

The figures in fact highlight the great weakness in the law of averages—that it conceals failure with success—for these estimated unemployment rates range from 2.2 percent in Minneapolis-St. Paul and 2.3 percent in Washington to 5.6 percent in Los Angeles-Long Beach and 5.4 percent in San Francisco-Oakland.

Negro unemployment rates “average” 2.3 times as high as white rates, but here again there are important differences. The ratio between the Negro and white rates is 1.5 in New York and 1.6 in Washington, compared with 3.1 in Cleveland and 4.2 in St. Louis.

For the 20 areas as a whole, unemployment averages 4.7 percent in the central cities, 3.1 percent in the suburbs. The principal reason is that the majority of whites live in the suburbs, while over 80 percent of nonwhites are in the central cities.

These tables also make clearer the actual magnitude of unemployment, as distinguished from ratios and percentages. For example, nonwhite employment in the 20 largest areas averaged 269,000 in 1967—divided almost equally among adult men, adult women and teenagers. (This was 42 percent of total nonwhite unemployment in the Nation.) Nonwhite unemployment in a single area can be illustrated by the situation in Chicago: 9,000 adult men, 11,000 adult women and 16,000 teenagers, for a total of 36,000, of whom about 33,000 are in the city of Chicago itself.

I report, therefore, that we are now well along in a major redesigning of manpower statistics in the pattern of today's social priorities.

The President describes, in his January 23rd Message, the development and the new emphases in the operating manpower program. He prescribes there an intensification of present efforts through: (1) the further concentration of resources and facilities on those particular areas where the needs are greatest; (2) unified planning and action by the government agencies and private organizations concerned with manpower; and (3) the greatly increased involvement of private industry in overcoming hard-core disabilities.

I only summarize briefly here the three special program developments which are designed to implement the President's instruction: the Concentrated Employment Program, the manpower aspects of the Model Cities Program, and the JOBS Program presented to Congress in the January 23 Message.

*The Concentrated Employment Program* responds to the President's directive in his 1967 State of the Union Message that governmental measures be redeployed so as to provide concentrated assistance to those with the greatest need. The guiding principles are (1) to enlist the active cooperation of business, labor and other community interests; (2) to provide a wide range of counselling, health, education and training services as needed by the individuals being served; (3) to provide the follow-up assistance necessary to assure that a job, once obtained, will not quickly be lost; and (4) to combine in a single project contract the training and work-training components available under the various statutory authorizations and appropriations.

By the end of fiscal 1968 we expect that Concentrated Employment Programs will have been established in 76 urban slum and rural poverty areas. In 1969, we plan to have 99 urban and 47 rural areas.

*The Model Cities Program*, established under the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966, will mount a comprehensive attack on the social, economic and physical problems of blighted urban areas. The coordination of federal, State and local efforts required by this Act includes the commitment of the Department of Labor to carry out the manpower aspects within the framework established by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

All of the 65 Model City planning grants approved by the end of 1967 have included manpower components. Substantial reduction of unemployment and underemployment through work and training opportunities for neighborhood residents will be an integral part of every Model Cities plan.

Wherever possible, CEP and Model Cities neighborhoods will be aligned. The Neighborhood Service Centers will bring together, in one installation, the services administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Labor, the Office of Economic Opportunity and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

The *JOBS* (Job Opportunities in the Business Sector) program for involvement of private industry in training and employing the disadvantaged is a logical growth of previous undertakings.