

In fiscal year 1965, for example, the Employment Service made over 6.3 million nonagricultural placements—about 2 million of which were so-called “short-term” placements. During the same period, the ES made over 6 million agricultural placements, half of which were of short duration, reflecting the highly seasonal nature of farm work.

a. Notwithstanding the above-mentioned reservations, a few generalizations can be made.

Almost without exception the income of persons placed by the Employment Service rose. This includes young people who had never held a job, those who had been on work-training programs, those who were formerly engaged in literacy and/or vocational training, those who were unemployed with no support, those on unemployment insurance, and those on welfare.

To the extent that this income was of sufficient magnitude, many persons began paying income tax, which made their placement of double value—they were no longer “taking out” (in welfare, UI, etc.) but were actually “putting into” the public funds. In some instances, wages or salaries were sufficiently high to be used for purchase of things other than necessities—food, clothing, shelter, and transportation.

b. To the extent that the Employment Service, through its counseling or job market activities or its referral of applicants to some form of training or rehabilitative service, guided persons into jobs, development of better work habits or a higher level of skill development or utilization, it contributed materially to their productivity and ultimately to their higher earnings.

c. To the extent that the Employment Service is called upon by business or industrial management for services to help reduce turnover, to screen and test potential employees, or to meet staffing needs on a continuing or emergency basis, it contributes to the better functioning of the job market. Every time a work station goes untended for want of a suitable worker, the fulfillment or obtaining of an order for goods or service can be delayed or canceled.

By its extensive work in inventorying and analyzing manpower supply and current and anticipated demand, the ES contributes materially to area development plans, most of which involve bringing new firms into an area or expanding existing firms.

The ES has been especially active in working with economic development groups in the areas of heavy unemployment.

d. To the extent that Employment Service activities, especially those carried out in the 2,000 local offices (enumerated, in part, under Question 2 of Part I), result in filling employers' job needs with qualified, trained or trainable, suitably-job-oriented workers, the national economy benefits.

e. All covered in a through d above.

f. The Federal-State system of Employment Services, as described in answers to Question 2, part I, operates at four geographic levels: a national office in Washington, D.C.; 11 Regional Offices of the National Office; 50 States, 3 territorial, and District of Columbia offices; and approximately 2,000 local offices. The location of local offices is determined primarily in relation to population, labor force and industry, and the need to serve workers reasonably near their homes and convenient to the places of business of employers.