

1. "Of the total group contacted (1,705 workers) . . . only 45% were at work at the time of our survey. (1 year to 2½ years after displacement.) Another 12 per cent had withdrawn from the labor force." ²⁰

2. "Men were more successful than women in finding new jobs. Fifty-eight per cent of the male workers in the sample were employed compared to 35 per cent of the women." ²⁰

3. "More than half of the workers that found new jobs after their displacement were under 45 years of age. By way of contrast, only 29 per cent of the unemployed were 45 years of age or under." ²¹

4. "In all but one of the labor market areas, textile employment was declining during the period covered by our survey. In spite of this, however, textile mills provided a larger number of jobs to both male and female workers than any other industry or occupation. Thirty-six per cent of all employed sample workers were once again at work in textile mills, more than five times the number who found jobs in any other manufacturing industry." ²²

5. "To some extent the relative immobility of textile workers in New England may be related to age. The average textile worker is older than the average industrial worker and often the textile worker has not had experience in other occupations. Having grown old in one kind of work he may have neither the inclination nor the ability to seek and find employment in another industry. One might expect textile workers to remain with their trade in times of stable or rising employment, but the most striking result of the present survey, and this is supported by earlier studies, is the continued attachment to the industry (whether voluntary or involuntary) during a period of declining employment." ²³

6. "We also attempted to discover the *willingness* of the displaced workers to move from the area if they knew of a job (or a better job) elsewhere * * * 58 per cent of these (responses) replied that they would *not* be willing to leave the area. Many said they were too old to consider changing their place of residence, and others felt that they could not move because other relatives (usually parents) were dependent upon them. While we have some reservations about answers to hypothetical questions, they are at least consistent with the actual behavior of the sample workers. Women showed a greater unwillingness to leave the area than men, but even among the men almost half said they were unwilling to move." ²⁴

7. "It is evident that workers displaced by the liquidation of textile mills in New England are not being absorbed in large numbers by the industries which have been expanding in this area. * * * the highly aggregative comparisons of recent employment trends in New England conceal the fact that industrial growth and decline do not always coincide in the same areas. And the displaced textile worker is unwilling, or sometimes unable, to relocate to other areas where there might be a better opportunity to find work. Perhaps the greatest barrier to inter-industry mobility is the advanced age of many of the displaced workers. Although not all of the younger workers had found jobs, those under 40 were relatively more successful than those past this age. Many of those between the ages of 40 and 65 felt they were being prematurely forced out of the labor market." ²⁵

8. "The protracted decline in textile employment and the relative immobility of the displaced workers have produced a considerable amount of persistent unemployment in many textile centers in New England. The problem is not being solved by the growth of new industry in the region, although obviously it would be much worse if employment had not increased in other industries. Aggregative comparisons which show that more jobs have been added than lost in the region, during a given time period, while accurate indicators of overall employment trends, conceal the short-run problems created by changes in the industrial structure of the regional economy. Nor can this unemployment be regarded as a temporary phenomenon if there is to be a further exodus of mills from New England. There is no reason to expect a larger proportion of displaced workers to be absorbed by other industries in the future than has been true in the past. Indeed, if total textile employment in New England continues its secular decline, the level of persistent unemployment may be expected to rise as opportunities for re-absorption by other mills through normal turnover are diminished." ²⁶

²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

²² *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19.

²³ *Ibid.*, p. 20.

²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 27.

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 144.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 155.