overstay the admission period, however, and it can be presumed that many of these

visa abusers unlawfully take jobs.⁶⁶ Closer screening by U.S. consuls of applicants for nonimmigrant visas and a new system of issuing more secure visas are the best available techniques for reducing the number of visa abusers.

STATUS ADJUSTMENTS

Millions of undocumented aliens live in this country. Some have become integrated into the communities in which they reside; others lead fugitive lives, in constant fear of apprehension. In the interests of both compassion and realism, the administration has proposed legislation that would enable the INS to adjudicate acts of prior illegal immigration and free resources to concentrate on control of current and future violations of the Nation's immigration laws.

The first part of the program proposes to convert to permanent resident alien status all persons who apply and who can document residency in the United States since January 1, 1970. This status can lead to full citizenship after 5 years. The rationale for this proposal is that people who came here before 1970 have developed ties and equities in this Nation that would be unjustly severed by deportation.

The second part of the program would grant 5-year temporary resident alien status—a new category—to persons who register with the INS and who can document that their residency in the United States began prior to January 1, 1977. This 5-year "grace period" would avoid sudden severance of their local ties and interests. In the interim, these individuals would be allowed to work.

No adjustment in status would be offered to undocumented aliens who entered the United States after January 1, 1977. The immigration laws would be enforced against them—as for aliens who are eligible for adjustment of status but who do not register with INS.

TEMPORARY WORKERS

The President has asked the Secretary of Labor to conduct a comprehensive review of the current

⁶⁶ Estimated by INS Commissioner Leonard Chapman in *Illegal Aliens*, Hearings Before Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law of the House Committee on the Judiciary (Washington: 94th Cong., 1st sess., 1975), p. 32.

certification program for foreign workers temporarily admitted to the United States. The Secretary is directed to consult with Congress and other interested parties in restructuring the program to protect job opportunities for domestic workers and to provide the necessary manpower resources for employers to meet their production requirements.

IMMIGRATION POLICY

The Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Labor have been instructed to begin a comprehensive interagency review of the Nation's present immigration laws and policies. As a first step toward reforming the current statutes, President Carter has pledged his administration's support for pending legislation to increase the annual limitation on Mexican and Canadian immigration to a total of 50,000 persons.⁴⁷

FOREIGN POLICY

Without the cooperation of the countries from which many undocumented aliens come, the enforcement measures outlined above will have little chance of succeeding. Therefore, negotiations with these countries will be pursued actively. However, so long as most source countries cannot provide

⁴⁷ Currently, each country has a ceiling of 20,000 immigration slots (plus immediate relatives of U.S. citizens who are exempt from the numerical limits).

enough jobs for their rapidly expanding adult populations, many of their citizens will ignore the barriers to entry and employment in this country.

The solution to this "push-pull" aspect of illegal immigration must include the long-term economic development of source countries. Toward this end, the administration has proposed:

- Stimulation of employment-producing investment projects in source countries through multilateral lending institutions.
- Population education programs for source countries requesting such assistance.
- Increased trade, with emphasis on labor-intensive imports, so long as U.S. jobs are duly protected against the impact of subsidized foreign competition.

THE POLICY CHALLENGE

The much-discussed gap between the wealthy and the developing nations of the world now impinges on the daily lives of millions of Americans—especially low-wage, low-skilled workers who most directly suffer the consequences of displacement by undocumented aliens. The policy challenge is especially difficult because domestic and foreign policy considerations must be fairly balanced. If ignored, however, the problems growing out of current immigration policies and practices can be expected to intensify and further postpone attainment of this Nation's goal of full employment for all Americans.

AN EMPLOYMENT APPROACH TO WELFARE REFORM: THE PROGRAM FOR BETTER JOBS AND INCOME

On August 6, 1977, President Carter presented his administration's proposal for improving the adequacy and equity of the Nation's income maintenance system. This proposal, the Program for Better Jobs and Income, has two major components. First, for all low-income families and single persons who are unable to work, or for whom work cannot be found, a consolidated federally assisted cash support program will replace the current Aid to Families with Dependent Children, general assistance, Food Stamp, and Supplemental Security Income programs.

The second major component of the reform package, the Employment Opportunity Program, will seek to provide a work or training opportunity for an employable adult in every needy family that includes a child under age 18. A coordinated, intensive job search and development program will be conducted to find private sector work opportunities, and there will be financial incentives for participants to move into private sector jobs. But if these initiatives fail, a safety net in the form of a Government-created job or training opportunity, paying at least the minimum wage, will be provided.

The Program for Better Jobs and Income brings together two major themes in U.S. domestic policy—the planning of an integrated employment strategy as part of overall economic policy and the development of a comprehensive income support system to provide for all citizens whose basic income needs are not met through the direct operation of the economy.

Like much of contemporary American social welfare policy, both of these themes trace their

origins to New Deal programs of the 1930's. Much of our multibillion dollar system of income maintenance is rooted in the 1935 Social Security Act. The legislation established Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI)—predecessor of our now-massive program of social insurance—and the unemployment insurance (UI) system. It provided as well for the major needs-tested cash assistance programs—Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), plus Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Disabled, which were combined into the federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program in 1972.

OASI, together with the Disability Insurance Program added in 1956, distributed \$82.4 billion in benefits in fiscal year 1977; UI paid out another \$14.3 billion. The AFDC program disbursed \$9.8 billion in benefits in fiscal 1977, while the SSI program provided \$6.2 billion in assistance. Large-scale programs of in-kind assistance—most notably medicare, medicaid, and food stamps—established in the mid-1960's, cost over \$42 billion in 1977. Total income transfer payments, including all social insurance and public assistance programs funded by Federal and State governments, exceeded \$185 billion in fiscal 1977.¹ These expenditures equal about 10 percent of the gross national product and represent an increase of 135 percent in the real value of benefits since 1968.²

¹ The source of all the benefit payment figures cited in this paragraph is table 36 in *Economic Report of the President: Transmitted to the Congress January 1978* (Washington: Council of Economic Advisers, 1978), p. 222.

² Joseph A. Pechman, ed., *Setting National Priorities: The 1978 Budget* (Washington: Brookings Institution, 1977), p. 252.

Background to Reform

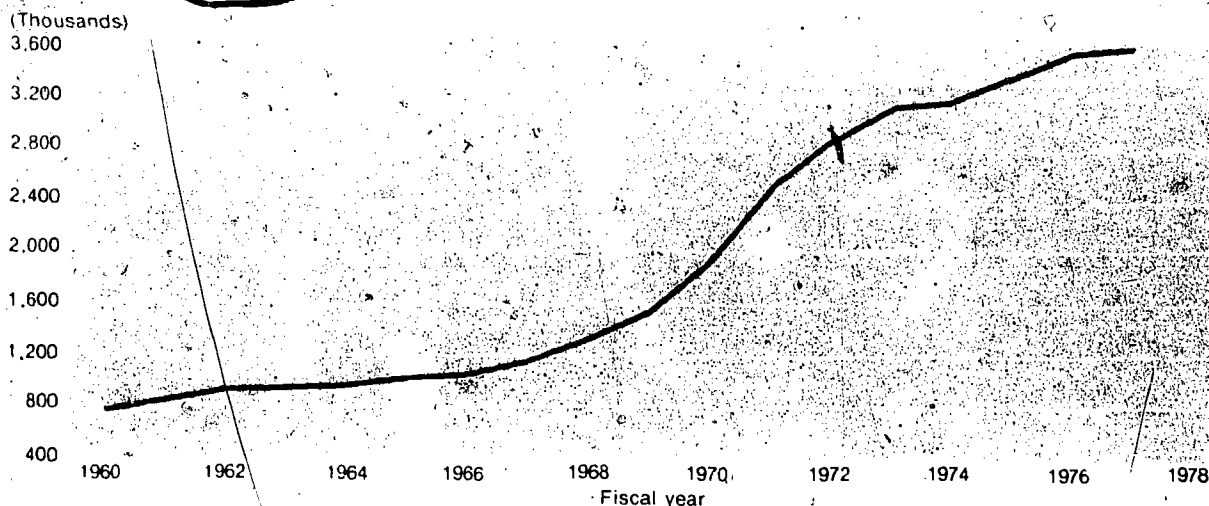
Despite this tremendous growth, or perhaps because of it, the U.S. income support system has been a major target of reformers for over a decade. Most of this attention has focused on those portions of the system—the welfare programs—which are targeted on the low-income population. Public interest in welfare reform had its origins in the rapid growth of public assistance caseloads in the late 1960's and early 1970's. (See chart 22.) A number of factors contributed to this steep increase. The population eligible for welfare assistance increased as the postwar "boom" babies reached maturity and as the number of families headed by women grew. Welfare benefit levels rose greatly in real terms, particularly in northern and far western urban areas into which many of the poor had migrated during the preceding decades. In-kind benefits such as food stamps and medicaid added further to the attractiveness of the welfare package. And reduced social stigma and wider publicity about available benefits attracted onto the welfare rolls millions of poor families who had previously lived without assistance.

In the absence of sharp reverses in current population trends, or substantial increases in program coverage or benefits, this rapid growth in welfare caseloads seems unlikely to continue. Analyses of the eligible welfare population indicate that, except in rural and southern areas and among the aged, virtually all those eligible for cash benefits are now participating in one or more cash and in-kind welfare programs.³ In addition, birth rates have fallen significantly in the last few years, and the size of the average welfare family has dropped. Thus, a new wave of applicants is not expected. Total population growth and persistent high levels of illegitimacy and family dissolution may continue to produce increases in the welfare population for some time, but at a far more modest rate than in recent years.

³ See Harold Beebout, "Estimated AFDC Eligibility under Alternative Accounting Period Assumptions," Working Paper A-2 (Washington: Mathematica Policy Research, April 1975). In this study, the highest estimate of the AFDC participation rate was 88 percent of the eligible population. Participation in food stamp benefits, particularly among eligible low-income working families, is still relatively low—about 65 percent.

Chart 22

The number of AFDC families rose rapidly in the late 1960's and early 1970's but is expected to level off in future years.



Note: Levels are based on monthly average caseloads

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Program Policy and Planning, Office of Research and Statistics, Family Assistance Studies Staff.

Between fiscal years 1966 and 1972, the number of AFDC recipients rose from 4.7 million to 11.1 million (including 3.5 million adults), a 136-percent increase over the 6-year period; meanwhile, costs more than tripled, to a level of \$6.7 billion. During this period, annual increases in recipient levels ranged from 10 to 26 percent—amounting to over 1 million persons per year. In sharp contrast, during fiscal year 1973, the number of AFDC recipients rose by only about 100,000, or about 1 percent over the prior year, and subsequent increases have been correspondingly modest.⁴ Indeed, in some areas, most notably New York City, efforts to improve program administration have actually produced declines in the number of recipient families.⁵ Food stamp caseloads have also stabilized after a period of rapid growth in 1974 and 1975 associated with mandatory nationwide implementation of the program and sharply rising unemployment rates in those years.⁶

But while the rapid growth of the welfare system is neither the major nor the most enduring cause of its problems, public opposition to further expansions of system coverage has imposed limitations on the design of alternatives intended to reform the system's structural problems. These problems are both difficult and expensive to correct.

The federally supported cash assistance system has been described as inadequate, inequitable, badly administered, and, in the long run, self-defeating. It is called inadequate because it serves less than all the poor, often with low cash benefits (for example, \$70 a year for a family of four on AFDC in Mississippi). By the same token, those in equal need are not served equally. In about half of the States, no federally supported cash assistance is provided to families headed by unemployed men, no matter how dire their circumstances; in no State is federally supported cash assistance provided to families headed by full-time working men, although millions of such families live at or near the poverty level.

These defects are partially alleviated by the existence of the federally supported Food Stamp Program, which provides nationally uniform benefits to all eligible recipients, and by general assist-

ance programs financed by State and local governments. These programs, however, may in turn aggravate an equally serious problem—in some jurisdictions, families on welfare may receive benefits from several cash and in-kind programs, the cumulative value of which may be considerably above the total incomes earned by some nonwelfare families.⁷

These inequities provide financial incentives for family breakup (or for parents' not marrying before childbearing) and reduction of work effort, thus exacerbating the problems the system was designed to cure and engendering cynicism with regard to its integrity and usefulness. Persons forced onto welfare for want of a better alternative may become locked into the system. For one thing, some of the decisions required to establish their eligibility for benefits may be irreversible—for example, the liquidation of noncash assets. Second, recipients may become locked in by a sensible comparison between the relative security of the total income offered by the welfare system and the meager and uncertain alternative offered by competition in the low-skilled labor market.

These incentives for dependency are reinforced by the persistent failure of the job market to provide sufficient employment opportunities for low-skilled and inexperienced workers. It is at this stage that the evolution of income transfer policy converges with the development of an employment strategy. Use of public employment programs as an income maintenance device in the United States had its origins in public works programs launched during the Great Depression of the 1930's. Public recognition of the Government's continuing responsibility to compensate for the failure of the market to provide sufficient employment subsequently found expression in the Employment Act of 1946. Because of the postwar economic boom, however, the act's ambitious goals were not translated into concrete policies. In fact, public employment, as a direct instrument of income maintenance policy, fell into disuse for over two decades.

With the early 1960's, however, came a growing recognition that, even in good times, direct Government intervention may be needed to alleviate severe problems of "structural" unemployment—that is, the persistence of high levels of

⁴ For further discussion, see Jodie T. Allen, "Factors Determining Welfare Costs and Caseloads," Report to the Congressional Research Service, Working Paper A-8 (Washington: Mathematica Policy Research, November 1974).

⁵ "Welfare Rolls Fall to Eight-Year Low," *New York Times*, Jan. 11, 1978, p. 1.

⁶ Jodie T. Allen, "The Food Stamp Program: Its History and Reform," *Public Welfare*, vol. 35, Summer 1977, pp. 33-41.

⁷ See "How Public Welfare Benefits Are Distributed in Low-Income Areas" in Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, *Studies in Public Welfare*, Paper No. 6 (Washington: 93d Cong., 1st sess., 1973).

unemployment among certain groups of workers as a result of mismatches between their qualifications or location and the demands of potential employers. Beginning with enactment of the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Government has administered a variety of employment and training assistance programs in an attempt to improve the match between employer requirements and employee skills and characteristics. Direct public service employment (PSE) was reintroduced by enactment of the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 in response to the economic downturn of that year.

In 1973, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) consolidated and rationalized a variety of work-related programs and provided for their administration by local program operators, who were given great flexibility to tailor employment and training programs to the needs of their communities and clients. Title II of CETA provided a modest program of public service employment confined to areas with chronically high unemployment rates. Shortly after the enactment of CETA, however, steadily worsening general economic conditions provided the impetus for a considerably expanded countercyclical PSE program.

In 1974, a new title VI was added to CETA, which provided PSE funding to all areas of the country. By the end of 1975, the combined titles provided financing for over 300,000 PSE slots at an annual appropriation of about \$2.9 billion. This level was maintained until the spring of 1977, when the Carter administration's economic stimulus package provided for more than doubling the number of titles II and VI PSE slots to a level of 725,000, with a projected annual cost of \$6 billion, by the spring of 1978. Under the terms of the 1976 reauthorization for title VI of CETA, most of these new slots were to be targeted to the long-term unemployed^a with family incomes not exceeding a level set in relation to 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard family budget. These recent provisions essentially introduced a structural element into the primarily antirecession orientation of title VI.⁹ The Carter

^a The long-term unemployed, thus defined, include those who have either been unemployed or eligible for unemployment benefits for 15 or more weeks, exhausted unemployment insurance benefits, or been receiving public assistance.

administration has subsequently reaffirmed its commitment to direct employment policies as a major instrument of economic policy.

The administration also supports a version of the proposed Full Employment and Balanced-Growth Act (popularly known as the Humphrey-Hawkins bill) which commits the Government to active pursuit of a maximum 4-percent rate of aggregate unemployment, consistent with price stability, by 1983. While conventional macroeconomic policies are assumed to be sufficient to reduce aggregate unemployment substantially below current levels, several other policy instruments will be relied upon to reach the hard-to-employ without stimulating inflationary pressures and to aid them in future downturns in the economic cycle. These measures include reauthorization and refocusing of the basic CETA programs, active enforcement of antidiscrimination laws and promotion of affirmative action measures, and special trade adjustment assistance to retrain workers in industries affected by foreign competition. In addition, the administration will pursue a major private sector employment initiative in fiscal year 1979. The President's fiscal 1979 budget allocates \$400 million to State and local sponsors for training designed with the aid of local industry. These private sector employment programs will help CETA sponsors serve more of the disadvantaged and unemployed, with special emphasis on young people.

The administration also seeks to establish a permanent program of countercyclical public service employment for the economically disadvantaged as part of the CETA reauthorization. This program will rely upon national unemployment rate "triggers." The purpose is to insure that PSE funds are authorized in a timely fashion at the onset of a major economic downturn and that PSE funds are continually provided to chronically depressed areas, even when overall economic conditions are good.

The Employment Opportunity component of welfare reform is seen as an important and integral part both of this employment strategy and of the administration's approach to a comprehensive income maintenance policy. The importance

⁹ For recent reviews of the evaluation and current status of public employment and training programs in the United States, as well as a discussion of the issues involved in their design, see John L. Palmer, "Employment and Training Assistance," in Peckman, *Setting National Priorities*; and Sar Levitan and Robert Taggart, *The Promise of Greatness* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1970), ch. 7.

of this component to both strategies is evidenced by its anticipated size. The program is projected to cost \$11.1 billion in 1983, the first year in which it is to be fully operational. This cost represents over 56 percent of the estimated \$19.8 billion in new benefits which the complete welfare reform package will distribute in fiscal year 1983.¹⁰

¹⁰ Administration estimates. The gross costs of the system in fiscal year 1983 are estimated to be \$43.7 billion. However, the bulk of these costs are simply replacements of the \$21.4 billion in Federal payments under the existing AFDC, SSI, and Food Stamp programs by payments under the new consolidated cash assistance program. An additional \$2.5 billion is accounted for by Federal assumption of benefit costs previously sustained by States and localities. Net new Federal benefits are thus \$19.8 billion, of which \$11.1 billion is for the jobs program, \$2.5 billion for the expanded earned income tax credit, and \$6.2 billion for expanded cash assistance. Net new Federal revenue pro-

Among the various elements of the reform proposal, the Employment Opportunity component thus offers both the greatest challenge to program designers and administrators and the program's major source of improvement in the long- and short-term economic status of the lower income population.

grams, however, are estimated to be only \$12.9 billion as the result of the earmarking of several expected new sources of revenue and reductions in the costs of other programs as offsets to total new program costs. These offsets include projected reductions in the need for countercyclical PSE and extended unemployment insurance programs and earmarking portions of the administration's proposed wellhead tax, savings from fraud reduction in the Medicaid program, and program offsets in other transfer programs such as unemployment insurance and housing programs.

The Rationale of an Employment Approach to Income Maintenance

The use of public employment in U.S. policy as a permanent mechanism for helping to insure a basic living standard has, as noted earlier, been relatively limited. Public employment in this country has been used primarily as a temporary palliative in times of economic downturn or as a mechanism for meeting society's needs for public goods and services. While there is obvious overlap between these objectives, there are important differences as well that both prescribe and limit the design of a jobs component of welfare reform.

Before the particular features of the administration's plan are described, it is useful to review both the advantages and the limitations of an employment approach to income maintenance, particularly as these considerations supply the rationale for the program's design.

An employment approach to income maintenance has four major advantages. The first is that, by providing opportunities for work and training; a jobs approach builds human capital and self-sufficiency. In so doing, it tends to reduce the long-term need for income maintenance programs. The second advantage is that, in the process, useful goods and services are provided for the whole community. These services, in turn, create the conditions that allow people to go to work (for example, by providing day care or special transportation services) or that attract or retain employers in the community (for example, by im-

proving public safety and community facilities)—further reinforcing the goal of reducing economic dependency.

But perhaps the most important single advantage of an employment approach is that it permits the assurance of a high total income without the higher program costs attendant on a cash assistance plan alone. The arithmetic of this calculation is fairly simple but not necessarily obvious.

A cash assistance plan—such as AFDC and the various reforms proposed for it in recent years—provides a basic benefit to families with no other sources of income. If income from other sources—e.g., earnings, social security, property income, and unemployment insurance—becomes available to the family, the basic benefit is reduced by some percentage of that income. Since the benefit reduction rate, by lowering the net return on an additional dollar of earnings or other income, operates as an effective tax on income, it is usually set well below 100 percent. This is to provide an incentive for families to retain and increase private sources of income, particularly earnings. The factors limiting this approach are two. If the benefit-reduction rate is relatively low, eligibility for income support is extended to families with relatively high incomes. If it is set too high, severe work disincentives result (i.e., recipients who work gain only a marginal increase in income); and the longrun costs of the program, in terms of

increased dependency and higher benefit costs, multiply.

For example, a cash assistance plan with a basic benefit set at the poverty level would provide in 1978 about \$6,400 to a family of four with no other income. If benefits were reduced by 50 cents for each dollar of earnings (about as high a benefit reduction rate as both theory and observation suggest one would want to impose on low- and middle-income workers), coverage would be extended to families with earnings up to \$12,800. Such a program, even if it were limited to families with children, is estimated to have direct new costs of about \$30 billion in 1978, including \$6.5 billion in costs resulting from the induced loss of over \$14 billion in earnings among the covered population.¹¹

A carefully designed employment approach coordinated with a supplemental program of cash assistance, as in the administration's plan, avoids or minimizes many of these and other difficulties and, in so doing, permits the assurance of an income above the poverty line at substantially lower cost than that of a pure cash benefit approach.

The advantages of this mixed strategy are best explained by considering the properties of a pure employment approach. In a program of this sort, a person who is unable to secure employment in the regular economy would be provided a subsi-

dized job. The earnings from this job would constitute the sole form of Government assistance.

Under a pure employment approach of this sort, work incentives are not a problem. Since benefits are obtained only by working, they increase directly with work effort rather than the reverse. Program costs and caseloads are self-limiting: If the wages and working conditions provided by the created jobs are not so attractive as to compete favorably with those in the regular economy, the normal desire for the highest possible income can be relied on to encourage participants to seek and hold regular economy jobs (assuming that they are available) in preference to the created jobs. To the extent that participants acquire marketable skills and stable working habits, their ability to move into the regular economy is enhanced.

The problem with the pure employment approach is that, since wages are limited by the skill level of workers while family income requirements are determined by family size, composition, and geographic location, there is no assurance that the program wage will, in itself, suffice to meet family needs. Furthermore, if program wages are set high enough to meet the need of most participating families, the program would begin to exert a disruptive effect on local economies. For these reasons, it is desirable to keep the program wage relatively low and to supplement these earnings by cash assistance benefits adjusted on the basis of family size, composition, and other relevant factors. By the same token, elaborate income-testing provisions are unnecessary, since it is reasonable to assume that, if the wage in the created job is kept relatively low, people will not apply unless they are in need and no more attractive jobs or other income sources are available to them.

¹¹ Special analyses prepared for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by Stanford Research Institute and Mathematica Policy Research. The methodology employed in the estimates is described in Michael C. Keeley and others, *An Interim Report on the Work Effort Effects and Costs of a Negative Income Tax Using Results of the Seattle and Denver Income Maintenance Experiments: A Summary*, Research Memorandum 41 (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Research Institute, June 1977). Were such a program extended to childless persons as well, net costs would reach \$39 billion, including \$8 billion in costs attributable to recipient earning reductions of over \$17 billion.

Employment Opportunity Program Design

Within the confines established by the mixed job/cash assistance strategy, the design of the Employment Opportunity component of the program attempts to capitalize on the advantages of the employment approach to income maintenance. (See chart 23.) Several principles are stressed:

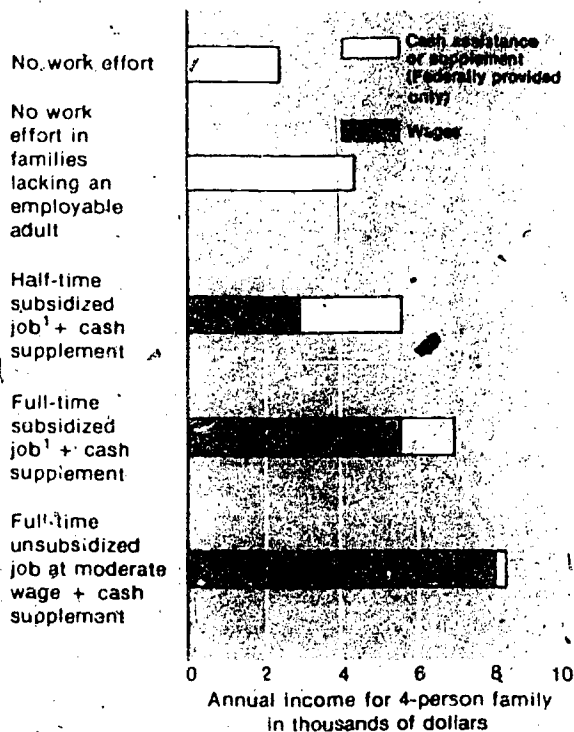
- Productive work effort can best be motivated and sustained by primary reliance on

the provision of opportunities and incentives rather than requirements and penalties.

- Administrative burdens for both program operators and participants should be minimized.
- Families should be encouraged to minimize reliance on cash assistance and to seek

Chart 23

Work effort results in higher annual family income under the Program for Better Jobs and Income.



¹ Assumes 1978 basic Federal minimum wage of \$2.65 an hour.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

unsubsidized employment in preference to subsidized employment. Hence persons who work in unsubsidized employment should be better off than those in subsidized employment, and the latter should be better off than persons who do not work at all.

- Every effort should be made to develop subsidized job and training activities that are viewed by participants as productive community services and/or nonstigmatizing opportunities for self-advancement.

The major features of the program, which are proposed as a new, specialized title of CETA, reflect this general approach. These features are described in the following sections.

ELIGIBILITY

The intent of the Program for Better Jobs and Income (PBJI) is to assure, insofar as it is possible, job opportunities to the eligible population. In order to control costs and caseloads, the program will ration job benefits in three ways. First, only adults in families with children will be eligible for subsidized job or training placement, although childless persons eligible for cash assistance may receive job search assistance. (Furthermore, all unemployed disadvantaged persons will still be eligible for training and employment services under the basic CETA program.) Second, only one job or training opportunity will be offered to each family. That opportunity will be available to the sole parent or, if there are two parents, to the family's usual "principal earner." The principal earner is defined as the parent who either has worked the most hours or had the highest earnings in the past 6 months. If the usual principal earner has become ill or disabled, or is otherwise unavailable for work, the other parent may apply. If neither parent has recent work experience, either may apply. The third rationing element is that the subsidized jobs will pay close to the minimum wage, as described later in this section.

It is noteworthy, however, that no income or asset tests will be applied to determine eligibility for the subsidized jobs program. (However, both income and asset tests must be met in order to qualify for cash assistance benefits.) While employment-conditioned benefits, such as unemployment insurance, have traditionally avoided such tests, their absence in a program ostensibly targeted at the needy may seem illogical. The explanation is the self-rationing nature of the job benefits.

An asset test is avoided since families suffering from temporary economic reverses ought not to be asked to deplete their savings in order to secure employment assistance. Moreover, it is not necessary to impose a means test because families with substantial assets are highly unlikely to be willing to work for low wages, particularly since virtually all such families will be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits while the principal earner is involuntarily unemployed.

A direct income test is not employed for several reasons. First, it is undesirable to stigmatize in-

dividuals who seek to work for their livelihood with a "welfare" label, which the means test implies. Second, the income test is administratively cumbersome and would require either duplication of income eligibility determination functions in both cash assistance and job intake offices or referral of all job program participants to the welfare office. Since many job participants who would otherwise be dependent on cash assistance can avoid such dependence through placement in unsubsidized or subsidized jobs, and since minimizing cash assistance dependence is a major objective of the program, a requirement for referral to the welfare office is not considered a desirable feature.

An income test sets an arbitrary line for the eligibility of a family of given size and composition. Families with incomes below that line receive benefits—those above do not. Since job benefits cannot conveniently be graduated according to the relative neediness of a family, serious inequities could result. For example, a family initially somewhat below the income eligibility line who thus becomes eligible for a \$6,000-a-year job may suddenly be made much better off financially than an ineligible family with income only slightly higher than that of the first family. Eligibility limitations that produce benefit "notches" of this sort are not only unfair but, since they invite abuse, are rarely efficient methods of rationing program benefits in the long run.

Last and most important, an income test is unnecessary given other program features. The relatively low program wage together with the principal earner rule are, in fact, highly efficient targeting devices, since they insure that subsidized jobs will be taken only by families in which no earner can find a job paying more than the subsidized job wage and that the other sources of family income are sufficiently low so that the family's best earner is willing to work full time for the relatively modest wage being offered.

WAGE AND OVERHEAD STRUCTURE

As noted earlier, the workability of a jobs program is heavily dependent upon the extent to which the wages and job conditions provided do not compete substantially with those available in the regular economy. Failure to control the wage level would seriously undermine both the feasibility

of, and the justification for, the program in several ways:

- If program wages were pegged to current dollar levels for most regular municipal services, States and localities would be tempted to hire subsidized workers for jobs that would otherwise be held by regular State and municipal employees. The goal of creating new jobs and services would thus be subverted.

- The number of program participants would rise precipitously, as millions of workers in the private sector now earning around the minimum wage would have an incentive to relinquish their regular economy jobs to take the subsidized public jobs. Estimates suggest that direct program costs would grow at more than twice the rate of increase in the wage; i. e., a 10-percent increase in the wage would cause almost a 25-percent increase in direct program costs—in addition to severe disruptions in the regular labor market and substantial losses in regular economy output.¹⁷

- To avoid the second outcome, some sort of rationing device employing complicated administrative rules would have to be used to restrict jobs to a chosen few among the larger target population. But this, in turn, would not be fair—a relatively few people would be assured incomes considerably higher than those received by many others in equal or greater need.

Against these reasons for limiting the wage must be weighed the major objective of attempting to insure both a minimally adequate income and a reasonable work effort among the participating population. To avoid undermining existing wage structures in regular public employment, the Program for Better Jobs and Income is structured to generate new jobs not now being performed by regular municipal and State workers. Referral of participants to jobs for which "regular" workers receive higher prevailing wage rates is not contemplated. Rather the jobs to be filled by PBJI workers at or near the minimum wage are to involve types of work for which that rate of pay is the prevailing rate in a given community.

¹⁷Special tabulations prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The estimated rise in costs is produced by two factors—a 14-percent increase in the number of jobtakers added to the 10-percent increase in cost per participant.

The administration's proposal attempts further to reconcile these conflicting objectives through a prescribed wage structure and a coordinated program of income supplementation. The basic wage provided in the jobs program will be the higher of the State or Federal minimum wage. However, two exceptions together insure that, for the majority of participants, the average program wage will be somewhat higher:

1. In order to maintain a reasonable differential between the incomes of those who are working and those who are not, States that supplement the basic cash payment to those not expected to work *must* also proportionally supplement the subsidized job wage. However, such supplements may not exceed 10 percent of the minimum wage.

2. States may also pay an additional supplement of up to 25 percent of the wage to 15 percent of the subsidized workers. This supplement is intended to provide an incentive for good job performance and to cover the cost of work group leaders.

It is important to note that about 75 percent of the States (39 of 51, including the District of Columbia) are expected to supplement the basic wage, 37 of them at the maximum 10 percent level. Furthermore, the recently enacted minimum wage law,¹³ provides substantial increases in the minimum wage, adjusted for inflation over the next 3 years. The projected value of the basic and supplemented wages from 1978 to 1981 is shown below:

Hourly wage rates¹ for subsidized jobs, 1978-81

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Basic wage (Federal minimum).....	\$2.65	\$2.90	\$3.10	\$3.35
State supplement (high-benefit States).....	2.91	3.19	3.41	3.63
Wage premium for work leaders (no State supplement).....	3.31	3.63	3.87	4.19
Wage premium for work leaders (high-benefit States).....	3.64	3.99	4.26	4.60

¹ Hypothetical calculations shown for comparison; fringe benefits not included.

Combining all these factors produces an average program wage in 1981 of \$3.72 an hour nationally and \$3.82 an hour in the 37 States expected to supplement the wage. Some perspective on a wage of

¹³ Public Law 95-151, effective Nov. 1, 1977, provides for increases in the Federal minimum wage over the next 4 years. The first increase, effective Jan. 1, 1978, established the minimum at \$2.65 per hour. The minimum will then increase to \$2.90 per hour in 1979, \$3.10 per hour in 1980, and \$3.35 per hour in 1981.

\$3.82 an hour in 1981 can be gained from the fact that it is expected to be comparable in current dollar terms to a 1978 wage of \$3.21—a wage higher than that currently earned by the principal worker in 2.5 million families with children.¹⁴

The administration plan recognizes that, for many families, the wage entitlement alone cannot be relied upon to insure an adequate living standard. Accordingly, the level of the wage must be viewed in conjunction with the benefits provided by the coordinated cash assistance program.

RELATIONSHIP TO CASH ASSISTANCE

Families need not be receiving cash assistance in order to apply for job benefits. However, as will frequently be the case, if their job benefits in relation to family size are such as to qualify them for cash assistance while in jobs or training, they may apply for or continue to receive benefits from the cash assistance system.

In recognition of the special needs and impediments to labor force participation among single-parent families with small children, no work requirement will be imposed on such families with children under 7 years of age. In all States, these families will receive a basic minimum grant in 1978 dollars of \$4,200 (for a four-person family), and in all but 10 States federally matched State supplementation and hold-harmless provisions will insure considerably higher basic benefits. Single-parent families with no child under age 7 but at least one child under age 14 will be eligible for the same basic benefit. However, that benefit may be reduced by \$1,900 (the "head of household" component of the basic benefit) if the parent refuses a part-time (school-hour) job. (To serve such parents, the employment component of the PBJI will attempt to create an estimated 300,000 school-time job opportunities.) For both groups of single-parent families, the basic Federal benefit will be reduced by 50 cents for each dollar of earnings (a 50 percent benefit reduction rate) and by 80 cents per dollar of income from other sources. If, as will usually be the case, State supplementary

¹⁴ Special tabulations prepared by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research, U.S. Department of Labor, from the May 1978 Current Population Survey. However, note that, by 1981, one would expect that the distribution of earnings at the low end of the wage scale will be somewhat higher in real as well as nominal terms as a result of the minimum wage increase, so that fewer families would be affected in that year.

benefits are also being paid, the benefit reduction rate on earnings may rise to 70 percent. Day-care expenses up to a maximum of \$150 a month for one child or \$300 a month for two or more children may be deducted from earnings in computing net benefits.

Families of four with two able-bodied parents will receive a basic guarantee of \$2,300. In order to provide a strong work incentive, the first \$3,800 of earnings will be disregarded in computing net benefits. Beyond \$3,800, the 50-percent benefit reduction rate will apply.¹⁵ If neither a regular economy job nor a subsidized job or training opportunity can be found for at least one adult family member, these families may also receive at least \$4,200 in cash benefits. In this case, the 50-percent reduction rate will apply from the first dollar of family earnings.

Stronger financial incentives thus will be provided to families who are "expected to work" than to those who are not. The administration's plan recognizes, however, that the expectation that women with children will not work has become increasingly anachronistic.¹⁶ Labor force participation by women in all family situations has increased rapidly over the last two decades, and women at all economic levels have come increasingly to regard equal access to employment as an essential source of their current and future economic security. Accordingly, the plan provides that, although no loss of cash assistance benefits may be imposed upon single parents with small children who choose not to work, they may nonetheless apply for and receive job and training benefits on an equal basis with other parents.

Single persons and childless couples are required to register for work and accept employment in order to qualify for a basic income support benefit of \$1,100 a person (in 1978 dollars). However, in order to keep initial program costs and burdens within acceptable limits, they are not eligible for a subsidized job or training placement under the PBJI proposal.

¹⁵ The rate may rise to 52 percent if State supplemental benefits are extended to this category.

¹⁶ Women now constitute 41 percent of the civilian labor force, compared with 32 percent in 1955. During the same period, 1955-77, the labor force participation rate for women has increased from 36 to 49 percent. (See app. tables A-1 and A-2 in this report.) Even among single-parent families with small children, for whom barriers to labor force participation may be assumed to be the greatest, work effort is high—57 percent of all such women worked at some time during 1974, according to special tabulations from the March 1975 Current Population Survey.

OTHER PROGRAM FEATURES

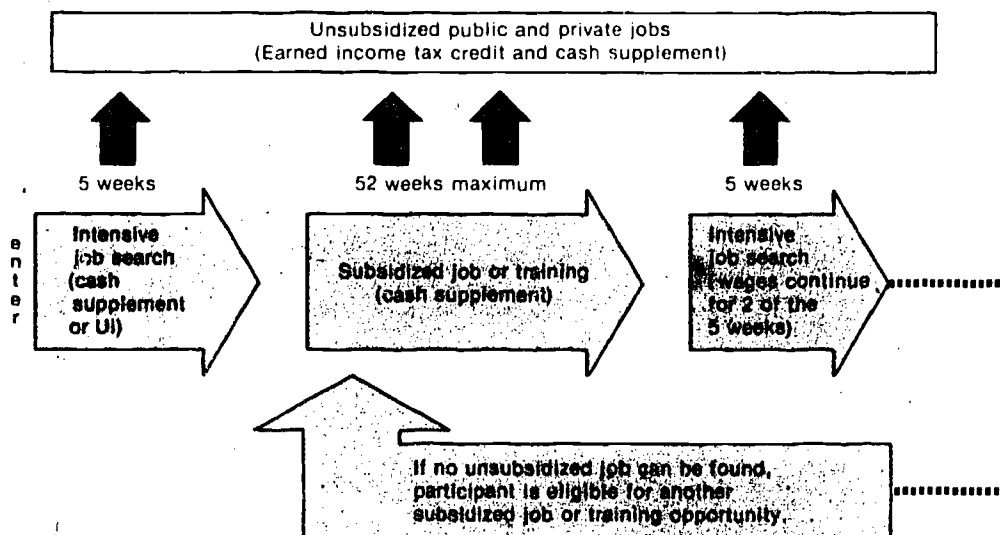
Several other important program features are designed to reinforce the incentives provided by the program.

- To encourage regular economy job search and retention, the earned income tax credit, payable through the Internal Revenue Service to low- and lower middle-income working families, will be substantially expanded. However, the subsidy will not apply to wages earned in the subsidized public jobs.
- To minimize long-term reliance on the program and to enhance the real value of the wage, emphasis will be placed on incorporating on-the-job or formal training into most job placements.
- A 5-week initial waiting period will be required before a subsidized job placement can be made. (See chart 24.) During this period, intensive, assisted job search will be required to attempt to place the individual in the regular economy at prevailing wages. Private sector placement efforts will continue after individuals have taken subsidized jobs or training positions, but they will not be required to accept other employment. However, at the end of 52 weeks, participants must conduct another intensive job search lasting 5 weeks and will be paid for 2 of the 5 weeks at the former wage rate.
- Participants may take temporary leave from their subsidized jobs to search for private employment with the aid of the placement services available to them.
- Special school-time job opportunities will be created for single parents with school-age children.
- Eligibility for other employment and training benefits, such as regular CETA and youth job programs, are unaffected (except that a person may not work in a subsidized job and receive unemployment insurance benefits simultaneously).

AN EFFECTIVE END TO POVERTY

The combination of benefits received will, for the first time, seek to provide an income above the pov-

The sequence of services offered to participants in the employment opportunity component stresses the search for unsubsidized employment.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

erty line for every American family with children and at least one employable family member. Were the program in effect in 1978, it would provide an annual subsidized wage of \$5,512 (\$2.65 an hour for 2,080 hours). A family of four with no income beyond these earnings would also receive a cash supplement of \$1,444, for a total income of almost \$7,000. In the 37 States expected to supplement both the cash and wage benefits by 10 percent or more, an income of over \$7,600 would be provided (assuming the maximum deduction for child care expenses). If a family member found a minimum wage private job, the family would receive an additional \$476 through the earned income tax credit.

Even without State supplementation, the combination of these benefits will provide in 1981, the planned year of implementation, a *minimum income 13-percent above the projected poverty line for a subsidized worker in a family of four and 20 percent above if a regular economy job paying at least the minimum wage can be found*. In the 37 States where supplemental wage and cash assistance benefits of at least 10 percent will be paid, the minimum income levels provided are still higher—23 percent above the poverty line for a subsidized worker in a family of four and 31 percent for a regular economy worker with a comparable wage level.

Participant Characteristics

The work requirements and financial incentives associated with the cash assistance benefits may alter a potential participant's willingness to accept and hold either regular economy or subsidized

employment. However, the final decision of an eligible participant to work in a subsidized job is voluntary. This fact makes estimation of the number of likely participants relatively difficult,

since an attempt must be made to simulate the likely behavior of persons eligible for the program when given alternative opportunities with respect to nonsubsidized employment, nonmarket work, and cash assistance. Nonetheless, two independently developed computer models suggest that a demand will exist for about 1.4 million job and training opportunities in 1981.¹⁷ The majority of these, 1.1 million, will be full-time jobs.

Since most of the employable low-income population already hold better paying jobs for at least part of the year or can be expected to find such jobs through the program, many more than 1.4

¹⁷ See David Greenberg, David Betson, and Richard Kasten, "The Welfare Reform Simulation Model" (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, n.d., mimeographed); and Pat Doyle and Harold Beebout, eds., "Public Service Employment Simulator (JOBS)," *MATH Technical Description* (Washington: Mathematical Policy Research, in process).

million persons will be aided. It is estimated that, when the jobs program is fully operational, it will provide some assistance to about 2.5 million workers each year, so that over the course of several years, the great majority of the estimated 7 million poor and near-poor families with children may be aided. It is also estimated that jobtakers will be split about 50/50 between men and women, with the majority of the women being single-parent heads of households.

Most participants will come from the ranks of the "working poor," to whom the PBJI will extend federally assisted cash support for the first time. However, over 40 percent of participants will be from families of the type currently eligible for AFDC, including the current AFDC-Unemployed Father's caseload. Other pertinent characteristics of target job and training participants are summarized in table 1.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSIDIZED JOB/TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

Characteristic	Percentage of participants	Characteristic	Percentage of participants
Family type:		Region--Continued	
Single parent.....	41	South.....	35
Two parent.....	59	West.....	18
Husbands.....	51	Preprogram weeks worked:	
Wives.....	8	0.....	17
Sex:		1 to 13.....	13
Female.....	47	14 to 26.....	19
Male.....	53	27 and over.....	51
Mothers with small children.....	17	Previous hourly wage:	
Race:		Under \$1.50.....	35
White.....	74	\$1.51 to \$2.10.....	13
Black and other.....	26	\$2.10 to \$2.65.....	8
Age:		\$2.66 to \$3.....	5
Under 21 years.....	4	\$3.01 to \$4.....	13
21 to 40 years.....	64	\$4.01 and over.....	26
41 to 54 years.....	26	Preprogram transfer type:	
55 years and over.....	6	AFDC.....	44
Education:		SSI.....	2
Less than high school.....	49	General assistance.....	4
High school graduate.....	51	Food stamps only.....	10
Region:		None of the above.....	40
Northeast.....	21	Poverty status:	
North Central.....	26	Preprogram poor.....	45
		Postprogram poor.....	15

¹ This proportion represents 37 percent of all female participants.

Organizational Structure

To meet this demand, the Program for Better Jobs and Income will require a flexible and innovative organizational structure. The program has the ambitious objective of achieving greater integration and enhanced effectiveness for the entire employment and training delivery system—including those elements that will remain essentially unchanged in terms of goals and funding (for example, youth, veterans, and other special group programs; training, trade adjustment assistance, and unemployment insurance; and related job-placement functions).

A decision on the exact design of the most efficient delivery system will require a considerable period of consultation with State and local officials and, perhaps, an extensive program of controlled field experimentation during the next few years of program buildup. Nonetheless, certain broad outlines can be sketched.

As under the several other titles of CETA, program operation will be local. Local labor markets differ, local clientele differ, and a substantial investment in local job development expertise has already been made under existing CETA programs. In most, if not all, jurisdictions, arrangements will probably be made between local employment and training prime sponsors and the employment service for the latter to perform intake and intensive job search functions. The local sponsors will contract with public agencies, community-based organizations, and other nonprofit groups to create subsidized job and training slots. At the State level, the Governor, in cooperation with local prime sponsors, will be responsible for developing a statewide plan, including the setting of numerical goals for private sector job placements and the creation of subsidized jobs and training slots.

Job Types

The recent rapid buildup of public service employment under CETA title VI, inaugurated in the spring of 1977 as part of the administration's economic stimulus program, provides preliminary confirmation that the required development of PSE jobs is feasible. As of December 1977, the combined enrollments in CETA titles II and VI exceeded 600,000, double the program level of May 1977.¹⁸

While local prime sponsors will have wide flexibility to develop job projects that are suitable for their communities, the Department of Labor plans to undertake an energetic program to identify successful job creation ideas and projects that might be undertaken in other communities. Particular emphasis will be placed on identifying job creation opportunities in conjunction with other federally funded activities, such as economic and community development, social service, and environmental programs. Technical assistance

would then be provided to local program operators interested in combining funds from several programs to undertake community projects employing subsidized job participants.

Table 2 provides the results of a recent effort of this sort undertaken by the Department of Labor. Identified in the table are 16 illustrative job creation categories and examples that offer the potential for subsidized job placements meeting the following criteria: (1) They provide services needed in most local communities; (2) they require relatively unskilled workers; (3) they are, for the most part, outside the normal range of government services and, in most areas, include jobs that pay at or near the minimum wage; and (4) they can be conducted on a relatively large scale in many communities across the country. As shown in the table, preliminary estimates indicate that these 16 categories alone could supply over a million job slots.¹⁹

¹⁸ For details on the goals and implementation of the economic stimulus package, see the chapter on Program Performance in Fiscal 1977 in this report.

¹⁹ U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Information, "Subsidized Public Service Jobs and Training: Second Edition," Feb. 7, 1978.

TABLE 2. SUBSIDIZED PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS THAT COULD BE CREATED

Job category and example	Estimated number of jobs	Job category and example	Estimated number of jobs
Public safety	112,000	Energy conservation	50,000
• Aiding parole and probation officers		• Installing insulation and storm windows in homes of low-income and elderly families	
Building and repairing recreation facilities	200,000		
• Developing bikeways and hiking trails		Paraprofessionals in the schools	200,000
Facilities for the handicapped	25,000	• Supervising playground, lunchroom, and study-hour activities	
• Building ramps at street intersections and in public buildings		School facilities improvement	100,000
Environmental monitoring	50,000	• Renovating existing school buildings	
• Sampling effluents from municipal and industrial water treatment facilities		Art and cultural activities	75,000
Child care	150,000	• Serving as library and museum aides	
• Supervising after-school study and playground activities of children (aged 6 to 14) whose parents work		Health	50,000
Waste treatment and recycling	25,000	• Providing high blood pressure screening and detection services for community health centers	
• Staffing recycling collection centers		Community development related services and facilities	20,000
Cleanup and pest/insect control	100,000	• Converting vacant city lots into food-producing gardens; selling produce at wholesale prices in mobile minimarkets	
Home services for the elderly and ill	200,000	Transportation	3,800
• Preparing and delivering "meals on wheels"		• Driving and dispatching for rural public transport systems	
Recreation programs	50,000	Total	1,410,800
• Developing summer, after-school, and evening recreational programs for children and adults			

Source: Department of Labor, Office of Information, "Subsidized Public Service Jobs: Second Edition," Feb. 7, 1978, pp. 4-20. See also

Laura Perlman, "Replacing Welfare with Work," *Worklife*, November 1977, pp. 2-8.

Conclusion

The basic purpose of welfare programs, and hence a major objective of any reform proposal, is to improve living conditions for the Nation's most economically disadvantaged citizens. No one would pretend that this or, indeed, any other realistic and administratively feasible welfare reform proposal can in itself work a revolution in the status or aspirations of the low-income population. The problems of poverty extend well beyond the relatively simple, yet no less urgent, problem of insufficient income to meet immediate needs. Nonetheless, the administration's welfare reform proposal is a major step in the evolution of society's

assumption of responsibility for the needy. By relying on the creation of job opportunities as a major vehicle for provision of income maintenance in the short run, the plan is able, at reasonable cost, to assure an immediate escape from poverty for the majority of low-income families. This in itself is a major achievement. And, by recognizing the relevance of access to employment as the major avenue for longrun financial independence, the proposal opens up new opportunities for the disadvantaged to share more fully in the fruits of America's future economic growth.

SPECIAL REPORTS

VETERANS SERVICES

IN 1977

100

AUTHORIZATION

The Secretary of Labor shall report annually to the Congress on the success of the Department of Labor and its affiliated State employment service agencies in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. The report shall include, by State, the number of recently discharged or released eligible veterans; veterans with service-connected disabilities; other eligible veterans, and eligible persons who requested assistance through the public employment service and, of these, the number placed in suitable employment or job training opportunities or who were otherwise assisted, with separate reference to occupational training and public service employment under appropriate Federal law. The report shall also include any determination by the Secretary under section 2004, 2006, or 2007 (a) of this title and a statement of the reasons for such determination.

38 U.S.C., section 2007 (c)

The Secretary shall include as part of the annual report required by section 2007 (c) of this title the number of complaints filed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the actions taken thereon, and the resolutions thereof. Such report shall also include the number of contractors listing suitable employment openings, the nature, types, and number of positions listed and the number of veterans receiving priority pursuant to subsection (a) (2) of this section.

38 U.S.C., section 2012 (c)

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

APRIL 1978.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have the honor to present to you the annual report required by section 2007(c) of title 38, U.S. Code. This report reviews the efforts made by the Department of Labor and its affiliated State employment service agencies in fiscal 1977 to provide employment-related services to eligible veterans. Three initiatives designed to assist Vietnam-era veterans as part of the President's economic stimulus package are also described.

The Statistical Appendix contains required data, by State, on the number of recently separated eligible veterans, veterans with service-connected disabilities, and other eligible veterans who requested assistance through the public employment service and, of these, the number placed in suitable employment or job training opportunities. In addition, the report summarizes activities under the mandatory job listing program, as required by section 2012(c) of title 38, U.S. Code, and describes the development of standards of compliance and indicators for measuring the performance of State employment security agencies that serve veterans. An account of the extent and reasons for any noncompliance with these standards will be included in next year's annual report, as required under section 2007(b) of title 38, U.S. Code.

The report concludes with a description of the efforts by the Department of Labor to increase the number of veterans on our staff.

Sincerely,

Ray Marshall

Secretary of Labor.

VETERANS SERVICES

IN 1977

Two major developments in fiscal 1977 bolstered the Department of Labor's strong commitment to resolving the special unemployment problems of the Nation's veterans. First, the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment was created by provisions in the Veterans' Education and Employment Assistance Act of 1976. Second, shortly after taking office, President Carter proposed three new initiatives by the Federal Government to help alleviate the unemployment plight of Vietnam-era veterans: The Help through Industry Retraining and Employment program, a 35-percent goal of veteran participation in new public service employment, and the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program. These recent developments are reviewed in the two beginning sections of this report.

Employment trends for veterans during 1977 are examined in the third section, with special emphasis on younger and minority veterans, who continue to bear a disproportionate burden of unemployment, despite the fact that veterans as a group appear to have shared in the Nation's economic upswing in 1977.¹

In the fourth section of this report, various services provided to veterans in fiscal 1977 are summarized. Linkages between various Department of Labor programs for veterans are described, followed by a summary of other activities of assistance to veterans that may not fall under the jurisdiction of a single department or agency. This report closes with a discussion of the special efforts by the Department of Labor to add veterans to its own staff.

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment

The Veterans' Education and Employment Assistance Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-502), enacted October 15, 1976, established the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment, who reports to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training. Roland R. Mora assumed the duties of the new position on September 9, 1977.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary has two specific responsibilities: (1) To administer the Veterans

Employment Service program,² and (2) to serve as the "principal adviser" to the Secretary of Labor with respect to the formulation and imple-

¹ Statistical information required by 38 U.S.C., sec. 2007(c) appears in detailed form in the Statistical Appendix to this volume. See tables F-9, F-12, and F-13.

² The Veterans Employment Service (VES), formerly a part of the administrative structure of the U.S. Employment Service (USES), is now administered directly by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment. The change was made late in the fiscal year; for this reporting period, VES was still a part of USES.

mentation of all departmental veterans' policies and procedures.

The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary developed a strategy for helping to reduce veterans' unemployment as part of the detailed program plan for its first full year of operations in fiscal 1978. The plan offers specific suggestions for implementing the provisions of two laws that affect veterans' employment opportunities. Section 104 of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-567) requires the Secretary of Labor (in consultation and cooperation with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare) to institute an outreach and public information program in order to advise eligible veterans of employment and job training opportunities created under the act and to provide information and technical assistance to employers in carrying out their responsibilities for promoting veterans' employment under applicable Fed-

eral laws. Section 305 of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-93) calls upon the Secretary of Labor to take the necessary steps to increase participation of disabled veterans and qualified Vietnam-era veterans under the age of 35 in public service employment and job training programs authorized by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Generally, the new strategy calls for an intensified veterans' outreach and job development program concentrated in a number of target cities. The Veterans Employment Service will survey existing employment and training programs in order to determine outreach and job development needs and then provide any necessary technical assistance to local prime sponsors: veterans' organizations, labor unions, and community-based organizations that are involved in developing and implementing particular veterans' outreach and job development projects.

Presidential Initiatives

On January 27, 1977, shortly after assuming office, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall announced that "the President has put among his highest priorities the plight of thousands of Vietnam-era veterans who continue to bear a disproportionate share of the unemployment that exists today." He then described three related initiatives proposed by the President as part of his economic stimulus package. They were: (1) The Help through Industry Retraining and Employment program; (2) a goal of 35-percent veteran participation in new federally funded public service employment (PSE) jobs; and (3) the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program.

HELP THROUGH INDUSTRY RETRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The Help through Industry Retraining and Employment (HIRE) program was launched on June 14, 1977, at a White House conference attended by over 300 of the Nation's business, labor, and veterans' group leaders and addressed by

President Carter. HIRE, funded from CETA title III monies at a level of approximately \$140 million, is aimed at providing private sector employment and training opportunities for 100,000 unemployed veterans by the end of fiscal 1978. Companies creating the training slots can do so voluntarily or with funding available from the Department of Labor under CETA. The jobs—most at entry level—will pay at least \$3.50 per hour. Disabled and Vietnam-era veterans receive priority consideration for filling HIRE openings. If sufficient numbers of veterans are not available, however, HIRE job orders can be filled with other persons eligible for veterans' preference,³ economically disadvantaged youth, or long-term unemployed persons from families with annual incomes of \$10,000 or less.

³ The term "other persons eligible for veterans' preference" refers to the spouses of: Any person who died of a service-connected disability; any member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who is listed for more than 90 days as missing in action, captured in the line of duty by a hostile force, or forcibly detained or interned by a foreign government or power; any person who has a permanent total disability resulting from a service-connected injury; or any veteran who died while a total service-connected disability was in existence.

GOAL OF 35-PERCENT VETERAN PARTICIPATION IN PSE

The Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act of 1977 provided funds to increase from 319,000 to 725,000 the number of public service jobs funded under titles II and VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.¹ The number of jobs under title II was increased by 75,000, and title VI received funds for an additional 340,000 jobs specifically targeted to long-term unemployed and low-income persons. In January 1977, Secretary Marshall proposed as a national goal the employment of veterans in 35 percent of the new jobs. Policies encouraging CETA prime sponsors to take specific steps to identify eligible veterans, bring them into the pool of applicants certified, and set local veterans' employment goals reflective of the national goal and local needs were published in the *Federal Register* on March 15, 1977.

Figures for the period June through September 1977 indicate that the 35-percent target had not yet been reached, although there had been significant increases in the level of veterans' participation before the campaign. In this 4-month period, as shown below, 26.8 percent of the participants hired were veterans; under title VI, veteran new hires represented 28.4 percent of the total, although veterans accounted for only 21.4 percent of persons certified as meeting the eligibility requirements and 23.9 percent of those actually referred to jobs.

Percent of veteran new hires in CETA-funded PSE programs, June through September 1977

Program	All referred	Veterans	Total
Both titles:			
Number	324,600	86,992	3,895
Percent	100.0	26.8	1.2
Title II:			
Number	63,000	12,466	822
Percent	100.0	19.7	1.3
Title VI:			
Number	261,320	74,214	3,135
Percent	100.0	28.4	1.2

¹ Title II of CETA authorizes a program of developmental transitional public service employment and other related services in areas of 6.5 percent or higher unemployment for 3 consecutive months. Title VI, enacted as part of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974, authorizes a temporary emergency program of public service employment to help ease the impact of high unemployment.

² Sec. 305 of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 and regulations published in the *Federal Register* on Sept. 30, 1977, have made these goals mandatory for CETA prime sponsors.

The Department of Labor's directive that local employment services be responsible for assembling a pool of eligible applicants to assist the prime sponsor in meeting its hiring goals accorded with the requirement that all PSE vacancies, except those to which former employees are to be recalled, must be listed with the employment service at least 48 hours before vacancies are filled. During this 48-hour period, only veterans from categories cited for special consideration can be referred. The increased hiring of veterans indicates that the system of goal-setting, outreach, and special consideration works well although continued efforts will be made to meet the Secretary's goal.

DISABLED VETERANS OUTREACH PROGRAM

The Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP) established outreach units in employment service offices in the 100 largest cities. There is at least one such unit in each State. These units are staffed by 2,000 disabled veterans who are working as paraprofessionals in federally funded jobs for a period of 18 months (through September 30, 1978). The total program is expected to cost about \$36,700,000.

DVOP staff are concentrating their efforts upon identifying disabled veterans in need of employment assistance and helping them to obtain needed employment services, including counseling, job development, and selective placement. In cooperation with other local office staff, they also develop unsubsidized job opportunities in the public and private sectors and work closely with local CETA prime sponsors to assure that disabled veterans receive special consideration for public service jobs.

DVOP staff allocations for each State were based upon the proportion of disabled veterans in the State's total population. Local office allocations were made by each State employment security agency largely on the basis of need.

The Department of Labor issued a field memorandum to its regional offices on March 29, 1977, that underscored the fact that the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program was not intended simply to augment local office staff but had specific pro-

¹ The term "disabled" refers to veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or those whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

gram objectives of its own. The most important objectives were to increase significantly the use of the employment services (ES) by disabled veterans and to raise by 10 percent the number of ES placements of disabled veterans over the 18-month period of the program. In fiscal 1977, approximately 6,000 disabled Vietnam-era veterans were helped to find jobs through this program.

A major tool in the outreach effort was provided by the Veterans Administration (VA), which gave to each State employment security agency a print-

out of the names and addresses of all disabled Vietnam-era veterans on compensable rolls. In further cooperation with the Department of Labor, VA field staff also provided DVOP personnel with training in VA benefits so that they could better serve their clients.

To ensure that its program objectives are met, the Department of Labor has established a regular monitoring program through its regional offices and Veterans Employment Service field staff that will continue for the duration of the program.

Employment and Unemployment Among Veterans

VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

As the Nation's economy continued to recover from the 1973-75 recession, the employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans showed an overall improvement in fiscal 1977 over the previous fiscal year.

According to data from the Current Population Survey, the civilian noninstitutional population of 20- to 34-year-old Vietnam-era veterans averaged 6.8 million during fiscal 1977. Six and a half million of them, about 95 percent, were in the civilian labor force. The number employed averaged 6 million, which is an increase of 129,000 from the prior fiscal year. The unemployed total of 590,000 was down 36,000 from fiscal 1976. Their unemployment rate thus averaged 7.6 percent, a full percentage point below the 1976 rate. This improvement in the veterans' unemployment situation was reflected in lower jobless rates for each of the 5-year age groups within the 20- to 34-year-old total. (See table 1.)

The fiscal 1977 jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans aged 20 to 34 was little different from that of their nonveteran counterparts—7.6 percent, compared with 7.3 percent for nonveterans. This

overall similarity, however, masks the striking difference that continued to prevail for the youngest, and most recently discharged, group—the 20- to 24-year-olds. For veterans aged 25 to 29 showed a slight jobless rate of 7.4 percent versus 6.8 percent for nonveterans. For 30- to 34-year-olds, the rates were equal—7.6 percent for each.

YOUNG VETERANS

Since the Vietnam conflict ended and the number of military separations dropped, younger veterans (aged 20 to 24) have made up a small and declining proportion of all Vietnam-era veterans, aged 20 to 34. Nevertheless, these veterans continue to be overrepresented in the ranks of the unemployed. Although persons aged 20 to 24 comprised only 15 percent of all Vietnam-era veterans in the civilian labor force in fiscal 1977, they accounted for 32 percent of the unemployed in that group. The jobless rate among younger veterans averaged 16.9 percent for the fiscal year. Their nonveteran counterparts, on the other hand, had a lower jobless rate for fiscal 1977—10.6 percent—and also enjoyed a greater percentage decline from the previous year. (See table 2.)

* Vietnam-era veterans are those who served in the Armed Forces between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, inclusive.

TABLE 1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS¹ AND NONVETERANS 20 TO 34 YEARS OLD, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977
(Percent)

Age and veteran status	Fiscal 1976 average	Quarterly averages (seasonally adjusted)				Fiscal 1977 average
		Oct.-Dec. 1976	Jan.-Mar. 1977	Apr.-June 1977	July-Sept. 1977	
TOTAL, 20 TO 34 YEARS						
Veterans.....	8.6	8.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6
Nonveterans.....	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.3	7.5	7.9
20 TO 24 YEARS						
Veterans.....	18.5	17.1	16.7	15.7	17.8	16.9
Nonveterans.....	12.3	11.8	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.6
25 TO 29 YEARS						
Veterans.....	7.7	8.0	7.2	7.6	6.6	7.4
Nonveterans.....	7.1	7.4	7.3	6.1	6.3	6.8
30 TO 34 YEARS						
Veterans.....	5.2	4.9	3.9	4.6	5.2	4.6
Nonveterans.....	5.4	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.6

¹Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, inclusive.

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

Some of the gap between veteran and nonveteran jobless rates in the 20- to 24-year-old age group may be accounted for by the fact that younger nonveterans have been in the labor market longer than the recently returned veterans and thus are better established in jobs. In addition, Vietnam-era veterans are eligible for unemployment compensation payments based on their military service wage credit. These benefits play a significant role in softening the impact of their joblessness and may possibly encourage some to continue their job search until they find the "right" job. Many unemployed younger nonveterans, on the other hand, do not have enough wage credits either to qualify for unemployment compensation or to receive benefits for the maximum period and may, therefore, feel pressed to take any job available. These differences in circumstances, of course, tend to disappear with both increasing age and elapsed time following the date of discharge.

MINORITY VETERANS

The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans of black and other minority races averaged 15.4 percent in fiscal 1977, while the rate for white veterans was 6.8 percent. (See table 3.) Although both rates were lower than in fiscal 1976, the greatest gains in employment occurred among white veterans. Consequently, the differential between black and white veteran unemployment rates widened slightly during the year. Unemployment is a particularly serious problem among the youngest of the minority veterans (those aged 20 to 24 years), who comprise 25 percent of the black veteran population. The unemployment rate for this group—27.4 percent in fiscal 1977—not only is the highest of all veteran groups measured but is also considerably higher than the rates of nearly every other worker group in the population.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS AGED 20 TO 34 YEARS, BY AGE AND RACE, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and age	Total (not seasonally adjusted)		Fiscal 1977 average	
	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977	White	Black
VETERANS				
<i>Total, 20 to 34 years</i>				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	6,595	6,829	6,121	708
Civilian labor force.....	6,198	6,480	5,842	638
Employed.....	5,668	5,985	5,445	540
Unemployed.....	531	495	397	98
Unemployment rate.....	8.6	7.6	6.8	15.4
<i>20 to 24 years</i>				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	1,116	1,070	893	177
Civilian labor force.....	960	949	803	146
Employed.....	781	789	683	106
Unemployed.....	178	160	120	40
Unemployment rate.....	18.5	16.9	14.9	27.4
<i>25 to 29 years</i>				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	3,421	3,082	2,786	296
Civilian labor force.....	3,241	2,929	2,657	272
Employed.....	2,992	2,712	2,478	234
Unemployed.....	249	216	178	38
Unemployment rate.....	7.7	7.4	6.7	14.0
<i>30 to 34 years</i>				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	2,058	2,677	2,442	235
Civilian labor force.....	1,997	2,603	2,383	220
Employed.....	1,895	2,484	2,284	200
Unemployed.....	104	119	99	20
Unemployment rate.....	5.2	4.6	4.2	9.1
NONVETERANS				
<i>Total, 20 to 34 years</i>				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	16,317	17,336	15,091	2,245
Civilian labor force.....	14,650	15,687	13,791	1,896
Employed.....	13,328	14,442	12,829	1,613
Unemployed.....	1,323	1,245	962	283
Unemployment rate.....	9.0	7.9	7.0	14.9
<i>20 to 24 years</i>				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	7,766	8,076	7,069	1,007
Civilian labor force.....	6,544	6,898	6,114	784
Employed.....	5,736	6,169	5,552	617
Unemployed.....	808	730	562	168
Unemployment rate.....	12.3	10.6	9.2	21.4
<i>25 to 29 years</i>				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	4,718	5,267	4,582	685
Civilian labor force.....	4,437	4,965	4,355	610
Employed.....	4,121	4,527	4,090	537
Unemployed.....	317	339	266	73
Unemployment rate.....	7.1	6.8	6.1	12.0
<i>30 to 34 years</i>				
Civilian noninstitutional population.....	3,833	3,993	3,440	553
Civilian labor force.....	3,669	3,824	3,322	502
Employed.....	3,471	3,647	3,187	460
Unemployed.....	198	177	135	42
Unemployment rate.....	5.4	4.6	4.1	8.4

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

TABLE 3. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS 20 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

Age and veteran status	Fiscal 1976 average	Quarterly averages (not seasonally adjusted)				Fiscal 1977 average
		Oct.-Dec. 1976	Jan.-Mar. 1977	Apr.-June 1977	July-Sept. 1977	
WHITE						
<i>Total, 20 to 34 years</i>						
Veterans.....	7.8	6.6	8.3	6.7	5.7	6.8
Nonveterans.....	8.2	7.1	8.8	6.4	5.7	7.0
<i>20 to 24 years</i>						
Veterans.....	16.8	14.7	19.8	12.2	12.7	14.9
Nonveterans.....	11.3	9.4	11.3	8.9	7.4	9.2
<i>25 to 29 years</i>						
Veterans.....	7.3	6.1	8.1	7.1	5.5	6.7
Nonveterans.....	6.4	6.3	8.1	5.1	5.0	6.1
<i>30 to 34 years</i>						
Veterans.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.7	4.2
Nonveterans.....	4.7	4.2	5.2	3.5	3.5	4.1
BLACK AND OTHER						
<i>Total, 20 to 34 years</i>						
Veterans.....	16.2	14.0	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.4
Nonveterans.....	15.2	15.2	16.0	13.2	15.2	14.9
<i>20 to 24 years</i>						
Veterans.....	29.9	22.1	25.6	29.9	30.5	27.4
Nonveterans.....	20.4	21.4	22.5	19.7	21.9	21.4
<i>25 to 29 years</i>						
Veterans.....	11.9	14.6	16.9	13.6	10.5	14.0
Nonveterans.....	12.6	12.9	14.2	9.7	11.3	12.0
<i>30 to 34 years</i>						
Veterans.....	13.4	8.3	8.7	8.5	11.4	9.1
Nonveterans.....	10.1	7.8	7.6	8.0	9.7	8.4

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

Employment and Training Activities in Fiscal 1977

The Secretary of Labor has the responsibility (title 38, U.S. Code, chs. 41-43) to formulate, implement, and monitor policies and programs affecting the unemployment, job training, employ-

ment and reemployment, and job placement of veterans. This section of the report discusses the Department of Labor's efforts to fulfill these responsibilities.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The number of veterans who either filed new applications or renewed their applications at employment service offices declined 2 percent to 2.4 million in fiscal 1977, while the total number of ES applicants rose 5 percent to 15.8 million. Vietnam-era veterans, representing 62 percent of the larger veteran applicant group, totaled 1.6 million in fiscal 1977, a decline of 1 percent since 1976. The number of disabled veteran applicants declined 1.4 percent to 143,000 in that same period.

Although unemployment remained high during fiscal 1977, labor market conditions improved significantly over those of the previous year. The number of individuals placed by the employment service rose 23 percent over fiscal 1976 to 4.1 million. Of this number, 721,000 were veterans—a 21-percent increase over fiscal 1976. The proportion of veteran applicants placed also rose from 22.6 percent in fiscal 1976 to 27.6 percent in fiscal 1977. The placement rate for veterans was above the 26.2-percent rate for all applicants, which seems to indicate that veterans are receiving preferential placement service, as required by law. The number of Vietnam-era veterans placed rose 21 percent from the previous fiscal year to 490,000; 31 per-

cent of all Vietnam-era veteran applicants were placed. Placements of disabled veterans also showed large gains over fiscal 1976—an increase of 24 percent to 42,000.

The employment service provides counseling, testing, referral to jobs, training, or other agencies, and job development for veterans. In fiscal 1977, 194,000 veterans were counseled; 84,000 were tested; 277,000 were referred to other agencies; and 348,000 were provided with job development. In total, about 1.9 million veterans received reportable services in fiscal 1977, 19 percent above fiscal 1976. Of these, 1.2 million were Vietnam-era veterans and 108,000 were disabled veterans.

MANDATORY JOB LISTING AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION ²

The number of job openings received under the mandatory job listing (MJL) program rose from 985,000 in fiscal 1976 to 1,150,000 in fiscal 1977, an

² Contractors and subcontractors holding contracts with the Federal Government for \$10,000 or more are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans of all wars and all veterans of the Vietnam era and to list with the appropriate local employment service office existing bona fide job openings that occur during the performance of the contract.

TABLE 4. TRENDS IN MANDATORY JOB LISTING ACTIVITY, FISCAL YEARS 1975-77

(Thousands)

Item	Fiscal year					
	1975		1976		1977	
	Number	Percent of individuals placed	Number	Percent of individuals placed	Number	Percent of individuals placed
Hiring locations listing openings ¹ ...	33.9		29.8		40.4	
Mandatory job listing (MJL) openings received.....	845.0		985.0		1,150.0	
Individuals placed on MJL orders.....	424.0	100.0	508.0	100.0	635.0	100.0
Total veterans placed on MJL orders.....	110.0	25.9	122.0	24.0	141.0	22.2
Vietnam-era veterans placed.....	80.0	18.9	93.0	18.3	104.0	16.4
Special disabled ² veterans placed.....	1.5	.4	1.5	.3	2.4	.4

¹ Figures represent number of hiring locations listing openings during a reference quarter of a fiscal year.

² Veterans with a Veterans Administration-rated service-connected disability of 30 percent or more.

increase of 16.8 percent. (See table 4.) A total of 635,000 persons were placed in fiscal 1977, 25 percent more than in the previous year. Placements of veterans increased by 15.6 percent to 141,000; the number of Vietnam-era veterans placed rose 11.8 percent to 104,000; for special disabled veterans,⁹ the increase was 60 percent (a net gain of 900 placements), for a total of 2,400 during fiscal 1977.

While the absolute number of veteran placements through the mandatory job listing program has increased over previous years, proportionately veterans have experienced somewhat of a decline. In fiscal 1977, veterans accounted for 22.2 percent of all persons placed under MJL. In fiscal 1976, the rate was 24 percent and in fiscal 1975, the rate was 25.9 percent.

Data on the nature and types of positions filed with the employment service under the mandatory job listing program were not available for this report but will be included in subsequent annual reports.

Enforcement of compliance by Federal contractors with affirmative action requirements under Public Law 93-508 is the responsibility of the Department of Labor's Employment Standards Administration (ESA). The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) within ESA has promulgated regulations implementing this program (41 CFR 60-250). Eligible veterans who feel they have been discriminated against in employment opportunities may file a complaint with an employment service office (Veterans Employment Representative) for transmittal to the OFCCP in the Department of Labor. In the period July 1, 1976, to September 30, 1977, 461 individual complaints were received. Of these, 292 were closed, 228 by conciliation, with the complainant either hired or corrective measures taken. Another 1,987 complaints alleging mandatory job listing violations are in the investigative stage.

The enforcement of other regulations concerning employment of the handicapped, many of whom are disabled veterans, resulted in administrative complaints against five major corporations in the last quarter of fiscal 1977. Several violations have resulted in the collection of more than \$50,000 in back pay for complainants. ESA is directing particular attention to locating and eliminating the causes of systematic discrimination resulting

⁹ Veterans with a Veterans Administration-rated service-connected disability of 30 percent or more.

from unrealistic physical or mental requirements that are not job related.

Another area of concern to ESA was the need to inform all veterans of their employment rights under the Affirmative Action Program. A National Awareness Plan designed to reach all veterans, but especially Vietnam-era veterans living in inner-city or rural areas, was developed. A mass mailing, accompanying regular Veterans Administration disability checks, brought an upsurge of complaints that was considered attributable to this effort. Until recently, the affirmative action efforts for the employment of veterans have concentrated on complaints by the individual veteran. In the development of the National Awareness Plan, this was found to be only a partial solution to the enforcement problem. Directed compliance reviews of Federal contractors selected at random should provide an additional enforcement tool.

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 requires the Secretary of Labor to establish standards of compliance for services to veterans for the State employment security agencies. Regulations containing these standards and indicators for measuring performance are in effect for fiscal 1978.

The indicators of performance were designed in two parts, one to insure that veterans receive adequate services and the other to insure preference in services over nonveterans. Failure of a State agency to meet the standards established in either of the two parts is considered evidence of noncompliance. The first part sets forth minimum percentages of services to veteran applicants in five areas: Counseling, referral to training, job development, placement, and inactivation with some service. The State must meet minimum levels in three of these five areas, including the level for placement, in order to comply with the first part of the indicators.

The second part of the indicators compares services to veterans and other eligibles, Vietnam-era veterans, and disabled veterans with the services provided to nonveteran men over 19 years of age. There are 19 indicators, set at levels believed to be obtainable by most States. To demonstrate compliance, a State must achieve the minimum per-

formance standards established by 10 of the 19 indicators.

LOCAL VETERANS EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVES

All local employment service offices, except those demonstrating a lack of need, must assign a full-time Local Veterans Employment Representative (LVER) to their staff. The Department has set criteria requiring a LVER in local offices that have at least 6,000 veterans in the population of their administrative area or have had 1,000 new and renewed veteran applicants in the past 12-month period. Nationally, there were 1,243 local offices meeting those criteria in fiscal 1977: 1,209 had full-time LVER's assigned, 12 had a demonstrated lack of need, and 22 were not in compliance.

APPRENTICESHIP INFORMATION CENTERS

Apprenticeship Information Centers (AIC's), administered by the U.S. Employment Service in cooperation with the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, are located in 20 States and the District of Columbia. The centers provide essential information, guidance, and counseling concerning opportunities and requirements for enrollment in apprenticeship programs.

During fiscal year 1977, almost 14,000 veterans were referred to apprenticeable openings through the AIC's, and over 2,000 were accepted into apprenticeship.

APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) continued to give priority in fiscal 1977 to assisting veterans, especially Vietnam-era veterans, in gaining entry into apprenticeship programs. The Veterans Administration considers apprenticeship programs registered with BAT or BAT-recognized State apprenticeship councils as meeting its criteria for granting VA benefits to eligible registered veterans. Under the Department of Labor's new initiatives on apprenticeship, BAT is promoting the development of apprentice-

ship programs in industries where such programs have not previously been set up (especially in fields such as health, mining, and energy). This broadened base of apprenticeable occupations will provide the veteran with increased opportunities for acquiring marketable skills.

As of December 31, 1976 (the latest date for which figures are available), Vietnam-era veterans comprised 31.8 percent, and other veterans 3.1 percent, of the 254,968 registered apprentices in selected occupations. Veterans thus represented a smaller share of all registered apprentices than on December 31, 1975, when data showed enrollments of 34.3 percent Vietnam-era veterans and 3.6 percent other veterans. This trend is attributable to a decline reported by the Veterans Administration in applications for all veterans' benefits, including apprenticeship.

PARTICIPATION IN CETA

The Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 requires the Secretary of Labor to work toward increasing participation of qualified disabled veterans and qualified Vietnam-era veterans under 35 years of age in CETA-funded public service employment programs and job training opportunities. The law also authorizes the Secretary to assist prime sponsors in establishing local goals for the hiring of veterans and requires that representatives of veterans' organizations or groups be invited to serve as temporary members of local prime sponsor planning councils, State Manpower Services Councils, and the National Commission for Manpower Policy. Appropriate implementing regulations were published in the *Federal Register* on September 30, 1977.

The overall participation rates for veterans in CETA titles I, II, and VI remained relatively stable during the year, with a slight rise in the composite rate for the three titles, from 15.2 percent in fiscal 1976 to 15.7 percent in fiscal 1977. (See table 5.) An effort is being made to attract more veterans to these programs.

One major objective of this effort is to seek out veterans meeting CETA eligibility criteria for whom readjustment to civilian work has not been successful and to help them gain access to CETA training and temporary subsidized jobs. During the 1979 program planning process, special care was taken to insure that the needs of recently dis-

TABLE 5. CETA ENROLLMENTS AND PLACEMENTS OF VETERANS,¹ FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

Item	Title I				Title II			
	Fiscal 1976		Fiscal 1977		Fiscal 1976		Fiscal 1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ENROLLMENTS								
U.S. totals.....	1,731,500	100.0	1,415,596	100.0	255,700	100.0	352,922	100.0
Veterans.....	185,271	10.7	142,975	10.1	66,227	25.9	79,776	22.6
Special Vietnam-era ²	62,334	3.6	38,221	2.7	25,826	10.1	26,116	7.4
Recently separated ³	38,093	2.2	49,545	3.5	10,228	4.0	17,646	5.0
Disabled ⁴	6,926	.4	5,662	.4	1,023	.4	2,823	.8
PLACEMENTS								
U.S. totals.....	380,400	100.0	408,636	100.0	27,700	100.0	46,173	100.0
Veterans.....	56,298	14.8	53,940	13.2	7,230	26.1	10,758	23.3
Special Vietnam-era.....	19,780	5.2	14,711	3.6	2,770	10.0	3,601	7.8
Recently separated.....	11,792	3.1	18,797	4.6	914	3.3	2,447	5.3
Disabled.....	1,902	.5	2,043	.5	111	.4	323	.7

Item	Title VI				Total			
	Fiscal 1976		Fiscal 1977		Fiscal 1976		Fiscal 1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ENROLLMENTS								
U.S. totals.....	495,200	100.0	592,888	100.0	2,482,400	100.0	2,361,401	100.0
Veterans.....	128,256	25.9	147,627	24.9	379,754	15.2	370,378	15.7
Special Vietnam-era.....	43,082	8.7	38,537	6.5	131,242	5.3	102,874	4.4
Recently separated.....	23,274	4.7	40,316	6.8	71,595	2.9	107,507	4.6
Disabled.....	2,476	.5	5,928	1.0	10,425	.4	14,413	.6
PLACEMENTS								
U.S. totals.....	77,500	100.0	54,976	100.0	485,600	100.0	509,785	100.0
Veterans.....	21,004	27.1	14,403	26.2	84,532	17.4	79,101	15.5
Special Vietnam-era.....	7,673	9.9	4,123	7.5	30,223	6.2	22,435	4.4
Recently separated.....	3,410	4.4	4,013	7.3	16,116	3.3	25,257	5.0
Disabled.....	388	.5	550	1.0	2,401	.5	2,916	.6

¹ Persons who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and were discharged, separated, or released with other than a dishonorable discharge or (2) were discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability.

² Veterans who served in Indochina or Korea, including the waters adjacent thereto, between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, inclusive, and who received other than a dishonorable discharge.

³ Veterans who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.

⁴ Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

NOTE: The "veterans" category may include some double counting. These figures are preliminary, based on the first national compilation of reports submitted to date for the program period ending Sept. 10, 1977.

charged veterans are considered in the design of training programs and that special veterans (those who served in Indochina or Korea, including the

waters adjacent thereto, during the Vietnam era and who received other than a dishonorable discharge) are given special consideration for em-

ployment under title II, as required under existing statutes. To enable recently separated veterans to qualify more readily for program assistance, income from service-connected pay, allowances, or other benefits is not counted in the determination of program eligibility. Furthermore, time spent in the Armed Forces by newly discharged veterans is not considered employment when determining length of unemployment as part of program eligibility.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEN

The Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program provides unemployment benefits for eligible veterans while they are seeking employment. Under agreements with the Secretary of Labor, State employment security agencies take claims and pay benefits from Federal funds to veterans under the same terms and conditions and in the same amount provided to unemployed nonveterans by the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the veteran files a first claim.

Key indicator levels of UCX activities for fiscal 1977 were down considerably from fiscal 1976. This is of particular significance considering the fact that military separations increased by 10.3 percent to 556,660. Despite this increase in separations, the

number of initial unemployment claims decreased by 9.5 percent to 374,327, or 67 percent of military separations. In fiscal 1976, initial unemployment claims represented 82 percent of military separations. The average "spell of unemployment" decreased by 29.8 percent in fiscal 1977 to 9.2 weeks. These factors resulted in a 17.6-percent decrease in total benefits paid, down to \$512.6 million in fiscal 1977, which was \$109.2 million less than the previous year.

No formal corollary analysis of UCX data and unemployment data for veterans has been done. However, UCX data do appear to reflect the general improvement in the employment picture, and specifically for veterans in fiscal 1977. (See table 6.)

In addition to providing income maintenance, State unemployment insurance units also refer unemployed veterans applying for UCX benefits to employment service offices for placement in jobs or training and for other services.

VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Since 1940, Federal statutes have entitled most veterans, National Guard members, and reservists to return to the employment they left to perform military training or service, in the position and with the seniority, status, and rate of pay they would have achieved if their employment had not

TABLE 6. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEN (UCX) PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

Activity	Fiscal year		Percent change
	1976	1977	
Military separations (number).....	504,752	556,660	10.3
Initial claims (number).....	413,563	374,327	-9.5
Weeks claimed (thousands).....	5,401	4,064	-24.8
Average spell of unemployment (weeks).....	13.1	9.2	-29.8
First payments (number).....	300,214	253,497	-15.6
Final payments (number).....	132,859	106,237	-20.0
Percent who exhausted benefits.....	44.3	41.8	-5.4
Weeks compensated (thousands).....	5,386	4,423	-17.9
Average duration of claim (weeks).....	17.9	17.4	-2.8
Average weekly benefit.....	\$77.18	\$82.89	7.4
Average benefits paid.....	\$1,384.54	\$1,437.43	3.8
Total benefits paid (thousands).....	\$621,807	\$512,639	-17.6

been interrupted. The Vietnam Era Veterans' Re-adjustment Assistance Act of 1974 extended coverage to employment in State and local governments. In May 1976, an amendment to the act extended reemployment rights to selected reservists who are called to active duty for operational missions not to exceed 90 days.

The Department of Labor, through its Labor-Management Services Administration, assists veterans, reservists, and National Guard members in exercising their reemployment rights in both the private and the State and local government sectors. The Civil Service Commission has jurisdiction over cases involving reemployment rights in the Federal Government (including the U.S. Postal Service). Persons who enlisted voluntarily have the same reemployment rights as those who were drafted, and the law remains fully operative despite the end of the draft.

During fiscal 1977, as indicated by table 7, the veterans' reemployment rights program of the Department of Labor experienced a 9-percent decline in the number of complaint cases received compared with fiscal 1976.

In June 1977, the Supreme Court in a landmark decision (*Alabama Power Company v. Davis*) upheld a reinstated veteran's right to receive credit for military service time in determining pension eligibility and amount. In fiscal 1977, 3.5 percent of all cases received involved pension claims.

The Department of Labor (DOL) also operates, in cooperation with the Department of Defense (DOD), a program under which persons being separated from regular military service complete a short "Reemployment Rights and Employment Data" form. Copies of the form, together with general information about a veteran's reemployment

TABLE 7. VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS CASES, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

Item	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977
Complaint cases received.....	2,886	2,615
Complaint cases closed.....	2,957	2,463
Cases pending at end of period....	623	886
State and local government cases received.....	346	253
National Guard and reserve cases received.....	546	805
Cases received with reemployment as primary issue.....	1,578	1,194
Cases received with other issues as primary issues.....	1,308	1,421
Cases referred to Department of Justice.....	256	193

rights, are furnished to the veteran and the former employer, if any; a copy is also sent to the State employment security agency of the veteran's home State. Local Veterans Employment Representatives can then contact the veteran at home and offer job-finding and employment counseling services.

During fiscal 1977, the total numbers of both separated veterans and employers contacted through this program decreased by 16 percent, as shown below.

DOD-DOI. Informational Program, fiscal years 1976-77

Contact type	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977
Veterans.....	274,458	231,066
Employers.....	99,157	83,590

For separated veterans indicating no preservice employment, the main value of the program is placing them in contact with their Local Veterans Employment Representative.

Veterans Employment Service Operations

EVALUATION AND MONITORING

In fiscal 1977, the Veterans Employment Service (VES) field staff conducted 5,806 visits to local employment service offices for evaluation, monitoring, or technical assistance purposes. In response to increased emphasis on CETA job placement and

training for veterans, staff made 1,470 evaluations and technical assistance visits to CETA prime sponsors. In addition, there were numerous visits to civic groups and to labor, government, and veterans' organizations. Among the services provided during these visits were technical assistance in support of employment and training programs and other activities that contribute to a public aware-

ness of the needs of veterans and Department of Labor programs designed to aid veterans. VES field staff efforts helped to reduce the number of VES local offices that did not have Local Veterans Employment Representatives (as required under section 2004, 38 U.S.C.) from 151 on September 1, 1976, to 22 as of March 31, 1977. Efforts are continuing to bring all offices into compliance.

OUTREACH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

Section 104 of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 requires the Secretary of Labor to establish a veterans' outreach and public information program. In response, the Department of Labor launched a major public information campaign and funded 14 outreach and technical assistance projects, of which 10 were designed as pilot efforts that could be replicated at the local level using local funds.

Public Information

A 12-month nationwide public information campaign, aimed at both employers and veterans, was designed under contract with the Veterans Employment Service. The aim of the campaign was to increase employment and training opportunities and thereby reduce unemployment among veterans.

The campaign, which was in effect until March 1978, used two slogans: "Veterans Make Good Employees" and "Bet on a Vet." Its aims were to:

1. Establish positive relationships among employers, veterans, and State employment services.
2. Improve the image and employment opportunities of veterans by encouraging employers to make jobs available for them, especially disabled veterans and unemployed 20- to 24-year-old veterans.
3. Educate employers about requirements concerning affirmative action for veterans and mandatory job listings.
4. Promote a national job-a-thon.
5. Educate veterans and other eligible persons about their employment benefits and rights.

The project sought to benefit veterans directly by demonstrating to employers the advantages of

hiring them. In addition, it was hoped that by developing media contacts, the VES field staff would gain knowledge that would help them carry out public information responsibilities to veterans after the project itself was completed.

A major effort was the development and promotion of a series of advertising kits. Each kit included at least one television commercial, one radio commercial, and several short articles for newspapers and magazines. The VES field staff were responsible for staging an effective campaign in their respective areas by placing the commercials and advertisements throughout the various media.

In addition to the prepackaged kits, other commercials were created, produced, and placed on national television and radio networks during the campaign. Advertisements also appeared in major publications. The effectiveness of the entire campaign is now being assessed.

Outreach and Technical Assistance

In fiscal 1977, the Department of Labor:

—Extended a contract with the Blinded Veterans' Association (BVA) through the end of the fiscal year for placement of 40 blinded or visually impaired veterans. After BVA achieved this goal, the Department renewed the contract into fiscal 1978.

—Provided monthly summaries of job bank openings to more than 200 military installations worldwide for use by persons about to leave the service and military personnel advisers.

—Continued outstationing of 32 additional veterans employment representatives in U.S. Veterans Assistance Centers, which are administered by the Veterans Administration, to provide direct employment assistance to veterans living in geographic areas with the highest unemployment rates.

—Through the Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee, continued the College of Dupage's "Project Verdict" to provide assistance to veterans in need of discharge upgrading.

—Implemented, with the Purple Heart Veterans Rehabilitation Service of California, a program to provide vocational education services for unemployed, underemployed, and dis-

abled veterans. The services are provided from three mobile vans and one fixed location.

—Developed and implemented through an employer organization—the Associated Industries of Oklahoma—a pilot program of job development for veterans in order to explore the potential of employer organizations for increasing job opportunities for veterans.

—Instituted, through the Oklahoma Governor's Jobs for Veterans Committee (JFV), a program to expand local JFV committees to develop jobs and job training opportunities for veterans.

—Funded a pilot project with Flower-of-the-Dragon, Inc., a Vietnam-era veteran service organization in Santa Rosa, Calif., designed to develop and test technical assistance and training methods for assisting veterans' self-help groups in the design of veterans' employment and training programs suitable for local CETA title I funding. This 1-year project will conclude with the production of a technical assistance guide for use nationwide by groups interested in serving veterans.

—In cooperation with the American Veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam (AM-VETS), implemented a job development program in Buffalo, N.Y., that hires veteran college students as part-time job developers.

—Through the National Black Veterans, funded a program designed to address the outreach and placement needs of young minority veterans in the Washington-Baltimore area.

—Designed and tested an on-the-job training voucher program with Systems in Education and Training for disabled veterans in Philadelphia.

—Contracted with the State University of New York at Utica to establish a veterans' job development project and a veterans' education, training, and service center under the auspices of the university.

—Augmented the effort of the Illinois State Employment Service to meet the employment and training needs of veterans through increased job promotion activities, intensive outreach, and supportive services provided by volunteers from the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other veterans' organizations.

—Established, in offices of the National Urban League in Jacksonville, Fla., Gary, Ind., Los Angeles, and New York City, special units to provide job development, counseling, referral to training, and job placement to serve the needs of severely disabled veterans, with emphasis upon minority veterans.

Other Activities

SECRETARY'S COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Secretary's Committee on Veterans' Affairs is chaired by the Under Secretary of Labor. Other members include the Assistant Secretaries for Administration and Management, Employment Standards, Employment and Training, Labor-Management Relations, and Policy, Evaluation and Research; the Solicitor of Labor; and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Currently, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment is the vice chairperson.

The Committee's major role is to serve as the principal advisory and coordinating group for matters affecting veterans. It has also served as

a forum for input from interested persons by holding meetings open to the public.

INTERAGENCY JOBS FOR VETERANS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee, a subgroup of the Domestic Council Committee on Veterans Services, functions as a policy group for veterans' employment and training activities at the assistant secretary level. Chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training in the Department of Labor, the Committee includes representatives from the Department of Defense; the Department of

Health, Education, and Welfare; the Department of Commerce; the Veterans Administration; the National Alliance of Businessmen; the U.S. Civil Service Commission; and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The purpose of this Committee is to insure the coordination of programs for veterans, thus maximizing utilization of resources for their training and employment.

EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor has a mandate from Congress (sec. 2002 of 38 U.S.C.) to promote maximum employment and advancement opportunities for qualified veterans; it, therefore, has a special obligation to provide leadership with regard to its own hiring policies and practices affecting veterans. During fiscal 1977, the Department's record in the employment of veterans, especially disabled and Vietnam-era veterans, was reviewed and several actions designed to increase employment of veterans were initiated.

During fiscal 1977 and the transition quarter (July 1 through September 30, 1976), veterans made up 17 percent of the Department's total new hires; disabled veterans represented 3 percent of all new hires. Although complete data are not available for the entire period, during the last three quarters of fiscal 1977, Vietnam-era veterans made up 5.4 percent of all new hires. At the end of the fiscal year, veterans represented 33 percent of all Department of Labor employees and 48 percent of all professional employees. Vietnam-era and disabled veterans made up 7 percent and 5 percent, respectively, of the Department's work force and 10 percent and 7 percent of the professional work force.

While these statistics represent a significant improvement over the veteran employment rates previously reported, they also indicate a need to concentrate on increased Vietnam-era, minority, and disabled veteran hires. In response to this need, a departmentwide effort was initiated to increase veteran hires by the development of a Veterans' Employment Action Plan, which will provide clear guidelines for a coordinated departmental effort to improve employment opportunities for veterans. Instructions for preparing the plan were issued in late June to all components

and regional offices. A consolidated plan will be implemented during fiscal 1978.

Several other actions during the reporting period were undertaken to promote employment and advancement opportunities for veterans:

- Policy statements were issued at all levels in the Department of Labor, reminding employees of the Department's special commitment to veterans and calling for personal involvement by managers and supervisors in meeting the Department's affirmative action goals.
- The Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM) continued to emphasize the veterans' employment program to the Department's personnel officers through briefings and presentations at various meetings. The DPM began monitoring progress on veterans' employment on a regular basis and conducted meetings with each of the agency personnel offices to discuss that agency's performance in the employment of veterans and how the program could be improved. The veterans' employment program is scheduled as an item for inclusion in personnel management reviews during fiscal 1978.
- During the reporting period, the DPM focused on the veterans readjustment appointment (VRA) as an aspect of the veterans' program that previously has been neglected. The VRA (authorized by Executive Order 11521 of Mar. 26, 1970) is a special type of appointment to a Federal civilian job that may be given to a returning veteran who agrees to participate in a training or educational program while working. In addition to emphasizing the availability of veterans readjustment appointments in its presentations and in memorandums to the Washington, D.C., and field staff, the Directorate of Personnel Management developed and sponsored a workshop on the VRA for personnel specialists in the national office.
- Information on the Department's policies and programs affecting Vietnam-era and disabled veterans was included in orientation material for new employees, in a draft revision of the *Employee Handbook*, and in supervisory training.

**FACILITIES UTILIZATION AND
EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING
PROGRAM COORDINATION
UNDER CETA**

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AUTHORIZATION

The Secretary [of Labor] and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall report to the Congress on the extent to which community colleges, area vocational and technical schools and other vocational educational agencies and institutions, and vocational rehabilitation agencies are being utilized to carry out training programs supported in whole or in part from provisions of this and related Acts, the extent to which administrative steps have been taken and are being taken to encourage the use of such facilities and institutions and agencies in the carrying out of the provisions of this Act and any further legislation that may be required to assure effective coordination and utilization of such facilities and agencies to the end that all federally supported employment and training, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation programs can more effectively accomplish their objectives of providing employment and training opportunities to all persons needing occupational training.

Section 705 (b), Public Law 93-203



THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

APRIL 1978.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

Enclosed is the fourth annual report to the Congress on facilities utilization and employment and training program coordination, as required by section 705(b) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

This report portrays the progress being made in the development of coordinative linkages in support of the achievement of the Nation's employment and training goals. Under the decentralization policies of CETA, State and local activities have developed a wide array of innovative approaches to coordination.

Sincerely,

Secretary.

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FACILITIES UTILIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM COORDINATION UNDER CETA

The Office of State and Community Affairs, which operated in 1977 under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services, provides leadership in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) for policy coordination and implementation of State and local outreach activities that support Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) programs. At the national level, HEW

guidelines and program priorities emphasize the need for Federal responsiveness to innovative State and local projects that establish CETA-HEW linkages. Technical assistance to States and localities is routinely provided by HEW coordination teams under the leadership of the Regional Administrators for Human Development Services.

The HEW Role

YOUTH PROGRAMS

The enactment of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) of 1977 has provided a new impetus for improving cooperation among the many institutions that provide services to youth. Both the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor (DOL) are seeking to increase the employability of youth and to improve the process of transition from school to work.

To assist the Department of Labor in implementing the 1977 act, the Office of Education and the National Institute of Education have prepared technical assistance materials as an aid to local education agencies and prime sponsors in the

development of agreements for the exchange of youth services and in the awarding of academic credit for competencies gained through YEDPA-funded activities. At the request of DOL, HEW has furnished descriptions of a variety of work-education models that illustrate potential strategies for implementing the new law and has also identified other materials that will be useful to prime sponsors as they expand their services to youth.

The importance of the need for close collaboration in the implementation of YEDPA was underscored in a presentation to the annual meeting of the chief State school officers by HEW's Commissioner of Education and DOL's Director of the Office of Youth Programs. The joint presentation

focused on legislative goals and suggested several ways in which these school officers could assist in the implementation of the act. Following this introduction to the new legislation, the two departments have sponsored five regional workshops to provide additional information to local education agencies and prime sponsors and to assist them in developing new institutional cooperative arrangements. The workshops, which provided the opportunity for extensive interaction between local education agencies and prime sponsors, also dealt with methods of providing academic credit, ways to integrate work experience with education, and other program models designed to motivate young people and help them with their career decision-making.

ADULT EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

There is a long history of support for employment and training programs by the staffs of Adult Education and Vocational Education programs in the HEW Office of Education. These staff members are key participants in HEW State and local outreach efforts. An attempt is being made to expand the Adult Education Program so that more adults can continue their education through high school and obtain job training. It is the objective of the Vocational Education Program to give persons of all ages ready access to high-quality vocational training that matches employment opportunities. The following types of agencies, institutions, and facilities, some of which receive Office of Education support, are being utilized in the CETA program for coordinated training: Secondary and postsecondary vocational schools; skills centers; private schools, institutions, and technical institutes; community and junior colleges; universities and colleges; comprehensive high schools; correctional agencies; health care institutions; private associations; and private employers.

HEALTH PROGRAMS

The staff of the Public Health Service are working to improve their knowledge concerning CETA coordination. The National Center for Health

Services Research in HEW's Public Health Service and the Office of Research and Development in DOL's Employment and Training Administration have jointly funded a two-phase contract study of health and CETA program linkages. In the first phase, the study produced descriptive data on 20 CETA prime sponsors who are concentrating on health manpower coordination. In the second phase, due to be completed in June 1978, the following topics will be explored: Economic characteristics; health/allied health training and public service employment; cooperation among CETA prime sponsors and health planning agencies; the proportion of health-related activities compared with other activities under CETA; program planning methods and techniques; job development activities; job placement techniques; and characteristics and experience of those placed in health occupations. The study should provide new information about needs and potential for health and CETA program linkages that will be useful in establishing basic data for comprehensive planning and program development.

HEW-DOL REGIONAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

To improve interdepartmental cooperation under CETA, the U.S. Department of Labor has invited HEW regional staff to participate in coordinated planning, policy development, and technical assistance activities. HEW regional staff are taking part in training conducted by DOL on the expanding public service employment programs under title VI of CETA.

In several regions, HEW staff are members of DOL technical assistance and training committees. In region VII in Kansas City, the close working relationships between DOL and HEW regional staff enabled the collaborative development of a CETA prime sponsor issuance about the HEW Basic Educational Opportunity Grants program that should bring about greater use of these funds and thereby free CETA and Vocational Education funds for other purposes. In region II in New York, as a result of cooperative arrangements between the two departments, information about the Emergency Jobs Programs Extension Act of 1976 was disseminated to 1,500 HEW grantees.

HEW and DOL regional staff also conducted YEDPA training workshops on a State-by-State

basis. These small workshops have permitted prime sponsors and local education agencies to deal with their individual problems and their program dif-

ferences resulting from State laws and to initiate the working relationships necessary for the successful implementation of the act.

State and Local Initiatives

Much program authority under CETA is placed at the State and local levels to assure that decision-making is as responsive to local conditions as possible. Therefore, HEW technical assistance is designed to strengthen State and local activities that facilitate CETA-HEW coordinative arrangements. The following activities at the State and local level incorporate innovative techniques for program coordination that should bring about improved planning and service delivery. There is, however, still much work to be done before comprehensive planning can be developed for the delivery of human services at the State and local levels. HEW is committed to working cooperatively with the Department of Labor in striving for an individualized, comprehensive approach to aid youth in the school-to-work transition and encouraging a closer tie between education programs and jobs.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Comprehensive Manpower Planning Information System

HEW has supported in several regions a demonstration comprehensive manpower planning information system (COMPIS) that enables manpower and other human services administrators to compare their client data with information from other agencies offering similar services. The model system is funded by HEW and developed through an agreement with the Center for Census Use Studies of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The project is a planning tool that provides a method of identifying service needs and service delivery by neighborhoods or small subdivisions of a county or city. With use of this planning tool, employment and training and related human services can be prop-

erly matched to the characteristics of target populations within these small geographic areas.

Monroe County, N.Y., is the newest COMPIS demonstration site. This project is being administered by the Monroe County Office of Human Resources, which contains all of the public human services agencies in the county, as well as the CETA staff. The COMPIS demonstration system is also in operation in Virginia and Iowa.

New Haven Public-Private Service Mix

In New Haven, Conn., an HEW-DOL task force has been established with financial assistance from the HEW regional office in order to analyze coordination issues and propose a model mechanism for development of a comprehensive human service delivery system. Through this process, a manual has been developed as a guide for establishment of programmatic linkages. Cooperative agreements are now in effect between the City of New Haven Manpower Administration and the Drug Dependence Unit of the Connecticut Mental Health Center, the Easter Seal Goodwill Rehabilitation Center, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Adult Education in the Office of Education.

North Dakota Human Resources Coordination

As the State prime sponsor under CETA, the Governor of North Dakota has placed a high priority on achieving cooperation among labor, industry, and State human resource agencies in providing employment-related services. In fiscal 1977, the North Dakota State Planning Division received an HEW grant to study the feasibility of consolidating employment and training program plans. A Human Resources Coordinating Council has also been formed in the Governor's office to

organize comprehensive planning among State and local human service agencies. A human resource coordinator serves as assistant to the Governor and chair the council. Another HEW project grant has been awarded to assist in the establishment of the council, stimulate improvements in agency management and planning, and explore the possibility for development of a human resources umbrella agency.

Council Linkages in New Jersey

With HEW financial assistance, the New Jersey State Manpower Services Council has prepared an inventory and study of employment and training-related advisory councils as part of their effort to improve coordination. The inventory report is entitled "A Reference Guide to Manpower and Related Advisory Councils in New Jersey" and includes profiles on 22 State and sub-State advisory bodies. The study, entitled "Opportunity for Linkage - Analysis of Manpower and Related Advisory Councils in New Jersey," provides recommendations for expanding communication among the councils.

The New Jersey State Manpower Services Council (SMSC) has also demonstrated its commitment to coordination of services under CETA and title XX of the Social Security Act. It has provided a portion of the Governor's 4-percent discretionary funds under CETA to each of four title XX coalitions located in the counties of Gloucester, Passaic, Hudson, and Middlesex. The SMSC support should improve the coalitions' capacities for program assessment and evaluation and contribute to the development of joint planning capabilities among title XX coalition/CETA prime sponsor service systems.

New Mexico Technical Assistance and Planning

In New Mexico, the staff of the State Manpower Services Council serve as a technical assistance resource to both prime sponsors and State agencies. A human resource services directory that arrays pertinent information, by planning district, has been developed for use in the technical assistance effort. Information workshops and sub-State training are also being provided by the SMSC in each of the seven Council of Governments' planning districts in the State. To facilitate joint planning, a standard interagency communication

network has been established by the SMSC, and relationships are being developed with HEW-related program advisory councils. When the New Mexico legislature recently passed a reorganization act creating a new human services department, the State Manpower Services Council was selected as the core unit for the development of the new department.

SERVICE DELIVERY COORDINATION

Massachusetts CETA-Welfare Coordination Model

With assistance from HEW regional staff, the Massachusetts State Manpower Services Council and the State welfare agency have developed a model CETA/employment service cooperative agreement that has been distributed to all State Manpower Services Councils and State welfare agencies in region I. As part of the model, a special enrollment form was developed to track the participants entering the public service employment program. The proportion of recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children who participate in CETA programs in Massachusetts is the highest in the region.

Syracuse CETA-Health Planning

HEW regional staff have supported the attempts of the prime sponsor in Syracuse, N.Y., to improve CETA-health planning arrangements. An inventory of health resources and employers has been developed and an assessment has been made of health occupations and employment opportunities in the Syracuse labor market area. A task force of manpower and health agencies is attempting to improve health planning, training, service delivery, and related employment opportunities. The prime sponsor has established a health subcommittee as part of the CETA manpower planning council.

Employment for Handicapped Persons and Disabled Veterans in Delaware

The Delaware Interagency Employment and Training Program for Handicapped Persons and Disabled Veterans was funded under the CETA title III National Program for Selected Population Segments. The physically and mentally handi-

capped constitute one of four selected segments. The project features a memorandum of agreement between the Intergovernmental Manpower Service (CETA), the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Division of Employment Services. Under the agreement, the Intergovernmental Manpower Service has responsibility for overall management and coordination of the project; the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is responsible for recruitment and service delivery; and the Division of Employment Services assists with recruitment, counseling, and testing and provides specialized labor market information. More than 400 handicapped individuals have been placed through this program.

CETA-Vocational Rehabilitation Client Agreement in Tennessee

The Tennessee Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has established a cooperative agreement with a local prime sponsor to improve the delivery of vocational employment-related services to handicapped individuals who are also CETA clients. According to this agreement, the prime sponsor will provide vocational training and job placement services while the State vocational rehabilitation agency provides counseling, medical diagnostic evaluation, and physical restoration services to eligible persons referred by both agencies.

CETA-Vocational Education Linkages in Arkansas

In Arkansas, the balance-of-State prime sponsor staff in the Governor's Manpower Office is providing funds under title I of CETA to the manpower section of the Arkansas Department of Education to conduct heavy equipment operator training for several counties and cities. Successful programs have been completed in 10 counties in Arkansas. City and county governments are supplying the necessary equipment and facilities for training, while vocational education programs are providing instructional personnel, supplies, and materials.

Vocational Technical Institute Training in Minnesota

In Albert Lea, Minn., the local area vocational technical institute is using funds provided by the

Governor's Manpower Office and the State Department of Education and specialized equipment from the Minnesota Manufacturers and Housing Association to train 20 unemployed CETA participants as mobile home service technicians. In similar programs throughout the State, approximately 33 area vocational technical institutes train 1,600 CETA enrollees per year. Education programs offer full tuition for veterans and participants under 21 and three-fourths tuition for participants who are over 21. The skill center in Duluth is funded by a combination of resources that include adult basic education, community corrections, the Work Incentive Program, vocational rehabilitation, vocational education, and title I funds from two prime sponsors.

Comprehensive Services for Iowa Migrants

The Migrant Action Program, Inc., (MAP) in Des Moines, Iowa, (formerly in Mason City) is a recipient of funds from the Department of Labor under CETA title III and from several other Federal agencies, including HEW. It is the mission of the Migrant Action Program to facilitate the placement of migrant farmworkers in new occupations as technological advances reduce the availability of low-skill agricultural jobs. Through this program, a total of 111 MAP clients have enrolled in adult basic education programs. Comprehensive medical and dental care has been provided to clients under contracts with local pharmacies, hospitals, and physicians. Since November 1975, a total of 303 clients have entered alternative employment as a result of this program.

Colorado Migrant Health Linkages

Each summer Colorado experiences an influx of an estimated 25,000 migrant farmworkers, whose medical needs overtax the existing rural health system. To solve this problem, a system of health care has been developed that brings together the resources of an HEW migrant health program, the University of Colorado Medical Center, the Office of Education's migrant programs, and CETA balance-of-State title VI programs. Funding from the HEW regional director's office has been awarded to fill gaps in project resources. This combined activity supports the delivery of

health services to migrants through local providers and a medical student team during a 2½-month peak period between June and September.

Nevada CETA-Aging Program Agreement

The Nevada State Manpower Services Council and the State Division of Aging Services have developed a coordinative agreement that provides for an innovative public service employment program of part-time work for the elderly. The agreement stipulates that the CETA staff will provide the Division of Aging Services timely notice of CETA fund allocations and that the Division of Aging Services and the programs and services operating under its auspices will employ and train CETA workers.

CETA-Vocational Rehabilitation Service Agreements in Washington

In the State of Washington, staff have been appointed at the State vocational rehabilitation agency to develop joint service agreements with all eight prime sponsors in the State. The agreements should cover comprehensive vocational rehabilitation services. Seven agreements have already been signed.

Syracuse Health Training and Placement

The Syracuse prime sponsor has developed written agreements with the State University of New York Upstate Medical Center and selected health employers for counseling and referral, classroom training, and posttraining placements. Preparation will be provided for such health occupations as physical therapy aide, pharmacy aide, medical laboratory assistant, X-ray technician, operating room technician, and hospital attendant. The Upstate Medical Center will provide both classroom and on-the-job training for CETA participants at no cost to the Syracuse prime sponsor. The total program will accommodate about 20 CETA participants, who will be supported by a combination of CETA allowances and Basic Education Opportunity Grant funds. In addition, the Upstate Medical Center will enroll three CETA participants in its upgrading program.

Vermont CETA-Vocational Education Linkages with the Private Sector

In Essex Junction, Vt., vocational education and CETA program administrators have combined their resources to train electronic assemblers for the Digital Corporation. Eligible CETA participants were referred to the Essex Junction Educational Center for 100 hours of training conducted and funded by the State Division of Vocational Education. Living allowances were paid by the prime sponsor from CETA funds. As a result of this cooperative agreement, 51 trainees were hired by the Digital Corporation, and 2 were placed with other electronics businesses.

Adult High School Programs in New Jersey

The New Jersey Bureau of Adult, Continuing, and Community Education has promoted the adult high school, a competency-based program awarding high school credits for what adults already know and can do in a variety of subjects. CETA participants in Monmouth and Morris counties are benefiting from such programs. The school districts in Somerset and Passaic counties and a vocational technical school in Hudson County have also developed proposals, at the prime sponsor's request, for new or expanded adult high school programs. The New Jersey Bureau of Adult, Continuing, and Community Education has proposed a similar program to serve the New Jersey balance-of-State counties that would be funded from the Governor's 4-percent special grant funds under CETA.

Clinical Training for CETA Participants in Chester County, Pa.

With funding assistance from the HEW regional office, the Chester County Manpower Program in Pennsylvania has established a clinical training program to prepare respiratory therapy technicians to meet needs in a health care shortage area. The University of Pennsylvania Hospital is sponsoring eight respiratory therapy technician students in two classes. Following the 24-week course at the University of Pennsylvania, the students will go to the Chester County Hospital for 24 weeks of clinical training.

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 Employment and Training Administration. (See also the note on historic comparability of labor force data that follows.) For those series based on samples, attention is invited to the estimates of sampling variability and sample coverage published in *Employment and Earnings*.

Labor force and total unemployment data by State and major labor area, which are presented in tables D-3, D-4, D-6, D-7, and D-8, are now based on concepts and methods used in the Current Population Survey. This is discussed further in the note on historic comparability of labor force statistics, which follows.

Projections of population and labor force data were revised only for tables E-1 and E-9.

In section F, "Employment and Training Program Statistics," data for fiscal 1977 reflect the changeover to the new fiscal year beginning October 1, 1976; the transitional quarter covers the period from July 1 through September 30, 1976. Transitional quarter breakouts are not shown for tables F-4, F-5, and F-6, because transfers between programs under CETA titles I, II, and VI precluded obtaining reliable transitional quarter enrollment data. None of the tables presenting data on employment service activities (F-8 through F-13) include transitional quarter breakouts because the employment service reporting system was not programed to provide such data.

Table G-6 includes data for Producer Price Indexes, which were previously known as Wholesale Price Indexes. Producer Price Index data are presented for the three major stages of processing groupings (finished goods; intermediate materials, supplies, and components; and crude materials for further processing) rather than for the three major commodity groupings (all commodities; farm products and processed foods and feeds; and industrial commodities) included in earlier reports. Consumer Price Index data presented in table G-6 are comparable with those presented in earlier reports.

Tables G-10, G-11, and G-12, which present data on minority employment, remain the same as they appeared in the 1977 *Employment and Training Report of the President* because data beyond 1975 were not available at presstime.

References to "Spanish-speaking Americans" have been changed to "Hispanic."

Individual items in the tables may not add to totals because of rounding. In order to conserve space, prior year data for some tables have been omitted. However, these data can be found in earlier editions of the *Employment and Training Report of the President* (*Manpower Report of the President* prior to 1976).

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.

A subsequent population adjustment based on the 1970 census was introduced in March 1973. This adjustment affected the white and black and other races groups but had little effect on totals. The adjustment resulted in the reduction of nearly 300,000 in the white population and an increase of the same magnitude in the black and other races population. Civilian labor force

and total employment figures were affected to a lesser degree; the white labor force was reduced by 150,000, and the black and other races labor force rose by about 210,000. Unemployment levels and rates were not affected significantly.

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*.

State and major labor area information. State and major labor area labor force and unemployment estimates (tables D-3, D-4, D-6, D-7, and D-8) are now based on the concepts and methods used in the Current Population Survey. Data for all States in 1976 and 1977 and 30 labor market areas are taken directly from the Current Population Survey, and estimation methods for others have been modified to more nearly approximate the concepts used in the CPS. The data published now are not comparable with work force data published in the *Major Report of the President* prior to 1976 or the *Employment and Training Report of the President* in 1976 and 1977. For an explanation of the procedures used in making labor force estimates and of changes in procedures, see "Explanatory Note for State and Area Unemployment Data," published monthly in *Employment and Earnings*.

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Table A-1. Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, by Sex: Annual Averages, 1947-77

(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
BOTH SEXES										
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	7,620	50,711	2,276	3.8	42,447
1949	105,611	62,903	59.6	61,286	57,640	7,656	49,090	3,037	5.9	42,704
1950	106,645	63,858	59.9	62,208	58,920	7,180	51,752	3,288	5.3	42,787
1951	107,721	65,117	60.4	62,017	59,962	6,728	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	6,261	54,915	1,834	2.9	44,041
1954	111,671	66,963	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	69,400	61.0	66,552	63,802	6,283	57,606	2,750	4.1	44,402
1957	115,065	69,729	60.6	66,929	64,071	5,947	58,123	2,659	4.3	45,338
1958	116,363	70,275	60.4	67,639	63,036	5,586	57,450	4,602	6.8	46,088
1959	117,881	70,921	60.2	68,369	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.5	46,980
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	122,981	73,442	59.7	70,614	66,702	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.5	49,539
1963	125,154	74,571	59.6	71,833	67,762	4,687	63,076	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	71,088	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.5	52,098
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	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.8	52,527
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	3,462	75,165	4,068	4.9	54,280
1971	142,596	86,929	61.0	84,113	79,120	3,387	75,732	4,993	5.9	55,666
1972	145,775	88,991	61.0	86,542	81,702	3,472	78,230	4,840	5.6	56,785
1973	148,263	91,040	61.4	88,714	84,409	3,452	80,957	4,304	4.9	57,222
1974	150,827	93,240	61.8	91,011	85,936	3,492	82,443	5,076	5.6	57,587
1975	153,449	94,793	61.8	92,613	84,783	3,380	81,403	7,830	8.5	58,655
1976	156,048	96,917	62.1	94,773	87,485	3,297	84,188	7,288	7.7	59,130
1977	158,559	99,534	62.8	97,401	90,546	3,244	87,302	6,855	7.0	59,025
MALE										
1947	50,968	44,288	86.8	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	45,067	86.9	43,498	40,923	6,342	34,581	2,572	5.9	6,826
1950	52,352	45,446	86.8	43,819	41,580	6,001	35,578	2,289	5.1	6,906
1951	52,788	46,063	87.3	43,001	41,780	5,533	36,243	1,221	2.8	6,725
1952	53,248	46,416	87.2	42,860	41,684	5,389	36,292	1,185	2.8	6,832
1953	54,248	47,131	86.9	43,833	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	47,488	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	56,062	47,964	85.5	45,197	43,357	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	48,406	84.5	45,886	43,466	4,532	38,934	2,420	5.4	9,274
1960	58,144	48,870	84.0	46,388	43,904	4,472	39,431	2,458	5.3	8,997
1961	58,826	49,193	83.6	46,653	43,656	4,298	39,359	2,997	6.4	9,633
1962	59,628	49,395	82.8	46,600	44,177	4,069	40,108	2,423	5.2	10,231
1963	60,627	49,835	82.2	47,129	44,657	3,809	40,849	2,472	5.2	10,792
1964	61,656	50,387	81.9	47,079	45,474	3,691	41,782	2,205	4.6	11,169
1965	62,478	50,946	81.5	48,255	46,340	3,547	42,792	1,914	4.0	11,527
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	66,346	53,030	81.2	49,533	48,114	3,157	44,957	1,410	2.9	12,315
1969	66,365	53,688	80.9	50,221	48,818	2,933	45,854	1,403	2.8	12,677
1970	67,409	54,343	80.6	51,195	48,960	2,861	46,099	2,235	4.4	13,066
1971	68,512	54,797	80.0	52,021	49,245	2,700	46,455	2,776	5.3	13,715
1972	69,864	55,671	79.7	53,266	50,630	2,839	47,791	2,635	4.9	14,193
1973	71,020	56,479	79.5	54,203	51,063	2,833	49,130	2,240	4.1	14,541
1974	72,263	57,349	79.4	55,186	52,510	2,901	49,618	2,668	4.8	14,904
1975	73,494	57,706	78.5	55,615	51,230	2,801	48,429	4,385	7.9	15,788
1976	74,739	58,397	78.1	56,359	52,391	2,716	49,675	3,968	7.0	16,341
1977	75,981	59,467	78.3	57,449	53,861	2,639	51,222	3,588	6.2	16,514

Table A-1. Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, by Sex: Annual Averages, 1947-77—Continued

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
FEMALE										
1947	52,450	16,683	31.8	16,664	16,045	1,248	14,797	610	3.7	35,677
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	1,103	16,987	834	4.4	35,879
1952	55,575	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	996	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	1,018	4.7	37,218
1958	59,723	22,149	37.1	22,118	20,613	990	19,623	1,504	6.8	37,574
1959	60,569	22,516	37.2	22,483	21,164	1,033	20,131	1,320	5.9	38,053
1960	61,615	23,272	37.8	23,240	21,874	986	20,887	1,366	5.0	38,343
1961	62,517	23,838	38.1	23,806	22,090	902	21,187	1,717	7.2	38,679
1962	63,355	24,047	38.0	24,014	22,525	875	21,651	1,488	6.2	39,308
1963	63,527	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	832	23,000	1,581	6.2	40,225
1965	66,763	26,232	39.3	26,200	24,748	814	23,934	1,452	5.5	40,581
1966	67,829	27,333	40.3	27,299	25,976	736	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	40,006
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	29,064	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	5.0	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	42,561
1973	77,242	34,561	44.7	34,510	32,446	619	31,827	2,064	6.0	42,681
1974	78,575	35,892	45.7	35,825	33,417	592	32,825	2,408	6.7	42,663
1975	79,954	37,067	46.4	36,998	33,553	579	32,973	3,445	9.3	42,868
1976	81,309	38,520	47.4	38,414	35,095	582	34,513	3,320	8.6	42,789
1977	82,577	40,067	48.5	39,952	36,665	605	36,060	3,267	8.2	42,510

Table A-2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates¹ for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-77

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)										
MALE										
1947	44,258	1,169	1,884	5,094	10,598	9,603	7,882	5,650	2,376	586
1948	44,721	1,168	1,834	5,117	10,758	9,723	7,975	5,770	2,385	572
1949	45,067	1,108	1,791	5,198	10,886	9,860	8,043	5,755	2,454	577
1950	45,446	1,079	1,742	5,224	11,044	9,952	8,152	5,800	2,453	623
1951	46,063	1,148	1,717	5,267	11,269	10,056	8,254	5,882	2,469	611
1952	46,416	1,154	1,658	5,223	11,446	10,189	8,374	5,957	2,415	585
1953	47,131	1,125	1,652	5,084	11,469	10,699	8,612	5,979	2,544	561
1954	47,275	1,073	1,653	4,959	11,467	10,748	8,743	6,110	2,525	572
1955	47,498	1,130	1,682	4,851	11,464	10,833	8,877	6,125	2,526	566
1956	47,914	1,216	1,731	4,814	11,359	10,926	9,044	6,224	2,604	665
1957	47,964	1,197	1,728	4,793	11,247	11,046	9,201	6,227	2,477	685
1958	48,126	1,197	1,754	4,843	11,188	11,117	9,369	6,308	2,379	676
1959	48,405	1,256	1,786	4,967	10,981	11,231	9,488	6,350	2,321	676
1960	48,870	1,335	1,849	5,089	10,930	11,340	9,634	6,405	2,287	637
1961	49,163	1,271	1,958	5,187	10,880	11,403	9,741	6,535	2,220	725
1962	49,395	1,225	2,027	5,272	10,720	11,542	9,803	6,565	2,241	780
1963	49,835	1,372	2,034	5,471	10,835	11,589	9,923	6,670	2,135	738
1964	50,387	1,549	2,026	5,704	10,636	11,559	10,043	6,745	2,123	731
1965	50,946	1,577	2,254	5,926	10,653	11,539	10,131	6,768	2,131	750
1966	51,560	1,656	2,467	6,139	10,761	11,393	10,202	6,852	2,089	790
1967	52,398	1,695	2,519	6,546	11,091	11,282	10,295	6,944	2,118	838
1968	53,030	1,713	2,482	6,788	11,376	11,122	10,364	7,030	2,154	857
1969	53,688	1,800	2,482	7,088	11,706	10,946	10,432	7,062	2,170	874
1970	54,343	1,840	2,555	7,378	11,974	10,818	10,487	7,127	2,164	892
1971	54,797	1,879	2,610	7,698	12,271	10,675	10,517	7,149	2,089	927
1972	55,671	1,977	2,814	7,795	12,806	10,644	10,472	7,141	2,022	936
1973	56,479	2,100	2,939	8,021	13,450	10,581	10,474	7,005	1,908	964
1974	57,349	2,155	3,034	8,105	13,993	10,614	10,491	7,032	1,925	983
1975	57,706	2,077	3,050	8,186	14,456	10,583	10,464	6,984	1,906	922
1976	58,397	2,067	3,111	8,421	14,960	10,660	10,360	6,972	1,816	898
1977	59,469	2,148	3,167	8,623	15,502	10,906	10,231	7,045	1,845	972
FEMALE										
1947	16,683	643	1,192	725	3,750	3,676	2,730	1,522	445	232
1948	17,351	671	1,164	721	3,940	3,804	2,973	1,565	514	248
1949	17,806	648	1,165	2,602	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	1,052	2,519	4,335	4,444	3,637	2,032	590	244
1953	19,429	656	1,057	2,447	4,175	4,668	3,682	2,048	693	239
1954	19,718	620	1,068	2,441	4,224	4,715	3,824	2,164	666	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	5,036	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	1,153	2,510	4,201	5,190	4,862	2,727	822	333
1959	22,516	765	1,137	2,484	4,096	5,232	5,083	2,883	836	349
1960	23,272	805	1,257	2,590	4,140	5,308	5,280	2,986	907	347
1961	23,838	774	1,374	2,708	4,151	5,394	5,405	3,105	926	419
1962	24,047	741	1,411	2,814	4,111	5,479	5,383	3,198	911	460
1963	24,736	850	1,388	2,970	4,181	5,604	5,505	3,332	905	405
1964	25,443	960	1,371	3,220	4,187	5,618	5,682	3,447	966	411
1965	26,232	964	1,565	3,375	4,396	5,724	5,714	3,587	976	421
1966	27,333	1,054	1,826	3,691	4,516	5,761	5,885	3,727	963	481
1967	28,395	1,076	1,821	3,981	4,853	5,847	5,966	3,855	978	539
1968	29,242	1,130	1,818	4,251	5,104	5,869	6,132	3,938	999	559
1969	30,551	1,240	1,869	4,615	5,401	5,905	6,388	4,077	1,056	573
1970	31,560	1,324	1,926	4,863	5,704	5,971	6,533	4,153	1,056	637
1971	32,132	1,351	1,970	5,080	5,939	5,957	6,571	4,216	1,057	637
1972	33,320	1,455	2,121	5,337	6,525	6,025	6,549	4,224	1,085	670
1973	34,561	1,579	2,230	5,618	7,195	6,149	6,558	4,179	1,054	702
1974	35,892	1,655	2,350	5,867	7,826	6,354	6,687	4,158	996	718
1975	37,087	1,652	2,407	6,116	8,473	6,496	6,667	4,244	1,033	699
1976	38,520	1,673	2,486	6,339	9,183	6,804	6,670	4,308	1,038	697
1977	40,067	1,735	2,551	6,619	9,877	7,156	6,698	4,367	1,065	761

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates¹ for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-77—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										
MALE										
1947	86.8	52.2	80.5	84.9	95.8	98.0	95.5	89.8	47.8	27.7
1948	87.0	53.4	79.9	85.7	86.1	98.0	95.8	89.3	46.8	27.5
1949	86.9	52.3	79.5	84.8	85.9	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	27.7
1951	87.3	54.5	90.3	91.1	97.1	97.6	96.0	87.2	44.9	28.7
1952	87.2	53.1	79.1	92.1	97.7	97.9	96.2	87.5	42.6	25.9
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	23.8
1958	85.0	47.9	75.7	89.5	97.3	98.0	96.3	87.8	35.6	24.2
1959	84.5	46.0	75.5	90.1	97.5	97.8	96.0	87.4	34.2	22.8
1960	84.0	46.8	73.6	90.2	97.7	97.7	95.8	86.8	33.1	21.8
1961	83.6	45.4	71.3	89.8	97.8	97.7	95.6	87.3	31.7	21.6
1962	83.8	43.5	71.9	89.1	97.4	97.7	95.6	86.2	30.3	20.9
1963	82.2	42.7	73.1	88.3	97.3	97.6	95.8	86.2	28.4	20.8
1964	81.9	43.6	72.0	88.2	97.5	97.4	95.8	85.6	28.0	21.4
1965	81.5	44.6	70.0	88.0	97.4	97.4	95.6	84.7	27.9	21.6
1966	81.4	47.0	69.0	87.9	97.5	97.3	95.3	84.5	27.0	22.2
1967	81.5	47.5	70.9	87.5	97.4	97.4	95.2	84.4	27.1	22.0
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	25.5	22.2
1972	79.7	48.3	72.0	85.9	95.9	96.5	93.0	80.5	24.4	22.8
1973	79.5	50.5	73.2	86.8	95.9	96.3	93.0	78.3	22.8	22.2
1974	79.4	51.0	74.3	87.3	96.0	96.1	92.2	77.4	22.4	22.8
1975	78.5	49.0	73.0	85.9	95.5	95.8	92.1	75.8	21.7	23.0
1976	78.1	48.9	73.1	86.4	95.5	95.5	91.6	74.5	20.3	21.5
1977	78.3	50.6	74.4	86.7	95.6	95.8	91.2	74.0	20.1	20.9
FEMALE										
1947	31.8	20.5	52.3	44.9	32.0	36.3	32.7	24.3	8.1	11.2
1948	32.7	31.4	52.1	45.3	33.2	36.9	35.0	24.3	9.1	12.2
1949	33.2	31.2	53.0	45.0	33.5	38.1	35.9	25.3	9.6	11.8
1950	33.9	30.1	51.3	46.1	34.0	39.1	38.0	27.0	9.7	12.7
1951	34.7	32.2	52.7	46.6	35.4	39.8	39.7	27.6	8.9	11.9
1952	34.8	33.4	51.4	44.8	35.5	40.5	40.1	28.7	9.1	11.1
1953	34.5	31.0	50.8	44.5	34.1	41.3	41.2	29.1	10.0	10.8
1954	34.6	28.7	50.5	45.3	34.5	41.3	40.4	29.1	9.3	11.3
1955	35.7	28.9	51.0	46.0	34.9	41.6	43.8	32.5	10.6	11.3
1956	36.9	32.8	52.1	46.4	35.4	43.1	45.5	34.9	10.9	12.9
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	47.0	35.2	10.3	12.1
1959	37.2	28.8	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	10.8	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	53.5	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	16.2
1973	44.7	39.1	57.0	61.2	50.2	53.3	53.7	41.1	8.9	17.5
1974	45.7	40.4	58.3	63.2	52.4	54.7	54.6	40.7	8.2	17.4
1975	46.4	40.2	58.3	64.3	54.6	55.8	54.6	41.0	8.3	16.8
1976	47.4	40.7	59.2	65.2	57.8	57.8	55.0	41.1	8.2	16.8
1977	48.5	42.2	60.6	66.7	59.5	59.6	55.8	41.0	8.1	18.7

¹ Percent of noninstitutional population in the labor force.

Table A-3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77¹

[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
ALL WORKERS										
1948	60,621	1,780	2,655	7,393	14,289	13,396	10,014	7,329	2,898	820
1949	61,290	1,704	2,584	7,340	14,487	13,711	11,107	7,426	3,010	819
1950	62,208	1,658	2,558	7,307	14,619	13,954	11,444	7,633	2,938	891
1951	62,017	1,742	2,361	6,594	14,667	14,099	11,738	7,797	3,020	966
1952	62,138	1,807	2,256	5,840	14,905	14,383	11,962	7,982	3,005	829
1953	63,015	1,726	2,299	5,482	14,809	15,098	12,250	8,022	3,237	800
1954	63,643	1,644	2,335	5,476	14,984	15,222	12,525	8,269	3,191	825
1955	63,023	1,711	2,382	5,666	15,056	15,400	12,993	8,513	3,206	824
1956	62,552	1,878	2,410	5,940	14,961	15,604	13,407	8,830	3,424	978
1957	62,929	1,843	2,434	6,088	14,826	15,847	13,768	8,853	3,291	1,017
1958	63,639	1,818	2,442	6,271	14,668	16,028	14,179	9,031	3,201	1,009
1959	64,369	1,972	2,522	6,415	14,518	16,126	14,518	9,228	3,158	1,025
1960	64,628	2,065	2,746	6,703	14,383	16,270	14,852	9,386	3,194	984
1961	70,459	1,984	2,951	6,952	14,319	16,401	15,070	9,586	3,194	1,144
1962	70,614	1,919	2,997	7,082	14,023	16,589	15,096	9,757	3,154	1,240
1963	71,833	2,171	2,966	7,473	14,050	16,788	15,338	10,006	3,041	1,143
1964	73,091	2,449	2,940	7,963	14,050	16,771	15,637	10,187	3,000	1,142
1965	74,455	2,486	3,425	8,269	14,233	16,840	15,786	10,350	3,108	1,180
1966	75,770	2,664	3,893	8,410	14,458	16,738	15,984	10,575	3,053	1,271
1967	77,347	2,734	3,786	9,010	15,053	16,703	16,172	10,792	3,097	1,377
1968	78,737	2,817	3,803	9,305	15,708	16,891	16,397	10,964	3,153	1,416
1969	80,733	3,099	3,959	9,879	16,336	16,458	16,730	11,136	3,227	1,447
1970	82,715	3,133	4,114	10,584	17,039	16,431	16,349	11,277	3,221	1,529
1971	84,112	3,181	4,273	11,285	17,586	16,276	17,026	11,362	3,145	1,564
1972	86,542	3,399	4,626	12,011	18,728	16,346	16,970	11,361	3,107	1,606
1973	88,713	3,635	4,825	12,671	20,035	16,416	16,988	11,182	2,963	1,666
1974	91,011	3,771	5,041	13,086	21,207	16,663	17,137	11,187	2,920	1,701
1975	92,613	3,691	6,108	13,467	22,310	16,780	17,092	11,226	2,939	1,621
1976	94,773	3,709	6,261	13,940	23,543	17,170	16,991	11,279	2,874	1,595
1977	97,401	3,852	6,400	14,433	24,734	17,772	16,889	11,411	2,910	1,733
Male										
1948	43,286	1,109	1,491	4,674	10,327	9,596	7,942	5,764	2,384	572
1949	43,498	1,056	1,421	4,681	10,410	9,722	8,006	5,748	2,454	577
1950	43,919	1,047	1,457	4,632	10,527	9,797	8,117	5,794	2,454	623
1951	43,901	1,080	1,266	3,935	10,375	9,798	8,204	5,874	2,469	611
1952	42,869	1,109	1,280	3,398	10,385	9,945	8,228	5,950	2,415	585
1953	43,633	1,070	1,249	3,054	10,737	10,436	8,570	5,974	2,544	561
1954	43,985	1,024	1,273	3,052	10,772	10,513	8,703	6,105	2,525	572
1955	43,475	1,070	1,299	3,221	10,805	10,595	8,839	6,122	2,526	566
1956	45,091	1,142	1,292	3,485	10,685	10,663	9,002	6,220	2,603	665
1957	45,197	1,127	1,290	3,628	10,571	10,731	9,153	6,222	2,478	685
1958	45,521	1,133	1,295	3,771	10,475	10,843	9,320	6,304	2,370	676
1959	45,886	1,207	1,391	3,940	10,346	10,899	9,437	6,345	2,322	670
1960	46,388	1,290	1,496	4,123	10,252	10,967	9,574	6,400	2,287	637
1961	46,653	1,210	1,583	4,255	10,178	11,012	9,667	6,530	2,220	725
1962	46,606	1,177	1,592	4,279	9,921	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	1,498	1,576	4,754	9,875	11,155	9,956	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	2,089	790
1967	48,987	1,658	1,976	5,043	10,207	10,860	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	7,058	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	11,653	10,322	10,457	7,146	2,089	927
1972	53,265	1,944	2,513	6,605	12,207	10,324	10,422	7,138	2,022	936
1973	54,203	2,058	2,607	7,080	12,848	10,270	10,431	7,003	1,908	964
1974	55,186	2,117	2,796	7,252	13,393	10,312	10,451	7,030	1,925	963
1975	55,615	2,039	2,721	7,398	13,854	10,288	10,426	6,982	1,906	922
1976	56,359	2,037	2,795	7,666	14,383	10,369	10,322	6,971	1,816	898
1977	57,449	2,118	2,867	7,877	14,619	10,619	10,192	7,043	1,845	972
Female										
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	3,959	3,099	1,678	556	242
1950	18,389	611	1,191	2,675	4,092	4,161	3,327	1,839	584	268
1951	19,010	662	1,095	2,650	4,292	4,301	3,534	1,923	551	255
1952	19,269	706	1,046	2,502	4,320	4,438	3,630	2,032	590	244
1953	19,382	656	1,050	2,428	4,162	4,662	3,680	2,048	693	239
1954	19,678	620	1,062	2,424	4,212	4,709	3,822	2,164	666	259
1955	20,548	641	1,083	2,445	4,251	4,845	4,154	2,391	780	258
1956	21,461	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	22,493	765	1,131	2,473	4,089	5,227	5,081	2,883	836	340
1960	23,240	805	1,259	2,580	4,131	5,303	5,278	2,986	907	347
1961	23,806	774	1,368	2,697	4,143	5,389	5,403	3,105	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	950	1,364	3,210	4,180	5,614	5,680	3,447	966	411
1965	26,200	954	1,559	3,364	4,329	5,720	5,712	3,587	976	421
1966	27,289	1,051	1,819	3,589	4,508	5,786	5,883	3,727	963	481
1967	28,360	1,076	1,811	3,967	4,848	5,844	5,984	3,855	978	539
1968	29,204	1,130	1,808	4,235	5,098	5,865	6,131	3,938	999	559
1969	30,512	1,240	1,860	4,597	5,395	5,901	6,386	4,077	1,066	573
1970	31,520	1,324	1,917	4,874	5,968	5,967	6,531	4,153	1,096	637
1971	32,091	1,331	1,961	5,071	5,933	5,954	6,589	4,216	1,057	637
1972	33,277	1,454	2,112	5,315	6,518	6,022	6,548	4,224	1,086	670
1973	34,510	1,578	2,219	5,592	7,186	6,146	6,550	4,179	1,051	702
1974	35,825	1,654	2,335	5,832	7,814	6,351	6,680	4,157	996	718
1975	36,998	1,652	2,387	6,069	8,456	6,493	6,665	4,241	1,033	699
1976	38,414	1,672	2,466	6,280	9,169	6,800	6,669	4,308	1,058	697
1977	39,952	1,734	2,533	6,566	9,848	7,152	6,607	4,367	1,065	761

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77—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
WHITE										
1944	50,816	1,447	2,054	4,754	13,227	13,541	11,260	7,591	2,945	700
1955	58,085	1,510	2,087	4,939	13,729	13,729	11,681	7,809	3,062	711
1956	59,428	1,657	2,114	5,192	13,153	13,153	12,061	8,080	3,105	855
1957	59,741	1,637	2,137	5,284	13,044	13,044	12,382	8,092	3,051	899
1958	60,253	1,615	2,144	5,450	12,884	12,884	12,727	8,254	2,964	901
1959	60,952	1,775	2,225	5,543	12,670	12,670	13,048	8,410	2,925	903
1960	61,915	1,871	2,405	5,787	12,504	12,504	13,322	8,522	2,964	855
1961	62,656	1,767	2,504	6,026	12,503	12,503	13,517	8,773	2,917	1,025
1962	62,750	1,709	2,645	6,164	12,218	12,218	13,551	8,856	2,912	1,128
1963	63,830	1,959	2,608	6,537	12,229	12,229	13,789	9,067	2,790	1,028
1964	64,921	2,212	2,572	6,952	12,235	12,235	14,042	9,237	2,790	1,028
1965	66,137	2,221	3,044	7,189	12,391	12,391	14,181	9,301	2,837	1,020
1966	67,276	2,117	3,461	7,323	12,591	12,591	14,786	9,583	2,793	1,051
1967	68,699	2,431	3,318	7,886	13,122	13,122	14,764	9,817	2,820	1,150
1968	69,976	2,519	3,320	8,109	13,740	13,740	14,682	9,968	2,883	1,223
1969	71,778	2,698	3,470	8,614	14,289	14,289	14,564	10,132	2,953	1,322
1970	73,520	2,822	3,617	9,229	14,878	14,878	15,269	10,240	2,920	1,322
1971	74,790	2,885	3,787	9,844	15,358	15,358	15,369	10,329	2,874	1,430
1972	76,958	3,079	4,096	10,523	16,424	16,424	15,286	10,361	2,800	1,461
1973	78,691	3,294	4,259	11,064	17,533	17,533	15,200	10,182	2,674	1,530
1974	80,677	3,409	4,458	11,446	18,568	18,568	15,381	10,165	2,630	1,548
1975	82,084	3,335	4,523	11,827	19,521	19,521	15,315	10,190	2,648	1,484
1976	83,876	3,362	4,677	12,216	20,542	20,542	15,056	10,257	2,573	1,460
1977	86,107	3,507	4,788	12,626	21,578	21,578	15,063	10,363	2,617	1,592
Male										
1954	39,760	893	1,094	2,656	9,695	9,516	7,914	5,654	2,338	495
1955	40,196	934	1,121	2,802	9,720	9,598	8,027	5,653	2,342	487
1956	40,734	1,003	1,111	3,034	9,694	9,662	8,176	5,736	2,417	586
1957	40,821	992	1,116	3,153	9,483	9,719	8,317	5,735	2,308	607
1958	41,080	1,001	1,116	3,278	9,386	9,822	8,465	5,800	2,213	606
1959	41,397	1,077	1,202	3,408	9,261	9,876	8,581	5,833	2,158	596
1960	41,742	1,140	1,293	3,550	9,153	9,919	8,689	5,861	2,129	555
1961	41,986	1,067	1,372	3,681	9,072	9,961	8,776	5,988	2,068	649
1962	41,931	1,041	1,391	3,726	8,846	10,029	8,820	5,995	2,082	710
1963	42,404	1,183	1,380	3,955	8,805	10,079	8,944	6,090	1,967	661
1964	42,893	1,345	1,371	4,166	8,800	10,055	9,053	6,160	1,943	646
1965	43,400	1,359	1,650	4,279	8,823	10,023	9,129	6,188	1,958	669
1966	43,872	1,423	1,831	4,200	8,859	9,892	9,189	6,250	1,928	706
1967	44,042	1,464	1,727	4,416	9,101	9,784	9,260	6,349	1,943	738
1968	44,554	1,504	1,732	4,432	9,477	9,661	9,340	6,427	1,980	761
1969	45,185	1,583	1,830	4,615	9,773	9,509	9,413	6,467	1,995	788
1970	46,013	1,628	1,922	4,865	10,088	9,413	9,488	6,515	1,977	800
1971	46,801	1,675	2,038	5,422	10,390	9,286	9,530	6,542	1,918	840
1972	47,930	1,749	2,220	5,830	10,940	9,261	9,479	6,548	1,841	847
1973	48,648	1,862	2,207	6,206	11,478	9,187	9,454	6,432	1,733	882
1974	49,486	1,905	2,387	6,382	11,946	9,213	9,467	6,437	1,749	888
1975	49,881	1,851	2,413	6,531	12,345	9,190	9,431	6,390	1,731	840
1976	50,506	1,844	2,483	6,758	12,813	9,241	9,327	6,396	1,643	818
1977	51,421	1,920	2,541	6,944	13,251	9,453	9,195	6,446	1,671	889
Female										
1954	17,057	552	960	2,098	3,532	4,025	3,346	1,937	607	205
1955	17,896	576	986	2,137	3,546	4,131	3,654	2,156	720	224
1956	18,693	654	1,003	2,158	3,559	4,340	3,886	2,344	748	269
1957	18,920	645	1,022	2,131	3,561	4,397	4,065	2,357	743	292
1958	19,213	614	1,028	2,172	3,498	4,435	4,262	2,454	751	295
1959	19,556	698	1,073	2,135	3,409	4,479	4,467	2,577	767	307
1960	20,171	731	1,112	2,228	3,441	4,531	4,633	2,661	835	300
1961	20,668	700	1,292	2,345	3,431	4,566	4,741	2,785	849	378
1962	20,819	688	1,254	2,438	3,372	4,666	4,731	2,861	830	418
1963	21,426	767	1,278	2,582	3,424	4,780	4,845	2,977	823	365
1964	22,028	867	1,201	2,786	3,435	4,797	4,980	3,077	874	374
1965	22,736	862	1,405	2,910	3,568	4,876	5,032	3,203	879	382
1966	23,702	944	1,630	3,123	3,732	4,894	5,181	3,333	865	444
1967	24,657	967	1,501	3,470	4,021	4,980	5,285	3,468	877	485
1968	25,424	1,015	1,588	3,677	4,263	5,021	5,416	3,541	903	520
1969	26,594	1,115	1,640	3,959	4,516	5,055	5,645	3,665	958	534
1970	27,505	1,194	1,695	4,246	4,790	5,112	5,781	3,734	952	582
1971	27,989	1,210	1,749	4,422	4,988	5,083	5,814	3,787	956	590
1972	29,028	1,330	1,876	4,632	5,484	5,126	5,807	3,813	959	614
1973	30,041	1,432	1,962	4,858	6,055	5,236	5,806	3,750	941	657
1974	31,192	1,504	2,071	5,064	6,612	5,409	5,914	3,728	890	660
1975	32,303	1,484	2,110	5,296	7,176	5,535	5,884	3,800	917	644
1976	33,371	1,518	2,193	5,457	7,729	5,814	5,868	3,861	920	642
1977	34,686	1,587	2,247	5,682	8,326	6,113	5,867	3,918	940	703

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77¹—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
BLACK AND OTHER										
1954	6,824	195	279	722	1,754	1,681	1,266	677	246	126
1955	6,942	200	295	726	1,791	1,671	1,312	703	243	113
1956	7,127	222	305	747	1,807	1,694	1,346	750	257	121
1957	7,188	206	297	784	1,782	1,731	1,386	761	240	118
1958	7,347	204	300	821	1,784	1,771	1,452	779	238	107
1959	7,418	196	295	870	1,765	1,771	1,463	816	232	121
1960	7,714	224	342	916	1,789	1,820	1,529	862	231	130
1961	7,802	216	347	928	1,815	1,843	1,553	862	228	121
1962	7,863	209	352	917	1,804	1,896	1,545	900	241	113
1963	8,004	220	359	935	1,819	1,930	1,547	938	252	116
1964	8,169	237	369	1,012	1,818	1,919	1,593	950	273	123
1965	8,310	264	380	1,068	1,840	1,942	1,596	958	269	129
1966	8,496	297	432	1,086	1,866	1,953	1,614	991	261	121
1967	8,649	304	468	1,125	1,933	1,940	1,628	977	277	139
1968	8,759	298	482	1,197	1,968	1,909	1,642	995	270	134
1969	8,954	312	490	1,265	2,045	1,894	1,672	1,004	274	125
1970	9,197	309	497	1,353	2,130	1,907	1,679	1,028	292	148
1971	9,322	297	484	1,421	2,228	1,908	1,682	1,033	271	135
1972	9,584	320	529	1,486	2,301	1,958	1,683	1,001	307	144
1973	10,025	342	567	1,608	2,501	1,993	1,727	999	288	127
1974	10,333	363	583	1,639	2,649	2,041	1,756	1,022	282	153
1975	10,520	356	584	1,639	2,789	2,055	1,776	1,036	262	138
1976	10,897	347	584	1,731	3,001	2,115	1,796	1,022	302	135
1977	11,294	345	612	1,807	3,157	2,206	1,826	1,047	293	141
Male										
1954	4,203	127	178	396	1,074	997	790	451	187	79
1955	4,279	135	178	419	1,085	998	813	494	183	79
1956	4,359	140	181	450	1,090	1,002	827	500	185	77
1957	4,376	135	175	473	1,088	1,012	836	500	170	78
1958	4,442	133	180	493	1,099	1,021	855	500	166	69
1959	4,490	130	188	532	1,085	1,023	849	512	163	79
1960	4,645	150	203	564	1,099	1,049	884	538	158	83
1961	4,686	142	201	575	1,103	1,050	891	542	151	77
1962	4,698	136	201	553	1,074	1,067	895	544	159	71
1963	4,725	138	206	558	1,070	1,100	891	584	168	77
1964	4,785	154	205	588	1,074	1,101	903	580	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	911	597	162	84
1967	4,945	194	249	628	1,106	1,076	911	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	188	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	88
1973	5,555	196	310	874	1,370	1,083	977	571	175	82
1974	5,700	213	319	871	1,447	1,099	984	592	176	95
1975	5,734	189	307	867	1,509	1,098	995	592	176	83
1976	5,853	193	311	906	1,570	1,128	995	575	172	83
1977	6,028	198	326	934	1,635	1,167	996	598	174	80
Female										
1954	2,621	68	101	326	680	684	476	226	59	47
1955	2,693	65	117	307	706	673	499	235	60	34
1956	2,768	82	129	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	680	748	614	304	69	42
1960	3,069	74	139	352	690	774	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	153	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	558	835	845	715	397	96	38
1969	3,918	125	219	598	878	846	741	412	99	30
1970	4,015	129	222	628	907	835	750	419	104	55
1971	4,102	122	212	649	965	871	755	429	101	48
1972	4,249	125	236	692	1,034	895	740	411	126	56
1973	4,470	146	257	734	1,131	910	750	428	113	45
1974	4,633	150	264	768	1,202	942	772	430	106	58
1975	4,795	167	277	772	1,280	957	781	444	116	55
1976	5,044	154	273	823	1,431	987	800	447	129	55
1977	5,266	147	287	874	1,521	1,030	830	449	119	58

¹ Absolute numbers by race are not available prior to 1954 because population controls by race were not introduced into the Current Population Survey until that year.

Table A-4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates¹ for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77

[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
ALL WORKERS										
1948.....	58.8	41.7	63.4	64.1	63.1	66.7	65.1	59.9	27.0	20.0
1949.....	58.9	41.2	63.3	64.9	63.1	67.2	65.3	59.2	27.3	19.7
1950.....	59.2	40.7	62.9	65.9	63.5	67.5	66.4	56.7	26.7	20.8
1951.....	59.3	42.5	62.6	64.8	64.2	67.6	67.2	56.9	25.8	19.9
1952.....	59.0	42.7	61.2	62.2	64.7	68.0	67.5	57.5	24.8	18.6
1953.....	59.9	40.7	60.9	61.2	64.0	68.9	68.1	58.0	24.8	17.8
1954.....	58.8	37.9	60.0	61.6	64.3	68.8	68.4	58.7	23.9	14.5
1955.....	59.3	38.5	60.7	62.7	64.8	68.9	68.7	59.5	24.1	14.0
1956.....	60.0	41.9	61.2	64.1	64.8	69.5	70.5	60.8	24.3	16.1
1957.....	59.6	40.2	60.4	64.0	64.9	69.5	70.9	60.1	22.9	18.9
1958.....	59.5	37.3	59.4	64.4	65.0	69.6	71.5	60.5	21.8	18.1
1959.....	59.3	36.9	58.9	64.3	65.0	69.5	71.9	61.0	21.1	18.7
1960.....	59.4	37.6	59.5	65.2	65.4	69.4	72.1	60.9	20.8	17.5
1961.....	59.3	36.3	58.4	65.7	65.6	69.5	72.1	61.5	20.1	17.6
1962.....	58.8	34.9	58.2	65.3	65.2	69.7	72.2	61.5	19.0	17.5
1963.....	58.7	35.1	57.2	65.2	66	70.1	72.5	62.0	17.9	16.4
1964.....	58.9	35.8	57.1	66.4	66.4	70.0	72.9	62.0	18.0	16.5
1965.....	59.2	38.5	58.3	66.5	67.1	70.7	72.5	61.9	17.8	16.8
1966.....	59.6	39.0	58.4	67.1	67.1	71.0	72.7	62.2	17.2	17.6
1967.....	59.6	39.1	58.6	67.0	68.6	71.6	72.7	62.3	17.2	18.5
1968.....	60.1	40.5	59.3	68.2	69.1	72.0	72.8	62.2	17.2	18.5
1969.....	60.4	41.0	59.9	69.2	70.0	72.5	73.4	62.1	17.3	18.5
1970.....	60.2	40.7	59.6	69.3	70.8	73.2	73.5	61.8	17.0	19.2
1971.....	60.4	42.3	62.4	70.7	70.8	73.3	73.3	61.4	16.3	19.3
1972.....	60.8	44.6	63.6	72.6	72.2	73.9	72.7	60.1	15.6	19.4
1973.....	61.2	45.5	64.9	74.0	73.4	74.6	72.7	58.5	14.6	20.0
1974.....	61.2	44.4	64.2	73.9	74.3	75.0	72.6	57.4	14.1	20.2
1975.....	61.6	44.6	64.8	74.7	75.6	75.9	72.6	58.8	13.8	19.2
1976.....	62.3	46.3	66.3	75.7	76.9	76.9	72.8	59.6	13.2	18.9
1977.....								56.6	13.1	20.9
Male										
1948.....	86.6	52.1	76.4	84.6	95.9	97.9	95.8	89.5	46.8	27.6
1949.....	86.4	51.2	75.4	86.6	95.8	97.9	95.6	87.5	47.0	27.4
1950.....	86.4	51.3	75.9	87.9	96.0	97.6	95.8	86.0	45.8	28.7
1951.....	86.5	53.0	75.0	88.4	96.9	97.5	95.9	87.2	44.9	27.7
1952.....	86.3	51.9	73.5	88.1	97.5	97.8	96.2	87.5	42.6	25.9
1953.....	86.0	50.4	73.4	87.7	97.4	98.2	96.5	87.9	41.6	24.6
1954.....	85.5	47.1	71.5	87.0	97.3	98.1	96.5	88.7	40.5	24.8
1955.....	85.3	48.1	72.2	86.8	97.6	98.1	96.5	87.9	39.6	24.0
1956.....	85.5	51.0	72.5	87.8	97.3	97.0	96.5	88.5	40.0	26.6
1957.....	84.8	49.3	71.7	87.0	97.1	97.9	96.3	87.5	37.5	25.1
1958.....	84.2	46.5	69.7	86.9	97.1	97.9	96.3	87.8	35.6	23.8
1959.....	83.7	45.0	70.6	88.8	97.4	98.8	96.0	87.4	34.2	24.2
1960.....	83.3	46.0	69.3	88.1	97.5	97.7	95.7	86.8	33.1	22.3
1961.....	82.9	44.1	66.8	87.8	97.5	97.6	95.6	87.3	31.7	21.8
1962.....	82.0	42.6	66.7	86.9	97.2	97.6	95.6	86.2	30.3	21.6
1963.....	81.4	41.8	68.0	86.1	97.1	97.5	95.7	86.2	28.4	20.9
1964.....	81.0	42.8	66.7	86.1	97.3	97.3	95.7	85.6	28.0	20.8
1965.....	80.7	43.9	65.9	85.8	97.3	97.3	95.6	84.6	27.9	21.4
1966.....	80.4	46.3	65.2	85.1	97.3	97.2	95.6	84.5	27.5	21.6
1967.....	80.4	47.0	65.6	84.4	97.2	97.3	95.6	84.4	27.1	22.2
1968.....	80.1	46.4	65.4	82.8	96.9	97.1	94.9	84.3	27.3	22.1
1969.....	79.8	47.3	65.9	82.8	96.7	96.7	94.6	83.4	27.2	22.0
1970.....	79.7	47.0	66.7	83.3	96.4	96.9	94.2	83.0	26.8	22.0
1971.....	79.1	46.9	66.6	83.0	96.0	96.5	93.9	82.2	25.5	22.5
1972.....	79.0	47.9	66.6	83.9	95.7	96.4	93.2	80.5	24.4	22.2
1973.....	78.8	50.0	70.8	85.3	95.7	96.2	93.0	78.3	22.8	22.8
1974.....	78.7	50.6	72.1	86.0	95.9	96.0	92.2	77.4	22.4	23.0
1975.....	77.9	48.6	70.7	84.6	95.3	95.6	92.1	75.8	21.7	21.5
1976.....	77.5	48.5	71.0	85.2	95.3	95.4	91.6	74.5	20.3	20.9
1977.....	77.7	50.3	72.5	85.7	95.4	95.7	91.2	74.0	20.1	23.0

Footnote at end of table.

1974

Table A-4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates¹ for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77—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
<i>Female</i>										
1948	32.7	31.4	52.1	45.3	33.2	36.9	35.0	24.3	9.1	12.2
1949	33.1	31.2	53.0	45.0	33.4	38.1	35.9	25.3	9.6	11.7
1950	33.9	30.1	51.3	46.0	34.0	39.1	37.9	27.0	9.7	12.9
1951	34.6	32.2	52.5	46.5	35.4	39.8	39.6	27.6	8.9	11.1
1952	34.7	33.4	51.2	44.7	35.4	40.4	40.1	28.7	9.1	11.8
1953	34.4	31.0	50.7	44.3	34.0	41.3	40.4	29.1	10.0	10.3
1954	34.6	28.7	50.4	45.1	34.4	41.2	41.1	30.1	9.3	11.2
1955	35.7	28.9	50.9	45.9	34.9	41.6	43.8	32.5	10.6	11.9
1956	36.9	32.8	51.9	46.3	35.4	43.1	45.5	34.9	10.8	12.5
1957	36.9	31.1	51.4	45.9	35.6	43.3	46.5	34.5	10.5	12.1
1958	37.1	28.1	50.8	46.3	35.6	43.4	47.8	35.2	10.3	12.9
1959	37.1	28.8	48.9	45.1	35.3	43.3	49.0	36.6	10.2	12.6
1960	37.7	29.1	50.9	46.1	36.0	43.4	49.8	37.2	10.8	12.8
1961	38.1	28.5	51.0	47.0	36.4	43.8	50.1	37.9	10.7	13.8
1962	37.9	27.1	50.8	47.3	36.3	44.1	50.0	38.7	9.9	13.0
1963	38.3	27.1	50.5	47.5	37.1	44.9	50.6	39.7	9.6	11.8
1964	38.7	27.4	49.2	49.4	37.2	45.0	51.4	40.2	10.1	12.2
1965	39.3	27.7	49.3	49.9	38.5	46.1	50.9	41.1	10.0	12.5
1966	40.1	30.7	52.0	51.4	39.8	46.9	51.7	41.8	9.6	13.8
1967	41.1	31.0	52.2	53.3	41.9	48.1	51.8	42.8	9.6	14.7
1968	41.6	31.7	52.4	54.5	42.6	48.9	52.3	42.4	9.6	14.8
1969	42.7	33.7	53.4	56.7	43.7	49.9	53.8	43.1	9.9	14.9
1970	43.3	34.9	53.6	57.7	45.0	51.1	54.4	43.0	9.7	16.8
1971	43.3	34.3	53.1	57.7	45.5	51.6	54.3	42.9	9.5	15.2
1972	43.9	36.6	55.5	59.0	47.6	52.0	53.9	42.1	9.3	16.5
1973	44.7	39.1	56.9	61.1	50.1	53.3	53.7	41.1	8.9	17.2
1974	45.6	40.4	58.1	63.0	52.4	54.7	54.6	40.7	8.2	17.4
1975	46.3	40.2	58.1	64.1	54.6	55.8	54.6	41.0	8.3	16.8
1976	47.3	40.7	59.0	65.0	57.1	57.8	55.0	41.1	8.2	16.8
1977	48.4	42.2	60.5	66.5	59.5	59.6	55.8	41.0	8.1	18.7
<i>White</i>										
<i>Male</i>										
1954	85.6	47.1	70.4	84.4	97.5	98.2	96.8	89.2	40.4	24.5
1955	85.4	48.0	71.7	85.6	97.8	98.3	96.7	88.4	39.5	23.5
1956	85.8	51.3	71.9	87.6	97.4	98.1	96.8	88.9	40.0	26.7
1957	84.8	46.8	71.6	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.0	37.7	25.1
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	46.0	69.0	87.8	97.7	97.9	96.1	87.2	33.3	22.2
1961	83.0	44.3	66.2	87.6	97.7	97.9	95.9	87.1	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	81.3	96.7	97.3	94.9	83.3	26.7	23.0
1971	79.8	49.2	67.8	83.2	96.3	97.0	94.7	82.6	25.6	23.7
1972	79.6	50.2	71.1	84.3	96.0	97.0	94.0	81.2	24.4	23.5
1973	79.5	52.7	72.3	85.8	96.3	96.8	93.5	79.0	22.8	24.4
1974	79.4	53.3	73.6	86.5	96.3	96.7	93.0	78.1	22.5	24.4
1975	78.7	51.8	72.8	85.5	95.8	96.4	92.9	76.5	21.8	23.1
1976	78.4	51.8	73.5	86.2	95.9	96.0	92.5	75.4	20.3	22.6
1977	78.5	51.8	74.9	86.8	96.0	96.2	92.2	74.7	20.0	23.0
<i>Female</i>										
1954	33.3	29.3	52.1	44.4	31.5	39.4	39.8	29.1	9.1	10.5
1955	34.5	29.9	52.0	45.8	32.8	39.9	42.7	31.8	10.5	11.2
1956	35.7	33.5	53.0	46.5	33.2	41.5	44.4	34.0	10.6	12.7
1957	35.7	32.1	53.6	45.8	33.6	41.5	45.4	33.7	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	13.0
1960	36.5	30.0	51.9	45.7	34.1	41.5	48.6	36.2	10.6	12.5
1961	36.9	29.4	51.9	46.9	34.3	41.8	48.9	37.2	10.5	13.5
1962	36.7	27.9	51.6	47.1	34.1	42.2	48.0	38.0	9.8	13.7
1963	37.2	27.9	51.3	47.3	34.8	43.1	49.5	38.9	9.4	12.7
1964	37.5	28.5	49.6	48.8	35.0	43.3	50.2	39.4	9.9	12.9
1965	38.1	28.7	50.6	49.2	36.3	44.3	49.9	40.3	9.7	12.9
1966	38.2	31.8	53.1	51.0	37.2	45.0	50.6	41.1	9.4	14.5
1967	38.7	32.3	52.7	53.1	39.7	47.5	50.9	41.9	9.3	15.4
1968	39.7	33.0	53.3	54.0	40.6	48.4	51.5	42.0	9.4	16.0
1969	41.8	35.2	54.6	56.4	41.7	48.6	53.0	42.8	9.7	16.1
1970	42.6	36.4	55.0	57.7	43.2	49.9	53.7	42.6	9.5	17.3
1971	42.6	36.4	55.0	57.7	43.6	50.2	53.7	42.5	9.3	17.2
1972	43.2	39.3	57.4	58.9	45.8	50.7	53.4	42.0	9.0	17.7
1973	44.1	41.7	58.9	61.8	48.5	52.2	53.4	40.8	8.7	18.9
1974	45.2	43.3	60.4	63.8	51.1	52.7	54.3	40.4	8.0	18.9
1975	45.9	42.7	60.4	65.4	53.5	54.9	54.3	40.7	8.0	18.4
1976	46.9	43.8	61.8	66.2	55.8	57.1	54.7	40.8	8.0	18.4
1977	48.1	45.8	63.3	67.7	58.3	58.9	55.4	40.8	8.0	20.6

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates¹ for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77—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	11 and 15 years
BLACK AND OTHER										
<i>Male</i>										
1954	52.2	19.7	28.4	41.1	57.1	69.9	61.1	52.8	41.2	27.2
1955	52.0	18.2	27.7	41.7	57.5	69.2	61.1	52.8	41.0	27.1
1956	52.1	19.9	29.4	42.7	58.2	70.1	61.4	53.2	41.8	27.5
1957	51.3	17.9	27.0	41.6	56.1	67.7	59.5	51.4	40.7	26.7
1958	51.0	17.1	27.7	42.7	56.2	68.4	60.0	52.0	41.1	27.0
1959	51.4	17.7	27.0	43.8	56.3	68.8	60.8	52.8	41.5	27.3
1960	51.0	17.0	27.2	43.4	56.1	68.1	60.3	52.3	41.2	27.0
1961	51.2	17.3	27.7	43.7	56.4	68.5	60.6	52.6	41.5	27.3
1962	51.5	17.7	28.1	44.0	56.7	68.9	60.9	52.9	41.8	27.6
1963	51.2	17.3	27.6	43.3	56.3	68.3	60.4	52.4	41.4	27.2
1964	51.0	17.0	27.2	43.1	56.1	68.1	60.2	52.2	41.2	27.0
1965	51.6	17.5	28.2	43.8	56.6	68.6	60.7	52.7	41.7	27.5
1966	51.6	17.5	28.2	43.8	56.6	68.6	60.7	52.7	41.7	27.5
1967	51.9	18.1	28.7	44.3	57.1	69.1	61.2	53.2	42.2	28.0
1968	52.0	18.2	28.8	44.4	57.2	69.2	61.3	53.3	42.3	28.1
1969	52.0	18.2	28.8	44.4	57.2	69.2	61.3	53.3	42.3	28.1
1970	52.0	18.2	28.8	44.4	57.2	69.2	61.3	53.3	42.3	28.1
1971	52.0	18.2	28.8	44.4	57.2	69.2	61.3	53.3	42.3	28.1
1972	52.0	18.2	28.8	44.4	57.2	69.2	61.3	53.3	42.3	28.1
1973	52.0	18.2	28.8	44.4	57.2	69.2	61.3	53.3	42.3	28.1
1974	52.0	18.2	28.8	44.4	57.2	69.2	61.3	53.3	42.3	28.1
1975	52.0	18.2	28.8	44.4	57.2	69.2	61.3	53.3	42.3	28.1
1976	52.0	18.2	28.8	44.4	57.2	69.2	61.3	53.3	42.3	28.1
1977	52.0	18.2	28.8	44.4	57.2	69.2	61.3	53.3	42.3	28.1
<i>Female</i>										
1954	16.1	14.5	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.5	13.4	11.2	12.2	15.2
1955	16.1	14.5	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.5	13.4	11.2	12.2	15.2
1956	17.3	15.7	18.9	18.7	18.3	18.3	14.5	11.8	12.1	15.4
1957	17.1	15.4	18.6	18.5	18.1	18.1	14.3	11.6	12.0	15.3
1958	18.0	16.3	19.5	19.3	18.8	18.8	15.2	12.5	12.8	16.2
1959	17.7	16.0	19.2	19.0	18.5	18.5	15.0	12.3	12.6	16.0
1960	18.1	16.4	19.6	19.4	18.9	18.9	15.4	12.7	13.0	16.4
1961	18.3	16.6	19.8	19.6	19.1	19.1	15.6	12.9	13.2	16.6
1962	18.0	16.3	19.5	19.3	18.8	18.8	15.3	12.6	12.9	16.3
1963	18.1	16.4	19.6	19.4	18.9	18.9	15.4	12.7	13.0	16.4
1964	18.3	16.6	19.8	19.6	19.1	19.1	15.6	12.9	13.2	16.6
1965	18.6	16.9	20.1	19.9	19.4	19.4	15.9	13.2	13.5	16.9
1966	19.3	17.6	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.1	16.6	13.9	14.2	17.6
1967	19.5	17.8	21.0	20.8	20.3	20.3	16.8	14.1	14.4	17.8
1968	19.3	17.6	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.1	16.6	13.9	14.2	17.6
1969	19.5	17.8	21.0	20.8	20.3	20.3	16.8	14.1	14.4	17.8
1970	19.5	17.8	21.0	20.8	20.3	20.3	16.8	14.1	14.4	17.8
1971	19.5	17.8	21.0	20.8	20.3	20.3	16.8	14.1	14.4	17.8
1972	19.5	17.8	21.0	20.8	20.3	20.3	16.8	14.1	14.4	17.8
1973	19.5	17.8	21.0	20.8	20.3	20.3	16.8	14.1	14.4	17.8
1974	19.5	17.8	21.0	20.8	20.3	20.3	16.8	14.1	14.4	17.8
1975	19.5	17.8	21.0	20.8	20.3	20.3	16.8	14.1	14.4	17.8
1976	19.5	17.8	21.0	20.8	20.3	20.3	16.8	14.1	14.4	17.8
1977	19.5	17.8	21.0	20.8	20.3	20.3	16.8	14.1	14.4	17.8

Table A-5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Race, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954-77

Employment status at 1 year	White				Black and other			
	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
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (THOUSANDS)								
1954	26,817	1,141	11,754	5,513	6,344	1,026	2,657	
1955	26,882	1,157	11,839	5,567	6,372	1,036	2,680	
1956	27,127	1,171	11,925	5,621	6,304	1,046	2,703	
1957	27,341	1,184	12,011	5,675	6,336	1,056	2,726	
1958	27,555	1,198	12,097	5,729	6,368	1,066	2,749	
1959	27,770	1,211	12,183	5,783	6,400	1,076	2,772	
1960	27,984	1,225	12,269	5,837	6,432	1,086	2,795	
1961	28,198	1,238	12,355	5,891	6,464	1,096	2,818	
1962	28,412	1,252	12,441	5,945	6,496	1,106	2,841	
1963	28,626	1,265	12,527	6,000	6,528	1,116	2,864	
1964	28,840	1,279	12,613	6,054	6,560	1,126	2,887	
1965	29,054	1,292	12,700	6,108	6,592	1,136	2,910	
1966	29,268	1,306	12,786	6,162	6,624	1,146	2,933	
1967	29,482	1,319	12,872	6,216	6,656	1,156	2,956	
1968	29,696	1,333	12,958	6,270	6,688	1,166	2,979	
1969	29,910	1,346	13,044	6,324	6,720	1,176	3,002	
1970	30,124	1,360	13,130	6,378	6,752	1,186	3,025	
1971	30,338	1,373	13,216	6,432	6,784	1,196	3,048	
1972	30,552	1,387	13,302	6,486	6,816	1,206	3,071	
1973	30,766	1,400	13,388	6,540	6,848	1,216	3,094	
1974	30,980	1,414	13,474	6,594	6,880	1,226	3,117	
1975	31,194	1,427	13,560	6,648	6,912	1,236	3,140	
1976	31,408	1,441	13,646	6,702	6,944	1,246	3,163	
1977	31,622	1,454	13,732	6,756	6,976	1,256	3,186	
EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)								
1954	17,407	1,009	9,123	11,177	5,147	3,711	2,214	
1955	17,544	1,020	9,199	11,212	5,182	3,742	2,237	
1956	17,681	1,031	9,274	11,247	5,217	3,773	2,260	
1957	17,818	1,042	9,349	11,282	5,252	3,804	2,283	
1958	17,955	1,053	9,424	11,317	5,287	3,835	2,306	
1959	18,092	1,064	9,499	11,352	5,322	3,866	2,329	
1960	18,229	1,075	9,574	11,387	5,357	3,897	2,352	
1961	18,366	1,086	9,649	11,422	5,392	3,928	2,375	
1962	18,503	1,097	9,724	11,457	5,427	3,959	2,398	
1963	18,640	1,108	9,799	11,492	5,462	3,990	2,421	
1964	18,777	1,119	9,874	11,527	5,497	4,021	2,444	
1965	18,914	1,130	9,949	11,562	5,532	4,052	2,467	
1966	19,051	1,141	10,024	11,597	5,567	4,083	2,490	
1967	19,188	1,152	10,099	11,632	5,602	4,114	2,513	
1968	19,325	1,163	10,174	11,667	5,637	4,145	2,536	
1969	19,462	1,174	10,249	11,702	5,672	4,176	2,559	
1970	19,599	1,185	10,324	11,737	5,707	4,207	2,582	
1971	19,736	1,196	10,399	11,772	5,742	4,238	2,605	
1972	19,873	1,207	10,474	11,807	5,777	4,269	2,628	
1973	19,910	1,218	10,549	11,842	5,812	4,300	2,651	
1974	20,047	1,229	10,624	11,877	5,847	4,331	2,674	
1975	20,184	1,240	10,699	11,912	5,882	4,362	2,697	
1976	20,321	1,251	10,774	11,947	5,917	4,393	2,720	
1977	20,458	1,262	10,849	11,982	5,952	4,424	2,743	

Footnote: Annual averages.



Table A-5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Race, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954-77—Continued

Employment status and race	White				Negro			
	Total 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	16 years and over		Total 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	16 years and over	
			Male	Female			Male	Female
Total								
1954	1,284	177	1,107	1,107	1,107	177	930	309
1955	1,311	172	1,139	1,139	1,139	172	967	320
1956	1,338	168	1,170	1,170	1,170	168	1,002	333
1957	1,365	163	1,202	1,202	1,202	163	1,039	346
1958	1,392	158	1,234	1,234	1,234	158	1,076	359
1959	1,419	153	1,266	1,266	1,266	153	1,113	372
1960	1,446	148	1,298	1,298	1,298	148	1,150	385
1961	1,473	143	1,330	1,330	1,330	143	1,187	398
1962	1,500	138	1,362	1,362	1,362	138	1,224	411
1963	1,527	133	1,394	1,394	1,394	133	1,261	424
1964	1,554	128	1,426	1,426	1,426	128	1,298	437
1965	1,581	123	1,458	1,458	1,458	123	1,335	450
1966	1,608	118	1,490	1,490	1,490	118	1,372	463
1967	1,635	113	1,522	1,522	1,522	113	1,409	476
1968	1,662	108	1,554	1,554	1,554	108	1,446	489
1969	1,689	103	1,586	1,586	1,586	103	1,483	502
1970	1,716	98	1,618	1,618	1,618	98	1,520	515
1971	1,743	93	1,650	1,650	1,650	93	1,557	528
1972	1,770	88	1,682	1,682	1,682	88	1,594	541
1973	1,797	83	1,714	1,714	1,714	83	1,631	554
1974	1,824	78	1,746	1,746	1,746	78	1,668	567
1975	1,851	73	1,778	1,778	1,778	73	1,705	580
1976	1,878	68	1,810	1,810	1,810	68	1,742	593
1977	1,905	63	1,842	1,842	1,842	63	1,779	606
Total	1,905	63	1,842	1,842	1,842	63	1,779	606
White								
1954	1,284	177	1,107	1,107	1,107	177	930	309
1955	1,311	172	1,139	1,139	1,139	172	967	320
1956	1,338	168	1,170	1,170	1,170	168	1,002	333
1957	1,365	163	1,202	1,202	1,202	163	1,039	346
1958	1,392	158	1,234	1,234	1,234	158	1,076	359
1959	1,419	153	1,266	1,266	1,266	153	1,113	372
1960	1,446	148	1,298	1,298	1,298	148	1,150	385
1961	1,473	143	1,330	1,330	1,330	143	1,187	398
1962	1,500	138	1,362	1,362	1,362	138	1,224	411
1963	1,527	133	1,394	1,394	1,394	133	1,261	424
1964	1,554	128	1,426	1,426	1,426	128	1,298	437
1965	1,581	123	1,458	1,458	1,458	123	1,335	450
1966	1,608	118	1,490	1,490	1,490	118	1,372	463
1967	1,635	113	1,522	1,522	1,522	113	1,409	476
1968	1,662	108	1,554	1,554	1,554	108	1,446	489
1969	1,689	103	1,586	1,586	1,586	103	1,483	502
1970	1,716	98	1,618	1,618	1,618	98	1,520	515
1971	1,743	93	1,650	1,650	1,650	93	1,557	528
1972	1,770	88	1,682	1,682	1,682	88	1,594	541
1973	1,797	83	1,714	1,714	1,714	83	1,631	554
1974	1,824	78	1,746	1,746	1,746	78	1,668	567
1975	1,851	73	1,778	1,778	1,778	73	1,705	580
1976	1,878	68	1,810	1,810	1,810	68	1,742	593
1977	1,905	63	1,842	1,842	1,842	63	1,779	606
Total	1,905	63	1,842	1,842	1,842	63	1,779	606
Negro								
1954	1,284	177	1,107	1,107	1,107	177	930	309
1955	1,311	172	1,139	1,139	1,139	172	967	320
1956	1,338	168	1,170	1,170	1,170	168	1,002	333
1957	1,365	163	1,202	1,202	1,202	163	1,039	346
1958	1,392	158	1,234	1,234	1,234	158	1,076	359
1959	1,419	153	1,266	1,266	1,266	153	1,113	372
1960	1,446	148	1,298	1,298	1,298	148	1,150	385
1961	1,473	143	1,330	1,330	1,330	143	1,187	398
1962	1,500	138	1,362	1,362	1,362	138	1,224	411
1963	1,527	133	1,394	1,394	1,394	133	1,261	424
1964	1,554	128	1,426	1,426	1,426	128	1,298	437
1965	1,581	123	1,458	1,458	1,458	123	1,335	450
1966	1,608	118	1,490	1,490	1,490	118	1,372	463
1967	1,635	113	1,522	1,522	1,522	113	1,409	476
1968	1,662	108	1,554	1,554	1,554	108	1,446	489
1969	1,689	103	1,586	1,586	1,586	103	1,483	502
1970	1,716	98	1,618	1,618	1,618	98	1,520	515
1971	1,743	93	1,650	1,650	1,650	93	1,557	528
1972	1,770	88	1,682	1,682	1,682	88	1,594	541
1973	1,797	83	1,714	1,714	1,714	83	1,631	554
1974	1,824	78	1,746	1,746	1,746	78	1,668	567
1975	1,851	73	1,778	1,778	1,778	73	1,705	580
1976	1,878	68	1,810	1,810	1,810	68	1,742	593
1977	1,905	63	1,842	1,842	1,842	63	1,779	606
Total	1,905	63	1,842	1,842	1,842	63	1,779	606



Table A-6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947-77

Year	Total 16 to 24 years old	Total 16 to 24 years old	16 to 24 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
1947	11,008	11,008	4,423	1,779	2,771	7,345
1948	11,828	11,828	4,443	1,789	2,661	7,393
1949	11,679	11,679	4,289	1,794	2,585	7,340
1950	11,771	11,771	4,291	1,839	2,577	7,307
1951	10,679	10,679	4,101	1,743	2,462	6,793
1952	9,764	9,764	3,877	1,687	2,259	6,249
1953	9,709	9,709	3,771	1,726	2,049	6,184
1954	9,707	9,707	3,637	1,639	2,031	6,176
1955	9,707	9,707	3,637	1,631	2,087	6,176
1956	9,707	9,707	3,637	1,637	2,079	6,176
1957	10,341	10,341	4,126	1,813	2,343	6,663
1958	10,701	10,701	4,199	1,818	2,412	6,771
1959	10,701	10,701	4,192	1,921	2,271	6,413
1960	11,313	11,313	4,839	2,093	2,747	6,703
1961	11,888	11,888	4,975	2,081	2,901	6,953
1962	11,997	11,997	4,931	2,048	2,992	7,082
1963	12,411	12,411	5,108	2,171	2,967	7,473
1964	13,171	13,171	5,399	2,383	3,127	7,963
1965	13,622	13,622	5,577	2,561	3,309	8,199
1966	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1967	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1968	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1969	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1970	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1971	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1972	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1973	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1974	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1975	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1976	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1977	13,709	13,709	5,571	2,719	3,387	8,195
1947	10,278	10,278	3,997	1,577	2,591	6,821
1948	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1949	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1950	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1951	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1952	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1953	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1954	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1955	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1956	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1957	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1958	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1959	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1960	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1961	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1962	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1963	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1964	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1965	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1966	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1967	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1968	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1969	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1970	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1971	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1972	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1973	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1974	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1975	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1976	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937
1977	10,427	10,427	4,038	1,621	2,519	6,937



Table A-6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947-77
 —Continued

Employment status	Total 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	Total (in thousands)			
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
UNEMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	3,311	930	414	177	237	516
1948	3,270	963	407	178	229	456
1949	3,637	1,255	571	238	333	680
1950	3,788	1,054	513	226	287	561
1951	3,075	679	336	168	168	273
1952	3,883	614	341	180	161	268
1953	3,834	764	397	190	207	250
1954	3,805	1,000	401	211	190	304
1955	3,805	846	430	211	219	306
1956	3,750	874	478	231	247	305
1957	3,850	925	406	230	200	429
1958	4,002	1,374	678	329	379	701
1959	3,740	1,175	654	301	353	541
1960	3,852	1,284	711	324	387	583
1961	4,714	1,520	828	363	465	722
1962	3,911	1,356	720	311	409	636
1963	4,050	1,245	683	320	403	658
1964	3,786	1,431	822	437	437	660
1965	3,900	1,431	874	411	463	557
1966	3,871	1,481	890	441	449	445
1967	3,975	1,370	808	401	438	512
1968	3,817	1,392	800	413	425	543
1969	3,831	1,415	851	436	417	560
1970	4,088	1,600	1,102	536	566	664
1971	4,034	2,008	1,127	554	603	1,121
1972	4,819	2,418	1,202	628	674	1,116
1973	4,994	2,210	1,222	628	597	985
1974	5,026	2,222	1,410	692	717	1,152
1975	5,800	2,282	1,772	781	963	1,828
1976	5,288	3,071	1,501	781	919	1,670
1977	6,811	3,221	1,612	765	874	1,378
EMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	3,014	837	368	160	208	712
1948	3,088	773	362	160	202	622
1949	3,000	10,000	13,400	14,000	13,000	6,300
1950	3,000	9,000	12,200	13,000	11,200	5,700
1951	3,000	7,000	8,000	9,000	7,000	4,100
1952	3,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	7,000	4,600
1953	3,000	7,000	7,000	8,000	6,800	4,700
1954	3,000	10,000	11,000	13,000	12,000	5,200
1955	3,000	8,000	11,000	12,000	10,000	7,000
1956	3,000	8,000	11,000	12,000	10,200	6,600
1957	3,000	11,000	11,000	12,000	10,000	7,100
1958	3,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	7,100
1959	3,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	11,200	7,100
1960	3,000	11,000	14,000	15,000	14,000	8,500
1961	3,000	11,000	14,000	15,000	14,100	8,700
1962	3,000	11,000	16,000	18,000	15,800	10,400
1963	3,000	11,000	14,000	16,000	13,600	9,000
1964	3,000	12,000	17,000	19,000	15,600	8,800
1965	3,000	11,000	16,000	17,000	14,900	8,300
1966	3,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	13,500	6,700
1967	3,000	8,000	11,000	13,000	11,300	5,300
1968	3,000	8,000	12,000	13,000	11,000	5,700
1969	3,000	8,000	14,000	14,000	11,200	5,800
1970	3,000	8,000	14,000	14,000	10,500	5,700
1971	3,000	11,000	15,000	17,000	13,600	8,200
1972	3,000	11,000	16,000	18,000	15,000	9,900
1973	3,000	11,000	17,000	18,000	14,600	9,300
1974	3,000	12,000	17,000	17,000	14,400	7,800
1975	3,000	11,000	18,000	18,000	14,200	9,000
1976	3,000	14,000	21,000	21,000	18,000	13,600
1977	3,000	14,000	21,000	21,000	17,400	12,000



Table A-7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1976-77

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Total		White		Black ¹	Hispanic origin ²		
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1977	1976	1977	
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	153,904	156,426	135,560	137,595	15,945	16,314	6,843	7,156
Civilian labor force	91,773	97,401	83,876	86,107	9,393	9,738	4,146	4,391
Percent of population	61.6	62.3	61.9	62.6	58.9	59.7	60.6	61.4
Employment	87,485	90,546	78,021	80,734	8,093	8,394	3,668	3,953
Agriculture	3,297	3,244	3,028	2,993	226	212	204	217
Nonagricultural industries	84,188	87,302	74,992	77,741	7,867	8,172	3,465	3,736
Unemployment	4,288	6,855	5,855	5,373	1,301	1,355	478	438
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.0	7.0	6.2	13.8	13.9	11.5	10.0
Not in labor force	59,130	59,025	51,682	51,488	6,552	6,576	2,697	2,765
MALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Civilian noninstitutional population	64,561	65,796	57,482	58,516	6,101	6,253	2,720	2,891
Civilian labor force	51,527	52,464	46,178	46,960	4,582	4,710	2,288	2,445
Percent of population	79.8	79.7	80.3	80.3	75.1	75.3	84.1	84.6
Employment	48,486	49,737	43,704	44,784	4,068	4,214	2,076	2,262
Agriculture	2,359	2,308	2,153	2,123	173	158	145	151
Nonagricultural industries	46,127	47,429	41,551	42,661	3,895	4,056	1,931	2,111
Unemployment	3,041	2,727	2,474	2,176	514	496	212	184
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.2	5.4	4.6	11.2	10.5	9.3	7.5
Not in labor force	13,034	13,332	11,304	11,556	1,519	1,543	432	446
FEMALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Civilian noninstitutional population	72,917	74,160	64,131	65,104	9,844	7,832	3,171	3,270
Civilian labor force	34,256	35,937	29,698	30,853	3,092	4,188	1,408	1,469
Percent of population	47.0	48.5	46.3	47.4	31.4	52.2	44.4	44.0
Employment	31,730	33,199	27,544	28,430	3,328	3,675	1,246	1,321
Agriculture	1,111	1,057	1,051	1,053	29	33	31	35
Nonagricultural industries	31,218	32,142	27,193	28,436	3,499	3,642	1,216	1,287
Unemployment	2,526	2,738	2,054	1,923	464	513	182	148
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.6	6.9	6.2	15.0	12.3	13.0	10.1
Not in labor force	38,661	38,471	34,433	34,251	6,752	3,644	1,763	1,801
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS								
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,428	16,470	13,952	13,975	2,227	2,290	952	994
Civilian labor force	8,976	9,232	8,011	8,295	820	841	450	476
Percent of population	54.6	56.2	57.5	59.4	36.8	37.7	47.3	47.9
Employment	7,299	7,619	6,683	7,020	497	495	346	370
Agriculture	147	139	169	175	24	21	28	31
Nonagricultural industries	6,812	7,211	6,284	6,641	473	474	318	339
Unemployment	1,677	1,613	1,328	1,275	323	346	104	106
Unemployment rate	18.6	17.4	16.6	15.4	39.3	41.1	23.1	22.3
Not in labor force	7,452	7,238	5,941	5,680	1,407	1,449	502	518

¹ Excludes the Black workers in agriculture.
² Data on persons of Hispanic origin are presented separately, without regard to race, which means that they are included in the data for white and

Black workers. According to the 1970 census, approximately 86 percent of their population is white.

Table A-8. Employment Status of Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Nonveterans 20 to 34 Years Old, by Age and Race: Annual Averages, 1970-77

(Numbers in thousands)

Item	Total, 20 to 34 years			20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years		
	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION												
1970	3,718	3,370	347	1,953	1,816	177	1,641	1,499	142	281	256	26
1971	4,500	4,084	439	1,953	1,749	204	2,104	1,912	192	446	404	42
1972	5,231	4,739	493	1,935	1,731	204	2,003	2,383	221	694	626	68
1973	5,706	5,112	594	1,669	1,466	204	3,020	2,752	268	1,016	924	92
1974	6,156	5,558	598	1,376	1,210	166	3,420	3,114	306	1,360	1,233	126
1975	6,467	5,825	642	1,175	1,014	161	3,481	3,166	315	1,811	1,645	166
1976	6,701	6,006	695	1,086	914	172	3,296	2,985	311	2,322	2,107	215
1977	6,818	6,119	699	1,041	867	174	2,989	2,702	287	2,788	2,550	238
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
1970	3,460	3,133	317	1,621	1,482	159	1,566	1,433	133	272	248	24
1971	4,150	3,752	398	1,736	1,556	180	1,979	1,800	179	436	396	39
1972	4,880	4,432	448	1,752	1,557	178	2,454	2,250	204	674	609	65
1973	5,432	4,897	535	1,510	1,336	175	2,857	2,619	238	968	902	66
1974	5,830	5,278	552	1,234	1,093	141	3,259	2,978	281	1,327	1,207	121
1975	6,063	5,493	570	1,019	893	126	3,290	3,000	290	1,756	1,600	156
1976	6,418	5,697	621	941	810	131	3,117	2,830	287	2,260	2,057	203
1977	6,487	5,826	631	927	782	145	2,845	2,584	261	2,715	2,490	225
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE												
1970	93.1	93.3	91.4	90.3	90.5	88.8	95.4	95.6	93.7	96.8	96.9	(1)
1971	92.2	92.3	90.7	88.0	89.0	88.2	94.1	94.1	92.2	97.8	98.0	92.0
1972	93.4	93.5	90.9	90.5	91.0	87.3	94.3	94.4	92.3	97.1	97.3	95.6
1973	93.8	91.5	88.3	90.5	91.1	85.8	94.6	95.2	88.8	97.2	97.6	93.3
1974	94.7	93.0	90.6	89.7	90.3	84.9	95.3	95.6	91.8	97.6	97.9	96.0
1975	93.8	91.3	89.1	86.7	88.1	78.3	94.5	94.8	92.1	97.0	97.3	94.0
1976	94.7	91.9	89.0	86.6	88.6	76.2	94.6	94.8	92.3	97.3	97.6	94.4
1977	95.1	92.7	91.3	89.0	90.2	83.3	95.2	95.6	90.9	97.4	97.6	94.5
EMPLOYED												
1970	3,237	2,971	281	1,470	1,355	135	1,498	1,375	123	264	241	23
1971	4,019	3,612	347	1,523	1,375	148	1,865	1,704	161	420	383	37
1972	4,752	4,317	395	1,565	1,416	149	2,332	2,147	186	655	594	60
1973	5,089	4,634	456	1,376	1,225	151	2,751	2,529	222	962	878	83
1974	5,710	5,028	481	1,090	988	111	3,120	2,862	257	1,291	1,178	112
1975	5,906	5,019	481	817	739	87	3,030	2,775	255	1,652	1,514	139
1976	6,217	5,290	527	777	681	96	2,888	2,637	251	2,152	1,972	180
1977	6,317	5,341	511	777	654	103	2,644	2,417	227	2,394	2,303	201
UNEMPLOYED												
1970	228	197	36	151	127	24	68	58	10	9	7	2
1971	312	269	41	212	181	31	114	96	18	15	13	2
1972	328	279	52	187	158	30	122	103	19	29	15	14
1973	297	224	72	134	110	24	106	90	16	29	24	5
1974	306	241	65	133	103	30	136	116	20	36	28	8
1975	265	213	52	202	163	39	266	225	41	103	86	17
1976	261	213	51	164	129	35	229	193	36	106	85	23
1977	272	214	51	150	108	42	201	167	34	121	97	24
UNEMPLOYED RATE												
1970	6.1	5.8	10.4	7.8	7.0	13.2	4.3	4.1	7.4	3.2	2.9	(1)
1971	7.4	6.6	12.9	11.6	11.6	17.5	5.7	5.3	10.0	3.5	3.3	5.5
1972	7.8	6.7	11.7	10.0	10.0	16.8	5.0	4.6	9.2	2.9	2.5	6.9
1973	7.6	6.6	8.4	8.9	8.3	13.1	3.7	3.4	6.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
1974	7.3	6.1	11.3	10.9	9.7	21.0	4.7	3.9	8.3	2.7	2.3	6.7
1975	7.1	6.2	12.9	13.3	13.3	31.0	7.5	7.5	12.1	5.9	5.4	10.9
1976	7.1	6.1	11.1	12.3	11.9	26.7	7.3	6.8	12.7	4.8	4.1	11.3
1977	7.1	6.1	11.8	12.1	11.8	28.0	7.1	6.7	13.0	4.5	3.9	10.7
NONVETERANS												
1970	3,287	2,971	317	1,621	1,482	159	1,566	1,433	133	272	248	24
1971	4,019	3,612	347	1,736	1,556	180	1,979	1,800	179	436	396	39
1972	4,752	4,317	448	1,752	1,557	178	2,454	2,250	204	674	609	65
1973	5,089	4,634	456	1,510	1,336	175	2,857	2,619	238	968	902	66
1974	5,710	5,028	481	1,234	1,093	141	3,259	2,978	281	1,327	1,207	121
1975	5,906	5,019	481	1,019	893	126	3,290	3,000	290	1,756	1,600	156
1976	6,217	5,290	527	941	810	131	3,117	2,830	287	2,260	2,057	203
1977	6,317	5,341	511	927	782	145	2,845	2,584	261	2,715	2,490	225
VETERANS												
1970	391	399	30	332	334	18	875	666	209	544	502	42
1971	431	472	59	205	193	12	1,130	1,102	28	1,012	904	108
1972	477	484	13	184	184	0	1,599	1,599	0	1,392	1,392	0
1973	514	503	11	166	166	0	1,193	1,193	0	1,140	1,140	0
1974	550	529	21	132	132	0	1,027	1,027	0	980	980	0
1975	500	498	2	102	102	0	960	960	0	900	900	0
1976	480	467	13	146	146	0	979	979	0	903	903	0
1977	480	467	13	146	146	0	979	979	0	903	903	0

Table A-8. Employment Status of Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Nonveterans 20 to 34 Years Old, by Age and Race: Annual Averages, 1970-77—Continued

Item	Total, 20 to 34 years			20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years		
	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION												
Nonveterans ¹												
1970	11,963	10,334	1,626	5,024	4,307	687	3,861	3,337	524	3,077	2,692	415
1971	12,636	10,969	1,707	5,500	4,757	742	3,892	3,393	529	3,225	2,713	436
1972	13,422	11,680	1,742	6,039	5,256	782	3,968	3,472	496	3,415	2,961	464
1973	14,361	12,450	1,911	6,435	5,770	865	4,124	3,590	533	3,693	3,090	513
1974	14,982	13,033	1,959	7,060	6,165	895	4,100	3,570	530	3,832	3,298	534
1975	15,879	13,812	2,067	7,572	6,626	946	4,137	3,558	579	3,570	3,328	512
1976	16,726	14,572	2,154	7,969	6,923	986	4,010	3,395	615	3,807	3,284	523
1977	17,583	15,378	2,285	8,156	7,136	1,020	3,937	3,433	701	3,660	3,196	564
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
1970	10,719	9,279	1,410	4,058	3,194	563	3,078	3,197	481	2,983	2,588	395
1971	11,263	9,781	1,482	4,418	3,456	792	3,073	3,212	483	3,120	2,713	417
1972	11,992	10,480	1,512	4,912	4,316	626	3,170	3,398	452	3,290	2,856	434
1973	12,948	11,285	1,663	5,559	4,870	699	3,178	3,420	488	3,471	2,995	475
1974	13,790	11,881	1,706	6,018	5,280	730	3,884	3,405	478	3,687	3,190	498
1975	14,279	12,522	1,757	6,359	5,638	741	4,193	3,675	518	3,707	3,209	498
1976	15,094	13,272	1,822	6,725	5,948	777	4,720	4,150	570	3,649	3,174	475
1977	15,888	13,966	1,922	6,950	6,162	788	5,058	4,433	625	3,860	3,371	509
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE²												
1970	89.6	89.8	88.6	80.8	80.6	82.0	95.3	95.8	91.8	96.9	97.2	95.2
1971	89.3	89.7	89.8	80.9	81.1	79.8	91.9	95.5	91.3	96.7	97.3	93.3
1972	90.7	90.6	89.8	81.8	82.1	80.3	91.8	95.3	91.1	96.3	96.8	93.3
1973	90.9	91.2	89.9	83.9	84.1	80.3	91.8	95.3	91.5	96.3	96.9	92.6
1974	90.9	91.2	89.9	83.9	84.1	80.3	91.8	95.3	91.5	96.3	96.7	93.3
1975	90.9	91.2	89.9	83.9	84.1	80.3	91.8	95.3	91.5	96.3	96.7	93.3
1976	90.2	91.1	89.6	83.0	83.9	78.8	91.2	95.1	88.1	95.8	96.7	90.8
1977	90.4	91.3	89.1	83.2	86.4	77.3	91.2	95.0	89.2	95.6	96.4	90.2
EMPLOYED												
1970	10,169	8,834	1,329	3,732	3,275	456	3,537	3,088	449	2,851	2,514	377
1971	10,554	9,227	1,327	4,027	3,528	498	3,522	3,074	448	3,005	2,624	380
1972	11,392	9,935	1,457	4,596	3,872	537	3,693	3,181	422	3,190	2,781	408
1973	12,316	10,797	1,520	5,199	4,577	623	3,744	3,290	450	3,386	2,929	457
1974	12,777	11,243	1,534	5,523	4,898	625	3,693	3,252	441	3,561	3,093	468
1975	12,874	11,398	1,476	5,522	4,940	582	3,857	3,409	448	3,495	3,044	446
1976	13,817	12,259	1,558	5,966	5,312	624	4,389	3,899	500	3,462	3,028	434
1977	14,665	13,047	1,648	6,254	5,626	628	4,735	4,182	553	3,706	3,239	467
UNEMPLOYED												
1970	559	442	117	326	297	67	141	199	32	92	74	18
1971	709	554	155	422	378	94	172	178	35	115	88	27
1972	660	543	145	432	344	89	157	17	39	101	75	26
1973	682	488	143	379	299	86	168	129	38	85	66	19
1974	813	641	172	496	394	105	177	153	37	127	97	30
1975	1,106	1,114	281	857	698	159	346	266	70	212	160	52
1976	1,277	1,173	264	759	696	153	331	261	70	187	146	41
1977	1,193	1,111	271	696	536	160	322	251	72	174	132	42
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE³												
1970	5.2	4.8	8.1	8.6	7.4	11.9	3.8	3.4	6.6	5.1	2.8	4.6
1971	6.3	5.7	10.5	9.5	8.5	15.8	4.7	4.1	7.2	3.7	3.2	6.6
1972	5.8	5.2	8.7	8.7	8.0	11.2	4.2	3.5	6.7	3.1	2.6	5.9
1973	5.9	4.9	8.6	6.8	10.9	12.4	4.3	3.8	7.8	2.4	2.2	4.6
1974	6.9	5.4	10.4	8.2	7.4	14.3	4.5	4.5	7.8	3.4	3.0	6.0
1975	8.8	7.9	16.9	13.4	12.4	21.5	8.6	7.2	14.5	5.7	5.0	10.4
1976	8.5	7.6	14.5	11.3	10.2	19.7	7.0	6.3	12.3	5.1	4.6	8.6
1977	7.5	6.9	11.3	10.9	8.7	20.3	6.4	5.7	11.5	4.5	3.9	8.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE												
1970	1,241	1,937	189	966	843	124	183	149	1	94	74	24
1971	1,333	1,928	215	1,052	961	157	167	151	1	165	79	29
1972	1,439	1,298	236	1,087	930	157	208	164	1	127	154	39
1973	1,443	1,248	238	1,099	909	197	66	17	45	137	95	38
1974	1,497	1,241	256	1,042	877	165	216	167	52	145	108	36
1975	1,699	1,241	256	1,193	988	205	243	183	61	163	119	44
1976	2,054	1,241	256	1,385	976	265	289	213	75	177	111	48
1977	2,093	1,338	265	1,267	973	262	319	253	77	189	126	54

¹ Vietnam era veterans are those who served between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975.

² Percent of civilian noninstitutional population, 15 years and over.

³ Percent of those who are 16 years of age or older.

⁴ Nonveterans are those who have never served in the Armed Forces.

Table A-9. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, by Sex, Age, and Race: Annual Averages, 1976-77

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, age, and race	Metropolitan areas						Nonmetropolitan areas					
	Total		Central cities		Suburbs		Total		Farm		Nonfarm	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,893	106,356	45,178	45,234	59,715	61,122	49,011	50,069	4,862	4,725	44,149	45,344
Civilian labor force	63,584	67,094	27,353	27,501	38,231	39,593	29,190	30,307	2,999	2,939	26,191	27,368
Percent of population	60.5	63.1	60.5	60.8	64.0	64.8	59.6	60.5	61.7	62.2	59.3	60.4
Employed	40,335	42,229	14,845	15,123	25,490	27,106	27,150	28,317	2,920	2,862	24,230	25,455
Unemployed	8,218	4,865	2,518	2,380	2,730	2,486	2,040	1,990	79	77	1,961	1,913
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.3	9.2	8.7	7.1	6.3	7.0	6.6	2.6	2.6	7.5	7.0
Not in labor force	39,309	39,262	17,825	17,732	21,484	21,530	19,821	19,762	1,863	1,785	17,958	17,977
MALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	43,826	44,565	18,541	18,614	25,285	25,951	20,735	21,231	2,188	2,150	18,547	19,081
Civilian labor force	35,440	36,012	14,427	14,453	21,013	21,559	16,087	16,452	1,845	1,793	14,242	14,659
Percent of population	80.9	80.8	77.8	77.6	83.1	83.1	77.6	77.5	84.3	83.4	76.8	76.8
Employed	33,213	34,050	13,287	13,425	19,926	20,625	15,273	15,987	1,816	1,770	13,457	13,917
Unemployed	2,227	1,962	1,140	1,028	1,087	934	813	765	29	24	784	741
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.4	7.9	7.1	5.2	4.3	5.1	4.6	1.6	1.3	5.5	5.1
Not in labor force	8,386	8,553	4,114	4,160	4,272	4,393	4,649	4,779	343	356	4,306	4,423
FEMALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	49,893	50,686	22,116	22,182	27,779	28,504	23,022	23,474	2,075	2,017	20,947	21,457
Civilian labor force	24,015	24,838	10,642	10,776	13,373	14,062	10,201	10,848	835	831	9,426	10,017
Percent of population	48.1	49.0	48.1	48.6	48.1	49.3	44.6	46.2	40.2	41.2	45.0	46.7
Employed	22,216	23,085	9,797	9,942	12,419	13,143	9,513	10,113	805	799	8,708	9,314
Unemployed	1,799	1,752	843	833	954	919	748	734	30	32	718	702
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.1	7.9	7.7	7.1	6.5	7.3	6.8	3.6	3.8	7.6	7.0
Not in labor force	25,880	25,848	11,475	11,407	14,405	14,441	12,761	12,626	1,240	1,186	11,521	11,440
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS												
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,172	11,105	4,521	4,438	6,651	6,668	5,253	5,364	600	558	4,653	4,806
Civilian labor force	6,128	6,245	2,285	2,273	3,843	3,972	2,842	3,007	320	315	2,522	2,692
Percent of population	54.9	56.2	50.5	51.2	57.8	59.6	54.1	56.1	53.3	56.4	54.2	56.0
Employed	4,906	5,094	1,731	1,756	3,155	3,338	2,363	2,516	300	293	2,063	2,223
Unemployed	1,222	1,151	555	517	687	634	479	491	20	22	459	469
Unemployment rate	19.9	18.4	23.4	22.7	17.9	16.0	16.8	16.3	6.3	6.9	18.2	17.4
Not in labor force	5,044	4,861	2,236	2,165	2,808	2,696	2,411	2,357	280	243	2,131	2,114
WHITE												
Civilian noninstitutional population	90,814	91,944	34,855	34,774	55,959	57,170	44,755	45,651	4,559	4,447	40,196	41,204
Civilian labor force	57,091	58,344	21,321	21,354	35,770	36,990	26,785	27,763	2,841	2,789	23,944	24,974
Percent of population	62.9	63.5	61.2	61.4	63.9	64.7	59.8	60.8	62.3	62.7	59.6	60.6
Employed	51,971	54,652	19,642	19,866	33,329	34,786	25,050	26,082	2,771	2,721	22,279	23,361
Unemployed	4,120	3,692	1,680	1,488	2,440	2,204	1,735	1,682	69	67	1,666	1,615
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.3	7.9	7.0	6.8	6.0	6.5	6.1	2.4	2.4	7.0	6.5
Not in labor force	33,723	33,600	13,334	13,421	20,189	20,179	17,969	17,887	1,714	1,659	16,251	16,228
BLACK AND OTHER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,079	14,412	10,322	10,459	3,757	3,953	4,256	4,419	303	277	3,953	4,142
Civilian labor force	8,492	8,750	6,083	6,148	2,409	2,602	2,405	2,544	159	151	2,246	2,393
Percent of population	60.3	60.7	58.4	58.8	63.9	65.8	56.5	57.6	52.3	54.4	56.8	57.8
Employed	7,364	7,577	5,193	5,257	2,171	2,330	2,100	2,225	149	141	1,931	2,094
Unemployed	1,128	1,174	890	892	238	272	304	318	10	10	294	298
Unemployment rate	13.3	13.4	13.9	14.5	11.8	10.4	12.7	12.1	6.1	6.6	13.1	12.5
Not in labor force	5,587	5,662	4,239	4,311	1,298	1,351	1,851	1,875	145	126	1,707	1,749

Table A-10. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population in Poverty and Nonpoverty Areas,¹ by Race, Including Unemployment Rates by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1976-77

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Total, United States				Metropolitan areas				Nonmetropolitan areas			
	Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas		Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas		Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	29,083	29,087	134,831	127,338	11,634	11,780	93,278	91,876	17,448	17,557	31,563	32,512
Civilian labor force	15,821	16,019	78,952	81,351	6,078	6,111	59,596	60,983	9,743	9,938	19,446	20,369
Percent of population	54.4	55.1	64.3	63.9	52.2	53.0	63.8	61.3	55.8	56.6	61.6	62.7
Employed	11,308	11,525	53,127	55,920	5,298	5,293	55,027	56,933	9,050	9,282	18,100	19,035
Unemployed	4,513	4,494	25,825	25,431	879	818	4,569	4,050	693	656	1,346	1,334
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.3	7.3	6.6	13.4	13.4	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.9	6.5
Male, 20 years and over	7.5	7.0	5.6	4.8	11.9	11.5	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.2	4.8
Female, 20 years and over	8.9	8.9	7.1	6.6	10.9	11.5	7.1	6.6	7.6	7.1	7.2	6.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	24.1	23.7	17.9	16.8	33.2	32.1	18.6	17.1	18.6	17.3	16.0	15.9
Not in labor force	13,261	13,068	45,880	45,988	5,557	5,419	33,783	33,844	7,705	7,619	12,116	12,143
WHITE												
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,479	20,479	115,090	117,116	5,983	5,939	81,831	86,003	11,496	11,539	30,459	31,111
Civilian labor force	11,378	11,515	72,498	73,591	3,211	3,217	53,881	55,097	8,168	8,298	18,617	19,465
Percent of population	55.6	56.4	63.0	63.7	53.7	54.7	63.5	61.1	56.3	57.1	61.5	62.6
Employed	10,541	10,771	67,180	68,963	2,874	2,933	50,097	51,719	7,667	7,830	17,383	18,243
Unemployed	837	744	5,318	4,628	347	314	3,783	3,378	501	459	1,235	1,222
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.2	10.5	9.7	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.5	6.6	6.3
Male, 20 years and over	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.5	9.4	8.8	5.4	4.5	4.4	3.8	5.0	4.6
Female, 20 years and over	7.7	6.7	6.8	6.2	9.4	8.8	6.7	6.3	6.4	5.9	6.9	6.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.6	15.8	16.8	15.3	22.9	19.0	17.3	15.4	15.7	14.7	15.3	15.0
Not in labor force	9,100	8,963	42,592	43,524	2,772	2,697	30,956	30,908	6,328	6,211	11,641	11,646
BLACK AND OTHER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,604	8,609	9,741	10,222	5,651	5,591	8,447	8,873	2,952	3,018	1,304	1,401
Civilian labor force	4,443	4,501	9,454	9,777	2,877	2,861	5,625	5,886	1,576	1,610	879	904
Percent of population	51.4	52.3	96.3	96.4	50.7	51.2	66.7	66.7	53.4	54.3	63.6	61.5
Employed	3,257	3,293	5,257	6,008	2,384	2,360	4,980	5,216	1,383	1,413	717	792
Unemployed	1,186	1,208	4,197	3,769	493	501	645	670	193	196	112	112
Unemployment rate	15.4	15.5	11.7	11.5	16.9	17.6	11.5	11.4	12.3	12.0	13.5	12.4
Male, 20 years and over	13.4	13.4	9.4	8.4	15.1	15.4	9.2	8.3	11.2	8.0	10.5	8.1
Female, 20 years and over	17.6	17.6	10.1	10.5	18.6	14.1	10.1	10.3	13.7	15.7	12.8	11.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	40.6	40.3	31.3	30.8	43.3	43.4	35.2	37.3	33.8	30.7	30.8	34.7
Not in labor force	4,161	4,108	2,287	3,133	2,774	2,730	2,822	2,987	1,376	1,378	425	497

¹ Poverty areas classification consists of all census geographical divisions in which 20 percent or more of the residents were poor according to the 1970 Decennial Census. Persons were classified as poor or nonpoor by using income

thresholds adopted by a Federal interagency committee in 1969. These thresholds vary by family size, composition, and residence (farm or nonfarm).

Table A-11. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77¹

[Thousands]

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
MALE										
1948	6,710	1,019	490	854	441	202	348	678	2,710	1,503
1949	6,825	1,006	463	725	462	205	372	821	2,773	1,520
1950	6,900	986	463	639	437	242	356	871	2,904	1,551
1951	6,725	958	421	517	334	251	347	864	3,034	1,597
1952	6,832	1,020	437	451	270	220	330	849	3,255	1,670
1953	7,117	1,052	452	128	282	196	308	823	3,576	1,723
1954	7,431	1,151	499	458	285	206	316	789	3,716	1,738
1955	7,634	1,155	499	488	263	209	326	840	3,856	1,796
1956	8,118	1,096	491	496	289	229	321	812	3,992	1,832
1957	8,514	1,157	510	510	318	235	317	887	4,125	2,046
1958	8,907	1,201	502	508	311	233	355	875	4,305	2,163
1959	9,274	1,175	581	548	30	251	384	915	4,463	2,112
1960	9,633	1,515	783	558	62	263	427	973	4,615	2,210
1961	10,231	1,531	791	589	265	324	445	953	4,786	2,596
1962	10,792	1,587	748	646	288	271	447	1,050	5,145	2,828
1963	11,169	1,605	788	727	289	289	439	1,066	5,391	2,798
1964	11,537	1,656	985	766	270	312	446	1,133	5,451	2,778
1965	11,792	1,878	1,108	807	280	306	467	1,227	5,518	2,795
1966	11,919	1,871	1,034	844	276	312	499	1,253	5,635	2,864
1967	12,315	1,948	1,051	934	290	303	517	1,281	5,692	2,941
1968	12,677	1,972	1,087	1,037	319	319	552	1,312	5,743	3,022
1969	13,066	2,037	1,099	1,142	369	334	592	1,406	5,821	3,098
1970	13,715	2,092	1,159	1,142	422	349	636	1,464	5,925	3,154
1971	14,193	2,115	1,097	1,270	491	372	678	1,550	6,103	3,187
1972	14,541	2,061	1,057	1,281	551	388	758	1,728	6,278	3,273
1973	14,904	2,070	1,018	1,251	571	403	788	1,945	6,473	3,261
1974	15,788	2,158	1,128	1,419	682	408	896	2,054	6,658	3,291
1975	16,341	2,164	1,143	1,399	713	408	898	2,232	6,873	3,373
1976	16,514	2,086	1,087	1,319	741	378	889	2,389	7,151	3,390
1977								2,475	7,351	3,248
FEMALE										
1948	35,737	1,466	1,071	3,285	7,912	6,500	5,511	4,879	5,114	1,783
1949	35,880	1,426	1,042	3,219	7,953	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	7,812	6,513	5,379	5,033	5,671	1,861
1952	36,261	1,408	996	3,100	7,870	6,535	5,426	5,090	5,867	1,947
1953	36,924	1,462	1,022	3,050	8,084	6,627	5,431	4,982	6,262	1,969
1954	37,247	1,512	1,038	2,933	8,021	6,708	5,465	5,037	6,460	1,985
1955	37,026	1,471	1,011	2,881	7,930	6,740	5,326	4,956	6,569	2,036
1956	36,799	1,488	1,013	2,817	7,814	6,727	5,285	4,874	6,751	2,114
1957	37,218	1,587	1,083	2,819	7,705	6,712	5,311	4,987	6,961	2,217
1958	37,574	1,732	1,110	2,705	7,583	6,714	5,298	5,018	7,144	2,416
1959	38,053	1,891	1,180	2,614	7,488	6,731	5,291	4,993	7,365	2,318
1960	38,313	1,963	1,205	3,014	7,354	6,905	5,023	5,051	7,528	2,406
1961	38,679	1,998	1,311	3,012	7,217	6,911	5,379	5,067	7,753	2,790
1962	39,308	2,060	1,356	3,125	7,191	6,935	5,374	5,067	8,256	3,033
1963	39,791	2,280	1,355	3,935	7,062	6,872	5,368	5,067	8,514	3,031
1964	40,227	2,322	1,405	3,287	7,044	6,859	5,370	5,122	8,610	3,000
1965	40,419	2,382	1,400	3,376	6,966	6,685	5,505	5,151	8,808	3,031
1966	40,646	2,499	1,459	3,387	6,811	6,530	5,496	5,181	9,029	3,069
1967	40,976	2,436	1,442	3,478	6,499	6,499	5,568	5,288	9,243	3,133
1968	40,921	2,412	1,429	3,329	6,472	6,431	5,585	5,340	9,442	3,222
1969	41,211	2,470	1,460	3,321	6,418	6,418	5,485	5,389	9,611	3,266
1970	41,932	2,571	1,731	3,321	6,972	6,711	5,475	5,496	9,851	3,298
1971	42,391	2,617	1,691	3,303	7,103	6,591	5,539	5,606	10,102	3,368
1972	42,691	2,647	1,684	3,275	7,172	6,567	5,611	5,800	10,537	3,400
1973	42,983	2,611	1,683	3,180	7,147	6,583	5,651	5,882	10,906	3,386
1974	42,868	2,479	1,718	3,193	7,103	6,261	5,553	6,049	11,473	3,417
1975	42,991	2,435	1,710	3,465	7,032	6,110	5,510	6,103	11,473	3,450
1976	42,946	2,380	1,656	3,397	6,880	5,962	5,460	6,182	11,772	3,441
1977					6,711	5,856	5,312	6,281	12,001	3,312
WHITE										
Male										
1954	6,792	1,007	459	418	253	172	298	687	3,440	1,527
1955	6,881	1,011	442	399	276	170	276	745	3,581	1,582
1956	6,876	952	445	419	257	186	271	719	3,621	1,609
1957	7,309	1,088	442	485	274	198	286	783	3,822	1,800
1958	7,667	1,136	451	505	279	196	300	774	3,990	1,969
1959	8,011	1,201	508	445	248	205	328	806	4,110	1,828
1960	8,325	1,316	580	485	220	212	353	860	4,266	1,945
1961	8,624	1,311	701	523	218	217	372	831	4,422	2,269
1962	9,124	1,385	703	580	214	219	371	922	4,719	2,468
1963	9,326	1,399	736	635	231	230	371	911	4,952	2,428
1964	9,576	1,716	688	686	224	246	353	911	5,021	2,403
1965	10,283	1,691	812	738	224	240	391	962	5,021	2,403
1966	10,441	1,660	967	774	227	244	367	1,073	5,070	2,409
1967	10,506	1,544	885	812	208	229	439	1,112	5,164	2,462
1968	10,881	1,549	903	911	217	236	450	1,126	5,224	2,570
1969	11,161	1,633	929	971	217	241	482	1,158	5,292	2,594
1970	11,475	1,699	929	999	214	251	512	1,238	5,325	2,641
1971	11,961	1,727	969	1,097	234	253	538	1,304	5,428	2,686
1972	12,291	1,738	962	1,088	214	289	605	1,378	5,578	2,700
1973	12,595	1,676	882	1,050	216	306	654	1,516	5,694	2,764
1974	12,825	1,667	811	995	217	317	708	1,603	5,874	2,734
1975	13,501	1,720	811	1,110	241	317	717	1,683	6,026	2,746
1976	13,916	1,718	864	1,080	250	387	753	1,806	6,208	2,803
1977	14,065	1,654	850	1,050	248	369	780	2,180	6,624	2,671

Footnote at end of table

Table A-11. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77—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	11 and 15 years
WHITE (Continued)										
<i>Female</i>										
1954	34,186	1,332	881	2,622	7,438	6,202	5,051	4,715	6,044	1,741
1955	33,927	1,353	806	2,534	7,290	6,211	4,912	4,615	6,142	1,773
1956	33,679	1,299	889	2,484	7,154	6,126	4,866	4,542	6,319	1,852
1957	34,027	1,563	920	2,524	7,053	6,119	4,893	4,642	6,515	2,039
1958	34,432	1,517	908	2,513	6,999	6,281	4,867	4,653	6,691	2,127
1959	34,837	1,639	922	2,659	6,881	6,333	4,881	4,642	6,886	2,046
1960	35,044	1,702	1,017	2,645	6,665	6,387	4,901	4,688	7,030	2,095
1961	35,326	1,678	1,111	2,654	6,468	6,466	4,956	4,709	7,242	2,411
1962	35,841	1,711	1,178	2,749	6,322	6,388	4,919	4,672	7,666	2,443
1963	36,246	1,750	1,166	2,821	6,191	6,399	4,910	4,673	7,887	2,422
1964	36,637	1,783	1,221	2,921	6,111	6,311	4,911	4,671	7,979	2,443
1965	36,869	2,137	1,474	3,008	6,278	6,419	5,046	4,751	8,163	2,591
1966	36,861	2,026	1,442	2,967	6,111	6,356	5,044	4,774	8,365	2,614
1967	36,845	2,026	1,428	3,020	6,111	6,252	5,041	4,803	8,558	2,674
1968	37,089	2,032	1,463	3,132	6,230	6,351	5,041	4,892	8,730	2,729
1969	37,419	2,037	1,462	3,089	6,301	6,344	5,041	4,935	8,878	2,783
1970	36,950	2,036	1,486	3,118	6,305	6,440	4,935	5,026	9,100	2,785
1971	37,418	2,118	1,432	3,213	6,348	6,438	5,022	5,124	9,323	2,834
1972	38,110	2,058	1,462	3,134	6,387	6,487	5,058	5,225	9,679	2,856
1973	38,044	2,068	1,471	3,023	6,425	6,591	5,075	5,451	9,904	2,819
1974	37,872	1,970	1,375	2,868	6,330	6,671	4,969	5,486	10,219	2,835
1975	37,942	1,994	1,382	2,802	6,228	6,416	4,946	5,511	10,482	2,856
1976	37,556	1,945	1,367	2,789	6,122	6,361	4,864	5,599	10,744	2,841
1977	37,441	1,876	1,361	2,741	5,947	6,294	4,728	5,677	10,924	2,715
BLACK AND OTHER										
<i>Male</i>										
1954	29	13	19	49	47	34	27	34	58	211
1955	26	14	7	48	47	38	49	33	54	213
1956	29	14	7	52	43	37	49	36	51	226
1957	318	143	68	327	41	37	49	36	303	238
1958	345	162	71	311	41	37	49	36	314	255
1959	364	182	74	314	41	37	49	36	321	251
1960	377	179	82	311	41	37	49	36	319	273
1961	1,091	192	88	66	47	38	44	41	368	325
1962	1,195	202	91	66	41	34	36	42	425	359
1963	1,163	213	92	72	41	34	36	42	439	370
1964	1,194	211	109	70	36	34	34	40	430	375
1965	1,246	211	113	70	41	38	39	43	448	383
1966	1,301	219	119	79	41	38	39	44	451	420
1967	1,333	216	118	97	42	34	38	44	463	410
1968	1,414	219	142	113	49	37	42	44	481	428
1969	1,433	208	138	113	49	37	42	44	475	436
1970	1,491	208	141	111	52	37	42	44	475	468
1971	1,511	204	141	111	52	37	42	44	475	486
1972	1,492	207	141	111	52	37	42	44	475	486
1973	1,467	204	141	111	52	37	42	44	475	486
1974	2,029	212	141	111	52	37	42	44	475	486
1975	2,083	218	141	111	52	37	42	44	475	486
1976	2,141	216	141	111	52	37	42	44	475	486
1977	2,148	211	141	111	52	37	42	44	475	486
<i>Female</i>										
1954	1,087	117	101	380	587	461	412	421	421	244
1955	1,159	124	114	369	579	461	412	421	421	244
1956	1,191	128	113	369	579	461	412	421	421	244
1957	1,169	124	113	369	582	461	412	421	421	244
1958	1,142	111	111	341	574	461	412	421	421	244
1959	1,216	111	111	341	581	461	412	421	421	244
1960	1,300	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1961	1,413	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1962	1,468	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1963	1,544	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1964	1,588	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1965	1,667	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1966	1,733	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1967	1,793	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1968	1,867	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1969	1,941	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1970	2,015	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1971	2,089	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1972	2,163	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1973	2,237	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1974	2,311	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1975	2,385	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1976	2,459	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244
1977	2,533	111	111	341	587	461	412	421	421	244

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table A-12. Persons Not in the Labor Force, by Desire for Job and Reason for Nonparticipation: Annual Averages, 1967-77

[Thousands]

Reason for nonparticipation	Not in labor force										
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total not in labor force	57,577	58,294	58,302	57,280	57,066	56,788	57,222	57,202	58,655	59,130	59,025
In school	7,740	7,007	7,084	7,126	7,045	7,001	7,004	7,187	7,750	7,827	7,737
Ill health, disability	4,399	4,340	4,453	4,358	4,632	4,645	5,101	5,444	5,461	5,201	5,300
Home responsibilities	3,504	37,580	32,641	31,088	31,223	31,482	31,188	31,988	32,472	31,934	31,433
Retirement, old age	7,313	8,440	8,751	8,918	9,060	9,001	9,168	9,379	7,851	8,590	9,096
Think cannot get job	137	667	574	635	74	263	670	686	1,082	10	1,010
All other reasons	7,627	7,504	7,010	7,145	7,140	7,398	7,692	7,902	4,057	4,417	4,796
Want jobs	4,068	4,115	4,110	4,115	4,094	4,061	4,107	4,114	5,179	5,141	5,042
In school	1,114	1,111	1,110	1,115	1,112	1,100	1,111	1,103	1,639	1,641	1,584
Ill health, disability	795	680	677	680	733	642	612	680	672	648	733
Home responsibility	1,111	1,803	1,757	1,706	1,710	1,658	1,643	1,643	1,138	1,171	1,253
Think cannot get job - total	137	667	574	635	74	263	670	686	1,082	10	1,010
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	11	180	95	120	131	137	133	133	178	141	156
Male, 20 years and over	177	171	143	163	179	177	166	170	272	283	247
Female, 20 years and over	114	387	317	367	450	457	480	493	631	517	604
Male, 16 years and over	222	214	183	221	238	230	228	277	350	321	317
Female, 16 years and over	311	454	391	417	536	525	454	450	722	590	604
White	577	523	446	494	580	578	440	512	716	663	718
Black and other	196	143	128	143	180	188	170	162	300	277	294
All other races	75	75	87	79	813	60	87	682	594	571	1,322
Do not want jobs	47,750	48,859	49,114	49,165	49,768	49,727	50,760	50,132	53,476	53,989	53,283
In school	6,626	5,896	5,974	6,011	5,923	5,901	5,891	5,984	6,111	6,286	6,203
Ill health, disability	4,111	4,084	4,222	4,202	4,377	4,313	4,577	4,794	4,789	4,513	4,547
Home responsibilities	2,393	37,697	31,884	30,382	30,513	30,829	30,543	31,343	31,334	30,763	30,230
Retirement, old age	6,996	8,150	8,476	8,743	8,946	9,034	9,199	9,411	7,831	8,546	9,088
Think cannot get job	137	667	574	635	74	263	670	686	1,082	10	1,010
All other reasons	7,583	7,467	7,134	7,196	7,117	7,632	7,899	8,030	3,187	3,536	3,994

1. Because of a change in the way that persons who are "in school" are counted, data for the 1970-77 period may not be strictly comparable with data for subsequent years, particularly with respect to persons who are "in school" and "at home."

Table A-13 Persons Not in the Labor Force Who Stopped Working During Previous 12 Months by Sex, Race, and Reason for Leaving Last Job Annual Averages, 1967-77

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason for leaving last job	Total		Male		Female		White		Black and other races	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	11,111	100	6,247	100	4,864	100	5,444	100	2,907	100
School, home range, or other	1,111	10	611	10	500	10	611	11	300	10
Ill health, disability	1,111	10	611	10	500	10	611	11	300	10
Retirement, old age	1,111	10	611	10	500	10	611	11	300	10
Economic reasons	1,111	10	611	10	500	10	611	11	300	10
End of season work	1,111	10	611	10	500	10	611	11	300	10
Slack work	1,111	10	611	10	500	10	611	11	300	10
End of temporary work	1,111	10	611	10	500	10	611	11	300	10
All other reasons	1,111	10	611	10	500	10	611	11	300	10
Male	6,247	100	3,547	100	2,700	100	3,547	100	1,700	100
School, home range, or other	624	10	354	10	270	10	354	10	170	10
Ill health, disability	624	10	354	10	270	10	354	10	170	10
Retirement, old age	624	10	354	10	270	10	354	10	170	10
Economic reasons	624	10	354	10	270	10	624	18	270	16
End of season work	624	10	354	10	270	10	624	18	270	16
Slack work	624	10	354	10	270	10	624	18	270	16
End of temporary work	624	10	354	10	270	10	624	18	270	16
All other reasons	624	10	354	10	270	10	624	18	270	16
Female	4,864	100	2,700	100	1,700	100	1,700	100	1,207	100
School, home range, or other	486	10	270	10	170	10	486	29	130	11
Ill health, disability	486	10	270	10	170	10	486	29	130	11
Retirement, old age	486	10	270	10	170	10	486	29	130	11
Economic reasons	486	10	270	10	170	10	486	29	130	11
End of season work	486	10	270	10	170	10	486	29	130	11
Slack work	486	10	270	10	170	10	486	29	130	11
End of temporary work	486	10	270	10	170	10	486	29	130	11
All other reasons	486	10	270	10	170	10	486	29	130	11
White	5,444	100	3,047	100	2,397	100	3,047	100	1,397	100
School, home range, or other	544	10	304	10	239	10	544	10	239	17
Ill health, disability	544	10	304	10	239	10	544	10	239	17
Retirement, old age	544	10	304	10	239	10	544	10	239	17
Economic reasons	544	10	304	10	239	10	544	10	239	17
End of season work	544	10	304	10	239	10	544	10	239	17
Slack work	544	10	304	10	239	10	544	10	239	17
End of temporary work	544	10	304	10	239	10	544	10	239	17
All other reasons	544	10	304	10	239	10	544	10	239	17
Black and other races	2,907	100	1,700	100	1,207	100	1,207	100	510	100
School, home range, or other	290	10	170	10	120	10	290	24	91	18
Ill health, disability	290	10	170	10	120	10	290	24	91	18
Retirement, old age	290	10	170	10	120	10	290	24	91	18
Economic reasons	290	10	170	10	120	10	290	24	91	18
End of season work	290	10	170	10	120	10	290	24	91	18
Slack work	290	10	170	10	120	10	290	24	91	18
End of temporary work	290	10	170	10	120	10	290	24	91	18
All other reasons	290	10	170	10	120	10	290	24	91	18

Table A-14. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages
1948-1977

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	1948	1977	1948	1977	1948	1977
16-17	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
18-19	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
20-24	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
25-29	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
30-34	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
35-39	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
40-44	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
45-49	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
50-54	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
55-59	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
60-64	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
65-69	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
70-74	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
75-79	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
80-84	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
85-89	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
90-94	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
95-99	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
100+	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000



Table A-14 Employed Persons 16 Years and Over by Sex, Race, and Age, Annual Averages
1948-77 —Continued

Year	Total		Male		Female		White		Black	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1948	10,000	100	5,000	100	5,000	100	8,000	100	2,000	100
1949	10,100	100	5,100	100	5,000	100	8,100	100	2,000	100
1950	10,200	100	5,200	100	5,000	100	8,200	100	2,000	100
1951	10,300	100	5,300	100	5,000	100	8,300	100	2,000	100
1952	10,400	100	5,400	100	5,000	100	8,400	100	2,000	100
1953	10,500	100	5,500	100	5,000	100	8,500	100	2,000	100
1954	10,600	100	5,600	100	5,000	100	8,600	100	2,000	100
1955	10,700	100	5,700	100	5,000	100	8,700	100	2,000	100
1956	10,800	100	5,800	100	5,000	100	8,800	100	2,000	100
1957	10,900	100	5,900	100	5,000	100	8,900	100	2,000	100
1958	11,000	100	6,000	100	5,000	100	9,000	100	2,000	100
1959	11,100	100	6,100	100	5,000	100	9,100	100	2,000	100
1960	11,200	100	6,200	100	5,000	100	9,200	100	2,000	100
1961	11,300	100	6,300	100	5,000	100	9,300	100	2,000	100
1962	11,400	100	6,400	100	5,000	100	9,400	100	2,000	100
1963	11,500	100	6,500	100	5,000	100	9,500	100	2,000	100
1964	11,600	100	6,600	100	5,000	100	9,600	100	2,000	100
1965	11,700	100	6,700	100	5,000	100	9,700	100	2,000	100
1966	11,800	100	6,800	100	5,000	100	9,800	100	2,000	100
1967	11,900	100	6,900	100	5,000	100	9,900	100	2,000	100
1968	12,000	100	7,000	100	5,000	100	10,000	100	2,000	100
1969	12,100	100	7,100	100	5,000	100	10,100	100	2,000	100
1970	12,200	100	7,200	100	5,000	100	10,200	100	2,000	100
1971	12,300	100	7,300	100	5,000	100	10,300	100	2,000	100
1972	12,400	100	7,400	100	5,000	100	10,400	100	2,000	100
1973	12,500	100	7,500	100	5,000	100	10,500	100	2,000	100
1974	12,600	100	7,600	100	5,000	100	10,600	100	2,000	100
1975	12,700	100	7,700	100	5,000	100	10,700	100	2,000	100
1976	12,800	100	7,800	100	5,000	100	10,800	100	2,000	100
1977	12,900	100	7,900	100	5,000	100	10,900	100	2,000	100



Table A-14. Employee Payroll in Years and Cents, by Sex, Race, and Age Annual Average, 1948-77 —Continued

Industry	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Age		
													18-24	25-64	
Manufacturing and construction	1000000	800000	200000	1000000	800000	200000	1000000	800000	200000	1000000	800000	200000	1000000	800000	200000
Wholesale and retail trade	800000	600000	200000	800000	600000	200000	800000	600000	200000	800000	600000	200000	800000	600000	200000
Finance, insurance, and real estate	600000	400000	200000	600000	400000	200000	600000	400000	200000	600000	400000	200000	600000	400000	200000
Government	400000	300000	100000	400000	300000	100000	400000	300000	100000	400000	300000	100000	400000	300000	100000
Education and health services	300000	200000	100000	300000	200000	100000	300000	200000	100000	300000	200000	100000	300000	200000	100000
Professional, scientific, and technical services	200000	150000	50000	200000	150000	50000	200000	150000	50000	200000	150000	50000	200000	150000	50000
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	100000	70000	30000	100000	70000	30000	100000	70000	30000	100000	70000	30000	100000	70000	30000
Food service and drinking places	80000	60000	20000	80000	60000	20000	80000	60000	20000	80000	60000	20000	80000	60000	20000
Transportation and communication	70000	50000	20000	70000	50000	20000	70000	50000	20000	70000	50000	20000	70000	50000	20000
Other services	60000	40000	20000	60000	40000	20000	60000	40000	20000	60000	40000	20000	60000	40000	20000
Unemployed	50000	40000	10000	50000	40000	10000	50000	40000	10000	50000	40000	10000	50000	40000	10000

Table A-15. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958-77¹—Continued

[Percent distribution]

Sex and year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers					Service workers			Farmworkers			
		Total	Profes- sional and tech- nical	Man- agers and admin- istrators ex. farm	Sales work- ers	Cleri- cal work- ers	Total	Craft and kindred work- ers	Operatives			Non- farm labor- ers	Total	Pri- vate house- hold work- ers	Other service work- ers	Total	Farm- ers and farm man- agers	Farm labor- ers and super- visors
									Total	Ex- cept trans- port	Trans- port equip- ment							
BOTH SEXES																		
1958	100.0	42.6	11.0	10.8	6.3	14.5	37.0	13.4	18.1	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	5.8	11.9	3.0	8.9	8.3	4.7	3.4
1960	100.0	43.4	11.4	10.7	6.4	14.8	36.6	13.0	18.2	(2)	(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	(2)	(2)	5.1	12.6	3.1	9.5	7.5	4.1	3.0
1962	100.0	44.4	12.0	11.1	6.2	15.1	36.1	13.0	18.0	(2)	(2)	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	36.8	13.2	18.4	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	5.2	12.8	2.8	9.8	6.7	3.1	2.1
1966	100.0	45.4	12.8	10.2	6.2	16.2	37.0	13.2	19.0	(2)	(2)	4.8	12.6	2.6	10.0	5.0	2.9	2.0
1967	100.0	46.1	13.3	10.1	6.1	16.6	36.7	13.2	18.7	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	5.1	13.6	1.9	11.6	3.8	2.1	1.7
1972	100.0	47.8	14.0	9.8	6.8	17.4	35.0	13.2	16.6	12.7	3.0	5.2	13.4	1.8	11.7	3.8	2.1	1.7
1973	100.0	47.8	14.0	10.2	6.4	17.2	35.4	13.4	16.9	13.0	3.9	5.1	13.2	1.6	11.6	3.6	2.0	1.6
1974	100.0	48.6	14.4	10.4	6.3	17.5	34.6	13.4	16.2	12.4	3.8	5.1	13.2	1.4	11.8	3.5	1.9	1.6
1975	100.0	49.8	15.0	10.5	6.4	17.8	33.0	12.9	15.2	11.4	3.8	4.9	13.7	1.4	12.4	3.5	1.9	1.6
1976	100.0	50.0	15.2	10.6	6.3	17.8	33.1	12.9	15.3	11.5	3.7	4.9	13.7	1.3	12.4	3.2	1.7	1.5
1977	100.0	49.9	15.1	10.7	6.3	17.8	33.4	13.1	15.3	11.4	3.8	5.0	13.7	1.3	12.4	3.0	1.6	1.4
MALE																		
1958	100.0	36.5	10.4	13.6	5.7	6.9	46.8	19.4	19.4	(2)	(2)	8.0	6.4	.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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(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	(2)	(2)	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	8.8	5.6	3.9
1963	100.0	38.2	11.9	13.8	5.5	7.0	46.9	19.4	20.1	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(2)	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	(2)	(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	(2)	(2)	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	45.1	19.9	18.3	(2)	(2)	7.7	8.2	.1	8.1	5.1	3.2	1.9
1972	100.0	39.9	13.7	13.1	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
1973	100.0	39.8	13.6	13.6	6.1	6.6	47.4	20.8	18.8	12.8	6.0	7.7	7.9	(2)	7.5	4.8	3.0	1.8
1974	100.0	40.3	14.0	13.9	6.0	6.4	46.8	20.9	18.3	12.3	6.0	7.7	8.0	.1	8.0	4.9	2.9	1.9
1975	100.0	41.3	14.6	14.0	6.1	6.5	45.3	20.4	17.5	11.6	5.9	7.4	8.6	.1	8.8	4.8	2.9	1.9
1976	100.0	41.1	14.7	14.1	6.0	6.3	45.5	20.5	17.6	11.7	5.8	7.6	8.8	.1	8.8	4.5	2.7	1.3
1977	100.0	40.9	14.6	13.9	6.0	6.3	46.2	20.9	17.6	11.6	6.0	7.6	8.8	.1	8.7	4.2	2.5	1.3
FEMALE																		
1958	100.0	55.1	12.3	5.0	7.6	30.1	17.1	1.1	15.5	(2)	(2)	.5	23.2	9.4	13.8	4.7	.6	4.9
1959	100.0	54.9	12.3	5.1	7.8	29.9	16.9	1.0	15.4	(2)	(2)	.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	(2)	(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	(2)	(2)	.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	(2)	(2)	.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	(2)	(2)	.4	24.1	8.8	15.5	3.5	.6	3.0
1964	100.0	56.1	13.0	4.6	7.3	31.2	16.7	1.0	15.3	(2)	(2)	.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	(2)	(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	(2)	(2)	.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	(2)	(2)	.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	(2)	(2)	.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	(2)	(2)	.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	(2)	(2)	.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	(2)	(2)	.4	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	0.4	.4	22.0	4.5	17.5	1.7	.3	1.4
1973	100.0	60.7	14.5	4.9	6.9	34.3	16.2	1.4	13.8	13.3	.5	.9	21.6	4.1	17.5	1.6	.3	1.3
1974	100.0	61.6	14.9	4.9	6.8	34.9	15.5	1.5	13.0	12.5	.5	1.1	21.4	3.6	17.8	1.4	.3	1.2
1975	100.0	62.9	15.7	5.2	6.9	35.1	14.1	1.5	11.6	11.0	.5	1.2	21.6	3.4	18.2	1.4	.3	1.1
1976	100.0	63.1	16.0	5.5	6.7	34.9	14.5	1.6	11.8	11.3	.6	1.1	21.0	3.1	17.9	1.3	.3	1.0
1977	100.0	63.2	15.9	5.9	6.8	34.7	14.6	1.6	11.8	11.2	.6	1.2	20.9	3.1	17.9	1.3	.3	1.0

¹ 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.

² Not available.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classifica-

tion system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS) in January 1971. Moreover, data from 1972 forward 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-16. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Race: Annual Averages, 1958-77¹

[Thousands]

Race and 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	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Non-farm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
								Total	Except transport	Transport equipment								
WHITE																		
1958	66,614	25,953	6,690	6,631	3,907	8,725	20,734	8,085	10,109	(*)	(*)	2,540	5,365	983	4,382	4,557	2,839	1,718
1959	58,005	26,639	6,836	6,773	4,127	8,903	21,265	8,165	10,495	(*)	(*)	2,905	5,585	975	4,613	4,514	2,781	1,733
1960	58,850	27,409	7,139	6,889	4,123	9,259	21,277	8,139	10,596	(*)	(*)	2,602	5,827	991	4,836	4,335	2,557	1,778
1961	58,912	27,771	7,380	6,946	4,135	9,310	20,989	8,191	10,326	(*)	(*)	2,472	6,020	1,046	4,974	4,133	2,504	1,829
1962	59,656	28,459	7,658	7,219	4,012	9,570	21,280	8,240	10,586	(*)	(*)	2,443	6,068	1,001	5,067	3,879	2,392	1,487
1963	60,622	29,681	7,821	7,101	4,029	9,730	21,922	8,446	10,996	(*)	(*)	2,460	6,327	1,011	5,316	3,689	2,221	1,468
1964	61,922	29,477	8,043	7,257	4,111	10,096	22,344	8,456	11,365	(*)	(*)	2,523	6,512	1,043	5,469	3,591	2,188	1,423
1965	63,445	30,359	8,348	7,136	4,264	10,511	23,114	8,695	11,609	(*)	(*)	2,720	6,517	993	5,524	3,454	2,100	1,354
1966	65,019	31,424	8,759	7,196	4,403	11,064	23,650	8,989	12,047	(*)	(*)	2,614	6,740	976	5,764	3,206	1,963	1,243
1967	66,361	32,385	9,287	7,287	4,387	11,485	23,863	9,229	12,002	(*)	(*)	2,635	6,971	934	6,037	3,130	1,862	1,268
1968	67,751	33,561	9,685	7,551	4,489	11,836	24,068	9,359	12,023	(*)	(*)	2,691	7,065	947	6,118	3,062	1,828	1,234
1969	69,513	34,647	10,074	7,733	4,527	12,314	24,647	9,484	12,368	(*)	(*)	2,795	7,289	916	6,372	2,935	1,759	1,176
1970	70,182	35,641	10,374	7,992	4,674	12,601	24,290	9,466	11,905	(*)	(*)	2,859	7,514	906	6,608	2,797	1,665	1,132
1971	70,716	35,808	10,314	8,333	4,875	12,286	23,331	9,515	11,162	(*)	(*)	3,154	8,255	872	7,483	2,722	1,603	1,120
1972	73,074	36,517	10,638	7,711	5,161	13,007	25,136	10,061	11,706	8,974	2,734	8,367	8,616	853	7,763	2,806	1,634	1,172
1973	75,278	37,545	10,876	8,270	5,207	13,192	26,157	10,479	12,229	9,425	2,814	8,429	8,814	833	7,981	2,772	1,602	1,170
1974	76,620	38,781	11,368	8,582	5,203	13,629	26,029	10,503	11,680	9,075	2,805	8,547	9,037	755	8,282	2,793	1,579	1,214
1975	75,713	39,126	11,711	8,493	5,218	13,705	24,568	10,377	11,042	8,274	2,768	8,349	9,319	728	8,590	2,700	1,538	1,162
1976	78,021	40,420	12,234	8,896	5,265	14,036	25,396	10,452	11,409	8,605	2,804	8,536	9,604	708	8,896	2,601	1,468	1,134
1977	80,734	41,725	12,536	9,104	5,472	14,523	26,524	11,091	11,838	8,871	2,967	8,685	9,941	744	9,197	2,543	1,422	1,121
BLACK AND OTHER																		
1958	6,422	824	262	154	78	390	2,614	378	1,293	(*)	(*)	943	2,122	986	1,136	804	240	564
1959	6,624	954	304	163	83	404	2,728	389	1,321	(*)	(*)	1,018	2,019	973	1,136	830	232	588
1960	6,927	1,113	331	178	101	503	2,780	415	1,414	(*)	(*)	951	2,196	982	1,214	841	219	622
1961	6,832	1,117	318	174	97	528	2,694	426	1,393	(*)	(*)	875	2,241	989	1,252	780	202	578
1962	7,064	1,175	372	189	105	509	2,783	428	1,408	(*)	(*)	947	2,295	1,022	1,273	753	195	558
1963	7,140	1,268	434	192	122	520	2,853	469	1,468	(*)	(*)	916	2,344	1,018	1,326	675	167	568
1964	7,393	1,385	499	192	125	568	2,998	525	1,515	(*)	(*)	957	2,381	998	1,383	621	145	476
1965	7,643	1,493	524	204	135	630	3,133	521	1,646	(*)	(*)	966	2,419	963	1,456	599	138	461
1966	7,875	1,644	551	207	138	748	3,300	600	1,782	(*)	(*)	918	2,472	928	1,544	460	128	332
1967	8,011	1,837	592	209	138	809	3,398	617	1,882	(*)	(*)	899	2,353	835	1,510	423	107	317
1968	8,169	1,991	641	225	158	967	3,462	656	1,932	(*)	(*)	874	2,315	777	1,538	403	98	305
1969	8,384	2,197	695	254	166	1,083	3,591	709	2,004	(*)	(*)	877	2,239	714	1,525	356	84	272
1970	8,445	2,358	766	297	180	1,113	3,561	692	2,004	(*)	(*)	866	2,199	652	1,546	328	87	241
1971	8,403	2,444	756	342	191	1,154	3,353	683	1,821	(*)	(*)	868	2,321	615	1,706	285	63	222
1972	8,628	2,575	821	320	193	1,240	3,440	749	1,841	1,366	475	850	2,350	584	1,766	263	55	206
1973	9,131	2,840	901	374	209	1,356	3,721	876	2,030	1,547	483	883	2,314	520	1,794	255	62	193
1974	9,315	2,977	970	379	214	1,414	3,747	874	2,041	1,563	488	833	2,337	474	1,863	254	64	190
1975	9,070	3,101	1,037	398	242	1,423	3,394	795	1,814	1,363	451	785	2,339	443	1,896	237	56	181
1976	9,464	3,270	1,105	420	232	1,522	3,582	826	1,947	1,480	467	789	2,402	417	1,984	221	46	175
1977	9,812	3,482	1,156	468	256	1,583	3,687	880	1,991	1,483	506	815	2,451	414	2,037	212	37	

Footnotes at end of table.

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Table A-16. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Race: Annual Averages, 1958-77¹—Continued

[Percent distribution]

Race and 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	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Non-farm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
WHITE																		
1958	100.0	45.8	11.8	11.7	6.9	15.4	26.6	14.3	17.0	(2)	(2)	4.5	9.5	1.7	7.7	8.0	5.0	3.0
1959	100.0	45.9	11.8	11.7	7.1	15.3	26.7	14.1	18.1	(2)	(2)	4.5	9.6	1.7	8.0	7.8	4.8	3.0
1960	100.0	46.6	12.1	11.7	7.0	15.7	26.2	13.8	17.9	(2)	(2)	4.4	9.9	1.7	8.2	7.4	4.3	2.9
1961	100.0	47.1	12.5	11.8	7.0	15.8	25.6	13.9	17.5	(2)	(2)	4.2	10.2	1.8	8.4	7.0	4.3	2.9
1962	100.0	47.7	12.8	12.1	6.7	16.2	25.6	13.9	17.7	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.2	1.7	8.5	6.5	4.0	2.8
1963	100.0	47.3	12.9	11.7	6.6	16.1	26.2	13.9	18.1	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.4	1.7	8.8	6.1	3.7	2.5
1964	100.0	47.8	13.0	11.7	6.6	16.3	26.1	13.7	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.3	1.7	8.8	5.8	3.5	2.3
1965	100.0	47.9	13.2	11.2	6.9	16.6	26.4	13.7	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.3	10.3	1.6	8.9	5.4	3.0	2.1
1966	100.0	48.3	13.5	11.1	6.8	17.0	26.4	13.8	18.5	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.4	1.5	8.9	4.9	3.0	2.1
1967	100.0	48.8	14.0	11.0	6.6	17.2	26.0	13.9	18.1	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.5	1.4	9.1	4.7	2.8	1.9
1968	100.0	49.5	14.3	11.1	6.6	17.5	25.5	13.6	17.7	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.4	1.4	9.0	4.5	2.7	1.9
1969	100.0	49.8	14.5	11.1	6.5	17.7	25.5	13.6	17.8	(2)	(2)	4.0	10.5	1.3	9.2	4.2	2.5	1.8
1970	100.0	50.8	14.8	11.4	6.7	18.0	24.5	13.5	17.0	(2)	(2)	4.1	10.7	1.3	9.4	4.0	2.4	1.7
1971	100.0	50.6	14.6	11.8	6.9	17.4	23.7	13.5	15.8	(2)	(2)	4.5	11.8	1.2	10.6	3.9	2.3	1.6
1972	100.0	50.0	14.6	10.6	7.1	17.8	24.4	13.8	16.0	12.3	3.7	4.6	11.3	1.2	10.6	3.8	2.2	1.6
1973	100.0	49.9	14.4	11.0	6.9	17.5	24.7	13.9	16.3	12.5	3.7	4.6	11.7	1.1	10.6	3.7	2.1	1.6
1974	100.0	50.6	14.8	11.2	6.8	17.8	24.0	13.8	15.5	11.8	3.7	4.6	11.8	1.0	10.8	3.6	2.1	1.6
1975	100.0	51.7	15.5	11.2	6.9	18.1	22.4	13.4	14.6	10.9	3.7	4.4	12.3	1.0	11.3	3.6	2.0	1.5
1976	100.0	51.8	15.7	11.4	6.7	18.0	22.6	13.4	14.6	11.0	3.6	4.5	12.3	.9	11.4	3.3	1.9	1.5
1977	100.0	51.7	15.5	11.4	6.8	18.0	22.9	13.6	14.7	11.0	3.7	4.6	12.3	.9	11.4	3.1	1.8	1.4
BLACK AND OTHER																		
1958	100.0	13.8	4.1	2.4	1.2	6.1	40.7	6.9	20.1	(2)	(2)	14.7	33.0	15.4	17.7	12.5	3.7	3.8
1959	100.0	14.4	4.6	2.5	1.3	6.1	41.2	6.9	19.9	(2)	(2)	15.4	31.8	14.7	17.1	12.5	3.5	3.0
1960	100.0	16.1	4.8	2.6	1.5	7.3	40.1	6.0	20.4	(2)	(2)	13.7	31.7	14.2	17.6	12.1	3.2	2.9
1961	100.0	16.3	4.7	2.5	1.4	7.7	39.4	6.2	20.4	(2)	(2)	12.8	32.8	14.5	18.3	11.4	3.0	2.6
1962	100.0	16.8	5.3	2.7	1.5	7.3	39.7	6.1	20.1	(2)	(2)	13.5	32.8	14.6	18.2	10.8	2.8	2.5
1963	100.0	17.8	6.1	2.7	1.7	7.3	40.0	6.6	20.6	(2)	(2)	12.8	32.8	14.3	18.6	9.5	2.8	2.1
1964	100.0	18.8	6.8	2.6	1.7	7.7	40.6	7.1	20.5	(2)	(2)	13.0	32.2	13.5	18.7	9.4	2.0	1.9
1965	100.0	19.5	6.9	2.7	1.8	8.2	41.0	6.8	21.5	(2)	(2)	12.0	31.6	12.6	19.0	7.8	1.8	1.6
1966	100.0	20.9	7.0	2.6	1.8	8.5	41.9	7.6	22.6	(2)	(2)	11.7	31.4	11.8	19.6	5.8	1.6	1.4
1967	100.0	22.9	7.4	2.6	1.7	11.2	42.4	7.7	23.5	(2)	(2)	11.2	29.4	10.4	19.0	5.3	1.3	1.2
1968	100.0	24.4	7.8	2.8	1.9	11.8	42.4	8.0	23.6	(2)	(2)	10.7	28.3	9.5	18.8	4.9	1.2	1.1
1969	100.0	26.2	8.3	3.0	2.0	12.9	42.8	8.5	23.9	(2)	(2)	10.5	26.7	8.5	18.2	4.2	1.0	1.0
1970	100.0	27.9	9.1	3.5	2.1	13.2	42.2	8.2	23.7	(2)	(2)	10.3	26.0	7.7	18.3	3.9	1.0	0.9
1971	100.0	29.1	9.0	4.1	2.3	13.7	39.9	7.9	21.7	(2)	(2)	10.3	27.6	7.3	20.3	3.4	.7	.7
1972	100.0	29.8	9.5	3.7	2.2	14.4	39.9	8.7	21.3	13.8	5.5	9.9	27.2	6.8	20.5	3.0	.6	.6
1973	100.0	31.1	9.9	4.1	2.3	14.9	40.8	8.9	22.2	14.9	5.3	9.7	25.3	5.7	19.5	2.8	.7	.7
1974	100.0	32.0	10.4	4.1	2.3	15.2	40.2	9.4	21.9	16.7	5.2	8.9	25.1	5.1	20.0	2.7	.7	.7
1975	100.0	34.2	11.4	4.4	2.7	15.7	37.4	8.8	20.0	15.0	5.0	8.7	25.2	4.9	20.9	2.6	.6	.6
1976	100.0	34.6	11.7	4.4	2.5	16.1	37.6	8.7	20.6	15.6	4.9	8.3	25.4	4.4	21.0	2.3	.5	.5
1977	100.0	35.3	11.8	4.8	2.6	16.1	37.6	9.0	20.3	15.1	5.2	8.3	25.0	4.2	20.5	2.2	-.4	-.4

¹ See footnote 1, table A-15.
* Not available.

NOTE: See note on table A-15 regarding comparability of occupational data beginning 1971 with earlier years.

Table A-17. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Type of Industry and Class of Worker: Annual Averages, 1948-77

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 ¹	Government	Other		
Number employed (thousands)												
1948	58,344	7,628	1,845	4,664	1,318	50,714	44,221	1,019	5,261	37,340	6,109	385
1949	57,649	7,658	1,728	4,609	1,321	49,992	43,444	1,057	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	6,900	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	1,868	6,538	40,363	5,740	409
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	3,720	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	1,055	58,123	51,509	2,102	7,176	42,230	6,011	602
1958	63,036	5,584	1,564	3,081	941	57,450	50,761	2,200	7,471	41,089	6,102	588
1959	64,630	5,563	1,582	3,020	963	59,067	52,265	2,228	7,686	42,352	6,222	579
1960	65,778	5,459	1,762	2,705	901	60,378	53,417	2,183	7,935	43,299	6,303	598
1961	65,740	5,200	1,629	2,738	832	60,548	53,600	2,234	8,176	43,191	6,308	639
1962	66,702	4,944	1,561	2,609	773	61,789	54,963	2,216	8,691	44,056	6,193	603
1963	67,762	4,686	1,554	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	9,350	46,415	6,180	576
1965	71,088	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	62,381	2,069	10,322	50,970	5,990	604
1967	74,372	3,844	1,301	1,996	547	70,527	64,848	1,966	11,146	51,737	5,174	586
1968	75,920	3,817	1,281	1,985	550	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	1,828	12,023	54,678	5,253	517
1970	78,627	3,462	1,153	1,810	489	75,165	69,446	1,754	12,424	55,268	5,217	502
1971	79,120	3,387	1,161	1,996	479	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
1973	84,409	3,452	1,254	1,776	423	80,957	74,995	1,543	13,562	59,889	5,426	536
1974	85,936	3,492	1,349	1,752	391	82,443	76,325	1,392	14,002	60,931	5,634	478
1975	84,783	3,380	1,280	1,715	386	81,403	75,298	1,348	14,525	59,426	5,626	485
1976	87,485	3,297	1,318	1,637	342	84,188	78,041	1,358	14,953	61,731	5,689	458
1977	90,546	3,244	1,330	1,570	343	87,301	80,804	1,376	15,153	64,275	6,005	492
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
1973	100.0	4.1	1.5	2.1	.5	95.9	88.8	1.8	16.1	71.6	6.5	.6
1974	100.0	4.1	1.6	2.0	.5	95.9	88.8	1.6	16.3	70.9	6.6	.6
1975	100.0	4.0	1.5	2.0	.5	96.0	88.8	1.6	17.1	70.1	6.6	.6
1976	100.0	3.8	1.5	1.9	.4	96.2	89.2	1.6	17.1	70.6	6.5	.5
1977	100.0	3.6	1.5	1.7	.4	96.4	89.2	1.5	16.7	71.0	6.6	.5

¹ 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

occupational category is service worker in private households, regardless of class of worker status.

Table A-18. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Race: Annual Averages, 1947-77

Year	Number unemployed (thousands)									Unemployment rate								
	Total	Male	Female	White			Black and other			Total	Male	Female	White			Black and other		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1947	2,311	1,692	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)	5.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	8.0	9.8	7.9
1950	3,288	2,230	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	255	4.4	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.7	4.3	8.7	8.8	8.4
1956	2,790	1,711	1,079	2,162	1,348	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	3,086	1,504	3,679	2,488	1,191	925	611	314	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	12.6	13.8	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	3,003	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	4,011	2,997	1,717	3,742	2,398	1,344	979	599	371	6.7	6.4	7.2	6.0	5.7	6.5	12.4	12.8	11.8
1962	4,911	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	2,305	1,581	2,909	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	1,551	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	633	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	1,064	599	277	313	3.6	2.9	4.8	3.2	2.6	4.3	6.7	5.6	8.3
1969	2,877	1,403	1,328	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	4,028	2,235	1,553	3,337	1,850	1,489	952	379	373	4.9	4.4	5.9	4.5	4.0	5.4	8.2	7.3	9.3
1971	4,993	2,776	2,217	4,074	2,302	1,772	919	474	447	5.9	5.3	6.9	5.4	4.9	6.3	9.9	9.1	10.8
1972	4,840	2,635	2,205	3,884	2,160	1,724	956	475	450	5.6	4.9	6.6	5.0	4.5	5.9	10.0	8.9	11.3
1973	4,304	2,240	2,094	3,411	1,818	1,593	894	423	471	4.9	4.1	6.0	4.3	3.7	5.3	8.9	7.6	10.5
1974	5,076	2,668	2,406	4,057	2,146	1,911	1,018	521	497	5.6	4.8	6.7	5.0	4.3	6.1	9.9	9.1	10.7
1975	7,830	4,385	3,445	6,371	3,597	2,774	1,459	787	671	8.5	7.9	9.3	7.8	7.2	8.6	13.9	13.7	14.0
1976	7,288	3,968	3,320	5,855	3,223	2,632	1,433	745	683	7.7	7.0	8.6	7.0	6.4	7.9	13.1	12.7	13.6
1977	6,855	3,588	3,267	5,373	2,843	2,530	1,482	745	737	7.0	6.2	8.2	6.2	5.5	7.3	13.1	12.4	14.0

1 Absolute numbers by race are not available prior to 1954 because of the absence of population controls by race, and rates by race are not available for 1947.

**Table A-19. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age:
Annual Averages, 1948-77**

Base 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
ALL WORKERS										
Number unemployed (thousands)										
1948	2,276	178	228	455	457	347	290	226	93	49
1949	3,637	238	337	680	776	603	471	384	146	48
1950	3,288	226	287	561	702	530	478	368	137	46
1951	2,055	168	168	273	435	354	318	238	103	40
1952	1,883	180	165	268	389	325	274	195	86	40
1953	1,834	150	157	256	370	325	280	218	70	35
1954	3,532	221	247	504	793	680	548	374	132	47
1955	2,852	211	239	396	577	521	436	355	120	58
1956	2,750	231	247	395	554	476	429	311	109	74
1957	2,859	230	266	430	573	499	448	300	111	77
1958	4,602	299	379	701	993	871	731	472	154	79
1959	3,740	301	354	543	726	673	608	405	135	73
1960	3,852	324	387	583	752	671	614	396	122	79
1961	4,714	363	465	723	890	850	751	516	159	93
1962	3,911	311	409	636	712	688	606	411	141	86
1963	4,070	420	462	658	732	674	589	410	126	96
1964	3,786	436	437	660	607	605	543	378	117	90
1965	3,366	411	463	557	529	546	536	322	103	90
1966	2,875	395	441	446	441	426	369	265	92	101
1967	2,976	401	438	511	480	422	383	256	86	125
1968	2,816	413	426	543	443	371	314	219	88	127
1969	2,831	436	418	560	453	358	320	216	72	129
1970	4,988	537	569	865	716	515	476	309	104	168
1971	4,993	544	664	1,121	924	629	573	380	109	184
1972	4,840	629	674	1,121	861	575	510	366	111	191
1973	4,364	628	597	985	841	449	431	287	88	189
1974	5,076	691	718	1,183	1,011	557	499	317	99	228
1975	7,839	789	963	1,828	1,736	948	894	516	155	233
1976	7,288	783	918	1,670	1,662	845	759	505	147	236
1977	6,855	768	874	1,578	1,594	781	668	444	147	260
MALE										
1948	1,559	112	143	324	289	233	201	178	81	31
1949	2,572	145	207	485	539	414	347	310	125	30
1950	2,239	139	179	377	467	348	327	286	117	41
1951	1,221	102	89	155	241	192	193	162	87	29
1952	1,185	116	89	155	233	192	182	145	73	32
1953	1,202	94	90	152	236	208	196	167	60	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	240	348	278	270	216	90	46
1957	1,841	140	159	283	349	304	302	220	83	52
1958	3,098	185	231	478	685	552	492	349	124	57
1959	2,420	191	207	343	483	407	390	287	112	53
1960	2,486	200	225	389	492	415	392	294	96	55
1961	2,997	221	258	457	585	507	473	374	122	63
1962	2,423	187	220	381	446	405	381	300	103	65
1963	2,472	248	252	396	444	444	358	289	97	65
1964	2,205	257	230	384	345	323	319	262	85	66
1965	1,914	247	232	311	293	284	253	221	75	66
1966	1,551	220	212	221	238	219	197	189	65	71
1967	1,508	241	207	235	219	185	199	164	60	87
1968	1,419	224	193	258	205	171	165	132	61	88
1969	1,403	244	197	270	205	155	157	127	48	86
1970	2,235	305	294	478	390	253	247	197	71	109
1971	2,776	345	346	635	508	319	313	239	71	119
1972	2,635	355	352	619	456	282	273	226	73	119
1973	2,240	349	298	514	424	209	219	170	57	122
1974	2,668	391	359	631	528	283	252	182	63	142
1975	4,385	440	517	1,059	963	62	501	300	103	142
1976	3,968	437	491	924	888	7	414	294	94	145
1977	3,588	414	447	846	838	368	329	250	97	169
FEMALE										
1948	717	66	86	132	169	113	90	49	12	18
1949	1,065	93	130	195	237	189	124	74	21	18
1950	1,049	87	108	184	235	182	151	82	20	24
1951	834	66	79	118	194	162	125	76	16	17
1952	698	64	76	113	156	132	92	50	13	17
1953	632	56	67	104	143	117	84	51	10	10
1954	1,188	79	112	177	276	249	176	99	20	19
1955	998	77	99	148	224	193	151	90	18	18
1956	1,039	97	112	155	206	198	159	95	19	23
1957	1,018	90	107	147	224	195	140	80	28	25
1958	1,564	114	148	223	308	319	239	122	31	22
1959	1,320	110	146	200	242	266	214	119	23	20
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	223	111	37	31
1963	1,568	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	101	27	24
1966	1,324	175	229	224	201	207	173	86	27	30
1967	1,468	160	231	277	261	237	185	93	26	38
1968	1,397	179	233	285	238	190	149	87	27	39
1969	1,428	192	220	290	247	203	163	89	24	44
1970	1,853	231	275	386	325	262	229	111	33	69
1971	2,217	240	318	486	416	310	260	141	38	65
1972	2,205	274	321	497	405	293	237	140	38	72
1973	2,064	279	300	471	416	240	211	117	31	67
1974	2,408	301	359	552	483	294	247	135	36	86
1975	3,445	350	446	769	773	445	394	216	52	91
1976	3,320	347	426	746	774	418	345	211	53	91
1977	3,267	355	426	732	757	413	339	194	50	101

Table A-19. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age:
Annual Averages, 1948-77—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
ALL WORKERS										
	Unemployment rate									
1948	3.8	10.1	8.6	6.2	3.2	2.6	7	3.1	3.2	6.0
1949	5.9	14.0	13.0	9.3	5.4	4.4	2.2	5.2	4.9	5.9
1950	5.3	13.6	11.2	7.7	4.8	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.5	7.3
1951	3.3	9.6	7.1	4.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	5.3
1952	3.0	10.0	7.3	4.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.9	5.9
1953	2.9	8.7	6.8	4.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.2	4.5
1954	5.6	13.5	10.7	9.2	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.1	5.7
1955	4.4	12.3	10.0	7.0	3.8	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.6	6.4
1956	4.1	12.3	10.2	6.6	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.2	7.6
1957	4.3	12.5	10.9	7.1	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	7.6
1958	6.8	16.4	15.5	11.2	6.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.8	7.8
1959	5.5	15.3	14.0	8.5	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	7.1
1960	5.5	15.5	14.1	8.7	5.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	8.0
1961	6.7	18.3	15.8	10.4	6.2	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.1	8.1
1962	5.5	16.3	13.6	9.0	5.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	7.7
1963	5.7	16.3	15.6	8.8	5.2	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	8.4
1964	5.2	17.8	14.9	8.3	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	7.9
1965	4.5	16.5	13.5	6.7	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	7.6
1966	3.8	14.8	11.3	5.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	7.9
1967	3.6	14.6	11.6	5.7	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8	9.1
1968	3.8	14.7	11.2	5.8	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.8	9.0
1969	4.9	14.5	10.5	5.7	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	8.9
1970	5.9	17.1	13.8	8.2	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	11.0
1971	5.6	18.5	14.6	10.0	5.3	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.5	11.8
1972	4.9	17.3	12.4	9.3	4.6	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.6	11.9
1973	5.6	18.3	14.2	12.4	4.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	11.3
1974	8.5	21.4	18.0	13.6	7.6	5.6	5.2	4.6	5.3	14.4
1975	7.7	21.1	17.4	12.0	7.1	4.9	4.5	4.5	5.1	14.8
1976	7.0	19.9	16.2	10.9	6.4	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.1	15.0
MALE										
1948	3.6	10.1	9.6	6.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.4	5.4
1949	5.9	13.7	14.6	10.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.1	5.7
1950	5.1	13.3	12.3	8.1	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.6
1951	2.8	9.4	7.0	3.9	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.7
1952	2.8	10.5	7.4	4.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.0	5.5
1953	2.3	8.8	7.2	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.4	4.6
1954	5.3	13.9	13.2	10.7	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9
1955	4.2	12.5	10.8	7.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.3	4.0	6.2
1956	3.8	11.7	10.4	6.9	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.5	6.9
1957	4.1	12.4	12.3	7.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	7.6
1958	6.8	16.3	17.8	12.7	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	8.4
1959	5.3	15.8	14.9	8.7	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.8	7.8
1960	5.4	15.5	15.0	8.9	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.2	8.6
1961	6.4	18.3	16.3	10.7	5.7	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.5	8.7
1962	5.2	15.9	13.8	8.9	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.6	8.3
1963	4.6	18.8	15.9	8.8	4.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	8.8
1964	4.0	17.1	14.6	8.1	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.0	9.0
1965	3.2	16.1	12.4	6.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.5	8.6
1966	3.1	13.7	10.5	4.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	8.9
1967	2.9	14.5	10.5	4.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	10.5
1968	2.8	13.9	9.7	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.9	10.3
1969	4.4	16.9	13.4	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	2.2	9.8
1970	5.3	18.6	15.0	10.3	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	12.8
1971	4.0	17.0	11.4	7.3	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6	12.7
1972	4.1	18.5	14.0	9.3	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	12.7
1973	7.0	21.6	18.0	14.3	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.3	14.5
1974	7.0	21.4	17.6	12.0	7.0	4.9	4.8	4.3	5.4	15.0
1975	6.2	19.5	15.6	10.7	6.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.2	16.2
1976	6.2	19.5	15.6	10.7	5.6	3.5	3.2	3.5	5.2	16.4
FEMALE										
1948	4.1	9.8	7.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	7.3
1949	6.4	14.4	11.2	7.3	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.8	7.4
1950	5.7	14.2	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	9.0
1951	4.4	10.0	7.2	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.9	6.6
1952	3.6	9.1	7.3	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	7.0
1953	3.3	8.5	6.4	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.2
1954	6.0	12.7	10.5	7.3	6.5	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.0	7.5
1955	4.9	12.0	9.1	6.1	5.3	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.3	7.0
1956	4.8	13.2	9.9	6.3	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.3	8.9
1957	4.7	12.6	9.4	6.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	7.5
1958	6.8	16.6	12.9	8.9	7.3	6.2	4.9	4.5	3.8	6.6
1959	5.9	14.4	12.9	8.1	5.9	5.1	4.2	4.1	2.8	5.7
1960	5.9	15.4	13.0	8.3	6.3	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.8	7.9
1961	7.2	18.3	15.1	9.8	7.3	6.3	5.1	4.5	3.9	6.2
1962	6.2	16.8	13.5	9.1	6.5	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.1	6.7
1963	6.5	20.3	15.2	8.9	6.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.2	7.6
1964	6.2	18.8	15.1	8.6	6.3	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	5.9
1965	5.5	17.2	14.8	8.7	5.5	4.6	3.2	2.8	2.8	5.7
1966	4.8	16.6	12.6	6.3	4.4	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	6.3
1967	5.2	14.8	12.7	7.0	4.4	4.0	2.4	2.4	2.7	7.2
1968	4.8	15.9	12.9	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	7.0
1969	4.7	15.5	11.8	6.3	4.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	7.5
1970	5.9	17.4	14.4	7.9	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.1	9.3
1971	6.9	18.7	16.2	9.6	7.0	5.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	10.3
1972	6.6	18.8	15.2	9.3	6.2	4.9	3.6	3.3	3.5	10.9
1973	6.0	17.7	13.5	8.4	5.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	9.5
1974	6.7	18.2	15.4	9.5	6.2	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	12.0
1975	9.3	21.2	18.7	12.7	9.1	6.9	5.9	5.1	5.1	13.0
1976	8.6	20.7	17.3	11.9	8.5	6.1	5.2	4.9	5.0	13.1
1977	8.2	20.4	16.8	11.2	7.7	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	15.0

Table A-20. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 31 years	35 to 41 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
<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	4.0	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	3.0	2.3	2.9	5.5
1953	2.5	8.9	7.1	4.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.3	4.6
1954	4.8	14.0	13.0	9.8	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9
1955	3.7	12.2	10.4	7.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.8	5.1
1956	3.4	11.2	9.7	6.1	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	6.1
1957	6.1	14.9	16.5	7.1	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.4	3.2	6.8
1958	4.6	15.0	13.0	7.5	2.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	7.9
1959	4.8	14.6	13.5	8.3	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.2	4.5	7.2
1960	5.7	10.5	15.1	10.0	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.3	4.2	8.1
1961	4.6	15.1	12.7	8.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	8.0
1962	4.7	17.8	14.2	7.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	7.8
1963	4.1	16.1	13.4	7.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.6	7.9
1964	3.6	14.7	11.4	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.4	7.1
1965	2.8	12.5	8.9	4.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	7.6
1966	2.7	12.7	9.0	4.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	8.0
1967	2.6	12.3	8.2	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.8	8.3
1968	2.5	12.5	7.9	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	8.5
1969	4.0	15.7	12.0	7.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	10.1
1970	4.9	17.1	13.5	9.4	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	10.8
1971	4.5	16.4	12.4	8.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	10.7
1972	3.7	15.1	10.9	6.5	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	10.7
1973	4.3	16.2	11.5	7.8	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.0	11.9
1974	7.2	19.7	17.2	13.2	6.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	5.0	13.9
1975	6.4	19.7	15.5	10.9	5.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.8	13.7
1976	5.5	17.6	13.0	9.3	5.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.0	14.4
<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	9.5	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	2.4	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	7.8
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	3.3	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	5.9
1963	5.8	18.1	13.2	7.4	5.8	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.0	5.9
1964	5.5	17.1	13.2	7.1	5.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.1
1965	3.0	15.0	13.4	6.3	4.8	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.4
1966	4.3	14.5	10.7	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	5.2
1967	4.6	12.9	10.6	6.0	4.7	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.6	5.2
1968	4.3	13.9	11.0	5.9	3.9	3.7	2.3	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	14.0	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
1973	5.3	15.7	10.9	7.0	5.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	7.8
1974	6.1	16.4	13.0	8.2	5.7	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.9	9.9
1975	8.6	19.2	16.1	11.2	8.5	6.6	5.8	5.1	5.3	10.7
1976	7.9	18.2	15.1	10.4	7.6	5.8	5.0	4.8	5.3	10.3
1977	7.3	18.2	14.2	9.3	6.7	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.9	10.4

Table A-20. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
BLACK AND OTHERS										
<i>Male</i>										
1948	5.8	9.4	10.5	11.7	4.7	5.7	3.7	3.6	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	9.9	17.1	17.7	12.6	10.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.0	10.0
1951	4.9	8.7	8.6	8.7	5.5	3.4	2.6	4.1	4.7	4.9
1952	4.2	8.0	10.0	7.9	3.5	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.7	5.5
1953	4.5	8.3	8.1	8.1	4.3	2.6	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	5.7
1955	8.8	14.8	12.9	12.4	8.6	8.2	6.4	9.0	7.1	12.1
1956	7.9	13.7	14.9	12.0	7.6	6.6	5.4	8.1	4.9	12.0
1957	8.3	16.3	20.0	12.7	8.5	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9	14.1
1958	15.8	27.1	26.7	19.3	14.7	11.4	10.3	10.1	9.0	13.0
1959	11.2	22.3	27.3	15.3	12.3	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.4	12.7
1960	10.7	22.7	25.1	12.7	10.7	8.2	8.5	9.5	6.3	14.3
1961	12.8	31.0	23.9	13.4	12.9	10.7	10.2	10.5	9.4	14.3
1962	10.9	21.9	21.8	15.6	10.4	8.6	8.3	9.6	11.9	15.2
1963	12.5	27.0	27.4	15.5	9.8	8.0	7.1	7.4	10.1	15.9
1964	9.9	25.9	23.1	12.6	7.7	8.2	8.9	8.1	8.3	19.1
1965	7.4	27.1	20.2	9.3	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	21.3
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	20.1	8.0	4.4	3.1	3.4	4.1	5.1	24.1
1968	5.6	26.6	19.0	8.3	3.9	2.9	2.4	2.6	4.0	24.0
1969	5.3	34.7	19.0	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	3.2	20.0
1970	7.3	27.8	23.1	12.6	6.1	3.2	4.3	3.4	3.8	22.2
1971	9.1	33.4	26.0	10.2	7.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	3.4	22.2
1972	8.9	35.1	26.2	14.7	6.8	4.8	3.8	3.4	2.6	31.8
1973	7.6	34.4	22.1	12.0	5.8	4.0	3.2	4.6	3.9	34.1
1974	9.1	30.0	26.6	15.4	7.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.6	37.9
1975	13.7	30.4	22.9	22.9	11.9	8.3	9.0	3.6	5.6	38.6
1976	12.7	37.7	34.0	20.7	11.0	7.3	7.2	6.2	9.5	41.3
1977	12.4	38.7	36.1	21.7	10.6	6.1	5.2	5.4	8.3	37.4
<i>Female</i>										
1948	8.1	11.8	14.6	10.2	7.3	4.0	2.9	3.0	1.6	()
1949	7.9	20.3	15.9	12.5	8.5	6.2	4.0	5.6	1.6	()
1950	8.4	17.6	14.1	13.0	9.1	6.6	5.9	4.8	5.7	()
1951	6.1	13.0	15.1	8.2	7.1	5.6	2.8	3.4	1.6	()
1952	5.7	6.3	10.8	10.7	6.2	3.5	3.5	2.4	1.5	()
1953	4.1	10.3	9.9	5.5	4.9	4.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	()
1954	9.3	19.1	21.6	12.2	10.9	7.3	5.9	4.9	5.1	()
1955	8.4	15.4	21.4	12.0	10.2	5.5	5.2	2.5	3.3	()
1956	8.9	22.0	22.4	14.8	9.1	6.8	5.6	5.3	2.8	()
1957	7.3	18.3	21.3	12.2	8.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	()
1958	10.8	25.4	30.0	18.9	11.1	9.2	4.9	6.2	5.6	()
1959	9.4	25.8	29.9	14.9	9.7	7.6	6.1	5.0	2.3	()
1960	9.4	26.7	24.5	15.3	9.1	8.6	5.7	4.2	4.1	()
1961	11.8	31.1	28.2	19.5	11.1	10.7	7.4	6.3	6.5	()
1962	11.0	27.8	31.2	18.2	11.5	8.9	7.1	3.6	3.7	()
1963	11.3	40.1	31.9	18.7	11.7	8.2	6.1	4.8	3.6	()
1964	10.6	36.5	32.2	18.3	11.2	7.8	6.1	3.8	2.2	()
1965	9.2	37.8	27.8	13.7	8.4	7.6	4.4	3.9	3.1	()
1966	8.6	34.8	30.2	12.6	8.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	3.3	()
1967	9.1	32.0	28.3	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	3.4	3.4	()
1968	8.3	33.7	26.2	12.3	8.4	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.4	()
1969	7.8	31.2	25.7	12.0	6.6	4.5	3.7	2.9	1.1	()
1970	9.2	38.9	32.9	15.0	7.9	4.8	4.0	3.2	1.9	()
1971	10.8	38.5	33.7	17.3	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.5	3.9	()
1972	11.3	38.3	38.7	17.4	10.2	7.2	4.7	4.0	2.0	()
1973	10.5	36.5	33.3	17.6	9.7	5.3	3.7	3.2	3.9	()
1974	10.7	36.2	33.7	18.0	8.6	6.7	4.3	3.3	1.5	()
1975	14.0	38.9	35.2	22.5	12.9	8.6	6.7	5.3	3.1	()
1976	13.6	46.0	35.0	21.7	13.0	8.1	6.1	5.5	2.0	()
1977	14.0	44	37.4	23.6	12.9	8.5	5.6	4.9	2.6	()

1 Rate not shown where base is less than 50,000.

Table A-21. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1958-77¹

Year	Experienced workers														Persons with no previous work experience ²		
	Total unemployed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers					Service workers				Farmers and farm laborers	
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	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	4.1	10.7	6.8	11.0	9.1	5.7	13.0	6.9	3.8	3.1	3.2	
1959	7.5	2.6	1.7	1.3	3.8	3.7	7.2	5.3	7.6	9.1	9.1	12.6	6.1	3.2	2.4	2.6	
1960	7.5	2.7	1.7	1.3	3.8	3.7	7.2	5.3	7.6	9.1	9.1	12.6	6.1	3.2	2.4	2.6	
1961	6.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	4.0	3.9	6.2	4.8	7.2	8.6	8.6	11.7	7.2	3.3	2.5	2.8	
1962	6.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	4.0	3.9	6.2	4.8	7.2	8.6	8.6	11.7	7.2	3.3	2.5	2.8	
1963	5.7	2.9	1.8	1.5	3.3	3.3	5.3	4.1	6.6	7.9	7.9	10.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	
1964	5.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	3.1	3.1	4.7	3.6	6.0	7.3	7.3	10.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	
1965	4.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.1	3.1	5.3	3.6	5.7	7.0	7.0	10.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	
1966	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	2.8	2.9	4.2	2.9	4.4	5.6	5.6	10.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	
1967	3.8	2.2	1.3	1.0	2.8	2.9	4.2	2.9	4.4	5.6	5.6	10.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	
1968	3.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.4	4.1	5.4	5.4	10.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	
1969	3.5	2.1	1.1	0.9	2.9	3.0	3.9	2.2	4.4	5.4	5.4	10.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	
1970	4.9	2.8	2.0	1.3	3.0	4.0	6.2	3.7	7.1	8.0	8.0	10.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	
1971	5.9	3.5	2.9	1.6	4.3	4.8	7.1	4.7	8.3	9.5	9.5	10.8	6.0	2.8	2.1	2.3	
1972	5.6	3.4	2.1	1.8	4.3	4.7	6.5	4.3	4.9	7.6	7.6	10.3	6.3	4.0	2.6	2.6	
1973	4.9	2.9	2.2	1.4	3.7	4.7	5.3	3.7	4.7	6.1	6.1	10.3	6.3	4.0	2.6	2.6	
1974	5.6	3.3	2.3	1.8	4.2	4.6	6.7	4.4	7.5	8.2	8.2	10.1	6.3	4.1	2.5	2.5	
1975	6.5	4.7	3.2	2.0	5.4	6.6	11.7	8.3	11.2	11.7	11.7	11.6	8.6	5.4	3.8	3.5	
1976	7.7	4.9	3.2	2.1	5.1	6.4	14.4	6.9	10.1	10.8	10.8	13.7	8.7	5.7	4.1	4.1	
1977	7.0	4.3	3.9	2.5	5.3	5.9	8.1	5.6	8.8	9.5	9.5	12.0	8.2	5.9	4.6	4.6	
Percent distribution																	
1958	100.0	18.4	3.0	2.6	3.7	9.1	57.4	13.4	36.6	9.1	13.4	12.1	9.5	3.8	3.1	8.3	
1959	100.0	19.7	3.3	2.4	4.5	9.5	52.6	12.7	38.0	9.1	14.0	13.4	9.5	3.8	3.1	10.3	
1960	100.0	20.2	3.4	2.5	4.3	10.0	53.6	12.3	37.1	9.1	13.3	12.9	10.0	3.7	3.1	10.4	
1961	100.0	21.0	3.3	2.8	4.6	10.1	51.1	12.4	38.5	9.1	12.3	13.6	10.8	3.1	2.7	11.3	
1962	100.0	21.7	3.6	3.8	4.7	10.6	49.2	11.8	34.5	9.1	12.4	14.2	11.2	3.0	2.7	12.1	
1963	100.0	21.7	3.8	2.7	4.6	10.6	47.7	11.3	34.9	9.1	11.9	13.9	10.9	3.0	3.3	13.4	
1964	100.0	21.6	3.9	2.7	4.1	10.8	45.3	10.3	32.9	9.1	11.1	14.9	11.8	3.1	3.6	14.7	
1965	100.0	22.3	4.0	2.5	4.8	11.1	43.4	10.2	31.9	9.1	10.3	14.9	12.0	2.9	3.3	16.1	
1966	100.0	22.6	4.3	2.6	4.6	12.1	41.5	9.7	28.9	9.1	9.9	15.5	12.7	2.9	2.8	16.6	
1967	100.0	23.3	4.5	2.3	5.1	13.4	42.6	8.6	24.3	9.1	9.7	14.8	12.3	2.9	2.9	14.5	
1968	100.0	23.7	4.5	2.7	4.7	13.9	41.7	8.7	23.2	9.1	9.8	15.8	13.0	2.8	2.8	14.3	
1969	100.0	27.6	5.1	2.7	4.9	14.8	40.8	8.0	22.4	9.1	9.4	14.8	12.7	2.2	2.2	14.6	
1970	100.0	27.2	5.6	2.7	4.8	14.2	43.1	9.7	23.8	9.1	9.6	13.2	11.5	2.0	2.0	12.4	
1971	100.0	27.8	6.7	2.9	4.5	13.7	43.6	10.2	21.7	9.1	9.8	14.4	13.0	1.6	1.6	12.6	
1972	100.0	28.3	5.8	3.0	4.9	14.5	40.8	10.0	21.8	17.6	10.0	15.2	14.0	1.7	1.7	14.0	
1973	100.0	28.3	6.0	2.9	4.8	14.6	39.2	10.1	19.9	16.7	9.2	13.7	14.2	1.8	1.8	13.0	
1974	100.0	28.0	5.6	3.3	4.7	14.3	42.1	10.3	22.1	18.7	9.7	13.1	13.9	1.6	1.6	13.3	
1975	100.0	28.8	5.4	3.5	4.3	13.6	47.4	12.7	23.0	21.2	9.8	13.9	13.1	1.4	1.4	10.4	
1976	100.0	29.0	6.0	4.1	4.3	14.6	41.3	11.4	20.5	16.7	9.4	15.8	14.9	1.8	1.8	12.1	
1977	100.0	29.5	6.2	4.0	4.6	14.6	38.7	10.3	19.4	15.9	9.0	16.1	15.2	1.9	1.9	13.7	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-15.
² Unemployed persons who never held a full-time civilian job.
³ 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-22. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Major Industry Group: Annual Averages, 1948-77

Year	Total unemployed	Experienced wage and salary workers												
		Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers								Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service industries	Government
				Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			
							Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods					
Unemployment rate														
1948	2.4	4.3	2.5	4.5	2.0	2.7	4.2	4.0	4.4	2.5	4.7	1.8	4.8	2.3
1949	2.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	2.9	2.9	12.0	2.0	7.8	2.9	6.2	2.1	4.7	2.1
1950	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	12.3	2.2	6.7	4.8	6.0	2.2	4.4	2.0
1951	2.2	2.7	4.3	2.9	4.0	7.2	1.3	2.1	4.7	2.3	2.9	1.1	4.2	1.8
1952	2.0	2.5	4.8	2.6	2.8	6.7	2.3	2.0	4.1	2.3	2.5	1.1	4.2	1.6
1953	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.4	4.6	7.3	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.1	2.2	1.6
1954	2.5	6.2	2.9	6.7	14.4	12.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	2.8	2.7	1.1	2.6	1.6
1955	4.1	4.8	7.2	5.1	2.0	10.9	4.7	4.4	2.2	4.0	4.7	2.3	2.2	2.0
1956	4.4	4.4	7.3	4.7	6.3	10.0	4.7	4.4	2.2	2.0	4.5	2.3	2.7	2.0
1957	4.3	4.6	6.9	4.2	5.8	10.9	5.1	4.9	2.3	2.3	4.5	1.6	2.2	2.0
1958	6.8	7.3	10.3	7.9	10.9	15.3	9.3	10.6	7.7	6.1	6.8	2.6	4.7	2.7
1959	5.3	2.7	2.0	6.1	2.7	12.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	4.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
1960	2.5	2.7	2.3	4.2	2.5	12.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	4.6	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.3
1961	2.7	2.8	2.6	7.5	11.3	12.7	7.8	2.5	2.2	2.3	7.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
1962	2.5	2.6	7.3	6.1	7.9	12.5	2.8	2.7	2.0	4.1	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.1
1963	2.7	2.6	2.2	6.1	7.3	12.3	2.7	2.5	2.0	4.2	2.2	2.7	2.7	2.2
1964	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.4	6.7	11.2	2.0	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.1
1965	2.3	2.3	7.5	4.6	2.3	10.1	4.0	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.6
1966	2.8	2.6	6.6	2.3	2.5	7.1	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.0	4.4	2.1	2.1	1.5
1967	2.8	2.6	6.9	2.9	2.4	5.5	2.6	2.4	4.1	2.3	4.2	2.5	2.5	1.8
1968	2.6	2.4	6.3	2.0	2.1	6.9	2.3	2.0	2.7	1.9	4.0	2.2	2.2	1.6
1969	2.3	2.2	6.0	2.3	2.9	6.0	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.2	4.1	2.1	2.5	1.9
1970	4.9	2.5	2.5	5.2	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.3
1971	2.9	2.7	7.9	6.3	6.1	10.4	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.3
1972	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.2	10.3	2.8	2.4	2.7	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
1973	4.9	2.5	6.9	4.8	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.9	4.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.7
1974	2.6	2.2	7.3	2.9	2.9	10.6	2.7	2.4	4.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0
1975	2.3	2.2	10.2	2.2	4.0	12.1	10.9	11.3	10.4	2.6	2.7	4.9	7.1	4.0
1976	7.7	7.3	11.7	7.9	4.7	14.4	7.9	7.7	2.1	4.7	2.6	4.4	6.1	4.4
1977	7.0	6.6	11.1	7.0	2.8	12.7	6.7	6.2	7.4	4.7	2.0	2.9	6.6	4.3
Percent distribution														
1948	100.0	86.7	4.2	80.4	1.2	10.1	22.8	14.9	14.9	6.5	15.2	1.3	12.2	2.9
1949	100.0	90.9	2.6	82.5	2.0	10.4	24.1	17.9	16.2	6.9	15.9	1.0	12.1	2.8
1950	100.0	90.7	2.4	81.2	1.8	10.6	23.5	14.2	16.6	5.7	17.6	1.2	12.1	2.4
1951	100.0	90.1	2.4	81.3	1.7	10.6	20.9	12.1	17.8	4.6	18.2	1.2	12.0	2.4
1952	100.0	90.3	2.8	81.1	1.9	11.5	20.4	14.1	16.3	5.0	17.3	1.7	12.3	2.4
1953	100.0	90.7	4.4	81.9	2.3	12.2	22.2	12.7	15.4	4.9	17.1	1.8	12.1	2.4
1954	100.0	91.3	2.7	81.2	2.0	10.6	24.9	20.4	14.5	6.5	15.5	1.3	11.2	2.4
1955	100.0	86.7	4.3	80.5	2.4	11.6	22.8	15.2	12.5	2.7	15.2	1.7	11.0	2.9
1956	100.0	85.7	4.5	78.8	1.8	11.4	22.4	15.3	12.9	4.6	16.7	1.4	12.8	2.3
1957	100.0	86.9	4.1	79.8	1.4	12.2	21.5	17.6	12.9	4.9	15.1	1.4	12.3	2.9
1958	100.0	85.8	4.2	81.9	1.5	11.4	24.9	22.5	12.4	2.3	12.4	1.5	11.0	2.1
1959	100.0	85.5	4.1	77.4	1.6	12.5	22.2	11.8	11.8	4.8	12.5	1.7	12.9	2.7
1960	100.0	85.0	2.6	77.9	1.5	12.0	22.3	15.3	12.4	5.0	12.5	1.6	12.1	2.0
1961	100.0	81.2	2.2	77.3	1.4	11.9	22.1	17.7	11.5	4.6	12.5	1.9	12.6	2.8
1962	100.0	81.8	2.6	75.0	1.2	11.2	22.7	14.7	12.0	4.2	12.3	2.1	12.9	2.8
1963	100.0	82.4	4.1	72.8	1.0	10.0	24.9	12.2	12.0	4.2	12.9	2.1	12.8	2.8
1964	100.0	81.0	2.4	72.0	1.0	10.0	22.0	11.7	11.7	2.8	12.1	2.0	14.3	2.8
1965	100.0	80.8	2.1	71.0	1.0	9.9	22.6	11.3	11.7	2.6	12.3	2.0	14.4	2.8
1966	100.0	82.6	2.2	72.5	1.0	9.1	22.2	11.2	11.2	2.4	12.3	2.1	14.2	2.8
1967	100.0	82.7	2.1	72.8	1.0	9.2	24.7	12.2	12.0	2.4	12.6	2.1	14.5	2.8
1968	100.0	82.9	2.7	72.0	1.0	9.2	25.0	11.5	11.5	2.4	12.9	2.1	14.9	2.8
1969	100.0	85.2	2.3	77.0	1.0	9.2	25.2	17.6	11.5	2.8	12.9	2.6	14.9	2.8
1970	100.0	85.7	2.0	76.0	1.0	9.5	25.0	16.8	11.6	2.7	12.9	2.6	14.9	2.8
1971	100.0	84.4	2.1	74.6	1.0	9.2	22.7	12.4	11.2	2.5	12.9	2.6	14.1	2.8
1972	100.0	82.5	2.2	72.5	1.0	9.2	21.5	11.5	10.3	2.5	12.4	2.6	14.1	2.8
1973	100.0	85.1	2.1	74.5	1.0	9.4	24.4	12.7	10.8	2.1	12.5	2.7	12.9	2.8
1974	100.0	87.9	1.9	75.2	1.0	10.2	22.5	12.1	11.4	2.1	12.5	2.7	12.9	2.8
1975	100.0	85.2	2.4	74.4	1.0	9.4	22.0	12.4	9.7	2.1	12.5	2.7	12.9	2.8
1976	100.0	84.6	2.4	72.5	1.0	8.5	21.1	11.5	9.6	2.1	12.5	2.7	12.9	2.8

! Also includes the self-employed, unpaid family worker, and those with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A-23. Unemployment Rates by Sex and Marital Status: Annual Averages, 1957-77¹

[Persons 14 years and over for 1957-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

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	9.2	2.8	6.8	4.7	5.6	4.3	4.7
1958	6.8	6.8	13.3	5.1	11.2	6.6	7.4	6.5	6.7
1959	5.5	5.3	11.6	3.6	8.6	5.9	7.1	5.2	6.2
1960	5.6	5.4	11.7	3.7	8.4	5.9	7.5	5.2	5.9
1961	6.7	6.5	12.1	4.6	10.2	7.2	8.7	6.4	7.4
1962	5.6	5.3	11.2	6	9.9	6.2	7.9	5.4	6.4
1963	6.7	6.3	12.4	4	9.6	6.5	8.9	5.4	6.7
1964	5.2	4.7	11.5	2.8	8.9	6.2	8.7	4.5	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	6.6	4.9	7.8	3.7	4.7
1967	3.8	3.2	8.6	1.9	6.5	4.9	7.9	3.7	4.7
1968	3.8	3.1	8.3	1.8	6.5	5.2	7.5	4.5	4.6
1969	3.6	2.9	8.0	1.6	6.2	4.8	7.6	3.9	4.3
1970	3.5	2.8	8.0	1.5	6.0	4.7	7.8	3.9	4.0
1971	4.9	4.4	11.2	2.6	8.4	6.9	9.0	4.9	5.2
1972	5.9	5.3	13.2	3.2	7.4	6.6	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
1974	4.9	4.1	10.4	2.3	6.4	6.0	9.4	4.8	5.5
1975	5.6	4.8	11.8	2.7	6.2	6.7	10.5	5.3	6.3
1976	5.5	7.9	16.1	5.1	11.0	9.3	13.0	7.9	8.9
1977	7.7	7.0	15.0	4.2	9.8	8.6	12.1	7.1	8.7
1977	7.0	6.2	13.4	3.6	8.3	8.2	12.1	6.5	7.6

¹ Comparable annual averages are not available prior to 1957; data for 1 month of each year beginning 1947 are shown in table B-1.

² 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-24. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Duration of Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1947-77

Year	Number unemployed (thousands)					Percent distribution										
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 6 weeks	7 to 10 weeks	11 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over			Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 6 weeks	7 to 10 weeks	11 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over		
						Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over						Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
1947	2,511	1,219	203	306	193	368	234	164	100.0	62.4	8.8	13.3	8.4	17.2	19.1	7.1
1948	2,376	1,300	206	297	164	309	193	116	100.0	57.1	9.1	13.0	7.2	12.6	8.5	5.1
1949	2,537	1,736	309	555	331	683	427	256	100.0	48.3	8.5	15.3	9.1	15.8	11.8	7.0
1950	2,388	1,450	275	479	301	722	425	257	100.0	44.1	8.4	14.6	9.2	22.8	12.9	10.9
1951	2,055	1,177	199	282	153	303	186	137	100.0	57.3	8.2	12.3	7.4	14.7	8.1	6.7
1952	1,863	1,133	195	223	126	222	148	84	100.0	60.2	8.9	11.8	6.7	12.3	7.9	4.5
1953	1,894	1,142	149	209	124	211	132	79	100.0	62.2	8.1	11.4	6.8	11.5	7.2	4.3
1954	2,032	1,605	305	504	365	812	495	317	100.0	45.4	8.7	14.3	8.6	23.0	14.0	9.0
1955	2,632	1,335	330	386	217	703	367	236	100.0	48.6	8.1	12.9	7.6	24.6	12.9	11.9
1956	2,750	1,412	334	390	211	523	301	232	100.0	51.3	8.5	13.1	7.7	19.4	10.9	8.4
1957	2,859	1,408	256	382	240	580	321	239	100.0	49.3	9.0	13.7	8.4	19.6	11.2	8.4
1958	4,032	1,753	363	566	436	1,452	785	667	100.0	38.1	7.9	13.0	9.5	31.5	17.1	14.5
1959	2,740	1,585	304	474	335	1,040	489	571	100.0	42.4	8.1	12.7	9.0	27.2	15.3	15.3
1960	2,852	1,719	334	499	353	966	502	454	100.0	44.6	8.4	13.0	9.2	24.3	13.0	11.6
1961	4,714	1,805	377	557	411	1,532	728	604	100.0	38.3	8.0	12.5	8.7	32.5	15.4	17.1
1962	4,911	1,659	334	478	323	1,119	534	585	100.0	42.4	8.5	12.2	8.3	32.6	13.6	15.0
1963	4,070	1,751	356	519	334	1,085	535	553	100.0	43.0	8.8	12.8	8.7	34.7	13.1	13.5
1964	3,786	1,697	314	483	319	973	490	482	100.0	44.8	8.8	12.8	8.4	23.7	12.9	12.7
1965	3,966	1,628	296	422	276	755	404	351	100.0	43.4	8.5	12.5	8.2	22.4	12.0	10.4
1966	2,575	1,535	246	346	206	536	295	241	100.0	53.4	8.8	12.0	7.2	15.6	10.3	8.4
1967	2,975	1,635	278	377	218	446	271	177	100.0	54.9	9.3	13.3	7.3	15.1	9.1	5.9
1968	2,817	1,564	247	357	197	412	256	156	100.0	56.6	8.8	13.0	7.0	14.6	9.1	5.5
1969	2,531	1,629	283	364	200	375	242	133	100.0	57.5	9.3	12.9	7.1	13.2	8.6	4.7
1970	4,089	2,137	304	444	331	822	437	285	100.0	52.3	9.6	13.5	8.1	16.2	10.4	5.7
1971	4,969	2,234	356	527	433	1,181	655	517	100.0	44.7	9.1	13.3	8.7	23.7	13.3	10.4
1972	4,940	2,222	435	654	389	1,135	597	538	100.0	45.9	8.8	13.7	7.6	23.9	12.3	11.6
1973	4,304	2,196	380	576	330	812	478	337	100.0	51.0	9.1	13.4	7.7	15.9	11.0	7.5
1974	6,078	2,567	464	660	418	937	563	373	100.0	50.6	9.1	13.6	8.2	15.9	11.1	7.3
1975	7,530	2,894	665	1,083	714	2,453	1,290	1,163	100.0	37.0	8.4	13.8	9.1	31.7	16.5	15.2
1976	7,289	2,790	395	625	439	2,339	1,003	1,336	100.0	38.3	8.2	12.9	8.6	32.1	13.8	15.3
1977	6,355	2,556	577	830	582	1,911	886	1,015	100.0	41.7	8.4	13.6	8.5	27.9	13.1	14.8

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Table A-25. Percent Distribution of Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1969-77

Year and reason for unemployment	Total unemployed (thousands)	Percent distribution of unemployed						Unemployment rate ¹					
		Total	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	White	Black and other	Total	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	White	Black and other
1969													
Total: Number (thousands).....	2,831	2,831	883	963	1,015	2,261	570	3.5	12.2	2.1	3.7	3.1	6.4
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job.....	1,017	35.9	14.8	57.8	33.0	36.1	35.1	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.3
Left last job.....	436	15.4	11.9	17.0	16.8	15.8	13.9	.5	1.5	.4	.6	.5	.9
Reentered labor force.....	965	34.1	34.5	22.4	44.8	33.9	34.7	1.2	4.2	.5	1.7	1.1	2.2
Never worked before.....	413	14.6	38.8	2.8	5.5	14.2	16.2	.5	4.8	.1	.2	.4	1.0
1970													
Total: Number (thousands).....	4,068	4,068	1,105	1,336	1,347	3,337	752	4.9	15.3	3.5	4.8	4.5	8.2
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job.....	1,809	44.3	18.1	65.1	40.4	45.0	40.9	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.3
Left last job.....	649	13.4	11.4	12.8	15.9	13.7	12.3	.7	1.7	.7	.8	.6	1.0
Reentered labor force.....	1,227	30.0	34.3	19.4	39.4	29.4	32.5	1.5	5.2	.7	1.9	1.3	2.7
Never worked before.....	563	12.3	36.2	2.7	4.3	11.9	14.3	.6	6.5	.1	.2	.5	1.2
1971													
Total: Number (thousands).....	4,993	4,993	1,267	2,066	1,650	4,074	919	5.9	16.9	4.4	5.7	6.4	9.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job.....	2,313	46.3	18.5	66.3	42.2	47.2	42.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.6	4.2
Left last job.....	887	11.8	9.2	11.4	14.2	11.9	11.2	.7	1.6	.5	.8	.6	1.1
Reentered labor force.....	1,466	29.4	32.6	19.6	39.3	28.9	31.6	1.7	5.5	.9	2.3	1.6	3.1
Never worked before.....	527	12.6	39.8	2.7	4.3	12.1	14.8	.7	6.7	.1	.2	.7	1.5
1972													
Total: Number (thousands).....	4,840	4,840	1,302	1,928	1,610	3,684	856	5.6	16.2	4.0	5.4	5.0	10.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job.....	2,089	43.1	18.0	62.6	39.4	44.0	39.7	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.3	4.0
Left last job.....	635	13.1	9.9	12.7	16.2	13.6	11.4	.7	1.6	.5	.9	.7	1.1
Reentered labor force.....	1,444	29.8	30.2	21.6	39.4	29.1	32.8	1.7	4.9	.9	2.1	1.5	3.3
Never worked before.....	672	13.9	41.0	3.1	4.9	13.3	16.1	.8	6.6	.1	.3	.7	1.6
1973													
Total: Number (thousands).....	4,304	4,304	1,225	1,594	1,485	3,410	894	4.9	14.5	3.2	4.5	4.3	8.0
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job.....	1,665	38.7	17.2	59.1	34.6	39.8	34.5	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.5
Left last job.....	674	15.7	11.8	15.9	18.6	16.2	13.7	.8	1.7	.5	.9	.7	1.2
Reentered labor force.....	1,323	30.7	29.5	21.6	41.5	30.0	33.4	1.5	4.3	.7	2.0	1.3	3.0
Never worked before.....	642	14.9	41.5	3.4	5.3	14.0	18.4	.7	6.0	.1	.3	.6	1.6
1974													
Total: Number (thousands).....	5,076	5,076	1,410	1,918	1,748	4,067	1,018	5.6	16.0	3.8	5.5	6.0	9.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job.....	2,205	43.5	19.7	65.3	38.6	44.2	40.3	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.9
Left last job.....	766	14.9	12.2	14.1	18.0	15.6	12.0	.8	1.6	.5	1.0	.8	1.2
Reentered labor force.....	1,441	28.4	30.6	18.1	37.9	27.0	30.2	1.6	4.9	.7	2.1	1.4	3.0
Never worked before.....	672	13.2	37.4	2.4	5.6	12.2	17.5	.7	6.0	.1	.3	.6	1.7
1975													
Total: Number (thousands).....	7,830	7,830	1,762	3,428	2,649	6,371	1,459	8.5	19.9	6.7	8.0	7.8	13.9
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job.....	4,341	55.4	25.6	75.0	50.0	56.0	52.8	4.7	6.0	5.1	4.0	4.3	7.3
Left last job.....	812	10.4	8.7	8.5	13.9	10.9	7.9	.9	1.7	.6	1.1	.8	1.1
Reentered labor force.....	1,865	23.8	29.9	14.5	31.9	23.4	25.4	2.0	6.0	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.5
Never worked before.....	812	10.4	35.6	2.1	4.2	9.6	13.8	.9	7.1	.1	.3	.7	1.9
1976													
Total: Number (thousands).....	7,288	7,288	1,701	3,041	2,546	5,855	1,433	7.7	19.0	5.9	7.4	7.0	13.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job.....	3,625	49.8	22.6	70.1	43.5	50.7	46.5	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.2	3.6	5.9
Left last job.....	880	12.2	8.9	10.4	16.5	12.9	9.1	.9	1.7	.6	1.2	.9	1.3
Reentered labor force.....	1,895	26.0	28.8	16.8	35.2	25.1	29.8	2.0	6.5	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.9
Never worked before.....	882	12.1	39.7	2.7	4.8	11.3	15.6	.9	7.5	.2	.4	.8	2.0
1977													
Total: Number (thousands).....	6,855	6,855	1,642	2,727	2,486	5,373	1,482	7.0	17.7	6.2	7.0	6.2	12.1
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job.....	3,103	45.2	19.2	65.2	40.7	46.4	40.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.9	4.3
Left last job.....	880	13.0	9.4	11.9	16.5	14.1	8.8	.9	1.7	.6	1.2	.9	1.3
Reentered labor force.....	1,826	28.1	28.7	19.3	37.3	27.0	32.2	2.0	6.1	1.0	2.6	1.7	3.9
Never worked before.....	938	13.7	42.8	3.6	5.5	12.5	18.1	1.0	7.6	.2	.4	.8	2.4

¹For 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.



Table A-26. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Race and Sex: Annual Averages, 1970-77

Year, race, and sex	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	
1970								
White.....	2,632	28.5	10.8	71.9	14.3	25.1	7.7	1.58
Male.....	1,433	31.1	11.0	72.9	16.3	23.7	10.2	1.65
Female.....	1,198	25.4	10.5	70.8	11.8	26.9	4.7	1.50
Black and other.....	645	37.4	7.1	67.4	14.3	16.4	6.5	1.49
Male.....	313	41.2	7.3	69.0	13.7	13.7	8.0	1.55
Female.....	333	33.9	7.2	65.5	12.6	18.9	5.1	1.43
1971								
White.....	3,314	28.5	10.3	72.8	15.3	27.1	7.0	1.61
Male.....	1,838	32.2	10.7	73.3	17.5	25.6	9.2	1.66
Female.....	1,476	24.0	9.7	72.2	12.5	28.9	4.2	1.52
Black and other.....	804	40.4	7.3	66.5	14.9	20.3	6.3	1.56
Male.....	397	44.6	7.6	66.8	17.4	18.4	8.3	1.63
Female.....	406	36.5	7.1	66.5	12.6	22.2	4.4	1.49
1972								
White.....	3,260	26.5	9.4	72.5	13.7	27.7	6.3	1.56
Male.....	1,773	29.9	9.4	72.9	15.6	25.6	8.8	1.62
Female.....	1,487	22.4	9.4	71.9	11.5	30.2	3.8	1.49
Black and other.....	870	35.4	6.8	69.3	14.3	19.4	6.2	1.51
Male.....	422	37.0	7.3	71.3	16.4	17.5	7.3	1.57
Female.....	448	33.9	6.9	67.4	12.3	21.2	5.1	1.46
1973								
White.....	2,879	24.0	7.8	72.2	14.1	28.2	6.8	1.53
Male.....	1,504	26.8	7.6	72.8	15.8	26.3	9.3	1.59
Female.....	1,375	21.0	8.1	71.6	12.1	30.3	4.1	1.47
Black and other.....	890	32.5	6.5	69.8	14.1	18.9	5.7	1.47
Male.....	382	35.1	7.1	72.5	15.4	17.8	6.5	1.54
Female.....	448	30.4	6.0	67.6	12.9	19.9	5.1	1.42
1974								
White.....	3,298	24.5	8.0	72.5	14.2	28.4	7.0	1.55
Male.....	1,696	27.7	8.0	72.9	16.6	26.0	9.9	1.61
Female.....	1,603	21.1	7.9	72.0	11.7	31.0	3.0	1.48
Black and other.....	902	32.9	7.3	69.7	14.9	21.7	5.8	1.52
Male.....	453	35.8	7.3	69.5	18.1	20.3	7.1	1.56
Female.....	449	30.1	7.3	69.9	11.8	23.2	4.2	1.46
1975								
White.....	4,811	27.3	6.9	72.1	14.8	31.0	6.5	1.59
Male.....	2,607	30.4	7.1	72.5	17.1	29.2	8.7	1.65
Female.....	2,204	23.6	6.7	71.6	12.1	33.1	3.9	1.51
Black and other.....	1,195	35.8	6.6	67.9	15.6	23.1	6.2	1.55
Male.....	616	37.3	6.2	69.8	17.9	21.9	7.1	1.60
Female.....	590	34.1	7.1	65.7	13.1	24.5	5.0	1.50
1976								
White.....	4,836	26.2	6.4	73.0	14.8	32.2	6.4	1.59
Male.....	2,568	28.9	6.5	73.9	17.3	29.9	8.6	1.65
Female.....	2,267	23.2	6.3	71.9	12.0	34.8	3.9	1.52
Black and other.....	1,276	35.0	6.3	68.2	15.4	23.9	5.7	1.55
Male.....	644	36.8	6.5	69.9	17.9	22.2	6.7	1.60
Female.....	632	33.0	6.0	66.4	13.0	25.6	4.6	1.49
1977								
White.....	4,510	25.2	6.4	73.6	13.8	31.6	6.8	1.57
Male.....	2,314	28.1	6.8	73.4	15.9	29.3	9.3	1.63
Female.....	2,197	22.1	5.9	73.8	11.5	34.0	4.1	1.51
Black and other.....	1,353	35.0	6.9	68.8	15.3	25.3	6.3	1.58
Male.....	666	38.9	7.1	70.3	17.7	23.3	6.6	1.64
Female.....	689	31.2	6.7	67.3	13.1	27.3	6.0	1.52

Note: The total for jobseekers is less than the total unemployed shown elsewhere in this report because persons on layoff or waiting to begin a new wage and salary job within 30 days are not actually seeking jobs. It should also

be noted that the sum of the percentages exceeds 100 percent because some jobseekers use more than one method.

Table A-27. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages 1972-77

Year, sex, and age	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	
1972								
Total	4,180	28.4	8.8	71.8	18.8	26.0	6.3	1.5
16 to 19 years	1,214	18.5	8.3	78.8	18.3	20.8	2.7	1.4
20 to 24 years	986	32.6	10.0	71.9	12.4	28.8	4.6	1.6
25 to 34 years	699	33.9	10.9	70.7	15.5	27.6	6.2	1.6
35 to 44 years	455	35.2	12.1	67.7	12.6	29.5	7.0	1.8
45 to 54 years	393	31.8	10.7	68.9	12.5	28.8	10.7	1.6
55 years and over	382	27.7	7.1	62.8	16.8	26.4	13.6	1.5
Male								
16 to 19 years	654	31.2	9.0	72.6	15.7	24.1	8.1	1.6
20 to 24 years	538	18.5	5.0	80.1	15.7	18.7	2.1	1.4
25 to 34 years	350	35.9	10.2	73.4	13.9	27.7	6.4	1.6
35 to 44 years	215	40.3	11.7	71.7	18.6	27.1	8.3	1.7
45 to 54 years	215	41.4	14.9	67.4	15.8	27.0	11.2	1.7
55 years and over	203	34.5	11.3	64.5	12.8	26.1	17.7	1.6
	239	30.1	6.8	61.1	16.7	22.2	17.6	1.6
Female								
16 to 19 years	560	25.1	8.7	70.9	11.5	28.1	4.1	1.4
20 to 24 years	448	18.2	6.3	75.7	10.5	23.4	4.5	1.4
25 to 34 years	348	28.6	9.8	68.9	10.3	30.1	3.6	1.5
35 to 44 years	240	27.3	10.1	68.5	12.1	28.2	3.6	1.5
45 to 54 years	190	29.6	9.6	67.9	11.7	31.3	3.3	1.5
55 years and over	143	28.4	10.0	66.5	12.2	31.5	3.2	1.5
	143	25.8	8.4	65.0	16.8	30.1	7.7	1.5
1973								
Total	3,710	28.9	7.5	71.6	14.1	26.1	6.6	1.5
16 to 19 years	1,180	17.1	4.5	79.0	14.0	22.2	3.8	1.4
20 to 24 years	876	30.0	8.0	72.8	14.2	28.9	4.3	1.5
25 to 34 years	689	32.1	11.2	69.7	13.5	28.0	6.7	1.6
35 to 44 years	384	31.6	8.5	66.5	12.6	28.3	8.2	1.6
45 to 54 years	335	29.0	9.0	65.4	14.9	27.2	11.3	1.6
55 years and over	286	23.6	7.1	59.1	15.9	25.5	16.2	1.4
Male								
16 to 19 years	686	28.5	7.4	72.7	15.7	24.6	8.7	1.5
20 to 24 years	602	18.6	4.0	81.6	15.3	21.1	3.8	1.4
25 to 34 years	448	34.5	7.6	73.5	15.8	26.7	4.9	1.6
35 to 44 years	327	37.3	11.9	70.9	15.2	28.4	8.9	1.7
45 to 54 years	185	38.8	9.7	65.5	14.5	28.7	12.7	1.6
55 years and over	167	32.9	8.4	68.5	16.2	24.0	18.6	1.6
	179	23.5	7.3	59.8	15.1	22.3	21.8	1.4
Female								
16 to 19 years	494	23.3	7.7	70.5	12.8	27.7	4.3	1.4
20 to 24 years	30	17.7	4.0	75.9	12.6	23.2	3.8	1.4
25 to 34 years	130	28.3	8.4	70.7	11.4	31.2	3.7	1.5
35 to 44 years	362	27.3	10.2	68.5	11.0	27.6	4.4	1.5
45 to 54 years	200	24.5	8.0	67.5	11.0	29.5	4.5	1.4
55 years and over	168	24.0	8.9	67.3	14.3	30.4	3.6	1.4
	117	23.9	6.8	60.8	17.9	29.9	8.5	1.4
1974								
Total	4,201	28.3	7.8	71.8	14.4	27.0	6.7	1.5
16 to 19 years	1,306	19.0	4.7	79.0	13.2	23.0	4.3	1.4
20 to 24 years	998	30.4	9.0	72.0	14.5	28.8	5.8	1.6
25 to 34 years	784	31.0	10.6	69.4	14.5	29.5	7.0	1.6
35 to 44 years	426	28.9	9.2	67.6	14.3	27.9	8.7	1.6
45 to 54 years	399	28.2	9.2	66.4	15.2	28.2	11.1	1.6
55 years and over	323	26.0	7.1	60.1	17.6	23.1	12.7	1.5
Male								
16 to 19 years	2,148	29.4	7.9	72.2	15.9	24.8	9.8	1.6
20 to 24 years	687	19.7	3.9	80.3	14.3	20.7	4.7	1.4
25 to 34 years	514	34.4	8.6	71.6	15.1	27.8	7.7	1.6
35 to 44 years	385	35.2	11.9	69.9	15.0	29.1	10.4	1.7
45 to 54 years	189	36.5	11.1	66.7	15.6	23.8	13.8	1.6
55 years and over	179	30.2	10.1	66.5	17.8	23.5	17.8	1.6
	195	24.6	6.7	60.0	16.9	24.6	17.4	1.5
Female								
16 to 19 years	2,052	23.1	7.8	71.5	11.7	29.3	3.9	1.4
20 to 24 years	619	18.3	5.7	77.5	12.0	23.5	3.9	1.4
25 to 34 years	478	26.2	9.4	72.6	10.7	29.9	3.3	1.5
35 to 44 years	399	24.1	9.3	68.9	10.3	29.6	3.8	1.4
45 to 54 years	287	22.8	7.2	68.8	10.5	31.2	4.3	1.4
55 years and over	190	26.3	8.4	65.3	13.2	32.6	4.7	1.4
	129	26.4	7.8	60.5	18.6	30.4	6.2	1.5

Table A-27. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1972-77—Continued

Year, sex and age	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	
1975								
Total	6,006	29.0	6.9	71.2	14.9	29.4	6.5	1.58
16 to 19 years	1,587	19.0	3.7	78.4	14.0	24.1	3.8	1.43
20 to 24 years	1,429	33.4	7.1	71.1	14.6	33.0	4.8	1.64
25 to 34 years	1,245	34.3	9.0	68.6	14.8	32.4	7.0	1.66
35 to 44 years	658	31.5	8.8	68.8	15.4	30.7	8.4	1.64
45 to 54 years	596	33.9	8.2	68.6	15.3	29.9	10.2	1.64
55 years and over	491	25.3	6.7	64.4	18.3	28.7	11.4	1.53
Male								
16 to 19 years	3,223	31.7	6.9	72.0	17.2	27.8	8.4	1.64
20 to 24 years	850	20.4	2.8	79.2	16.1	27.7	3.6	1.45
25 to 34 years	781	36.4	6.5	72.6	17.0	32.0	5.4	1.70
35 to 44 years	639	38.3	10.0	68.9	18.0	31.1	9.5	1.77
45 to 54 years	328	37.2	10.4	69.8	18.3	28.7	12.5	1.77
55 years and over	329	35.2	9.1	65.9	16.4	26.7	15.8	1.71
55 years and over	295	24.4	6.8	64.4	19.3	24.1	15.3	1.55
Female								
16 to 19 years	2,783	25.8	6.8	70.4	12.3	31.3	4.1	1.51
20 to 24 years	737	17.5	4.6	77.5	11.5	25.6	3.9	1.41
25 to 34 years	647	29.8	7.9	69.4	11.7	34.3	4.0	1.57
35 to 44 years	606	29.0	7.8	68.3	11.6	33.5	4.3	1.55
45 to 54 years	330	25.8	7.3	67.9	12.4	32.7	4.2	1.50
55 years and over	267	31.5	7.1	65.3	14.2	33.7	3.4	1.56
55 years and over	197	26.4	6.6	63.5	16.8	29.9	5.6	1.49
1976								
Total	6,112	28.1	6.4	72.0	14.9	30.4	6.3	1.58
16 to 19 years	1,572	17.6	3.8	79.1	13.4	25.6	4.4	1.44
20 to 24 years	1,481	31.9	6.8	71.8	14.7	34.0	4.8	1.64
25 to 34 years	1,341	32.9	8.1	70.2	15.3	32.6	7.1	1.66
35 to 44 years	666	33.0	9.1	68.3	15.3	31.4	7.4	1.64
45 to 54 years	581	30.8	7.4	65.4	16.7	31.5	9.5	1.61
55 years and over	519	27.0	5.2	67.8	17.0	27.4	9.1	1.54
Male								
16 to 19 years	3,212	30.5	6.5	73.1	17.4	28.8	8.2	1.64
20 to 24 years	847	17.4	3.1	80.1	15.8	24.2	4.4	1.45
25 to 34 years	760	34.2	6.2	73.7	17.6	31.4	5.8	1.66
35 to 44 years	670	38.5	8.7	70.3	18.4	31.9	9.9	1.78
45 to 54 years	323	39.6	10.8	69.0	16.7	27.9	11.8	1.76
55 years and over	306	32.4	8.8	66.0	19.9	29.4	14.4	1.71
55 years and over	306	28.8	4.6	67.6	18.6	23.2	11.8	1.55
Female								
16 to 19 years	2,900	25.3	6.2	70.8	12.2	32.8	4.1	1.51
20 to 24 years	726	18.0	4.7	78.9	10.7	27.1	4.4	1.42
25 to 34 years	672	29.3	7.4	69.8	11.5	36.9	3.6	1.56
35 to 44 years	671	27.3	7.5	70.0	12.4	33.2	4.3	1.55
45 to 54 years	343	26.8	5.2	67.6	14.0	34.7	3.2	1.52
55 years and over	275	29.1	5.8	64.7	13.1	33.5	4.4	1.51
55 years and over	214	24.3	6.1	67.8	15.0	33.2	5.1	1.51
1977								
Total	5,965	27.5	6.5	72.5	14.1	30.1	6.7	1.57
16 to 19 years	1,553	18.7	3.5	79.5	12.7	28.8	5.0	1.48
20 to 24 years	1,373	31.5	7.4	74.4	14.1	32.1	5.2	1.65
25 to 34 years	1,328	32.7	8.2	70.6	14.3	33.8	6.4	1.66
35 to 44 years	629	31.6	7.6	67.4	14.8	31.8	8.3	1.62
45 to 54 years	523	27.4	8.0	63.8	14.9	33.1	10.9	1.56
55 years and over	476	23.9	6.3	66.6	16.8	29.4	10.5	1.53
Male								
16 to 19 years	2,979	30.5	6.8	72.7	16.3	27.9	8.7	1.65
20 to 24 years	797	20.3	3.3	80.3	14.7	21.5	5.3	1.45
25 to 34 years	708	35.2	7.2	75.3	16.2	30.6	6.1	1.71
35 to 44 years	634	35.9	9.9	70.0	16.7	32.4	8.4	1.76
45 to 54 years	281	37.4	9.6	65.8	17.8	29.2	13.5	1.78
55 years and over	251	27.5	8.8	62.2	18.3	28.3	17.1	1.62
55 years and over	278	24.1	5.0	67.6	17.3	27.0	13.3	1.54
Female								
16 to 19 years	2,886	24.3	6.1	72.2	11.9	32.4	4.6	1.52
20 to 24 years	737	17.0	3.7	78.4	10.4	26.3	4.7	1.41
25 to 34 years	665	27.7	7.5	78.4	11.7	33.5	4.4	1.55
35 to 44 years	663	26.5	6.5	71.3	11.9	35.3	4.4	1.55
45 to 54 years	340	26.9	6.0	68.5	12.6	33.8	4.0	1.52
55 years and over	274	27.0	7.3	65.0	11.7	37.6	4.7	1.53
55 years and over	199	23.6	8.0	64.8	16.6	32.7	6.0	1.51

NOTE: See note, table A-26.

Table A-28. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Race: Annual Averages, 1966-77

(Persons 16 years and over; numbers in thousands)

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total unemployed												
Total: Number	2,875	2,975	2,817	2,831	4,068	4,993	4,840	4,304	5,076	7,830	7,288	6,855
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
SEX AND AGE												
Male	54.0	50.7	50.4	49.6	54.7	55.6	54.4	52.0	52.6	56.0	54.4	52.3
16 to 19 years	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.6	14.7	13.8	14.6	15.0	14.8	12.2	12.7	12.6
16 and 17	7.6	8.1	8.3	8.6	7.5	6.9	7.3	8.1	7.7	5.6	6.0	6.0
18 and 19	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.6
20 to 24 years	7.7	7.9	9.2	9.5	11.7	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.4	13.5	12.7	12.3
25 to 44 years	15.9	13.6	13.4	12.7	15.7	16.6	15.2	14.7	15.6	18.7	18.0	17.6
45 to 64 years	13.1	12.2	10.5	10.6	10.9	11.1	10.3	9.0	8.6	10.2	9.7	8.4
65 years and over	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Female	46.0	49.3	49.6	50.4	45.3	44.4	45.6	48.0	47.4	44.0	45.6	47.7
16 to 19 years	14.9	13.1	14.6	14.6	14.4	11.4	12.3	13.4	13.0	10.2	10.6	11.4
16 and 17	6.1	5.4	6.4	6.5	5.7	5.0	5.7	6.5	5.9	4.5	4.8	5.2
18 and 19	8.0	7.8	8.3	7.8	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.8	6.2
20 to 24 years	7.8	9.3	10.1	10.2	9.4	0.7	10.3	10.9	10.9	9.8	10.2	10.7
25 to 44 years	14.2	16.7	15.5	15.9	14.4	14.5	14.4	15.2	15.3	15.6	16.4	17.1
45 to 64 years	9.0	9.3	8.4	8.9	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.8
65 years and over	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
RACE AND SEX												
White	78.4	78.6	79.0	79.9	81.6	81.6	80.2	79.2	79.9	81.4	80.3	78.4
Male	42.1	40.6	40.6	40.2	45.4	46.1	44.6	42.2	42.3	45.9	44.2	41.5
Female	35.2	38.0	38.5	39.7	36.2	35.5	35.6	37.0	37.6	35.4	36.1	36.9
Black and other	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.1	18.4	18.4	19.8	20.8	20.1	18.6	19.7	21.6
Male	10.8	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.9
Female	10.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	9.1	8.9	10.0	10.9	9.8	8.6	9.4	10.8
Unemployed 15 weeks and over												
Total: Number	525	449	412	375	602	1,191	1,158	812	937	2,483	2,339	2,011
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
SEX AND AGE												
Male	61.6	56.8	55.0	54.0	60.1	62.1	61.7	59.2	60.3	61.5	60.5	56.5
16 to 19 years	9.7	10.2	8.5	8.1	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.0	11.0	7.7	7.4	7.6
16 and 17	4.4	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	2.7	2.6	2.9
18 and 19	5.3	4.9	3.6	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.8	6.5	5.0	4.8	4.7
20 to 24 years	5.9	5.5	6.1	7.5	10.0	12.1	12.6	11.9	12.2	14.9	15.3	14.5
25 to 44 years	18.8	16.6	16.5	15.2	18.9	21.2	20.5	20.9	20.0	23.1	22.6	22.8
45 to 64 years	22.4	19.5	18.7	18.4	17.8	16.8	16.0	14.9	14.7	13.6	15.2	15.3
65 years and over	4.8	4.9	5.1	3.7	4.2	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.3
Female	38.4	43.2	45.0	46.0	39.9	37.9	38.3	40.8	39.0	38.5	39.5	41.2
16 to 19 years	8.4	9.1	9.5	8.6	7.1	5.8	6.6	7.8	7.4	5.1	5.4	5.9
16 and 17	3.6	2.7	4.4	3.2	3.2	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.3
18 and 19	4.8	6.4	5.1	5.3	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.5	3.6
20 to 24 years	4.6	6.4	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	8.0	8.2	7.7	7.8	8.2
25 to 44 years	12.7	14.2	16.1	15.8	14.0	14.2	13.4	13.8	12.9	15.4	15.5	16.3
45 to 64 years	11.0	11.8	10.2	12.8	10.6	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.2	9.7	9.8
65 years and over	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
RACE AND SEX												
White	76.4	76.7	79.3	78.9	81.3	81.0	80.6	77.1	77.5	80.4	80.2	77.4
Male	48.5	44.9	45.5	44.5	50.0	51.0	50.5	46.9	46.9	49.7	48.6	45.9
Female	27.9	31.8	33.8	34.4	31.3	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.0	30.7	31.8	31.5
Black and other	23.6	23.3	20.7	21.1	18.7	19.0	19.4	22.9	22.5	19.6	19.8	22.0
Male	13.1	11.8	9.7	9.6	10.0	11.0	11.1	12.3	18.4	11.8	11.8	12.4
Female	10.5	11.6	10.9	11.5	8.8	8.0	8.3	10.6	9.1	7.9	8.0	9.6

Footnote at end of table.



Table A-28. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Race: Annual Averages, 1966-77¹—Continued

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Unemployed 27 weeks and over												
Total: Number.....	239	179	156	133	235	517	562	337	373	1,103	1,336	1,015
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
SEX AND AGE												
Male.....	66.4	61.5	61.1	56.1	62.4	62.2	62.3	61.4	63.0	62.8	61.5	60.0
16 to 19 years.....	6.7	8.4	7.0	5.3	5.5	7.1	6.9	7.2	8.0	5.5	5.1	5.9
16 and 17.....	2.1	3.9	4.5	2.3	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.7	2.1
18 and 19.....	4.6	4.5	2.5	3.0	2.1	4.4	3.9	4.2	5.1	3.9	3.4	3.9
20 to 24 years.....	3.8	5.0	7.0	6.1	9.3	11.0	10.9	10.2	10.2	13.8	12.6	12.2
25 to 44 years.....	21.4	15.1	17.2	16.7	20.3	21.2	21.9	21.9	23.1	24.5	24.2	23.0
45 to 64 years.....	29.0	25.7	22.9	22.7	21.5	19.3	18.9	18.9	18.0	16.2	17.7	15.9
65 years and over.....	5.5	7.3	7.0	5.3	5.9	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	2.7	1.9	2.0
Female.....	33.6	38.5	38.9	43.9	37.6	37.8	37.7	38.6	37.0	37.2	38.5	39.0
16 to 19 years.....	6.3	6.7	7.0	8.3	4.2	5.0	4.3	6.6	5.4	3.7	4.0	4.4
16 and 17.....	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.7
18 and 19.....	4.2	5.0	4.5	6.1	2.0	3.5	2.5	4.8	3.2	2.2	2.8	2.8
20 to 24 years.....	3.8	4.5	7.0	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.2
25 to 44 years.....	10.1	11.2	12.1	15.2	13.9	14.1	14.1	12.3	11.3	14.7	15.1	15.8
45 to 64 years.....	10.9	12.8	11.5	12.9	11.8	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.8	10.6	11.1	10.3
65 years and over.....	2.5	3.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5
RACE AND SEX												
White.....	75.3	74.7	78.8	78.2	79.3	81.4	81.3	78.1	77.2	80.2	79.6	76.7
Male.....	52.3	46.6	50.0	45.9	51.9	51.6	51.2	49.7	49.8	50.4	49.1	47.1
Female.....	23.0	28.1	28.8	31.3	27.4	29.8	30.1	28.4	27.9	29.8	30.4	29.7
Black and other.....	24.7	25.3	21.2	21.8	19.8	18.6	18.6	23.1	22.8	19.8	20.6	23.3
Male.....	14.2	15.2	11.5	10.5	10.1	10.6	11.0	12.3	13.7	12.4	12.4	13.9
Female.....	10.5	10.1	9.6	11.3	9.7	7.9	7.5	10.8	9.1	7.4	8.1	9.5

¹ Data for 1967-68 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.

Table A-29. Long-Term Unemployment, by Major Industry and Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1966-77¹

[Persons 16 years and over; numbers in thousands]

Industry and occupation group	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Unemployed 15 weeks and over												
Total: Number.....	525	449	412	375	662	1,181	1,158	812	937	2,453	2,339	1,911
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
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agriculture.....	4.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.0
Nonagricultural industries.....	83.3	84.9	85.4	87.0	88.5	90.1	89.0	86.8	87.1	92.3	90.9	88.1
Wage and salary workers.....	80.0	82.8	83.2	85.1	87.2	88.3	87.7	85.2	86.0	90.9	89.6	86.8
Mining.....	1.9	.8	1.2	.8	.3	.4	.5	.5	.3	.2	.6	.4
Construction.....	10.1	10.7	10.0	9.0	10.6	8.1	10.0	10.7	10.5	11.8	10.9	10.0
Manufacturing.....	24.0	29.8	29.2	28.6	35.1	36.4	31.9	25.2	26.3	36.1	29.1	24.6
Durable goods.....	18.0	16.7	16.3	16.4	22.4	24.9	20.1	14.2	14.7	23.7	18.5	14.4
Nondurable goods.....	12.0	13.0	12.9	12.2	12.6	11.5	11.7	11.1	11.5	12.4	10.6	10.2
Transportation and public utilities.....	4.3	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	17.3	16.6	15.8	18.0	15.7	18.2	18.0	19.1	20.4	17.5	19.5	20.4
Finance and service.....	20.0	18.5	20.4	21.5	18.9	18.9	20.5	22.3	20.9	18.2	20.7	23.4
Public administration.....	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers.....	3.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3
Persons with no previous work experience.....	12.4	11.6	11.4	9.8	9.5	8.6	9.8	11.3	11.1	6.4	7.4	10.0
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Professional and technical.....	4.0	4.1	4.0	5.6	6.0	8.5	6.7	7.4	6.5	5.4	6.6	6.9
Farmers and farm managers.....	.8	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
Managers and administrators ex. farm.....	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.5	5.6	5.8
Sales workers.....	4.6	4.7	3.6	5.3	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.7
Clerical workers.....	9.3	12.4	12.4	13.3	13.4	13.4	14.6	13.3	14.5	13.6	14.8	14.9
Craft and kindred workers.....	10.7	9.6	10.7	8.8	11.9	12.1	12.2	11.7	11.2	14.6	13.8	11.0
Operative total.....	22.3	26.6	26.7	27.7	27.6	27.8	24.7	22.0	22.4	28.7	23.3	20.8
Except transport.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.8	18.1	18.1	24.4	16.0	16.7
Transport equipment.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
Private household workers.....	3.0	1.8	2.4	1.9	.9	.7	.8	1.0	.7	.5	.5	.5
Service workers ex. private household.....	18.9	12.2	12.4	12.8	10.7	11.1	11.7	13.3	18.0	11.1	13.1	13.0
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	3.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.1	.6	1.1	1.4
Nonfarm laborers.....	11.8	10.9	9.2	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.8	9.5	9.9	10.5	9.9	9.5
Persons with no previous work experience.....	12.4	11.6	11.4	9.9	9.5	8.6	9.8	11.3	11.1	6.4	7.4	10.0
Unemployed 27 weeks and over												
Total: Number.....	239	177	156	133	235	517	562	337	373	1,193	1,356	1,015
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
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agriculture.....	4.2	3.9	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6
Nonagricultural industries.....	84.3	84.3	86.0	88.7	90.6	90.7	89.9	86.9	86.9	93.3	92.3	88.6
Wage and salary workers.....	80.1	81.0	83.4	85.7	88.9	88.2	88.3	84.8	85.8	91.5	91.5	87.4
Mining.....	2.1	.6	2.5	.8	.4	.4	.5	.6	.3	.3	.9	.3
Construction.....	8.1	10.9	9.6	6.8	7.2	6.4	7.1	8.9	8.0	11.7	10.1	10.0
Manufacturing.....	24.6	29.7	27.4	28.6	37.6	38.1	34.2	26.2	27.3	37.0	32.1	24.4
Durable goods.....	12.3	17.1	17.8	15.8	24.1	27.1	23.1	15.8	15.8	24.9	21.4	14.4
Nondurable goods.....	12.3	12.6	9.6	12.8	13.5	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.5	12.1	10.7	10.0
Transportation and public utilities.....	4.7	3.0	4.5	5.3	5.1	3.7	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade.....	16.9	15.4	14.6	19.5	14.3	17.2	17.4	19.0	19.6	17.4	18.3	19.9
Finance and service.....	20.9	18.5	21.7	21.1	21.3	19.1	21.5	22.0	20.9	17.6	20.1	24.5
Public administration.....	3.0	2.2	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.1	3.3	4.8	2.8	3.7	3.5
Self-employed and unpaid family workers.....	4.2	3.4	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.2
Persons with no previous work experience.....	11.4	11.8	10.8	9.8	8.1	8.3	8.9	11.0	11.5	5.7	6.4	9.8
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Professional and technical.....	3.8	3.9	5.1	5.3	9.3	9.1	7.5	8.3	7.5	5.4	6.4	7.5
Farmers and farm managers.....	1.7	.6	.2	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Managers and administrators ex. farm.....	4.6	5.9	4.5	4.8	5.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.5	6.4
Sales workers.....	4.2	5.4	3.2	6.1	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.4	3.8	3.7	4.7
Clerical workers.....	8.4	11.0	12.2	15.2	15.7	13.5	14.8	12.8	15.5	14.2	15.1	14.2
Craft and kindred workers.....	11.3	9.0	10.9	7.6	11.9	12.8	11.4	11.6	10.2	14.6	14.1	11.0
Operative total.....	23.1	25.1	26.3	26.5	27.1	27.5	25.1	22.9	22.5	29.0	25.2	20.7
Except transport.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	21.2	18.8	17.7	24.7	20.5	16.7
Transport equipment.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.0
Private household workers.....	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.5	.8	.6	.9	.9	.5	.4	.4	.4
Service workers ex. private household.....	11.3	10.7	12.2	15.2	10.2	11.0	11.9	13.7	12.6	10.8	12.5	13.8
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	.6	.7	.6	1.1	.3	.5	1.1
Nonfarm laborers.....	12.2	12.4	10.9	7.6	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.3	10.3	9.7	9.5
Persons with no previous work experience.....	11.4	11.8	10.8	9.8	8.1	8.3	8.9	11.0	11.5	5.7	6.4	9.8

¹Data for 1967-68 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.
²Not available.

Note: See notes on tables A-15 and A-21 regarding comparability of occupational data beginning 1971 with earlier years.

Table A-30. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1966-77

[Persons 16 years and over; numbers in thousands]

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	On full-time schedules ¹											
Total: Number	56,348	56,865	57,877	59,181	59,102	59,203	61,317	63,560	64,083	62,325	64,810	61,263
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
SEX AND AGE												
Male	68.1	67.8	67.5	66.8	66.8	67.0	66.7	66.4	65.8	65.2	64.8	64.3
16 and 17 years	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5
18 to 24 years ²	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.3	9.9	10.6	10.5	9.9	10.1	11.2
25 to 44 years	32.4	32.3	32.2	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.7
45 to 64 years	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2	24.2	24.1	23.3	22.5	22.1	22.0	21.4	20.8
65 years and over	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Female	31.9	32.2	32.5	33.2	33.2	33.0	33.3	33.6	34.2	34.8	35.2	35.7
16 and 17 years	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
18 to 24 years ²	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9
25 to 44 years	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.6	13.1	13.6	14.2	15.0	15.7	15.7
45 to 64 years	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.9
65 years and over	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6
RACE AND SEX												
White	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.2	89.2	89.4	89.1	89.0
Male	61.7	61.4	61.1	60.4	60.4	60.6	60.4	59.9	59.5	59.1	58.6	58.3
Female	28.1	28.4	28.5	29.1	29.1	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.7	30.3	30.5	30.7
Black and other	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.9	11.0
Male	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2
Female	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male												
Single	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.5	11.2
Married, wife present	56.3	56.1	55.7	54.8	54.6	54.6	53.6	52.5	51.5	51.1	49.9	48.5
Widowed, divorced, separated	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6
Female												
Single	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.2
Married, husband present	17.6	18.0	18.5	19.1	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.8	20.1	20.1	20.1
Widowed, divorced, separated	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	90.9	92.4	92.6	92.6	92.8	92.7	93.0	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.3	93.1
Construction	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.7
Manufacturing	32.0	32.1	31.9	31.6	30.5	28.7	28.4	28.9	28.3	26.5	25.9	25.7
Durable goods	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.2	18.3	17.1	16.8	17.5	17.3	16.0	15.4	16.1
Non-durable goods	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.5
Transportation and public utilities	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	15.0	15.3	15.2	14.9	15.4	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.7	15.6	16.7
Finance and service	23.5	24.4	24.7	23.2	26.1	26.9	27.4	27.4	28.0	29.3	29.5	29.5
Other industries ³	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.8	7.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	9.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-30. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1966-77¹—Continued

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
On voluntary part-time schedules ²												
Total: Number	7,441	8,048	8,452	9,027	9,337	9,503	9,937	10,311	10,490	10,581	10,942	11,436
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
SEX AND AGE												
Male	32.7	32.9	32.4	32.8	32.2	32.3	32.5	31.0	31.4	31.3	30.9	31.3
16 and 17 years	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.5	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.5
18 to 24 years ³	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.5	10.6	10.1	10.3	10.9	10.8
25 to 44 years	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7
45 to 64 years	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
65 years and over	0.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.0
Female	67.3	67.1	67.6	67.2	67.8	67.7	67.5	68.4	68.6	68.7	69.1	68.7
16 and 17 years	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.4
18 to 24 years ³	10.0	11.0	11.2	11.6	12.2	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.0
25 to 44 years	24.2	23.7	23.7	23.4	23.9	23.5	23.6	23.9	24.4	24.4	24.9	25.3
45 to 64 years	20.4	19.8	20.2	19.6	19.1	18.8	18.2	18.2	17.9	17.8	17.2	16.5
65 years and over	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.4
RACE AND SEX												
White	88.9	89.4	90.1	90.0	90.4	90.9	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	91.4	91.3
Male	29.7	30.0	29.7	30.0	29.4	29.7	29.7	28.8	28.3	28.2	28.1	27.4
Female	59.2	59.4	60.4	60.1	61.1	61.2	61.0	62.1	62.3	62.4	63.3	62.9
Black and other	11.1	10.6	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.6	8.7
Male	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
Female	8.1	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.7
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male	20.0	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.0	20.1	20.4	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.8	20.0
Single	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.1	9.5	9.8
Married, wife present	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Widowed, divorced, separated	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Female	16.4	16.6	16.7	17.5	18.0	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.8	20.4	20.2
Single	41.1	40.8	41.4	40.5	41.2	40.8	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.0
Married, husband present	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.3
Widowed, divorced, separated	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.3
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	87.7	89.0	90.1	90.2	90.3	90.0	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.2	90.4	90.3
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
Durable goods	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.2
Non-durable goods	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1
Transportation and public utilities	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
Wholesale and retail trade	29.0	29.9	30.7	31.0	31.4	32.0	32.6	33.0	33.5	33.4	33.7	33.6
Finance and service	45.1	45.8	46.0	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.0	44.1	43.7	45.0	44.8	44.6
Other industries ⁴	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	12.3	11.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.7

¹ Data for 1967-68 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.
² 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.

³ 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 1964.
⁴ Includes mining and public administration.
⁵ Includes persons who wanted only part-time work.

**Table A-31. Persons on Part-Time Schedules for Economic Reasons,¹ by Type of Industry, Sex, and Age:
Annual Averages, 1957-77**

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1957-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Year	Total	Agri- culture	Nonsgricultural industries												
			Total	Male					Female						
				Total	Under 18 years ²	18 to 24 years ²	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total	Under 18 years ²	18 to 24 years ²	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	388	315	31
1958	2,280	327	2,953	1,793	114	257	727	677	88	1,161	37	166	483	418	42
1959	2,640	304	2,336	1,320	115	229	494	419	67	1,016	62	140	405	367	41
1960	2,850	300	2,550	1,476	114	251	552	489	70	1,038	75	167	420	385	36
1961	3,142	329	2,812	1,625	127	305	598	527	65	1,183	65	173	490	443	40
1962	2,661	325	2,336	1,306	113	243	478	422	55	1,029	65	171	386	372	34
1963	2,620	323	2,298	1,293	105	255	486	407	59	1,025	65	183	384	355	36
1964	2,455	318	2,137	1,154	105	235	366	368	49	982	60	177	350	329	36
1965	2,200	281	1,919	1,005	108	226	322	310	40	923	55	205	308	325	37
1966	1,960	245	1,714	865	108	195	277	273	33	818	65	164	286	279	37
1967	1,894	230	1,664	863	75	195	277	273	33	801	47	164	286	279	32
1968	2,163	250	1,913	957	81	214	331	310	51	925	52	199	312	331	33
1969	1,970	255	1,715	830	90	194	250	250	47	836	55	201	286	314	30
1970	2,056	245	1,810	888	98	210	284	282	45	921	64	212	311	308	37
1971	2,443	247	2,196	1,105	98	284	373	308	46	1,090	70	269	355	362	35
1972	2,675	286	2,389	1,202	104	336	401	317	45	1,236	79	220	408	390	40
1973	2,624	216	2,408	1,168	135	305	356	268	42	1,236	93	337	408	359	41
1974	2,519	208	2,311	1,101	125	348	349	240	38	1,210	95	357	391	328	38
1975	2,943	284	2,709	1,309	128	396	446	294	46	1,400	101	396	464	401	41
1976	3,748	257	3,490	1,735	133	526	620	409	48	1,755	110	533	603	472	37
1976	3,540	268	3,272	1,583	127	532	537	342	44	1,689	110	531	585	427	35
1977	3,530	233	3,297	1,535	138	530	520	301	47	1,762	111	567	628	415	41

¹ 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.

² Data refer to persons 14 to 17 years for the period 1957-66, and persons 16 and 17 years beginning 1966.

³ See footnote 2, table A-30.

⁴ See footnote 2, table A-23.

Table A-32. Nonagricultural Workers on Part-Time Schedules for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1966-77¹

(Persons 16 years and over; numbers in thousands)

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Usually work full time ²											
Total: Number	871	1,090	896	955	1,201	1,184	1,031	1,074	1,308	1,627	1,317	1,237
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
SEX AND AGE												
Male	60.9	59.8	55.4	56.1	58.4	57.8	58.5	58.9	57.6	61.0	59.8	58.2
16 and 17 years	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.0
18 to 24 years ³	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.6	12.5	15.6	16.5	15.1	14.3	16.6	16.0
25 to 44 years	22.3	22.6	20.3	22.3	22.8	22.1	22.0	21.9	22.7	25.8	24.5	24.9
45 to 64 years	20.4	20.1	18.2	17.2	17.7	15.1	16.5	14.4	15.0	18.5	16.2	14.3
65 years and over	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	.9	.9	1.1
Female	39.1	40.2	44.6	43.9	41.6	42.2	41.4	48.1	42.4	39.0	40.2	41.8
16 and 17 years	1.0	.7	.9	1.3	1.1	.8	.9	1.2	1.4	.9	.9	1.4
18 to 24 years ³	8.4	8.6	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.5	12.2	10.9	9.9	11.0	12.1
25 to 44 years	18.3	15.6	17.2	17.4	15.4	15.3	16.1	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.5	16.9
45 to 64 years	12.5	14.3	15.4	14.6	14.5	14.5	13.5	11.9	12.3	12.0	12.2	11.0
65 years and over	.9	1.0	1.2	.7	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.6
RACE AND SEX												
White	81.6	81.1	81.1	82.4	82.2	82.3	84.5	84.1	84.5	84.5	83.5	84.0
Male	49.1	47.7	44.4	45.1	45.4	48.1	49.6	47.6	48.9	51.8	50.0	49.3
Female	32.5	33.4	36.8	37.2	34.8	35.2	34.9	36.4	35.6	32.7	33.5	34.7
Black and other	18.4	18.9	18.9	16.6	16.8	16.7	15.4	16.0	15.5	15.5	16.5	16.0
Male	11.8	12.1	10.9	9.9	10.0	9.8	8.0	9.4	8.8	9.2	8.8	8.0
Female	6.5	6.8	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.8	7.1
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male												
Single	14.1	12.9	13.9	14.0	13.4	12.4	16.4	20.4	15.5	15.1	16.1	17.1
Married, wife present	42.0	42.1	37.4	37.2	40.5	40.0	38.9	40.3	37.2	40.9	38.3	35.3
Widowed, divorced, separated	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.8
Female												
Single	6.5	6.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.4	9.6	9.0	8.0	8.4	9.7
Married, husband present	23.7	24.6	27.9	27.3	25.4	25.1	24.4	23.4	24.9	23.5	22.9	23.2
Widowed, divorced, separated	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.1	8.4	7.6	8.0	8.9
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	89.2	89.2	90.0	89.0	90.3	89.5	88.4	89.1	88.6	88.0	87.5	87.5
Construction	15.5	13.8	12.4	12.9	12.2	12.3	15.0	15.1	14.1	14.1	15.3	15.6
Manufacturing	35.6	40.8	38.8	37.3	42.2	39.0	33.2	32.1	35.1	30.6	30.5	30.9
Durable goods	13.8	19.1	14.6	14.8	18.3	16.0	12.8	12.4	15.0	16.7	12.1	11.5
Nondurable goods	21.8	21.7	24.0	22.0	23.9	23.0	20.5	19.7	21.0	19.9	18.3	19.4
Transportation and public utilities	5.3	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.2	6.1	5.7	5.3	6.7	5.2	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	14.0	12.2	14.1	13.3	12.3	14.0	13.3	16.6	15.1	14.8	16.7	17.3
Finance and service	12.3	13.9	16.7	18.5	15.0	15.1	16.6	17.6	16.4	15.1	16.4	19.9
Other industries ⁴	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	10.8	10.8	10.0	11.0	9.7	10.5	11.5	10.9	11.4	11.9	12.5	12.4

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-32. Nonagricultural Workers on Part-Time Schedules for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1966-77¹—Continued

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Usually work part time ²											
Total: Number	703	833	820	855	995	1,258	1,227	1,237	1,401	1,363	1,365	2,090
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
SEX AND AGE												
Male	41.9	41.4	40.8	41.2	40.5	41.3	40.4	39.6	39.6	39.9	40.7	39.4
15 and 17 years	7.4	7.2	8.3	8.9	7.9	8.8	8.5	7.8	7.0	8.9	8.5	8.5
18 to 24 years ³	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.5	12.2	14.0	14.5	13.8	14.1	13.5	15.0	13.1
25 to 44 years	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.8	10.7	8.2	8.2	8.7	10.7	10.9	10.1
45 to 64 years	11.9	11.4	10.8	10.3	9.1	8.1	8.5	8.9	7.0	5.8	6.5	8.9
65 years and over	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.3	2.9	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
Female	58.1	58.6	59.2	58.8	59.5	58.7	59.6	60.4	60.4	60.1	59.3	60.6
15 and 17 years	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.6	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.8
18 to 24 years ³	11.4	12.7	12.5	12.7	15.4	16.3	17.4	18.3	18.1	20.0	19.7	20.7
25 to 44 years	18.1	17.1	18.1	18.9	17.1	17.1	17.6	17.2	18.0	18.7	18.5	20.1
45 to 64 years	21.4	21.0	21.4	19.7	18.9	17.4	18.1	18.2	18.2	14.8	13.6	13.6
65 years and over	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.7
RACE AND SEX												
White	68.3	67.8	71.1	72.1	74.1	78.4	79.0	80.3	78.9	81.2	81.0	82.2
Male	30.2	29.9	30.7	31.5	31.8	37.4	38.1	32.0	31.4	33.3	32.9	31.5
Female	38.1	37.9	40.4	41.6	42.3	41.0	45.6	48.3	47.5	47.9	48.0	49.7
Black and other	31.7	32.2	28.9	28.9	25.9	21.6	20.9	19.7	21.1	18.8	19.1	17.8
Male	11.7	11.6	10.0	9.3	8.9	7.6	7.2	7.6	8.2	6.6	7.7	6.9
Female	22.0	20.6	18.9	17.1	17.0	13.8	13.7	12.1	12.9	12.2	11.4	11.0
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male												
Single	20.2	19.4	20.7	21.5	21.7	22.9	24.9	22.1	22.2	22.6	22.3	23.5
Married, wife present	17.1	17.9	15.8	15.7	15.6	15.1	12.7	12.0	13.7	13.8	13.3	12.3
Widowed, divorced, separated	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	3.7
Female												
Single	14.4	15.1	16.8	17.3	18.6	18.9	20.8	21.3	20.6	21.1	21.4	21.5
Married, husband present	25.1	25.6	25.7	25.5	25.7	25.5	25.6	25.0	25.9	25.5	25.3	27.1
Widowed, divorced, separated	15.6	15.5	15.7	14.9	15.1	13.7	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.1	11.7	12.1
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	91.9	90.9	92.3	90.8	91.9	91.6	92.2	92.0	91.4	91.8	91.7	92.3
Construction	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.2	6.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2
Manufacturing	7.5	10.6	10.1	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	8.3	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.5
Durable goods	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.8	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.4
Non-durable goods	5.2	7.0	7.0	6.1	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.8	4.6	4.1
Transportation and public utilities	4.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	25.2	23.8	25.2	25.2	25.5	25.0	22.5	31.9	31.3	32.0	32.7	34.2
Finance and service	48.0	44.7	45.7	44.5	43.4	41.4	42.3	41.3	41.0	39.5	39.3	40.0
Other industries ⁴	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.4
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	8.1	9.1	7.7	9.2	8.1	8.4	7.8	8.0	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.7

¹ Data for 1967-68 were published in the 1970 *Manpower Report*.
² Mainly persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, etc.
³ See footnote 3, table A-30.
⁴ See footnote 4, table A-30.
⁵ Mainly persons who could find only part-time work.



Table A-33. Employment Data for Detailed Occupations, 1974-77

[Persons 16 years and over; in thousands]

Occupations	Total employed				Occupations	Total employed			
	1974	1975	1976	1977		1974	1975	1976	1977
Total	85,390	84,783	87,485	90,546	White-collar workers--Continued				
White-collar workers	41,736	42,277	43,700	45,187	Managers and administrators, except farm.....	5,941	6,001	6,315	6,608
Professional and technical.....	12,338	12,748	13,329	13,802	Bank officers and financial managers.....	510	518	546	561
Accountants.....	820	783	808	808	Buyers and purchasing agents.....	370	370	376	377
Architects.....	71	70	68	65	Buyers, wholesale and retail trade.....	160	143	157	162
Computer specialists.....	311	303	327	331	Credit and collection managers.....	65	57	76	81
Computer programmers.....	186	223	229	231	Health administrators.....	140	152	169	177
Computer systems analysts.....	97	122	157	159	Inspectors, except construction and public administration.....	111	112	114	116
Engineers	1,158	1,156	1,190	1,267	Managers and superintendents, buildings.....	143	146	149	151
Aeronautical and astronautical.....	43	51	51	54	Office managers, n.e.c.....	521	502	527	551
Chemical engineers.....	59	48	53	54	Officials and administrators, public administration, n.e.c.....	236	261	267	281
Civil engineers.....	167	180	185	171	Officials of lodges, societies, unions.....	50	52	53	54
Electrical and electronic engineers.....	287	290	300	324	Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers.....	408	404	405	404
Industrial engineers.....	193	187	203	214	Sales managers and department heads, retail trade.....	315	315	322	324
Mechanical engineers.....	183	200	200	215	Sales managers, except retail trade.....	319	325	332	332
Lawyers and judges.....	359	362	413	402	School administrators.....	323	324	327	331
Librarians, archivists, and curators.....	190	190	182	208	All other managers and administrators.....	5,322	5,282	5,346	5,708
Life and physical scientists.....	346	377	283	275	Sales workers	5,417	5,469	5,597	5,778
Biological scientists.....	44	54	51	65	Advertising agents and sales workers.....	73	75	85	87
Chemists.....	121	131	123	124	Demonstrators.....	57	58	63	65
Operations and systems research and analysis.....	113	124	130	123	Hucksters and peddlers.....	205	179	178	181
Personal and labor relations workers.....	321	326	335	370	Insurance agents, brokers, underwriters.....	448	454	462	464
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners.....	643	647	671	724	Newspaper carriers and vendors.....	73	71	72	73
Dentists.....	100	110	107	105	Real estate agents and brokers.....	304	314	311	312
Pharmacists.....	127	119	123	130	Stock and bond sales agents.....	59	54	55	56
Physicians, medical and osteopathic.....	543	537	564	619	Sales workers and sales clerks, n.e.c.....	4,022	4,009	4,008	4,141
Nurses, obstetrical and therapists.....	1,088	1,128	1,303	1,283	Sales representatives, manufacturing industries.....	357	368	371	380
Registered nurses.....	604	625	699	1,065	Sales representatives, wholesale trade.....	708	702	698	698
Therapists.....	133	157	159	177	Sales clerks, retail trade.....	2,282	2,307	2,277	2,281
Health technologists and technicians.....	371	397	436	463	Sales workers, except clerks, retail trade.....	468	443	446	451
Clinical lab technologists and technicians.....	155	177	192	194	Sales workers, service and construction.....	126	126	120	121
Medical technologists and technicians.....	87	79	80	85	Clerical and kindred workers	15,048	15,126	15,246	15,341
Religious workers.....	278	304	228	247	Bank tellers.....	351	350	371	380
Serial operators.....	179	183	201	224	Billing clerks.....	107	144	139	138
Bookkeepers.....	25	29	104	100	Bookshoppers.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Psychologists.....	25	31	70	93	Cashiers.....	1,111	1,100	1,093	1,077
Social and recreation workers.....	402	402	447	444	Clerical supervisors, n.e.c.....	229	228	227	227
Social workers.....	300	296	325	325	Collectors, bill and account.....	63	71	64	71
Recreation workers.....	102	107	112	119	Counter clerks, except food.....	347	327	354	348
Teachers, colleges and university.....	518	548	537	563	Dispatchers and starters, vehicle.....	91	93	88	90
Teachers, secondary schools and university.....	2,957	3,022	3,009	3,024	Enumerators and interviewers.....	58	58	58	58
Adult education teachers.....	60	58	56	75	Estimators and investigators, n.e.c.....	369	366	416	381
Elementary school teachers.....	1,897	1,932	1,963	1,913	Expeditors and production controllers.....	109	211	207	215
Kindergarten and kindergarten teachers.....	191	214	228	221	File clerks.....	278	294	290	274
Secondary school teachers.....	1,186	1,184	1,188	1,157	Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators.....	123	129	126	128
Engineering and science technicians.....	887	898	897	882	Library attendants and assistants.....	124	144	141	141
Chemical technicians.....	63	76	77	75	Mail carriers, post office.....	267	269	263	263
Drafters.....	298	301	292	289	Mail handlers, except post office.....	147	143	143	143
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians.....	172	177	197	194	Messengers and office helpers.....	78	78	78	78
Surveyors.....	78	70	66	66	Office machine operators.....	623	714	710	710
Technicians, except health, engineering and science.....	160	154	168	166	Bookkeeping and billing machine operators.....	28	28	28	28
Airplane pilots.....	68	60	64	64	Computer and peripheral equipment operators.....	248	253	257	257
Vocational and educational counselors.....	126	144	178	175	Key punch operators.....	212	209	209	209
Writers, artists, and entertainers.....	1,000	1,035	1,039	1,141	Payroll and timekeeping clerks.....	204	210	210	210
Abstract and kindred workers.....	83	108	98	105	Postal clerks.....	225	219	219	219
Dancers.....	122	123	112	116	Receptionists.....	456	456	456	456
Editors and reporters.....	128	177	189	188	Secretaries	2,190	2,241	2,281	2,321
Illustrators and engravers.....	140	136	150	154	Secretaries, legal.....	121	118	118	118
Painters and sculptors.....	149	148	153	177	Secretaries, medical.....	79	79	79	79
Photographers.....	78	78	87	81					
Public relations specialists and publicists.....	104	115	115	129					
Research workers, not specified.....	79	95	98	111					
All other professional and technical workers.....	68	100	101	114					

Table A-33. Employment Data for Detailed Occupations, 1974-77—Continued

Occupations	Total employed				Occupations	Total employed			
	1974	1975	1976	1977		1974	1975	1976	1977
White-collar workers—Continued					Blue-collar workers—Continued				
Shipping and receiving clerks.....	465	428	440	467	Operatives, except transport.....	10,627	9,637	10,065	10,354
Statistical clerks.....	324	326	337	357	Assemblers.....	1,139	1,015	1,068	1,136
Stenographers.....	103	100	100	83	Bottling and canning operatives.....	48	41	49	54
Stock clerks and storekeepers.....	484	473	492	497	Checkers, examiners, and inspectors, manufacturing.....	757	652	654	684
Teacher aides, except school monitors.....	250	288	320	320	Clothing ironers and pressers.....	143	141	155	132
Telephone operators.....	390	344	339	342	Cutting operatives, n.e.c.....	260	200	237	252
Ticket, station, and express agents.....	121	136	124	129	Dressmakers and seamstresses, excluding factory.....	124	121	125	119
Typists.....	1,038	1,025	963	1,006	Drillers, earth.....	51	50	54	62
All other clerical workers.....	1,372	1,402	1,420	1,559	Dry wall installers and lathers.....	83	59	64	77
Blue-collar workers	29,776	27,062	28,058	30,211	Fillers, polishers, sanders, and buffers.....	137	113	115	110
Craft and kindred workers	11,477	10,972	11,278	11,881	Furnace tenders, smelters, and pourers, metal.....	77	62	73	76
Carpenters.....	1,073	988	1,021	1,171	Garage workers and gas station attendants.....	397	450	448	427
Brickmasons and stonemasons.....	169	160	177	177	Graders and sorters, manufacturing.....	44	47	41	41
Cement and concrete finishers.....	92	82	71	72	Laundry and dry cleaning operatives, n.e.c.....	176	192	166	165
Electricians.....	526	534	572	588	Meat cutters and butchers, excluding manufacturing.....	202	207	215	187
Excavating, grading, and road machinery operators.....	403	397	38	406	Meat cutters and butchers, manufacturing.....	80	100	87	88
Painters, construction and maintenance.....	456	420	413	481	Meat wrappers, retail trade.....	51	46	46	44
Plumbers and pipefitters.....	395	386	400	429	Mino operatives, n.e.c.....	148	183	187	200
Roofers and slaters.....	92	80	89	100	Mixing operatives.....	97	91	87	88
Structural metal craft workers.....	86	75	71	68	Packers and wrappers, excluding meat and produce.....	661	592	591	610
Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c.....	1,457	1,393	1,443	1,554	Painters, manufactured articles.....	164	129	137	152
Machinists and job setters.....	558	557	570	576	Photographic process workers.....	83	78	75	83
Job and die setters, metal.....	97	96	92	97	Precision machine operatives.....	431	360	353	372
Machinists.....	452	461	478	478	Drill press operatives.....	69	61	65	62
Metal craft workers, excluding mechanics, machinists, and job setters.....	648	594	629	653	Grinding machine operatives, lathe and milling machine operatives.....	152	132	133	126
Millwrights.....	94	79	96	97	Punch and stamping press operatives.....	137	118	106	121
Molders, metal.....	62	52	55	52	Sawyers.....	170	130	155	152
Sheetmetal workers and tinmiths.....	162	144	145	154	Sawyers and stitchers.....	119	106	129	130
Tool and die makers.....	177	174	188	193	Shoemaking machine operatives.....	858	803	812	820
Mechanics, automobile.....	1,041	1,102	1,124	1,181	Furnace tenders and stokers, except metal.....	65	67	73	77
Automobile body repairers.....	145	164	174	179	Textile operatives.....	69	72	73	72
Automobile mechanics.....	896	937	940	981	Spinners, twisters, and winders.....	392	302	377	369
Mechanics, except automobile.....	1,914	1,785	1,853	2,019	Welders and flame cutters.....	141	112	152	168
Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration.....	208	171	178	194	Winding operatives, n.e.c.....	646	654	659	639
Aircraft mechanics.....	129	120	130	115	All other operatives, except transport.....	75	60	57	58
Data processing machine repairers.....	50	57	60	50	Transport equipment operatives.....	2,968	2,646	2,703	2,849
Farm implement.....	61	60	67	67	Busdrivers.....	3,292	3,219	3,271	3,476
Heavy equipment mechanics, including diesel.....	796	756	833	910	Delivery and route workers.....	265	310	332	339
Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics.....	137	141	144	149	Fork lift and tow motor operatives.....	595	583	621	516
Office machine repairers.....	65	58	58	63	Railroad switch operators.....	347	314	356	391
Radio and television repairers.....	134	124	114	134	Taxicab drivers and chauffeurs.....	51	53	52	51
Railroad and carshop mechanics.....	51	53	51	53	Truck drivers.....	174	161	164	167
Printing craft workers.....	386	375	380	382	All other transport equipment operatives.....	1,752	1,694	1,741	1,898
Compositors and typesetters.....	166	154	152	166	Nonfarm laborers.....	4,380	4,134	4,325	4,500
Printing press operatives.....	139	146	149	153	Animal caretakers.....	87	101	93	90
Bakers.....	107	123	137	106	Construction laborers, including carpenters' helpers.....	865	765	790	869
Cabinetmakers.....	74	77	78	85	Freight and material handlers.....	801	721	747	783
Carpet installers.....	65	61	70	72	Garbage collectors.....	93	87	77	73
Crane, derrick, and hoist operators.....	176	169	167	169	Gardeners and groundskeepers.....	542	579	615	597
Decorators and windowdressers.....	101	95	109	124	Longshore workers and stevedores.....	51	42	42	43
Electric powerline and cable installers and repairers.....	137	116	110	107	Timber cutting and logging workers.....	94	70	96	98
Locomotive engineers.....	48	56	47	47	Stockhandlers.....	827	817	828	856
Stationary engineers.....	193	190	194	183					
Inspectors, n.e.c.....	138	134	151	152					
Tailors.....	63	51	63	43					
Telephone installers and repairers.....	349	314	282	279					
Telephone line installers and repairers.....	80	60	65	68					
Upholsterers.....	62	63	70	70					
All other craft workers.....	636	525	514	552					

Table A-33. Employment Data for Detailed Occupations, 1974-77—Continued

Occupations	Total employed				Occupations	Total employed			
	1974	1975	1976	1977		1974	1975	1976	1977
Blue-collar workers—Continued					Service workers—Continued				
Nonfarm laborers—Continued					Service workers, except private household—Continued				
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners.....	178	161	186	191	Health service workers—Continued				
Warehouse laborers, n.e.c.....	218	204	223	235	Health aides and trainees, excluding nursing.....	195	219	240	245
All other nonfarm laborers.....	629	623	628	665	Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants.....	959	1,001	1,002	1,003
Health service workers—Con.					Practical nurses.....	349	370	381	371
Service workers.....	11,373	11,657	12,006	12,392	Personal service workers.....	1,606	1,628	1,631	1,705
Private households.....	1,226	1,171	1,125	1,156	Attendants.....	273	236	288	296
Child-care workers.....	496	435	429	443	Barbers.....	127	124	124	118
Housekeepers.....	91	87	109	106	Child-care workers.....	409	422	381	442
Cleaners and servants.....	588	599	553	574	Hairdressers and cosmetologists.....	498	504	534	526
All other private household workers.....	53	50	34	35	Housekeepers, excluding private household.....	111	105	121	127
Service workers, except private household.....	10,145	10,486	10,880	11,234	Welfare service aides.....	58	62	59	77
Cleaning service workers.....	2,136	2,210	2,284	2,363	Protective service workers.....	1,254	1,290	1,302	1,324
Lodging quarters cleaners.....	193	191	181	178	Crossing guards and bridge tenders.....	50	48	46	48
Janitors and sextons.....	1,230	1,269	1,318	1,356	Firefighters.....	219	221	212	225
Buildin interior cleaners, n.e.c.....	714	750	785	829	Guards.....	473	492	497	490
Food service workers.....	3,538	3,640	3,919	4,095	Police.....	454	473	487	498
Bartenders.....	233	247	261	272	Sheriffs and bailiffs.....	52	51	57	60
Cooks.....	955	1,001	1,065	1,108	Farmworkers.....	3,048	2,936	2,822	2,756
Dishwashers.....	208	222	251	257	Farmers and farm managers.....	1,643	1,593	1,514	1,459
Food counter and fountain workers.....	351	372	421	454	Farmers (owners and tenants).....	1,610	1,560	1,489	1,427
Waiters and waiters' assistants.....	1,343	1,347	1,450	1,502	Farm laborers and supervisors.....	1,405	1,343	1,300	1,298
Walters.....	1,182	1,183	1,259	1,310	Farm laborers, wage workers.....	983	935	942	936
Health service workers.....	1,612	1,718	1,745	1,747	Farm laborers, unpaid family workers.....	376	367	326	323
Dental assistants.....	107	126	122	123					

NOTE: The abbreviation "n.e.c." stands for "not elsewhere classified" and designates broad categories of occupations that cannot be more specifically identified.

Table B-1. Employment Status of the Population,¹ by Marital Status and Sex, Selected Dates, 1947-77

[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 population		Number		Percent of labor force	Number		Percent of population	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	8,999	(*)		11,623	5,943	51.1	5,687	246	4.1
April 1949	13,952	8,967	64.2	8,048	863	9.6	11,174	5,662	50.9	5,295	287	5.1
March 1950	14,212	8,896	62.6	7,838	1,188	13.4	11,126	5,621	50.5	5,272	349	6.2
April 1951	12,964	8,096	61.9	7,550	427	5.8	10,946	5,490	49.6	5,228	202	3.7
April 1952	12,866	7,836	60.9	7,254	444	5.7	11,066	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	13,622	8,276	61.2	7,495	633	7.9	10,962	5,087	46.4	4,865	222	4.4
March 1956	13,616	8,096	59.8	7,400	825	7.7	11,126	5,167	46.4	4,919	248	4.8
March 1957	13,764	7,969	57.9	7,166	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	11,622	5,365	46.4	5,078	287	5.3
March 1959	14,769	8,416	57.0	7,263	1,083	12.9	11,684	5,162	44.2	4,882	380	6.4
March 1960	15,274	8,473	55.5	7,827	1,067	12.6	12,252	5,401	44.1	5,079	322	6.0
March 1961	15,686	8,537	55.6	7,533	1,246	14.1	12,764	5,693	44.4	5,235	428	7.6
March 1962	15,708	8,121	51.7	7,184	922	11.4	13,184	5,491	41.7	5,096	385	7.0
March 1963	16,981	8,267	50.5	7,059	1,124	13.6	13,662	5,614	41.0	5,218	396	7.1
March 1964	16,968	8,617	50.8	7,428	1,085	12.6	14,182	5,781	40.9	5,366	415	7.2
March 1965	17,338	8,719	50.3	7,765	896	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	708	7.8	15,311	6,323	41.3	5,958	365	5.8
March 1967 ¹	18,987	8,350	50.7	7,553	654	7.8	15,664	5,915	50.7	5,566	349	5.9
March 1968	14,596	8,695	59.6	7,816	707	8.1	12,581	6,357	51.3	5,944	413	6.5
March 1969	14,890	8,797	59.1	8,000	675	7.7	12,689	6,501	51.3	6,073	408	6.3
March 1970	15,722	9,545	60.7	8,552	869	9.1	13,141	6,965	53.0	6,473	492	7.1
March 1971	16,547	9,983	60.2	8,508	1,310	13.1	13,632	7,187	52.7	6,488	699	9.9
March 1972	16,573	10,693	64.5	9,068	1,476	13.8	13,610	7,477	54.9	6,740	737	9.0
March 1973	16,791	11,102	66.1	9,908	1,205	10.9	13,579	7,739	56.8	7,040	690	9.1
March 1974	17,501	11,737	67.1	10,350	1,281	10.9	14,289	8,230	57.2	7,480	750	9.0
March 1975	18,244	12,233	67.1	10,139	1,974	16.2	14,915	8,464	56.7	7,409	1,055	12.4
March 1975 ¹	18,261	12,246	67.1	10,130	1,994	16.4	14,955	8,433	56.8	7,382	1,051	12.5
March 1976	18,821	12,552	66.7	10,582	1,885	15.1	15,409	9,083	59.0	8,024	1,059	11.7
March 1977	19,553	13,287	67.9	11,189	1,996	15.1	16,078	9,470	58.9	8,336	1,134	12.0
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT												
April 1947	33,289	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	(*)		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	30,936	1,503	4.6	35,925	8,550	23.8	8,088	512	6.0
April 1951	35,998	32,998	91.7	31,968	480	1.5	35,998	9,066	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	32,207	1,171	3.4	37,570	10,423	27.7	10,021	402	3.9
March 1956	38,306	34,855	91.0	33,046	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	12,305	30.9	11,516	699	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	34,306	1,567	4.3	41,705	13,461	32.3	13,023	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	14,189	719	4.5
March 1967 ¹	43,225	37,588	87.0	35,963	790	2.1	43,225	15,906	36.8	14,189	719	4.5
March 1968	43,947	38,225	87.0	36,552	787	2.1	43,947	16,821	38.3	15,199	622	3.7
March 1969	44,440	38,622	86.9	37,065	662	1.7	44,440	17,595	39.6	16,947	648	3.7
March 1970	45,055	39,138	86.9	37,103	1,020	2.6	45,055	18,377	40.8	17,497	880	4.8
March 1971	45,443	39,068	85.9	36,620	1,441	3.7	45,443	18,530	40.8	17,446	1,085	5.9
March 1972	46,400	39,654	85.5	37,311	1,326	3.3	46,400	19,249	41.5	18,219	1,032	5.4
March 1973	46,939	39,782	84.8	37,822	1,110	2.8	46,939	19,321	41.2	18,908	913	4.6
March 1974	47,324	39,718	83.9	37,681	1,125	2.8	47,324	20,367	43.0	19,406	961	4.7
March 1975	47,547	39,516	83.1	36,216	2,880	6.1	47,547	21,111	44.4	19,313	1,798	8.5
March 1975 ¹	47,649	39,609	83.1	36,308	2,377	6.1	47,623	21,143	44.4	19,342	1,801	8.5
March 1976	47,865	39,444	82.4	36,785	1,940	5.0	47,852	21,554	45.0	20,023	1,530	7.1
March 1977	48,002	39,491	82.0	36,967	1,717	4.4	47,984	22,377	46.6	20,854	1,523	6.8

Footnotes at end of table.



**Table B-1. Employment Status of the Population,¹ by Marital Status and Sex, Selected Dates, 1947-77—
Continued**

Marital status and date	Male						Female					
	Popula- tion	Labor force				Popula- tion	Labor force					
		Total		Em- ployed	Unemployed		Total		Em- ployed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of popula- tion		Number		Percent of labor force	Number		Percent of popula- tion	Number	Percent of labor force
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED												
April 1947.....	4,201	2,780	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	(?)		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	9,684	3,624	37.8	3,364	260	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	5.4	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	4,310	39.0	4,205	112	2.6
April 1954.....	4,947	3,081	62.3	2,755	318	10.3	11,153	4,291	39.4	4,120	269	6.1
April 1955.....	4,902	2,976	60.7	2,699	269	9.0	11,718	4,543	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	2,785	58.5	2,571	211	7.5	11,436	4,617	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	2,907	59.8	2,651	305	10.3	12,148	5,009	41.2	4,637	372	7.4
March 1960.....	4,794	2,845	59.3	2,542	279	9.8	12,150	4,861	40.0	4,553	308	6.3
March 1961.....	4,828	2,829	58.6	2,490	326	11.5	12,559	5,270	42.0	4,841	429	8.1
March 1962.....	5,203	2,989	57.4	2,629	355	11.9	12,814	5,012	39.1	4,681	331	6.6
March 1963.....	5,174	2,932	56.7	2,598	322	11.0	12,985	5,000	38.5	4,665	335	6.7
March 1964.....	5,205	2,933	56.3	2,635	286	9.8	13,326	5,157	38.7	4,794	363	7.0
March 1965.....	5,436	3,032	55.8	2,724	297	9.8	13,717	5,332	38.9	5,044	288	5.4
March 1966.....	5,278	2,959	56.1	2,794	160	5.4	14,021	5,536	39.5	5,278	258	4.7
March 1967.....	5,525	3,027	54.8	2,819	190	6.3	14,551	5,724	39.3	5,473	251	4.4
March 1967 ²	5,512	3,025	54.9	2,817	190	6.3	14,521	5,722	39.4	5,471	251	4.4
March 1968.....	5,378	2,816	52.4	2,682	124	4.4	14,351	5,600	39.0	5,325	275	4.9
March 1969.....	5,501	2,977	54.1	2,842	124	4.2	14,791	5,802	39.2	5,573	229	3.9
March 1970.....	5,416	2,938	54.2	2,850	257	8.2	15,065	5,891	39.1	5,611	280	4.8
March 1971.....	5,688	3,129	55.0	3,023	274	8.2	15,505	5,964	38.5	5,582	382	6.4
March 1972.....	5,299	3,222	60.8	3,023	274	8.2	15,495	6,213	40.1	5,838	375	6.0
March 1973.....	5,620	3,515	62.5	3,265	210	6.0	16,032	6,344	39.6	5,977	367	5.9
March 1974.....	5,942	3,916	65.9	3,647	229	6.8	16,418	6,722	40.9	6,312	410	6.1
March 1975.....	6,270	4,091	65.2	3,819	549	13.4	17,015	6,932	40.7	6,318	615	8.9
March 1975 ³	6,165	4,037	65.5	3,451	551	13.8	16,978	6,919	40.8	6,304	618	8.9
March 1976.....	6,574	4,184	63.6	3,607	498	12.1	17,573	7,181	40.9	6,562	619	8.6
March 1977.....	6,986	4,599	65.1	4,011	492	10.9	17,997	7,526	41.8	6,844	683	9.1

¹ 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.

² Not available.

³ See footnote 1 concerning raising the lower age limit.

⁴ The percent of the population in the labor force is not strictly comparable with the rates for prior years because of the exclusion of the institutional population beginning 1972.

⁵ Data for 1975 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires, in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.

Table B-2. Labor Force Participation Rates,¹ by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, Selected Dates, 1947-77—Continued

Marital status and date	Male								Female									
	Total	Under 20 years ²	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over	Total	Under 20 years ²	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	
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED																		
April 1947	65.7	(3)	(9)	85.2	89.6	78.8	(9)	(9)	32.8	37.4	(9)	(9)	63.8	67.6	45.4	(9)	(9)	7.6
April 1948	64.0	(1)	(9)	(9)	(9)	78.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	38.7	(9)	(9)	64.7	67.9	48.9	(9)	(9)	8.5
April 1949	60.9	(1)	(9)	69.9	83.8	83.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	38.7	(9)	(9)	57.9	64.7	48.9	(9)	(9)	8.5
March 1950	63.0	(1)	(9)	75.0	78.0	87.1	74.9	(9)	(9)	32.2	37.1	39.7	47.6	59.2	68.4	46.7	(9)	8.6
April 1951	62.1	(1)	(9)	81.7	81.8	87.4	77.8	(9)	(9)	30.2	37.8	(9)	45.5	62.3	65.4	50.2	(9)	8.8
April 1952	62.2	(1)	(9)	78.2	81.1	88.2	79.0	79.1	78.9	27.6	39.3	39.1	45.3	58.7	69.0	51.5	(9)	9.2
April 1953	65.4	(1)	(9)	(9)	(9)	82.1	79.0	79.1	78.9	27.3	39.8	41.0	59.0	68.0	68.7	49.6	61.5	8.2
April 1954	62.3	(1)	(9)	82.2	82.9	84.2	80.6	80.6	79.9	29.2	39.1	47.8	52.9	61.2	67.2	52.4	64.7	9.1
April 1955	60.7	(1)	(9)	80.9	80.9	85.5	78.9	80.5	75.3	22.7	39.4	48.6	47.6	62.7	69.3	52.0	61.8	9.8
March 1956	61.0	(1)	(9)	82.8	80.9	85.5	78.9	80.5	72.7	26.4	39.6	37.3	55.1	60.5	64.6	53.3	64.1	10.7
March 1957	58.5	(1)	(9)	85.8	79.7	86.5	78.0	80.5	75.3	27.2	39.4	35.3	49.5	60.6	66.8	55.8	63.0	10.2
March 1958	58.7	(1)	(9)	77.2	81.2	86.8	76.3	82.8	69.7	24.5	40.4	35.5	53.1	62.1	69.4	56.0	66.4	12.3
March 1959	59.8	(1)	(9)	69.2	80.0	87.1	77.3	80.5	74.5	23.0	40.8	31.8	59.6	62.6	69.9	58.3	68.2	11.2
March 1960	59.3	(1)	(9)	88.6	86.0	87.1	77.2	82.8	72.4	20.8	41.2	34.5	57.6	61.4	65.7	60.3	66.6	11.0
March 1961	58.6	(1)	(9)	81.0	82.8	84.1	78.1	84.3	72.6	18.2	40.0	37.3	54.6	55.5	67.4	58.3	66.2	11.0
March 1962	67.4	(1)	(9)	70.7	81.3	81.6	78.2	83.1	73.1	21.2	42.0	42.3	58.5	61.5	72.2	59.7	69.9	12.0
March 1963	58.7	(1)	(9)	71.8	80.8	85.0	77.4	82.6	71.7	16.7	39.1	34.0	54.7	57.5	63.3	60.2	71.0	11.2
March 1964	58.3	(1)	(9)	79.7	82.9	81.5	77.2	82.6	71.8	16.3	38.5	36.6	58.1	56.5	66.8	59.1	67.8	9.8
March 1965	55.8	(1)	(9)	65.0	79.0	82.1	77.2	81.6	72.6	17.1	38.7	28.7	50.3	60.3	63.7	60.4	70.2	10.3
March 1966	56.1	(1)	(9)	85.6	82.4	84.5	75.3	80.5	70.9	18.8	38.9	35.2	58.6	62.8	65.0	59.8	67.9	10.0
March 1967	54.8	(1)	(9)	78.4	81.0	82.6	74.6	81.4	68.0	14.8	39.5	45.0	55.3	58.5	67.2	61.3	69.0	10.7
March 1967 ⁴	54.9	(1)	(9)	78.4	81.0	82.6	74.6	81.4	68.0	15.2	39.3	38.7	60.9	62.4	63.9	60.2	69.1	9.6
March 1968	53.6	(1)	(9)	68.4	81.9	85.4	72.4	80.7	64.0	13.0	39.4	41.1	60.9	62.4	63.0	60.2	69.1	9.6
March 1969	54.1	(1)	(9)	72.9	80.7	82.5	73.6	85.1	66.1	14.0	39.0	51.1	62.0	61.1	68.8	60.4	69.2	9.4
March 1970	54.2	(1)	(9)	73.2	74.5	80.6	75.9	83.6	67.8	14.9	39.2	51.8	62.9	63.5	66.4	60.8	68.5	10.2
March 1971	55.0	(1)	(9)	84.6	83.9	80.6	75.9	83.6	67.8	16.5	39.1	48.5	59.7	65.1	67.9	60.7	69.1	9.9
March 1972	62.7	(1)	(9)	88.4	91.5	91.0	73.9	77.8	63.7	13.0	38.5	44.1	59.9	60.9	67.9	60.2	68.4	8.9
March 1973	62.5	(1)	(9)	90.3	90.6	91.0	78.3	83.6	64.4	17.0	40.1	44.6	57.6	62.1	71.7	61.1	69.1	9.8
March 1974	55.9	(1)	(9)	92.1	93.5	92.1	74.9	84.3	65.7	14.1	39.6	38.1	57.6	64.0	70.7	60.0	70.0	9.1
March 1975	65.2	(1)	(9)	86.4	92.5	89.8	79.3	80.8	68.9	15.5	40.9	46.9	68.1	68.2	69.0	61.2	69.6	8.5
March 1975 ⁴	65.3	(1)	(9)	84.8	92.7	89.9	79.3	81.2	69.8	17.2	40.7	41.4	67.6	67.4	69.1	60.5	69.3	8.1
March 1976	63.0	(1)	(9)	93.2	89.9	89.3	69.7	77.5	61.4	18.6	40.8	41.7	67.9	67.4	69.5	60.6	69.5	8.1
March 1977	65.1	(1)	(9)	93.7	90.5	74.0	81.8	65.6	12.4	41.8	49.8	62.5	78.6	72.2	68.2	57.8	68.9	8.6

¹ Percent of population in the labor force. See footnote 1, table B-1.
² Prior to the raising of the lower age limit in 1967, the total included persons 14 years and over and the column showing "under 20 years" included persons 14 to 19 years; in accordance with the change introduced in 1967, only persons 16 years and over are included.
³ Not available.

⁴ See footnote 4, table B-1.
⁵ Data for 1975 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires, in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.
⁶ For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.



Table B-3. Employment Status of Husbands,¹ by Employment Status of Other Family Members, March of 1958-77

Employment status of husband 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 husband			At least one member employed ²		
				Wife only	Wife and other member	Other member only			
HUSBAND IN LABOR FORCE³									
1958	34,412	100.0	41.9	28.0	5.4	10.5	38.8	3.0	58.1
1959	34,625	100.0	43.3	28.1	6.1	11.2	40.1	3.2	58.7
1960	35,041	100.0	43.0	25.8	6.2	11.1	40.1	2.9	57.0
1961	35,458	100.0	45.0	27.6	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.8	58.0
1962	35,713	100.0	45.0	28.1	6.5	10.4	42.0	3.0	58.0
1963	36,079	100.0	46.5	28.7	6.9	10.8	43.3	3.2	58.5
1964	36,286	100.0	47.6	28.8	7.6	11.1	44.3	3.3	58.4
1965	36,545	100.0	47.4	29.6	7.3	10.5	44.6	2.9	58.6
1966	36,763	100.0	48.7	29.8	8.2	10.7	46.2	2.4	51.3
1967	37,000	100.0	50.4	30.7	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.5	49.6
1968	37,608	100.0	50.7	32.6	8.3	9.8	48.5	2.1	49.3
1969	38,144	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.4	49.8	1.9	48.2
1970	38,630	100.0	53.1	34.5	9.3	9.3	50.7	2.5	48.9
1971	38,696	100.0	53.5	34.7	9.2	9.6	50.3	3.2	48.5
1972	39,116	100.0	54.6	35.1	9.9	9.6	51.6	3.0	45.4
1973	39,298	100.0	55.7	36.0	9.8	9.9	53.0	2.7	44.3
1974	39,312	100.0	57.2	37.4	9.9	9.8	54.3	2.9	42.8
1975	39,086	100.0	58.5	38.8	10.2	9.5	53.5	5.0	41.5
1976	39,173	100.0	58.2	39.1	9.9	9.2	53.2	5.1	41.8
1976	39,026	100.0	58.9	39.3	10.7	8.9	54.8	4.1	41.1
1977	39,003	100.0	61.1	40.9	11.1	9.1	56.8	4.3	38.9
HUSBAND EMPLOYED³									
1958	32,298	100.0	41.4	25.5	5.3	10.5	38.8	2.6	58.6
1959	33,149	100.0	43.1	25.8	6.0	11.3	40.1	2.9	58.9
1960	33,579	100.0	42.7	25.5	6.1	11.2	40.0	2.7	57.3
1961	33,428	100.0	44.6	27.8	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.5	58.4
1962	34,185	100.0	44.7	27.8	6.4	10.5	41.9	2.8	58.3
1963	34,395	100.0	46.2	28.6	6.9	10.8	43.2	3.0	58.5
1964	35,082	100.0	47.3	28.6	7.6	11.2	44.3	3.1	58.7
1965	35,512	100.0	47.2	29.4	7.3	10.5	44.5	2.7	58.8
1966	35,918	100.0	48.6	29.7	8.1	10.8	46.3	2.3	51.4
1967	36,305	100.0	50.3	30.5	8.3	10.9	47.9	2.4	49.7
1968	36,945	100.0	50.6	32.5	8.3	9.8	48.6	2.0	49.4
1969	37,528	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.5	49.9	1.9	48.2
1970	37,667	100.0	53.1	34.3	9.3	9.4	50.7	2.4	48.9
1971	37,146	100.0	53.4	34.5	9.1	9.8	50.4	3.0	48.6
1972	37,855	100.0	54.5	34.9	9.9	9.7	51.7	2.8	45.5
1973	38,247	100.0	55.7	35.9	9.9	9.9	53.1	2.6	44.3
1974	38,252	100.0	57.2	37.4	9.9	9.9	54.5	2.7	42.8
1975	38,798	100.0	58.4	38.4	10.2	9.5	53.9	4.5	41.6
1976	38,991	100.0	58.0	38.8	10.0	9.2	53.5	4.5	42.0
1976	37,141	100.0	58.9	39.1	10.8	9.0	55.0	3.8	41.1
1977	37,424	100.0	61.2	40.8	11.2	9.2	57.2	4.0	38.8
HUSBAND UNEMPLOYED									
1958	2,114	100.0	49.0	32.4	6.0	9.7	39.3	9.7	51.0
1959	1,477	100.0	49.0	32.6	7.0	9.3	40.8	8.2	51.0
1960	1,462	100.0	49.7	32.1	8.0	9.6	41.7	7.9	50.3
1961	2,026	100.0	51.4	34.1	6.0	10.8	41.5	9.9	48.6
1962	1,528	100.0	50.9	34.1	8.0	8.3	42.6	8.3	49.0
1963	1,484	100.0	53.2	32.3	9.0	11.9	45.7	7.5	46.8
1964	1,294	100.0	54.4	36.6	7.7	10.1	44.4	10.0	45.6
1965	1,033	100.0	54.6	36.6	7.8	10.3	47.5	7.2	45.4
1966	847	100.0	50.1	31.9	10.4	7.8	42.9	7.2	49.9
1967	755	100.0	58.3	36.7	9.1	10.5	48.2	8.1	43.7
1968	723	100.0	51.7	36.9	7.3	7.5	43.9	7.7	48.3
1969	621	100.0	51.7	36.2	8.3	7.2	45.4	6.2	48.3
1970	672	100.0	58.1	41.8	7.6	6.7	50.8	5.4	43.9
1971	1,850	100.0	57.2	41.2	10.5	5.5	49.1	8.1	42.8
1972	1,261	100.0	58.4	40.6	7.5	8.3	47.7	8.7	43.6
1973	1,051	100.0	55.6	40.7	7.7	7.1	48.7	6.9	44.4
1974	1,090	100.0	58.7	39.3	8.5	8.9	48.5	8.2	43.3
1975	2,286	100.0	61.6	44.6	8.6	8.4	48.0	12.5	38.4
1976	2,282	100.0	61.2	44.6	8.6	8.1	47.5	12.7	38.8
1976	1,885	100.0	60.6	44.6	9.1	6.9	50.8	9.8	39.3
1977	1,669	100.0	58.7	41.9	9.4	7.3	49.3	9.4	41.3

¹ 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. This category may also include a wife or other member who is unemployed.

² Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

³ Data for 1975 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.

Table B-4. Labor Force Status and Labor Force Participation Rates¹ of Married Women, Husband Present, by Presence and Age of Children, Selected Dates, 1948-77

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	594	623
April 1949	7,959	4,544	2,130	1,285	654	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	773
April 1953	9,763	5,130	2,749	1,884	1,047	837
April 1954	9,923	5,098	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	12,253	5,622	4,067	2,474	1,123	1,351
March 1961	13,266	6,186	4,419	2,661	1,178	1,483
March 1962	13,485	6,156	4,445	2,894	1,282	1,602
March 1963	14,061	6,308	4,689	3,005	1,345	1,690
March 1964	14,461	6,545	4,866	3,050	1,408	1,643
March 1965	14,708	6,755	4,836	3,117	1,404	1,709
March 1966	15,178	7,043	4,949	3,186	1,431	1,785
March 1967	15,909	7,153	5,269	3,490	1,629	1,851
March 1968	16,821	7,564	5,693	3,564	1,641	1,923
March 1969	17,595	7,853	6,146	3,596	1,756	1,840
March 1970	18,377	8,174	6,299	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	6,705	3,746	2,014	1,732
March 1973	19,821	9,107	6,656	4,066	2,268	1,788
March 1974	20,367	9,363	6,722	4,210	2,343	1,867
March 1975	21,111	9,701	6,971	4,437	2,503	1,934
March 1975 ²	21,143	9,718	6,988	4,438	(3)	(3)
March 1976	21,554	9,880	7,270	4,424	(3)	(3)
March 1977	22,377	10,268	7,674	4,435	2,446	1,989
Labor force participation rate						
April 1948	22.0	26.4	26.0	10.8	9.2	12.7
April 1949	22.5	26.7	27.3	11.0	11.2	12.2
March 1950	23.8	30.3	29.3	11.9	12.6	12.6
April 1951	25.2	31.0	30.3	14.0	14.6	14.6
April 1952	25.3	30.9	31.1	13.0	14.1	14.1
April 1953	26.3	31.2	32.2	15.5	15.2	15.2
April 1954	26.6	31.6	33.2	14.9	15.8	15.8
April 1955	27.7	32.7	34.7	16.2	14.3	15.5
March 1956	29.0	35.3	35.4	15.9	15.1	17.8
March 1957	29.6	35.6	36.0	17.0	15.9	16.1
March 1958	30.2	35.4	37.6	18.2	18.4	17.9
March 1959	30.9	35.2	36.8	18.7	18.3	18.1
March 1960	30.5	34.7	36.0	18.6	18.2	19.0
March 1961	32.7	37.3	41.7	20.0	19.6	18.9
March 1962	32.7	36.1	41.8	21.3	21.1	20.3
March 1963	33.7	37.4	41.5	22.5	22.4	22.6
March 1964	34.4	37.8	43.0	22.7	23.6	21.0
March 1965	34.7	38.3	42.7	22.2	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	26.5	26.9	26.2
March 1968	38.3	40.1	45.9	27.6	27.8	27.4
March 1969	39.6	41.0	46.6	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
March 1973	42.2	42.8	50.1	32.7	34.3	30.9
March 1974	43.0	43.0	51.2	34.4	35.7	32.9
March 1975	44.4	43.9	52.3	36.6	38.7	34.3
March 1975 ²	44.4	43.9	52.3	36.6	(3)	(3)
March 1976	45.0	43.8	53.7	37.4	(3)	(3)
March 1977	46.6	44.9	55.6	39.3	40.2	38.1

¹ Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.

² Data for 1975 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires, in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation

procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.

³ Not available.

Table B-5. Employed Married Women, Husband Present, by Occupation Group, Selected Dates, 1947-77

Date	All occupation groups		Professional and technical	Farmers and farm managers	Managers and administrators, exc. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives	Private household workers	Other service workers	Farm laborers and supervisors	Nonfarm laborers
	Number (thousands)	Percent											
April 1947	8,502	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	8.0	32.4		1.1	22.0	18.7		8.6	.5
March 1950	8,038	100.0	9.5	1.0	7.9	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	9,625	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	10,696	100.0	10.4	.6	5.6	9.6	27.6	1.4	19.0	6.9	13.2	5.1	.5
March 1957	11,036	100.0	10.7	.4	6.1	8.4	28.4	1.2	19.1	7.4	13.0	4.6	.5
March 1958	10,993	100.0	12.1	.3	5.6	8.9	28.3	1.3	18.0	7.4	14.0	3.8	.6
March 1959	11,516	100.0	12.8	.4	5.9	8.7	27.7	1.1	17.9	6.3	14.9	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	16.7	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	13.3	.3	5.2	8.4	30.3	1.3	16.4	5.8	15.6	2.7	.4
March 1964	13,626	100.0	13.4	.4	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	7.8	31.4	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	15.5	2.1	.5
March 1967	15,189	100.0	14.6	.2	4.7	7.9	32.2	1.2	17.6	4.3	15.2	1.9	.3
March 1968	16,199	100.0	15.1	.3	4.0	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	1.9	.4
March 1970	17,497	100.0	15.4	.2	4.7	7.1	33.6	1.3	16.3	3.5	16.0	1.6	.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	1.0
March 1972	18,217	100.0	16.1	.3	4.9	7.0	33.0	1.3	14.4	3.0	16.7	1.5	.7
March 1973	18,908	100.0	16.1	.3	5.2	7.2	34.1	1.5	15.1	2.6	16.0	1.3	.7
March 1974	19,406	100.0	16.6	.3	5.5	6.8	34.9	1.8	13.0	2.4	15.9	1.3	.7
March 1975	19,306	100.0	17.6	.3	5.7	6.8	34.9	1.6	12.4	2.3	16.5	.9	.8
March 1975*	19,342	100.0	17.6	.3	5.7	6.8	35.0	1.6	12.5	2.2	16.5	.9	.8
March 1976	20,023	100.0	17.4	.2	6.2	6.4	35.5	1.5	13.3	1.9	15.9	.9	.0
March 1977	20,854	100.0	17.1	.2	6.0	6.5	35.5	1.6	13.0	1.9	16.4	.9	.0

* Not available.

* Date for 1975 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires, in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.

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-6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947-76

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
ENROLLED													
Population (thousands)													
1947	8,927	4,898	3,364	(1)	(1)	587	947	4,029	3,373	(1)	(1)	420	236
1948	9,061	5,015	3,436	(1)	(1)	682	898	4,046	3,388	(1)	(1)	452	206
1949	8,546	4,866	3,447	(1)	(1)	593	827	3,981	3,331	(1)	(1)	435	215
1950	9,189	4,982	3,568	(1)	(1)	680	733	4,207	3,420	(1)	(1)	519	268
1951	9,036	4,750	3,614	(1)	(1)	534	602	4,286	3,602	(1)	(1)	440	244
1952	9,406	5,000	3,758	(1)	(1)	612	630	4,406	3,682	(1)	(1)	450	274
1953	9,700	5,122	3,844	2,214	1,630	642	638	4,579	3,695	2,145	1,550	338	346
1954	10,052	5,410	4,002	2,232	1,770	730	677	4,642	3,782	2,145	1,637	338	346
1955	10,212	5,534	4,096	2,285	1,811	752	686	4,877	3,873	2,231	1,642	338	322
1956	11,013	5,915	4,276	2,482	1,794	809	830	5,098	4,138	2,404	1,734	480	324
1957	11,812	6,323	4,646	2,729	1,917	780	897	5,489	4,421	2,599	1,822	598	362
1958	12,317	6,667	4,854	2,751	2,103	898	915	5,651	4,591	2,684	1,927	629	389
1959	12,719	6,849	5,039	2,716	2,323	918	892	5,870	4,796	2,864	2,193	667	433
1960	13,409	7,247	5,248	2,878	2,370	1,063	936	6,162	4,994	2,793	2,231	683	391
1961	14,582	7,247	5,705	3,394	2,311	1,170	988	6,710	5,458	3,227	2,231	754	414
1962	15,606	8,421	6,032	3,576	2,456	1,212	1,177	7,188	5,708	3,425	2,286	821	479
1963	16,592	8,917	6,402	3,408	2,936	1,180	1,365	7,645	6,115	3,347	2,768	852	548
1964	17,258	9,228	6,638	3,479	3,179	1,238	1,332	8,030	6,356	3,359	3,003	619	649
1965	18,323	9,861	6,638	3,546	3,067	1,669	1,559	8,462	6,420	3,434	2,986	716	716
1966	19,016	10,278	6,770	3,640	3,130	1,841	1,667	8,738	6,523	3,526	2,997	821	880
1967	19,663	10,471	6,973	3,738	3,235	1,636	1,862	9,192	6,663	3,635	3,028	1,241	980
1968	20,422	10,957	7,200	3,837	3,363	1,891	1,866	9,465	6,919	3,727	3,192	1,380	1,189
1969	21,184	11,332	7,375	3,923	3,452	1,886	2,071	9,852	7,078	3,819	3,259	1,424	1,222
1970	21,479	11,414	7,531	3,994	3,537	1,822	2,061	10,065	7,267	3,878	3,389	1,502	1,286
1971	22,307	11,875	7,719	4,080	3,639	1,939	2,217	10,432	7,426	3,963	3,463	1,617	1,389
1972	22,420	11,896	7,796	4,121	3,675	1,856	2,244	10,524	7,474	3,978	3,496	1,600	1,389
1973	22,294	11,743	7,843	4,144	3,699	1,783	2,117	10,551	7,512	3,975	3,537	1,450	1,541
1974	22,722	11,839	7,906	4,191	3,715	1,731	2,202	10,683	7,624	4,048	3,576	1,644	1,615
1975	23,584	12,316	8,042	4,231	3,811	1,940	2,334	11,268	7,657	4,070	3,587	1,786	1,786
1976	23,795	12,279	8,014	4,214	3,800	1,907	2,358	11,516	7,634	4,033	3,601	1,861	2,021
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	15,330	6,808	900	(1)	(1)	1,282	4,626	8,521	855	(1)	(1)	1,848	5,818
1948	14,908	6,906	759	(1)	(1)	1,306	4,542	8,299	760	(1)	(1)	1,770	5,770
1949	14,782	6,574	729	(1)	(1)	1,286	4,558	8,208	797	(1)	(1)	1,748	5,664
1950	14,159	6,201	659	(1)	(1)	1,224	4,408	7,868	735	(1)	(1)	1,613	5,520
1951	13,054	5,340	628	(1)	(1)	1,114	3,596	7,694	628	(1)	(1)	1,626	5,440
1952	12,310	4,776	642	(1)	(1)	1,032	3,102	7,534	632	(1)	(1)	1,590	5,292
1953	11,731	4,442	585	83	502	1,063	2,795	7,289	652	75	577	1,542	5,094
1954	11,606	4,436	508	90	418	1,067	2,861	7,260	644	103	541	1,580	5,035
1955	11,880	4,635	528	103	450	1,018	3,111	7,326	674	90	522	1,555	4,997
1956	11,833	4,706	524	74	423	984	3,198	7,127	602	80	511	1,587	4,938
1957	11,917	4,794	455	57	398	1,021	3,318	7,123	612	102	511	1,611	4,900
1958	12,208	4,935	495	89	406	994	3,440	7,273	651	86	514	1,609	5,023
1959	12,613	5,240	479	61	418	1,097	3,664	7,373	694	80	537	1,655	5,124
1960	12,905	5,428	498	61	418	1,158	3,774	7,567	603	66	477	1,758	5,206
1961	13,465	5,638	485	67	418	1,237	3,916	7,827	570	93	516	1,850	5,307
1962	13,304	5,409	409	45	364	1,254	3,846	7,895	611	95	498	1,831	5,433
1963	13,572	5,485	395	46	349	1,135	3,846	8,077	563	67	505	1,847	5,667
1964	14,183	5,857	397	34	363	1,196	4,264	8,306	567	62	452	1,884	5,855
1965	14,435	5,887	455	25	420	1,351	4,081	8,548	496	44	444	2,048	6,004
1966	14,688	5,781	398	47	331	1,346	4,037	8,107	500	56	463	2,202	6,205
1967	14,904	5,889	389	66	323	1,272	4,228	8,015	532	67	406	2,061	6,422
1968	15,125	5,870	376	71	315	1,288	4,406	8,486	489	83	453	2,107	6,735
1969	15,550	6,084	360	75	305	1,242	4,252	8,881	512	77	433	2,040	6,899
1970	16,793	6,912	410	72	338	1,527	4,975	9,581	512	77	441	2,111	7,459
1971	17,390	7,317	380	52	328	1,564	5,373	10,073	595	100	493	2,232	7,849
1972	18,514	8,104	495	96	399	1,774	5,835	10,410	621	119	521	2,322	8,089
1973	19,470	8,735	526	88	438	1,937	6,272	10,735	640	119	521	2,322	8,413
1974	19,659	8,947	565	87	478	2,051	6,331	10,712	616	87	521	2,322	8,191
1975	19,580	8,909	459	69	390	1,913	6,499	10,660	608	83	521	2,322	8,339
1976	19,828	9,206	459	61	398	2,050	6,697	10,620	595	91	504	2,322	8,308

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947-76—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		
ENROLLED													
Labor force (thousands)													
1947	(1)	(1)	744	(1)	(1)	149	(1)	393	(1)	(1)	89	(1)	48
1948	1,855	1,265	833	(1)	(1)	190	590	478	(1)	(1)	65	(1)	72
1949	1,877	1,197	775	(1)	(1)	163	680	502	(1)	(1)	106	(1)	80
1950	2,421	1,575	1,066	(1)	(1)	245	846	614	(1)	(1)	144	(1)	87
1951	2,290	1,428	912	(1)	(1)	172	862	656	(1)	(1)	126	(1)	80
1952	1,980	1,310	848	(1)	(1)	192	670	512	(1)	(1)	76	(1)	82
1953	1,898	1,226	855	382	473	206	662	474	197	277	96	92	92
1954	2,032	1,499	1,031	462	569	200	896	592	203	360	126	118	118
1955	2,706	1,891	1,185	510	675	330	946	634	282	352	135	136	136
1956	3,007	1,894	1,193	547	646	319	982	774	310	484	162	177	177
1957	3,161	1,990	1,276	582	694	299	1,113	795	310	485	167	209	209
1958	3,373	2,037	1,276	514	762	379	1,079	717	285	432	211	151	151
1959	3,390	2,128	1,333	574	779	330	1,245	872	357	515	196	177	177
1960	3,551	2,171	1,388	580	806	371	1,219	841	386	505	210	163	163
1961	3,551	2,223	1,352	617	735	362	1,328	909	439	461	235	196	196
1962	3,872	2,481	1,437	651	786	423	1,391	940	413	527	203	248	248
1963	4,220	2,711	1,597	608	989	433	1,509	1,007	348	659	238	248	248
1964	4,220	2,732	1,646	612	1,024	448	1,533	1,071	388	683	241	271	271
1965	5,075	3,213	1,838	668	1,140	611	1,862	1,185	410	775	360	317	317
1966	5,284	3,276	1,808	694	1,204	690	2,008	1,218	407	811	447	348	348
1967	5,842	3,544	1,967	643	1,324	656	2,298	1,367	525	842	433	493	493
1968	6,167	3,806	2,042	717	1,325	811	2,359	1,417	508	909	453	489	489
1969	6,750	3,966	2,074	664	1,410	821	2,784	1,608	516	1,090	537	641	641
1970	6,815	3,885	2,079	704	1,375	750	2,630	1,710	576	1,134	566	634	634
1971	7,218	4,300	2,302	840	1,462	835	2,918	1,661	577	1,084	596	650	650
1972	7,376	4,265	2,228	753	1,475	843	3,111	1,795	624	1,171	592	734	734
1973	7,813	4,446	2,477	842	1,634	811	3,367	2,021	677	1,344	571	775	775
1974	8,083	4,434	2,442	820	1,613	770	3,649	2,032	691	1,401	650	907	907
1975	8,098	4,349	2,340	751	1,589	814	3,740	2,008	610	1,396	750	984	984
1976	8,399	4,525	2,354	720	1,625	858	3,875	1,969	627	1,342	815	1,091	1,091
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	808	(1)	(1)	1,199	(1)	464	(1)	(1)	1,128	(1)	2,655
1948	10,421	6,304	680	(1)	(1)	1,248	4,117	422	(1)	(1)	1,040	(1)	2,664
1949	10,306	6,181	625	(1)	(1)	1,214	4,125	399	(1)	(1)	1,062	(1)	2,732
1950	10,049	5,958	578	(1)	(1)	1,172	4,209	380	(1)	(1)	979	(1)	2,576
1951	8,920	5,064	512	(1)	(1)	1,058	3,494	3,856	(1)	(1)	984	(1)	2,446
1952	8,194	4,438	566	(1)	(1)	960	2,912	3,756	(1)	(1)	960	(1)	2,350
1953	7,823	4,204	500	65	434	1,019	2,885	3,620	311	23	288	959	2,433
1954	7,691	4,044	407	52	355	955	2,682	3,647	257	29	276	957	2,431
1955	8,156	4,400	428	54	374	965	3,007	3,753	299	23	276	1,025	2,442
1956	8,073	4,390	422	40	382	892	3,076	3,683	282	23	259	959	2,284
1957	7,975	4,507	362	31	331	947	3,198	3,467	240	16	225	963	2,420
1958	8,296	4,643	399	56	343	924	3,320	3,653	284	26	258	949	2,398
1959	8,530	4,931	366	31	335	1,019	3,546	3,599	250	20	230	951	2,432
1960	8,913	5,124	383	27	356	1,075	3,666	3,789	297	24	273	1,060	2,566
1961	9,220	5,228	353	32	321	1,115	3,760	4,002	263	20	243	1,173	2,713
1962	9,149	5,071	304	26	278	1,065	3,702	4,078	235	12	223	1,180	2,796
1963	9,314	5,158	293	20	273	1,061	3,804	4,156	227	10	217	1,183	2,894
1964	9,892	5,490	273	10	263	1,100	4,117	4,402	233	18	215	1,185	3,111
1965	10,131	5,518	356	14	342	1,222	3,930	4,613	205	11	194	1,297	3,326
1966	10,333	5,414	276	18	258	1,192	3,946	4,919	208	12	196	1,385	3,555
1967	10,334	5,454	264	20	244	1,118	4,072	5,080	208	14	200	1,311	3,848
1968	10,637	5,336	240	23	217	1,091	4,005	5,301	175	17	158	1,278	4,046
1969	11,207	5,597	264	17	247	1,136	4,197	5,610	218	12	206	1,346	4,200
1970	12,208	6,317	285	29	256	1,324	4,708	5,891	189	10	179	1,342	4,530
1971	12,729	6,701	262	21	241	1,386	5,053	6,023	206	10	196	1,392	4,755
1972	13,921	7,453	326	25	301	1,692	5,537	6,466	248	16	232	1,463	4,944
1973	14,877	8,042	371	32	339	1,743	5,924	6,835	278	24	254	1,613	5,063
1974	15,309	8,253	406	32	373	1,841	6,037	7,023	305	22	283	1,658	5,161
1975	15,134	8,166	311	17	294	1,780	6,075	6,923	262	12	250	1,545	5,259
1976	15,690	8,439	308	16	292	1,823	6,308	7,151	258	27	231	1,634	5,259

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B-6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947-76—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		
Labor force participation rate ¹													
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	22.1	(1)	(1)	25.4	(1)	(1)	11.7	(1)	(1)	21.2	(1)
1948	20.5	25.2	24.2	(1)	(1)	27.9	26.8	(1)	14.6	(1)	(1)	14.4	(1)
1949	21.2	24.6	22.5	(1)	(1)	27.5	31.2	(1)	17.1	(1)	(1)	14.4	28.3
1950	26.3	31.6	29.9	(1)	(1)	36.0	36.0	(1)	20.1	(1)	(1)	24.4	33.5
1951	25.3	30.0	28.0	(1)	(1)	32.2	40.5	(1)	20.1	(1)	(1)	27.7	32.8
1952	21.0	26.2	25.2	(1)	(1)	31.4	27.3	(1)	13.9	(1)	(1)	17.8	23.9
1953	19.5	23.9	22.2	17.3	29.0	32.1	25.9	14.5	12.8	9.2	17.9	17.8	26.6
1954	23.2	27.7	25.8	20.7	31.2	27.4	39.1	18.0	15.7	9.5	23.8	23.4	36.6
1955	26.5	32.5	28.9	22.3	37.3	43.9	41.7	19.4	16.4	12.6	21.4	28.1	42.0
1956	27.3	32.0	27.9	22.0	36.0	39.4	46.0	21.8	18.7	12.9	26.8	27.1	48.9
1957	26.8	31.5	27.5	21.3	30.2	33.3	48.3	21.3	18.0	11.9	26.6	26.6	47.6
1958	25.3	30.6	26.3	18.7	36.2	34.4	49.4	19.1	15.6	10.7	22.4	31.6	38.4
1959	24.7	31.1	26.9	21.1	33.5	35.9	49.9	21.2	18.2	13.7	23.5	28.7	45.3
1960	25.3	30.0	26.4	20.2	34.0	34.9	44.2	19.8	16.8	12.2	22.6	27.9	40.6
1961	24.4	28.3	23.7	18.2	31.8	32.6	49.5	19.8	16.5	13.6	20.7	30.1	40.3
1962	24.4	29.5	23.8	18.2	32.0	34.9	52.8	19.4	16.5	12.1	23.1	31.8	45.3
1963	25.4	30.7	24.9	17.5	33.7	36.7	49.9	19.7	16.5	10.4	23.8	28.7	38.4
1964	25.0	29.7	24.7	17.6	32.5	36.0	48.0	19.7	16.8	11.6	22.7	25.2	37.8
1965	27.7	32.0	27.8	19.7	37.2	36.2	49.0	22.0	18.5	11.9	20.0	29.0	39.6
1966	27.8	31.9	26.7	16.6	38.5	37.5	46.7	23.0	18.7	11.5	27.1	33.5	39.0
1967	29.7	33.8	28.2	17.2	40.9	40.1	49.5	25.0	20.5	14.4	27.8	31.2	43.7
1968	30.2	34.8	28.4	18.7	39.4	42.9	51.2	24.9	20.5	13.6	28.5	31.8	43.6
1969	31.9	35.0	28.1	17.1	40.8	43.5	51.7	28.3	22.7	13.5	33.4	36.7	49.0
1970	31.7	34.0	27.6	17.1	38.9	41.2	51.2	29.1	23.5	14.9	33.5	37.7	50.5
1971	32.4	36.2	29.8	20.6	40.2	43.1	52.5	28.0	22.4	14.6	31.3	37.0	47.4
1972	32.9	35.9	28.6	18.3	40.1	45.4	53.2	29.6	24.0	15.7	33.5	37.0	49.9
1973	35.0	37.9	31.6	20.3	44.2	45.5	54.7	31.9	26.9	17.0	38.0	38.1	50.3
1974	35.6	37.5	30.9	19.8	43.4	44.5	55.5	33.5	27.4	17.1	39.2	39.5	56.2
1975	34.3	35.3	29.1	17.7	41.7	42.0	51.2	33.2	26.2	15.0	38.9	41.1	55.1
1976	35.3	36.9	29.4	17.3	42.8	45.0	55.7	33.8	25.8	15.5	37.3	43.8	54.0
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	89.8	(1)	(1)	93.5	(1)	(1)	54.3	(1)	(1)	61.0	(1)
1948	69.9	95.4	89.8	(1)	(1)	95.6	96.3	49.6	55.5	(1)	(1)	58.8	46.0
1949	96.7	94.0	85.7	(1)	(1)	94.4	95.3	50.2	50.1	(1)	(1)	60.8	47.0
1950	71.0	94.7	87.7	(1)	(1)	95.8	95.5	52.0	51.7	(1)	(1)	61.7	49.5
1951	65.4	94.8	81.5	(1)	(1)	95.0	97.1	50.1	47.1	(1)	(1)	60.5	47.4
1952	66.6	92.9	82.2	(1)	(1)	93.0	93.9	49.9	53.7	(1)	(1)	60.4	48.2
1953	64.7	94.6	85.5	(1)	(1)	86.5	96.1	49.7	47.7	(1)	(1)	62.2	46.1
1954	65.8	91.2	80.1	(1)	(1)	84.9	93.7	50.2	39.9	(1)	42.1	60.6	46.3
1955	68.7	91.5	81.4	(1)	(1)	83.4	94.8	46.7	51.3	(1)	47.3	61.9	48.6
1956	68.2	93.3	80.5	(1)	(1)	84.9	90.7	46.2	44.4	(1)	49.6	60.4	49.5
1957	68.9	94.0	79.6	(1)	(1)	83.2	92.8	48.7	46.8	(1)	44.1	61.6	48.6
1958	68.0	94.1	80.6	(1)	(1)	84.5	93.0	50.2	43.6	(1)	45.7	59.3	48.2
1959	67.6	94.1	76.4	(1)	(1)	80.1	92.9	48.8	42.1	(1)	44.7	57.5	46.8
1960	68.6	94.4	77.2	(1)	(1)	81.8	92.8	47.1	49.3	(1)	50.8	60.3	48.7
1961	68.5	92.7	72.8	(1)	(1)	76.8	90.1	46.1	46.1	(1)	50.9	60.2	48.4
1962	68.8	93.8	74.3	(1)	(1)	76.4	92.3	46.3	38.6	(1)	43.2	61.7	49.8
1963	68.6	93.9	74.2	(1)	(1)	78.2	93.5	45.9	40.3	(1)	43.8	61.3	49.3
1964	69.8	93.7	68.8	(1)	(1)	72.5	92.0	46.6	53.0	(1)	42.6	60.2	51.8
1965	70.2	93.7	78.2	(1)	(1)	81.4	91.2	46.3	54.0	(1)	42.9	63.3	51.8
1966	70.3	93.7	69.3	(1)	(1)	73.5	88.6	47.7	55.2	(1)	44.1	62.9	53.0
1967	70.7	92.6	67.9	(1)	(1)	75.5	87.9	46.3	56.4	(1)	43.0	63.6	55.4
1968	70.3	90.9	63.8	(1)	(1)	71.1	87.8	44.2	57.3	20.5	38.9	62.9	57.1
1969	72.1	92.0	67.7	22.7	78.4	88.2	95.3	59.3	41.4	(1)	45.3	66.0	58.6
1970	72.7	91.4	69.5	(1)	75.7	86.7	94.6	59.6	38.9	23.0	41.1	63.7	60.0
1971	73.2	91.6	68.9	(1)	73.5	88.6	94.0	53.8	41.0	(1)	44.4	61.2	60.7
1972	75.2	92.0	65.9	26.0	73.4	89.7	94.9	62.1	41.7	16.0	46.9	55.5	62.7
1973	76.4	92.1	70.5	35.4	77.4	90.0	94.5	63.7	43.4	20.2	48.8	66.4	64.8
1974	77.9	92.6	71.7	36.8	72.0	89.8	95.4	65.6	49.5	25.3	53.5	69.2	65.8
1975	77.3	91.7	67.8	(1)	75.4	91.2	93.5	65.4	43.1	14.5	47.0	66.9	66.6
1976	78.6	91.7	67.1	(1)	73.4	88.9	94.2	67.3	43.4	29.7	45.8	70.1	68.3

¹ Not available.
² Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.
³ For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, 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 schools is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.



Table B-7. Employment of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947-76

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		
Employed (thousands)													
ENROLLED													
1947	1,630	1,090	724	()	()	141	225	510	291	()	()	84	45
1948	1,794	1,219	814	()	()	182	323	575	468	()	()	61	48
1949	1,761	1,113	774	()	()	156	234	644	477	()	()	105	66
1950	2,331	1,432	1,028	()	()	222	362	819	585	()	()	139	83
1951	2,206	1,370	968	()	()	166	286	838	638	()	()	124	76
1952	1,914	1,266	910	()	()	186	170	648	492	()	()	74	67
1953	1,822	1,179	815	375	440	201	163	643	467	197	270	89	67
1954	2,200	1,398	984	441	523	187	245	810	578	199	374	121	118
1955	2,556	1,700	1,124	491	633	267	279	856	606	263	363	134	134
1956	2,656	1,762	1,131	530	601	299	362	1,064	733	306	427	158	173
1957	2,983	1,869	1,302	556	646	275	362	1,114	750	298	452	161	203
1958	2,886	1,866	1,171	475	606	281	414	1,020	677	280	397	196	143
1959	3,143	1,971	1,250	546	701	269	422	1,174	818	347	471	183	173
1960	3,150	2,006	1,278	561	717	332	396	1,144	783	326	457	197	164
1961	3,255	2,025	1,211	571	640	343	471	1,230	841	326	408	216	163
1962	3,562	2,282	1,317	617	700	382	563	1,280	870	362	478	181	229
1963	3,841	2,485	1,446	580	866	393	646	1,356	904	320	584	223	239
1964	3,933	2,508	1,501	571	930	408	699	1,425	961	379	582	218	249
1965	4,632	2,920	1,657	656	1,001	336	727	1,732	1,111	403	708	326	393
1966	4,914	3,044	1,637	564	1,093	634	753	1,870	1,134	385	739	404	332
1967	5,244	3,150	1,692	556	1,136	562	878	2,094	1,251	500	761	393	460
1968	5,616	3,457	1,808	641	1,167	737	912	2,159	1,393	445	808	404	462
1969	6,049	3,583	1,846	618	1,228	739	998	2,466	1,399	466	830	466	601
1970	5,997	3,371	1,775	627	1,148	635	991	2,596	1,488	534	854	489	620
1971	6,298	3,740	1,942	753	1,189	732	1,083	2,558	1,437	523	914	517	604
1972	6,473	3,752	1,903	657	1,246	747	1,102	2,720	1,544	568	978	505	671
1973	6,940	3,933	2,185	738	1,397	720	1,078	3,007	1,756	630	1,128	611	788
1974	7,040	3,887	2,096	725	1,361	666	1,115	3,133	1,757	609	1,148	537	829
1975	6,906	3,717	1,988	656	1,312	669	1,050	3,188	1,662	533	1,129	633	823
1976	7,245	3,968	1,944	636	1,308	732	1,192	3,377	1,664	550	1,114	705	1,008
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	10,161	6,008	719	()	()	1,110	4,180	4,182	422	()	()	1,074	2,666
1948	9,993	5,969	627	()	()	1,154	4,187	3,934	362	()	()	993	2,648
1949	9,221	5,466	521	()	()	1,068	3,878	3,784	349	()	()	948	2,457
1950	9,527	5,679	515	()	()	1,100	4,084	3,848	342	()	()	904	2,601
1951	8,532	4,864	474	()	()	1,010	3,380	3,668	264	()	()	824	2,480
1952	7,800	4,230	506	()	()	924	2,800	3,570	316	()	()	804	2,360
1953	7,499	4,033	442	63	379	971	2,620	3,466	278	21	258	900	2,379
1954	7,070	3,702	343	44	299	892	2,467	3,366	206	25	191	862	2,300
1955	7,651	4,141	357	52	305	906	2,676	3,510	270	21	249	951	2,289
1956	7,593	4,135	360	31	229	845	2,930	3,458	255	18	237	893	2,310
1957	7,399	4,135	304	24	280	844	2,987	3,264	309	16	193	933	2,122
1958	7,386	4,072	303	48	255	771	2,999	3,295	222	22	200	845	2,128
1959	7,702	4,445	377	28	249	866	3,303	3,237	212	17	195	826	2,219
1960	8,017	4,804	312	21	291	898	3,394	3,413	237	16	221	822	2,254
1961	8,199	4,680	276	24	232	945	3,439	3,532	213	19	194	806	2,323
1962	8,273	4,616	256	22	236	927	3,481	3,659	193	12	181	791	2,476
1963	8,292	4,677	234	17	217	904	3,539	3,615	152	10	142	789	2,499
1964	8,930	5,005	234	10	234	854	3,818	3,504	174	15	159	961	2,512
1965	9,359	5,189	300	14	286	1,104	3,765	4,190	159	11	148	1,119	2,612
1966	9,585	5,131	223	14	208	1,062	3,916	4,434	153	10	144	1,110	2,681
1967	9,461	5,117	208	14	194	976	3,911	4,544	166	9	156	1,100	2,677
1968	9,835	5,012	201	17	184	967	3,834	4,822	183	16	137	1,113	2,708
1969	10,393	5,257	223	14	209	1,035	4,999	5,126	160	9	127	1,122	2,877
1970	10,823	5,613	209	26	183	1,137	4,287	5,262	136	9	131	1,118	3,000
1971	11,331	5,988	198	17	181	1,184	4,604	5,345	143	6	127	1,123	3,126
1972	12,446	6,744	254	23	231	1,406	5,067	5,702	188	15	173	1,076	3,274
1973	13,650	7,474	293	24	269	1,570	5,611	6,178	223	19	204	1,240	3,360
1974	13,651	7,443	317	25	292	1,559	5,567	6,208	232	20	212	1,377	3,583
1975	12,872	6,966	301	12	189	1,448	5,810	6,013	168	11	155	1,251	3,686
1976	13,413	7,336	218	9	209	1,506	5,612	6,077	167	21	146	1,332	3,678

Footnotes at end of table.

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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 1947-76—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
(unemployed (thousands))											
ENROLLED											
1947	(1)	(2)	30	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1948	61	45	30	(1)	(1)	8	15	12	13	10	5
1949	116	84	51	(1)	(1)	9	13	13	13	10	3
1950	82	58	38	(1)	(1)	6	6	6	6	5	2
1951	44	32	24	(1)	(1)	3	3	3	3	2	1
1952	66	47	35	(1)	(1)	6	6	6	6	5	2
1953	100	71	47	7	7	10	10	10	10	7	3
1954	126	100	67	21	21	15	15	15	15	11	5
1955	120	101	65	19	19	13	13	13	13	10	5
1956	151	102	62	17	17	13	13	13	13	11	6
1957	179	121	74	26	26	19	19	19	19	14	7
1958	230	171	105	36	36	24	24	24	24	18	9
1959	229	157	100	35	35	26	26	26	26	19	10
1960	240	165	106	40	40	29	29	29	29	21	11
1961	296	195	141	49	49	35	35	35	35	26	13
1962	310	199	129	54	54	39	39	39	39	29	14
1963	379	228	151	60	60	43	43	43	43	32	16
1964	382	234	145	41	41	41	41	41	41	30	15
1965	422	263	151	42	42	35	35	35	35	26	13
1966	370	232	151	40	40	30	30	30	30	22	11
1967	508	304	275	57	57	44	44	44	44	33	16
1968	551	351	324	76	76	58	58	58	58	43	21
1969	701	462	428	82	82	62	62	62	62	46	23
1970	848	514	504	99	99	74	74	74	74	54	27
1971	920	560	560	100	100	74	74	74	74	54	27
1972	904	513	525	96	96	71	71	71	71	51	25
1973	872	513	542	103	103	77	77	77	77	56	28
1974	1,050	651	626	126	126	85	85	85	85	60	30
1975	1,181	690	671	94	94	71	71	71	71	50	25
1976	1,156	659	641	92	92	68	68	68	68	48	24
NOT ENROLLED											
1947	(1)	(2)	86	(3)	(4)	89	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1948	519	305	53	(1)	(1)	94	120	120	120	84	44
1949	1,065	714	104	(1)	(1)	146	144	144	144	100	44
1950	822	579	63	(1)	(1)	72	72	72	72	50	22
1951	388	260	28	(1)	(1)	48	48	48	48	34	14
1952	394	268	60	(1)	(1)	36	36	36	36	26	10
1953	324	171	58	2	2	48	48	48	48	34	14
1954	342	192	68	3	3	63	63	63	63	45	18
1955	504	290	71	2	2	57	57	57	57	41	16
1956	480	255	62	9	9	47	47	47	47	34	13
1957	576	372	66	8	8	51	51	51	51	36	15
1958	628	379	98	8	8	66	66	66	66	47	19
1959	636	406	89	8	8	88	88	88	88	62	24
1960	630	320	77	3	3	85	85	85	85	60	25
1961	1,081	686	89	5	5	85	85	85	85	60	25
1962	674	435	45	4	4	65	65	65	65	46	17
1963	1,022	641	59	0	0	66	66	66	66	47	18
1964	852	484	39	0	0	60	60	60	60	42	16
1965	772	349	35	0	0	36	36	36	36	25	10
1966	81	51	51	0	0	100	100	100	100	70	30
1967	746	387	66	1	1	60	60	60	60	44	16
1968	832	334	30	0	0	39	39	39	39	27	12
1969	830	340	41	0	0	38	38	38	38	27	11
1970	1,239	704	78	0	0	73	73	73	73	51	22
1971	1,268	715	64	0	0	4	4	4	4	3	1
1972	1,475	711	72	2	2	180	180	180	180	128	52
1973	1,227	688	78	2	2	173	173	173	173	124	49
1974	1,659	841	84	6	6	262	262	262	262	181	81
1975	2,262	1,207	110	5	5	231	231	231	231	161	70
1976	2,176	1,102	90	7	7	216	216	216	216	153	63

Footnotes at end of table.

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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 1947-76—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		
Unemployment rate													
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	2.7	(1)	(1)	5.4	(1)	3.1	(1)	(1)	5.6	(1)	
1948	3.3	3.6	2.3	(1)	(1)	4.7	7.9	2.5	3.1	(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	2.2	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	5.0	5.1	3.7	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	7.6	6.1	6.8	4.5	6.9	8.0	5.5	4.0	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	8.7	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	7.6	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	13.5	14.2	11.3	4.9	8.9	8.5	4.8	10.8	11.5	
1968	8.9	9.2	11.5	10.6	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	
1972	12.3	12.0	14.0	12.7	15.5	11.4	7.7	12.6	14.0	9.3	16.5	14.7	
1973	11.2	11.5	13.8	12.5	14.5	11.2	6.9	10.7	13.0	6.9	13.1	10.5	
1974	13.0	12.4	14.7	12.8	15.6	11.0	8.8	13.7	16.1	11.9	18.1	14.3	
1975	14.6	14.5	15.9	12.8	17.4	14.1	12.1	14.3	17.2	12.8	19.2	15.7	
1976	13.8	14.6	17.5	12.8	19.6	14.7	9.3	12.8	15.4	12.3	19.9	13.5	
NOT ENROLLED													
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	4.5	6.9	(1)	(1)	4.8	
1949	10.5	11.6	16.6	(1)	(1)	12.0	10.7	9.0	12.5	(1)	(1)	10.7	
1950	5.3	4.7	10.9	(1)	(1)	6.1	3.4	8.9	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	4.1	4.1	11.6	(1)	12.9	4.7	2.5	4.2	10.3	(1)	10.4	5.2	
1954	8.1	8.5	15.7	(1)	15.8	6.6	8.0	7.7	19.3	(1)	20.6	9.9	
1955	6.2	5.9	16.6	(1)	13.4	5.9	4.4	6.5	9.7	(1)	9.8	7.3	
1956	5.9	5.8	14.7	(1)	13.9	5.3	4.7	6.1	9.6	(1)	8.5	6.9	
1957	7.2	8.3	16.0	(1)	15.4	10.9	6.6	5.9	12.9	(1)	14.2	6.0	
1958	11.2	12.3	24.1	(1)	25.7	16.6	9.7	9.8	21.8	(1)	22.5	11.0	
1959	9.7	9.9	24.3	(1)	25.7	15.1	6.9	9.5	15.2	(1)	15.2	13.1	
1960	10.1	10.1	18.5	(1)	18.3	16.5	7.4	9.9	20.2	(1)	19.0	13.0	
1961	11.2	10.9	21.8	(1)	21.5	15.2	8.5	11.6	19.0	(1)	20.2	14.6	
1962	9.6	9.0	15.1	(1)	15.1	13.0	7.3	10.3	17.9	(1)	18.3	12.3	
1963	11.0	9.3	20.1	(1)	20.5	14.8	7.0	13.0	33.0	(1)	34.6	14.9	
1964	9.7	8.8	14.3	(1)	14.8	13.3	7.3	10.9	25.3	(1)	26.0	15.3	
1965	7.6	6.8	15.7	(1)	16.4	10.4	4.2	9.2	22.4	(1)	23.7	13.7	
1966	7.8	5.5	18.5	(1)	19.4	8.4	3.3	10.4	26.4	(1)	27.0	12.6	
1967	8.3	6.2	21.2	(1)	20.5	10.7	4.0	10.6	22.4	(1)	22.0	16.1	
1968	7.5	6.1	16.2	(1)	15.2	9.5	4.3	9.0	24.0	(1)	25.9	12.9	
1969	7.4	6.1	15.5	(1)	15.4	8.0	4.7	8.6	26.6	(1)	26.7	11.0	
1970	10.9	11.1	20.7	(1)	20.5	14.1	9.4	10.7	28.0	(1)	29.0	16.4	
1971	11.0	16.7	24.4	(1)	24.9	14.6	8.0	11.3	30.6	(1)	30.1	16.7	
1972	10.6	9.5	22.1	(1)	23.3	11.9	8.1	11.8	24.2	(1)	25.4	15.2	
1973	8.2	7.1	21.0	(1)	20.6	9.9	5.3	9.6	19.8	(1)	19.7	13.5	
1974	10.8	10.2	21.7	(1)	22.0	15.3	7.8	11.6	23.9	(1)	25.1	16.9	
1975	14.9	14.8	33.4	(1)	35.7	18.6	12.6	15.1	34.6	(1)	37.6	19.0	
1976	14.0	13.1	20.2	(1)	28.4	17.3	11.0	15.0	35.3	(1)	36.8	18.5	

(1) Not available.
 For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000;
 for 1967 forward, 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.

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Table B-3. 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 Race, 1971-76

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	
1971	1,396	1,051	78.7	870	181	17.2	285	353	285	66.6	178	57	24.3	11
Male	581	523	90.0	450	73	14.0	58	207	168	81.2	124	44	26.2	2
Female	755	528	69.9	420	108	20.5	227	146	67	45.9	54	13	(1)	9
Single	612	454	74.2	355	99	21.8	158	89	47	52.8	37	10	(1)	4
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	143	74	51.7	65	9	(1)	69	57	20	(1)	17	3	(1)	5
White	1,190	944	79.3	801	143	15.1	246	297	238	68.4	155	47	22.2	3
Black and other	146	107	73.3	69	38	35.5	39	56	32	(1)	23	10	(1)	8
1972	1,504	1,237	82.2	1,055	182	14.7	267	303	243	61.8	178	65	26.7	15
Male	671	612	91.2	537	75	12.3	59	193	152	78.8	114	38	26.0	2
Female	833	625	75.0	518	107	17.1	208	200	61	45.5	64	27	26.7	10
Single	675	536	79.4	449	87	16.2	139	125	71	56.8	50	21	(1)	6
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	158	89	56.3	69	20	22.5	69	75	20	26.7	14	6	(1)	4
White	1,322	1,098	83.1	964	134	12.2	224	328	208	63.2	155	58	25.6	12
Black and other	182	139	76.4	91	48	34.5	43	65	35	(1)	23	12	(1)	3
1973	1,634	1,317	80.6	1,155	162	12.3	317	426	287	67.4	221	66	29.0	15
Male	728	657	90.2	595	62	9.4	71	243	195	80.2	150	45	22.1	2
Female	906	660	72.8	560	100	15.2	246	183	62	50.3	71	21	26.9	13
Single	723	562	78.8	479	83	14.8	170	132	72	54.5	57	15	(1)	6
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	174	98	56.3	81	17	17.3	76	51	20	(1)	14	6	(1)	7
White	1,406	1,158	82.4	1,041	117	10.1	247	340	244	71.8	195	49	21.1	11
Black and other	229	159	69.4	114	45	28.3	70	86	43	50.0	26	17	(1)	4
1974	1,627	1,354	83.2	1,124	230	17.0	278	421	285	67.7	200	85	29.6	14
Male	755	678	89.8	574	104	15.3	77	241	195	80.9	132	57	29.1	2
Female	872	676	77.5	550	126	18.6	199	180	90	50.0	68	26	31.1	12
Single	698	573	82.1	475	98	17.1	125	125	69	55.2	50	19	(1)	6
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	174	103	59.2	75	28	27.2	71	55	21	(1)	12	9	(1)	6
White	1,448	1,223	84.5	1,044	179	14.5	225	343	243	70.8	175	67	27.7	10
Black and other	180	131	73.3	81	51	38.6	48	78	42	53.1	25	15	(1)	4
1975	1,571	1,276	81.2	1,022	254	19.9	295	444	265	59.7	178	67	32.8	10
Male	717	656	91.5	531	125	19.1	61	216	168	77.8	112	55	25.9	2
Female	854	620	72.6	491	129	20.8	234	227	97	42.7	66	31	32.0	8
Single	686	522	76.1	418	104	19.9	164	165	70	42.4	46	24	(1)	6
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	167	97	58.1	73	25	25.8	70	62	28	(1)	20	8	(1)	2
White	1,377	1,128	82.8	943	185	17.1	230	360	226	62.8	158	66	29.1	8
Black and other	195	138	70.8	79	50	42.8	57	84	39	46.4	20	19	(1)	4
1976	1,529	1,285	84.1	1,053	232	18.1	244	435	266	61.1	173	63	35.0	10
Male	705	668	94.8	581	117	16.8	67	249	187	75.1	129	58	31.0	2
Female	794	587	74.0	472	115	19.8	177	186	79	42.5	44	25	44.3	8
Single	615	496	81.0	400	98	19.7	117	129	63	48.8	34	29	(1)	6
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	149	89	59.7	72	17	19.1	60	58	16	(1)	10	6	(1)	2
White	1,347	1,157	85.9	982	175	15.1	190	371	242	65.2	166	76	31.4	8
Black and other	183	128	70.3	71	57	44.3	54	64	25	(1)	7	18	(1)	2

(1) Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 1. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Race, March of 1957-77

[Persons 18 years and over for 1957-72, 16 years and over for 1973 forward]

Sex, race, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution							Median school years completed	
		Total	Elementary		High school		College			School years not reported
			Less than 5 years ¹	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
BOTH SEXES										
Total										
1957	64,384	100.0	6.1	28.8	19.1	29.1	8.6	9.0	1.4	11.6
1958	65,842	100.0	5.2	24.8	19.5	30.8	9.2	9.5	1.6	12.0
1959	67,988	100.0	4.6	22.4	19.8	32.1	10.7	11.0		12.1
1960	69,926	100.0	3.7	20.9	19.2	34.5	10.6	11.2		12.2
1961	71,129	100.0	3.7	19.6	19.2	35.5	10.5	11.6		12.2
1962	71,956	100.0	3.5	18.9	19.0	36.3	10.8	11.8		12.2
1963	73,218	100.0	3.1	17.9	18.7	36.6	11.8	12.0		12.3
1964	75,101	100.0	2.9	16.8	18.2	37.5	12.2	12.4		12.3
1965	76,753	100.0	2.7	15.9	17.8	38.4	12.6	12.6		12.4
1966	78,955	100.0	2.4	15.1	17.3	39.0	13.3	12.9		12.4
1967	79,917	100.0	2.2	14.1	16.7	39.4	13.9	13.3		12.4
1968	82,499	100.0	2.1	13.1	16.6	40.0	14.0	14.1		12.5
1969	85,410	100.0	2.1	12.9	16.2	39.7	13.6	13.6		12.5
1970	87,325	100.0	2.0	11.6	15.6	39.4	14.2	14.1		12.5
1971	89,653	100.0	1.8	10.9	15.1	39.2	15.1	15.0		12.5
1972	91,773	100.0	1.7	10.0	14.5	39.7	15.4	15.7		12.6
1973	93,053	100.0	1.5	9.1	14.1	39.8	16.0	16.5		12.6
1974	95,786	100.0	1.5	8.6	13.1	39.5	16.3	16.9		12.6
White										
1957	(9)	100.0	4.3	25.8	19.0	30.8	9.0	9.7	1.2	12.1
1958	58,726	100.0	3.7	22.6	19.4	32.0	9.7	10.2	1.4	12.1
1959	60,451	100.0	3.3	21.4	19.3	33.5	11.3	11.8		12.2
1960	62,213	100.0	2.7	19.8	18.5	35.0	11.1	11.9		12.2
1961	63,261	100.0	2.7	18.9	18.4	36.8	11.0	12.2		12.3
1962	64,958	100.0	2.3	17.5	18.8	37.7	11.2	12.5		12.3
1963	66,076	100.0	2.2	16.9	18.1	37.7	12.4	12.8		12.3
1964	67,721	100.0	1.9	16.1	17.4	38.6	12.8	13.2		12.4
1965	69,300	100.0	2.0	15.1	16.9	39.7	13.0	13.4		12.4
1966	70,186	100.0	1.8	14.4	16.4	40.0	13.9	13.6		12.4
1967	71,022	100.0	1.7	13.5	15.8	40.2	14.5	14.4		12.5
1968	72,294	100.0	1.6	12.4	15.7	40.9	14.6	14.8		12.5
1969	73,022	100.0	1.6	12.2	15.4	39.5	14.1	14.3		12.5
1970	74,453	100.0	1.6	11.0	14.8	40.2	14.6	14.8		12.5
1971	75,433	100.0	1.4	10.3	14.4	39.8	15.4	15.7		12.5
1972	76,433	100.0	1.3	9.5	14.8	40.3	15.8	16.3		12.6
1973	77,450	100.0	1.2	8.6	14.4	40.3	16.4	17.2		12.6
1974	78,789	100.0	1.2	8.0	13.8	40.1	16.7	17.6		12.6
Black and other										
1957	(9)	100.0	21.2	34.9	19.3	14.8	3.9	3.4	2.6	8.4
1958	7,116	100.0	17.9	34.3	20.6	15.8	4.5	3.9	2.1	8.7
1959	7,537	100.0	15.4	29.8	23.2	21.0	4.7	4.8		9.6
1960	7,713	100.0	11.6	29.2	24.7	22.2	6.6	5.7		10.1
1961	7,886	100.0	11.8	25.7	24.9	24.4	6.1	7.0		10.5
1962	8,000	100.0	11.1	26.7	23.3	24.8	7.1	5.8		10.5
1963	8,142	100.0	10.4	25.5	23.7	27.5	7.2	5.8		10.5
1964	8,389	100.0	9.5	23.5	24.3	28.3	7.7	6.7		11.1
1965	8,453	100.0	8.6	22.6	24.7	28.4	9.0	6.7		11.3
1966	8,789	100.0	7.4	20.6	24.7	31.0	9.0	7.4		11.7
1967	8,885	100.0	6.5	19.5	24.4	32.7	9.5	7.4		11.9
1968	9,185	100.0	6.2	18.7	24.1	32.2	9.6	8.2		12.0
1969	9,406	100.0	6.0	18.6	25.6	32.4	9.4	8.0		12.0
1970	9,572	100.0	5.0	18.5	24.8	33.6	11.0	9.0		12.1
1971	10,150	100.0	4.2	15.7	23.6	34.1	12.1	9.3		12.2
1972	10,294	100.0	4.0	14.1	23.0	34.7	12.4	10.3		12.2
1973	10,612	100.0	4.2	13.2	22.5	35.0	12.8	11.3		12.3
1974	9,408	100.0	3.8	14.0	24.4	33.5	13.4	8.9		12.4

¹Footnotes at end of table.

Table B-9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Race, March of 1957-77—Continued

Sex, race, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution							School years not reported	Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College			
			Less than 5 years ¹	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
MALE										
<i>Total</i>										
1957 ²	45,721	100.0	7.0	23.8	19.8	25.8	8.2	9.4	1.5	11.1
1959	44,286	100.0	6.1	24.6	19.9	26.7	8.9	10.3	1.6	11.5
1962	45,011	100.0	5.4	24.2	19.6	28.7	10.4	11.7		12.0
1964	45,600	100.0	4.4	22.5	19.4	31.1	10.6	12.1		12.1
1966	46,358	100.0	4.4	21.8	19.3	32.0	10.7	12.4		12.2
1968	46,356	100.0	3.9	20.8	19.3	32.6	10.7	12.8		12.3
1967	46,571	100.0	3.7	19.7	18.6	32.9	11.7	13.2		12.3
1969	47,255	100.0	3.4	18.6	18.6	33.8	12.2	13.6		12.3
1970	47,892	100.0	3.2	17.6	18.1	34.4	12.6	13.9		12.3
1971	48,891	100.0	2.9	16.9	17.5	35.1	12.8	14.2		12.3
1972	49,490	100.0	2.7	15.8	16.9	35.7	14.0	14.9		12.3
1973	50,796	100.0	2.6	14.7	16.9	36.1	14.3	15.6		12.4
1974	52,477	100.0	2.5	14.5	16.2	35.0	14.8	16.0		12.4
1975	53,420	100.0	2.4	13.1	16.6	34.8	14.5	16.6		12.4
1976	54,312	100.0	2.3	12.4	16.0	35.0	14.9	16.8		12.5
1977	54,777	100.0	2.2	11.2	17.5	34.3	15.5	17.5		12.5
1978	55,248	100.0	1.9	10.3	17.1	34.5	16.0	18.2		12.6
1977 ³	56,392	100.0	1.9	9.9	17.2	33.0	16.4	18.7		12.6
<i>White</i>										
1959	39,956	100.0	4.3	23.7	19.9	28.2	9.5	11.0	1.4	11.0
1962	40,508	100.0	3.5	23.4	19.5	29.9	11.0	12.6		11.9
1964	41,028	100.0	3.2	21.7	18.8	32.4	11.1	12.7		12.0
1966	41,652	100.0	3.2	20.7	18.9	33.2	11.0	13.1		12.0
1967	41,708	100.0	2.8	19.8	18.7	33.8	11.1	13.7		12.0
1968	41,911	100.0	2.6	18.8	18.3	33.9	12.3	14.1		12.0
1969	42,488	100.0	2.4	17.9	17.9	34.7	12.7	14.4		12.0
1970	43,082	100.0	2.1	16.9	17.4	35.4	13.1	14.7		12.0
1971	44,487	100.0	2.1	16.2	16.7	35.8	14.1	15.0		12.0
1972	45,710	100.0	2.0	15.2	16.1	36.4	14.5	15.3		12.0
1973	47,245	100.0	2.0	14.0	16.1	36.8	14.9	15.3		12.0
1974	47,973	100.0	1.9	13.8	15.6	35.7	14.4	15.3		12.0
1975	48,673	100.0	2.0	12.5	17.6	34.4	15.0	16.4		12.0
1976	49,237	100.0	1.7	11.8	17.3	34.5	15.4	17.3		12.0
1977	49,651	100.0	1.6	10.8	16.8	34.5	15.9	18.1		12.0
1977 ³	50,475	100.0	1.5	9.3	16.4	34.5	16.5	19.0		12.0
<i>Black and other</i>										
1959	4,330	100.0	21.5	34.6	19.4	13.3	4.1	3.5	2.6	8.1
1962	4,508	100.0	19.3	31.2	22.2	13.3	5.4	3.6		8.0
1964	4,572	100.0	14.8	29.9	24.5	13.1	5.7	6.1		8.7
1966	4,606	100.0	15.4	26.4	24.4	13.4	6.0	6.4		10.0
1967	4,650	100.0	14.1	28.0	24.3	13.9	6.6	6.1		10.0
1968	4,680	100.0	13.1	27.3	23.3	14.1	6.7	6.3		10.0
1969	4,773	100.0	12.2	24.0	25.0	13.5	6.7	6.3		10.0
1970	4,781	100.0	10.9	24.2	24.7	13.8	7.6	6.0		10.7
1971	4,829	100.0	9.7	22.7	24.6	13.8	8.1	6.5		10.8
1972	4,922	100.0	9.2	21.2	24.5	13.2	8.0	6.8		11.1
1973	5,086	100.0	8.2	20.8	24.0	13.0	8.0	7.0		11.0
1974	5,222	100.0	8.0	20.7	25.6	13.2	8.3	8.1		11.6
1975	5,447	100.0	6.2	19.0	25.3	13.1	8.6	7.9		11.8
1976	5,686	100.0	6.7	17.6	23.9	11.5	8.5	8.5		11.7
1977	5,550	100.0	6.3	15.3	23.7	11.7	11.7	10.3		12.1
1977 ³	5,894	100.0	5.9	15.3	22.7	11.4	12.0	10.7		12.1
1977 ³	5,022	100.0	5.5	15.8	24.8	13.1	12.4	7.4		12.1

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B-9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Race, March of 1957-77—Continued

Sex, race, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution							School years not reported	Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College			
			Less than 5 years ¹	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
FEMALE										
<i>Total</i>										
1957 ²	20,663	100.0	4.2	22.6	18.6	34.1	9.1	8.2	1.2	12.1
1959	21,556	100.0	3.5	21.1	18.8	37.6	9.6	7.9	1.4	12.2
1962	22,977	100.0	3.0	18.8	18.8	38.7	11.2	9.5	(3)	12.2
1964	24,326	100.0	2.4	17.8	18.8	40.9	10.6	9.5	(3)	12.3
1965	24,571	100.0	2.4	16.6	18.7	41.9	10.4	10.0	(3)	12.3
1966	25,602	100.0	2.1	15.7	18.4	43.0	11.0	9.9	(3)	12.3
1967	26,647	100.0	2.1	14.8	18.5	42.9	11.8	9.9	(3)	12.3
1968	27,846	100.0	1.9	14.1	17.6	43.7	12.8	10.5	(3)	12.4
1969	28,891	100.0	1.8	13.1	17.3	45.0	12.4	10.4	(3)	12.4
1970	29,064	100.0	1.5	12.2	16.9	45.5	13.2	10.7	(3)	12.4
1971	30,478	100.0	1.4	11.5	16.4	45.4	13.9	11.4	(3)	12.5
1972	31,663	100.0	1.4	10.5	16.3	46.3	13.7	11.8	(3)	12.5
1972 ³	32,933	100.0	1.4	10.2	19.2	44.7	13.2	11.4	(3)	12.4
1973	33,905	100.0	1.4	9.2	18.6	45.2	13.8	12.0	(3)	12.5
1974	35,321	100.0	1.1	8.6	18.1	44.2	15.2	12.8	(3)	12.5
1975	36,496	100.0	1.0	8.1	17.5	44.8	15.3	13.2	(3)	12.5
1976	37,817	100.0	1.0	7.4	17.1	44.6	15.9	14.0	(3)	12.6
1977	39,374	100.0	.9	6.9	17.0	44.6	16.3	14.4	(3)	12.6
<i>White</i>										
1959	18,770	100.0	2.2	19.2	18.3	40.2	10.3	8.5	1.3	12.2
1962	19,948	100.0	2.1	17.4	17.9	40.8	11.9	10.0	(3)	12.3
1964	21,185	100.0	1.8	16.2	17.8	43.0	11.0	10.1	(3)	12.3
1965	21,609	100.0	1.7	15.8	17.7	43.9	11.0	10.3	(3)	12.3
1966	22,252	100.0	1.3	14.4	17.5	45.1	11.4	10.3	(3)	12.4
1967	23,165	100.0	1.3	13.5	17.6	44.7	12.4	10.4	(3)	12.4
1968	24,238	100.0	1.3	12.8	16.7	45.4	12.9	10.9	(3)	12.4
1969	25,189	100.0	1.3	11.9	16.2	46.9	12.8	10.9	(3)	12.4
1970	26,224	100.0	1.1	11.3	15.8	47.1	13.6	11.1	(3)	12.5
1971	26,675	100.0	1.1	10.6	15.3	46.6	14.4	11.9	(3)	12.5
1972	27,585	100.0	1.1	9.6	15.1	47.7	14.2	12.3	(3)	12.5
1972 ³	28,757	100.0	1.0	9.4	18.3	45.9	13.6	11.8	(3)	12.5
1973	29,480	100.0	1.0	8.5	17.7	46.4	14.0	12.3	(3)	12.5
1974	30,810	100.0	.8	7.8	17.4	45.2	15.5	13.3	(3)	12.5
1975	31,812	100.0	.7	7.5	16.8	45.8	15.6	13.6	(3)	12.5
1976	32,799	100.0	.8	6.8	16.3	45.4	16.3	14.5	(3)	12.6
1977	34,294	100.0	.7	6.2	16.1	45.6	16.6	14.7	(3)	12.6
<i>Black and other</i>										
1959	2,786	100.0	12.2	33.9	22.5	19.7	5.0	4.6	2.2	8.4
1962	3,029	100.0	9.8	27.8	24.8	24.9	6.0	6.7	(3)	10.5
1964	3,141	100.0	7.0	26.2	25.1	26.6	7.8	5.3	(3)	10.5
1965	3,262	100.0	6.7	24.9	25.7	28.6	6.3	7.8	(3)	11.1
1966	3,350	100.0	7.0	24.9	24.4	28.9	7.9	6.9	(3)	11.2
1967	3,482	100.0	6.9	23.1	24.2	31.6	7.9	6.4	(3)	11.5
1968	3,606	100.0	6.9	22.7	23.4	32.3	7.9	7.3	(3)	11.7
1969	3,702	100.0	6.6	20.7	24.7	31.9	10.1	7.0	(3)	11.9
1970	3,840	100.0	4.6	17.8	24.8	34.5	10.3	8.1	(3)	12.1
1971	3,903	100.0	3.1	17.4	24.2	37.1	10.1	8.0	(3)	12.1
1972	4,078	100.0	3.7	16.1	24.2	37.2	10.5	8.3	(3)	12.2
1972 ³	4,176	100.0	3.6	16.0	25.6	36.4	10.3	8.1	(3)	12.1
1973	4,425	100.0	3.6	13.4	24.2	36.8	12.4	9.5	(3)	12.2
1974	4,511	100.0	3.3	13.4	23.1	37.4	13.6	9.2	(3)	12.3
1975	4,684	100.0	2.8	12.7	22.3	38.3	13.2	10.8	(3)	12.3
1976	5,018	100.0	2.4	11.0	22.1	38.8	13.7	12.1	(3)	12.4
1977	4,386	100.0	1.8	11.9	23.9	38.2	13.5	10.6	(3)	12.3

¹ Includes persons reporting no school years completed.
² Data for persons whose educational attainment was not reported were distributed among the other categories.
³ Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

* Not available; data published as percent distribution only.
² Starting with 1977, data are for black workers only. Data for prior years are for all persons other than white, about 90 percent of whom are black.
³ Data by race not available for March 1957.



Table B-10. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, by Employment Status and Sex, March of 1957-77

[Persons 18 years and over for 1957-73, 18 years and over for 1973 forward]

Sex and date	Total	Labor force				Not in labor force	
		Total	Employed		Unemployed		
			Total	Agriculture			Nonagriculture
BOTH SEXES							
1957	11.0	11.6	11.7	(1)	(1)	9.4	10.3
1958	11.4	12.0	12.0	8.6	12.1	9.9	10.3
1959	11.9	12.1	12.1	8.7	12.2	10.6	10.7
1960	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.9	10.9
1961	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	11.1	11.1
1962	12.1	12.3	12.3	8.9	12.3	11.2	11.2
1963	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.4	11.3
1964	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.4	12.4	11.6	11.5
1965	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.7	12.4	11.9	11.7
1966	12.3	12.4	12.4	9.8	12.4	12.1	11.8
1967	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.4	12.5	12.2	11.9
1968	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.9	12.5	12.2	12.0
1969	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.8	12.5	12.0	11.8
1970	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.0	12.5	12.1	11.9
1971	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.3	12.5	12.1	11.7
1972	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.7
1973	12.4	12.6	12.6	11.8	12.6	12.2	11.8
1974	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.1	12.6	12.3	11.9
1975	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.1	12.6	12.3	11.9
1976	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.1	12.6	12.3	11.9
1977	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.1	12.6	12.3	11.9
MALE							
1957	10.7	11.1	11.2	(1)	(1)	8.9	9.8
1958	11.1	11.5	11.7	8.6	12.0	9.5	10.3
1959	11.6	12.0	12.1	8.7	12.1	10.0	10.7
1960	12.0	12.1	12.1	8.8	12.2	10.3	10.7
1961	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.7	12.2	10.6	10.7
1962	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	10.6	10.8
1963	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	10.7	10.9
1964	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.2	11.0
1965	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.2	12.4	11.3	11.2
1966	12.3	12.4	12.4	9.4	12.4	12.0	11.6
1967	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.1	12.5	12.1	11.7
1968	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.6	12.5	12.2	11.8
1969	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.8	12.5	11.9	11.7
1970	12.3	12.4	12.5	11.0	12.5	12.0	11.8
1971	12.4	12.5	12.6	11.6	12.6	12.2	11.9
1972	12.4	12.6	12.6	11.5	12.6	12.2	11.9
1973	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.6	12.1	11.9
1974	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.6	12.1	11.9
1975	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.6	12.1	11.9
1976	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.6	12.1	11.9
1977	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.6	12.1	11.9
FEMALE							
1957	11.4	12.1	12.1	(1)	(1)	10.4	10.7
1958	11.7	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.7	10.9
1959	12.0	12.2	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.5	11.2
1960	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.5	12.3	11.9	11.5
1961	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.9	11.7
1962	12.1	12.3	12.3	10.6	12.3	12.1	11.7
1963	12.3	12.4	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	11.9
1964	12.3	12.4	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	12.0
1965	12.3	12.4	12.4	11.7	12.4	12.1	12.0
1966	12.3	12.5	12.4	11.1	12.4	12.2	12.0
1967	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.1
1968	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.1
1969	12.3	12.4	12.4	11.9	12.5	12.1	12.0
1970	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.7	12.5	12.2	12.0
1971	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.2	12.0
1972	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.1
1973	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.1
1974	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.1
1975	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.1
1976	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.1
1977	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.1

(1) Not available.

(2) Data relate to persons 18 years and over (see headnote).

Table B-11. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Age, March of 1957-77

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
BOTH SEXES							
1957	(1)	12.3	12.2	12.0	9.5		8.5
1959	(1)	12.3	12.3	12.1	10.8	8.9	8.6
1962	(1)	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.4	8.8
1964	(1)	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	10.0	8.9
1965	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.0	10.3	8.9
1966	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	9.1
1967	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.8	9.0
1968	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.3
1969	(1)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.4	9.3
1970	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.8	9.3
1971	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.0	9.9
1972	(1)	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.3	10.2
1973	(1)	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.4	10.5
1974	(1)	10.4	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.4	10.9
1975	(1)	10.5	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	11.7
1976	(1)	10.5	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.0
1977	(1)	10.7	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.0
MALE							
1957	(1)	12.1	12.2	11.8	9.0		8.4
1959	(1)	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.8	8.5
1962	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.0	8.7
1964	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.3	8.8
1965	(1)	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.7	9.6	8.9
1966	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.7	9.0
1967	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.9
1968	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	10.6	9.0
1969	(1)	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.2	10.9	9.0
1970	(1)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.2	9.0
1971	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	11.5	9.1
1972	(1)	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.3	11.9	9.6
1973	(1)	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.1	10.1
1974	(1)	10.4	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.1	10.7
1975	(1)	10.4	12.6	12.9	12.4	12.1	11.5
1976	(1)	10.4	12.6	12.9	12.4	12.2	12.0
1977	(1)	10.6	12.6	13.0	12.4	12.3	11.8
FEMALE							
1957	(1)	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.8		8.8
1959	(1)	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.7	10.0	8.9
1962	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.7	9.0
1964	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.2	10.2
1965	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.5	9.8
1966	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.4
1967	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.7
1968	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.0	10.3
1969	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
1970	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.9
1971	(1)	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.0
1972	(1)	10.5	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.2
1973	(1)	10.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.3
1974	(1)	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.4	12.3	11.1
1975	(1)	10.5	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.2	11.6
1976	(1)	10.5	12.7	12.8	12.4	12.3	12.1
1977	(1)	10.8	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.3	12.2

(1) Not available.

Table B-12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Race, Selected Dates, 1948-77

[Persons 18 years and over for 1948-72, 16 years and over for 1973 forward]

Sex, occupation group, and race	October 1948 ¹	October 1962	March 1967	March 1980	March 1982	March 1984	March 1986	March 1988	March 1970	March 1972	March 1972 ²	March 1974	March 1975	March 1976 ³	March 1977
TOTAL															
<i>Both sexes</i>															
All occupation groups	10.6	10.9	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	16.0	12.6
Professional and managerial	12.8	12.9	13.2	12.5	13.9	14.0	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.0
Professional and technical	16+	16+	16+	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5
Managers and administrators	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.5
Farmers and farm laborers	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.4	10.5	11.0	11.7	11.5
Sales and clerical workers	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7
Sales workers	(9)	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7
Clerical workers	(9)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Blue-collar workers	9.0	9.2	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2
Craft and kindred	9.7	10.1	10.5	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4
Operatives	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.1
Except transport	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1
Transport equipment	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	11.6	11.6	11.9	12.0
Nonfarm laborers	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.5	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.2
Service workers	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
<i>Male</i>															
All occupation groups	10.2	10.4	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6
Professional and managerial	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.6	14.3	14.5	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.9	15.9	16.0
Professional and technical	16+	16+	16+	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Managers and administrators	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.6
Farmers and farm laborers	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	10.3	10.3	10.8	11.4	11.8	11.8
Farmers and farm managers	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.3	11.2	11.2	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
Farm laborers and supervisors	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.7	10.2	10.1	10.2
Sales and clerical workers	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9
Sales workers	(9)	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.4
Clerical workers	(9)	12.4	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.7
Blue-collar workers	9.0	9.1	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Craft and kindred	9.7	10.1	10.5	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4
Operatives	9.1	9.0	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Except transport	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1
Transport equipment	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	11.6	11.6	12.1	12.1
Nonfarm laborers	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.5	11.1	10.9	11.4	11.6	12.0	12.0
Service workers	9.0	(9)	(9)	10.1	10.8	10.6	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2
<i>Female</i>															
All occupational groups	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6
Professional and managerial	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.0	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0
Professional and technical	15.9	16+	16+	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
Managers and administrators	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8
Farmers and farm laborers	7.4	8.0	(9)	8.7	8.9	9.0	10.2	10.8	10.3	11.4	11.1	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.1
Sales and clerical workers	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Sales workers	(9)	12.1	12.0	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.7	12.7
Clerical workers	(9)	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Blue-collar workers	9.1	9.4	(9)	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0
Craft and kindred	10.4	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4
Operatives	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.9
Except transport	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.6
Transport equipment	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	11.0	11.0	11.4	11.6
Nonfarm laborers	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	10.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.3
Service workers	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.5	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.5	11.9	11.7	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.3
Private household workers	(9)	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.7
Other service workers	(9)	9.7	10.2	10.5	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B-12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Race, Selected Dates, 1948-77.—Continued

Sex, occupation group and race	March 1959	March 1962	March 1964	March 1966	March 1968	March 1970	March 1972	March 1972 ^a	March 1974	March 1975	March 1976	March 1977
White^b												
<i>Both sexes</i>												
All occupation groups.....	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6
Professional and managerial.....	13.4	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.1
Professional and technical.....	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5
Managers and administrators.....	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.5
Farmers and farm laborers.....	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.7	9.6	11.0	10.8	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.1
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7
Sales workers.....	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
Clerical workers.....	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7
Blue-collar workers.....	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Service workers.....	10.1	10.7	11.0	11.4	12.8	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3
<i>Male</i>												
All occupation groups.....	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7
Professional and managerial.....	13.2	13.5	13.6	14.3	14.5	14.6	16.3	15.3	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.1
Professional and technical.....	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6
Managers and administrators.....	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9
Farmers and farm laborers.....	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.8	11.7	12.1
Farmers and farm managers.....	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	10.0	9.5	11.4	11.3	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.3
Farm laborers and supervisors.....	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.6	10.5
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9
Sales workers.....	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.4
Clerical workers.....	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
Blue-collar workers.....	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Craft and kindred.....	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4
Operatives.....	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.6	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2
Except transport.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1
Transport equipment.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
Nonfarm laborers.....	9.0	9.4	9.3	10.0	10.1	11.0	11.7	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.1
Service workers.....	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
<i>Female</i>												
All occupation groups.....	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6
Professional and managerial.....	14.0	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.3	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.0
Professional and technical.....	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.0	16.3
Managers and administrators.....	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
Farmers and farm laborers.....	8.9	9.3	9.4	10.8	11.2	10.4	11.7	11.3	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.2
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Sales workers.....	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6
Clerical workers.....	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Blue-collar workers.....	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.1
Service workers.....	10.0	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.4	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2
Private household workers.....	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.2
Other service workers.....	(9)	11.3	11.3	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B-12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Race, Selected Dates, 1948-77¹—Continued

Sex, occupation group, and race	March 1969	March 1962	March 1964	March 1966	March 1968	March 1970	March 1972	March 1972 ²	March 1974	March 1975	March 1976	March 1977
BLACK AND OTHER³												
<i>Both sexes</i>												
All occupation groups.....	8.6	9.6	10.1	10.5	11.1	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Professional and managerial.....	15.1	14.7	15.4	16.1	16.1	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.0
Farmers and farm laborers.....	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.8	7.6	8.1
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
Blue-collar workers.....	8.2	8.8	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.9	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.7
Service workers.....	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.4
<i>Male</i>												
All occupation groups.....	8.2	9.0	9.7	10.0	10.7	11.1	11.7	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1
Professional and managerial.....	14.8	12.8	15.4	15.7	15.4	14.6	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.1	15.4
Professional and technical.....	16.2	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.9	16.5	16.3
Managers and administrators.....	(9)	10.7	11.0	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.9	14.1	13.8	13.0
Farmers and farm laborers.....	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.5	7.7
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.8
Blue-collar workers.....	7.9	8.6	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.4	11.9	11.9	11.6
Craft and kindred.....	9.2	8.9	10.5	10.2	10.5	10.5	11.2	11.2	11.6	12.1	12.3	12.1
Operatives.....	8.4	8.9	10.0	9.9	10.4	10.6	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.6	11.0	11.7
Except transport.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	11.4	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.0	12.0
Transport equipment.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.6	11.4	11.1
Nonfarm laborers.....	6.7	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.6	10.6
Service workers.....	9.3	9.4	8.9	10.2	10.3	10.5	11.1	11.0	11.1	12.0	11.9	12.0
<i>Female</i>												
All occupation groups.....	9.4	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4
Professional and managerial.....	15.6	16.2	15.5	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.2
Farmers and farm laborers.....	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	9.0	10.2	10.6
Sales and clerical workers.....	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
Blue-collar workers.....	9.5	10.0	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.7	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.0
Service workers.....	8.6	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.8	10.2	10.3	11.4	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.2
Private household workers.....	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.0	8.6
Other service workers.....	10.0	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.7	12.0	11.9

¹ Data for March 1965, 1967, 1969, and 1971 were published in the 1978 *Manpower Report*.
² Data for 1948 do not include persons 65 years and over.
³ Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).
⁴ Not available.
⁵ For years prior to 1969, median not shown where base is less than 150,000; for 1969-68, median not shown where base is less than 100,000; and for 1970 forward, median not shown where base is less than 75,000.
⁶ Data by race not available prior to 1969.

⁷ Starting with 1977, data are for black workers only. Data for prior years are for all persons other than white; about 40 percent of whom are black.
 NOTE: The comparability of the data beginning 1972 is not affected by the changes in the occupational classification systems 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, 1956-77

Status of job and date	Total with two jobs or more	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
Number employed (thousands)									
July 1956	3,653	866	295	402	169	2,787	2,569	200	18
July 1957	3,570	858	285	365	188	2,712	2,447	237	28
July 1958	3,099	629	264	264	101	2,470	2,257	183	15
December 1959	2,966	321	104	199	18	2,645	2,451	153	13
December 1960	3,012	332	97	203	27	2,680	2,489	154	7
July 1961	3,342	394	102	210	52	2,978	2,764	194	20
July 1962	3,921	386	140	195	45	3,535	3,361	169	5
July 1963	3,726	405	130	290	36	3,321	3,185	175	11
July 1964	3,755	415	133	218	65	3,340	3,131	200	9
July 1965	3,685	335	85	300	47	3,351	3,110	177	14
July 1966	4,008	273	75	167	31	3,735	3,568	162	5
July 1967	4,048	276	89	154	33	3,772	3,570	194	8
July 1968	4,085	317	65	129	23	3,768	3,541	167	10
July 1969	3,770	221	54	134	33	3,549	3,348	191	10
July 1970	4,262	223	31	123	19	4,039	3,823	158	18
July 1971	3,899	218	34	107	27	3,671	3,486	150	5
July 1972	3,918	252	33	135	35	3,665	3,422	225	18
July 1973	3,948	199	34	113	22	3,749	3,541	204	5
July 1974	4,558	225	66	129	30	4,333	4,064	233	16
Percent of total employed									
July 1956	5.5	11.2	13.4	10.9	6.4	4.7	4.9	3.2	2.7
July 1957	5.3	11.0	12.1	10.7	10.0	4.6	4.7	3.7	2.9
July 1958	4.8	9.2	13.2	8.1	6.9	4.2	4.4	3.1	2.2
December 1959	4.6	6.7	7.7	7.2	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.8	2.0
December 1960	4.9	6.7	6.7	7.6	3.6	4.4	4.6	2.8	1.7
July 1961	5.7	7.5	6.2	7.5	3.2	4.7	5.0	3.0	2.9
July 1962	5.9	7.1	8.8	8.3	4.8	5.5	5.9	2.7	1.9
July 1963	5.3	8.1	8.4	8.9	3.7	5.0	5.3	2.7	1.9
July 1964	4.9	7.8	8.4	8.9	6.6	5.0	5.2	3.0	1.6
July 1965	5.3	7.0	6.6	8.5	4.6	4.8	5.0	2.8	2.5
July 1966	5.3	7.4	7.4	9.0	4.8	5.1	5.2	3.1	1.9
July 1967	5.1	6.0	5.2	7.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	3.7	1.8
July 1968	4.6	4.3	4.5	7.6	5.9	4.6	4.7	3.5	1.6
July 1969	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.9	4.3	5.0	5.2	2.8	1.6
July 1970	4.5	6.0	3.2	6.0	5.8	4.5	4.6	3.1	1.0
July 1971	4.7	7.0	6.4	7.6	6.5	4.6	4.6	3.0	2.2
July 1972	4.5	5.8	4.9	6.7	5.2	4.5	4.6	3.4	1.0
July 1973	5.0	6.1	4.8	7.1	6.0	5.0	5.1	3.7	2.8
Number employed (thousands)									
July 1956	3,653	1,111	485	626		2,542	2,202	340	
July 1957	3,570	1,035	506	529		2,535	2,157	348	
July 1958	3,099	850	362	488		2,249	1,905	344	
December 1959	2,966	649	130	519		2,317	1,907	410	
December 1960	3,012	587	135	452		2,425	2,023	400	
July 1961	3,342	645	176	469		2,697	2,176	521	
July 1962	3,921	825	188	637		3,096	2,481	615	
July 1963	3,726	801	185	616		2,925	2,367	558	
July 1964	3,755	786	167	619		2,970	2,389	581	
July 1965	3,685	721	139	582		2,965	2,335	580	
July 1966	4,008	723	121	602		3,285	2,696	587	
July 1967	4,048	738	122	616		3,310	2,748	562	
July 1968	4,085	700	96	604		3,385	2,607	778	
July 1969	3,770	670	108	562		3,100	2,424	676	
July 1970	4,262	833	115	718		3,429	2,731	698	
July 1971	3,899	697	106	591		3,192	2,400	692	
July 1972	3,918	705	123	572		3,213	2,549	664	
July 1973	3,948	674	100	574		3,273	2,535	738	
July 1974	4,558	735	111	644		3,808	2,923	880	

Surveys on dual jobholders were not conducted in 1961, 1967, and 1968.

Note: Persons whose only extra job is as an unpaid family worker are not counted as dual jobholders.



Table B-14. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Extent of Employment and by Sex, Selected Years, 1950-76

[Persons 14 years and over for 1950-56, 16 years and over for 1956 forward]

Sex and year	Number who worked during year (thousands) ^a								Percent distribution									
	Total	Full time ^b			Part time				Total	Full time ^b			Part time					
		Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks		1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks
BOTH SEXES																		
1950	66,878	58,181	38,575	11,706	8,013	10,668	3,322	2,214	5,162	100.0	84.5	55.7	17.1	11.6	15.5	4.8	2.2	7.3
1951	70,512	60,294	40,486	12,374	7,434	10,218	2,022	2,294	3,322	100.0	85.5	57.4	17.5	10.5	14.8	4.4	2.3	6.9
1952	71,797	60,069	40,060	12,025	7,954	11,788	2,701	2,853	3,374	100.0	83.7	55.8	16.7	11.1	16.3	5.2	2.7	7.9
1953	75,823	62,487	42,728	11,791	7,888	12,415	4,760	2,838	3,982	100.0	82.3	54.4	16.5	10.4	17.7	6.2	2.8	8.1
1954	77,117	61,876	41,329	11,548	7,799	15,441	3,402	2,025	7,014	100.0	80.0	53.6	16.0	11.4	20.0	7.0	2.9	9.1
1955	80,618	64,153	43,285	12,122	8,752	16,488	3,207	2,290	7,998	100.0	79.6	52.7	15.0	10.9	20.4	6.8	4.1	10.3
1956	82,057	66,327	44,029	12,102	9,146	16,780	3,130	2,289	8,225	100.0	79.6	52.7	14.7	11.1	20.4	6.8	4.1	10.3
1957	85,124	67,323	46,846	11,691	9,289	17,200	2,989	2,374	8,657	100.0	79.6	52.0	13.7	10.9	20.3	6.2	4.0	10.3
1958	88,553	70,449	50,061	10,654	9,714	18,104	2,854	2,357	9,093	100.0	79.6	52.6	12.0	11.0	20.4	6.2	4.0	10.3
1959	90,289	73,295	50,046	10,647	9,444	18,128	2,407	2,330	9,399	100.0	81.3	52.0	12.3	10.9	18.7	6.2	2.9	10.3
1960	93,280	78,295	52,265	11,115	9,389	18,984	2,789	2,750	10,000	100.0	81.2	51.9	12.3	10.9	18.8	6.2	2.9	10.3
1961	96,623	78,345	52,062	12,123	10,187	19,280	2,900	2,433	10,318	100.0	78.4	52.6	12.9	10.9	20.6	6.7	4.6	10.3
1962	98,973	77,395	53,379	11,881	10,856	19,466	2,819	2,268	10,594	100.0	80.0	51.1	12.0	11.0	20.0	6.7	4.5	10.3
1963	101,748	80,402	57,322	12,728	10,432	21,447	2,904	2,464	10,818	100.0	78.2	50.5	12.5	10.2	20.8	7.5	4.9	10.4
1964	101,472	79,326	55,207	13,451	11,189	21,667	2,862	2,494	10,986	100.0	78.7	50.4	12.3	11.0	21.3	7.0	5.4	10.3
1965	101,240	79,844	55,082	13,021	11,730	21,896	2,801	2,310	10,484	100.0	78.9	50.4	12.9	11.6	21.1	7.5	5.2	10.4
1976	104,219	81,782	56,578	13,400	11,808	22,437	2,512	2,584	9,339	100.0	78.5	50.3	12.9	11.4	21.5	7.2	5.4	10.3
MALE																		
1950	45,526	41,042	26,793	7,694	5,386	4,484	1,406	1,004	2,074	100.0	90.2	65.4	16.7	8.0	9.8	3.1	2.2	4.6
1951	45,704	41,319	26,976	7,922	5,316	4,588	1,178	999	1,814	100.0	91.5	67.6	17.5	8.6	8.5	2.6	2.0	4.6
1952	46,318	41,404	27,039	7,967	5,449	4,914	1,522	1,227	2,185	100.0	90.4	65.6	16.3	7.4	10.6	3.4	2.6	4.6
1953	47,894	42,704	28,942	7,318	5,144	5,200	1,920	1,074	2,206	100.0	89.1	67.6	15.1	6.6	10.9	4.0	2.2	4.4
1954	48,980	43,023	30,727	7,233	4,691	5,323	2,345	1,299	2,721	100.0	88.9	63.5	15.0	8.5	13.1	4.9	2.6	4.4
1955	50,390	43,897	31,948	7,653	5,357	5,537	2,247	1,267	2,949	100.0	88.9	63.9	15.3	7.7	13.1	4.5	2.6	4.1
1956	51,978	45,313	32,618	7,185	4,289	6,429	2,114	1,106	3,293	100.0	88.9	64.2	14.3	8.5	13.1	4.2	2.6	4.1
1957	53,108	46,327	33,223	6,728	4,182	6,983	2,164	1,230	3,231	100.0	87.1	62.2	12.9	8.0	12.8	4.2	2.3	4.1
1958	54,708	48,321	34,223	6,098	4,098	7,181	2,418	1,261	3,302	100.0	86.9	62.3	10.9	7.7	13.1	4.0	2.3	4.1
1959	56,112	47,313	37,014	5,902	4,970	7,793	2,091	1,182	2,648	100.0	88.8	60.9	11.2	7.6	11.2	4.0	2.2	4.1
1960	58,819	48,082	37,014	5,111	4,189	8,990	2,327	1,227	2,585	100.0	88.7	60.4	11.5	7.9	11.8	4.2	2.3	4.1
1961	57,054	50,022	38,893	7,157	4,690	8,587	2,439	1,443	2,932	100.0	87.6	60.1	13.1	8.4	12.4	4.4	2.6	4.1
1962	58,903	51,022	39,811	7,282	4,872	9,082	2,398	1,513	3,131	100.0	87.7	60.3	11.8	8.6	12.8	4.2	2.7	4.1
1963	58,700	51,318	37,980	7,381	5,344	9,889	2,725	1,720	2,937	100.0	87.5	60.6	12.5	8.4	12.5	4.6	2.9	4.1
1964	58,358	51,036	37,597	7,797	5,004	9,877	2,540	1,546	3,093	100.0	87.3	60.6	12.5	9.1	12.7	4.3	3.1	4.1
1976	59,907	52,023	38,307	7,884	5,991	9,426	2,307	1,733	3,186	100.0	87.5	60.2	12.3	10.1	12.5	4.2	2.9	4.1
FEMALE																		
1950	23,352	17,139	8,592	4,171	4,377	6,211	1,916	1,210	3,088	100.0	78.4	34.3	17.9	18.7	28.6	8.2	5.1	13.3
1951	24,806	18,478	9,908	4,423	4,418	6,330	1,914	1,396	3,018	100.0	74.5	33.7	17.9	17.8	23.5	7.7	5.6	12.3
1952	25,479	18,655	9,991	4,428	4,508	6,324	2,149	1,426	3,239	100.0	73.2	33.9	17.5	17.7	23.8	8.4	5.6	12.7
1953	27,948	19,733	10,436	4,578	4,724	6,219	2,540	1,619	3,754	100.0	70.3	37.9	16.4	16.9	29.4	10.2	5.5	13.4
1954	28,790	19,622	10,802	4,313	4,708	6,054	1,709	1,399	3,659	100.0	69.2	36.9	15.0	16.4	31.7	10.6	6.1	14.0
1955	31,418	21,340	11,599	4,917	4,857	10,078	3,016	2,068	4,999	100.0	67.9	34.9	15.6	15.5	32.4	10.0	6.5	15.8
1956	33,146	22,512	12,418	4,988	5,128	10,694	3,104	2,124	5,278	100.0	68.0	37.8	15.0	15.8	32.1	9.4	6.6	15.9
1957	34,444	24,321	13,850	4,846	5,616	11,128	2,436	2,328	5,361	100.0	68.5	36.1	15.0	15.5	32.1	9.4	6.5	16.2
1958	34,588	24,281	13,858	4,845	5,528	10,527	2,316	2,218	4,793	100.0	70.1	40.1	14.0	15.7	31.4	9.7	6.6	16.1
1959	36,016	25,033	15,371	5,004	5,678	10,969	2,582	2,493	4,940	100.0	70.3	41.4	13.6	16.0	30.9	9.6	6.4	16.0
1960	38,704	26,281	15,788	4,968	5,537	12,444	2,572	2,904	5,686	100.0	67.8	40.7	12.3	14.3	32.1	9.6	6.5	16.4
1961	39,518	27,004	16,981	4,939	5,784	12,814	4,121	2,780	5,408	100.0	69.2	42.5	12.1	14.5	30.8	10.0	7.6	16.6
1962	42,840	29,076	18,311	5,357	5,408	13,765	4,879	3,510	5,578	100.0	67.0	42.7	12.5	12.8	32.1	10.8	7.9	16.5
1963	42,898	28,509	17,227	5,488	5,792	14,187	4,542	3,648	5,967	100.0	66.2	40.4	12.8	13.5	33.2	10.6	7.6	16.0
1976	42,851	28,746	17,735	5,224	5,786	14,155	5,353	3,575	5,507	100.0	67.0	41.4	12.2	13.5	33.0	10.8	7.9	16.0
1978	44,712	29,701	18,371	5,518	5,813	15,011	5,306	3,822	6,174	100.0	66.4	41.1	12.4	13.0	33.6	11.2	8.6	16.0

^aData for 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1973 appeared in the 1975 Manpower Report.
^bHome worked includes paid vacation and paid sick leave.
^cUsually worked 35 hours or more a week.

^dData revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.
^eData for 1974 revised because of refinements in the computer editing procedures, in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.



Table B-15. Percent of Population With Work Experience During the Year, by Age and Sex, 1959-74

[Persons 14 years and over for 1959-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Sex and year	Total, 14 years and over	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 to 79 years	80 years and over
BOTH SEXES												
1959	64.0	31.6	33.9	73.7	75.2	70.3	73.6	76.1	69.2	61.1	40.4	18.5
1960	64.8	32.0	33.9	74.9	76.2	71.7	74.9	76.7	71.4	61.3	40.8	20.3
1961	63.5	31.5	30.4	72.2	74.5	70.9	74.2	75.8	72.0	60.3	40.2	18.7
1962	63.8	30.3	30.8	74.9	76.5	71.3	74.6	77.6	71.5	62.3	39.1	17.5
1963	63.7	29.5	28.7	73.7	77.8	72.0	74.4	77.4	72.8	60.6	39.3	17.0
1964	64.1	30.4	31.0	73.4	78.0	72.8	76.4	76.0	73.0	61.5	39.3	16.3
1965	64.0	31.7	32.5	74.8	78.2	72.8	75.9	76.3	71.7	62.2	37.5	15.3
1966	64.9	31.1	35.2	73.1	80.1	74.0	76.1	77.1	72.7	62.2	37.7	15.2
1967	66.9	.....	35.2	73.1	80.1	74.0	76.1	77.1	72.7	62.2	37.7	15.2
1968	67.2	.....	35.2	73.9	79.6	74.9	76.5	77.2	72.5	63.2	38.1	14.6
1969	67.6	.....	35.4	73.8	80.7	75.5	77.0	77.6	73.3	63.2	38.1	14.9
1970	67.9	.....	34.6	79.2	80.8	75.8	77.7	77.3	73.3	63.2	40.9	16.0
1971	67.4	.....	33.0	76.6	80.3	76.0	77.2	77.3	72.2	63.9	38.1	15.5
1972	66.7	.....	49.6	74.8	79.3	73.8	77.4	76.6	71.9	62.3	35.8	14.3
1973	66.8	.....	50.9	74.6	81.7	76.6	77.6	75.9	70.6	60.9	35.7	14.5
1974	67.5	.....	54.8	79.5	82.8	78.7	78.9	76.2	71.5	60.9	33.1	14.1
1975	67.6	.....	55.8	77.5	83.0	79.4	78.2	76.2	70.0	59.3	31.5	13.7
1976	67.4	.....	55.5	78.9	84.1	79.4	77.9	76.0	68.9	58.3	31.4	12.4
1977	66.1	.....	50.1	75.0	81.0	79.2	78.4	74.8	66.2	56.1	30.2	11.4
1978	67.0	.....	51.8	76.2	82.2	80.5	79.4	75.7	65.2	56.0	28.6	11.3
MALE												
1959	64.1	36.3	61.8	82.1	82.0	97.2	97.7	96.3	92.6	85.4	60.8	30.7
1960	64.5	38.2	62.7	84.1	82.9	98.1	97.9	96.6	93.4	85.1	58.4	29.4
1961	63.1	36.3	59.0	80.9	82.5	97.7	97.7	95.9	93.8	84.7	57.5	29.5
1962	62.8	35.8	59.7	83.9	82.2	97.5	97.9	96.5	93.4	86.1	54.7	28.7
1963	62.3	35.8	57.2	82.5	81.6	97.9	97.6	97.1	93.1	83.6	54.9	27.9
1964	62.5	35.0	59.5	84.9	82.5	97.8	97.9	96.6	92.9	84.1	57.8	26.7
1965	62.2	37.4	61.2	85.5	82.4	98.0	97.8	96.0	91.7	84.1	55.1	26.2
1966	62.6	37.6	64.0	87.0	86.4	98.4	98.1	96.5	91.6	83.6	54.6	25.7
1967	63.4	.....	64.0	87.0	86.4	98.4	98.1	96.5	91.6	83.6	54.6	25.7
1968	65.1	.....	65.5	87.1	90.2	98.1	97.9	96.2	92.0	84.7	55.6	25.1
1969	65.3	.....	65.8	87.0	91.0	97.9	97.9	96.2	92.0	84.7	57.7	24.6
1970	65.2	.....	63.7	87.9	89.8	97.8	98.0	96.0	91.8	83.6	54.1	24.5
1971	64.1	.....	60.4	82.6	88.9	97.9	97.5	95.6	91.7	83.2	54.1	24.5
1972	63.5	.....	56.7	81.4	88.5	96.8	97.1	95.1	91.7	81.6	51.8	23.2
1973	63.5	.....	57.8	81.5	90.8	96.5	97.1	94.8	89.7	80.8	51.4	23.5
1974	63.7	.....	64.3	86.3	92.1	97.0	97.0	93.6	89.8	79.6	48.8	23.3
1975	63.0	.....	63.0	82.5	91.4	96.7	96.5	93.3	87.6	78.9	44.6	22.5
1976	62.8	.....	62.4	84.2	92.8	96.7	96.1	93.1	85.8	77.1	44.7	21.1
1977	62.7	.....	64.1	83.2	88.9	95.6	95.5	91.9	85.8	73.4	41.9	19.2
1978	60.0	.....	56.4	81.5	91.1	95.9	95.3	91.9	85.5	73.4	38.6	17.9
FEMALE												
1959	45.6	26.8	45.9	66.4	61.3	45.7	51.8	56.9	47.3	30.1	22.5	8.9
1960	46.9	26.4	45.1	68.8	62.1	47.4	53.7	58.0	49.9	32.9	25.6	10.2
1961	45.8	26.4	41.8	64.7	59.4	46.6	52.8	57.0	46.9	32.4	25.3	9.5
1962	46.5	24.6	41.8	67.2	63.3	47.5	53.2	59.6	51.0	40.7	24.1	8.9
1963	46.9	23.0	40.1	65.3	66.1	48.5	53.1	58.9	43.8	40.0	26.2	9.1
1964	47.5	23.8	42.4	63.4	65.6	50.1	55.1	57.9	54.5	41.2	24.4	9.1
1965	47.6	25.7	43.7	64.9	66.6	50.1	54.6	57.9	43.1	42.5	22.9	9.4
1966	49.1	24.4	44.4	70.1	69.5	52.0	58.0	59.0	55.4	43.2	22.6	8.6
1967	50.4	.....	44.4	70.1	69.5	52.0	58.0	59.0	55.4	43.2	22.6	8.6
1968	51.3	.....	47.8	72.0	71.0	53.7	58.8	59.6	54.3	44.8	24.5	8.4
1969	52.0	.....	46.8	71.4	72.6	55.0	57.8	60.4	56.2	44.2	23.7	8.2
1970	52.6	.....	45.3	72.1	73.5	55.5	58.9	60.2	56.5	45.6	23.9	8.3
1971	52.5	.....	45.5	71.0	73.0	56.5	58.5	60.4	54.7	47.2	24.8	8.5
1972	51.7	.....	42.8	68.6	71.2	56.2	59.1	59.9	54.1	45.6	24.8	8.7
1973	52.0	.....	43.8	68.0	73.4	58.0	59.6	58.6	53.4	44.1	23.1	8.0
1974	53.6	.....	47.7	74.1	74.3	61.6	60.9	60.0	54.8	44.7	20.8	8.0
1975	53.9	.....	48.6	72.8	75.3	63.2	61.9	60.4	54.0	42.8	21.6	8.0
1976	53.7	.....	48.5	73.9	76.6	63.1	61.1	60.2	53.6	41.8	21.0	6.7
1977	53.0	.....	46.0	70.1	73.6	62.4	62.4	59.0	52.3	40.8	21.0	6.8
1978	54.3	.....	46.7	71.2	75.8	66.1	64.7	60.7	52.6	40.6	20.7	6.8

1. Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the change in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967. See footnote 5, table B-14.



Table B-1A. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Industry Group and Class of Worker in Job Held Longest, 1966-76¹.

(Thousands of persons 16 years and over for 1966, 16 years and over for 1968 forward)

Industry group and class of worker	1966 ²	1968 ³	1969 ³	1970 ³	1971 ³	1972 ³	1973 ³	1974 ³	1975 ³	1976 ³	1977 ³	1978 ³
All industry groups	88,588	88,268	88,170	88,289	88,477	88,193	88,887	88,873	89,268	89,748	89,473	89,849
Agriculture	4,004	4,081	4,184	4,385	4,722	4,788	4,871	4,728	4,728	4,814	4,881	4,188
Wage and salary workers	2,438	2,678	2,183	2,484	1,987	2,088	1,888	1,987	1,978	1,978	1,981	2,048
Self-employed workers	2,112	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,112	2,088	2,088	1,988	1,784	1,888
Unpaid family workers	1,087	844	811	811	704	612	685	675	671	758	818	1,048
Nonagricultural industries	84,584	84,187	84,086	84,004	83,755	83,405	84,016	84,145	84,540	84,934	84,592	85,661
Wage and salary workers	70,888	71,088	70,888	70,789	71,222	70,887	71,510	71,678	72,088	72,715	73,088	73,488
Mining	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888
Construction	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878	4,878
Manufacturing	28,477	28,288	28,188	28,188	28,188	28,188	28,188	28,188	28,188	28,188	28,188	28,188
Durable goods	12,887	12,788	12,688	12,688	12,688	12,688	12,688	12,688	12,688	12,688	12,688	12,688
Lumber and wood products	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888	888
Furniture and fixtures	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484	484
Styrene, clay, and glass products	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718	718
Primary metal industries	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411	1,411
Fabricated metal products	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288	1,288
Machinery	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188
Electrical equipment	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188
Transportation equipment	2,418	2,418	2,418	2,418	2,418	2,418	2,418	2,418	2,418	2,418	2,418	2,418
Automobiles	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188
Other transportation equipment	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230	1,230
Other durable goods	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188
Non-durable goods	9,088	9,088	9,088	9,088	9,088	9,088	9,088	9,088	9,088	9,088	9,088	9,088
Food and kindred products	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188
Textile mill products	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188
Apparel and related products	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088
Leather and leather products	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188
Chemical and allied products	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214	1,214
Other non-durable goods	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011	2,011
Transportation and public utilities	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011	4,011
Railroad and highway express	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
Other transportation	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011	1,011
Communication	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188
Other public utilities	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188
Wholesale and retail trade	15,888	15,888	15,888	15,888	15,888	15,888	15,888	15,888	15,888	15,888	15,888	15,888
Wholesale trade	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888
Retail trade	12,999	12,999	12,999	12,999	12,999	12,999	12,999	12,999	12,999	12,999	12,999	12,999
Finance and services	24,888	24,888	24,888	24,888	24,888	24,888	24,888	24,888	24,888	24,888	24,888	24,888
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888
Business and repair services	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888	1,888
Private households	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088
Personal services and private households	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188	2,188
Entertainment and recreation services	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088
Medical and other health services	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088
Welfare and relief services	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088
Educational services	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088	2,088
Other professional services	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188	1,188
Forestry and fisheries	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
Public administration	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888	4,888
Self-employed workers	5,784	5,888	5,888	5,888	5,484	5,888	5,888	5,888	5,888	5,888	5,888	5,888
Unpaid family workers	888	817	1,088	1,088	704	612	685	675	671	758	818	1,048

¹ Data for 1966-68 were published in the 1967 Manpower Report.
² The estimates for 1966 forward are not strictly comparable with those of previous years due to the age difference because of under-representation of young wage and salary workers as self-employed. The change in classification resulted in a shift of about 70,000 in 1966 from unskilled self-employment

to wage and salary employment, primarily the data for trade and service industries.
³ Data revised to cover to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967. See also footnote 2 of the footnote to table B-1A.

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Table B-17. Percent of Persons With Work Experience During the Year Who Worked Year Round at Full-Time Jobs, by Industry Group and Class of Worker in Job Held Longest, 1966-76¹

(Percent of persons 14 years and over for 1966, 16 years and over for 1966 forward)

Industry group and class of worker	1966	1966 ²	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974 ²	1975	1976
All industry groups	56.6	58.0	58.6	57.9	57.1	55.6	56.1	57.1	57.1	56.5	54.4	54.4	54.3
Agriculture	42.8	47.1	46.4	46.1	45.8	43.9	43.7	48.0	46.8	47.8	47.3	46.4	46.1
Wage and salary workers	26.6	30.8	30.0	28.4	29.6	27.9	30.2	33.2	32.9	33.1	29.5	29.4	32.0
Self-employed workers	74.1	75.3	75.8	75.3	70.2	69.7	67.6	70.9	69.8	70.2	71.8	73.1	70.8
Unpaid family workers	16.7	18.7	18.9	18.8	21.1	17.5	18.9	22.5	20.0	22.8	28.1	28.0	25.2
Nonagricultural industries	57.5	58.7	59.4	58.6	57.7	56.2	56.8	57.5	57.6	56.9	51.7	54.7	54.6
Wage and salary workers	57.3	58.5	59.5	58.7	57.8	56.2	56.8	57.0	57.6	56.9	54.6	54.7	54.8
Mining	73.6	73.6	70.5	70.8	65.4	69.3	61.2	70.9	72.8	61.8	61.1	65.7	66.9
Construction	53.5	53.9	55.6	55.2	54.1	50.9	50.2	52.8	51.1	51.8	47.0	43.5	44.4
Manufacturing	68.9	69.6	69.7	69.5	68.2	65.6	67.0	67.5	68.9	68.0	64.7	63.7	65.8
Durable goods	72.3	72.4	71.8	72.3	70.6	67.5	69.9	69.5	71.5	69.8	67.5	66.3	69.2
Lumber and wood products	59.2	59.6	55.7	61.5	57.2	53.2	59.2	58.2	57.8	54.6	53.0	50.5	54.0
Furniture and fixtures	70.2	70.5	68.5	69.7	71.5	61.8	66.7	55.0	65.5	65.5	63.0	55.2	57.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	73.8	73.8	72.0	71.2	74.4	71.1	68.1	67.3	70.5	68.1	66.0	69.5	70.4
Primary metal industries	76.4	76.5	77.8	71.8	75.3	74.4	70.6	75.2	78.4	76.7	75.4	67.8	74.2
Fabricated metal products	72.4	72.9	72.9	71.9	70.5	64.9	66.9	66.0	70.9	67.7	65.7	64.8	66.7
Machinery	77.8	77.8	75.8	76.2	74.7	71.9	72.1	73.5	71.9	74.9	72.8	71.9	75.7
Electrical equipment	67.7	67.7	69.8	72.7	67.8	68.5	71.6	70.3	72.0	71.3	68.7	68.6	69.7
Transportation equipment	74.0	74.1	72.0	75.2	70.6	61.4	73.5	73.7	74.1	68.5	65.4	66.5	69.0
Automobiles	68.6	68.8	64.5	71.7	65.2	52.6	73.7	76.0	75.3	66.7	62.1	61.7	70.4
Other transportation equipment	78.9	78.9	77.6	78.1	75.1	74.4	73.4	71.4	72.8	70.4	68.7	71.0	67.6
Other durable goods	67.9	68.1	68.4	65.3	65.4	66.6	68.0	60.1	63.9	67.1	63.7	63.7	66.6
Nondurable goods	64.4	65.8	66.8	65.6	64.7	62.8	63.3	64.8	65.4	62.9	60.6	59.9	61.3
Food and kindred products	64.3	64.8	61.6	63.4	62.4	59.4	59.2	65.0	63.2	62.0	59.4	61.3	60.6
Textile mill products	69.6	69.9	66.3	66.4	66.6	63.7	63.4	64.3	65.2	55.5	54.7	48.0	57.4
Apparel and related products	49.2	49.2	52.9	55.4	51.3	48.5	48.5	51.2	49.0	47.3	44.9	42.1	47.6
Printing and publishing	53.6	61.1	66.9	62.1	62.4	63.1	62.8	63.0	66.4	64.8	61.4	59.3	56.9
Chemicals and allied products	79.8	79.9	79.9	76.9	78.7	79.2	80.1	78.9	81.5	77.6	75.1	77.8	79.4
Other nondurable goods	72.6	72.6	71.8	70.0	68.7	66.8	60.9	67.9	69.9	60.1	58.7	67.6	65.7
Transportation and public utilities	75.5	75.7	75.5	73.2	72.2	71.5	71.4	72.7	73.0	73.0	71.1	71.0	70.7
Railroads and railway express	83.4	83.6	80.8	80.9	80.3	78.0	75.3	80.9	78.6	81.7	79.3	80.5	78.3
Other transportation	67.2	67.6	69.1	68.7	66.0	62.5	63.7	64.3	65.8	62.6	60.0	60.9	58.6
Communications	74.0	74.0	74.5	67.4	72.0	72.2	73.6	75.9	77.9	83.4	81.4	81.2	82.6
Other public utilities	84.9	85.1	84.8	83.4	79.3	83.5	82.4	82.1	80.1	80.8	80.6	80.1	80.7
Wholesale and retail trade	46.2	47.1	47.9	47.5	45.2	43.8	44.7	45.1	44.4	44.6	42.5	43.3	43.2
Wholesale trade	69.9	70.6	70.5	70.9	69.9	68.3	68.9	71.4	70.4	69.9	67.9	69.3	67.2
Retail trade	41.4	42.3	43.1	42.6	40.3	38.3	39.5	38.9	38.9	39.2	37.0	37.8	38.0
Finance and service	46.8	48.6	50.9	49.4	50.0	50.3	51.1	52.4	62.1	52.1	49.8	50.7	49.8
Finance, insurance, real estate	68.6	68.8	70.0	67.7	66.8	67.7	66.1	68.0	64.8	66.2	65.9	68.3	66.1
Business and repair services	55.9	56.8	57.6	57.7	54.8	50.5	53.1	50.1	51.9	52.5	48.6	49.0	49.0
Private households	13.9	17.1	17.7	18.6	15.2	15.3	15.3	17.8	17.8	17.2	11.6	12.9	10.4
Personal services, exc. private households	42.7	43.1	43.6	41.6	41.0	38.8	38.6	36.3	36.3	37.7	35.1	36.8	34.3
Entertainment and recreation services	28.7	31.2	31.2	28.5	30.2	27.3	25.2	28.6	27.4	28.1	25.0	25.1	25.1
Medical and other health services	52.5	52.9	56.5	52.6	51.1	52.5	54.8	57.0	56.3	56.1	53.6	54.6	55.0
Welfare and religious services	51.5	52.3	52.2	52.2	54.2	56.3	56.9	55.8	58.3	53.2	52.1	53.9	52.2
Educational services	48.0	48.5	52.1	50.4	54.0	54.0	54.8	55.4	55.3	53.9	51.3	51.3	49.7
Other professional services	60.1	60.8	61.4	59.6	61.5	61.8	56.8	59.4	60.3	59.6	58.5	57.1	59.5
Forestry and fisheries	52.4	53.0	52.0	50.6	41.6	41.5	52.7	38.0	48.5	38.4	44.7	43.4	44.6
Public administration	76.2	76.3	76.7	76.7	76.1	74.4	76.7	76.0	74.5	73.2	72.2	73.0	73.7
Self-employed workers	62.7	64.2	65.0	64.6	62.0	61.6	61.0	60.8	61.1	60.1	57.9	56.3	55.6
Unpaid family workers	30.5	32.3	25.7	24.1	23.5	29.1	29.0	28.8	36.9	37.3	43.4	39.1	30.4

¹ Data for 1960-65 were published in the 1967 Manpower Report.
² Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

³ See footnote 3, table B-14.

Table B-18. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1966-76¹

(Persons 14 years and over for 1966, 16 years and over for 1966 forward)

Item	1966	1966 ²	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974 ³	1975	1976
BOTH SEXES													
Number (thousands)													
Total working or looking for work.....	89,924	87,540	89,432	91,480	93,640	95,342	97,185	99,029	101,813	103,852	103,601	104,442	107,148
Percent with unemployment.....	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.4	14.2	17.6	17.9	20.2	19.1
Number with unemployment.....	11,602	11,387	11,564	11,332	11,744	14,565	16,831	15,287	14,498	18,318	18,536	21,104	20,447
Did not work but looked for work.....	1,371	1,274	1,259	1,250	1,183	1,719	2,158	2,087	1,610	2,104	2,129	3,202	3,239
Worked during year.....	10,231	10,113	10,311	10,082	10,561	12,846	13,673	13,200	12,888	16,214	16,408	17,903	17,518
Year-round workers ⁴ with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment.....	1,260	1,269	1,381	1,285	1,396	1,179	1,106	1,154	1,202	1,899	899	849	730
Part-year workers ⁵ with unemployment.....	8,962	8,844	8,930	8,797	9,185	11,667	12,587	12,076	11,686	14,316	15,519	17,064	16,780
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4.....	3,403	3,348	3,357	3,632	3,614	3,301	3,130	3,401	3,720	4,193	4,483	3,777	3,847
5 to 10.....	2,059	2,038	2,073	1,989	2,177	2,729	2,709	2,608	2,638	3,433	3,747	3,871	3,484
11 to 14.....	1,058	1,047	1,177	1,036	1,057	1,689	1,690	1,512	1,531	1,778	1,849	2,225	2,382
15 to 26.....	1,585	1,567	1,520	1,406	1,542	2,468	2,946	2,699	2,383	3,080	3,358	4,290	3,988
27 or more.....	857	844	803	734	795	1,500	2,112	1,856	1,414	1,851	2,053	3,360	3,190
Two spells of unemployment or more.....	3,458	3,411	3,357	3,122	3,417	4,310	4,451	4,308	4,183	5,429	5,913	5,001	5,783
2 spells.....	1,479	1,465	1,503	1,471	1,603	2,088	2,204	2,067	2,014	2,812	3,075	2,989	2,967
3 spells or more.....	1,979	1,946	1,854	1,651	1,814	2,222	2,247	2,241	2,169	2,617	2,838	2,612	2,767
MALE													
Total working or looking for work.....	53,576	52,103	52,788	53,677	54,755	55,589	56,841	57,796	58,855	59,605	59,489	59,664	60,682
Percent with unemployment.....	12.4	12.5	12.6	11.7	12.3	13.5	13.4	13.5	15.2	17.1	17.3	20.0	18.8
Number with unemployment.....	6,658	6,503	6,655	6,263	6,709	8,614	9,316	8,798	7,921	10,211	10,222	11,934	11,362
Did not work but looked for work.....	467	395	396	365	365	670	828	742	485	697	710	1,304	1,176
Worked during year.....	6,191	6,108	6,259	5,898	6,344	7,944	8,488	8,056	7,436	9,514	9,572	10,629	10,216
Year-round workers ⁴ with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment.....	923	923	1,002	900	963	834	767	827	857	1,246	605	583	485
Part-year workers ⁵ with unemployment.....	5,268	5,185	5,257	4,998	5,381	7,110	7,721	7,229	6,579	8,268	8,967	10,046	9,781
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4.....	1,767	1,727	1,743	1,875	1,861	1,742	1,701	1,744	1,771	2,069	2,216	1,805	1,862
5 to 10.....	1,300	1,286	1,310	1,215	1,386	1,759	1,734	1,675	1,575	2,079	2,263	1,977	2,055
11 to 14.....	718	707	759	647	700	1,090	1,081	994	934	1,108	1,185	1,377	1,800
15 to 26.....	980	972	979	870	980	1,585	1,921	1,714	1,510	1,889	2,116	2,849	2,478
27 or more.....	503	483	466	391	454	934	1,284	1,102	789	1,123	1,227	2,039	2,032
Two spells of unemployment or more.....	2,328	2,295	2,228	2,015	2,262	2,914	2,991	2,814	2,650	3,551	3,890	3,610	3,783
2 spells.....	913	900	908	901	1,003	1,379	1,445	1,323	1,177	1,782	1,949	1,842	1,881
3 spells or more.....	1,415	1,395	1,320	1,114	1,259	1,535	1,546	1,491	1,473	1,769	1,940	1,769	1,854
FEMALE													
Total working or looking for work.....	36,348	35,437	36,644	37,803	38,885	39,753	40,344	41,233	42,998	44,247	44,112	44,778	46,465
Percent with unemployment.....	13.6	13.8	13.4	13.4	12.9	15.0	16.2	15.7	18.3	18.3	18.7	20.5	19.5
Number with unemployment.....	4,944	4,884	4,909	5,069	5,035	5,951	6,535	6,489	6,577	8,107	8,254	9,171	9,055
Did not work but looked for work.....	904	879	857	885	798	1,049	1,330	1,316	1,125	1,407	1,419	1,897	1,759
Worked during year.....	4,040	4,006	4,052	4,184	4,237	4,902	5,205	5,174	5,452	6,700	6,835	7,273	7,302
Year-round workers ⁴ with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment.....	346	346	379	385	433	345	339	327	345	653	284	266	253
Part-year workers ⁵ with unemployment.....	3,694	3,659	3,673	3,799	3,804	4,557	4,866	4,847	5,107	6,017	6,552	7,008	7,049
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4.....	1,636	1,621	1,614	1,767	1,753	1,559	1,429	1,657	1,949	2,124	2,267	1,973	1,965
5 to 10.....	759	752	763	774	791	970	975	933	1,063	1,354	1,484	1,504	1,436
11 to 14.....	340	340	418	389	357	579	609	518	597	670	715	845	832
15 to 26.....	605	595	541	536	562	883	1,025	985	873	1,171	1,270	1,441	1,515
27 or more.....	354	351	337	343	341	586	828	754	625	728	815	1,352	1,357
Two spells of unemployment or more.....	1,130	1,116	1,129	1,107	1,155	1,366	1,460	1,494	1,533	1,878	2,024	1,990	1,968
2 spells.....	566	565	595	570	600	700	759	774	837	1,080	1,126	1,147	1,086
3 spells or more.....	564	551	534	537	555	667	701	720	696	798	898	843	912

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B-18. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1966-76¹—Continued

Item	1966	1966 ²	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974 ³	1975	1976
Percent distribution of unemployed persons with work experience during the year													
BOTH SEXES													
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 ⁴ with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment.....	12.4	12.5	13.4	12.7	13.2	9.2	8.1	8.7	9.3	11.7	5.4	4.7	4.2
Part-year workers ⁵ with unemployment.....	87.6	87.5	86.6	87.3	86.8	90.8	91.9	91.2	90.7	88.4	94.6	95.3	95.8
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4.....	33.3	32.1	32.6	36.0	34.2	25.7	22.9	25.7	28.9	25.9	27.3	21.1	22.0
5 to 10.....	20.1	20.2	20.1	12.7	20.6	21.2	12.8	19.7	20.5	21.2	22.8	18.8	19.9
11 to 14.....	10.3	10.4	11.4	10.3	10.0	13.0	12.3	11.4	11.9	11.0	11.3	12.4	12.9
15 to 26.....	15.5	15.5	14.7	13.9	14.6	19.2	21.5	20.4	18.5	18.9	20.8	24.0	22.8
27 or more.....	8.4	8.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	11.7	15.4	14.0	11.0	11.4	12.5	18.9	18.2
Two spells of unemployment or more.....	33.8	33.7	32.6	31.0	32.3	33.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	33.4	36.0	31.3	32.7
2 spells.....	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	15.1	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.6	17.3	18.7	16.7	16.9
3 spells or more.....	19.3	19.2	18.0	16.4	17.1	17.3	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.1	17.3	14.6	15.8
MALE													
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 ⁴ with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment.....	14.9	15.1	16.0	15.3	15.2	10.5	9.0	10.3	11.5	13.1	6.3	5.5	4.7
Part-year workers ⁵ with unemployment.....	85.1	84.9	84.0	84.7	84.8	89.5	91.0	89.7	88.5	86.9	93.7	94.5	95.3
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4.....	28.5	28.3	27.8	31.8	29.3	21.9	20.0	21.6	23.8	21.7	23.2	17.0	18.2
5 to 10.....	21.0	21.1	20.9	20.6	21.8	22.1	20.4	20.8	21.2	21.9	23.6	18.6	20.1
11 to 14.....	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.0	11.0	13.7	12.7	12.3	12.6	11.6	11.9	13.0	12.8
15 to 26.....	15.8	15.9	15.6	14.8	15.4	20.0	22.6	21.3	20.3	19.9	22.1	26.8	24.2
27 or more.....	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.6	7.2	11.8	15.1	13.7	10.6	11.8	12.9	19.2	19.9
Two spells of unemployment or more.....	37.6	37.6	35.6	34.2	35.7	36.7	35.2	34.9	35.6	37.3	40.6	34.0	36.6
2 spells.....	14.7	14.7	14.5	15.3	15.8	17.4	17.0	16.4	15.8	18.7	20.4	17.3	18.4
3 spells or more.....	22.9	22.8	21.1	18.9	19.8	19.3	18.2	18.5	19.8	18.6	20.3	16.6	18.2
FEMALE													
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 ⁴ with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment.....	8.6	8.6	9.4	9.2	10.2	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.3	9.7	4.1	3.7	3.5
Part-year workers ⁵ with unemployment.....	91.4	91.4	90.6	90.8	89.8	93.0	93.5	93.6	93.7	90.3	95.9	96.3	96.5
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4.....	40.5	40.5	39.8	42.0	41.4	31.8	27.5	32.0	35.7	31.7	33.2	27.1	27.2
5 to 10.....	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.5	18.7	19.8	18.7	18.0	19.5	20.2	21.7	19.2	19.7
11 to 14.....	8.4	8.5	10.3	9.3	8.4	11.8	11.7	10.0	11.0	10.2	10.5	11.7	13.0
15 to 26.....	15.0	14.9	13.4	12.8	13.3	18.0	19.7	19.0	16.0	17.5	18.6	19.8	20.8
27 or more.....	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.0	11.5	15.9	14.6	11.5	10.9	11.9	18.6	15.8
Two spells of unemployment or more.....	28.0	27.9	27.9	26.5	27.3	28.5	28.0	28.9	28.1	28.1	29.6	27.4	27.4
2 spells.....	14.0	14.1	14.7	13.6	14.2	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.4	16.5	15.8	14.9
3 spells or more.....	14.0	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.1	14.0	13.5	13.9	12.8	12.7	13.1	11.6	12.5

¹ Data for 1967-68 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report.
² Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

³ See footnote 3, table B-14.
⁴ Worked 50 weeks or more.
⁵ Worked less than 50 weeks.



Table C-2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers¹ and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947-77

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate ²	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	(3)	8,241	2,165	6,076	1,460	(3)
1948	34,486	906	1,924	12,810	6,925	5,988	(3)	8,629	2,274	6,355	1,521	(3)
1949	34,159	839	1,919	11,790	6,122	5,069	(3)	8,595	2,267	6,328	1,542	(3)
1950	34,949	816	2,089	12,523	6,705	5,917	(3)	8,742	2,294	6,448	1,591	(3)
1951	35,225	840	2,308	13,868	7,480	5,888	(3)	9,091	2,365	6,728	1,649	(3)
1952	35,943	801	2,324	13,859	7,550	5,910	(3)	9,333	2,489	6,844	1,711	(3)
1953	37,094	785	2,305	14,065	8,154	5,901	(3)	9,510	2,459	7,061	1,771	(3)
1954	38,373	696	2,281	12,817	7,194	5,623	(3)	9,456	2,442	7,014	1,837	(3)
1955	37,500	690	2,440	13,288	7,548	5,740	(3)	9,675	2,479	7,196	1,920	(3)
1956	38,465	701	2,613	13,436	7,699	5,767	(3)	9,933	2,547	7,386	1,994	(3)
1957	38,994	695	2,537	13,189	7,550	5,686	(3)	9,923	2,541	7,382	2,031	(3)
1958	38,808	611	2,384	11,997	6,579	5,419	(3)	9,736	2,477	7,259	2,063	(3)
1959	38,080	590	2,535	12,008	7,083	5,570	(3)	10,087	2,562	7,525	2,121	(3)
1960	38,516	570	2,459	12,586	7,028	5,559	(3)	10,315	2,605	7,710	2,141	(3)
1961	37,989	532	2,390	12,083	6,618	5,465	(3)	10,234	2,594	7,660	2,225	(3)
1962	38,479	512	2,462	12,488	6,935	5,533	(3)	10,400	2,625	7,775	2,274	(3)
1963	39,533	498	2,523	12,555	7,027	5,527	(3)	10,569	2,656	7,904	2,329	(3)
1964	40,589	495	2,597	12,781	7,213	5,599	3,494	10,869	2,719	8,151	2,386	7,974
1965	42,309	494	2,710	13,434	7,715	5,719	3,555	11,356	2,819	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	45,189	469	2,708	14,308	8,364	5,944	3,712	12,121	2,971	9,151	2,566	9,287
1968	46,506	461	2,786	14,514	8,457	6,056	3,751	12,542	3,086	9,506	2,667	9,764
1969	48,243	472	2,973	14,767	8,651	6,116	3,857	13,094	3,139	9,954	2,836	10,246
1970	48,197	473	2,951	14,020	8,042	5,978	3,907	13,379	3,206	10,174	2,921	10,546
1971	48,302	455	3,023	13,467	7,622	5,845	3,961	13,680	3,192	10,438	2,995	10,773
1972	49,992	472	3,166	13,957	8,005	5,932	3,916	14,188	3,299	10,889	3,062	11,201
1973	52,334	488	3,315	14,760	8,691	6,069	4,019	14,799	3,433	11,366	3,154	11,760
1974	53,029	527	3,284	14,613	8,641	5,972	4,058	15,065	3,526	11,540	3,240	12,239
1975	51,149	565	2,805	13,070	7,543	5,528	3,857	15,013	3,462	11,552	3,221	12,617
1976	53,054	598	2,849	13,625	7,899	5,759	3,962	15,641	3,529	12,118	3,293	13,191
1977*	54,980	623	3,067	14,067	8,230	5,847	3,903	16,121	3,624	12,497	3,434	13,728
Nonproduction workers (thousands)												
1947	4,680	84	223	2,555	1,357	1,197	(3)	714	196	519	264	(3)
1948	4,751	88	245	2,672	1,401	1,270	(3)	643	215	428	306	(3)
1949	4,783	91	246	2,651	1,367	1,284	(3)	669	220	450	315	(3)
1950	4,847	85	264	2,718	1,389	1,330	(3)	644	224	420	328	(3)
1951	5,284	89	295	3,025	1,609	1,416	(3)	651	241	410	342	(3)
1952	5,574	97	310	3,273	1,799	1,474	(3)	671	248	423	356	(3)
1953	5,893	101	318	3,494	1,956	1,537	(3)	677	268	469	375	(3)
1954	5,995	105	331	3,497	1,935	1,562	(3)	779	297	482	397	(3)
1955	6,261	112	362	3,594	1,993	1,600	(3)	860	317	544	415	(3)
1956	6,635	121	386	3,907	2,165	1,642	(3)	925	337	588	446	(3)
1957	6,895	133	386	3,986	2,305	1,681	(3)	963	352	610	435	(3)
1958	6,917	140	394	3,948	2,251	1,697	(3)	1,014	371	643	456	(3)
1959	7,149	142	422	4,072	2,340	1,733	(3)	1,040	384	657	473	(3)
1960	7,365	142	426	4,210	2,431	1,777	(3)	1,076	399	678	488	(3)
1961	7,459	140	426	4,243	2,432	1,791	(3)	1,103	409	694	506	(3)
1962	7,727	139	440	4,365	2,545	1,820	(3)	1,166	431	736	526	(3)
1963	7,924	137	440	4,440	2,589	1,853	(3)	1,218	448	771	548	(3)
1964	8,146	137	453	4,493	2,603	1,889	467	1,291	470	820	571	735
1965	8,432	138	476	4,628	2,691	1,937	481	1,369	498	860	597	745
1966	8,982	140	491	4,917	2,914	2,004	519	1,425	526	899	624	815
1967	9,289	14	500	5,139	3,075	2,064	549	1,485	554	930	659	836
1968	9,690	145	520	5,267	3,199	2,099	580	1,557	575	962	694	862
1969	9,997	147	552	5,400	3,244	2,156	578	1,610	594	1,017	726	882
1970	10,182	150	485	5,329	3,153	2,176	597	1,661	610	1,051	766	1,075
1971	10,128	151	616	5,105	2,975	2,139	596	1,722	651	1,091	807	1,131
1972	10,361	152	785	5,133	3,001	2,132	601	1,787	644	1,143	831	1,181
1973	10,623	156	700	5,308	3,148	2,160	625	1,875	674	1,202	907	1,252
1974	11,206	167	722	5,433	3,254	2,179	638	1,932	687	1,254	968	1,304
1975	11,181	180	737	5,277	3,136	2,140	641	1,987	715	1,272	1,002	1,359
1976	11,441	180	745	5,331	3,180	2,171	647	2,053	734	1,318	1,023	1,453
1977*	12,013	208	788	5,488	3,260	2,228	668	2,160	765	1,363	1,075	1,606

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers¹ and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947-77—Continued

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate ²	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment												
1947	12.1	8.8	11.3	16.4	16.2	16.7	(3)	8.0	8.3	7.9	16.8	(3)
1948	12.1	8.0	11.3	17.1	16.8	17.5	(3)	6.9	8.6	6.3	16.8	(3)
1949	12.6	9.8	11.4	18.4	18.3	18.5	(3)	7.2	8.3	6.6	17.0	(3)
1950	12.4	9.4	11.3	17.8	17.2	18.6	(3)	6.9	8.9	6.1	17.1	(3)
1951	12.6	9.6	11.3	18.5	17.7	19.4	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.7	17.2	(3)
1952	13.2	10.8	11.8	19.7	19.2	20.2	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.8	17.3	(3)
1953	13.5	11.7	12.1	19.9	19.5	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	24.5	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	26.8	24.7	(3)	10.1	14.1	8.6	18.6	(3)
1963	16.7	21.6	14.8	26.1	26.9	25.1	(3)	10.3	14.4	8.9	18.8	(3)
1964	16.7	21.6	14.9	26.0	26.5	25.3	(3)	10.6	14.7	9.1	19.0	(3)
1965	16.6	21.8	14.9	25.6	25.9	25.3	11.8	10.6	14.7	9.1	19.3	8.4
1966	16.7	22.3	15.0	25.6	25.8	25.3	11.9	10.7	15.0	9.1	19.7	8.3
1967	17.1	23.5	15.0	26.4	26.9	25.3	12.5	10.8	15.3	9.2	20.1	8.0
1968	17.1	23.9	15.7	26.6	27.3	25.7	12.9	10.9	15.7	9.2	20.4	8.1
1969	17.2	23.7	15.7	26.8	27.3	26.1	13.0	11.0	15.9	9.4	20.5	8.0
1970	17.4	24.1	16.5	27.5	28.2	26.7	13.0	10.9	15.9	9.3	20.4	8.7
1971	17.4	25.0	16.9	27.5	28.1	26.7	13.3	11.0	16.0	9.4	20.8	9.3
1972	17.2	24.4	17.4	26.9	27.3	26.4	13.4	11.2	16.5	9.5	21.2	9.5
1973	17.1	24.2	17.4	26.5	26.6	26.2	13.3	11.2	16.3	9.5	21.6	9.6
1974	17.4	24.1	18.3	27.1	27.4	26.7	13.5	11.2	16.4	9.6	22.2	9.6
1975	17.9	24.2	20.1	28.8	29.4	27.9	13.8	11.5	16.5	9.8	23.0	9.7
1976	17.7	24.3	20.7	28.1	28.7	27.4	14.3	11.7	17.1	9.9	23.7	9.9
1977*	17.9	25.0	20.5	28.1	28.4	27.6	15.0	11.6	17.2	9.8	23.7	9.9
								11.8	17.4	10.0	23.8	10.5

* Preliminary.

¹ For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

² Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.

³ Separate data not available.

Table C-3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers¹ on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947-77

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate ²	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	38.9	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	38.0	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	40.5	37.0	40.4	41.0	39.2	(³)	39.1	40.5	38.6	37.5	(³)
1957	39.3	40.5	37.0	40.4	41.0	39.2	(³)	38.7	40.3	38.1	37.1	(³)
1958	38.8	40.1	36.8	39.2	40.3	38.7	(³)	38.6	40.2	38.2	37.2	(³)
1959	38.5	38.9	37.0	40.3	40.7	39.2	(³)	38.6	40.6	38.2	37.2	(³)
1960	39.0	40.5	37.0	40.3	40.7	39.2	(³)	38.6	40.6	38.2	37.2	(³)
1961	38.6	40.4	36.7	39.7	40.1	38.7	(³)	38.6	40.5	38.0	37.3	(³)
1962	38.6	40.5	36.9	39.8	40.3	39.3	(³)	38.3	40.5	37.4	37.3	(³)
1963	38.7	40.9	37.0	40.4	40.9	39.6	(³)	38.2	40.6	37.4	37.3	(³)
1964	38.8	41.6	37.3	40.5	41.1	39.6	(³)	38.1	40.6	37.3	37.5	(³)
1965	38.7	41.9	37.2	40.7	41.4	39.7	41.1	37.9	40.6	37.8	37.3	36.0
1966	38.8	42.3	37.4	41.2	42.0	40.1	41.3	37.7	40.8	36.6	37.2	35.9
1967	38.6	42.7	37.6	41.2	42.1	40.2	41.2	37.1	40.7	35.9	37.3	35.5
1968	38.0	42.6	37.7	40.6	41.2	39.7	40.5	36.5	40.3	35.3	37.0	35.1
1969	37.8	42.6	37.3	40.7	41.4	39.8	40.6	36.0	40.1	34.7	37.0	34.7
1970	37.7	43.0	37.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.7	35.6	40.2	34.2	37.1	34.7
1971	37.1	42.7	37.3	39.8	40.3	39.1	40.5	35.3	40.0	33.8	36.8	34.4
1972	37.0	42.4	37.2	39.9	40.4	39.3	40.2	35.1	39.8	33.7	36.9	34.2
1973	37.1	42.5	36.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.5	35.1	39.9	33.7	37.1	34.1
1974	36.6	42.4	36.9	40.7	41.5	39.6	40.6	34.7	39.5	33.3	36.9	34.0
1975	36.1	42.3	36.6	39.4	40.7	39.1	40.2	34.1	38.9	32.7	36.7	33.9
1976	36.2	42.8	37.1	40.0	40.9	38.8	39.6	33.8	38.6	32.4	36.5	33.8
1977	36.1	44.1	36.8	40.3	40.9	39.3	39.9	33.6	38.8	32.1	36.6	33.5
1977*	36.1	44.1	36.8	40.3	40.9	39.4	40.0	33.3	38.9	31.7	36.6	33.4
Average hourly earnings (dollars)												
1947	\$1.13	\$1.47	\$1.54	\$1.22	\$1.28	\$1.15	(³)	\$0.94	\$1.22	\$0.84	\$1.14	(³)
1948	1.23	1.66	1.71	1.33	1.40	1.25	(³)	1.01	1.31	0.90	1.20	(³)
1949	1.28	1.72	1.79	1.38	1.45	1.30	(³)	1.06	1.36	.95	1.26	(³)
1950	1.34	1.77	1.86	1.44	1.52	1.35	(³)	1.10	1.43	.98	1.34	(³)
1951	1.45	1.93	2.02	1.56	1.65	1.44	(³)	1.18	1.52	1.06	1.45	(³)
1952	1.52	2.01	2.13	1.64	1.75	1.51	(³)	1.23	1.61	1.09	1.51	(³)
1953	1.61	2.14	2.28	1.74	1.86	1.58	(³)	1.30	1.70	1.16	1.58	(³)
1954	1.65	2.14	2.39	1.78	1.90	1.62	(³)	1.35	1.76	1.20	1.65	(³)
1955	1.71	2.20	2.45	1.86	1.99	1.67	(³)	1.40	1.83	1.25	1.70	(³)
1956	1.80	2.33	2.57	1.95	2.08	1.77	(³)	1.47	1.94	1.30	1.78	(³)
1957	1.89	2.46	2.71	2.05	2.19	1.85	(³)	1.54	2.02	1.37	1.84	(³)
1958	1.95	2.47	2.82	2.11	2.26	1.91	(³)	1.60	2.09	1.42	1.89	(³)
1959	2.02	2.56	2.93	2.19	2.30	1.98	(³)	1.66	2.18	1.47	1.95	(³)
1960	2.09	2.61	3.08	2.26	2.43	2.05	(³)	1.71	2.24	1.52	2.02	(³)
1961	2.14	2.64	3.20	2.32	2.49	2.11	(³)	1.76	2.31	1.56	2.09	(³)
1962	2.22	2.70	3.31	2.39	2.56	2.17	(³)	1.83	2.37	1.63	2.17	(³)
1963	2.28	2.75	3.41	2.46	2.63	2.22	(³)	1.89	2.45	1.68	2.25	(³)
1964	2.36	2.81	3.55	2.53	2.71	2.29	(³)	1.96	2.52	1.75	2.30	(³)
1965	2.45	2.92	3.70	2.61	2.79	2.36	\$2.88	2.03	2.61	1.82	2.39	\$1.94
1966	2.56	3.05	3.89	2.72	2.90	2.45	3.03	2.13	2.73	1.91	2.47	2.05
1967	2.68	3.19	4.11	2.83	3.00	2.57	3.11	2.24	2.88	2.01	2.58	2.17
1968	2.85	3.35	4.41	3.01	3.19	2.74	3.24	2.40	3.06	2.16	2.75	2.29
1969	3.04	3.61	4.79	3.19	3.38	2.91	3.42	2.55	3.23	2.30	2.93	2.42
1970	3.22	3.85	5.24	3.36	3.55	3.06	3.64	2.71	3.44	2.44	3.08	2.61
1971	3.44	4.06	5.69	3.57	3.79	3.26	3.85	2.86	3.67	2.57	3.27	2.81
1972	3.67	4.41	6.03	3.81	4.06	3.47	4.04	3.01	3.68	2.70	3.42	3.02
1973	3.92	4.72	6.38	4.07	4.33	3.68	4.21	3.16	3.89	2.87	3.58	3.23
1974	4.17	5.03	6.73	4.34	4.60	3.90	4.34	3.20	4.12	3.00	3.77	3.46
1975	4.42	5.21	7.05	4.61	4.89	4.13	4.53	3.27	4.29	3.14	3.94	3.60
1976	4.54	5.90	7.25	4.81	5.14	4.35	4.62	3.47	4.49	3.29	4.03	3.76
1977	4.87	6.42	7.68	5.19	5.55	4.68	4.92	3.75	4.80	3.54	4.13	4.08
1977*	5.24	6.87	8.04	5.63	6.01	5.07	6.94	4.28	5.55	3.83	4.60	4.74

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers¹ on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947-77—Continued

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate ²	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
Average weekly earnings (dollars)												
1947.....	\$45.58	\$59.04	\$38.87	\$49.17	\$51.76	\$44.03	(3)	\$33.07	\$50.14	\$33.77	\$43.21	(3)
1948.....	49.00	65.66	65.27	53.12	56.39	44.60	(3)	40.80	53.63	36.22	43.48	(3)
1949.....	50.24	62.33	67.56	53.88	57.25	50.38	(3)	42.93	55.49	38.42	47.68	(3)
1950.....	53.13	67.16	69.68	58.32	62.43	53.48	(3)	44.55	58.06	39.71	50.52	(3)
1951.....	57.88	74.11	76.06	63.24	68.48	56.88	(3)	47.79	62.02	42.82	54.67	(3)
1952.....	60.65	77.50	82.86	67.16	72.63	59.95	(3)	49.20	65.53	43.38	57.08	(3)
1953.....	63.76	83.03	86.41	70.47	76.19	62.57	(3)	51.35	69.02	45.36	59.57	(3)
1954.....	64.52	82.60	88.91	70.49	76.19	65.18	(3)	53.33	71.28	47.04	62.04	(3)
1955.....	67.72	89.54	90.90	75.70	82.19	66.63	(3)	55.16	74.48	48.75	63.92	(3)
1956.....	70.74	95.06	96.38	78.78	85.28	70.09	(3)	57.48	78.57	50.18	65.66	(3)
1957.....	73.33	98.65	100.27	81.59	88.26	72.52	(3)	59.60	81.41	52.20	67.53	(3)
1958.....	75.08	96.08	103.78	82.71	89.27	74.11	(3)	61.76	84.02	54.10	70.12	(3)
1959.....	78.78	103.68	108.41	88.26	96.05	78.91	(3)	64.41	88.51	56.15	72.74	(3)
1960.....	80.67	105.44	113.04	89.72	97.44	80.36	(3)	66.01	90.72	57.76	75.14	(3)
1961.....	82.60	106.92	118.08	92.34	100.35	82.92	(3)	67.41	93.66	58.65	77.12	(3)
1962.....	85.91	110.43	122.47	96.56	104.70	85.93	(3)	69.91	96.22	60.96	80.94	(3)
1963.....	88.46	114.40	127.19	99.03	106.09	87.91	(3)	72.01	99.47	62.66	84.38	(3)
1964.....	91.33	117.74	132.06	102.97	112.19	90.91	\$118.37	74.28	102.31	64.75	85.79	\$69.84
1965.....	95.06	123.52	138.38	107.53	117.18	94.64	125.14	76.53	106.49	66.51	88.91	78.90
1966.....	98.52	130.24	146.26	121.34	122.09	98.40	128.13	79.02	111.11	68.57	92.13	77.04
1967.....	101.84	135.89	154.95	114.90	123.60	102.03	131.22	81.75	116.06	70.95	95.46	80.38
1968.....	107.73	142.71	164.49	122.51	132.07	108.05	138.85	84.40	122.31	74.95	101.75	90.57
1969.....	114.61	155.23	171.54	129.51	139.70	115.53	148.15	90.78	128.85	82.47	108.70	95.57
1970.....	119.46	164.40	195.45	133.73	143.07	120.43	155.93	95.66	137.60	84.61	113.34	96.66
1971.....	127.28	172.14	211.67	142.44	153.12	128.12	169.74	100.39	146.07	86.61	120.66	103.28
1972.....	136.16	187.43	222.51	154.09	167.68	137.76	181.92	105.85	154.81	90.99	126.88	110.14
1973.....	145.43	201.03	235.69	166.06	180.11	145.73	204.62	111.04	162.74	95.57	132.10	117.64
1974.....	154.45	220.90	249.08	176.40	190.88	156.01	218.29	118.33	174.66	101.04	140.19	127.46
1975.....	163.89	249.57	265.35	189.51	205.09	168.78	234.43	126.75	188.75	108.22	150.75	137.23
1976.....	176.29	274.78	284.93	207.60	225.33	183.92	257.75	133.39	200.68	113.96	159.58	146.06
1977 ³	189.16	302.97	295.87	226.89	245.81	199.76	277.60	142.52	215.90	121.41	168.36	157.31

¹ Preliminary unweighted average.

² For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

³ Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.

⁴ Separate data not available.

Table C-4. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Average- 1947-77

(Thousands)

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries			Machinery except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total	Blast furnace and basic steel products	Fabricated metal products			Total	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
Total employment															
1947	8,385	27	845	336	537	1,279	656	989	1,375	1,035	1,275	768	229	267	421
1948	8,326	28	818	346	549	1,290	679	979	1,372	991	1,270	781	239	262	422
1949	7,489	26	741	317	514	1,134	610	881	1,182	862	1,210	751	239	264	385
1950	8,094	30	808	364	547	1,247	674	982	1,310	991	1,265	816	233	250	400
1951	9,089	77	840.2	357.2	587.0	1,364.3	714.4	1,077.8	1,455.6	1,113.6	1,515.1	853.3	478.8	294.3	400.0
1952	9,349	173.7	790.4	357.1	604.0	1,282.1	1,304.4	1,077.8	1,455.6	1,113.6	1,515.1	853.3	478.8	294.3	400.0
1953	10,110	224.3	770.7	369.9	581.3	1,365.1	1,352.0	1,089.9	1,517.4	1,123.0	1,708.2	777.5	670.0	312.5	393.7
1954	9,129	163.3	707.9	341.9	532.0	1,219.3	1,219.3	1,089.9	1,417.7	1,190.4	1,784.1	917.3	795.5	337.1	420.9
1955	9,451	141.2	739.0	375.8	535.4	1,322.6	1,222.6	1,089.9	1,448.5	1,240.8	1,884.6	891.2	782.9	321.2	390.7
1956	9,534	138.5	739.0	375.8	535.4	1,322.6	1,222.6	1,089.9	1,448.5	1,240.8	1,884.6	891.2	782.9	321.2	390.7
1957	9,860	140.2	739.0	375.8	535.4	1,322.6	1,222.6	1,089.9	1,448.5	1,240.8	1,884.6	891.2	782.9	321.2	390.7
1958	8,530	138.1	615.0	360.8	525.4	1,153.5	601.1	876.9	1,262.4	1,249.0	1,594.6	606.5	771.0	323.8	403.0
1959	9,373	142.2	658.8	383.0	604.0	1,282.6	657.3	1,222.5	1,452.1	1,394.4	1,635.0	692.3	720.6	345.3	387.2
1960	9,459	220.0	628.8	383.0	604.0	1,282.6	657.3	1,222.5	1,452.1	1,394.4	1,635.0	692.3	720.6	345.3	387.2
1961	9,070	244.2	582.9	367.5	582.0	1,142.7	595.5	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	639.4	358.7	399.6
1963	9,816	265.5	592.6	389.9	600.8	1,172.2	589.9	1,150.1	1,529.3	1,553.9	1,609.7	741.3	639.2	364.8	396.8
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	762.9	605.4	369.9	397.6
1965	10,406	225.8	604.9	430.7	628.3	1,301.0	657.3	1,269.0	1,735.3	1,658.2	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	483.7
1967	11,439	317.2	596.8	455.4	628.3	1,322.1	635.2	1,363.1	1,969.6	1,968.9	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	1,360.4	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	1,360.8	643.8	1,440.4	2,032.6	2,019.9	2,060.5	911.4	804.4	476.6	441.0
1970	11,195	241.9	572.7	459.8	640.2	1,315.6	628.4	1,390.4	1,962.1	1,917.0	1,799.1	797.3	648.7	460.4	425.7
1971	10,597	190.8	585.9	461.0	633.6	1,229.1	577.9	1,334.1	1,811.0	1,772.4	1,729.8	842.6	533.3	437.8	411.7
1972	11,006	182.9	622.6	503.4	658.9	1,240.4	572.3	1,395.9	1,869.8	1,847.3	1,771.7	862.8	510.8	450.0	433.8
1973	11,839	182.7	642.8	535.5	691.4	1,323.7	603.4	1,499.9	2,092.1	2,020.3	1,903.7	955.3	632.6	496.6	460.7
1974	11,865	178.5	626.2	516.7	690.2	1,343.6	600.0	1,505.3	2,217.8	2,030.2	1,821.1	800.8	542.9	519.5	447.6
1975	10,679	170.6	556.9	450.7	613.5	1,179.7	544.8	1,335.8	2,068.8	1,780.6	1,649.1	774.1	514.4	488.8	404.4
1976	11,026	158.3	605.6	480.5	626.2	1,190.0	542.8	1,387.1	2,074.3	1,831.6	1,733.0	850.6	484.8	509.4	420.9
1977*	11,480	154.8	642.3	508.9	652.2	1,204.1	544.4	1,451.6	2,187.0	1,935.5	1,797.0	890.2	479.0	527.2	418.5
Production workers															
1947	7,028	22	783	296	471	1,114	575	826	1,087	816	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	1,029	770	1,029	617	209	189	344
1951	7,480	59.3	771.2	307.1	507.1	1,175.1	620.2	883.0	1,129.7	865.8	1,218.1	681.8	248.4	222.3	346.1
1952	7,550	130.2	719.9	305.6	479.8	1,084.7	541.5	859.4	1,163.9	909.1	1,331.4	618.7	495.4	233.2	332.5
1953	8,184	173.6	699.9	315.9	498.6	1,172.6	620.4	937.4	1,182.9	1,028.6	1,542.9	789.4	586.2	249.8	356.7
1954	7,194	113.1	640.4	287.7	464.3	1,017.9	546.1	851.1	1,048.2	883.8	1,331.4	601.5	560.2	231.0	326.6
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	718.3	525.5	229.6	330.4
1956	7,669	84.9	661.8	315.5	507.0	1,131.6	595.4	900.7	1,158.5	975.4	1,384.3	619.5	561.0	229.1	333.1
1957	7,550	80.4	588.0	313.0	492.8	1,117.9	600.1	913.2	1,143.1	958.7	1,395.0	601.7	561.4	233.1	315.3
1958	8,579	82.4	549.4	298.7	457.9	928.0	496.5	824.5	1,045.5	857.3	1,200.6	452.5	491.9	214.8	299.5
1959	7,083	98.0	592.2	321.0	496.2	953.8	470.9	869.5	1,027.2	969.4	1,168.4	587.5	445.7	230.3	312.9
1960	7,028	101.9	561.1	318.5	491.8	993.8	528.4	874.3	1,085.9	996.3	1,107.4	568.3	369.6	232.6	314.3
1961	6,618	110.6	518.4	308.9	468.4	914.6	478.4	828.0	976.4	976.4	1,069.9	479.1	347.7	223.1	308.5
1962	6,935	119.3	526.7	319.6	477.7	937.3	478.3	863.7	1,087.8	1,050.7	1,069.9	534.0	340.1	229.1	313.2
1963	7,027	115.2	526.6	324.1	483.9	947.4	479.1	851.6	1,059.2	1,059.2	1,084.3	512.3	350.6	232.3	310.4
1964	7,213	104.1	531.6	337.0	493.3	1,003.6	515.6	914.3	1,120.4	1,086.5	1,119.6	578.2	356.6	234.0	317.9
1965	7,715	96.1	532.4	357.4	504.6	1,062.0	536.4	922.7	1,214.8	1,140.5	1,240.7	658.9	354.3	248.1	335.5
1966	8,370	127.3	536.4	382.5	517.3	1,099.9	530.9	1,051.9	1,325.8	1,265.5	1,365.5	670.3	444.4	274.7	346.1
1967	8,364	174.1	518.7	374.9	499.9	1,030.1	530.5	1,053.5	1,366.8	1,322.2	1,371.4	626.9	501.5	281.8	338.3
1968	8,457	191.7	520.9	389.7	509.9	1,048.2	506.2	1,071.8	1,342.5	1,319.1	1,441.2	680.8	505.5	294.9	340.4
1969	8,457	181.8	526.2	401.6	508.9	1,048.2	513.6	1,108.4	1,352.2	1,346.5	1,453.2	708.0	464.0	293.9	344.6
1970	8,457	181.8	526.2	401.6	508.9	1,048.2	513.6	1,108.4	1,352.2	1,346.5	1,453.2	708.0	464.0	293.9	344.6
1971	7,642	95.8	504.2	379.1	502.8	968.0	500.6	1,051.3	1,222.0	1,265.1	1,341.0	604.2	369.3	278.0	328.7
1972	8,005	91.3	535.8	416.2	534.4	1,042.2	485.2	1,155.9	1,415.7	1,396.7	1,467.7	748.4	501.2	305.7	332.9
1973	8,691	82.1	554.0	442.2	553.4	1,074.1	496.9	1,150.0	1,494.7	1,372.2	1,284.6	662.3	296.3	321.8	350.2
1974	8,641	84.9	533.2	428.1	552.4	1,074.1	496.9	1,150.0	1,494.7	1,372.2	1,284.6	662.3	296.3	321.8	350.2
1975	7,548	79.7	483.6	364.3	484.5	919.0	424.0	996.0	1,346.0	1,139.7	1,147.9	583.4	273.4	263.0	308.7
1976	7,896	71.5	507.8	401.9	498.4	932.8	423.6	1,045.6	1,389.3	1,210.4	1,226.2	661.8	250.0	310.1	321.9
1977*	8,220	70.5	546.8	419.0	519.3	942.0	424.0	1,100.2	1,420.5	1,286.5	1,278.7	622.5	243.7	322.6	319.1

* Preliminary.

* 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, 1947-77

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 ¹	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total ¹	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	
1948	1,401	5	61	42	70	169	85	170	298	230	243	149	63	54	
1949	1,367	6	61	43	71	165	83	167	282	224	234	138	67	57	
1950	1,389	7	63	47	74	172	87	170	281	221	236	139	74	58	
1951	1,479	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	
1952	1,799	48.5	70.5	51.5	84.2	197.4	96.5	205.0	353.5	275.9	371.8	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	64.3	
1954	1,935	60.2	67.5	54.2	85.3	201.4	99.4	218.8	371.5	306.6	422.7	164.2	222.7	64.1	
1955	1,993	49.5	67.3	56.8	82.8	206.7	102.4	224.6	379.3	316.6	440.5	172.9	235.8	65.8	
1956	2,185	53.6	69.1	60.0	88.3	222.7	111.2	229.7	413.1	347.7	488.2	173.0	276.3	69.9	
1957	2,306	69.8	67.3	61.3	102.6	237.4	119.8	254.1	442.8	385.1	514.1	167.6	304.4	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	279.1	100.0	
1959	2,340	105.5	66.6	64.0	107.8	228.8	117.1	254.0	424.9	391.7	474.0	154.0	279.1	100.0	
1960	2,431	118.1	65.7	64.5	112.2	237.4	123.0	261.0	443.1	470.8	461.5	160.8	258.3	121.7	
1961	2,452	133.6	64.5	63.6	112.6	228.1	116.5	258.5	442.2	493.9	455.9	153.2	262.0	124.3	
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	
1963	2,589	150.3	66.0	65.8	116.9	234.8	110.8	268.5	470.1	519.6	497.4	167.7	288.4	129.6	
1964	2,603	139.8	72.6	68.9	120.0	229.8	113.6	275.4	489.2	507.8	484.7	173.7	266.8	135.9	
1965	2,691	129.7	74.5	73.3	123.7	239.0	118.9	282.3	520.5	518.7	499.9	183.8	267.9	140.9	
1966	2,914	133.6	77.9	79.0	126.9	250.8	121.6	290.4	580.4	583.5	552.2	191.3	300.9	156.2	
1967	3,075	143.1	78.1	80.5	128.4	262.0	125.7	300.6	600.8	636.7	577.1	188.9	332.1	169.0	
1968	3,169	146.3	79.2	81.9	126.6	269.3	129.7	318.6	623.4	636.7	577.1	188.9	332.1	169.0	
1969	3,244	134.4	80.5	82.3	130.0	273.8	130.2	332.0	628.7	651.9	558.1	193.1	299.4	177.0	
1970	3,154	110.4	80.0	81.0	131.3	272.4	127.8	329.1	650.2	674.4	607.3	192.9	340.4	182.7	
1971	2,975	95.0	81.7	81.9	130.8	260.5	120.6	320.2	628.7	651.9	558.1	193.1	299.4	177.0	
1972	3,001	91.6	86.8	87.2	132.6	252.4	115.9	328.5	638.2	622.8	507.2	191.3	247.5	176.5	
1973	3,148	90.5	88.8	93.3	138.0	256.2	118.2	344.0	676.4	633.8	508.2	191.2	234.9	182.0	
1974	3,254	91.6	93.0	93.6	137.8	266.4	122.1	355.3	723.1	658.0	536.5	211.9	242.4	190.9	
1975	3,136	90.9	93.1	86.4	129.0	260.7	120.8	339.8	722.8	620.9	501.2	208.5	248.6	197.7	
1976	3,160	84.8	97.8	87.6	127.8	257.2	119.2	341.5	735.0	621.2	508.8	188.8	234.8	195.8	
1977*	3,260	84.3	95.5	90.9	132.9	262.1	120.4	351.4	766.5	649.0	523.3	197.7	235.3	204.6	
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	
1948	16.8	17.9	7.5	12.1	12.8	13.1	12.5	17.4	21.7	21.7	18.5	18.5	25.9	20.2	
1949	18.3	23.1	8.2	13.6	13.8	14.6	13.6	19.0	23.9	26.0	19.3	18.4	25.4	21.8	
1950	17.2	23.3	7.8	12.9	13.5	13.8	12.9	17.3	23.2	22.3	18.7	17.0	26.1	24.3	
1951	17.7	27.0	8.2	14.0	13.6	13.9	13.2	18.1	22.4	22.3	19.9	18.2	25.5	24.4	
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	24.5	
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	25.0	
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	25.1	
1955	20.9	35.1	9.1	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.4	20.0	26.2	25.5	23.8	19.4	31.0	29.0	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
1961	27.0	54.7	11.1	17.3	19.3	20.0	19.7	23.4	31.2	33.5	31.5	24.2	43.0	35.8	
1962	26.8	54.9	10.6	17.0	19.3	19.6	19.6	23.8	30.5	32.9	31.5	22.8	45.3	36.1	
1963	26.9	56.6	11.1	16.9	19.5	19.2	18.8	23.3	30.7	33.4	30.9	22.6	45.1	36.3	
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	
1965	25.9	57.4	12.3	17.0	19.6	18.4	18.1	22.6	30.0	31.3	28.7	21.8	42.9	36.2	
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	
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	39.8	37.5	
1968	27.3	43.3	13.2	17.4	19.6	20.1	20.4	22.9	31.7	33.2	30.3	23.1	40.7	38.3	
1969	27.3	42.5	13.3	17.0	19.8	20.1	20.4	22.9	31.7	33.2	30.3	23.1	40.7	38.3	
1970	28.2	45.6	14.0	17.6	20.5	20.7	20.3	23.0	32.0	33.4	29.5	22.3	42.3	38.3	
1971	28.1	49.8	13.9	17.8	20.6	21.2	20.9	23.8	33.3	34.0	31.0	24.2	44.8	39.6	
1972	27.3	50.1	13.9	17.3	20.1	20.3	20.3	23.5	33.7	32.6	29.3	22.7	46.4	40.3	
1973	26.6	49.6	13.8	17.4	20.0	19.6	19.6	22.9	32.6	32.6	28.5	22.5	46.0	39.7	
1974	27.4	51.9	14.9	18.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	23.6	32.6	31.4	28.2	22.2	45.5	38.4	
1975	29.4	53.3	16.7	19.2	21.0	22.1	22.2	25.4	34.9	35.3	29.5	23.4	45.4	38.1	
1976	28.7	54.8	16.1	17.9	20.4	21.6	22.0	24.6	35.4	33.9	30.4	23.3	46.9	40.1	
1977*	28.4	54.5	14.9	17.8	20.4	21.8	22.1	24.2	35.0	33.5	29.1	22.2	48.4	39.1	

* Preliminary.

¹ Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C-6. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947-77

[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	7,159	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	6,963	1,778	109	1,187	1,173	455	740	618	221	283	389
1950	7,147	1,790	103	1,256	1,202	485	748	640	218	311	395
1951	7,304	1,823.2	104.1	1,237.7	1,207.2	511.2	757.6	707.0	221.3	334.4	390.0
1952	7,284	1,827.8	105.6	1,183.4	1,216.4	503.7	770.9	730.1	234.6	338.3	384.2
1953	7,488	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	752.7	238.1	328.4	373.0
1955	7,340	1,824.7	102.5	1,050.2	1,219.2	550.0	834.7	773.1	237.1	333.3	385.9
1956	7,409	1,841.9	99.6	1,032.0	1,223.4	567.8	862.0	796.5	235.5	366.2	372.7
1957	7,319	1,805.4	97.0	981.1	1,210.1	570.6	870.0	810.0	232.2	371.9	350.2
1958	7,116	1,772.8	94.5	918.8	1,171.8	564.1	872.6	794.1	223.8	344.3	374.0
1959	7,303	1,789.9	94.5	945.7	1,225.9	587.2	888.5	809.2	215.5	372.7	363.4
1960	7,336	1,790.0	94.0	924.4	1,232.2	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	201.0	375.3	358.2
1962	7,373	1,783.0	90.5	902.3	1,263.7	614.4	926.4	848.5	195.3	406.4	360.7
1963	7,389	1,782.0	88.6	885.4	1,282.8	618.5	930.6	865.3	188.7	418.5	349.2
1964	7,438	1,780.4	90.2	892.0	1,302.5	625.5	951.5	878.6	183.0	436.0	347.6
1965	7,556	1,785.7	86.8	925.6	1,354.2	639.1	979.4	907.8	182.9	470.8	352.9
1966	7,980	1,777.2	84.3	963.5	1,401.9	666.9	1,016.9	961.4	184.2	510.7	363.6
1967	8,008	1,786.3	86.5	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	1,405.8	691.2	1,065.1	1,029.9	186.8	561.8	355.2
1969	8,272	1,790.8	83.0	1,002.5	1,409.1	711.1	1,093.6	1,059.9	182.3	596.3	343.2
1970	8,184	1,782.7	82.9	976.9	1,364.6	705.5	1,101.6	1,049.0	190.8	580.1	330.4
1971	7,975	1,755.0	77.1	958.3	1,345.4	681.9	1,073.2	1,009.8	192.8	580.5	301.8
1972	8,084	1,739.0	75.0	994.1	1,374.4	688.9	1,084.2	1,007.5	194.4	624.8	301.9
1973	8,229	1,718.5	79.0	1,026.2	1,406.5	701.3	1,104.4	1,032.5	193.4	677.1	290.8
1974	8,151	1,712.5	79.5	988.1	1,347.7	701.8	1,112.3	1,056.6	198.6	675.9	277.9
1975	7,668	1,676.4	78.3	901.5	1,235.1	642.7	1,079.3	1,012.5	197.4	587.6	258.8
1976	7,980	1,700.5	76.4	966.2	1,299.4	676.0	1,080.0	1,083.6	202.8	614.2	271.5
1977*	8,075	1,719.9	69.8	981.9	1,288.7	668.9	1,109.4	1,057.6	209.4	675.4	264.3
	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	1,189	1,080	416	494	461	165	252	355
1951	5,898	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	1,067.2	421.9	500.7	506.1	168.9	266.9	344.4
1953	5,901	1,329.7	95.7	1,083.9	1,114.8	442.9	522.0	522.9	173.3	287.8	345.7
1954	5,628	1,326.6	95.2	953.2	1,053.4	440.8	524.9	508.0	166.9	256.7	332.5
1955	5,740	1,291.7	94.4	901.6	1,086.4	453.5	530.0	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	1,265.2	85.3	893.3	1,072.0	463.4	563.7	519.7	156.6	290.1	311.0
1958	5,419	1,222.0	84.1	822.5	1,089.5	464.1	563.2	493.7	146.9	264.4	318.2
1959	5,570	1,222.1	83.9	857.4	1,091.4	471.8	575.1	506.6	139.9	290.8	322.9
1960	5,550	1,211.6	83.3	835.1	1,088.2	479.7	589.9	509.9	137.9	292.8	320.9
1961	5,465	1,191.1	79.6	806.0	1,079.6	478.0	591.7	506.0	129.9	288.8	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	76.0	798.4	1,138.0	486.4	590.3	525.3	119.9	322.7	307.8
1964	5,589	1,157.3	78.4	796.2	1,153.3	488.8	602.1	520.4	114.2	336.3	305.5
1965	5,719	1,159.1	74.8	826.7	1,205.6	497.7	620.6	546.1	112.9	365.9	310.0
1966	5,826	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	71.9	890.7	1,240.1	536.2	667.0	609.9	118.0	434.5	306.3
1969	6,116	1,201.8	69.6	884.0	1,237.9	550.6	681.7	631.9	112.2	461.7	294.4
1970	5,978	1,200.8	69.0	856.0	1,196.2	543.2	678.1	631.9	116.4	443.2	294.4
1971	5,845	1,184.3	63.4	840.1	1,177.0	521.8	655.2	590.8	118.3	447.5	287.1
1972	5,952	1,174.8	61.6	873.4	1,199.4	531.1	680.9	583.8	120.6	457.3	288.9
1973	6,069	1,163.2	65.6	901.0	1,220.7	543.6	690.5	600.2	123.2	483.4	287.4
1974	5,972	1,164.4	65.8	882.4	1,163.0	539.6	670.7	611.8	126.2	530.4	287.4
1975	5,528	1,136.0	64.8	782.1	1,081.3	482.8	636.3	569.8	124.0	450.4	219.4
1976	5,759	1,163.9	63.3	843.5	1,117.3	512.1	630.0	589.1	131.4	474.7	233.7
1977*	5,847	1,160.2	56.3	856.0	1,104.6	525.1	639.5	606.8	137.2	529.3	230.0

* Preliminary.

Table C-7. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947-77

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	89	234	161	51	60	38
1948	1,270	427	9	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	125.9	76.1	263.1	204.8	56.5	63.9	39.2
1952	1,474	496.9	8.4	90.2	129.2	81.8	270.2	224.0	65.7	65.4	39.5
1953	1,537	509.2	7.9	90.9	133.2	87.5	280.8	245.3	66.2	73.2	40.5
1954	1,583	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	1,643	539.8	9.5	87.7	135.3	103.3	302.4	270.8	74.3	78.5	41.8
1957	1,681	542.2	11.7	87.8	138.1	107.2	308.3	290.3	75.6	81.8	41.9
1958	1,697	550.8	10.4	86.3	132.3	110.0	309.4	300.4	79.9	79.9	41.7
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	86.2	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	594.6	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	66.8	95.8	41.8
1964	1,898	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	98.9	148.6	141.4	358.8	361.7	70.0	104.9	42.0
1966	2,004	597.2	12.5	104.7	156.2	148.7	370.5	387.1	69.5	112.9	45.1
1967	2,039	599.0	12.6	106.3	160.3	152.8	386.2	409.1	68.5	119.4	47.2
1968	2,089	599.0	12.7	113.2	165.7	155.0	395.1	420.0	68.8	126.8	48.9
1969	2,178	589.0	13.4	118.5	171.2	160.5	411.9	438.0	70.1	134.6	48.8
1970	2,178	581.9	13.9	119.9	168.4	162.3	423.5	447.3	74.4	136.9	47.0
1971	2,129	570.7	13.7	118.2	168.4	160.1	417.0	429.0	74.5	133.0	44.7
1972	2,132	564.2	13.4	120.7	175.0	157.8	423.3	423.7	73.8	137.5	43.0
1973	2,160	558.2	13.7	125.2	184.8	157.7	434.9	432.3	71.0	143.5	41.9
1974	2,179	548.1	13.7	125.7	184.7	162.2	441.6	444.8	72.4	145.5	40.5
1975	2,140	540.4	13.5	119.4	173.8	160.1	443.0	442.7	72.5	137.2	37.4
1976	2,171	545.6	13.1	122.7	181.9	163.9	450.0	444.5	71.4	139.5	37.8
1977*	2,228	553.7	13.5	125.9	184.1	173.8	469.9	451.0	72.2	146.1	38.3
	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	25.0	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	10.1	14.9	34.3	28.0	24.3	19.0	10.1
1951	19.4	26.6	7.8	7.4	10.4	15.2	34.6	28.9	24.4	19.1	10.3
1952	20.2	27.2	7.0	7.8	10.6	16.5	35.0	30.7	28.0	20.2	10.4
1953	20.7	27.7	7.6	7.9	10.7	16.5	35.5	31.9	28.3	20.3	10.4
1954	21.7	28.7	7.8	8.5	11.0	17.0	35.2	32.2	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	21.3	11.2
1957	23.0	30.0	12.1	8.9	11.4	18.8	35.2	35.8	32.6	22.0	11.4
1958	23.8	31.1	11.0	9.4	11.3	19.5	35.5	37.8	34.4	23.2	11.0
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	9.6	11.1	20.5	35.5	39.0	35.7	22.7	11.7
1962	24.7	33.2	13.0	10.0	11.1	20.9	35.8	39.8	36.7	22.8	11.6
1963	25.1	33.4	13.5	10.4	11.3	21.4	36.6	39.3	37.9	22.9	11.9
1964	25.3	33.9	13.1	10.5	11.1	21.9	36.7	39.7	38.3	22.9	12.1
1965	25.3	34.0	13.8	10.7	11.0	22.1	36.6	39.8	38.3	22.8	12.2
1966	25.3	33.6	14.8	10.9	11.1	22.3	36.4	40.3	37.4	22.1	12.4
1967	25.8	33.5	14.6	11.3	11.5	22.5	36.9	40.9	37.4	22.6	12.5
1968	25.7	33.1	15.0	11.4	11.8	22.4	37.4	40.8	38.8	22.6	12.5
1969	26.1	32.9	16.1	11.9	12.1	22.6	37.7	41.3	38.5	22.6	12.2
1970	26.7	32.6	16.8	12.3	12.3	23.0	38.4	42.8	39.0	22.6	14.2
1971	26.7	32.5	17.5	12.3	12.5	23.5	38.9	42.5	38.6	22.9	14.2
1972	26.4	32.4	17.9	12.1	12.7	22.9	39.0	42.1	38.0	22.0	14.2
1973	26.2	32.3	17.0	12.2	13.1	22.5	39.4	41.9	38.5	21.2	14.2
1974	26.7	32.0	17.2	12.7	13.7	22.5	39.7	42.1	38.5	21.5	14.8
1975	27.9	32.2	17.2	13.2	14.1	24.9	41.0	43.7	38.7	23.3	14.6
1976	27.4	31.9	17.1	12.7	14.0	24.2	41.7	43.0	35.2	22.7	13.9
1977*	27.6	32.2	19.3	12.8	14.3	24.9	42.4	42.6	34.5	21.6	14.8

* 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, 1947-77

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	40.2	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	41.3	40.0	41.0	40.7	40.2	39.5	40.7	41.3	40.1	39.4	39.2	41.0	40.2	40.6
1949	39.4	38.7	38.2	40.0	39.7	38.4	38.2	39.7	39.6	38.5	39.6	39.7	40.6	39.7	39.6
1950	41.1	41.6	39.5	41.1	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	41.4	41.4	41.6	40.9	41.8	43.5	41.2	41.2	40.3	42.8	42.2	40.5
1952	41.5	42.5	39.7	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.3	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	40.3	41.7	42.4	40.8	41.6	42.0	41.9	41.5	40.5
1954	40.1	39.9	39.1	40.0	40.6	39.8	39.8	40.8	40.7	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	40.5	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	40.5	41.3	42.3	40.8	41.7	41.2	42.1	41.0	40.0
1957	40.3	40.5	38.8	39.9	40.4	39.6	39.1	41.3	40.5	41.7	40.8	41.2	42.1	41.0	40.4
1958	39.5	40.8	38.6	39.3	40.0	38.3	37.5	40.9	41.1	40.1	40.6	40.9	41.0	40.4	39.7
1959	40.7	41.3	39.7	40.7	41.2	40.5	40.1	40.9	39.8	39.6	40.0	39.7	40.5	39.8	39.2
1960	40.1	40.9	39.0	40.0	40.6	39.0	38.2	40.9	41.5	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.8	39.9
1961	40.3	41.1	39.4	40.0	40.7	39.6	38.9	40.5	41.0	39.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	39.3
1962	40.9	41.2	39.8	40.7	40.9	40.2	39.2	40.5	41.0	40.5	40.7	41.0	41.4	40.7	39.5
1963	41.1	41.1	40.1	40.9	41.4	41.0	40.2	41.1	41.7	40.8	42.0	42.7	41.8	40.9	39.7
1964	41.4	40.5	40.4	41.2	41.7	41.8	41.2	41.4	41.8	40.3	42.1	41.8	41.5	40.8	39.6
1965	42.0	41.9	40.9	41.6	42.0	42.1	41.2	41.2	41.4	40.3	42.1	41.4	41.4	40.8	39.6
1966	42.1	42.2	40.8	41.5	42.0	42.1	41.0	42.1	41.0	41.0	42.6	42.6	42.0	41.4	39.9
1967	41.2	41.7	40.2	40.4	41.6	41.1	40.2	41.5	42.6	41.2	42.6	42.8	42.3	42.1	40.0
1968	41.4	41.5	40.6	40.6	41.8	41.6	41.0	41.0	42.7	40.2	42.2	42.4	42.6	41.3	39.4
1969	41.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	42.0	41.8	41.3	41.3	42.1	40.4	41.5	41.6	42.0	40.5	39.4
1970	40.3	40.5	39.7	39.2	41.2	40.5	40.0	40.7	42.5	40.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	40.7	39.0
1971	40.4	41.6	40.3	39.8	41.6	40.4	39.9	40.4	41.1	39.9	40.7	41.0	41.0	40.1	38.7
1972	41.3	42.0	41.0	40.5	41.9	41.6	41.0	41.2	42.0	40.5	41.6	42.0	41.6	39.8	38.9
1973	41.5	41.8	40.7	39.9	42.1	42.4	41.7	41.6	42.6	40.4	41.9	43.5	41.6	40.8	39.2
1974	40.7	41.7	39.7	39.0	41.4	41.4	41.4	40.8	42.3	39.8	40.1	40.6	41.5	40.8	39.2
1975	39.9	41.3	39.1	37.9	40.6	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.9	39.5	40.3	40.6	40.5	40.2	38.5
1976	40.8	40.7	40.2	38.7	41.2	40.6	40.0	40.7	41.1	40.0	41.6	42.0	41.1	40.4	38.7
1977	40.9	40.7	40.1	38.8	41.3	41.1	40.4	40.9	41.6	40.2	42.2	44.0	41.5	40.4	38.0
Average hourly earnings (dollars)															
1947	\$1.28	\$1.31	\$1.09	\$1.10	\$1.19	\$1.29	\$1.45	\$1.27	\$1.34	\$1.25	\$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	1.57	1.57	1.61	1.49	1.31	1.18
1949	1.45	1.48	1.23	1.23	1.37	1.59	1.65	1.45	1.52	1.64	1.64	1.70	1.56	1.37	1.25
1950	1.52	1.56	1.30	1.28	1.44	1.65	1.70	1.52	1.60	1.64	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	1.76	1.84	1.91	1.78	1.52	1.36
1952	1.73	1.82	1.49	1.47	1.61	1.90	2.00	1.72	1.85	1.85	1.95	2.05	1.89	1.63	1.48
1953	1.86	1.92	1.55	1.54	1.72	2.08	2.18	1.83	1.95	1.74	2.05	2.14	1.97	1.75	1.52
1954	1.90	2.00	1.57	1.57	1.77	2.10	2.22	1.88	2.00	1.70	2.20	2.30	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	2.09	2.21	1.69	1.69	1.96	2.26	2.54	2.05	2.20	1.95	2.29	2.35	2.27	1.97	1.69
1957	2.19	2.26	1.74	1.75	2.05	2.50	2.70	2.16	2.29	2.04	2.39	2.46	2.35	2.06	1.78
1958	2.28	2.51	1.79	1.78	2.12	2.64	2.88	2.25	2.37	2.12	2.51	2.55	2.50	2.15	1.78
1959	2.36	2.57	1.87	1.83	2.22	2.77	3.06	2.33	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	2.90	3.18	2.49	2.62	2.35	2.80	2.88	2.77	2.35	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	2.63	2.93	2.04	2.00	2.47	3.04	3.31	2.61	2.78	2.46	3.01	3.10	2.95	2.49	2.03
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	2.64	2.08
1965	2.79	3.13	2.17	2.12	2.62	3.18	3.42	2.76	2.96	2.56	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	3.55	3.45	2.85	2.33
1968	3.19	3.28	2.57	2.47	2.99	3.55	3.76	3.16	3.36	2.93	3.60	3.70	3.62	2.96	2.50
1969	3.28	3.42	2.74	2.62	3.19	3.79	4.02	3.34	3.58	3.09	3.89	4.10	3.86	3.15	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	3.81	3.17	2.90	3.67	4.23	4.49	3.74	3.99	3.48	4.41	4.73	4.32	3.53	2.97
1972	4.08	4.08	3.36	3.08	3.94	4.57	5.05	4.00	4.28	3.86	4.73	5.12	4.85	3.78	3.11
1973	4.34	4.35	3.64	3.28	4.21	5.04	5.45	4.26	4.56	3.89	5.07	5.46	5.01	3.90	3.27
1974	4.69	4.71	3.91	3.56	4.52	5.60	6.25	4.59	4.92	4.17	5.48	5.90	5.40	4.20	3.50
1975	5.14	5.23	4.24	3.75	4.89	6.17	6.95	5.04	5.36	4.58	6.02	6.47	5.99	4.56	3.79
1976	5.55	5.72	4.71	4.21	5.29	6.80	7.68	5.43	5.78	4.91	6.54	7.10	6.45	4.87	4.01
1977	6.01	6.24	5.08	4.30	5.75	7.45	8.45	6.20	6.20	5.23	7.17	7.99	6.91	5.20	4.33

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, 1947-77—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	Iron and steel products				Total	Motor vehicles and equipment			Aircraft and parts
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)														
1947	\$51.76	\$52.81	\$43.93	\$45.53	\$49.95	\$58.26	\$56.51	\$51.74	\$55.78	\$50.25	\$67.01	\$56.63	\$54.74	\$48.26	\$44.79
1948	50.96	57.28	47.60	48.67	53.19	61.19	62.84	54.33	60.39	54.54	61.74	63.15	60.97	52.56	48.97
1949	57.25	58.80	48.02	49.36	54.31	60.94	63.34	57.45	60.31	55.77	67.93	67.93	65.94	54.99	49.29
1950	62.43	65.06	51.37	53.59	60.10	67.36	67.96	63.04	67.06	59.35	71.39	74.65	69.10	62.80	55.09
1951	66.48	74.04	63.41	67.13	63.78	73.26	77.71	68.55	75.13	64.37	75.51	77.16	77.96	67.10	60.02
1952	72.63	77.35	59.15	60.86	68.17	77.62	80.00	71.72	79.55	67.98	81.51	84.87	81.27	70.96	65.02
1953	76.63	78.14	60.78	62.09	70.19	84.46	88.29	78.49	82.06	67.98	85.87	89.28	85.27	75.99	69.79
1954	74.19	79.80	61.78	62.80	71.69	81.48	83.92	78.70	81.89	71.24	83.28	86.28	83.28	73.69	67.99
1955	82.19	83.63	63.69	67.07	77.00	92.51	96.80	81.73	87.36	74.89	94.39	97.80	94.66	78.48	71.78
1956	85.28	91.72	65.57	68.78	80.56	96.76	102.87	84.67	87.06	79.56	94.81	98.93	95.97	80.77	67.69
1957	88.26	93.66	68.64	69.83	82.83	99.00	108.57	89.34	94.12	81.80	97.51	100.61	98.35	80.77	67.69
1958	94.37	102.14	80.79	69.63	84.80	101.11	108.00	89.78	94.33	83.95	100.40	101.24	101.24	85.67	70.17
1959	98.05	108.14	74.24	74.48	91.48	112.19	122.71	98.12	102.92	86.10	107.45	111.28	109.58	91.39	78.42
1960	97.44	106.39	73.71	75.20	92.57	109.59	116.13	98.42	104.55	80.74	111.84	115.21	110.43	92.22	74.28
1961	101.35	113.09	76.83	78.40	93.34	114.84	122.92	100.85	107.42	94.47	118.40	114.69	114.69	96.87	78.51
1962	104.70	116.60	79.20	79.37	98.57	119.80	127.40	104.81	113.01	97.44	122.22	117.67	119.97	98.80	78.51
1963	106.09	120.12	81.80	81.80	102.26	124.64	133.06	108.05	116.50	99.14	130.72	122.65	122.43	101.69	80.37
1964	112.19	122.77	83.24	84.46	105.50	130.00	139.45	111.76	121.69	101.66	130.09	128.08	128.08	103.63	82.37
1965	117.18	131.15	88.73	88.19	110.04	133.86	140.80	116.20	127.66	105.78	137.71	147.69	141.98	108.47	85.39
1966	122.06	133.77	91.80	91.72	114.24	136.09	144.73	122.11	135.34	109.18	141.66	147.23	143.22	114.88	86.80
1967	123.60	132.61	95.27	94.13	117.81	137.37	143.51	123.67	133.89	111.33	142.42	144.84	146.07	118.71	88.79
1968	122.07	133.29	104.34	100.26	124.96	137.89	144.16	121.77	141.46	113.06	145.72	148.00	142.04	120.89	92.35
1969	128.86	138.17	110.15	105.63	133.96	156.42	166.03	126.54	132.13	124.84	161.44	170.56	161.45	126.21	100.74
1970	142.07	146.21	117.51	108.58	140.08	159.17	168.40	143.67	134.95	130.54	163.22	170.07	168.51	124.54	100.23
1971	153.12	158.50	127.73	113.42	152.67	170.69	179.18	151.10	161.99	138.55	179.49	194.45	175.63	140.46	112.53
1972	167.66	171.36	137.78	123.93	165.00	194.97	207.03	164.80	179.78	149.04	197.71	220.16	192.44	151.44	122.23
1973	180.11	181.83	148.18	130.07	177.34	213.70	227.27	177.23	194.26	157.16	212.43	237.61	207.62	159.53	137.50
1974	190.88	196.41	154.23	138.50	187.13	223.52	256.75	197.27	208.12	165.97	219.78	259.54	218.70	168.84	134.75
1975	205.69	216.00	167.33	147.19	198.53	246.80	273.14	201.00	219.22	180.91	242.61	282.25	246.19	180.12	148.18
1976	225.23	232.80	189.34	154.03	217.95	278.08	307.39	221.00	238.74	196.40	272.06	328.83	283.16	198.78	154.19
1977*	243.81	259.97	202.91	166.84	237.89	306.20	341.14	238.45	257.92	214.27	302.57	347.60	298.15	210.08	168.67

* Preliminary unweighted average.

† 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, 1947-77

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	35.8	42.8	39.4	41.2	40.6	39.2	37.2
1949	39.9	41.9	37.3	37.6	35.4	41.7	38.6	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	38.5	42.1	38.5	38.8	35.6	43.1	38.9	41.3	40.8	40.7	36.0
1952	39.7	41.9	38.4	39.1	36.3	42.8	38.9	40.9	40.5	40.8	38.4
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	40.4	37.6
1957	38.2	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	37.6
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	38.6	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	41.5	41.7	40.8	37.5
1964	39.7	41.0	38.8	41.0	35.9	42.8	38.5	41.6	41.8	41.3	37.9
1965	40.1	41.1	37.9	41.8	36.4	43.1	38.6	41.9	42.2	42.0	38.2
1966	40.2	41.2	38.9	41.9	36.4	43.4	38.8	42.0	42.4	42.0	38.6
1967	39.7	40.9	38.6	40.9	36.0	42.8	38.4	41.6	42.7	41.4	38.1
1968	39.8	40.8	37.9	41.2	36.1	42.9	38.3	41.8	42.5	41.5	38.3
1969	39.7	40.8	37.4	40.8	35.9	43.0	38.4	41.8	42.6	41.1	37.2
1970	39.3	40.5	37.3	39.9	35.3	41.9	37.7	41.6	42.7	40.3	37.2
1971	39.3	40.3	37.8	40.6	35.6	42.1	37.5	41.6	42.5	40.3	37.7
1972	39.7	40.4	37.5	41.4	36.0	42.8	37.9	41.8	42.3	41.2	38.8
1973	39.6	40.4	38.0	40.9	35.8	42.7	37.9	41.9	42.3	41.1	37.9
1974	39.1	40.4	38.0	39.4	35.1	42.1	37.6	41.6	42.5	40.4	37.2
1975	38.8	40.3	37.8	39.2	35.1	41.6	37.0	40.9	41.6	39.7	37.4
1976	39.3	40.3	37.8	40.1	35.6	42.4	37.5	41.6	42.2	40.7	37.3
1977	39.4	39.8	38.2	40.4	35.4	42.8	37.8	41.7	42.9	41.0	37.0
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)										
1947	\$1.18	\$1.06	\$0.91	\$1.04	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.48	\$1.22	\$1.60	\$1.80	\$1.04
1948	1.28	1.18	0.96	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	1.26	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	1.98	1.58	1.26
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	1.36
1954	1.62	1.59	1.30	1.36	1.37	1.73	2.18	1.89	2.29	1.84	1.39
1955	1.67	1.66	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.81	2.26	1.97	2.37	1.84	1.36
1956	1.77	1.76	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.92	2.33	2.06	2.54	1.96	1.43
1957	1.85	1.85	1.53	1.49	1.61	2.02	2.40	2.20	2.68	2.11	1.62
1958	1.91	1.94	1.59	1.49	1.64	2.10	2.40	2.29	2.73	2.19	1.66
1959	1.98	2.02	1.64	1.56	1.66	2.18	2.50	2.40	2.85	2.27	1.69
1960	2.06	2.11	1.70	1.61	1.69	2.26	2.68	2.50	2.89	2.32	1.64
1961	2.11	2.17	1.78	1.63	1.64	2.34	2.75	2.58	3.01	2.38	1.98
1962	2.17	2.24	1.85	1.68	1.69	2.40	2.82	2.65	3.06	2.44	1.72
1963	2.22	2.30	1.91	1.71	1.73	2.48	2.89	2.72	3.18	2.47	1.76
1964	2.29	2.37	1.96	1.79	1.79	2.56	2.97	2.80	3.20	2.54	1.82
1965	2.36	2.45	2.09	1.87	1.83	2.65	3.06	2.89	3.28	2.61	1.88
1966	2.45	2.52	2.19	1.96	1.89	2.75	3.16	2.99	3.41	2.67	1.94
1967	2.57	2.64	2.27	2.06	2.08	2.87	3.28	3.10	3.58	2.74	2.07
1968	2.74	2.80	2.48	2.21	2.21	3.06	3.48	3.26	3.75	2.92	2.23
1969	2.91	2.96	2.63	2.34	2.31	3.24	3.69	3.47	4.00	3.07	2.36
1970	3.06	3.16	2.91	2.45	2.39	3.44	3.92	3.69	4.28	3.20	2.49
1971	3.26	3.38	3.16	2.57	2.49	3.67	4.20	3.94	4.57	3.40	2.60
1972	3.47	3.59	3.47	2.74	2.62	3.94	4.48	4.21	4.93	3.60	2.71
1973	3.68	3.82	3.74	2.95	2.78	4.19	4.68	4.48	5.21	3.80	2.81
1974	3.99	4.16	4.10	3.19	2.99	4.51	4.97	4.85	5.61	4.08	3.01
1975	4.35	4.57	4.51	3.40	3.19	4.99	5.36	5.37	6.42	4.35	3.23
1976	4.69	4.95	4.91	3.67	3.41	5.43	5.69	5.89	7.14	4.62	3.44
1977	5.07	5.34	5.80	3.97	3.62	5.92	6.09	6.39	7.72	5.12	3.64

Footnote at end of table.



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, 1947-77—Continued

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 earnings (dollars)											
1947	\$46.03	\$45.92	\$35.20	\$40.99	\$41.80	\$40.69	\$50.34	\$50.31	\$60.98	\$51.87	\$40.07
1948	49.50	48.89	38.61	45.28	43.68	54.74	65.17	55.33	68.80	53.35	41.11
1949	50.39	50.53	37.26	44.41	42.80	55.42	68.64	57.07	72.46	54.14	41.07
1950	53.48	52.88	41.00	48.63	46.64	60.53	71.26	61.68	75.11	60.35	43.90
1951	56.88	56.84	43.89	51.22	48.64	65.08	74.30	66.91	81.19	64.31	46.13
1952	59.95	60.34	45.31	52.39	47.92	66.05	78.58	69.12	85.05	69.77	49.22
1953	62.57	63.50	47.63	53.18	48.74	71.81	82.29	74.21	90.35	72.72	50.90
1954	63.18	65.67	48.88	52.09	48.36	73.18	83.93	77.11	93.20	78.23	50.18
1955	66.63	68.89	51.86	55.34	49.73	78.01	87.91	80.97	96.93	81.93	52.98
1956	70.09	72.69	54.26	57.17	52.92	82.18	90.64	85.90	104.14	82.01	53.65
1957	72.52	75.48	58.75	57.96	58.91	85.45	92.64	89.98	106.53	85.67	54.53
1958	74.11	79.15	62.17	57.51	54.08	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	60.16
1960	80.26	84.09	64.94	63.60	58.29	95.15	102.91	103.25	118.78	92.67	60.92
1961	82.92	88.75	69.42	65.04	58.06	99.45	105.05	103.81	124.31	95.15	62.83
1962	85.93	91.84	71.41	68.21	61.18	102.00	108.01	110.24	126.88	100.04	64.67
1963	87.91	94.30	73.92	69.43	62.45	105.99	110.69	112.88	131.77	100.78	66.09
1964	90.91	97.17	75.66	73.39	64.28	109.57	114.35	116.48	133.76	104.90	68.28
1965	94.94	99.87	79.21	78.17	66.61	114.22	118.12	121.09	138.42	109.62	71.32
1966	98.49	103.82	85.19	82.12	68.80	119.35	122.61	125.58	144.58	112.14	74.85
1967	102.03	107.98	87.62	84.25	73.08	122.84	125.95	128.96	152.67	113.44	78.37
1968	109.05	114.24	93.99	91.05	79.78	130.85	133.28	136.27	159.36	121.18	85.11
1969	115.53	120.77	97.99	95.47	82.93	139.32	141.70	145.08	170.40	126.18	87.70
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	136.21	119.45	104.34	88.64	154.51	157.60	163.90	194.23	137.02	93.02
1972	132.76	145.04	130.13	113.44	94.32	165.63	169.79	175.98	206.54	148.32	103.79
1973	145.73	154.33	143.99	120.66	99.52	178.91	177.97	187.71	220.38	156.18	108.79
1974	155.01	168.08	155.80	125.69	104.95	189.87	186.87	197.71	238.43	162.81	113.97
1975	168.78	184.17	171.38	133.28	111.97	207.58	198.32	201.76	267.07	172.70	120.90
1976	183.92	199.89	185.60	147.17	121.40	230.23	213.88	213.88	245.02	185.08	124.31
1977	199.76	212.53	210.10	160.89	128.15	253.38	230.20	230.46	331.19	208.92	134.04

* Preliminary unweighted average.

Table C-10. Selected Payroll Series on Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover: Annual Averages, 1947-77

Year	Average weekly overtime hours			Average hourly earnings index (1967=100)				Aggregate weekly hours index (1967=100)		Aggregate weekly payroll index (1967=100)	
	Manufacturing	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Total private nonfarm		Manufacturing excluding overtime		Total private nonfarm	Manufacturing	Total private nonfarm	Manufacturing
				Current dollars	1967 dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars				
1947	(*)	(*)	(*)	42.6	63.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.4	(*)	38.0
1948	(*)	(*)	(*)	46.0	63.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	89.0	(*)	41.8
1949	(*)	(*)	(*)	48.2	67.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	79.5	(*)	38.7
1950	(*)	(*)	(*)	50.0	66.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	87.5	(*)	44.5
1951	(*)	(*)	(*)	53.7	66.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	93.6	(*)	51.8
1952	(*)	(*)	(*)	56.4	70.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	93.6	(*)	54.5
1953	(*)	(*)	(*)	52.6	74.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	96.1	(*)	60.4
1954	(*)	(*)	(*)	61.7	75.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	87.5	(*)	55.1
1955	(*)	(*)	(*)	63.7	79.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	93.1	(*)	61.1
1956	2.8	3.0	2.4	67.0	82.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	93.5	(*)	64.6
1957	2.3	2.4	2.2	70.3	83.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	90.5	(*)	65.4
1958	2.0	1.9	2.2	73.2	84.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	81.0	(*)	60.3
1959	2.7	2.7	2.7	75.8	86.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	87.4	(*)	67.8
1960	2.4	2.4	2.5	78.4	88.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	86.1	(*)	68.9
1961	2.4	2.3	2.5	80.8	90.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	82.9	(*)	68.0
1962	2.8	2.8	2.7	83.5	92.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	86.8	(*)	73.4
1963	2.8	2.9	2.7	85.9	93.7	(*)	(*)	(*)	87.5	(*)	76.0
1964	3.1	3.3	2.9	88.2	95.0	90.1	97.0	91.4	89.6	80.5	80.2
1965	3.6	3.9	3.2	91.2	96.6	92.5	97.9	95.5	95.3	87.6	88.1
1966	3.9	4.3	3.4	95.3	98.0	95.6	98.4	99.6	101.8	95.3	97.8
1967	3.4	3.5	3.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	3.6	3.8	3.3	106.2	101.9	106.1	101.8	102.4	101.8	108.9	108.3
1969	3.6	3.8	3.4	113.2	103.1	112.4	102.3	105.8	103.3	120.3	116.6
1970	3.0	3.0	3.0	120.7	103.8	119.4	102.7	104.2	103.2	125.6	114.1
1971	2.9	2.8	3.0	129.2	105.5	127.3	105.0	103.8	102.5	133.4	116.7
1972	3.5	3.6	3.3	137.7	109.9	135.4	108.1	108.2	107.6	148.3	131.5
1973	3.8	4.1	3.4	146.5	110.0	143.6	107.9	113.0	103.5	165.4	149.2
1974	3.2	3.4	3.0	158.5	107.3	155.0*	105.6	113.0	100.7	178.3	167.1
1975	2.6	2.5	2.7	172.5	107.0	171.6	106.5	107.5	88.8	182.2	161.0
1976	3.1	3.1	3.0	185.0	108.6	184.7	108.3	111.9	94.0	203.4	172.4
1977	3.4	3.6	3.1	198.5	109.4	199.2	109.8	115.6	97.6	226.4	194.4

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
1948	5.4	(*)	5.4	3.4	1.6	1963	3.9	2.4	3.9	1.4	1.8
1949	4.3	(*)	5.0	1.9	2.0	1964	4.0	2.6	3.9	1.5	1.7
1950	5.3	(*)	4.1	2.3	1.3	1965	4.3	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.4
1951	5.3	4.1	5.3	2.9	1.4	1966	5.0	3.8	4.6	2.6	1.9
1952	5.4	4.1	4.9	2.8	1.4	1967	4.4	3.3	4.6	2.3	1.4
1953	4.8	3.6	5.1	2.8	1.6	1968	4.6	3.5	4.6	2.5	1.2
1954	3.6	1.9	4.1	1.4	2.3	1969	4.7	3.7	4.9	2.7	1.2
1955	4.5	3.0	3.9	1.9	1.5	1970	4.0	2.8	4.8	2.1	1.6
1956	4.2	2.8	4.2	1.9	1.7	1971	3.9	2.6	4.2	1.8	1.6
1957	3.6	2.2	4.2	1.6	2.1	1972	4.4	3.3	4.2	2.2	1.1
1958	3.6	1.7	4.1	1.1	2.6	1973	4.8	3.9	4.6	2.7	.9
1959	4.2	2.6	4.1	1.5	2.0	1974	4.2	3.2	4.8	2.3	1.5
1960	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.3	2.4	1975	3.7	2.0	4.2	1.4	2.1
1961	4.1	2.2	4.0	1.2	2.2	1976	3.9	2.6	3.8	1.7	1.3
						1977	4.0	2.8	3.8	1.9	1.2

* Preliminary (hours earnings and payroll averages are unweighted).

† Adjusted for interindustry employment shifts.

‡ Not available.

§ 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, 1947-77

Year	Spendable average weekly earnings, married worker with three dependents ¹							
	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate ²	Services
	In current dollars							
1947	\$44.64	\$56.42	\$55.53	\$47.58	(C)	\$37.69	\$42.70	(C)
1948	48.51	62.85	62.60	52.31	(C)	40.39	45.03	(C)
1949	49.74	60.10	64.55	52.95	(C)	42.50	47.15	(C)
1950	52.04	63.81	65.94	56.36	(C)	43.88	49.78	(C)
1951	55.79	68.26	71.21	60.18	(C)	47.07	53.23	(C)
1952	57.87	71.30	75.51	62.96	(C)	48.46	55.07	(C)
1953	60.31	75.65	78.36	65.60	(C)	50.57	57.02	(C)
1954	60.85	75.58	80.76	65.65	(C)	51.89	58.65	(C)
1955	63.41	81.04	82.16	69.79	(C)	53.36	60.87	(C)
1956	65.82	85.57	86.65	72.25	(C)	55.21	61.77	(C)
1957	67.71	88.30	89.63	74.31	(C)	56.78	63.09	(C)
1958	69.11	89.20	92.51	75.23	(C)	58.48	65.15	(C)
1959	71.86	91.94	95.82	79.40	(C)	60.44	67.06	(C)
1960	72.96	92.82	99.15	80.11	(C)	61.38	68.59	(C)
1961	74.48	94.13	103.29	82.18	(C)	62.48	70.15	(C)
1962	76.09	96.90	105.78	85.53	(C)	64.37	73.07	(C)
1963	78.59	104.40	110.18	87.58	(C)	65.67	75.36	(C)
1964	82.57	110.27	116.40	92.18	\$104.92	68.93	78.14	(C)
1965	86.30	115.98	122.58	96.78	111.64	71.12	81.20	\$65.26
1966	88.66	118.52	127.38	99.45	112.20	72.70	83.29	68.71
1967	90.86	122.32	134.53	101.29	114.56	74.75	85.29	71.10
1968	95.28	129.32	138.99	105.75	119.54	78.49	85.79	73.64
1969	99.99	131.44	152.50	111.44	125.78	81.66	90.66	76.58
1970	104.61	140.50	168.50	115.90	133.52	85.86	95.50	81.39
1971	112.41	148.45	181.64	124.24	146.02	91.12	99.76	86.66
1972	121.09	161.82	191.22	135.66	152.23	96.91	107.19	93.48
1973	127.41	170.48	199.14	143.20	173.26	100.49	113.78	100.49
1974	134.37	185.98	207.93	151.25	183.93	106.26	117.04	105.71
1975	145.93	211.11	223.10	165.33	199.27	119.34	123.26	113.41
1976	156.60	231.39	239.07	180.03	218.22	125.22	130.08	126.96
1977	170.32	255.32	250.15	198.43	237.04	133.54	143.64	133.58
							154.15	145.32
	In 1967 dollars							
1947	\$66.73	\$84.34	\$83.00	\$71.12	(C)	\$56.34	\$63.83	(C)
1948	67.28	87.17	86.82	72.55	(C)	56.02	62.43	(C)
1949	66.66	84.17	90.41	74.16	(C)	59.52	65.04	(C)
1950	72.18	88.50	91.46	78.17	(C)	60.86	69.02	(C)
1951	71.71	88.53	91.53	77.35	(C)	60.50	68.42	(C)
1952	72.79	90.69	94.98	79.22	(C)	60.96	69.27	(C)
1953	75.29	94.44	97.83	81.90	(C)	63.13	71.19	(C)
1954	75.59	93.89	100.32	81.55	(C)	64.46	73.12	(C)
1955	79.08	101.05	102.44	87.02	(C)	66.53	75.27	(C)
1956	80.86	105.12	106.45	88.76	(C)	67.83	75.88	(C)
1957	80.32	104.74	108.32	88.15	(C)	67.33	74.84	(C)
1958	79.80	99.54	108.82	86.87	(C)	67.53	75.23	(C)
1959	82.31	105.32	109.76	90.95	(C)	69.22	76.82	(C)
1960	82.25	104.76	111.78	90.32	(C)	69.20	77.33	(C)
1961	83.13	105.06	115.28	91.73	(C)	69.73	78.29	(C)
1962	84.98	108.95	117.86	94.40	(C)	71.05	80.65	(C)
1963	85.67	108.71	120.15	95.51	(C)	71.61	82.18	(C)
1964	88.88	112.38	125.30	99.22	\$112.94	74.20	84.11	\$70.36
1965	91.32	116.69	129.98	102.41	118.14	75.26	85.68	72.71
1966	91.21	117.26	131.05	102.31	115.43	74.79	85.69	73.15
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	114.56	74.75	85.79	73.64
1968	91.44	117.58	134.34	102.45	114.72	75.33	87.01	73.45
1969	91.07	119.71	139.16	101.49	114.55	74.37	86.98	74.22
1970	89.95	120.81	142.78	99.66	114.81	73.83	85.78	74.51
1971	92.67	122.38	149.58	102.42	120.39	75.12	88.37	77.02
1972	96.64	129.15	152.62	106.19	129.47	77.34	90.81	80.20
1973	95.73	128.07	149.62	107.59	130.17	75.50	87.93	79.42
1974	99.97	125.90	140.78	102.40	124.53	71.94	83.52	76.78
1975	90.53	130.96	138.40	102.56	123.62	74.03	84.42	78.70
1976	91.79	135.71	140.22	105.59	127.99	73.44	84.25	78.52
1977	93.78	140.67	137.75	109.25	130.53	73.55	84.89	80.02

¹ Preliminary unweighted average.
² Spendable earnings are calculated by taking the average weekly earnings for all production or non-supervisory jobs, both full-time and part-time, and then deducting social security and Federal income taxes applicable to a married worker with three dependents who earned the average amount.

³ Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.
⁴ 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.

Table D-1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1948-77¹

(Thousands)

Region and State	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Region I	3,372	3,234	3,345	3,507	3,514	3,587	3,492	3,549	3,645	3,645	3,528	3,646	3,699	3,716	3,793
Maine	265	252	254	272	276	276	270	275	279	274	265	273	278	277	280
New Hampshire	173	164	168	175	176	178	177	184	187	189	188	196	201	202	208
Vermont	99	95	97	100	100	104	102	102	106	106	104	107	108	107	111
Massachusetts	1,760	1,712	1,761	1,823	2,810	1,845	1,792	1,818	1,804	1,869	1,821	1,885	1,905	1,915	1,946
Rhode Island	299	281	299	308	304	304	291	295	296	285	277	287	292	292	298
Connecticut	776	730	766	829	848	880	880	876	913	922	873	898	916	923	950
Region II	7,253	7,069	7,233	7,523	7,632	7,786	7,649	7,782	8,027	8,147	7,938	8,099	8,199	8,192	8,357
New York	5,596	5,473	5,576	5,755	5,828	5,936	5,828	5,917	6,063	6,179	6,027	6,128	6,182	6,185	6,261
New Jersey	1,657	1,596	1,657	1,768	1,804	1,850	1,821	1,866	1,934	1,968	1,911	1,971	2,017	2,034	2,096
Region III	6,357	6,141	6,307	6,577	6,707	6,797	6,484	6,623	6,820	6,874	6,614	6,696	6,777	6,729	6,894
Pennsylvania	3,725	3,555	3,643	3,838	3,819	3,910	3,692	3,748	3,828	3,843	3,690	3,677	3,713	3,635	3,692
Delaware	116	113	121	129	134	139	135	141	157	154	149	151	152	156	
Maryland	697	686	716	769	793	815	803	835	870	882	855	876	886	891	949
District of Columbia	483	489	498	534	537	517	499	503	508	514	513	528	536	548	587
Virginia	786	775	805	869	898	903	880	912	958	972	967	1,001	1,018	1,036	1,082
West Virginia	551	523	524	538	526	513	475	481	502	509	470	465	460	448	448
Region IV	5,031	4,899	5,148	5,527	5,733	5,868	5,789	6,063	6,331	6,462	6,463	6,749	6,911	6,947	7,211
North Carolina	895	868	928	987	1,007	1,024	1,012	1,059	1,099	1,101	1,109	1,164	1,198	1,209	1,289
South Carolina	456	443	461	506	544	544	520	533	543	546	546	567	583	587	613
Georgia	779	770	807	872	905	930	915	960	994	997	989	1,030	1,051	1,051	1,080
Florida	658	657	704	760	809	849	883	966	1,060	1,153	1,186	1,273	1,321	1,334	1,38
Kentucky	557	537	557	599	620	631	599	620	649	657	635	647	654	648	674
Tennessee	754	722	769	806	827	853	842	868	887	887	875	907	928	934	969
Alabama	629	605	620	663	681	693	678	703	735	755	742	764	776	775	792
Mississippi	303	297	312	334	340	344	340	354	364	367	381	397	404	409	426
Region V	11,121	10,712	11,171	11,776	11,915	12,444	11,919	12,385	12,680	12,643	11,980	12,408	12,603	12,324	12,647
Ohio	2,786	2,655	2,780	2,953	3,006	3,160	3,028	3,129	3,220	3,230	3,007	3,113	3,147	3,044	3,099
Indiana	1,227	1,188	1,272	1,353	1,360	1,422	1,320	1,377	1,408	1,408	1,333	1,397	1,431	1,408	1,441
Illinois	3,206	3,068	3,180	3,207	3,350	3,444	3,317	3,410	3,538	3,558	3,412	3,500	3,522	3,487	3,557
Michigan	2,094	2,019	2,164	2,266	2,275	2,466	2,321	2,479	2,440	2,440	2,204	2,297	2,351	2,247	2,337
Wisconsin	1,015	987	1,022	1,071	1,076	1,097	1,070	1,108	1,147	1,115	1,115	1,166	1,192	1,180	1,207
Minnesota	733	775	803	836	844	875	863	882	909	909	909	933	960	958	986
Region VI	3,359	3,359	3,484	3,758	3,907	3,970	3,926	4,072	4,262	4,365	4,347	4,468	4,507	4,524	4,662
Arkansas	294	288	298	319	323	320	311	321	333	337	344	359	367	376	397
Louisiana	618	623	636	670	684	711	709	726	772	803	783	789	790	781	795
Oklahoma	463	468	477	504	527	535	531	551	563	565	557	573	582	587	602
Texas	1,850	1,841	1,921	2,104	2,202	2,225	2,200	2,291	2,396	2,450	2,442	2,513	2,532	2,544	2,625
New Mexico	134	141	152	161	171	179	175	183	198	210	221	234	236	243	243
Region VII	2,514	2,496	2,578	2,733	2,801	2,833	2,775	2,817	2,870	2,886	2,848	2,936	2,966	2,955	3,001
Iowa	596	593	610	631	630	632	619	632	649	654	647	675	681	680	686
Missouri	1,123	1,143	1,185	1,257	1,289	1,308	1,267	1,286	1,314	1,322	1,298	1,333	1,345	1,327	1,350
Nebraska	313	312	319	334	344	349	348	355	357	356	357	369	381	387	393
Kansas	443	448	464	511	538	544	541	544	550	554	546	559	559	561	572
Region VIII	972	970	1,005	1,065	1,105	1,121	1,110	1,150	1,188	1,219	1,219	1,271	1,312	1,348	1,391
North Dakota	103	106	109	109	113	115	117	116	120	121	123	128	128	126	131
South Dakota	115	116	119	120	122	125	125	128	133	132	133	138	142	147	153
Montana	145	147	149	151	155	157	157	162	169	165	162	165	167	167	172
Wyoming	80	79	80	83	86	88	86	86	88	88	88	93	97	97	96
Colorado	345	338	358	393	413	417	412	433	452	471	471	493	515	537	552
Utah	184	184	190	209	216	210	213	225	236	242	242	254	265	274	287
Region IX	3,371	3,293	3,425	3,758	4,002	4,161	4,151	4,394	4,689	4,886	4,874	5,357	5,522	5,647	5,905
Arizona	155	154	162	181	198	208	200	226	251	273	287	309	334	347	365
Nevada	53	51	54	59	66	72	76	85	86	88	88	96	103	110	127
California	3,163	3,088	3,200	3,518	3,738	3,881	3,866	4,063	4,352	4,525	4,499	4,775	4,896	4,996	5,218
Hawaii												177	189	194	195
Region X	1,244	1,216	1,254	1,336	1,352	1,354	1,330	1,382	1,422	1,431	1,416	1,466	1,534	1,544	1,606
Idaho	125	126	132	135	138	136	133	139	145	148	151	155	155	159	165
Washington	686	671	694	735	746	749	741	768	785	803	790	813	813	819	857
Oregon	433	419	438	462	468	469	456	475	492	480	475	498	509	509	528
Alaska													57	57	59

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D-1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1948-77¹—Continued

Region and State	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ²	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 ³
Region I	3,815	3,899	4,004	4,202	4,327	4,424	4,544	4,544	4,472	4,577	4,753	4,810	4,657	4,797	4,880
Maine	290	285	295	309	317	323	330	332	332	344	355	362	357	374	387
New Hampshire	209	213	221	235	244	252	259	260	261	279	298	300	293	312	331
Vermont	112	114	121	131	136	140	146	148	148	154	161	163	162	168	175
Massachusetts	1,947	1,962	2,017	2,102	2,162	2,208	2,269	2,262	2,224	2,252	2,334	2,354	2,272	2,300	2,358
Rhode Island	298	304	317	330	338	343	346	344	343	358	366	367	340	366	374
Connecticut	990	991	1,033	1,095	1,130	1,158	1,194	1,198	1,164	1,190	1,239	1,264	1,224	1,238	1,255
Region II	8,403	8,540	8,775	9,068	9,279	9,487	9,753	9,764	9,617	9,712	9,895	9,864	9,894	9,514	9,579
New York	6,274	6,371	6,519	6,710	6,858	7,002	7,182	7,155	7,005	7,039	7,135	7,061	7,084	6,771	6,781
New Jersey	2,129	2,169	2,256	2,358	2,421	2,485	2,571	2,609	2,612	2,673	2,760	2,783	2,700	2,743	2,798
Region III	6,993	7,178	7,473	7,822	8,044	8,257	8,488	8,584	8,587	8,814	9,106	9,188	9,079	9,255	9,373
Pennsylvania	3,692	3,773	3,914	4,073	4,167	4,260	4,371	4,347	4,287	4,399	4,506	4,514	4,436	4,492	4,510
Delaware	163	171	184	193	197	202	210	213	217	232	239	233	230	237	287
Maryland	979	1,012	1,060	1,135	1,182	1,227	1,276	1,301	1,316	1,415	1,472	1,494	1,482	1,508	1,583
District of Columbia	585	593	619	641	664	675	681	688	689	572	574	580	577	576	578
Virginia	1,124	1,163	1,219	1,285	1,330	1,385	1,438	1,520	1,558	1,655	1,753	1,805	1,779	1,848	1,908
West Virginia	450	461	477	499	504	508	512	517	520	541	562	572	575	594	607
Region IV	7,480	7,791	8,233	8,776	9,104	9,501	9,942	10,160	10,438	11,200	11,980	12,262	11,872	12,331	12,788
North Carolina	1,289	1,354	1,431	1,534	1,601	1,679	1,747	1,783	1,818	1,912	2,018	2,044	1,966	2,047	2,111
South Carolina	631	651	686	735	754	783	820	842	863	920	984	1,016	983	1,039	1,076
Georgia	1,140	1,187	1,257	1,338	1,395	1,456	1,532	1,558	1,603	1,695	1,803	1,828	1,756	1,843	1,913
Florida	1,447	1,527	1,619	1,721	1,816	1,932	2,070	2,152	2,249	2,513	2,779	2,864	2,750	2,783	2,894
Kentucky	703	722	759	803	835	869	895	910	932	989	1,036	1,071	1,064	1,109	1,189
Tennessee	1,003	1,046	1,109	1,184	1,219	1,264	1,310	1,328	1,357	1,450	1,531	1,558	1,506	1,557	1,636
Alabama	813	844	887	936	952	970	1,000	1,010	1,022	1,072	1,136	1,170	1,185	1,206	1,250
Mississippi	444	460	485	519	532	548	568	577	594	649	693	711	692	727	789
Region V	12,892	13,276	13,960	14,758	15,125	15,515	16,038	15,911	15,795	16,225	16,983	17,205	16,694	17,098	17,562
Ohio	3,145	3,216	3,364	3,537	3,620	3,751	3,887	3,881	3,840	3,838	4,113	4,169	4,016	4,100	4,201
Indiana	1,490	1,546	1,631	1,737	1,777	1,817	1,880	1,840	1,841	1,922	2,026	2,031	1,942	2,010	2,061
Illinois	3,599	3,696	3,864	4,078	4,192	4,287	4,358	4,328	4,280	4,310	4,461	4,541	4,419	4,484	4,564
Michigan	2,412	2,518	2,687	2,862	2,904	2,983	3,065	3,005	2,997	3,115	3,282	3,278	3,186	3,264	3,402
Wisconsin	1,284	1,271	1,332	1,394	1,431	1,472	1,525	1,530	1,525	1,581	1,661	1,703	1,677	1,724	1,779
Minnesota	1,003	1,029	1,082	1,150	1,201	1,245	1,303	1,317	1,312	1,359	1,483	1,483	1,474	1,514	1,535
Region VI	4,793	4,966	5,197	5,506	5,784	5,965	6,214	6,275	6,391	6,736	7,132	7,470	7,607	7,963	8,223
Arkansas	415	429	455	485	498	513	531	534	540	582	615	641	624	658	691
Louisiana	817	856	906	966	1,005	1,028	1,041	1,042	1,064	1,129	1,176	1,221	1,250	1,298	1,306
Oklahoma	612	624	648	682	706	727	755	770	780	813	853	888	900	931	975
Texas	2,700	2,801	2,925	3,101	3,252	3,420	3,509	3,636	3,692	3,884	4,142	4,380	4,443	4,687	4,838
New Mexico	249	256	263	272	277	288	293	306	306	328	346	360	370	389	411
Region VII	3,051	3,125	3,242	3,416	3,524	3,608	3,701	3,794	3,790	3,867	4,050	4,142	4,093	4,201	4,292
Iowa	701	720	755	807	837	857	879	883	889	932	975	1,000	993	1,014	1,035
Missouri	1,378	1,413	1,472	1,548	1,590	1,625	1,666	1,662	1,655	1,700	1,771	1,790	1,741	1,782	1,818
Nebraska	390	406	416	431	447	456	472	482	489	517	541	562	558	574	584
Kansas	573	586	599	630	650	670	684	677	676	718	763	790	801	831	855
Region VIII	1,421	1,438	1,743	1,535	1,581	1,637	1,696	1,750	1,816	1,952	2,082	2,158	2,198	2,276	2,354
North Dakota	136	142	146	148	151	155	157	163	167	176	184	194	194	215	223
South Dakota	152	151	155	150	163	167	172	175	179	190	199	207	209	219	225
Montana	175	176	181	187	190	195	198	201	207	215	225	234	238	249	263
Wyoming	97	98	79	98	100	103	108	109	112	117	126	137	146	155	167
Colorado	566	577	583	625	649	680	713	743	780	861	933	952	947	975	994
Utah	295	294	301	318	328	337	350	359	371	393	415	434	440	463	482
Region IX	6,132	6,353	6,580	6,974	7,222	7,547	7,919	7,992	8,014	8,376	8,887	9,152	9,164	9,507	9,925
Arizona	377	389	404	435	446	473	517	547	583	646	715	746	729	758	787
Nevada	143	149	157	162	166	177	194	203	211	223	245	256	263	280	301
California	5,412	5,607	5,800	6,145	6,368	6,642	6,932	6,948	6,918	7,194	7,599	7,814	7,829	8,120	8,488
Hawaii	200	208	219	232	242	255	276	294	302	313	328	336	343	349	349
Region X	1,627	1,662	1,753	1,886	1,962	2,051	2,116	2,090	2,107	2,214	2,330	2,430	2,491	2,603	2,688
Idaho	165	169	178	185	188	193	201	208	217	237	252	267	273	291	305
Washington	851	855	897	989	1,046	1,100	1,121	1,090	1,065	1,100	1,152	1,197	1,219	1,268	1,327
Oregon	549	573	607	639	651	678	707	709	727	774	816	838	837	872	904
Alaska	62	65	71	73	77	80	87	93	98	103	110	128	162	172	182

¹ Preliminary (11-month) average.

² Data for 1947 were published in the 1977 Employment and Training Report.

³ Data are not strictly comparable with earlier years from this year forward.

⁴ Based on the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

⁵ Beginning in 1972, data for most States are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual; the exceptions are noted.

⁶ Beginning in 1974, data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

⁷ Beginning in 1975, data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1948-77¹

(Thousands)

Region and State	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Region I	1,531	1,390	1,469	1,564	1,553	1,599	1,472	1,484	1,521	1,488	1,382	1,451	1,452	1,429	1,484
Maine	114	168	100	116	116	115	107	108	111	107	100	103	105	103	104
New Hampshire	83	75	79	83	82	88	80	83	84	84	81	87	87	86	80
Vermont	39	35	37	40	39	41	38	37	39	37	33	36	35	34	36
Massachusetts	733	685	716	747	733	752	692	701	719	706	666	698	698	685	688
Rhode Island	154	135	148	151	146	146	130	132	129	121	113	120	120	117	119
Connecticut	408	354	380	427	437	462	425	423	439	433	389	407	407	404	418
Region II	2,763	2,575	2,672	2,828	2,878	2,975	2,808	2,818	2,877	2,859	2,642	2,694	2,688	2,614	2,651
New York	1,977	1,853	1,916	2,007	2,045	2,119	2,008	2,007	2,042	2,024	1,867	1,893	1,879	1,823	1,838
New Jersey	786	722	766	821	833	856	802	811	835	835	775	801	809	791	813
Region III	2,256	2,061	2,145	2,308	2,287	2,401	2,196	2,240	2,288	2,294	2,113	2,140	2,179	2,106	2,149
Pennsylvania	1,567	1,419	1,481	1,588	1,558	1,648	1,489	1,510	1,535	1,536	1,397	1,408	1,440	1,378	1,399
Delaware	50	48	51	56	59	61	57	59	61	61	58	56	59	53	56
Maryland	240	224	233	259	263	275	259	266	277	278	258	257	260	257	259
District of Columbia	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
Virginia	238	222	230	245	251	259	247	255	263	265	258	270	275	276	282
West Virginia	142	129	131	140	136	138	127	131	133	133	122	127	125	120	123
Region IV	1,725	1,601	1,709	1,814	1,839	1,916	1,860	1,979	2,033	2,035	1,994	2,109	2,147	2,133	2,238
North Carolina	415	387	418	433	435	449	437	460	471	470	470	467	500	499	531
South Carolina	211	201	210	220	222	227	230	231	234	232	227	238	245	247	260
Georgia	282	265	287	307	311	321	312	335	339	331	320	339	341	333	350
Florida	98	95	102	114	121	129	135	147	160	175	180	199	207	211	222
Kentucky	141	132	140	153	151	162	154	168	175	172	161	171	172	166	175
Tennessee	261	238	250	268	278	294	280	297	305	302	290	308	316	314	332
Alabama	227	206	216	225	228	235	226	236	242	246	233	238	237	231	240
Mississippi	90	77	86	94	95	99	96	105	107	107	113	119	120	119	128
Region V	4,757	4,388	4,695	5,019	5,043	5,398	4,849	5,110	5,107	5,000	4,455	4,711	4,726	4,461	4,657
Ohio	1,260	1,140	1,218	1,337	1,365	1,444	1,312	1,368	1,391	1,369	1,197	1,265	1,263	1,151	1,216
Indiana	561	520	580	624	626	681	590	629	623	617	548	564	584	565	602
Illinois	1,230	1,142	1,198	1,262	1,271	1,340	1,228	1,275	1,315	1,294	1,172	1,226	1,211	1,165	1,199
Michigan	1,058	981	1,063	1,112	1,097	1,222	1,061	1,164	1,081	1,026	887	952	968	879	944
Wisconsin	444	412	435	470	474	480	442	458	471	464	432	460	460	439	456
Minnesota	204	193	201	214	220	231	216	216	226	230	219	225	230	229	240
Region VI	657	631	661	731	765	795	773	803	839	845	816	835	838	831	863
Arkansas	77	70	76	83	82	83	81	86	90	88	90	99	102	105	113
Louisiana	157	144	145	151	155	166	156	155	155	163	144	143	142	136	139
Oklahoma	87	64	66	73	80	85	83	89	93	90	85	87	87	87	90
Texas	347	344	364	413	437	450	442	461	487	499	481	489	490	487	504
New Mexico	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	12	14	15	16	17	17	16	17
Region VII	650	630	655	726	770	802	750	751	756	759	720	753	753	729	747
Iowa	155	150	154	171	174	176	165	171	173	170	165	178	177	171	174
Missouri	356	340	354	378	395	421	398	389	395	397	375	391	393	376	387
Nebraska	52	51	52	57	62	64	61	62	61	61	60	64	67	67	68
Kansas	87	89	95	120	139	141	136	129	127	131	120	120	116	115	118
Region VIII	131	128	133	144	146	149	145	150	156	161	161	171	183	190	197
North Dakota	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7
South Dakota	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14
Montana	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	22
Wyoming	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7
Colorado	60	57	62	69	70	71	68	69	72	76	75	81	88	92	98
Utah	28	29	29	32	32	34	33	35	37	39	39	42	47	50	54
Region IX	754	720	731	821	1,028	1,065	1,082	1,180	1,261	1,331	1,263	1,389	1,397	1,401	1,469
Arizona	16	15	17	24	20	20	28	33	37	41	41	46	49	51	55
Nevada	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6
California	734	702	760	893	995	1,061	1,049	1,121	1,218	1,284	1,217	1,313	1,317	1,318	1,383
Hawaii												25	26	26	26
Region X	341	323	339	373	269	371	358	380	389	391	382	402	396	392	413
Idaho	22	21	22	25	24	24	24	26	28	26	26	29	29	30	31
Washington	179	174	179	197	197	201	195	208	213	226	219	226	217	218	233
Oregon	140	128	138	150	148	146	139	146	148	139	137	147	144	139	143
Alaska													6	6	6

Footnotes at end of table.



Table D-2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1948-77¹—Continued

Region and State	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 ⁴	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 ⁵
Region I	1,425	1,412	1,460	1,549	1,565	1,553	1,540	1,456	1,343	1,356	1,423	1,439	1,302	1,346	1,379
Maine	103	104	108	115	116	118	116	110	103	102	105	105	96	102	106
New Hampshire	86	86	90	96	98	100	98	92	86	91	96	94	85	94	99
Vermont	35	35	30	43	44	44	43	41	38	39	42	43	40	41	48
Massachusetts	664	650	665	696	700	690	683	648	600	610	634	639	578	593	607
Rhode Island	116	116	121	128	127	127	128	121	115	121	126	126	113	122	125
Connecticut	421	421	436	471	480	474	472	444	401	400	420	431	390	396	399
Region II	2,613	2,601	2,674	2,773	2,768	2,764	2,765	2,624	2,455	2,425	2,462	2,401	2,169	2,199	2,207
New York	1,804	1,795	1,838	1,895	1,886	1,879	1,871	1,761	1,633	1,602	1,619	1,575	1,422	1,440	1,448
New Jersey	809	806	836	878	882	885	894	863	822	823	843	826	747	753	759
Region III	2,158	2,204	2,294	2,405	2,412	2,435	2,480	2,376	2,256	2,291	2,359	2,342	2,141	2,160	2,176
Pennsylvania	1,397	1,429	1,489	1,560	1,557	1,565	1,583	1,523	1,433	1,444	1,480	1,465	1,335	1,332	1,338
Delaware	59	62	68	71	72	73	73	70	69	69	74	71	66	69	68
Maryland	260	258	265	280	283	281	282	271	252	249	257	256	231	232	234
District of Columbia	20	20	20	21	21	21	20	19	18	18	17	17	16	15	16
Virginia	298	306	323	340	346	363	371	365	362	368	402	402	372	388	399
West Virginia	124	126	129	133	133	132	131	127	123	123	120	132	121	124	126
Region IV	2,213	2,406	2,567	2,776	2,847	2,958	3,091	3,070	3,056	3,237	3,427	3,408	3,073	3,266	3,372
North Carolina	542	562	596	644	664	662	720	718	722	757	797	789	714	758	789
South Carolina	270	273	293	314	320	327	342	340	337	354	375	376	340	371	376
Georgia	363	378	408	431	438	452	476	466	460	477	495	484	439	477	490
Florida	229	227	232	236	238	240	248	253	251	268	288	291	260	271	277
Kentucky	183	192	206	226	231	240	248	253	251	268	288	291	260	271	277
Tennessee	345	362	387	425	436	455	470	465	461	489	519	513	459	487	507
Alabama	247	257	277	295	298	307	325	324	319	333	351	354	322	340	351
Mississippi	134	140	153	166	167	175	182	182	180	208	221	229	202	219	226
Region V	4,799	4,860	5,157	5,481	5,459	5,528	5,666	5,351	5,110	5,236	5,572	5,500	4,919	5,062	5,207
Ohio	1,285	1,257	1,324	1,402	1,399	1,431	1,468	1,407	1,332	1,347	1,426	1,417	1,268	1,294	1,330
Indiana	615	631	674	720	716	723	752	710	683	709	758	787	647	682	701
Illinois	1,304	1,283	1,362	1,463	1,463	1,487	1,400	1,342	1,267	1,280	1,347	1,345	1,200	1,199	1,237
Michigan	981	1,026	1,103	1,189	1,189	1,162	1,193	1,072	1,049	1,084	1,177	1,114	984	1,057	1,109
Wisconsin	461	470	492	509	509	510	521	501	480	495	532	546	507	512	522
Minnesota	243	247	262	288	303	315	332	319	299	311	332	341	313	316	330
Region VI	891	935	966	1,068	1,123	1,189	1,252	1,239	1,213	1,275	1,363	1,415	1,361	1,432	1,484
Arkansas	119	125	134	148	152	159	168	172	185	200	200	204	179	185	209
Louisiana	146	152	158	165	173	178	181	175	174	183	191	193	186	192	206
Oklahoma	91	97	103	113	116	122	130	134	131	142	153	157	151	156	164
Texas	518	543	574	624	664	712	753	741	714	739	790	831	816	850	884
New Mexico	17	18	17	18	18	18	20	21	22	26	29	30	29	30	31
Region VII	756	775	800	872	899	913	922	882	849	896	956	963	884	906	932
Iowa	179	183	192	212	219	223	225	216	209	223	240	249	230	231	239
Missouri	394	403	417	445	454	459	462	448	427	442	480	452	408	422	435
Nebraska	67	68	69	75	80	83	87	85	83	85	91	93	85	88	90
Kansas	116	121	122	140	146	148	148	135	130	146	165	169	164	165	168
Region VIII	200	194	191	202	206	214	225	230	233	254	271	283	270	282	288
North Dakota	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	13	15	16	16	15
South Dakota	15	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	17	18	20	21	20	22	23
Montana	22	22	22	23	22	23	24	24	24	25	25	25	22	24	24
Wyoming	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9
Colorado	93	91	90	99	103	107	115	118	120	131	140	144	136	141	143
Utah	55	52	49	50	50	52	54	55	55	61	65	70	68	71	74
Region IX	1,084	1,481	1,508	1,640	1,705	1,756	1,788	1,683	1,595	1,669	1,799	1,842	1,723	1,789	1,839
Arizona	58	60	65	78	79	85	94	91	89	99	110	113	100	106	111
Nevada	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9	12	12	12	13	14
California	1,394	1,389	1,411	1,531	1,594	1,640	1,661	1,558	1,472	1,535	1,653	1,694	1,587	1,647	1,690
Hawaii	25	25	25	24	25	24	25	26	25	25	24	23	24	23	24
Region X	405	400	424	475	484	506	506	460	438	460	496	509	484	502	523
Idaho	30	32	33	36	35	38	40	40	41	44	47	48	48	52	54
Washington	224	219	227	265	277	287	279	239	215	224	244	254	244	246	257
Oregon	145	152	158	167	165	174	180	172	174	184	197	197	182	193	201
Alaska	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	9	8	8	10	10	10	11	11

¹ Preliminary (11-month) average.

² Data for 1947 were published in the 1977 *Employment and Training Report*.

³ Beginning 1968, data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

⁴ Based on the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

⁵ Beginning in 1972, data for most States are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual; the exceptions are noted.

⁶ Beginning in 1974, data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

ification Manual.

⁷ Beginning in 1975, data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

Note: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

Source: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

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Table D-3. Civilian Labor Force by State: Annual Averages, 1973-77

State	Labor force (thousands)				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama	1,380.0	1,415.0	1,442.0	1,480.0	1,533.0
Alaska	102.5	117.9	146.5	157.0	174.0
Arizona	856.4	907.1	938.3	947.0	978.0
Arkansas	795.9	824.6	850.7	869.0	915.0
California	8,811.0	9,180.0	9,387.0	9,708.0	10,140.0
Colorado	1,064.0	1,136.0	1,153.0	1,217.0	1,250.0
Connecticut	1,423.0	1,440.0	1,454.0	1,475.0	1,502.0
Delaware	347.1	348.5	354.9	359.0	370.0
District of Columbia	349.0	326.0	339.0	353.0	328.0
Florida	3,066.0	3,326.0	3,438.0	3,476.0	3,520.0
Georgia	2,066.0	2,120.0	2,147.0	2,206.0	2,259.0
Hawaii	375.7	383.7	390.5	400.0	404.0
Idaho	317.8	335.3	345.5	364.0	390.0
Illinois	4,875.0	4,955.0	5,022.0	5,076.0	5,215.0
Indiana	2,324.0	2,378.0	2,394.0	2,427.0	2,459.0
Iowa	1,288.3	1,303.5	1,315.4	1,334.0	1,358.0
Kansas	1,004.5	1,033.9	1,057.1	1,086.0	1,119.0
Kentucky	1,377.0	1,411.0	1,405.0	1,448.0	1,509.0
Louisiana	1,374.0	1,375.0	1,448.0	1,485.0	1,568.0
Maine	434.6	451.2	457.1	472.0	470.0
Maryland	1,747.0	1,792.0	1,853.0	1,900.0	1,947.0
Massachusetts	2,562.0	2,638.0	2,730.0	2,782.0	2,780.0
Michigan	3,808.0	3,943.0	3,906.0	3,997.0	4,118.0
Minnesota	1,774.0	1,778.0	1,788.0	1,865.0	1,918.0
Mississippi	875.7	908.1	917.8	943.0	964.0
Missouri	2,024.0	2,067.0	2,074.0	2,128.0	2,220.0
Montana	310.9	326.1	330.1	331.0	343.0
Nebraska	679.2	706.4	703.2	719.0	752.0
Nevada	257.5	273.8	288.4	305.0	321.0
New Hampshire	360.7	368.4	374.6	387.0	409.0
New Jersey	3,175.0	3,210.0	3,251.0	3,307.0	3,367.0
New Mexico	404.2	424.2	444.8	466.0	503.0
New York	7,419.0	7,547.0	7,655.0	7,785.0	7,782.0
North Carolina	2,397.0	2,463.0	2,509.0	2,556.0	2,630.0
North Dakota	244.9	268.0	265.6	279.0	291.0
Ohio	4,620.0	4,708.0	4,719.0	4,780.0	4,811.0
Oklahoma	1,100.0	1,126.0	1,156.0	1,159.0	1,228.0
Oregon	999.0	1,015.0	1,039.0	1,070.0	1,127.0
Pennsylvania	4,990.0	5,041.0	5,088.0	5,120.0	5,168.0
Puerto Rico	869.4	881.5	874.6	912.5	936.6
Rhode Island	434.7	438.8	440.2	430.0	440.0
South Carolina	1,098.0	1,144.0	1,181.0	1,256.0	1,280.0
South Dakota	295.7	305.1	306.1	311.0	317.0
Tennessee	1,756.0	1,828.0	1,807.0	1,828.0	1,906.0
Texas	4,968.0	5,141.0	5,281.0	5,535.0	5,786.0
Utah	455.8	477.1	496.9	513.0	528.0
Vermont	202.1	204.8	210.4	216.0	227.0
Virginia	2,065.0	2,189.0	2,256.0	2,306.0	2,383.0
Washington	1,464.0	1,509.0	1,539.0	1,587.0	1,640.0
West Virginia	688.0	651.8	666.1	679.0	693.0
Wisconsin	2,047.0	2,082.0	2,121.0	2,175.0	2,217.0
Wyoming	143.0	153.1	165.9	179.0	193.0

Note: See Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Source: Current Population Survey and State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-4. Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates¹ by State: Annual Averages, 1973-77

State	Unemployment (thousands)					Unemployment rate ²				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama	62.0	78.0	111.0	100.0	114.0	4.5	5.5	7.7	6.8	7.4
Alaska	8.6	9.2	10.0	13.0	18.0	8.4	7.8	6.8	8.0	9.4
Arizona	42.6	61.7	113.1	93.0	80.0	5.0	6.8	12.1	9.8	8.2
Arkansas	34.4	42.5	80.4	62.0	60.0	4.3	5.2	9.5	7.1	6.6
California	617.0	669.0	928.0	889.0	834.0	7.0	7.3	9.9	9.2	8.2
Connecticut	44.0	46.0	80.0	71.0	78.0	4.1	4.1	6.9	5.9	6.2
Delaware	89.9	88.0	133.0	139.0	105.0	6.3	6.1	9.1	9.5	7.0
District of Columbia	12.5	15.8	25.1	23.0	23.0	5.1	6.7	9.8	8.9	8.4
Florida	22.0	20.0	28.0	30.0	32.0	6.3	6.1	7.8	9.1	9.7
	133.0	208.0	368.0	314.0	280.0	4.3	6.2	10.7	9.0	8.2
Georgia	82.0	109.0	185.0	179.0	156.0	3.9	5.2	8.6	8.1	6.9
Hawaii	27.2	30.7	31.9	30.0	30.0	7.3	8.0	8.2	9.8	7.8
Idaho	15.2	17.1	21.4	21.0	23.0	4.8	5.1	6.2	5.7	6.9
Illinois	202.0	224.0	257.0	332.0	321.0	4.1	4.5	7.1	6.5	6.2
Indiana	101.0	123.0	208.0	148.0	141.0	4.3	5.2	8.6	6.1	5.7
Iowa	26.8	28.2	55.8	53.0	56.0	2.1	2.2	4.2	4.0	4.0
Kansas	30.0	34.6	43.4	48.0	45.0	3.0	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.1
Kentucky	51.0	64.0	103.0	81.0	70.0	3.7	4.5	7.3	5.6	4.7
Louisiana	94.0	97.0	108.0	101.0	108.0	6.8	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.0
Maine	24.9	26.1	47.1	42.0	39.0	5.7	6.4	10.3	8.9	8.4
Maryland	71.0	84.0	128.0	128.0	118.0	4.1	4.7	6.9	6.8	6.1
Massachusetts	171.0	190.0	304.0	263.0	235.0	6.7	7.2	11.2	9.5	8.2
Michigan	223.0	337.0	488.0	374.0	337.0	5.9	8.5	12.5	9.4	8.2
Minnesota	80.0	77.0	107.0	110.0	96.0	4.5	4.3	5.9	5.9	5.1
Mississippi	33.9	41.2	75.4	62.0	71.0	3.9	4.5	8.2	6.6	6.2
Missouri	78.0	95.0	142.0	133.0	131.0	3.9	4.6	6.9	6.2	6.1
Montana	15.1	16.8	20.7	23.0	22.0	4.9	5.2	6.3	6.1	6.1
Nebraska	13.8	16.4	27.7	24.0	26.0	2.0	2.6	3.9	3.3	3.3
Nevada	15.4	20.7	27.8	27.0	23.0	6.0	7.6	9.7	9.0	7.0
New Hampshire	16.0	20.4	34.0	28.0	24.0	4.4	5.5	9.1	6.4	6.1
New Jersey	179.0	202.0	333.0	345.0	316.0	5.6	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.2
New Mexico	29.7	34.1	44.0	43.0	39.0	7.4	8.0	9.9	8.1	7.2
New York	404.0	482.0	729.0	794.0	708.0	5.4	6.4	9.5	10.3	8.2
North Carolina	83.0	111.0	217.0	159.0	155.0	3.5	4.5	8.6	6.2	6.1
North Dakota	8.9	9.0	9.7	10.0	14.0	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.0
Ohio	198.0	225.0	429.0	369.0	311.0	4.3	4.8	9.1	7.8	6.8
Oklahoma	33.0	49.0	83.0	65.0	61.0	3.0	4.4	7.2	5.8	5.0
Oregon	62.0	76.0	110.0	102.0	83.0	6.2	7.5	10.6	9.5	7.4
Pennsylvania	241.0	288.0	423.0	406.0	368.0	4.8	5.1	8.3	7.9	7.4
Puerto Rico	101.7	117.5	159.2	178.8	186.7	11.7	13.3	18.2	19.8	19.8
Rhode Island	19.9	23.3	48.1	35.0	36.0	4.6	5.3	10.9	8.1	8.2
South Carolina	45.0	68.0	103.0	87.0	92.0	4.1	5.9	8.7	6.9	7.2
South Dakota	7.5	8.3	11.4	11.0	10.0	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.4	3.2
Tennessee	68.0	92.0	151.0	110.0	130.0	3.9	5.1	8.3	6.0	6.2
Texas	194.0	220.0	294.0	318.0	310.0	3.9	4.3	5.6	5.7	5.2
Utah	23.8	26.1	33.6	29.0	28.0	5.2	5.5	6.7	5.7	5.2
Vermont	10.7	13.1	19.8	19.0	16.0	5.3	6.4	9.4	8.7	7.0
Virginia	73.0	98.0	145.0	136.0	127.0	3.6	4.5	6.4	5.9	5.2
Washington	115.0	108.0	147.0	137.0	144.0	7.9	7.2	9.5	8.7	8.8
West Virginia	43.2	45.1	57.0	51.0	49.0	6.8	6.9	8.6	7.5	7.1
Wisconsin	83.0	94.0	148.0	122.0	109.0	4.0	4.5	6.9	5.8	4.9
Wyoming	4.8	5.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.1	3.8

¹ Revised. Data are not comparable with those published in earlier Manpower Reports. For explanation see Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

² Unemployment as percent of labor force.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey and State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-5. Insured Unemployment and Insured Unemployment Rates Under State Programs, by State: Annual Averages, 1971-77¹

State	Insured unemployment (thousands)							Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 ²	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 ²
United States.....	2,150.5	1,848.5	1,632.5	2,248.5	3,091.9	2,991.5	2,437.8	4.1	3.5	2.7	3.5	6.0	4.6	3.6
Alabama.....	24.4	20.7	16.9	26.5	58.3	41.3	39.0	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.9	6.3	4.6	4.0
Alaska.....	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.0	7.0	9.7	5.5	9.4	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.1	8.9
Arizona.....	11.3	9.7	10.1	19.2	38.6	26.7	17.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.3	6.2	4.5	2.7
Arkansas.....	15.4	12.9	12.0	18.3	41.2	26.2	21.3	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.3	6.6	5.1	3.9
California.....	294.9	242.3	228.0	284.4	421.4	358.0	371.4	5.7	4.7	3.9	4.5	6.4	5.5	3.8
Colorado.....	7.8	7.0	7.6	11.5	25.1	21.8	21.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	3.3	3.0	2.6
Connecticut.....	69.4	48.9	36.3	49.1	84.0	67.9	47.3	6.3	4.5	3.2	4.0	6.9	5.8	4.0
Delaware.....	4.8	4.3	4.0	6.8	11.7	8.4	7.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	4.0	5.5	4.1	2.5
District of Columbia.....	6.7	7.0	7.0	8.5	13.5	12.0	8.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.7	3.4	2.8
Florida.....	38.3	30.7	27.7	56.3	129.6	98.4	68.4	2.5	1.9	1.3	2.4	3.7	2.7	2.6
Georgia.....	22.1	18.3	15.1	32.6	84.2	48.5	32.3	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.3	5.7	3.5	2.9
Hawaii.....	10.4	11.2	10.5	12.4	14.5	16.0	12.7	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.0	2.9
Idaho.....	6.8	6.7	6.6	8.0	11.6	10.2	9.7	4.4	4.2	3.5	4.0	5.4	4.6	4.1
Illinois.....	96.5	87.3	68.4	90.0	216.8	197.9	196.5	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.3	5.6	5.2	2.6
Indiana.....	40.8	30.0	21.3	41.9	86.5	41.2	33.8	2.9	2.2	1.4	2.5	5.1	2.6	2.0
Iowa.....	15.3	12.7	10.9	12.1	29.2	24.6	30.3	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.4
Kansas.....	16.2	10.4	8.9	10.6	30.7	16.9	16.8	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.5
Kentucky.....	22.8	18.9	17.2	23.7	49.9	34.8	35.7	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	5.8	4.3	2.9
Louisiana.....	28.1	24.8	26.6	29.6	43.5	38.1	41.6	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	2.8
Maine.....	14.9	12.5	10.9	13.8	23.2	17.9	17.6	6.7	5.7	4.0	4.8	8.0	6.3	5.9
Maryland.....	32.6	29.8	24.2	32.3	61.5	43.5	35.9	3.4	3.1	2.2	2.8	5.3	3.8	2.4
Massachusetts.....	95.8	86.1	85.6	106.7	155.7	108.6	96.9	5.5	5.1	4.5	5.5	7.7	5.6	4.5
Michigan.....	125.6	102.6	79.1	163.4	253.3	181.4	118.1	5.3	4.4	3.1	5.9	9.3	5.7	3.9
Minnesota.....	82.9	32.1	29.2	37.3	60.1	62.7	33.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.9	4.4	3.6	2.3
Mississippi.....	9.7	7.0	7.1	10.0	29.9	18.6	17.6	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.1
Missouri.....	44.9	38.4	35.1	44.5	84.5	57.3	60.6	3.8	3.3	2.5	3.1	5.3	4.1	2.4
Montana.....	5.5	5.7	5.7	10.4	10.2	9.8	8.3	4.4	4.4	3.7	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.2
Nebraska.....	6.4	5.9	6.7	8.7	16.4	10.9	8.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.0
Nevada.....	7.9	8.5	7.6	10.5	14.0	11.9	9.8	4.9	5.0	4.2	5.1	6.5	5.5	4.2
New Hampshire.....	6.9	4.9	3.7	7.5	16.8	8.9	8.3	3.5	2.5	1.6	2.9	6.5	3.6	1.9
New Jersey.....	112.1	104.0	100.5	131.1	178.8	141.0	105.2	5.4	5.1	4.5	5.7	7.7	6.5	4.7
New Mexico.....	8.0	7.2	7.5	9.6	14.7	11.9	10.6	4.3	3.7	3.2	3.7	5.7	4.6	2.7
New York.....	265.1	244.6	203.9	294.2	394.1	316.1	275.9	4.7	4.2	3.5	4.9	6.7	5.6	4.9
North Carolina.....	33.1	22.4	17.9	37.4	114.8	61.6	68.7	2.5	1.6	1.1	2.2	6.6	2.9	2.8
North Dakota.....	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.9	5.1	6.1	3.9	3.9	2.9	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.9
Ohio.....	93.0	65.8	47.0	82.9	189.3	114.6	100.7	3.2	2.3	1.4	2.4	4.9	3.1	2.7
Oklahoma.....	15.0	15.7	14.3	16.7	29.1	24.3	18.4	3.6	3.1	2.2	2.3	4.0	3.5	2.6
Oregon.....	29.3	25.4	23.0	35.4	54.7	45.1	39.1	5.4	4.6	4.0	4.6	7.1	5.8	4.9
Pennsylvania.....	140.0	139.9	118.6	152.7	265.2	229.0	213.3	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.8	7.4	6.1	4.7
Florida-Ricco.....	51.9	54.6	53.6	59.5	73.7	66.1	54.5	10.3	11.3	10.2	10.9	15.0	12.8	11.9
Rhode Island.....	16.6	14.1	13.8	17.6	30.0	19.6	18.7	5.9	5.1	4.4	5.4	9.3	6.4	5.7
South Carolina.....	17.7	12.2	10.0	20.9	60.6	31.0	24.4	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.6	7.3	4.0	2.9
South Dakota.....	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	4.6	4.1	4.1	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.6	2.2
Tennessee.....	32.7	24.4	23.1	32.8	85.7	53.2	48.3	3.4	2.5	1.9	2.8	6.1	4.3	2.3
Texas.....	45.7	33.3	32.3	40.4	91.4	62.6	54.3	3.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.7	1.4
Utah.....	8.9	8.4	8.2	9.9	16.1	13.1	11.4	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.8	4.5	3.5	3.1
Vermont.....	3.7	3.6	3.1	7.0	10.8	8.3	6.9	5.8	5.6	4.0	5.4	8.1	6.4	5.1
Virginia.....	13.3	10.2	9.0	15.3	47.8	29.7	25.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.1	2.5	2.1	1.6
Washington.....	73.4	57.7	53.4	61.7	83.8	72.6	53.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	6.3	8.6	7.4	5.3
West Virginia.....	14.4	14.9	13.2	15.8	25.8	20.1	17.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.4	5.6	4.4	2.8
Wisconsin.....	42.2	36.4	30.8	38.5	82.0	63.4	53.4	3.8	3.2	2.3	2.9	5.7	4.0	3.4
Wyoming.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7

¹ Figures are 11-month averages.
² Data for 1977-83 were published in the 1970 Manpower Report; data for 1979-80 were published in the 1974 Manpower Report.
³ Program for sugarcane workers effective July 1963; however, the rates exclude sugarcane workers, since 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-6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973-76

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Alabama:				
Birmingham.....	325.8	334.6	342.6	350.5
Mobile.....	148.0	151.1	157.9	164.9
Arizona:				
Phoenix.....	508.2	534.7	548.5	563.5
Arkansas:				
Little Rock-North Little Rock.....	150.5	158.6	162.5	168.1
California:				
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove.....	718.0	734.0	738.0	752.0
Fresno.....	126.1	127.7	123.1	122.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	3,033.0	3,178.0	3,220.0	3,282.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario.....	457.0	488.0	482.0	482.0
Sacramento.....	341.8	354.8	354.8	359.0
San Diego.....	548.0	567.0	564.8	569.0
San Francisco-Oakland.....	1,384.0	1,458.0	1,482.0	1,522.0
San Jose.....	544.0	561.0	554.0	568.0
Stockton.....	132.9	134.8	137.8	142.0
Colorado:				
Denver-Boulder.....	630.0	678.0	672.0	712.0
Connecticut:				
Hartford.....	182.2	185.4	182.2	184.0
New Britain.....	228.3	230.1	242.8	242.0
New Haven-West Haven.....	69.5	70.1	70.9	72.0
Stamford.....	194.3	194.5	194.7	192.0
Waterbury.....	102.6	102.4	102.1	102.0
Winsted.....	102.9	105.4	105.2	107.0
Delaware:				
Wilmington.....	239.7	230.8	234.6	238.0
District of Columbia:				
Washington.....	1,386.0	1,386.0	1,418.0	1,428.0
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	302.1	301.7	307.1	312.0
Miami.....	612.0	654.0	682.0	712.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg.....	651.1	613.8	621.5	628.0
Georgia:				
Atlanta.....	638.0	644.0	655.0	662.0
Augusta.....	102.8	102.7	102.8	112.0
Columbus.....	72.2	72.8	72.5	72.0
Macon.....	91.4	94.4	95.9	98.0
Savannah.....	77.9	78.0	78.7	79.0
Hawaii:				
Honolulu.....	308.0	308.9	312.6	318.0
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	2,072.0	2,128.0	2,164.0	2,212.0
Springfield-Rock Island-Moline.....	333	333	333	333
Peoria.....				
Rockford.....				
Indiana:				
Evansville.....	125.4	120.1	120.1	120.0
Fort Wayne.....	188.8	177.3	178.7	177.0
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.....	281.2	279.1	278.1	278.0
Indianapolis.....	538.0	522.0	520.0	520.0
South Bend.....	128.8	124.6	121.2	121.0
Terre Haute.....	72.8	70.7	71.8	72.0
Iowa:				
Cedar Rapids.....	93	93	77.1	78.0
Des Moines.....			180.7	182.0
Kansas:				
Wichita.....	172.6	182.7	190.7	192.0
Kentucky:				
Louisville.....	304.2	304.5	301.4	302.0
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge.....	181.6	187.0	180.5	187.0
New Orleans.....	428.6	414.7	424.5	428.0
Shreveport.....	158.8	158.4	158.3	158.0
Maine:				
Portland.....	72.8	82.0	82.3	82.0
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	880.0	892.0	908.0	922.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D-6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973-76—Continued

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	1,382.0	1,399.0	1,339.0	1,331.0
Brockton.....	88.2	77.2	74.3	75.3
Fall River.....	67.5	68.6	72.3	73.7
Lawrence-Haverhill.....	122.9	127.2	133.4	130.4
Lowell.....	95.8	98.2	102.3	105.8
New Bedford.....	74.1	73.8	77.8	79.1
Springfield-Chicopee-Folyate.....	345.2	338.2	364.2	365.2
Worcester.....	173.8	178.0	190.8	191.4
Michigan:				
Ann Arbor.....	80.8	82.4	81.4	82.8
Detroit.....	1,858.6	1,908.0	1,891.0	1,897.0
Grand Rapids.....	264.0	263.8	269.9	272.8
Kalamazoo-Portage.....	256.2	264.1	261.8	267.1
Lansing-East Lansing.....	116.2	121.4	121.8	127.8
Flint.....	197.2	204.1	201.3	212.2
Warren-Troy.....	70.3	74.9	74.2	76.7
Westland.....	42.5	44.8	42.0	43.6
Minnesota:				
Duluth-Superior.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	998.0	987.0	988.0	1,007.0
Missouri:				
St. Louis.....	1,018.0	1,012.0	1,028.0	1,028.0
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	244.2	251.8	244.7	262.0
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	64.4	64.8	64.8	64.0
New Jersey:				
Atlantic City.....	78.5	78.6	77.8	78.0
Paterson.....	264.7	264.8	264.4	265.1
Elizabeth.....	278.0	278.0	282.0	282.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville.....	277.7	282.8	284.0	285.3
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.....	207.3	207.8	208.7	208.8
Trenton.....	143.4	148.7	144.7	148.8
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque.....	180.2	184.5	183.2	171.8
New York:				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	337.2	362.3	355.1	361.1
Buffalo.....	(1)	128.6	127.8	130.0
Rochester.....	544.0	582.0	588.0	578.0
New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties.....	3,628.0	3,628.0	3,650.0	3,628.0
Saratoga-Schoharie.....	1,067.0	1,078.0	1,108.0	1,124.0
Syracuse.....	419.9	442.7	447.0	458.2
Utica-Rome.....	388.0	381.1	380.8	388.8
Watkinsville.....	121.2	135.6	137.3	139.1
North Carolina:				
Raleigh.....	78.2	78.2	78.0	77.9
Charlotte-Durham.....	284.7	297.1	310.3	311.8
Crowford-Winston-Salem-High Point.....	208.1	218.4	227.5	235.3
Raleigh-Durham.....	220.7	230.1	244.4	252.8
Ohio:				
Akron.....	290.9	292.8	291.8	291.7
Canton.....	173.6	177.4	174.6	173.2
Cincinnati.....	572.0	601.0	600.0	600.0
Cleveland.....	652.0	661.0	671.0	681.0
Columbus.....	422.0	427.8	424.9	424.8
Dayton.....	382.7	381.1	387.3	381.8
Hamilton-Middletown.....	97.1	98.8	101.7	102.8
Lima.....	113.0	117.0	115.1	115.7
Steubenville-Paris.....	(1)	(1)	64.2	65.4
Toledo.....	343.7	347.4	343.7	348.7
Youngstown-Warren.....	235.5	239.1	238.4	242.3

Footnotes at end of table.



Table D-6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973-76—Continued

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma City	254.6	259.5	263.5	262.1
Tulsa	248.9	252.9	271.9	280.1
Oregon:				
Portland	(1)	(1)	(1)	612.1
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	178.2	209.2	226.5	221.1
Altoona	55.4	53.5	55.1	57.1
Erie	115.1	121.4	129.7	127.1
Harrisburg	192.8	205.9	207.1	202.1
Jenkintown	98.0	101.2	101.8	101.1
Lancaster	132.3	140.8	141.8	141.1
Northeast Pennsylvania	274.5	278.5	281.5	277.1
Philadelphia	2,047.0	2,082.0	2,082.0	2,082.0
Pittsburgh	978.0	947.0	911.0	892.0
Reading	141.2	143.7	141.7	141.7
York	134.7	152.3	154.6	147.7
Florida:				
Miami	41.8	42.5	44.7	42.7
Orlando	65.1	67.0	68.2	67.7
San Jose	280.1	322.0	330.0	325.0
Rhode Island:				
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	422.2	442.6	445.2	431.1
South Carolina:				
Charleston	114.7	122.5	128.7	128.2
Columbia	222.5	222.7	225.2	227.2
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga	415.4	472.7	475.2	477.2
Knoxville	175.5	201.5	195.3	192.1
Memphis	351.5	391.7	392.0	392.0
Nashville	342.7	352.6	355.3	352.0
Texas:				
Austin	(1)	180.2	185.2	182.1
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	(1)	142.2	152.9	152.1
Corpus Christi	(1)	122.4	122.1	122.1
Dallas-Fort Worth	1,142.0	1,152.0	1,204.0	1,202.0
Houston	(1)	142.7	151.5	152.0
San Antonio	(1)	1,022.0	1,077.0	1,102.0
Utah:				
Salt Lake City-Ogden	304.6	315.4	322.0	322.0
Virginia:				
Newport News-Hampton	185.4	192.7	198.0	192.1
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	272.2	282.9	288.6	282.1
Richmond	372.2	382.5	390.5	382.1
Roanoke	95.7	102.5	105.4	102.1
Washington:				
Washington	632.0	647.0	673.0	673.0
Wisconsin:				
Madison	(1)	(1)	122.9	122.1
Milwaukee	(1)	(1)	148.4	148.4
West Virginia:				
Charleston	(1)	(1)	102.7	102.1
Huntington-Ashland	(1)	(1)	110.6	110.6
Wheeling	(1)	(1)	78.1	78.1
Wisconsin:				
Kenosha	(1)	(1)	62.3	62.3
Madison	(1)	(1)	102.4	102.4
Milwaukee	634.0	632.0	651.0	651.0
Racine	(1)	(1)	82.7	82.7

(1) Not available.

Note: See Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix. These estimates will be revised to conform to new estimating procedures effective January 1978. For a description of the procedures, see "Explanatory Note for State and Area Employment Data" published monthly in Employment and Earnings.

Source: Current Population Survey and State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973-76

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Alabama:				
Birmingham	14.6	17.2	23.1	23.4
Mobile	7.2	8.3	9.7	10.3
Arizona:				
Phoenix	24.1	27.5	72.1	55.0
Arkansas:				
Little Rock-North Little Rock	3.8	5.4	11.4	8.7
California:				
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	37.0	39.0	60.0	49.0
Fresno	16.8	16.5	19.2	19.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	201.0	215.0	315.0	290.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	31.0	42.0	47.0	48.0
Sacramento	26.8	27.1	32.4	33.2
San Diego	23.0	46.0	72.0	78.0
San Francisco-Oakland	105.0	110.0	160.0	157.0
San Jose	31.0	23.0	51.0	44.0
Stockton	11.9	11.1	12.5	14.3
Colorado:				
Denver-Boulder	23.0	25.0	49.0	43.0
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport	14.2	14.3	20.1	19.9
Hartford	18.9	18.2	25.9	29.6
New Britain	4.8	4.5	7.8	7.7
New Haven-West Haven	12.0	11.9	17.7	19.6
Stamford	6.0	5.4	6.7	7.5
Waterbury	6.4	6.8	11.5	11.5
Delaware:				
Wilmington	9.5	14.5	22.0	20.5
District of Columbia:				
Washington	58.0	61.0	78.0	75.0
Florida:				
Jacksonville	12.8	15.1	19.8	18.4
Miami	25.0	39.0	77.0	63.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg	18.4	27.7	54.7	51.0
Georgia:				
Atlanta	30.0	42.0	77.0	69.0
Augusta	5.0	6.3	9.0	9.8
Columbus	4.1	4.9	6.1	7.0
Macon	4.6	4.9	7.4	10.2
Savannah	2.3	3.6	5.9	7.0
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	20.9	23.7	24.3	30.2
Illinois:				
Chicago	128.0	142.0	226.0	213.0
Dayton-Rock Island-Moline	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.4
Peoria	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.7
Rockford	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.1
Indiana:				
Evansville	5.0	5.4	9.2	6.6
Fort Wayne	5.4	6.8	17.2	30.0
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	12.2	12.8	21.8	17.6
Indianapolis	22.0	25.0	34.0	37.0
South Bend	4.4	6.1	10.3	6.8
Terre Haute	3.6	3.3	5.1	4.3
Iowa:				
Cedar Rapids	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.9
Des Moines	(1)	(1)	7.0	7.0
Kansas:				
Wichita	5.9	6.5	10.5	10.2
Kentucky:				
Louisville	13.1	16.6	29.1	24.7
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge	11.3	10.4	11.2	10.5
New Orleans	29.0	31.9	32.6	32.5
Shreveport	7.0	8.6	10.4	10.0
Maine:				
Portland	3.5	4.5	8.4	7.2
Maryland:				
Baltimore	40.0	47.0	77.0	76.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D-7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973-76—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	88.0	94.0	142.0	121.0
Brockton.....	4.6	5.3	8.5	8.0
Fall River.....	4.2	5.5	8.2	7.0
Lawrence-Haverhill.....	8.7	9.5	18.1	16.3
Lowell.....	6.7	8.2	12.3	11.1
New Bedford.....	5.3	5.9	10.8	9.3
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke.....	15.4	16.7	29.7	24.5
Worcester.....	11.9	11.6	21.2	17.5
Michigan:				
Battle Creek.....	4.1	5.5	8.9	8.0
Detroit.....	116.0	171.0	247.0	173.0
Flint.....	11.2	24.3	29.0	20.3
Grand Rapids.....	12.3	17.1	26.4	20.6
Kalamazoo-Portage.....	5.0	7.1	11.2	9.5
Lansing-East Lansing.....	8.7	15.8	21.5	18.0
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights.....	4.7	5.8	9.7	7.4
Saginaw.....	4.0	6.6	9.4	8.5
Minnesota:				
Duluth-Superior.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	41.0	44.0	65.0	66.0
Mississippi:				
Jackson.....	3.7	4.4	7.4	7.2
Missouri:				
Kansas City.....	25.0	32.0	47.0	38.0
St. Louis.....	54.0	59.0	81.0	76.0
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	6.4	9.5	13.6	13.2
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	3.3	4.2	6.0	4.4
New Jersey:				
Atlantic City.....	5.5	6.1	9.2	9.7
Jersey City.....	20.4	21.2	31.9	36.0
Newark.....	44.0	57.0	92.0	94.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Bayreville.....	14.0	15.3	27.4	29.1
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.....	15.5	15.6	25.9	25.9
Trenton.....	6.4	7.5	11.7	11.6
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque.....	10.2	12.4	16.2	16.8
New York:				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	14.7	17.5	26.4	29.5
Binghamton.....	(2)	6.1	9.9	10.2
Buffalo.....	20.0	46.0	68.0	62.0
New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties.....	214.0	253.0	371.0	398.0
Nassau-Suffolk.....	43.0	56.0	82.0	110.0
Rochester.....	14.6	17.7	35.0	37.4
Syracuse.....	12.6	14.7	26.5	27.8
Utica-Rome.....	7.9	8.3	13.3	15.0
North Carolina:				
Asheville.....	2.0	3.1	7.6	4.6
Charlotte-Gastonia.....	7.1	9.6	20.4	18.0
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point.....	11.4	13.9	30.0	22.6
Raleigh-Durham.....	5.6	6.5	12.7	11.0
Ohio:				
Akron.....	11.9	12.7	27.2	24.4
Canton.....	8.0	7.9	16.5	15.5
Cincinnati.....	29.0	32.0	52.0	49.0
Cleveland.....	36.0	37.0	69.0	61.0
Columbus.....	16.6	19.3	35.9	34.2
Dayton.....	14.1	16.5	29.3	23.7
Hamilton-Middletown.....	5.0	6.2	12.1	9.2
Lorain-Elyria.....	5.0	5.8	10.9	8.4
Steubenville-Wellton.....	(1)	(1)	4.3	3.5
Toledo.....	15.4	19.7	33.6	28.3
Youngstown-Warren.....	10.4	12.7	26.4	22.2
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma City.....	9.9	14.5	25.4	19.6
Tulsa.....	6.9	9.7	17.0	14.7
Oregon:				
Portland.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	48.1

Footnotes at end of table

Table D-7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973-76—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	7.8	9.3	22.4	21.6
Alltoona.....	2.8	3.1	5.5	4.0
Erie.....	4.7	5.0	10.9	10.6
Harrisburg.....	4.0	5.8	13.0	11.2
Johnstown.....	5.3	5.3	7.3	7.5
Lancaster.....	3.7	5.2	10.6	8.2
Northeast Pennsylvania.....	12.9	17.3	30.8	25.5
Philadelphia.....	115.0	119.0	172.0	179.0
Pittsburgh.....	53.0	54.0	73.0	80.0
Reading.....	3.3	4.2	10.2	9.2
York.....	4.4	5.3	12.5	10.3
Puerto Rico:				
Mayaguez.....	5.5	6.0	7.2	6.3
Ponce.....	12.9	12.0	14.9	13.1
San Juan.....	24.1	32.0	33.1	43.8
Rhode Island:				
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket.....	20.0	23.0	48.0	35.4
South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	5.7	8.0	9.9	10.0
Greenville-Spartanburg.....	5.4	9.9	19.1	15.0
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	5.8	8.6	12.3	9.9
Knoxville.....	5.5	7.6	12.4	9.7
Memphis.....	13.3	16.6	25.7	22.0
Nashville-Davidson.....	10.1	13.8	23.2	17.7
Texas:				
Austin.....	(1)	5.6	7.9	3
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange.....	(1)	8.6	11.3	11.7
Corpus Christi.....	(1)	7.7	7.9	9.0
Dallas-Forth Worth.....	31.0	41.0	64.0	53.0
El Paso.....	(1)	10.2	12.0	17.3
Houston.....	43.0	41.0	55.0	63.0
San Antonio.....	(1)	20.7	27.4	30.4
Utah:				
Salt Lake City-Ogden.....	15.5	17.1	22.0	19.0
Virginia:				
Newport News-Hampton.....	5.0	6.6	9.4	10.4
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth.....	10.6	14.6	19.0	21.0
Richmond.....	6.3	8.9	12.7	13.8
Roanoke.....	2.7	3.8	6.9	6.7
Washington:				
Seattle.....	48.0	44.0	62.0	63.0
Spokane.....	(1)	(1)	11.8	9.4
Tacoma.....	(1)	(1)	15.9	15.1
West Virginia:				
Charleston.....	(1)	(1)	7.4	6.0
Huntington-Ashland.....	(1)	(1)	8.9	7.7
Wheeling.....	(1)	(1)	6.9	5.9
Wisconsin:				
Kenosha.....	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.7
Madison.....	(1)	(1)	8.2	6.4
Milwaukee.....	23.0	26.0	48.0	43.0
Racine.....	(1)	(1)	6.1	5.4

(1) Not available.

NOTE: These estimates will be revised to conform to new estimating procedures effective January 1978. For a description of the procedures, see "Ex-

planatory Note for State and Area Unemployment Data" published monthly in *Employment and Earnings*.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey and State employment security agencies cooperating with U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-8. Total Unemployment Rates¹ in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973-76

Major labor area	Unemployment rate ¹			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Alabama:				
Birmingham	4.5	5.1	6.7	6.7
Mobile	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.2
Arizona:				
Phoenix	4.8	7.0	13.1	10.0
Little Rock-North Little Rock				
California:				
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	2.5	3.4	7.0	5.3
Fresno	5.2	5.4	7.7	5.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	8.5	7.9	9.0	8.3
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	6.5	6.8	9.7	8.8
Sacramento	6.8	8.6	9.8	9.8
San Diego	7.8	7.6	8.9	6.5
San Francisco-Oakland	6.1	7.7	11.6	11.5
San Jose	7.6	7.6	11.0	10.3
Stockton	5.8	5.9	9.2	7.7
Colorado:				
Denver-Boulder	9.1	8.2	9.8	9.9
Connecticut:				
Bridgewater	3.0	3.7	7.3	6.1
Hartford	7.8	7.7	10.9	10.6
New Britain	5.6	5.4	7.6	8.5
New Haven-West Haven	7.0	6.5	11.0	10.9
Stamford	6.2	6.1	9.1	9.9
Waterbury	6.0	5.3	6.4	7.0
Delaware:				
Wilmington	6.2	6.5	10.9	10.8
District of Columbia:				
Washington	4.3	6.5	9.8	9.0
Florida:				
Jacksonville	4.2	4.4	5.5	5.2
Miami	4.9	5.4	6.8	6.3
Tampa-St. Petersburg	4.1	6.0	11.3	9.4
Georgia:				
Atlanta	3.8	5.4	10.3	9.4
Augusta	3.6	5.0	9.0	7.5
Columbus	4.9	5.9	8.3	8.6
Macon	3.2	6.3	7.6	8.6
Savannah	5.0	5.2	7.4	10.3
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	4.2	4.6	7.5	8.6
Illinois:				
Honolulu	6.9	7.6	7.7	9.4
Chicago	4.2	4.5	7.2	6.7
Davenport-Rock Island-Mobile	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.8
Peoria	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.5
Rockford	(3)	(3)	(3)	7.5
Indiana:				
Evansville	4.0	4.2	7.1	4.9
Fort Wayne	3.2	3.8	9.7	5.6
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	4.7	4.7	7.9	6.3
Indianapolis	4.3	4.8	6.4	6.7
South Bend	3.8	4.5	7.7	5.1
Terre Haute	5.0	4.4	6.7	5.7
Iowa:				
Cedar Rapids	(3)	(3)	3.8	3.7
Des Moines	(3)	(3)	4.4	4.3
Kansas:				
Wichita	3.4	3.6	5.5	5.4
Kentucky:				
Louisville	3.3	4.2	7.6	6.4
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge	7.0	6.2	6.2	5.6
New Orleans	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.4
Shreveport	5.4	6.6	7.5	7.1
Maine:				
Portland	4.4	5.4	10.1	8.4
Maryland:				
Baltimore	4.5	5.2	8.1	7.9

Footnotes at end of table.



Table D-8. Total Unemployment Rates¹ in 150 Major Areas: Annual Averages: 1973-76—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment rate ¹			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	6.9	7.2	10.6	9.0
Brockton.....	6.8	7.5	11.6	10.6
Fall River.....	6.3	7.9	11.4	9.5
Lawrence-Haverhill.....	7.1	7.5	13.6	12.5
Lowell.....	7.0	8.3	11.9	10.5
New Bedford.....	7.2	7.9	13.9	11.7
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke.....	6.2	6.6	11.2	9.2
Worcester.....	6.4	6.5	11.1	9.1
Michigan:				
Battle Creek.....	5.1	7.0	10.9	9.6
Detroit.....	6.3	9.0	13.1	9.1
Flint.....	5.5	11.6	13.8	9.5
Grand Rapids.....	4.8	6.4	10.1	7.7
Kalamazoo-Portage.....	4.3	5.8	9.2	7.5
Lansing-East Lansing.....	4.4	7.7	10.7	8.5
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights.....	6.6	7.8	13.3	9.7
Saginaw.....	4.4	7.0	16.2	8.6
Minnesota:				
Duluth-Superior.....	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	4.4	4.7	6.8	6.8
Mississippi:				
Jackson.....	3.1	3.5	5.7	5.4
Missouri:				
Kansas City.....	4.2	5.1	7.7	6.3
St. Louis.....	5.3	5.9	7.9	7.3
Nebraska:				
Omaha.....	2.6	3.8	5.5	5.2
New Hampshire:				
Manchester.....	5.1	6.4	10.2	6.9
New Jersey:				
Atlantic City.....	7.2	8.0	11.8	12.3
Jersey City.....	8.0	8.3	13.2	14.1
Newark.....	5.0	6.4	10.1	10.2
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville.....	5.1	5.4	9.6	10.2
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic.....	7.5	7.7	12.8	12.7
Trenton.....	4.4	5.2	8.1	7.9
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque.....	6.8	7.9	9.9	9.8
New York:				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	4.3	5.0	7.4	8.2
Binghamton.....	(2)	4.9	7.8	7.8
Buffalo.....	7.2	8.7	11.9	10.9
New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties.....	5.9	7.0	10.2	10.8
Nassau-Suffolk.....	4.2	5.2	7.4	9.8
Rochester.....	3.5	4.0	7.8	8.2
Syracuse.....	4.7	5.2	9.4	9.7
Utica-Rome.....	6.1	6.2	9.7	10.8
North Carolina:				
Asheville.....	2.6	3.9	9.7	5.9
Charlotte-Gastonia.....	2.5	3.2	8.5	5.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point.....	3.2	3.7	7.9	5.7
Raleigh-Durham.....	2.5	2.7	5.2	4.4
Ohio:				
Akron.....	4.1	4.3	9.3	8.4
Canton.....	4.6	4.4	9.4	8.8
Cincinnati.....	5.1	5.4	8.7	8.4
Cleveland.....	4.2	4.3	7.8	6.9
Columbus.....	3.4	3.8	7.2	6.8
Dayton.....	3.9	4.5	8.2	6.0
Hamilton-Middletown.....	5.2	6.2	11.9	8.9
Loral, Elyria.....	4.4	5.0	9.4	7.7
Steubenville-Weirton.....	(2)	(2)	6.7	5.3
Toledo.....	4.5	5.7	9.9	8.1
Youngstown-Warren.....	4.4	5.3	11.2	9.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D-8. Total Unemployment Rates ¹ in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973-76—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment rate ¹			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma City.....				
Tulsa.....	2.9	4.8	7.3	5.7
Oregon:	2.8	3.8	6.2	5.2
Portland.....				
Pennsylvania:	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	8.7
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	2.8	3.2	7.5	7.1
Altoona.....	5.0	5.6	9.9	7.1
Erie.....	4.0	4.1	9.1	8.7
Harrisburg.....	2.3	2.8	6.3	5.4
Johnstown.....	5.4	5.3	7.0	6.9
Lancaster.....	2.3	3.2	6.6	5.1
Northeast Pennsylvania.....	4.7	6.3	11.2	9.5
Philadelphia.....	5.6	5.9	8.5	8.8
Pittsburgh.....	5.7	5.7	7.5	8.1
Reading.....	2.3	2.9	7.2	6.3
York.....	2.8	3.4	8.2	6.6
Puerto Rico:				
Mayaguez.....	13.2	12.8	16.1	14.5
Ponce.....	19.4	18.0	21.6	19.3
San Juan.....	10.0	9.7	13.0	13.3
Rhode Island:				
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket.....	4.6	5.2	10.9	8.2
South Carolina:				
Charleston.....	4.9	6.5	7.5	7.2
Greenville-Spartanburg.....	2.4	4.2	8.1	6.1
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga.....	3.3	4.8	7.0	5.6
Knoxville.....	3.1	4.0	6.6	5.1
Memphis.....	3.8	4.5	7.4	6.1
Nashville-Davidson.....	2.9	3.9	6.5	4.9
Texas:				
Austin.....	(¹)	3.1	4.2	4.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange.....	(¹)	5.7	7.4	7.4
Corpus Christi.....	(¹)	6.3	6.5	7.0
Dallas-Fort Worth.....	2.7	3.5	5.3	4.6
El Paso.....	(¹)	6.9	7.9	10.8
Houston.....	4.4	3.9	5.2	5.5
San Antonio.....	(¹)	5.6	7.4	7.9
Utah:				
Salt Lake City-Ogden.....	5.1	5.4	6.6	5.6
Virginia:				
Newport News-Hampton.....	3.7	4.7	6.3	6.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth.....	3.9	5.1	6.4	6.9
Richmond.....	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.5
Roanoke.....	2.8	3.7	6.4	6.2
Washington:				
Seattle.....	7.6	6.8	9.1	9.1
Spokane.....	(¹)	(¹)	9.6	7.4
Tacoma.....	(¹)	(¹)	10.6	9.9
West Virginia:				
Charleston.....	(¹)	(¹)	6.8	5.5
Huntington-Ashland.....	(¹)	(¹)	8.0	6.9
Wheeling.....	(¹)	(¹)	8.8	7.6
Wisconsin:				
Kenosha.....	(¹)	(¹)	6.6	7.6
Madison.....	(¹)	(¹)	5.0	3.8
Milwaukee.....	(¹)	(¹)	7.4	6.3
Racine.....	3.5	4.5	7.0	6.1

¹ Unemployment as percent of labor force.
² Not available.

NOTE: These estimates will be revised to conform to new estimating procedures effective January 1978. For a description of the procedures, see "Ex-

planatory Note for State and Area Unemployment Data" published monthly in *Employment and Earnings*.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey and State employment security agencies cooperating with U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D-9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1972-77

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 #
Alabama:						
Birmingham.....	8.5	6.9	8.1	11.5	9.1	8.5
Mobile.....	2.3	2.8	3.2	5.4	4.1	4.8
Arizona:						
Phoenix.....	5.8	5.8	11.7	26.4	15.4	11.8
Arkansas:						
Little Rock-North Little Rock.....	1.1	.9	1.6	6.0	3.8	2.9
California:						
Anaheim-Fanta Ana-Garden Grove.....	14.0	12.9	16.9	32.6	23.8	18.1
Fresno.....	5.7	5.7	6.1	9.0	8.3	9.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach.....	91.7	79.9	96.0	153.5	122.4	103.7
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario.....	12.1	11.3	13.5	22.4	19.6	17.2
Sacramento.....	10.2	10.6	11.4	17.0	15.1	15.0
San Diego.....	16.6	15.7	19.4	34.4	28.7	24.5
San Francisco-Oakland.....	43.3	39.8	44.6	64.5	58.1	49.4
San Jose.....	13.1	11.9	13.9	27.8	19.4	15.5
Stockton.....	5.1	4.6	4.7	7.4	7.4	7.6
Colorado:						
Denver-Boulder.....	3.0	3.5	5.6	16.2	11.3	12.7
Connecticut:						
Bridgeport.....	9.0	5.7	9.8	11.5	9.4	6.9
Hartford.....	11.3	6.8	11.5	15.2	14.5	11.7
New Britain.....	2.8	3.1	2.8	4.5	3.8	3.1
New Haven-West Haven.....	7.0	4.9	8.0	9.8	9.3	8.6
Stamford.....	2.6	2.0	3.3	5.4	6.2	4.7
Waterbury.....	4.9	1.9	4.7	6.5	3.6	3.2
Delaware:						
Wilmington.....	4.1	3.5	6.6	10.7	7.9	7.3
District of Columbia:						
Washington.....	12.8	10.9	14.2	28.7	24.0	23.7
Florida:						
Jacksonville.....	.7	.8	1.8	5.1	5.1	4.6
Miami.....	8.3	8.2	19.2	30.7	21.0	17.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg.....	3.8	3.2	7.8	21.6	19.2	14.6
Georgia:						
Atlanta.....	5.2	4.0	9.5	28.7	17.6	15.8
Augusta.....	1.4	1.0	2.0	5.4	3.6	3.3
Columbus.....	1.0	.7	1.2	4.4	3.8	2.4
Macon.....	.8	.6	1.2	4.1	2.9	2.3
Savannah.....	.8	.5	.9	3.4	2.2	1.9
Hawaii:						
Honolulu.....	9.4	8.5	9.2	12.6	14.1	10.9
Illinois:						
Chicago.....	52.7	49.3	52.3	141.3	121.6	111.6
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline.....	2.5	1.8	1.4	4.3	4.4	4.0
Peoria.....	2.8	1.8	2.1	3.6	4.2	5.1
Rockford.....	1.6	1.1	3.0	7.7	5.5	4.4
Indiana:						
Evansville.....	1.5	1.2	1.8	4.6	2.4	1.9
Fort Wayne.....	1.0	1.4	1.6	7.8	3.5	2.2
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago.....	4.3	2.4	3.6	8.8	5.6	4.8
Indianapolis.....	4.9	3.5	6.1	14.5	8.0	7.1
South Bend.....	1.5	1.2	2.1	4.3	2.3	2.1
Terre Haute.....	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.8
Iowa:						
Cedar Rapids.....	1.1	.6	.5	1.7	1.8	1.5
Des Moines.....	1.3	1.3	1.5	3.7	3.6	2.9
Kansas:						
Wichita.....	2.1	1.7	1.9	5.0	4.5	4.3
Kentucky:						
Louisville.....	8.5	6.0	9.5	13.6	9.3	7.7
Louisiana:						
Baton Rouge.....	1.8	2.1	2.9	4.5	4.0	5.6
New Orleans.....	6.9	7.2	8.8	12.4	11.7	12.5
Shreveport.....	2.5	1.4	2.9	4.8	4.3	3.8
Maine:						
Portland.....	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0

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, 1972-77—Continued

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977*
Maryland:						
Baltimore	20.0	14.4	17.1	36.0	27.5	25.2
Massachusetts:						
Boston	37.4	39.1	44.4	60.2	48.2	38.0
Brockton	2.6	3.0	3.6	5.1	3.0	2.7
Fall River	3.1	3.1	4.4	6.6	4.0	3.9
Lawrence-Haverhill	4.5	4.1	5.0	8.7	6.8	5.6
Lowell	2.9	3.1	4.0	6.5	4.0	3.1
New Bedford	3.6	3.2	4.0	7.5	4.6	3.7
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	8.3	7.2	8.5	14.9	10.1	7.7
Worcester	4.5	3.9	5.0	7.0	6.3	4.9
Michigan:						
Battle Creek	2.1	1.6	2.6	5.3	3.8	3.4
Detroit	49.0	34.6	73.8	131.1	77.5	60.4
Flint	5.8	3.3	15.9	15.6	8.1	7.4
Grand Rapids	5.5	4.4	7.6	14.3	8.6	6.9
Kalamazoo-Portage	1.8	1.4	2.9	5.2	3.9	3.0
Lansing-East Lansing	3.8	2.7	8.4	11.6	7.4	6.9
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	2.4	1.7	2.6	6.2	4.1	3.8
Saginaw	1.5	1.3	3.3	5.3	3.1	2.6
Minnesota:						
Duluth-Superior	2.5	3.8	2.3	3.8	3.4	3.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	12.8	10.5	21.5	31.1	23.5	17.5
Mississippi:						
Jackson	.6	.6	.7	2.6	1.9	1.6
Missouri:						
Kansas City	8.3	8.3	10.1	23.1	14.8	13.6
St. Louis	23.2	19.3	24.6	48.7	34.9	31.1
Nebraska:						
Omaha	2.4	4.5	4.3	0.2	6.5	5.8
New Hampshire:						
Manchester	1.0	.8	1.4	3.4	2.1	1.4
New Jersey:						
Atlantic City	3.4	3.4	4.4	6.3	5.2	4.8
Jersey City	13.6	12.7	15.0	18.7	16.0	15.1
Newark	26.9	25.3	34.0	48.7	36.6	30.9
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	10.2	9.1	10.2	15.2	11.4	10.0
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	20.8	20.8	13.7	14.5	11.2	10.7
Trenton	2.7	2.8	4.1	5.6	4.3	3.8
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque	2.4	3.0	3.9	6.4	5.8	5.1
New York:						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	6.6	5.7	6.4	13.9	11.0	9.9
Binghamton	2.5	2.2	2.8	5.3	3.8	3.5
Buffalo	19.6	12.6	1.9	32.1	22.3	21.6
New York City combined area	(0)	(0)	177.1	233.2	213.2	185.1
New York City	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	124.6
Westchester	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	10.4
Rochester	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	2.9
Nassau-Suffolk	(0)	(0)	32.3	53.2	45.8	39.7
Nassau	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	20.1
Suffolk	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	15.0
Rochester	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	10.9
Monroe County	7.8	5.6	8.0	19.4	14.3	6.9
Syracuse	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	7.8
Utica-Rome	6.5	5.0	6.0	15.3	9.6	8.2
Elmira	6.4	3.3	3.9	7.6	8.8	1.0
Poughkeepsie	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	1.8
North Carolina:						
Asheville	.5	.4	.9	4.1	1.8	1.4
Charlotte-Gastonia	1.3	.9	2.1	13.7	6.3	4.5
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	2.3	1.7	3.5	15.1	7.6	6.9
Raleigh-Durham	.6	.4	1.2	3.9	3.1	3.1
Ohio:						
Akron	3.8	2.9	4.2	12.4	8.0	6.3
Canton	2.7	1.8	2.5	8.1	5.6	4.9
Cincinnati	8.0	5.2	7.4	17.8	13.1	12.0
Cleveland	14.1	8.3	12.3	31.5	19.0	17.5
Columbus	3.5	3.3	5.7	15.6	11.1	10.0
Dayton	4.0	3.4	6.3	11.6	7.4	6.7
Hamilton-Middletown	2.1	1.4	2.6	6.2	3.2	2.3
Lorain-Elyria	1.5	1.0	1.8	4.9	2.6	2.1
Staubenville-Weirton	.9	.7	.7	2.1	1.3	1.5
Toledo	4.4	3.6	6.7	15.6	9.5	8.0
Youngstown-Warren	4.7	2.7	5.0	14.1	8.5	6.9

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, 1972-77—Continued

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 ^a
Oklahoma:						
Oklahoma City	3.6	3.2	4.2	6.3	6.7	4.7
Tulsa	2.7	2.2	3.0	6.0	3.8	5.0
Oregon:						
Portland	11.6	10.6	14.0	26.0	19.4	17.2
Pennsylvania:						
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	6.3	4.5	6.5	17.0	18.0	13.2
Altoona	1.8	1.5	1.9	3.7	2.5	2.2
Erie	2.5	2.1	2.5	7.0	6.4	4.6
Harrisburg	3.4	1.8	3.1	8.3	6.4	5.6
Johnstown	3.8	3.0	3.6	5.9	8.0	6.8
Lancaster	1.8	1.2	2.7	7.5	4.7	4.3
Northeast Pennsylvania	14.2	9.7	15.3	24.9	20.7	18.3
Philadelphia	51.6	46.2	58.4	112.0	90.9	91.2
Pittsburgh	28.0	21.4	22.1	41.9	37.9	36.3
Reading	3.0	2.0	3.3	7.4	5.5	4.7
York	2.4	1.9	3.2	6.6	6.2	5.4
Puerto Rico:						
Mayaguez	2.2	1.3	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4
Ponce	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.4
San Juan	8.0	7.7	9.6	13.2	13.0	13.7
Rhode Island:						
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	14.8	13.9	17.3	32.5	19.5	16.1
South Carolina:						
Charleston	1.3	1.1	1.7	4.0	3.3	2.8
Greenville-Spartanburg	1.7	1.2	2.7	14.4	5.9	5.0
Tennessee:						
Chattanooga	1.3	1.3	2.4	6.4	4.0	4.4
Knoxville	1.5	1.1	2.2	8.1	6.5	6.0
Memphis	2.3	2.3	3.6	18.0	13.3	10.4
Nashville-Davidson	2.1	2.1	4.4	12.6	7.6	6.8
Texas:						
Austin	.5	.6	.7	2.8	2.3	2.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	2.5	2.2	1.8	3.9	2.9	2.9
Corpus Christi	1.0	.9	1.0	2.2	1.3	2.0
Dallas-Fort Worth	6.7	6.5	8.2	23.2	14.4	12.4
El Paso	1.5	1.7	2.0	4.5	3.4	3.8
Houston	6.7	4.2	4.0	6.8	9.1	8.6
San Antonio	1.7	1.6	2.3	7.7	5.9	5.7
Utah:						
Salt Lake City-Ogden	8.4	8.2	6.0	8.3	6.9	6.4
Virginia:						
Newport News-Hampton	.6	.7	.8	3.0	2.5	2.3
North Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	1.1	1.1	2.2	6.2	5.1	4.5
Richmond	.9	.8	1.1	4.1	2.9	2.9
Roanoke	.4	.3	.5	2.9	1.8	1.7
Washington:						
Seattle	28.2	24.2	22.8	35.5	32.5	30.9
Spokane	4.3	4.1	5.1	7.6	6.1	6.2
Tacoma	6.6	6.5	9.1	9.8	6.5	7.4
West Virginia:						
Charleston	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.9	2.4	2.1
Huntington-Ashland	2.8	1.9	2.5	4.5	3.2	3.3
Wheeling	1.6	1.2	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.3
Wisconsin:						
Kenosha	1.0	.7	.9	2.3	3.2	2.7
Madison	2.1	1.7	2.1	6.5	6.1	4.6
Milwaukee	11.0	7.4	8.9	26.3	15.4	12.5
Racine	2.2	.9	1.0	2.3	2.1	2.6

^a Preliminary (11-month) average.

^b Not available.

^c New major labor area; 3-month average beginning in September.

^d New major labor area; 2-month average beginning in October.

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 1990¹

(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
Bec Intermediate fertility projections													
Total	152,271	183,664	204,878	222,150	243,513	20,413	24,194	17,291	21,254	12.7	13.4	8.4	9.6
Under 5 years	42,131	50,608	67,922	88,820	96,433	15,727	3,084	-4,067	4,628	36.5	5.2	-12.1	5.0
5 to 15 years	18,410	23,264	17,188	16,080	14,427	3,934	3,216	-1,128	3,417	24.1	-13.8	-9.6	21.3
16 years and over	26,721	30,504	44,774	37,000	36,984	11,783	6,770	-4,989	1,199	44.1	18.3	-17.6	3.1
16 to 19 years	108,141	121,814	142,956	169,330	183,082	12,873	21,143	23,279	16,747	11.6	17.4	17.6	8.9
20 to 24 years	6,642	10,668	16,376	16,701	13,340	2,146	4,477	1,426	-2,181	32.2	22.8	6.2	-12.9
25 to 29 years	11,280	11,116	17,184	23,918	17,953	-564	6,383	2,794	-2,925	-4.8	54.8	17.4	-14.3
30 to 34 years	24,026	22,911	25,294	28,172	41,028	-1,120	1,882	6,872	4,914	-4.7	10.4	21.7	12.6
35 to 39 years	21,637	24,220	25,142	23,791	26,062	2,666	-1,431	2,679	10,671	12.0	-4.8	11.1	42.3
40 to 44 years	17,433	20,481	23,310	23,628	25,311	3,126	2,729	-812	2,613	17.0	13.3	-2.6	11.5
45 to 49 years	13,366	15,627	18,684	21,186	23,778	2,231	3,087	2,324	-622	16.7	19.2	12.6	-2.0
50 years and over	12,297	16,646	20,087	24,927	29,824	4,261	2,429	4,667	4,667	34.4	27.1	24.1	19.6
Series I--High fertility projections ²													
Total			204,878	224,060	234,715			19,188	20,680			9.4	12.7
Under 5 years			17,148	17,927	24,618			779	6,883			4.5	37.3
5 to 15 years			44,774	37,804	43,017			-6,963	7,512			-15.8	19.1
16 years and over			142,956	186,323	165,082			25,379	16,747			17.8	9.9
Series III--Low fertility projections ³													
Total			204,878	220,732	206,264			13,654	13,632			7.7	7.0
Under 5 years			17,148	14,569	16,711			-2,553	1,618			-15.0	11.1
5 to 15 years			44,774	37,804	34,971			-6,969	-2,824			-15.6	-7.3
16 years and over			142,956	186,323	165,082			25,379	16,747			17.8	9.9

¹ Data relate to July 1 and include the Armed Forces abroad, Alaska, and Hawaii.

² Series II fertility projections assume 2.1 children per woman during lifetime for women beginning their childbearing after July 1, 1970. Series I, 2.7; Series III, 1.7. For further details, see source, No. 704.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-50: for 1950 data, No. 311; for 1960, No. 314; for 1970, No. 614; and for 1980 and 1990, No. 704.

Table E-2. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex and Age, 1970 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		
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
BOTH SEXES															
16 years and over	141,066	150,767	161,029	170,827	183,766	85,977	94,726	104,159	110,080	118,000	60.9	63.0	64.0	64.7	64.3
MALE															
16 years and over	65,715	74,088	83,122	94,435	107,741	34,243	37,712	41,025	44,891	47,205	52.1	51.0	51.2	51.7	51.6
16 to 19 years	7,747	8,814	9,488	7,386	6,897	4,385	3,157	2,829	2,515	2,370	56.4	35.7	37.2	36.0	35.8
20 to 24 years	8,043	8,072	10,162	10,209	9,028	7,378	8,126	8,822	8,878	7,454	91.5	94.6	94.2	93.3	92.8
25 to 29 years	12,521	10,949	17,027	19,790	20,289	11,874	14,020	18,026	18,687	14,101	95.6	94.2	94.2	93.9	92.7
30 to 34 years	11,318	11,158	12,527	13,256	17,027	10,618	10,520	11,878	11,878	14,470	93.8	94.8	94.8	94.2	92.9
35 to 39 years	11,251	11,428	10,286	10,273	12,223	10,427	10,024	9,229	9,748	10,288	92.2	91.1	91.2	90.6	89.2
40 to 44 years	8,928	8,241	8,220	10,123	8,719	7,127	6,222	6,222	7,122	6,704	80.7	74.8	73.2	73.7	69.0
45 to 49 years	4,779	4,222	4,277	4,226	4,247	4,221	4,127	4,422	4,222	3,990	88.2	82.4	82.2	81.5	80.7
50 to 54 years	4,042	4,218	4,243	4,276	4,772	2,976	2,728	2,827	2,827	2,714	71.8	64.8	64.8	64.0	64.7
55 years and over	2,407	2,178	2,414	10,224	11,512	2,124	1,827	2,027	2,027	2,714	87.7	80.8	80.8	80.8	78.9
65 to 69 years	2,127	2,227	2,227	4,022	4,241	1,272	1,122	1,222	1,222	1,222	57.5	52.4	52.4	52.4	52.4
70 years and over	2,270	2,222	2,222	6,244	7,277	822	722	722	722	722	25.2	28.4	27.2	27.2	25.9
FEMALE															
16 years and over	74,243	81,028	87,227	92,104	98,025	31,222	37,025	41,771	45,727	48,717	42.5	45.7	47.8	49.7	50.7
16 to 19 years	7,222	8,222	8,222	7,222	6,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
20 to 24 years	8,222	8,222	10,222	10,222	9,222	4,222	4,222	7,222	7,222	6,222	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2
25 to 29 years	12,222	12,222	12,222	20,222	20,222	5,222	5,222	10,222	10,222	12,222	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
30 to 34 years	11,222	11,222	12,222	12,222	12,222	6,222	6,222	7,222	7,222	11,222	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2
35 to 39 years	12,222	12,222	11,222	11,222	12,222	6,222	6,222	6,222	6,222	7,222	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2	52.2
40 to 44 years	8,222	8,222	11,222	11,222	10,222	4,222	4,222	4,222	4,222	4,222	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
45 to 49 years	4,222	4,222	4,222	4,222	4,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2	42.2
50 to 54 years	4,222	4,222	4,222	4,222	4,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2
55 years and over	11,222	12,222	14,222	12,222	17,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	1,222	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
65 to 69 years	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	2,222	644	644	644	644	644	16.8	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2
70 years and over	2,222	2,222	2,222	10,222	11,222	412	322	322	322	322	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2

Source: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, for 1970, No. 214, for 1975, estimates from the Current Population Survey, for 1980 to 1990, No. 601.

All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 197.

Table E-3. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Sex and Age, 1970 to 1990

Numbers in thousands

Sex and age	Actual		Projected			Number				Percent change			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1970-75	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90
BOTH SEXES													
16 years and over	65,921	64,724	101,729	110,685	115,129	3,808	8,961	4,350	4,207	10.4	9.0	6.7	4.7
16 to 24 years	19,916	23,499	26,433	24,234	23,130	3,582	1,085	-1,102	-1,115	17.9	5.4	-4.7	-5.7
25 to 34 years	31,496	32,437	53,246	71,615	73,489	1,941	8,204	8,119	7,551	10.9	10.9	12.1	11.1
35 to 44 years	17,678	22,623	27,342	30,810	32,301	5,005	4,439	3,486	1,397	24.7	19.9	12.7	4.5
45 to 54 years	16,798	17,074	16,516	16,196	15,537	287	-282	-659	-434	1.7	1.3	31.0	12.9
55 years and over	11,283	17,121	18,526	17,917	16,783	5,838	763	-31	-2,224	5.2	4.2	2.1	-4.0
55 to 64 years	14,941	14,166	14,970	14,919	14,371	111	-77	-54	-536	-0.7	0.5	0	-3.7
65 years and over	11,283	11,229	11,928	11,932	11,714	-54	61	-1	-664	-0.5	0.5	0	-5.7
	2,320	2,489	3,037	3,017	2,829	717	169	-19	-83	31.3	7.3	0	-2.8
MALE													
16 years and over	54,243	57,713	91,976	94,891	97,208	7,670	2,928	2,311	2,311	14.1	7.4	4.7	2.6
16 to 24 years	11,773	13,313	14,081	13,093	12,704	1,540	778	-368	-1,235	13.1	5.8	-7.1	-10.2
25 to 34 years	33,276	33,437	56,732	72,790	74,689	3,461	3,235	4,081	4,081	10.7	10.1	10.3	9.6
35 to 44 years	11,978	14,480	16,525	18,537	19,181	2,502	2,053	1,632	1,094	20.8	17.0	9.8	2.8
45 to 54 years	10,819	10,883	11,576	11,470	10,849	660	1,240	2,370	2,370	6.1	12.2	21.8	16.4
55 years and over	9,261	8,860	8,103	8,026	7,536	-401	-333	-468	-1,169	-4.3	-3.1	-1.5	-12.7
55 to 64 years	7,177	6,969	7,273	7,162	6,704	92	199	-469	-667	-1.3	2.8	-1.7	-8.0
65 years and over	2,184	1,891	1,830	1,864	1,832	-93	64	-113	-498	-4.2	-2.2	-1.6	-6.4
FEMALE													
16 years and over	11,678	17,011	19,753	15,794	17,921	4,038	4,053	2,021	2,021	17.3	12.6	9.6	6.4
16 to 24 years	8,143	10,186	12,352	11,141	10,426	2,043	1,043	-766	-766	25.0	11.7	-1.8	-7.0
25 to 34 years	18,297	21,437	24,694	29,723	32,578	3,340	5,026	4,854	4,854	18.8	14.0	15.5	13.4
35 to 44 years	5,704	6,473	10,417	12,233	13,100	2,709	1,644	1,616	1,616	47.4	28.0	17.4	7.1
45 to 54 years	5,970	6,487	6,636	6,728	11,063	517	1,143	2,045	1,967	8.6	17.6	27.4	30.1
55 years and over	5,263	6,087	6,626	6,761	7,705	1,444	133	1,311	1,311	27.1	17.9	23.2	25.5
55 to 64 years	3,260	3,276	3,745	3,914	4,764	504	169	1,584	1,584	15.5	8.9	23.9	23.5
65 years and over	2,123	2,764	2,881	2,747	2,941	617	164	117	-150	29.0	21.0	24.4	23.5
	1,506	1,022	1,117	1,174	1,155	-481	30	51	-226	-31.3	2.7	3.1	6.8

SOURCE: See table E-2.

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Table E-4. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Race, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

(Numbers in thousands)

Race, sex, and age	Total population July 1				Total labor force, annual average				Labor force participation rates, annual average (percent)			
	Actual		Projected		Actual		Projected		Actual		Projected	
	1960	1970	1980	1985	1960	1970	1980	1985	1960	1970	1980	1985
TOTAL	121,417	147,366	174,000	198,280	54,000	65,928	75,727	102,176	44.5	44.7	43.5	51.6
White	100,279	126,781	146,819	174,951	44,715	56,376	66,424	91,736	44.6	44.2	43.3	51.6
Male	54,426	61,751	70,907	78,729	24,119	28,833	34,374	46,616	44.3	43.7	42.4	49.7
15 to 19 years	4,781	4,914	7,300	8,500	2,824	3,920	4,193	5,722	59.1	59.0	57.4	57.1
20 to 24 years	4,925	7,360	9,117	9,640	4,370	6,469	7,399	7,497	88.1	87.5	86.9	82.9
25 to 34 years	10,089	11,143	14,208	17,674	9,777	10,657	13,646	17,082	96.9	95.7	94.9	92.5
35 to 44 years	10,875	13,086	11,179	13,826	10,340	9,722	10,791	13,343	94.9	94.4	94.3	94.3
45 to 54 years	9,345	10,793	9,624	9,437	8,090	8,553	8,073	8,397	85.6	84.7	84.3	84.3
55 to 64 years	6,476	7,062	6,851	6,604	4,982	4,314	4,152	4,126	75.7	72.0	71.4	71.1
65 years and over	6,959	7,698	8,711	9,329	2,942	3,977	4,913	5,966	42.4	42.7	42.0	42.1
Female	45,853	54,910	63,903	70,221	20,581	27,095	32,353	34,122	44.9	44.0	42.5	51.4
15 to 19 years	4,930	4,981	7,023	8,244	1,853	2,997	2,993	3,563	47.7	47.2	45.9	47.4
20 to 24 years	4,449	7,438	9,087	9,756	2,515	4,268	4,150	4,574	56.5	57.1	57.4	57.5
25 to 34 years	10,172	11,152	14,026	17,426	4,851	4,799	7,254	9,023	47.7	45.0	45.0	48.0
35 to 44 years	11,017	14,320	12,353	13,826	4,527	4,114	4,526	7,230	41.2	42.1	42.0	42.0
45 to 54 years	8,424	10,046	9,020	9,020	4,520	4,742	4,496	4,400	53.7	53.3	54.3	55.0
55 to 64 years	7,357	8,083	8,021	7,826	2,621	3,735	4,063	4,398	35.8	42.9	45.0	44.9
65 years and over	8,449	10,353	12,682	13,589	370	932	1,074	1,146	4.3	9.0	8.6	8.4
BLACK AND OTHER	12,508	13,365	14,681	15,681	7,604	9,552	12,083	13,415	60.8	61.1	61.6	62.0
Male	6,714	7,370	8,326	10,260	4,814	5,307	7,226	8,132	60.1	61.7	61.5	62.7
15 to 19 years	465	1,026	1,321	1,220	261	491	712	651	56.4	47.6	52.0	51.9
20 to 24 years	446	1,076	1,479	1,634	269	665	1,196	1,308	60.3	62.7	63.9	61.1
25 to 34 years	1,376	1,436	2,348	2,744	1,143	1,328	2,149	2,520	82.7	82.5	82.4	82.6
35 to 44 years	1,378	1,217	1,387	1,802	1,108	1,085	1,285	1,677	80.0	81.0	81.1	81.1
45 to 54 years	982	1,080	1,165	1,117	875	974	1,024	1,084	88.4	85.7	81.1	81.1
55 to 64 years	680	700	680	620	552	620	687	723	81.1	77.1	75.3	75.2
65 years and over	496	700	724	820	152	186	175	179	30.4	26.6	22.0	21.1
Female	6,527	6,215	10,269	11,337	3,080	4,245	4,857	5,216	47.2	44.6	47.1	48.9
15 to 19 years	645	1,041	1,313	1,274	326	313	441	441	50.2	32.8	39.1	38.5
20 to 24 years	726	1,630	1,504	1,676	343	630	661	917	46.7	37.8	38.6	38.6
25 to 34 years	1,431	1,581	2,435	2,846	726	936	1,223	1,408	50.4	57.1	60.3	58.4
35 to 44 years	1,331	1,440	1,548	1,626	790	655	882	1,062	59.3	58.4	55.6	55.5
45 to 54 years	1,024	1,260	1,321	1,326	616	730	783	733	59.8	58.4	57.9	57.7
55 to 64 years	717	922	1,096	1,177	331	476	528	538	46.4	48.3	48.8	45.6
65 years and over	600	892	1,017	1,204	64	164	164	112	13.6	11.8	9.2	9.2

Notes: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, as of 1960, No. 241, for 1970, estimates from the Current Population Survey, for 1975-85, No. 281, Series C.

All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 193. These data exclude the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of labor force by race are not yet available.

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Table E-5. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Race, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1980

(In thousands)

Race, sex, and age	Actual		Project 1980	Number change		Percent change	
	1960	1970		1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
Total							
16 years and over	71,104	81,348	100,727	13,797	14,824	19.1	17.8
Male							
16 years and over	36,777	46,370	64,634	12,188	12,224	14.9	13.0
16 to 24 years	11,217	12,324	14,927	4,313	2,593	38.2	13.0
25 to 44 years	25,111	33,904	49,487	2,188	9,131	7.8	34.3
45 years and over	24,849	28,142	39,220	4,325	7,072	2.5	2.9
45 to 64 years	21,747	25,289	35,311	3,542	7,022	17.7	2.9
65 years and over	3,102	2,853	3,909	-184	60	-5.9	2.6
Female							
16 years and over	34,327	34,978	36,093	4,718	7,420	10.7	13.4
16 to 24 years	7,171	10,394	11,789	3,223	1,388	44.9	12.4
25 to 44 years	20,129	23,504	28,437	3,375	6,044	14.3	29.9
45 years and over	16,927	14,080	15,145	1,208	97	7.3	1.0
45 to 64 years	14,382	15,071	14,282	1,689	134	15.2	1.0
65 years and over	2,545	1,977	1,913	-566	-62	-11.9	-3.1
White							
16 years and over	29,001	37,341	52,280	7,440	4,712	25.1	17.1
16 to 24 years	4,088	7,190	8,046	3,058	889	75.0	12.4
25 to 44 years	7,486	9,511	13,080	1,938	3,183	24.1	31.7
45 years and over	4,410	10,170	11,163	3,445	666	78.9	6.0
45 to 64 years	7,135	8,318	10,011	2,876	372	40.0	4.0
65 years and over	879	632	1,154	-247	122	-28.0	19.8
Black and Other							
16 years and over	4,326	7,607	12,447	1,622	2,707	20.7	25.2
16 to 24 years	1,891	2,881	3,263	1,370	383	72.4	21.4
25 to 44 years	2,367	4,121	6,546	3,654	1,922	15.4	22.4
45 years and over	2,068	4,605	5,641	2,573	717	13.3	9.3
45 to 64 years	1,887	4,312	5,272	3,385	383	17.9	9.3
65 years and over	181	293	369	188	-32	9.4	-4.0
Male							
16 years and over	2,114	3,307	7,236	673	1,731	24.4	21.4
16 to 24 years	630	1,378	1,666	436	520	69.2	37.7
25 to 44 years	2,271	2,608	3,694	1,227	1,669	53.6	34.3
45 years and over	1,813	1,751	1,875	124	143	7.3	8.4
45 to 64 years	1,631	1,943	2,763	1,132	126	7.0	12.2
65 years and over	182	808	110	9	-13	4.9	-4.9
Female							
16 years and over	2,080	4,299	4,861	439	836	20.5	20.0
16 to 24 years	651	2,003	1,845	432	112	78.4	17.3
25 to 44 years	1,116	1,183	2,012	397	322	37.9	26.0
45 years and over	1,003	1,113	1,274	242	102	24.2	9.1
45 to 64 years	947	1,140	1,271	324	102	33.2	8.7
65 years and over	56	104	104	48	20	84.9	19.2

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 11. These data reflect the projections shown in table

E-5. Changes in the Total Labor Force by race and sex, 1960-80.

Table E-6. Percent Distribution of the Total Labor Force, by Race, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Actual						Projected					
	1960			1970			1980			1985		
	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other
BOTH SEXES												
16 years and over:												
Number.....	72,104	64,210	7,894	85,903	76,376	9,526	100,727	88,634	12,093	107,156	93,735	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
16 to 24 years.....	17.6	17.5	18.8	23.2	23.0	24.8	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	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	29.1	29.7	24.6	27.1	27.8	22.7
65 years and over.....	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.2
MALE												
16 years and over:												
Number.....	48,933	44,119	4,814	54,343	48,835	5,507	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
16 to 24 years.....	16.6	16.3	19.3	21.7	21.3	25.0	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	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	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	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.2
FEMALE												
16 years and over:												
Number.....	23,171	20,091	3,080	31,560	27,514	4,046	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
16 to 24 years.....	19.9	20.2	17.9	25.8	26.0	24.5	25.4	24.9	28.7	23.0	22.3	27.0
25 to 44 years.....	40.9	39.8	48.6	37.0	38.0	43.9	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	30.6	31.3	26.2	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	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.1

SOURCE: 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 because revised projections of labor force by race are not yet available.

Table E-7. Projected Total and Civilian Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rates Based on Noninstitutional Population,¹ by Sex and Age, 1980 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Projected total labor force, annual averages						Projected civilian labor force, annual averages					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990
BOTH SEXES												
16 years and over.....	103,759	110,688	115,925	62.8	63.6	64.0	101,673	108,602	113,839	62.3	63.2	63.6
MALE												
16 years and over.....	61,988	64,891	67,208	78.4	78.1	77.8	60,000	62,903	65,220	77.8	77.5	77.3
16 to 19 years.....	5,239	4,515	4,510	62.6	62.7	63.2	4,905	4,181	3,976	61.0	60.9	61.3
20 to 24 years.....	8,852	8,578	7,454	85.4	84.4	83.6	8,069	7,795	6,071	84.2	83.0	82.1
25 to 34 years.....	16,925	18,577	19,101	95.3	95.0	94.8	16,369	18,021	18,545	95.2	94.9	94.7
35 to 44 years.....	11,878	14,470	16,849	95.6	95.2	94.9	11,600	14,192	16,571	95.5	95.1	94.8
45 to 54 years.....	9,929	9,746	10,938	91.3	90.6	90.2	9,892	9,709	10,901	91.2	90.6	90.2
55 to 64 years.....	7,275	7,162	6,704	74.3	71.6	69.9	7,275	7,162	6,704	74.2	71.6	69.9
55 to 59 years.....	4,448	4,283	3,990	83.7	82.5	81.6	4,448	4,283	3,990	83.7	82.5	81.6
60 to 64 years.....	2,827	2,879	2,714	63.1	59.9	57.7	2,827	2,879	2,714	63.1	59.9	57.7
65 years and over.....	1,890	1,843	1,852	19.9	18.0	16.8	1,890	1,843	1,852	19.9	18.0	16.8
65 to 69 years.....	1,125	1,104	1,125	30.1	28.0	26.6	1,125	1,104	1,125	30.1	28.0	26.6
70 years and over.....	765	739	727	13.3	11.8	10.7	765	739	727	13.3	11.8	10.7
FEMALE												
16 years and over.....	41,771	45,797	48,717	48.5	50.4	51.5	41,673	45,699	48,619	48.4	50.3	51.4
16 to 19 years.....	4,246	3,782	3,609	51.9	53.7	55.3	4,226	3,762	3,649	51.8	53.6	55.2
20 to 24 years.....	7,116	7,379	6,706	68.6	72.6	75.3	7,066	7,329	6,656	68.4	72.5	75.2
25 to 34 years.....	10,417	12,233	13,100	57.5	61.2	63.6	10,394	12,210	13,077	57.4	61.2	63.5
35 to 44 years.....	7,838	9,728	11,683	58.4	61.2	63.0	7,833	9,723	11,678	58.3	61.1	63.0
45 to 54 years.....	6,809	6,761	7,795	57.1	59.1	60.5	6,809	6,761	7,795	57.1	59.1	60.3
55 to 64 years.....	4,628	4,740	4,514	41.9	42.2	42.3	4,628	4,740	4,514	41.9	42.2	42.8
55 to 59 years.....	2,891	2,870	2,703	49.2	50.4	51.0	2,891	2,870	2,703	49.2	50.4	51.0
60 to 64 years.....	1,737	1,870	1,811	33.7	33.7	33.7	1,737	1,870	1,811	33.7	33.7	33.7
65 years and over.....	1,117	1,174	1,250	8.1	7.8	7.6	1,117	1,174	1,250	8.1	7.8	7.6
65 to 69 years.....	692	721	768	14.6	14.3	14.2	692	721	768	14.6	14.3	14.2
70 years and over.....	425	453	482	4.7	4.5	4.4	425	453	482	4.7	4.5	4.4

¹ 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, Special Labor Force Report No. 197.

Table E-8. Civilian Noninstitutional Population, Civilian Labor Force, and Participation Rates, by Race, Sex, and Age, Projected 1980 and 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Race, sex, and age	Civilian noninstitutional population, July 1		Civilian labor force, annual averages		Civilian labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)	
	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985
TOTAL						
16 years and over.....	161,424	170,974	97,989	124,418	60.7	61.1
WHITE						
<i>Both sexes</i>						
16 years and over.....	142,451	150,055	86,117	91,221	60.5	60.8
<i>Male</i>						
16 years and over.....	67,461	71,133	53,885	57,127	79.9	80.3
16 to 19 years.....	6,754	5,983	3,731	3,260	55.2	54.5
20 to 24 years.....	8,135	8,059	6,728	6,624	82.7	82.2
25 to 34 years.....	15,340	16,739	14,353	16,371	97.5	97.5
35 to 44 years.....	10,679	13,299	10,414	12,966	97.5	97.5
45 to 54 years.....	9,428	9,243	8,997	8,816	95.4	95.4
55 to 64 years.....	8,705	8,752	7,147	7,124	82.1	81.4
65 years and over.....	8,420	9,006	1,915	1,968	22.7	21.8
<i>Female</i>						
16 years and over.....	74,990	78,922	32,232	34,094	43.0	43.2
16 to 19 years.....	6,956	4,203	2,928	2,578	42.1	41.6
20 to 24 years.....	8,861	8,723	5,101	5,031	57.6	57.7
25 to 34 years.....	15,935	17,360	7,198	8,019	45.2	46.2
35 to 44 years.....	11,182	13,757	5,842	7,326	52.2	53.3
45 to 54 years.....	10,014	9,749	8,494	5,398	54.9	53.4
55 to 64 years.....	10,069	10,123	4,595	4,506	45.5	45.4
65 years and over.....	11,943	13,007	1,074	1,146	9.0	8.8
BLACK AND OTHER						
<i>Both sexes</i>						
16 years and over.....	18,973	20,919	11,872	13,197	62.6	63.1
<i>Male</i>						
16 years and over.....	8,780	9,703	7,019	7,883	79.9	81.2
16 to 19 years.....	1,246	1,152	663	612	53.2	53.1
20 to 24 years.....	1,340	1,488	1,110	1,232	83.5	82.8
25 to 34 years.....	2,168	2,545	2,099	2,469	96.8	97.0
35 to 44 years.....	1,318	1,708	1,268	1,650	96.2	96.6
45 to 54 years.....	1,066	1,081	996	1,018	93.6	94.2
55 to 64 years.....	869	902	697	723	80.2	80.2
65 years and over.....	773	827	175	179	22.6	21.6
<i>Female</i>						
16 years and over.....	10,193	11,216	4,853	5,314	47.6	47.4
16 to 19 years.....	1,302	1,208	514	481	39.5	39.8
20 to 24 years.....	1,494	1,626	880	956	58.9	58.8
25 to 34 years.....	2,415	2,822	1,222	1,405	50.6	49.8
35 to 44 years.....	1,537	1,909	862	1,067	56.1	55.9
45 to 54 years.....	1,322	1,318	763	755	57.7	57.3
55 to 64 years.....	1,073	1,158	608	538	47.3	46.5
65 years and over.....	1,050	1,176	104	112	9.9	9.5

Source: 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 because revised projections of labor force by race are not yet available.

Table E-9. Employment by Occupation Group, 1976 and Projected 1985 Requirements

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation group	Actual 1976		Projected 1985 ¹		Change 1976-85		Average annual rate of change, ² 1976-85
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent ³	
Total employment ⁴	87,485	100.0	104,300	100.0	16,815	19.2	2.0
Professional and technical workers	13,329	15.2	15,800	15.1	2,471	18.2	1.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	9,315	10.7	11,300	10.8	1,985	21.0	2.2
Sales workers	5,407	6.3	6,400	6.1	903	16.5	1.7
Clerical workers	15,558	17.8	20,000	19.2	4,442	28.8	2.9
Craft and kindred workers	11,278	12.9	13,700	13.2	2,422	21.6	2.2
Operatives	13,356	15.3	15,600	15.0	2,244	16.9	1.8
Nonfarm laborers	4,325	4.9	4,800	4.6	475	11.3	1.7
Service workers	12,035	13.7	14,800	14.2	2,765	23.4	2.4
Farmers and farm laborers	2,823	3.2	1,900	1.8	-923	-34.1	-3.3

¹ The projections in this table were completed in July 1977. Among the assumptions underlying these projections is a 4-percent unemployment rate in 1985. More detailed assumptions are described in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 1973-79 edition.

² Compound interest rate between terminal years.

³ Percentages were calculated using unrounded numbers.

⁴ Represents total employment as covered by the Current Population Survey.

Table E-10. Total Employment¹ by Major Industry Sector, 1960, 1974, and Projected 1980 and 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry sector	Actual		Projected ²		Percent distribution				Number change			Average annual rate of change ³		
	1960	1974	1980	1985	1960	1974	1980	1985	1960-74	1974-80	1980-85	1960-74	1974-80	1980-85
Total	68,869	90,958	101,866	109,565	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22,069	10,908	7,699	2.0	1.9	1.5
Government ⁴	8,353	14,177	16,800	19,350	12.1	15.6	16.5	17.7	5,824	2,623	2,550	3.9	2.9	2.9
Total private	60,516	76,781	85,066	90,215	87.9	84.4	83.5	82.3	16,265	8,285	5,149	1.7	1.7	1.2
Agriculture	5,389	3,466	2,750	2,300	7.8	3.8	2.7	2.1	-1,923	-716	-450	-3.1	-3.8	-3.5
Nonagriculture	55,124	73,315	82,316	87,915	80.0	80.6	80.8	80.2	18,191	9,001	5,599	2.1	1.8	1.3
Mining	748	710	788	823	1.1	.8	.8	.8	-38	78	35	-4	1.8	.9
Contract construction	3,654	4,783	5,178	5,798	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	1,129	395	620	1.9	1.3	2.3
Manufacturing	17,197	20,434	21,997	22,897	25.0	22.5	21.5	20.6	3,237	1,503	660	1.2	1.2	.6
Durable goods	9,681	12,093	13,148	13,661	14.1	13.3	12.9	12.5	2,412	1,055	513	1.6	1.4	.8
Nondurable goods	7,516	8,341	8,789	8,936	10.9	9.2	8.6	8.2	826	448	147	.7	.9	.3
Transportation and public utilities	4,214	4,926	5,186	5,381	6.1	5.4	5.1	4.9	712	280	195	1.1	.9	.7
Transportation	2,743	2,973	3,049	3,061	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	230	76	32	.6	.4	.2
Communication	844	1,193	1,308	1,423	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	349	115	115	2.5	1.6	1.7
Public utilities	624	760	829	877	.9	.8	.8	.8	136	69	48	1.4	1.5	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade	14,177	19,797	22,457	23,187	20.6	21.8	22.0	21.2	5,620	2,660	730	2.4	2.1	.6
Wholesale	3,295	4,568	5,023	5,109	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	1,273	461	80	2.4	1.6	.3
Retail	10,882	15,229	17,428	18,078	15.8	16.7	17.1	16.5	4,347	2,199	650	2.4	2.3	.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,985	4,531	5,392	5,964	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.4	1,546	861	572	3.0	2.9	2.0
Other services ⁵	12,152	18,134	21,378	24,165	17.6	19.9	21.0	22.1	5,982	3,244	2,787	2.0	2.8	2.5

¹ Employment in this table is on a "jobs" rather than a "persons" concept and includes, in addition to wage and salary workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers. Employment on a job concept differs from employment on a person concept by separately counting each job held by a multiple jobholder.

² Among the assumptions underlying these projections is a 4-percent un-

employment rate. More detailed assumptions are described in an article published in the November 1976 *Monthly Labor Review*.

³ Compound interest rate between terminal years.

⁴ Includes domestic wage and salary workers and government enterprise employees; does not include employees paid from nonappropriated funds.

⁵ Includes paid household employment.

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Table E-11. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age, 1980 and 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Year, sex, and years of school completed	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over					
				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
1980									
Both Sexes									
Total: Number.....	99,809	8,098	14,484	77,227	26,299	18,450	16,397	12,784	3,297
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	27.3	58.3	12.6	26.9	16.0	24.4	33.4	37.4	51.9
4 years of high school or more.....	72.7	41.8	87.4	73.2	83.9	75.6	66.5	62.6	48.1
Elementary: Less than 5 years ¹	1.3	.7	.6	1.5	.3	.9	2.4	2.5	5.4
5 to 7 years.....	3.3	1.4	1.5	3.9	1.2	3.0	5.3	6.4	13.3
8 years.....	5.4	2.6	1.9	6.4	2.6	4.5	8.2	11.1	19.2
High School: 1 to 3 years.....	17.3	53.6	8.9	15.1	11.9	16.0	17.5	17.4	14.5
4 years.....	40.4	33.7	42.3	40.7	42.2	42.9	40.1	39.4	25.6
College: 1 to 3 years.....	15.9	8.0	30.5	14.0	17.6	13.9	11.3	11.1	9.0
4 years.....	9.7	.1	11.5	10.4	13.4	10.7	8.5	7.0	6.7
5 years or more.....	6.7		3.1	8.1	10.7	8.1	6.6	5.1	6.8
Median years of school completed.....	12.5	11.5	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.6
MALE									
Total: Number.....	60,630	4,437	7,910	48,283	17,052	11,584	9,882	7,727	2,088
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	28.5	65.2	15.3	27.4	15.9	24.4	35.5	39.9	54.9
4 years of high school or more.....	71.6	34.9	84.7	72.6	84.2	75.7	64.6	60.2	45.1
Elementary: Less than 5 years ¹	1.6	.7	.7	1.8	.4	1.1	3.2	3.0	5.8
5 to 7 years.....	3.8	1.7	1.9	4.3	1.4	3.5	6.2	7.1	14.1
8 years.....	6.1	3.3	2.3	6.9	3.1	4.8	9.3	12.1	20.4
High School: 1 to 3 years.....	17.0	57.5	10.4	14.4	11.0	15.0	16.8	17.7	14.6
4 years.....	37.2	29.1	40.2	37.5	40.7	39.3	34.9	34.8	23.3
College: 1 to 3 years.....	16.3	7.7	31.0	14.7	18.5	14.8	11.8	11.7	8.0
4 years.....	9.8	.1	10.0	10.6	12.5	11.4	9.7	7.5	6.5
5 years or more.....	8.3		3.5	9.8	12.5	10.2	8.2	6.2	7.3
Median years of school completed.....	12.6	11.3	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.0
FEMALE									
Total: Number.....	39,179	3,661	6,574	28,944	9,247	6,866	6,535	5,057	1,209
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	25.7	52.2	9.4	26.1	16.7	24.5	30.4	33.8	47.0
4 years of high school or more.....	74.5	47.9	90.6	74.1	83.4	75.5	69.6	66.2	53.0
Elementary: Less than 5 years ¹.....	.9	.6	.6	1.0	.2	.5	1.1	1.8	4.8
5 to 7 years.....	2.6	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.0	2.8	4.0	5.5	10.6
8 years.....	4.4	1.7	1.3	5.5	1.8	3.9	6.6	9.6	17.2
High School: 1 to 3 years.....	17.8	48.9	6.5	16.4	13.7	17.8	18.7	16.9	14.4
4 years.....	45.3	39.4	44.7	46.1	44.9	48.9	48.1	46.3	29.4
College: 1 to 3 years.....	15.2	8.4	30.0	12.7	15.9	12.4	10.6	10.3	10.7
4 years.....	9.6	.1	13.3	10.0	15.1	9.6	6.8	6.0	7.0
5 years or more.....	4.4		2.6	5.3	7.5	4.8	4.1	3.6	5.9
Median years of school completed.....	12.5	11.9	12.9	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1

Footnote at end of table.

Table E-11. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age, 1980 and 1990—Continued

Year, sex, and years of school completed	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over					
				Total, 25 years and over	25 to 34 years	35 to 34 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
1990									
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number.....	110,576	6,850	12,270	91,456	30,751	27,347	18,225	12,307	3,526
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	10.8	55.7	8.0	18.6	10.8	16.1	23.3	30.5	38.3
4 years of high school or more.....	89.2	44.3	92.0	81.4	89.2	83.7	76.7	69.6	61.8
Elementary: Less than 5 years ¹.....	.6	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2	.9	1.6	3.0
5 to 7 years.....	1.8	.8	1.0	1.9	.4	1.0	2.6	4.7	7.9
8 years.....	13.2	1.9	1.3	3.6	1.4	2.5	4.2	7.7	12.4
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	14.2	52.6	5.3	12.5	8.8	12.4	15.6	18.5	15.0
4 years.....	40.5	33.7	38.0	41.2	39.8	41.8	43.5	41.6	34.8
College: 1 to 3 years.....	18.0	8.5	35.7	16.4	19.7	17.0	14.2	11.9	10.6
4 years.....	12.0	.1	14.1	12.7	15.3	13.2	10.8	9.1	8.0
5 years or more.....	9.7		4.2	11.1	14.4	11.7	8.2	7.0	8.4
Median years of school completed.....	12.7	11.7	13.3	12.8	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.3
MALE									
Total: Number.....	66,947	3,670	6,462	56,815	19,382	17,131	10,863	7,304	2,135
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	19.8	60.5	10.1	18.4	10.1	15.1	23.9	32.5	40.1
4 years of high school or more.....	80.1	39.4	89.8	81.7	89.9	84.9	76.0	67.5	59.9
Elementary: Less than 5 years ¹.....	.7	.4	.5	.8	.2	.2	1.3	2.0	3.1
5 to 7 years.....	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	.5	1.2	3.1	5.4	8.5
8 years.....	3.7	2.5	1.6	4.0	1.8	2.9	4.6	8.9	13.2
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	13.4	56.5	6.6	11.4	7.6	10.8	14.9	16.2	15.3
4 years.....	38.0	31.1	36.6	38.6	39.2	39.4	39.4	36.4	31.8
College: 1 to 3 years.....	18.8	8.2	38.2	17.6	21.2	18.3	14.9	12.4	10.1
4 years.....	11.6	.1	12.4	12.2	13.3	13.0	11.4	10.0	8.4
5 years or more.....	11.7		4.6	13.3	16.2	14.2	10.3	8.7	9.6
Median years of school completed.....	12.8	11.4	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3
FEMALE									
Total: Number.....	43,629	3,180	5,808	34,641	10,669	10,216	7,362	5,003	1,391
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school ¹	19.6	50.1	5.6	19.2	12.1	18.0	22.2	27.7	35.2
4 years of high school or more.....	80.3	49.9	94.5	80.9	87.9	82.0	77.8	72.3	64.8
Elementary: Less than 5 years ¹.....	.4	.3	.3	.4	.1	.1	.4	1.0	2.7
5 to 7 years.....	1.3	.6	.6	1.5	.3	.7	1.7	3.8	6.8
8 years.....	2.5	1.1	.9	2.9	.8	2.0	3.5	6.0	11.3
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	15.4	48.1	3.8	14.4	10.9	15.2	16.6	18.9	14.4
4 years.....	44.2	41.0	39.6	45.3	40.8	45.9	49.6	49.2	39.4
College: 1 to 3 years.....	16.8	8.8	35.1	14.5	17.0	14.9	13.2	11.1	11.4
4 years.....	12.7	.1	16.0	13.4	18.8	13.6	10.0	7.6	7.5
5 years or more.....	6.6		3.8	7.7	11.3	7.6	5.0	4.4	6.5
Median years of school completed.....	12.7	12.0	13.4	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4

¹ Includes persons with no formal education.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 160.

Table F-1. First-Time Enrollments and Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, Transitional Quarter and Fiscal Year 1977¹

[Thousands]

Program	First-time enrollments		Obligations	
	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977
Total.....	580.5	3,428.2	\$1,081,600	\$9,525,200
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.....	577.7	2,837.9	1,625,100	9,133,900
Title I.....	303.5	1,118.9	395,100	1,871,400
Title II.....	207.5	164.7	97,500	1,195,600
Title III.....	46.1	173.9	67,300	253,900
Title IV (Job Corps).....	11.4	41.2	45,200	209,500
Title VI.....	9.2	432.0	997,100	5,005,600
Summer youth program.....		907.2	22,900	594,900
Older Americans Act, title IX.....	2.8	19.7		150,300
Work Incentive Program ²		570.6	50,500	245,000

¹ New fiscal year beginning October 1, 1976; transitional quarter covers period of July 1-September 30, 1976.

² Individuals receiving WIN services.

Table F-2. CETA Activity Under Titles I, II, and VI, Transitional Quarter and Fiscal Year 1977¹

[Thousands]

Activity	Total		Title I		Title II		Title VI	
	Transitional quarter ²	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter ²	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter ²	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter ²	Fiscal 1977
Total enrollments.....								
New enrollments.....	520.2	2,361.4	303.5	1,415.6	207.5	352.0	9.2	592.9
Cumulative enrollment by selected program activity: ³								
Classroom training.....	100.5	540.5	99.0	536.8	.9	1.8	.6	1.9
On-the-job training.....	14.9	172.9	14.6	164.9	1.8	2.1	.3	5.9
Public service employment.....	215.1	922.5	8.7	29.7	198.8	334.1	7.6	558.7
Work experience.....	163.2	588.4	151.2	552.0	12.0	13.3	5.8	23.1
Current enrollment, as of September 30 ⁴	653.5	800.8	364.4	367.2	245.3	92.4	43.8	431.2
Current enrollment by selected program activity, September 30: ⁴								
Classroom training.....	144.9	162.7	144.3	161.5	.6	.4	0	.8
On-the-job training.....	35.1	51.5	34.3	48.4	.6	.2	.2	2.9
Public service employment.....	287.1	508.2	15.7	8.7	232.0	89.3	39.4	410.2
Work experience.....	132.4	142.3	116.2	127.8	9.6	1.3	6.6	13.2
Total terminations.....	677.7	1,470.7	443.6	1,048.4	54.8	260.6	170.3	161.7
Direct placements.....	34.5	70.1	33.8	68.3	.6	.9	.1	.9
Indirect placements.....	90.7	319.7	66.2	257.3	13.7	31.2	10.8	31.2
Self-placements.....	37.2	119.9	24.5	83.0	7.3	14.0	5.4	22.6
Other positive terminations.....	331.6	532.9	182.8	328.4	8.0	171.4	139.9	33.1
Nonpositive terminations.....	183.4	428.0	136.2	311.4	24.2	43.0	23.0	73.6

¹ New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976; transitional quarter covers period of July 1-Sept. 30, 1976.

² Data include transfer between titles.

³ Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity.

⁴ As of Sept. 30, 1976, for transitional quarter; Sept. 30, 1977, for fiscal year 1977.

Table F-3. Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Region, State, and Program, Transitional Quarter and Fiscal Year 1977¹

(Millions)

Region and State	CETA title I		CETA title II		CETA title III		CETA title IV	
	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977
United States.....	\$395.1	\$1,871.4	\$97.5	\$1,195.6	\$67.3	\$253.9	\$45.2	\$209.5
Region I.....	27.4	112.1	6.8	55.4	2.3	7.1		
Connecticut.....	6.3	27.3	1.3	14.2	.5	.7		
Maine.....	2.0	9.3	.6	4.6	.3	.8		
Massachusetts.....	14.4	56.1	3.4	28.1	1.1	4.8		
New Hampshire.....	1.1	5.1	.3	2.0	.3	.2		
Rhode Island.....	2.8	10.3	.7	4.5	.1	.3		
Vermont.....	.8	4.0	.5	2.0		.3		
Region II.....	65.4	270.5	19.7	134.5	11.3	29.3	1.6	7.1
New Jersey.....	16.5	67.5	4.7	37.1	.7	4.2	.3	2.6
New York.....	38.2	160.0	10.7	75.8	10.3	22.2	.9	2.7
Puerto Rico.....	10.3	40.5	4.2	20.9	.3	2.9	.4	1.7
Virgin Islands.....	.4	1.6	.1	.7				.1
Region III.....	42.6	247.1	8.8	150.1	16.1	71.2	6.8	29.5
Delaware.....	1.0	4.7	.3	5.1	.1	1.1		
District of Columbia.....	4.8	69.2	.7	6.9	10.6	51.8	2.7	8.1
Maryland.....	6.7	29.8	1.1	20.7	.7	2.4	1.0	3.4
Pennsylvania.....	19.3	92.8	4.6	63.1	3.6	9.7	1.1	7.1
Virginia.....	7.1	34.7	1.3	22.1	.9	4.2	.7	5.7
West Virginia.....	3.7	15.9	.8	12.2	.2	2.0	1.3	5.2
Region IV.....	66.0	298.1	13.7	211.9	4.2	25.9	8.0	33.0
Alabama.....	6.8	23.8	1.1	18.9	.5	2.1	.1	.3
Florida.....	16.5	72.6	3.7	58.9	1.4	5.5	.1	.5
Georgia.....	8.7	39.1	2.0	34.0	.5	2.6	.7	3.7
Kentucky.....	7.5	31.6	.9	13.1	.4	.2	5.9	19.5
Mississippi.....	4.9	20.5	.7	15.1	.1	2.1	.1	1.3
North Carolina.....	8.9	43.4	2.7	30.0	1.1	10.2	1.3	5.0
South Carolina.....	5.3	25.2	1.3	21.3		1.3	.1	2.2
Tennessee.....	7.4	35.9	1.3	20.6	.2	1.8	.6	2.6
Region V.....	91.7	355.5	19.3	261.4	10.6	27.5	7.5	49.1
Illinois.....	18.8	79.9	2.9	43.6	.7	3.7	.7	4.4
Indiana.....	12.4	42.1	2.8	21.0	.9	1.5	4.8	32.0
Michigan.....	26.5	86.8	6.7	85.1	3.8	5.4	.4	1.8
Minnesota.....	6.5	27.4	2.4	24.1	1.0	8.5	.1	
Ohio.....	20.3	86.2	3.7	61.0	2.4	4.3	1.1	6.0
Wisconsin.....	7.2	31.1	1.3	26.6	1.8	4.1	.4	1.9
Region VI.....	34.6	147.2	6.5	88.0	7.6	27.5	8.0	30.1
Arkansas.....	4.2	15.9	.9	13.2	.2	1.5	.7	3.4
Louisiana.....	7.1	28.2	2.8	22.9	.5	1.6	.2	.7
New Mexico.....	2.4	9.6	.7	10.1	1.6	3.9	.6	2.6
Oklahoma.....	4.3	19.2	.3	9.1	1.9	8.7	1.6	6.8
Texas.....	16.6	74.3	1.8	32.7	3.4	11.8	4.9	22.6
Region VII.....	17.2	77.9	1.7	25.6	2.0	6.6	1.6	6.5
Iowa.....	3.7	17.2	.4	4.6		1.9	.1	.7
Kansas.....	3.0	13.0	.2	2.3	.3	1.2	.1	.1
Missouri.....	8.3	37.2	.9	16.8	.9	2.0	1.0	4.5
Nebraska.....	2.2	10.5	.2	1.9	.8	1.5	.4	1.8
Region VIII.....	10.3	43.0	1.7	25.7	3.2	11.6	4.5	19.6
Colorado.....	3.7	16.4	.3	9.4	1.5	3.0	.5	1.9
Montana.....	1.6	6.8	.6	5.0	.5	2.6	1.3	5.6
North Dakota.....	1.0	4.0	.4	2.4	.3	1.5		.1
South Dakota.....	1.2	4.1		.9	.5	2.4	.4	1.9
Utah.....	2.3	9.6	.4	6.6	.3	1.5	2.3	10.0
Wyoming.....	.5	2.1		.5	.1	.6		.1
Region IX.....	37.7	237.4	13.9	178.0	6.5	34.5	2.8	13.1
Arizona.....	3.5	18.8	.8	22.0	2.4	10.3	.6	2.7
California.....	31.6	205.9	12.4	146.0	3.7	23.0	1.7	8.4
Hawaii.....	.9	6.1	.3	4.0	.2	.5	.5	2.0
Nevada.....	1.1	5.6	.3	3.4	.2	.7		
Guam.....	.6	.3	.1	.2				
Trust Territory.....		.3		.2				
Region X.....	2.2	82.6	5.4	65.0	3.5	12.7	4.4	18.5
Alaska.....	.1	4.7	.4	3.6	.8	3.3	.1	
Idaho.....	.1	8.8	.3	5.4	.1	1.2	.4	1.7
Oregon.....	1.2	27.2	1.2	22.0	.7	3.0	2.6	11.1
Washington.....	.8	41.9	3.5	33.1	1.9	5.2	1.3	5.7

Footnote at end of table.

Table F-3. Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Region, State, and Program, Transitional Quarter and Fiscal Year 1977¹—Continued

Region and State	CETA title VI		CETA summer		Work Incentive Program	
	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977
United States.....	1977.1	\$8,008.6	122.9	1004.9	155.8	\$243.0
Region I.....	72.8	355.2	1.5	36.8	3.0	13.8
Connecticut.....	8.3	65.8	1.5	8.3	.7	2.7
Maine.....	2.5	15.7		2.3	.1	.7
Massachusetts.....	44.9	150.4		18.6	2.0	6.6
New Hampshire.....	4.3	6.5		1.7		.3
Rhode Island.....	10.3	12.4		3.5	.1	1.8
Vermont.....	3.0	17.4		1.4		1.9
Region II.....	370.0	234.8	2	65.1	7.6	31.2
New Jersey.....	50.7	140.3		19.9	1.6	7.9
New York.....	118.7	310.9	2	50.5	6.4	22.0
Puerto Rico.....	22.7	62.9		14.4	.7	1.1
Virgin Islands.....	.9	2.6		.3		.2
Region III.....	97.4	649.2	14.9	65.4	6.0	39.1
Delaware.....	3.3	21.5	1.2	1.4	.2	.4
District of Columbia.....	8.5	25.2		11.7	.6	13.5
Maryland.....	12.1	101.5	6.0	8.7	1.3	4.4
Pennsylvania.....	47.7	347.8	3.6	27.2	2.4	7.3
Virginia.....	17.0	98.4	2.1	10.4	.8	1.9
West Virginia.....	11.8	45.8		6.0	.8	5.3
Region IV.....	154.2	652.8	9	98.8	6.3	20.5
Alabama.....	9.8	79.3		10.2	.6	2.4
Florida.....	42.7	232.3	1	22.5	1.0	4.1
Georgia.....	29.9	130.1		12.6	1.3	4.2
Kentucky.....	12.5	45.1	.7	9.1	.5	1.8
Mississippi.....	8.8	53.2	1	7.3	.6	3.2
North Carolina.....	34.9	130.4		15.8	.5	1.9
South Carolina.....	17.2	78.6		5.3	.3	1.6
Tennessee.....	.3	92.8		12.0	.5	2.4
Region V.....	220.6	1,144.5	1	113.9	14.0	55.6
Illinois.....	31.6	182.4		22.0	4.3	1.7
Indiana.....	31.1	85.3		13.0	.4	2.3
Michigan.....	53.5	267.7		25.6	3.1	13.5
Minnesota.....	11.9	101.4		7.6	2.0	7.3
Ohio.....	30.4	250.5		26.4	2.2	12.0
Wisconsin.....	17.9	109.5		9.3	2.9	7.7
Region VI.....	30.8	413.0	6	54.2	3.2	12.4
Arkansas.....	2.7	53.9		6.4	.4	1.7
Louisiana.....	14.6	73.1		10.8	.5	2.2
New Mexico.....	6.2	48.0	.6	3.7	.3	1.3
Oklahoma.....	1.7	57.9		7.6	.6	1.7
Texas.....	14.6	184.2		27.7	1.4	6.5
Region VII.....	10.5	68.2	5	24.9	3.3	8.6
Iowa.....	1.1	15.2	.2	5.1	1.0	1.5
Kansas.....		20.2		3.2	.8	1.9
Missouri.....	8.1	30.8		13.0	1.3	3.9
Nebraska.....	1.3	15.0	.3	3.6	.2	1.0
Region VIII.....	7.2	135.2	1.0	15.3	2.6	11.7
Colorado.....	1.6	49.1		4.9	.9	4.5
Montana.....	.1	24.0	.5	2.7	.2	1.4
North Dakota.....		17.0		1.5	.2	.6
South Dakota.....	.2	14.0	.3	2.2	.4	1.2
Utah.....	4.8	29.8	.1	2.5	.5	3.4
Wyoming.....	.5	4.8	.1	.9	.1	.3
Region IX.....	161.7	591.6	2.9	75.7	7.5	40.5
Arizona.....	5.0	31.1	.4	10.2	.7	1.8
California.....	144.3	482.5	.2	60.9	6.2	25.9
Hawaii.....	3.9	17.4	2.2	2.1	.8	1.0
Nevada.....	4.6	9.1	.1	1.8	.2	.6
American Samoa.....		.4				
Guam.....				.5		.2
Trust Territory.....		1.1		.1		
Region X.....	29.9	290.8	3	22.8	3.2	15.6
Alaska.....	3.7	31.2		2.6	.1	.7
Idaho.....		20.8		2.3	.3	1.0
Oregon.....	8.8	100.4	1	6.8	1.2	6.7
Washington.....	17.4	138.4	.2	11.1	1.6	8.0

¹ New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976; transitional quarter covers period of July 1-Sept. 30, 1976.

Table F-4. Enrollments Under CETA Title I, by Region, State, and Selected Program Activities, Fiscal Year 1977

Region and State	Total	Classroom training	On-the-job training	Public service employment	Work experience
Region I	1,011,926	506,778	164,864	22,710	332,001
Connecticut	77,790	38,560	7,418	3,315	32,940
Maine	20,869	8,473	2,337	341	6,625
Massachusetts	2,060	1,041	1,379	314	3,540
New Hampshire	39,321	17,024	2,784	2,044	16,777
Rhode Island	3,547	1,932	477	94	2,091
Vermont	7,272	1,693	610	25	2,942
	1,090	431	317	0	1,439
Region II	198,823	54,489	28,556	5,806	78,941
New Jersey	44,907	17,877	7,534	568	14,622
New York	113,726	31,950	16,777	1,137	47,436
Puerto Rico	29,229	8,129	4,375	4,115	13,943
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Region III	145,626	51,599	11,664	3,926	67,000
Delaware	5,793	1,931	474	11	2,472
District of Columbia	7,813	4,241	7	0	3,755
Maryland	40,860	4,834	714	0	13,292
Pennsylvania	63,432	26,396	6,999	1,828	23,684
Virginia	18,472	10,618	1,929	574	6,027
West Virginia	9,657	2,561	1,824	561	5,679
Region IV	259,772	107,179	28,074	7,494	101,987
Alabama	22,540	8,500	1,704	874	12,678
Florida	92,842	30,633	4,311	2,781	21,608
Georgia	37,430	12,713	5,216	468	19,089
Kentucky	23,709	7,098	3,222	1,071	11,988
Mississippi	18,657	7,787	2,294	0	6,938
North Carolina	30,379	13,635	3,204	475	14,848
South Carolina	18,662	6,472	3,187	59	7,742
Tennessee	37,423	12,233	2,998	938	6,935
Region V	278,796	104,301	22,190	2,940	102,674
Illinois	58,046	24,730	4,423	744	15,130
Indiana	18,319	10,572	1,082	508	6,148
Michigan	71,949	23,614	5,445	862	32,984
Minnesota	47,753	7,096	4,241	0	8,133
Ohio	68,289	22,817	4,608	878	26,801
Wisconsin	37,450	14,772	1,641	128	13,778
Region VI	189,258	54,507	21,965	2,081	63,049
Arkansas	21,521	8,164	5,003	0	9,623
Louisiana	28,191	7,203	5,085	487	11,328
New Mexico	8,504	4,303	1,005	9	2,177
Oklahoma	20,243	8,045	3,475	537	6,428
Texas	72,487	28,752	5,937	1,007	23,681
Region VII	64,482	29,093	10,949	2,108	21,687
Iowa	11,884	5,876	3,244	1,028	2,712
Kansas	11,740	5,222	1,074	382	4,437
Missouri	32,972	12,859	6,038	700	13,848
Nebraska	7,886	5,126	823	0	2,690
Region VIII	40,347	17,921	7,040	897	11,965
Colorado	18,478	8,117	1,729	375	3,467
Montana	4,902	3,270	0	0	2,399
North Dakota	3,334	1,422	642	0	1,484
South Dakota	4,214	1,206	1,500	0	1,988
Utah	7,701	3,289	1,870	212	1,925
Wyoming	1,718	567	475	0	704
Region IX	104,308	69,497	21,528	1,253	64,605
Arizona	15,098	5,908	1,317	254	5,981
California	142,245	57,188	18,924	945	64,227
Hawaii	4,701	2,655	1,025	14	3,098
Nevada	3,874	2,478	630	0	1,115
American Samoa	244	242	7	0	237
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Territory	208	148	56	0	3
Region X	31,038	21,984	6,970	228	18,604
Alaska	2,431	1,000	288	0	826
Idaho	4,058	2,883	645	77	1,788
Oregon	17,661	7,552	1,922	84	7,790
Washington	26,900	10,389	4,115	87	8,240

1 New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1974.

2 Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity.

Table F-5. Enrollments Under CETA Title II, by Region, State, and Selected Program Activities, Fiscal Year 1977¹

Region and state	Total ²	Public service employment	Other activities ³
United States	101,422	84,135	18,807
Region I	27,844	24,390	2,814
Connecticut	6,284	5,284	0
Maine	2,888	2,615	120
Massachusetts	12,987	12,057	1,088
New Hampshire	1,971	1,197	744
Rhode Island	2,868	2,468	0
Vermont	1,154	1,015	179
Region II	22,186	22,892	894
New Jersey	2,274	2,065	284
New York	11,438	11,853	86
Puerto Rico	4,177	4,172	0
Virgin Islands	257	0	257
Region III	26,826	14,826	1,286
Delaware	819	819	0
District of Columbia	483	483	0
Maryland	4,816	4,816	0
Pennsylvania	14,119	10,826	1,286
Virginia	1,894	1,840	0
West Virginia	1,425	1,425	0
Region IV	80,700	74,135	4,644
Alabama	6,279	6,279	0
Florida	20,640	18,426	1,228
Georgia	12,974	11,039	1,948
Kentucky	4,194	4,194	0
Mississippi	1,463	1,286	897
North Carolina	11,378	13,897	481
South Carolina	2,468	2,017	896
Tennessee	2,119	1,805	614
Region V	14,546	21,178	2,818
Illinois	12,865	12,708	180
Indiana	14,078	14,078	0
Michigan	19,275	14,211	894
Minnesota	2,708	3,322	2,381
Ohio	14,881	14,259	822
Wisconsin	4,177	1,177	308
Region VI	34,457	34,457	1,286
Arkansas	4,971	4,971	0
Louisiana	11,349	11,342	287
New Mexico	2,782	2,782	0
Oklahoma	4,005	3,796	309
Texas	12,918	12,183	783
Region VII	10,689	10,341	428
Iowa	1,860	1,860	0
Kansas	1,364	1,364	0
Missouri	6,380	6,380	0
Nebraska	1,284	890	428
Region VIII	4,487	4,361	86
Colorado	2,638	2,638	0
Montana	2,344	2,344	0
North Dakota	1,448	1,448	0
South Dakota	329	329	0
Utah	1,376	1,474	86
Wyoming	137	137	0
Region IX	51,487	49,718	1,789
Arizona	4,019	4,019	0
California	42,958	41,185	1,789
Hawaii	2,136	2,136	0
Nevada	1,443	1,443	0
American Samoa	313	313	0
Guam	212	212	0
Trust Territory	419	419	0
Region X	18,231	18,525	1,708
Alaska	1,015	875	140
Idaho	1,582	1,582	0
Oregon	5,476	5,128	348
Washington	10,158	8,935	1,221

¹ New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.
² Some enrollments counted in more than one program activity.

³ Includes classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and other activities.

Table F-6. Enrollments Under CETA Title VI, by Region, State, and Selected Program Activities, Fiscal Year 1977

Region/State	Total	Employment	Other activities
Region I	64,462	60,526	3,936
Connecticut	4,837	4,812	25
Maine	4,311	4,311	0
Massachusetts	4,736	4,157	579
New Hampshire	14,782	14,949	2,192
Rhode Island	3,184	3,174	10
Vermont	3,192	3,192	0
Region II	46,196	42,259	3,937
New Jersey	21,170	21,061	109
New York	44,026	41,945	2,081
Puerto Rico	9,000	9,000	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0
Region III	77,000	74,372	2,628
Delaware	1,200	1,200	0
District of Columbia	1,487	1,487	0
Maryland	4,600	4,600	0
Pennsylvania	30,012	29,000	1,012
Virginia	9,000	8,876	124
West Virginia	3,100	3,100	0
Region IV	106,313	101,851	4,462
Alabama	9,800	9,800	0
Florida	28,810	28,498	312
Georgia	12,359	12,017	342
Kentucky	4,445	4,445	0
Mississippi	4,504	4,504	0
North Carolina	15,226	14,970	256
South Carolina	1,842	1,842	0
Tennessee	11,541	11,541	0
Region V	107,943	99,315	8,628
Illinois	20,441	18,852	1,589
Indiana	15,565	14,778	787
Michigan	27,182	26,062	1,120
Minnesota	10,100	10,100	0
Ohio	13,556	12,504	1,052
Wisconsin	10,499	9,784	715
Region VI	44,984	43,471	1,513
Arkansas	3,643	3,643	0
Louisiana	10,273	10,225	48
New Mexico	3,725	3,725	0
Oklahoma	4,472	4,472	0
Texas	29,071	10,996	18,075
Region VII	20,478	19,441	1,037
Iowa	1,244	1,244	0
Kansas	2,824	2,824	0
Missouri	12,544	12,444	100
Nebraska	2,311	1,889	422
Region VIII	13,834	13,726	108
Colorado	3,154	3,092	62
Montana	3,212	3,212	0
North Dakota	1,676	1,676	0
South Dakota	665	665	0
Utah	2,319	2,319	0
Wyoming	500	500	0
Region IX	74,712	70,423	4,289
Arizona	2,444	2,444	0
California	60,173	58,811	1,362
Hawaii	2,193	2,150	43
Nevada	2,464	1,900	564
American Samoa	490	490	0
Guam	0	0	0
Trust Territories	4,906	1,100	3,806
Region X	23,405	21,644	1,761
Alaska	1,366	1,366	0
Idaho	2,556	2,556	0
Oregon	8,494	8,169	325
Washington	10,989	9,733	1,256

* New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976
 † Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity

* Includes classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and other activities
 † Includes some Indian programs not shown by State



Table F-7. Characteristics of Participants in CETA Title I, Title II, Title VI, and Summer Programs, Fiscal Year 1977¹

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Title I	Title II	Title VI	Summer program
Total Number (cents active enrollment) Percent	1,415,600 100.0	352,900 100.0	592,900 100.0	907,200 100.0
Male	51.5	60.0	64.1	63.6
Female	48.5	40.0	35.9	48.4
Age				
Under 22 years	61.7	20.3	20.3	100.0
22 to 44 years	40.8	64.2	64.9	
45 to 54 years	4.3	9.6	9.2	
55 years and over	3.1	5.9	5.6	
Years of school completed				
8 years or less	10.0	7.3	8.2	18.0
9 to 11 years	39.8	15.2	18.9	63.3
12 years and over	50.2	77.5	72.8	16.7
On public assistance				
AFDC	16.1	6.1	10.4	29.5
Other	10.4	7.7	8.0	18.0
Economically disadvantaged	78.3	48.9	66.6	96.4
Ethnic group				
White	56.7	70.6	66.2	44.4
Black	34.7	22.9	25.9	48.0
American Indian	1.4	1.4	3.0	2.1
Other ²	7.2	5.0	4.0	4.3
Spanish-speaking (estimated)	13.7	13.5	12.0	12.5
Limited English-speaking ability	6.2	2.5	2.9	3.0
Migrant or seasonal farmworker	1.5	2.0	1.2	.9
Veteran				
Recently separated	3.5	5.0	6.8	.2
Disabled	.4	.8	1.0	0
Special	2.7	7.4	6.5	.1
Other	3.9	10.4	11.6	0
Handicapped	4.4	3.4	3.7	1.4
Full-time student	24.6	2.1	1.8	86.0
Offender	6.7	2.9	3.8	2.2
Labor force status				
Underemployed	6.0	5.5	3.4	3.3
Unemployed	74.3	73.6	80.7	28.6
Other	20.7	20.9	15.9	68.1
Receiving unemployment insurance	6.5	14.5	15.4	.6
Median hourly wage				
Preenrollment	\$2.73	\$2.96	\$3.07	\$2.98
Postenrollment	\$3.10	\$3.53	\$3.78	\$2.86

¹ New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

² A large portion of this category is made up of Puerto Rican participants, who are not classified by ethnic group.

Table F-6. Individuals¹ Served by the U.S. Employment Service, by State, Fiscal Year 1977²
 [Thousands]

State	New and renewal applicants	Placed in jobs			Counseled	Tested	Provided some service ⁴
		Total	Agriculture ³	Nonagriculture ³			
United States	15,817	4,139	230	3,900	962	738	9,541
Alabama	363	91	1	91	17	29	106
Alaska	42	22	(⁵)	21	2	2	37
Arizona	254	65	4	63	11	6	143
Arkansas	255	83	2	82	11	11	155
California	1,484	390	35	362	43	18	968
Colorado	222	54	5	52	13	8	123
Connecticut	216	43	2	41	14	6	124
Delaware	45	8	(⁵)	8	3	1	20
District of Columbia	110	24	(⁵)	24	12	6	61
Florida	461	134	10	126	24	18	331
Georgia	322	105	1	104	34	14	204
Hawaii	90	23	1	22	3	1	55
Idaho	111	37	4	34	7	9	72
Illinois	613	146	2	144	32	14	320
Indiana	454	107	1	107	18	18	241
Iowa	255	96	4	93	7	20	190
Kansas	163	51	4	48	8	4	104
Kentucky	257	61	1	61	31	25	141
Louisiana	278	74	1	73	15	20	183
Maine	74	24	1	24	8	2	58
Maryland	174	35		34	11	7	93
Massachusetts	316	85	4	81	26	7	218
Michigan	756	114	9	106	27	22	290
Minnesota	250	87	9	81	13	17	174
Mississippi	267	83	1	82	43	33	176
Missouri	892	111	2	110	17	30	231
Montana	109	32	4	29	18	11	59
Nebraska	111	43	2	42	7	6	97
Nevada	94	25	1	25	5	6	83
New Hampshire	73	15	(⁵)	15	4	1	48
New Jersey	349	78	1	78	18	7	183
New Mexico	150	36	2	38	14	5	86
New York	802	210	5	206	71	33	533
North Carolina	443	110	13	99	32	36	290
North Dakota	77	27	1	26	8	7	51
Ohio	708	113	6	108	18	32	310
Oklahoma	305	85	2	84	34	18	206
Oregon	276	78	16	65	26	10	183
Pennsylvania	638	184	2	182	45	26	411
Puerto Rico	268	87	7	81	13	3	134
Rhode Island	65	18	(⁵)	18	7	1	41
South Carolina	228	62	3	60	19	20	160
South Dakota	75	32	1	31	9	7	60
Tennessee	300	90	2	88	24	19	180
Texas	1,058	281	16	271	46	67	725
Utah	155	48	3	46	16	17	107
Vermont	60	12	1	11	4	1	22
Virginia	382	73	2	71	19	28	173
Washington	291	90	27	66	12	8	205
West Virginia	151	48	2	46	9	6	94
Wisconsin	358	85	5	81	27	11	202
Wyoming	52	21	1	20	4	4	40

¹ Figures exclude mass placements and services rendered more than once to an individual.
² New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.
³ Figures do not add to total since individuals may be placed in both agricultural and nonagricultural jobs during a fiscal year.

⁴ Services include enrollment in training, referral to jobs, WIN appraisal interviews, referral to training, enrollment in orientation, referral to supportive services, job development contacts, testing, and counseling.
⁵ Less than 500.



Table F-9. Characteristics of Individuals Placed by the U.S. Employment Service, by State, Fiscal Year 1977¹

[Thousands]

State	Total	Veterans	Women	Poor	Minority group ²	Older workers (45 years and over)	Youth (under 22 years)	Handicapped
United States.....	4,139	721	1,710	1,408	1,307	388	1,793	207
Alabama.....	91	13	37	39	43	7	45	3
Alaska.....	22	4	9	4	6	2	9	1
Arizona.....	65	12	26	25	25	6	29	2
Arkansas.....	83	13	36	21	20	7	35	4
California.....	390	78	152	167	178	40	147	13
Colorado.....	54	13	19	19	14	5	17	2
Connecticut.....	43	8	18	14	15	5	19	3
Delaware.....	9	1	4	3	4	1	4	(³)
District of Columbia.....	24	3	12	18	23	1	15	1
Florida.....	134	27	52	29	46	19	40	5
Georgia.....	105	15	44	48	52	9	49	4
Hawaii.....	23	3	11	9	16	2	11	1
Idaho.....	37	7	16	8	4	3	16	2
Illinois.....	146	20	62	76	73	9	86	6
Indiana.....	107	18	46	22	16	8	55	5
Iowa.....	96	15	41	9	5	7	51	5
Kansas.....	51	9	20	13	9	4	24	3
Kentucky.....	61	12	26	27	13	5	28	3
Louisiana.....	74	11	30	29	42	6	36	3
Maine.....	24	6	10	7	(³)	3	8	1
Maryland.....	35	8	14	11	15	4	14	2
Massachusetts.....	85	15	33	31	10	9	36	5
Michigan.....	114	21	42	48	31	8	45	4
Minnesota.....	87	12	37	17	7	6	50	4
Mississippi.....	83	11	38	23	41	7	35	4
Missouri.....	111	21	49	35	21	9	48	6
Montana.....	32	7	13	9	3	3	13	3
Nebraska.....	43	6	19	7	4	3	25	3
Nevada.....	25	7	10	7	4	4	8	2
New Hampshire.....	15	4	6	5	(³)	2	5	2
New Jersey.....	78	11	35	30	38	9	35	3
New Mexico.....	39	7	16	18	24	4	18	2
New York.....	210	30	96	52	79	26	76	9
North Carolina.....	110	21	47	31	48	13	36	9
North Dakota.....	27	5	12	6	2	2	13	2
Ohio.....	113	24	43	44	28	10	48	5
Oklahoma.....	85	19	34	20	22	9	33	11
Oregon.....	78	17	29	16	7	8	29	5
Pennsylvania.....	184	29	80	72	43	16	95	10
Puerto Rico.....	87	3	40	72	(³)	6	53	3
Rhode Island.....	18	3	7	7	3	2	8	1
South Carolina.....	62	10	27	25	34	6	27	4
South Dakota.....	32	5	14	8	4	3	16	2
Tennessee.....	90	16	38	38	25	8	39	4
Texas.....	281	64	114	68	139	32	102	17
Utah.....	48	8	20	14	6	4	21	3
Vermont.....	12	2	5	3	(³)	1	4	1
Virginia.....	73	13	31	20	29	9	29	2
Washington.....	90	22	34	35	18	9	34	5
West Virginia.....	48	8	17	19	5	3	24	2
Wisconsin.....	85	12	37	28	11	6	44	4
Wyoming.....	21	5	8	4	3	2	9	2

¹ New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

² Less than 500.

³ Minority group includes individuals classified as nonwhite or Hispanic, and others for whom ethnic group information was not available.

Table F-10. Characteristics of Insured Unemployed and Benefits Under State Programs, 1971-76

Item	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Characteristic (percent distribution)						
Total (percent).....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:						
Male.....	61.4	61.5	59.0	61.2	63.0	61.6
Female.....	38.6	38.5	41.0	38.8	37.0	38.4
Age:						
Both sexes: Under 22 years.....	7.7	8.0	8.4	10.2	11.3	10.4
22 to 34 years.....	33.0	33.5	34.0	37.4	40.6	41.0
35 to 44 years.....	18.8	17.8	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.1
45 years and over.....	40.5	40.7	40.2	35.2	31.0	31.5
Male: Under 22 years.....	8.0	8.1	8.6	10.7	11.7	10.3
22 to 34 years.....	34.6	35.1	35.4	39.0	42.5	42.0
35 to 44 years.....	18.2	17.4	16.7	16.4	16.2	16.5
45 years and over.....	39.2	39.4	39.3	33.9	29.7	31.2
Female: Under 22 years.....	7.4	7.8	8.1	9.4	10.5	10.0
22 to 34 years.....	30.8	31.0	31.8	34.3	37.3	39.9
35 to 44 years.....	19.9	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	17.5
45 years and over.....	41.9	42.6	41.5	37.8	33.8	33.7
Race:						
White.....	80.4	80.8	80.1	78.9	77.3	81.0
Black and other.....	13.4	12.9	13.0	13.7	13.6	13.4
Race not reported ¹	6.2	6.3	0.9	7.4	9.1	5.6
Weeks unemployed:						
Under 5 weeks.....	34.3	32.5	33.5	34.8	27.8	28.2
5 to 14 weeks.....	43.3	42.9	43.4	43.2	44.3	43.1
15 weeks and over.....	22.4	24.6	23.1	21.9	27.9	28.7
Benefits ²						
Number receiving first benefit check during year (thousands).....	6,631	5,787	5,329	7,730	11,160	8,590
Total benefits paid during year (millions).....	\$4,957	\$4,471	\$4,008	\$5,975	\$11,755	\$8,975
Average weekly benefit amount.....	\$54.35	\$55.82	\$59.00	\$64.25	\$70.23	\$75.16
Average weeks compensated per beneficiary.....	14.4	14.0	13.4	12.7	15.7	14.9
Number exhausting benefits during year (thousands).....	2,044	1,813	1,495	1,926	4,195	3,270

¹ Information not available, primarily because some States do not report racial data.

² Data reflect only regular program benefits and do not include unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen or Federal employees.

Table F-11. Veteran Applicants and Veterans Placed in Jobs by the U.S. Employment Service, by Region and State, Fiscal Years 1976-77¹

Region and State	Veteran applicants ²				Veterans placed in jobs			
	All veterans		Recently separated ³	Disabled ⁴	All veterans		Recently separated ³	Disabled ⁴
	1976	1977	1977	1977	1976	1977	1977	1977
United States.....	2,663,126	2,613,027	725,786	143,342	601,209	720,854	241,931	41,524
Region I:								
Connecticut.....	48,709	35,509	7,442	2,543	5,967	8,361	2,473	770
Maine.....	14,670	15,660	4,105	826	4,433	5,604	1,773	300
Massachusetts.....	61,791	57,154	11,431	4,992	12,076	15,448	3,773	1,286
New Hampshire.....	18,207	16,808	3,340	1,026	3,180	3,834	1,102	286
Rhode Island.....	13,757	11,943	2,373	693	2,905	3,472	832	182
Vermont.....	9,192	9,618	2,062	405	1,683	2,109	621	101
Region II:								
New Jersey.....	49,873	53,001	9,993	3,302	8,871	11,215	2,932	699
New York.....	89,232	113,886	25,560	4,935	22,583	29,810	8,399	1,415
Puerto Rico.....	15,523	18,899	2,913	1,108	2,228	2,824	555	189
Region III:								
Delaware.....	9,556	8,670	1,915	440	1,139	1,370	420	71
District of Columbia.....	12,014	13,143	3,879	716	1,876	2,602	1,073	124
Maryland.....	44,255	31,260	8,245	1,458	5,755	7,504	2,622	433
Pennsylvania.....	110,139	112,676	26,501	5,663	21,268	28,525	7,704	1,569
Virginia.....	65,687	65,878	18,704	2,703	10,913	12,717	4,446	549
West Virginia.....	26,255	26,288	5,735	1,601	6,559	7,847	2,221	452
Region IV:								
Alabama.....	44,048	48,281	15,571	2,762	9,966	13,212	5,010	759
Florida.....	77,534	75,773	22,163	6,432	24,325	27,256	8,477	2,151
Georgia.....	46,553	44,707	12,860	2,621	12,686	14,666	4,671	791
Kentucky.....	39,868	33,337	11,619	2,255	9,279	11,619	4,297	649
Mississippi.....	26,235	27,300	8,899	1,109	10,586	10,929	3,981	478
North Carolina.....	75,370	70,661	21,723	4,425	19,240	21,435	7,914	1,508
South Carolina.....	34,327	33,571	11,810	1,532	8,368	9,551	3,719	436
Tennessee.....	40,360	44,450	13,015	2,458	11,604	15,468	4,955	895
Region V:								
Illinois.....	92,921	94,657	19,039	3,154	15,909	20,267	5,606	902
Indiana.....	86,116	76,196	21,868	3,601	11,708	17,605	6,711	633
Michigan.....	128,509	128,728	29,757	4,932	14,198	21,337	7,114	615
Minnesota.....	47,822	39,564	8,926	1,772	9,562	11,829	3,242	607
Ohio.....	141,613	133,350	33,892	6,445	16,189	24,149	8,280	1,334
Wisconsin.....	55,553	54,072	15,228	2,406	9,388	12,391	4,421	638
Region VI:								
Arkansas.....	36,254	36,475	11,814	2,322	11,860	13,256	4,892	762
Louisiana.....	41,218	33,780	12,806	2,117	9,665	10,616	3,918	572
New Mexico.....	24,748	24,195	7,069	1,197	5,904	6,846	2,182	318
Oklahoma.....	59,186	57,888	18,385	5,307	17,293	19,228	7,506	1,782
Texas.....	170,904	164,143	58,387	12,437	51,220	63,860	21,016	3,796
Region VII:								
Iowa.....	31,768	37,009	11,119	1,535	12,578	15,066	5,425	696
Kansas.....	24,149	27,930	9,219	1,620	7,889	9,221	3,569	539
Missouri.....	79,997	61,122	16,439	2,084	10,498	20,861	6,743	755
Nebraska.....	18,237	17,807	4,449	1,408	5,534	6,006	1,615	529
Region VIII:								
Colorado.....	49,128	47,449	13,873	2,188	10,575	12,932	3,837	616
Montana.....	21,964	21,650	4,474	1,510	5,899	6,940	1,806	457
North Dakota.....	12,450	13,366	4,360	617	4,893	4,562	2,082	226
South Dakota.....	10,573	10,965	3,001	493	4,613	5,065	1,609	246
Utah.....	26,533	23,635	6,205	1,106	7,243	8,354	2,451	366
Wyoming.....	9,266	10,339	2,907	611	3,773	4,690	1,509	313
Region IX:								
Arizona.....	49,249	52,399	14,043	2,190	10,385	12,299	3,776	509
California.....	274,017	278,948	88,158	13,263	64,217	75,893	26,667	3,570
Hawaii.....	14,839	13,803	4,970	481	3,167	3,104	1,331	119
Nevada.....	23,264	22,629	4,817	1,209	4,144	6,630	1,506	353
Region X:								
Alaska.....	10,357	11,962	3,148	452	3,890	3,927	1,146	141
Idaho.....	20,797	19,487	5,152	1,090	6,601	7,056	2,110	430
Oregon.....	52,710	55,688	17,323	3,002	14,585	17,432	6,052	847
Washington.....	77,909	69,765	23,243	6,780	22,406	22,293	7,898	2,844

¹ Data for 1977 are for new fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

² Persons who filed or renewed application.

³ Veterans who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.

⁴ Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

Table F-12. Veterans Enrolled in Job Training and Veterans Provided Other Services by the U.S. Employment Service, by Region and State, Fiscal Years 1976-77¹

Region and State	Veterans enrolled in job training				Veterans provided other services ²		
	All veterans		1977		1977		
	1976	1977	Recently separated ³	Disabled ⁴	All veterans	Recently separated ³	Disabled ⁴
United States.....	25,833	20,865	8,538	1,246	1,049,942	312,985	65,790
Region I:							
Connecticut.....	126	204	124	24	12,924	3,020	906
Maine.....	101	130	60	8	7,187	1,907	445
Massachusetts.....	480	308	88	13	24,929	5,228	2,126
New Hampshire.....	42	14	6	1	6,496	1,518	470
Rhode Island.....	564	472	148	29	4,154	969	378
Vermont.....	80	21	4	0	3,406	789	143
Region II:							
New Jersey.....	153	143	37	6	18,950	4,078	1,302
New York.....	2,496	1,513	555	92	46,876	11,733	2,306
Puerto Rico.....	97	81	48	10	4,357	1,071	393
Region III:							
Delaware.....	41	19	7	1	3,177	887	186
District of Columbia.....	32	143	80	7	6,015	2,154	415
Maryland.....	146	91	33	4	10,502	2,997	572
Pennsylvania.....	1,310	1,258	559	47	49,833	12,912	3,107
Virginia.....	752	641	358	29	16,547	5,519	936
West Virginia.....	938	619	184	21	9,331	2,389	609
Region IV:							
Alabama.....	635	756	374	34	16,247	5,574	982
Florida.....	84	141	58	14	37,555	10,680	3,818
Georgia.....	473	683	280	38	16,182	4,978	1,081
Kentucky.....	518	559	286	28	16,240	5,37	1,086
Mississippi.....	1,109	1,165	553	55	10,968	3,653	471
North Carolina.....	443	524	268	33	37,879	12,178	247
South Carolina.....	575	591	317	22	15,320	5,782	790
Tennessee.....	404	431	179	21	17,332	5,816	1,062
Region V:							
Illinois.....	1,320	637	171	51	31,036	7,810	1,313
Indiana.....	288	115	48	7	23,842	7,807	1,308
Michigan.....	1,051	1,020	284	36	32,126	9,008	1,420
Minnesota.....	95	208	34	6	16,208	3,873	747
Ohio.....	921	742	244	53	40,724	11,728	2,475
Wisconsin.....	874	873	295	37	20,339	6,055	900
Region VI:							
Arkansas.....	452	274	103	22	18,169	4,334	959
Louisiana.....	709	341	176	19	18,897	6,724	1,062
New Mexico.....	127	233	84	8	8,546	2,878	517
Oklahoma.....	1,158	491	246	58	41,875	11,979	3,876
Texas.....	196	211	109	13	102,868	36,061	8,468
Region VII:							
Iowa.....	158	104	36	11	18,908	5,831	735
Kansas.....	452	131	56	6	10,642	3,564	609
Missouri.....	805	573	253	17	20,801	5,960	719
Nebraska.....	178	36	8	3	8,497	2,167	601
Region VIII:							
Colorado.....	277	227	85	8	15,347	4,585	809
Montana.....	252	823	259	52	5,027	1,354	358
North Dakota.....	304	243	147	18	3,877	1,852	287
South Dakota.....	258	152	32	8	4,900	1,162	208
Utah.....	398	299	118	9	8,591	2,360	460
Wyoming.....	113	85	30	14	4,127	1,182	264
Region IX:							
Arizona.....	164	129	51	5	18,294	5,297	982
California.....	1,409	1,144	482	65	118,723	85,865	5,792
Hawaii.....	25	48	31	0	5,827	2,334	266
Nevada.....	67	33	11	4	7,280	1,890	514
Region X:							
Alaska.....	233	28	12	0	3,142	1,037	124
Idaho.....	283	171	77	14	6,281	1,751	383
Oregon.....	384	291	89	16	22,128	6,897	1,326
Washington.....	1,447	797	393	151	29,375	10,516	2,610

¹ Data for 1977 are for new fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.
² Includes services other than job placement or training.
³ Veterans who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.

⁴ Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

Table F-13. State Employment Service Agencies—Total Veteran Applicants To Be Served and Estimated Funds (ES Grants) ¹ Required for Veteran Services, by Region and State, Fiscal Year 1978

Region and State	Total veteran applicants to be served ²	Estimated funds for veteran services ³	Region and State	Total veteran applicants to be served ²	Estimated funds for veteran services ³
United States.....	2,419,070	71,425,400			
Region I:			Region VI:		
Connecticut.....	36,500	897,900	Arkansas.....	30,000	817,200
Maine.....	13,000	375,600	Louisiana.....	34,500	817,700
Massachusetts.....	51,600	1,420,400	New Mexico.....	23,900	560,900
New Hampshire.....	17,400	238,400	Oklahoma.....	58,500	1,488,200
Rhode Island.....	15,000	482,900	Texas.....	180,000	4,905,000
Vermont.....	8,300	158,200			
Region II:			Region VII:		
New Jersey.....	54,800	1,990,000	Iowa.....	29,670	854,600
New York.....	113,700	5,523,100	Kansas.....	25,000	665,500
Puerto Rico.....	12,000	164,600	Missouri.....	65,000	1,504,300
Virgin Islands.....	600	34,600	Nebraska.....	15,900	424,800
Region III:			Region VIII:		
Delaware.....	8,100	182,000	Colorado.....	50,800	1,201,800
District of Columbia.....	10,800	393,000	Montana.....	21,000	560,700
Maryland.....	36,800	889,700	North Dakota.....	11,600	283,000
Pennsylvania.....	108,000	4,029,100	South Dakota.....	11,000	245,700
Virginia.....	70,000	1,100,400	Utah.....	24,000	645,000
West Virginia.....	23,000	584,400	Wyoming.....	10,100	284,700
Region IV:			Region IX:		
Alabama.....	41,700	792,900	Arizona.....	51,700	1,113,600
Florida.....	62,000	1,982,300	California.....	217,000	9,887,000
Georgia.....	37,500	1,039,100	Hawaii.....	12,100	290,900
Kentucky.....	30,950	891,700	Nevada.....	22,600	612,900
Mississippi.....	24,000	643,400			
North Carolina.....	64,100	1,726,900	Region X:		
South Carolina.....	27,500	586,600	Alaska.....	10,000	754,400
Tennessee.....	37,600	974,200	Idaho.....	17,000	451,700
			Oregon.....	44,250	1,185,500
Region V:			Washington.....	53,000	1,853,400
Illinois.....	97,000	2,818,700			
Indiana.....	98,000	1,639,300			
Michigan.....	115,000	2,980,100			
Minnesota.....	76,000	1,264,700			
Ohio.....	119,400	2,585,000			
Wisconsin.....	58,800	1,274,200			

¹ Excludes planned services to veterans to be funded from other sources, such as WIN and CETA.
² Individuals served are based on new and renewed applications and do not include active file carry-in applications.

³ Fiscal 1978 funds estimated for veteran services are predicated on an overall allocation of \$669.9 million exclusive of nonpersonal service costs.
⁴ Data for Regions I and V are based on preliminary plans and are subject to revision.

Table F-14. Training Status of Registered Apprentices, 1947-76

Year	In training at beginning of year	Apprentice actions during year			In training at end of year
		New registrations and reinstatements	Completions	Cancellations ¹	
Total, all trades					
1947	131,217	94,238	7,311	25,100	192,954
1948	192,954	85,918	13,375	35,117	230,880
1949	230,880	66,745	25,045	41,257	230,823
1950	230,823	66,186	38,533	49,747	202,729
1951	202,729	63,881	39,754	56,845	171,011
1952	* 172,477	62,842	33,098	43,689	158,532
1953	158,532	73,620	28,541	43,333	180,258
1954	180,258	58,939	37,383	33,139	158,675
1955	158,675	67,265	24,735	26,423	174,722
1956	174,722	74,082	27,231	33,416	188,137
1957	* 189,684	59,638	30,356	33,275	185,691
1958	185,691	49,569	30,67	40,545	177,695
1959	177,695	66,230	37,375	40,545	169,006
1960	* 172,161	54,100	31,727	33,406	161,128
1961	161,128	49,482	28,547	26,414	155,649
1962	155,649	55,590	25,918	26,434	158,897
1963	158,897	57,204	26,029	26,744	163,318
1964	163,318	59,960	25,744	27,001	170,533
1965	170,533	68,507	24,917	30,188	183,955
1966	183,955	85,031	26,511	34,964	207,511
1967	207,511	97,896	37,299	47,957	220,151
1968	* 207,511	111,012	37,287	43,246	237,996
1969	237,996	123,163	39,646	47,561	273,952
1970	* 269,626	106,779	45,102	53,610	279,693
1971	* 278,431	78,535	42,071	40,891	274,004
1972	* 270,404	103,527	53,059	56,750	264,122
1973	* 251,085	127,082	43,703	50,150	284,284
1974	* 280,965	112,830	46,454	56,292	291,040
1975	* 284,562	83,018	45,766	55,338	266,477
1976	* 265,647	88,418	49,447	49,650	254,968

¹ Includes voluntary quits, layoffs, discharges, out-of-State transfers, upgrading within certain trades, and suspensions for military service.
² The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects revisions in reporting.

³ The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects the new nationwide data system introduced Jan. 1, 1973, as well as revisions in reporting.

Table F-15. Characteristics of Registered Apprentices in Selected Industries, as of December 31, 1976

Industry	Number of apprentices	Percent distribution ¹								
		Race or ethnic group						Females	Vietnam veterans	Other veterans
		White	Black	Oriental	American Indian	Spanish speaking	n.e.c.			
U.S. total.....	254,068	81.9	9.4	0.4	1.4	4.7	2.1	1.7	31.8	3.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing.....	108	77.8	3.7	0	.9	2.8	14.8	.9	55.7	.9
Mining.....	1,290	73.3	7.0	.2	.5	18.8	.2	1.0	34.3	10.4
Construction:										
Building construction, general contractors.....	44,937	82.4	9.5	.3	2.7	4.7	.3	.7	23.9	3.4
Construction, special trade contractors.....	89,260	80.4	10.0	.4	1.5	5.1	2.6	.6	28.2	2.0
Construction, other.....	4,783	69.2	17.1	.6	3.2	9.2	.8	.8	33.2	2.6
Manufacturing:										
Food and kindred products.....	2,143	70.6	10.0	.1	.7	7.2	11.3	1.7	41.9	4.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	6,900	87.8	7.5	.6	.4	3.0	.6	5.3	37.8	2.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	3,012	81.3	15.1	.1	.3	3.2	0	2.5	37.5	3.6
Petroleum refinery and related industries.....	2,756	78.1	18.0	.5	.6	7.6	.2	6.9	32.1	3.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics.....	999	88.8	9.9	0	.3	.9	.1	1.5	34.4	5.9
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products.....	1,668	89.4	7.2	.1	.2	2.1	1.0	2.5	35.3	6.6
Primary metal industries.....	6,472	83.3	9.8	.2	.3	5.9	.5	1.3	35.1	8.0
Fabrication of metal products.....	10,839	88.8	7.1	.2	.6	2.7	.8	.8	22.2	5.6
Machinery, except electric.....	9,070	91.1	4.5	.3	.4	3.2	.5	1.1	32.3	2.3
Electric and electronic machines, etc.....	2,685	90.0	5.0	.3	.7	2.3	1.1	2.9	37.3	5.7
Transportation equipment.....	8,292	82.9	14.6	.1	.3	1.9	.1	4.2	29.8	2.2
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments.....	1,788	90.4	6.3	.3	.3	2.3	.3	3.3	52.1	2.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	2,065	90.7	5.0	.6	.3	2.0	1.4	2.7	33.6	4.6
Manufacturing, other.....	4,065	85.2	5.7	.2	.3	2.7	6.0	2.0	43.6	5.8
Transportation, communication, electricity, gas and sanitation:										
Railroad transportation.....	5,450	82.1	1.3	.3	.9	3.3	0	.7	31.8	1.4
Electric, gas, and sanitation service.....	3,463	82.4	5.2	.6	3.4	7.7	.8	.7	45.0	3.7
Other.....	1,068	90.2	5.7	.5	1.0	1.3	1.2	7.2	55.5	3.5
Wholesale trade.....	982	78.2	8.3	.5	.5	11.1	1.4	1.0	57.8	3.4
Retail trade:										
Food stores.....	2,766	76.8	6.5	1.7	1.3	11.3	2.5	8.0	30.2	1.5
Auto dealers and gas service stations.....	2,192	88.2	5.5	.9	.1	2.7	2.6	.2	53.6	4.0
Retail trade, other.....	2,062	86.4	9.4	.4	.5	2.0	1.2	5.2	55.9	4.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	138	76.7	20.0	0	0	3.3	0	5.1	50.9	5.5
Services:										
Auto repair service and garages.....	6,892	78.2	3.9	1.0	1.2	4.6	11.2	.4	45.2	4.0
Miscellaneous repair service.....	2,567	83.0	5.5	.5	.6	2.5	3.0	1.3	64.7	7.0
Membership organizations.....	6,096	83.4	10.1	1.1	.9	4.5	.1	.2	27.1	0
Services, other.....	5,984	79.4	10.2	1.3	.7	4.7	3.7	15.9	45.9	3.2
Public administration.....	11,589	82.4	13.9	.3	.6	6.5	16.4	3.5	43.4	4.2
Nonclassifiable establishments.....	921	85.5	3.6	1.1	1.1	3.1	5.6	3.1	39.2	15.2
Unknown.....	66	69.6	6.3	0	1.8	8.8	24.6	4.5	30.8	1.5

¹ Percents based only on numbers of apprentices for whom race/ethnic, sex, and veteran status information was reported.

Table F-16. Characteristics of Registered Apprentices in Selected Occupations, as of December 31, 1976

Occupation	Number of apprentices	Percent distribution ¹								
		Race or ethnic group						Females	Vietnam veterans	Other veterans
		White	Black	Oriental	American Indian	Spanish speaking	n.e.c.			
U.S. total	254,068	81.9	9.4	0.4	1.4	4.7	2.1	1.7	31.8	3.1
Air-conditioning and refrigeration mechanics	1,778	81.8	5.3	.4	.4	3.8	8.4	.4	47.0	5.2
Aircraft mechanics	389	83.2	4.4	.7	.7	10.9	0	3.9	72.4	9.0
Auto and related mechanics	8,223	78.7	6.1	.8	1.0	4.5	9.0	.3	46.8	4.4
Auto and related body repairers	1,919	81.1	5.0	.8	1.3	5.7	6.1	.2	50.0	3.2
Barbers, beauticians	1,208	79.4	11.8	1.2	.3	4.3	3.1	56.4	22.8	2.1
Boilermakers	3,114	86.2	6.4	.4	1.6	4.2	1.1	.7	29.3	3.5
Bookbinders, bindery workers	753	85.4	6.8	.3	1	4.7	2.7	16.8	34.9	2.1
Bricklayers, stone and tile setters	6,657	77.8	14.5	.2	1.4	4.6	1.5	.2	23.6	3.8
Butchers, meat cutters	3,763	73.2	9.7	1.2	1.0	13.4	1.6	5.2	32.3	2.2
Cabinetmakers, millers	1,666	78.2	5.6	.4	.3	4.2	11.2	1.9	31.5	1.7
Car repairers	2,834	81.6	13.4	.4	1.2	3.4	0	.7	30.9	3.0
Carpenters	33,437	81.7	8.2	.4	1.6	5.3	2.8	.8	24.2	1.5
Cement masons	2,521	53.9	26.2	.2	2.6	13.5	3.6	.4	22.0	2.1
Compositors	835	89.0	6.3	.4	.6	2.8	1.0	12.2	43.5	2.8
Cooks, bakers	1,587	70.2	18.7	.7	1.1	4.3	4.0	10.6	25.5	3.1
Drafters	893	89.0	6.0	.7	.1	1.9	2.4	5.7	41.1	2.0
Electrical workers, n.e.c.	6,196	84.4	7.6	.4	1.0	3.9	2.6	2.0	45.0	5.4
Electricians	31,135	84.3	8.9	.5	1.3	4.0	.9	.8	29.6	2.7
Electronic technicians	1,581	79.0	9.9	.8	.6	4.1	5.5	8.5	54.5	2.9
Floor coverers	1,187	77.3	7.6	.8	2.6	8.2	3.6	.1	25.7	2.0
Glassers	1,174	77.3	8.8	.6	1.4	6.0	6.0	.2	31.2	3.5
Industrial technicians, n.e.c.	769	74.4	12.4	.9	1.4	9.8	1.0	10.8	36.2	2.0
Insulation workers	2,202	78.9	11.2	.1	2.6	4.6	2.4	.6	27.5	2.9
Lathers	1,135	71.2	15.6	.2	3.1	8.4	1.5	.3	20.8	2.9
Line erectors, light and power	4,025	86.7	4.9	.5	2.3	4.9	.8	2.2	38.9	2.7
Lithographers, photoengravers	863	89.6	7.0	.3	.5	2.4	.2	3.9	37.1	4.0
Machine setup and operators	1,248	80.6	6.6	.5	4.5	3.7	4.2	.6	44.5	4.8
Mechanics	15,237	86.2	7.6	.2	.5	3.7	1.8	1.6	34.3	3.7
Maintenance mechanics	4,626	85.6	9.7	.1	.6	3.0	1.0	2.5	42.5	6.3
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	3,652	84.1	6.5	.3	1.1	3.7	4.3	1.2	48.9	7.2
Medical and dental technicians	749	81.9	6.6	4.0	1.4	6.7	.4	9.5	59.3	2.3
Millwrights	4,869	85.4	10.0	.2	1.0	3.4	0	.9	32.3	4.9
Molders, coremakers	596	89.0	9.0	.6	.2	10.7	2.2	.8	23.9	3.5
Office machine servicers	1,875	80	11.1	1.1	1.3	4.6	1.6	2.5	62.6	3.8
Operating engineers	5,810	69	18.0	.5	4.1	6.6	1.6	.8	33.7	3.3
Optical workers	579	87.3	4.7	.7	1.0	4.9	1.4	7.6	58.2	3.9
Ornamental iron workers	285	75.1	6.0	0	0	7.0	11.9	0	33.1	1.8
Painters	6,057	75.3	12.8	.4	1.7	7.3	2.5	2.4	21.2	2.3
Patternmakers	931	93.5	4.5	.1	0	1.9	0	1.1	25.6	2.0
Pipefitters	13,188	83.7	10.1	.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	1.3	27.5	3.5
Pipefitters, steamfitters	1,048	63.8	19.8	1.0	6.1	8.9	5.5	.1	31.1	3
Plasterers	1,024	61.4	20.3	.4	1.6	12.9	3.4	.4	21.1	1.1
Plumbers	16,850	85.4	8.3	.4	1.1	3.7	1.2	.2	28.2	2.5
Press operators	1,662	87.6	7.0	.4	.6	3.9	.6	1.5	47.5	2.4
Printing and publishing workers, n.e.c.	1,099	86.4	6.2	1.4	.3	5.4	.3	4.8	43.1	1.9
Radio, TV repairers	829	88.0	7.1	.5	.2	2.1	2.1	1.8	60.6	6.0
Roofers	4,049	68.0	15.3	.2	2.5	12.2	1.8	.1	23.9	3.2
Sheet metalworkers	10,753	81.5	10.9	.6	1.1	4.5	1.4	.5	28.7	2.3
Sprinkler fitters	2,557	85.3	7.3	.7	.7	4.4	1.2	.1	22.5	1.8
Stationary engineers	1,618	82.4	11.3	.8	.8	4.7	.1	.9	47.2	4.7
Structural steelworkers	7,677	79.1	11.5	.3	3.5	3.8	1.9	.2	30.6	2.5
Tapers, drywall installers	674	74.5	9.8	1.1	3.3	10.2	1.1	2.5	20.5	3.3
Toolmakers, diemakers	10,906	92.5	4.6	.1	.3	1.9	.5	1.6	25.9	3.3
Miscellaneous trades, n.e.c.	12,327	81.2	10.0	.5	.7	4.3	3.3	4.3	40.4	4.1

¹ Percents based only on numbers of apprentices for whom race/ethnic, sex, and veteran status information was reported.

Table F-17. Enrollments in Federally Aided Vocational-Technical Education, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1965-76

Fiscal year	Total ¹	Agriculture	Distribution	Health	Home economics, gainful	Consumer and home-making	Office	Technical	Trades and industry	Special ²
Number (thousands)										
1965	5,431	888	333	67	14	2,065	731	228	1,068	
Secondary	2,810	517	76	9	5	4,435	498	24	233	
Postsecondary	207	2	6	21	1	1	44	78	60	
Adult	2,404	369	251	37	8	646	189	180	775	
1966	6,070	907	420	84	42	1,856	1,238	264	1,239	
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	688	274	125	835	
1967	7,048	935	481	115	62	2,125	1,572	268	1,491	
Secondary	3,533	509	151	17	22	1,453	985	28	368	
Postsecondary	500	8	21	54	3	1	193	97	123	
Adult	3,015	418	309	44	37	671	394	141	1,000	
1968	7,534	851	575	141	73	2,210	36	270	1,629	49
Secondary	3,843	528	176	21	29	1,529	60	36	422	42
Postsecondary	563	11	45	65	3	1	225	105	188	
Adult	3,068	312	354	55	40	681	451	129	1,069	7
1969	7,979	851	563	175	113	2,336	1,835	315	1,721	70
Secondary	4,079	536	184	23	41	1,629	1,122	32	459	53
Postsecondary	706	16	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	629	196	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	261	17
Adult	2,666	279	217	64	65	627	449	86	953	37
1971	10,495	845	678	270	197	2,932	2,227	314	2,075	1,087
Secondary	6,495	562	241	43	100	2,315	1,396	36	809	1,002
Postsecondary	1,141	28	86	138	26	27	335	173	310	21
Adult	2,860	255	251	88	71	689	496	100	956	64
1972	11,602	896	640	337	280	3,166	2,352	337	2,398	1,305
Secondary	7,232	608	263	59	162	2,469	1,508	39	952	1,223
Postsecondary	1,304	35	103	177	38	31	360	189	357	46
Adult	3,066	253	273	100	80	666	484	100	1,069	36
1973	12,072	923	732	421	323	3,194	2,499	364	2,702	1,114
Secondary	7,354	621	308	76	184	2,603	1,600	39	1,134	1,088
Postsecondary	1,350	41	106	193	38	30	390	201	345	37
Adult	3,368	266	322	153	101	661	528	124	1,223	40
1974	13,556	978	833	506	496	3,207	2,757	393	2,824	1,308
Secondary	8,484	659	353	104	313	2,564	1,766	41	1,218	1,610
Postsecondary	1,573	47	133	228	46	25	426	231	413	46
Adult	3,549	270	346	173	137	617	565	121	1,193	147
1975	15,340	1,013	873	617	462	3,284	2,951	447	3,017	2,322
Secondary	9,426	671	353	103	281	2,562	1,765	37	1,306	2,453
Postsecondary	1,890	59	164	253	54	26	331	209	475	57
Adult	4,024	283	356	250	177	696	655	141	1,236	268
1976	15,133	1,000	901	635	471	3,515	3,115	485	3,110	2,005
Secondary	8,861	712	361	103	240	2,703	1,824	36	1,353	1,643
Postsecondary	2,203	68	192	230	62	48	620	310	556	76
Adult	4,070	280	347	267	169	764	670	139	1,191	287
Percent distribution of total enrollments ³										
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	31.7	4.0
1971	100.0	8.1	6.5	2.6	1.9	27.9	21.2	3.0	30.3	10.4
1972	100.0	7.7	5.5	2.9	2.4	27.3	20.3	2.9	20.7	11.2
1973	100.0	7.7	6.1	3.5	2.7	26.5	20.7	3.0	22.4	9.2
1974	100.0	7.1	6.0	3.7	3.0	23.2	20.0	2.8	20.5	13.1
1975	100.0	6.6	5.7	4.0	3.0	21.4	19.2	2.9	19.7	13.4
1976	100.0	7.0	6.0	4.5	3.1	23.2	20.6	3.2	20.6	13.2

¹ Beginning 1971, totals shown are unduplicated totals. A person is counted only once in this total, even though he or she may be reported in two or more programs. Therefore, individual items will add to more than the totals shown.
² Includes enrollments in exemplary, prevocational, prepostsecondary, and remedial programs.

³ Less than 500.
⁴ Based on unrounded data.

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

Table G-1. Indexes of Productivity and Related Data ¹ for the Private Business Sector ² and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947-77

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year ³				
	Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business			Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business		
			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing
Productivity										
1947	52.3	33.9	58.7	55.6	60.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
1948	54.4	36.6	60.3	56.2	60.8	3.9	11.2	2.8	6.5	0.9
1949	53.3	36.1	61.7	61.4	61.6	1.7	-1.4	2.3	3.8	1.2
1950	56.7	41.3	65.5	64.9	65.7	8.0	14.4	6.1	5.7	6.7
1951	61.5	41.5	66.7	67.0	66.6	2.9	2.4	1.8	3.3	1.8
1952	63.0	40.7	66.1	66.2	66.1	2.5	-2.0	2.0	1.7	2.2
1953	65.3	50.7	69.2	68.4	69.2	3.7	24.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
1954	66.5	52.4	70.3	70.5	70.2	1.8	5.5	1.7	1.5	1.4
1955	66.2	54.3	73.2	74.0	72.8	4.1	1.0	4.1	5.0	2.7
1956	70.2	56.2	73.6	73.5	73.7	1.4	3.5	1.7	1.3	1.3
1957	72.3	59.2	75.3	75.0	75.3	2.0	5.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
1958	74.2	61.4	76.8	74.6	77.3	2.7	12.1	2.9	-1.8	2.8
1959	73.8	63.8	76.8	78.1	80.1	3.6	-3.8	3.7	4.6	3.4
1960	80.6	70.1	80.3	78.3	80.8	1.6	9.0	1.0	1.0	2.9
1961	84.4	74.1	82.6	80.7	82.3	3.8	6.6	2.8	2.3	2.9
1962	87.7	76.2	85.2	84.5	85.8	4.0	2.8	4.4	4.7	4.4
1963	81.3	81.3	89.3	90.4	87.2	4.1	6.7	3.5	7.0	1.9
1964	91.3	83.6	92.6	95.2	91.1	1.7	2.2	3.7	5.4	2.2
1965	94.7	88.7	95.7	98.2	94.3	3.7	4.1	3.5	3.1	2.5
1966	97.8	92.3	98.1	99.7	97.3	3.2	3.1	2.5	1.6	2.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3	8.3	1.9	3.3	2.8
1968	103.3	101.3	103.2	103.6	101.0	3.3	1.3	3.2	3.6	3.0
1969	103.7	106.8	103.1	104.9	102.0	3.3	7.4	-2.2	1.2	-1.0
1970	104.5	121.9	103.3	104.5	102.3	7.7	12.0	3.2	-4.4	1.5
1971	107.8	132.8	106.3	110.4	103.8	3.2	9.7	2.9	5.6	2.3
1972	111.0	129.0	109.5	116.0	108.0	2.9	-3.6	3.0	5.1	2.1
1973	113.1	133.6	111.4	119.4	107.2	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.8	1.1
1974	109.9	133.5	108.1	112.8	106.4	-2.8	-1.1	-2.9	-5.5	-1.7
1975	111.8	145.0	109.9	116.3	106.2	1.8	8.6	1.6	3.1	1.8
1976	116.5	148.4	114.3	121.2	109.3	4.2	2.3	4.1	6.8	2.6
1977	119.3	164.7	116.7	126.9	111.5	2.4	11.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
Output per person										
1947	56.7	36.7	62.1	55.9	65.6	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
1948	58.6	40.5	63.5	59.1	66.0	3.5	11.2	2.3	5.7	0.5
1949	56.9	39.4	60.3	60.3	66.2	-3.3	-3.3	1.2	2.0	4.4
1950	63.6	44.5	66.6	65.4	70.3	8.0	12.8	6.7	8.4	6.2
1951	65.5	45.2	66.9	67.7	73.2	2.9	1.7	1.9	3.6	1.3
1952	66.8	48.9	71.1	68.9	72.5	2.0	-2.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
1953	68.9	55.3	71.9	69.9	73.2	3.0	25.9	1.6	1.4	1.0
1954	69.5	57.4	72.5	69.8	74.1	9.9	3.8	9.9	-1.8	1.1
1955	72.8	57.4	73.2	74.8	77.0	4.8	0	5.0	7.2	4.0
1956	78.3	58.0	73.4	73.8	77.8	7.7	1.1	3.3	-1.3	1.1
1957	74.5	59.6	77.2	74.5	78.7	1.6	3.0	1.1	-1.0	1.1
1958	73.9	63.5	73.2	73.2	80.5	1.9	-11.3	1.2	-1.7	2.3
1959	79.2	64.2	81.7	78.1	83.5	4.4	-3.4	4.6	6.7	3.7
1960	80.0	70.0	82.1	78.0	84.1	1.1	9.0	4.4	-2.2	7.1
1961	82.2	78.7	84.1	79.9	86.0	2.7	5.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
1962	85.3	76.9	83.0	84.3	89.7	4.9	4.4	4.6	5.5	4.3
1963	93.0	83.3	91.0	90.3	91.2	3.9	7.4	3.4	7.2	1.7
1964	95.7	89.3	92.6	95.5	93.6	3.7	7.9	2.6	6.7	2.5
1965	96.2	92.2	92.6	99.4	96.6	4.0	7.8	3.5	4.1	3.3
1966	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.2	98.7	2.6	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.3
1967	108.0	102.0	102.9	108.9	100.0	8.0	7.3	3.5	-1.2	2.3
1968	102.8	109.3	102.2	104.9	100.3	-2.2	2.0	2.9	3.9	-1.5
1969	102.2	120.7	101.1	108.1	99.9	-6.4	7.2	-1.1	-1.7	-1.9
1970	105.1	133.0	103.6	108.9	103.9	2.8	10.2	2.5	5.7	1.0
1971	108.2	127.0	107.0	115.9	102.7	3.0	-4.5	3.2	6.4	1.5
1972	106.5	120.6	104.0	110.5	106.2	1.5	-3.0	1.3	3.1	1.5
1973	105.5	123.6	104.0	111.5	100.3	-3.9	-9.0	-4.0	-6.7	-2.7
1974	108.4	142.6	104.5	113.9	100.2	9.9	10.0	5.8	2.1	-1.1
1975	110.9	144.7	109.0	123.0	102.8	4.2	1.6	4.2	7.9	2.6
1976	113.7	162.3	111.3	126.1	104.8	2.8	12.2	2.1	2.6	1.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G-1. Indexes of Productivity and Related Data ¹ for the Private Business Sector ² and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947-77—Continued

Year	Indexes (1947=100)					Percent change over previous year				
	Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business			Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business		
			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing
Output										
1947	48.6	81.3	47.5	45.2	48.6	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1948	50.8	87.4	49.5	47.4	50.4	4.6	7.3	4.4	5.8	2.7
1949	49.9	83.4	44.7	45.3	50.4	-1.8	-2.2	-1.7	-3.4	4.2
1950	54.5	90.4	53.2	51.7	54.0	9.2	5.9	9.4	14.1	7.2
1951	57.7	88.0	56.7	57.5	56.3	5.9	-1.8	6.5	11.2	2.0
1952	59.1	80.2	58.4	59.3	57.9	2.5	-1.6	3.0	8.8	2.9
1953	61.9	92.5	60.8	63.5	59.4	4.6	15.3	4.1	8.9	2.6
1954	69.8	94.7	60.6	68.9	60.0	-1.7	2.5	-1.9	-7.2	4.8
1955	65.6	97.6	64.5	65.3	64.1	8.0	2.3	3.1	10.8	2.8
1956	67.5	96.4	66.5	65.7	66.9	1.8	-1.5	2.7	7.5	4.3
1957	68.4	98.5	67.5	66.1	68.2	1.3	-3.0	1.5	7.5	2.0
1958	66.9	97.2	65.8	60.3	68.6	-2.1	4.0	-2.4	-3.7	2.0
1959	68.6	98.6	71.0	67.2	73.0	7.3	-3.7	7.9	11.5	6.3
1960	73.1	98.8	72.2	67.7	74.5	1.8	3.1	1.6	5.4	2.4
1961	74.1	99.2	73.3	67.4	76.2	1.5	9.0	1.6	4.4	2.2
1962	78.6	98.8	78.1	73.3	80.5	6.2	-4.4	6.5	8.8	5.1
1963	82.2	101.1	81.6	79.1	82.8	4.4	2.3	4.5	7.9	2.9
1964	88.8	98.2	86.4	84.9	87.2	6.5	-2.8	8.9	7.8	5.5
1965	92.9	101.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	0.0	3.4	7.1	9.0	6.9
1966	98.0	95.8	96.1	100.0	97.2	8.5	-3.7	6.0	8.0	9.9
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.0	4.4	1.9	0	10.0
1968	105.1	99.1	105.4	105.6	105.2	5.1	-9.9	5.4	5.6	1.5
1969	108.3	101.3	108.6	108.7	108.5	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.1
1970	107.4	105.7	107.4	102.6	109.9	-9.9	4.3	-1.1	-3.7	1.3
1971	110.3	112.7	110.3	104.0	113.4	2.8	6.6	2.7	1.4	3.3
1972	117.6	109.9	117.9	118.7	120.0	6.6	-2.5	6.9	9.3	5.8
1973	124.5	111.3	125.0	123.2	125.6	5.9	1.3	6.0	8.4	4.9
1974	121.5	111.3	121.9	114.9	125.4	-2.4	0	-2.3	-4.7	-3.3
1975	118.7	117.4	118.7	107.6	124.3	-2.4	5.5	-2.6	-8.4	-9.0
1976	126.9	114.7	127.4	120.0	131.1	7.0	-2.4	7.8	11.6	8.4
1977	134.6	125.8	134.9	127.0	138.9	6.0	-9.8	8.9	5.6	6.0
Employment										
1947	85.7	221.7	76.4	80.8	74.0	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1948	86.7	214.3	78.0	80.0	76.4	1.2	-3.3	2.1	.1	2.2
1949	84.7	216.7	73.7	73.1	76.1	-2.3	1.1	-2.9	-7.3	-4.0
1950	85.6	232.4	77.6	79.0	78.8	1.1	-6.1	2.5	5.8	1.0
1951	88.1	190.3	81.1	84.9	79.0	2.9	-6.5	4.5	7.4	2.9
1952	88.5	182.5	82.1	85.1	79.9	5	-4.1	1.2	1.6	1.1
1953	88.8	187.2	84.8	90.7	81.2	1.5	-3.4	3.0	5.4	1.6
1954	87.3	185.1	82.2	84.4	81.0	-2.6	-1.3	-2.8	-7.0	-3.5
1955	90.2	170.4	84.7	87.3	83.3	3.1	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.9
1956	92.1	168.1	87.0	89.0	85.9	2.1	-2.5	2.8	2.0	2.3
1957	91.8	156.5	87.4	88.7	86.7	-3	-3.8	4.4	-4	9.9
1958	88.2	146.2	84.2	82.4	83.2	-4.0	-6.6	-3.3	-7.1	-1.7
1959	90.6	145.7	86.9	84.0	87.4	2.8	-3.3	3.2	4.3	2.6
1960	91.3	145.7	87.9	86.8	88.6	7.7	-3.5	1.2	4.9	1.3
1961	90.2	131.7	87.1	84.4	86.7	-1.2	-4.2	-1.9	-2.8	1.1
1962	91.3	128.5	88.8	87.0	89.7	1.3	-4.5	1.0	3.1	1.2
1963	91.8	122.4	89.7	87.6	90.8	5.8	-4.7	1.9	1.2	1.2
1964	93.4	117.9	91.7	89.9	93.3	3.5	-4.7	2.3	1.5	1.7
1965	94.1	113.2	94.9	93.1	94.9	1.8	-3.7	3.5	4.7	2.7
1966	96.8	102.8	96.6	98.4	98.4	2.9	-4.0	3.5	6.1	2.6
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.2	-2.7	1.3	1.2	1.6
1968	102.1	93.2	102.4	101.6	102.8	2.1	-2.8	2.4	1.2	1.6
1969	105.4	87.7	106.2	103.7	107.7	3.2	-4.6	3.7	1.8	2.2
1970	105.1	87.6	106.3	99.5	110.0	-3	-3.3	0	2.0	4.7
1971	105.0	84.7	106.4	95.5	112.5	-1	-3.3	0	4.1	2.2
1972	108.7	86.5	110.2	98.1	118.9	3.5	-2.1	3.5	2.7	2.9
1973	113.4	83.1	115.8	103.1	122.0	4.3	-1.7	4.6	3.2	4.4
1974	115.2	85.9	117.2	103.0	125.0	1.6	-1.0	1.7	-1	2.5
1975	111.5	82.3	113.5	94.4	134.0	-3.2	-4.1	-3.2	-8.3	2.5
1976	114.4	79.3	116.8	97.6	127.5	2.6	-3.7	2.9	3.3	2.5
1977	118.4	77.6	121.2	100.7	132.8	3.6	-2.2	3.7	2.2	4.0

Footnotes at end of table.



Table G-1. Indexes of Productivity and Related Data¹ for the Private Business Sector² and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947-77—Continued

Year	Index (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year ³				
	Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business			Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business		
			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing
Hours of all persons										
1947	92.9	244.9	91.9	81.4	80.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
1948	93.5	238.6	82.1	80.9	82.5	-0.6	-2.3	-1.6	-0.6	-2.3
1949	94.3	234.6	78.9	73.7	81.3	-1.4	-7.3	-4.0	-2.8	-5.0
1950	91.2	218.9	81.3	73.6	82.2	1.1	-7.3	-2.1	-2.0	-2.6
1951	93.9	207.4	85.0	80.7	84.6	2.9	-4.3	2.6	7.7	2.9
1952	94.9	197.8	85.6	87.0	85.1	0	-7.3	1.0	1.5	1.5
1953	94.7	182.5	87.9	91.4	85.9	-0.9	-4.3	2.4	5.0	2.0
1954	91.5	177.2	84.7	83.5	85.5	-2.5	-2.5	-1.6	-1.3	-1.3
1955	94.8	182.3	88.1	88.1	88.1	2.7	-4.3	2.4	5.5	2.2
1956	96.2	171.7	90.3	88.4	90.8	1.4	-4.3	2.4	5.5	2.2
1957	94.6	157.9	89.7	88.1	90.6	-1.6	-4.3	2.4	5.5	2.2
1958	93.2	145.4	85.5	80.9	88.6	-4.7	-7.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3
1959	92.4	143.6	80.3	80.9	91.1	2.6	-7.3	1.1	-2.4	-2.4
1960	93.6	141.4	80.9	83.9	92.2	-2	-4.3	1.3	-2.7	-2.7
1961	92.9	132.8	86.7	83.5	91.7	-1.7	-4.4	-1.3	-2.7	-2.7
1962	93.4	129.7	90.5	88.8	92.7	1.5	-3.1	2.1	2.0	1.6
1963	93.8	124.3	91.4	87.6	93.6	.4	-4.2	1.9	2.9	1.6
1964	94.1	117.5	93.3	89.2	95.7	1.4	-3.4	2.1	1.8	2.3
1965	98.1	114.5	94.5	94.2	98.3	3.1	-2.6	2.7	5.7	2.8
1966	100.3	109.7	100.0	100.3	99.9	2.3	-2.4	2.8	3.4	2.7
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-3	-2.6	0	-2	1.1
1968	101.7	97.5	102.1	101.9	102.1	1.7	-2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
1969	104.5	93.1	105.3	102.7	103.3	2.7	-4.8	2.8	1.7	4.1
1970	102.8	88.7	104.0	98.2	107.4	-1.6	-6.5	-1.8	-5.3	1.1
1971	102.3	84.2	108.7	94.2	109.3	-4	-2.9	-1.8	-4.0	1.7
1972	105.0	85.1	107.6	98.0	112.9	2.6	1.1	2.7	4.0	3.0
1973	110.1	83.3	112.2	103.2	117.4	3.9	-2.3	4.3	5.6	3.7
1974	110.6	83.4	112.7	104.8	119.0	.4	1	4.4	1.3	1.4
1975	106.1	81.0	108.1	92.5	117.0	-4.1	-2.9	-1.1	-2.3	1.6
1976	108.9	77.3	111.4	90.6	119.9	2.7	-1.8	2.1	4.5	2.4
1977 ⁵	112.8	78.3	118.7	100.1	124.8	3.6	-1.1	2.8	3.6	3.9

¹ Preliminary.
² Output refers to gross domestic product in 1977 dollars. The data on hours are based principally on employment and average weekly hours derived from the monthly payroll survey of establishments.
³ Beginning with the 1977 issue, measures for the total private economy and the nonfarm sector have been replaced with measures for private business and nonfarm business sectors. As a result of these changes, data now presented in tables G-1 and G-2 are not strictly comparable with those appearing in earlier publications of these tables. For a full explanation of these changes see the *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1978, p. 40.
⁴ Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.
⁵ Not available.

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 Hour, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947-77

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year ¹				
	Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business			Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business		
			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing
Compensation per hour ²										
1947	35.1	40.7	37.5	36.8	37.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1948	38.1	47.6	40.7	41.0	40.4	8.6	1.9	8.7	11.4	7.2
1949	38.8	43.4	42.0	42.8	41.7	-1.8	-3.5	3.2	4.5	2.6
1950	41.6	46.2	44.5	45.0	44.2	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.1	6.0
1951	45.6	50.5	48.4	49.5	47.6	9.8	9.3	8.7	10.0	7.7
1952	48.6	55.6	51.0	52.7	50.0	6.4	10.1	5.6	6.4	5.0
1953	51.8	58.5	54.0	55.7	52.8	6.6	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.7
1954	53.5	61.6	55.8	58.2	54.4	3.4	5.3	3.3	4.5	2.9
1955	54.9	60.8	57.8	60.4	56.2	2.6	-17.6	3.7	3.9	3.5
1956	56.0	62.2	61.4	64.3	59.6	6.7	2.9	6.2	6.4	6.1
1957	62.5	66.9	65.0	68.1	63.2	6.7	9.0	5.9	5.9	6.0
1958	65.4	64.4	67.6	71.1	65.8	4.7	13.1	4.0	4.5	4.1
1959	66.5	66.4	70.6	74.0	68.7	4.6	3.0	4.4	4.0	4.4
1960	71.4	62.0	73.7	77.0	71.9	4.2	-6.6	4.3	4.1	4.6
1961	74.2	68.1	76.2	79.3	74.7	4.0	9.8	3.5	3.0	3.9
1962	77.7	75.2	79.4	82.5	77.7	4.7	10.4	4.1	4.1	4.0
1963	80.7	75.6	82.3	85.1	80.8	3.9	.6	3.7	3.1	4.0
1964	85.1	82.9	86.2	88.9	84.8	5.4	9.6	4.8	4.5	5.0
1965	88.4	89.5	89.1	90.9	88.2	3.9	8.0	3.4	2.2	4.0
1966	94.7	104.3	94.5	95.2	94.1	7.0	16.5	6.1	4.7	6.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.6	-4.1	5.8	5.1	6.2
1968	107.6	110.6	107.3	107.0	107.5	7.6	10.6	7.3	7.0	7.5
1969	115.1	123.8	114.8	114.0	114.5	7.0	12.0	6.5	6.5	6.5
1970	123.3	144.5	121.9	121.7	122.2	7.2	16.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
1971	131.5	150.0	129.9	129.8	130.3	8.6	3.9	6.6	6.6	6.6
1972	138.9	145.0	137.4	137.0	138.0	5.7	-3.3	5.8	5.6	5.9
1973	150.3	168.3	148.1	147.0	149.0	8.2	16.1	7.8	7.3	8.0
1974	164.3	179.8	162.0	161.4	162.8	9.4	6.9	9.4	9.8	9.3
1975	180.2	200.8	177.6	179.4	177.5	9.6	11.6	9.6	11.2	9.0
1976	195.5	228.9	193.1	194.8	193.1	9.1	14.0	8.7	8.6	8.7
1977	212.6	248.3	200.6	211.9	209.4	8.7	7.2	8.5	9.8	8.4
Unit labor costs										
1947	67.1	141.8	63.9	66.2	62.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1948	70.1	129.9	67.5	66.2	66.8	4.5	-8.4	5.8	4.6	6.3
1949	70.2	120.1	66.1	66.7	67.7	.1	-7.6	.8	.7	1.3
1950	69.6	111.9	67.9	69.4	67.3	-1.8	-6.8	.3	-5	-1.6
1951	74.3	121.6	72.3	73.9	71.5	3.7	8.9	6.7	6.6	6.3
1952	77.1	136.8	75.0	77.3	73.4	3.6	12.3	3.5	4.7	2.7
1953	79.3	115.6	78.0	80.2	76.3	2.9	-15.6	4.0	3.6	3.9
1954	80.5	115.3	79.3	82.5	77.5	1.3	-2	1.6	3.0	1.5
1955	79.3	93.6	79.0	81.6	77.3	-1.5	-16.9	-4	-1.1	-1.2
1956	83.5	93.0	83.3	87.5	81.0	5.2	-6	5.5	7.2	4.7
1957	86.5	96.2	85.4	90.8	84.0	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.7
1958	88.7	97.0	88.1	95.4	85.0	1.9	.0	2.0	5.0	1.2
1959	89.1	103.9	88.6	94.8	85.9	1.0	7.1	.7	.6	1.0
1960	91.4	89.1	91.7	97.7	89.0	2.6	-14.2	3.3	3.0	3.6
1961	92.1	91.8	92.3	96.3	89.8	.7	3.0	6.6	6.6	.9
1962	92.1	98.6	92.0	97.7	89.5	-1	7.4	-3	-6	-4
1963	92.0	93.0	92.2	94.2	91.3	-1.1	-5.7	.1	-3.6	2.0
1964	93.2	99.2	93.1	93.4	93.1	1.3	6.7	6.7	6.7	2.0
1965	93.4	100.9	93.2	92.6	93.6	.2	1.7	.9	-9	.5
1966	96.8	112.9	96.4	95.4	96.8	3.7	12.0	.7	3.1	3.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.3	-11.4	3.8	4.8	3.3
1968	104.1	109.1	103.9	103.3	104.3	4.1	9.1	3.9	3.3	4.3
1969	111.0	113.7	110.9	108.7	112.2	6.6	4.3	6.6	5.2	7.5
1970	118.1	118.5	118.1	116.5	119.5	6.4	4.2	6.5	7.2	6.5
1971	121.9	112.1	122.2	117.6	123.5	3.2	-5.4	3.5	.9	5.0
1972	125.2	112.4	125.5	118.1	130.2	2.7	.2	2.7	.4	3.7
1973	132.9	125.9	133.0	123.2	139.0	6.2	12.1	6.0	4.3	6.8
1974	149.8	134.7	149.8	143.1	154.5	12.5	7.0	12.7	16.1	11.1
1975	161.1	138.4	161.7	154.3	167.1	7.7	2.8	7.9	7.8	8.2
1976	168.7	154.3	168.9	156.9	176.6	4.7	11.5	4.5	1.7	5.7
1977	179.0	149.0	179.7	167.0	187.8	6.1	3.4	6.4	6.6	6.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G-2. Indexes of Compensation Per Hour, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947-77¹—Continued

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year ²				
	Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business			Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business		
			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing			Total	Manu- facturing	Nonmanu- facturing
	Implicit price deflator ³									
1947	65.1	118.2	62.3	66.2	60.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	70.6	127.2	67.5	70.6	60.0	8.4	7.7	8.3	6.7	9.1
1949	69.8	103.6	68.0	72.0	66.3	-1.1	-18.6	.7	1.9	6.5
1950	70.8	104.3	69.1	73.3	67.0	1.5	.7	1.6	1.9	6.7
1951	76.0	126.0	73.7	77.6	71.3	7.3	20.8	6.5	5.8	1.5
1952	77.4	130.2	75.2	78.4	73.2	1.9	3.4	2.1	1.1	2.0
1953	77.9	130.5	76.8	79.9	74.7	.6	-21.3	2.1	1.9	1.4
1954	78.6	130.5	77.8	81.6	75.7	.9	-5.9	1.3	2.2	2.5
1955	79.8	89.1	79.4	83.8	76.9	1.5	-7.6	2.1	2.6	2.8
1956	82.2	89.6	81.9	87.2	79.1	3.0	.5	3.2	4.2	2.5
1957	84.8	90.9	84.6	89.9	81.9	3.2	1.5	3.3	3.1	1.3
1958	86.4	98.6	85.9	92.7	83.0	1.9	8.4	1.6	3.1	2.1
1959	88.1	93.3	88.0	94.7	84.7	2.0	-5.4	2.4	2.1	1.5
1960	89.3	94.0	89.2	96.1	86.0	1.4	.7	1.4	1.4	1.0
1961	89.8	93.0	89.8	96.4	86.9	.6	-1.1	.6	.3	.7
1962	90.0	94.5	90.5	97.1	87.5	.9	1.7	.8	.7	2.6
1963	91.4	92.1	91.5	95.0	89.7	.9	-2.5	1.0	-2.2	2.3
1964	92.7	88.3	92.9	95.1	91.8	1.4	-4.1	1.5	.1	1.4
1965	94.2	88.4	94.1	95.9	93.1	1.6	11.4	1.3	.8	2.5
1966	97.2	108.8	96.8	97.6	96.3	3.2	10.5	2.9	1.8	2.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.9	-8.1	3.3	2.5	4.2
1968	103.9	102.3	104.0	103.5	104.2	3.9	2.3	4.0	3.5	5.8
1969	106.8	112.2	108.7	108.8	110.3	4.7	9.7	4.5	2.3	5.4
1970	113.0	110.6	114.0	110.8	116.2	4.7	-1.4	4.9	4.2	5.3
1971	118.9	111.2	119.2	113.7	122.4	4.4	5.5	4.5	3.1	4.1
1972	123.2	132.7	122.9	114.8	127.4	3.6	19.3	3.1	1.0	4.8
1973	130.3	210.6	128.0	118.0	133.5	5.8	58.8	4.1	2.8	10.1
1974	143.1	198.6	141.5	131.6	147.0	9.8	-5.7	10.5	11.5	10.9
1975	158.0	190.7	156.9	146.1	163.0	10.4	-4.0	10.9	11.0	5.6
1976	165.6	187.1	165.0	152.1	172.1	4.8	-1.9	8.1	4.1	5.3
1977 ⁴	174.2	179.0	174.0	(5)	268.8	8.1	4.3	8.5	(4)	5.3

¹ Preliminary.

² See footnote 2, table G-1.

³ Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

⁴ 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.

⁵ Not available.

⁶ Current dollar gross product divided by constant dollar gross product.

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, 1947-77

Year	Gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures				Gross private domestic investment				Net exports of goods and services	Government purchases of goods and services				
		Total	Durable goods	Non-durable goods	Services	Total	Non-residential	Residential	Change in business inventories		Total	Federal			State and local
												Total	National defense	Non-defense	
Billions of current dollars															
1947	\$232.8	\$161.7	\$20.4	\$60.9	\$50.4	\$34.0	\$22.9	\$11.5	\$-0.5	\$11.6	\$25.5	\$12.7	\$9.0	\$3.7	\$12.8
1948	259.1	174.7	22.9	66.6	55.3	45.9	26.2	15.0	4.7	6.5	32.0	16.7	10.7	6.0	15.3
1949	258.0	178.1	25.0	64.9	58.2	35.3	24.3	14.1	-3.1	6.2	38.4	20.4	13.2	7.2	18.0
1950	286.2	192.0	30.8	68.2	63.0	53.8	27.1	19.9	6.8	1.9	38.5	18.7	14.0	4.7	19.8
1951	330.2	207.1	29.8	106.8	68.5	59.2	-31.1	17.7	10.3	3.8	60.1	38.3	33.5	4.8	21.8
1952	347.2	217.1	29.1	113.9	74.0	52.1	31.2	17.8	3.1	2.4	75.6	52.4	45.8	6.5	23.2
1953	365.1	229.7	32.5	116.5	80.6	53.3	34.3	18.6	.4	.6	82.5	57.5	48.6	8.9	25.0
1954	366.3	235.8	31.8	118.0	86.1	52.7	34.0	20.3	-1.5	2.0	75.8	47.9	41.1	6.8	27.8
1955	399.3	253.7	38.6	122.9	92.1	68.4	38.3	24.1	6.0	-2.2	75.0	44.5	38.4	6.0	30.6
1956	420.7	266.0	37.9	128.9	99.2	71.0	43.7	22.6	4.7	4.3	79.4	45.9	40.2	5.7	33.5
1957	442.8	280.4	39.3	135.2	105.9	69.2	46.7	21.2	1.3	6.1	87.1	50.0	44.0	5.9	37.1
1958	448.9	289.5	36.8	139.8	112.8	61.9	41.6	21.8	-1.5	2.5	95.0	53.9	45.6	8.3	41.1
1959	486.5	310.8	42.4	146.4	121.9	77.6	45.3	27.0	5.2	.6	97.6	53.9	45.6	8.3	43.7
1960	506.0	324.9	43.1	151.1	130.7	76.4	47.7	25.0	3.8	-4.4	100.3	53.7	44.5	9.3	46.5
1961	523.3	335.0	41.6	155.3	138.1	74.3	47.1	25.0	2.2	5.8	108.2	57.4	47.0	10.4	50.8
1962	563.8	355.2	46.7	161.6	147.0	85.2	51.2	27.4	6.5	5.4	118.0	63.7	51.1	12.7	54.3
1963	594.7	374.6	51.4	167.1	156.1	90.2	53.6	30.6	6.0	6.3	123.7	64.6	50.3	14.3	59.0
1964	635.7	400.4	56.3	176.9	167.1	96.6	59.7	31.2	5.8	8.9	129.8	65.2	49.0	16.2	64.6
1965	688.1	430.2	62.8	188.6	178.7	112.0	71.3	31.2	9.5	7.6	138.4	67.3	49.4	17.8	71.1
1966	753.0	464.8	67.7	204.7	192.4	124.5	81.4	28.7	14.3	5.1	158.7	78.8	60.3	18.5	79.8
1967	796.3	490.4	69.6	212.6	208.1	120.8	82.1	28.6	10.1	4.9	180.2	90.9	71.5	19.5	89.3
1968	869.5	535.9	80.0	230.4	225.6	131.5	89.3	34.5	7.7	2.3	198.7	98.0	76.9	21.2	100.7
1969	935.5	579.7	85.5	247.0	247.2	146.2	98.9	37.9	9.4	1.8	207.9	97.5	76.3	21.2	110.4
1970	982.4	618.8	84.9	264.7	269.1	140.8	100.5	36.6	3.8	3.9	218.9	95.6	73.5	22.1	123.2
1971	1,063.4	668.2	97.1	277.7	293.4	160.0	104.1	49.6	6.4	1.6	233.7	96.2	70.2	26.0	137.0
1972	1,171.1	733.0	111.2	299.3	322.4	188.3	116.8	62.0	9.4	-3.3	253.1	102.1	73.5	28.6	151.0
1973	1,306.6	809.9	123.7	333.8	352.3	220.0	136.0	66.1	17.9	7.1	269.5	102.2	73.5	28.7	167.3
1974	1,412.9	889.6	122.0	376.3	391.3	214.6	150.6	55.1	8.9	6.0	302.7	111.1	77.0	34.1	191.5
1975	1,528.8	980.4	132.9	409.3	438.2	189.1	149.1	51.5	-11.5	20.4	338.9	123.3	88.9	39.4	215.6
1976	1,706.5	1,094.0	158.9	442.7	492.3	243.3	161.9	68.0	13.3	7.8	361.4	130.1	86.8	43.3	231.2
1977*	1,890.1	1,211.4	179.9	480.7	550.8	293.9	185.5	91.0	17.4	-10.1	394.9	145.5	94.3	51.2	249.5
Billions of constant dollars, 1972 prices															
1947	\$468.3	\$306.2	\$30.6	\$154.8	\$120.8	\$70.1	\$48.9	\$21.5	\$-30.2	\$16.6	\$75.4	\$36.1	(U)	(U)	\$39.3
1948	487.7	312.8	33.1	155.0	124.6	82.3	51.0	25.8	5.5	8.5	84.1	42.4	(U)	(U)	41.8
1949	490.7	320.0	36.3	157.4	128.4	65.6	46.0	24.0	-4.4	7.8	96.2	48.9	(U)	(U)	47.4
1950	533.5	338.1	43.4	161.8	132.8	93.7	50.0	33.2	10.6	4.0	97.7	47.0	(U)	(U)	50.7
1951	576.5	342.3	39.9	165.3	137.1	94.1	62.9	27.5	13.7	7.4	132.7	81.3	(U)	(U)	51.3
1952	598.5	350.9	38.9	171.2	140.8	83.2	52.1	26.8	4.3	4.9	159.5	107.0	(U)	(U)	52.5
1953	621.8	364.2	43.1	175.7	145.5	85.6	56.3	27.8	1.5	2.0	170.0	114.6	(U)	(U)	55.4
1954	613.7	370.9	43.5	177.0	150.4	83.4	55.4	30.2	-2.2	4.5	154.9	95.2	(U)	(U)	59.7
1955	654.8	395.1	52.2	185.4	157.5	104.1	61.2	35.1	7.7	4.7	150.9	86.9	(U)	(U)	64.0
1956	668.8	408.3	49.8	191.6	164.9	102.9	65.2	31.9	5.8	7.3	152.4	85.9	(U)	(U)	68.5
1957	680.9	414.7	49.7	194.9	170.2	97.2	66.0	29.7	1.5	8.9	160.1	89.8	(U)	(U)	70.3
1958	679.5	419.0	46.4	196.8	175.8	87.7	66.0	30.6	-1.8	3.5	169.3	92.8	(U)	(U)	70.4
1959	720.4	441.5	51.8	205.0	184.7	107.4	66.0	35.0	6.5	9.9	170.7	91.8	(U)	(U)	78.9
1960	736.8	453.0	52.5	208.2	192.3	105.4	65.0	35.0	4.4	5.5	172.9	90.8	(U)	(U)	82.0
1961	755.3	462.2	50.3	211.9	200.0	103.1	65.6	35.1	2.9	6.7	182.8	95.6	(U)	(U)	87.1
1962	799.1	482.9	55.7	218.5	208.7	117.4	70.9	38.4	8.1	5.8	193.1	103.2	(U)	(U)	90.0
1963	830.7	501.4	60.7	223.3	217.6	124.5	73.5	43.2	7.8	7.3	197.8	102.2	(U)	(U)	95.4
1964	874.4	528.7	65.7	233.3	229.7	132.1	81.0	43.8	7.3	10.9	202.7	100.6	(U)	(U)	102.1
1965	925.9	568.1	73.4	244.0	240.7	150.1	95.6	43.2	11.3	8.2	209.6	100.5	(U)	(U)	109.1
1966	981.0	586.1	79.0	255.5	251.6	161.3	106.1	38.5	16.7	4.3	229.3	112.5	(U)	(U)	116.8
1967	1,007.7	603.2	79.7	250.5	264.0	152.7	103.5	37.2	12.0	3.5	248.9	125.3	(U)	(U)	123.1
1968	1,051.8	633.4	88.2	270.2	276.0	159.5	106.0	42.8	8.7	-4.4	259.2	128.3	(U)	(U)	130.9
1969	1,078.8	655.4	91.9	276.4	287.2	168.0	114.3	43.2	10.6	-1.3	256.7	121.8	(U)	(U)	134.9
1970	1,107.5	668.9	88.9	282.7	297.3	154.7	110.0	40.4	4.3	1.4	250.2	110.7	(U)	(U)	139.5
1971	1,171.1	733.0	98.1	287.5	308.3	166.8	108.0	52.2	6.6	-6.6	249.4	108.9	(U)	(U)	145.5
1972	1,171.1	733.0	111.2	299.3	322.4	168.3	116.8	62.0	9.4	-3.3	253.1	102.1	(U)	(U)	151.0
1973	1,258.0	767.7	121.8	309.3	336.5	207.2	131.0	59.7	16.5	7.6	252.5	96.6	(U)	(U)	155.9
1974	1,317.8	780.7	112.5	303.9	344.2	183.6	130.6	45.9	8.0	15.9	257.7	95.8	(U)	(U)	161.8
1975	1,402.1	775.1	112.7	307.6	354.9	141.6	112.7	38.8	-9.9	22.5	263.0	96.7	(U)	(U)	166.3
1976	1,574.7	821.3	127.5	321.6	372.2	173.0	116.8	47.7	8.5	16.0	264.4	96.5	(U)	(U)	167.9
1977*	1,337.5	861.2	138.3	333.7	389.2	195.3	127.0	50.9	11.4	10.0	271.0	101.4	(U)	(U)	169.6

* Preliminary.
† Not available.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table G-4. Government Purchases of Goods and Services, 1962-77

(Billions of dollars)

Level of government	Total	Government purchases of goods and services ^a					Compensation of employees of government enterprises
		Total	Purchases from private industry	Compensation of general government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
TOTAL							
1962	\$124.4	\$118.1	\$63.8	\$54.3	\$43.0	\$11.3	\$4.3
1963	130.3	123.6	65.5	58.1	46.5	11.6	6.7
1964	137.1	129.8	66.9	62.9	50.4	12.5	7.3
1965	146.1	138.3	70.7	67.6	54.6	13.0	7.8
1966	167.1	158.6	82.1	76.5	60.8	15.7	8.5
1967	189.4	180.3	95.2	85.1	67.7	17.4	9.1
1968	208.0	198.8	103.7	95.1	76.9	19.2	10.1
1969	218.9	207.8	104.2	103.7	83.7	20.4	11.0
1970	231.5	218.8	104.0	114.8	93.7	21.2	12.7
1971	247.4	233.7	108.4	125.3	104.2	21.1	13.7
1972	268.1	253.1	115.7	137.4	115.1	22.3	15.0
1973	286.3	269.5	120.5	149.1	126.5	23.5	16.7
1974	321.7	302.7	141.3	161.4	138.4	23.0	19.1
1975	360.2	338.9	160.5	178.2	154.6	23.6	21.3
1976	384.6	361.4	169.7	191.6	167.5	24.1	23.2
1977 ^b	419.9	394.9	189.1	205.9	180.7	25.2	25.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	67.9	63.8	39.7	24.1	12.8	11.3	4.1
1963	69.0	64.6	39.4	25.2	13.6	11.6	4.4
1964	69.9	65.2	38.2	27.0	14.5	12.5	4.7
1965	72.2	67.2	38.9	28.3	15.3	13.0	5.0
1966	84.3	78.8	46.4	32.4	16.7	15.7	5.5
1967	96.9	91.0	55.4	35.6	18.2	17.4	5.9
1968	104.7	98.1	58.9	39.2	20.0	19.2	6.6
1969	104.6	97.5	55.7	41.8	21.4	20.4	7.1
1970	103.9	95.6	50.8	44.8	23.6	21.2	8.3
1971	105.0	96.2	49.4	46.8	25.7	21.1	8.9
1972	111.6	102.1	52.0	50.1	27.8	22.3	9.5
1973	112.7	102.2	50.3	51.9	29.4	22.5	10.5
1974	122.9	111.1	56.2	54.9	31.9	23.0	11.8
1975	136.3	123.3	64.3	59.0	35.4	23.6	13.0
1976	144.1	130.2	67.8	62.4	38.3	24.1	14.0
1977 ^b	160.4	145.4	79.0	66.5	41.3	25.2	14.5
Defense and Defense Nuclear Programs							
1962	51.4	51.1	32.7	18.4	7.1	11.3	.3
1963	50.6	50.3	31.4	18.9	7.3	11.6	.3
1964	49.3	49.0	28.8	20.2	7.7	12.5	.3
1965	49.7	49.4	28.4	21.0	8.0	13.0	.3
1966	60.6	60.3	35.7	24.6	8.9	15.7	.3
1967	71.8	71.5	44.3	27.2	9.8	17.4	.3
1968	77.2	76.9	47.0	29.9	10.7	19.2	.3
1969	78.7	78.3	44.5	31.8	11.4	20.4	.4
1970	73.9	73.5	40.3	33.2	12.0	21.2	.4
1971	70.6	70.2	36.4	33.8	12.7	21.1	.4
1972	73.9	73.5	37.8	35.7	13.4	22.3	.4
1973	73.9	73.5	37.3	36.2	13.7	22.5	.4
1974	77.4	77.0	39.3	37.7	14.7	23.0	.4
1975	84.3	83.9	43.7	40.2	16.6	23.6	.4
1976	87.2	86.8	45.2	41.6	17.6	24.1	.4
1977 ^b	94.7	94.3	50.4	43.9	18.8	25.2	.4
Nondefense and Space Programs							
1962	16.5	12.7	7.0	5.7	5.7		3.8
1963	18.4	14.3	8.0	6.3	6.3		4.1
1964	20.6	18.2	9.4	6.8	6.8		4.4
1965	22.5	17.8	10.5	7.3	7.3		4.7
1966	23.7	18.5	10.7	7.8	7.8		5.2
1967	25.1	19.5	11.1	8.4	8.4		5.6
1968	27.5	21.2	11.9	9.3	9.3		6.3
1969	27.9	21.2	11.2	10.0	10.0		6.7
1970	30.0	22.1	10.5	11.6	11.6		7.9
1971	34.4	26.0	13.0	13.0	13.0		8.4
1972	37.7	28.6	14.2	14.4	14.4		9.1
1973	36.7	28.7	13.0	15.7	15.7		10.1
1974	45.5	34.1	15.9	17.2	17.2		11.4
1975	52.0	39.4	20.6	18.8	18.8		12.6
1976	57.0	43.3	22.6	20.8	20.8		13.6
1977 ^b	65.7	51.1	23.6	22.5	22.5		14.6

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G-4. Government Purchases of Goods and Services, 1962-77—Continued

Level of government	Total ¹	Government purchases of goods and services ²					Compensation of employees of government enterprises
		Total	Purchases from private industry	Compensation of general government personnel			
				Total	Civilian ³	Military	
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	56.5	54.3	24.1	30.2	30.2		2.2
1963	61.3	59.0	26.1	32.9	32.9		2.3
1964	67.2	64.6	28.7	35.9	35.9		2.6
1965	73.9	71.1	31.8	39.3	39.3		2.8
1966	82.8	79.8	35.7	44.1	44.1		3.0
1967	92.5	89.3	39.8	49.5	49.5		3.2
1968	104.2	100.7	44.8	55.9	55.9		3.5
1969	114.2	110.4	48.5	61.9	61.9		3.9
1970	127.6	123.2	53.2	70.0	70.0		4.4
1971	142.4	137.5	59.0	78.5	78.5		4.9
1972	156.5	151.0	63.7	87.3	87.3		5.5
1973	173.6	167.3	70.2	97.1	97.1		6.2
1974	198.8	191.5	85.1	106.5	106.5		7.2
1975	223.8	215.6	96.2	119.2	119.2		8.2
1976	240.4	231.2	102.0	129.2	129.2		9.2
1977 ⁴	259.5	249.8	110.1	139.4	139.4		10.0

⁴ Preliminary.

¹ 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.)

² As defined in the national income and product accounts.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G-5. Employment Resulting From Government Purchases of Goods and Services, and Employment in Government Enterprises, 1962-77

(Millions of employees)

Level of government	Total	Public and private employment resulting from government purchases of goods and services ¹					Employment in government enterprises ²
		Total	Employment in private industry	General government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
TOTAL							
1962	18.4	17.3	6.3	11.0	8.2	2.8	1.1
1963	18.6	17.5	6.3	11.2	8.5	2.7	1.1
1964	18.8	17.7	6.2	11.5	8.8	2.7	1.1
1965	19.8	18.6	6.5	12.1	9.4	2.7	1.3
1966	21.6	20.2	6.9	13.3	10.2	3.1	1.4
1967	22.9	21.5	7.6	13.9	10.5	3.4	1.4
1968	23.7	22.3	7.9	14.4	10.9	3.5	1.4
1969	24.0	22.6	7.8	14.8	11.1	3.5	1.4
1970	23.6	22.2	7.5	14.7	11.6	3.1	1.4
1971	23.5	22.1	7.4	14.7	12.0	2.7	1.4
1972	23.7	22.2	7.3	14.9	12.5	2.4	1.5
1973	23.8	22.3	7.2	15.1	12.8	2.3	1.5
1974	24.9	23.4	8.0	15.4	13.2	2.2	1.5
1975	25.1	23.5	7.7	15.8	13.7	2.1	1.6
1976	25.4	23.8	7.9	15.9	13.8	2.1	1.6
1977*	25.7	24.1	8.1	16.0	13.9	2.1	1.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	8.3	7.6	3.0	4.6	1.8	2.8	.7
1963	8.1	7.4	2.9	4.5	1.8	2.7	.7
1964	7.8	7.1	2.6	4.5	1.8	2.7	.7
1965	8.1	7.3	2.7	4.6	1.9	2.7	.8
1966	9.0	8.1	3.0	5.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1967	9.9	9.0	3.5	5.5	2.1	3.4	.9
1968	10.0	9.1	3.5	5.5	2.0	3.5	.9
1969	9.9	9.0	3.4	5.6	2.1	3.5	.9
1970	9.1	8.2	3.1	5.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1971	8.6	7.7	3.0	4.7	2.0	2.7	.9
1972	8.3	7.4	3.0	4.4	2.0	2.4	.9
1973	7.9	7.0	2.7	4.3	2.0	2.3	.9
1974	8.0	7.1	2.9	4.2	2.0	2.2	.9
1975	8.0	7.1	2.9	4.2	2.1	2.1	.9
1976	8.0	7.1	2.9	4.2	2.1	2.1	.9
1977*	8.2	7.3	3.1	4.2	2.1	2.1	.9
Defense and Defense Nuclear Programs							
1962	6.3	5.2	2.4	3.8	1.0	2.8	.1
1963	6.3	5.9	2.2	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1964	5.7	5.6	1.9	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1965	5.7	5.6	1.9	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1966	6.4	6.3	2.2	4.1	1.0	3.1	.1
1967	7.3	7.2	2.7	4.5	1.1	3.4	.1
1968	7.5	7.4	2.8	4.6	1.1	3.5	.1
1969	7.3	7.2	2.6	4.6	1.1	3.5	.1
1970	6.6	6.5	2.4	4.1	1.0	3.1	.1
1971	5.9	5.8	2.1	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1972	5.7	5.6	2.2	3.4	1.0	2.4	.1
1973	5.4	5.3	2.0	3.3	1.0	2.3	.1
1974	5.3	5.2	2.0	3.2	1.0	2.2	.1
1975	5.2	5.1	2.0	3.1	1.0	2.1	.1
1976	5.1	5.0	1.9	3.1	1.0	2.1	.1
1977*	5.2	5.1	2.0	3.1	1.0	2.1	.1
Nondefense and Space Programs							
1962	2.0	1.4	.6	.8	.8		.6
1963	2.1	1.5	.7	.8	.8		.6
1964	2.1	1.5	.7	.8	.8		.6
1965	2.4	1.7	.8	.9	.9		.7
1966	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0		.8
1967	2.6	1.8	.8	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	2.5	1.7	.8	1.0	1.0		.8
1971	2.7	1.9	.9	1.0	1.0		.8
1972	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0		.8
1973	2.5	1.7	.7	1.0	1.0		.8
1974	2.7	1.9	.9	1.0	1.0		.8
1975	2.8	2.0	.9	1.1	1.1		.8
1976	2.8	2.0	.9	1.1	1.1		.8
1977*	3.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1		.8

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G-5. Employment Resulting From Government Purchases of Goods and Services, and Employment in Government Enterprises, 1962-77—Continued

Level of government	Total	Public and private employment resulting from government purchases of goods and services ¹					Employment in government enterprises ²
		Total	Employment in private industry	General government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	10.1	9.7	3.3	6.4	6.4		.4
1963	10.5	10.1	3.4	6.7	6.7		.4
1964	11.0	10.6	3.6	7.0	7.0		.4
1965	11.8	11.3	3.8	7.5	7.5		.5
1966	12.6	12.1	3.9	8.2	8.2		.5
1967	13.0	12.5	4.1	8.4	8.4		.5
1968	13.7	13.2	4.3	8.9	8.9		.5
1969	14.1	13.6	4.4	9.2	9.2		.5
1970	14.5	14.0	4.4	9.6	9.6		.5
1971	14.9	14.4	4.4	10.0	10.0		.5
1972	15.4	14.8	4.3	10.5	10.5		.6
1973	15.9	15.3	4.5	10.8	10.8		.6
1974	16.9	16.3	5.1	11.2	11.2		.7
1975	17.1	16.4	4.8	11.6	11.6		.6
1976	17.4	16.7	5.0	11.7	11.7		.7
1977	17.5	16.8	5.0	11.8	11.8		.7

¹ Preliminary.
² Derived from the national income and product accounts.
³ 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: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G-6. Consumer and Producer¹ Price Indexes and Annual Changes, 1947-77

[1967=100]

Year	Consumer prices						Producer prices					
	All Items		Commodities		Services		Finished goods		Intermediate materials, supplies, and components		Crude materials for further processing	
	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change
1947	66.9	14.4	75.0	20.2	51.1	4.1	74.0	(²)	72.4	(²)	101.2	(²)
1948	72.1	7.8	80.4	7.2	54.3	6.3	79.9	8.0	78.3	8.1	110.9	9.6
1949	71.4	-1.0	78.3	-2.6	56.9	4.8	77.6	-2.9	75.2	-4.0	96.0	-13.4
1950	72.1	1.0	78.8	.6	58.7	3.2	79.0	1.8	78.6	4.5	104.6	9.0
1951	77.8	7.9	85.9	9.0	61.8	5.3	86.5	9.5	88.1	12.1	120.1	14.8
1952	79.5	2.2	87.0	1.3	64.5	4.4	86.0	-6	85.5	-3.0	110.3	-8.2
1953	80.1	.8	86.7	-3	67.3	4.3	85.1	-1.0	86.0	.6	101.9	-7.6
1954	80.5	.5	85.9	-9	69.5	3.3	85.8	.2	86.5	.6	101.0	-9
1955	80.2	-4	85.1	-9	70.9	2.0	85.5	1.8	88.1	1.8	97.1	-8.9
1956	81.4	1.5	85.9	.9	72.7	2.5	87.9	2.5	92.0	4.4	97.6	.5
1957	84.3	3.6	83.6	3.1	75.6	4.0	91.1	3.7	94.1	2.3	99.8	2.3
1958	86.6	2.7	90.6	2.3	78.5	3.8	93.2	2.3	94.3	.2	102.0	2.2
1959	87.2	.6	90.7	.1	80.8	2.9	98.0	-2	95.6	1.4	99.4	-2.6
1960	88.7	1.6	91.5	.9	83.5	3.3	98.7	.8	95.6	0	99.4	-2.4
1961	89.6	1.0	92.0	.5	85.2	2.0	98.7	0	95.0	-6	98.5	-5.5
1962	90.6	1.1	92.8	.9	86.8	1.9	94.0	-3	94.9	-1	97.5	1.0
1963	91.7	1.2	93.6	.9	88.5	1.9	93.7	-2	95.2	.3	95.4	-2.2
1964	92.9	1.3	94.6	1.1	90.2	1.9	94.1	-4	95.5	.3	94.5	-9
1965	94.5	1.7	95.7	1.2	92.2	2.2	95.7	1.7	96.8	1.4	99.3	5.1
1966	97.2	2.9	98.2	2.6	95.8	3.9	96.8	3.2	99.2	2.5	105.7	6.4
1967	100.0	2.9	100.0	1.8	100.0	4.4	100.0	1.2	100.0	.8	100.0	-5.4
1968	104.2	4.2	103.7	3.7	105.2	5.2	102.9	2.9	102.3	2.3	101.6	1.6
1969	109.6	5.4	108.4	4.5	112.5	6.0	106.6	3.6	105.8	3.4	108.4	6.7
1970	116.3	5.9	113.5	4.7	121.6	8.1	110.3	3.5	109.9	3.0	112.3	3.6
1971	121.3	4.3	117.4	3.4	128.4	5.6	113.7	3.1	114.1	3.8	115.1	2.5
1972	125.3	3.8	120.9	3.0	133.8	3.8	117.2	3.1	118.7	4.0	127.6	10.9
1973	133.1	6.2	129.9	7.4	139.1	4.4	127.9	9.1	131.6	10.9	174.0	36.4
1974	147.7	11.0	145.5	12.0	152.1	9.3	147.5	15.3	162.9	23.8	196.1	12.7
1975	161.2	9.1	158.4	8.9	166.6	9.5	163.4	10.8	180.0	10.5	195.9	4
1976	170.5	5.8	165.2	4.3	180.4	8.3	170.3	4.3	189.3	5.2	205.1	4.2
1977	181.5	6.5	174.7	5.8	194.3	7.7	180.6	6.0	201.7	6.6	214.3	4.5

¹ Producer Price Indexes were formerly known as Wholesale Price Indexes. See statement at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

² Not available.

³ 1977 data for Producer Price Indexes are subject to revision later in 1978.

Table G-7. Consumer Price Index for Selected Groups, and Purchasing Power of the Consumer Dollar, 1947-77

[1967=100]

Year	All Items	Food			Housing			Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Health and recreation		Purchasing power of consumer dollar
		Total	At home	Away from home	Total ¹	Rent	Home ownership			Total ¹	Medical care	
1947	66.9	70.6	73.5	(²)	65.2	61.1	(²)	78.2	55.5	(²)	48.1	
1948	72.1	76.6	79.8	(²)	69.8	65.1	(²)	83.3	61.8	(²)	51.1	\$1.495
1949	71.4	73.5	76.7	(²)	70.9	68.0	(²)	80.1	66.4	(²)	52.7	1.387
1950	72.1	74.5	77.6	(²)	72.8	70.4	(²)	79.0	68.2	(²)	53.7	1.401
1951	77.8	82.8	86.3	(²)	77.2	73.2	(²)	86.1	72.5	(²)	56.3	1.387
1952	79.5	84.3	87.8	(²)	78.7	76.2	(²)	85.3	77.3	(²)	59.3	1.285
1953	80.1	83.0	86.2	68.9	80.8	80.3	75.0	84.6	79.5	72.5	61.4	1.256
1954	80.5	82.8	85.8	70.1	81.7	83.2	76.3	84.5	78.3	73.3	63.4	1.243
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	1.189
1958	85.6	86.5	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	1.145
1960	88.7	88.0	89.6	81.4	90.2	91.7	86.3	89.6	89.6	85.1	79.1	1.127
1961	89.6	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	1.068
1966	97.2	99.1	100.3	95.1	97.3	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	.950
1969	109.8	108.9	108.2	111.6	110.8	108.7	116.0	111.5	107.2	110.3	113.4	.911
1970	116.3	114.9	113.7	119.9	118.9	116.1	128.5	116.1	112.7	116.2	120.6	.860
1971	121.3	118.4	116.4	126.1	124.8	115.2	133.7	119.8	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	.786
1973	133.1	141.4	141.4	141.4	135.0	124.3	146.7	126.8	123.8	130.2	137.7	.732
1974	147.7	151.7	152.4	159.4	150.6	130.6	163.2	136.2	137.7	140.3	150.5	.678
1975	161.2	175.4	175.8	174.3	165.8	137.3	181.7	142.3	150.6	153.5	168.6	.621
1976	170.5	180.8	179.5	186.1	177.2	144.7	191.7	147.6	165.5	163.3	184.7	.587
1977	181.5	192.2	190.2	200.3	189.6	163.5	204.9	154.2	177.2	173.7	202.4	.551

¹ Includes other groups not shown separately.

² Not available.

Table G-8. Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes Involving Six or More Workers for at Least 1 Full Day or Shift, 1947-77

Year	Work stoppages beginning in year				Days idle during year (for all stoppages in effect)			
	Number of stoppages	Average duration ¹ (calendar days)	Workers involved ² (thousands)	Percent of total economy employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time ³		Per worker involved
						Total economy	Private nonfarm	
1947	3,093	26.6	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	3,806	22.5	3,080	6.7	50,500	.44	.59	18.7
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	18.7
1953	5,001	20.3	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954	3,488	22.5	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	5.2	28,200	.23	.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	3,694	19.7	2,050	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959	3,706	24.6	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	35.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	2.4	49,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	2.6	18,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	1,941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,645	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965	3,953	25.0	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	1,950	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	3,481	3.5	42,899	.24	.28	17.3
1970	5,716	25.0	3,305	4.7	66,414	.37	.44	20.1
1971	5,133	27.0	3,280	4.6	47,589	.26	.32	14.5
1972	5,010	24.0	1,714	2.3	27,066	.15	.17	15.8
1973	5,353	24.0	2,251	2.9	27,948	.14	.16	12.4
1974	6,074	27.1	2,778	3.5	47,991	.24	.24	17.3
1975	5,031	26.8	1,748	2.2	31,237	.16	.16	17.9
1976	5,648	23.0	2,420	3.0	37,659	.19	.18	15.6
1977 ⁴	5,600	(⁵)	2,300	2.8	36,000	.17	.21	18.7

⁴ Preliminary.

¹ Average duration figures relate to stoppages ending during the year and are simple averages, with each stoppage given equal weight regardless of its size.

² Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

³ Excludes forestry, fishery, and private household workers.

⁴ Includes days of idleness due to work stoppages in government.

⁵ Not available.

Table G-9. Persons Below the Poverty Level, by Family Status, 1959-76

[Family status as of March of following year]

Race and year	All persons	Persons in families					Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	
		Total	Family heads			Related children under 18 years		Other family members
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm			
Number below the poverty level (thousands)								
TOTAL								
1959	39,490	34,562	8,320	6,624	1,696	17,208	9,084	4,828
1960	39,851	34,925	8,245	6,540	1,504	17,288	9,294	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	16,690	8,916	5,002
1963	36,436	31,498	7,554	6,467	1,087	15,691	8,283	4,388
1964	36,055	30,912	7,190	6,058	1,132	14,888	8,016	5,148
1965	33,185	28,358	6,721	5,841	890	13,140	7,249	4,827
1966	28,510	23,809	5,784	5,211	573	11,427	5,879	4,701
1967	27,769	22,771	5,667	5,093	574	10,739	5,677	4,998
1968	25,389	20,695	5,047	4,558	484	9,821	4,909	4,694
1969	24,289	19,438	4,950	4,522	428	9,501	4,667	4,851
1970	24,147	19,175	5,008	4,582	426	10,235	4,535	4,972
1971	25,420	20,330	5,260	4,822	438	10,344	4,885	5,090
1972	25,559	20,405	5,303	4,851	452	10,082	4,757	5,164
1973	24,460	19,577	5,075	4,783	293	9,483	4,429	4,863
1974	22,973	18,299	4,828	4,533	295	9,483	4,018	4,674
1974 ¹	24,260	19,440	5,109	4,766	341	10,196	4,185	4,820
1975	23,970	18,817	4,922	4,597	325	9,967	3,928	4,558
1975 ¹	25,877	20,739	5,450	5,148	302	10,882	4,437	5,088
1976	24,975	19,632	5,311	5,016	296	10,081	4,240	5,344
WHITE								
1959	28,484	24,443	6,185	4,915	1,270	11,386	6,872	4,041
1960	28,308	24,262	6,115	4,919	1,196	11,220	6,918	4,047
1961	27,880	23,747	6,206	5,162	1,043	10,614	6,928	4,148
1962	26,072	22,613	5,887	5,090	797	10,382	6,344	4,059
1963	24,238	21,149	5,466	4,610	856	9,749	5,934	4,089
1964	24,957	20,716	5,258	4,390	878	9,578	5,885	4,241
1965	22,496	18,508	4,824	4,163	661	8,585	5,089	3,588
1966	19,290	15,430	4,106	3,685	421	7,204	4,120	3,890
1967	18,963	14,651	4,056	3,610	446	6,729	4,096	4,132
1968	17,395	13,546	3,616	3,225	391	6,373	3,557	3,849
1969	16,671	12,709	3,555	3,206	349	5,777	3,377	3,562
1970	16,659	12,623	3,575	3,229	346	5,667	3,381	4,086
1971	17,484	13,823	3,705	3,351	357	6,138	3,477	4,161
1972	17,780	13,566	3,751	3,382	369	6,341	3,474	4,214
1973	16,203	12,268	3,441	3,171	270	5,784	3,048	3,985
1974	15,142	11,412	3,219	2,984	235	5,462	2,781	3,778
1974 ¹	16,290	12,617	3,482	3,193	290	6,180	2,855	3,778
1975	15,786	12,181	3,352	3,076	276	6,079	2,760	3,555
1975 ¹	17,770	13,799	3,838	3,587	251	6,748	3,213	3,973
1976	16,713	12,600	3,560	3,318	243	6,084	2,906	4,218
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
1959	11,006	10,119	2,135	1,709	426	5,822	2,182	867
1960	11,542	10,663	2,128	1,730	398	6,059	2,476	879
1961	11,738	10,762	2,186	1,882	304	6,963	2,618	975
1962	11,953	11,010	2,190	1,914	276	6,248	2,572	948
1963	11,198	10,349	2,088	1,857	231	5,942	2,319	849
1964	11,098	10,196	1,902	1,678	224	6,163	2,131	902
1965	10,699	9,850	1,897	1,678	210	5,798	2,190	839
1966	9,220	8,379	1,678	1,526	152	4,942	1,759	841
1967	8,786	7,920	1,611	1,483	128	4,686	1,611	865
1968	7,994	7,149	1,481	1,328	108	4,866	1,582	845
1969	7,618	6,729	1,396	1,316	79	4,044	1,290	869
1970	7,488	6,652	1,433	1,353	79	3,854	1,286	829
1971	7,936	7,007	1,552	1,471	81	4,007	1,366	841
1972	7,780	6,839	1,552	1,469	83	4,008	1,283	841
1973	8,257	7,306	1,634	1,582	53	4,298	1,377	948
1974	7,831	6,887	1,609	1,549	60	3,981	1,287	944
1974 ¹	7,970	6,923	1,627	1,575	51	4,016	1,179	1,047
1975	7,634	6,636	1,570	1,521	49	3,888	1,244	999
1975 ¹	8,107	6,990	1,612	1,561	51	4,134	1,244	1,116
1976	8,262	7,132	1,751	1,698	52	4,047	1,334	1,181

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G-9. Persons Below the Poverty Level, by Family Status, 1959-76—Continued

Race and year	All persons	Persons in families					Unrelated individuals 14 years and over	
		Total	Family heads			Related children under 18 years		Other family members
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm			
Percent below the poverty level								
TOTAL								
1959	22.4	20.8	38.5	16.1	44.6	26.9	18.9	46.1
1960	22.2	20.7	18.1	15.8	45.7	26.5	16.2	45.2
1961	21.9	20.3	15.1	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	15.5	13.9	12.9	29.8	20.7	11.8	39.8
1966	14.7	13.1	11.8	11.3	20.6	17.4	9.5	35.3
1967	14.2	12.5	11.4	10.8	21.4	16.3	9.1	33.1
1968	12.1	11.3	10.0	9.5	18.3	15.3	7.8	34.0
1969	12.2	10.5	9.7	9.3	17.4	14.1	7.3	33.6
1970	12.4	10.4	13.8	9.3	17.4	13.8	7.2	34.0
1971	12.6	10.9	10.1	9.7	15.6	14.9	7.4	32.9
1972	12.5	10.8	10.0	9.6	17.4	15.1	7.2	31.6
1973	11.9	10.3	9.3	9.2	12.8	14.9	6.6	29.0
1974	11.1	9.7	8.8	8.6	11.6	14.2	5.9	25.6
1974 ¹	11.2	9.9	9.2	8.9	14.2	15.3	6.0	23.5
1975	12.3	10.9	8.8	8.6	13.6	15.1	5.7	24.1
1976	11.8	10.3	9.4	9.2	13.5	16.8	6.0	24.9
WHITE								
1959	16.1	15.5	15.2	13.1	33.0	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	13.6	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	15.1	10.8	40.7
1965	13.3	11.7	11.1	10.2	24.6	14.4	9.2	38.1
1966	11.3	9.7	9.3	8.9	16.5	12.1	7.4	33.1
1967	11.0	9.2	9.0	8.5	18.1	11.3	7.2	33.6
1968	10.0	8.4	8.0	7.5	15.9	10.7	6.5	32.2
1969	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.8	5.8	31.9
1969 ²	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.7	5.8	32.1
1970	9.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	16.2	10.5	5.9	30.8
1971	9.9	8.2	7.9	7.5	15.2	10.9	5.8	29.6
1972	9.0	7.4	7.1	6.9	11.3	10.1	5.1	27.1
1973	8.4	6.9	6.6	6.4	9.8	9.7	4.5	23.7
1974	8.9	7.5	7.0	6.8	12.7	11.2	4.7	23.2
1974 ¹	8.6	7.2	6.8	6.5	12.1	11.0	4.5	21.8
1975	9.7	8.3	7.7	7.5	11.9	12.4	5.2	22.7
1976	9.1	7.5	7.1	6.9	11.7	11.3	4.7	22.7
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
1959	56.2	55.0	50.4	45.3	91.8	66.7	42.5	57.4
1960	55.9	55.7	49.0	44.2	83.4	66.6	43.3	59.3
1961	56.1	55.6	49.0	45.9	85.4	65.7	44.8	62.7
1962	55.5	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	39.8	38.9	33.9	32.2	65.2	48.2	27.7	53.1
1967	37.2	36.3	32.1	30.9	58.4	44.9	26.3	48.2
1968	33.5	32.4	28.2	27.1	55.9	41.6	20.9	45.7
1969	31.1	29.9	26.7	26.0	51.6	38.0	19.4	44.9
1969 ²	31.0	29.6	26.9	26.2	51.5	37.7	19.4	45.5
1970	32.0	30.7	28.1	27.4	55.1	39.6	19.5	45.7
1971	30.9	29.7	27.4	26.8	50.3	38.7	18.2	44.9
1972	31.9	31.0	27.7	27.4	41.1	41.3	19.0	40.9
1973	29.6	28.8	26.2	25.9	41.4	38.3	17.4	37.8
1974	29.5	28.4	25.0	23.6	44.7	38.4	16.7	40.0
1974 ¹	28.3	27.2	25.1	24.7	43.4	37.1	15.5	38.0
1975	29.3	28.0	23.3	24.0	53.7	38.9	15.6	40.9
1976	29.4	28.2	26.4	26.1	46.4	39.3	16.5	39.5

¹ Beginning 1966, data are based on revised methodology for processing income data.
² Beginning 1969, data are based on 1970 census population controls and therefore are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years.
³ Beginning in 1974, data are based on revised methodology for processing

income data. See Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 103, for an explanation of revised methods.

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 106 and 107.



Table G-10. Minority Employment in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1972-75¹

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	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1966¹												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands).....	25,570.6	10,996.2	1,692.2	1,141.8	2,083.4	1,802.3	4,277.0	12,613.2	3,629.7	6,506.4	2,477.0	1,981.2
Percent who were:												
Black.....	8.2	2.6	1.3	4.1	.9	2.4	3.5	10.8	3.6	10.8	21.2	23.1
Hispanic.....	2.6	1.2	.8	1.4	.6	1.4	1.6	3.4	2.0	8.1	6.1	4.0
Oriental.....	.6	.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	.5
MALE												
Number (thousands).....	17,514.6	6,411.8	1,455.6	786.2	1,886.7	1,103.0	1,180.3	9,990.2	3,393.2	4,708.7	1,884.6	1,112.4
Percent who were:												
Black.....	8.3	1.6	.8	2.2	.7	1.6	3.3	10.9	3.4	11.5	23.0	23.3
Hispanic.....	2.6	1.1	.7	1.3	.6	1.1	1.9	3.2	1.8	8.0	6.2	4.9
Oriental.....	.6	.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	.3
FEMALE												
Number (thousands).....	8,056.0	4,584.4	236.6	355.1	196.7	699.3	3,096.7	2,622.8	236.6	1,797.7	592.5	868.8
Percent who were:												
Black.....	7.9		4.2	8.3	2.2	3.6	3.6	10.1	6.8	8.9	15.2	22.7
Hispanic.....	2.5		.9	1.4	.8	1.9	1.5	4.0	4.2	3.3	5.8	2.9
Oriental.....	.6		1.8	1.1	.4	.4	.6	.4	.5	.8	.5	.7
American Indians.....	.2		.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.3	.4	.2	.3	.3
1973												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands).....	31,838.9	15,060.5	2,702.5	1,439.5	3,065.6	2,745.2	5,107.7	14,287.4	4,172.8	7,220.5	2,894.1	2,490.9
Percent who were:												
Black.....	10.8	5.6	3.2	7.5	2.7	5.1	8.5	13.9	6.5	15.4	20.7	24.7
Hispanic.....	4.1	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.5	3.1	5.7	3.6	5.4	8.5	6.2
Oriental.....	.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	.4	.6	1.0	.4	.3	.4	.5	1.0
American Indians.....	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.4	.4	.6	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands).....	20,204.7	8,114.2	1,923.7	982.5	2,673.9	1,469.2	1,064.9	10,833.3	3,860.2	5,002.3	2,020.8	1,307.8
Percent who were:												
Black.....	10.1	3.7	2.2	4.5	2.3	4.3	8.1	13.3	6.1	15.3	21.9	24.5
Hispanic.....	4.2	2.0	1.3	2.6	1.3	2.4	3.9	5.4	3.4	6.2	9.7	7.9
Oriental.....	.7	1.1	2.2	1.3	.4	.6	1.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.2
American Indians.....	.4	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.4	.4	.4	.7	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands).....	11,634.1	6,946.4	778.9	457.0	391.7	1,276.0	4,042.8	3,454.1	312.6	2,218.2	873.3	1,183.1
Percent who were:												
Black.....	12.1	7.9	5.7	14.0	5.2	6.0	8.6	15.9	11.9	18.6	17.9	24.6
Hispanic.....	4.0	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.6	2.9	6.6	5.5	5.2	9.2	4.8
Oriental.....	.9	1.1	2.9	1.5	.6	.6	.9	.6	.8	.6	.6	.8
American Indians.....	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.5	.5	.6	.4

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G-10. Minority Employment in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973-75¹—Continued

Year, minority group, and sex	Total employees	White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1974												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	31,602.8	14,668.0	2,387.0	1,446.3	3,127.1	2,713.7	4,994.0	11,515.5	4,239.9	7,413.0	2,875.6	2,419.3
Percent who were:												
Black	11.0	5.9	3.1	7.3	2.9	5.5	9.0	14.1	6.9	15.7	20.4	23.7
Hispanic	4.3	2.4	1.5	2.7	1.5	2.7	3.3	5.8	3.7	5.5	9.6	6.4
Oriental	.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	.5	.6	1.1	.4	.4	.4	.5	1.1
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.0	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands)	20,011.1	7,895.6	1,700.1	995.4	2,719.4	1,449.5	1,031.3	10,960.0	3,601.4	5,082.2	1,976.4	1,155.5
Percent who were:												
Black	10.2	3.9	2.2	4.7	2.4	4.0	8.7	13.3	6.5	15.4	21.4	24.0
Hispanic	4.4	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.6	4.1	5.5	3.6	5.4	9.9	8.2
Oriental	.7	1.1	2.2	1.3	.4	.8	1.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.2
American Indians	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	11,591.7	6,772.3	686.9	451.0	407.7	1,264.2	3,962.6	3,555.5	225.5	2,330.8	899.3	1,263.8
Percent who were:												
Black	12.4	8.3	5.2	13.2	5.6	6.5	9.1	16.4	12.1	16.4	18.0	21.4
Hispanic	4.2	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.7	3.1	6.6	5.5	5.8	9.0	4.7
Oriental	1.0	1.1	3.1	1.4	.8	.6	1.0	.7	.9	.7	.7	.9
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4
1975												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	29,944.5	14,599.9	2,439.9	1,450.4	3,179.8	2,634.4	4,895.3	12,970.5	4,028.8	6,469.0	2,472.7	2,374.2
Percent who were:												
Black	10.7	6.1	3.2	7.5	3.0	5.7	9.4	13.7	7.0	15.4	20.0	22.7
Hispanic	4.3	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.6	2.8	3.6	5.9	3.9	5.6	9.9	6.7
Oriental	.9	1.2	2.6	1.4	.5	.6	1.1	.4	.4	.5	.5	1.1
American Indians	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands)	18,821.5	7,749.2	1,708.9	966.7	2,729.7	1,375.8	968.1	9,965.2	3,741.4	4,510.6	1,718.2	1,107.2
Percent who were:												
Black	9.8	4.0	2.3	4.8	2.6	4.7	9.0	12.9	6.7	15.1	20.7	22.7
Hispanic	4.4	2.2	1.5	2.8	1.5	2.7	4.4	5.7	3.8	5.5	10.5	8.6
Oriental	.7	1.1	2.2	1.4	.5	.6	1.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.2
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	11,123.0	6,850.7	731.0	483.7	450.2	1,258.6	3,927.2	3,005.3	287.4	1,958.4	754.5	1,267.0
Percent who were:												
Black	12.2	8.5	5.4	12.9	5.8	6.7	9.5	16.2	11.8	16.1	18.2	22.8
Hispanic	4.2	3.0	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.9	3.4	6.7	5.9	5.9	9.1	5.0
Oriental	1.1	1.3	3.4	1.6	.8	.6	1.1	.8	1.0	.8	.7	1.0
American Indians	.3	.3	.2	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4

¹ Data for 1969-71 were published in the 1973 *Manpower Report*; data for 1972 were published in the 1974 *Manpower Report*.

² 1966 is the earliest year for which comparable data are available.

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 activities.

Table G-11. Employment of Black and Hispanic Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973-75

Year and region	Number employed (thousand)		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	Craft workers	Operatives		Laborers
1966														
Black Americans														
New England	1,755.9	58.6	3.3	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	4.1	1.8	4.6	6.7	8.0
Middle Atlantic	5,322.1	207.3	3.9	2.6	1.8	3.1	1.1	2.8	5.3	9.3	4.1	9.5	16.8	21.5
East North Central	5,337.7	230.6	4.3	2.7	1.2	3.8	1.9	2.6	4.1	11.0	2.6	12.8	16.8	22.2
West North Central	1,772.7	78.6	4.4	1.4	0.9	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.6	3.2	2.0	5.6	9.0	12.7
South Atlantic	3,582.8	308.9	8.6	3.1	2.0	5.6	1.3	3.7	3.8	18.4	5.8	15.0	44.1	49.6
East South Central	1,398.0	187.8	13.4	2.2	1.5	6.1	1.7	2.5	1.8	14.6	4.6	12.3	32.9	36.9
West South Central	1,791.2	182.7	10.2	1.7	1.1	4.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	14.5	3.7	13.8	22.1	32.1
Mountain	1,695.2	15.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.9	4.2	5.8
Pacific	2,976.7	139.9	4.7	2.1	1.0	3.2	1.6	2.0	3.0	6.1	2.8	7.1	10.0	15.0
Hispanic Americans														
New England	1,755.9	16.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.4
Middle Atlantic	5,322.1	127.7	2.4	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.9	2.0	3.1	1.4	3.1	5.9	5.1
East North Central	5,337.7	74.9	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.8	2.4	1.4
West North Central	1,772.7	11.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.9	1.0
South Atlantic	3,582.8	78.4	2.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.0	3.0	1.3	3.0	5.0	5.0
East South Central	1,398.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West South Central	1,791.2	109.3	6.1	2.0	1.4	3.5	1.8	2.5	3.1	8.4	2.6	6.6	17.4	17.4
Mountain	1,695.2	68.2	4.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.9	1.2	13.1	6.6	1.0	4.1	4.9
Pacific	2,976.7	213.1	7.2	3.0	1.4	3.2	1.6	2.3	4.2	12.2	4.4	1.7	4.1	6.0
1973														
Black Americans														
New England	2,042.7	91.0	4.5	2.9	1.8	3.7	1.4	2.3	6.5	5.3	2.9	6.3	14.4	10.0
Middle Atlantic	5,322.1	639.3	12.0	7.2	4.0	8.7	3.1	5.2	11.5	11.1	6.0	12.0	24.4	24.7
East North Central	7,412.1	793.8	10.7	5.5	2.8	7.1	2.8	4.6	8.5	12.8	8.7	15.0	24.4	22.2
West North Central	2,177.3	125.2	5.8	2.4	1.4	3.0	1.7	2.7	4.4	6.4	3.4	7.3	11.4	11.4
South Atlantic	4,803.7	917.1	19.1	8.0	4.9	10.9	3.8	5.5	11.1	24.9	11.2	25.8	41.3	41.3
East South Central	1,849.1	310.0	16.8	3.2	2.2	10.7	3.1	6.5	8.0	20.5	9.7	20.4	35.3	35.3
West South Central	2,498.5	330.6	13.3	4.8	3.1	9.1	2.8	6.2	8.0	18.8	8.7	20.7	30.7	27.8
Mountain	1,031.3	32.5	3.2	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.7	3.0	2.0	3.1	4.8	5.8
Pacific	3,697.2	378.1	10.2	4.2	2.2	5.8	2.0	3.0	6.2	7.0	4.2	8.4	12.7	12.7
Hispanic Americans														
New England	2,042.7	44.5	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	3.7	1.6	4.3	6.6	2.9
Middle Atlantic	5,322.1	254.8	4.8	2.3	1.4	2.9	1.2	1.9	3.5	5.8	2.9	5.7	10.8	7.8
East North Central	7,412.1	157.1	2.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.1	3.2	1.1	3.1	5.3	2.4
West North Central	2,177.3	22.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.3	2.3	1.1
South Atlantic	4,803.7	88.9	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.6	3.3	1.5
East South Central	1,849.1	4.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
West South Central	2,498.5	224.9	9.0	5.2	2.8	6.9	3.1	7.6	6.9	12.3	7.8	12.9	17.8	12.8
Mountain	1,031.3	113.6	11.0	5.5	2.4	6.9	2.9	7.4	6.9	17.0	10.3	18.1	23.8	14.8
Pacific	3,697.2	368.1	10.0	5.0	2.5	6.0	3.4	5.0	7.2	18.8	11.4	18.4	28.7	13.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G-11. Employment of Black and Hispanic Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973-75¹—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	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1974														
Black Americans														
New England.....	2,081.8	99.4	4.8	3.0	1.7	3.6	1.5	2.5	4.8	6.0	3.4	6.9	7.5	10.2
Middle Atlantic.....	5,138.5	525.5	10.2	7.4	4.1	8.4	3.3	5.5	11.9	11.1	6.2	12.0	16.5	24.3
East North Central.....	7,405.8	781.4	10.6	6.0	3.0	7.2	3.1	5.4	9.5	12.9	8.0	15.0	16.4	21.7
West North Central.....	2,251.7	126.0	5.6	3.2	1.7	4.4	1.6	2.9	4.6	6.6	3.5	7.5	8.7	13.2
South Atlantic.....	4,799.1	940.5	19.6	8.4	4.4	10.6	4.2	9.1	11.9	25.7	12.1	27.2	40.7	40.2
East South Central.....	1,800.3	304.8	16.9	6.4	4.0	9.6	3.1	7.1	8.5	20.8	10.5	20.8	34.8	35.8
West South Central.....	2,520.1	353.6	14.4	6.3	2.9	9.4	2.7	6.6	8.8	19.0	9.6	21.0	29.8	36.1
Mountain.....	1,012.6	31.6	3.1	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.9	1.9	3.2	3.9	9.3
Pacific.....	3,603.8	213.9	5.9	4.3	2.2	5.6	2.0	4.0	6.5	7.0	4.3	8.7	7.8	11.5
Hispanic Americans														
New England.....	2,081.8	45.8	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	3.7	1.6	4.4	6.1	2.6
Middle Atlantic.....	5,138.5	257.1	4.2	2.4	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.8	3.7	5.8	3.0	5.7	10.4	5.4
East North Central.....	7,405.8	168.3	2.3	.9	.7	1.1	.5	.8	1.2	3.4	1.8	3.4	5.7	2.5
West North Central.....	2,251.7	24.6	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.4	.8	.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.2
South Atlantic.....	4,799.1	94.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	3.4	3.4
East South Central.....	1,800.3	3.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	1.1	.1	1.1	1.1	.7
West South Central.....	2,520.1	236.6	9.4	5.5	2.6	6.2	3.3	8.4	6.3	12.4	8.0	13.0	18.3	14.4
Mountain.....	1,012.6	114.0	11.3	5.9	2.4	6.4	4.2	7.6	17.4	17.0	11.0	17.0	24.6	13.5
Pacific.....	3,603.8	409.2	11.4	6.5	2.8	6.4	3.6	6.6	7.8	19.1	11.4	20.0	29.5	13.0
1975														
Black Americans														
New England.....	1,876.5	81.8	4.4	3.0	1.8	3.7	1.4	2.4	4.9	5.1	3.1	6.1	5.9	8.6
Middle Atlantic.....	5,691.8	566.6	10.0	7.6	4.3	8.8	3.5	5.8	12.1	10.5	6.2	11.4	15.7	24.0
East North Central.....	6,971.1	721.9	10.4	6.2	3.2	7.5	3.2	5.6	9.8	12.7	6.0	14.9	16.4	20.8
West North Central.....	2,159.5	117.0	5.4	3.4	1.9	4.4	1.7	3.4	5.0	6.1	3.5	6.7	8.5	12.9
South Atlantic.....	4,484.4	841.2	18.8	8.6	4.4	10.9	4.5	8.9	12.5	25.1	12.4	26.7	40.9	36.8
East South Central.....	1,660.3	279.0	16.8	7.0	4.1	10.4	3.5	7.6	9.4	20.3	10.1	20.8	34.6	34.8
West South Central.....	2,513.8	354.0	14.1	6.6	3.2	9.3	3.1	6.9	9.5	18.8	10.3	20.7	29.9	34.0
Mountain.....	1,012.3	31.1	3.1	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.1	1.9	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.1	3.7	9.0
Pacific.....	3,544.9	212.0	6.0	4.5	2.4	5.5	2.3	4.3	7.0	6.9	4.5	8.5	7.8	11.7
Hispanic Americans														
New England.....	1,876.5	40.4	2.2	.9	.6	1.0	.6	.8	1.2	3.7	1.9	4.3	6.1	3.0
Middle Atlantic.....	5,691.8	224.3	3.9	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.8	3.7	5.3	2.8	5.2	10.2	8.4
East North Central.....	6,971.1	157.0	2.3	1.0	.7	1.0	.6	.9	1.3	3.4	1.9	3.3	5.6	2.9
West North Central.....	2,159.5	23.4	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.5	.8	.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.3
South Atlantic.....	4,484.4	86.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.1	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	3.2	3.6
East South Central.....	1,660.3	3.5	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	.2	.1	1.1	.1	1.1	.2	.7
West South Central.....	2,513.8	240.4	9.6	5.8	2.8	6.4	3.6	8.4	7.0	12.8	8.2	13.9	18.6	14.6
Mountain.....	1,012.3	112.8	11.1	6.2	2.8	6.9	4.3	8.0	8.0	16.8	11.0	18.4	24.1	13.6
Pacific.....	3,544.9	413.1	11.7	8.0	2.9	6.5	4.0	6.2	8.6	19.8	12.3	20.4	31.2	14.3

¹ Data for 1969-71 were published in the 1973 *Manpower Report*; data for 1972 were published in the 1974 *Manpower Report*.

² 1966 is the earliest year for which comparable data are available.

SOURCE: See source, table G-10.

Table G-12. Employment of Black and Hispanic Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Selected Industry Division and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973-75¹

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	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1966														
Black Americans														
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	21.9
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	29.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	3,637.5	289.6	8.0	3.2	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.8	5.4	14.0	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	28.0	30.7
Hispanic Americans														
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	3.0
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
1973														
Black Americans														
Manufacturing.....	14,882.5	1,619.0	10.9	3.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	2.8	5.3	14.0	6.8	15.6	19.3	22.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,482.8	328.7	9.4	7.3	2.4	4.1	2.5	5.9	11.3	10.4	5.1	12.2	23.4	24.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5,036.1	454.4	9.0	5.6	2.7	4.9	3.2	5.8	7.8	14.6	7.5	15.8	18.4	18.1
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	1,922.7	161.2	8.4	7.5	3.0	6.6	2.1	4.6	10.3	15.2	6.6	18.2	22.4	24.9
Services.....	1,451.4	243.1	16.8	5.8	2.5	5.8	4.3	5.2	8.6	23.7	8.1	23.7	37.1	26.7
Hispanic Americans														
Manufacturing.....	14,882.5	635.9	4.3	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	5.5	3.5	5.3	8.7	5.4
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,482.8	107.0	3.1	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.9	3.8	2.6	3.5	8.7	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5,036.1	306.1	4.1	2.7	1.5	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.3	7.3	5.2	6.2	10.3	5.9
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	1,922.7	64.6	3.4	3.2	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.7	4.3	5.4	3.7	5.8	8.1	5.6
Services.....	1,451.4	91.0	6.3	2.7	1.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.8	8.5	5.1	9.0	11.2	9.6
1974														
Black Americans														
Manufacturing.....	15,453.8	1,720.0	11.1	3.6	2.0	4.2	2.3	2.7	5.8	14.4	7.2	16.0	19.3	22.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,479.2	325.3	9.3	7.4	2.6	4.1	2.6	7.6	11.2	10.4	5.3	12.1	23.4	23.0
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5,116.8	487.8	9.2	6.0	2.9	5.3	3.6	6.1	8.4	14.4	8.2	15.4	18.0	17.1
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	2,059.1	191.8	9.4	3.3	3.7	7.0	2.5	5.2	11.4	19.2	7.8	23.4	27.1	25.5
Services.....	1,501.4	257.5	17.1	6.6	2.8	6.5	4.5	5.1	10.5	23.0	9.8	26.2	32.0	27.3
Hispanic Americans														
Manufacturing.....	15,453.8	675.0	4.4	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.5	2.3	5.6	3.6	5.5	8.8	5.1
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,479.2	112.2	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.2	3.3	3.9	2.9	3.6	8.4	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5,116.8	212.8	4.2	2.9	1.7	3.3	2.0	3.0	3.5	7.3	5.5	6.1	9.9	5.8
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	2,059.1	71.3	3.5	3.3	1.4	2.6	1.5	2.3	4.3	6.1	4.3	5.7	9.5	5.5
Services.....	1,501.4	96.3	6.4	2.7	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.1	3.8	8.4	4.8	9.3	10.9	10.1
1975														
Black Americans														
Manufacturing.....	14,074.6	1,510.7	10.7	3.7	2.1	4.3	2.4	3.1	6.0	14.0	7.3	15.8	19.0	21.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,315.7	318.5	9.6	8.0	3.3	5.1	2.9	8.1	12.0	10.4	5.7	12.1	23.9	23.1
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5,118.9	452.8	8.8	6.1	3.3	6.6	3.7	6.1	8.6	14.2	7.8	15.1	18.0	15.3
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	2,132.9	195.1	9.1	8.4	4.1	8.2	3.7	5.4	11.4	14.2	9.9	15.2	20.4	27.1
Services.....	1,444.6	230.1	16.5	6.6	2.7	6.4	4.8	4.8	10.8	22.6	9.4	26.2	29.6	27.0
Hispanic Americans														
Manufacturing.....	14,074.6	620.3	4.4	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.5	5.8	3.9	5.6	9.2	4.9
Transportation and public utilities.....	3,315.7	113.7	3.4	2.8	1.5	2.7	1.4	1.4	2.8	4.0	3.0	3.7	8.9	5.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	5,118.9	212.5	4.2	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.1	3.2	3.7	7.1	5.6	6.1	9.4	5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate.....	2,132.9	78.3	3.7	3.5	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.0	4.6	7.5	4.9	8.4	11.0	6.1
Services.....	1,444.6	99.7	6.9	2.9	1.5	3.2	2.5	2.6	4.1	8.9	6.4	8.8	11.0	11.4

¹ Data for 1969-71 were published in the 1973 Manpower Report; data for 1973 were published in the 1974 Manpower Report.

² 1966 is the earliest year for which comparable data are available.

SOURCE: See source, table G-10.