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Fifty-Fifth Annual Report
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

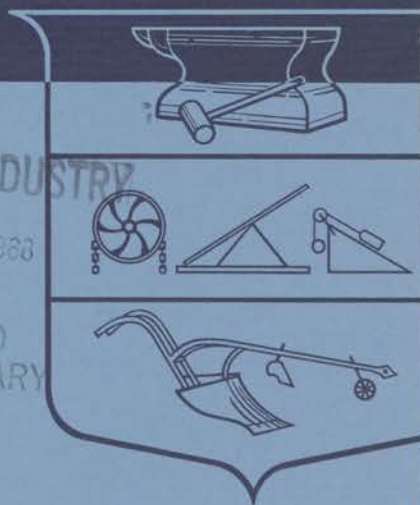
US Dept of Labor

Fiscal Year 1967

SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

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Fifty-Fifth Annual Report
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Willard Wirtz, Secretary



FISCAL YEAR 1967

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Special Assistant to the Secretary for Economic Policy	Arthur M. Ross ¹
Special Assistant to the Secretary for Legislative Affairs	Samuel V. Merrick
Special Assistant to the Secretary	Gerald W. Bush
Special Assistant to the Secretary	Arthur A. Chapin
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Administrator, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training	Hugh G. Murphy
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Director, Office of Veterans' Reemployment Rights	Hugh W. Bradley
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Assistant Secretary for International Affairs	George L-P Weaver
Deputy Assistant Secretary and Administrator, Bureau of International Labor Affairs	Harry Weiss
Assistant Secretary for Labor Standards	Esther Peterson
Deputy Assistant Secretary	David A. Swankin ⁵
Director, Women's Bureau	Mary Dublin Keyserling
Director, Bureau of Labor Standards	Nelson M. Bortz
Director, Bureau of Employees' Compensation	Thomas A. Tinsley
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Commissioner of Labor Statistics	Arthur M. Ross
Deputy Commissioner	Robert J. Myers
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¹ Appointed June 14, 1967.

² Appointed Nov. 18, 1966.

³ Appointed Mar. 8, 1967.

⁴ Appointed Sept. 15, 1966.

⁵ Appointed Mar. 26, 1967.

⁶ Died July 7, 1967.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL REPORT, 1967

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF LABOR

The meaningful report of the work of the Department of Labor in 1967 would omit anything that happened in the Department and would be about what happened in the lives of American wage earners; for this was a year of reassertion of individual values and of increased questioning of the relevance of institutional achievements.

That more meaningful report would not separate out this one Department's contributions to the current assault on poverty, ignorance, and bigotry; for it is one of the unprecedented characteristics of this attack that it has been an essential combination of what were previously divided actions.

Nor would that report use previous accomplishment as a measure of current achievement; for the most basic thing happening today in the American society is the recognition of the human *potential*—rather than any *precedent*—as the only proper measurement of present endeavors. And “economic indicators” would yield to “social indicators”—as a reflection of the fact that the economy is only a servant of the human purpose.

This is not that more meaningful report. There are not the means at hand to prepare it. What is in fact reported can only borrow a little of validity from recognizing and pointing out the larger context in which the work of the men and women in the Department find our ultimate relevancy. This is reflected, editorially, only in organizing this 1967 report more around the identification of human purposes than programs or bureaus.

Full and Meaningful Employment

A sixth successive year of national prosperity focused attention on that kind of unemployment which remains even when the economy is functioning uncommonly well and on a sustained basis. Unemployment, and underemployment and subemployment, have emerged as human, not just economic, conditions.

It was a source of proper national pride that in 1967 between 1½ and 2 million persons who would otherwise probably have been idle were in school, in training, or on jobs as a result of new and more direct approaches to the problems of severe disadvantage.

In 1967, two factors guided the marshaling of public and private resources to insure that everyone might enjoy the economic reward and self-respect that flow from productive employment.

First, it was recognized that further economic growth would not alone rescue prosperity's disadvantaged—the ill-educated, the unskilled, the victims of prejudice, the aged, the unhealthy. The

employment problems of prosperity's disadvantaged are individual, not just economic, and have to be met on a personal basis.

Second, the manpower programs were focused more sharply on particular areas in which unemployment and underemployment were concentrated. These efforts were also focused on the very hardest cases: people who cannot move immediately into permanent jobs because of individual drawbacks.

The need for concentrating the "firepower" of the manpower programs became crystal clear following a series of comprehensive surveys made during the year in target slum areas of major U.S. cities.

These surveys revealed, in the starkest terms, that there are two Americas—one characterized by general affluence and comfort, the other by grim deprivation and daily misery.

Providing the first detailed information on the depth of the employment plight of inner-city residents, these surveys showed a jobless rate in these areas 3 times that of the Nation as a whole—with 1 out of every 3 residents of these blighted city areas suffering a serious employment problem.

The basic concept of the concentrated job effort is to provide in one contract with one sponsor in a target area *all* services necessary to enable a slum resident to find and hold a steady job at a living wage.

Most importantly, the program is not one where government "goes it alone." The effort relies heavily on the resources and cooperation of employers in the community.

In addition to the Concentrated Employment Program, the Department of Labor continued to provide a wide range of services to other American workers with special needs.

In 1967, all State employment security agencies were engaged in a "Human Resources Development Program" that seeks to identify the seriously disadvantaged and help them overcome their *personal* employment problems. Offering counseling, placement, and followup services, the program features referral of the disadvantaged to jobs, training, or other services they might need to become productive workers. It brings residents of low-income neighborhoods into meaningful contact with the manpower services that seek to lead them as swiftly as possible to full-time jobs.

Through its wide scope of job programs and services, the Department of Labor continued to provide special help for groups of citizens with special problems.

Alarmingly, youth continued to suffer an unemployment rate 3 times as great as that of the rate for all workers.

To channel disadvantaged youth toward meaningful and productive lives, Youth Opportunity Centers were operated by State

employment services in strategic locations across the Nation. These centers provide young people with a host of services and refer them either to jobs or to such worthwhile programs as the Neighborhood Youth Corps or the Job Corps. By the end of the fiscal year, 167 centers in 128 areas had registered more than 1.1 million youth aged 16 to 22 and had placed 319,000 in jobs.

Apprenticeship Information Centers were serving youths in areas with large concentrations of minority groups in 26 major cities across the country. At these centers, young people were given current information on apprenticeship requirements and openings in nearby industries, and hundreds were referred for placement.

In addition, the Department played a major part in the President's Youth Opportunity and Stay-in-School Campaigns during the fiscal year.

Under the summer campaign, more than 1 million jobs were provided 16- to 21-year-old youths. Mostly in the private sector of the economy, these jobs enabled a large body of young people to earn enough money to continue their education. Still other youths were to launch work careers because of this summer program.

The Stay-in-School effort probably resulted in an additional 900,000 young people staying in school. The Department joined forces with other Federal agencies in rallying the support of private industry, agriculture, and labor in steering young Americans back to school in the fall.

Federal demonstration projects were conducted in five cities to develop new and improved methods of serving *older workers*. Funds were allocated to State employment services for 291 new positions to staff older worker service units in 20 major cities. During the year, more than 1.2 million applicants 45 years of age and over were placed in nonagricultural jobs through State employment services.

Handicapped persons filed a record of 507,100 new applications with employment service offices in fiscal 1967—9.4 percent more than in the preceding year. Placement of handicapped persons totaled more than 303,300.

As the minority-group unemployment rate remained at least twice as high as the general rate, the Department intensified its efforts to improve employment conditions for members of minority groups. Almost one-third of the estimated 275,000 enrollees receiving skill training under the Manpower Development and Training Act were nonwhite or Spanish-speaking; these groups comprised more than half of the enrollment in the Neighborhood Youth Corps out-of-school program.

Notable in the efforts to promote fuller use of *women workers* was the special emphasis given to providing day-care facilities for the children of low-income working mothers.

In view of the increasing number of *servicemen* returning to civilian life, special employment services for veterans played an important part in the Department's overall program. These services include preferential job placement and counseling in State employment security agencies, apprentice training, occupational training under the Manpower Development and Training Act, unemployment compensation, and provision of vital occupational outlook information. The Department cooperated with the Department of Defense in planning pilot training projects to groom military personnel for civilian jobs before they leave the Armed Forces.

The Department also determined specific training needs of several other areas with suitable training facilities for similar projects.

The year saw further progress toward increasing the employment opportunities and bettering the living and working conditions of *farmworkers*. Agricultural employers were provided with labor supply information, and efforts were made to coordinate large segments of the migrant labor force to meet the demand for workers at times of need.

In addition, a full range of employment services was brought to residents of rural areas of 18 States through the Smaller Communities Program, in which mobile units are sent into isolated areas. Several manpower projects explored the problems of preparing rural youth for work in urban areas. Rural residents benefited from Federal job-training and work-experience programs.

So, in 1967, a series of strategic programs operated to insure that every citizen has, in President Johnson's words, "an opportunity to unlock his own potential."

In fiscal 1967, 312,000 training opportunities were provided under MDTA, bringing to 1,039,600 the number of such opportunities made available since 1962.

Experimental and demonstration (E&D) activities are conducted through grants or contracts to public and private organizations to meet more effectively the job and training needs of the disadvantaged. During the fiscal year, nearly 100 of these projects were contracted for under MDTA.

The Department's efforts to promote apprenticeship paid rich dividends in 1967 as the most significant gains in recent years were made in this area. At midyear, nearly 208,000 apprentices were in training under programs registered with the Department or State apprenticeship agencies. In calendar 1966, about 85,000 new apprentices were registered—an increase of 16,500 over the year.

The Department continued to seek equal opportunity in apprenticeship in 1967. In States where it is the registration agency, the Department made a determined effort to have sponsors with more than five apprentices in their program come into voluntary compli-

ance with regulations on nondiscrimination in apprenticeship. One of the most significant developments in this area was the establishment of a top-level committee comprised of departmental officials and five general presidents from the Building and Construction Trades Department, AFL-CIO, to deal with problems in construction apprenticeship.

Several programs under the antipoverty law—the Economic Opportunity Act—seek to eliminate barriers to employment of disadvantaged persons through work-experience and training programs. These include the Neighborhood Youth Corps, New Careers, Operation Mainstream, and a Special Impact effort to help the urban poor.

Since its inception in 1965, the Neighborhood Youth Corps has helped more than 1 million young people from low-income families to stay in school, return to school, or prepare for permanent jobs. In fiscal 1967, more than half a million youth worked in nearly 1,500 hometown projects—projects initiated, developed, and sponsored by public and private organizations in local communities. Each kind of project seeks to meet the needs of a particular group of young men and women from low-income families, and to assist them in reaching distinct goals. Project sponsors have included community action agencies, public schools, conservation groups, forestry and rural development agencies, State and municipal agencies, Indian tribes, and libraries and hospitals. In 1967, the program helped over 390,000 poor youths to continue their education and over 160,000 out-of-school and unemployed youths to gain invaluable work experience, enabling many of them to launch job careers.

The New Careers, Operation Mainstream, and Special Impact programs were created under 1966 amendments to the antipoverty law. Each program, in a different way, strives to prepare the disadvantaged for a world of work that all too often has been cold or closed to them all their lives. Holding out bright new promise for the unemployed and underemployed, these programs were just getting their first head of steam in 1967.

New Careers involves the restructuring of jobs in such services as health, education, welfare, and public safety to provide meaningful careers for individuals from low-income families and to make more effective use of professional staffs. The disadvantaged are being trained for new careers, while nurses, doctors, teachers, laboratory technicians, social workers, law enforcement officials, and counselors are being freed from duties requiring less than professional skills.

Operation Mainstream seeks to rehabilitate individuals and communities through projects that improve the local environment. The program provides training for low-income adults who build roads,

drainage ditches, sewer lines, and water sheds, eliminate air and water pollution hazards, protect wildlife, conserve natural resources, and develop community cooperatives. Training projects are located in areas with high unemployment or with little or no industrialization.

Special Impact seeks to attack the critical problems that plague urban areas with high concentrations of low-income residents. Unemployed and underemployed youths in these areas who are 16 or over receive work-training and experience in projects that reshape the social and physical environment of their neighborhoods. Project activities may include renovating houses or apartments, improving health facilities, developing vestpocket parks, expanding community programs, or developing recreational facilities. Priority is given to projects that provide a wide range of services and lead to permanent jobs.

At the same time, efforts continue to help working citizens in other ways, including the provision of income maintenance for the jobless.

Financial Aid for the Jobless

When a man or woman gets laid off from work, a series of major problems usually develops. Probably the biggest problem is figuring how to make ends meet until another job can be found.

One of the goals of the Nation's income-maintenance program is to help ease the suffering that so often results from involuntary joblessness. Unemployment insurance benefits help workers to pay basic living expenses between jobs. Moreover, by sustaining purchasing power, these benefits serve as a stabilizing influence on the country's economy.

In 1967, some 55 million workers in commerce, industry, and government, including the Armed Forces, were covered under the Federal-State unemployment insurance system administered by the Department of Labor. In addition to the workers covered under this system, 700,000 railroad workers were insured against unemployment under a system administered by the Railroad Retirement Board.

During the year, 5 million workers—many of them family breadwinners—were paid \$2 billion in unemployment insurance benefits under the Federal-State system. These jobless persons received an average weekly payment of \$41.05 for an average of 11.1 weeks for all beneficiaries and 20.9 weeks for those exhausting their entitlement. Unemployed Federal civilian workers received \$41.08 for an

average of 14.9 weeks and ex-servicemen \$41.26 for an average of 9.3 weeks.

In 1967, the trend toward higher weekly benefits and more stringent qualifying requirements continued as several States amended their unemployment insurance laws.

Sixteen States increased their maximum weekly benefits from \$2 to \$10, with four of these States providing for automatic adjustment in weekly benefits in accordance with changes in average State wages. Increases also became effective in the District of Columbia and 15 States that had previously adopted provisions for automatic adjustment of the maximum weekly benefit. At the end of the year, the maximum weekly benefit ranged from \$28 in Puerto Rico to \$66 in Hawaii. It was \$45 or more in 30 States that accounted for over 58 percent of the Nation's covered workers, and at least \$50 in 19 States with 41.8 percent of the covered workers.

Other forms of financial aid for the jobless are also administered by the Department.

In 1967, some 128,000 persons taking basic educational and vocational training under the Manpower Development and Training Act were paid approximately \$137 million in allowances. These allowances permitted trainees to sustain themselves and their families and helped defray separate living and transportation costs when training was provided away from their home areas.

Also during the year, 2,734 workers who lost their jobs involuntarily participated in labor mobility projects under the MDTA and were paid about \$900,000 in loans and grants to relocate to full-time employment in other areas.

Some workers who lose their jobs as a result of a trade agreement between the U.S. and Canada are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under the Automotive Products Trade Act of 1965. In 1967, 1,340 workers of automotive products manufacturing and parts assembly plants or components that cut back or closed because of the trade agreement were paid \$1,878,800 in adjustment assistance allowances by five States.

The Department administers six Federal workmen's compensation laws to protect covered employees in the event of a work injury. An estimated 4.5 million employees are protected under these laws, including 2.9 million civilian employees of the Federal Government and more than 300,000 employees of private industry in the District of Columbia. As a result of historic liberalization of the Federal Employees' Compensation Act benefit structure during the fiscal year, costs jumped nearly \$14 million over the previous year's level to \$89,093,209. This represented an over-the-year increase of 18.5 percent. The largest expenditure, \$44.9 million, went as disability compensation for regular civilian Federal employees. The largest

group of private employees subject to Federal workmen's compensation administration are those covered by the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. Under this law, the estimated evaluation of cases closed (excluding medical costs) was \$15,434,036, slightly lower than the figure for the previous year.

Decent Wages and Working Conditions

Activity increased during the year to insure that Americans are paid decent wages and work under good conditions. For nearly 30 years, the Fair Labor Standards Act, with its minimum wage and other vital provisions, has stood as a mighty bulwark for human dignity and economic progress. In today's fight against poverty and disadvantage in big-city and rural slums, this law assumes even greater importance. The most far-reaching improvements ever made in the act become effective during 1967.

On February 1, 1967, amendments increased the minimum wage for 32.3 million workers who were already covered by the law and brought over 9 million more employees under its provisions. In addition to the minimum wage, this law offers a wide range of other vital protections for our working people. It contains overtime pay provisions, prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in the payment of wages, and regulates employment of children and youth.

As a result of the 1966 amendments, the law now covers more than 41 million workers. Thus, an ever-increasing number of working Americans are earning more pay and can build better futures for their families and themselves.

Of the 9 million employees covered by the minimum wage for the first time, 3.1 million are in services, 2.4 million in government, 2.2 million in retail trade, 600,000 in construction, and 500,000 in agriculture, forestry, and fisheries. These industries account for more than 95 percent of the total extension.

The law applies to employees individually engaged in or producing goods for interstate commerce, and to employees in certain enterprises. The extension of coverage was achieved through broadening the definition of a covered enterprise and the revision or elimination of some exemptions. The dollar-volume test for coverage of enterprises was reduced from \$1 million to \$500,000 in gross annual business volume effective February 1, 1967, and to \$250,000 beginning February 1, 1969. Coverage was extended without a dollar-volume test to employees of laundries and drycleaners, construction enterprises, non-Federal hospitals, resident-care facilities, elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education, whether public or private.

These new amendments provided more than one pay standard. For employment that was covered before the amendments, the minimum wage was increased from \$1.25 to \$1.40 an hour on February 1, 1967, and to \$1.60 a year later. For newly covered nonfarm work, the minimum was set at \$1.00 an hour effective February 1, increasing by 15 cents a year until reaching a \$1.60 rate on February 1, 1971. The initial minimum wage rate for covered farmwork is also \$1.00 an hour, and will reach a minimum of \$1.30 on February 1, 1969.

The expanded coverage under the new amendments for workers in such activities as laundries, hotels, restaurants, farms, hospitals, and resident-care facilities was of particular significance to nonwhite and women workers, who were heavily concentrated in these fields.

For the first time, the law requires a minimum age of 16 years for employment at any time in agricultural occupations which are declared particularly hazardous by the Secretary of Labor.

The 1966 amendments to the wage-hour law required the drafting of many new or revised provisions for the regulations under the act, resulting in a substantial increase in the number of legal opinions and interpretations in the area of labor standards. Extensive in character, the amendments created new and novel legal questions, including the constitutionality of some of its new provisions. Substantial work was required to revise existing interpretative bulletins and to issue new ones in light of the amendments.

Investigations by the Department of Labor play an indispensable role in protecting the rights of working people under the law. In 1967, these investigations found that 368,582 employees were due \$76.1 million under the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, and the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act. These underpayments included: overtime, \$53.7 million; minimum wage, \$18.8 million; equal pay, \$3.3 million; and the Service Contract Act, \$263,000. In addition, employers agreed to pay 194,496 employees \$26.7 million in illegally withheld wages found due in investigations. Investigations to determine compliance with the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Public Contracts Act turned up 18,536 minors illegally employed.

On the litigation front, 1,817 cases, a new high, were instituted in 1967 under the FLSA and PCA. Twenty criminal prosecutions were instituted. Under both of these laws, 1,741 cases were closed with payment of back wages to employees in 887 cases.

One of the most significant litigation achievements was the district court decision upholding the validity of the 1966 extension of the Federal minimum wage to public school and hospital employees. Twenty-eight States joined in the action seeking to enjoin enforce-

ment of this extension on the grounds it was unconstitutional. But the court denied the injunction.

Two landmark decisions regarding equal pay for women were rendered. In the first such case to be decided, the Nevada District Court ordered the pay of two women laboratory analysts raised to that of a man analyst. This case established the principle that men and women who perform substantially equal work cannot be paid at different rates for *all* hours worked simply because some specific identifiable part of their time is spent in performing other different duties and that, in such circumstances, a differential is justifiable for only the hours spent on different work.

In the second case, the employer was required to raise the wages of women to the same rate paid to men with whom they worked in an assembly-line packaging operation.

In 1967, the Nation continued to make impressive strides toward achieving better and safer conditions on the job for American workers. An upsurge of both State and Federal legislative activity brought impressive gains to the Nation's wage earners. State legislatures enacted nearly 600 new labor laws that provide a broad spectrum of improved protections. These include:

- A new minimum wage law in Nebraska and major improvements in 11 other States.
- Increased protection under safety or workmen's compensation laws in 17 States for workers exposed to radiation hazards.
- Increased benefits or other improvements in workmen's compensation protection in about half of the States.
- Greater protection of workers' earnings against wage garnishment in six States.

Safety standards were developed to protect workers in a variety of employment areas. This included safety and health standards under the 1966 Arts and Humanities and Vocational Rehabilitation Acts, the Service Contract Act, and the Public Contracts Act.

The disclosure of a high incidence of lung cancer among uranium miners stirred the conscience of the Nation in 1967. As a result of this disclosure, radiation standards for uranium mines engaged in public contracts were developed to protect the lives of miners. Effective on June 12, 1967, the standards call for a reduction of ionizing radiation to 1 working level by July 1969 and to a .3 working level 6 months later. State exposure limits were reduced following issuance of this order under the Public Contracts Act.

In line with the Secretary of Labor's order, the Federal Bureau of Mines is conducting compliance inspections in uranium mines. By the end of the fiscal year, the Bureau of Mines had made 106

inspections of these mines, finding 84 violating the radiation exposure limits set by the Department. Action was initiated to bring the violating mines into compliance.

There was other noteworthy progress on the job safety front.

The injury frequency rate in longshoring dropped for the seventh consecutive year since the Department began administering safety and health regulations under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act. The longshoring rate dropped 6 percent from 1965 while the shipyard rate fell by 9 percent. Study and investigations of particularly hazardous operations in these fields resulted in several proposed new regulations.

Mission SAFETY-70, President Johnson's program to reduce injuries to Federal employees 30 percent by 1970, continued to show progress. A 12.7 percent cut in injuries has brought the Government nearly halfway to its goal. Since the program was launched in 1965, an estimated 10,000 work injuries have been prevented and nearly \$8 million saved in direct costs.

With women playing an increasingly important role in the work force, the Department focused more intently than ever on easing the plight of disadvantaged women workers. It sought to upgrade household employment to assist disadvantaged women and girls who often turn to this type of work for lack of other skills.

It also provided technical assistance and advice to public and private agencies concerned with equal employment opportunities for women. Information for use in formulating policy was supplied to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, other Federal agencies, and appropriate agencies in those States with laws relating to sex discrimination. Amendments to fair employment practice programs in Connecticut, Idaho, Michigan, and Nevada brought to 15 the number of jurisdictions with laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination in employment on the basis of sex.

Efforts to improve the status of women were carried forward by the Interdepartmental Committee and Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women, for which the Department serves as secretariat. Four task forces of the Advisory Council were appointed to review and update recommendations of the President's Commission on the Status of Women: Family Law and Policy, Health and Welfare, Labor Standards, and Social Insurance and Taxes. The Department also joined a variety of organizations in sponsoring numerous major conferences dealing with such topics as expanding employment opportunities for women, household employment, the need for day-care facilities, women in poverty, and continuing education for women.

Labor-Management Relations

As the U.S. economy has grown larger and more complex, its components have become more interdependent. It is increasingly more important for labor and management organizations to work together out of mutuality of interest. Gone forever is the era when a labor dispute could be considered as a problem involving only the two parties; today, a work stoppage in any major industry can have major repercussions throughout the economy.

In 1967, the Department of Labor continued to carry out vital functions in the field of labor-management relations. It continued to administer important laws and to protect the rights of labor, management, and workers, while encouraging a spirit of cooperation toward achieving our common goal—further economic growth and prosperity for all citizens.

One of the major developments on the industrial relations front was the launching of an early-warning system to pinpoint potential disputes which could affect the national interest. The Labor Department provided detailed background on collective bargaining issues and positions, along with supplementary status reports, in about 50 different bargaining situations in such key industries as electrical products, communications, oil, trucking, rubber, publishing, meat-packing, shipbuilding, maritime, railroad, airline, and defense products.

The Department also provided support to *ad hoc* boards established to investigate disputes of national significance and assisted four Presidential Emergency Boards set up under the Railway Labor Act to inquire into major disputes in the railroad and airline industries. In two instances all of the principal railroads of the Nation were involved. Other disputes panels receiving the agency's support were the Maritime Pension Study Panel, the President's Missile Sites Labor Commission, and the San Francisco Nurses' Factfinding Panel.

In May 1967, the Teamsters Union asked the Department to oversee the referendum on its newly negotiated national agreement. Involving more than a quarter-million ballots, the referendum was the largest ever conducted by mail to ratify a collective bargaining contract. Department officials participated in the counting of the ballots around the clock from the initial preparation to the final verification of results.

The Department continued a long-range study of the longshore industry during the year. The study is aimed at helping the parties improve the collective bargaining relationship to avoid breakdowns in future negotiations in an industry so vital to the country.

The number of employees represented by labor organizations in the Federal service grew during the year to more than 1 million in over 1,170 bargaining units covered by some 600 agreements. The Department participated in several Civil Service Commission workshops covering negotiations and implementing labor agreements and programs. Along with the Commission, the Department reviews agency practices regarding employee representation and recommends new procedures to fit changing conditions. A primary responsibility of the Department in this field is to nominate arbitrators to rule on problems arising during the establishment of bargaining units in the Federal service.

During the year, the Department was active in administering two laws in the labor-management area—the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (LMRDA) and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act (WPPDA).

LMRDA requires labor organizations to report for public disclosure their financial activities and regulates certain internal procedures of labor organizations, particularly those dealing with the election of officers and the imposition of trusteeships. Under certain conditions, employers, labor relations consultants, union officers and employees, and surety companies are subject to the act's reporting provisions. At year's end, 51,507 disclosures files of reporting labor organizations were active.

To promote voluntary compliance with the law's provisions, the Department gave extensive technical assistance—and information—to labor organizations and others subject to the act. A total of 125,000 publications on the law's requirements was distributed to those concerned and Department staff members participated in labor affairs events and university-sponsored programs for union members and officials.

Since most violations of the law are either inadvertent or due to misunderstanding, legal action is instituted only when willful violations are indicated. During the year, approximately 6,400 investigations were completed under the law. As a result, unions submitted more than 5,000 delinquent financial reports and amended other financial reports to correct deficiencies.

Under LMRDA, 26 civil actions involving the Department were instituted in Federal district courts, 16 civil cases were presented to the courts of appeals for review, and six petitions for writs of certiorari, including two cases involving criminal provisions of the act, were filed in the Supreme Court. Sixty-nine individuals were indicted under the criminal provisions of LMRDA, leading to 54 convictions and two acquittals.

The WPPDA requires that administrators of welfare or pension benefit plans with 100 or more participants file plan descriptions

with the Department of Labor. It also requires bonding for personnel who are in a position to cause a loss to a plan through fraud or dishonesty. There are criminal penalties for embezzlement, false reporting, bribery, or kickbacks involving welfare and pension plans.

At the end of the fiscal year, approximately 161,000 active employee-benefit plans were on file with the Department. The entire listing of reporting plans was revised and updated during the year. Information had been received and processed for approximately 135,000 plans. Some 33,000 of the 161,000 active plans provided retirement benefits and the remaining 128,000 provided only welfare-type benefits.

To assist all those responsible for filing reports, the Department conducted nearly 130 workshops across the country and distributed 200,000 technical-assistance publications to interested parties.

It also conducted about 900 investigations of delinquent and deficient reporting and financial cases. Compliance with the law's provisions was effected in these cases primarily through correspondence and by individual contact with the responsible party.

Data Collection and Analysis

In its efforts during the year to promote the general welfare of American wage earners, the Department mustered new social and economic data.

Surveys were conducted in the slum areas of 10 cities in the continental United States and Puerto Rico to uncover the extent of unemployment and underemployment. These surveys played a major part in developing concentrated employment programs in various slum areas of the country.

Other studies focusing on manpower policy issues—nonparticipation in the work force, the job situation in slums, and employment and unemployment estimates for specific metropolitan areas—were begun. These activities are vital in efforts to find work for the disadvantaged. The Department also published projections of the labor force by color to 1980 and State labor force projections for 1970 and 1980.

In decisionmaking by Government and by private industry, the Department's statistics on manpower programs, the labor force, employment, unemployment, prices, wages, hours of work, productivity, and work stoppages were of crucial importance during the year.

A significant achievement in the field of employment analysis was the development of a monthly hours-and-earnings series representing all 44 million production and nonsupervisory payroll workers

in the private nonagricultural economy. This new series, much more comprehensive than the traditional one for factory production workers, was introduced in May 1967.

The 1968-69 edition of the "Occupational Outlook Handbook," which furnishes information on job opportunities in about 700 occupations and 30 industries, was being readied for publication. This book, considered a requisite in counseling young people for careers, reevaluates the effects of recent economic, social, and technological developments upon occupational requirements in the U.S.

Several other manpower studies were completed, including manpower projections for health workers, scientists and engineers, and State and local government workers, all of whom are in rapidly growing fields.

National concern about increases in unit labor costs and prices sharpened interest in the measurement and analysis of productivity. The Department developed a quarterly series of indexes of output per manhour for the private nonfarm sector of the economy. Progress was made toward the Department's goal of developing indexes of output per manhour for all industries with employment of 50,000 or more. New indexes were published for the air transportation and the aluminum rolling and drawing industries, while work neared completion for motor vehicles, radio and television, bakery products, foundry, household appliances, and soft-drink industries.

As a part of the agency's effort to analyze and evaluate technological change, a study of "Technology and Manpower in the Textile Industry of the 1970's" was being made. One of a series on major industries, this study projects the impact of technological change on productivity, employment, occupational requirements, and labor-management relations. A summary of developments in the health service industry indicated that manpower shortages will continue over the next decade despite new laborsaving devices and increased efforts to expand the supply of health workers.

As the interest in prices intensified, new attention was directed to the Department's price indexes as barometers of inflationary pressures. A major revision of the Wholesale Price Index was carried out during the year. In addition to a complete reweighting to reflect 1963 shipments of commodities, the index underwent a major reclassification. A new calculation procedure and machine program was implemented. More than 200 commodities were added to the index and new preliminary monthly estimates were developed to provide an earlier measure of wholesale price trends. Beginning with the March 1967 indexes, the Department initiated a new system of jointly releasing the Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index.

Meanwhile, major work on consumer spending habits was under

way. At the end of the fiscal year, revision of two Department standard budgets that define moderate living standards for a city worker's family of four and a retired couple (at autumn 1966 costs) was nearly completed.

The Department's first survey of wages and related benefits in the hospital industry was completed. This study, made in connection with the Department's new minimum wage and overtime responsibilities in the area of hospitals, was included in the report to the Congress on minimum wage and maximum hours standards under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Separate reports were also prepared on retail trade and laundries. The study covered 2 million nonsupervisory workers in government and private hospitals.

Several new types of studies of employee benefit plans were undertaken. In cooperation with the Internal Revenue Service, the Department has begun to study terminations of pension plans over a 10-year period. A similar study of profitsharing plans is in progress.

The agency's program of collective bargaining analysis moved into the issues in which seniority is important. This includes promotion, transfer, layoff, and recall policies. Data on paid vacations and paid holiday practices in union agreements were issued in 1967. The Department expanded its listing of contract expiration dates from all agreements covering a minimum of 5,000 workers to those covering at least 1,000 workers.

The most important foreign labor study published by the Department during the year was "Wages in Japan and the United States: Report on the Joint United States-Japan Wage Study." Reports on labor laws and practice in Brazil, Ethiopia, India, and Lebanon were also published and similar studies for seven other countries were completed. Among the special studies issued during the year were four on the Soviet Union, covering such areas as labor controls, economic incentives, and worktime required for consumer purchases.

Manpower data collection and analysis and manpower program evaluation are essential for the Department in advising or guiding manpower program administrators, Congressmen, State and local manpower officials, community action groups and educators. Continued efforts were made to improve statistical reporting on manpower operational programs. Special reviews and analytical evaluation studies were conducted. Reports prepared for publication included: (1) A study on earnings mobility of MDTA trainees; (2) a review of training activities under MDTA; and (3) a profile of the changing characteristics of MDTA trainees. Considerable information was supplied to other agencies concerned with manpower program statistics. The data included extensive statistical compilations designed and prepared for the House Select Subcommittee on

Labor for its review and consideration of federally supported manpower programs in relation to the national antipoverty effort.

A December 1966 survey of applicants in seven cities indicated that lack of training, police records, garnishment records, age, and transportation problems are serious barriers to employment in slum neighborhoods.

Of the 150 major areas classified regularly regarding the adequacy of labor supply, 9 were rated in June 1967 as having substantial unemployment, compared with 13 the year before and 21 two years earlier. All told, 59 major labor areas were given a low-unemployment rating in June 1967—the same as in 1966 but 19 more than 2 years before.

Pilot surveys of employer job vacancies were carried out in 10 areas by State employment security agencies. Information obtained included employers' total vacancies, hard-to-fill vacancies, wages offered by occupation, and summer and future job openings.

In the absence of job-vacancy data for all areas, quarterly State employment security agency surveys of unfilled job openings in 77 areas were analyzed by occupation, area, duration, and the reasons why jobs were unfilled for a month or more. Information was used in matching jobs and jobseekers, counseling, job development, determining shortage occupations for immigrant certification under the Immigration and Nationality Act, and establishing manpower training programs.

The Department's monthly inventory of job openings lists jobs which cannot be filled locally or within a State. In fiscal 1967, listings increased 12.5 percent from 1966 to more than 578,000. More than 185,000 of those job openings were filled by employment service offices.

Progress was also made in devising tests for the disadvantaged. Research in U.S. Employment Service tests included development of tools and techniques for use with the disadvantaged, e.g., a non-reading form of the General Aptitude Test Battery and job readiness achievement tests of basic reading and arithmetic skills. The research was aimed at tests for "selecting in" the disadvantaged for training and job placement rather than "selecting out." A contract was signed with the National Urban League to investigate in Pittsburgh and New Orleans the effectiveness of USES tests in job placement of nonwhites and in helping applicants obtain higher-level jobs, and to try out new tools and techniques for use with the disadvantaged.

During fiscal 1967, a series of comprehensive evaluation studies was completed in order to provide administrators of manpower programs with basic information on the progress, results, and direction of manpower programs and recommendations for their further improvement. Studies completed during the year include a nationwide

study of the comparative status of MDTA completers, dropouts, and persons not enrolled at least 1 year after completion of MDTA programs. Findings indicated that training under MDTA had a substantially beneficial impact on trainees, compared with those not enrolled—from the standpoints of increasing the rate of employment, reducing both the rate and duration of unemployment, and improving their earnings.

International Activities

The Department's efforts on behalf of working men and women were not confined to the boundaries of the United States in 1967. Highlighting the Department's international activities were:

- Participation in the negotiations and successful conclusion of the sixth multilateral tariff conference (Kennedy Round) at Geneva, Switzerland.
- Participation in the development of a joint policy statement and recommended course of action to improve labor-management relations of U.S. overseas firms.
- Co-sponsorship, with the Department of State, of a major conference of U.S. labor attaches in 18 Near East, South Asia, and East Asia countries in New Delhi, India.
- Fulfillment, through the AID-sponsored Department of Labor International Technical Assistance Corps (DOLITAC), of 58 technical-assistance assignments in 25 less-developed countries to help them achieve sound economic development within the framework of democratic principles and institutions.
- Work toward implementing the recommendations of a special manpower mission that visited Vietnam in July 1966. The mission was headed by a top Department official.

The Department continued to play an active role in the work of the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations (UN), and regional economic organizations.

The U.S. delegation was active in the work of the technical and political committees of the 51st Session of the International Labor Conference. With 109 countries represented, the Conference adopted a number of conventions and recommendations on technical items consistent with U.S. policy. These included decisions regarding maximum weight to be carried by one worker, invalidity, old age and survivor's pensions, grievances, and communications between management and workers.

The Department also participated in a number of regional economic and social organizations during 1967.

In the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

(OECD), it continued to represent the United States in the Manpower and Social Affairs Committee and assisted other Government agencies by providing advisers for U.S. delegates to the Economic Policy Committee, the Scientific and Technical Personnel Committee, and numerous working parties and experts' groups. The OECD is primarily concerned with finding solutions to internal social and labor problems besetting the 21 most highly developed non-Communist countries.

The Department also took part in the overall administration of the Foreign Service and was represented on the board of examiners, the junior officer selection board, and the annual Foreign Service selection board exercise.

In addition, the Department participated in several cultural exchange programs through the State Department to create greater understanding abroad of the U.S. worker's role in society and to provide officials of foreign labor unions, governments, and other organizations with an opportunity to make on-site studies of the people and institutions of this country. Through international exhibits, the agency tells the story of the American worker—his way of life, his standard of living, the freedoms he enjoys. In fiscal 1967, the Department participated in four international fairs, in Zagreb, Yugoslavia; Poznan, Poland; Budapest, Hungary; and Bangkok, Thailand. In Poland and Yugoslavia, scores of managerial and professional workers attended labor technical seminars conducted by American specialists.

General Administration

As a Nation marshaled its resources to develop the full potential of all citizens in 1967, the Department strengthened its administrative lines to meet a wide range of social and economic problems.

High priority was given to the continued development of an overall Department management system that would be fully responsive to the governmentwide planning, programing, and budgeting system. Progress was made toward integrating the management system so that the agency might respond more effectively to the Nation's myriad manpower problems—and attendant social and economic problems.

To provide the Secretary with greater support in the manpower area, the operations and organization of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration were restructured. The Department's functions of management systems development, program analysis and review, financial systems, and audit were also strengthened.

Most importantly, the year was marked by increased activity

toward achieving better cooperation between Federal, State, and local agencies involved in the country's fight against human disadvantage.

The Department also established a research program aimed at identifying the training and education needs of occupations in the manpower field and to forecast the needs for the next decade.

It was not surprising that the agency would look inward and see what action could be taken to open up new job opportunities for its own employees. To carry out the Department's commitment to provide the maximum utilization of its employees, a skills-and-interests survey was made of all nonprofessional workers. The canvass dealt with promotional opportunities, new careers, and training and educational needs. The Department also increased its efforts to provide job opportunities at all levels for members of minority groups and the disadvantaged.

Another major development in the personnel area was the signing of a collective bargaining agreement between the Department and the National Council of Field Labor Lodges, American Federation of Government Employees, AFL-CIO. The agreement covers all nonsupervisory employees in the agency's field service.

Diagrammatic sketches and a tentative drawing of the proposed new Department of Labor Building were endorsed during the year by the Fine Arts Commission, the National Capital Planning Commission, and the Department.

A Look to the Future: Years of Continuing Responsibility

This report catalogs substantial progress in 1967 toward building a society founded on unshakeable social and economic justice. It provides further evidence that man can, if he only will, shape an order in which everyone has the opportunity to fulfill his or her aspirations and live in self-respect.

The report also focuses on many of the roadblocks still standing in our path to national greatness.

Clearly, one of the challenges facing us is that of continuing the momentum that has gathered in the 61½ years of record economic expansion—an expansion that has pushed unemployment downward and employment, wages, profits, and productivity to new heights.

In 1967, this general economic and social well-being was a source of immense national pride and satisfaction. But, as each one of us has become acutely aware, a large body of our citizens, concentrated mostly in big-city slums, continue to lead lives darkened by despair and uncertainty. Our progress has bypassed them.

America cannot fail prosperity's dispossessed. As President Johnson declared:

"Let it be said that in our time, we pursued a strategy against poverty so that each man had a chance to be himself.

"Let it be said that in our time, we offered him the means to become a free man—for his sake, and for our own."

As we face the future, we have the wealth, energy, and resources to provide every American citizen with maximum opportunity from childhood to old age. History will decide whether we had the will.

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NONFARM PLACEMENTS BY THE FEDERAL-STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Occupations and industries	Fiscal year 1967	Fiscal year 1966	Percent change in 1967
Total.....	6, 138, 100	6, 586, 800	-6. 8
By occupation:			
Professional, technical, managerial.....	273, 700	278, 300	-1. 7
Clerical and sales.....	981, 800	975, 100	+0. 7
Clerical.....	704, 400	INA	INA
Sales.....	277, 400	INA	INA
Service and other.....	1, 965, 900	INA	INA
Domestic.....	1, 005, 900	INA	INA
Service except domestic.....	905, 900	INA	INA
Industrial.....	2, 916, 600	INA	INA
Processing.....	263, 000	INA	INA
Machine trades.....	279, 400	INA	INA
Bench work.....	479, 500	INA	INA
Structural work.....	546, 500	INA	INA
Miscellaneous.....	1, 348, 300	INA	INA
By industry:			
Construction.....	369, 600	439, 100	-15. 8
Manufacturing.....	1, 519, 900	1, 648, 400	-7. 8
Durable goods.....	771, 300	853, 900	-9. 7
Nondurable goods.....	748, 600	794, 500	-5. 8
Transportation and public utilities.....	284, 700	256, 600	+11. 0
Trade.....	1, 387, 900	1, 484, 400	-6. 5
Services.....	2, 154, 600	2, 317, 000	-7. 0
Nonhousehold.....	1, 070, 100	1, 089, 900	-1. 8
Household.....	1, 084, 500	1, 227, 100	-11. 6
Government.....	273, 400	282, 900	-3. 3
Other.....	147, 900	158, 600	-6. 7

INA: Information not available because of change in "Dictionary of Occupational Titles" structure.

SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES, U.S. TOTALS FOR 1958-67 AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

Fiscal year and State	New applica- tions ¹	Total counseling interviews	Individuals tested	Placements	
				Nonagri- cultural	Agricultural
1958.....	10, 412, 879	1, 542, 846	1, 349, 924	5, 235, 910	8, 709, 763
1959.....	9, 368, 746	1, 734, 170	1, 609, 536	5, 703, 458	9, 615, 163
1960.....	9, 598, 604	1, 785, 541	1, 760, 754	6, 082, 753	9, 747, 116
1961.....	10, 605, 108	1, 783, 310	1, 799, 730	5, 591, 089	9, 004, 319
1962.....	10, 413, 532	2, 020, 549	2, 176, 709	6, 506, 008	9, 028, 451
1963.....	11, 045, 696	2, 088, 332	2, 300, 436	6, 632, 252	7, 923, 543
1964.....	10, 924, 071	2, 008, 356	2, 337, 758	6, 453, 858	7, 124, 933
1965.....	10, 944, 255	2, 114, 538	2, 481, 925	6, 329, 678	6, 047, 130
1966.....	10, 625, 700	2, 285, 316	2, 594, 175	6, 586, 827	4, 338, 857
1967.....	10, 773, 823	2, 399, 120	2, 277, 114	6, 138, 034	4, 144, 717
Alabama.....	201, 276	29, 553	45, 266	111, 971	45, 036
Alaska.....	19, 246	4, 862	5, 355	10, 996	142

See footnote at end of table.

**SELECTED EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES, U.S. TOTALS FOR 1958-67 AND
BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967—Continued**

Fiscal year and State	New applica- tions ¹	Total counseling interviews	Individuals tested	Placements	
				Nonagri- cultural	Agricultural
Arizona.....	119,446	10,986	23,481	88,777	475,901
Arkansas.....	173,114	33,465	47,430	118,450	125,113
California.....	1,458,502	224,397	208,245	625,041	218,775
Colorado.....	135,959	32,892	43,020	94,768	50,630
Connecticut.....	146,496	33,690	21,871	79,187	14,030
Delaware.....	16,192	10,068	4,910	7,193	7,671
District of Columbia.....	83,274	19,022	19,864	53,127	0
Florida.....	272,426	56,728	63,419	205,241	231,266
Georgia.....	201,057	35,525	46,725	146,993	29,659
Guam.....	2,219	129	10	1,607	0
Hawaii.....	40,343	6,795	4,916	10,718	1,477
Idaho.....	54,348	8,723	12,115	31,485	73,669
Illinois.....	347,053	104,855	76,230	199,581	67,486
Indiana.....	241,016	36,251	37,687	121,441	48,511
Iowa.....	92,589	17,615	23,820	71,493	25,496
Kansas.....	101,522	31,727	25,890	73,853	10,140
Kentucky.....	153,720	60,976	53,364	58,360	62,549
Louisiana.....	149,883	21,889	44,542	88,821	40,255
Maine.....	51,158	16,344	16,309	22,003	4,828
Maryland.....	139,981	37,914	28,390	81,713	87,826
Massachusetts.....	328,982	80,688	41,064	141,429	32,208
Michigan.....	506,002	81,136	74,236	224,863	95,775
Minnesota.....	214,145	42,050	62,427	104,588	21,463
Mississippi.....	171,316	57,646	47,396	94,701	167,273
Missouri.....	240,337	48,449	50,210	110,245	28,963
Montana.....	56,013	28,011	15,634	35,599	30,097
Nebraska.....	66,092	16,084	29,102	50,234	17,738
Nevada.....	53,738	9,369	8,302	26,502	3,052
New Hampshire.....	38,618	10,764	7,199	15,775	1,864
New Jersey.....	335,571	77,886	36,229	153,567	81,267
New Mexico.....	59,438	12,681	14,415	34,143	20,973
New York.....	830,833	277,844	152,606	753,863	91,249
North Carolina.....	244,761	41,580	72,475	108,518	419,593
North Dakota.....	35,301	6,110	10,316	25,628	14,937
Ohio.....	510,426	74,317	96,044	224,575	144,613
Oklahoma.....	147,462	32,508	34,875	171,955	123,318
Oregon.....	140,581	31,987	21,530	64,750	193,269
Pennsylvania.....	562,835	174,462	104,254	284,331	284,626
Puerto Rico.....	202,824	27,921	24,694	46,691	10,741
Rhode Island.....	47,346	16,049	8,579	22,985	231
South Carolina.....	125,416	22,414	34,638	68,207	83,402
South Dakota.....	32,659	9,023	13,726	23,191	6,058
Tennessee.....	176,267	34,475	56,078	116,433	27,090
Texas.....	711,018	181,393	204,253	535,861	303,068
Utah.....	61,997	18,462	28,064	39,291	16,438
Vermont.....	23,264	5,550	3,306	12,266	413
Virginia.....	179,450	51,332	64,090	110,619	82,081
Virgin Islands.....	2,288	572	1,115	1,248	0
Washington.....	180,797	29,993	35,865	119,082	198,243
West Virginia.....	87,718	18,058	12,197	23,998	1,610
Wisconsin.....	180,064	40,983	55,735	75,334	15,968
Wyoming.....	19,444	4,917	3,601	14,743	6,636

¹ The number of applications taken should not be interpreted as a measure of the total number of new job applicants at employment service offices, since there are some types of applicants for whom written applications are not taken.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AND FEDERAL FUNDS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT,¹ 1963-67

Fiscal year	Total	Program				
		Institutional	On-the-job			Other-than-skill training
			Total	OJT (only)	Coupled	
Training opportunities (rounded to nearest hundred):						
Total.....	1, 039, 600	634, 200	355, 600	259, 500	96, 100	49, 800
1967.....	312, 000	132, 300	152, 700	98, 100	54, 600	27, 000
1966.....	314, 500	169, 200	122, 500	98, 700	23, 800	22, 800
1965.....	233, 700	168, 900	64, 800	47, 100	17, 700	-----
1964.....	122, 900	109, 600	13, 300	13, 300	-----	-----
1963.....	56, 500	54, 200	2, 300	2, 300	-----	-----
Federal funds ² (rounded to nearest thousand):						
Total.....	\$1, 185, 954, 000	\$963, 829, 000	\$198, 513, 000	\$104, 416, 000	\$94, 097, 000	\$23, 612, 000
1967.....	346, 711, 000	240, 813, 000	93, 713, 000	36, 776, 000	56, 936, 000	12, 185, 000
1966.....	365, 104, 000	292, 642, 000	61, 035, 000	36, 611, 000	24, 424, 000	11, 427, 000
1965.....	281, 595, 000	245, 049, 000	36, 546, 000	23, 810, 000	12, 737, 000	-----
1964.....	140, 754, 000	134, 339, 000	6, 415, 000	6, 415, 000	-----	-----
1963.....	51, 788, 000	50, 986, 000	802, 000	802, 000	-----	-----

¹ Includes persons referred to institutional and on-the-job training from experimental and demonstration projects and funds authorized for their training. Does not include persons who received special services only nor funds authorized to provide the special services. Funds authorized for special services were as follows: Fiscal year 1963, \$2,919,000; fiscal year 1964, \$6,068,000; fiscal year 1965, \$15,445,000. Beginning July 1, 1965, includes authorizations for trainees and funds for redevelopment areas under sec. 241 of the MDTA.

² Public Law 87-415, sec. 231, provides for non-Federal contributions in cash or in kind of not less than 10 percent of the total cost for training in institutional projects effective with the beginning of fiscal year 1967.

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

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AND FUNDS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT, BY PROGRAM,¹ FISCAL YEAR 1967

A. Summary All Programs

[In thousands]

State or Territory	Training opportunities	Program authorizations		
		Total	Funds ²	
			Federal	Non-Federal ³
Total.....	294.5	\$333, 362	\$322, 716	\$10, 646
Alabama.....	5.2	5, 108	4, 944	165
Alaska.....	.4	814	788	26
Arizona.....	1.8	2, 700	2, 566	135
Arkansas.....	3.1	2, 893	2, 810	83

See footnotes at end of table.

**TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AND FUNDS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE MANPOWER
DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT, BY PROGRAM,¹ FISCAL YEAR 1967—
Continued**

A. Summary All Programs—Continued

State or Territory	Training opportunities	Program authorizations		
		Total	Funds ²	
			Federal	Non-Federal ³
California.....	42.3	49,073	47,978	1,095
Colorado.....	1.9	3,000	2,920	81
Connecticut.....	4.2	4,297	4,124	173
Delaware.....	.7	635	608	26
District of Columbia.....	4.0	3,013	2,980	33
Florida.....	4.6	5,137	4,985	152
Georgia.....	4.8	5,516	5,349	167
Guam.....	(4)	46	44	2
Hawaii.....	.4	679	657	22
Idaho.....	.5	858	830	28
Illinois.....	14.1	19,041	18,438	604
Indiana.....	5.4	6,243	6,057	186
Iowa.....	3.0	4,121	4,010	112
Kansas.....	3.6	3,155	3,044	111
Kentucky.....	4.0	5,067	4,882	185
Louisiana.....	4.5	4,528	4,397	131
Maine.....	2.0	1,696	1,583	113
Maryland.....	9.0	6,742	6,620	122
Massachusetts.....	11.5	11,538	11,188	349
Michigan.....	9.6	13,273	12,914	359
Minnesota.....	3.5	4,714	4,561	154
Mississippi.....	2.8	3,673	3,583	90
Missouri.....	4.7	8,630	8,410	220
Montana.....	.9	1,293	1,261	32
Nebraska.....	1.1	1,688	1,637	51
Nevada.....	.7	940	912	27
New Hampshire.....	.9	1,102	1,063	39
New Jersey.....	15.7	13,551	13,355	195
New Mexico.....	.7	1,156	1,100	56
New York.....	32.5	40,083	38,165	1,917
North Carolina.....	5.9	5,925	5,724	201
North Dakota.....	.8	1,531	1,504	26
Ohio.....	12.9	16,426	15,844	582
Oklahoma.....	3.9	3,206	3,051	155
Oregon.....	3.2	2,994	2,912	82
Pennsylvania.....	17.7	19,662	18,961	700
Puerto Rico.....	4.1	2,537	2,481	55
Rhode Island.....	.9	1,300	1,143	158
South Carolina.....	5.1	3,474	3,361	113
South Dakota.....	.8	1,372	1,333	39
Tennessee.....	4.9	5,335	5,206	129
Texas.....	12.5	13,086	12,762	324
Utah.....	1.1	1,401	1,336	65
Vermont.....	.5	516	493	23
Virginia.....	3.8	3,799	3,670	129
Virgin Islands.....	.2	72	64	7
Washington.....	4.6	5,297	5,099	199
West Virginia.....	2.4	2,626	2,553	73
Wisconsin.....	4.9	6,091	5,759	332
Wyoming.....	.4	712	698	14

See footnotes at end of table.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AND FUNDS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE MANPOWER
DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT, BY PROGRAM,¹ FISCAL YEAR 1967—
Continued

B. Institutional Training Program

[In thousands]

State or Territory	Training opportunities	Funds
Total.....	121.6	\$219,974
Alabama.....	2.1	3,600
Alaska.....	.3	730
Arizona.....	.8	1,833
Arkansas.....	1.5	2,304
California.....	12.6	32,482
Colorado.....	.7	2,203
Connecticut.....	2.3	2,581
Delaware.....	.2	394
District of Columbia.....	2.6	2,236
Florida.....	2.4	3,720
Georgia.....	1.9	3,107
Guam.....	(1)	44
Hawaii.....	.3	532
Idaho.....	.2	672
Illinois.....	8.1	12,90
Indiana.....	2.5	3,737
Iowa.....	1.4	2,639
Kansas.....	.9	2,234
Kentucky.....	1.6	3,774
Louisiana.....	1.5	3,541
Maine.....	1.1	1,155
Maryland.....	3.8	4,115
Massachusetts.....	5.1	8,119
Michigan.....	4.6	8,626
Minnesota.....	2.2	3,746
Mississippi.....	1.1	2,584
Missouri.....	2.1	4,907
Montana.....	.5	825
Nebraska.....	.8	1,509
Nevada.....	.4	687
New Hampshire.....	.5	863
New Jersey.....	3.9	7,179
New Mexico.....	.4	906
New York.....	11.6	25,598
North Carolina.....	2.1	4,166
North Dakota.....	.5	1,140
Ohio.....	6.0	10,346
Oklahoma.....	2.5	2,349
Oregon.....	1.2	1,770
Pennsylvania.....	6.1	10,741
Puerto Rico.....	1.6	2,079
Rhode Island.....	.5	887
South Carolina.....	1.9	2,585
South Dakota.....	.3	895
Tennessee.....	1.9	3,492
Texas.....	5.1	8,713
Utah.....	.6	1,054
Vermont.....	.3	372
Virginia.....	2.0	2,697
Virgin Islands.....	.1	48
Washington.....	2.9	3,746
West Virginia.....	1.0	1,828
Wisconsin.....	2.4	4,376
Wyoming.....	.2	609

See footnotes at end of table.

**TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AND FUNDS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE MANPOWER
DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT, BY PROGRAM,¹ FISCAL YEAR 1967—
Continued**

C. On-the-Job Training Program

[In thousands]

State or Territory	Total		OJT (only)		Coupled	
	Training opportunities	Funds	Training opportunities	Funds	Training opportunities	Funds
Total.....	146.0	\$90,557	95.0	\$35,610	50.9	\$54,947
Alabama.....	1.8	866	1.3	438	.4	428
Alaska.....	.1	58	(¹)	17	(¹)	41
Arizona.....	1.0	733	.5	248	.5	485
Arkansas.....	1.6	506	1.4	379	.2	127
California.....	23.8	12,502	17.5	7,229	6.3	5,273
Colorado.....	1.2	717	.5	184	.7	533
Connecticut.....	1.8	1,484	.8	425	.9	1,059
Delaware.....	.4	215	.3	29	.2	185
District of Columbia.....	1.5	744	.5	129	1.0	615
Florida.....	2.2	1,265	1.7	761	.5	504
Georgia.....	2.9	2,241	1.5	722	1.4	1,519
Guam.....						
Hawaii.....	.1	126	.1	88	(¹)	38
Idaho.....	.2	158	.2	115	.1	42
Illinois.....	6.1	5,538	3.8	1,615	2.3	3,923
Indiana.....	2.8	2,320	.5	237	2.3	2,083
Iowa.....	1.5	1,371	.2	131	1.3	1,240
Kansas.....	2.7	811	.6	249	2.1	561
Kentucky.....	2.4	1,108	2.1	917	.3	190
Louisiana.....	3.0	855	2.9	754	.1	100
Maine.....	.9	428	.7	238	.1	190
Maryland.....	1.7	1,896	.4	170	1.3	1,726
Massachusetts.....	3.0	2,163	1.9	992	1.1	1,172
Michigan.....	5.0	4,288	2.7	1,013	2.3	3,275
Minnesota.....	1.3	815	.9	380	.4	435
Mississippi.....	1.7	998	1.2	465	.5	533
Missouri.....	2.7	3,504	1.1	441	1.6	3,064
Montana.....	.4	436	(¹)	22	.4	412
Nebraska.....	.3	128	.3	63	.1	66
Nevada.....	.3	225	(¹)	6	.3	219
New Hampshire.....	.4	199	.3	69	.1	130
New Jersey.....	9.3	4,565	7.4	2,254	1.9	2,312
New Mexico.....	.2	194	.2	83	.1	111
New York.....	18.9	11,267	14.9	5,142	4.0	6,125
North Carolina.....	3.8	1,558	2.5	720	1.3	839
North Dakota.....	.3	363	.1	33	.2	330
Ohio.....	4.0	3,192	2.1	963	1.9	2,229
Oklahoma.....	1.4	702	1.3	627	.1	74
Oregon.....	2.0	1,143	1.6	798	.4	345
Pennsylvania.....	9.0	6,938	4.4	1,640	4.6	5,297
Puerto Rico.....	2.5	403	2.5	397	(¹)	6
Rhode Island.....	.3	256	.1	53	.2	203
South Carolina.....	3.3	775	3.1	662	.1	113
South Dakota.....	.5	437	.3	124	.2	313
Tennessee.....	2.9	1,714	2.1	944	.8	770
Texas.....	4.7	3,412	2.3	1,061	2.5	2,351
Utah.....	.5	282	.2	86	.3	195
Vermont.....	.2	121	.1	31	.1	90
Virginia.....	1.8	972	1.2	502	.6	470
Virgin Islands.....	(¹)	17	(¹)	17		
Washington.....	1.7	1,352	.8	339	1.0	1,013
West Virginia.....	1.4	725	.3	124	1.0	601
Wisconsin.....	2.5	1,383	1.6	435	.9	948
Wyoming.....	.1	89	.1	48	(¹)	41

See footnotes at end of table.

**TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES AND FUNDS AUTHORIZED UNDER THE MANPOWER
DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT, BY PROGRAM,¹ FISCAL YEAR 1967—
Continued**

D. Other-Than-Skill Training
[In thousands]

State or Territory	Training opportunities	Funds
Total.....	27.0	\$12,185
Alabama.....	1.4	478
California.....	5.9	2,994
Connecticut.....	.1	59
Maryland.....	3.4	609
Massachusetts.....	3.4	906
New Jersey.....	2.5	1,611
New York.....	2.0	1,300
Ohio.....	3.0	2,307
Pennsylvania.....	2.6	1,283
Texas.....	2.6	638

¹ Excludes authorizations for trainees and funds for redevelopment areas under sec. 241 of the MDTA.

² Public Law 87-415, sec. 231, provides for non-Federal contributions in cash or in kind of not less than 10 percent of total cost for training in institutional projects effective with the beginning of fiscal year 1967.

³ All non-Federal funds authorized were for institutional projects.

⁴ Less than 50 trainees.

Note.—Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

REGISTERED APPRENTICES, 1941-66
[Adjusted to account for reporting revisions]

Year	In training on Jan. 1	New registrations ¹	Completions	Cancellations ²	In training on Dec. 31
1941.....	18,300	14,177	1,289	5,051	26,137
1942.....	26,137	20,701	2,011	4,683	40,144
1943.....	40,144	11,661	1,715	6,975	43,115
1944.....	43,115	7,775	2,122	8,197	40,571
1945.....	40,571	23,040	1,568	5,078	56,965
1946.....	56,965	84,730	2,042	8,436	131,217
1947.....	131,217	94,238	7,311	25,190	192,954
1948.....	192,954	85,918	13,375	35,117	230,380
1949.....	230,380	66,745	25,045	41,257	230,823
1950.....	230,823	60,186	38,533	49,747	202,729
1951.....	202,729	63,881	38,754	56,845	171,011
1952 ³	172,477	62,842	33,098	43,689	158,532
1953.....	158,532	73,620	28,561	43,333	160,258
1954.....	160,258	58,939	27,383	33,139	158,675
1955.....	158,675	67,265	24,795	26,423	174,722
1956.....	174,722	74,062	27,231	33,416	188,137
1957 ³	189,684	59,638	30,356	33,275	185,691
1958.....	185,691	49,569	30,647	26,918	177,695
1959.....	177,695	66,230	37,375	40,545	166,005
1960 ³	172,161	54,100	31,727	33,406	161,128
1961.....	161,128	49,482	28,547	26,414	155,649
1962.....	155,649	55,590	25,918	26,434	158,887
1963.....	158,887	57,204	26,029	26,744	163,318
1964.....	163,318	59,960	25,744	27,001	170,533
1965.....	170,533	68,507	24,917	30,168	183,955
1966.....	183,955	85,031	26,511	34,964	207,511
1967.....	207,511				

¹ Includes reinstatements.

² Cancellations are not synonymous with "dropouts," since they include layoffs, discharges, out-of-State transfers, upgrading within certain trades, and suspensions for military service, as well as voluntary "quits."

³ Major revisions in reporting system effected this year.

SIGNIFICANT PROVISIONS IN STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS, JUNE 30, 1967*—Continued

State	Size of firm		Minimum benefits			Maximum benefits		
	Minimum number of workers	Minimum period of time ¹	Weekly amount ²	Annual amount ^{2,3}	Minimum qualifying employment and wages Weeks of employment	Weekly amount ²	Annual amount ^{2,3}	Minimum qualifying employment and wages Weeks of employment
C. Average-weekly-wage formula								
Florida.....	4	20 weeks ¹	\$10	\$100.00	20	\$400.00	\$1,040.00	52
Michigan.....	1	20 weeks ¹	≥ 10-12	105.00-126.00	14	210.14	1,118.00-1,872.00	35
Minnesota.....	1	20 weeks ¹	13	156.00	17	520.00	1,300.00	37
New Jersey.....	4	20 weeks.....	10	128.00	17	255.00	3,430.35	35
New York.....	1	Not specified ¹	10	260.00	8	300.00	1,430.00	8
Ohio.....	3	At any time.....	≥ 10-13	200.00-260.00	20	400.00	1,092.00-1,378.00	32
Rhode Island.....	1	At any time.....	12-15	144.00-180.00	20	400.00	1,326.00-1,638.00	42
Vermont.....	3	20 weeks.....	10	260.00	20	400.00	1,300.00	20
Wisconsin.....	4	20 weeks ¹	11	159.50	8	288.00	2,074.00	8

*Effective July 2, 1967, in Idaho, Iowa, North Dakota, Utah, and Vermont; and July 1, 1967, in other States noted.

¹ States without a specified period of time have a small quarterly or annual payroll requirement. In Minnesota, 4 or more outside of cities of 10,000 population. Other States noted have alternative provisions.

² When 2 amounts are given, higher includes dependents' allowances. Higher figure for minimum weekly benefit amount includes allowances for 1 dependent; in Indiana, 1-4 dependents; in Michigan, for 1 dependent child or 2 dependents other than a child; in Ohio, the amount shown is payable only if there is a working spouse; otherwise, \$5 is payable for either dependent spouse or child. Dependents' allowances limited in Alaska to intrastate claimants, and in Illinois and Indiana, to claimants with high-quarter wages in excess of those required for maximum basic weekly benefit amount. In the District of Columbia and Maryland, same maximum with or without dependents. Maximum augmented payment in Massachusetts not shown; it may not exceed average weekly wage.

³ In North Carolina, annual amount is increased by 8 times the weekly benefit amount when unemployment in the State reaches specified levels; indicated increase in other States is 50 per-

cent. In Puerto Rico, benefits are extended by 40 weeks in certain industries, occupations, or establishments when a "special unemployment situation" exists.

⁴ Amount shown is one-fourth of base-period wages, because eligibility for maximum annual benefits requires more than 4 times high-quarter wages needed for maximum weekly benefit (Georgia, Indiana, Oklahoma, and Virginia). In Colorado, amount shown is 13 times the usual full-time weekly rate of pay required for maximum benefit amount.

⁵ And 14 weeks of employment (Hawaii); 17 weeks (Missouri); 20 weeks (Oregon); 19 weeks (Utah); 20 weeks (Wyoming).

⁶ Qualifying requirements apply to basic benefits only. For claimants with maximum dependents, high-quarter wages of \$1,794.26 are required in Illinois; high-quarter wages of \$1,118 and base-period wages of \$4,472 in Indiana; wages of \$4,518.50 and 35 weeks in Michigan.

⁷ Qualifying wages shown yield benefits shown. Alternative qualifying wages of \$250 in 1 quarter and \$125 in another would yield weekly benefit of \$10 and annual benefits of \$94.

⁸ Or 15 weeks in preceding 52 weeks and 40 weeks in preceding 104 weeks at average wage of \$15 or more (New York); 14 weeks in preceding 52 weeks and 55 weeks in the 52-week period plus any base period which ended not more than 10 weeks before the start of the 52-week period (Wisconsin).

BENEFIT DATA UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS, U.S. TOTALS FOR 1958-67 AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

Fiscal year and State	Initial claims ¹	Average weekly insured unemployment		Total number of beneficiaries ³	Average weekly wage in covered employment	Average weekly benefit		Average duration (in weeks)			Claimants exhausting benefits	
		Number	Percent of covered employment ²			Amount	Percent of average weekly (total) wages	All beneficiaries		Actual for ex-haustees	Number	Percent of all beneficiaries ⁴
								Potential	Actual			
1958.....	18,473,434	2,184,664	5.5	7,802,338	\$84.92	\$30.05	35.4	23.6	12.8	1,768,743	25.7	
1959.....	15,555,930	1,956,014	5.1	6,044,804	88.65	30.33	34.2	23.4	15.4	2,436,510	34.7	
1960.....	15,380,051	1,707,820	4.4	6,154,226	92.26	31.68	34.3	23.9	12.5	1,478,819	25.1	
1961.....	19,424,577	2,348,907	5.8	7,732,954	94.41	33.84	35.8	24.0	13.8	2,131,821	31.4	
1962.....	15,907,034	1,877,866	4.7	5,988,127	1,620,761	34.02	34.9	23.8	14.1	1,967,099	27.8	
1963.....	15,719,848	1,820,659	4.4	6,198,793	1,564,057	35.08	34.9	24.0	13.1	1,593,048	26.2	
1964.....	14,815,171	1,703,199	4.0	5,753,577	1,455,297	35.59	34.3	24.1	13.2	1,473,216	24.4	
1965.....	12,953,564	1,439,623	3.3	5,041,950	1,224,323	36.56	34.0	24.1	12.6	1,208,303	22.0	
1966.....	11,096,693	1,152,219	2.6	4,345,160	972,562	38.50	34.3	24.2	11.6	903,180	18.8	
1967.....	11,523,660	1,141,662	2.4	4,488,647	960,217	41.05	34.7	24.3	11.1	778,616	18.8	
Alabama.....	132,702	14,998	2.4	52,995	11,988	30.87	31.1	23.8	11.8	13,490	29.7	
Alaska.....	23,591	3,234	7.9	10,381	2,990	43.16	22.9	27.3	15.0	2,317	22.1	
Arizona.....	82,413	7,675	2.6	29,653	6,011	37.68	33.3	22.2	10.5	5,600	21.6	
Arkansas.....	94,070	10,378	2.9	38,348	7,680	29.58	35.2	22.4	10.4	18,9	21.6	
California.....	1,877,511	202,124	4.4	723,188	181,088	50.46	37.6	23.9	13.0	154,371	23.1	
Colorado.....	60,383	5,267	1.3	29,145	4,189	47.71	42.1	21.6	7.5	3,804	19.6	
Connecticut.....	156,278	14,865	1.7	66,320	12,741	44.21	35.4	23.2	10.0	10,952	18.0	
Delaware.....	34,147	3,059	2.0	13,378	3,360	44.73	34.3	23.5	9.5	2,229	12.9	
District of Columbia.....	28,731	3,921	1.2	12,310	3,420	43.72	37.0	30.1	14.4	2,393	18.2	
Florida.....	180,067	18,942	1.6	68,489	12,779	28.39	27.9	19.8	9.7	20,693	32.8	
Georgia.....	140,812	14,488	1.5	69,541	11,083	33.59	32.3	20.0	8.3	16,394	29.0	
Hawaii.....	32,126	5,152	2.6	17,592	4,524	48.63	42.1	26.0	13.4	2,991	17.9	
Idaho.....	38,408	4,589	3.3	17,990	3,601	42.64	41.9	19.1	10.4	3,955	22.1	
Illinois.....	447,673	42,026	1.4	194,190	36,010	43.47	34.2	23.0	9.6	30,490	18.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

BENEFIT DATA UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS, U.S. TOTALS FOR 1958-67 AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967—Continued

Fiscal year and State	Initial claims ¹	Average weekly insured unemployment		Total number of beneficiaries ³	Average weekly wage in covered employment	Average weekly benefit		Average duration (in weeks)			Claimants exhausting benefits		
		Number	Percent of covered employment ²			Amount	Percent of average weekly (total) wages	All beneficiaries		Actual for ex-haustees	Number	Percent of all beneficiaries ⁴	
								Potential	Actual				
Indiana	224,162	16,877	1.3	91,117	119.48	35.42	28.8	19.8	8.4	14.3	18,492	26.4	
Iowa	51,410	5,325	1.1	23,290	105.50	41.93	37.1	22.1	9.9	15.4	4,100	20.9	
Kansas	55,742	5,619	1.5	25,497	103.85	40.78	40.1	23.1	9.7	20.1	4,113	17.3	
Kentucky	117,024	13,325	2.5	53,010	9,795	100.45	35.95	33.6	23.4	9.6	20.3	8,304	18.4
Louisiana	123,803	14,021	2.1	53,496	12,447	106.32	35.51	31.7	23.6	12.1	19.5	13,704	29.6
Maine	50,721	5,651	2.7	22,855	4,725	93.23	34.25	23.0	10.8	17.8	4,519	18.8	
Maryland	152,777	13,781	1.7	71,355	12,718	105.66	39.71	35.7	26.0	9.3	26.0	5,930	8.7
Massachusetts	457,073	49,848	3.1	188,365	43,834	109.62	43.10	38.6	26.1	12.1	22.6	35,447	19.7
Michigan	663,476	56,369	2.6	264,490	46,213	135.58	47.38	34.3	23.9	9.1	18.6	32,409	15.4
Minnesota	109,104	14,320	1.7	48,822	11,801	110.32	37.75	27.9	23.5	12.6	20.1	9,491	18.2
Mississippi	71,809	7,005	2.1	27,688	5,166	85.33	26.13	29.9	9.7	20.2	4,422	17.8	
Missouri	332,870	24,179	2.2	100,886	112.96	38.11	32.7	23.2	9.1	19.6	12,186	13.5	
Montana	32,430	3,945	3.3	14,730	98.50	31.64	31.5	22.0	12.0	19.0	3,784	25.6	
Nebraska	30,546	3,476	1.4	15,781	98.06	35.79	39.8	22.4	10.8	17.4	3,503	21.6	
Nevada	52,858	6,075	4.8	22,994	122.83	43.05	34.7	22.8	13.0	21.1	5,518	24.5	
New Hampshire	29,492	2,030	1.2	12,348	97.39	37.52	36.9	26.0	6.0	23.0	106	1.3	
New Jersey	543,965	56,667	3.2	240,599	123.83	40.92	32.8	23.7	11.8	21.0	49,905	21.8	
New Mexico	47,479	4,703	2.7	16,210	99.00	31.15	31.2	28.8	12.6	24.7	1,966	12.0	

New York.....	1,779,840	164,342	3.1	605,044	150,556	125.71	43.01	33.4	26.0	12.9	26.0	83,432	12.8
North Carolina.....	254,097	21,531	1.9	100,435	17,688	88.64	28.02	29.8	26.0	9.2	24.2	11,451	13.3
North Dakota.....	14,530	2,514	3.2	7,867	2,210	94.37	41.38	43.4	23.7	14.6	21.5	1,584	17.2
Ohio.....	432,661	38,944	1.5	168,238	30,144	125.32	40.45	31.7	25.2	9.3	24.0	14,422	10.3
Oklahoma.....	77,225	9,951	2.3	27,011	7,355	102.79	27.35	26.3	27.8	14.2	23.6	7,372	26.5
Oregon.....	188,676	18,008	3.7	63,895	14,739	112.13	37.15	32.3	25.4	12.0	24.4	8,339	14.8
Pennsylvania.....	811,982	67,206	2.1	280,210	56,007	111.62	36.05	31.2	28.9	10.4	26.6	24,009	9.5
Puerto Rico.....	§ 193,898	§ 31,330	6.6	66,456	12,130	60.38	17.39	28.7	12.0	9.5	12.0	34,676	55.6
Rhode Island.....	97,066	7,523	2.9	33,887	6,520	100.10	39.84	39.3	23.1	10.0	19.7	5,713	18.0
South Carolina.....	113,694	10,848	2.0	45,459	8,411	87.71	31.43	34.7	20.8	9.6	19.5	10,053	29.0
South Dakota.....	8,893	1,317	1.6	4,037	988	88.75	32.70	36.7	20.1	12.7	17.5	1,137	22.3
Tennessee.....	171,082	20,675	2.5	84,841	15,601	94.34	30.58	31.2	23.6	9.6	21.0	14,189	21.6
Texas.....	216,335	23,507	1.1	85,229	17,877	104.15	30.81	29.3	20.9	10.9	16.4	25,975	29.4
Utah.....	46,140	6,166	3.1	21,002	4,899	101.39	39.65	38.1	25.4	12.1	19.1	5,051	25.8
Vermont.....	20,629	2,276	2.6	8,507	1,935	99.92	38.20	36.2	26.0	11.8	26.0	1,020	13.5
Virginia.....	82,602	7,041	.8	33,167	5,426	95.74	32.50	32.0	20.6	8.5	16.9	6,112	19.8
Washington.....	229,603	23,429	3.4	85,158	20,055	123.31	33.23	26.5	27.7	12.2	25.3	14,098	17.6
West Virginia.....	84,174	10,104	3.0	43,062	8,014	112.44	26.05	22.6	26.0	9.7	24.8	4,964	11.9
Wisconsin.....	212,630	19,462	1.9	78,298	16,445	115.42	47.52	39.7	29.7	10.9	21.8	9,338	13.0
Wyoming.....	11,415	1,357	2.1	4,791	1,093	96.12	40.48	41.3	24.2	11.9	21.7	624	12.4

¹ Excludes transitional claims.

² Based on average covered employment during the preceding fiscal year.

³ Represents claimants receiving first payment in benefit year.

⁴ For fiscal years 1961 through 1967 based on first payments for 12-month period ended Dec. 31.

For prior years, based on first payments for 12 months ended Mar. 31.

⁵ Excludes Wisconsin; comparable data not available.

⁶ Includes claims filed by interstate claimants in the Virgin Islands (835).

⁷ Represents 12-month period ended Dec. 31, 1966; weekly wage data for fiscal year are not available.

⁸ Includes data under the program for Puerto Rican sugarcane workers.

Note.—Data for fiscal years 1958-59 include activities under the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees and represent an unduplicated count for both State and UCFE programs.

SUBJECT EMPLOYERS AND OTHER SELECTED DATA UNDER STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAMS,¹ U.S. TOTALS FOR 1958-67 AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

Fiscal year and State	Subject employers as of June 30	Average monthly covered employment ²	States with tax base above \$3,000 and effective date	State collections		Interest on State accounts in trust fund (000)	Benefits paid ⁶		State reserves for benefits as of June 30 ⁷	
				Amount ³ (000)	Percent of taxable wages ^{4,5}		Amount (000)	Percent of taxable wages ^{4,5}	Amount (000)	Percent of taxable wages ^{4,5}
1958.....	2,084,542	38,781,635	-----	\$1,500,397	1.36	\$219,651	\$2,875,492	2.6	\$7,417,380	6.7
1959.....	2,151,603	38,301,664	-----	1,675,286	1.47	179,133	2,790,236	2.4	6,708,819	5.9
1960.....	2,270,413	39,614,536	-----	2,164,757	1.81	182,213	2,356,113	2.0	6,691,003	5.6
1961.....	2,296,686	39,362,394	-----	2,361,279	1.99	196,399	3,509,225	2.9	5,744,775	4.8
1962.....	2,333,192	40,217,474	-----	2,709,253	2.17	165,182	2,777,591	2.3	5,804,453	4.9
1963.....	2,359,767	41,966,660	-----	3,005,409	2.34	183,620	2,788,542	2.2	6,203,212	4.9
1964.....	2,384,481	41,987,398	-----	3,043,418	2.35	207,789	2,641,912	2.0	6,754,087	5.2
1965.....	2,408,999	44,452,575	-----	3,045,892	2.23	243,750	2,302,825	1.7	7,643,029	5.6
1966.....	2,514,388	45,494,862	-----	3,061,858	2.12	292,154	1,900,515	1.3	9,003,355	6.2
1967.....	2,523,042	48,112,253	-----	2,910,953	1.85	370,106	1,962,501	1.2	10,202,110	7.5
Alabama.....	23,592	649,060	-----	27,475	1.43	4,049	18,796	1.0	110,104	5.7
Alaska.....	4,973	41,516	7,200(1/60)	10,643	3.59	436	6,710	2.3	20,030	6.8
Arizona.....	18,322	305,336	3,600(1/65)	16,551	1.94	2,799	11,547	1.1	76,135	7.1
Arkansas.....	35,990	364,267	-----	15,848	1.54	1,537	11,397	1.1	41,496	4.0
California.....	349,534	4,707,493	4,100(1/66)	562,064	2.92	30,681	462,349	2.4	841,470	4.4
Colorado.....	18,336	414,556	-----	12,051	.96	2,687	9,897	.8	70,594	5.6
Connecticut.....	36,340	904,561	-----	56,558	2.07	9,402	28,467	1.0	262,155	9.6
Delaware.....	9,609	157,047	3,600(1/55)	5,483	1.01	967	7,414	1.4	21,831	4.6
District of Columbia.....	21,012	328,739	-----	8,653	.97	2,637	7,165	.8	70,507	7.9
Florida.....	52,410	1,195,150	-----	31,269	.86	7,941	18,440	.5	218,115	6.0
Georgia.....	33,259	971,339	-----	35,587	1.24	8,713	17,915	.6	238,551	8.3
Hawaii.....	12,986	199,941	4,300(1/66)	10,738	1.75	1,012	10,280	1.7	26,929	4.4
Idaho.....	14,973	138,975	3,600(1/63)	8,675	1.93	1,376	7,436	1.7	36,127	8.2
Illinois.....	93,153	3,053,726	-----	65,958	.68	21,929	78,464	.8	564,910	5.8
Indiana.....	37,361	1,324,841	-----	53,990	1.29	8,613	26,574	.6	239,979	5.7
Iowa.....	24,163	533,606	-----	9,854	.63	4,727	9,113	.6	124,878	7.9
Kansas.....	20,405	397,649	-----	16,764	1.42	2,864	9,758	.8	78,606	6.7
Kentucky.....	24,797	552,986	-----	25,457	1.51	5,238	17,387	1.0	141,973	8.4
Louisiana.....	28,278	681,314	-----	34,549	1.64	5,735	22,246	1.1	155,554	7.4
Maine.....	8,892	212,497	-----	9,170	1.44	1,509	7,728	1.2	39,938	6.3
Maryland.....	54,987	848,464	-----	39,928	1.59	7,919	24,646	1.0	214,936	8.6

Massachusetts.....	106,915	1,642,517	3,600(1/62)	133,360	2.42	10,932	90,686	1.6	301,845	5.5
Michigan.....	122,884	2,300,664	3,600(1/63)	161,241	1.94	20,613	111,368	1.3	624,179	7.5
Minnesota.....	45,231	856,764	4,800(1/66)	43,769	1.35	1,832	22,263	1.7	55,297	1.7
Mississippi.....	14,433	349,866	-----	12,283	1.21	2,821	6,811	.7	76,127	7.5
Missouri.....	38,819	1,110,878	-----	36,687	1.08	10,140	31,419	.9	265,847	7.9
Montana.....	16,259	119,974	-----	5,728	1.55	782	5,598	1.5	20,143	5.5
Nebraska.....	13,660	264,391	-----	7,883	1.03	1,724	5,934	.8	46,207	6.0
Nevada.....	10,241	128,022	3,800(4/65)	10,119	1.96	1,098	12,526	2.4	27,414	5.3
New Hampshire.....	7,865	179,344	-----	6,041	1.15	1,415	2,469	.5	38,697	7.4
New Jersey.....	68,974	1,792,900	-----	146,724	2.59	13,988	111,538	2.0	384,696	6.8
New Mexico.....	18,598	175,212	-----	6,789	1.30	1,445	6,198	1.2	37,905	7.3
New York.....	392,388	5,405,368	-----	389,717	2.31	55,952	315,166	1.9	1,500,948	8.9
North Carolina.....	40,321	1,169,596	-----	46,584	1.36	10,655	24,649	.7	290,633	8.5
North Dakota.....	6,350	78,059	-----	4,953	2.20	261	4,739	2.1	6,157	2.7
Ohio.....	102,596	2,730,942	-----	156,756	1.83	19,536	61,603	.7	552,299	6.4
Oklahoma.....	20,245	433,834	-----	13,322	1.03	2,146	10,196	.8	57,513	4.5
Oregon.....	40,380	493,833	3,600(1/65)	33,426	1.97	4,331	27,514	1.6	113,528	6.7
Pennsylvania.....	187,932	3,226,548	3,600(1/64)	296,913	2.71	20,334	95,834	.9	625,781	5.7
Puerto Rico.....	11,460	317,985	-----	22,668	-----	2,479	15,985	-----	70,774	-----
Rhode Island.....	22,368	267,638	3,600(1/56)	19,662	2.32	2,465	12,504	1.5	68,007	8.0
South Carolina.....	16,729	550,144	-----	22,700	1.42	4,358	13,350	.8	119,073	7.4
South Dakota.....	6,778	83,596	-----	2,138	.93	611	1,581	.7	16,244	7.1
Tennessee.....	26,127	859,628	3,300(1/63)	45,139	1.69	5,385	23,854	.9	149,884	5.6
Texas.....	83,339	2,183,697	-----	53,793	.82	11,188	27,638	.4	308,794	4.7
Utah.....	18,715	205,523	4,200(1/64)	10,850	1.51	1,522	9,872	1.4	39,921	5.6
Vermont.....	5,552	91,814	3,600(1/64)	8,983	2.86	563	3,610	1.2	16,901	5.4
Virginia.....	32,030	896,593	-----	17,898	.68	6,465	8,906	.3	175,062	6.4
Washington.....	62,143	736,403	-----	61,465	2.52	9,778	34,085	1.4	271,910	11.7
West Virginia.....	13,436	347,873	3,600(1/62)	17,410	1.43	2,769	10,376	.9	76,235	6.2
Wisconsin.....	37,819	1,065,576	3,600(1/66)	54,906	1.59	9,281	38,234	1.1	250,586	7.3
Wyoming.....	9,083	64,008	-----	3,781	1.98	467	2,264	1.2	12,753	6.3

¹ Data reported by State agencies, except interest which is credited and reported by the U.S. Treasury.

² Includes State and local government coverage as well as private industry coverage.

³ Data represent contributions, penalties, and interest from employers and contributions from employees in 3 States which tax workers (Alabama, Alaska, and New Jersey). Adjusted for refunds and for dishonored contribution checks.

⁴ Due to a 6-month lag in reporting wages, percentages for fiscal year 1967 are based on taxable wages for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1966.

⁵ Taxable wages are those portions of aggregate wages in covered employment which are subject to State unemployment insurance taxes. Each covered employer is subject to taxes only on the first \$3,000 paid each covered employee during the calendar year in all States except 18.

⁶ Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined wage plan.

⁷ Reserve fund represents sum of balance at end of fiscal year in State clearing and benefit payment accounts and in State accounts in the Unemployment Trust Fund in U.S. Treasury. Includes the amount advanced from the Federal Unemployment Account and not repaid as of June 30, 1967. The unpaid amounts are Alaska, \$7,424,710; and Michigan, \$71,187,298.

⁸ Represents preliminary data as of December 1966.

⁹ Data represent average for 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1966; fiscal year 1967 data not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES, ¹ U.S. TOTALS FOR 1958-67 AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

Fiscal year and State	Federal employment ²	Initial claims ³	Average weekly insured unemploy- ment	Average weekly number of beneficiaries ⁴	Total number of beneficiaries ⁵	Total benefits paid ⁶	Average weekly benefit amount, UCFE only ⁷	Average actual duration (in weeks)
1958.....	2,385,000	203,105	33,023	34,500	113,803	\$52,437,181	\$30.97	-----
1959.....	2,387,604	155,748	33,516	33,328	109,927	55,140,282	31.21	15.1
1960.....	2,376,264	157,175	32,068	30,431	93,519	53,216,499	32.71	17.1
1961.....	2,409,449	162,268	33,860	32,341	97,234	59,152,940	34.05	17.4
1962.....	2,482,204	148,514	30,429	29,093	86,585	54,725,914	35.13	17.5
1963.....	2,530,272	153,463	29,811	28,347	88,111	56,378,292	36.75	16.7
1964.....	2,537,728	161,529	31,977	30,408	93,107	61,157,280	36.78	17.0
1965.....	2,565,278	137,415	27,360	26,045	79,753	54,703,621	37.65	17.0
1966.....	2,671,425	124,620	22,291	20,584	66,674	44,325,826	39.58	16.1
1967.....	* 2,765,055	112,819	19,175	17,948	62,577	39,273,354	41.08	14.9
Alabama.....	65,598	3,000	410	301	1,271	532,625	33.45	12.3
Alaska.....	17,482	1,627	393	437	1,287	1,058,105	43.94	17.7
Arizona.....	25,402	2,043	278	278	1,289	573,464	39.05	11.2
Arkansas.....	17,622	1,148	228	141	495	240,303	32.53	14.8
California.....	306,227	16,880	3,500	3,173	10,482	8,972,784	52.51	15.7
Colorado.....	42,072	1,102	138	122	773	295,953	46.57	8.2
Connecticut.....	18,520	401	82	66	258	159,480	45.36	13.3
Delaware.....	4,805	142	24	13	51	30,265	42.01	13.7
District of Columbia.....	239,603	2,803	650	758	2,048	1,882,016	46.28	19.3
Florida.....	67,612	2,471	247	142	643	221,978	29.96	11.5
Georgia.....	77,954	2,471	285	343	1,214	560,497	37.40	12.2
Hawaii.....	31,597	960	214	266	851	714,592	49.84	16.2
Idaho.....	9,894	985	169	151	743	355,688	43.90	10.6
Illinois.....	113,355	3,759	632	575	1,905	1,094,379	36.29	15.7
Indiana.....	40,919	915	144	120	477	232,419	36.71	13.1
Iowa.....	20,958	459	58	56	150	121,594	40.50	19.6
Kansas.....	24,893	834	134	128	538	277,554	40.43	12.3
Kentucky.....	36,706	1,792	292	249	936	488,127	36.56	13.8
Louisiana.....	29,435	1,591	269	191	619	364,622	35.82	16.1
Maine.....	9,661	392	64	59	217	103,312	32.91	14.1
Maryland.....	92,157	1,821	196	160	581	341,749	40.45	14.3

Massachusetts.....	67,599	2,582	702	785	1,837	1,960,817	47.42	22.2
Michigan.....	53,431	2,480	338	336	1,296	717,961	41.13	13.5
Minnesota.....	31,772	914	154	179	621	330,773	34.84	15.0
Mississippi.....	21,882	1,717	244	237	808	342,773	27.21	15.2
Missouri.....	66,530	2,634	247	235	955	450,811	35.43	12.8
Montana.....	12,466	1,177	202	184	739	330,070	32.94	12.9
Nebraska.....	18,202	683	129	143	481	258,308	34.76	15.4
Nevada.....	8,380	822	109	91	329	207,127	42.56	14.3
New Hampshire.....	13,065	179	15	12	85	25,949	37.61	7.6
New Jersey.....	66,570	3,837	519	417	1,579	953,404	43.74	13.7
New Mexico.....	27,894	1,686	221	192	799	341,548	32.85	12.5
New York.....	185,891	11,325	1,761	1,585	4,756	3,485,473	41.99	17.3
North Carolina.....	40,266	1,787	264	251	962	418,172	31.42	13.6
North Dakota.....	9,594	375	73	65	245	128,568	38.50	13.7
Ohio.....	102,318	2,833	452	513	2,382	1,028,596	38.53	11.2
Oklahoma.....	54,334	1,050	258	234	705	356,311	28.79	17.3
Oregon.....	24,629	1,939	275	290	1,195	559,806	35.33	12.6
Pennsylvania.....	145,495	6,357	1,084	951	2,910	1,906,210	37.68	17.0
Puerto Rico.....	11,352	758	141	129	625	133,661	20.20	10.8
Rhode Island.....	15,384	544	138	145	427	346,015	45.51	17.6
South Carolina.....	31,763	968	143	123	463	219,033	33.10	13.8
South Dakota.....	11,208	497	88	90	382	157,452	33.38	12.3
Tennessee.....	43,447	3,813	681	750	2,511	1,396,166	35.29	15.5
Texas.....	150,388	4,269	712	676	2,535	1,186,709	32.50	13.9
Utah.....	59,234	1,410	273	242	1,194	537,445	42.32	10.5
Vermont.....	3,811	142	29	24	59	52,951	42.18	21.2
Virginia.....	99,417	1,287	150	113	490	243,895	33.12	12.0
Virgin Islands.....	310	4	0	1	1	1,302	45.93	29.0
Washington.....	56,328	5,371	930	919	3,019	1,810,092	36.94	15.8
West Virginia.....	12,759	504	73	62	236	78,640	22.25	13.8
Wisconsin.....	25,506	1,564	260	246	901	570,128	44.44	14.2
Wyoming.....	6,188	269	48	53	222	115,682	41.23	12.5

¹ Excludes data on persons claiming benefits jointly under Federal and State UI programs.

² Data for fiscal year 1967 represent average for 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1966; fiscal year 1967 data are not available.

³ Beginning with fiscal year 1959, excludes joint State-UCFE claims.

⁴ Prior to November 1959, includes all UCFE beneficiaries.

⁵ Beginning with July 1959, excludes joint State-UCFE payments.

⁶ Includes the Federal portion of joint State-UCFE payments.

⁷ Includes payments for partial unemployment. Beginning with July 1959, excludes joint State-UCFE payments.

⁸ Includes 15,170 employees not distributed by State.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEN, 1958-67 AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

Fiscal year and State	Initial claims	Average weekly insured unemployment	Average weekly number of beneficiaries	Total number of beneficiaries	Total benefits paid	Average weekly benefit amount ^a	Average actual duration (in weeks)
Oct. 1958-June 1959	249,231	55,479	50,409	160,224	\$52,953,457	\$29.35	10.8
1960	321,737	49,927	47,255	186,513	76,845,421	30.38	13.3
1961	375,680	67,694	64,836	239,271	107,143,380	30.90	14.1
1962	293,567	49,414	47,728	177,333	79,338,065	31.27	14.0
1963	343,477	57,881	54,908	211,139	95,991,913	32.67	13.5
1964	354,639	53,501	50,307	210,352	91,550,666	33.57	12.4
1965	306,278	42,683	39,993	174,707	77,530,633	36.12	11.9
1966	218,221	26,789	24,662	121,383	49,843,523	37.87	10.6
1967	184,470	19,672	17,823	99,715	38,586,993	41.26	9.3
Alabama	3,315	384	330	1,638	597,220	34.77	10.5
Alaska	525	74	76	328	183,294	45.37	12.0
Arizona	2,669	288	251	1,225	533,223	40.42	10.6
Arkansas	1,393	179	143	809	237,377	35.49	9.2
California	35,598	4,358	4,086	20,893	10,505,486	48.76	10.2
Colorado	2,207	199	172	1,408	405,011	45.45	6.3
Connecticut	1,422	104	79	724	169,573	41.02	5.7
Delaware	423	38	37	277	86,073	44.50	6.9
District of Columbia	736	92	84	461	166,080	42.55	9.5
Florida	3,542	294	220	1,348	365,901	31.95	8.5
Georgia	2,922	319	296	1,549	610,612	39.68	9.9
Hawaii	1,433	219	225	967	622,470	52.55	12.1
Idaho	1,041	108	97	654	206,753	40.56	7.7
Illinois	5,792	414	351	2,616	727,504	39.73	7.0
Indiana	2,636	212	175	1,261	344,656	37.53	7.2
Iowa	932	84	87	396	206,845	45.07	11.4
Kansas	1,293	106	108	687	247,514	43.98	8.2
Kentucky	3,991	539	502	2,501	1,053,290	40.12	10.4
Louisiana	2,422	318	274	1,267	566,243	39.47	11.2
Maine	800	80	72	459	149,716	39.03	8.2

Maryland.....	3,423	216	213	1,556	467,502	42,29	7.1
Massachusetts.....	3,570	454	467	2,526	1,170,461	47.34	9.6
Michigan.....	7,169	699	649	4,219	1,498,213	43.06	8.0
Minnesota.....	2,470	286	324	1,682	677,087	39.54	10.0
Mississippi.....	1,027	95	86	419	131,457	29.43	10.7
Missouri.....	3,354	310	305	1,936	629,082	3,911	8.2
Montana.....	773	90	85	474	148,532	33.03	9.3
Nebraska.....	462	48	46	289	89,963	37.74	8.2
Nevada.....	1,000	97	94	494	211,507	43.20	9.9
New Hampshire.....	527	29	26	277	60,952	45.18	4.9
New Jersey.....	5,465	653	599	3,321	1,346,270	43.25	9.4
New Mexico.....	1,912	183	158	792	286,288	34.22	10.4
New York.....	12,548	1,085	909	6,010	1,894,592	39.89	7.9
North Carolina.....	2,670	292	261	1,483	542,696	39.42	9.2
North Dakota.....	637	110	98	453	198,932	39.34	11.2
Ohio.....	8,895	737	491	3,474	1,024,740	40.33	7.4
Oklahoma.....	1,368	262	227	1,027	385,133	30.83	11.5
Oregon.....	3,302	338	291	1,711	620,261	40.94	8.8
Pennsylvania.....	15,932	1,458	1,296	8,000	2,702,359	39.60	8.4
Puerto Rico.....	2,245	500	473	1,811	569,395	24.22	13.6
Rhode Island.....	1,007	103	97	622	220,937	43.40	8.1
South Carolina.....	1,801	195	173	957	352,105	39.01	9.4
South Dakota.....	447	54	55	288	98,753	34.25	10.0
Tennessee.....	3,378	499	471	2,072	838,778	34.20	11.8
Texas.....	6,981	853	824	3,877	1,560,056	35.95	11.0
Utah.....	1,004	133	110	627	229,916	40.07	9.1
Vermont.....	243	25	21	163	45,390	41.23	6.8
Virginia.....	1,648	140	104	655	223,032	35.92	8.3
Virgin Islands.....	20	1	1	5	987	33.57	6.0
Washington.....	7,559	590	560	3,631	1,174,747	38.70	8.0
West Virginia.....	3,716	403	361	1,856	617,404	32.37	10.1
Wisconsin.....	2,332	276	248	1,317	540,076	42.29	9.8
Wyoming.....	393	38	35	223	74,549	41.37	8.1

¹ Program became effective Oct. 27, 1958; except for total benefits paid, data shown exclude claims and payments made jointly with other unemployment insurance programs.

² All columns relate to persons claiming benefits solely on the basis of military service.

³ Includes payments for partial unemployment.

DENIALS UNDER STATE PROGRAMS, U.S. TOTALS FOR 1958-67 AND BY STATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

Fiscal year and State	Total denials ¹	Voluntary quit		Misconduct		Not able or not available		Refusal of suitable work	
		Number	Per 1,000 new spells of insured unemployment ²	Number	Per 1,000 new spells of insured unemployment ²	Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts ³	Number	Per 1,000 claimant contacts ³
1958.....	1,821,331	542,353	31.0	200,874	11.5	773,949	6.3	63,421	0.5
1959.....	1,843,837	518,516	35.5	192,693	13.2	810,853	7.2	77,269	.7
1960.....	1,815,096	506,864	35.5	182,465	12.8	805,302	8.3	78,476	.8
1961.....	2,222,401	628,538	34.7	231,691	12.8	968,265	7.3	80,954	.6
1962.....	2,181,822	625,145	42.6	218,426	14.9	941,675	8.8	95,325	.9
1963.....	2,247,868	651,427	44.6	222,438	15.2	981,896	9.4	86,605	.8
1964.....	2,289,819	652,691	47.5	220,318	16.0	1,020,992	10.6	82,403	.9
1965.....	2,038,667	603,317	50.3	202,940	16.9	885,349	11.8	76,581	.9
1966.....	1,791,971	537,664	52.3	165,334	16.1	782,878	11.8	78,074	1.2
1967.....	1,758,712	528,210	49.1	154,710	14.4	598,015	9.0	68,211	1.0
Alabama.....	15,759	8,820	81.9	1,852	17.2	2,086	2.6	143	.2
Alaska.....	2,812	623	29.7	165	7.9	1,164	6.2	79	.4
Arizona.....	14,489	6,597	94.3	1,734	24.8	4,663	11.5	458	1.1
Arkansas.....	12,733	5,274	67.1	1,142	14.5	3,080	5.9	364	.7
California.....	277,456	92,693	51.7	30,438	17.0	81,003	6.9	12,450	1.1
Colorado.....	14,638	5,958	114.1	2,709	51.9	1,275	4.1	260	.8
Connecticut.....	21,604	6,087	41.4	1,804	12.3	6,930	7.1	1,275	1.3
Delaware.....	3,759	958	24.0	590	14.8	541	2.4	144	.6
District of Columbia.....	7,427	1,788	72.0	1,432	57.7	3,180	15.0	253	1.2
Florida.....	18,387	7,913	60.4	2,220	16.9	4,680	5.2	743	.8
Georgia.....	42,019	25,548	207.6	6,664	54.1	7,905	9.4	1,199	1.4
Hawaii.....	6,593	2,324	76.4	829	27.2	2,725	9.3	263	.9
Idaho.....	5,240	1,228	36.0	326	9.6	2,083	8.3	349	1.4
Illinois.....	96,332	12,195	28.0	7,330	16.8	47,552	17.2	2,635	1.0
Indiana.....	19,904	7,132	33.0	2,451	11.3	4,812	4.6	914	.9
Iowa.....	11,339	6,560	140.3	726	15.5	3,470	10.6	204	.6
Kansas.....	10,015	1,851	34.3	1,062	19.7	4,970	14.2	288	.8
Kentucky.....	8,102	3,854	41.8	1,527	16.6	1,991	4.5	388	.9
Louisiana.....	13,751	6,373	61.2	2,307	22.2	2,582	2.8	506	.6
Maine.....	7,160	1,586	33.1	304	6.3	3,043	9.2	417	1.3
Maryland.....	28,015	10,291	72.8	3,872	27.4	5,149	6.1	2,921	3.4

Massachusetts.....	45,809	18,619	40.8	4,645	10.2	11,841	3.8	2,196	7
Michigan.....	88,134	37,652	57.9	7,288	11.2	23,937	7.4	2,343	.7
Minnesota.....	24,718	10,901	105.7	2,504	24.3	5,921	8.0	965	1.3
Mississippi.....	8,963	2,341	39.4	1,167	19.6	1,630	4.2	474	1.2
Missouri.....	31,315	15,457	51.0	5,599	18.5	5,877	3.9	1,031	.7
Montana.....	5,378	2,907	99.5	613	21.0	1,353	6.0	118	.5
Nebraska.....	10,160	7,024	224.9	1,194	38.2	1,303	9.0	4	(9)
Nevada.....	9,018	2,796	52.4	1,322	24.8	2,467	6.4	323	.8
New Hampshire.....	3,399	1,203	43.6	293	10.6	1,133	8.7	317	2.4
New Jersey.....	78,670	18,826	36.0	6,831	13.0	34,623	10.6	2,729	.8
New Mexico.....	6,642	2,090	47.1	1,063	23.9	3,217	12.4	253	1.0
New York.....	342,505	50,979	28.6	2,849	1.6	172,968	16.2	10,649	1.0
North Carolina.....	26,008	15,024	64.8	3,910	16.9	5,324	4.1	1,209	.9
North Dakota.....	3,274	636	44.2	113	7.8	1,093	7.1	120	.8
Ohio.....	64,966	16,866	40.3	9,187	22.0	21,086	8.6	2,390	1.0
Oklahoma.....	16,082	9,409	169.4	2,163	38.9	2,475	5.5	651	1.5
Oregon.....	20,109	5,193	30.4	1,654	9.7	4,781	4.6	403	.4
Pennsylvania.....	95,826	13,735	18.0	5,238	6.9	40,478	9.5	5,499	1.3
Puerto Rico.....	28,630	788	7.6	380	3.7	3,013	4.0	215	.3
Rhode Island.....	10,553	3,153	34.0	1,041	11.2	4,665	10.1	917	2.0
South Carolina.....	26,249	15,982	174.5	3,770	41.2	4,953	7.8	716	1.1
South Dakota.....	848	389	51.2	19	2.5	323	4.5	2	(9)
Tennessee.....	12,237	7,056	50.1	3,338	23.7	1,218	1.3	379	.4
Texas.....	73,879	30,394	163.2	11,096	60.0	21,201	16.2	4,087	3.1
Utah.....	8,174	2,165	49.6	507	11.6	2,291	6.4	575	1.6
Vermont.....	2,906	1,732	86.8	285	14.3	478	3.5	252	1.8
Virginia.....	14,130	2,295	32.0	1,095	15.1	7,822	24.9	254	.8
Washington.....	21,391	4,811	22.7	1,328	6.3	10,509	7.9	805	.6
West Virginia.....	16,541	4,622	65.1	851	12.0	2,348	4.9	196	.4
Wisconsin.....	23,331	7,262	35.2	1,852	9.0	2,394	2.0	1,872	1.5
Wyoming.....	1,333	250	26.2	41	4.3	609	9.1	14	.2

¹ In addition to the 4 issues shown, includes miscellaneous denials which do not apply in all States but excludes labor dispute denials.

² Based on new intrastate claims, less transitional claims, multiplied by the percent eligible on monetary determinations, plus initial interstate claims received as liable State, plus additional intrastate claims.

³ Based on new spells of insured unemployment, plus intrastate continued claims received as liable State.

⁴ Less than 0.05 percent.
Note.—Data for fiscal years 1958-59 include activities under the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees and represent an unduplicated count for both State and UCFE programs.

**PUERTO RICO: MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN EFFECT UNDER THE FAIR
LABOR STANDARDS ACT, JUNE 30, 1967**

Industry (part number 1) and classification	Hourly rate	Effective date
Agriculture—1966 coverage (part 727):		
Sugar cane classification	\$0.55	Apr. 28, 1967
Do.....	.57	Feb. 1, 1968
Coffee classification.....	.50	Apr. 28, 1967
Tobacco classification.....	.45	Do.
Do.....	.47	Feb. 1, 1968
Dairy farms classification.....	.55	Apr. 28, 1967
Do.....	.57	Feb. 1, 1968
Cattle classification.....	.50	Apr. 28, 1967
Pineapple classification.....	.57	Do.
Do.....	.59	Feb. 1, 1968
Tomatoes and peppers classification.....	.55	Apr. 28, 1967
Do.....	.57	Feb. 1, 1968
Agriculture classification.....	.55	Apr. 28, 1967
Do.....	.57	Feb. 1, 1968
Floriculture classification.....	.53	Apr. 28, 1967
Do.....	.55	Feb. 1, 1968
Other agricultural activities classification.....	.45	Apr. 28, 1967
Do.....	.47	Feb. 1, 1968
Alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol (part 619):		
Previously covered classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 2, 1968
Artificial flower, decoration, and party favor (part 688):		
Employments covered prior to 1961 amendments.....	1.10	Apr. 2, 1967
1961 coverage classification.....	1.40	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Banking, insurance, and finance (part 661):		
Previously covered classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Button, jewelry, and lapidary work (part 616):		
Gem stone, industrial jewel, and precious jewelry classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Button and buckle classification.....	.89½	Do.
Hair accessories classification.....	1.12	Do.
Hair ornaments classification.....	1.14	Do.
Metal expansion watch band classification.....	1.29	Do.
Rosary and native jewelry classification.....	.67	Do.
Plastic costume jewelry classification.....	.94	Do.
General classification.....	1.01	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.40	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Button and buckle classification.....	.89½	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.02½	Feb. 1, 1968
Rosary and native jewelry classification.....	.67	May 12, 1967
Do.....	.77	Feb. 1, 1968
Plastic costume jewelry classification.....	.94	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.07½	Feb. 1, 1968
General classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Chemical, petroleum, and related products (part 670):		
Agricultural chemicals, fertilizer mixing, hormones, antibiotics, and adrenalin, petroleum refining, and pipeline coating tapes classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Drugs, medicines, bay oil, aromatic alcohol, and toilet preparations classification.....	1.20	Do.
Miscellaneous chemical and petroleum products classification.....	1.40	Do.
Oil well drilling classification.....	1.40	Do.
Industrial inorganic chemicals classification.....	1.40	Do.
Salt extraction classification.....	1.32½	Do.

See footnote at end of table.

**PUERTO RICO: MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN EFFECT UNDER THE FAIR
LABOR STANDARDS ACT, JUNE 30, 1967—Continued**

Industry (part number ¹) and classification	Hourly rate	Effective date
Chemical, petroleum, and related products (part 670)—Continued		
1961 coverage classifications:		
Bay oil and aromatic alcohol.....	\$1.20	Apr. 2, 1967
General.....	1.40	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Salt extraction classification.....	.64	May 12, 1967
Do.....	.79	Feb. 1, 1968
General classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Children's dress and related products (part 610):		
Hand-embroidery classification.....	.89½	Apr. 2, 1967
Other operations classification.....	1.13½	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.40	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Hand-embroidery classification.....	.89½	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.02½	Feb. 1, 1968
Other operations classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Communications, utilities, and transportation (part 671):		
General classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Other workers in motor carrier transport and express classification.....	1.31	Do.
1961 coverage classifications:		
Telephone switchboard operators classification.....	1.40	Do.
Tugboat and towboat seamen classification.....	1.40	Do.
Other seamen classification.....	1.29	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Construction—1966 coverage (part 726).....	1.00	Apr. 20, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Construction, business service, motion picture, and miscellaneous (part 672):		
Previously covered classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Corsets, brassieres, and allied garments (part 614):		
Pre-1961 coverage classification.....	1.26	Apr. 2, 1967
1961 coverage classification.....	1.40	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Education—1966 coverage (part 725).....		
Do.....	.95	Apr. 14, 1967
Do.....	1.05	Feb. 1, 1968
Electrical, instrument, and related products (part 606):		
Classification A (shaver and hair dryer, storage battery, drafting machine, electrical terminal and connector, television antenna and lead-in cable, and portable hand tools).....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Classification B (electric irons, toaster elements, and hot water heaters; exposure meters, ammeters, voltmeters, accelerometers, and panel instruments; circuit breakers and service entrance equipment; armatures and field coils; switches and fluorescent starters; coils, including magneto coils, and breakers; solenoids; relays, including telephone-type relays, power-type relays, and magnetic relay elements; electric wave filters; gyroscopes and related equipment; lighting fixtures and fluorescent lighting lamps (except light bulbs and Christmas lighting sets); floor polishers; soldering guns; electronic heating devices; electronic controls for auto headlight dimmers; electronic data processing machines and systems; soil moisture testing equipment; aircraft test instruments; strain gauge transducers; photoelectric cells; tape recorder heads and erase head assemblies; electronic guns for television picture tubes; and the repair and rewinding of electric motors and other electrical equipment).....	1.40	Do.
Classification C (capacitors, transistors, coils and coil forms, hermetic seals, crystal units, rectifiers, electronic tubes, television picture tubes, television sets, refrigerators, phonograph pickup cartridges, electric baseboard heating units, heating pads and massage pads, Christmas lighting sets, thermometers, drafting instruments, surgical administration sets, and watches).....	1.40	Do.

See footnote at end of table.

**PUERTO RICO: MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN EFFECT UNDER THE FAIR
LABOR STANDARDS ACT, JUNE 30, 1967—Continued**

Industry (part number 1) and classification	Hourly rate	Effective date
Electrical, instrument, and related products (part 606)—Continued		
Classification D (lenses).....	\$1.29	Apr. 2, 1967
Classification E (transformers, wire-wound resistors, magnetic recording tape, television chassis subassemblies, fractional horsepower motors, telephone hand sets, test equipment and switchboards, microphones, glass sealed reed switches, electronic controls for light dimmers, repair assembly and remodeling of telephones and telephone equipment, disposable surgical blades and combination sets, and rods for automobile antennas).....	1.40	Do.
Classification F (all products and activities not specifically included in any other classification of the industry).....	1.32½	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.29	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Fabric and leather glove (part 603):		
Hand-sewing on fabric gloves classification.....	.33½	Apr. 2, 1967
Hand-sewing on leather gloves classification.....	.58	Do.
Other operations on hand-sewn gloves classification.....	.95	Do.
Machine and other operations on machine-sewn gloves classification.....	1.17½	Apr. 2, 1967
1961 coverage classification.....	1.17½	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Fabricated plastic products (part 690):		
Dinnerware, sprayer, and vaporizer classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Phonograph record classification.....	1.40	Do.
Wall tile classification.....	1.17½	Do.
General classification.....	1.06½	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	.95	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	.95	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.09	Feb. 1, 1968
Food and related products (part 673):		
Yeast and canned tuna fish classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Canning and preserving classification.....	1.15½	Do.
Citron brining and fruit, vegetables, nut, and green coffee packing classification.....	.94	Do.
Sun-drying of bananas classification.....	.90½	Do.
General classification.....	1.18½	Do.
Biscuit, cracker and bread, rice and lard, and animal feeds in employment covered prior to 1961 amendments classification.....	1.40	Do.
Biscuit, cracker and bread, rice and lard, and animal feeds 1961 coverage classification.....	1.40	Do.
Ice cream, ices, and similar frozen products in employments covered prior to 1961 amendments classification.....	1.29	Do.
Ice cream, ices, and similar frozen products chauffeurs 1961 coverage (subgroup A) classification.....	1.40	Do.
Ice cream, ices, and similar frozen products all other workers 1961 coverage (subgroup B) classification.....	1.12	Do.
Milk and milk products in employment covered prior to 1961 amendments classification.....	1.18½	Do.
Milk and milk products 1961 coverage classification.....	.98½	Do.
Soft drink classification.....	1.23	Do.
1961 coverage classification number 1 (packing of frozen fish; the bottling or canning of olives, capers, and oils; pressmen and pressmen helpers in the manufacture of alimentary pastes; and the canning and preserving of food products).....	1.15½	Do.
1961 coverage classification number 2 (roasting of coffee and the manufacture of alimentary pastes, except those occupations included in other classifications of the industry).....	.94	Do.
1961 coverage classification number 3 (all activities of employees covered by the act only by reason of the 1961 amendments that are not included in any other classification of the industry).....	.89½	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	.85	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.00	Feb. 1, 1968
Handkerchief, scarf, and art linen (part 608):		
Hand-sewing classification.....	.38	Apr. 2, 1967
Other operations classification.....	.62½	Do.
Hand-sewing on oblong scarves classification.....	.86	Do.

See footnote at end of table.

**PUERTO RICO: MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN EFFECT UNDER THE FAIR
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Industry (part number 1) and classification	Hourly rate	Effective date
Handkerchief, scarf, and art linen (part 608)—Continued		
Other operations on oblong scarves classification.....	\$1.04	Apr. 2, 1967
1961 coverage classification.....	1.04	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Hand-sewing classification.....	.38	May 12, 1967
Do.....	.42½	Feb. 1, 1968
Other operations classification.....	.62½	May 12, 1967
Do.....	.75½	Feb. 1, 1968
Hand-sewing on oblong scarves classification.....	.86	May 12, 1967
Do.....	.98½	Feb. 1, 1968
Other operations on oblong scarves classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Hosiery (part 687):		
Women's hosiery classification.....	.97	Apr. 2, 1967
Other hosiery classification.....	.94	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.06½	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Women's hosiery classification.....	.97	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.11	Feb. 1, 1968
All other hosiery classification.....	.94	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.07½	Feb. 1, 1968
Hospital and related institutions—1966 coverage (part 724):		
Classification A (all activities performed by medical technologists, laboratory technicians, registered nurses, X-ray technicians, laboratory assistants, skilled arts and crafts employees, and drivers).....	1.00	Apr. 14, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Classification B (all activities performed by office clerks, cooks, and semiskilled arts and crafts employees).....	.90	Apr. 14, 1967
Do.....	1.00	Feb. 1, 1968
Classification C (all activities except those within classification A and classification B).....	.80	Apr. 14, 1967
Do.....	.90	Feb. 1, 1968
Hotel and motel—1966 coverage (part 728):		
Hotels, motels, apartment hotels, and tourist courts with 100 or more sleeping rooms classification.....	1.00	May 5, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Arts and crafts workers in hotels, motels, apartment hotels, and tourist courts with fewer than 100 sleeping rooms classification.....	1.00	May 5, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Other workers in hotels, motels, apartment hotels, and tourist courts with fewer than 100 sleeping rooms classification.....	.85	May 5, 1967
Do.....	1.00	Feb. 1, 1968
Laundry and cleaning—1966 coverage (part 723):		
Driver classification.....	1.00	Apr. 8, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Other activities classification.....	.76	Apr. 8, 1967
Do.....	.89	Feb. 1, 1968
Leather, leather goods, and related products (part 602):		
Belt classification.....	1.23	Apr. 2, 1967
Hide curing classification.....	1.40	Do.
Leather tanning and finishing classification.....	1.00	Do.
Sporting and athletic goods classification.....	1.00	Do.
General classification.....	.98½	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	.98½	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Hide curing, leather tanning, belt, sporting and athletic goods classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
General classification.....	.98½	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.13	Feb. 1, 1968
Local transit—1966 coverage (part 722):		
Do.....	1.00	Apr. 8, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968

See footnote at end of table.

**PUERTO RICO: MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN EFFECT UNDER THE FAIR
LABOR STANDARDS ACT, JUNE 30, 1967—Continued**

Industry (part number 1) and classification	Hourly rate	Effective date
Lumber and wood products (part 675):		
Carpet grippers classification.....	\$1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Furniture and miscellaneous wood products classification.....	1.02	Do.
Kitchen cabinet classification.....	1.11	Do.
Lumber, millwork, and balsa wood toys classification.....	1.15½	Do.
Swimming pool equipment classification.....	1.40	Do.
1961 coverage classifications:		
Billiard table classification.....	1.40	Do.
Table top and kitchen cabinet craft masters and supervisors classification.....	1.40	Do.
General classification.....	1.02	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Men's and boys' clothing and related products (part 615):		
Work clothing and separate trousers classification.....	1.17	Apr. 2, 1967
Military-style hats and caps classification.....	1.29	Do.
General classification.....	1.10	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.01	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Suits, coats, and similar items classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Trousers classification.....	.80	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.00	Feb. 1, 1968
General classification.....	.97½	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Metal, machinery, transportation equipment and allied products (part 604):		
Fabricated wire products classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Metal spring classification.....	1.36½	Do.
Slide fastener classification.....	1.36½	Do.
Wire drawing classification.....	1.40	Do.
General classification.....	1.40	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.29	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Needlework and fabricated textile products (part 612):		
Knit gloves classification.....	1.13	Apr. 2, 1967
Crocheted slippers classification.....	1.09	Do.
Hand-crocheting and hand-embroidery of crocheted hats classification.....	.87	Do.
Other operations on crocheted hats classification.....	1.17½	Do.
Slacks and related products classification.....	1.24½	Do.
General classification.....	1.24½	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.40	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Paper, paper products, printing, and publishing (part 677):		
Employments covered prior to 1961 amendments classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
1961 coverage classification.....	.90½	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	.90½	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.04	Feb. 1, 1968
Restaurant and food service—1966 coverage (part 729):		
Tipped employee classification.....	1.00	May 5, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Other employees classification.....	.85	May 5, 1967
Do.....	1.00	Feb. 1, 1968
Retail trade—1966 coverage (part 721):		
Grocery stores, general dry goods stores, apparel stores, accessories stores, and drug stores classification.....	.90	Apr. 8, 1967
Do.....	1.05	Feb. 1, 1968
Other retail establishments classification.....	1.00	Apr. 8, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968

See footnote at end of table.

**PUERTO RICO: MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN EFFECT UNDER THE FAIR
LABOR STANDARDS ACT, JUNE 30, 1967—Continued**

Industry (part number ¹) and classification	Hourly rate	Effective date
Retailing, wholesaling, and warehousing (part 683):		
Employments covered prior to 1961 amendments classification.....	\$1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Retailing 1961 coverage classification.....	1.12	Do.
Other 1961 coverage classification.....	1.40	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Rubber products (part 720):		
Rubber bucket classification.....	1.10	Apr. 2, 1967
Rubber footwear classification.....	1.15½	Do.
Tire recapping classification.....	1.40	Do.
Miscellaneous rubber products classification.....	1.40	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.23	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Shoe and related products (part 601):		
Previously covered classification.....	1.01	Apr. 2, 1967
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Stone, clay, glass, cement, and related products (part 678):		
Abrasive products, cement, dry cement mixes, glass and glass products, hot asphaltic plant mix, ready-mixed concrete, concrete block and tile, concrete pipe, pre-cast concrete construction components, structural clay products, and ceramic floor and wall tile classification.....	1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Artificial teeth classification.....	1.40	Do.
Asbestos cement products, high purity silicon, and crushed stone, sand, and gravel classification.....	1.40	Do.
Art pottery classification.....	.84	Do.
Mica classification.....	1.07½	Do.
Vitreous and semi-vitreous china food utensils classification.....	1.13	Do.
General classification.....	1.26	Do.
1961 coverage classifications:		
Terrazzo and marble tiles classification.....	1.34½	Do.
General classification.....	.84	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Terrazzo and marble tiles classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
General classification.....	.84	May 12, 1967
Do.....	.96	Feb. 1, 1968
Straw, hair, and related products (part 613):		
Artists' brush and native handicraft products classification.....	.83	Apr. 2, 1967
Hair and bristles processing and other straw, hair, and related products classification.....	.84	Do.
Hair piece and doll wig classification.....	.98	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.01	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Hair piece and doll wig classification.....	.98	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.12	Feb. 1, 1968
Artists' brush and native handicraft products classification.....	.83	May 12, 1967
Do.....	.96	Feb. 1, 1968
Hair bristles processing and other straw, hair, and related products classification.....	.84	May 12, 1967
Do.....	.96	Feb. 1, 1968
Sugar manufacturing (part 689):		
Previously covered classification.....	1.24	Apr. 2, 1967
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Sweater and knit swimwear (part 611):		
Previously covered classification.....	1.31	Apr. 2, 1967
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968

See footnote at end of table.

**PUERTO RICO: MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN EFFECT UNDER THE FAIR
LABOR STANDARDS ACT, JUNE 30, 1967—Continued**

Industry (part number ¹) and classification	Hourly rate	Effective date
Textile and textile products (part 699):		
Bag cleaning and repairing classification.....	\$0.95	Apr. 2, 1967
Broad woven fabrics classification.....	1.06½	Do.
Hooked rug classifications:		
Multiple-needle power-driven machine operations.....	1.14	Do.
Other operations.....	.87½	Do.
Mattress and pillow classification.....	1.40	Do.
Yarn classification.....	1.06½	Do.
General classification.....	1.03½	Do.
1961 coverage classifications:		
Mattresses and bedsprings craft masters and supervisors classification.....	1.40	Do.
Mattresses and bedsprings skilled workers classification.....	1.40	Do.
General textile and textile products classification.....	1.17½	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Mattresses without springs, quilts, pillows, and related products classification.....	.90	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.10	Feb. 1, 1968
General classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Tobacco (part 657):		
Filler hand stemming classification.....	.57	Apr. 2, 1967
Filler tobacco processing classification.....	.56	Do.
Machine threshing, other operations classification.....	1.01	Do.
Wrapper type tobacco processing classification.....	1.04	Do.
General classification.....	1.26½	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.26½	Do.
1966 coverage classification.....	1.00	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968
Women's and children's underwear and women's blouse (part 609):		
Hand-sewing classification.....	.95	Apr. 2, 1967
Other operations classification.....	1.12	Do.
1961 coverage classification.....	1.12	Do.
1966 coverage classifications:		
Blouse classification.....	.85	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.00	Feb. 1, 1968
General classification.....	.90	May 12, 1967
Do.....	1.10	Feb. 1, 1968

¹ "Part number" refers to title 29, chapter V, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

**VIRGIN ISLANDS: MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN EFFECT UNDER THE
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, JUNE 30, 1967**

Industry and classification (part 694) ¹	Hourly rate	Effective date
Air transportation.....	\$1.40	Apr. 2, 1967
Alcoholic beverages and industrial alcohol.....	1.34½	Do.
Banking, real estate, accounting, and insurance.....	1.40	Do.
Bay rum and other toilet preparations.....	1.40	Do.
Communications and public utilities.....	1.40	Do.
Distribution, trucking, and construction.....	1.40	Do.
Jewelry, pen, thermometer, industrial belting, and miscellaneous metal products.....	1.40	Do.
Shipping, marine transportation, and ship and boat building:		
General classification.....	1.40	Do.
Seamen classification.....	1.29	Do.
Miscellaneous industry:		
Wool yarn classification.....	1.17½	Do.
General classification.....	1.40	Do.
1966 coverage.....	1.00	Apr. 8, 1967
Do.....	1.15	Feb. 1, 1968

¹ Refers to title 29, chapter V, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

**AMERICAN SAMOA: MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN EFFECT UNDER THE
FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, JUNE 30, 1967**

Industry and classification (part 697) ¹	Hourly rate	Effective date
Fish canning and processing and can manufacturing industry.....	\$1.05	June 24, 1967
Do.....	1.10	June 24, 1968
Shipping and transportation industry:		
Classification A (seafaring).....	.55	June 24, 1967
Classification B (other activities).....	1.10	Do.
Do.....	1.15	June 24, 1968
Petroleum marketing industry.....	1.15	June 24, 1967
Do.....	1.20	June 24, 1968
Construction industry.....	.75	June 24, 1967
Do.....	.80	June 24, 1968
Hospitals and educational institutions industry.....	.62	July 1, 1967
Do.....	.70	July 1, 1968
Hotel industry.....	.65	June 24, 1967
Do.....	.70	June 24, 1968
Retail trade industry.....	.80	June 24, 1967
Do.....	.85	June 24, 1968
Miscellaneous industry:		
Previous coverage classification.....	.90	June 24, 1967
Do.....	.95	June 24, 1968
1966 coverage classification.....	.80	June 24, 1967
Do.....	.85	June 24, 1968

¹ Refers to title 29, chapter V, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

**MINIMUM WAGE DETERMINATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT,¹
JUNE 30, 1967**

Industry	Minimum hourly wage rate	Effective date ²	Employment at less than determined rates ³
All industries and localities except those indicated below.....	\$1.40	Feb. 1, 1967	(4).
Battery:			
Lead-acid storage battery branch.....	1.80	Dec. 11, 1963	
Dry primary battery branch.....	1.41	do.	
Other battery branch.....	1.41	do.	
Bituminous coal (including lignite):			Auxiliary workers \$1.40, effective Feb. 1, 1967.
Districts:			
1—Eastern Pennsylvania.....	2.745	Oct. 20, 1958	
2—Western Pennsylvania.....	2.745	do.	
3—Northern West Virginia.....	2.745	do.	
4—Ohio.....	2.745	do.	
5—Michigan.....	1.40	Feb. 1, 1967	(4).
6—Panhandle.....	2.745	Oct. 20, 1958	
7—Southern No. 1.....	2.745	do.	
8—Southern No. 2.....	2.745	do.	
9—West Kentucky.....	2.59	do.	
10—Illinois.....	2.745	do.	
11—Indiana.....	2.78	do.	
12—Iowa.....	1.40	Nov. 25, 1955	(4).
13—Southeastern.....	2.515	Oct. 20, 1958	
14—Arkansas-Oklahoma.....	2.59	do.	
15—Southwestern.....	2.59	do.	
16—Northern Colorado.....	2.796	do.	
17—Southern Colorado.....	2.796	do.	
18—New Mexico.....	2.796	do.	
19—Wyoming.....	2.82	do.	
20—Utah.....	2.82	do.	
21—North Dakota-South Dakota.....	2.226	Nov. 25, 1955	

See footnotes at end of table.

**MINIMUM WAGE DETERMINATIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT,¹
JUNE 30, 1967—Continued**

Industry	Minimum hourly wage rate	Effective date ²	Employment at less than determined rates ³
Bituminous coal (including lignite)—Continued			
Districts—Continued			
22—Montana.....	\$2.846	Oct. 20, 1958	
23—Washington.....	2.735	do.....	
Conveyors and conveying equipment.....	1.70	Aug. 24, 1963	
Drugs and medicine.....	1.45	Feb. 21, 1962	
Electric lamp.....	1.65	Apr. 12, 1963	
Electron tubes and related products:			
Solid-state semiconductor devices branch.....	1.40	Feb. 1, 1967 (*)	
Electron tubes branch.....	1.42	Jan. 7, 1961	
Electronic equipment.....	1.42	May 4, 1963	
Engines and turbines:			
Steam engines, turbines, and turbine generator sets branch....	1.71	Oct. 30, 1963	
Internal combustion engines branch.....	1.69	do.....	
Evaporated milk.....	1.68	Jan. 15, 1960	Probationary workers \$1.63 for not more than 160 hours.
Metal business furniture and storage equipment.....	1.43	June 10, 1961	
Miscellaneous chemical products and preparations:			
Product group 1 (specialty cleaning, polishing, and sanitary preparations; surface active agents, finishing agents and sulfonated oils and assistants; and agricultural chemicals)....	1.42	Dec. 4, 1961	
Product group 2 (adhesives, glues, mucilage, cements and sizes; gelatin; household tints, dyes, and bleaches; bluing; writing inks; essential oils; industrial compounds; automotive chemicals; and evaporated salt).....	1.80	do.....	
Office, computing, and accounting machines.....	1.55	Mar. 12, 1962	
Paint, varnish, and related products.....	1.50	July 24, 1958	Probationary workers \$1.40 for not more than 480 hours.
Paper and paperboard containers and packaging products:			
Non textile bags branch.....	1.40	Feb. 1, 1967 (*)	
Corrugated and solid fiber boxes branch.....	1.53	Feb. 3, 1961	Beginners or probationary workers for not more than 240 hours at not less than a minimum wage of \$1.48 an hour.
Sanitary food containers branch.....	1.40	Feb. 1, 1967 (*)	
Wrapping products branch.....	1.40	do.....	(*)
Paper and pulp:			
Primary paper and pulp branch.....	1.75	Sept. 16, 1961	
Rag paper and pulp branch.....	1.54	do.....	
Converted sanitary paper products branch.....	1.55	do.....	
Building paper and building board branch.....	1.64	do.....	
Photographic and blueprinting equipment and supplies.....	1.52	June 10, 1961	
Pumps and compressors.....	1.65	June 11, 1963	
Scientific, industrial, and laboratory instruments:			
Electrical indicating instruments and service test equipment..	1.40	Feb. 1, 1967 (*)	
Other products.....	1.50	June 28, 1963	
Soap and related products.....	1.50	Dec. 8, 1958	
Tires and related products.....	1.77	June 3, 1960	Beginners or proba- tionary workers \$1.67 for not more than 160 hours.

¹ Determinations are not enforced in Puerto Rico or the Virgin Islands.

² Rate applies to contracts subject to the Public Contracts Act, bids for which are solicited or negotiations otherwise commenced on or after the date specified.

³ Handicapped workers, student-learners, and apprentices in any industry may be employed at wages lower than the determination minimum pursuant to the certification standards and procedures prescribed in section 50-201.1102 of the general regulations under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

⁴ Learners may be employed at wages lower than the wage determination minimum if certificated in accordance with the learner regulations (29 CFR Part 522) issued under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

INVESTIGATION FINDINGS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS, PUBLIC CONTRACTS, AND McNAMARA-O'HARA SERVICE CONTRACT ACTS, 1958-67

Fiscal year	Establishments investigated		Number of employees found underpaid					Amount of underpayments disclosed				Illegally withheld wages that employers agreed to pay ¹		
	Number of establishments	Number of employees subject to minimum wage ²	Total number underpaid ³	Paid at less than the minimum wage rate	Not paid full overtime compensation	Not paid equally under 8(d) ⁴	Under Service Contract Act ⁵	Total	Minimum wages	Overtime compensation	Equal pay ⁴	Service Contract Act ⁵	Amount	Number of employees involved
1958----	53,796	1,910,127	166,497	63,349	130,792	-----	-----	\$19,655,299	\$6,145,385	\$13,509,914	-----	-----	\$10,953,896	116,797
1959----	54,916	1,630,261	177,908	70,467	137,640	-----	-----	22,403,116	6,937,265	15,465,851	-----	-----	12,885,921	124,046
1960----	45,729	1,441,679	186,997	62,253	155,746	-----	-----	28,033,314	8,663,703	19,369,611	-----	-----	13,895,377	119,373
1961----	44,268	1,362,145	201,810	75,051	164,758	-----	-----	30,942,531	9,252,992	21,689,539	-----	-----	14,477,883	121,924
1962----	44,115	1,469,025	212,608	89,130	162,571	-----	-----	34,004,338	10,255,086	23,749,252	-----	-----	16,174,884	136,558
1963----	54,331	1,889,570	312,428	165,350	210,769	-----	-----	49,110,626	18,910,822	30,199,804	-----	-----	20,170,103	176,260
1964----	56,370	1,710,850	364,199	203,513	237,180	-----	-----	59,709,484	24,209,632	35,499,852	-----	-----	22,733,910	189,048
1965----	59,625	2,998,913	406,333	209,930	295,789	960	-----	74,452,459	28,104,994	46,191,263	\$156,202	-----	24,016,455	195,882
1966----	57,625	2,020,087	*428,778	*191,347	327,168	6,633	-----	*89,929,756	*28,371,174	59,460,982	2,097,600	-----	27,430,911	205,728
1967----	58,159	1,844,143	368,582	139,533	288,105	5,931	3,522	76,092,726	18,839,742	53,737,920	3,252,319	\$282,745	26,693,123	194,496

¹ Includes a few cases for which data do not relate to the same year in which the underpayment disclosures were reported.

² Employees in investigated establishments during most recent workweek of period covered by investigation who were covered by, and not exempt from, the minimum wage provisions of the acts.

³ The figure shown is an unduplicated count of employees found underpaid.

⁴ Equal Pay Act of 1963, amending Fair Labor Standards Act, became effective June 11, 1964.

⁵ McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act became effective Jan. 20, 1966. Disclosures under this act during fiscal year 1966 are included in total and minimum wage findings for that period.

* Includes 15 employees found underpaid a total of \$242 under the provisions of the McNamara-O'Hara Service Contract Act.

INVESTIGATION FINDINGS UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS, PUBLIC CONTRACTS, AND McNAMARA-O'HARA SERVICE CONTRACT ACTS, BY REGION, FISCAL YEAR 1967

Region	Establishments investigated		Number of employees found underpaid						Amount of underpayments disclosed				Illegally withheld wages that employers agreed to pay ¹	
	Number of establishments	Number of employees subject to minimum wage ²	Total number underpaid ³	Paid at less than minimum wage rate	Not paid full overtime compensation	Not paid equally under 6(c)	Under Service Contract Act	Total	Minimum wages	Overtime compensation	Equal pay	Service Contract Act	Amount	Number of employees involved
All regions-----	58,159	1,844,143	368,582	139,533	288,105	5,931	3,522	\$76,092,726	\$18,839,742	\$53,737,920	\$3,252,319	\$262,745	\$26,693,123	194,496
Atlanta-----	5,333	219,247	57,454	25,966	45,217	274	819	9,733,778	2,998,321	6,479,043	191,496	64,918	3,601,997	30,034
Birmingham-----	4,397	118,211	36,123	18,044	28,591	303	278	7,468,927	2,801,789	4,465,962	166,999	34,177	2,085,936	15,019
Boston-----	3,266	138,870	13,891	4,105	10,886	132	1	2,812,379	450,010	2,339,449	22,915	5	1,117,627	8,595
Chambersburg-----	3,333	110,442	21,885	6,475	17,029	726	993	5,117,230	859,724	3,692,343	529,805	35,358	1,886,966	13,337
Chicago-----	7,868	317,453	57,940	16,060	47,317	1,227	74	13,978,247	2,104,894	10,914,318	956,661	2,374	4,768,427	29,547
Dallas-----	7,916	157,760	40,739	17,448	32,339	306	282	8,874,367	2,835,916	5,768,612	221,412	48,427	2,828,383	21,463
Kansas City-----	4,980	145,235	24,102	8,676	19,536	559	200	5,197,366	1,216,875	3,772,797	192,764	14,930	1,945,872	12,640
Nashville-----	6,420	166,039	44,615	24,846	27,804	1,292	404	8,049,358	3,306,225	4,334,237	399,532	9,364	2,589,759	22,913
New York City-----	7,730	248,773	25,722	4,708	21,857	79	94	5,360,740	458,092	4,850,660	46,104	5,884	2,050,715	13,695
San Francisco-----	5,387	173,529	36,567	5,567	33,129	930	335	7,958,970	720,554	6,684,227	509,107	45,082	2,939,801	19,382
Santurce, P.R.-----	1,559	48,584	9,544	7,637	4,400	103	42	1,541,364	1,087,342	436,272	15,524	2,226	877,640	7,871

¹ Includes a few cases for which data do not relate to the same year in which the underpayment disclosures were reported.

² Employees in investigated establishments during most recent workweek of period covered by investigation who were covered by, and not exempt from, the minimum wage provisions of the acts.

³ The figure shown is an unduplicated count of employees found underpaid.

NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

Region and State	Number of minors found illegally employed		
	Total	Under 16 years of age	16-17 years of age in hazardous occupations
All regions.....	14,237	5,289	8,948
Atlanta.....	1,385	651	734
Florida.....	456	251	205
Georgia.....	448	208	240
North Carolina.....	317	95	222
South Carolina.....	164	97	67
Birmingham.....	1,315	569	746
Alabama.....	393	156	237
Arkansas.....	254	103	151
Louisiana.....	365	158	207
Mississippi.....	303	152	151
Boston.....	522	136	386
Connecticut.....	103	3	100
Maine.....	68	33	35
Massachusetts.....	204	62	142
New Hampshire.....	63	25	38
Rhode Island.....	32	0	32
Vermont.....	52	13	39
Chambersburg.....	824	207	617
Delaware.....	9	5	4
District of Columbia.....	12	5	7
Maryland.....	188	30	158
Pennsylvania.....	615	167	448
Chicago.....	2,767	1,159	1,608
Illinois.....	527	158	369
Indiana.....	419	230	189
Michigan.....	731	338	393
Minnesota.....	118	35	83
Ohio.....	862	358	504
Wisconsin.....	110	40	70
Dallas.....	3,129	1,074	2,055
New Mexico.....	57	17	40
Oklahoma.....	614	150	464
Texas.....	2,458	907	1,551
Kansas City.....	1,316	432	884
Colorado.....	100	42	58
Iowa.....	152	36	116
Kansas.....	210	74	136
Missouri.....	441	74	367
Montana.....	23	5	18
Nebraska.....	85	34	51

See footnote at end of table.

NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT—Continued

Region and State	Number of minors found illegally employed		
	Total	Under 16 years of age	16-17 years of age in hazardous occupations
North Dakota.....	16	4	12
South Dakota.....	46	21	25
Utah.....	194	121	73
Wyoming.....	49	21	28
Nashville.....	1,262	448	814
Kentucky.....	291	93	198
Tennessee.....	443	207	236
Virginia.....	334	101	233
West Virginia.....	194	47	147
New York City.....	784	199	585
New Jersey.....	471	89	382
New York.....	313	110	203
San Francisco.....	854	354	500
Alaska.....	2	1	1
Arizona.....	25	10	15
California.....	609	270	339
Hawaii.....	10	4	6
Idaho.....	10	3	7
Nevada.....	25	13	12
Oregon.....	22	12	10
Washington.....	150	41	109
Guam.....	1	0	1
Santurce, P.R.....	79	60	19
Puerto Rico.....	78	60	18
Virgin Islands.....	1	0	1

¹ Includes 12 minors illegally employed under the provisions of both the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Public Contracts Act. In addition, 98 minors were illegally employed under PCA only.

NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED ON FARMS IN VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT

Region and State	Number of minors illegally employed			
	Total	14-15 years of age	10-13 years of age	9 years of age and under
All regions.....	4,201	1,254	2,086	861
Atlanta.....	1,427	375	716	336
Florida.....	8	1	4	3
Georgia.....	924	258	483	183
North Carolina.....	66	16	38	12
South Carolina.....	429	100	191	138

**NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED ON FARMS IN VIOLATION OF THE
CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT—Cont.**

Region and State	Number of minors illegally employed			
	Total	14-15 years of age	10-13 years of age	9 years of age and under
Birmingham.....	962	278	511	173
Alabama.....	314	81	174	59
Arkansas.....	145	54	74	17
Louisiana.....	131	36	65	30
Mississippi.....	372	107	198	67
Boston.....	348	105	187	56
Maine.....	348	105	187	56
Chambersburg.....	21	7	10	4
Delaware.....	14	2	9	3
Maryland.....	7	5	1	1
Chicago.....	490	160	232	98
Illinois.....	23	15	7	1
Indiana.....	101	38	53	10
Michigan.....	130	37	58	35
Minnesota.....	6	3	2	1
Ohio.....	199	54	101	44
Wisconsin.....	31	13	11	7
Dallas.....	353	123	166	64
Oklahoma.....	84	16	48	20
Texas.....	269	107	118	44
Kansas City.....	211	89	85	37
Colorado.....	85	43	32	10
Iowa.....	11	2	7	2
Missouri.....	38	19	15	4
Montana.....	12	3	5	4
Nebraska.....	3	3	0	0
Utah.....	62	19	26	17
Nashville.....	54	18	28	8
Tennessee.....	46	18	21	7
Virginia.....	8	0	7	1
New York City.....	0	0	0	0
San Francisco.....	309	88	141	80
Arizona.....	33	12	15	6
California.....	276	76	126	74
Santurce, P.R.....	26	11	10	5
Puerto Rico.....	26	11	10	5

LEARNER CERTIFICATES IN EFFECT UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, JUNE 30, 1967

Industry and type of learner regulation	Number of plants holding certificates ¹	Number of certificates in effect		Estimated number of learners authorized	
		Total	Normal labor turnover	Total	Plant expansion
All industries.....	1,120	1,195	1,095	29,380	25,195
All regions except Santurce, P.R.....	1,060	1,124	1,042	27,283	24,058
Industries covered by special learner regulations.....	1,057	1,121	1,040	27,248	24,047
Apparel.....	895	940	883	24,092	21,507
Single pants, shirts, and allied garments.....	563	594	556	16,936	14,896
Women's apparel.....	294	308	290	6,376	5,906
Sportswear and other odd outerwear.....	35	35	35	679	679
Other apparel.....	3	3	2	101	26
Hosiery.....	41	45	40	742	642
Seamless.....	41	45	40	742	642
Knitted wear.....	71	79	68	1,335	1,000
Outerwear.....	9	10	8	100	65
Underwear.....	62	69	60	1,235	935
Glove.....	45	52	44	757	576
Work gloves (except all leather).....	42	47	41	707	546
Other gloves.....	3	5	3	50	30
Cigar.....	5	5	5	322	0
Industries not covered by special learner regulations.....	3	3	2	35	11
Santurce, P.R.....	60	71	53	2,097	1,137
Puerto Rico.....	59	70	52	2,087	1,127
Virgin Islands.....	1	1	1	10	10
					0

¹ Some plants hold more than one certificate.

MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED ON FARMS IN VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, BY AGE AND SCHOOL GRADE, FISCAL YEAR 1967 ¹

Age	Present or last grade ^a attended												Below normal grade for age		
	Total all grades ^b	Never attended school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Number	Percent of total in age interval
Total, all years..	4,166	68	220	329	467	531	573	652	598	404	210	102	12	1,837	44
5 years.....	15	5	10											0	0
6 years.....	102	26	64	12										0	0
7 years.....	176	8	77	77	13	1								8	5
8 years.....	241	3	37	83	95	22	1							40	17
9 years.....	314	5	17	70	109	82	31							92	29
10 years.....	405	3	7	32	90	135	105	33						132	33
11 years.....	469	2	0	28	62	95	127	127	27	1				187	40
12 years.....	582	3	1	10	45	93	123	150	138	16	3			275	47
13 years.....	621	3	2	6	21	52	91	139	175	115	17			314	51
14 years.....	679	8	2	9	22	38	64	126	146	148	99	17		415	61
15 years.....	562	2	3	2	10	13	31	77	112	124	91	85	12	374	67

¹ 35 illegally employed minors were omitted for the following reasons: (1) 24 for whom no school information was available; (2) 11 who were in special ungraded classes.

² The figures between heavy lines in the table indicate normal school attainment for that age child. On the basis of the usual standard of measurement, developed by the U.S. Office of Education, 6 to 7 is considered normal attendance in the 1st grade, 7 to 8 for the 2d grade, etc., with attendance of 1 grade each year.

NONLOCAL MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED ON FARMS IN VIOLATION OF THE CHILD LABOR PROVISIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT, BY AGE AND SCHOOL GRADE, FISCAL YEAR 1967 ¹

Age	Present or last grade attended														Below normal grade for age	
	Total all grades ²	Never attended school	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Number	Percent of total in age interval	
Total, all years..	1,111		43	78	121	150	159	161	181	120	69	24	5	0	734	66
5 years.....	6		1	5											0	0
6 years.....	32		18	11	3										0	0
7 years.....	45		5	27	9	3	1								5	11
8 years.....	77		2	24	36	14	1								26	34
9 years.....	81		3	7	27	29	11	4							37	46
10 years.....	82		2	2	17	29	25	3	4						50	61
11 years.....	122		1	0	14	27	40	26	14						82	67
12 years.....	148		1	0	5	19	35	43	34	10	1				103	70
13 years.....	160		3	0	3	10	26	41	43	27	7				126	79
14 years.....	201		5	1	6	11	16	33	53	44	24	8			169	84
15 years.....	157		2	1	1	8	4	11	33	39	37	16	5		136	87

¹ 20 illegally employed minors were omitted for the following reasons: (1) 13 for whom no school information was available; (2) 7 who were in special ungraded classes.

² The figures between heavy lines in the table indicate normal school attainment for that age child. On the basis of the usual standard of measurement, developed by the U.S. Office of Education, 6 to 7 is considered normal attendance in the 1st grade, 7 to 8 for the 2d grade, etc., with attendance of 1 grade each year.

Note.—Nonlocal minors are those who do not return to their permanent homes each day.

**NUMBER OF MINORS FOUND EMPLOYED IN VIOLATION OF HAZARDOUS
OCCUPATIONS ORDERS ISSUED UNDER THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT,
FISCAL YEAR 1967**

Hazardous occupations order violated	Number of minors involved
Total employed in violation of one or more hazardous occupations orders ¹	10,547
Manufacturing or storage occupations involving explosives (order No. 1).....	33
Motor-vehicle driver and helper (order No. 2).....	6,766
Coal mine occupations (order No. 3).....	21
Logging and sawmilling occupations (order No. 4).....	307
Power-driven woodworking machines occupations (order No. 5).....	642
Occupations involving exposure to radioactive substances and to ionizing radiations (order No. 6).....	1
Power-driven hoisting apparatus occupations (order No. 7).....	1,900
Power-driven metal-forming, punching, and shearing machines occupations (order No. 8).....	376
Occupations in mining, other than coal (order No. 9).....	30
Occupations involving slaughtering, meatpacking or processing, or rendering (order No. 10).....	556
Power-driven bakery machines occupations (order No. 11).....	120
Power-driven paper-products machines (order No. 12).....	185
Occupations in the manufacture of brick, tile, and kindred products (order No. 13).....	30
Occupations involving the operation of circular saws, bandsaws, and guillotine shears (order No. 14).....	345
Occupations in wrecking, demolition, and shipbreaking operations (order No. 15).....	93
Occupations in roofing operations (order No. 16).....	215
Occupations in excavation operations (order No. 17).....	113

¹ Represents an unduplicated count of the number of minors employed in violation of one or more hazardous occupations orders.

MARITIME PROGRAM STATISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 1967

	Longshoring	Shipyard ¹
Services:		
Consultations.....	6,198	2,604
Evaluation surveys.....	323	141
Accident investigations.....	390	189
Complaint investigations.....	212	48
Ships inspected.....	16,704	7,672
Recommendations:		
Made.....	3,110	1,746
Immediately corrected.....	2,909	1,616
Training:		
Number of sessions.....	348	349
Number in attendance.....	7,733	7,315
Safety meetings:		
Number of meetings.....	490	249
Number in attendance.....	12,743	5,507
Violations:		
Cited.....	956	983
Immediately corrected.....	758	666

¹ Shipyard includes shipbuilding, shipbreaking, and ship repair activities.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISCLOSURE FILINGS, FISCAL YEAR 1967

Activity	Number
Filings received during fiscal year 1967:	
Labor organization information report (form LM-1).....	1,225
Labor organization financial reports:	
Labor organization annual report (form LM-2).....	14,207
Labor organization annual report (form LM-3).....	39,695
Trusteeship reports:	
Initial trusteeship report (form LM-15).....	130
Semiannual reports.....	194
Terminal trusteeship information report (form LM-16).....	77
Labor relations consultant reports:	
Agreement and activities report (form LM-20).....	52
Receipts and disbursements report (form LM-21).....	4
Employer report (form LM-10).....	76
Labor organization officer and employee report (form LM-30).....	45
Surety company annual report (form LMSA S-1).....	105
Active labor organizations for which reports were on file as of June 30, 1967.....	51,507
Public Document Room activities during fiscal year 1967:	
Number of visitors.....	2,384
Number of LMRDA reports examined.....	27,463
Copies of filings furnished on reimbursable cost basis:	
Number of pages.....	49,550

WELFARE AND PENSION BENEFIT PLANS ACTIVITY REPORT

Activity	Number
Filings received during fiscal year 1967—total, all reports.....	
Plan descriptions (form D-1).....	123,704
Amended plan descriptions.....	10,007
Annual financial reports (form D-2).....	19,718
Information report for small plans (form D-3).....	54,975
Information report for small plans (form D-3).....	39,004
Public Document Room activities during fiscal year 1967:	
Number of visitors.....	1,232
Number of plans examined.....	26,115
Copies of filings furnished on reimbursable cost basis:	
Number of pages.....	39,616

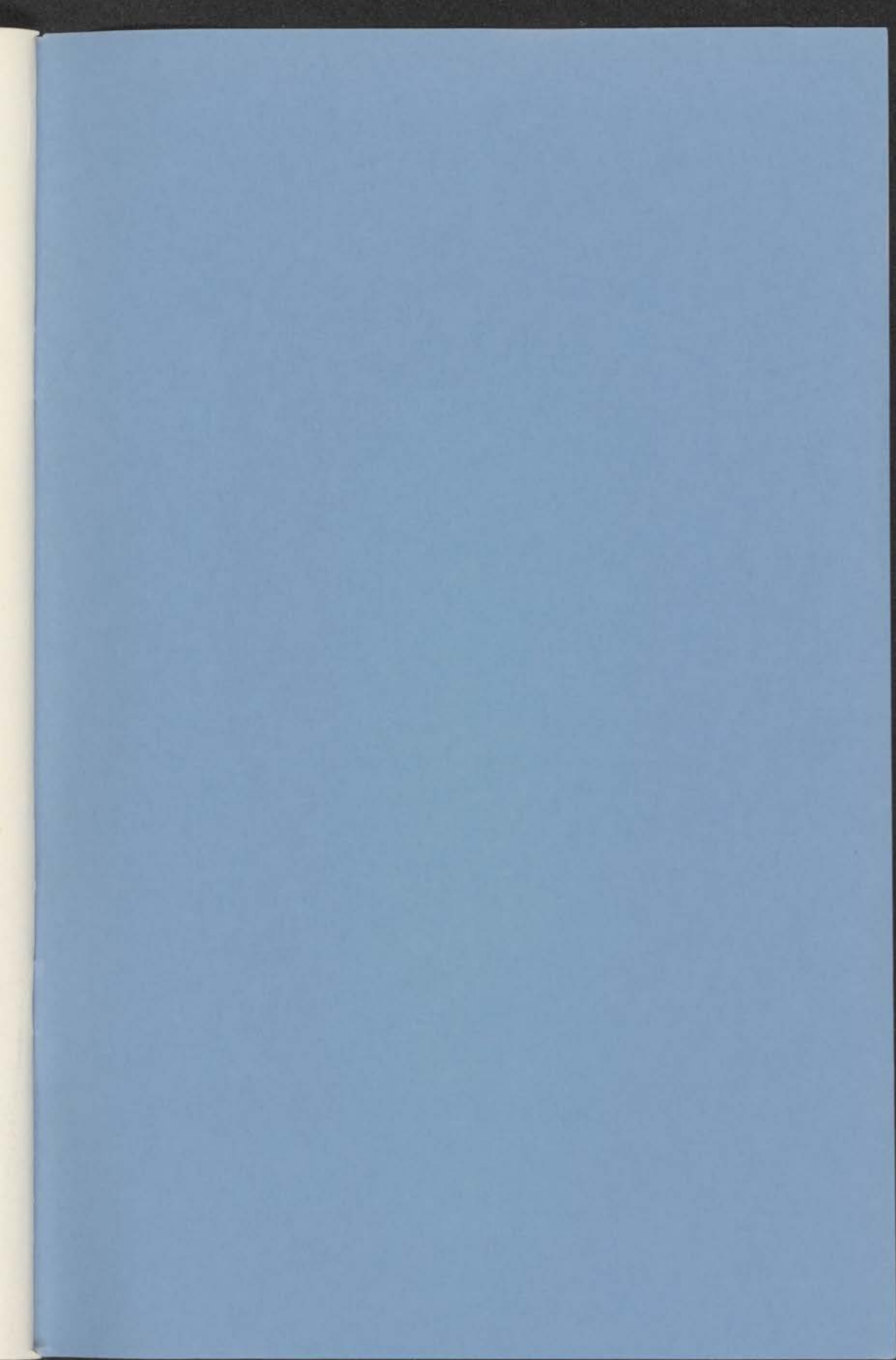
APPROPRIATIONS AND TRUST FUND AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 1967

Appropriation	Positions	Amount
Manpower development and training activities.....	193	\$392,589,538
Office of Manpower Administrator.....	410	31,832,740
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.....	686	8,245,000
Limitation on grants to States.....	(290)	(524,000,000)
Unemployment compensation for Federal employees and ex-servicemen.....		77,798,000
Bureau of Employment Security:		
Salaries and expenses.....	207	2,622,000
Trust fund.....	(1,390)	(17,769,000)
Labor-Management Services Administration.....	673	8,560,000
Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.....	1,804	22,311,000
Bureau of Labor Standards.....	289	3,822,000
Women's Bureau.....	76	908,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:		
Employees' compensation fund.....		56,571,000
Chargeback costs.....		(32,625,000)
Salaries and expenses.....	524	4,840,000
Trust fund.....	(7)	(67,000)
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1,387	20,541,000
Bureau of International Labor Affairs.....	93	1,341,000
Special foreign currency.....		75,000
Office of the Solicitor.....	479	5,575,000
Trust fund.....		(144,000)
Office of the Secretary.....	306	4,244,000
Trust fund.....	(24)	(538,000)
Office of Federal Contract Compliance.....	67	1,100,000
President's Committee on Consumer Interests.....	19	327,000
Total, general funds.....	7,213	643,302,278
Total, trust and other funds.....	(1,711)	(575,143,000)
Grand total.....	8,924	1,218,445,278

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES ON LABOR DEPARTMENT ROLLS, JUNE 30, 1967

Bureaus	Total	Full-time employees			Other		
		Total	D.C.	Field	Total	D.C.	Field
All bureaus.....	10,253	9,843	5,474	4,369	410	162	248
Manpower Administration:							
Office of Manpower Administrator.....	65	64	64	-----	1	1	-----
Office of Financial and Management Services.....	215	171	171	-----	44	44	-----
Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation, and Research.....	264	264	264	-----	-----	-----	-----
Bureau of Work Programs: ¹	464	454	188	266	10	7	3
Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.....	677	675	125	550	2	1	1
Bureau of Employment Security.....	1,907	1,899	1,353	546	8	8	-----
Labor-Management Services Administration.....	662	645	356	289	17	9	8
Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions.....	1,755	1,719	252	1,467	36	2	34
Bureau of Labor Standards.....	283	280	147	133	3	3	-----
Women's Bureau.....	80	75	65	10	5	5	-----
Bureau of Employees' Compensation.....	560	558	154	404	2	2	-----
Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1,735	1,537	1,149	388	198	17	181
Bureau of International Labor Affairs.....	201	180	160	20	21	18	3
Office of the Solicitor.....	498	469	299	170	29	22	7
Office of the Secretary.....	840	807	683	124	33	22	11
Office of Federal Contract Compliance.....	47	46	44	2	1	1	-----

¹ Allocation from the Office of Economic Opportunity.



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