

Veterans in Maine

A REPORT



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VETERANS IN MAINE

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION

A Publication of

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PREFACE

This report, Veterans in Maine, focuses in on the special attributes and characteristics of the Vietnam and post-Vietnam-era veterans, both employed and unemployed, within the Maine labor market structure. In order to develop appropriate and specific delivery systems for veterans, responsible officials and planners at the state level need to acquire knowledge of the size and growth levels of the veteran labor force, the types of occupations experiencing employment fluctuations, and the barriers that prevent veterans from successfully competing in the labor market. As such, data in this report contain detailed demographic information and selected educational and occupational characteristics of Maine's veterans.

Directed to understanding the special labor market circumstances of veterans, this report fulfills a neglected need to portray both the growth and accomplishments of a vital and productive sector of Maine's population. Even though the veteran unemployment rate has declined over the past few years, this report outlines specific problem areas left untouched by a moderation in the recent business cycle. Such recurrent problems involve the high incidence of unemployment among our younger veterans, and the oftentimes dim employment prospects of the disabled, the economically disadvantaged, and the educationally deprived veterans seeking to enter into the more high-paying and rewarding job structures.

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SECTION I
INTRODUCTION

HIGHLIGHTS

- . Maine and U.S. veteran data is periodically revised and published in various formats for veteran representatives and manpower policy makers.

- . Unemployment among young veterans is singled out as an area of concern.

- . The transferability of military skills to civilian labor force experience is examined and discussed.

SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

INFORMATION SOURCES

State and national veteran data that reflect demographic and socioeconomic changes are constantly being compiled and analyzed. Such helpful, useful, and informative data are also continually being gathered by manpower policy analysts in order to develop more effective employment strategies for those specific groups of veterans who have very special problems in competing for jobs that offer both moderate chances for occupational mobility and a modest living wage.

Although substantial information on veteran status is obtainable on a national comparative basis, this report utilizes data from Maine State Veterans Information special reports; public documents from the Maine office of the Veterans Employment Service; Maine Department of Manpower Affairs local Job Service reports published in the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS); and Manpower Research Division sources.

USE OF INFORMATIONAL SERVICES

Popular and well-utilized informational sources include, for example, the publication of timely and detailed information pertaining to population changes, aging patterns, educational attainment, occupational clustering, and unemployment rates and characteristics. This information can then be used to initiate considerations on prospects which may both alleviate discriminatory practices and strengthen labor market intervention strategies.

VETERAN UNEMPLOYMENT CONSIDERED

One of the critical issues to be addressed herein centers on the persistent question as to why unemployment among veterans and Vietnam-era veterans, especially among the younger age groups (20-29 years of age), has been so high when compared to similar age groupings of nonveterans.

CONTROVERSY OVER MILITARY VERSUS CIVILIAN EXPERIENCE

This controversy can be divided into two separate and seemingly conflicting perspectives. One viewpoint emphasizes the notion that military experience of veterans is more attractive to employers. This argument assumes that time spent in the military results in the enhancement of desirable vocational skills, the development of disciplined and responsible work habits, and practical educational training. The other viewpoint asserts that years of military experience can be construed as a discontinuity in human-capital accumulation. The argument thus emphasizes the loss of two or more years of labor market experience.

CONSEQUENCES OF MILITARY SERVICE

The link between military service and labor market experiences depends on the type of previous military occupation, the length and period of active service, and the type of formal training within the service. Military service then may or may not have a significant impact on earnings, occupational status, and unemployment experience.

Additionally, statements asserting that the overwhelming majority of enlisted personnel and officers in the military acquired skills which are directly related or easily converted to civilian occupations neglect complex social and economic variables. For example, recently separated World War II veterans experienced a vastly different economic and historical setting at the termination of that war than Vietnam-era veterans encountered in the early 1970s. World War II veterans entered a job-expanding economy and working women were quickly dropping out of the labor market. In comparison, the early 1970s witnessed an economic recession and women began to reenter the labor force in unprecedented numbers.

COMPLEXITY OF UNEMPLOYMENT FACTORS RECONSIDERED

One perspective tries to bridge the complex array of phenomena by linking income and occupational attainment. Interrelationships are thus determined on factors such as the longevity of unemployment spells, the peaking of the Vietnam-era and post-Vietnam-era discharge rate, and the Armed Forces concern for civilian manpower implications and requirements.

Another perspective balances the aspect of foregone civilian experience with military and civilian job continuity. This position expresses the viewpoint that young, white veterans paid the costs of foregone civilian work experience except in instances when the military and civilian jobs were in the same occupational groups. 1/

1/ Career Thresholds: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Young Men, Volume 6, R & D Monograph 16, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Washington, D.C., 1977, p.185.

SECTION II

POPULATION

HIGHLIGHTS

- . U.S. veteran population grew by 2.5 million between 1970 and 1978; most of this growth occurred in the Vietnam-era veteran population.

- . Maine veteran population has outpaced the national average for World War II and Korean Conflict veterans; but Maine veterans were outdistanced by the national rate of growth for Vietnam-era veterans.

- . The five more densely populated urban counties in Maine contain a greater proportion of all veterans.

SECTION II

POPULATION

U.S. GROWTH/DECLINE

The rather small growth (2.5 million from 1970 to 1978) in total U.S. veteran population was only sustained by a doubling of the Vietnam veteran population in the period mentioned. Veterans, notwithstanding a marginal increase in those serving in the Korean Conflict, experienced a population decline from slight to substantial (i.e., a halving of World War I veterans). Between 1976 and 1977, the national net growth of the Vietnam-era population surpassed 4.6 percent and reflected the fact that this population group in addition to post-Vietnam-era veterans (peacetime) were the only veteran clusters to increase during the year. 1/

MAINE GROWTH/DECLINE BY PERIOD OF SERVICE AND AREA OF RESIDENCE

In Maine, between 1970 and 1978, the growth of the total veteran population dropped two percentage points below the national growth average. Although the Vietnam veteran population also dipped below the national rate of growth, Maine did nevertheless double its Vietnam veteran population. However, in the case of the Korean Conflict and World War II veteran population, Maine has greatly outdistanced the national growth rate. The Korean veteran population had increased 11.6 percent and World War II veterans had grown by 7.2 percent while the average national growth was +0.8 percent and 9.9 percent, respectively.

Also, the urban counties tend to amass a much greater percentage of veterans. The majority of total Maine veterans live in five (Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York) of the sixteen State counties; and in these five counties reside 64.4 percent of the total veteran population.

MAINE'S VETERAN COMPOSITION: AN EXPLANATION

In Maine, the overall veteran population has grown 6 percent between 1970 and 1978, a figure that trails the national growth rate of 8.3 percent. Yet, as previously stated, Korean Conflict and World War II veteran growth has surpassed the national average. One plausible explanation is underscored by the fact that Maine has, over the past 7 to 8 years, seen a reversal of its traditional net outmigration rate. While the outflow of younger adults to other states has slackened its pace, out-of-state middle-aged and career-oriented veterans from the Korean Conflict and World War II have migrated to Maine's more densely populated counties, such as Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Penobscot, and York.

1/ Annual Report 1977, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1978, p.1.

TABLE 1

MAINE AND U.S. NUMBER OF LIVING VETERANS, BY SELECTED PERIOD OF SERVICE, BY COUNTY,
1970, 1977, AND 1978

Period of Service	United States		Maine		1977 3/															
	1970 1/	1978 2/	1970 1/	1978 2/	Androscooggin	Aroostook	Cumberland	Franklin	Hancock	Kennebec	Knox	Lincoln	Oxford	Penobscot	Piscataquis	Sagadahoc	Somerset	Waldo	Washington	York
VIETNAM CONFLICT...	4,173,000	8,632,000	21,000	43,000	3,620	2,870	8,570	800	1,200	3,940	1,150	720	1,500	5,520	610	1,220	1,130	910	880	4,760
KOREAN CONFLICT...	5,867,000	5,913,000	23,290	26,000	2,390	1,910	5,480	710	970	2,370	800	570	1,120	3,320	440	760	1,060	650	750	3,130
WORLD WAR II.....	14,458,000	13,015,000	62,485	67,000	6,420	4,120	14,160	1,710	2,490	7,010	2,290	1,420	3,200	8,160	1,180	1,340	2,640	1,480	1,990	7,690
WORLD WAR I.....	1,536,000	709,000	10,098	4,000																
POST-VIETNAM ERA...	N/A	350,000	N/A	2,000																

1/ 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, Maine, PC (1)-D-21, U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., June 1972, p. 21-290; Statistical Abstract of the U.S.: 1977, Bureau of the Census, (98th edition), Washington, D.C., 1977, p. 374.

2/ County Veteran Population, Research Monograph 12, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., March 1977, p. IX; and Veteran Population: Age, Regional Office, Period of Service, State of Residence, Research Division, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., March 1978, no page (n.p.).

3/ County Veteran Population, p. 27.

TABLE 2

MAINE AND U.S. VETERAN POPULATION IN CIVILIAN LIFE
BY PERIOD OF SEPARATION, SEPTEMBER 1978 1/

Service Periods	United States	Maine
Total Veterans <u>2/</u>	29,984,000	151,000
Vietnam Era		
Total <u>3/</u>	8,734,000	43,000
No Service in Korean Conflict.....	8,195,000	41,000
Korean Conflict		
Total <u>4/</u>	5,897,000	26,000
No Service in World War II.....	4,693,000	21,000
World War II <u>5/</u>	12,902,000	67,000
World War I.....	667,000	4,000
Service Between Korean Conflict and Vietnam Era Only.....	3,068,000	16,000
Post-Vietnam Era <u>6/</u>	459,000	2,000

1/ Veteran Population: Age, Regional Office, Period of Service, State of Residence, Research Division, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., March 1978, no page (n.p.). Excluded are an estimated 168,000 who served only between World War I and World War II and 244,000 who served only between World War II and the Korean Conflict.

2/ Veterans who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict, and in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam Era are counted once.

3/ Includes 539,000 who served in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam Era.

4/ Includes 539,000 who served in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam Era and also includes 1,204,000 who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict.

5/ Includes 1,204,000 who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict.

6/ Service only after May 7, 1975.

TABLE 3

MAINE VETERAN POPULATION IN CIVILIAN LIFE, BY PERIOD OF SEPARATION, BY COUNTY,
SEPTEMBER 1978 1/

County	Total Veterans 2/	Vietnam Era 3/	Korean Conflict 4/	World War II
MAINE.....	151,000	43,000	26,000	67,000
Androscoggin.....	14,134	4,025	2,434	6,271
Aroostook.....	10,359	2,950	1,784	4,596
Cumberland.....	31,604	9,000	5,442	14,023
Franklin.....	3,564	1,015	614	1,581
Hancock.....	5,285	1,505	910	2,345
Kennebec.....	15,432	4,395	2,657	6,847
Knox.....	4,847	1,380	835	2,151
Lincoln.....	3,232	920	556	1,434
Oxford.....	6,795	1,935	1,170	3,015
Penobscot.....	18,437	5,250	3,175	8,181
Piscataquis.....	2,476	705	426	1,099
Sagadahoc.....	3,458	985	595	1,534
Somerset.....	5,602	1,595	965	2,486
Waldo.....	3,458	985	595	1,534
Washington.....	4,741	1,350	816	2,104
York.....	17,576	5,005	3,026	7,799

1/ Veteran Population: Age, Regional Office, Period of Service, State of Residence, Research Division, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., September 1978, (n.p.).

2/ Includes World War I and Peacetime Veterans.

3/ Includes 2,000 who served in both the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam Era.

4/ Includes 5,000 who served in both World War II and the Korean Conflict.

TABLE 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF MAINE CIVILIAN MALE VETERANS 16 YEARS OLD
AND OVER BY AGE, 1970 1/

MAINE	Total	16 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 years and over
PERIOD OF SERVICE													
Total	139 592	10 903	11 832	13 033	16 880	20 420	21 667	17 952	8 251	5 046	2 789	3 870	4 947
Vietnam conflict	21 635	10 903	7 262	1 742	450	607	342	195	93	41	-	-	-
Korean conflict	23 290	-	42	3 765	13 528	5 336	309	205	21	68	-	16	-
Korean conflict and World War II	3 212	-	-	-	18	1 089	994	569	240	222	60	12	6
World War II	62 485	-	-	-	333	12 315	19 784	16 596	7 320	3 976	1 328	522	311
World War I	10 098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	678	5 092	4 328
Other service	18 872	-	4 528	7 528	2 551	1 073	238	387	577	739	723	228	300
White	139 180	10 855	11 792	12 958	16 830	20 371	21 621	17 932	8 225	5 036	2 778	3 841	4 941
Vietnam conflict	21 522	10 855	7 234	1 742	444	594	324	195	93	41	-	-	-
Korean conflict	23 204	-	42	3 717	13 490	5 336	309	205	21	68	-	16	-
Korean conflict and World War II	3 201	-	-	-	18	1 084	988	569	240	222	60	12	6
World War II	62 388	-	-	-	327	12 290	19 762	16 581	7 300	3 971	1 324	522	311
World War I	10 061	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	671	5 068	4 322
Other service	18 804	-	4 516	7 499	2 551	1 067	238	382	571	734	723	223	300
Negro	173	14	22	16	23	25	14	12	20	-	-	21	6
Vietnam conflict	55	14	22	-	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean conflict	14	-	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean conflict and World War II	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
World War II	53	-	-	-	6	12	8	7	20	-	-	-	-
World War I	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6
Other service	23	-	-	13	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-
Persons of Spanish language ¹	489	77	53	63	59	88	40	39	32	10	4	-	22
Vietnam conflict	144	77	36	7	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean conflict	74	-	-	18	35	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Korean conflict and World War II	41	-	-	-	6	-	-	13	8	-	6	-	8
World War II	155	-	-	-	-	55	40	26	24	10	-	-	-
World War I	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Other service	61	-	17	38	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE													
Urban	70 744	6 011	6 381	6 551	8 148	9 952	11 308	9 225	4 190	2 533	1 208	2 856	2 381
Rural nonfarm	66 294	4 709	5 323	6 256	8 389	10 036	9 837	8 435	4 007	2 421	1 515	2 883	2 483
Rural farm	2 554	183	128	228	343	432	522	292	54	92	66	131	83
MARITAL STATUS													
Single	14 225	4 701	1 616	964	1 053	1 238	1 149	1 047	701	503	348	518	387
Married	116 676	6 033	9 675	11 723	15 325	18 307	19 268	15 709	6 924	3 900	2 042	4 193	3 377
Separated	1 319	119	107	73	114	192	254	149	81	79	22	74	55
Widowed	3 628	-	21	36	43	97	280	403	253	277	230	921	1 067
Divorced	5 063	169	320	312	459	778	970	793	373	366	169	238	116
RESIDENCE IN 1965													
Same house as in 1970	81 568	3 377	1 992	4 685	9 170	13 327	15 324	13 194	6 211	3 669	2 036	4 640	3 943
Different house in United States	52 469	6 595	8 286	7 831	7 110	6 473	5 820	4 432	1 895	1 266	703	1 096	962
Same county	33 022	4 103	4 828	4 882	4 452	4 132	3 792	2 989	1 249	839	401	731	624
Different county	19 447	2 492	3 458	2 949	2 658	2 341	2 028	1 443	646	427	302	365	338
Same State	8 379	1 070	1 403	1 260	1 153	965	913	723	240	143	110	198	201
Different State	11 068	1 422	2 055	1 689	1 505	1 376	1 115	720	406	284	192	167	137
Abroad	1 866	403	794	204	81	157	134	33	22	28	-	10	-
Moved, 1965 residence not reported	3 689	528	760	315	519	463	389	293	123	83	50	124	42
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED													
No school years completed	520	-	-	67	92	83	62	14	-	5	21	116	60
Elementary: 1 to 7 years	7 700	122	141	297	766	1 164	1 466	1 391	812	666	511	990	935
8 years	18 253	485	574	982	1 764	3 359	2 951	2 870	1 419	835	591	1 209	1 214
High school: 1 to 3 years	26 298	1 684	1 563	2 300	2 625	4 543	4 386	3 690	1 596	1 142	602	1 212	955
4 years	55 008	6 953	6 647	6 272	7 228	6 652	8 256	6 398	2 775	1 305	557	1 116	849
College: 1 to 3 years	15 096	1 361	1 720	1 507	1 898	2 021	2 142	1 907	787	526	239	540	448
4 years	9 152	244	957	974	1 358	1 414	1 441	1 029	486	311	154	456	328
5 years or more	6 004	54	230	636	1 149	1 184	963	378	376	256	114	231	158
Median school years completed	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	11.7	10.4	10.5	9.8
HOUSEHOLD STATUS AND FAMILY SIZE													
In households	137 274	10 536	11 707	12 906	16 721	20 224	21 442	17 756	8 091	4 925	2 680	5 642	4 644
In families	126 768	9 782	11 029	12 364	16 094	19 212	20 127	16 492	7 328	4 129	2 168	4 390	3 653
Head of husband-wife family	111 490	5 402	9 336	11 268	14 751	17 732	18 536	15 125	6 655	3 683	1 937	3 918	3 147
2 members	28 917	2 031	1 838	939	816	1 461	3 587	5 312	3 276	2 378	1 482	3 237	2 560
3 members	22 409	2 130	2 967	1 555	1 447	2 610	4 236	3 839	1 712	674	321	479	439
4 members	22 976	923	2 797	3 115	3 404	4 237	4 154	2 865	882	313	73	120	93
5 members	17 020	212	1 118	3 008	3 656	3 735	3 033	1 578	392	174	30	49	35
6 members or more	20 168	106	616	2 651	5 428	5 689	3 526	1 531	393	144	31	33	20
Head of other family	3 906	68	146	287	366	623	752	669	347	195	72	207	174
Relative of head	11 272	4 312	1 547	809	977	857	839	698	326	251	159	265	332
Parent	298	-	-	-	-	8	9	13	17	21	74	129	129
Child	8 338	3 838	1 315	628	803	623	578	393	97	44	31	10	10
Other	2 695	474	232	174	174	226	252	292	209	190	119	160	193
Nonrelative of head	2 030	273	150	134	173	263	365	217	87	69	109	102	122
Primary individual	8 476	481	528	408	488	749	950	1 047	676	727	403	1 150	869
Inmate of institution	1 372	81	57	66	101	130	130	123	99	89	73	180	243
In hospitals for mental, tubercular, and chronic diseases	846	12	21	29	48	70	106	110	91	53	45	120	141
In nursing homes and homes for the aged and dependent	274	-	-	-	-	23	12	13	8	36	28	52	102
In other institutions	252	69	36	37	53	37	12	-	-	-	-	8	-
Other persons in group quarters	946	286	68	63	58	66	95	73	61	32	36	48	60

Table 4 (continued)

MAINE

EMPLOYMENT STATUS, OCCUPATION, YEAR
LAST WORKED

	Total	15 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 to 74 years	75 years and over
Labor force	119 197	9 575	11 373	12 664	16 278	19 459	20 439	16 536	7 032	3 462	890	945	544
Employed	115 700	8 906	10 876	12 324	15 967	18 971	20 011	16 181	6 777	3 360	853	936	538
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12 712	555	1 359	1 544	2 223	2 032	2 100	1 570	582	381	107	149	90
Managers and administrators, except farm	15 811	408	905	1 554	2 428	3 027	3 043	2 650	985	497	122	119	73
Sales workers	6 774	481	725	807	693	1 058	1 194	918	328	177	75	83	35
Clerical and kindred workers	8 110	594	683	772	969	1 194	1 480	1 370	577	258	57	102	54
Craftsmen and kindred workers	30 056	2 171	3 060	3 218	4 292	4 823	5 486	4 059	1 846	734	152	136	81
Operatives, except transport	17 112	1 681	1 872	1 961	2 010	2 595	2 648	2 332	925	632	127	88	45
Transport equipment operatives	7 447	671	734	915	1 103	1 209	1 197	834	329	118	20	14	3
Laborers, except farm	7 783	1 086	759	779	892	1 266	1 217	1 008	528	136	69	59	32
Farmers and farm managers	1 501	68	82	127	196	311	326	192	60	57	31	49	8
Form laborers and farm foremen	1 134	136	60	98	217	278	177	177	33	34	7	22	8
Service workers, including private household	7 258	655	637	605	748	1 106	1 194	1 071	584	336	90	137	95
Unemployed	3 497	669	497	340	311	488	428	355	255	102	37	9	6
Not in labor force	20 395	1 328	459	371	602	961	1 228	1 416	1 219	1 584	1 899	4 925	4 403
Inmate of institution	1 372	81	57	66	101	130	130	123	99	89	73	180	243
Enrolled in school	918	379	172	33	28	39	21	22	7	-	-	17	-
Other	18 105	668	230	272	473	792	1 077	1 271	1 113	1 495	1 826	4 726	4 160
Last worked 1969 or 1970	4 942	456	154	168	205	401	437	497	367	615	487	787	353
Last worked 1964 to 1968	4 743	103	37	52	96	158	333	423	367	456	836	1 239	643
Last worked 1960 to 1963	2 802	5	-	7	43	60	88	102	102	128	253	1 284	730
Did not work 1960 to 1970	5 184	85	39	30	88	137	194	222	243	296	250	1 221	2 379
Date last worked not reported	434	19	-	15	41	36	30	27	14	-	-	197	55

INCOME IN 1969 OF PERSONS

Total	139 592	10 903	11 632	13 035	18 880	20 420	21 667	17 952	9 251	5 046	2 789	5 870	4 967
Without income	1 955	566	94	94	181	199	221	161	120	112	8	121	78
With income	137 637	10 337	11 738	12 941	18 699	20 221	21 446	17 791	8 131	4 934	2 781	5 749	4 889
\$1 to \$999 or less	3 818	610	224	204	265	282	335	385	263	263	182	411	389
\$1,000 to \$1,999	6 611	1 027	299	224	244	346	631	490	345	329	513	931	1 212
\$2,000 to \$2,999	8 990	1 226	547	261	470	531	713	564	422	376	658	1 641	1 625
\$3,000 to \$3,999	9 147	1 511	752	444	750	805	941	907	672	415	407	921	622
\$4,000 to \$4,999	11 989	1 649	1 220	1 011	1 189	1 538	1 564	1 544	757	418	262	532	305
\$5,000 to \$5,999	16 504	1 652	2 087	1 649	1 774	2 254	2 404	2 207	1 074	687	188	288	240
\$6,000 to \$6,999	15 846	1 180	1 921	1 820	2 091	2 410	2 576	1 946	925	503	172	207	95
\$7,000 to \$9,999	36 858	1 227	3 623	4 675	5 531	6 246	6 400	5 350	2 033	1 030	195	375	183
\$10,000 to \$14,999	19 176	167	890	2 106	3 154	3 956	3 963	2 930	1 035	560	102	205	108
\$15,000 or more	8 688	88	175	547	1 275	1 853	1 899	1 468	605	348	102	238	90
Median income	\$6 742	\$4 482	\$6 385	\$7 550	\$7 674	\$7 934	\$7 721	\$7 478	\$6 576	\$5 962	\$3 092	\$2 934	\$2 513

INCOME IN 1969 OF FAMILIES HEADED BY
VETERANS

Total	115 396	5 470	9 482	11 535	15 117	18 355	19 288	15 794	7 002	3 878	2 009	4 125	3 321
Less than \$1,000	1 027	59	53	92	115	86	103	139	65	34	49	110	122
\$1,000 to \$1,999	1 314	49	62	83	80	137	150	107	47	99	102	188	210
\$2,000 to \$2,999	2 821	204	104	62	175	175	237	176	127	118	216	552	672
\$3,000 to \$3,999	3 862	318	243	227	251	313	265	386	190	143	231	634	661
\$4,000 to \$4,999	5 815	541	465	526	584	677	554	407	313	253	309	723	463
\$5,000 to \$5,999	7 967	718	953	903	1 020	925	970	859	502	372	188	334	323
\$6,000 to \$6,999	8 595	754	1 138	1 093	1 198	1 056	1 103	985	408	281	183	267	129
\$7,000 to \$9,999	22 579	1 927	3 694	4 120	4 854	4 838	4 789	4 076	2 030	1 024	364	538	321
\$10,000 to \$14,999	34 284	740	2 331	3 418	4 840	6 639	7 071	5 452	1 945	936	227	439	244
\$15,000 or more	17 132	158	439	1 031	2 030	3 509	4 046	3 207	1 375	718	140	340	165
Median income	\$9 422	\$7 140	\$8 399	\$9 033	\$9 556	\$10 731	\$11 042	\$10 699	\$9 733	\$9 165	\$5 519	\$4 800	\$3 992

INCOME IN 1969 OF UNRELATED
INDIVIDUALS

Total	12 874	1 121	603	671	786	1 208	1 540	1 466	923	917	621	1 480	1 297
Less than \$1,000	1 567	163	50	77	77	73	154	129	150	215	77	216	186
\$1,000 to \$1,999	1 693	162	20	39	31	60	143	163	86	99	141	320	429
\$2,000 to \$2,999	2 094	271	65	41	31	135	185	137	118	114	207	415	355
\$3,000 to \$3,999	1 467	188	141	19	100	146	160	131	93	96	47	211	137
\$4,000 to \$4,999	1 311	133	90	89	70	140	173	181	116	91	65	137	26
\$5,000 to \$5,999	1 329	89	160	80	82	176	194	243	92	98	28	51	36
\$6,000 to \$6,999	962	26	109	65	114	118	129	150	92	68	15	39	31
\$7,000 to \$9,999	1 537	73	113	184	195	214	239	187	111	91	20	48	62
\$10,000 to \$14,999	547	10	37	57	36	77	111	80	58	16	17	28	20
\$15,000 or more	317	6	18	-	50	69	52	59	7	29	4	15	8
Median income	\$3 721	\$2 869	\$5 222	\$5 631	\$6 018	\$5 284	\$4 740	\$4 939	\$4 125	\$3 318	\$2 447	\$2 492	\$2 094

1/ 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, Maine, PC (1)-D21, U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., June 1972, pp. 21-290 and 21-291.

SECTION III

AGE

HIGHLIGHTS

- . Maine veteran age composition closely parallels national trends.

- . Maine, however, contains a somewhat greater statewide percentage of older veterans than the national average rate for this category of veterans.

SECTION III

AGE

AGE IN CIVILIAN LIFE BY SERVICE PERIOD FOR U.S. VETERANS

The average age of all U.S. veterans in civilian life as of March 31, 1978 was 46.5 years, a 0.1 year increase during the past one and one-half years. Post-Vietnam-era veterans were the youngest with an average age of 21.3 years. Averaging 30.3 years old, Vietnam-era veterans with no service in the Korean Conflict were the next youngest. Veterans of the peacetime period between the Korean Conflict and the Vietnam-era were the next youngest group with an average age of 39.2. Korean Conflict veterans with no service in World War II had an average age of 46.4 which approximates the average age of the entire veteran population. World War II veterans who comprised 43.5 percent of the total veteran population had an average age of 57.7, while World War I veterans had an average age of 82.6 years. 1/

"Veterans 65 years of age or older totaled, in September 1977, 2,374,000, an increase of 121,000 during the past year. Larger future increases in this older population can be foreseen by inspection of the accompanying chart. Surviving veterans from the present population of 60-64 year olds (2,284,000) will have entered the older population group within the next five years. Similarly, surviving veterans from those presently in the 55-59 year age group (4,354,000) will have entered the '65 years or older' veteran population during fiscal years 1983 through 1987. Looking at the other end of the age scale, 96,000 veterans are still in their teens and 3,996,000 are under 30 years of age." 2/

YOUNG AND OLD: INCREASES AND DECREASES IN U.S. VETERANS

Veterans 65 years of age or older totaled 2,307,000 which was a decrease of 67,000 over the six months from September 1977 to March 1978. At the other end of the age bracket, there were 129,000 veterans still in their teens, an increase of 33,000 over these six months; and 4,202,000 are under 30 years of age, an increase of 5.1 percent between September and March. 3/

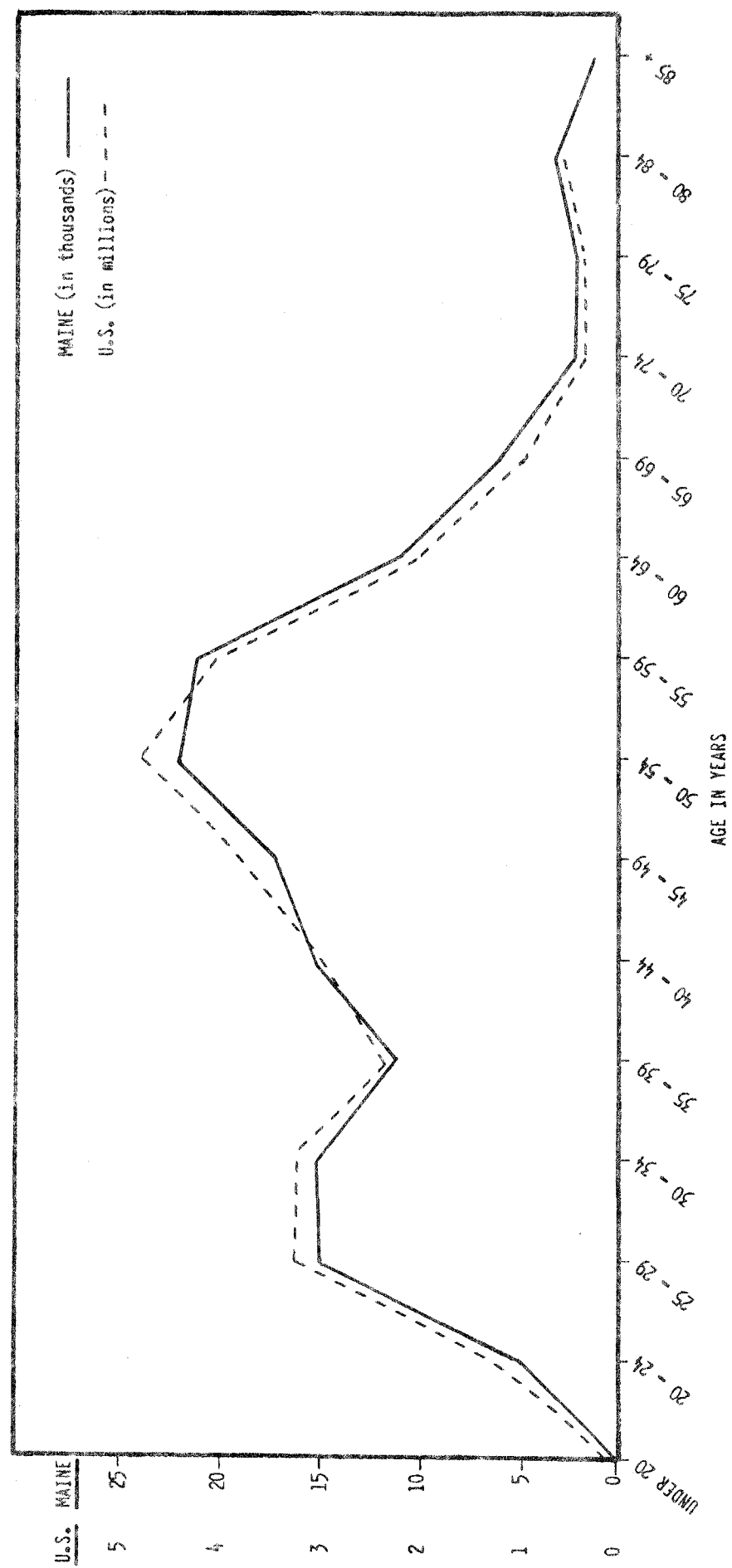
The graph on the following page portrays, using a slope linearity index, U.S. and Maine veteran age status. With the exception of the 25 through 49 age grouping, Maine veterans follow the same age pattern as the nationwide data.

1/ Annual Report 1977, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1978, pp.2-3.

2/ Ibid., p.3.

3/ Veteran Population: Age, Regional Office, Period of Service, State of Residence, Research Division, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., March 1978, no page.

Graph I
 THE AGING MAINE AND U.S. VETERAN POPULATION,
 March 31, 1977 1/ 2/



1/ Veteran Population: Age, Regional Office, Period of Service, State of Residence, Research Division, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., March, 1978, n.p.
 2/ Annual Report 1977, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1978, p. 2.

SECTION IV

EDUCATION

HIGHLIGHTS

- . U.S. average educational attainment level of Vietnam-era and non-Vietnam-era veterans is very similar.
- . Maine Vietnam-era veterans are more highly educated in the younger age groupings than their other veteran counterparts.

SECTION IV

EDUCATION

U.S. AVERAGE EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF VETERANS

In the U.S., veterans have only a slight advantage, overall, in terms of years of educational attainment over nonveterans. In 1977 the 28.6 million veterans had a median educational level of 12.6 years compared to a median of 12.5 years acquired by the 36.9 million nonveteran population.

With the end of the military draft and the termination of the Vietnam Conflict, the median level of education has declined only slightly, from 12.6 to 12.5 median years. Also, since 1973, there has occurred a substantial decline in those completing college and a marked drop-off in those with four years or more of university education. As one report stated: "Despite the greater proportion of high school graduates among veterans, the percentage who had completed a college degree was smaller than for non-veterans (17 percent of the veterans and 23 percent of the nonveteran males under 35 had completed their baccalaureate)." 1/

U.S. VIETNAM VETERANS: EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

The Vietnam-era veterans in all age categories over 20 years old have a higher median year of educational attainment than non-Vietnam veterans; and above 24 years old, the Vietnam-era veterans again have a higher percentage completing both college and postgraduate years of study.

MAINE VETERAN EDUCATIONAL STATUS

In Maine, when comparing Vietnam-era veterans with non-Vietnam veterans in terms of "years of schooling completed," it was found, that beginning from the high school grades, Vietnam-era veterans had a higher level of educational attainment. In utilizing the Maine Survey of Income and Education computer tape printout, it was seen that Vietnam-era veterans, compared to other veterans, had a greater percentage completing high school and college. 2/

MAINE EDUCATIONAL STATUS BY AGE AND SERVICE PERIOD

In the category of "grades 1-7 completed," the number of non-Vietnam-era veterans who only finished seven years of schooling increased in direct proportion to age--from 1 percent in the 20-24 years of age cohort to 12.5 percent for the 45+ age group.

The number of those who have entered but not completed high school also increased dramatically for the older non-Vietnam veteran--from 7.3 percent to 37.6 percent in the oldest age category; but for the Vietnam veterans, the increase is from 8 percent to only 12.5 percent.

1/ Annual Report 1977, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1978, p.4.

2/ 1976 Survey of Income and Education: State of Maine, Computer Tape File, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C., 1977.

TABLE 5

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF COMPARABLE AGE GROUPS OF WORLD WAR II, KOREAN CONFLICT,
AND VIETNAM ERA VETERANS AT TIME OF SEPARATION FROM THE ARMED FORCES
(INCLUDES VIETNAM ERA VETERANS SEPARATED THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1977) ^{1/}

Period of Service and Age	Years of School Completed at Separation-Percent of Total						Median Years
	8 Years or Less	High School		College		4 Yearst	
		1-3 Years	4 Years	1-3 Years	4 Years		
All Ages							
World War II.....	28.3	26.3	26.3	9.6	9.5	11.5	
Korean Conflict.....	12.6	24.9	43.5	11.1	7.9	12.3	
Vietnam Era.....	3.0	16.8	59.1	13.0	8.1	12.5	
Under 20							
World War II.....	30.5	36.1	29.4	4.0	INA	10.6	
Korean Conflict.....	28.1	53.3	17.6	1.0	INA	10.2	
Vietnam Era.....	7.2	49.1	42.3	1.4	INA	11.6	
20-24 Years							
World War II.....	21.2	28.5	32.0	9.8	8.5	12.0	
Korean Conflict.....	11.5	27.5	47.1	10.0	3.9	12.2	
Vietnam Era.....	2.6	16.7	64.5	13.1	3.1	12.5	
25-29 Years							
World War II.....	26.2	25.9	27.1	9.8	11.0	11.7	
Korean Conflict.....	14.0	20.1	34.2	11.6	20.1	12.5	
Vietnam Era.....	2.5	9.1	41.8	17.4	29.2	12.9	
30-34 Years							
World War II.....	32.0	23.8	24.0	9.3	10.9	11.3	
Korean Conflict.....	15.4	25.1	39.4	11.5	8.6	12.2	
Vietnam Era.....	2.5	8.5	49.6	11.7	27.7	12.8	
35 Years or Older							
World War II.....	44.8	22.5	15.3	9.7	7.7	9.7	
Korean Conflict.....	13.4	17.1	43.8	15.4	10.3	12.4	
Vietnam Era.....	3.2	6.8	63.9	14.2	11.9	12.6	

^{1/} Data on Vietnam Era Veterans, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C., September 1977, p. 13.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF VIETNAM ERA VETERANS AT TIME OF SEPARATION,
FISCAL YEARS 1965-77 1/

- 1/ Data on Vietnam Era Veterans, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., September 1977, p. 7.
- 2/ Revised figures.
- 3/ Preliminary figures.
- 4/ The number of Vietnam Era veterans separated between August 4, 1964 and September 30, 1977 differs from the number of veterans in civilian life because 123,000 have died since returning to civilian life.

TABLE 7

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AT TIME OF SEPARATION FROM ARMED FORCES,
VIETNAM ERA VETERANS IN CIVILIAN LIFE,
SEPTEMBER 30, 1977 ^{1/}

Years of School Completed	Veteran Population (in thousands)	Percent
Less than high school graduate.....	1,678	19.8
High school graduate.....	5,008	59.1
Some college.....	1,102	13.0
College graduate.....	686	8.1
Total.....	8,474	100.0

^{1/} Data on Vietnam Era Veterans, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C., September 1977, p. 14.

TABLE 8

STATUS OF MAINE VETERANS, BY AGE, BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, 1976 1/

Age	Number of Years of Schooling Completed																								Total Number and Participation Rate (Row Percent)							
	1-7				8-11				12				13-15				16				17-18				Non Vietnam Veteran				Vietnam Veteran			
	Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran					
	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent				
16-19.....	2	0.8	-	-	174	69.6	0	0.0	44	17.6	1	0.8	30	12.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	250	13.2	1	0.5				
20-24.....	2	1.0	-	-	21	10.4	7	28.0	79	32.3	19	65.5	73	27.9	2	6.9	20	14.7	0	0.0	6	3.4	1	10.0	201	10.6	29	13.4				
25-29.....	1	0.8	-	-	9	7.3	7	28.0	45	36.6	48	54.5	28	22.8	21	23.9	27	19.9	10	11.4	12	5.8	2	20.0	122	6.4	38	40.7				
30-34.....	6	4.5	-	-	28	21.8	7	28.0	49	37.1	30	50.8	16	23.2	8	20.0	9	6.6	11	28.6	24	17.6	3	30.0	132	7.0	59	27.3				
35-44.....	12	8.8	-	-	81	28.2	3	12.0	100	34.6	10	41.7	34	13.0	5	20.8	22	16.2	2	8.3	38	27.9	4	40.0	287	15.1	24	11.1				
45+.....	114	83.2	-	-	342	37.6	1	4.0	254	27.9	10	66.7	81	30.9	4	26.7	58	42.6	0	0.0	56	41.2	0	0.0	905	47.7	15	7.0				
Total Number and Percent Distribution (Column Percent):																																
137	7.2	-	-	-	655	34.4	25	11.6	571	30.0	118	54.6	262	13.8	40	18.5	136	7.2	23	10.6	136	7.2	10	4.6	1,897	100.0	216	100.0				

1/ 1976 Survey of Income and Education: State of Maine, Computer Tape File, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C., 1977.

* "Top" percentage refers to AGE and controlling for EDUCATIONAL LEVEL (read horizontally).

"Bottom" percentage refers to EDUCATIONAL LEVEL and controlling for AGE (read vertically).

SECTION V
OCCUPATION

HIGHLIGHTS

- . U.S. veterans are well represented in the Managerial, Professional, and Administrative occupations.
- . Maine non-Vietnam-era veterans are well represented in the high-paying jobs.

SECTION V

OCCUPATION

VETERAN OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Because of changes that transformed the labor market structures between 1960 and 1975, it is difficult to analyze the shifting character of veteran occupational employment. The usage of the Census Bureau data for 1970 is supplemented with the utilization of the 1976 Survey of Income and Education compiled by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW). Information obtained from this HEW tape compares the employment and occupational status of Vietnam-era and non-Vietnam-era veterans. In this veteran profile, large differences occur in the number and percent of managers, clericals, and skilled craft and kindred workers according to the two types of veterans.

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS IN ESARS (EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM)

Table 96 of Maine's ESARS breaks down occupations in which veterans and non-veterans are seeking employment. As a whole, veterans are less heavily represented in the clerical and sales areas but are overrepresented in structural work, motor freight, and the professional and technical occupations. This higher percentage of veterans in the professional and technical cluster can be additionally verified by employing the information presented by the HEW tapes and which was sampled for "occupational status"; and also by analyzing the positive relationship between Vietnam-era veteran status and level of education.

ESARS APPLICANTS AND PLACEMENTS*

A more detailed breakout of Maine Job Service veteran and nonveteran applicants is presented on a countywide basis for 1976 to 1978. Data available indicates that the total number of applicants has increased but that the percent of both total veterans and Vietnam-era veterans has diminished from a peak of 29.2 percent and 18.3 percent, respectively, to 18.4 percent and 4.7 percent. Secondly, Job Service offices placed veterans and Vietnam-era veterans in jobs that averaged higher hourly wages than nonveteran income in the years 1976 through 1978. In such jobs, it was noted that Vietnam-era veterans placed somewhat below all other veterans, in terms of salary, but only slightly so.

OCCUPATION, WAGES, AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING

Nationally, veterans earn a higher income per level of educational attainment than nonveterans. When comparison is done using median income level as a variable, even "some college" for veterans is better than "college graduate" for nonveterans. One possible interpretation from a recent

* Due to significant changes in definition between fiscal years 1978 and 1979, some veteran categories may not be directly comparable.

Arizona veteran report stated that "part of the reason why veterans' median incomes are higher than that of nonveterans is due to veteran pensions and disability payments." 1/ This same report also concluded that the development of skills and maturity and the completion of various training programs in both military and civilian life contributes to a greater marketability and higher incomes. 2/

PERSONAL INCOME AND AGE GROUPINGS

"Veterans had a median personal income of \$12,830 in the calendar year 1976 compared with \$8,370 for nonveterans. The median income of veterans was from one thousand to four thousand dollars higher than for nonveterans in all age groups between 25 and 65, the maximum difference occurring among those between the ages of 45 and 54. Lack of work experience narrowed the income advantage of younger veterans. Retirement and lower educational levels causes median incomes of both veterans and nonveterans to decline after they reach 50 years of age." 3/

VETERAN AND NONVETERAN INCOME COMPARISONS

"Vietnam-era veterans 20 to 34 years of age had a median educational level of 12.8 years and their median income rose 6.2 percent to \$11,220 from 1975 to 1976. Nonveterans of corresponding age had a median educational level of 12.9 years and a median personal income of \$8,240 in 1976, an increase of 7.4 percent above 1975." 4/

MAINE VETERAN EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

In Maine, the HEW tapes show that in the category of professional, technical, and kindred, the percentage distribution within each age cohort in the two groups of veterans is somewhat equal. The non-Vietnam veterans, however, composed a higher percentage of those employed in this occupational category within all the age groupings.

In the occupational category of managers, Vietnam veterans, as their ages increase, grow numerically; whereas the non-Vietnam-era veterans remain at a constant level.

In the sales category, the percentage of Vietnam veterans employed climbs rapidly and peaks at 13.3 percent for the 45+ age level, even though the ascent began at age level 30-34.

In the clerical occupations, for each age category from 20 to 45+ years old, the Vietnam veterans had a larger percentage employed than the non-Vietnam veterans.

In the craft category, the Vietnam-era percentage, in almost every age cohort, is greater than the non-Vietnam veteran percentage.

In the construction category, Vietnam veterans have a higher percentage gainfully employed than non-Vietnam veterans; and, in the majority of age groups, Vietnam veterans also have a higher proportion of people in this occupational category.

In transportation, communication, and public utilities, the concentration of Vietnam veterans is within the ages of 25-34, whereas for the non-Vietnam veterans, the percentage distribution is equal throughout. In the 45+ age group, there were no Vietnam veterans working at the time of the survey.

In wholesale trade, there is little employment for the Vietnam veterans; the non-Vietnam veterans are again evenly spread out through the entire age distribution. In retail trade, for the non-Vietnam veteran, the percentage distribution declines gradually over the entire age period.

In finance, insurance, and real estate, Vietnam veterans only found employment within the 30-34 age grouping; whereas for the non-Vietnam veterans, there was an equal distribution of employment among all the age groupings.

In the business and repair services, there is a high concentration of Vietnam veterans between the 25 to 44 age groups.

In the professional occupations, non-Vietnam veterans have an edge over the Vietnam veterans until the 40 year age group. From 40-44 years old, Vietnam veterans rapidly overtake the non-Vietnam veterans in these occupations.

In public administration, in every age category, the Vietnam veterans have a higher percentage employed than non-Vietnam veterans.

In considering the above observations by occupational status, the "No Previous Full-Time Work Experience" variable showed that, in 1975:

1. Vietnam-era veterans, in the older age category of 45+, had an average overall nonparticipation rate of 13.3 percent.
2. Non-Vietnam-era veterans in the same age cohort averaged 30.1 percent.
3. Lastly, the major reason for such a high percentage in the non-Vietnam-era veterans could be attributed to voluntary retirement from the labor force.

1/ Veterans in Transition, Arizona Department of Economic Security, Labor Market Information Research and Analysis Section, Labor Market Information Publications 920B, Phoenix, Arizona, December 1977, p.13.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Annual Report 1977, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1978, p.4.

4/ Ibid., p.5.

TABLE 9

TOTAL NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
OF MAINE MALE VETERAN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION,
1960 and 1970

Occupation	1960 1/		1970 2/	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers.....	8,981	8.9	12,712	11.0
Managers and Administrators (excl. Farm).....	11,787	11.7	15,811	13.7
Sales Workers.....	6,298	6.3	6,774	5.9
Clerical and Kindred Workers...	6,742	6.7	8,110	7.0
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers..	22,510	22.4	30,058	26.0
Operatives.....	24,169	24.0	17,112	14.8
Transport Equipment Operators....	INA	INA	7,447	6.4
Laborers, except Farm.....	8,159	8.1	7,783	6.7
Service Workers (excl. Private Household).....	4,431	4.4	7,258	6.2
Farmers and Farm Managers.....	1,932	1.9	1,501	1.3
Farm Laborers and Foremen.....	1,458	1.5	1,134	1.0
Occupations Not Reported.....	4,093	4.1	INA	INA

- 1/ U.S. Census of Population: 1960, Detailed Characteristics, Maine, Final Report PC(1)-21D, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 1962, p.21-165.
- 2/ 1970 Census of Population, Detailed Characteristics, Maine, PC(1)-D21, U.S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., June 1972, p.21-291.

TABLE 10

APPLICANTS REGISTERED AT MAINE LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICES, BY OCCUPATION, FISCAL YEAR 1978

Occupation	D.O.T. Code	Total Active Applicants	Percent of Total Applicants	Total Veteran Applicants	Percent of Total Veteran Applicants
Total.....		26,893	-	5,193	-
Professional, Technical, and Managerial.....					
Professional and Technical.....	0-1	3,662	13.6	948	18.3
Managerial.....	00-16	2,164	8.0	554	10.7
Miscellaneous, Professional, Technical, and Managerial.....	18	735	2.7	283	5.4
Clerical and Sales.....	19	460	1.7	68	1.3
Clerical.....	2	5,951	22.1	541	10.4
Sales.....	20-24	4,391	16.3	332	6.4
Service.....	25-29	918	3.4	169	3.3
Domestic.....	3	5,114	19.0	564	10.9
Service, Other Than Domestic.....	30	342	1.3	8	0.2
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and Related.....	31-39	4,203	15.6	513	9.9
Processing.....	4	428	1.6	90	1.7
Machine Trades.....	5	732	2.7	106	2.0
Benchwork.....	6	1,679	6.2	446	8.6
Structural Work.....	7	1,766	6.6	170	3.3
Miscellaneous.....	8	4,009	14.9	1,457	28.1
Motor Freight and Transportation.....	9	3,552	13.2	871	16.8
Packaging and Materials Handling.....	90-91	1,099	4.1	422	8.1
Other Miscellaneous.....	92	1,952	7.3	342	6.6
	93-97	147	0.5	48	0.9

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System, Table 96, State of Maine, Statewide, Fiscal Year 1978,
October 1977-June 1978 (cumulative).

TABLE 11

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS PLACED BY WAGE RATE AT MAINE LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICES,
DURING APRIL 1976-1978 1/

Wage Rates	ALL APPLICANTS			ALL VETERANS			VIETNAM ERA VETERANS		
	1976	1977	1978	1976		1977		1978	
	No.	Per- cent	No.	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent
Under \$2.10.....	72	55	-	5	6.9	0	-	-	-
2.10 - 2.29.....	11	1	38	6	54.5	0	-	1	2.6
2.30 - 2.49.....	945	561	5	146	15.4	79	14.1	1	20.0
2.50 - 2.99.....	492	637	1,018	121	24.6	163	25.6	179	17.6
3.00 - 3.49.....	208	406	585	84	40.4	138	34.0	153	26.1
3.50 - 3.99.....	82	156	192	42	51.2	67	42.9	142	74.0
4.00 - 4.49.....	39	75	90	21	53.8	32	42.6	39	43.3
4.50 - 4.99.....	27	47	40	10	37.0	22	46.8	16	40.0
5.00 and over.....	20	37	17	11	55.0	16	43.2	9	52.9
5.50 and over.....	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	8	44.4
AVERAGE.....	\$2.55	\$2.79	\$3.05	\$2.81	\$3.08	\$3.31	\$2.79	\$3.05	\$3.28

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System, Table C15, State of Maine, Statewide, April 1976, April 1977, and April 1978.

TABLE 12

CHARACTERISTICS OF VETERAN APPLICANTS PLACED BY WAGE RATE AT MAINE LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICES, DURING APRIL 1976-1978 1/

Categories	Total Applicants		Under \$2.10		\$2.10-2.29		Under \$2.30		\$2.30-2.49		\$2.30-2.64		\$2.50-2.99		\$2.65-2.99	
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1978
Age.....	387	509	462	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	121	163	121	179
Under 20.....	17	16	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	10	9	10
20-21.....	31	47	34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	22	11	26
22-24.....	60	89	71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	32	20	35
25-29.....	109	120	120	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	39	45	47
30-39.....	82	112	105	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	27	19	29
40-44.....	31	35	28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	8	10
45-54.....	36	62	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	16	7	12
55-64.....	20	27	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	3	8
65 and over.....	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Sex.....	387	509	462	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	121	163	121	179
Male.....	380	498	443	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	120	160	120	169
Female.....	7	11	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	10
Highest School Grade.....	387	509	462	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	121	163	121	179
3-7.....	9	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	5	3
8-11.....	113	125	102	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	50	44	55
12.....	192	286	255	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	57	87	57	98
Over 12.....	73	83	99	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	19	15	23
Residence.....	387	509	462	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	121	163	121	179
Urban.....	161	195	194	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	58	64	58	82
Rural.....	226	314	268	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	99	63	97
UI Claimant.....	171	229	161	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54	60	54	52
Veteran.....	387	509	462	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	121	163	121	179
Recently Separated.....	123	174	73	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	61	47	45
Disabled.....	21	41	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	13	4	11
Vietnam Era.....	269	340	132	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	91	115	91	49
Handicapped.....	51	76	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	23	16	30
Economically Disadvantaged.....	104	135	141	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	33	44	33	68
Food Stamp.....	76	81	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	25	26	26
Welfare.....	9	48	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	4
WIN.....	5	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0

Table 12 (continued)

Categories	\$3.00-3.49		\$3.50-3.99		\$4.00-4.49		\$4.50-4.99		\$5.00 and Over		\$5.50 and Over		Average (\$)	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Age.....	84	138	153	42	67	77	21	32	39	10	22	16	11	16
Under 20.....	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-21.....	9	15	15	3	4	4	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	1
22-24.....	15	32	31	4	14	11	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
25-29.....	23	25	37	14	17	23	7	10	11	2	7	3	1	4
30-39.....	20	30	35	9	12	23	5	11	9	3	5	5	2	2
40-44.....	5	9	7	4	7	7	0	4	2	2	3	2	1	2
45-54.....	5	18	14	6	10	9	5	3	10	2	3	3	1	3
55-64.....	2	6	8	2	3	4	0	2	4	1	2	1	3	0
65 and Over.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sex.....	84	138	153	42	67	77	21	32	39	10	22	16	11	16
Male.....	84	135	147	42	66	76	21	31	39	10	22	15	11	16
Female.....	0	3	6	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Highest School Grade.....	84	138	153	42	67	77	21	32	39	10	22	16	11	16
0-7.....	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
8-11.....	19	39	38	10	12	8	4	9	10	1	3	1	2	2
12.....	53	86	86	24	37	52	10	13	10	7	14	11	3	8
Over 12.....	12	12	28	6	17	16	7	9	19	2	4	4	6	6
Residence.....	84	138	153	42	67	77	21	32	39	10	22	16	11	16
Urban.....	37	44	58	13	30	32	8	14	20	5	7	10	6	5
Rural.....	47	94	95	29	37	45	13	18	19	5	15	6	5	11
UI Claimant.....	37	71	41	19	26	29	9	19	18	5	6	3	5	6
Veteran.....	84	138	153	42	67	77	21	32	39	10	22	16	11	16
Recently Separated.....	34	56	19	9	23	4	6	6	4	1	5	2	0	6
Disabled.....	0	9	7	3	7	5	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1
Vietnam Era.....	68	97	52	29	48	25	12	16	9	5	13	5	6	11
Handicapped.....	8	18	19	4	11	10	4	4	8	2	2	2	2	2
Economically Disadvantaged.....	22	42	56	8	13	17	6	7	9	2	3	1	1	5
Food Stamp.....	12	23	14	10	4	8	0	6	6	1	3	1	1	2
Welfare.....	1	4	10	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
WIN.....	1	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System, Table C15, State of Maine, Statewide, April 1976, April 1977, and April 1978.

TABLE 13

U.S. VETERANS, MEDIAN INCOME BY LEVEL OF
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT, 1976 ^{1/}

Attained Level of Education	Median Income	
	Veterans	Nonveterans
Less Than High School.....	\$ 7,410	\$ 5,160
Some High School.....	10,870	7,460
High School Graduate.....	12,820	9,710
Some College.....	14,080	7,700
College Graduate.....	19,760	14,120

^{1/} Annual Report 1977, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1978, p.4.

TABLE 14

STATUS OF MAINE VETERANS, BY AGE, BY OCCUPATION, 1976 1/

Age	Professional, Technical, and Kindred				Managers and Administrators				Sales				Clerical and Kindred				Craft and Kindred				Operatives Except Transportation			
	Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran	
	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent
16-19.....	3	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.4	0	0.0	0	3.6	0	0.0	8	3.2	0	0.0	22	8.8	0	0.0	23	9.2	0	0.0
20-24.....	30	10.0	2	6.7	1	7.5	1	3.4	0	2.0	0	0.0	9	4.5	3	10.8	28	12.9	5	17.2	25	12.4	4	16.0
25-29.....	24	19.5	7	29.0	8	7.5	8	27.6	1	8.9	1	12.5	4	3.3	9	45.0	31	25.2	27	44.3	11	2.3	14	56.0
30-34.....	27	10.5	9	15.3	14	9.0	14	48.3	3	5.3	3	37.5	0	0.0	5	25.0	30	22.7	19	31.1	13	2.8	6	16.0
35-44.....	46	16.0	2	8.3	4	13.8	4	13.8	2	5.3	2	25.0	14	4.9	2	10.0	67	23.3	5	20.8	34	11.8	3	12.0
45+.....	79	39.7	0	0.0	2	49.7	2	6.9	2	2.1	2	25.0	36	50.7	1	6.7	151	18.6	5	8.2	80	43.9	0	0.0
Total Number and Percent Distribution (Column Percent):																								
199	10.5	20	9.3	199	10.5	29	13.4	67	3.5	8	3.7	71	3.7	20	9.3	329	17.3	61	28.2	156	9.8	25	11.6	
Age	Transportation Equipment Operatives				Nonfarm Laborers				Private Households				Other Services				No Previous Full-time Work				Total Number and Participation Rate (Row Percent)			
	Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non-Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran	
	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent
16-19.....	3	1.2	0	0.0	65	26.0	0	0.0	30	12.0	0	0.0	1	0.4	-	-	55	22.0	1	7.7	250	13.1	1	0.5
20-24.....	14	7.0	2	6.9	33	18.0	6	42.9	33	23.2	1	8.3	3	1.5	-	-	13	3.5	5	38.5	201	10.6	29	13.4
25-29.....	4	3.3	8	9.1	6	4.9	5	35.7	8	8.5	7	58.3	1	0.8	-	-	6	4.9	2	2.3	123	6.5	88	40.7
30-34.....	12	9.1	2	3.4	13	9.8	2	14.3	5	3.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	5	3.8	1	7.7	132	6.9	59	27.3
35-44.....	12	4.2	1	4.2	19	6.6	1	7.1	9	3.1	2	16.7	7	2.4	-	-	10	3.5	2	8.3	287	15.1	24	11.1
45+.....	34	3.7	1	6.7	47	5.2	0	0.0	57	40.1	2	15.7	20	2.2	-	-	274	30.1	2	13.3	909	47.8	15	6.9
Total Number and Percent Distribution (Column Percent):																								
79	4.2	14	6.5	183	9.6	14	6.5	142	7.5	12	5.6	32	1.7	-	-	363	19.1	13	6.0	1,902	100.0	216	100.0	

1/ 1976 Survey of Income and Education: State of Maine, Computer Tape File, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C., 1977.

* "Top" percentage refers to AGE and controlling for OCCUPATION (read horizontally).

* "Bottom" percentage refers to OCCUPATION and controlling for AGE (read vertically).

TABLE 15

STATUS OF MAINE VETERANS, BY AGE, BY EMPLOYMENT, 1976 1/

Age	Public Administration				No Previous Full-Time Work Experience				Private Households				Entertainment and Recreation Services				Total Number and Participation Rate (Row Percent)			
	Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran	
	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent
16-19.....	6	* 2.4 # 7.3	0	0.0	55	22.0 15.2	1	100.0 7.7	7	2.8 50.0	-	-	5	2.0 33.3	-	-	250	13.1	1	0.5
20-24.....	8	4.0 9.8	2	6.9 7.7	13	6.5 3.6	5	17.2 38.5	1	0.5 7.1	-	-	4	2.0 26.7	-	-	201	10.6	29	13.4
25-29.....	6	4.9 7.3	13	14.8 50.0	6	4.9 1.7	2	2.3 15.4	1	0.8 7.1	-	-	4	3.5 26.7	-	-	123	6.5	88	40.7
30-34.....	6	4.5 7.3	5	8.5 19.2	5	3.8 1.4	1	1.7 7.7	0	0.0 0.0	-	-	0	0.0 0.0	-	-	132	6.9	59	27.3
35-44.....	18	6.3 22.0	4	16.7 15.4	10	3.5 2.8	2	8.3 15.4	0	0.0 0.0	-	-	1	0.8 6.7	-	-	287	15.1	24	11.1
45+.....	38	4.2 46.3	2	13.3 7.7	274	30.1 75.5	2	13.3 15.4	5	0.6 35.7	-	-	1	0.1 6.7	-	-	909	47.6	15	6.9
Total Number and Percent Distribution (Column Percent):	82	4.3	26	12.0	363	19.1	13	6.0	14	0.7	-	-	15	0.8	-	-	1,902	100.0	216	103.0

Table 15 (continued)

Age	Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing						Mining						Construction						Durable Goods						Nondurable Goods						Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities					
	Non-Vietnam Veteran			Vietnam Veteran			Non-Vietnam Veteran			Vietnam Veteran			Non-Vietnam Veteran			Vietnam Veteran			Non-Vietnam Veteran			Vietnam Veteran			Non-Vietnam Veteran			Vietnam Veteran			Non-Vietnam Veteran			Vietnam Veteran		
	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent				
16-19.....	40	416.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	5.2	7.0	0	0.0	14	5.6	8.2	0	0.0	15	6.0	6.0	2	0.8	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0				
20-24.....	10	5.0	1	3.4	1	25.0	-	-	-	11.4	14.6	6	20.7	19	9.5	11.2	2	6.9	28	13.9	11.4	7	5.0	24.1	10	22.6	11.6	1	3.4	5.0	1	5.0				
25-29.....	3	2.4	1	1.1	1	25.0	-	-	-	11.4	17.1	11	34.4	8	6.5	4.7	11	45.8	10	8.1	4.1	15	6.5	17.0	8	48.4	9.4	11	22.5	55.9	11	35.0				
30-34.....	4	3.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-	-	12.9	9.2	12	37.5	15	11.4	8.8	6	25.0	21	16.9	8.5	5	3.0	8.5	4	16.1	4.7	7	11.9	35.0	7	35.0				
35-44.....	16	5.6	2	8.3	1	25.0	-	-	-	13.6	21.1	1	3.1	35	12.2	20.6	3	12.5	57	12.9	23.2	3	3.6	12.5	10	9.7	11.8	1	5.0	5.0	0	0.0				
45+.....	50	40.7	0	0.0	1	25.0	-	-	-	7.5	36.8	2	6.3	79	8.7	46.5	2	8.3	115	12.7	46.7	1	5.6	6.7	51	3.2	60.0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0				
Total Number and Percent Distribution (Column Percent):																																				
123	6.5	4	1.9	4	0.2	-	-	-	-	9.7	32	14.8	170	8.9	24	11.1	246	12.9	31	14.4	85	4.5	20	9.3	20	9.3	20	9.3	20	9.3	20	9.3	20	9.3		

Table 15 (continued)

Age	Wholesale Trade				Retail Trade				Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				Business and Repair Services				Except Private Households				Professional and Related Services					
	Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veterans		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veterans		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veterans		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veterans		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veterans		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veterans			
	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent	No.	Per- cent		
16-19.....	7	* 2.8 #10.8	0	0.0 0.0	61	24.4 25.2	0	0.0 0.0	4	1.6 8.0	0	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	6	2.4 15.4	0	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	9	3.6 4.6	0	0.0 0.0
20-24.....	6	3.0 9.2	0	0.0 0.0	38	18.9 15.7	2	6.9 10.5	1	0.5 2.0	0	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	3	1.5 7.7	1	3.4 10.0	0	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	29	14.4 14.7	2	6.9 10.0
25-29.....	7	5.7 10.8	5	5.7 71.4	21	17.1 8.7	8	37.1 42.1	5	4.1 10.0	0	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	2	1.6 5.1	5	5.7 50.0	0	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	17	13.8 8.6	6	6.8 30.0
30-34.....	4	3.0 6.2	0	0.0 0.0	25	18.9 10.3	8	33.6 42.1	2	1.5 4.0	5	8.5 55.6	7	5.3 17.9	2	3.4 20.0	1	2.7 100.0	1	1.7 100.0	21	15.9 10.7	7	11.2 35.0		
35-44.....	14	4.9 21.5	0	0.0 0.0	29	10.7 12.0	0	0.0 0.0	12	4.2 24.0	3	12.5 33.3	4	1.4 10.3	2	6.3 20.0	0	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	40	13.9 20.3	3	12.5 15.0		
45+.....	27	3.0 41.5	2	13.3 28.6	68	7.6 28.1	1	6.7 5.3	26	2.9 52.0	1	6.7 11.1	17	1.9 43.6	0	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	0	0.0 0.0	81	8.9 41.1	2	13.3 10.0		
Total Number and Percent Distribution (Column Percent):																										
	65	3.4	7	3.2	242	12.7	19	8.8	50	2.6	9	4.2	39	2.1	10	4.6	22	1.2	1	0.5	197	10.4	20	9.3		

1/ 1975 Survey of Income and Education: State of Maine, Computer Tape File, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C., 1977.

* "Top" percentage refers to AGE and controlling for EMPLOYMENT (read horizontally).

"Bottom" percentage refers to EMPLOYMENT and controlling for AGE (read vertically).

SECTION VI
UNEMPLOYMENT

HIGHLIGHTS

- . In the U.S. and Maine, the younger veterans experience a higher level of unemployment even though they have a higher median level of educational attainment.

SECTION VI

UNEMPLOYMENT

U.S. AGE GROUPINGS AND UNEMPLOYMENT

As can be observed from Table 16, the U.S. male veteran unemployment rate for the 20-34 year age group has declined 3.4 percentage points versus a decline of 2.1 percentage points for nonveterans from April 1976 to April 1978; and declined by 7.8 percentage points for the 20-24 year old Vietnam-era veteran. Furthermore, the U.S. unemployment rate for 1976 and 1978 for the age category 30-34 was even lower for Vietnam veterans than for nonveterans. But, on the other hand, the Vietnam-era veteran unemployment rate for 1978 doubled as we descended from the 30-34 to 25-29 to 20-24 year age groups.

The Fiscal Year 1977 jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans age 20 to 34 was little different from that of their nonveteran counterparts--7.6 percent compared with 7.9 percent for nonveterans. This overall similarity, however, obscures the striking difference that continued to prevail for the youngest, and most recently discharged, group--the 20 to 24 year olds. Even veterans age 25 to 29 showed a slight jobless rate gap--7.4 percent versus 6.8 percent for nonveterans. For 30 to 34 year olds, the rates were equal--4.6 percent for each. 1/

U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR VETERANS

"The unemployment rate for male veterans of all ages in FY 1977 was 4.8 percent, considerably lower than the 8.1 percent rate for male nonveterans. These rates were both lower than the corresponding rates for FY 1976, 5.4 percent and 8.3 percent, respectively. The unemployment rate for the youngest Vietnam-era veterans (those 20 to 24 years old) was 20.1 percent in September 1977, more than double the corresponding unemployment rate of 9.1 percent for nonveterans." 2/

U.S. EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AMONG VIETNAM ERA VETERANS

From 1976 to late 1977, the employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans showed an overall improvement. According to data supplied from Current Population Survey (CPS) data, the civilian noninstitutional population of 20 to 34 years of age Vietnam-era veterans averaged 6.8 million during Fiscal Year 1977. Six and a half million of them, about 95 percent, were in the civilian labor force. The number employed averaged 6 million which is an increase of 320,000 from the prior fiscal year. The unemployed total of 500,000 was down 36,000 from Fiscal Year 1976. Their unemployment rate thus averaged 7.6 percent, a full percentage point below the 1976 rate. This improvement in the veterans unemployment situation was reflected in lower jobless rates for each of the 5-year age groups within the 20 to 34 years of age total.

MAINE VIETNAM VETERAN UNEMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED LABOR MARKET AREAS

For 1977, the unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans was lower in the two Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) than in the balance of the State. More recently in June 1978 and concomitant with the State's reduction in the unemployment rate, Vietnam veteran unemployment in the Lewiston-Auburn and Portland SMSAs also receded substantially. In addition, when comparing the 1977 annual average with 1978 (January-July), the unemployment rate for Vietnam veterans is lower than the State rate. However, the total number of Vietnam veterans employed in the two SMSAs did decline slightly.

MAINE VETERAN UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG AGE GROUPS

In Maine there was a drastic leveling-out of the unemployment rate between April 1977 and April 1978 for veterans and nonveterans. The rate of unemployment among the two groups was separated by only one percentage point.

The rate of veteran unemployment, however, was unevenly distributed. The 20-24 age group veteran unemployment rate was still almost double that of the 25-30 year age group and almost four times that of the 30-34 year age group.

YOUNG VETERANS AND THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Since the Vietnam Conflict ended and the number of military separations dropped, younger veterans (20 to 24 years of age) have made up a small and declining proportion of all Vietnam-era veterans, aged 20 to 34. Nevertheless, these veterans continue to be overrepresented in the ranks of the unemployed. Although persons age 20 to 24 comprised only 15 percent of all Vietnam-era veterans in the civilian labor force in FY 1977, they accounted for 32 percent of the unemployed in that group. The jobless rate among younger veterans averaged 16.9 percent for that fiscal year. Their nonveteran counterparts, on the other hand, had a lower jobless rate for fiscal year 1977--10.6 percent--and also enjoyed a greater percentage decline from the previous year. 3/

YOUNG WORKERS AND LABOR MARKET EXPERIENCE

"Some of the gap between veteran and nonveteran jobless rates in the 20 to 24 year old age group may be accounted for by the fact that younger nonveterans have been in the labor market longer than the recently returned veterans and thus are better established in jobs. In addition, Vietnam-era veterans are eligible for unemployment compensation payments based on their military service wage credits. These benefits play a significant role in softening the impact of their joblessness and may possibly encourage some to continue their job search until they find the right job. Many unemployed younger nonveterans, on the other hand, do not have enough wage credits either to qualify for unemployment compensation or to receive benefits for the maximum period and may, therefore, feel pressed to take any job available. These differences in circumstances, of course, tend to disappear with both increasing age and elapsed time following the date of discharge." 4/

JOBLESSNESS OF VETERANS VERSUS NONVETERANS (UNITED STATES)

"Young veterans (20 to 24 years of age) constitute a small and declining proportion of the Vietnam-era veteran population (16 percent in 1976); they are the only group of veterans whose unemployment rate substantially exceeds that for nonveterans of similar age. This differential is explained by the shorter period young veterans have had to find and establish themselves in jobs than their nonveteran peers. Differences in the incidence of unemployment between veterans and nonveterans tend to disappear in time as older veterans become assimilated into the civilian economy and build up work experience." 5/ Experience and present data attest to the fact that the joblessness of veterans in comparison with nonveterans disappears with the passage of time.

MAINE VETERAN EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY AGE

The Maine section of the HEW tape data also looked at the employment status of Vietnam era and non-Vietnam-era veterans. In the 20-24 age cohort, both groups of veterans had less than an 80 percent employment rate; in the 30-34 age group, the Vietnam veterans had 93.2 percent employed versus 84.8 percent for the non-Vietnam veteran; and by the 45+ age cohort, Vietnam veterans had declined to 86.7 percent and the non-Vietnam veterans to a 59.4 percent employment rate.

JOBLESSNESS IN MAINE: VETERANS VERSUS NONVETERANS

Improved economic conditions in Maine's more populous areas, efforts of the Veterans Employment Service representatives, and guidance and counseling at local Job Service offices were partially responsible for the lower overall unemployment rate of veterans over the past few years. However, as mentioned elsewhere in this report, low jobless rates for older veterans hide the unemployment problems of several Vietnam-era veteran subgroups.

"Several recent studies indicate that the employment problems of young veterans can be partly attributed to their lack of knowledge of the training programs and educational benefits for which they are eligible. In addition, many young veterans enter the service immediately after or even before completing high school and consequently lack the civilian job experience and education that nonveterans acquire. Furthermore, the skills obtained in the military service are often not applicable to civilian occupations." 6/

- 1/ Employment and Training Report of the President, 1978, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., 1978, p.146.
- 2/ Annual Report 1977, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1978, p.5.
- 3/ Ibid.
- 4/ Ibid., p.147.
- 5/ Ibid., p.22.
- 6/ Annual Planning Report, State of Michigan, Fiscal Year 1979, Michigan Employment Security Commission, Detroit Labor Market Analysis Unit, Detroit Michigan, 1978, p.51.

TABLE 16

U.S. MALE UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE,
BY VETERAN STATUS AND AGE, DURING APRIL 1976-1978
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) 1/

Categories	UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE		
	April 1976	April 1977	April 1978
Total 20-34 Years			
Vietnam War Veteran..	7.7	7.6	4.3
Nonveteran.....	8.1	7.3	6.0
20-24 Years			
Vietnam War Veteran..	16.9	15.7	9.1
Nonveteran.....	10.9	9.9	8.1
25-29 Years			
Vietnam War Veteran..	7.0	7.6	5.1
Nonveteran.....	6.5	6.1	4.9
30-34 Years			
Vietnam War Veteran..	4.7	4.6	2.7
Nonveteran.....	5.1	4.2	3.5

1/ Employment and Earnings, Vol. 25, No. 7, July 1978, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., p.66.

TABLE 17

MAINE VIETNAM ERA VETERAN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
JUNE 1978 1/

Categories	Maine	Lewiston-Auburn SMSA	Portland SMSA
Civilian Labor Force.....	31,070	2,371	5,577
Employed.....	29,695	2,284	5,362
Unemployed.....	1,375	87	215
Unemployment Rate.....	4.4	3.7	3.9

1/ Maine Department of Manpower Affairs, Employment Security, Manpower Research Division.

TABLE 18

ESTIMATED MAINE VIETNAM ERA VETERAN CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
1977 and 1978 1/

Categories	1977 (Annual Average)			1978 (January-July)		
	MAINE	Lewiston-Auburn SMSA	Portland SMSA	MAINE	Lewiston-Auburn SMSA	Portland SMSA
Civilian Labor Force..	32,435	2,559	5,838	31,149	2,474	5,651
Total Employment.....	30,042	2,383	5,453	29,447	2,361	5,408
Number Unemployed.....	2,393	176	385	1,702	113	243
Unemployment Rate.....	7.4	6.9	6.6	5.5	4.6	4.3

1/ Monthly Labor Force and Unemployment Data for Vietnam-Era Veterans, 20-34 Years of Age for Maine, Lewiston-Auburn SMSA, and Portland SMSA during 1977 and January-July 1978, Maine Department of Manpower Affairs, Employment Security, Manpower Research Division.

TABLE 19

MAINE VETERANS, BY AGE, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, 1976 1/

Age	Working				With Job Not at Work				Looking				House-keeping			
	Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran	
	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent
16-19.....	129	451.6	1	100.0	2	0.6	0	0.0	17	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	-	-
20-24.....	156	77.6	21	72.4	2	1.0	0	0.0	17	8.5	7	24.7	0	0.0	-	-
25-29.....	104	84.8	69	78.6	1	0.8	6	6.8	7	8.7	7	46.7	1	15.7	-	-
30-34.....	112	84.8	55	93.2	6	4.5	2	3.4	7	5.3	1	7.7	0	0.0	-	-
35-44.....	260	90.6	23	12.6	7	2.4	0	0.0	9	3.1	0	0.0	1	16.7	-	-
45+.....	540	59.4	13	86.7	28	3.1	0	0.0	26	2.9	0	0.0	4	66.7	-	-
Total Number and Percent Distribution (Column Percent)	1,301	68.4	182	84.3	46	2.4	8	3.7	83	4.4	15	6.9	6	0.3	-	-
Age	At School				Unable				Other (Retired)				Total Number and Participation Rate (Row Percent)			
	Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran		Non Vietnam Veteran		Vietnam Veteran	
	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent	No.	Per-cent
16-19.....	96	438.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	2.4	0	0.0	250	13.1	1	0.5
20-24.....	21	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.3	5	2.5	0	0.0	201	10.6	29	13.4
25-29.....	4	3.3	3	100.0	2	1.6	0	0.0	4	3.3	3	60.0	123	6.5	88	40.7
30-34.....	2	1.5	0	0.0	2	4.1	1	1.7	3	2.3	0	0.0	132	6.9	59	27.3
35-44.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	2.4	1	3.3	3	1.0	0	0.0	287	15.1	24	11.1
45+.....	0	0.0	0	0.0	38	4.2	0	0.0	273	30.0	2	13.3	909	47.8	15	6.9
Total Number and Percent Distribution (Column Percent)	123	6.5	3	1.4	49	2.6	3	1.4	294	15.5	5	2.3	1,902	100.0	216	100.0

1/ 1976 Survey of Income and Education: State of Maine, Computer Tape File, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C., 1977.

* "Top" percentage refers to AGE and controlling for EMPLOYMENT STATUS (read horizontally).

"Bottom" percentage refers to EMPLOYMENT STATUS and controlling for AGE (read vertically).

SECTION VII

PROSPECTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- . The Office of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans Employment administers the Veterans Employment Service Program in order to help reduce veteran unemployment.

- . Three Presidential initiatives which were created to lessen the high unemployment rate of Vietnam-era veterans are: Help Through Industry Retraining and Employment (HIRE), Public Service Employment (PSE), and Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP).

SECTION VII

PROSPECTS

PROGRAMS FOR TARGET GROUPS

Over the past few years, legislation has been passed mandating preferences and special programs to target groups such as veterans, disabled veterans, and Vietnam-era veterans.

In 1976, the Veterans Education and Employment Assistance Act established the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans Employment who administers the Veterans Employment Service Program and serves as the principal adviser to the Secretary of Labor in designing and carrying out all of the departmental veterans policies and programs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION AND SERVICE PROGRAMS

The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary, in order to help reduce veteran unemployment, "institutes an outreach and public information program in order to advise eligible veterans of employment and job training opportunities created under the act and to provide information and technical assistance to employers in carrying out their responsibilities for promoting veterans employment under applicable federal laws." 1/ One section of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 "calls upon the Secretary of Labor to take the necessary steps to increase participation of disabled veterans and qualified Vietnam-era veterans under the age of 35 in public service employment and job training programs authorized by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)." 2/

"The Veterans Employment Service will survey existing employment and training programs in order to determine outreach and job development needs and then provide any necessary technical assistance to local prime sponsors, veterans organizations, labor unions, and community-based organizations that are involved in developing and implementing particular veterans outreach and job development projects." 3/

PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVES

Three Presidential initiatives which were created to alleviate the high unemployment rate of Vietnam-era veterans were: HIRE, PSE (a goal of 35 percent veteran participation), and DVOP. HIRE is aimed at providing private sector employment to unemployed veterans at the entry level position; and, in this program, disabled and Vietnam-era veterans will receive priority considerations. Secondly, the PSE slots funded under CETA and specifically targeted for the low income and the long-term unemployed must allocate 35 percent of these new jobs to veterans.

DISABLED VETERANS OUTREACH PROGRAM (DVOP)

The DVOP with outreach units in each state throughout the country, concentrates "efforts upon identifying disabled veterans in need of employment assistance and helping them to obtain needed employment services, including counseling, job development, and selective placement.

In cooperation with other local office staff, they also develop unsubsidized job opportunities in the public and private sectors and work closely with local CETA prime sponsors to assure that disabled veterans receive special consideration for public service jobs." 4/

1/ Employment and Training Report of the President, 1978, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., 1978, p.144.

2/ Ibid.

3/ Ibid.

4/ Ibid., pp.144-146.

SECTION VIII
PROBLEMS AND BARRIERS

HIGHLIGHTS

- . Most physical impairment cases occurred in the World War II and Vietnam-era periods of service.
- . For younger veterans seeking jobs, lack of skills or experience required for a specific type of employment acts as a barrier to employment.

SECTION VIII

PROBLEMS AND BARRIERS

MAINE DISABLED VETERANS

Some recent data on Maine Disabled Veterans gathered on a by county and by period of service basis is now presented. Excluding those veterans injured and disabled during World War II, most physical impairment cases occurred in the Vietnam-era period of service.

The rate of unemployment for all war-disabled veterans with 0-29 percent impairment is slightly lower than those with 30 percent or more impairment. This lower unemployment rate reflects the ability of a certain group of disabled veterans to perform a variety of occupational duties notwithstanding some employer prejudice towards the label "Disabled Veteran."

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS AMONG VETERANS

Employment trends should be examined with special emphasis on younger and disabled veterans. Despite the fact that veterans appeared to have benefited from the economic upswing in 1977 and early 1978, certain groups of veterans continue to bear a disproportionate share of unemployment.

YOUNG VETERANS AND ENTRY-LEVEL JOBS

A major aspect of concern to younger veterans revolves around the issue of entrance into the labor market. Job-search problems may be compounded by virtue of young age, difficulty of skill transference, lack of adequate educational background, and percentage of physical impairment.

As younger veterans become a declining percentage of the total veteran and nonveteran population, success at a first occupation or the possession of a previous salable skill leading to occupational mobility and/or higher monetary rewards becomes a necessity.

Restrictions to certain well-paying jobs are often attributed to barriers encompassing lack of both suitable skills and higher education; and the effect of age and physical impairment discrimination.

With the increasingly rapid introduction of technological discoveries, levels of skill and education become obsolete and those jobs still in existence for the unskilled and poorly educated are low-wage and offer limited mobility. For job-seeking younger veterans, lack of skills or experience required for a specific type of employment acts as another barrier.

TABLE 20

MAINE DISABLED VETERANS, BY PERIOD OF SERVICE, BY COUNTY, OCTOBER 1978 1/

Areas	ALL WARS				VIETNAM ERA			
	Under 30% Impairment	30% or More Impairment	Non-Service Impairment	Total	Under 30% Impairment	30% or More Impairment	Non-Service Impairment	Total
MAINE.....	6,966	5,496	8,203	20,665	1,888	1,093	147	3,128
Androscoggin.....	661	523	779	1,963	179	104	12	295
Aroostook.....	481	379	566	1,426	131	73	9	215
Cumberland.....	1,463	1,155	1,723	4,341	396	230	31	657
Franklin.....	167	132	197	496	45	26	3	74
Hancock.....	244	192	287	723	66	38	4	108
Kennebec.....	696	550	820	2,066	189	109	13	311
Knox.....	223	176	261	660	60	35	14	109
Lincoln.....	133	104	156	393	36	21	3	60
Oxford.....	306	242	361	909	83	48	6	137
Penobscot.....	878	692	1,034	2,604	238	138	19	395
Piscataquis.....	111	88	131	330	31	17	2	50
Sagadahoc.....	167	132	197	496	46	26	3	75
Somerset.....	258	203	304	765	70	40	4	114
Waldo.....	161	126	189	476	44	25	3	72
Washington.....	202	159	238	599	54	32	4	90
York.....	815	643	960	2,418	220	129	17	366
Areas	KOREAN CONFLICT				WORLD WAR II			
	Under 30% Impairment	30% or More Impairment	Non-Service Impairment	Total	Under 30% Impairment	30% or More Impairment	Non-Service Impairment	Total
MAINE.....	741	654	656	2,051	3,587	3,059	5,407	12,053
Androscoggin.....	71	62	62	195	340	291	514	1,145
Aroostook.....	51	45	45	141	247	211	373	831
Cumberland.....	156	137	138	431	754	642	1,134	2,530
Franklin.....	17	16	16	49	87	73	130	290
Hancock.....	26	23	23	72	126	107	189	422
Kennebec.....	75	65	66	206	359	306	541	1,206
Knox.....	24	21	21	66	114	99	173	386
Lincoln.....	15	12	12	39	68	58	103	229
Oxford.....	32	29	29	90	157	135	238	530
Penobscot.....	94	82	83	259	452	385	681	1,518
Piscataquis.....	11	11	10	32	57	49	87	193
Sagadahoc.....	17	16	16	49	87	73	130	290
Somerset.....	28	24	24	76	132	113	200	445
Waldo.....	17	15	15	47	83	70	124	277
Washington.....	21	19	19	59	104	89	157	350
York.....	86	77	77	240	420	358	633	1,411

1/ FY 79 Planning Report Information, pamphlet, Veterans Employment Service, Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, Augusta, Maine, October 1978.

TABLE 21

MAINE SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABLED VETERANS IN CIVILIAN LIFE,
BY PERIOD OF SEPARATION, BY COUNTY,
OCTOBER 1978 ^{1/}

County	All Wars	Vietnam Era	Korean Conflict	World War II
MAINE.....	<u>12,462</u>	<u>2,981</u>	<u>1,395</u>	<u>6,646</u>
Androscoggin....	1,184	283	133	631
Aroostook.....	860	206	96	458
Cumberland.....	2,618	626	293	1,396
Franklin.....	299	71	33	160
Hancock.....	436	104	49	233
Kennebec.....	1,246	298	140	665
Knox.....	399	95	45	213
Lincoln.....	237	57	27	126
Oxford.....	548	131	61	292
Penobscot.....	1,570	376	176	837
Piscataquis.....	199	48	22	106
Sagadahoc.....	299	72	33	160
Somerset.....	461	110	52	245
Waldo.....	287	69	32	153
Washington.....	361	86	40	193
York.....	1,458	349	163	778

^{1/} Veteran Population: Age, Regional Office, Period of Service, State of Residence, Research Division, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., September 1978, (n.p.).

TABLE 22

MAINE SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABLED VETERANS IN CIVILIAN LIFE,
 RATED 30 PER CENTUM OR MORE, BY PERIOD OF SEPARATION,
 BY COUNTY, OCTOBER 1978 ^{1/}

County	All Wars	Vietnam Era	Korean Conflict	World War II
MAINE.....	<u>5,496</u>	<u>1,093</u>	<u>654</u>	<u>3,059</u>
Androscoggin.....	523	104	62	291
Aroostook.....	379	75	45	211
Cumberland.....	1,155	230	137	642
Franklin.....	132	26	16	73
Hancock.....	192	38	23	107
Kennebec.....	550	109	65	306
Knox.....	176	35	21	99
Lincoln.....	104	21	12	58
Oxford.....	242	48	29	135
Penobscot.....	692	138	82	385
Piscataquis.....	88	17	11	49
Sagadahoc.....	132	26	16	73
Somerset.....	203	40	24	113
Waldo.....	126	25	15	70
Washington.....	159	32	19	89
York.....	643	129	77	358

^{1/} Veteran Population: Age, Regional Office, Period of Service, State of Residence, Research Division, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., September 1978, (n.p.).

TABLE 23

MAINE NONSERVICE-CONNECTED DISABLED VETERANS IN CIVILIAN LIFE,
BY PERIOD OF SEPARATION, BY COUNTY, OCTOBER 1978 ^{1/}

County	All Wars	Vietnam Era	Korean Conflict	World War II
MAINE.....	<u>8,203</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>656</u>	<u>5,407</u>
Androscoggin.....	779	12	62	514
Aroostook.....	566	9	45	373
Cumberland.....	1,723	31	138	1,134
Franklin.....	197	3	16	130
Hancock.....	287	4	23	189
Kennebec.....	820	13	66	541
Knox.....	261	14	21	173
Lincoln.....	156	3	12	103
Oxford.....	361	6	29	238
Penobscot.....	1,034	19	83	681
Piscataquis.....	131	2	10	87
Sagadahoc.....	197	3	16	130
Somerset.....	304	4	24	200
Waldo.....	189	3	15	124
Washington.....	238	4	19	157
York.....	960	17	77	633

^{1/} Veteran Population: Age, Regional Office, Period of Service, State of Residence, Research Division, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of the Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., September 1978, (n.p.).

SECTION IX

APPENDIX

NEW SERVICE PROGRAMS

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR VETERANS

The following are programs enacted during the past few years which are of interest to veterans and especially Vietnam-era veterans:

1. The Emergency Jobs Program Extension Act of 1976 extended the public service jobs program under CETA. It requires action on employment of veterans by the Secretary of Labor, the Veterans Administration (VA) and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).
2. The Veterans Education and Employment Assistance Act of 1976 is a general revision of assistance to veterans for pursuit of educational programs. Included were (a) an across-the-board increase of 8 percent in benefit rates (except for flight training); (b) an increase from \$600 to \$1,500 in the maximum education loan amount an individual may borrow for an academic school year; and (c) limitations on payment of benefits to individuals not satisfactorily pursuing their education programs.
3. The Public Works Employment Act of 1977 which is designed to continue a program to (a) revitalize the nation's communities and (b) aid the construction industry through public works programs, thus providing jobs for the unemployed. It requires the Secretary of Commerce in consultation with the Secretary of Labor to promulgate regulations to assure special consideration for the employment of qualified disabled veterans and Vietnam-era veterans.
4. The Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act provides economic stimulus appropriations. It also establishes a new program called Help through Industrial Retraining and Employment (HIRE) to induce major corporations to hire and train young veterans with primary emphasis being given to disabled veterans. Firms that participate in the HIRE program will be compensated for the extraordinary cost incurred in recruiting and training eligible veterans.
5. The CETA Amendments of 1977 extend authorization for CETA programs for one year. It also directs the Secretary of Labor to increase participation in training and job opportunities under CETA for disabled veterans who have a service connected disability rating of 30 percent or more and Vietnam-era veterans who are under 35 years of age.

6. Title III of the Youth Employment Demonstration Projects of 1977 provides for increased participation of disabled veterans and Vietnam-era veterans under age 35 in the CETA programs and more effective utilization of existing veterans programs and CETA services for veterans. 1/

EDUCATIONAL BENEFITS

Education benefits administered by the Veterans Administration include educational assistance for veterans and service personnel, commonly termed the "GI Bill" and Vocational Rehabilitation for Service Disabled Veterans. Secondly, the post-Vietnam Era Veterans Education fund is intended to provide educational benefits to veterans who initially enter the armed forces after December 31, 1976. Other education benefits administered include payments to eligible persons to aid them in defraying the expenses incurred by their need for tutoring; a work-study program permitting eligible veterans to perform services for the VA in return for a monetary allowance; and an education loan program for veterans or other eligible persons enrolled in an approved educational institution on at least a half-time basis.

Veterans and active duty personnel totaling 1,937,874 received educational benefits in FY 1977, a decline of 31.3 percent from the peaks of the post-Korean GI Bill in FY 1976. It is expected that trainee levels will continue to decline in this program. Veterans and service personnel who have neither completed high school nor received an equivalency certificate are considered to be educationally disadvantaged. These persons may, without charge to their basic entitlement, receive training to overcome their educational handicaps.

Through September 1977, the total number who had ever trained under the current GI Bill was 7,027,900 veterans and servicemen, of whom two-thirds have been Vietnam-era veterans. Those who have trained at college level (excluding correspondence) total 4,028,063. Other residence training was pursued by 1,344,233, correspondence training by 1,151,128, and on-the-job training by 504,476. The participation rate among Vietnam-era veterans and servicemen increased to 64.7 percent at year's end. This compares to 50.5 percent for veterans who trained under the World War II program.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

The mission of the vocational rehabilitation program is to assist service-disabled veterans in need of rehabilitation to overcome the handicapping effects of their disabilities and to prepare for, obtain and hold productive employment. The Veterans Administration provides all medical, prosthetic and other services and special supplies and equipment necessary for successful rehabilitation. While in training, the veteran receives a monthly subsistence allowance in addition to disability compensation. The Veterans Administration also pays the cost of tuition, books, and supplies to the training facility. On completing training, the veteran is helped to secure and maintain employment in the field for which he or she trained.

New opportunities to accomplish vocational rehabilitation were made available by legislation authorizing the VA to utilize unpaid training or work experience in Federal agencies, as all or part of a veterans program of vocational rehabilitation. Upon completion of such training, veterans may be appointed noncompetitively to positions for which training has qualified them.

Vocational rehabilitation training was provided 33,231 veterans during FY 1977; 74 percent attended colleges or universities, 20 percent pursued training in trade or technical schools or in special training situations such as rehabilitation centers, and 6 percent were either on-the-job or other training. The number of veterans in training during FY 1977 represents a 12.8 percent increase over the 29,449 enrolled in FY 1976.

Carrying out the mission of the vocational rehabilitation program requires effective coordination and collaboration with other agencies. Some agreements provide for close working relations between the Veterans Administration and State Vocational Rehabilitation Agencies in interagency referral of clients, including complementary services in individual cases as appropriate, and in research and exchange of necessary information. Field station personnel also have continued their close working relationships with other organizations such as the Job Service of State Employment Security Agencies, U.S. Civil Service Commission, National Alliance of Businessmen, service organizations, unions, special rehabilitation facilities, and other agencies concerned with the rehabilitation and placement of disabled veterans.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

In Employment Assistance, the VA once again increased its efforts to enhance employment services to veterans. In cooperation with the Department of Labor (DOL), State Employment Security Agencies and the National Alliance of Businessmen, 69,349 veterans requiring employment assistance were referred by VA to appropriate agencies or employers, a 29 percent increase over FY 1976. Jobs were actually obtained for 18,589 through such assistance this year, showing a drop of 23 percent from the previous year.

The Veterans Administration has joined with the Department of Labor in helping to implement recent Presidential employment initiatives. DVOP personnel received training in VA benefits, as well as lists of veterans with service connected disabilities, in order to facilitate their outreach efforts. The National Alliance of Businessmen's promotion of the HIRE Program has been utilized to increase employer awareness of available VA on-the-job and apprenticeship training.

PROSPECTS FOR EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING

New strategies call for intensified veterans outreach and job development programs concentrated in a number of target cities. The Veterans Employment Service will survey existing employment and training programs in order to determine outreach and job development needs and then provide any necessary technical assistance to local prime sponsors, veterans organizations, labor unions, and community-based organizations that are involved in developing and implementing particular veterans outreach and job development projects.

AID TO DISABLED VETERANS

"DVOP staff are concentrating their efforts upon identifying disabled veterans in need of employment assistance and helping them to obtain needed employment services, including counseling, job development, and selective placement. In cooperation with other local office staff, they also develop unsubsidized job opportunities in the public and private sectors and work closely with local CETA prime sponsors to assure that disabled veterans receive special consideration for public service jobs." 2/

"Outreach programs specifically targeted to unemployed veterans and to older veterans received new impetus, while outreach programs to educationally disadvantaged veterans continue to be emphasized." 3/

MAINE AMERICAN LEGION DISABLED VETERANS OUTREACH PROGRAM (DVOP)

In August 1977, the U.S. Department of Labor contracted the Maine American Legion to operate a Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP). This program in Maine is unique as all such programs in the other states are implemented by State Employment Security Agencies. The Maine DVOP became operational in late October 1977.

1/ Annual Report 1977, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1978, pp.6-8.

2/ Employment and Training Report of the President, 1978, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C., 1978, p.146.

3/ Annual Report 1977, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., 1978, p.85.

TABLE 24

AGE GROUPS OF U.S. VETERANS RECEIVING COMPENSATION OR PENSION BENEFITS
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION) 1/

Age Group	World War II (June 30, 1946)	Korean Conflict (June 30, 1955)	Vietnam Era (September 1977)
Under 20.....	0.5	0.2	-
20-24.....	25.3	31.5	4.9
25-29.....	33.6	50.3	31.3
30-34.....	20.8	9.5	32.5
35-39.....	12.8	4.4	6.7
40-44.....	4.7	2.0	5.9
45-49.....	1.8	1.1	8.1
50-54.....	0.4	0.5	4.7
55-59.....	0.1	0.3	3.8
60 and over.....	-	0.2	2.1
Average age.....	29.2	27.1	33.5

1/ Data on Vietnam Era Veterans, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., September 1977, p.44.

TABLE 25

AGE GROUPS OF U.S. VIETNAM ERA VETERANS RECEIVING COMPENSATION
OR PENSION BENEFITS, SEPTEMBER 1977 1/

Age Group	Service Connected	Non-Service Connected
Under 20.....	-	-
20-24.....	24,407	489
25-29.....	155,711	3,730
30-34.....	161,509	5,530
35-39.....	33,300	2,013
40-44.....	29,366	266
45-49.....	40,042	68
50-54.....	23,136	26
55-59.....	18,941	10
60 and over.....	10,403	6
TOTAL.....	496,815	12,138
Average age.....	34.6	31.0

1/ Data on Vietnam Era Veterans, Reports and Statistics Service, Office of
Controller, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., September 1977, p.44.

SECTION X

GLOSSARY OF VETERAN-RELATED TERMS

Veteran. A person who served in the active military, naval, or air service and who was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge.

NOTE: The term "active military, naval, or air service" includes active duty, and period of active duty for training during which the individual concerned was disabled...from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty, and any period of inactive duty training during which the individual concerned was disabled...from an injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty.

Recently Separated Veteran. A veteran whose last date of discharge or release from the Armed Forces occurred within four years of the date of application.

Vietnam Era Veteran. A person who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days, any part of which occurred during the Vietnam Era and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or (2) was discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability, if any part of such active duty was performed during the Vietnam Era.

Vietnam Era. The period of time beginning August 5, 1964 and extending through May 7, 1975. (Presidential Proclamation 4373).

Recently Separated Vietnam Era Veteran. A Vietnam Era Veteran who was discharged or released from active duty within 48 months preceding his/her application for employment.

Special Veteran. A Vietnam Era Veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, or the waters adjacent thereto, on or after August 5, 1964, and on or before May 7, 1975.

Other Vietnam Era Veteran. A Vietnam Era Veteran who is neither a recently separated Vietnam Era Veteran nor a Special Veteran.

Disabled Veteran. A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, for a disability rated at less than 30 percentum, or a person who is a special disabled veteran as defined below.

NOTE: "Special Disabled Veterans" are a subcategory of disabled veterans. Persons who are special disabled veterans, therefore, are one kind of disabled veterans, but they shall be designated as special disabled veterans for application and referral purposes.

Special Disabled Veteran. A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for disability rated at 30 percentum or more, or a person whose discharge or release from active duty was for a disability incurred or aggravated in line of duty.

NOTE: The date of release from active military service that is to be used to designate a veteran will be the last date of release from active duty.

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICES

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON VETERAN EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES, SEE YOUR LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE VETERANS EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AFFAIRS AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>STREET ADDRESS</u>	<u>TELEPHONE</u>
Augusta	220 Capitol Street	289-2601
Bangor	45 Oak Street	942-6351
Bath	180 Front Street	443-5536
Belfast	Custom House Square	338-1755
Biddeford	64 Alfred Street	282-1581
Calais	171 Main Street	454-7551
Dover-Foxcroft	2 North Street	564-8358
Ellsworth	75 Washington Street	667-2554
Farmington	Mount Blue Shopping Center	778-6321
Houlton	3 Mechanic Street	532-9416
Lewiston	522 Lisbon Street	783-9171
Machias	Lower Main Street	255-3428
Madawaska	441 E. Main Street	728-6312
Portland	105 Elm Street	775-4141
Presque Isle	60 State Street	764-0351
Rockland	235 Park Street	594-9551
Rumford	35 Congress Street	364-3716
Sanford	63 Main Street	324-5460
Skowhegan	114 Madison Street	474-5111
South Paris	Corner Main & Pine Streets	743-5916
Waterville	28 College Avenue	872-5513

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Veterans in Maine



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The perceptual movement of the figure illustrates the two facets of research. Viewed one way, the four small arrows pointing to the central square represent the varied inputs to a research project. Viewed another way, the four large arrows pointing outward represent the widespread dissemination of the results of research.



Manpower Research Division

For further information regarding this
report, please call 207-289-2271