

Representative WIDNALL. Of course, actually, I think, most people would honestly recognize that their needs, outside of health needs, are less as they grow older than when they are younger, as far as wage and salary requirements are concerned.

I am particularly interested in chart 2 that you just submitted, showing that men in the 45 to 54 years of age category have remained at an almost constant level, running across the page, and, yet, in recent years there has been so much emphasis on finding employment for that group and promoting employment for that group. Now I wonder, have we failed?

Do you have anything that would show whether or not there has been any increase in employment, a material increase or a material demand to employ those people, or whether we have been ineffective in what we have been trying to do?

Mr. CLAGUE. That line you see on the chart, of course, represents both employed and unemployed, so it would not necessarily show whether they had worked or not.

Representative WIDNALL. That is right.

Mr. CLAGUE. But, second, the unemployment rates of men 45 and 55 and perhaps up to 65 are not especially high. Remember that while they have the handicap of getting back into a job, they also have strong seniority rights and experience in holding on to jobs.

Their turnover is lower. Fewer of them are laid off, so their unemployment experience is not so bad as a group.

The real problem of the older worker is that when he loses his major job or his chief job, then he finds it more difficult to get back in, and his duration of unemployment is generally always longer than the average.

Representative WIDNALL. Probably what I am thinking about now is not a proper question to ask you and should be asked of a welfare worker or somebody in an entirely different field, but I just wondered whether, in talking about the failure to get into the employment field of the number of women, whether it is not attributable to larger families being formed now, where people who formerly would be going into the labor market, trying to obtain a job, are now staying home.

Also, the emphasis now on juvenile delinquency, and when mother is away from the home, why, therefore, you are leading to a broken home, and you are contributing to juvenile delinquency, whether there is a better sense of responsibility that is keeping somebody home, rather than just going out for additional funds for the home.

Mr. CLAGUE. It is true, Mr. Congressman, that more married women are working today than ever before. During the 1930's marriages were postponed because of heavy unemployment.

Earlier Congressman Curtis was asking a question about the size of the labor force at that time. There is no question about the fact that there were delayed marriages and young single girls went into the labor force and stayed there as one of the wage earners, under the family circumstances that existed at that time.

Now, recently, many more young people are married and many women between the ages 25 and 35, are rearing children. Their labor force rates have gone up very little compared to women in the older age groups.