

Table 3

Unemployment Rates and Years of School Completed
Males 35 to 44 and 55 to 64 Years Old
United States, March 1962

Year of school completed	Unemployment rate of males	
	35 to 44 years old	55 to 64 years old
Total	4.7	5.3
Elementary schools:		
Less than 5 years(a)	9.0	12.4
5 to 7 years	9.0	6.1
8 years	7.4	5.6
High school:		
1 to 3 years	6.6	4.1
4 years	3.0	3.4
College:		
1 to 3 years	3.3	3.1
4 years or more	.9	2.5

(a) Includes persons with no school years completed.

Note: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: Manpower Report of the President, March 1964.

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2. California

In spite of a growing labor force and rising employment, the rate of unemployment in California has remained at a level above the national average during recent years.^{14/} At the time of the 1950 Census, the number of unemployed Californians was 339,600 or 8.0 percent of the civilian labor force, while the national unemployment rate was 4.9.^{15/} By April 1960, unemployment had increased to more than 373,900 out of the 6.1 million labor force.^{16/} The April 1960 rate of 6.1 percent of the labor force was above the nationwide rate of 5.1 percent. Although conditions improved in 1962 and 1963, unemployment in California hovered around 6.0 percent during both years and well into 1964 as against a national rate of about 5.6 percent during the same period.^{17/}

Although 187,000 new jobs were developed in California during 1963, the labor force grew by 209,000, adding 22,000 to the number of unemployed, which averaged 411,000 for the year.

The chart below shows seasonally adjusted unemployment rates for California from 1954 through 1964. The long-term