

Major metropolitan areas may require a number of local offices to serve their needs; in sparsely settled areas, a single office may serve workers in several counties.

Depending on the economic complexity of the area, local offices may be designated to serve concentrations of industrial or occupational workers. Thus, in some areas, there is an office to serve the large numbers of garment workers, clerical workers, professional workers, etc.

Full-time local offices may vary in size from those which are staffed by a single worker to those which have over 260 workers. About half the 2,023 full-time local offices of the employment security system had 10 or fewer personnel on July 31, 1965. (Size data are not available for the 1,974 year-round offices nor for ES and UI offices separately.) Most of the remaining local offices fell in the 11 to 50 size group (867 or 42.9 percent), with only 116 offices (5.7 percent) in the 51 to 100 size group and 17 (0.8 percent) in the over 100 size group. The latter group was concentrated in just a few States—New York with 7, Illinois 4, Missouri 2, and one each in Kentucky, Maryland, Washington and Wisconsin.

g. Few of the activities of the Employment Service, like those of any agency which deals largely in services to individuals, lend themselves to quantitative measurement in terms of dollars and costs.

How much has the Employment Service contributed to the GNP when it counsels a school drop-out to return to school . . . when it finds productive employment for an older worker who has many useful skills to contribute to the economy but who could not find work on his own . . . when it refers a youth without marketable skills to an apprenticeship opportunity or to the Job Corps or to vocational training . . . when it develops a job opening for a physically or mentally handicapped person?

(See also introduction to answer to Question 9.)

h. None.

10. *Economic classification of program expenditures.* (See table 2.)

Program: U.S. Employment Service and affiliated State employment services.
Department or agency, and office or bureau: Department of Labor; Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE 2.—*Economic classification of program expenditures for fiscal year 1965*

[In thousands of dollars]

Federal Government:	
Purchases of goods and services:	
Wages and salaries	6,052
Other	1,328
Grants to State and local governments	166,914
Total, Federal expenditures	174,294

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

1. *Objectives*

The overall objectives of the unemployment insurance program are to provide adequate income insurance for unemployed workers when suitable jobs are not available and, through this system, to help maintain purchasing power.