

In addition to those included in the unemployment count, there are many others who are either underemployed (working part-time although available for full-time work, or working below their abilities), or who have not counted as being in the labor force because they have ceased looking for work. Many of these individuals find themselves disadvantaged in the same way as the structurally unemployed.

As regards the structurally unemployed but retrainable—whether for industry or for government—there are few practical limits. Nearly everyone is trainable or retrainable.

Data are available indicating the number of full-time workers who earn less than \$3,000 a year. In 1966, there were 6.5 million persons (8.6 percent of the labor force) who worked at full-time jobs and had incomes of \$3,000 a year or less. Some of these were unattached individuals or members of a family with other bread-winners, so not all could be characterized as "poor." It can be anticipated that with the appropriate manpower development programs, monetary and fiscal policies would provide an economic climate in which every full-time worker could be earning more than poverty level wages.