

TABLE 1.—MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS FOR NATIONAL OBJECTIVES IN THE 1970'S

Employment category ¹	Employment 1964		Projected employment increase ² 1964-75		
	Percentage distribution		Percent total increase		Number jobs (millions)
	White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite	
White collar workers.....	47	19	63	36	10.8
Professional and technical.....	13	7	23	11	3.9
Managers, officials, and proprietors.....	12	3	12	4	2.0
Clerical.....	16	8	24	18	4.2
Sales.....	7	2	4	4	.8
Blue collar workers.....	36	40	20	36	4.0
Craftsmen, foremen.....	14	7	9	15	1.7
Operatives.....	18	20	7	18	1.6
Laborers.....	4	13	3	4	.6
Service workers.....	11	32	17	29	3.5
Household.....	2	13	2	8	.5
Other.....	9	19	15	21	3.1

¹ Farm employment not included; declines between 1964 and 1975 are projected for both white and nonwhite.

² Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Reference: Leonard Lecht, "Manpower Requirements for National Objectives in the 1970's," a study prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor by the National Planning Association, 1968, p. 70.

While the projections are highly tentative and depend in part on the types of national policies pursued in the interim, certain aspects have a significant bearing on training and job policies.

1. The proportions of incremental employment in white collar occupations, for both white and nonwhite, are much greater than proportions existing in 1964.

2. Within the white collar category the greatest increases, for both white and nonwhite, are in clerical and professional-technical subcategories. The occupations of managers, officials and proprietors show little change, relatively, and the sales category shows a relative decline.

3. The blue collar category declines relatively for white and for nonwhite, though blue collar employment is projected to pick up about the same total number of nonwhite workers as is white collar employment.

4. Within the blue collar categories the significant increase for nonwhite is in craftsmen and foremen; there is a small increase in the operatives subcategory but a sharp decline in the labor subcategory, which will account for only 4 percent of incremental nonwhite employment. Nearly a third of nonwhite incremental employment is projected to be in services, 8 percent in household and 21 percent in other.

In absolute numbers white collar employment will supply 2.6 times as many new jobs as blue collar employment; the categories of professional and technical and clerical each account for nearly as many jobs as all the blue collar categories put together.

The New York Human Resources Administration now projects a need for 100,000 training slots a year for 10 years to (1) equip dropouts and other hard-core unemployed for entering jobs, and (2) retool the New York labor force to meet emerging needs and to increase its productivity. This is compared with the present 13,000 slots, many (perhaps the majority) of which are doing a far less than adequate job. Even if the projected needs are cut in half, there is still a great discrepancy. The projection also assumes that, as if by magic, the city's educational system—public schools, vocational schools, community colleges and the universities—will do an adequate job with the future generation.

In summary, there are many jobs and many people needing jobs. The first priority is equipping the people to handle the jobs, after which we can worry about whether there will be enough jobs available in the long run. Certainly this is an important question. Yet the bugaboo of automation and the computer taking over society's useful work has been abating. Owing to the fact that reliable accounts of job vacancies have never been developed, we do not know whether the number of people potentially available exceeds the number of jobs available, or vice versa. But such information, however desirable, is not absolutely necessary