

in the conditions under which the program will function in 1970, e.g., technological, economic, social." Such changes, or trends, have been described in the past three issues of the *Manpower Report of the President* (March 1964, March 1965 and March 1966.) In essence the trends appear to be as follows:

Manpower Requirements.—The chief factors which may affect manpower requirements are technological change and the climate of international affairs.

The manpower implications of technological change are evident in the following patterns.

1. Current technology is tending to restrict employment in jobs with low skill demands.

2. For production workers the indications are that the typical job of the future will probably be that of machine monitor.

3. Maintenance and repair workers qualified to service and repair electronic equipment, instruments, and automated machinery have a growing field of employment.

4. Electronic data processing (EDP) is eliminating many routine jobs and also creating some jobs at a higher level. The net result is likely to be a slowing down of the increase in employment in the offices affected.

5. New specialties are being created e.g., in such modern fields as cryogenics, bionics, ultrasonics, computer technology, and micro-electronics.

In the light of these trends the MDTA programs can be expected to continue emphasizing the upgrading of skills in those fields offering job opportunities.

U.S. posture in international affairs can call for the use of either military or civilian personnel or both. No prediction of these requirements is attempted here.

Manpower Resources.—The total labor force is expected to grow from 77 million in 1964 to 86 million in 1970, and to 101 million in 1980.³ This growth requires adding 1½ million jobs a year on the average, in order to absorb the growth in labor force; it would do nothing to offset the effects of increasing productivity.

Since 1960, the number of teenagers in the work force has increased by 800,000. Another 1.4 million workers have been added to the 20-to-24 year age group.

The rest of this decade will show dramatic increases in the numbers of workers under 25. There will be 1½ million more teenagers, and 2¾ million more of the ages 20 to 24, although their labor force participation rates have been declining. There will be about 2 million more adult men than in 1964, and 2½ million more adult women workers.

Population growth accounts for nearly all the labor force increase among the youth, and all of the change among adult men. For women, increasing labor force participation rates will be responsible for more than half the projected growth.

Unemployment.—By 1970 the unemployment rate is expected to be lower than the 1965 annual average of 4.6 percent. No percentage

³ These, and other labor force projections for 1970-80 were made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1965, also *Manpower Report of the President*, March 1965. [See, also, *Manpower Report of the President and a Report on Manpower Requirements, Resources, Utilization, and Training by the U.S. Department of Labor*, transmitted to the Congress, March 1966.]