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Labor
in
the
European
Community

EEC Labor Problems and Social Policy

In contrast to the United States, the European Community is faced with an insufficient supply of workers to meet the needs of its expanding economy. These deficiencies result partly from structural problems, such as a lack of skilled workers and a surplus of unskilled workers, and partly from regional difficulties, that is, too many workers in some areas and not enough in others. In addition, a longer educational period for more of the population reduces the supply of labor on the market.

Every year the EEC Commission publishes a report on the Manpower Problems in the Community. The report contains a country-by-country, sector-by-sector, and regional analysis of the evolution of the labor market in the preceding year as well as the prospects for the present year. In addition, it suggests ways of harmonizing a rapid economic expansion with an equilibrated labor market.

This issue of Labor in the European Community presents a resume of the contents of the report, entitled Community Labor Problems in 1964 and 1965, page 2. Other articles are:

- * EEC Social Policy Moves Forward in 1964, page 9. A review of the major activities of the EEC in the social field last year.
- * Vocational Training in the EEC: Italy, page 13. The third of six articles on member countries' vocational training programs.

Requests for additional publications or for information on specific questions relating to the European labor situation should be sent to the European Community Information Service, 808 Farragut Building, Washington, D. C. 20006.



Community Labor Problems in 1964 and 1965

Strains on the Community labor market due to a shortage of manpower will continue in 1965, although the imbalance between the supply of and the demand for workers will not be as severe this year as in 1964.

These predictions have been made in the annual report of the EEC Commission on problems of manpower in the Community. The report discusses the evolution of the labor market in the EEC in 1964 as well as the situation expected in the current year and the particular problems of the individual member countries.

In 1964, the difficulties resulting from a working force insufficient in numbers to meet the growing needs of economic expansion were quite acute, and the high level of general business activity aggravated the shortage. Sector-to-sector movements of labor, public programs of retraining and re-adaptation, and recruitment of foreign labor did not eliminate the gap. This tendency of imbalance between labor supply and demand may become, according to the Commission, "a dangerous element of tension for the balanced development of the Community's economy."

In particular, the employment gap was due to the lack of skilled workers. The number of jobs requiring special skills has been increasing in recent years, whereas the need for unskilled workers is decreasing. Two problems must therefore be considered: an overall shortage of manpower and a structural imbalance in the supply of workers.

MANPOWER EVOLUTION IN 1964

The evolution of the manpower situation in the Community during 1964 was characterized by three traits:

- A continuing low level of available workers
- A continuing high level of unfilled job offers
- A slight decline in the number of job placements

Unemployment Statistics

Table 1 shows the unemployment figures for the Community from 1961 to 1964. Every Community country had a decline in unemployment over this

TABLE 1. EVOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (1961-64) AND COMPARISON WITH THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Country	1961			1962			1963			1964		
	unemployed persons	labor force '000	%	unemployed persons	labor force '000	%	unemployed persons	labor force '000	%	unemployed persons	labor force '000	%
Belgium	95	3,525	2.7	77	3,568	2.2	65	3,590	1.8	57.2	3,619.4	1.6
Germany	181	26,287	0.7	154	26,937	0.6	186	27,066	0.7	169	27,100	0.6
France	180	18,662	1.0	230	18,945	1.2	290	19,237	1.4	215	19,500	1.1
Italy	710	19,851	3.6	611	19,818	3.1	503	19,800	2.5	550	-	-
Luxembourg	0	145	-	0	147	-	0	149	-	0	149	-
Netherlands	35	4,324	0.8	33	4,380	0.8	34	4,436	0.8	34	4,500	0.8
EEC	1,201	72,794	1.6	1,105	73,795	1.5	1,078	74,278	1.5	1,025.2	-	-

period, and with the exception of Italy, the decline continued from 1963 to 1964. The overall total was reduced from 1,078,000 unemployed to 1,025,200 in 1964 with the major declines occurring in France and Germany. The sharp rise in Italy was not a deep-seated change but rather a result of temporary anti-inflationary measures.

The number of unemployed expressed as percentages of the civilian labor force is also relatively low. Figures for the individual countries were: Germany, 0.6 per cent; Holland, 0.8 per cent; France, 1.1 per cent; and Belgium, 1.6 per cent. After a decline from 3.6 per cent in 1961 to 2.5 per cent in 1963, the unemployment rate in Italy rose again in 1964.

Unfilled Available Jobs

Table 2 gives the number of available jobs for which workers could not be found; the total for the Community in 1964 averaged about 800,000 during the course of the year. These figures indicate the existence of over-employment in Germany, Holland, and Luxembourg. In the first two countries, for every unemployed worker there were 4 to 6 offers of employment which could not be filled. And the existence of large numbers of older

TABLE 2. UNFILLED JOB OFFERS IN THE COMMUNITY, 1962-64 (APRIL)

Dates	Belgium	Germany	France	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	EEC
End of April							
1962	17,677	592,721	50,259	3,222	1,263	120,978	786,120
1963	20,271	563,986	51,672	5,298	1,168	115,003	757,398
1964	15,633	614,349	51,627	3,184	895	124,830	810,518
Difference							
1963-1962	+ 2,594	- 28,735	+ 1,413	+2,076	- 95	- 5,975	- 28,722
%	+ 14.6	- 4.8	+ 2.8	+ 64.4	- 7.5	- 4.9	- 3.7
Difference							
1964-1963	- 4,638	+ 50,363	- 45	-2,114	- 273	+ 9,827	+ 53,120
%	22.9	+ 8.9	- 0.1	- 39.9	- 23.4	+ 8.5	+ 7.0

handicapped or unskilled persons among the unemployed made the strains on the labor market even greater than these figures show, for the total of available workers capable of accepting jobs was lower than unemployment figures.

Job Placements

Job placements carried out in three consecutive years are shown in Table 3. For the entire Community there was a slight decrease, the most notable decline occurring in Italy from 1963 to 1964 for reasons mentioned above.

TABLE 3. JOB PLACEMENTS IN THE COMMUNITY, 1962-64 (APRIL)

Dates	Belgium	Germany	France	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	EEC
End of April							
1962	15,266	278,175	38,761	476,251	3,515	15,549	827,517
1963	14,598	276,534	36,417	528,424	3,287	15,862	875,122
1964	12,496	287,835	37,260	508,307	3,217	16,960	866,075
Difference							
1963-1962	- 668	- 1,641	- 2,344	+ 52,173	- 228	+ 313	+ 47,605
%	- 4.4	- 0.6	- 6.1	+ 10.9	- 6.5	+ 2.0	+ 5.8
Difference							
1964-1963	- 2,102	+ 11,301	+ 843	- 20,117	- 70	+ 1,098	- 9,047
%	- 14.4	+ 4.1	+ 2.3	- 3.8	- 2.1	+ 6.9	- 1.0

COMMISSION FORECASTS FOR 1965

In making its assessment of the prospective situation of manpower in 1965, the Commission estimates that the Community's economic expansion will continue at the somewhat slower rate seen in the last half of 1964. Thus, it foresees that there will be some attenuation of the difficulties on the labor market, with the possible exception of Germany. It is not anticipated that migrations of workers will contribute much to the easing of the market, particularly since these migrations have recently tended to decline. The Commission therefore judges that it will be necessary to make the best use of available manpower resources through vocational training and readaptation programs and other measures.

SITUATION IN INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES

The situation in the individual member countries in 1964 and the perspectives for 1965 are as follows:

Germany

In Germany, a high growth of the economic activity, including an 8 per cent increase in industrial production, led to an aggravation of manpower difficulties. One result of this tendency was an increase of 8.5

per cent in salaries. Almost one million foreign workers, mainly Italians, Greeks, and Spaniards, were employed in Germany by the end of the year, an addition of 20 per cent over the preceding year. The number of unemployed dropped from about 186,000 to 169,000, whereas the number of job offers increased by 35,000 to 629,000 (yearly average).

Productivity in industry rose 7.5 per cent, notably as the result of an acceleration in industrial investment. In several industrial sectors, development was hindered by insufficient manpower, particularly in industrial goods production.

In 1965, the expected increase in the number of workers in Germany is 150,000, including 100,000 foreign workers. The total number of employed, including self-employed persons and domestic help, will reach 27,106,000, up 90,000 from 1964. Unemployment will decrease to 160,000, approximately 0.6 per cent of the labor force. The main increase in employment will occur in the industrial goods sector and in the production of consumer goods. Industrial productivity is expected to rise 4.5 per cent. The severe strains on the labor market will remain, and Germany will be the Community country experiencing the most difficulties in this domain.

France

A slackening of the industrial expansion in France in the last half of 1964 as a result of governmental anti-inflationary measures led to an easing of the demand for workers. The number of unfilled jobs dropped from 51,627 in April to 36,367 in October, and the number of persons seeking jobs increased at a high rate. However, the percentage of unemployment remained low throughout the year. Industrial productivity increased by 3.6 per cent.

The Commission foresees that virtually full employment will continue in France in 1965 in spite of the reduced rate of production. The annual average rate of unemployment will probably be slightly higher than in 1964 due to fewer placements in construction, government service, and the consumer goods industry. The total number of workers will increase by about 120,000 or 0.8 per cent in comparison to a 1.7 per cent increase in 1964. The Commission also estimates that the increase in productivity in 1965

will be less than that in 1964, amounting to only 1.5 per cent in industry.

Italy

Although the number of unemployed in Italy increased approximately 9 per cent in 1964 as compared to a 17.7 per cent decrease in 1963, the rise would have been even greater except for the preference of Italian employers to reduce the length of the work week rather than to lay off employees. As a result the total number of workers employed dropped only 0.6 per cent, but the number of available jobs decreased drastically between April and October of 1964. Partly as a result of lower investment, the increase in industrial productivity was 1.8 per cent compared to 4.5 per cent in the previous year.

According to Commission forecasts, the working population will remain at the same levels in 1965, assuming an emigration of workers equal to last year's total of 115,000. This stabilization of employment will result, despite an increased level of economic activity, for increased labor needs will be met first by an increase of working hours per person rather than by new employment. The Commission warns that, although no overall shortage of workers is expected, the upsurge of economic activity must be accompanied by an emphasis on vocational training and readaptation to alleviate the lack of skilled workers in many sectors. Productivity in industry will increase at an estimated 1.0 per cent in 1965.

Belgium

An intense economic expansion in Belgium in 1964 resulted in continued deficiencies on the labor market and a braking effect on production in some sectors. However, the labor shortage problem became less acute in the latter half of the year, partially as a result of the anti-inflationary measures taken by the government. The working force increased by 45,000, due principally to the recruitment of foreign workers who totalled 33,158. The yearly average of unemployment dropped from 59,337 in 1963 to 49,259 in 1964, although the decline was reversed in the last months of the year. Industrial productivity increase was a high 7.0 per cent.

No basic changes on the labor market are expected in Belgium in the present year. A somewhat slower growth of production will reduce labor needs, but this will be accompanied by a slower increase in active popu-

lation. The labor force will increase by about 30,000, or one per cent, and unemployment may rise very slightly above the 1964 figure. Migrations of foreign workers are expected to decline somewhat. Productivity increase will be half of the 1964 increase.

Netherlands

In the Netherlands, a very strong increase in demand for goods led to an aggravation of the labor shortage and a consequent pressure on employers which resulted in large salary raises. Unfilled jobs available numbered 10,000 above the previous year, and the total of unemployed persons dropped to 30,200 from 33,700 in 1963. At the same time, the working population increased by 60,000, including 5,000 foreign workers. Productivity in the industrial sector rose 6 per cent.

A slackening in the demand for workers near the end of 1964 should continue in the present year, according to Commission forecasts, and the number of unemployed may increase slightly. The situation of net over-employment will continue, however. The number of workers in the private sector will increase by 2 per cent compared to 2.5 per cent in 1964. There is little immigration of foreign workers expected.

Luxembourg

The situation in Luxembourg in 1964 was characterized by full employment and by a lack of sufficient workers in some sectors, notably construction, crafts, and domestic work. The number employed increased by 2 per cent, mainly due to the recruitment of foreign workers from French and Belgian frontier regions as well as from non-Community countries. Unemployment was for all practical purposes non-existent. The Commission predicts that there will be no major alterations in 1965 either in the need for workers or in the supply of additional labor. Once again, industry will rely primarily on foreign workers to fill new openings. Employment will increase but more slowly than in 1964, and unemployment will remain nil.

COMMON ACTION TO MEET MANPOWER PROBLEMS

The Commission points out that the importance of manpower problems can be seen in the place given to them in the economic and social policy of the member countries. The experiences of 1964 have shown the need for

Community action to find solutions. The Commission has therefore proposed a series of measures to be taken in common:

1. Better collection and analysis of information on manpower conditions in the member countries.
2. Regional development policy with encouragement for new firms and new economic activities in regions where labor reserves are still available.
3. Rapid adaptation of workers for employment in sectors where shortages are the most severe.
4. Better use of potential sources of workers, i.e. women, aged and handicapped persons.
5. Close coordination of vocational training and guidance programs with economic and technological change.
6. Continuation and intensification, when necessary, of recruitment of workers from other member states, and improvement of conditions for these workers.

EQUAL TREATMENT FOR COMMUNITY WORKERS

In accordance with these proposals the member states have decided to take steps assuring parity of treatment for Community workers seeking jobs in all six countries. In addition, they have agreed to give priority to surplus Community labor in job recruitment over non-Community workers.

Stressing the need for skilled workers, the Commission has proposed an action program for a common policy of vocational training. (See Labor in the European Community, No. 7, February 1965.) This program foresees joint action in financing, exchange of information, trainees and instructors, and forecasting of requirements in the labor market. The Commission has already proposed some concrete measures to the Council of Ministers to carry out the program and the common principles approved in 1963 by the Council.

The Commission's report on the Manpower Problems in the Community in 1965 has been published in French in limited numbers. In addition to the information mentioned above, the report also gives a sector-by-sector and regional analysis of the manpower situation as well as additional statistics on each country. Lending copies of the report are available from the European Community Information Service, Washington.

EEC Social Policy Moves Forward in 1964

The formulation of the EEC's social policy continued at a rapid pace in 1964 through a series of measures proposed and enacted by Community institutions. Action was taken in such diverse fields as vocational training, social security, free movement of workers, financing of readaptation and resettlement, housing policy, and improvement of working conditions.

FREE MOVEMENT OF WORKERS

The treaty of the Common Market foresees that free movement of workers shall be established within the Community, and the Council of Ministers passed a preliminary regulation to this effect in 1961. This regulation was replaced on May 1, 1964 by a new regulation which abolishes priority for national labor and permits Community workers to seek jobs in the member country of their choice on an equal basis with workers of that country. The regulation provides that Community non-nationals working in a member country qualify for the same rights as nationals after two years of employment in place of four years in the 1961 regulation.

As a safeguard measure, however, a member country may temporarily maintain or re-establish priority for national workers in regions or trades which are adversely affected by non-discrimination. This clause has been used in a limited measure in Belgium, the Netherlands, and France and not at all in the other three EEC countries. The new regulation extends provisions of free circulation to seasonal and border workers who were not covered by the former regulation. Two directives also passed by the Council in 1964 concern removal or coordination of restrictions on movement and residence of workers due to reasons of public health or security.

The Commission's Advisory Committee for the free movement of workers and for unemployment defined the basis for a complete policy of free circulation of workers in a meeting in February. It proposed the following principles:

- * Freedom of movement is a fundamental right.

- * Movements of workers should not occur under economic duress.
- * Measures for a free circulation policy should be coordinated with a policy of balanced economic development including employment policy.
- * Other obstacles to free movement must be eliminated through a common vocational training policy and alignment of social legislation.

The Committee advanced these principles as guidelines for the proposals to be submitted to the Council by December 31, 1967, which will determine the overall policy of free movement of workers.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

The European Social Fund, which is administered by the Commission, provides financial assistance to promote worker readaptation and mobility. In 1964, total aid amounted to \$4,639,519, of which \$4,259,875 (92 per cent) went for vocational readaptation and \$379,644 (8 per cent) for assisting worker mobility. For 1965, \$42,872,601 have been allotted for the Fund, of which \$30,908,931 are for vocational retraining and \$11,963,670 for worker mobility, a great increase over past years.

The Commission submitted in 1964 two proposals to the Council of Ministers to increase the effectiveness of the Social Fund and to tie its work more closely to the immediate aims of Community policy. These proposals would enable more rapid allocation of aid and widen the possibilities for use of Community funds.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING POLICY

The major step forward in this area was the introduction by the Commission of a proposed Community action program for a common vocational training policy as well as a special program for agriculture. These programs outline the steps, medium-term and long-range, to be taken by the six member countries, including forecasts of labor supply and demand, coordination of training programs, and joint financing. The programs were submitted for an opinion to the Advisory Committee on Vocational Training composed of representatives of the governments, employers associations, and trade unions.

In addition, the Commission proposed two draft regulations granting Community aid for retraining of agricultural workers wishing to change jobs within agriculture. These proposals would be the first case of Community financial contributions to vocational training. The Commission organized several symposia of experts to discuss training of necessary personnel to put into effect a Community vocational training program. Finally, on a Commission proposal, the Council of Ministers agreed to an initial Community program for the exchange of young workers among the six countries.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR MIGRANT WORKERS

The Commission has proposed strengthening regulations 3 and 4 concerning social security of migrant workers. These two regulations were passed by the Council in 1958 to facilitate the free movement of workers by enabling them and their families to receive uniform social security benefits wherever they work in the Community. The new proposals of the Commission would simplify the procedures of the original regulations and broaden their coverage to self-employed workers. The Council adopted a regulation abolishing the six year limit on the right to medical insurance for migrant workers and for family members separated from the workers.

HARMONIZATION OF NATIONAL LAWS

A major aspect of the Community's social policy is the harmonization of national laws to assure equality of working conditions and treatment of workers throughout the six countries. Such harmonization is foreseen under articles 117 and 118 of the Rome Treaty which call for close collaboration among the member countries in the social field. Harmonization is to be applied in such matters as social security, industrial hygiene, protection against occupational accidents and diseases, salaries, and living conditions.

In most questions concerning social security, the Commission intends to encourage harmonization of national laws rather than the use of Community regulations as was the case for migrant workers. To this end, studies were carried out during 1964 on the various social security systems

in the member countries and on the effect of social security on incomes, prices, and the economy. A meeting of directors of social security from the six countries was held to discuss the progress of harmonization and the evolution of social security and its financing. An initial proposal was prepared by the Commission on the designation of children eligible for family allowances.

In the domain of work safety, the Commission submitted a directive to the Council on coordination of national laws concerning stud guns, which will be the basis for other harmonization of safety measures. The Commission also proposed a recommendation on medical inspection of workers exposed to particular dangers.

Two draft directives on labelling and packaging of toxic and dangerous preparations were submitted to the Council, and a third directive was completed on recognition by the six countries of each member's authorization for units in metal scaffolding. The Commission is working on drafts concerning cranes, dangerous farm machinery, wood working machines, small steam boilers, etc.

WAGE AND WORK DURATION STUDIES

A study was completed by the Commission on the length of the work week in six major industries. The statistical office of the Community issued a survey of wages in 15 industries in 1962 and will shortly publish surveys for 1963 and 1964. The Council approved a regulation to carry out a comprehensive study on workers' earnings which is to be completed by October 1966. A study is also in progress on equality of pay of men and women which was to have been attained by the end of 1964.

The Commission drew up a recommendation concerning the housing of migrant workers which foresees equal conditions of access to housing as well as special assistance for such workers. A number of meetings of governmental representatives were held to discuss housing problems on a Community-wide basis.

Vocational Training in the EEC: Italy

The role of vocational training in Italy is of great importance to the economy in view of the rapid transformation which has occurred in that country since the end of the war. A dynamic and continuous growth, particularly in the North, has led to an increasing demand for qualified workers, which is being met only slowly by the labor force. The situation has been complicated by the large-scale migrations of unskilled and semi-skilled workers from the underdeveloped regions of the South to the North, for they must be retrained to find suitable work. In 1964, a monthly average of 550,000 workers were unemployed corresponding to available jobs numbering between 1,000 and 3,000.

Two of the major problems which must be overcome for the development of a qualified labor force in Italy are illiteracy and large unemployment among young workers. The first difficulty must be taken into consideration when planning vocational training, for it is often necessary to give a fundamental education as a basis for the more advanced training required for a skilled worker.

Secondly, the large number of young people unable to find employment has led Italy to stress vocational training in schools to assure that the young labor force will fulfill the demands of the economy. An additional problem facing vocational training is the great variance in conditions and needs between the North and South of Italy. The training methods used in these two areas must differ to provide the more basic knowledge and different skills required in the South.

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM LEADING TO VOCATIONAL TRAINING

In general, all pupils complete five years at elementary school, after which they may choose between the middle school, leading to high school and possibly university studies, or the secondary school for vocational training. The latter requires an attendance of three years to the age of 14 and offers a general education plus an introduction to the various vocational careers.

Upon graduation from the secondary school, an Italian pupil has three ways to acquire vocational training:

Technical schools, either public or private.

Vocational training courses in special centers.

On-the-job training as an apprentice.

Of the three methods, the last is the preferred, as shown by the table below. Almost 70 per cent of all students receiving vocational training are doing so as apprentices. However, in recent years a rapid increase in the number of state schools and training centers has occurred. In 1957-1958, there were 102 public vocational schools, and by 1963, the number had increased to 424. In addition, new training centers were established by many public agencies as well as by industry and private groups. Overall, the number of students receiving vocational training rose from 730,000 in 1958 to over 1,100,000 in 1962.

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

Vocational training in the public schools generally lasts from two to five years, depending on the vocation. A diploma from a secondary school is a prerequisite for admission. Vocational schools provide a general education as well as training in technical theory and practice. A diploma is awarded upon completion of the prescribed course. There is no charge for attendance, as the state pays all the expenses.

Other types of public schools for vocational training include the technical institutes which are divided into four types: agricultural, industrial, commercial, and maritime. These also require a training period of two to five years and are supported entirely by the state. Similar private institutes exist and are under state surveillance. A total of almost 170,000 students were enrolled in public and private vocational schools in 1963.

TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL CENTERS

Courses in vocational centers, the second means of obtaining vocational training in Italy, have been established to provide quick training for adapting workers to the needs of a rapidly changing economy. They differ from public vocational schools in that they do not provide a general edu-

cation other than basic theoretical training but rather concentrate on the practical aspects of a vocation. These centers are open not only to young students but to workers of all ages. The courses are brief, lasting from two to eight months, and emphasis is on rapid acquisition of sufficient skills to begin work immediately upon completion of the program.

As the table below shows, 170,000 workers attended the vocational centers in 1963. Although this number is far below that of apprentices, the vocational centers offer the most varied training in terms of types of courses. There is no charge for attendance, and in some cases financial assistance is provided for those workers who would be unable to participate otherwise. Upon graduation students receive a certificate which greatly increases chances of finding employment in their chosen vocations. Private vocational centers established by unions, religious organizations, or other groups receive financial aid from the state, as do centers run by local governmental units.

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING AS AN APPRENTICE

The third and most popular method of vocational training is on-the-job training as an apprentice. Apprentices are found in all sectors of production with the exception of agriculture. Acceptance as an apprentice is limited to workers between the ages of 15 and 20. The training period is prescribed for each vocation and cannot be longer than five years. Italian law provides for the signing of a contract between the employer and the apprentice, establishing salary, working conditions, etc. Maximum hours of work are set by law at 8 per day and 44 per week with work forbidden between 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. In order to encourage employers to take on apprentices, employers' taxes for social security, unemployment insurance, etc. for apprentices are less than for other workers.

In addition to on-the-job training apprentices are required to take courses usually held without charge in classrooms outside the place of employment and provided by public agencies or private organizations. However, several large firms such as Olivetti and Fiat have established their own schools on the premises, and other smaller firms have cooperated with each other to set up courses.

Much stress is placed on vocational guidance programs; and guidance centers, established by the Ministry of Labor, organize medical and aptitude tests and are responsible for placement of workers seeking training. Consultation at these centers, which are financed by the state, is not obligatory, but in practice all apprentices and most other vocational students are registered.

BASIC STATISTICS FOR ITALY
(1963)

Population	51,817,000
Working population	19,800,000
Population by age group	
Under 15	12,954,000
15 to 64	33,888,000
65 and over	4,974,000
Working population by sex	
Men	14,104,000
Women	5,696,000
Working population by main sectors of activity	
Industry	7,944,000
Services	6,148,000
Agriculture	5,205,000
Unemployed	503,000
Working population by status	
Employers and self-employed	4,599,000
Unpaid family workers	2,189,000
Wage earners	12,509,000
Enrollments in vocational training	
State vocational institutes	
Business	62,348
Industry and crafts	74,234
Agriculture	20,695
Other	11,830
Total	169,116
Vocational centers	
Industry and crafts	91,987
Agriculture	52,790
Business and other	25,822
Total	170,599
On-the-job training	
Manufacturing industries	558,442
Construction industry	66,587
Business, tourist and hotel	80,435
Mining and services	62,179
Total	767,643
All enrollments	1,107,358
TOTAL	



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