

of 4.5 percent for men and 3.2 percent for women. It may be that these low rates for the older group relate to the accelerating dropout of males from the labor force after age 65 as more individuals retire.

Unemployment rates for women reveal less about their true employment situation than do the rates for men. Although the rates for women tend to decrease with age, the extent of their attachment to the labor market is uncertain, as many older women apparently leave the labor market as soon as they become unemployed.

Table 2 shows unemployment trends nationally from 1961 to 1963:

Table 2

Annual Average Unemployment Rates ^{a/} by Age and Sex
United States, 1961-1963

Age	Total			Female		
	1963	1962	1961	1963	1962	1961
Total, 14 years and over	5.7	5.6	6.7	6.5	6.2	7.2
Under 25	11.9	11.0	13.7	12.1	11.1	12.2
25-44	4.5	4.6	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.8
45-64	3.9	4.1	5.1	4.0	3.9	4.9
65 and over .	4.1	4.4	5.0	3.2	4.1	3.9

^{a/} Per 100 persons in civilian labor force.

Source: Employment and Earnings, Feb. 1964.

U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Tables A-2 and A-11.

Men whose education has been limited have the highest rates of unemployment, particularly those aged 55 and older whose formal schooling stopped short of a high school diploma.^{13/} A study in March 1962, showed that only one-third of male workers aged 55-64 had finished high school and about one-fourth had not completed grammar school. The unemployment rate for those with four years of college was 2.5 percent, but for those with less than five years of school the rate soared to 12.4 percent. Table 3 illustrates clearly the relationship between education and joblessness.