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The Labor Force and Labor Problems
in Europe, 1920-1970

(Excerpted from a Manuscript by Walter Galenson*)

A history of European labor market developments from 1920 to 1970 is divided logically into two periods. The first twenty years, from the Treaty of Versailles to the outbreak of World War II, were characterized by little, if any, economic growth; chronic unemployment; and a pattern of industrial relations that may better be described as industrial warfare. With the exception of Great Britain and the Northern fringe of countries, trade unions fared poorly in this environment and their allied labor parties succumbed one by one to forces of fascism.

Following the end of the war and the exigencies of reconstruction, the 1950's witnessed a rapid revival of the idea of social democracy, and within a relatively short time the welfare state had spread from its Scandinavian stronghold to a good part of Europe. Except for the Iberian Peninsula, the Balkans, and Eastern Europe, the other Nations of Europe experienced an upsurge of trade union organization and activity and the evolution of orderly systems of collective bargaining. The unprecedented rate of economic growth was a major contributor to these developments. The labor problems during this period, however, took on quite a different character. Inflation replaced unemployment as the paramount concern of the labor market. Collective bargaining became firmly established as the method by which wages and other labor conditions were determined. Political parties of the left greatly increased their parliamentary representation and, in most countries, attained a degree of political power.

The scope of this paper is limited to selected labor problems in the four major industrial powers - France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom - plus Sweden as representative of Scandinavia and an exemplar of the social democratic welfare state.

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1. The Economic Background

The records of pre and post World War II European growth are so different that it is scarcely possible to believe the same continent is involved. For the prewar years there was, at best, low growth followed by the Great Depression. Sweden was the best performer of the five European countries with a national income increase of almost 75 percent. The other countries showed substantially lower growth.

The postwar picture was completely different. Only Britain failed to at least double its national product, while in the case of Germany, the national product was more than tripled over a 20-year period.

One point that might be made here is that it is obviously much easier to maintain social harmony, an essential ingredient for good industrial relations, against a background of satisfactory economic growth. This does not mean that there will not be controversy among social groups over the distribution of income, but the controversy is apt to be much less bitter when all incomes are rising. However, the mitigation of social strife is not necessarily a direct function of the level of national income. Although it is true that absolute living standards were higher after than before the war, this was probably of less importance to the establishment of a good economic base for industrial relations than the fact that living standards were increasing at a steady and substantial rate. When this rate slackened, trouble developed.

For the prewar decades, only Sweden had a substantial increase in real wages, coming before 1930. German and French workers had little improvement in two decades, and the British record was not good. The postwar years were another matter. For four of the five countries, real wages more than doubled from 1950 to 1970. Even in Britain, which lagged behind the others, there was at least a steady improvement.

These two comparisons suggest that the entire quality of economic life changed after World War II. It is some times argued that the addiction of American trade unions to the method of collective bargaining owes a great deal to the steady rise of real wages in the United States for a century, interrupted only very briefly during the worst years of the Great Depression. This may help to explain why European unions in some degree tended to turn from political action to collective bargaining after the war.



2. The Labor Force

Wages are only part of the story and perhaps not the most important part. The insecurity of employment contributed greatly to interwar tensions. Here again, the remarkably high levels of employment in postwar Europe stand in marked contrast to the heavy unemployment that prevailed between the wars.

If one examines the population data for the years 1920-1940, two notable facts emerge. The first is the extraordinarily low growth of the population of working age in France. The second is the substantial increase in the labor supply for the rest of the countries. Apart from France, the availability of labor would not have been a constraint on economic growth.

It is clear that in addition to the natural growth of the labor force, people were leaving the farms to work in non-agricultural occupations, particularly in Italy and Sweden. The services, rather than manufacturing, benefited from the increasing labor supply. Manufacturing employment just maintained its relative position in the structure of the labor force, while the entire net decline in agriculture was reflected in increased employment in the services.

These labor force data had some interesting implications for the institutions of the labor market. The trade unions had their main base in industry, and the absolute predominance of industrial sector employment was a plus factor in terms of their potential struggle. Other facts that emerged were the beginning, in these years, of the long march toward the growth of service employment preeminence that characterized the postwar period; the higher rate of female labor force participation in the services than in industry; and the levels of unemployment that persisted up to the outbreak of World War II but which would be completely unacceptable to any postwar government.

Turning to the postwar data, it is apparent that the rate of labor force increase from 1950 to 1970 was substantially lower than that of 1920 to 1940, except again for France. There was thus a smaller pool of labor with which economic growth could be fueled. The other side of the coin was that with fewer people of working age coming into the labor market the pressure to supply gainful employment was less severe. It should be pointed out, however, that an adequate labor supply is not a sufficient condition for growth, as the interwar experience of Europe amply demonstrates.



The growth of the service sector accelerated after 1960. By 1970, Sweden had become a service-oriented nation, with more than half of all employment in that sector, and only in Germany and Italy did employment in industry still exceed that in services.

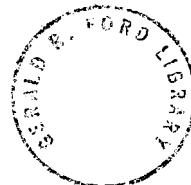
This period was also marked by the growing importance of women in the labor force. The female labor force participation rate was relatively high, except for Italy, which still had a substantial reserve of womanpower in 1970. Compared with the interwar period, women were more heavily represented in the services by 1970, except for Sweden, where the interwar representation was already very high. The combination of high levels of employment and the growth in demand for services in postwar Europe enabled women to play a significantly greater role in the labor market than had been possible before.

Although migratory labor was already of some consequence in interwar Europe, particularly in France, what occurred after the war dwarfed the earlier experience. In the earlier years of the migrant traffic, the problems of adjustment were not severe and the migrants were glad to have the jobs at what seemed to them excellent rates of pay. But as their concentration in particular cities increased difficult social problems arose, and contributed to industrial unrest at the end of the 1960's.

The increased use of women and migrants suggest that unemployment was at a low level. For the latter part of the period, unemployment must have been near the irreducible frictional minimum. Apart from Italy, which still had a soft labor market in the South, unemployment had ceased to be a matter of social consequence in the countries with which we are dealing. This, more than anything else, was the key to the development of trade unionism and orderly industrial relations systems.

3. Trade Unionism

The interwar years were not good ones for the European labor movement. Ground between totalitarianism of the left and the right, democratic unions were able to survive only on the northern fringes of the Continent. From 1940 to 1945, in only embattled Britain and neutral Sweden, did trade unions continue to function. With the restoration of peace came a renaissance of unionism wherever democracy was established. Since then, the union movement has grown in scope and power and in many countries has become the single most important economic institution.



Europe was shaken by a burst of revolutionary fervor when hostilities ended in 1918. Spurred on by the establishment of the Soviet Union, allied groups in other countries sought to create the conditions for similar social changes. These movements failed of their purpose, but there remained a residue of power in the form of communist-dominated political parties and trade union organizations that hindered subsequent efforts to create viable democratic labor groupings. Of the major industrial countries, only in Britain and Sweden did communism play an insignificant role.

The most short-lived of the interwar labor movements was the Italian where the General Confederation of Labor, the main union body, ceased to exist within 2 years of Mussolini's coming into power. This situation persisted until the overthrow of fascism. Freedom lasted somewhat longer in Germany, but the end was even more grim: The German Federation of Labor, which had prospered until 1923, lost 60 percent of its membership by 1925. The collapse of the economy with the onset of the depression in 1929 put labor on the defensive. When the Nazis came to power in 1933 they dissolved the unions and incarcerated the leadership. What many had believed to be the most solidly built labor movement in the world ceased to exist.

French trade unionism persisted until the nation's military defeat in 1940, but the history of the period is not much less depressing. For several years after the termination of World War I, the fortunes of the General Confederation of Labor (CGT), the traditional center of French unionism, were on the ascendant, but a disastrous general strike it conducted in 1920 led to a membership decline, from 2 million to 400,000 and a splintering into several organizations. Although the CGT survived the split and managed to pick up new members, particularly among civil servants, there was no real progress in the impact of the union movement.

The effect of the Great Depression upon the French economy and French workers was not as severe as in the rest of Europe. The CGT and the Communist-led labor federation agreed to a merger in 1935. Subsequently, in the midst of a national epidemic of occupation strikes, Leon Blum assumed the premiership, and proceeded to negotiate with the CGT and the employers' federation the famous Matignon Agreement. Under the terms of the agreement, the major employers of France agreed in principle, for the first time, to collective bargaining. Although the practice of collective bargaining spread, its success was short-lived. The governing coalition collapsed and, in 1938, when the Communists persuaded the CGT leadership to engaged in a general strike against the Daladier government that had replaced it, the employer reaction badly hurt the unions. When the war broke out in 1939, CGT membership was down to 2 million, and the CGT was later dissolved by the Vichy government.



The British trade unions proved to be very durable, despite two decades of high unemployment. They emerged from World War I with 8 million members, double the prewar level. They soon ran into trouble, however, in the form of a sharp recession in 1920, and a general strike in 1926. From that trauma, they emerged in a surprisingly strong position, and proved to be an essential element in enabling Britain to resist the German onslaught.

In Sweden, finally, the trade unions and their closely allied Social Democratic Party continued on a growth path that had commenced in 1910, and the end of the 1930's saw labor firmly in power. Except for the years 1920-1924, when the unions were resisting wage cuts, the industrial relations scene was relatively peaceful. This was due in no small measure to the formation of a Socialist-led government in 1932, and to its adoption of a Keynesian policy of economic expansion involving a large public works program financed by a budget deficit, at a time when the conventional wisdom dictated paring government expenditures to the bone. Thus began the long reign of Swedish socialism, the longest tenure of democratic socialist government ever experienced.

The end of the war in 1945 marked the inception of a new era in European labor history. The century-old quest for democratic socialist government, which appeared to have been finally frustrated by fascism, became a reality. The welfare state came into its full flowering, with the working class the chief beneficiaries.

It would have been difficult to predict that trade unionism should have its outstanding success in Germany. The architects of the revived movement were able to establish a new federation consisting of just 16 national industrial unions, which embraced all but a small portion of the nation's organized workers. To avoid the political fissions that had such tragic consequences before the war, the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB), from the start, has insisted upon political neutrality with no formal ties to any political party. In fact, however, the DGB has close informal ties to the Social Democratic Party. By 1970, a year after a Social Democratic government had assumed office, the trade union movement of Germany was more firmly established as a pillar of society than at any time in the past.

The British unions emerged from the war with their status confirmed by the stunning electoral victory of the Labour Party in 1945. Union membership has increased from 9.3 million in 1950, to 11 million by 1970, which is 43 percent of the entire British labor force, a degree of organization scarcely paralleled elsewhere.



Membership in the Swedish Federation of Labor (LO) had risen to 1.3 million in 1950, and reached 1.7 million in 1970. But a new and interesting development occurred there. The white collar and professional employees, most of them in the rapidly growing service sector, taken all together, Swedish unionism embraces 65 percent of the labor force, which must have been a record for the free world.

Sweden is perhaps the first democratic nation in which there is almost complete organization of the working population on the basis of their economic interests. Not only industrial workers, but also farmers, employers, salaried employees, and professionals, all have associations that bargain for them collectively. Traditional concepts of labor-management relations begin to lose their relevance in this situation.

Trade union membership data are not of great value in assessing the extent and influence of French trade unionism. The largest labor federation in the country is the General Confederation of Labor (CGT). Although total membership represents one of the lowest levels of organization in Western Europe, many more workers can be marshalled for strike action in times of crisis.

There are many parallels between Italy and France. Even before the end of hostilities, representatives of the various pre-fascist factions met and pledged that they would avoid the divisions that had enabled Mussolini to win power. The man who would probably have headed the united movement, Bruno Buozzi, a socialist, was caught and executed and the leadership devolved upon Giuseppe di Vittorio, a communist. The newly created General Federation of Italian Labor (CGIL) grew rapidly after liberation; however, the Communist Party managed to gain effective control. In 1949, Christian Democratic supporters withdrew from the CGIL to establish the Italian Federation of Trade Unions (CISL), while the socialists founded the Italian Union of Labor (UIL). There have been numerous efforts to bring about unity, without success. As in the case of France, firm membership data are difficult to come by, but the ranking appears to be CGIL in first place, followed by CISL, with UIL a poor third. The Italian unions have the same structural weakness and the political schisms as the French. The local bodies to which workers look for representation are factory councils elected from union nominated lists of candidates. The results of these elections in large plants, such as the Fiat plant in Turin, are regarded as perhaps the most important indication of relative union strength, and receive wide press coverage. As in the case of France, firm membership data are difficult to obtain.



4. Industrial Relations

The history of prewar industrial relations parallels the development of the labor movement. Where trade unions were well established orderly systems of bargaining prevailed. The level of industrial strife was high at times, but collective bargaining was recognized as the appropriate means of setting wages. Where unions were weak, wages were fixed either by employers, by the state, or some combination of the two.

Working days lost due to industrial disputes are one facet of the outcome of industrial relations. The non-agricultural labor force of Great Britain was about 80 percent that of Germany; France about half; and Sweden about 7 percent of the German. But other bases could be used if one wanted to make inter-country comparisons - total population, total labor force, the "organizable" sector, or trade union membership.

Collective bargaining in Great Britain from 1920 to 1925, all years in which the number of man-days lost in strikes was relatively very high, took place against a background of economic stagnation.

The incidence of strikes remained relatively low in the decade following the general strike of 1926. The Great Depression emphasized the need for mutual accommodation, for work stoppages made little sense in the presence of 15 percent unemployment. It is worth emphasizing that at a time when much of the rest of Europe was undergoing what almost amounted to class warfare, the employers and trade unions of Great Britain did manage to settle their differences in a more orderly fashion.

Much the same can be said of Sweden. Wages were forced down in 1921 and 1922. Union militancy rose as soon as the economy turned up, and Sweden had some very bad years, when its strike losses exceeded the British level. In 1931, however, employers came to a decision to work closely with the unions toward a more rational solution of their difficulties. The famous collective bargaining system, with its interplay between central and local negotiation, came to maturity in the early 1930's.

The German story was altogether different. German employers reacted much differently to the onset of inflation than their Swedish colleagues. A severe deflationary policy was adopted, leading to wage cuts and rapidly mounting unemployment. Resistance by the Social Democrats and the trade unions proved ineffective, and unemployment rates running over 20 percent created an electorate that proved receptive to the appeals of the Nazis.



France enjoyed relative prosperity throughout the 1920's. There was no postwar recession, unemployment remained low, real wages rose. But the weakness of the trade unions, with Communists in a fairly prominent position, provided employers with a convenient reason for opposing collective bargaining.

The first real chance of a movement in this direction came in the mid-1930's. A switch in the Soviet policy line from opposition to cooperation with socialist parties abroad led to the unification of the French trade unions in 1935 and paved the way for adoption of the Matignon Agreement. The Agreement was reinforced by legislation making collective bargaining mandatory, establishing a 40-hour week, and providing for paid vacations. However, a general strike, mounted primarily for political purposes in November 1938, proved to be a failure and labor-management cooperation diminished rapidly.

There was little doubt about the path industrial relations would take after 1945. The increase in union power and the leftward trend in government afforded employers no alternative but to acquiesce in collective bargaining arrangements.

The pattern of money wage increases by prewar standards, were very substantial throughout the period 1950-1970. British wages failed to advance as rapidly as did those of the other countries; but correspondingly low increases in labor productivity led to constant pressure on prices nonetheless.

There was no break in Great Britain with the pre-existing bargaining system. The great majority of workers were covered by collective agreements. The task of curbing inflation devolved increasingly upon government. Labour governments were reluctant to confront their trade union constituents with the need for moderation and the Conservatives were opposed ideologically to government intervention. Yet both were obliged to react with an incomes policy at a number of critical junctures. These interventions probably had a long-run impact on wages and prices if only because they interrupted expectations of higher wages and prices. Despite its shortcomings, the British system of labor relations had functioned fairly well for almost half a century.

For many years, strikes almost vanished from the Swedish labor relations scene. This achievement was facilitated by the negotiation of nationwide agreements between the central federations of employers and employees. Very much in contrast with Britain, the government refrained from direct intervention in the labor market, even though it was led by the Social Democratic Party which was committed to wage equalization through special increases for the lowest paid - the so-called solidaristic wage policy.



The fact that all social groups in Sweden had organized for collective bargaining posed some difficult problems for industrial relations. What began as bargaining on a limited scale had become a system of group bargaining involving most of the population. Sweden may be reaching the logical end of traditional collective bargaining. When everyone is prepared to strike, the strike loses its meaning.

Germany had not yet evolved that far. A system that accorded trade unions representation on the governing boards of corporations was a major union demand. Moreover, rapid economic growth made it relatively easy to satisfy demands for higher wages.

German collective bargaining is highly centralized. The industrial unions conclude agreements with associations of employers on a regional basis, and these agreements can be extended by law to all employees in the region if they are signed by employers who employ a majority of the workers in the industry in the particular region. Government-imposed incomes policy proved unnecessary in the face of the success achieved by collective bargaining in keeping wages in line with productivity.

The development of collective bargaining in France lagged behind that of Northern Europe after the war. The idea of fixed term contracts, with negotiation confined to regular intervals, was slow in getting established. The coexistence of competing trade union federations, often divided on strategy, has hindered the development of a more orderly bargaining system. The government exercised its influence mainly through price controls, which were imposed sporadically when inflation threatened.

We come now to Italy, where the history of labor relations has many similarities to that of France. During the 1950's, unemployment was relatively high and the trade unions were weak. Bargaining took the form of industry-wide agreements giving the individual employer a great deal of latitude. There was already a great deal of overt conflict, but the decade of the 1950's must be seen as a era of labor peace compared with what came after.

With the tightening of the labor market a so-called "articulated" bargaining system was introduced, which had as its component parts national agreements on general issues and minimum wages, supplemented by detailed plant agreements on price rates, job classification schemes, and productivity bonuses. The new practice had its origin in a series of strikes in 1962, and although its spread was slowed by the economic recession of 1963, the precedent had been established.

The Italian collective bargaining system was not yet adequate in 1970. But strikes and demonstrations have become a way of life for Italian workers, and there are few countries in the world where they are practiced with as much enthusiasm.



There still remains the puzzling matter of the strike climacteric of 1968-1970 that swept through Europe. It led everywhere to a sharp increase in wages and, eventually, in union power.

Widespread social phenomena are exceedingly complex in nature. Among the factors that may have contributed to the outburst are the following:

1. By 1970, a substantial proportion of the labor force consisted of individuals with only dim, if any, recollections of the hardships suffered during the Great Depression and World War II. In most of the countries, but particularly in France and Italy, younger people played an important role in the strike movement. The student unrest of the period, which in France preceded the strikes, was undoubtedly transmitted through younger workers.
2. Not only the postwar generation, but all workers, would not have been greatly concerned with loss of jobs as a consequence of striking.
3. Large upward movements in consumer prices tend to stimulate dissatisfaction, while rising money wages tend to allay it. Eventual perception of what is happening to real income becomes a powerful factor.

In general, the annual rate of price increases was either stable or falling during the five years preceding 1968. However, there was a tendency for the rate of increase in money wages to fall after 1964 or 1965. Thus, workers had become accustomed to more rapid improvement in their living standards than what the economy was delivering to them in the years immediately preceding 1968.

The strike fever, once it had gotten started, found great receptivity among Western European workers; the trade union leadership was awakened from its lethargy, and collective bargaining demands soon escalated to new dimensions. The double figure wage and price increase era had begun for Europe.

5. The Social and Economic Status of the Worker

The status of citizens of Western Europe, and of industrial workers in particular, has undergone a remarkable transformation in the postwar years. Employment insecurity, penury in old age, slum housing, and inadequate access to health services have been replaced by comprehensive systems of social welfare. A major part of the credit for this achievement must go to the trade unions. Directly through the collective bargaining process, and indirectly through their political power, they pressed for and succeeded in winning a variety of social benefits that are hardly likely to have come in their absence.



European housing standards have improved dramatically since the war, particularly with respect to amenities; working hours have been coming down and the quality of health care, at least in terms of the availability of physicians, has risen substantially during the postwar years.

By 1970 a retired worker in Western Europe could expect to receive a pension equal to 50 to 75 percent of final earnings; unemployment benefits ran from 30 to 90 percent of previous earnings, but even where benefits were relatively low, family allowances continued and helped balance the family budget; sickness allowances ranged from 50 to 80 percent of wages. These benefits mean a great advance over conditions prevailing from 1920 to 1940.

Perhaps the outstanding result of labor's rise to power has been the drive for greater equality in the distribution of income. The favored income groups have been reluctant to accept a reduction in their relative income shares, and the result is a struggle over the distribution of the national product that is one of the major causes of contemporary inflation.

Generally speaking, the same is true for the rest of Europe. Collective bargaining is moving toward a higher plane and is rapidly becoming the focal point of economic policy. Trade unions have learned that they can force even unfriendly governments into substantial concessions, making incomes policy difficult to enforce. It is already clear that the end of the 1960's ushered in a new phase in the history of European labor relations.



Table 1: Indexes of Real National Income in Europe, 1920-1939

(1925-29 = 100)

Year	France	Germany	Sweden	United Kingdom
1920	66	n.a.	90	95
1925	94	91	90	94
1930	110	102	113	104
1935	92	101	120	119
1939	100	145	157	132

Source: Ingvar Svennilson, Growth and Stagnation in the European Economy, Economic Commission for Europe, 1954, p. 233.

Table 2: Indexes of Gross Domestic Product in Europe, 1950-1970

(1950 = 100)

Year	France	Germany	Italy	Sweden	United Kingdom
1950	100	100	100(1951)	100	100
1955	124	157	124	117	116
1960	159	226	162	140	132
1965	211	289	210	204	154
1970	279	361	281	247	172

Source: O.E.C.D., National Accounts of O.E.C.D. Countries, and United Nations, Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, various issues.



Table 4: Average Annual Increase in Manufacturing Wages, 1950-1970

	France ^a	Germany ^b	Italy ^a	Sweden ^b	United Kingdom
1950-1955	14.8	7.8	5.8	14.0	8.7 ^a
1955-1960	9.7	9.8	4.7	6.8	5.2 ^b
1960-1965	8.7	11.5	12.8	9.9	4.9 ^b
1965-1970	11.0	8.6	9.6	10.7	7.7 ^b

a/ Hourly rates

b/ Hourly earnings

Source: I.L.O., Yearbook of Labour Statistics, 1950-1955;
O.E.C.D., Main Economic Indicators, 1955-1970.



Table 5: Number of Working Days Lost Due to Labor Disputes, 1950-1970

(Thousands)

	France	Germany	Italy ¹	Sweden	United Kingdom
1950	11,729	-----	7,761	41	1,389
1951	3,495	1,593	4,515	531	1,694
1952	1,733	443	3,531	79	1,792
1953	9,722	1,488	5,828	582	2,184
1954	1,440	1,587	5,377	25	2,457
1955	3,079	857	5,622	159	3,781
1956	1,423	1,580	4,137	4	2,083
1957	4,121	1,072	4,619	53	8,412
1958	1,138	782	4,172	15	3,462
1959	1,938	62	9,190	24	5,270
1960	1,070	37	5,786	19	3,024
1961	2,601	61	9,891	2	3,046
1962	1,901	451	22,717	5	5,798
1963	5,991	1,846	11,395	25	1,755
1964	2,497	17	13,089	34	2,277
1965	980	49	6,993	4	2,925
1966	2,523	27	14,473	352	2,398
1967	4,204	390	8,568	0.4	2,787
1968	n.a.	25	9,240	1	4,690
1969	2,224	249	37,825	112	6,846
1970	1,742	93	18,277	156	10,980

1/ Excludes political strikes

Source: International Labour Office, Yearbook of Labour Statistics, various years.



Table 6: Annual Percentage Increase in Money Wages, 1961-1971

	France	Germany	Italy	Sweden	United Kingdom
1961	7.7	8.6	4.5	8.9	5.5
1962	8.5	10.7	10.7	7.0	3.3
1963	8.6	6.5	14.7	8.7	2.9
1964	6.9	6.9	14.0	6.0	4.9
1965	5.8	7.0	8.5	11.3	5.9
1966	5.9	7.4	3.8	7.6	6.0
1967	6.0	5.3	5.2	9.4	4.3
1968	12.4	4.4	3.6	6.5	8.0
1969	11.3	6.4	7.5	8.1	5.8
1970	10.5	12.6	21.7	13.8	9.6
1971	11.2	13.7	13.5	7.1	11.4

Source: OECD, Main Economic Indicators, various issues.

Table 7: Annual Percentage Increase in Real Wages, 1961-1971

	France	Germany	Italy	Sweden	United Kingdom
1961	4.4	6.0	2.3	6.2	2.0
1962	3.4	7.6	5.8	2.5	-1.0
1963	3.6	3.4	6.7	5.6	0.8
1964	3.4	4.5	7.6	2.5	1.5
1965	2.5	3.4	3.8	6.0	1.2
1966	3.1	3.8	1.4	1.2	2.0
1967	3.3	3.8	2.0	4.9	1.8
1968	7.5	2.6	2.2	4.4	3.1
1969	4.6	3.7	4.8	5.3	0
1970	5.0	8.6	15.8	6.2	3.0
1971	5.4	8.0	8.2	0	1.9

Source: OECD, Main Economic Indicators, various issues.



Table 8: Social Security Benefit Expenditures as a Percentage of the Gross National Product^c

	1950 ^a	1955 ^a	1960 ^a	1963 ^a	1966 ^b	1970 ^b
France	10.9	10.2	12.7	14.6	15.5	15.8
Germany	14.1	13.4	14.9	15.3	16.0	17.2
Italy	7.9	10.2	12.0	12.8	15.9	16.8
Sweden	9.3	10.8	12.1	13.5	15.6	----
United Kingdom	8.9	9.1	10.3	11.2	12.6	----
Japan	3.2	4.8	4.7	5.2	6.0	----
United States	4.0	4.3	6.2	6.2	7.2	----

Sources: a/ International Labour Office, The Cost of Social Security, Geneva, 1967, Table 2.

b/ Statistical Office of the European Community, Basic Statistics of the Community, 1971, p. 104.

c/ The data for 1966 and 1970 may not be fully comparable with those for the earlier years. Social security as here defined consists of payments for old age pensions, unemployment compensation, family allowances, public health services, and public assistance to the needy.



Supplemental TablesThe Labor Force and Labor Problems
in Europe, 1920-1970

Supplement to Table 1: Indexes of Real National Income
(1925-29 = 100)

<u>United States</u>	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Index</u> ^{1/}
1920	74
1925	93
1930	97
1935	94
1939	115

^{1/} Index of net national product in 1929 dollars.

Source: John W. Kendrick, "Productivity Trends in the United States," NBER, 1961, as published in Bureau of the Census, Long Term Economic Growth, 1860-1965, 1966.



Supplement to Table 2: Indexes of Gross Domestic Product

1950 = 100

United States

1950	100
1955	124
1960	138
1965	174
1970	207
1973	239

Other Countries

<u>Year</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Italy</u> ^{1/}	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>
1955 rev.	122			118	
1960 rev.	156	229		139	
1965 rev.	207	293		178	
1970 rev.	274	369	280	215	174
1973	324	413	311	229	193

1/ 1951 = 100.

Source: European Community, National Accounts, 1960-1971; and national publications.



Supplement to Table 3 Population Aged 15 to 64 Years

(Thousands of Persons)

United States

Population:

1950	98,624
1960	107,919
1970	126,847
1972	131,141

Percent increase:

1950-1960	9.4
1960-1970	17.5
1970-1972	3.4

Other Countries

Population, 1972:

France	32,269
Germany (1971)	38,954
Italy	35,236
Sweden	5,280
United Kingdom	34,987

Percent increase, 1970-1972:

France	1.9
Germany (1970-71)	.9
Italy	.4
Sweden	.2
United Kingdom	-.8

Source: OECD, Labour Force Statistics, various issues.



Supplement to Table 4 Average Annual Increase in Manufacturing Wages

United States

	(1/)
1950-1955	5.8
1955-1960	4.3
1960-1965	3.1
1965-1970	5.7
1970-1973	7.0

Other Countries

<u>Period</u>	<u>France</u> 2/	<u>Germany</u> 1/	<u>Italy</u> 2/	<u>Sweden</u> 1/	<u>United Kingdom</u> 3/
1970-73	13.9	11.3	18.6	11.0	14.1

1/ Hourly earnings.

2/ Hourly rates.

3/ Hourly rates, adult males only.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; and OECD, Main Economic Indicators.



Supplement to Table 5 Number of Working Days Lost Due to Labor Disputes
(Thousands)

United States

1950	38,800	1962	18,600
1951	22,920	1963	16,100
1952	59,100	1964	22,900
1953	28,300	1965	23,300
1954	22,600	1966	25,400
1955	28,200	1967	42,100
1956	33,100	1968	49,018
1957	16,500	1969	42,869
1958	23,900	1970	66,414
1959	69,000	1971	47,589
1960	19,100	1972	27,066
1961	16,300	1973	27,948
		1974	48,000

Other Countries

<u>Year</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>
1970			20,887 (rev.)		
1971	4,388	4,484	14,799	839	13,551
1972	3,755	66	19,497	11	23,909
1973	3,915	563	23,419	12	7,197
1974	3,377	1,051	N.A.	N.A.	14,740

Source: International Labour Office, Year Book of Labour Statistics; and national publications.



Supplement to Table 6 Annual Percentage Increase in Money Wages
(Manufacturing)

United States

	(1/)
1961	2.7
1962	3.0
1963	2.9
1964	2.8
1965	3.2
1966	4.2
1967	4.0
1968	6.4
1969	6.0
1970	5.3
1971	6.0
1972	7.0
1973	6.8

Other Countries

<u>Year</u>	<u>France</u> ^{2/}	<u>Germany</u> ^{2/}	<u>Italy</u> ^{2/}	<u>Sweden</u> ^{1/}	<u>United Kingdom</u> ^{3/}
1972	11.3	8.5	10.4	14.8	13.5
1973	14.5	9.8	24.3	8.4	12.5

1/ Hourly earnings.

2/ Hourly rates.

3/ Hourly rates, adult male workers.

Source: OECD, Main Economic Indicators, various issues.



Supplement to Table 7. Annual Percentage Increase in Real Wages
(Manufacturing)

United States

	(1/)
1961	1.6
1962	1.9
1963	1.7
1964	1.5
1965	1.4
1966	1.3
1967	1.1
1968	2.1
1969	.6
1970	-.6
1971	1.6
1972	3.6
1973	.6

Other Countries

<u>Year</u>	<u>France</u> 2/	<u>Germany</u> 2/	<u>Italy</u> 2/	<u>Sweden</u> 1/	<u>United Kingdom</u> 3/
1972	5.2	2.8	4.4	8.4	5.9
1973	6.7	2.6	12.1	2.1	3.0

1/ Based on average hourly earnings.

2/ Based on average hourly rates.

3/ Based on average hourly rates, adult male workers.

Source: OECD, Main Economic Indicators, various issues.



Supplement to Table 8 : Social Security Benefit Expenditures as
a Percentage of Gross Product

<u>Country</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1972</u>
France	16.2	16.7	17.2
Germany	13.1	12.6	13.3
Italy	13.6	14.2	16.8
Sweden	10.2	12.1	14.1
United Kingdom	8.4	9.6	10.5
Japan	4.4	4.3	4.7
United States	5.2	7.2	8.0

Note: Above data are not consistent with data in original table, mainly because the cost of public health services is excluded from the above. Also, above data are based on gross domestic product (GDP) whereas original table is based on GNP.

Source: OECD, National Accounts of OECD Countries, 1961-1972.



Supplement to Table 9 : Indicators of Housing Standards

Average number of persons per room

United Kingdom	1971	0.8
Japan	1970	1.0

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1973.



Supplement to Table 10: Weekly Hours in Manufacturing

United States (hours paid)

1953	40.5
1970	39.8
1973	40.7

Other Countries

1973

France (regularly scheduled hours)	43.6
Germany (hours paid)	42.8
Italy (hours worked)	7.3 (daily)
United Kingdom (hours worked, adult male workers)	44.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; and United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.



Supplement to Table 11: Population per Physician

More Recent Data

France, 1971	721
Italy, 1972	530
Japan, 1971	871
United States, 1971	634

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1973.



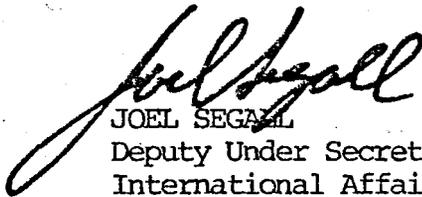


THE DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF LABOR
WASHINGTON

May 12, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

This week we expect to make the first determination on a trade adjustment assistance case under the new legislation, the Trade Act of 1974. Attached is a brief description of the new program and some background material describing the main differences between the old and new program of adjustment assistance.


JOEL SEGALL
Deputy Under Secretary
International Affairs

Attachments



May 9, 1975

Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers

While increased trade is of benefit to the economy as a whole, it may also cause special problems to firms and their employees particularly vulnerable to import competition. Trade adjustment assistance is a program of cash benefits and employment services for workers who lose their jobs because of increased imports.

The first trade adjustment assistance program appeared in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962. In operation, the program provided little assistance and less adjustment.

1. No cases at all were approved during the first seven years of the program's existence;
2. far more cases were denied than approved;
3. during the full life of the program, 12 years, fewer than 54,000 workers were certified as eligible to apply for adjustment assistance;
4. many of those who did receive benefits received them long after they secured other employment; as a consequence, very few recipients were able to use the employment services for which they were eligible.

A summary table of adjustment assistance cases under the 1962 Act appears at the end of this paper.

The requirements of the 1962 program for access to adjustment assistance were too harsh and the procedures far too complex and lengthy to permit the timely delivery of benefits.

The trade adjustment assistance program in the Trade Act of 1974 is a streamlined, more generous version of the 1962 program. It is estimated that about 100,000 workers a year will qualify for adjustment assistance and that the cost of the program will be about \$350 million a year.

The main provisions of the worker adjustment assistance program under the Trade Act of 1974 are as follows:

1. A group of as few as three workers may file a petition for assistance directly with the Secretary of Labor. (Previously the petition went to the Tariff Commission.)



2. The group of workers may be certified if it can be shown that increased imports have contributed importantly to the unemployment or underemployment of the workers and to a decline in the sales or production of the workers' firm or subdivision. Imports need not be the most important single cause of unemployment. (Previously it had to be shown that increased imports were caused in major part by a tariff concession and that such imports were the major cause of unemployment.)
3. A decision on certification of the petitioning group must be made within 60 days of the filing of the petition.
4. After a certification is issued, individual workers apply for benefits to the local Employment Security Agencies in their area. They must show that they have been employed in the affected firm for 26 of the last 52 weeks prior to their import-related unemployment.
5. The principal benefits available to eligible workers include:
 - cash allowances equal to 70 percent of the worker's average weekly wage up to a maximum of 100 percent of the average weekly wage in manufacturing. The cash allowances, which are not taxed, are to be made up of the regular unemployment insurance payment plus a Federal supplement. This year the maximum total allowance is \$176 a week. (Previously the allowances were set at 65 percent of the worker's average wage up to a maximum of 65 percent of the average wage in manufacturing, with the entire allowance coming from Federal funds.) These allowances may be paid for 52 weeks except that (1) a worker 60 years old may receive an additional 26 weeks of benefits and (2) a worker may receive an additional 26 weeks of benefits to complete a training program.
 - counseling and placement services.
 - training programs, preferably on-the-job training, if such training will help qualify him for a new job.
 - new provision for job search expenses up to \$500.
 - relocation allowances for workers who must leave their community to take a new job.



Within the Department of Labor the general responsibility for the worker adjustment assistance program is lodged in the Bureau of International Labor Affairs and its Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance. That Bureau is responsible for receiving the petitions, conducting the investigations of import injury, holding of public hearings, and certifying the eligibility of the petitioning groups of workers.

The Manpower Administration has the primary responsibility for the delivery of services after certification. The Manpower Administration will be working through the Regional Offices of the Department of Labor, and through the State and local Employment Security Agencies. In some instances the prime sponsors established under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act will deliver the employment services to workers. A diagram showing the process in sequence is attached.

The success of the system will depend on the ability to identify quickly those workers who might be eligible for trade adjustment assistance. Quick identification is critical if we are to reduce substantially the time between unemployment and receipt of benefits. To help identify eligible workers, the Department has developed and is refining an early warning system involving reports of mass layoffs, indicators of unemployment insurance activity, and regular reports on import penetration by industry.

Officials of the Department have been meeting in different parts of the country with regional, State and local officials and with representatives of trade unions to explain the program and the procedures to be followed. Such meetings have been held in Dallas, Boston, Atlanta, and San Francisco and a meeting is scheduled late this month in Denver.

The adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Act became effective on April 3, 1975. As of May 7, the Department has received 25 petitions covering some 7,500 workers. Investigations of these petitions are now in process and the first determinations will be issued during the second half of May. Leather footwear and electronics are the principal products involved in the petitions now in hand. Other petitions are from workers in textiles, wood veneer, and copper mining.

The Department has prepared a question and answer pamphlet on the adjustment assistance program which will be widely distributed around the country. The Department also has available a detailed comparison of the adjustment assistance programs under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and the Trade Act of 1974.



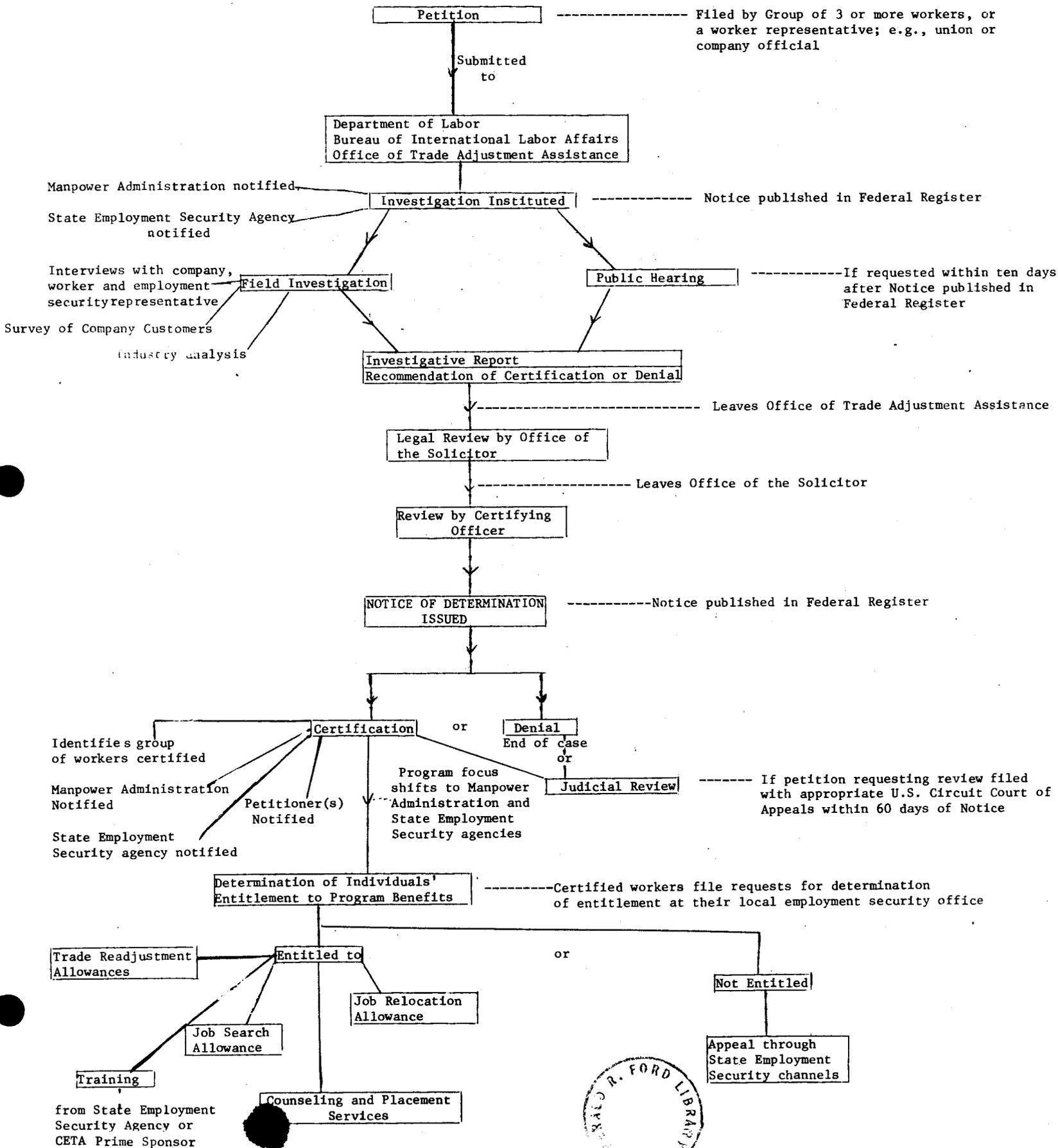
Trade Adjustment Assistance Under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962

October 1962 through April 2, 1975

	: Number of : worker groups:	: Number : of workers
<u>Petitions to the Tariff Commission:</u>		
Total	<u>263</u>	<u>115,216</u>
Denials	165	64,301
Affirmative findings	52	28,351
Evenly divided	43	21,443
Withdrawn or dismissed without decision	3	1,121
<u>Certification investigations completed by the Labor Department:</u>		
Investigations involving workers subject to Tariff Commission affirmative or evenly divided findings	<u>95</u>	<u>49,794</u>
Certified	95	
<u>Presidential authorization arising from industry escape clause actions</u>		
Certified	<u>21</u>	<u>7,235</u>
Denied	6	3,130
Total certified	<u>110</u>	<u>53,899</u>



Trade Act of 1974
Adjustment Assistance Petitioning and Benefit Delivery Process



Trade Adjustment Assistance for Workers: Questions and Answers



U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of International
Labor Affairs



IMPORTS

Nature and Scope

Q. What is trade adjustment assistance for workers?

A. Trade adjustment assistance for workers is a Federal program administered by the U.S. Department of Labor and cooperating State employment security agencies under provisions of the Trade Act of 1974. Established to help American workers who become totally or partially unemployed as a result of increased imports, the program provides eligible workers with trade readjustment allowances during periods of unemployment or underemployment. The program also assists workers to regain satisfactory employment through the use of a full range of manpower services and, if needed, job search and relocation allowances.

Benefits

Q. What are trade readjustment allowances?

A. Trade readjustment allowances (TRA) are weekly payments which, when added to State unemployment insurance (UI) payments to which a worker is entitled, equal 70 percent of the average weekly wage the worker earned before his or her employment was disrupted by import competition. The maximum TRA a worker may receive can be no greater than the national average weekly wage in manufacturing. (Payments for weeks of unemployment prior to April 3, 1975 would equal 65 percent of the worker's average weekly wage not to exceed 65 percent of the national average weekly manufacturing wage.)

Procedure for Obtaining Adjustment Assistance

Q. What is the relationship between TRA and UI?

A. Generally, TRA supplements what an eligible worker receives as unemployment insurance. The amount of TRA payable to an adversely affected worker is reduced by the amount of UI that the individual receives or would receive if he or she applied for UI. Since TRA payments may be received for a longer period than regular UI, a worker may be eligible for TRA even after eligibility for UI has been exhausted.

Q. How long may a worker receive trade readjustment allowances?

A. A worker may receive basic TRA for up to 52 weeks. A worker 60 years of age or older at the time of separation may receive up to 26 additional weeks of allowances. A worker enrolled in or approved for training may receive up to 26 additional weeks of allowances in order to complete training, provided the worker applied for such training within 180 days after becoming eligible to apply for adjustment assistance or becoming unemployed or underemployed, whichever is later. In no event may an individual receive more than 78 weeks of allowances.

Q. What other types of assistance may workers eligible for adjustment assistance receive?

A. Workers are eligible for a full range of manpower services offered by State employment security agencies designed to assist them in returning as quickly as possible to productive employment. Such services include testing, counseling, job placement, training, and supportive services.

Q. Who is eligible for training and what kind of training can eligible workers receive?

A. Appropriate training may be authorized for workers who must acquire a new skill or upgrade their current skills in order to become suitably reemployed. Training may be either technical or professional in nature. While institutional training involving formal classroom instruction is available, an emphasis is placed upon on-the-job training, which combines instruction with practical experience. The vocational skills and interests of the individual as well as the employment needs of the community will influence what form the training will take.

Q. What is a job search allowance?

A. A job search allowance consists of reimbursement for expenses incurred by a worker in seeking suitable reemployment. An unemployed worker may be certified eligible for a job search allowance if he or she is seeking employment within the United States and cannot be reasonably expected to find satisfactory employment within the commuting area. Reimbursements are for 80 percent of the worker's necessary job search expenses, not to exceed \$500. An application for a job search allowance must be filed within one year of a worker's last total or partial separation or within a reasonable period after completion of training approved under the adjustment assistance program.

Q. What is a relocation allowance?

A. A relocation allowance consists of reimbursement to a worker for expenses incurred in moving to another locality to obtain employment. An unemployed worker who is unable to find suitable employment within the commuting area may be certified to receive an allowance to cover 80 percent of reasonable and necessary moving expenses plus a lump sum (up to \$500) equal to three times the worker's average weekly wage. To be eligible for a relocation allowance a worker must have obtained suitable permanent employment within the United States or a *bona fide* offer of such employment.

Procedure for Obtaining Adjustment Assistance

Q. Who may file a petition for adjustment assistance?

A. Any group of three or more workers of a firm or subdivision of a firm, their union, or their duly authorized representative, who feel that increased import competition has contributed importantly to the workers' unemployment or underemployment may petition the U.S. Department of Labor for a determination of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

Q. Must workers wait until they become unemployed or underemployed before petitioning for adjustment assistance?

A. No. Workers who feel that increased imports are causing an immediate threat to their employment may petition on the basis of such a threat. Announcements by company officials of an imminent plant shutdown or of a reduction in workforce are examples of threatened unemployment.

Q. How do workers petition for adjustment assistance?

A. Workers may go to the nearest office of their State employment security agency and request a Petition for Adjustment Assistance (ILAB Form 20) or they may notify the Department of Labor's Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance directly of their interest in filing a petition for adjustment assistance. Workers may telephone (202-523-6225) or write to:

**U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of International Labor Affairs
Office of Trade Adjustment
Assistance
Washington, D.C. 20210**

Q. What types of information should be included on a petition for adjustment assistance?

A. A petition for adjustment assistance must include identification of (1) the petitioners; (2) the group of workers on whose behalf the petition is filed; (3) the workers' employer; (4) the approximate date the workers' total or partial unemployment began and continued, or threatened to begin, and the approximate number of workers affected; and (5) the articles produced by the workers' firm and the imported articles concerned. A petition should also include a statement of reasons for believing that increased imports of such articles contributed importantly to the workers' unemployment and to the decline in sales or production of the firm or subdivision.

Q. What happens once a petition for adjustment assistance has been filed?

A. The Department of Labor will conduct an investigation to determine if increased imports of articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the petitioning group of workers have contributed or threaten to contribute importantly to (1) the unemployment or underemployment of a significant number or proportion of the workers and (2) a decline in sales or production of the petitioners' firm or subdivision. The Department will complete its investigation and issue an official notice of determination no later than 60 days after a petition is filed.

If the Department of Labor determines that import injury has occurred or threatens to occur, it will issue a certification of eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance.

Certification Process

Q. What is a certification?

A. A certification is an official authorization by the Department of Labor for a specified group of workers to apply for adjustment assistance. The certification indicates the date that imports began causing or threatening to cause unemployment or underemployment of the workers (impact date); the date, if applicable, that such import injury stopped (termination date); and the group of workers eligible to apply for adjustment assistance (appropriate subdivision).

Q. What are impact dates and termination dates?

A. The impact date is the earliest date on which separations from the firm or subdivision are attributable to increased imports. The termination date is the date after which separations are no longer attributable to increased imports.

Q. What is the appropriate subdivision?

A. The appropriate subdivision is that part of the firm or plant in which workers lost their jobs as a result of competitive imports. Designation of the appropriate subdivision serves to clearly identify the workers covered by a certification in cases where a firm or plant manufactures more than one product.

Q. Is a certification effective indefinitely?

A. No. Generally, a certification is effective for two years from the date it is issued. Thus, workers whose last total or partial separation occurred after the expiration of the two-year period from the date of certification would not be eligible to apply for adjustment assistance.

Q. How will workers know if their case has been certified?

A. The Department of Labor will directly notify the workers or worker representative who filed the petition of the Department's determination. The local office of the State employment security agency will attempt to notify all workers covered by a certification of their eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance. Also, local radio stations and newspapers will be notified of the issuance of a certification.

Q. Do workers automatically receive benefits after a certification is issued?

A. No. When a worker learns that his or her group has been certified, the worker must go to the local employment security office and apply for trade adjustment assistance. The office will determine if the worker is covered by the certification and whether certain basic qualifying requirements have been met. If the worker is determined qualified, the office will establish his or her weekly TRA entitlement and explain the services available under the program.

Q. What are the individual qualifying requirements which a worker covered by a certification must meet in order to receive trade adjustment assistance?

A. The basic qualifying requirements are as follows:

1. The worker must have been employed with the firm or appropriate subdivision at wages of at least \$30 per week for at least 26 of the 52 weeks preceding his or her last total or partial separation.
2. The worker's last separation from the firm or subdivision must have occurred after October 3, 1974, and not more than one year before the date of the petition upon which the certification was granted.

3. The worker must have become separated on or after the impact date specified in the certification and before the termination date or the expiration of the certification.

Q. What should a worker do who, after becoming unemployed and moving to another state, learns that former employees of the worker's old company have been certified eligible to apply for adjustment assistance?

A. The worker should go immediately to the nearest employment security office and apply for adjustment assistance. That office will assist the worker in filing a claim. If found eligible, the worker will be able to receive benefits where he or she is presently living.

Appeals

Q. If the Department of Labor determines that a petitioning group of workers is not eligible to apply for adjustment assistance, are the workers entitled to appeal that determination?

A. Yes. Court review is provided for in the Trade Act. A worker, group of workers, or authorized representative may, within 60 days after a notice of a final negative determination is issued, file a petition for review with the United States Court of Appeals for the circuit in which the worker or worker group is located or with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. If the Court rules that a final determination by the Secretary of Labor is

not supported by substantial evidence, the Department will take further evidence and may issue a new or modified finding.



U.S. Department of Labor
PETITION FOR ADJUSTMENT ASSISTANCE

OMB 4411-1000
EPL 04/61 1000

This is a petition under Section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 and Subpart B of Part 90 of the Rules of practice of the Secretary of Labor.

I. State the name, address and telephone number of each petitioner and the group of workers on whose behalf the petition is filed. (For each petitioner who is a worker and who is not currently employed at the firm, give the date of the most recent total or partial separation from the firm.)

Name: 1) _____ 2) _____ 3) _____

Address: _____

Telephone: _____

Date of Separation: _____

Group of Workers Involved: _____

If the petition is being filed by a worker representative, give the capacity in which the petitioner is filing, e.g., union local president, corporate treasurer: _____

II. List the name and address of the firm and each subdivision of the firm at which the workers for whom this petition is filed are (were) employed.

III. State the name, address, telephone number and title of an official of the firm. (The official should be someone knowledgeable about the firm's production, sales and employment.)

IV. State the date on which separations due to increased imports began and continued, or are scheduled to begin, and the approximate number of workers affected. (List this information separately for each subdivision of the firm listed in II.)

V. Give a description of the articles produced by the firm, the sales or production of which are being adversely affected by increased imports, and a description of the imported articles concerning which such information as the common and technical names of the articles, the method of manufacture, the end uses of the wholesale or retail value of the articles.)

VI. State the reasons for believing increased imports have contributed importantly to a decline in the sales or production of the firm or a subdivision of the firm and to the workers' actual or threatened loss of employment. (Attach any supporting documents such as statements by officials of the firm or newspaper articles.)

This petition must be signed below by three workers of the firm or by their duly authorized representative.

I (we) hereby affirm that the information included in this petition is correct to the best of my (our) knowledge and belief.

Signed _____

Date: _____

U.S. Form 20
March 1975

Appendix

Regulations governing trade adjustment assistance for workers as outlined in this pamphlet are specified in Parts 90-91, Subtitle A, Title 29, of the Code of Federal Regulations, as revised April 3, 1975.



Processing Instructions
Petition for Adjustment Assistance

ILAB Form 29
(March 1975)

Who may file a petition—A petition may be filed by a group of three or more workers in a firm, or a subdivision thereof, or by their union or other duly authorized representative. The workers on whose behalf a petition is filed must be, or have been, employed regularly at the firm or subdivision identified in the petition. The workers' employment must be, or have been, related to the production of articles described in the petition.

Assistance in preparing a petition—Workers may request assistance in preparing a petition at any local employment security agency office. Also, workers may write or telephone (202-523-6225) the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

Filing a petition—Petitions should be addressed to:

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of International Labor Affairs
Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance
3rd Street and Constitution Avenue, N. W., Rm. S-5313
Washington, D. C. 20210

General instructions—Print or type. Complete all items. If more space is needed, attach additional sheets to this form. In some cases, some of the information requested may not be available. If so, give the reason it is not available, e.g., the firm will not release the information. Submit a signed original and two clear copies of this form when filing a petition.

Further information and clarification concerning the filing of this petition may be found in Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 90.

GPO 890-027

May 12, 1975

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210



Adjustment Assistance for Workers
Under the Trade Act of 1974

On January 3, 1975, President Ford signed into law the Trade Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-618), which makes important changes in this country's international trade, tariff, and economic policies, and also gives the President substantial negotiating authority necessary for participation in forthcoming international trade negotiations.

Of particular interest are changes made by the Trade Act of 1974 in the worker adjustment assistance program. This program is intended to provide special protection and help to American workers whose unemployment or underemployment is linked to increased imports of foreign-made articles.

A comparison follows between major provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 and the older provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 as to worker adjustment assistance. The provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 will supersede the provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 as of April 3, 1975.

Trade Expansion Act of 1962

Trade Act of 1974

Petitions Submitted To

U.S. Tariff Commission*

Secretary of Labor

Injury Test

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Articles like or directly competitive with those produced by the workers concerned must be imported in increased quantities; | (1) Same |
| (2) The increased imports must be a <u>result in major part</u> of concessions granted under trade agreements; | (2) Sales or production of the workers' firm or subdivision must have declined absolutely; |
| (3) A significant number or proportion of the workers concerned must be unemployed or underemployed, or threatened with unemployment or underemployment; and | (3) Same |
| (4) The increased imports resulting from trade agreement concessions must be the <u>major factor causing</u> or threatening to cause the workers' unemployment or underemployment. | (4) The increased imports must have <u>contributed importantly</u> to the workers' actual or threatened separation and to the decline in sales or production. |



*On January 3, 1975 the U.S. Tariff Commission was renamed the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Trade Expansion Act of 1962

Trade Act of 1974

Determination of Injury By

U.S. Tariff Commission, not later than 60 days after petition is filed. (President of United States resolves tie votes).

Secretary of Labor, not later than 60 days after petition is filed.

Certification By

President of United States (delegated to Department of Labor), 20-30 days after a finding of injury by the Tariff Commission.

Secretary of Labor, not later than 60 days after petition is filed.

Qualifying Requirements for Workers

(1) Employed 26 of 52 weeks immediately preceding separation at wages of \$15 or more a week in a firm or firms with respect to which a finding of injury has been made;

(1) Employed 26 of the 52 weeks immediately preceding separation at wages of \$30 or more a week in a single firm or subdivision of a firm with respect to which a finding of injury has been made;

(2) Employed 78 of 156 weeks immediately preceding separation at wages of \$15 or more a week;

(2) Total or partial separation from the firm or appropriate subdivision occurred no more than one year before the petition on which the certification is granted;

(3) Total or partial separation from the firm or appropriate subdivision occurred after October 11, 1962 and after the impact date specified in the certification; and

(3) The total or partial separation occurred after October 2, 1974 and on or after the impact date specified in the certification; and

(4) The separation occurred before the expiration of the two-year period beginning on the date of the most recent applicable certification and before the termination date, if any.

(4) Same

Program Benefits

Trade Readjustment Allowances* Amounts

65% of worker's average weekly wage not to exceed 65% of national average weekly manufacturing wage.

70% of worker's average weekly wage not to exceed 100% of national average weekly manufacturing wage



*Trade Readjustment Allowances are hereafter referred to as TRA.

Trade Expansion Act of 1962

Trade Act of 1974

Duration of TRA Benefits

Maximum of 52 weeks except:

--Workers 60 years of age and older at separation may receive up to 13 additional weeks of TRA.

--Workers in approved training may receive up to 26 additional weeks of TRA in order to complete training if enrolled in such training at the time their 52-week entitlement expires.

Maximum of 52 weeks except:

--Workers 60 years of age and older at separation may receive up to 26 additional weeks of TRA.

Same except that workers must make application for such training within 180 days of the date they became eligible to apply for adjustment assistance or the date their benefits became effective, whichever is later.

Training and Related Services

(1) ~~Appropriate testing, counseling, training and placement services provided for under any Federal law shall be afforded to adversely affected workers.~~

(2) Subsistence and transportation allowances for approved training outside workers' commuting area not to exceed \$5 per day and 10¢ per mile.

(1) ~~Testing, counseling, placement, and supportive services under any other Federal law afforded to worker through State agency. Training approved, when appropriate.~~

(2) Same except allowances are not to exceed \$15 per day and 12 ¢ per mile.

Job Search Allowances

No provisions

May be granted to a totally separated worker seeking employment in the U.S. who applies for such allowances not later than one year after his last separation. Such allowances shall reimburse the worker for 80 percent of his necessary job search expenses not to exceed \$500.



Relocation Allowances

May be granted to a totally separated head of household who has obtained suitable employment or a bonafide offer for such employment within the United States. Such allowances shall pay for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in transporting the worker and his family and a lump sum equivalent to two and one-half times the average weekly manufacturing wage.

May be granted to a totally separated worker who has obtained suitable employment or a bonafide offer for such employment within the United States. Such allowances shall pay 80% of reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in transporting the worker and his family and a lump sum equivalent to three times the worker's average weekly wage up to \$500.

Trade Expansion Act of 1962

Trade Act of 1974

Relationship of TRA to UI

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) State reimbursed for UI payments made to worker prior to his conversion to TRA status. Full benefits paid to worker during his TRA benefit period from Federal funds. | (1) State pays normal UI for which worker is eligible. TRA supplements UI to raise allowances to worker to his TRA benefit level. State is not reimbursed for UI paid to eligible worker. |
| (2) Determination and payment of TRA applications by individual workers, after certification is made by State employment security agencies as agents of Secretary of Labor. | (2) Same |
| (3) No provisions. | (3) Failure of State to enter into agreement with Secretary of Labor for payment of TRA to individual workers causes 15 percent loss of tax credit to employers under Federal Unemployment Tax Act. |
| (4) No provisions. | (4) Secretary of Labor will administer program directly in absence of State agreement. |
| (5) UI may not be denied or reduced because of TRA eligibility. | (5) Same |
| (6) State UI law availability and disqualification provisions apply to worker subject to regulations of Secretary of Labor. | (6) Same |
| (7) State agency determinations on TRA applications are reviewable as provided by Secretary's regulations. | (7) State agency TRA determinations are reviewable on appeal on same basis as UI determinations. |

Payments to States

U.S. pays States sums necessary to pay TRA and to reimburse State for UI paid to worker before shift of worker to TRA status.

U.S. pays States sums necessary to pay TRA.

Program Financing

Program authorized to be funded by appropriation from general funds of the United States.

Program is funded from Adjustment Assistance Trust Fund derived from customs receipts not otherwise appropriated by Congress, and from general funds as to training (including administrative costs).



Trade Expansion Act of 1962

Trade Act of 1974

Judicial Review

No provisions.

Within 60 days of notification of a final determination on a petition for adjustment assistance an appeal by a worker or workers aggrieved by the final determination may be filed with the Court of Appeals.

General Accounting Office Report

No provisions.

A Report to the Congress no later than June 30, 1980 evaluating the effectiveness of the adjustment assistance program and the extent to which it was coordinated with other similar programs.

Trade Monitoring System

No provisions.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor are to establish and maintain a program to monitor U.S. imports and the relationship of changes in imports to changes in domestic production and employment. Reports are to be published periodically.

Firms Relocating in Foreign Countries

No provisions.

Firms, before moving productive facilities to a foreign country should provide notice of the move to its employees and to the Secretary of Labor and apply for and use all assistance for which it is eligible. The firm should offer its workers employment opportunities in the U.S. and assist workers to relocate.



Trade Expansion Act of 1962

Trade Act of 1974

Transitional Provisions

No provisions.

- (1) A worker belonging to group certified eligible to apply for TRA under Trade Expansion Act of 1962 may apply for TRA under Trade Act of 1974 unless prior to April 3, 1975 his TRA application was denied for failure to meet Trade Expansion Act qualifying requirements.
- (2) A worker may receive TRA under Trade Expansion Act of 1962 for weeks prior to April 3, 1975, and under Trade Act of 1974 for weeks thereafter. Weeks for which TRA is paid under Trade Expansion Act of 1962 will be deducted from weeks of potential eligibility under Trade Act of 1974.

As the above comparison indicates, the adjustment assistance provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 will ease the qualifying requirements worker groups must meet in order to be determined eligible to apply for adjustment assistance and will also reduce the time between the date the petition is filed and the issuance of a determination.

Petitioning

The petitioning and investigative processes have been simplified considerably because the determination of injury as well as the determination of the covered group of workers and the applicable impact date have been consolidated within the Department of Labor. Injury determination and the issuance of a certification must be made within 60 days of the date a petition was filed with the Department of Labor.

Prompt filing of petitions is very important because workers whose unemployment occurred before October 3, 1974 or more than one year before the filing date of the petition cannot qualify for adjustment assistance benefits. Also, if workers filing the petition have become unemployed or underemployed before the one year (or before October 3, 1974) cutoff, the petition may be ruled an invalid petition.

Certification Criteria - The Injury Test

The Trade Act of 1974 specifies that workers may be certified eligible to apply for adjustment assistance benefits if increased imports have contributed importantly to the total or partial separation, or threat of total or partial separation, of a significant number or proportion of workers of a firm or subdivision of a firm and to the absolute decline of sales or production of the firm or subdivision.



Employment Services

Workers eligible for adjustment assistance may receive the full range of counseling, testing, placement, and supportive services available through the cooperating state agency for the duration of their adjustment assistance benefit period.

Training

Appropriate training may be approved for workers when it is determined that suitable employment is not otherwise available. In cases in which approved training is beyond the worker's normal commuting area, subsistence and transportation allowances not to exceed \$15 per day and 12¢ per mile may be authorized. The Trade Act states that emphasis is to be placed on on-the-job training.

Job Search and Relocation Allowances

Totally separated workers who are unable to find suitable employment within their commuting area may be authorized job search allowances to assist them in obtaining employment elsewhere within the United States. Workers may receive up to \$500 as reimbursement for 80 percent of their necessary job search expenses.

Totally separated workers who are unable to find suitable employment within their commuting area but who have obtained employment or a bonafide offer of employment in another area of the United States may qualify for relocation allowances. The requirement under the Trade Expansion Act that only heads of households could qualify for relocation allowances has been eliminated and the allowances have been modified so as to provide reimbursement of 80 percent of the reasonable and necessary expenses of moving a worker's family and household effects plus a lump sum (up to \$500) equal to three times the worker's average weekly wage. Only one relocation allowance per family may be granted for the same relocation.



Relationship of TRA to UI

Although TRA and UI are closely related, the rights of workers as individual applicants under the TRA program are (with certain exceptions noted below) generally prescribed by the Trade Act of 1974--a Federal law--rather than by State UI laws. Thus the qualifying requirements a worker must meet, the amount of assistance to which a worker is entitled, permissible reductions in the amount of assistance as a result of earnings or other payments, recoupment of overpayments, criminal penalties for the filing of fraudulent applications, and similar questions are matters as to which the Trade Act of 1974 rather than State UI laws are controlling. To a limited extent, however, the Trade Act of 1974 provides for application of State UI laws to workers applying for TRA. Subject to regulations of the Secretary, State agencies will apply the availability and disqualification provisions of State UI laws in determining

applications for TRA filed by individual workers, unless such State-law provisions are in conflict with the Trade Act of 1974. The Trade Act of 1974 also provides that State-agency determinations on TRA applications will be subject to review on appeal only in the same manner and to the same extent as UI determinations. If a question arises as to which of the various State UI laws applies to a particular claimant in connection with an issue of availability or disqualification, the State agency will apply the law of the State wherein the worker is entitled to UI or, if the worker is not entitled to UI, the law of the State in which total or partial separation from employment occurred.

The Trade Act of 1974 continues the statutory requirement that UI may not be denied or reduced by reason of an individual's right to TRA. The Act alters in certain other respects, however, the relationship between UI and TRA. Under the old Trade Expansion Act of 1962 TRA was paid to a worker in effect as a complete substitute for UI. Thus if a State paid a worker UI for weeks of unemployment, and the worker was subsequently found entitled to TRA for the same weeks of unemployment, the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 provided that the State would be repaid for all UI paid to the worker for such weeks and also permitted a State to delete charges to an employer's experience record resulting from the UI payments. Under the Trade Act of 1974 a TRA payment will supplement, rather than replace entirely, a payment of UI. Thus a worker who is eligible for UI for weeks of unemployment, and later is found entitled to TRA for the same weeks, will receive the difference between his UI weekly benefit amount and the amount of the TRA payment prescribed by the Trade Act of 1974, but the State will not be reimbursed for UI paid to the worker and charges to the employer's experience record as a result of UI payments will be unaffected by a payment of TRA.

The Trade Act of 1974 provides that a 15 percent loss of tax credit to taxpayers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act will occur if a State agency does not execute an agreement with the Secretary of Labor as to administration of the adjustment assistance program, and authorizes the Secretary to administer the program directly in such a case. These provisions are new.

Payments to States

The Trade Act of 1974 provides for Federal payments to the States of sums necessary for payment of TRA, but omits the provision of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 which authorized reimbursement of States for UI payments to workers who receive TRA. The 1974 legislation continues existing provisions of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 requiring such payments to be used solely for the purposes for which made, and providing for return of unused sums to the Federal treasury, but specifies that returned funds shall be credited to a new Adjustment Assistance Trust Fund.



Program Financing

The new Act creates an "Adjustment Assistance Trust Fund" in the U.S. Treasury and provides that moneys in such fund may be used only to carry out the worker adjustment assistance program including the administrative costs of the program. Moneys in the fund are to be derived from customs receipts not otherwise appropriated by the Congress. In the case of training (including administrative costs) under the Trade Act of 1974, authorization for a general appropriation is included.

Transitional Provisions

Since the Trade Act of 1974 makes changes in a pre-existing program, provision has been included for groups of workers and individual workers whose petitions or applications are pending on April 3, 1975, the date on which the Trade Act of 1974 will supersede the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 for adjustment assistance purposes.

A worker who has been receiving TRA prior to April 3, 1975, will remain eligible for TRA thereafter. His entitlement for weeks of unemployment beginning before April 3, 1975, will be governed by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 in all respects. His entitlement for weeks of unemployment beginning thereafter will be governed by the Trade Act of 1974 (for most workers this will mean an increased weekly amount of TRA) except that weeks for which he has received TRA under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 will be subtracted from the total number of weeks for which he may receive TRA under the Trade Act of 1974. Thus a worker who has received 26 weeks of TRA under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 will have such weeks deducted from the 52 weeks for which, in most cases, he could receive TRA under the Trade Act of 1974.

A worker who belongs to a group certified as eligible to apply for TRA under the Trade Expansion Act of 1962, but who has not received TRA for weeks of unemployment prior to April 3, 1975, may apply for TRA thereafter as if the group to which he belongs had been certified under the Trade Act of 1974. One exception to the foregoing statement exists; the worker may not apply after April 3, 1975, if prior to that date he has filed an application for TRA which has been denied by a State agency for failure to meet the qualifying requirements in the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

A group of workers may file a petition for a certification of group eligibility with the Secretary of Labor after April 3, 1975, with respect to weeks of unemployment before April 3, 1975, or with respect to weeks of unemployment beginning both before and after April 3, 1975. The Trade Act of 1974 does not permit a certification as to a worker whose total or partial separation occurred more than one year prior to the date on which a petition for a group certification is filed, or occurred prior to six months before April 3, 1975, thus making promptness in filing petitions for group certification advisable.



May 13, 1975

Department of Labor Participation
in Indochina Refugee Program

- SUMMARY -

- CONTINUOUS PARTICIPATION BY DOL-MA-U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN BOTH NATIONAL AND BASE INDOCHINA INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE UNDER STATE DEPARTMENT LEADERSHIP
- IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF MA/USES STAFF AT ALL BASE LOCATIONS TO INSURE OPTIMUM DOL/STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY SUPPORT OF REFUGEE RELOCATION PROGRAM.
- DETERMINE AND FULFILL ROLE IN EMPLOYMENT RELATED PROBLEMS IN SUPPORT OF VOLUNTARY AGENCY CONTRACTS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE
 - PROVIDE LABOR MARKET INFORMATION (EMPHASIS ON HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOR SHORTAGE AREAS)
 - SURVEY AND DETERMINE OCCUPATION/EMPLOYMENT SKILLS OF REFUGEES IN WORK FORCE TO ASSIST IN RELOCATION EFFORTS.
- INSURE FULL USE OF STATE DEPARTMENT COMPUTERIZATION EFFORTS--BOTH NATIONAL AND ON EACH BASE--TO PROVIDE STATISTICAL DATA AND ASSIST IN MATCHING FUNCTIONS.

- BACKGROUND -

The State Department Indochina Interagency Refugee Committee under Ambassador L. Dean Brown and coordinated with DOL, DOD, HEW, HUD, Justice and Interior is striving to provide relocation assistance for up to 130,000 refugees as quickly as possible. About one-third are work force eligibles. The current status of funding and numbers remains fluid but processing continues to move ahead within restraints imposed by clearance problems. Two of the three initial Base locations--Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, with 2,541 and Camp Pendleton, California with 18,646--are now at capacity. Fort Chaffee, Arkansas will reach maximum of 24,000 today. The number that has now reached the Continental United States is 54,356, with 39,322 at the three reception centers--14,734 have now left Base locations for resettlement.



Most refugee families have someone with English speaking capability so they can interpret for other family members. However, interpreters are available at each Base from one of the cooperating agencies to assist with language problems. Early survey results indicate that skill level of work force entrants is highly specialized and some are shortage occupations in certain areas of the United States or other countries.

The DOL role of support to voluntary agencies who have the resettlement/relocation responsibility under contract with the State Department can now proceed as quickly as the voluntary agencies have operational capabilities.

Specialized staff as needed will be made available at each Base location through the State Employment Security system to assist in classification and other manpower functions as identified.

Computerization of refugee data has not yet been established although this support should be operational this week. This effort is being handled by the Department of State. However, USES representative at Camp Pendleton reviewed the 223 Head of Family forms processed up to 2:00 P.M. Sunday, May 4, and secured the following occupational/employment skill information:

- 29% Professional or Business
- 14% Skilled workers
- 15% Clerical workers
- 2% Journalists
- 10% Housewives
- 14% Students
- 3% Military
- 1% Agricultural workers
- 12% Not specified





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212



MAY 16 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Subject: Job Leavers, Reentrants, and New Entrants

Previously, we have reported to you on job losers during this recession. (See my memo of April 15.) This study showed that about 70 percent of the added unemployed had lost their last job, and that the principal factor determining job loss in this recession has been a person's industry attachment rather than sex, color, or age. We now turn to an analysis of the added unemployment of the counterparts to job losers: (1) job leavers, (2) reentrants, and (3) new entrants.

Job losers, of course, are unemployed because they lost their last job, either through discharge or layoff. Job leavers, by contrast, have left their last job voluntarily and immediately initiated a search for another. New and reentrants are distinguished from job losers and job leavers by the fact that they do not have a job attachment at the time they begin seeking work but rather entered the jobless ranks from outside the labor force. The only difference between the two is that reentrants have had previous labor force experience while new entrants are seeking their first job.

About 800,000 job leavers, reentrants, and new entrants were added to the unemployment rolls since the fourth quarter of 1973, as can be seen in table 1. This compares with about 2.4 million job losers.

The primary reason for an increase in the number of unemployed reentrants during a cyclical downturn is that those entering the work force at this time are more likely to encounter unemployment and/or remain unemployed longer than if they entered in more normal times. The total flow of reentrants into the job market also may increase somewhat during such times simply because of the need on the part of so-called "second workers" to replace the earnings lost due to layoff of the principal family breadwinner.



Table 1. Jobless persons by reasons for unemployment
(In thousands, seasonally adjusted)

Reasons	1973	1975	Change	
	IV	I	Absolute	Percent
Total unemployed.....	4,265	7,664	3,399	80
Lost last job.....	1,648	4,072	2,424	147
Left last job.....	738	763	25	3
Reentering labor force..	1,250	1,821	571	46
Seeking first job.....	603	826	223	37

Note: Individual items may not add to totals because of independent seasonal adjustment and rounding.

In terms of demographic composition, the unemployed reentrants' group differs significantly from the job losers' group. As shown in table 2, this group consists largely of women, many of whom have to interrupt their work careers for family reasons, and youths, who may be reentering the labor force after a stint in school or in the Armed Forces.

Table 2. Percent distribution of the unemployed by sex and age,
1974 annual averages

Sex and age	Job Losers	Job leavers	Reentrants	New entrants
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Males, 16-19 years...	8	12	16	36
Males, 20-24 years...	15	14	11	5
Males, 25 years and over.....	42	22	13	2
Females, 16-19 years.	4	11	14	42
Females, 20-24 years.	7	16	14	9
Females, 25 years and over.....	23	25	32	6

New entrant unemployment is closely related to population growth and the rising trend in labor force participation of young people. As shown above, four out of every five new-entrant unemployed are youths 16 to 19, a group whose population has expanded rapidly over the past decade and whose labor force rate, at 54.8 percent in the first quarter of 1975, was over 10 percentage points higher than it was a decade ago.



Job-leaver unemployment has not shown a cyclical response during this period. The number of such unemployed has remained virtually unchanged-- at about 750,000--since late 1973. A normal reluctance on the part of workers to leave their jobs in search for another in times of job scarcity suggests that this group might be expected to decline in number during recessions. The quit rate for manufacturing workers declines during recessions (it dropped from 2.7 percent in the last quarter of 1973 to 1.2 percent in early 1975). Of course, when viewed as a proportion of total unemployment, job-leaver joblessness has indeed moved contra-cyclically. (It would appear that the job-leaver category is mainly measuring quits that arise from such factors as family relocations, migration generally, and institutional factors such as college students leaving part-time jobs at the end of the school year.)

As shown in table 3, the job-loser category of unemployed--that which has shown by far the greatest increase during the current recession-- contains a large proportion of household heads. The other reasons groups contain much smaller proportions of household heads, with the new entrants' group being made up almost entirely of "other household members," likely to be the young sons and daughters of household heads.

Table 3. Percent distribution of the unemployed by household status, 1974 annual averages

Household status	Job losers	Job leavers	Reentrants	New entrants
Total.....	100	100	100	100
Male household head.....	42	22	14	2
Wife of head.....	17	25	31	7
Female household head....	9	10	10	3
Other household members..	32	43	45	88

As shown in table 4, blacks are overrepresented among all categories of the unemployed. Though accounting for only one-tenth of the Nation's labor force, they represented close to one-fifth of all the categories of unemployed.



Table 4. Percent distribution of the unemployed by race,
1974 annual averages

Race	Total unemployment	Job losers	Job leavers	Reentrants	New entrants
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100
Whites...	80	81	84	79	74
Blacks...	20	19	16	21	26

An analysis of job losers, job leavers, reentrants, and new entrants will be issued soon in a report in the BLS "Employment in Perspective" series.

Julius Shiskin
 JULIUS SHISKIN
 Commissioner



NEWS



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USDL - 75-297
For Release: Sunday Editions
May 25, 1975

YOUTH LABOR FORCE PROJECTED TO INCREASE BY 4.2 MILLION BETWEEN SPRING AND SUMMER

About 4.2 million youths--roughly the same number as last year--will enter the labor force in the summer of 1975, according to projections published today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Each summer the school-age labor force 16 to 24 years old increases sharply as students enter the job market for summer work and as high school and college graduates take or look for regular jobs. By July 1975, the labor force age 16 to 24 is expected to reach 25.3 million, about 550,000 greater than in July 1974. This projected increase assumes a continuation of recent trends in labor force participation rates.

Students entering the labor force for summer work are projected to total about 2.7 million or 64 percent of the expected total increase from April to July. The rest, 1.5 million, will be high school and college graduates entering the work force on a permanent basis. Excluded from the latter estimate are 760,000 students who were already in the work force in April (most of them employed part time) and who will be shifting to full-time labor market participation in July after they complete school.

The data in this release are based on statistics obtained for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey. Detailed information on the labor force status of the population may be found in Employment and Earnings.

(more)



Estimated Summertime Increase in Civilian Labor Force 16 to 24 Years Old,
by Age, 1975

(Numbers in thousands)

Date	16 to 24 years	16 to 21 years		22 to 24 years	
		Total	16 to 19 years		20 to 21 years
<u>1975</u>					
April (actual).....	21,101	13,164	8,024	5,140	7,937
July (estimate).....	25,274	16,973	11,056	5,917	8,301
Estimated increase in labor force, April to July.....	4,173	3,809	3,032	777	364
<u>1974 (Actual)</u>					
April.....	20,592	12,990	7,959	5,031	7,602
July.....	24,725	16,770	11,039	5,731	7,955
Increase in labor force, April to July.....	4,133	3,780	3,080	700	353
<u>Over-the-year change in labor force</u>					
April 1974-April 1975 (actual).....	509	174	65	109	335
July 1974-July 1975 (estimate).....	549	203	17	186	346

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FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

Wednesday, May 28, 1975

RALPH E. HALL TO HEAD VETERANS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop today announced the appointment of Ralph E. Hall as Director of the Veterans' Employment Service (VES).

For the past four years Hall, 51, directed the Department's Veterans' Reemployment Rights program. He was formerly the executive director and national commander of AMVETS (American Veterans of World War II).

As Director of the VES, he will provide program and policy direction for a wide range of job placement services for veterans through the Manpower Administration's U. S. Employment Service. Additionally, he will supervise some 150 veterans employment representatives working with the Federal-State public employment service system, which provides veterans with services such as counseling, testing, and referral to jobs and training.

(MORE)



Hall was national commander of AMVETS in 1966 and was its executive director in 1971 when he joined the Labor Department. His positions in the AMVETS ranged from post commander and state commander in Massachusetts to national finance officer and chairman of the national headquarters building committee.

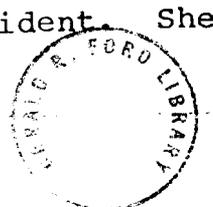
In 1967, Hall was appointed by the President to the U. S. Veterans Advisory Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of the benefits system for veterans, their families and survivors as administered by the Veterans Administration.

During World War II, he served as an Army combat engineer in the South Pacific. His two brothers, Harold and Raymond, as well as his brother-in-law, Herbert Houghton, were killed in action during the war.

After the war, Hall graduated from the University of New Hampshire, was employed as a salesman and, in 1951, as a real estate dealer in North Attleboro, Mass., where he became active in Lorden-Hall AMVETS Post 65, named in memory of his two brothers.

Hall is married to the former Anne Houghton of North Attleboro, the 1962 National AMVETS auxiliary president. She

(MORE)



is presently a teacher specialist in the Montgomery County school system. The Halls have two sons: Ralph, Jr., 24, a student at Hamline University School of Law, St. Paul, Minn., and Harold, 21, a student at Montgomery College, Rockville, Md.

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NEWS



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FOR RELEASE: IMMEDIATE, WEDNESDAY
May 28, 1975

ROBERT C. CHASE APPOINTED DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF LABOR FOR EMPLOYMENT STANDARDS

Secretary of Labor John T. Dunlop today announced the appointment of Robert C. Chase as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards.

In this position, Chase will assist in carrying out the responsibilities of the Department's Employment Standards Administration (ESA).

These responsibilities include: enforcement of federal minimum wage, overtime, equal pay, child labor, age discrimination and wage garnishment laws and administration of federal workers' compensation statutes and equal employment opportunity programs for members of minority groups, women, handicapped workers and Vietnam-era and disabled veterans.

Chase joined the Labor Department in May 1969 and since June 1974, has been program adviser to the Under Secretary of Labor. He also has been serving as the Under Secretary's acting Executive Assistant since November 1974.

-more-



Other Labor Department positions which Chase has held include: Director of the Special Projects Staff in the Office of the Under Secretary; Deputy Director of the Welfare Reform Planning Staff in the same office, and Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Policy, Evaluation and Research.

Before joining the Labor Department, Chase worked for the Agency for International Development (AID) as an economist and technical assistance coordinator for assistance programs to Turkey and later as chief of AID's Capital Development and Private Enterprise Division for five South Asian countries.

Chase served in the Peace Corps from August 1961 until August 1963, after working as a management intern in the Executive Office, Secretary of Navy.

Born on October 27, 1937, in Boston, Massachusetts, Chase received a bachelor of arts degree from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut (1959), and a master's degree in public administration from Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York (1960).

He and his wife, the former Joan Stanford, reside in Alexandria, Virginia. They have two children, Linda and Robert.

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Youth Education and Labor Market FactsPopulation

- * Between 1960 and 1973 the population of youth aged 16-19 increased 53.7 percent, from 10.306 million to 15.843 million.
- * The population growth of 16-19 year olds will level off and decline in the next 10 years or so.
 - Between 1970 to 1980 the number of people in the 16-19 age bracket is projected to decline by about a million from 15.0 to 14.1 million.
 - Between 1980 and 1985 the number of people in this age bracket is expected to decline even further to about 13.8 million.
- * The population growth of 16-19 year old blacks has been increasing at a higher rate than for whites (62.6% for blacks compared to 35.1% for whites between 1963 and 1973) and is projected to continue to increase 17.9% between 1970 and 1985 while the white population in this age bracket will be declining.

Educational Preparation

- * New full-time labor force entrants (16-24 years of age) have the following educational attainment:
 - 20% enter with 4 years of college
 - 30% enter with 1-3 years of college
 - 35% enter with a high school degree
 - 15% enter as high school dropouts



Labor Force Participation

- * Between 1960 and 1973 the size of the labor force aged 16-19 years increased by 78.4%, from 4.656 million to 8.309 million.
- * Between 1960 and 1973 the size of the student 16-19 year old labor force who were enrolled in school increased by 130.4 percent, from 1.892 million to 4.360 million.
- * The large growth in this student labor force resulted not only from population growth but also from an increase in student labor force participation rates.
 - In 1960 29.5 percent of 16-19 year old students were in the labor force (i.e. either working or looking for work).
 - In 1973 the labor force participation rate of 16-19 year old students was 41.5 percent.
- * Labor force participation rates for 16-19 year old blacks have been declining somewhat--down for students from 23.4 in 1962 to 20.8 in 1972, down for non-students from 67.8 in 1962 to 64.7 in 1972.

Unemployment

- * The unemployment rate of 16-19 year olds has changed very little over the long term (it was 13.3 percent in 1960 and 13.5 in 1973), but it has changed markedly during short-term swings in business cycles (it was 20.9 percent in March 1975).
- * The ratio of the unemployment rate of 16-19 year olds to that of adults (20 years and over) has been increasing over the long term. The ratio was 3 to 1 in 1960; and 3.8 to 1 in 1973.



- * A large proportion of the unemployment of 16-19 year olds is attributable to their intermittent attachment to the labor force.
 - In 1971 nearly three-fourths of the unemployed 16-19 group were either reentrants or new entrants rather than job leavers or losers. In contrast, only one-third of the unemployed 20 and over group were reentrants or new entrants.
- * Unemployment among 16-19 year olds in school has increased over the long term. In 1960 their unemployment rate was 10.0 percent; in 1973 it was 14.9 percent.
- * The 16-19 year old black unemployment rate has been increasing steadily in absolute terms and in comparison with that of 16-19 year old whites.
 - In the past 20 years the unemployment rate of blacks 16-19 has doubled (16.5% in 1954; 30.2% in 1973) while the rate for whites 16-19 has virtually not increased (12.1% in 1954; 12.6% in 1973).
 - The ratio of black to white 16-19 unemployment rates was 1.4 in 1954; by 1973 it had increased to 2.4.
- * The unemployment situation of black 16-19 year old boys has been deteriorating faster than that of black girls.
 - In 1954 the rate for black boys (14.4) was nearly the same as for white boys (13.3). However, the rate for black girls (20.1) was then far higher than that of boys either race and of white girls (10.4).
 - By 1973 the rate of black boys had become more than double that of white boys (26.7% to 12.3%). The rate of black girls, starting from a higher base, did not increase as much proportionately.



Employment

- * Employment of 16-19 year olds increased 78.1 percent between 1960 and 1973, matching the increase in the labor force.
- * More and more young people are starting out as part-time or part year workers.
 - In 1973 5 out of 10 working 16-19 year olds were in school and worked part-time and/or part year. In 1960, 4 out of 10 were in school. Three quarters of the 1972 high school seniors worked during their last year in high school, with more than one-third working at least 20 hours a week.
- * Recent high school graduates are concentrated in unskilled and semi-skilled occupations. With experience and "aging", some shift to skilled occupations.

OCCUPATIONS OF 1966 MALE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES
 IN YEARS IMMEDIATELY AFTER GRADUATION

(by percent)

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>6 mos.</u> <u>(Oct. '66)</u>	<u>2½ years</u> <u>(Oct. '68)</u>	<u>3½ years</u> <u>(Oct. '69)</u>
Professionals, Technical, Managerial	4.8	15.1	25.8
Clerical and Sales	16.6	14.3	15.2
Craftmen	10.8	18.3	19.7
Operatives	35.9	36.6	27.0
Services	5.3	2.5	4.5
Laborer (includes farm)	27.0	13.3	7.8



* Employment of 16-19 year olds increases substantially each summer during school vacations. However, in recent years due to the greater labor force participation of this age group during the school year the summer bulge has moderated somewhat.

CHANGE IN TEENAGE (16-19) EMPLOYMENT
FROM APRIL TO JULY (in thousands)

<u>Year</u>	<u>April level</u>	<u>July level</u>	<u>Absolute Change</u>	<u>Percent Change</u>
1970	5,669	7,919	2,250	40
1971	5,731	8,040	2,309	40
1972	6,186	8,552	2,366	38
1973	6,666	9,054	2,388	36
1974	6,929	9,188	2,259	33



Table E-2. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex and Age, 1960 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent of population in labor force)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990	1960	1970	1980	1985	1990
	BOTH SEXES														
16 years and over.....	121,817	142,366	167,339	175,722	183,079	72,104	85,903	101,809	107,716	112,576	59.2	60.3	60.8	61.3	61.5
MALE															
16 years and over.....	59,420	68,641	80,261	84,285	87,911	48,933	54,343	62,590	66,017	68,907	82.4	79.2	78.0	78.3	78.4
16 to 19 years.....	5,398	7,649	8,339	7,141	7,045	3,162	4,395	4,668	3,962	3,901	58.6	57.5	56.0	55.5	55.4
20 to 24 years.....	5,553	8,668	10,666	10,305	9,021	4,939	7,378	8,852	8,496	7,404	88.9	85.1	83.0	82.4	82.1
25 to 34 years.....	11,347	12,601	18,521	20,349	21,010	10,940	11,974	17,523	19,400	19,853	96.4	95.0	94.6	94.4	94.7
35 to 44 years.....	11,878	11,303	12,468	15,409	18,378	11,454	10,818	11,851	14,617	17,328	96.4	95.7	95.1	94.9	94.7
45 to 54 years.....	10,148	11,283	10,781	10,630	11,922	9,568	10,487	9,908	9,744	10,909	94.3	92.9	91.9	91.7	91.5
55 to 64 years.....	7,564	8,742	9,776	9,874	9,424	6,445	7,127	7,730	7,716	7,307	85.2	81.5	79.1	78.1	77.5
65 to 69 years.....	4,144	4,794	5,263	5,129	4,787	3,727	4,221	4,558	4,421	4,112	89.9	88.0	86.6	86.2	85.9
70 to 74 years.....	3,420	3,948	4,513	4,745	4,637	2,718	2,906	3,172	3,295	3,193	79.5	73.6	70.3	69.4	68.9
65 years and over.....	7,530	8,395	9,710	10,386	11,081	2,425	2,164	2,058	2,082	2,135	32.2	25.8	21.2	20.0	19.3
65 to 69 years.....	2,941	3,139	3,633	3,852	4,065	1,348	1,278	1,289	1,322	1,365	45.8	40.7	35.5	34.3	33.6
70 years and over.....	4,590	5,256	6,077	6,534	7,016	1,077	886	769	760	770	23.5	16.9	12.7	11.6	11.0
FEMALE															
16 years and over.....	62,397	73,725	87,078	91,437	95,168	23,171	31,560	39,219	41,699	43,669	37.1	42.8	45.0	45.6	45.9
16 to 19 years.....	5,275	7,432	8,057	6,910	6,777	2,061	3,250	3,669	3,203	3,188	39.1	43.7	45.5	46.4	47.0
20 to 24 years.....	5,547	8,508	10,401	10,049	8,801	2,558	4,893	6,592	6,523	5,826	46.1	57.5	63.4	64.9	66.2
25 to 34 years.....	11,605	12,743	18,442	20,301	20,750	4,159	5,704	9,256	10,339	10,678	35.8	44.8	50.2	50.9	51.5
35 to 44 years.....	12,348	11,741	12,903	15,741	18,524	5,325	5,971	6,869	8,560	10,219	43.1	50.9	53.2	54.4	55.2
45 to 54 years.....	10,438	12,106	11,625	11,407	12,695	5,150	6,533	6,537	6,542	7,364	49.3	54.0	56.2	57.4	58.0
55 to 64 years.....	8,070	9,763	11,307	11,492	10,334	2,564	4,153	5,057	5,213	5,003	36.7	42.5	44.7	45.4	45.8
65 to 69 years.....	4,321	5,257	5,966	5,804	5,396	1,803	2,547	3,055	3,033	2,833	41.7	48.4	51.2	52.3	52.9
70 to 74 years.....	3,749	4,506	5,341	5,688	5,538	1,161	1,606	2,002	2,180	2,150	31.0	35.6	37.5	38.3	38.8
65 years and over.....	9,115	11,433	14,343	15,537	16,687	954	1,056	1,239	1,319	1,391	10.5	9.2	8.6	8.5	8.3
65 to 69 years.....	3,347	3,780	4,595	4,942	5,267	579	644	758	814	864	17.0	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4
70 years and over.....	5,768	7,653	9,748	10,595	11,420	375	412	481	505	527	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.6

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25; for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, estimates from the Current Population Survey; for 1980 to 1990, No. 493,

Series E. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 156.

SOURCE: See source, table E-2.



Table E-4. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Color, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

(Numbers in thousands)

Color, sex, and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985	1960	1970	1975	1980	1985
	TOTAL														
16 years and over.....	121,817	142,366	154,318	166,554	176,282	72,104	85,908	92,792	100,727	107,156	59.2	60.3	60.1	60.5	60.8
WHITE															
<i>Both sexes</i>															
16 years and over.....	109,279	126,781	136,915	146,919	154,651	64,210	76,376	82,101	88,634	93,738	58.8	60.2	60.0	60.3	60.6
<i>Male</i>															
16 years and over.....	53,406	61,271	66,167	70,997	74,729	44,119	48,835	52,518	56,374	59,616	82.6	79.7	79.4	79.4	79.8
16 to 19 years.....	4,763	6,614	7,245	7,300	6,520	2,801	3,901	4,166	4,193	3,722	58.8	59.0	57.5	57.4	57.1
20 to 24 years.....	4,905	7,593	8,434	9,117	9,040	4,370	6,493	7,058	7,599	7,497	89.1	85.5	83.7	83.3	82.9
25 to 34 years.....	10,092	11,143	13,867	16,209	17,674	9,777	10,671	13,387	15,646	17,062	96.9	95.7	96.5	96.5	96.5
35 to 44 years.....	10,675	10,085	9,865	11,179	13,828	10,346	9,722	9,528	10,791	13,343	96.9	96.4	96.6	96.5	96.5
45 to 54 years.....	9,166	10,193	10,221	9,624	9,437	8,690	9,553	9,648	9,078	8,897	94.8	93.7	94.4	94.3	94.3
55 to 64 years.....	6,874	7,952	8,432	8,855	8,904	5,892	6,518	6,858	7,152	7,129	85.7	82.0	81.3	80.8	80.1
65 years and over.....	6,933	7,688	8,100	8,713	9,324	2,243	1,977	1,873	1,915	1,966	32.4	25.7	23.1	22.0	21.1
<i>Female</i>															
16 years and over.....	55,871	65,510	70,748	75,922	79,923	20,091	27,541	29,583	32,260	34,122	36.0	42.0	41.8	42.5	42.7
16 to 19 years.....	4,630	6,392	7,003	7,001	6,244	1,853	2,897	2,928	2,935	2,585	40.0	45.3	41.8	41.9	41.4
20 to 24 years.....	4,842	7,498	8,231	8,897	8,758	2,215	4,263	4,659	5,110	5,040	45.7	57.5	56.6	57.4	57.5
25 to 34 years.....	10,172	11,152	13,749	16,005	17,436	3,451	4,796	5,973	7,204	8,025	33.9	43.0	43.4	45.0	46.0
35 to 44 years.....	11,017	10,300	9,970	11,252	13,830	4,537	5,115	5,017	5,846	7,330	41.2	49.7	50.3	52.0	53.0
45 to 54 years.....	9,404	10,846	10,847	10,087	9,829	4,532	5,783	5,800	5,496	5,400	48.2	53.3	53.5	54.5	55.0
55 to 64 years.....	7,357	8,569	9,579	10,201	10,236	2,633	3,735	4,216	4,595	4,596	35.8	42.2	44.0	45.0	44.9
65 years and over.....	8,449	10,553	11,370	12,482	13,599	870	952	990	1,074	1,146	10.3	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.4
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES															
<i>Both sexes</i>															
16 years and over.....	12,538	15,585	17,403	19,635	21,631	7,894	9,526	10,691	12,093	13,418	63.0	61.1	61.4	61.6	62.0
<i>Male</i>															
16 years and over.....	6,011	7,370	8,262	9,336	10,299	4,814	5,507	6,358	7,238	8,102	80.1	74.7	77.0	77.5	78.7
16 to 19 years.....	635	1,035	1,190	1,325	1,229	361	493	616	702	651	56.8	47.6	52.2	53.0	53.0
20 to 24 years.....	648	1,076	1,307	1,479	1,634	569	885	1,068	1,196	1,309	87.8	82.2	81.6	80.9	80.1
25 to 34 years.....	1,255	1,456	1,842	2,348	2,744	1,163	1,303	1,713	2,169	2,539	92.7	89.5	92.0	92.4	92.5
35 to 44 years.....	1,203	1,217	1,217	1,397	1,802	1,108	1,095	1,122	1,295	1,677	92.1	90.0	92.2	92.7	93.1
45 to 54 years.....	982	1,090	1,126	1,102	1,117	878	934	1,018	1,004	1,024	89.4	85.7	90.4	91.1	91.7
55 to 64 years.....	690	790	835	890	924	553	609	654	697	723	80.1	77.1	78.3	78.3	78.2
65 years and over.....	598	706	735	794	850	182	188	169	175	179	30.4	26.6	23.0	22.0	21.1
<i>Female</i>															
16 years and over.....	6,527	8,215	9,141	10,299	11,332	3,080	4,019	4,333	4,855	5,316	47.2	48.9	47.4	47.1	46.9
16 to 19 years.....	645	1,041	1,185	1,313	1,218	208	353	447	514	481	32.2	33.9	37.7	39.1	39.8
20 to 24 years.....	705	1,100	1,327	1,504	1,636	343	630	779	881	957	48.7	57.3	58.7	58.6	58.5
25 to 34 years.....	1,433	1,591	1,946	2,435	2,846	706	908	996	1,223	1,406	49.4	57.1	51.2	50.2	49.4
35 to 44 years.....	1,331	1,440	1,406	1,549	1,924	788	855	785	862	1,067	59.2	59.4	55.8	55.6	55.5
45 to 54 years.....	1,034	1,260	1,338	1,335	1,331	618	750	768	763	755	59.8	59.5	57.4	57.2	56.7
55 to 64 years.....	718	902	985	1,086	1,172	331	419	461	508	538	46.4	46.5	46.8	46.8	45.9
65 years and over.....	666	880	953	1,075	1,204	84	104	97	104	112	12.6	11.8	10.2	9.7	9.3

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 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. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of population and labor force by color are not yet available.

1975 Manpower Report of the President



Table B-11. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Age, Selected Dates, 1952-74

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							
October 1952.....	(0)	12.2	12.1	11.4		8.8	8.3
March 1957.....	(0)	12.3	12.2	12.0		9.5	8.5
March 1959.....	(0)	12.3	12.3	12.1	10.8	8.9	8.6
March 1962.....	(0)	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.4	8.8
March 1964.....	(0)	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	10.0	8.9
March 1965.....	(0)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.0	10.3	8.9
March 1966.....	(0)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	9.1
March 1967.....	(0)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.6	9.0
March 1968.....	(0)	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.3
March 1969.....	(0)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.4	9.3
March 1970.....	(0)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.8	9.6
March 1971.....	(0)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.0	9.9
March 1972.....	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
March 1973.....	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.1	10.5
March 1974.....	10.4	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.1	10.9
MALE							
October 1952.....	(0)	11.5	12.1	11.2		8.7	8.2
March 1957.....	(0)	12.1	12.2	11.8		9.0	8.4
March 1959.....	(0)	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.8	8.5
March 1962.....	(0)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.0	8.7
March 1964.....	(0)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.3	8.8
March 1965.....	(0)	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.7	9.6	8.8
March 1966.....	(0)	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.7	8.9
March 1967.....	(0)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.9
March 1968.....	(0)	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	10.6	9.0
March 1969.....	(0)	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.2	10.9	9.0
March 1970.....	(0)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.2	9.0
March 1971.....	(0)	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	11.5	9.1
March 1972.....	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.6
March 1973.....	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.1	10.1
March 1974.....	10.4	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.1	10.7
FEMALE							
October 1952.....	(0)	12.4	12.2	11.9		9.2	8.6
March 1957.....	(0)	12.4	12.3	12.1		10.8	8.8
March 1959.....	(0)	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.7	10.0	8.8
March 1962.....	(0)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.7	9.0
March 1964.....	(0)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.2	10.2
March 1965.....	(0)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.5	9.8
March 1966.....	(0)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.4
March 1967.....	(0)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.1
March 1968.....	(0)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.0	10.3
March 1969.....	(0)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
March 1970.....	(0)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.9
March 1971.....	(0)	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.0
March 1972.....	10.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.2
March 1973.....	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.3
March 1974.....	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	11.1

1 Not available.



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]

Years of school completed, sex, and year	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	19,450	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	66.6	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	12.8
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	8.6	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	6.1	6.8
Median years of school completed.....	12.6	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	9,562	7,727	2,058
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	63.2	15.3	27.4	15.9	24.4	35.5	39.9	54.9
4 years of high school or more.....	71.6	36.9	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	10.5	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	1,239
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	62.2	9.4	26.1	16.7	21.5	30.4	33.8	47.0
4 years of high school or more.....	74.5	47.9	90.6	74.1	83.4	78.5	69.6	66.2	53.0
Elementary: Less than 5 years ¹9	.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	2.3	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	18.9	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	4.6	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 A-3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-74¹
 (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
MALE										
1947	42,686	1,106	1,382	4,629	10,207	9,492	7,847	5,647	2,376	586
1948	43,286	1,109	1,491	4,674	10,327	9,596	7,942	5,764	2,384	572
1949	43,498	1,056	1,421	4,681	10,410	9,722	8,008	5,748	2,454	577
1950	43,819	1,047	1,457	4,632	10,327	9,793	8,117	5,794	2,454	623
1951	43,001	1,060	1,266	3,935	10,375	9,798	8,204	5,874	2,469	611
1952	42,869	1,101	1,210	3,338	10,585	9,945	8,326	5,950	2,415	585
1953	43,633	1,070	1,249	3,054	10,757	10,436	8,570	5,974	2,544	561
1954	43,065	1,024	1,273	3,052	10,772	10,513	8,703	6,105	2,525	572
1955	44,475	1,070	1,299	3,221	10,805	10,595	8,839	6,122	2,526	566
1956	45,091	1,142	1,292	3,485	10,685	10,663	9,002	6,230	2,603	665
1957	45,197	1,127	1,290	3,626	10,571	10,731	9,153	6,222	2,478	685
1958	45,521	1,133	1,295	3,771	10,475	10,843	9,320	6,304	2,379	676
1959	45,886	1,207	1,391	3,940	10,348	10,899	9,457	6,345	2,322	676
1960	46,388	1,290	1,496	4,123	10,252	10,967	9,574	6,400	2,287	637
1961	46,683	1,210	1,583	4,255	10,176	11,012	9,667	6,533	2,220	725
1962	46,600	1,177	1,592	4,279	9,921	11,115	9,715	6,560	2,241	750
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	10,963	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	2,059	927
1972	53,263	1,944	2,513	6,695	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	2,706	7,252	13,343	10,312	10,451	7,090	1,925	983
FEMALE										
1947	16,664	643	1,192	2,716	3,740	3,676	2,731	1,822	445	232
1948	17,335	671	1,164	2,719	3,932	3,800	2,972	1,865	514	248
1949	17,788	648	1,163	2,659	3,997	3,989	3,099	1,678	556	242
1950	18,389	611	1,101	2,659	4,092	4,161	3,327	1,639	584	268
1951	19,016	662	1,095	2,659	4,292	4,301	3,534	1,923	551	255
1952	19,269	706	1,046	2,502	4,320	4,438	3,636	2,032	590	244
1953	19,382	656	1,050	2,428	4,162	4,662	3,660	2,048	693	239
1954	19,678	620	1,062	2,424	4,212	4,709	3,822	2,164	666	253
1955	20,548	641	1,083	2,445	4,251	4,805	4,154	2,391	780	258
1956	21,461	736	1,127	2,453	4,276	4,831	4,405	2,610	821	313
1957	21,732	716	1,144	2,442	4,258	5,116	4,615	2,631	813	332
1958	22,118	685	1,147	2,500	4,193	5,185	4,859	2,727	822	333
1959	22,483	768	1,131	2,473	4,089	5,227	5,081	2,863	836	349
1960	23,240	805	1,250	2,580	4,131	5,363	5,276	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	5,593	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	984	1,559	3,364	4,329	5,720	5,712	3,587	978	421
1966	27,229	1,054	1,819	3,589	4,508	5,756	5,883	3,727	963	451
1967	28,360	1,078	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	1,056	573
1970	31,520	1,324	1,917	4,874	5,098	5,967	6,531	4,153	1,056	637
1971	32,091	1,331	1,961	5,071	5,933	6,954	6,509	4,215	1,057	637
1972	33,277	1,454	2,112	5,315	6,518	6,022	6,548	4,224	1,085	670
1973	34,810	1,578	2,219	5,892	7,186	6,146	6,556	4,179	1,084	702
1974	35,825	1,654	2,335	5,832	7,814	6,251	6,686	4,157	946	718
WHITE										
<i>Male</i>										
1954	39,760	695	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	9,596	8,027	5,633	2,342	487
1956	40,734	1,003	1,111	3,034	9,594	9,662	8,175	5,736	2,417	500
1957	40,821	992	1,115	3,153	9,483	9,719	8,317	5,735	2,306	607
1958	41,080	1,001	1,118	3,278	9,386	9,822	8,465	5,800	2,213	600
1959	41,397	1,077	1,202	3,408	9,261	9,876	8,581	5,833	2,158	506
1960	41,742	1,140	1,293	3,559	9,153	9,919	8,689	5,861	2,129	555
1961	41,966	1,067	1,372	3,681	9,072	9,961	8,778	5,988	2,068	649
1962	41,931	1,041	1,391	3,728	8,846	10,029	8,820	5,995	2,062	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	616
1965	43,400	1,359	1,639	4,279	8,823	10,023	9,129	6,198	1,954	669
1966	43,572	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	9,764	9,260	6,349	1,943	738
1968	44,534	1,594	1,722	4,432	9,477	9,661	9,340	6,427	1,960	761
1969	45,185	1,583	1,830	4,615	9,773	9,599	9,413	6,467	1,935	788
1970	46,013	1,628	1,922	4,983	10,088	9,413	9,458	6,515	1,977	800
1971	46,801	1,675	2,038	5,422	10,340	9,286	9,530	6,542	1,918	810
1972	47,930	1,749	2,220	5,690	10,940	9,361	9,479	6,548	1,841	817
1973	48,648	1,862	2,297	6,206	11,478	9,157	9,454	6,432	1,733	882
1974	49,486	1,935	2,387	6,362	11,946	9,213	9,467	6,437	1,749	888

Footnote at end of table.



Table A-3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Color, and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-1974¹—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—Continued										
<i>Female</i>										
1954	17,057	552	900	2,098	3,532	4,025	3,346	1,937	607	205
1955	17,886	576	966	2,137	3,546	4,131	3,654	2,156	720	224
1956	18,693	654	1,003	2,158	3,559	4,340	3,686	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	1,023	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	1,222	2,345	3,431	4,596	4,741	2,785	849	376
1962	20,819	668	1,254	2,436	3,372	4,666	4,731	2,861	830	418
1963	21,426	767	1,228	2,582	3,424	4,780	4,845	2,977	823	365
1964	22,028	867	1,201	2,786	3,435	4,797	4,969	3,077	874	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	1,591	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	3,999	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	4,968	5,063	5,814	3,787	956	590
1972	29,028	1,330	1,876	4,633	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
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
<i>Male</i>										
1954	4,203	127	178	396	1,074	997	790	451	187	79
1955	4,279	135	178	419	1,085	998	813	468	183	79
1956	4,359	140	181	450	1,090	1,002	827	494	185	77
1957	4,376	135	175	473	1,088	1,012	836	487	170	78
1958	4,442	133	180	493	1,069	1,021	855	505	166	69
1959	4,490	130	188	532	1,065	1,023	849	512	163	79
1960	4,645	150	203	564	1,099	1,049	884	538	156	83
1961	4,666	142	210	575	1,103	1,050	891	542	151	77
1962	4,668	136	201	553	1,074	1,067	895	564	159	71
1963	4,725	138	206	558	1,070	1,109	891	544	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	1,069	1,090	912	597	162	84
1967	4,945	194	249	628	1,106	1,076	929	590	175	91
1968	4,979	183	262	639	1,133	1,064	927	598	174	96
1969	5,036	187	271	667	1,167	1,048	931	592	175	86
1970	5,182	180	275	725	1,223	1,052	929	609	188	93
1971	5,230	176	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	1,063	977	571	175	82
1974	5,700	213	319	871	1,447	1,039	964	592	176	85
<i>Female</i>										
1954	2,621	68	101	326	680	684	476	226	59	47
1955	2,663	65	117	307	706	673	499	235	60	34
1956	2,768	82	124	297	717	692	519	266	72	44
1957	2,812	71	122	311	694	719	550	274	70	40
1958	2,905	71	120	328	695	750	597	274	72	38
1959	2,928	66	107	338	680	748	614	304	69	42
1960	3,069	74	139	352	690	771	645	324	73	47
1961	3,136	74	146	353	712	793	662	320	77	44
1962	3,195	73	151	364	730	809	650	336	82	42
1963	3,279	82	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	556	835	845	715	397	96	39
1969	3,918	125	219	598	878	846	741	412	99	39
1970	4,015	129	222	628	907	855	750	419	104	65
1971	4,102	122	212	649	965	871	755	429	101	48
1972	4,249	125	236	662	1,034	895	740	411	126	56
1973	4,470	146	237	784	1,131	910	750	428	113	45
1974	4,633	150	264	768	1,202	942	772	430	106	58

¹ Absolute numbers by color are not available prior to 1954 because population controls by color were not introduced into the Current Population Survey until that year.



Table A-27. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1970-74

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
1970								
Total.....	2,277	30.2	10.1	71.0	14.3	23.4	7.4	1.56
16 to 19 years.....	1,018	21.9	6.6	78.9	13.8	20.1	4.9	1.44
20 to 24 years.....	722	36.6	11.5	72.3	14.0	24.9	4.8	1.64
25 to 34 years.....	529	34.6	12.7	68.8	14.6	25.5	7.8	1.64
35 to 44 years.....	365	33.2	11.2	68.8	14.5	24.9	9.6	1.62
45 to 54 years.....	343	33.2	12.2	67.6	14.6	25.7	10.8	1.64
55 years and over.....	300	28.3	10.0	58.3	15.0	23.0	16.7	1.52
Male								
.....	1,746	32.9	10.4	72.2	16.3	21.9	9.8	1.63
16 to 19 years.....	547	21.9	5.5	79.5	13.7	18.5	4.6	1.45
20 to 24 years.....	382	39.5	11.5	73.6	16.5	23.3	5.5	1.70
25 to 34 years.....	272	42.3	15.1	69.5	18.4	25.4	11.0	1.81
35 to 44 years.....	172	38.4	13.4	70.3	18.0	24.4	15.1	1.80
45 to 54 years.....	174	36.2	13.2	68.4	17.8	25.3	16.1	1.77
55 years and over.....	199	30.2	9.5	58.8	13.1	19.1	20.6	1.52
Female								
.....	1,531	27.2	9.8	69.7	12.0	25.1	4.8	1.49
16 to 19 years.....	471	22.1	7.9	74.1	12.1	22.1	5.3	1.44
20 to 24 years.....	339	33.3	11.5	71.1	11.2	26.8	2.9	1.57
25 to 34 years.....	257	26.8	10.1	68.1	10.9	25.7	4.3	1.46
35 to 44 years.....	193	28.5	9.8	67.4	11.4	25.4	4.7	1.47
45 to 54 years.....	109	30.2	10.7	66.9	11.2	26.0	5.3	1.51
55 years and over.....	101	24.8	10.8	56.4	18.8	30.7	9.9	1.50
1971								
Total.....	4,117	30.8	9.7	71.6	15.2	25.7	6.7	1.60
16 to 19 years.....	1,171	20.6	5.6	78.1	13.8	20.8	4.4	1.43
20 to 24 years.....	958	36.0	11.7	72.0	14.8	30.0	4.5	1.69
25 to 34 years.....	730	36.7	11.5	71.1	15.8	27.8	6.7	1.70
35 to 44 years.....	466	33.7	11.2	67.6	15.5	27.0	8.6	1.64
45 to 54 years.....	425	34.6	11.5	66.8	16.5	26.1	10.8	1.66
55 years and over.....	366	31.4	10.1	61.4	17.9	24.7	14.9	1.59
Male								
.....	2,235	34.4	10.2	72.1	17.4	24.3	9.1	1.68
16 to 19 years.....	639	21.4	4.4	80.0	16.1	18.5	4.2	1.44
20 to 24 years.....	534	40.4	9.2	73.0	16.9	28.7	5.4	1.75
25 to 34 years.....	374	43.0	13.6	71.1	18.4	27.5	9.1	1.83
35 to 44 years.....	225	40.9	15.1	67.1	18.7	26.7	14.2	1.83
45 to 54 years.....	227	34.2	14.1	66.1	17.6	25.1	16.7	1.78
55 years and over.....	236	30.9	10.2	61.0	19.1	22.0	18.6	1.63
Female								
.....	1,882	22.6	9.1	70.9	12.5	27.5	4.3	1.51
16 to 19 years.....	532	19.5	7.0	75.8	11.1	23.3	4.5	1.41
20 to 24 years.....	424	30.4	12.7	70.8	12.3	31.6	3.5	1.61
25 to 34 years.....	355	30.1	9.3	71.3	12.7	28.2	4.2	1.56
35 to 44 years.....	240	27.1	7.9	68.3	12.5	27.1	3.8	1.47
45 to 54 years.....	198	29.3	8.6	67.2	15.6	27.3	4.0	1.52
55 years and over.....	132	28.8	9.1	62.1	15.9	29.5	6.8	1.52
1972								
Total.....	4,130	28.4	8.8	71.8	13.8	26.0	6.3	1.55
16 to 19 years.....	1,214	18.5	5.3	78.3	13.3	20.8	3.7	1.40
20 to 24 years.....	986	32.6	10.0	71.9	12.4	28.8	4.6	1.60
25 to 34 years.....	699	33.9	10.9	70.7	15.5	27.6	6.2	1.65
35 to 44 years.....	455	35.2	12.1	67.7	13.6	29.5	7.0	1.65
45 to 54 years.....	393	31.8	10.7	66.9	13.5	28.8	10.7	1.62
55 years and over.....	382	27.7	7.1	62.6	16.8	25.4	13.6	1.53
Male								
.....	2,201	31.2	9.0	72.6	15.7	24.1	8.1	1.61
16 to 19 years.....	654	18.5	5.0	80.1	15.7	18.7	3.1	1.41
20 to 24 years.....	538	35.9	10.2	73.4	13.9	27.7	5.4	1.67
25 to 34 years.....	350	40.3	11.7	71.7	18.6	27.1	8.3	1.78
35 to 44 years.....	215	41.4	14.9	67.4	15.8	27.0	11.2	1.78
45 to 54 years.....	203	34.5	11.3	64.5	13.8	26.1	17.7	1.64
55 years and over.....	229	30.1	6.3	61.1	16.7	22.2	17.6	1.54
Female								
.....	1,929	25.1	8.7	70.9	11.6	28.1	4.1	1.49
16 to 19 years.....	500	18.2	6.3	75.7	10.5	23.4	4.5	1.39
20 to 24 years.....	448	28.6	9.8	69.9	10.3	30.1	3.6	1.52
25 to 34 years.....	348	27.3	10.1	69.8	12.1	28.2	2.6	1.52
35 to 44 years.....	240	29.6	9.6	67.9	11.7	31.3	3.3	1.53
45 to 54 years.....	190	28.4	10.0	69.5	13.2	31.6	3.2	1.56
55 years and over.....	143	23.8	8.4	65.0	16.8	30.1	7.7	1.52

Note at end of table.



Table A-27. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1970-74—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	
1973								
Total.....	3,710	25.9	7.5	71.6	14.1	26.1	6.6	1.52
16 to 19 years.....	1,150	17.1	4.5	79.0	14.0	22.2	3.8	1.41
20 to 24 years.....	876	30.0	8.0	72.3	14.2	28.9	4.3	1.56
25 to 34 years.....	689	32.1	11.2	69.7	13.5	28.0	6.7	1.61
35 to 44 years.....	364	31.6	8.5	66.5	12.6	28.3	8.2	1.56
45 to 54 years.....	335	29.0	9.0	65.4	14.9	27.2	11.3	1.56
55 years and over.....	296	23.6	7.1	59.1	15.9	25.3	16.2	1.48
Male								
.....	1,886	28.5	7.4	72.7	15.7	24.6	8.7	1.58
16 to 19 years.....	602	16.6	4.0	81.6	15.3	21.1	3.8	1.43
20 to 24 years.....	448	34.5	7.6	73.5	16.8	26.7	4.9	1.64
25 to 34 years.....	327	37.3	11.9	70.9	16.2	28.4	8.9	1.74
35 to 44 years.....	165	38.8	9.7	65.5	14.5	26.7	12.7	1.67
45 to 54 years.....	167	32.9	8.4	63.5	16.2	24.0	18.6	1.63
55 years and over.....	179	23.5	7.3	59.8	15.1	22.3	21.8	1.49
Female								
.....	1,824	23.3	7.7	70.5	12.3	27.7	4.3	1.46
16 to 19 years.....	548	17.7	4.9	75.9	12.6	23.2	3.8	1.38
20 to 24 years.....	430	25.3	8.4	70.7	11.4	31.2	3.7	1.51
25 to 34 years.....	362	27.3	10.2	68.5	11.0	27.6	4.4	1.49
35 to 44 years.....	200	25.5	8.0	67.5	11.0	29.5	4.5	1.46
45 to 54 years.....	168	25.0	8.9	67.3	14.3	30.4	3.6	1.49
55 years and over.....	117	23.9	6.8	59.8	17.9	29.9	8.5	1.45
1974								
Total.....	4,201	26.3	7.8	71.8	14.4	27.0	6.7	1.54
16 to 19 years.....	1,306	19.0	4.7	79.0	13.2	23.0	4.3	1.43
20 to 24 years.....	993	30.4	9.0	72.0	14.5	28.8	5.3	1.60
25 to 34 years.....	784	31.0	10.6	69.4	14.5	29.3	7.0	1.62
35 to 44 years.....	426	28.9	9.2	67.6	14.3	27.9	8.7	1.56
45 to 54 years.....	369	28.2	9.2	66.4	15.2	28.2	11.1	1.58
55 years and over.....	323	26.0	7.1	60.1	17.6	29.1	12.7	1.53
Male								
.....	2,148	29.4	7.9	72.2	16.9	24.8	9.3	1.60
16 to 19 years.....	687	19.7	3.9	80.3	14.3	20.7	4.7	1.44
20 to 24 years.....	514	34.4	8.6	71.6	18.1	27.8	7.2	1.68
25 to 34 years.....	385	38.2	11.9	69.9	19.0	29.1	10.4	1.78
35 to 44 years.....	189	36.5	11.1	66.7	18.5	23.8	13.8	1.71
45 to 54 years.....	179	30.2	10.1	66.5	17.3	23.5	17.3	1.65
55 years and over.....	195	25.6	6.7	60.0	16.9	24.6	17.4	1.51
Female								
.....	2,052	23.1	7.8	71.5	11.7	29.3	3.0	1.47
16 to 19 years.....	619	18.3	5.7	77.5	12.0	25.5	3.0	1.43
20 to 24 years.....	478	26.2	9.4	72.6	10.7	29.9	3.3	1.52
25 to 34 years.....	399	24.1	9.3	68.9	10.3	29.6	3.8	1.46
35 to 44 years.....	237	22.8	7.2	68.8	10.5	31.2	4.2	1.45
45 to 54 years.....	190	26.3	8.4	66.3	13.2	32.6	4.7	1.52
55 years and over.....	129	26.4	7.8	60.5	18.6	36.4	6.2	1.53

NOTE: See note, table A-26.



Table A-20. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-74

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										
<i>Male</i>										
1948	8.4	10.2	9.4	6.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	8.0	3.3	8.9
1949	5.6	13.4	14.2	9.8	4.9	2.9	4.0	8.3	5.0	5.1
1950	4.7	13.4	11.7	7.7	3.9	2.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	5.8
1951	2.6	9.8	6.7	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.7
1952	2.5	10.9	7.0	4.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	5.5
1953	2.5	8.9	7.1	4.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.3	4.6
1954	4.8	14.0	13.0	9.8	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9
1955	3.7	12.2	10.4	7.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.6	5.1
1956	3.4	11.2	9.7	6.1	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	6.1
1957	3.6	11.9	11.2	7.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	6.8
1958	6.1	14.9	16.5	11.7	5.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	7.9
1959	4.6	15.0	13.0	7.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.5	7.2
1960	4.8	14.6	13.5	8.3	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	8.1
1961	5.7	16.5	15.1	10.0	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.2	8.0
1962	4.6	15.1	12.7	8.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	7.6
1963	4.7	17.8	14.2	7.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	7.9
1964	4.1	16.1	13.4	7.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.6	7.7
1965	3.6	14.7	11.4	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.4	7.1
1966	2.8	12.5	8.9	4.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	7.6
1967	2.7	12.7	9.0	4.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	8.9
1968	2.6	12.3	8.2	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.6	8.3
1969	2.5	12.5	7.9	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	8.5
1970	4.0	15.7	12.0	7.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	10.1
1971	4.9	17.1	13.5	9.4	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	10.8
1972	4.5	16.4	12.4	8.8	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	10.7
1973	3.7	15.1	10.0	6.5	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	10.7
1974	4.3	16.2	11.5	7.8	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.0	11.9
<i>Female</i>										
1948	3.8	9.7	6.8	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.4	7.6
1949	5.7	13.6	10.7	6.7	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	7.5
1950	5.3	13.8	9.4	6.1	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.1	8.0
1951	4.2	9.6	6.5	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.3	7.1
1952	3.3	9.3	6.2	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.8	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	5.3	14.5	11.5	7.2	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	2.8	6.3
1961	6.5	17.0	13.6	8.4	6.6	5.6	4.8	3.3	3.7	6.6
1962	5.5	15.6	11.3	7.7	5.4	4.3	3.7	3.4	4.0	5.6
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	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.1
1965	5.0	15.0	13.4	6.3	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	4.4
1966	4.3	14.5	10.7	5.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.7	4.4
1967	4.6	12.9	10.6	6.0	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	5.2
1968	4.3	13.9	11.0	5.9	3.9	3.1	2.3	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	14.1	8.5	6.3	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	8.3
1972	5.9	17.0	12.8	8.2	5.6	4.6	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

Footnote at end of table.



Table A-20. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Color, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-74—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
NEGRO AND OTHER RACES										
<i>Male</i>										
1948.....	8.8	9.4	10.5	11.7	4.7	5.2	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.2
1949.....	9.6	15.8	17.1	15.8	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.0	6.2	6.1
1950.....	9.4	12.1	17.7	12.6	10.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.0	10.8
1951.....	4.9	8.7	9.6	6.7	5.5	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.9
1952.....	5.2	8.0	10.0	7.9	5.5	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.7	5.5
1953.....	4.8	8.3	8.1	8.1	4.3	3.6	5.1	3.6	3.1	5.1
1954.....	10.3	13.4	14.7	16.9	10.1	9.0	9.3	7.5	7.5	5.1
1955.....	8.8	14.8	12.9	12.4	8.6	8.2	6.4	9.0	7.1	12.7
1956.....	7.9	15.7	14.9	12.0	7.6	6.6	5.4	8.1	4.9	13.0
1957.....	8.3	16.3	20.0	12.7	8.5	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9	14.1
1958.....	13.8	27.1	26.7	19.5	14.7	11.4	10.3	10.1	9.0	13.0
1959.....	11.5	22.3	27.2	16.3	12.3	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.4	12.7
1960.....	10.7	22.7	25.1	13.1	10.7	8.2	8.5	9.5	6.3	13.3
1961.....	12.8	31.0	23.9	15.3	12.9	10.7	10.2	10.5	9.4	14.3
1962.....	10.9	21.9	21.8	14.6	10.5	8.6	8.3	9.6	11.9	15.2
1963.....	10.5	27.0	27.4	15.5	9.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	10.1	16.9
1964.....	8.9	25.9	23.1	12.6	7.7	6.2	5.9	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	20.3
1966.....	6.3	22.5	20.5	7.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.9	20.0
1967.....	6.0	28.9	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	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.0	26.0
1969.....	5.3	24.7	19.0	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	22.1
1970.....	7.3	27.8	23.1	12.6	6.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	29.0
1971.....	9.1	33.4	26.0	16.2	7.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	3.4	32.2
1972.....	8.9	35.1	26.2	14.7	6.8	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.9	31.8
1973.....	7.6	34.4	22.1	12.6	5.8	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	34.1
1974.....	9.1	39.0	26.6	15.4	7.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	5.6	37.9
<i>Female</i>										
1948.....	6.1	11.8	14.6	10.2	7.3	4.0	2.9	3.0	1.6	(1)
1949.....	7.9	20.3	15.9	12.5	8.5	6.2	4.0	5.6	1.6	(1)
1950.....	8.4	17.6	14.1	13.0	9.1	6.6	5.9	4.8	5.7	(1)
1951.....	6.1	13.0	15.1	8.8	7.1	5.6	2.8	3.4	1.6	(1)
1952.....	5.7	6.3	16.8	10.7	6.2	4.0	3.5	2.4	1.5	(1)
1953.....	4.1	10.3	9.9	5.5	4.9	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	(1)
1954.....	9.3	19.1	21.6	13.2	10.9	7.3	5.9	4.9	5.1	(1)
1955.....	8.4	15.4	21.4	13.0	10.2	5.5	5.2	6.5	3.3	(1)
1956.....	8.9	22.0	23.4	14.8	9.1	6.8	5.6	5.3	2.8	(1)
1957.....	7.3	18.3	21.3	12.2	8.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	(1)
1958.....	10.8	25.4	30.0	18.0	11.1	9.2	4.9	6.2	5.6	(1)
1959.....	9.4	25.8	29.0	14.9	9.7	7.6	6.1	5.0	2.3	(1)
1960.....	9.4	25.7	24.5	15.3	9.1	8.6	5.7	4.3	4.1	(1)
1961.....	11.8	31.1	28.2	19.5	11.1	10.7	7.4	6.3	6.5	(1)
1962.....	11.0	27.8	31.2	19.2	11.5	8.9	7.1	3.6	3.7	(1)
1963.....	11.2	40.1	31.9	18.7	11.7	8.2	6.1	4.8	3.6	(1)
1964.....	10.6	36.5	29.2	18.3	11.2	7.8	6.1	3.8	2.2	(1)
1965.....	9.2	37.8	27.8	13.7	8.4	7.6	4.4	3.9	3.1	(1)
1966.....	8.6	34.8	29.2	12.6	8.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	4.0	(1)
1967.....	9.1	32.0	28.3	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	3.4	3.4	(1)
1968.....	8.3	33.7	26.2	12.3	8.4	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.4	27.1
1969.....	7.8	31.2	25.7	12.0	6.6	4.5	3.7	2.9	1.1	28.9
1970.....	9.3	36.9	32.9	15.0	7.9	4.8	4.0	3.2	1.9	30.9
1971.....	10.8	38.5	33.7	17.3	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.5	3.0	33.3
1972.....	11.3	38.3	34.7	17.4	10.2	7.2	4.7	4.0	2.0	33.3
1973.....	10.5	34.5	33.3	17.6	9.7	5.3	3.7	3.2	3.9	35.6
1974.....	10.7	36.2	33.7	18.0	8.6	6.7	4.8	3.3	1.5	37.9

1 Rate not shown where base is less than 50,000.



Table A-19. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-74

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 unemployed (thousands)										
MALE										
1947	1,692	114	156	392	349	250	203	162	67	28
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	2,339	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	655	552	492	349	124	57
1959	2,420	191	207	343	483	407	390	287	112	53
1960	2,486	200	225	369	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	356	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	180	65	71
1967	1,508	241	207	235	219	185	199	164	60	87
1968	1,419	234	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	315	316	635	508	319	313	239	71	119
1972	2,635	355	352	619	456	282	273	226	73	119
1973	2,240	349	358	514	424	299	219	170	57	122
1974	2,068	391	359	631	528	263	252	182	63	142
FEMALE										
1947	619	63	81	124	134	99	72	39	10	18
1948	717	66	86	132	169	113	90	49	12	15
1949	1,065	93	130	195	237	159	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	133	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	196	159	95	19	28
1957	1,018	90	107	147	224	195	146	80	28	25
1958	1,504	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	1,598	172	211	262	286	287	223	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	199	149	87	27	39
1969	1,428	192	220	290	247	203	163	89	24	43
1970	1,853	231	275	386	325	262	229	111	33	59
1971	2,217	249	318	486	416	310	260	141	34	68
1972	2,205	274	321	497	408	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



Table A-19. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947-74—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	Unemployment rate	
										14 and 15 years	14 and 15 years
MALE											
1947	4.0	10.3	11.3	8.5	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.8	4.8	4.8
1948	3.6	10.1	9.6	6.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.4	5.4	5.4
1949	5.9	13.7	14.6	10.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.2
1950	5.1	13.3	12.3	8.1	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.6	6.6
1951	2.8	9.4	7.0	3.9	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.7	4.7
1952	2.8	10.5	7.4	4.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.0	5.5	5.5
1953	2.8	8.8	7.2	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.4	4.6	4.6
1954	5.3	13.9	13.2	10.7	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9	4.9
1955	4.2	12.5	10.8	7.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.3	4.0	6.2	6.2
1956	3.8	11.7	10.4	6.9	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.5	6.9	6.9
1957	4.1	12.4	12.3	7.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	7.6	7.6
1958	6.8	16.3	17.8	12.7	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	8.4	8.4
1959	5.3	15.8	14.9	8.7	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.8	7.8	7.8
1960	5.4	15.5	15.0	8.9	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.2	8.6	8.6
1961	6.4	18.3	16.3	10.7	5.7	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.5	8.7	8.7
1962	5.2	15.9	13.8	8.9	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.6	8.3	8.3
1963	5.2	18.8	15.9	8.8	4.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	8.8	8.8
1964	4.6	17.1	14.6	8.1	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.0	9.0	9.0
1965	4.0	16.1	12.4	6.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.5	8.6	8.6
1966	3.2	13.7	10.2	4.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	8.9	8.9
1967	3.1	14.5	10.5	4.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	10.5	10.5
1968	2.9	13.9	9.7	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.9	10.3	10.3
1969	2.8	13.8	9.4	5.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	9.8	9.8
1970	4.4	18.9	13.4	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.3	3.3	12.2	12.2
1971	5.3	18.6	15.0	10.3	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.4	12.8	12.8
1972	4.9	18.2	14.0	9.2	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6	12.7	12.7
1973	4.1	17.0	11.4	7.3	3.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	3.0	12.7	12.7
1974	4.6	18.5	13.3	8.7	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.3	14.5	14.5
FEMALE											
1947	3.7	9.8	6.8	4.6	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.2	7.8	7.8
1948	4.1	9.8	7.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	7.3	7.3
1949	6.0	14.4	11.2	7.3	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.8	7.4	7.4
1950	5.7	14.2	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	9.0	9.0
1951	4.4	10.0	7.2	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.9	6.6	6.6
1952	3.6	9.1	7.3	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	7.0	7.0
1953	3.3	8.5	6.4	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.2	4.2
1954	6.0	12.7	10.5	7.3	6.6	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.0	7.5	7.5
1955	4.9	12.0	9.1	6.1	5.3	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.3	7.0	7.0
1956	4.8	13.2	9.9	6.3	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.3	8.9	8.9
1957	4.7	12.6	9.4	6.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	7.5	7.5
1958	6.8	16.0	12.9	8.9	7.3	6.2	4.9	4.5	3.8	6.6	6.6
1959	5.9	14.4	12.9	8.1	5.9	5.1	4.2	4.1	2.8	5.7	5.7
1960	5.9	15.4	13.0	8.3	6.3	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.8	7.9	7.9
1961	7.2	18.3	15.1	9.8	7.3	6.3	5.1	4.5	3.9	6.2	6.2
1962	6.2	16.8	13.5	9.1	6.5	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.1	6.7	6.7
1963	6.5	20.3	15.2	9.9	6.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.2	7.6	7.6
1964	6.2	18.8	15.1	8.6	6.3	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	5.9	5.9
1965	5.5	17.2	14.8	7.3	5.5	4.6	3.2	2.8	2.8	5.7	5.7
1966	4.8	16.6	12.6	6.3	4.8	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	6.3	6.3
1967	5.2	14.8	12.7	7.0	5.4	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	7.2	7.2
1968	4.8	15.9	12.9	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	7.0	7.0
1969	4.7	15.5	11.8	6.3	4.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	7.5	7.5
1970	5.9	17.4	14.4	7.9	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.1	9.3	9.3
1971	6.9	18.7	16.2	9.6	7.0	5.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	10.2	10.2
1972	6.6	18.8	16.2	9.3	6.2	4.9	3.6	3.3	3.5	10.8	10.8
1973	6.0	17.7	13.5	8.4	5.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	9.5	9.5
1974	6.7	18.2	15.4	9.5	6.2	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	12.0	12.0



Table A-6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947-74

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)						
1947	59,350	11,668	4,323	1,750	2,573	7,345
1948	60,621	11,828	4,435	1,780	2,655	7,393
1949	61,286	11,629	4,289	1,704	2,585	7,340
1950	62,208	11,523	4,216	1,659	2,557	7,307
1951	62,017	10,690	4,105	1,743	2,362	6,594
1952	62,138	9,903	4,063	1,807	2,256	5,840
1953	63,015	9,509	4,026	1,726	2,300	5,483
1954	63,643	9,452	3,976	1,643	2,333	5,476
1955	65,023	9,759	4,093	1,711	2,382	5,666
1956	66,552	10,236	4,296	1,877	2,419	5,940
1957	66,929	10,344	4,276	1,843	2,433	6,068
1958	67,639	10,531	4,260	1,818	2,442	6,271
1959	68,369	10,905	4,492	1,971	2,521	6,413
1960	69,628	11,543	4,840	2,093	2,747	6,703
1961	70,459	11,688	4,935	1,984	2,951	6,953
1962	70,614	11,997	4,915	1,918	2,997	7,082
1963	71,833	12,611	5,138	2,171	2,967	7,473
1964	73,091	13,353	5,390	2,449	2,941	7,963
1965	74,455	14,168	5,910	2,485	3,425	8,258
1966	75,770	14,966	6,557	2,664	3,893	8,409
1967	77,347	15,529	6,519	2,734	3,786	9,010
1968	78,737	15,923	6,618	2,817	3,802	9,305
1969	80,733	16,549	6,970	3,009	3,960	9,879
1970	82,715	17,829	7,246	3,132	4,114	10,583
1971	84,113	18,718	7,453	3,181	4,272	11,265
1972	86,542	20,034	8,024	3,398	4,626	12,010
1973	88,714	21,132	8,461	3,636	4,825	12,671
1974	91,011	21,898	8,813	3,772	5,041	13,085
EMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	57,039	10,738	3,909	1,573	2,336	6,829
1948	58,344	10,965	4,028	1,602	2,426	6,937
1949	57,640	10,371	3,712	1,466	2,246	6,659
1950	58,920	10,449	3,703	1,433	2,270	6,746
1951	59,962	10,088	3,767	1,575	2,192	6,321
1952	60,254	9,289	3,718	1,626	2,092	5,571
1953	61,181	8,945	3,719	1,577	2,142	5,226
1954	60,110	8,446	3,475	1,422	2,053	4,971
1955	62,171	8,914	3,643	1,500	2,143	5,271
1956	63,802	9,364	3,818	1,647	2,171	5,546
1957	64,071	9,418	3,780	1,613	2,167	5,638
1958	63,036	9,152	3,582	1,519	2,063	5,576
1959	64,630	9,708	3,838	1,670	2,168	5,875
1960	65,778	10,249	4,129	1,769	2,360	6,124
1961	65,746	10,338	4,107	1,621	2,456	6,232
1962	66,702	10,641	4,195	1,607	2,588	6,443
1963	67,702	11,070	4,255	1,751	2,504	6,819
1964	69,305	11,820	4,516	2,013	2,503	7,309
1965	71,088	12,738	5,036	2,074	2,962	7,702
1966	72,895	13,684	5,721	2,260	3,452	7,969
1967	74,372	14,181	5,682	2,333	3,349	8,490
1968	75,920	14,542	5,780	2,403	3,377	8,760
1969	77,902	15,436	6,117	2,573	3,543	9,319
1970	78,627	15,860	6,141	2,598	3,545	9,719
1971	79,120	16,339	6,195	2,587	3,608	10,144
1972	81,702	17,616	6,722	2,770	3,952	10,894
1973	84,409	18,923	7,236	3,008	4,228	11,687
1974	85,836	19,305	7,403	3,079	4,324	11,902



Table A-6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947-74—
Continued

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
UNEMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947.....	2,311	930	414	177	237	616
1948.....	2,276	863	407	178	229	456
1949.....	3,637	1,255	575	238	337	680
1950.....	3,288	1,074	513	226	287	561
1951.....	2,055	809	336	168	168	273
1952.....	1,883	613	345	180	165	268
1953.....	1,834	563	307	150	157	256
1954.....	2,532	1,005	501	221	280	504
1955.....	2,852	846	450	211	239	396
1956.....	2,750	873	478	231	247	395
1957.....	2,859	925	496	230	266	429
1958.....	4,602	1,379	678	299	379	701
1959.....	3,740	1,197	654	301	353	543
1960.....	3,852	1,294	711	324	387	583
1961.....	4,714	1,550	828	363	465	722
1962.....	3,911	1,356	720	311	409	636
1963.....	4,070	1,541	883	420	463	658
1964.....	3,786	1,532	872	435	437	660
1965.....	3,366	1,431	874	411	463	557
1966.....	2,875	1,281	836	395	441	445
1967.....	2,975	1,350	838	401	438	512
1968.....	2,817	1,382	839	413	425	543
1969.....	2,831	1,413	853	436	417	580
1970.....	4,088	1,969	1,105	536	569	864
1971.....	4,993	2,378	1,257	594	663	1,121
1972.....	4,840	2,418	1,302	628	674	1,116
1973.....	4,304	2,210	1,225	628	597	985
1974.....	5,076	2,592	1,410	692	717	1,182
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE						
1947.....	2.9	8.0	9.6	10.1	9.2	7.2
1948.....	2.8	7.3	9.2	10.0	8.6	6.2
1949.....	5.9	10.8	13.4	14.0	13.0	9.3
1950.....	5.3	9.3	12.2	13.6	11.2	7.7
1951.....	3.3	5.7	6.2	9.6	7.1	4.1
1952.....	3.0	5.2	5.5	10.0	7.3	4.6
1953.....	2.9	5.9	7.6	8.7	6.8	4.7
1954.....	3.5	10.6	12.6	13.5	12.0	9.2
1955.....	4.4	8.7	11.0	12.3	10.0	7.0
1956.....	4.1	8.5	11.1	12.3	10.2	6.6
1957.....	4.3	9.0	11.6	12.5	10.9	7.1
1958.....	6.8	13.1	15.9	16.4	15.5	11.2
1959.....	5.5	11.6	14.6	15.3	14.0	8.5
1960.....	5.5	11.2	14.7	15.5	14.1	8.7
1961.....	6.7	13.0	16.8	18.3	15.8	10.4
1962.....	5.5	11.3	14.6	16.2	13.6	9.0
1963.....	6.7	12.2	17.2	19.3	15.6	8.8
1964.....	5.2	11.5	16.2	17.8	14.9	8.3
1965.....	4.5	10.1	14.8	16.6	13.5	8.7
1966.....	3.8	8.6	12.7	14.8	11.3	8.3
1967.....	3.8	8.7	12.9	14.7	11.6	8.7
1968.....	3.6	8.7	12.7	14.7	11.2	8.8
1969.....	3.8	8.4	12.2	14.8	10.8	8.7
1970.....	4.9	11.0	15.3	17.1	13.8	8.2
1971.....	5.9	12.7	16.9	18.7	15.6	9.9
1972.....	5.6	12.1	16.2	18.5	14.6	9.3
1973.....	4.9	10.8	14.5	17.3	12.4	7.8
1974.....	5.6	11.8	16.0	18.4	14.2	9.0



Table A-1. Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, by Sex: Annual Averages, 1947-74

[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	62,060	59.4	60,621	58,344	7,629	50,711	2,276	3.8	42,447
1949	105,611	62,903	59.6	61,296	57,649	7,656	49,990	3,637	3.9	42,708
1950	106,645	63,858	59.9	62,208	58,920	7,160	51,752	3,288	3.3	42,787
1951	107,721	65,117	60.4	62,017	59,962	6,726	53,230	2,055	2.3	42,604
1952	108,823	65,730	60.4	62,138	60,254	6,501	53,748	1,893	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	66,993	60.0	63,643	60,110	6,206	53,898	3,532	5.5	44,678
1955	112,732	68,072	60.4	65,023	62,171	6,449	55,718	2,852	4.4	44,660
1956	113,811	69,409	61.0	66,552	63,802	6,283	57,506	2,750	4.1	44,402
1957	115,065	69,729	60.6	66,929	64,071	5,947	58,123	2,859	4.3	45,336
1958	116,363	70,275	60.4	67,639	63,036	5,566	57,450	4,602	6.8	46,068
1959	117,861	70,921	60.2	68,369	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.5	46,960
1960	119,759	72,142	60.2	69,628	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.5	47,617
1961	121,343	73,031	60.2	70,459	65,744	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.7	48,812
1962	122,981	73,442	59.7	70,614	66,702	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.5	49,539
1963	125,134	74,371	59.6	71,833	67,762	4,667	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	71,085	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.5	52,058
1966	131,180	78,893	60.1	75,770	72,895	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.8	52,288
1967	133,319	80,793	60.6	77,347	74,372	3,644	70,527	2,975	3.8	52,527
1968	135,362	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	4,088	4.9	54,280
1971	142,596	86,829	61.0	84,113	79,120	3,387	75,732	4,933	5.9	55,666
1972	145,775	88,991	61.0	86,642	81,702	3,472	78,230	4,840	5.6	56,788
1973	148,263	91,040	61.4	88,714	84,409	3,452	80,967	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
MALE										
1947	50,968	44,258	86.8	42,666	40,994	6,643	34,351	1,692	4.0	6,710
1948	51,439	44,729	87.0	43,286	41,726	6,356	35,366	1,559	3.6	6,710
1949	51,922	45,097	86.9	43,498	40,926	6,342	34,581	2,572	5.9	6,825
1950	52,352	45,446	86.8	43,819	41,580	6,001	35,573	2,239	5.1	6,906
1951	52,788	46,063	87.3	43,001	41,780	5,533	36,243	1,221	2.8	6,725
1952	53,248	46,416	87.2	42,809	41,684	5,389	36,292	1,185	2.8	6,832
1953	54,248	47,131	86.9	43,633	42,431	5,253	37,175	1,202	2.8	7,117
1954	54,706	47,275	86.4	43,965	41,620	5,200	36,414	2,344	5.3	7,634
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	56,082	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	48,405	84.5	45,866	43,466	4,532	38,934	2,420	5.3	8,907
1960	58,144	48,870	84.0	46,388	43,904	4,472	39,431	2,486	5.4	9,274
1961	58,826	49,193	83.6	46,653	43,656	4,298	39,359	2,997	6.4	9,333
1962	59,626	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	61,556	50,387	81.9	47,679	45,474	3,691	41,782	2,205	4.6	11,169
1965	62,473	50,946	81.5	48,255	46,340	3,547	42,792	1,914	4.0	11,627
1966	63,351	51,500	81.4	48,471	46,919	3,243	43,675	1,551	3.2	11,792
1967	64,216	52,398	81.5	48,987	47,479	3,164	44,315	1,508	3.1	11,919
1968	65,345	53,030	81.2	49,533	48,114	3,157	44,957	1,419	2.9	12,315
1969	66,365	53,088	80.9	50,221	48,818	2,963	45,854	1,403	2.8	12,677
1970	67,409	54,343	80.6	51,195	48,960	2,661	46,099	2,235	4.4	13,066
1971	68,512	54,797	80.0	52,021	49,245	2,790	46,455	2,776	5.3	13,715
1972	69,684	55,671	79.7	53,265	50,630	2,639	47,791	2,635	4.9	14,193
1973	71,020	56,479	79.5	54,203	51,963	2,633	49,130	2,240	4.1	14,841
1974	72,253	57,349	79.4	55,186	52,519	2,901	49,618	2,668	4.8	14,904
FEMALE										
1947	52,450	16,683	31.8	16,664	16,045	1,248	14,797	619	3.7	35,767
1948	53,088	17,351	32.7	17,335	16,618	1,271	15,345	717	4.1	35,737
1949	53,689	17,806	33.2	17,788	16,723	1,314	15,409	1,065	6.0	35,883
1950	54,293	18,412	33.9	18,389	17,340	1,159	16,179	1,040	5.7	35,881
1951	54,933	19,054	34.7	19,016	18,182	1,193	16,987	834	4.4	35,879
1952	55,575	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	18,570	1,112	17,456	632	3.3	36,924
1954	56,965	19,718	34.6	19,678	18,490	1,006	17,494	1,188	6.0	37,247
1955	57,610	20,584	35.7	20,548	19,550	1,184	18,364	998	4.9	37,026
1956	58,264	21,495	36.9	21,461	20,422	1,244	19,172	1,039	4.8	36,769
1957	58,983	21,765	36.9	21,732	20,714	1,123	19,591	1,018	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	966	20,867	1,366	5.9	38,343
1961	62,517	23,838	38.1	23,806	22,090	972	21,187	1,717	7.2	38,679
1962	63,355	24,047	38.0	24,014	22,525	875	21,651	1,458	6.5	39,791
1963	64,527	24,736	38.3	24,704	23,105	878	22,227	1,596	6.2	40,225
1964	65,068	25,443	38.7	25,412	23,831	832	23,000	1,561	5.5	40,531
1965	66,763	26,232	39.3	26,200	24,748	814	23,934	1,452	4.8	40,436
1966	67,829	27,333	40.3	27,299	25,976	736	25,240	1,324	5.2	40,628
1967	69,003	28,395	41.2	28,360	26,893	640	26,212	1,468	4.8	40,978
1968	70,217	29,242	41.6	29,204	27,807	660	27,147	1,397	4.7	40,924
1969	71,476	30,551	42.7	30,512	29,084	643	28,441	1,428	5.9	41,214
1970	72,774	31,560	43.4	31,520	29,667	601	29,066	1,853	6.9	41,952
1971	74,084	32,132	43.4	32,091	29,875	598	29,277	2,217	6.6	42,591
1972	75,911	33,320	43.9	33,277	31,072	633	30,439	2,266	6.0	42,681
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	42,681

