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Family Characteristics  
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FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED

A Study of Iowa Claimants Receiving Benefits Under the  
Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act

334  
Iowa  
Subj: Unemployed

Results of Surveys Conducted in:

May 1961  
September 1961  
January 1962  
April 1962

IOWA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION  
Des Moines, Iowa

Prepared by  
Research and Statistics Division

June 1964

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Iowa Employment Security Commission  
1000 East Grand Avenue  
Des Moines, Iowa 50319



## PREFACE

On March 24, 1961, President Kennedy signed the Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation Act of 1961. This law provided that unemployment benefits could be extended to individuals (including federal civilian employees and former members of the Armed Forces) who exhausted their benefits under state unemployment compensation laws or Title XV of the Social Security Act subsequent to June 30, 1960. These benefits were payable to claimants under the Iowa law after the state had entered into an agreement with the Secretary of Labor of the United States to participate in the program.

The Temporary Extended Unemployment Act of March, 1961, was passed by Congress in an effort to alleviate some of the problems of persistent unemployment faced by the hard-core unemployed. Although unemployment compensation is not the solution to the problem of persistent unemployment, it is a method by which an unemployed worker can be sustained while he searches for employment.

To be eligible for Temporary Extended Unemployment Compensation benefits, a claimant must have either exhausted his state unemployment benefit rights, or had a benefit year expire before exhaustion and not have been eligible for a new state UI claim. The exhaustion or ineligibility for a new claim must have occurred after June 30, 1960. If the claimant was eligible for extended benefits, he was entitled to draw one-half the total of his state UI benefits at the same weekly benefit amount, subject to a maximum combination of state and extended benefits of 39 weeks. The TEC program terminated March 31, 1962, except for claimants who were in current benefit status and who were permitted to draw benefits until June 30, 1962.



This survey was compiled on a sample basis to obtain personal, and family characteristics of claimants filing for unemployment benefits under the act. The study is a result of the four samples obtained in each local office of the Iowa Employment Security Commission during the week of May 26, 1961; September 19, 1961; January 19, 1962; and April 19, 1962. A 50 percent sample of claimants filing for extended benefits were, through personal interview, asked questions pertaining to family size and composition, number of wage earners in the family, number of dependents, his family status and their employment history for the preceding 36 month period.

A standard questionnaire was used for the interview. The wide spacing of the four different survey weeks (16 or more weeks apart) eliminated, or at least reduced the possibility of duplication of claimants sampled in each of the survey weeks and thereby broadened the sample representation of all claimants. The survey data are intended to be representative of the survey week only and may or may not be representative for the respective months or the life of the program.

Only those claimants eligible under the State UI Program are considered in this report. Interstate claimants and claimants filing under the federal employees and ex-servicemen programs are excluded from this analysis. The individual samples of the Iowa UI, intrastate claimants, were inflated to a universe and these totals added together. The tabular data which appear throughout the analysis have been rounded, and in some instances the sum of the sub-items will not agree with the totals.

The study of the family characteristics of TEC claimants during the four survey periods in 1961 and 1962 was undertaken as part of a nation-wide research program required by the Federal Temporary Extended



10. Only one-eighth of the total were skilled workers while 64 percent were semi-skilled or unskilled.

Nine out of ten of the men and over half (56 percent) of the women had been employed in the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled occupations.

Attachment

11. Over seven out of ten of the total claimants were in the labor force during each of the 36 months prior to filing for TEC benefits.

Over four-fifths of the men and about three-fifths of the women had been in the labor force all 36 months.

12. Over three-fifths of all TEC claimants had been employed in 24 or more of the 36 months prior to filing the TEC claim.

13. For those in the labor force all 36 months, only 23 percent had received unemployment insurance benefits in 12 or more months.

Claimants Experience

14. Four out of five TEC claimants had exhausted unemployment insurance benefits only once in the preceding 36 months.

15. Only one out of four claimants (28 percent) were entitled to the maximum of 13 weeks of TEC benefits.

16. Forty-two percent of the claimants in the labor force all 36 months experienced an unemployment duration of 6 to 11 months.

Pension

17. Three percent of all TEC claimants received a pension.



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FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LONG TERM UNEMPLOYED

PERSONAL AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

Sex

The combined results of all four surveys gave a distribution by sex comparable to that found nationally. Sixty-one percent of all TEC claimants were men. Iowa, however, experienced a variation among the survey periods as shown in Table I.

TABLE I - - Number and Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Sex, by Survey Period

Survey Period	Total		Men		Women	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Surveys	9,170	100	5,601	61	3,569	39
May 1961	3,740	100	1,987	53	1,753	47
September 1961	1,674	100	952	57	722	43
January 1962	2,264	100	1,614	71	650	29
April 1962	1,492	100	1,048	70	444	30

Seasonal fluctuations are the main factors responsible for the increase in the proportion of men claimants in the January and April surveys. May and September are months of heightened outdoor activity and more men would have employment in construction, agriculture and other related activities at this time of year. There would be fewer job opportunities in such activities available for women, resulting in women making up a greater proportion of the TEC claimant group during warm weather months.



### Family Status

The study grouped all claimants into four major family status categories as follows:

1. One person households. Included in this category are claimants who live alone. These people are generally self-supporting and live independently of others.
2. Primary earners. These claimants for the most part are the heads of households. They are the main family providers in multi-person households; chiefly claimants who answered "yes" to the question, "When working, are you usually the main support of your household." (In effect, one person household claimants are also primary earners, but the term, as used, is applied to claimants in multi-person households.)
3. Married secondary earners. Classified in this manner are claimants who are married to the family head.
4. Unmarried secondary earners. Claimant usually is the unmarried son, daughter, or other relative of the primary earner or his (her) spouse.

The distinction between a married and unmarried secondary earner was made to reflect differences likely to exist with regard to the degree of pooling of the family finances. A wife of a family head is likely to regard her earnings as part of the joint family income that she and her husband work to create and sustain for the financing of a household. The unmarried secondary earner on the other hand, may or may not pool income to the same degree as a married earner. Many of the unmarried secondary earners either make a partial contribution to the family income or receive some support from the family. Usually the unmarried secondary earner is the son or daughter of the family head.

About three out of five (59 percent) of all TEC claimants were either primary earners in multi-person households or a member of a one person household who supported him (her) self. The primary earner in multi-person households totaled 4,190, about one-half (46 percent) of all TEC claimants studied. An additional 13 percent (1181 claimants)



were self-supporting claimants in one person households. The major share of the burden of long term unemployment was therefore borne by claimants who had the main or sole responsibility for their households.

Married and unmarried secondary earners in multi-person households together constituted 42 percent of all TEC claimants. The married secondary earners were 29 percent of all TEC claimants while the unmarried secondary earners were 13 percent. Married secondary earners were primarily the wives of the family heads; 71 percent of all the women were in this category, while most of the primary earners were men.

Little variance was noted among the four different survey periods; however, the proportion of male primary earners increased somewhat in the January and April survey periods due mainly to the decline of outdoor activities.



TABLE II - - Number and Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Family Status, by Survey Period

Family Status	SURVEY PERIOD				All surveys combined
	May 1961	Sept 1961	Jan 1962	April 1962	
	NUMBER				
Total	3,740	1,674	2,264	1,492	9,170
One person household	553	196	297	144	1,181
Multi-person household					
Primary earner	1,515	682	1,198	781	4,190
Married secondary earner	1,300	542	495	326	2,647
Unmarried secondary earner	372	254	273	240	1,150
Male, total	1,987	952	1,614	1,048	5,601
One person household	383	128	229	106	846
Multi-person household					
Primary earner	1,296	596	1,119	724	3,735
Married secondary earner	57	38	37	11	143
Unmarried secondary earner	251	189	229	206	875
Female, total	1,753	722	650	444	3,569
One person household	170	68	68	38	344
Multi-person household					
Primary earner	219	86	79	57	441
Married secondary earner	1,243	504	458	315	2,520
Unmarried secondary earner	121	65	44	34	264
	PERCENT				
Total	100	100	100	100	100
One person household	15	12	13	10	13
Multi-person household					
Primary earner	41	41	53	52	46
Married secondary earner	35	32	22	22	29
Unmarried secondary earner	10	15	12	16	13
Male, total	100	100	100	100	100
One person household	19	13	14	10	15
Multi-person household					
Primary earner	65	63	69	69	67
Married secondary earner	3	4	2	1	3
Unmarried secondary earner	13	20	14	20	16
Female, total	100	100	100	100	100
One person household	10	9	10	9	10
Multi-person household					
Primary earner	12	12	12	13	12
Married secondary earner	71	70	70	71	71
Unmarried secondary earner	7	9	7	8	7



Age

Over six out of every ten TEC claimants were in the 25 to 54 age bracket. Sixty-one percent of the men and 71 percent of the women were in this age bracket. These proportions did not vary greatly from May, 1961 to April, 1962.

In all the surveys, those under age 25 accounted for 17 percent of all claimants. This proportion varied from 14 percent in May, 1961 survey to 20 percent in the April, 1962 survey. Twenty percent of the male claimants and 13 percent of the female claimants were under 25 years of age.

TEC claimants aged 65 and over, consisted of only 2 percent of all claimants. One percent of the men and 2 percent of the women were in this category. These percentages did not vary a great deal among all four survey periods.

TABLE III - - Number and Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Age, by Family Status

AGE	Total	Men	Women	Family Status			
				One Person Household	Multi-person household		Unmarried
					Primary Earner	Secondary Earner	
N U M B E R							
TOTAL	9,170	5,601	3,569	1,181	4,190	2,647	1,150
Under 25	1,559	1,120	464	106	587	344	564
25-34	1,834	1,232	678	154	922	556	242
35-44	2,109	1,120	999	213	964	794	115
45-54	1,926	1,120	857	319	922	635	115
55-64	1,467	952	535	354	754	265	115
65 & over	183	56	71	47	84	26	12
P E R C E N T							
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 25	17	20	13	9	14	13	49
25-34	20	22	19	13	22	21	21
35-44	23	20	28	18	23	30	10
45-54	21	20	24	27	22	24	10
55-64	16	17	15	30	18	10	10
65 & over	2	1	2	4	2	1	1



Three-fifths of all claimants were under 45 years of age. The same proportion held true when the men and women claimants were viewed separately. Eighteen percent of the claimants were age 55 and beyond. This figure varied from the May survey of 25 percent of all men claimants to 14 percent in the April survey. Women claimants ranged from 18 percent in May to 19 percent in the April survey for all women claimants.

Over three-fifths of the earners in one person households were 45 years old and beyond. The biggest concentration of the one person household earners occurred in the age bracket 55 to 64, where some 30 percent occurred. Proportionally more women than men occurred in this age bracket. In the January, 1962 survey, nearly one-half of the women claimants from one person households were found in the 55 to 64 age group. However, there was some variation between surveys. In the April, 1962 survey, a low of only 29 percent were found in this age group.

Over two-thirds of all primary earners were between the ages 25 to 54 with each of the three age brackets therein contained holding about equal proportions.

Three-fourths of all married secondary earners were of ages 25 to 54 years; 11 percent were 55 and older, while 13 percent were under 25.

Approximately one-half of all unmarried secondary earners were under age 25 while another two-fifths were between 25 and 54. Proportionally more men were under age 25 than were the women claimants.

#### Dependents

Exactly one-half of all TEC claimants had others dependent upon them for their support. Primary earners in multi-person households constituted the greater proportion of such claimants; 99 percent of them supported one or more dependents and two-thirds of them supported two or more dependents.



TABLE IV - - Number and Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants, by Number of Dependents, by Family Status

NUMBER DEPENDENTS	TOTAL	FAMILY STATUS			
		One person household	Multi-person household		
			Primary earner	Secondary earners	
			Married	Unmarried	
N U M B E R					
TOTAL	9,170	1,181	4,190	2,647	1,150
No dependents	4,551	1,016	42	2,435	1,058
One dependent	1,576	83	1,341	106	46
Two or more dependents	3,053	94	2,807	106	46
P E R C E N T					
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
No dependents	50	86	1	92	92
One dependent	17	7	32	4	4
Two or more dependents	33	8	67	4	4

Other family status groups also reported that they supported others including: 15 percent of the one person household claimants who claimed one or more dependents. Eight percent of the married and an equal percent of the unmarried secondary earners supported one or more others.

Working Dependents

One-third of all the claimants with dependents indicated that these dependents held some kind of work. Thus, two out of three of the claimants with dependents shared their unemployment experiences with others who were dependent upon them.

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TABLE V - - Number and Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Total Number of Dependents and Number of Working Dependents in the Household

Number of Dependents	Claimants with dependents		Claimants with working dependents		Number of working dependents in household	
	Number	Percent Distribution	Number	Percent of all claimants in category	One	Two or three
Number claimants	4,629	100	1,527	100	1,065	462
One dependent	1,574	34	463	29	463	-
Two dependents	972	21	278	29	232	46
Three dependents	787	17	231	29	185	46
Four or more dependents	1,296	28	555	43	185	370

Employment and Unemployment of Other Household Members

As the questionnaire was completed, claimant was asked to list other persons in the household (14 years and over) at the time of the survey, and each member's labor force status was determined to be employed, unemployed, or out of the labor force. Over half (55 percent) of the primary earners lived in households with no other persons in the labor force.

TABLE VI - - Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants in Multi-person Households by Labor Force Participation of Others in Households

Labor Force Status of Other Household Members	Status of Claimant in Multi-person Household		
	Primary earner	Secondary earner	
		Married	Unmarried
Number claimants	4,190	2,647	1,150
	PERCENT		
Total	100	100	100
No others in labor force	55	3	23
One or more others in labor force			
All working	30	87	66
Some unemployed	3	4	6
All unemployed	11	6	6



Of the primary earners who reported one or more other household members in the labor force, 30 percent stated all of them were working, while 11 percent indicated all were unemployed. About nine out of ten of the married secondary earners lived in households with all others in the household working or lived with no other members in the labor force. Two-thirds of the unmarried secondary earners reported all others in the household working.

In two out of three of the families of primary earner claimants, no one else was working, either because there were no others in the labor force in the household, or because those who were in the labor force were unemployed. Almost all (93 percent) of the married secondary earners were from families where another person was working or looking for work.

#### Industry

One-half of all TEC claimants had previously worked in the manufacturing industries. Of this number, two-thirds had worked previously in the durable goods segment of manufacturing. Construction and trade accounted for 18 and 16 percent respectively of all the TEC claimants.

Proportionally more of the women than men claimants were employed in the manufacturing industries. The majority of the male TEC claimants had previously worked in the durable goods segment while the women claimants were mainly employed in the non-durable goods industries. Next to manufacturing, the wholesale and retail trade industries accounted for the greatest percentage of women claimants with the service industries next. Construction was the second highest employing unit, with the trade grouping next in line for male TEC claimants. The greatest proportion of male TEC claimants employed in the durable goods manufacturing industries came from the machinery, except electrical, segment where almost



one-half of all male TEC manufacturing claimants occurred. The greatest share of women claimants in the durable goods segment came from the electrical machinery segment where some 9 percent of the manufacturing claimants were located. The heaviest concentration of non-durable claimants occurred in the food and kindred products, holding true for both men and women claimants.

TABLE VII-Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Industry of Last Employer, by Sex

INDUSTRY	Total	Men	Women
	Number claimants	9,170	5,601
	P E R C E N T		
Total	100	100	100
Mining	2	3	0
Construction	18	29	0
Manufacturing	50	46	56
Durable	33	38	25
Non-durable	17	9	31
Transportation, communication & pub. util.	5	4	6
Wholesale and retail trade	16	11	25
Finance, insurance and real estate	1	1	2
Services	6	4	10
State and local government	0	1	0
Other non-manufacturing	2	2	1

The proportion of claimants attached to manufacturing declined for each survey period from a high of 54 percent in May to 46 percent in the April period. Sixty-two percent of the women in the May, 1961 survey listed their previous industry as manufacturing. This percentage dropped to 46 percent in the April, 1962 survey. Men claimants listed one-half attached to manufacturing in September, 1961, to 44 percent in January, 1962.

As a group, the proportion of claimants in the durable goods segment of manufacturing stayed fairly stable throughout the four survey periods;



however, the proportion of female claimants engaged in the durable goods segment dropped off in the latter two surveys.

Non-durable goods manufacturing accounted for 21 percent of all claimants in the May survey to 14 percent in the April survey. The proportion of male claimants varied from 7 to 10 percent while women ranged from 25 to 33 percent.

The proportion of all claimants previously employed in construction varied from a September low of 11 percent to 26 percent in the January survey period reflecting in part the seasonal variation. Thirty-six percent of all male claimants in the January survey period were last employed in the construction industry.

#### Occupation

Over six out of ten claimants (64 percent) were in the unskilled-semi-skilled classes. When the skilled are added to the above groups, a total of three-fourths of all TEC claimants are included.

TABLE VIII - - Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Occupation, by Sex

OCCUPATION	Total	Men	Women
Number claimants	9,170	5,601	3,569
	PERCENT		
TOTAL	100	100	100
Professional and Managerial	1	2	1
Clerical and Sales	14	5	30
Service	8	5	13
Skilled	12	19	2
Semi-skilled	28	33	21
Unskilled and other	36	38	33

Nine out of ten of the men held jobs in the blue collar classification. One-fifth of the total male claimants were skilled workers, while seven out of ten were in the semi- and unskilled ranks. Over half of the women claimants were either semi-skilled or unskilled with only 2 percent being classified as skilled workers.



The next largest group of claimants (14 percent of the total) were classified in the clerical and sales fields. However, for women claimants, 30 percent had their previous experience in this field while only one out of twenty male claimants listed this as their previous occupation. One out of twenty male claimants had service experience and 13 percent of all women listed the service industries as their previous occupation. A very small number of male and female claimants were included in the professional and managerial classes.

The proportion of claimants attached to the blue collar occupations stayed about the same for all survey periods; however, the September survey was somewhat lower. Proportionally more men were in the blue collar occupations in the latter two surveys while proportionally less women were included.

Among male primary earners, more than nine out of ten were last employed in the skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled occupations. The proportion of female primary earners who were last employed in clerical sales and service occupations rose from one-third in May, 1961 to two-thirds by April, 1962.

#### PAST WORK HISTORY

One of the objectives of the Family Characteristics Study was to obtain some insight as to the prior work history of the claimants filing for benefits under the TEC Program. The claimants labor force experience during the thirty-six months preceding their claim was compiled during each of the four survey periods. For the May, 1961 survey, this thirty-six month period could extend as far back as May, 1958. The last survey conducted in April, 1962 could have the claimants information relating from April, 1959 on. By this method, the most recent history of the TEC claimant was obtained and the information collected was of a comparable length of time for each of the four survey periods.



Each TEC claimant interviewed was asked questions as to his employment-unemployment status, labor force status, and whether he received unemployment benefits for the month in question. This procedure was followed for each of the thirty-six months in this time period. This data is subject to memory biases and this limitation should be kept in mind when evaluating the findings.

All data was then grouped to show the time spent in the labor force, the number of months with unemployment and/or employment, the number of months in which they received unemployment benefits and the number of times that their unemployment benefits were exhausted in the thirty-six month period.

Time in the Labor Force

Almost three-fourths of all claimants had been in the labor force all thirty-six months prior to filing for TEC benefits. Ninety-three percent had been in twenty-four or more months. The above figure indicates a strong attachment to the labor force for the TEC claimants.

TABLE IX - - Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Months in Labor Force During Last 36 Months, by Family Status

MONTHS IN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	FAMILY STATUS			
				One person household	Multi-person household		Unmarried
					Primary earner	Secondary earner	
Number claimants	9,170	5,601	3,569	1,181	4,190	2,647	1,150
	P E R C E N T						
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12 - 23	7	3	13	5	1	14	12
24 - 35	21	15	30	15	15	31	25
36	72	82	58	80	84	55	63



Approximately three-fourths had been in the labor force (either employed or unemployed) during each of the thirty-six months prior to the survey. Eight out of ten men and about six out of ten women claimants had been in the labor force throughout the entire period. Most of the men claimants and 88 percent of the women claimants were in the labor force twenty-four or more months. The proportion of claimants, both men and women, in the labor force all thirty-six months increased as the surveys progressed.

A total of 84 percent of the primary earners had been in the labor force the thirty-six months prior to filing for TEC benefits. Only 55 percent of the married secondary earners and 63 percent of the unmarried secondary earners were in for the thirty-six month period.

#### Times out of Labor Force

Some 10 percent of the claimants who were not in the labor force all thirty-six months were new entrants to the labor force. Most of these would be people going to work for the first time after completion of their schooling. Only 17 percent of all TEC claimants had any interruption in their labor force attachment during the thirty-six months.

Approximately one-tenth of the male and one-fifth of the female TEC claimants withdrew and re-entered the labor force in the thirty-six month period studied. One out of ten of the primary earners had one or more interruptions in their labor force participation. Almost three out of ten married claimants, and 17 percent of unmarried claimants are among the secondary earners group--temporarily dropped out of the labor force at some time during the three year period. Three percent of all claimants withdrew from the labor force more than once, with the biggest share of these being women.



TABLE X - - Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Number of Spells Out of the Labor Force During the Last 36 Months, by Family Status

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	FAMILY STATUS			
				One person household	Multi-person household		Unmarried
					Primary earner	Secondary earner	
Number Claimants	9,170	5,601	3,569	1,181	4,190	2,647	1,150
P E R C E N T							
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Continuous participation all 36 months	72	82	58	80	84	55	63
Entered during 36 month period	10	6	18	8	4	18	20
Intermittent participation spells out of labor force							
Once	14	11	20	11	11	22	14
Twice	3	1	4	2	1	5	3

TABLE XI - - Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Months of Employment of Claimant During the Last 36 Months, by Family Status

MONTHS OF EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	FAMILY STATUS			
				One person household	Multi-person household		Unmarried
					Primary earner	Secondary earner	
Number claimants	9,170	5,601	3,569	1,181	4,190	2,647	1,150
P E R C E N T							
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
30 or more	23	25	19	23	27	18	19
24 - 29	39	44	33	39	45	32	37
18 - 23	23	23	23	25	21	23	26
12 - 17	10	7	16	9	6	17	13
6 - 11	5	2	9	5	1	9	5
Less than 6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0



Seven-tenths of the male TEC claimants and only slightly over half of the female claimants had employment in twenty-four or more months of the thirty-six month period. One-half of the married secondary earners had employment for twenty-four or more months. Only 15 percent of the claimants had worked during less than eighteen months, or in less than half the period of the review. This group included about one of ten men and one of four women claimants.

A much smaller proportion of all claimants employed twenty-four or more months was shown in the May, 1961 survey than was the case in the latter three survey periods. The work experience of the backlog claimants as compared to other TEC claimants was the main factor accounting for this change. Backlog claimants, those who used up their regular benefits prior to April 1, 1961 and as far back as June of 1960 were characterized by a differing work force experience. These claimants had had long spells of unemployment before the TEC programs inception. These backlog claimants filed for TEC benefits in early 1961 and thus were the major group for the first survey period. By the September, 1961 survey and later surveys, there were very few of these claimants still filing for TEC benefits. The surveys following the May, 1961 survey mainly consisted of claimants who had exhausted their regular benefits and immediately filed for TEC benefits.

#### Full-Time Part-Time Status

Most of the TEC claimants in the periods surveyed had worked in occupations on an all full-time or primarily full-time basis. Only 4 percent of the total had been employed on a part-time basis. Seven percent of the women had worked on a part-time basis, whereas only 3 percent of the men worked part-time. It should be pointed out that part-time



workers may be less likely to draw benefits in some cases because of not having earned qualifying wages; in others, because of being out of the labor force when they are not working.

TABLE XII - - Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Full-Time, Part-Time Employment Status in Last 36 Months

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	Secondary earner	
				Married	Unmarried
Number claimants	9,170	5,601	3,569	2,647	1,150
	P E R C E N T				
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
All full-time	68	72	63	65	70
Primarily full-time	27	26	29	28	26
Primarily or all part-time	4	3	7	7	4

Some 7 percent of all married secondary earners had previously been employed on a part-time basis. Disqualification reasons such as limited earnings in the base period may prevent many part-time workers from ever becoming claimants. Many of the part-time workers would also be wives of the family head and/or students and thus be out of the labor force when they are not working.

Months with Unemployment

Forty-five percent of all TEC claimants in the labor force the entire thirty-six month period had less than twelve months with unemployment. Some 23 percent of all claimants had eighteen or more months with unemployment. However, claimants were not necessarily jobless during the entire month for which unemployment is shown, but may have experienced employment in some of the same months.



TABLE XIII - - Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants in the Labor Force the Entire 36 Month Period by Number of Months of Unemployment, by Family Status

MONTHS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	FAMILY STATUS			
				One person household	Multi-person household		
					Primary earner	Secondary earner	
Number claimants	6,630	4,577	2,053	943	3,508	1,455	725
P E R C E N T							
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 6	3	4	1	2	4	1	3
6 - 11	42	41	44	40	43	41	42
12 - 17	32	34	26	31	34	27	33
18 - 23	15	15	16	17	14	18	15
24 or more	8	5	13	10	5	13	7

In the multiple person household, almost half of the primary earners reported unemployment of less than twelve months. A much larger proportion of women (13 percent) than men (5 percent) experienced unemployment in twenty-four or more months of the thirty-six month period.

Claimants who had been in the labor force less than the thirty-six month period studied had significantly less unemployment than those for the full period, largely due to their being in the labor force a shorter period. All TEC claimants, however, had been unemployed long enough to use up all of their state benefits.

TABLE XIV - Percent Distribution of Claimants in the Labor Force Less Than 36 Months by Months of Unemployment, by Sex.

MONTHS OF UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
Number claimants	2,541	1,024	1,517
P E R C E N T			
TOTAL	100	100	100
Less than 6	10	10	10
6 - 11	50	47	52
12 - 17	26	29	23
18 - 23	11	11	11
24 or more	3	3	4

Three out of five of these claimants had less than twelve months with unemployment.



Months with Unemployment Insurance

To be eligible for extended benefits the worker must be unemployed and available for suitable work as governed by the State Unemployment Insurance regulations. Each claimant could receive one-half of his state benefit entitlement. In Iowa, the claim duration depends on the length of work experience in covered employment and the amount of earnings in this period. The maximum regular Unemployment Insurance potential duration is twenty-six weeks and the TEC maximum would be thirteen weeks of benefits. During the first month of TEC, a sizeable proportion of claimants were backlog claimants or claimants whose regular claim for benefits expired prior to April 8, 1961.

More months with some unemployment than months in which unemployment compensation was received was characteristic of the TEC claimants as a group.

TABLE XV - - Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants in the Labor Force Entire 36 Months by Number of Months of Unemployment Insurance Benefits Received, by Family Status

Months of unemployment insurance benefits received	Total	Men	Women	FAMILY STATUS			
				One person household	Multi-person household		Unmarried
					Primary earner	Secondary earner	
Number claimants	6,630	4,577	2,053	943	3,508	1,455	725
	P E R C E N T						
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 6	19	21	16	22	19	15	22
6 - 11	57	56	62	54	57	61	56
12 - 17	20	20	18	19	20	19	21
18 - 23	3	3	4	5	3	4	1
24 or more	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

Of the TEC claimants who had been in the labor force all thirty-six months, 55 percent experienced unemployment in twelve or more of these months, while only 23 percent of all claimants received unemployment insurance payments in twelve or more months. Three-fourths of all TEC



claimants received benefits in less than twelve of the months.

Nine out of ten claimants who had been in the labor force less than the thirty-six month period received benefits in less than twelve months.

TABLE XVI - - Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants in the Labor Force Less Than 36 Months by Number of Months of Unemployment Insurance Benefits Received, by Sex

Months of Unemployment Insurance Benefits Received	Total	Men	Women
Number claimants	2,541	1,024	1,517
	P E R C E N T		
TOTAL	100	100	100
Less than 6	43	39	46
6 - 11	46	48	45
12 - 17	9	11	8
18 - 23	1	2	1
24 or more	0	0	0

Exhaustions of Unemployment Insurance

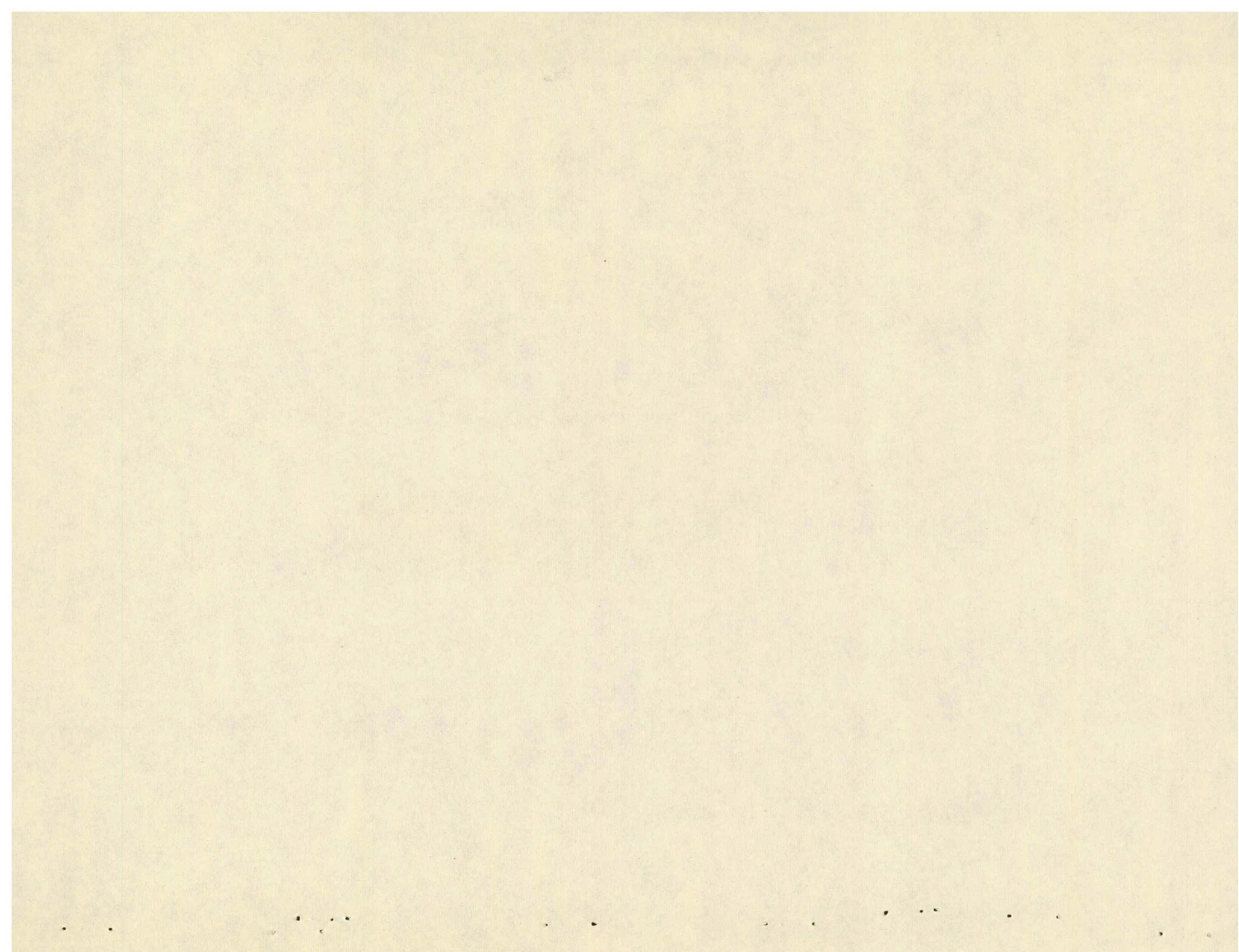
Of all the TEC claimants, four out of five had exhausted their unemployment benefit rights only once in the thirty-six month period. Most of these exhaustions would be the regular unemployment compensation program exhaustions which occurred prior to coming into the TEC program.

TABLE XVII - Percent Distribution of TEC Claimants by Number of Exhaustions of Unemployment Insurance in 36 Month Period, by Family Status

Number of claims exhausted	Total	Men	Women	FAMILY STATUS			
				One person household	Multi-person household		Unmarried
					Primary earner	Secondary earner	
Number claimants	9,170	5,601	3,569	1,181	4,190	2,647	1,150
	P E R C E N T						
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
None	1	1	1	1	1	0	2
One	81	81	81	81	80	81	85
Two	14	15	12	15	16	13	11
Three or more	4	3	6	3	3	6	3

One out of seven claimants had exhausted their benefit rights twice in the thirty-six months.







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