

No.	Name of union	Location
9.	Yokohama Central Post Office Operator's Union.	No. 31, 2 Chōme, Akebono-Chō, Nakaku, Yokohama.
10.	Yokohama Koshin Bank Operator's Union.	No. 42, 4 Chōme, Sumiyoshi-Chō, Nakaku, Yokohama.
11.	Yokohama City Operator's Union Headquarters.	No. 1, 1 Chōme, Sakuragicho, Nakaku, Yokohama.
12. <sup>③</sup> <sub>①</sub>	Yokohama City Water Service Operator's Union Vessels Branch	Shinminatochō, Nakaku, Yokohama.
13.	Nippon Zosen Sea - Shore Factory Operator's Union.	No. 307, Shingamashitachō, Nakaku, Yokohama.
14.	Yokohama Post Office Operator's Union.	No. 12, Nipponōdori, Nakaku, Yokohama.
15.	Nippon Reizo Operator's Union Kanagawa Branch.	No. 184, Yamatechō, Nakaku, Yokohama.
16.	Toa Kogyo Co, Ltd. Yamashita Factory Operator's Union.	No. 7, 3 Chōme, Shingama-Shitachō, Nakaku, Yokohama.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Sukekichi, Furuta - wa.	216	51			
Hidehiko, Naka - mura.	570	590			
Mankichi, Toriumi	98		336		
Yoshizō Sakamoto			14		
Genkeichi, Matsa - shima.	83	23	254	6	
Kakuzō, Itamura	250	87	115	8	
Koji, Ogawa.	34	5	65		
Jiro, Kinoshita.	10	5	32	7	

No.	Name of union	Location
17.	Mitsubishi Yokohama Zosen Workman's Labour Union.	No. 4, 3 Chōme, Midoricho, Nishiku, Yokohama.
18.	Furukawa Electricity Industry Co., Ltd. Yokohama	
	Telegraphic Wire Factory Operator's Labour Union	No. 23, 4 Chōme, Nishi - Hiranuma, Nishiku, Yokohama.
① 19.	Yokohama City Restoration Bureau Staff's Union.	<del>No. 286,</del> Oimatsucho, Nishiku, Yokohama.
② 20.	Yokohama City Water Service Staff's Meeting.	No. 286, 3 Chōme, Nishitobe - Cho, Nishiku, Yokohama.
21.	Tokyo Kyūkō Labour Union Motor-cars Kanagawa Branch.	No. 30, 2 Chōme, Takashi - madōri, Nishiku, Yokohama.
22.	Tokyo Kyūkō Operator's Union Yokohama Branch.	No. 30, 2 Chōme, Takashi - madōri, Nishiku, Yokohama.
23.	Tokyo Marine Yokohama Branch Office Staff's Union.	No. 77, Sakainotani, Nishiku, Yokohama.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Tomizo, Kida.			4,164	114	
Takeo, Narumi.	245	82	904	456	
Juzō, Kuboshima.	166	12			
Syozo, Nakajima.	243	19			
Kenzo, Iwasaki.	74	3	336	154	
Ryusuke, Hara.	285	97	319	50	
Tachizo, Hibi.	63	14			

No.	Name of union	Location
24.	Kantō Haiden Operator's Union Kanagawa Branch.	No. 13, 2 Chōme, Nishi - Shiranumachō, Nishiku, Yokohama.
25.	Mitsubishi Yokohama Zōsen Labour Staff's Union.	No. 4, 3 Chōme, Midorichō, Nishiku, Yokohama.
26.	Kanagawa City Traffic Operator's Union.	No. 30, 2 Chōme, Takashi - madōri, Nishiku, Yokohama.
①③ 27.	Labour Union All Alliances Yokohama City Water Service Operator's Union Nakaku Branch.	No. 286, 3 Chōme, Nishi - tobechō, Nishiku, Yokohama.
28.	Tokyo Kyūkō Operator's Union Shinagawa Branch.	No. 30, 2 Chōme, Takashi - madōri, Nishiku, Yokohama.
29.	Tokyo Kyūkō Operator's Union Sagami Control Branch.	No. 35, 5 Chōme, Nishiki - ranumachō, Nishiku, Yokohama.
② 30.	Yokohama City Nishiku Ward Office Staff's Union.	No. 41, 7 Chōme, Sakuragichō, Nishiku, Yokohama.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Toshio, Shiraiishi	1,503	228			
Minoru Inazumi	743	144			
Tsunoo, Suzuki	40	5	78	1	
Akira, Takahashi			45		
Gengoro, Minegishi			1,024	163	
Koken, Moriya	175	61	193	11	
Yusuke, Nakayama	42	16	1	2	

No.	Name of union	Location
31.	Yokohama Traffic Labour Union Asamachō Branch	No. 281, 4 Chōme, Asamachō, Nishiku, Yokohama.
32.	Pippon Motor-cars Industry Co., Ltd. Operator's Union.	No. 158, Idogaya, Nakachō, Minamiku, Yokohama.
33.	Kōshin Rubber Industry Co., Ltd. Labour Union.	No. 94, 1 Chōme, Minamitachō, Minami- ku, Yokohama.
③ 34.	Labour Union All Alliances Yokohama City Water Service Operator's Union	No. 305, 4 Chōme, Nakamura Branch, Nakamurachō, Minamiku, Yokohama.
35.	Kanagawa Prefectural Provision Office Traffic Operator's Union.	No. 152, 2 Chōme, Minamitachō, Minamiku, Yokohama.
① 36.	Dozen Physician's Office Operator's Union.	No. 57, 4 Chōme Urafunuchō, Minamiku, Yokohama.
② 37.	Yokohama City Minamiku Ward Office Staff's Union.	No. 33, 1 Chōme, Minamitachō Minamiku, Yokohama.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Takeo, Ōta	7	2	47	2	
Makoto, Hirose	57	15	91	6	
Shigeki, Mori	11	5	9	32	
Kumataro, Hogane'i.			45		
Eijiro, Takahashi			90	2	
Yasujiro, Inaba	63	27	14	115	
Yasuji, Ono	65	23	2	1	



No.	Name of union	Location
38.	<sup>medical treatment Party</sup> Nippon <del>byōron</del> Jofuen Operator's Union.	No. 1,054, Shimonagayachō, Minamiku, Yokohama.
39.	Teikoku Kinzoku Yokohama Factory Operator's Union.	No. 73, Kaminokichō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
40.	Nippon Kokan Asano Lock Labour Union.	No. 1, 2 Chōme, Hashimoto - Chō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
41.	⑤ Nippon Victor Operator's Union.	No. 12, 3 Chōme, Moriyachō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
42.	Nippon Carbon Co, Ltd. Yokohama Factory Operator's Union.	No. 348, 9 Chōme, Kanagawadori, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
43.	Nippon Sekiyū Yokohama Ail - Factory Operator's Union.	No. 18, 4 Chōme, Moriyachō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
44.	Nissan Jyūkyōgyō Operator's Union Chiwaka Branch.	No. 1, 3 Chōme, Chiwakashō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
45.	Shōwa Senko Co, Ltd. Yokohama Factory Operator's Union.	No. 8, Eisuchō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.

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Name of representative	Member of staff		union workman		Remarks
	man	woman	man	woman	
	Tōru, Hayakawa.	16	45	22	
Sui, Hara.	16	8	26	14	
Shōji, Takeano.	159	40	657	32	
Sokō, Kogi.	520	94	162	40	
Jonosuke, Komatsu.	44	9	122	6	
Yasuoki, Tateuchi.	84	9	251	60	
Shigeru, Minami.	51	16	96	6	
Seiichi, Tsuchi-ya.	85		448	79	

No.	Name of union	Location
46.	①③ Labour Union All Alliances Yokohama City Water Service Operators Union Kanagawa Branch.	No. 3, 1 Chōme, Sakaechō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
47.	Nippon Carbon Co, Ltd Head Office Operator's Union.	No. 114, Nanashimachō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
48.	Tokai Kinzoku Co, Ltd. Operator's Union.	No. 1, Tomiechō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
49.	② Yokohama City Kanagawaku Ward Office Staff's Union.	No. 16, Kōgayachō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
50.	Yokohama Rubber Kanagawa Factory Operator's Union.	No. 1, Ebisuchō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
51.	Nissan Jukōgyō Operator's Union	No. 2, Takarachō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
52.	Tokyo Gas Sangyo Labour Union Rokaura Branch.	No. 4, 830, Rokuurachō, Isogoku, Yokohama.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Jusakichi, Kuri-hara.			18		
Goro, Izawa.	10	3			
Jitsusaburo, Yuzurihara.	12	4	30	7	
Harukichi, Ebizuka.	49	25	3		
Harno, Nagacka.	34	13	40		
Takashige, Sugiyama.	503	166	2,024	286	
Shikanosuke, Ahashi.	14	3	40	1	

No.	Name of union	Location
③ 53.①	Yokohama Traffic Labour Union.	No. 205, Ryudocho, Isogoku, Yokohama.
54.	Ishikawajima Sangyo Operator's Union.	No. 3174, Tomisakacho, Aza, Showacho, <del>Kanagawa</del> <sup>Isogo</sup> -ku, Yokohama.
55.	Tokan Labour Union.	No. 1, Isogomachi, Isogoku, Yokohama.
④③ 56.	Nippon Seikojo Yokohama Factory Operator's Union.	No. 40, Horokamecho, Isogoku, Yokohama.
① 57.	Yokohama City Operator's Union Engineering Work Branch.	No. 222, Maruyamacho, Isogoku, Yokohama.
<del>58.</del>	<del>Yokohama City Operator's Union Alliances.</del>	<del>No. 205, Ryudocho, Isogoku, Yokohama.</del>
② 59.	Yokohama City Isogoku Ward Office Staff's Labour Union.	No. Isogomachi, Aza, Zenma, Isogoku, Yokohama.
③ 60.	Yokohama Traffic Labour Union Ryudo Branch.	No. 205, Ryudocho, Isogoku, Yokohama.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Hideo, Yagi.	254	79	762	180	
Rokuya, Nagata.	110	23	219	35	
Susumu, Okubo	77	23	217	13	
Masando, Wakuta.	107	20	215	46	
Sharyo, Fujimitsu.	92		194		
<del>Hideo, Yagi.</del>	<del>1,735</del>	<del>533</del>	<del>1,154</del>	<del>325</del>	
Takeo, Nakamura.	60	35	2	2	
Seiteichi, Kuba.	30	5	230	55	

No.	Name of union	Location
61.	③ Yokohama Traffic Labour Union 1 Head Office Branch.	No. 205, Ryudocho, Isogoku, Yokohama.
62.	③ Yokohama City Traffic Labour Union Technical Branch.	No. 205, Ryudocho, Isogoku, Yokohama.
63.	①③ Labour Union All Alliances Yokohama City Water Service Operator's Union 1 Headquarters.	No. 522, Kawashimacho, 1 Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
64.	①③ Labour Union All Alliances Yokohama City Water Service Operator's Union Nishigaya, Branch.	No. 522, Kawashimacho, 1 Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
65.	① Nippon Kogyo Co., Ltd. Yokohama Factory Operator's Union.	No. 14, Nishikubochi, 1 Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
66.	Furukawa Electricity Industry Co., Ltd. Electric Battery Factory Labour Union.	No. 246, 2 Chome, 1 Hoshikawacho, 1 Hodogayaku, Yokohama.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Ryoichi, Kawamura.	75	50			
Hamaji, Toko.	54	3	179	5	
Tsuneji, Sakai.			267	3	
Jingo, Euchi.			61	2	
Tatsuo, Mutsanaga.	36	6	61	32	
Masamitsu, Takeuchi.	81	33	130	95	



No.	Name of union	Location
④ ③ 67.	Toyo Electricity Manufacture Co, Ltd. Operator's Union Yokohama Branch.	No. 12, Nishikubocho, Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
③ 68.	Nippon Beer Labour Union Yokohama Branch.	No. 134, Kobecho, Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
① 69.	Yokohama City Operator's Union The Betterment of Life Branch.	No. 85, Hoshikawacho, Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
70.	Kanto Electricity Industry Co, Ltd, Hodogaya Factory Operator's Union.	No. 1625, Sakaniyochō, Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
② 71.	Yokohama City Hodogayaku Ward Office Staff's Union.	No. 84, 1 Chōme, Iwamachō, Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
72.	Nippon Electrolysis Labour Union Kozukue Branch.	No. 2,600, Kozukuecho, Kohateuku, Yokohama.

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Name of representative	Member of union.				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Kinzō, Yamaokita.	45	13	108	11	
Kinsaku, Eiizuka.			151	55	
Harunobu, Komine.	16		142		
Kotarō, Isozaki.	56	15	76	64	
Sesurō, Tatsami.	36	31	5	1	
Kiichiro, Watanabe.	17	5	50	6	

No.	Name of union	Location
73.	Anritsu Electricity Operator's Union Yoshida Branch.	No. 1,600, Shingoshidachō, Kohokenu, Yokohama.
74.	Yokohama North Lock Operator's Labour Union.	No. 28, Chiwakachō, Kanagawaku, Yokohama.
75.	② Yokohama City Nakaku, Ward Office Staff's Union.	No. 1, 1 Chōme Sakuragichō, Nakaku, Yokohama.
76.	③ Yokohama Traffic Labour Union Mugita Branch.	No. 27, 2 Chōme, Mugitachō, Nakaku, Yokohama.
77.	⑦ ③ Hodogaya Chemical Laboratory Operator's Union.	No. 245, 3 Chōme, Tennōchō, Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
78.	⑦ ③ Hodogaya Chemistry Industry Operator's Union.	No. 301, 3 Chōme, Tennōchō, Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
79.	⑦ ③ Hodogaya Chemistry Industry Co., Ltd. Labour Union.	No. 301, 3 Chōme, Tennōchō, Hodogayaku, Yokohama.
80.	Mitsubishi Specifica -tion Industry Tsurumi Factory Operator's Union.	No. 2,036, Namamugichō, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Takashi, Harada.	241	71	311	142	
Hiroshi, Ueno.			202	38	
Ko, Suidoji.	58	23	5	9	
Michizo, Shimozima.	40	2	120	37	
Toshiji, Matsuda.	83	11	13	1	
Michio, Hamano.	162	40	293	29	
Togo, Kameda.	254	169	708	179	
Akira, Aono.	78	6	139	10	

No.	Name of union	Location
81.	Mitsubishi Trans- formation Industry Co., Ltd. The Second Laboratory Operators Union.	No. 2, Bentencho, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
82.	Nippon Cultivation Machine Manufacture Co., Ltd. Operators Union.	No. 150, Ichibachō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
83.	Nippon Electrolysis Labour Union.	No. 1, Kansiichō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
84.	Tokyo Gas Sangyo Labour Union Tsurumi Branch.	No. 1, 1 Chōme, Anzenchō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
85.	Nippon Zosen Tsurumi Factory Operators Union.	No. 20, Saikokenchō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
86.	Diesel Motor Cars Industry Tsurumi Labour Union.	No. 4, 2 Chōme, Suehirochō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
87.	Mitsubishi Trans- formation Tsurumi Factory Staff's Labour Union.	No. 1, 1. Chōme, Suehirochō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Shino, Matsutoshi.	31	4			
Takeo, Ochiai.	17	29	205	7	
Kimio, Odera.	138	28	235	3	
Kinemon, Sato.	50	5	241		
Ryo, Shimoda.	74	32	175	37	
Akiyoshi, Sonda.	186	43	298	3	
Toshio, Asaka.	170	28			

No.	Name of union	Location
87.	Kirin Beer Co, Ltd. Yokohama Bottle Manufacture Factory Operator's Union.	No. 17, Namamugichō, Aza, Myojinmae, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
89.	Tokyo Gas Sangyo Labour Union Yokohama Factory Branch.	No. 7, 1 Chōme, Suehirochō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
90.	Kyōsan Factory Labour Union.	No. 131, 2 Chōme, Heianchō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
91.	Shōwa Tokushu Seiko Operator's Union.	No. 2, 36, Shinmeimae, Namamugichō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
92.	Teikoku Motor Cars Industry Operator's Union.	No. 268, Ichibachō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
93.	All Communications Operator's Union Tsurumi Branch.	No. 978, Tsurumichō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
94.	Diesel Motor Cars Industry Sueyoshi Factory Labour Union.	No. 765, Shimosueyoshichō, Aza, Kubo, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Koichi, Yasuda.	27	3	61	4	
Yoshio, Sogabe.	40	6	59	1	
Toshio, Yamagu -chi.	276	165	487	242	
Kokichi, Adachi.	123	18	223	15	
Takekichi, Suzuki.	61	27	148	22	
Ryuzo, Sakai.	128	43			
Kikuo, Maeda.	44	4	159	20	



No.	Name of union	Location
95.	Kyosan Factory Labour Union Sueyoshi Branch.	No. 1360, Kamisueyoshicho, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
96.	Nippon Pipe Tsurumi Factory Labour Union.	No. 70, Ichibachō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
⑦③ 97.	Hodogaya Chemistry Tsurumi Factory Operator's Union.	No. 31, Saitokuchō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
98.	Tsukishima Machinery Co., Ltd. Tsurumi Factory Operator's Union.	No. 9, Onochō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
99.	Morinaga Tsurumi Factory Labour Union.	No. 1035, Shimosueyoshi- shicho, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
100.	Motor Cars Casting Co., Ltd. Operator's Union.	No. 405, Egasakicho, Tsurumiken Yokohama.
101.	Yokohama Rubber Manufacture Co., Ltd. Yokohama Factory Operator's Union.	No. 131, 2 Chome Heiancho, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Gontaro, Kawahara.	97	40	53	9	
Waken, Ueno	12	2	19	5	
Kyoji, Kamei.	73	19	111	9	
Katsuro, Ueta.	37	12	71	1	
Kojiro, Yoshi-mura	52	19	125	321	
Saburo, Sakata.	53	21	236	55	
Fusao, Futami.	77	20	136	3	

No.	Name of union	Location
③ 102.	Yokohama Traffic Labour Union Namamugi Branch.	No. 133, Namamugichō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
② 102.	Yokohama City Tsurumiken, Ward Office Staff's Union.	No. 192, Tsurumichō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
③ 103.	Yokohama Traffic Labour Union Tsurumi Branch.	Namamugichō, Aza, Katsuke, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
104.	Kyosan Factory Labour Union Tsurumi Branch.	No. 131, 2 Chōme, Heianchō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
105.	Nitto Chemistry Yokohama Factory Operators' Union.	No. 35, Haiseokuchō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
⑤ 106.	Ishikawajima Shibaura Turbine Labour Union.	No. 4, 2 Chōme, Suehirochō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
107.	Tokyo Gas Sangyō Labour Union Suehiro Branch.	No. 1, 2 Chōme, Suehirochō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.
⑤ 108.	Tokyo Shibaura Electricity Tsurumi Labour Union.	No. 4, 2 Chōme, Suehirochō, Tsurumiken, Yokohama.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Kiyoshi, Takahashi.	27	4	135	49	
Takeshi, Hiya.	63	27	2		
Ryozō, Johi.	7		40	15	
Toshio, Yamagu -chi.	50	20	116	54	
Kiyoo, Takizaki.	107	7	347	33	
Riichi, Sugisaki.	206	50	542	19	
Yasuji, Maeda.	23	4	112	1	
Keizō, Ceno	1,030	245	1,300	50	

No.	Name of union	Location
109.	Kanagawa Prefectural Provision Office Tsurumi Ishiodachō Operator's Union.	No. 130, 3 Chōme, Honchōdori, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.
110.	Kirin Beer Yokohama Factory Labour Union.	No. 17, Namamugichō, Aza, Myojinmae, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.
111.	Nippon Kōkan Co., Ltd. Tsurumi Shipyard Labour Union.	No. 1, 2 Chōme, Suehirochō, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.
112.	Motor Cars Requisites Manufacture Co., Ltd. Operator's Union.	No. 400, Ichibachō, Aza, Honchō, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.
113.	Nippon Hassoden Operator's Union Kantō District Kanagawa Branch.	No. 333, Egasakichō, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.
114.	Nippon Kōkan Tsurumi Iron Manufacture Labour Union.	No. 1, 2 Chōme, Suehirochō, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.
115.	Nissan Jyūteō Operator's Union Tsurumi Branch.	No. 20, Saikokuchō, Tsurumiku, Yokohama,

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Tomizō, Honda.	34	12	88	40	
Nobuhiko, Matsuno.	42	17	218	92	
Shikao, Kondo.	460	76	2,255	89	
Tetsachigo, Sugita.	57	15	89	7	
Katsura, Mikumoto.	116		27	2	
Takeo, Hayashi.	438	51	1,015	81	
Shigeo, Koide.	87	27	262	13	

No.	Name of union	Location
116. ②	Fuji Electricity Operator's Union.	No. 424, Ichibachō, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.
117.	Tsurumi Soda Operator's Union.	No. 7, 1 Chome, Suehirochō, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.
118.	Shibaura Industry Tsurumi Labour Union.	No. 4, 2 Chōme, Suehirochō, Tsurumi, -ku, Yokohama.
119.	Nippon Medical Treatment Party Kanagawa Prefecture Branch Operator's Union.	No. 1,591, Kishidani, Hamamugichō, Tsurumiku, Yokohama.
120.	Tozuka Post Office Operator's Union.	No. 4,100, Tozukachō, Tozukaku, Yokohama.
121.	Tōyō Electricity Manufacture Co., Ltd. Operator's Union.	Nishiyamashitachō, Kamikuratachō, Tozukaku, Yokohama.
122. ③	Tōyō Electricity Manufacture Co., Ltd. Operator's Union Tozuka Branch.	Nishiyamashita, Kamikuratachō, Tozukaku, Yokohama.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Sosaku, Kobayashi	4		51	80	
Genichi, Matsunami	46	3	55	5	
Tomokichi, Sasaki	172	42	269	1	
Jisuke, Fukui	27	29	9	19	
Kunikatsu, Tanaka	22	31	29		
Ishimatsu, Mochizuki	245	100	927	269	
Ishimatsu, Mochizuki	153	62	659	118	



No.	Name of union	Location
123.	Fuji Industrial Enterprises Ofuna Operator's Union.	No. 1,100, Yamazaki, Fukezawamura, Kamakuragun.
124.	Nissan Jyukogyō Operator's Union Tozuka Branch.	No. 2,234, Kumisawamura, Tozuka, Yokohama.
125.	Shōun Works Co, Ltd. Ofuna Factory Labour Union.	No. 338, Ueki, Ofunamachi, Kamakura-gun,
126.	Nissan Jyukogyō Operator's Union Washio Branch.	No. 183, Washiochō, Tozuka, Yokohama.
127.	Yokohama City Tozuka Ward Office Staff's Union.	No. 1 of 4,144, Tozuka-chō, Tozuka, Yokohama.
128.	Shibaura Factory Co, Ltd. Ofuna Factory Operator's Labour Union.	No. 1,000, Kasamochō, Tozuka, Yokohama.
129.	Tōwa Sangyō Co, Ltd. Tozuka Factory Operator's Union.	No. 654, Yabechō, Tozuka, Yokohama.
130.	Kokka Industry Co, Ltd. Tozuka Factory Operator's Union.	No. 122, Maiochō, Tozuka, Yokohama.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Shuji, Chiba.	184	43	387	32	
Yasuji, Hayauchi.	26	5	170	24	
Takeshi, Aoki.	24	12	80		
<del>Yoshio, Sakurai.</del>	<del>23</del>	<del>4</del>	<del>45</del>	<del>2</del>	
Yoshio, Sakurai.	23	4	45	2	
Fumio, Ando.	42	22	5	3	
Shigesuke, Kawaguchi.	119	35	185	40	
Seichiro, Araki.	102	20	201	28	
Misao, Saito	17	4	13	5	

No.	Name of union	Location
131.	Mitsubishi Electricity Ofuna Labour Union.	No. 800, Ofuna, Ofunamachi, Kamakuragun.
132.	Nippon Tyre Co, Ltd. Yokohama Factory Operators Union.	No. 1, Kashiochō, Tozukeaku, Yokohama.
133.	Tokego Shibaura Electricity Co., Ltd. Shonan Factory Operator's Union.	No. 79, Ofunamachidai, Aza, Tobe, Kamakuragun.
134.	Hidachi Manufactory Tozuka Factory Staffs Union.	No. 216, Tozukechō, Tozukeaku, Yokohama.
134.	Hidachi Manufactory Tozuka Factory Labor Staffs Union.	No. 216, Tozukechō, Tozukeaku, Yokohama.
135.	Toyo High Pressure Ofuna Factory Labour Union.	No. 1160, Tatatamae, Kasamachō, Tozukeaku, Yokohama.
136.	Shōchiken Cinema Ofuna Operator's Union.	No. 560, Ofuna, Ofunachō, Kamakuragun.
④ ③ 137.	Mitsubishi Kawatki Operator's Union.	No. 526, Kashimada, Nawasaki.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Isugutomo, Kanai.	57	20	129	27	
Shozaburo, Goi.	36	12	103	34	
Kaoru, Kasuge.	86	26	84	97	
Shozo, Takita.	213	30			
Shunma, Imaeda.			815	295	
Koichi, Nagatsuna.	39	6	45	12	
Kogo, Noda.	112	49	208	52	
Kyoji, Arita.			797	102	

No.	Name of union	Location
138.	Nippon Communication Industry Operator's Union.	No. 260, Kashimada, Kawasaki. At Kitami.
139.	Shōwa Denkō Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 28, Aogichō, Kawasaki.
140.	⊗ Tokyo Seisen Kawasaki Factory Labour Union.	No. 65, Furukawadani, Kawasaki.
141.	④ ③ Tokyo Kiki Industry Labour Union.	No. 2, 2 Chōme, Nakajimachō, Kawasaki.
142.	Akemi Dry Battery Labour Union.	No. 30, Shimonamiki, Kawasaki.
143.	Press Industry Co., Ltd. Labour Union.	No. 1, Shiohamachō, Kawasaki.
144.	Tokyo Radiator Manufacture Co., Ltd. Operator's Union.	No. 21, 3 Chōme, Fujisakichō, Kawasaki.
145.	Tokyo Nakajima Electricity Co., Ltd. Head Office Operator's Union.	No. 300, Kamiodanaka, Kawasaki.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Shoichi, Hashimoto	207	44	281	156	
Tonaji, Hatari	<del>252</del>	<del>23</del>			
Kanichi, Shoji	228	5	418	91	
Takao, Odera	31	3	55	1	
Hideo, Ota	172	24	309	38	
Kenichi, Gorokawa	11	3	19	25	
Kiyozumi, Yanai	34	20	79		
Shinzo, Taya	32	16	86	9	
Seiya, Yoneyoshi	86	35	54	14	

No.	Name of union	Location
⑤ 146.	Tokyo Shibaura Electricity Co., Ltd. Head Office Operator's Union.	No. 72, Horikawacho, Kawasaki.
147.	Fuji Electricity Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 1, Tanabeshinden, Kawasaki.
④ ③ 148.	Saido Iron Manufacture Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 622, Kitakase, Kawasaki.
③ 149.	Nippon Metal Industry Co., Ltd Kawasaki Factory Labour Union.	No. 7,007, Kojimaohinden, Saishigawara, Kawasaki.
150.	Nippon Casting Operator's Union.	No. 1, 3 Chome, Shiraishicho, Kawasaki.
151.	Diesel Motor Cars Kawasaki Labour Union.	No. 5,931, Shimadonochō, Kawasaki.

Name of representative	Member of union.				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Shunji, Yoshitake.	729	240			
Kashin, Sato.	348	64	648	136	
Jetsurō, Ito.	23	9	114	8	
Kohei, Ootabayashi.	125	30	242	3	
Shiiji, Masayama.	192	54	340	10	
Takezō, Yoshida.	210	50	1,344	56	



No.	Name of union	Location
152.	Nippon Iron Manufacture Co, Ltd Fuji Factory Operator's Union.	No. 2244, Saishigawara, Kawasaki.
153.	Tokyo Shibaura Electricity Co, Ltd. Tsukagoshi Factory Operator's Union.	No. 7, Tsukagoshi Fukuro - Kōji, Kawasaki.
154.	Tokyo Machine Manufacturers Operator's Union.	No. 1135, Shinmaruko - Shigashi, Kawasaki.
155.	Nippon Idassoden Operator's Union Kanto District Tsarumi Branch.	No. 3, Ōkawachō, Kawasaki.
⑧ 156.	Fuji Communication Kawasaki Factory Labour Union.	No. 1015, Kamiyanaka, Kawasaki.
③ 157.	Rinkō Bus Traffic Labour Union.	No. 40, Furukawadori, Kawasaki.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Ei, Takamura.			186	10	
Iwao, Sameshima.	147	43	241	30	
Shiroshi, Saito.	29	1	150	14	
Kiyokichi, Fujisawa.	57		95		
Muneyoshi, Katsumata.	417	59	365	387	
Kengo, Chiba.	27	23	104	25	

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No.	Name of union	Location
158.	<sup>Ebara</sup> Mibohara Manufacturing Kawasaki Factory Labour Union.	No. 50, Kitakase, Kawasaki.
159.	Nippon Iron Manufacture Co., Ltd. Fuji Factory Staff's Union.	No. 2,244, Saishigawara, Kawasaki.
160.	Fujikashi Seiki Industry Co., Ltd. Tamagawa Factory Operators Union.	No. 1,885, Kiguki-Sumiyō -shichō, Kawasaki.
161.	Teikoku Zōki Medicine Manufacture Co., Ltd. Operator's Union.	No. 1,604, Shimosakunobe, Kawasaki.
162.	Nissan Chemistry Industry Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Shinmei Factory Operator's Union.	No. 44, 1 Chōme, Shinmeishō, Kawasaki.
③ 163.	Kawasaki City Municipal Office Staff's Union.	No. 58, 1 Chōme, Sagochō, Kawasaki.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Haruyoshi, Yuki.	47	22	271	22	
Ichiro, Yura.	80	17			
Mokuji, Sato.	27	11	24		
Juro, Kashio.	89	34	7	58	
Etsuzo, Ono.	36	15	62	31	
Kaku, Higaki.	541	164			

No.	Name of union	Location
164.	③ Shōwa Telegraphic Wire Labour Union	No. 2483, 3 Chōme, Higashiwataridacho, Kawasaki.
165.	Nippon Metal Industry Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 4861, Haishigawara, Hamidonocho, Kawasaki.
166.	Ikegai Iron Factory Engine Manufactory Shinmei Works Operator's Union.	No. 80, 1 Chōme, Shinmeicho, Kawasaki.
167.	Yamagoshi Machine Manufacture Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 580, 1 Horikawacho, Kawasaki.
168.	① Tokyo Shibaura Electricity Co., Ltd. Yanagicho Factory Operator's Union.	No. 1200, Yanagicho, Kawasaki.
169.	Nippon Motor Cars Industry Co., Ltd Operator's Union Kawasaki Branch.	No. 4573, Haishigawaracho, Kawasaki.

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Name of representative	member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Mohci, Suzuki	181	112	441	205	
Saburo, Oka.	51	6	71	5	
Issei, Amori	111	10	226	17	
Kenzō, Yoshioka	34	3	80	8	
Yutaka, Sanbe	1,057	264	1,441	306	
Masanao, Sekiya.	14	8	33	1	

No.	Name of union	Location
③ ⑤ 170.	Tokyo Shibaura Electricity Kōkan Operator's Union.	No. 7, 73 Chōme, Minatochō, Kawasaki.
⑤ 171.	Shibaura Manufactory Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 48, 2 Chōme, Niyomachi, Kawasaki.
172.	Nippon Fruit Sugar Co., Ltd Operator's Union.	No. 285, Ichinotsubō, Kawasaki.
173.	Meiji Sangyō Co, Ltd. Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 580, Horikawachō, Kawasaki.
③ 174.	Kōsaku Seisen Operator's Union.	No. 580, Idarikawachō, Kawasaki.
175.	Ajinomoto Labour Union.	No. 2964, Sugukichō, Kawasaki.
③ 176.	Nippon Kōro Cement Operator's Union.	No. 2936, Asanochō, Kawasaki.
177.	Tōtan Kawasaki Manufactory Operator's Union.	No. 50, Yotsuyashitamachi, Kawasaki.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Rokasaburō, Nishida.	57	20	127	8	
Mosaku, Sato.	327	69	271	21	
Hisayuki, Yanagisawa.	29	4	22	9	
Iwahiko, Kawabe.	43	6	92	43	
Tatarō, Kobayashi.	79	24	406	46	
Isamu, Iwane.	191	35	366	37	
Kikeiji, Okubo.	48	12	94	6	
Kiyonaga, Hisanaga.	66	19	197	11	



No.	Name of union	Location
⑤ 178.	Tokyo Shibaura Electricity Co., Ltd. Horikawachō Factory Operator's Union.	No. 72, Horikawachō, Kawasaki.
179.	Nippon Electricity Labour Union Jamagawamuke Branch.	No. 1,753, Shimomumabe - Jamagawamuke, Kawasaki.
180.	Ikegai Motor Cars Manufacture Co., Ltd. Labour Union.	No. 2,180, 3 Chōme, Nakasechō, Kawasaki.
181	Nissan Chemistry Industry Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Horika - wachō Factory Operator's Union.	No. 53, Horikawachō, Kawasaki.
182.	Toa Meter Industry Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Factory Labour Union.	No. 1,034, Kamiodanaka, Kawasaki.
183.	Ikegai Iron Manufacture Sote Factory Operator's Union.	No. 53, 2 Chōme, Sotechō, Kawasaki.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Eiichi, Ochiai.	1296	256	1523	1135	
Wachiro, Ishii.	659	29	681	145	
Genzaburo, Hatada.	200	66	381	19	
Yoshio, Yamaji.	87	15	55	12	
Seisoku, Inoue.	12	4	36	8	
Sintara, Furukawa.	62	11	124	4	

No.	Name of union	Location
185.	Mitsubishi Working-Up Machine Kawasaki Labour Union.	No. 5, Ōkawachō, Kawasaki.
186.	Mitsubishi Seikiyu Kawasaki Oil Factory Operator's Union.	No. 16, Aogichō, Kawasaki.
④ ③ 187.	Sanki Industry Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Factory Staff's Union.	No. 2730, Minamiwatarida -chō, Kawasaki.
188.	All Communication Operator's Union <sup>7940</sup> Thara Post Office Branch.	At Nakahara Post Office, Kawasaki.
③ 189.	Nippon Kōkan Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Iron Manufactory Operator's Union.	No. 2730, Minamiwatarida -chō, Kawasaki.
190.	Tokeyo Electron Laboratory Labour Union.	No. 300, Kamioanaka, Kawasaki.
191.	Kawasaki Post Office Operator's Union.	No. 58, 1 Chōme, Sagochō, Kawasaki.
192.	Sanki Industry Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Factory Labour Union.	No. 2730, Minamiwatarida -chō, Kawasaki.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Kunio, Kurosu.	150	5	150	5	
Fujio, Samiya.	87	3	81	14	
Naondo, Shirata -shi.	117	48			
Toshio, Komatsu.	28	47	41	5	
Sakae, Matsumoto.	938	100	2,557	91	
Kazuichi, Katayama.	83	13	36	4	
Genji, Sugai.	86	20	57	11	
Saburo, Kitsukawa.			272	13	

No.	Name of union	Location
193.	Toyō Communication Machine Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 484, Tsukagoshi, Kawasaki.
194.	Idaachi Zōsen Co, Ltd. Kanagawa Shipyard Staff's Union.	No. 1, Mizuechō, Kawasaki.
195.	Sugahara Electricity Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 3,819, Koborito, Kawasaki.
196.	Tokeyo Weapon Labour Union.	No. 135, Nakamaruko, Kawasaki.
197.	Idaachi Zōsen Co, Ltd Kanagawa Shipyard Labour Union.	No. 1, Mizuechō, Kawasaki.
198.	Teikoku Communication Industry Operator's Union.	No. 335, Kariyado, Aza, Nishinaka, Kawasaki.
199.	Sayakawa Tekkō Co, Ltd. Operator's Union Kawasaki Branch.	No. 5,838, Shinodonocho, Iai-shigawara, Kawasaki.
200.	Diesel Motor Cars Industry Suga Manufactory Labour Union.	No. 4,723, Suga, Kawasaki.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Shichirō, Kuramoto.	369	82	210	98	
Yoshindo, Asai.	156	15			
Chokō, Ichikawa.	14	13	47	51	
Zyuzō, Arai.	124	21	115		
Yoshimi, Nakahara.			148	15	
Shogo, Arai.	149	23	211	151	
Toshio, Sudo.	13	3	54	3	
Gihai, Nakanishi.	61	20	195	2	

No.	Name of union	Location
③ 201.	Labour Union All Alliances Uyama Carbon Branch.	No. 30, Shimonamiki, Kawasaki.
202.	Tokeyo Eitei Kōki Mizonokuchi Factory Operator's Union.	No. 87, Hisamoto, Kawasaki.
203.	Nippon Gramophone Co, Ltd, Operator's Union.	No. 125, Minatocho, Kawasaki.
⑤ 204	Tokeyo Shibaura Electricity Co, Ltd. Komaki Factory Labour Union.	No. 567, Kochi, Komukinakahara, Kawasaki.
205.	Showa Farm Product Specification Co, Ltd Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 2964, Suzukicho, Kawasaki.
206.	Nippon Idassoden Co, Ltd. Operators Union Uchiida Branch.	No. 1, Shiraishicho, Kawasaki.
④ 207.	Nippon Tankō Kawasaki Manufactory Labour Union.	No. 147, Takenoshitakochi, Tanabeshinden, Kawasaki.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Kinjiro, Yanagawa.	2	4	27	18	
Hideo, Tachibana.	33	9	83	15	
Anekichi, Aoyama.	357	75	317	105	
Akeji, Ryokai.	412	103	757	127	
Nisaburo, Honda.	53		157	60	
Tatsuo, Tsumi.	42		24		
Sadao, Takahashi.	25	4	26		



No.	Name of union	Location
208.	Special Iron Manufacture Co., Ltd. Operator's Labour Union.	No. 8,047, Shiohamacho, Kawasaki.
209.	Furukawa Casting Co., Ltd. Kawasaki Factory Labour Union.	No. 330, Tsukagoshi, Kawasaki.
210.	Alumite Industry Co., Ltd. Kawasaki. Factory Operator's Union.	No. 21, 2 Chome, Sakuramotocho, Kawasaki.
211.	Morioka Industrial Enterprises Kawasaki Factory Operator's Union.	No. 247, Yatsugayakami -machi, Kawasaki.
212.	Kawasaki Telephone Office Operator's Union.	No. 23, Miyamaecho, Kawasaki.
213.	Kawasaki Quay Co., Ltd. Operator's Union.	No. 1, Aogimachi, Kawasaki.
214.	Ikegai Iron Manufactory Mizonokuchi Factory Labour Union.	No. 100, Sakado, Aza, Hibata. Kawasaki.
215.	Nippon Electricity Labour Union Ikuta Branch.	No. 4,776, Ikutacho, Kawasaki.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Tadao, Kobayashi.	119	12	312	27	
Shoichi, Fukuchi.	109	41	251	44	
Katsuzo, Kishino.	20	10	56	44	
Kokiichi, Kosuge.	13	3	53		
Toshio, Kosimura.	12	42			
Tamotsu, Suzuki.	45	12	39	3	
Tetsuji, Okamoto.	66	13	138		
Masanobu, Tada.	222	16	91	1	

No.	Name of union	Location
216.	Nippon Tsuun Kawasaki Part Labour Union.	No. 20, Horikawachō, Kawasaki.
217.	Tokyo Shibaura Electricity Shinjō Laboratory Labour Union.	No. 300, Kamiodanaka, Kawasaki.
218.	Takara Medicine Manufacture Kawasaki Operator's Union.	No. 23, Suzukicho, Kawasaki.
219.	Uraga Dock Labour Union.	No. 6, Yato, Yokosuka.
220.	Uraga Shipyard Staff's Labour Union.	No. 6, Yato, Yokosuka.
221.	Nippon Tsuun Kanto District Labour Union Yokosuka Branch.	No. 26, Minatochō, Yokosuka.
③ 222.	The Department Of Home Affairs Engineering Work Operator's Union.	No. 497, Tsuracho, Yokosuka.
① ③ 223.	Hodogaya Chemistry Industry Co., Ltd Yokosuka, Factory Labour Union.	No. 1413, Kugemachi, Yokosuka.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Masamitsu, Shiohara.	80	13	169	1	
Hiroshi, Komogawa.	186	39	70	7	
Michio, Matsumoto.	13	8	8	21	
Subemitsu, Usui.			2,240	17	
Shizuhiko, Matsuzaki.	672	180			
Manji Hayashi.	169	27	203	3	
Wakazō, Fukumoto.	100		100		
Isamu, Horiuchi.	29	2	77	3	

No.	Name of union	Location
224.	Tokyo Gas Sangyo Labour Union Uruga Branch.	No. 148, Ōgatani, Yokosuka.
225.	Morinaga Provision Industry Co., Ltd. Hiratsuka Milk Factory Operator's Union.	No. 698, Shinjiken, Hiratsuka.
226.	Furukawa Electricity Industry Co., Ltd. Hiratsuka Factory Operator's Union.	No. 1,800, Yahata. Onomachi, Nakagun.
227.	Taiyu Chemistry Industry Co., Ltd. Hiratsuka Factory Labour Union.	No. 2,700, Suga, Hiratsuka.
<del>228.</del>		
228.	Matsushita Electricity Sangyo Battery Factory Labour Union.	No. 3,456, Kowada, Chigasakicho, Kozagun.
229.	Togo Carbon Co, Ltd. Operator's Union.	No. 370, Enzo, Chigasakicho, Kozagun.
230.	Enoshima Sentetsu Operator's Union.	No. 2,898, Katase, Katasemachi, Kamakura.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Toru, Okado.	3	2	11		
Toshio, <del>Arinuma</del>	10	4	11	10	
Mitsuo, Kono.	7	1	19	5	
Tadashi, Onoma.	49	8	40	2	
Hiroshi, Matsunuma.	21	8	48	45	
Takeshi, Takasugi.	49	10	126	17	
Ichigorō, Iwata.	16	13	105	33	

No.	Name of union	Location
231.	Tokyo Meter Manufactory Chigasaki Factory Labour Union.	No. 1,880, Chigasaki, Chigasaki-machi, Kozagun.
232.	Chigasaki Manufactory Operator's Union.	No. 1,380, Nakajima, Chigasaki-machi, Kozagun.
233.	Nippon Kainenteki Co., Ltd. Samukawa Manufactory Labour Union.	No. 2,600, Okada, Samukawacho, Kozagun.
234.	Tokai Electrodes Chigasaki Factory Labour Union.	No. 1,644, Hishimura, Chigasaki-machi, Kozagun.
235.	Shonan Gas Co, Ltd. Operator's Union.	No. 92, Katase, Katase-machi, Kamakuragun.
236.	Matsushita Electricity Sangyo Battery Manufactory Tsujido Factory Labour Union.	No. 3,783, Kowada, Chigasaki-machi, Kozagun.
237.	Tokyo Nut Manufacture Limited Partner Ship Operator's Union Noto-kai.	No. 148, Katase, Katase-machi, Kamakuragun.

Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff.		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Shin, Maruo.	94	18	133	14	
Goro, Hashi.	44	24	122	64	
Shoji, Uehara.	40	9	110	7	
Shoji, Kobayashi.	32	3	47	19	
Sannji, Kohata.	6	3	14	1	
Tatsukichi, Idatakeyama.	17	9	43	91	
Takaaki, Mihashi.	78	2	398	102	



No.	Name of union	Location
238.	Sagami Transportation Operators Union.	No. 462, Fujisawa, Fujisawa.
239.	Yamamoto Factory Operator's Union.	No. 2,020, Tsujidō, Fujisawa.
240.	Nippon Seikō Fujisawa Factory Labour Union	No. 1,375, Kugenuma, Fujisawa.
241.	Nippon Seikō Fujisawa Factory Staffs Union.	No. 1,375, Kugenuma, Fujisawa.
242.	Tsujidō Enchi. Operator's Union.	No. 3,516, Kowada, Chigasakemachi, Kozagun.
243.	Nippon Tsuun Kante District Labour Union Odawara Branch.	No. 555, 4 Chōme, Midarichō, Odawara.
244.	The Printing Bureau <del>Sakanita</del> <sup>ASA</sup> Factory Operator's Union.	No. 66 <sup>WA</sup> , Sakanitomachi, Shimogun, Ashigara.
245.	Shōnan Manufactory <del>Sakanita</del> <sup>ASA</sup> Factory Labour Union.	No. 690, Koyakata, Sakanitomachi, Shimogun, Ashigara.

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Name of representative	Member of union				Remarks
	staff		workman		
	man	woman	man	woman	
Yoshii, Sato.	53	20	145	3	
Gorō, Shimokawa.	54	11	101	25	
Takeo, Yamamoto.			1,038.	255	
Tadayoshi, Ukano.	175	32			
Takeo, Shigematsu.	45	14	33	12	
Kaoru, Iyugama.	46	20	106	1	
Tokikuro, Nakahari.	56	46	711	449	
Matsutarō, Aoki.	50	8	147	12	
Kazuo, Kumatori.	<del>18</del>	<del>5</del>	<del>50</del>	<del>25</del>	

54,089 men. staff members 14624. women staff members  
117,331 man-workers 24331 women workers  
210,375 total.

# CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

## LABOR FORCE

May 23, 1949

Washington 25, D. C.

Series P-50, No. 14

### SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT OF WORKERS IN THE UNITED STATES: OCTOBER, 1948

Boys and girls of high school age who work outside of school hours are about four times as numerous today as they were before the war. At the beginning of the current school year in October, 1948, there were 1.3 million boys and girls from 14 to 17 years old who were both employed and enrolled in school. At the time of the 1940 census, by comparison, when job opportunities for inexperienced young people were fewer, the number of employed students in this age group was only 300,000.

The expansion of employment since 1940 among young people attending school marks a notable change in the character of the student population. Approximately 19 percent of the Nation's students 14 to 17 years old were employed in October, 1948, as compared with only 4 percent at the time of the 1940 census. Both the boys and the girls attending school were holding jobs in much larger proportions in 1948 than in 1940. About 24 percent of the male students 14 to 17 years old were employed in 1948, as compared with only 6 percent in 1940. The corresponding estimates for female students in this age range were 14 percent in 1948 and only 2 percent in 1940.

The rise in the proportion of students who are also working may reflect in some part the more favorable economic situation in 1948. At the time of the 1940 census, unemployment in the United States was still very high--about 8 million--and employment opportunities for inexperienced minors were relatively scarce. In October, 1948, with total unemployment at only 1.6 million and with labor shortages in particular sectors of the economy, young students found a much readier market for their services.

To some extent, the increase in employment among students of high school age may also be attributable to the encouragement given young people during the war to engage in part-time employment as an alternative to dropping out of school. With prosperity sustained after the end of the war, students continued to work outside of school hours. A survey conducted by the Census Bureau in October, 1946 (about a year after V-J Day) showed that 16 percent of the students 14 to 17 years old were employed at either part-time or full-time jobs. Subsequent surveys conducted in 1947 and again in 1948 indicated no decline since 1946 in the proportion of young students who held jobs outside of school hours.

The 1940 statistics in this report were derived from the 1940 census. Estimates for later years were obtained from the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. Since the estimates for these later years are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. The smaller figures and small differences between figures should be used with particular care, as explained in the section on reliability of estimates.

Students of college age.--In the case of older students, as with those of high school age, the proportion employed has increased since 1940. About 23 percent of the 18-to-24-year-old students were employed in October, 1948, as compared with 16 percent at the time of the 1940 census (table 1).

The increased employment rate among students of college age is attributable mainly to changes in the employment characteristics of male students. About 26 percent of the male students 18

to 24 years old were employed in 1948, as compared with 17 percent in 1940. Among female students of college age, on the other hand, there was no significant difference between the proportion employed in 1940 and 1948.

The likelihood of a student's being employed in 1948 seemed little affected by whether or not he was a veteran. At the time of the 1948 survey, one-fourth of the student veterans 20 to 24 years of age were employed, about the same as the proportion of nonveteran male students in this age range.

A higher proportion of the student veterans now than formerly seem to supplement their allowances with earnings from jobs. In October, 1946, about the time when many veterans were first beginning their post-war training, only one out of every six student veterans 20 to 24 years old was employed. A year later, and again in 1948, the proportion was one in four.

This increased employment among student veterans since 1946 has paralleled increased employment among veterans not enrolled in school. In the months immediately following their discharge from the armed forces, employment among veterans was relatively low. Many veterans, because of disability or for various personal reasons, did not immediately enter the labor market; others who entered the labor force were unemployed for a considerable length of time before they found jobs. Only about 80 percent of the 20-to-24-year-old veterans not attending school were reported as employed in October, 1946, as compared with 91 percent in the case of the corresponding group of male nonveterans. By 1948, the proportion for veterans was up to 92 percent, or about equal to the proportion for nonveterans.

Part-time and full-time workers.--One of the differences between employed young people who go to school and those who do not is the number of hours they work a week. Whereas the typical employed person not enrolled in school is a full-time worker (that is, works 35 or more hours per week), the typical employed student works at a part-time job. In October, 1948, more than four-fifths of the employed 14-to-17-year-old students were part-time workers. In the case of the employed 14-to-17-year-old persons who were not attending school, approximately four-fifths were full-time workers. The general pattern for 18-and-19-year-old employed persons was similar: most of those enrolled in school were employed part time; most of those

not enrolled in school were employed full time (table 2).

As might be expected, full-time workers were relatively more numerous among the older employed students than among the younger ones. About 27 percent of the 18-and-19-year-old students were working full time, as compared with only 12 percent of the 14-to-17-year-old students. There was no marked difference between the sexes as regards the proportion of students working full time in October, 1948.

In the case of students working part time, girls were generally employed fewer hours than boys. About half the employed teen-age female students worked less than 15 hours during the survey week in October, 1948; a third worked from 15 to 34 hours. These proportions were just about reversed for employed male students in this age group; about a third worked less than 15 hours and half worked from 15 to 34 hours.

Relation of employment status to school enrollment.--Previous surveys conducted by the Census Bureau have shown that unemployed young persons generally look for full-time rather than part-time work. The results of the October, 1948, survey suggest that this interest of unemployed young people in full-time work is related to the fact that most of them have left school. Only one-sixth of the unemployed teen-age persons were enrolled in school in October, 1948. Employed persons in this age group, a high proportion of them part-time workers, were more likely than the unemployed to be attending school; about one-third of the teen-age boys and girls reported as employed were enrolled in school at the time of the October, 1948, survey (table 3).

Among young people employed in agriculture, as among those in nonagricultural industries, a substantial proportion were also attending school. Approximately one-third of the teen-age boys and girls employed in agriculture in October, 1948, were enrolled in school; this proportion was not significantly different from that for boys and girls employed in nonagricultural industries (table 4). In comparing the proportions of students among agricultural and non-agricultural workers, consideration should be given to the fact that teen-age boys and girls employed in agriculture are generally younger than those employed in nonagricultural industries. In October, 1948, most of the teen-age boys and girls employed in agriculture were of high school age (14 to 17 years old) when the

school attendance rate is still high; the majority of those employed in nonagricultural industries, on the other hand, were past high school age. Consideration may also be given to another factor making for a high proportion of students among agricultural workers: farm work, unlike most nonfarm work, can frequently be performed by young unpaid family workers, who are only incidentally in the labor force and therefore better able to continue in school than wage workers. Approximately 64 percent of the teenage boys and girls employed in agriculture in October, 1948, were unpaid family workers; the comparable proportion among those employed in nonagricultural industries was only 1 percent.

The highest proportion of students was to be found, of course, among those who were outside the labor force (that is, neither employed nor looking for work). Approximately nine-tenths of the 14-to-17-year-old persons outside the labor force were students, as compared with about half of those who were in the labor force. In the case of 18-and-19-year-old persons, half of those not in the labor force were attending school as compared with only a tenth of those in the labor force.

The 18-and-19-year-old girls outside the labor force, many of them married and busy keeping house, were much less likely than the boys to be attending school. Only one-third of the 18-and-19-year-old girls outside the labor force were enrolled in school in October, 1948. By comparison, about nine-tenths of the 18-and-19-year-old boys who were not in the labor force were going to school.

Educational attainment of employed persons.--  
In the United States, most employed men between 18 and 64 years of age<sup>1</sup> have had the advantage of at least 7 years of schooling. In October, 1948, some 70 percent had completed between 7 and 12 years of school work. Another 14 percent had some college training. For the most part, the October, 1948, survey showed the expected relationship between educational background and occupation. College graduates, for example, were relatively most numerous among professional and semiprofessional workers. Men with less than five years of schooling were relatively numerous in the farm and unskilled laborer occupations.

<sup>1</sup> The data cited in this section for employed persons refer to individuals 18 to 64 years of age. Statistics showing the educational attainment of employed persons were not tabulated for those under 18 since the majority of such individuals are still attending school. Comparatively few workers are 65 years old or over.

A comparatively high proportion of the sales and clerical workers were high school graduates. In the skilled and semiskilled manual occupations, the typical worker had between 7 and 12 years of schooling (table 5).

Nonfarm proprietors, managers, and officials had widely divergent educational backgrounds. About a fourth of the men in this group had never been to high school. Approximately half had received some high school training but no college. About a fourth had received some college training. This diversity of background can probably be explained by the fact that workers in this group range from proprietors of small retail stores to public officials and managers of large industrial enterprises. The group includes such noncompeting categories as railroad conductors, bank managers, public utility officials, owners of gasoline filling stations, and advertising agents.

On the whole, there was no large difference in educational attainment to distinguish employed women from employed men. Employed women 18 to 64 years old had completed an average (median) of 11.7 years of formal schooling--about 1.5 years more than employed men in this age range. This moderate difference may be due in part to the fact that a larger proportion of male workers are in the older age groups where educational attainment is lower. Some 70 percent, in the case of women as in the case of men, had from 7 to 12 years of schooling. Women with four or more years of college, like men with this educational background, were relatively most numerous among professional and semiprofessional workers. Women employed on farms, like the men, had on the whole received fewer years of formal schooling than those engaged in nonfarm occupations. As in the case of men, women with a high school education but no college training constituted a high proportion of those in the clerical and sales occupations.

#### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Population coverage.--The figures in this report for 1948, 1947, and 1946 are for the civilian population excluding the relatively small number in institutions. Figures shown for 1940 relate to the total population, including those in institutions and the relatively small number in the armed forces who were stationed in continental United States on April 1, 1940.

Age.--The age classification is based on the age at last birthday prior to the end of the census or survey week.

School enrollment.--The school enrollment statistics for October, 1948, are based on replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to whether the person had been enrolled at any time during the current term or school year in any type of day or night school, public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Such schools include elementary schools, junior or senior high schools, and colleges or universities. Persons enrolled in special schools not in the regular school system, such as grade schools, business colleges, or extension schools, are not included in the enrollment figures. Persons enrolled in classes which do not require physical presence in school, such as correspondence courses or other courses of independent study, and training courses given directly on the job, are not reported as enrolled in school. The data shown for all four dates--1940, 1946, 1947, and 1948--are comparable in the coverage of schools and colleges. However, the 1940 census enrollment data cover the one-month period March 1 to April 1, whereas, like 1948, the October, 1946 and 1947, enrollment data cover the "current term or school year."

Years of school completed.--The data for years of school completed are based on the replies to the enumerator's inquiry as to the last full grade that each person had completed in the regular school system--public, private, or parochial school, college or university. For persons whose education was not obtained in the regular school system (for example, those educated in foreign countries or in ungraded schools), the statistics refer to the approximate equivalent grade completed.

Veteran status.--A veteran of World War II is defined as a male civilian who was a member of the armed forces of the United States on active duty at any time between September 16, 1940, and July 25, 1947. Men on terminal leave who served as members of the armed forces between these two dates are also classified as veterans.

Survey week and census week.--The estimates for all years except 1940 on employment status relate to the activities of persons during the calendar week containing the 8th day of October (designated as the "survey week"). The 1940 statistics relate to activities during the calendar week ending March 30, 1940 (designated as the "census week").

Labor force.--The labor force comprises the total of all persons 14 years old and over clas-

sified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the definitions below.

"Employed persons" comprise those who, during the survey or census week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay, for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included are persons who had new jobs but had not yet started to work. The statistics for 1940 also include among employed persons about 267,000 members of the armed forces enumerated in the continental United States.

"Unemployed persons" include those who did not work at all during the survey week and who were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Persons "not in the labor force" are those civilians 14 years old and over not classified as employed or unemployed.

Occupation.--The data on occupation relate to the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs are reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week. The specific occupation and industry titles included in each major group are given in Volume III of the 1940 Census Reports on Population and in the third series State bulletins on Population.

Class of worker.--The class-of-worker classification comprises "Wage or salary workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Wage or salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece-rates for a private employer or for any governmental unit. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, trade, or operating a farm for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Hours worked.--The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours worked by persons during the survey week. For persons working in more than one job, these figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week.

SOURCE AND RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

The estimates for 1948, 1947, and 1946 presented in this report are based on data obtained in connection with the Census Bureau's monthly population sample survey, the sample consisting of about 25,000 households located in 68 areas in 42 States and the District of Columbia.

The estimating procedure used in these surveys involved, as a final step, the inflation of weighted sample results to independent control estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, and veteran status. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1940 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the armed forces and separation records.

The figures for 1940 shown in table 1 are based on a complete enumeration of the population and are revisions of figures which appeared originally in Volume IV of the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

Since the estimates, except the independent estimates and complete census data mentioned above, are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability.

The sampling variability of an absolute estimate depends not only on the size of the estimate, but also on the distribution of the

estimate among age, sex, and veteran status groups. The following table indicates the approximate sampling variability of estimates which are not concentrated in any age, sex, and veteran status group. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than the sampling variability shown below:

Size of estimate	Sampling variability	Size of estimate	Sampling variability
10,000.....	16,000	1,000,000.....	160,000
50,000.....	35,000	3,000,000.....	270,000
100,000.....	50,000	5,000,000.....	340,000
300,000.....	86,000	10,000,000.....	470,000
500,000.....	110,000	20,000,000.....	640,000

Estimates highly concentrated in a specific age, sex, or veteran status group are subject to somewhat less sampling variability than that shown above. For example, the number of females 14 to 17 years old enrolled in school and not in the labor force was estimated at 2,910,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than 143,000. The number of employed males 18 to 64 years of age who had completed 7 or 8 years of elementary school was estimated at 10,290,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than 430,000.

The reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. The following table presents the approximate sampling variability of estimated percentages based on totals of selected sizes for the United States in 1948, 1947, and 1946.

If the estimated percentage is:	And if the size of the base is:							
	40,000,000	20,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	500,000	200,000
	Then the chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimated percentage and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than:							
2 or 98	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.2	2.2	3.0	4.8
5 or 95	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.7	7.5
10 or 90	0.7	1.0	1.5	2.1	2.7	4.6	6.5	10.3
25 or 75	1.0	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.8	6.6	9.4	14.9
50	1.2	1.7	2.4	3.4	4.4	7.6	10.8	17.2



These estimates of sampling variability may also be applied to differences between a control total and a subtotal derived from the survey. They are not directly applicable to differences obtained by subtracting one survey figure from another. The sampling variability in an observed difference between two survey estimates depends on the sampling variability of each of the estimates and the correlation between them.

In addition to sampling variation, the estimates are subject to biases due to errors of response and to nonreporting, but the possible effect of such biases is not included in the above measures of reliability. There is evidence that in the survey veterans were underrepresented in the sample relative to nonveterans and that some veterans were incorrectly reported as nonveterans. Veterans are concentrated in the

age groups in which the population is more mobile than the population of older ages. Veterans are, therefore, subject to greater underenumeration than older persons whose place of residence is more firmly established. In addition, veterans whose length of service was short may in some cases be erroneously classified as nonveterans by the respondent. Therefore, although the total number of veterans has been made to agree with the independent estimate, the distribution of veterans by school enrollment and employment status may be affected.

The individual figures in this report are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are computed from the rounded figures.

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Table 1.--SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 14 TO 24 YEARS OLD, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, BY AGE, SEX, AND VETERAN STATUS, FOR THE UNITED STATES: OCTOBER, 1946 TO 1948, AND APRIL, 1940

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

School enrollment, veteran status, age, and sex	October, 1948			October, 1947			October, 1946			April, 1940 <sup>1</sup>		
	Total number	Employed		Total number	Employed		Total number	Employed		Total number	Employed	
		Number	Per- cent		Number	Per- cent		Number	Per- cent		Number	Per- cent
<b>ENROLLED IN SCHOOL</b>												
Total, 14 to 24 years..	9,061,000	1,794,000	19.8	8,927,000	1,600,000	17.9	8,928,000	1,506,000	16.9	9,919,193	670,000	6.8
14 to 17 years.....	6,824,000	1,282,000	18.8	6,737,000	1,105,000	16.4	6,900,000	1,129,000	16.4	7,708,871	310,000	4.0
18 and 19 years.....	1,134,000	243,000	21.4	1,007,000	225,000	22.3	384,000	166,000	18.8	1,449,485	210,000	14.5
20 to 24 years.....	1,103,000	269,000	24.4	1,183,000	270,000	22.8	1,144,000	211,000	18.4	760,837	150,000	19.7
Male, 14 to 24 years....	5,015,000	1,219,000	24.3	4,898,000	1,090,000	22.3	4,842,000	1,008,000	20.8	5,106,138	450,000	8.8
14 to 17 years.....	3,436,000	814,000	23.7	3,364,000	724,000	21.5	3,435,000	733,000	21.3	3,869,470	240,000	6.2
18 and 19 years.....	682,000	182,000	26.7	597,000	141,000	24.0	469,000	108,000	23.0	769,773	130,000	16.9
Veteran of World War II....	36,000	9,000	-	57,000	12,000	-	164,000	21,000	12.8	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Nonveteran.....	646,000	173,000	26.8	530,000	129,000	24.3	304,000	87,000	28.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
20 to 24 years.....	898,000	223,000	24.8	947,000	225,000	23.8	933,000	167,000	17.8	466,895	80,000	17.1
Veteran of World War II....	712,000	175,000	24.6	865,000	205,000	23.7	851,000	141,000	16.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Nonveteran.....	186,000	48,000	25.9	82,000	20,000	-	87,000	26,000	-	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Female, 14 to 24 years...	4,046,000	575,000	14.2	4,029,000	510,000	12.7	4,086,000	498,000	12.2	4,813,055	220,000	4.6
14 to 17 years.....	3,388,000	468,000	13.8	3,373,000	381,000	11.3	3,465,000	396,000	11.4	3,839,401	70,000	1.8
18 and 19 years.....	452,000	61,000	13.5	420,000	84,000	20.0	415,000	58,000	14.0	679,712	80,000	11.8
20 to 24 years.....	206,000	46,000	22.3	236,000	45,000	19.1	206,000	44,000	21.4	293,942	70,000	23.8
<b>NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL</b>												
Total, 14 to 24 years..	14,906,000	9,903,000	66.4	15,330,000	10,161,000	66.3	15,013,000	9,486,000	63.2	16,407,895	8,640,000	52.7
14 to 17 years.....	1,518,000	1,020,000	67.2	1,755,000	1,141,000	65.0	1,766,000	1,170,000	66.3	2,011,548	750,000	37.3
18 and 19 years.....	3,075,000	2,147,000	69.8	3,130,000	2,184,000	69.8	3,038,000	2,064,000	67.9	3,569,349	1,760,000	49.3
20 to 24 years.....	10,312,000	6,735,000	65.3	10,445,000	6,836,000	65.4	10,209,000	6,252,000	61.2	10,826,998	6,130,000	56.6
Male, 14 to 24 years....	6,606,000	5,969,000	90.4	6,808,000	6,009,000	88.3	6,410,000	5,220,000	81.4	7,984,523	5,450,000	68.3
14 to 17 years.....	758,000	627,000	82.7	900,000	719,000	79.9	904,000	712,000	78.8	1,033,426	540,000	52.3
18 and 19 years.....	1,306,000	1,154,000	88.4	1,282,000	1,110,000	86.6	1,147,000	891,000	77.7	1,725,600	1,040,000	60.3
Veteran of World War II....	143,000	122,000	85.3	190,000	136,000	71.6	343,000	203,000	59.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Nonveteran.....	1,163,000	1,032,000	88.7	1,092,000	974,000	89.2	804,000	688,000	85.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
20 to 24 years.....	4,542,000	4,187,000	92.2	4,626,000	4,180,000	90.4	4,359,000	3,617,000	83.0	5,225,497	3,870,000	74.1
Veteran of World War II....	3,046,000	2,807,000	92.2	3,509,000	3,150,000	89.8	3,345,000	2,692,000	80.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Nonveteran.....	1,496,000	1,380,000	92.2	1,118,000	1,030,000	92.1	1,014,000	925,000	91.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	-
Female, 14 to 24 years...	8,299,000	3,934,000	47.4	8,521,000	4,152,000	48.7	8,603,000	4,266,000	49.6	8,423,372	3,190,000	37.9
14 to 17 years.....	760,000	393,000	51.7	855,000	422,000	49.4	862,000	458,000	53.1	978,122	210,000	21.5
18 and 19 years.....	1,770,000	993,000	56.1	1,848,000	1,074,000	58.1	1,892,000	1,173,000	62.0	1,843,749	720,000	39.1
20 to 24 years.....	5,770,000	2,548,000	44.2	5,818,000	2,656,000	45.7	5,849,000	2,635,000	45.1	5,601,501	2,260,000	40.3

<sup>1</sup> The 1940 statistics for employed persons shown in this table are revisions of figures which appeared originally in table 25 of the 1940 Census of Population report, Vol. IV, Characteristics by Age, Part I: United States Summary. Persons on public emergency work are not included as employed.

<sup>2</sup> Not applicable.

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Table 2.--EMPLOYED PERSONS 14 TO 19 YEARS OLD, BY HOURS WORKED DURING SURVEY WEEK, AGE, SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: OCTOBER, 1948

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and hours worked	Total, 14 to 19 years			14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years		
	Total	Enrolled in school	Not enrolled in school	Total	Enrolled in school	Not enrolled in school	Total	Enrolled in school	Not enrolled in school
<b>Both Sexes</b>									
Total employed.....	4,692,000	1,525,000	3,167,000	2,302,000	1,282,000	1,020,000	2,390,000	243,000	2,147,000
Less than 15 hours <sup>1</sup> .....	711,000	638,000	73,000	588,000	558,000	31,000	122,000	80,000	43,000
15 to 34 hours.....	1,076,000	668,000	408,000	726,000	571,000	155,000	350,000	97,000	253,000
35 hours or more.....	2,905,000	219,000	2,686,000	988,000	153,000	835,000	1,918,000	66,000	1,851,000
<b>Male</b>									
Total employed.....	2,778,000	996,000	1,782,000	1,442,000	814,000	627,000	1,336,000	182,000	1,154,000
Less than 15 hours <sup>1</sup> .....	394,000	362,000	32,000	325,000	313,000	12,000	70,000	49,000	20,000
15 to 34 hours.....	690,000	491,000	199,000	507,000	408,000	99,000	184,000	83,000	100,000
35 hours or more.....	1,693,000	143,000	1,550,000	610,000	94,000	517,000	1,083,000	49,000	1,034,000
<b>Female</b>									
Total employed.....	1,914,000	529,000	1,386,000	860,000	468,000	393,000	1,054,000	61,000	993,000
Less than 15 hours <sup>1</sup> .....	316,000	275,000	41,000	264,000	245,000	19,000	53,000	31,000	22,000
15 to 34 hours.....	886,000	177,000	209,000	219,000	163,000	56,000	167,000	14,000	153,000
35 hours or more.....	1,212,000	77,000	1,136,000	377,000	60,000	318,000	835,000	17,000	818,000
<b>PERCENT DISTRIBUTION</b>									
<b>Both Sexes</b>									
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15 hours <sup>1</sup> .....	15.2	41.8	2.3	25.5	43.5	3.0	5.1	32.9	2.0
15 to 34 hours.....	22.9	43.8	12.9	31.5	44.5	15.2	14.6	39.9	11.8
35 hours or more.....	61.9	14.4	84.8	43.0	12.0	81.9	80.3	27.2	86.2
<b>Male</b>									
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 15 hours <sup>1</sup> .....	14.2	36.3	1.8	22.5	38.5	1.9	5.2	26.9	1.7
15 to 34 hours.....	24.8	49.3	11.2	35.2	50.1	15.8	13.8	45.6	8.7
35 hours or more.....	60.9	14.4	87.0	42.3	11.5	82.5	81.1	26.9	89.6
<b>Female</b>									
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0
Less than 15 hours <sup>1</sup> .....	16.5	52.0	3.0	30.7	52.4	4.8	5.0	-	2.2
15 to 34 hours.....	20.2	33.5	15.1	25.5	34.8	14.2	15.8	-	15.4
35 hours or more.....	63.3	14.6	82.0	43.8	12.8	81.0	79.2	-	82.4

<sup>1</sup> Includes a small number of persons who had a job or business but did not work at all during the survey week for various reasons.

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Table 3.--EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONDESTITUTIONAL POPULATION 14 TO 19 YEARS OLD, BY AGE, SEX, AND SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, FOR THE UNITED STATES: OCTOBER, 1948  
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and employment status	Total, 14 to 19 years				14 to 17 years				18 and 19 years			
	Total	Enrolled in school		Not enrolled in school	Total	Enrolled in school		Not enrolled in school	Total	Enrolled in school		Not enrolled in school
		Number	Per-cent of total			Number	Per-cent of total			Number	Per-cent of total	
Both sexes.....	12,551,000	7,958,000	63.4	4,593,000	8,342,000	6,824,000	81.8	1,518,000	4,209,000	1,134,000	26.9	3,075,000
In labor force.....	4,956,000	1,566,000	31.6	3,390,000	2,412,000	1,311,000	54.4	1,102,000	2,543,000	255,000	10.0	2,288,000
Employed.....	4,692,000	1,525,000	32.5	3,167,000	2,302,000	1,282,000	55.7	1,020,000	2,390,000	243,000	10.2	2,147,000
Unemployed.....	264,000	41,000	15.5	223,000	111,000	29,000	26.1	82,000	153,000	12,000	7.8	141,000
Not in labor force.....	7,596,000	6,392,000	84.1	1,204,000	5,930,000	5,513,000	93.0	417,000	1,666,000	879,000	52.8	787,000
Male.....	6,181,000	4,117,000	66.6	2,064,000	4,194,000	3,436,000	81.9	758,000	1,987,000	682,000	34.3	1,306,000
In labor force.....	2,951,000	1,023,000	34.7	1,928,000	1,513,000	833,000	55.1	680,000	1,436,000	190,000	13.2	1,246,000
Employed.....	2,778,000	996,000	35.9	1,782,000	1,442,000	814,000	56.4	627,000	1,336,000	182,000	13.6	1,154,000
Unemployed.....	173,000	27,000	15.6	146,000	71,000	19,000	-	53,000	102,000	9,000	8.8	94,000
Not in labor force.....	3,230,000	3,094,000	95.8	136,000	2,681,000	2,603,000	97.1	78,000	549,000	491,000	89.4	58,000
Female.....	6,370,000	3,840,000	60.3	2,530,000	4,148,000	3,388,000	81.7	760,000	2,222,000	452,000	20.3	1,770,000
In labor force.....	2,004,000	542,000	27.0	1,462,000	899,000	478,000	53.2	422,000	1,105,000	65,000	5.9	1,040,000
Employed.....	1,914,000	529,000	27.6	1,385,000	860,000	468,000	54.4	393,000	1,054,000	61,000	5.8	993,000
Unemployed.....	90,000	14,000	-	77,000	39,000	10,000	-	29,000	51,000	3,000	-	48,000
Not in labor force.....	4,366,000	3,298,000	75.5	1,068,000	3,249,000	2,910,000	89.6	338,000	1,117,000	388,000	34.7	729,000

Table 4.--PERSONS 14 TO 19 YEARS OLD EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE AND IN NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, BY CLASS OF WORKER, SCHOOL ENROLLMENT, AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: OCTOBER, 1948  
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex, type of industry, and class of worker	Total, 14 to 19 years				14 to 17 years				18 and 19 years			
	Total	Enrolled in school		Not enrolled in school	Total	Enrolled in school		Not enrolled in school	Total	Enrolled in school		Not enrolled in school
		Number	Per-cent of total			Number	Per-cent of total			Number	Per-cent of total	
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>												
Total employed....	4,692,000	1,525,000	32.5	3,167,000	2,302,000	1,282,000	55.7	1,020,000	2,390,000	243,000	10.2	2,147,000
Agriculture.....	1,091,000	396,000	36.3	695,000	763,000	357,000	46.8	406,000	328,000	39,000	11.9	289,000
Wage or salary workers	328,000	87,000	26.5	241,000	207,000	77,000	37.2	131,000	121,000	10,000	8.3	111,000
Self-employed workers.	65,000	15,000	-	49,000	15,000	14,000	-	2,000	49,000	2,000	-	48,000
Unpaid family workers.	699,000	294,000	42.1	405,000	541,000	267,000	49.4	274,000	158,000	27,000	17.1	131,000
Nonagricultural industries.....	3,601,000	1,129,000	31.4	2,472,000	1,539,000	925,000	60.1	614,000	2,062,000	204,000	9.9	1,858,000
Wage or salary workers	3,522,000	1,080,000	30.7	2,443,000	1,489,000	884,000	59.4	605,000	2,033,000	196,000	9.6	1,838,000
Self-employed workers.	34,000	22,000	-	12,000	22,000	20,000	-	2,000	12,000	2,000	-	10,000
Unpaid family workers.	44,000	27,000	-	17,000	27,000	20,000	-	7,000	17,000	7,000	-	10,000
<b>MALE</b>												
Total employed....	2,778,000	996,000	35.9	1,782,000	1,442,000	814,000	56.4	627,000	1,336,000	182,000	13.6	1,154,000
Agriculture.....	814,000	306,000	37.6	508,000	561,000	275,000	49.0	286,000	253,000	31,000	12.3	223,000
Wage or salary workers	258,000	70,000	27.1	189,000	163,000	63,000	38.7	100,000	95,000	7,000	-	88,000
Self-employed workers.	65,000	15,000	-	49,000	15,000	14,000	-	2,000	49,000	2,000	-	48,000
Unpaid family workers.	491,000	221,000	45.0	270,000	383,000	199,000	52.0	184,000	109,000	22,000	20.2	87,000
Nonagricultural industries.....	1,964,000	690,000	35.1	1,273,000	881,000	539,000	61.2	342,000	1,063,000	151,000	13.9	932,000
Wage or salary workers	1,901,000	651,000	34.2	1,250,000	840,000	507,000	60.4	333,000	1,061,000	145,000	13.7	916,000
Self-employed workers.	31,000	20,000	-	10,000	22,000	20,000	-	2,000	9,000	-	-	9,000
Unpaid family workers.	32,000	19,000	-	14,000	19,000	12,000	-	7,000	14,000	7,000	-	7,000
<b>FEMALE</b>												
Total employed....	1,914,000	529,000	27.6	1,386,000	860,000	468,000	54.4	393,000	1,054,000	61,000	5.8	993,000
Agriculture.....	277,000	90,000	32.5	187,000	202,000	82,000	40.6	121,000	75,000	9,000	-	66,000
Wage or salary workers	70,000	17,000	-	53,000	44,000	14,000	-	31,000	26,000	3,000	-	22,000
Self-employed workers.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unpaid family workers.	207,000	73,000	35.3	134,000	158,000	68,000	43.0	90,000	49,000	5,000	-	44,000
Nonagricultural industries.....	1,637,000	439,000	26.8	1,199,000	658,000	386,000	58.7	272,000	979,000	53,000	5.4	927,000
Wage or salary workers	1,622,000	428,000	26.4	1,193,000	649,000	377,000	58.1	272,000	972,000	51,000	5.2	921,000
Self-employed workers.	3,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	3,000	2,000	-	2,000
Unpaid family workers.	12,000	9,000	-	3,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	3,000

Table 5.--MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS 18 TO 64 YEARS OLD, BY YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED AND SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES: OCTOBER, 1948

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Sex and years of school completed	Total employed	Major occupation group								
		Professional and semiprofessional workers	Farmers and farm managers	Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers	Service workers	Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, except farm
Male, 18 to 64 years old...	38,877,000	2,266,000	3,844,000	5,125,000	4,850,000	7,618,000	8,470,000	2,229,000	1,441,000	3,035,000
Elementary school:										
Less than 5 years <sup>1</sup>	3,035,000	3,000	566,000	143,000	56,000	374,000	695,000	226,000	342,000	629,000
5 and 6 years.....	2,757,000	17,000	377,000	185,000	87,000	582,000	737,000	219,000	184,000	370,000
7 and 8 years.....	10,290,000	85,000	1,532,000	985,000	591,000	2,374,000	2,666,000	628,000	446,000	983,000
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	7,919,000	107,000	577,000	967,000	858,000	1,909,000	2,198,000	499,000	219,000	584,000
4 years.....	9,063,000	377,000	535,000	1,498,000	1,979,000	1,876,000	1,824,000	426,000	196,000	353,000
College: 1 to 3 years.....	2,722,000	364,000	173,000	673,000	811,000	286,000	206,000	129,000	24,000	56,000
4 years or more....	2,553,000	1,296,000	58,000	601,000	411,000	109,000	37,000	31,000	5,000	5,000
School year not reported.....	539,000	17,000	26,000	74,000	57,000	107,000	106,000	71,000	26,000	55,000
Median years of school completed.....	10.2	16.0	8.3	12.2	12.4	9.7	9.1	9.0	7.8	8.0
Female, 18 to 64 years old.	16,006,000	1,561,000	298,000	848,000	5,486,000	209,000	3,345,000	2,871,000	1,303,000	85,000
Elementary school:										
Less than 5 years <sup>1</sup>	901,000	2,000	51,000	19,000	26,000	5,000	179,000	332,000	281,000	9,000
5 and 6 years.....	1,061,000	-	54,000	29,000	44,000	17,000	277,000	336,000	297,000	7,000
7 and 8 years.....	3,468,000	31,000	117,000	189,000	476,000	56,000	1,173,000	973,000	413,000	39,000
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	2,737,000	41,000	22,000	163,000	788,000	54,000	948,000	544,000	160,000	17,000
4 years.....	5,297,000	303,000	32,000	309,000	3,269,000	60,000	674,000	523,000	117,000	10,000
College: 1 to 3 years.....	1,299,000	415,000	14,000	90,000	610,000	10,000	46,000	85,000	27,000	2,000
4 years or more....	1,083,000	757,000	7,000	49,000	229,000	5,000	3,000	29,000	3,000	-
School year not reported.....	160,000	13,000	-	-	45,000	2,000	45,000	50,000	5,000	2,000
Median years of school completed.....	11.7	11.9	7.8	12.1	12.4	10.4	9.0	8.5	7.3	-
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
Male, 18 to 64 years old...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Elementary school:										
Less than 5 years.	7.8	0.1	14.7	2.8	1.2	4.9	8.2	10.1	23.7	20.7
5 and 6 years.....	7.1	0.8	9.8	3.6	1.8	7.6	8.7	9.8	12.8	12.2
7 and 8 years.....	26.5	3.8	39.9	19.2	12.2	31.2	31.5	28.2	31.0	32.4
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	20.4	4.7	15.0	18.9	17.7	25.1	26.0	22.4	15.2	19.2
4 years.....	23.3	16.6	13.9	29.2	40.8	24.6	21.5	19.1	13.6	11.6
College: 1 to 3 years.....	7.0	16.1	4.5	13.1	16.7	3.8	2.4	5.8	1.7	1.8
4 years or more....	6.6	57.2	1.5	11.7	8.5	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.2
School year not reported.....	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	3.2	1.8	1.3
Female, 18 to 64 years old.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Elementary school:										
Less than 5 years.	5.6	0.1	17.1	2.2	0.5	2.4	5.4	11.6	21.6	-
5 and 6 years.....	6.6	-	18.1	3.4	0.8	8.1	8.3	11.7	22.8	-
7 and 8 years.....	21.7	2.0	39.3	22.3	8.7	26.8	35.1	33.9	31.7	-
High school: 1 to 3 years.....	17.1	2.6	7.4	19.2	14.4	25.8	28.3	18.9	12.3	-
4 years.....	33.1	19.4	10.7	36.4	59.6	28.7	20.1	18.2	9.0	-
College: 1 to 3 years.....	8.1	26.6	4.7	10.6	11.1	4.8	1.4	3.0	2.1	-
4 years or more....	6.8	48.5	2.3	5.8	4.2	2.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	-
School year not reported.....	1.0	0.8	-	-	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.7	0.4	-

<sup>1</sup> Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

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# CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

## LABOR FORCE

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### WORK EXPERIENCE OF THE POPULATION IN 1948

At least 66 million persons who were civilian residents of the United States in December, 1948, had worked for pay or profit during the year, either for cash wages or salary or as operators of a farm or business. These persons constituted about three-fifths of all civilians 14 years of age and over in the population at the end of 1948.

Many of the persons with paid work experience in 1948 were not currently employed for pay or profit in December (about 8 million in all). Of these, about 1.8 million were unemployed and looking for jobs. Another 400,000 were working without pay on a farm or in a business enterprise operated by a related member of their household. However, the majority--some 5.8 million--were outside the labor force in December, engaged primarily in such nonworker activities as keeping house or attending school.

These estimates, released today by J. C. Capt, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, were derived from supplementary questions included in December, 1948, in the Bureau's Current Population Survey. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. The smaller figures and small differences between figures should be used with particular care, as explained in the section on reliability of estimates. In addition to sampling variability, the data are subject to errors of response, particularly the inability of some persons to recall incidental work experience during the year. As a result, there may be some understatement in the total estimated with paid work experience in 1948 and in the various subclassifications shown for this group.

It is a well-established fact that large numbers of persons who are primarily housewives, students, or older semi-retired persons work for pay or profit at various times in the course of a year to supplement the family income or for other reasons. The results of the December survey provide some revealing statistics on the incidence of paid work experience for these various population groups.

The survey showed that a larger proportion of the student population had paid work experience during

1948 than was the case for other groups customarily outside the labor force. Approximately 2 million such young persons, or 25 percent of those not in the labor force because they were attending school in December, had worked for pay or profit at some time during the year. The proportion was particularly high for male students; one-third of the youths who were outside the labor force and in school had paid work experience in 1948. In addition, there were undoubtedly many more who were both attending school and currently working for pay or profit in December.

Among housewives, approximately 3 million outside the labor force in December had paid work experience in 1948, more than the number for any other single group not currently employed for pay or profit. But despite the fact that so many housewives had worked for pay or profit, paid work experience was not typical of the great majority of housewives. Only 8 percent of the women outside the labor force and keeping house in December had worked for pay or profit during the year.

Type of work experience.--According to the results of the December, 1948, survey, about 66 million persons, or 61 percent of all civilians 14 years of age and over in the country at the time of the survey, did some work for pay or profit during 1948.<sup>1</sup> Approximately 87 percent of all men in the population in December had paid work experience during the year; the comparable proportion for women was 36 percent. A survey of this same type conducted in December, 1947, revealed similar proportions with paid work experience in 1947.<sup>2</sup>

The work experience reported in the survey was classified into four types: Nonfarm work for cash wages or salary, operation of a nonfarm business or profession, work on a farm for cash wages or salary,

<sup>1</sup> Probably, this is an understatement of the true figures. See section on Source and reliability of the estimates, page 5.

<sup>2</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Work Experience of the Population in 1947," Series P-50, No. 8, August 13, 1948.

and operation of a farm. Most of those who worked for pay or profit during 1948--92 percent--did only one type of work; that is, either they worked at only one job during the year or they changed jobs but did not shift to another type of work (table 1). The majority of persons with only one type of work experience did nonfarm work for cash wages or salary. Women were more likely than men to confine their experience to nonfarm wage or salary work, a result in part of the relatively few opportunities open to them for paid employment in farm work. About 87 percent of the women who worked for pay or profit in 1948 did nonfarm wage or salary work exclusively; the comparable proportion for males was 71 percent.

These proportions are also not significantly different from those found in the 1947 survey.

The results of the December, 1948, survey show that a large number of the changes in type of work which people make in the course of the year involve the shift between farm and nonfarm activities. About 2-3/4 million persons, or half the number who did two or more types of work in 1948, did both farm and nonfarm work. Farm operators, as well as farm wage workers, shifted to nonfarm jobs during the year. About 1 million farm wage workers and 1.2 million farm operators who did two types of work during the year also held nonfarm jobs as wage or salary workers.<sup>3</sup>

Table 1.--PERSONS WHO WORKED FOR PAY OR PROFIT IN 1948, BY TYPE OF WORK EXPERIENCE, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES  
(Thousands of persons 14 years old and over)

Type of work experience in 1948	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total who worked for pay or profit.....	65,676	100.0	45,470	100.0	20,206	100.0
Persons with only one type of work experience.....	60,596	92.3	41,027	90.2	19,569	96.8
Nonfarm work for cash wages or salary.....	49,858	75.9	32,379	71.2	17,479	86.5
Operation of a nonfarm business or profession.....	5,022	7.6	3,921	8.6	1,101	5.4
Farm work for cash wages or salary.....	1,920	2.9	1,271	2.8	649	3.2
Operation of a farm.....	3,796	5.8	3,456	7.6	340	1.7
Persons with two or more types of work experience....	5,082	7.7	4,444	9.8	638	3.2
Nonfarm work only (operated a business or profession and did nonfarm work for cash wages or salary).....	1,751	2.7	1,443	3.2	308	1.5
Farm work only (operated a farm and did farm work for cash wages or salary).....	573	0.9	520	1.1	53	0.3
Both farm and nonfarm work.....	2,759	4.2	2,482	5.5	277	1.4
Work for cash wages or salary only.....	996	1.5	797	1.8	199	1.0
Operation of a farm and nonfarm work for cash wages or salary only.....	1,178	1.8	1,144	2.5	34	0.2
Other combinations.....	585	0.9	541	1.2	44	0.2

The relatively large proportion of farm workers who also engaged in nonfarm work reflects the seasonal character of farm activity. With the end of harvesting operations, many agricultural workers turn to nonfarm jobs. At the time the survey was taken last December, the 1948 crop season was approaching its end and only about a third of those with both farm and nonfarm experience during the year were still employed in agriculture. About 1.6 million of the persons who had done both farm and nonfarm work for pay or profit in 1948 were employed in nonagricultural industries at the time of the survey; only 800,000 were employed in agriculture. Some 100,000 were looking for work, and about 200,000 were outside the labor force, either because they were keeping house, going to school, or for other reasons. (table 3).

By far the greater number of those who did both farm and nonfarm work were men. There were nine men for every woman who did both farm and nonfarm work for pay or profit in 1948. Among those who did only farm work for pay or profit, by comparison, the ratio of men to women was five to one. Men outnumbered women by only two to one in the group of those who did only nonfarm work for pay or profit in 1948.

Comparison of average employment levels in 1948 with total number who worked for pay or profit during the year.--Studies conducted by the Bureau of the Census indicate that, in addition to the large numbers of persons who are changing jobs within the labor force, several millions move into or out of the labor force each month.<sup>4</sup> The results of the December, 1948, survey tend to corroborate the evidence of these studies that workers who are only intermittently in the labor force or who shift from one type of work to another in the course of a year constitute a substantial part of the Nation's labor supply. As table 2 shows, the average level of paid employment in 1948 (that is, the number of self-employed plus the number of wage or salary workers) was considerably below the total number who worked for pay or profit during the year. This was particularly true in the case of women workers,

<sup>3</sup> Detailed statistics on the characteristics and work experience of persons who did farm work for cash wages or salary during 1948 will be published in a forthcoming report to be issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

<sup>4</sup> See U. S. Bureau of the Census, "Gross Changes in the Labor Force: January-February, 1949," Series P-59, No. 1, April 8, 1949, and subsequent reports in the P-59 series.

who, because of family responsibilities, are less likely than male workers to be employed continuously throughout the year. The average level of paid employment among women in 1948--15.8 million--was only 78 percent of the total number who worked for pay or profit in the course of the year. In the case of men, the spread between average and total employment was narrower. About 41.7 million, on the average, were self-employed or holding wage or salary jobs during 1948, or 92 percent of the total number who worked for pay or profit during the year.

In the case of agriculture particularly, workers who are only intermittently in the labor force or who shift from other types of work, provide a large

element of flexibility to the labor supply. Among men, the average level of paid farm employment (self-employment and wage or salary work) was only 77 percent of the total number who did farm work for pay or profit during the year; the corresponding proportion for women was only 38 percent. Especially in the case of wage workers, the average number was low as compared to the total who did farm wage work during 1948. The number of male farm wage workers averaged only half the total number of men who did farm wage work during the course of the year. In the case of women, the average number was only a fourth of the total.

Table 2.--TOTAL AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN SPECIFIED TYPES OF WORK DURING 1948, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES  
(Thousands of persons 14 years old and over)

Type of work and sex	Total number employed at any time during year	Average number employed during year <sup>1</sup>	
		Number	Percent of number employed at any time during year
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>			
Total who worked for pay or profit.....	<sup>2</sup> 65,676	<sup>3</sup> 57,422	87.4
Did nonfarm work for pay or profit.....	<sup>2</sup> 59,892	<sup>3</sup> 51,008	85.0
Worked for cash wages or salary.....	54,083	<sup>3</sup> 44,865	83.0
Operated a nonfarm business or profession.....	7,235	6,139	84.9
Did farm work for pay or profit.....	<sup>2</sup> 9,046	<sup>3</sup> 6,418	70.9
Worked for cash wages or salary.....	3,752	<sup>3</sup> 1,747	46.6
Operated a farm.....	<sup>4</sup> 6,033	4,671	77.4
<b>MALE</b>			
Total who worked for pay or profit.....	<sup>2</sup> 45,470	<sup>3</sup> 41,658	91.6
Did nonfarm work for pay or profit.....	<sup>2</sup> 40,224	<sup>3</sup> 35,739	88.8
Worked for cash wages or salary.....	35,984	<sup>3</sup> 30,775	85.5
Operated a nonfarm business or profession.....	5,788	4,963	85.7
Did farm work for pay or profit.....	<sup>2</sup> 7,728	<sup>3</sup> 5,920	76.6
Worked for cash wages or salary.....	2,820	<sup>3</sup> 1,519	53.9
Operated a farm.....	<sup>4</sup> 5,581	4,401	78.9
<b>FEMALE</b>			
Total who worked for pay or profit.....	<sup>2</sup> 20,206	<sup>3</sup> 15,764	78.0
Did nonfarm work for pay or profit.....	<sup>2</sup> 19,168	<sup>3</sup> 15,266	79.6
Worked for cash wages or salary.....	18,049	<sup>3</sup> 14,090	78.1
Operated a nonfarm business or profession.....	1,447	1,176	81.3
Did farm work for pay or profit.....	<sup>2</sup> 1,318	<sup>3</sup> 498	37.8
Worked for cash wages or salary.....	932	<sup>3</sup> 228	24.5
Operated a farm.....	<sup>4</sup> 452	270	59.7

<sup>1</sup> The averages are arithmetic means of the 12 monthly estimates of the numbers in the various groups. The averages refer to agricultural and nonagricultural employment and are approximately comparable with figures for farm and nonfarm employment. Agricultural employment figures cover all persons (including nonfarm workers, such as white collar employees) employed on farms plus a small number engaged in agricultural activities off the farm, for example, in cotton ginning, or landscape gardening.

<sup>2</sup> Total is less than the sum of individual figures as some persons engaged in more than one type of work.

<sup>3</sup> Includes a small number of wage or salary workers who received pay in kind.

<sup>4</sup> Includes a relatively small number who operated a farm for wages or salary.



Characteristics of intermittent workers.--The workers who are only intermittently in the labor force may be viewed as operating on the "margin" of the labor force, in contradistinction to individuals, such as family breadwinners, who make up the relatively constant component of the Nation's labor supply. For certain analytical purposes, it is desirable to isolate, if possible, the statistics for intermittent workers from the data for the labor supply generally. To this end, data compiled from the December, 1948, survey have been tabulated to describe some of the characteristics of persons not in the labor force at the time of the survey who did some work for pay or profit during the course of the year (table 4). For several reasons, this category is not exactly coextensive with the group of intermittent workers. Some nonworkers with recent work experience, for example, may have permanently retired from the labor force. In addition, the figures for persons not in the labor force do not cover intermittent workers who happened to be in the labor force at the time of the survey. As a group, however, recently employed persons who are currently outside the labor force are probably more representative of the element which operates on the "margin" of the labor force than are other classes for which statistics are available.

The evidence of table 4 is that intermittent workers are relatively young persons. About three-fifths of the male nonworkers with paid work experience during 1948 were under 25 years of age, students largely, who may have held after-school or summer jobs. In contrast, two-fifths of the male nonworkers without paid work experience during the year were under 25 years of age, and only one-fifth of the men in the labor force in December were in this age group. The student population is one of the readiest sources of additional workers when the demand for labor expands. In the prosperous postwar years, the employment of students outside of school hours has been much more common than during the depression years before the war.<sup>5</sup>

Although no more than a small proportion of housewives do any paid work in the course of a year, women keeping house constitute perhaps the largest single pool of intermittent workers in the Nation's labor supply. About 2.7 million housewives outside the labor force last December had done some work for pay or profit during the year--more than the number in any other group of persons not currently employed for pay or profit. On the whole, the women nonworkers with recent paid work experience were older than their male counterparts, although they were generally younger than both women currently in the labor force and those who had not worked for pay or profit in 1948. Whereas the majority of intermittent male workers were under 25 years of age, about two-thirds of the women in this group were 25 or over.

<sup>5</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, "School Enrollment and Educational Attainment of Workers in the United States: October, 1948," Series P-50, No. 14, May 23, 1949.

#### DEFINITIONS OF TERMS AND EXPLANATIONS

Survey week.--The figures on employment status in December, 1948, relate to activities during the calendar week ending December 11, 1948.

Labor force.--The labor force estimates in this report refer to the civilian labor force, that is, to civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below. The labor force estimates in this report do not include persons serving with the armed forces.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise those who, during the survey week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week, and who were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Not in the labor force.--All civilians 14 years of age and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in the labor force." These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," and "other," the latter group including for the most part retired persons, those permanently unable or too old to work, seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season, and the voluntarily idle. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Class of worker.--The class of worker classification comprises "Wage or salary workers," "Self-employed workers," and "Unpaid family workers." Wage or salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece-rates for a private employer or for any governmental unit. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, trade, or farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Work for pay or profit.--A person who worked for pay or profit in 1948 is one who (a) did nonfarm work for cash wages or salary, (b) operated his own business or profession, (c) did farm work for cash wages or salary, or (d) operated a farm either for cash wages or salary or on his own account. The relatively small number of wage or salary workers who received no cash pay but worked instead for pay in kind are not included in this report among those who worked in 1948 for pay or profit.

Attention is directed to the fact that the figures shown in this report for the number of persons who worked for pay or profit are not comparable with estimates of total employed persons published each month by the Bureau of the Census, since unpaid family workers as well as wage or salary workers and the self-employed are included in the estimates of total employed persons.

Paid work experience.--A person with paid work experience in 1948 is one who worked for pay or profit at some time during the year.

Farm work.--Farm work is work done on any farm in connection with the production, harvesting, threshing, preparation for market, or delivery of agricultural products. Work done off the farm for a farmer by his hired farm worker, such as trips to town to purchase feed, seeds, fertilizer, or handling other matters involved in running the farm business, is also considered farm work. Such work as the repair of farm buildings, machinery, etc., performed by a farm wage worker is considered farm work when it is done along with the type of work specified above.

Since the industry category "Agriculture" encompasses many activities not performed on farms (tree surgery, landscape gardening, and cotton ginning, for example) as well as nonfarm activities (white collar work, for example) performed on farms, some individuals employed in agriculture in December, 1948, were reported as having done nonfarm work only during the year (table 3).

Operation of farm.--A person is reported as having operated a farm in 1948 if he worked the farm, performing the labor himself or with the aid of paid or unpaid workers, or managed it either for wages or salary or on his own account. A person who directed the farm work under the supervision of the owner or manager is not considered as having operated the farm.

Operation of a nonfarm business.--A person is classified as having operated a nonfarm business if he owned and operated or owned and supervised with the aid of hired employees his own nonfarm business or profession for any time during 1948. A person who worked as a paid manager or the salaried officer of a corporation is not classified as the operator of a nonfarm business.

Age.--The age classification is based on age at last birthday.

Source and reliability of the estimates.--The estimates presented in this report are based on data obtained in connection with the Census Bureau's monthly population sample survey, the sample consisting of about 25,000 households located in 68 areas in 42 States and the District of Columbia.

The estimating procedure used in this survey involved, as a final step, the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States by age, sex, and veteran status. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1940 Census of Population; statistics of births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the armed forces and separation records.

Since the estimates, except the independent estimates mentioned above, are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability. For example, an estimated 5,789,000 persons not in the labor force in December, 1948, had worked for pay or profit some time during the year. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than 288,000. An estimated 638,000 females had two or more types of work experience during the year. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than 98,000.

The reliability of an estimated percentage depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total on which it is based. Small estimated percentages and estimated percentages having a small base are subject to relatively large sampling variability. For example, an estimated 7.7 percent of all persons who worked for pay or profit in 1948 had two or more types of work experience. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that a complete census would have yielded a figure between 7.3 and 8.1 percent. Of males who had done nonfarm work only in 1948 but were not in the labor force in December, an estimated 23.2 percent were 14 to 17 years old. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that a complete census would have yielded a figure between 19.4 and 27.0 percent.

In addition to sampling variation, the estimates are subject to errors of response and to nonreporting, but the possible effect of such biases is not included in the above measure of reliability. Such errors may be due to the following causes among others:

1. Incomplete knowledge. A respondent may not be entirely familiar with the activities of some members of the household.

2. Memory factors. A respondent may not be able to recall accurately the activities of some members of the household.

Many of the estimates in this report are based, not only on the respondents' recollection of activities during the month in which they were interviewed, but also on their recollection of activities performed through the course of the entire year.

Information relating to activities performed long before the date of interview is, of course, less likely to be reliable than information relating to the current month.

It is probable that the figures presented in this report understate the number of persons who did any work for pay or profit in 1948. Occasionally, respondents, either because of incomplete knowledge or because of inability to recall, did not report the paid work experience of some individuals. Students on vacation from school and many housewives, for

example, are outside the labor force most of the year, and respondents, in some cases, may have been unaware of or unable to recall the fact that such persons had in fact been employed several months earlier. It is not believed, however, that these response errors affect the general validity of the conclusions reached in this report.

The individual figures in this report are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are computed from the rounded figures.

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Table 3.--WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1948 OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN DECEMBER, 1948, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES  
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Work experience in 1948 and sex	Total civilian noninstitutional population	In the labor force in December, 1948						Not in the labor force in December, 1948			
		Total	Self employed and wage or salary workers		Unpaid family workers		Unemployed	Total	Keeping house	In school	Other
			Employed in agriculture	Employed in nonagricultural industries	Employed in agriculture	Employed in nonagricultural industries					
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
Total, 14 years old and over..	107,568,000	61,875,000	6,071,000	51,626,000	1,304,000	432,000	1,941,000	46,208,000	32,829,000	7,823,000	5,556,000
Worked for pay or profit in 1948..	65,676,000	59,888,000	6,067,000	51,580,000	369,000	68,000	1,804,000	5,789,000	2,715,000	2,003,000	1,071,000
Did nonfarm work only.....	56,631,000	51,903,000	197,000	49,950,000	80,000	66,000	1,610,000	4,728,000	2,285,000	1,598,000	845,000
Did farm work only.....	6,287,000	5,411,000	5,046,000	20,000	265,000	-	80,000	876,000	371,000	338,000	167,000
Did both farm and nonfarm work..	2,759,000	2,574,000	825,000	1,610,000	24,000	2,000	114,000	185,000	60,000	66,000	60,000
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948.....	41,721,000	1,462,000	3,000	20,000	937,000	364,000	138,000	40,259,000	30,027,000	5,785,000	4,468,000
Work experience not reported.....	185,000	26,000	-	26,000	-	-	-	160,000	87,000	56,000	17,000
<b>Male</b>											
Total, 14 years old and over..	52,185,000	43,573,000	5,579,000	35,933,000	592,000	56,000	1,411,000	8,612,000	36,000	4,267,000	4,310,000
Worked for pay or profit in 1948..	45,470,000	43,063,000	5,578,000	35,904,000	213,000	20,000	1,348,000	2,407,000	7,000	1,457,000	944,000
Did nonfarm work only.....	37,742,000	35,855,000	165,000	34,446,000	54,000	19,000	1,171,000	1,887,000	2,000	1,148,000	738,000
Did farm work only.....	5,247,000	4,840,000	4,629,000	7,000	134,000	-	70,000	406,000	5,000	255,000	146,000
Did both farm and nonfarm work..	2,482,000	2,368,000	784,000	1,452,000	24,000	2,000	107,000	114,000	-	54,000	60,000
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948.....	6,667,000	496,000	2,000	15,000	381,000	36,000	63,000	6,171,000	29,000	2,785,000	3,358,000
Work experience not reported.....	48,000	14,000	-	14,000	-	-	-	34,000	-	26,000	9,000
<b>Female</b>											
Total, 14 years old and over..	55,398,000	17,802,000	491,000	15,693,000	712,000	376,000	530,000	37,596,000	32,793,000	3,556,000	1,246,000
Worked for pay or profit in 1948..	20,206,000	16,825,000	490,000	15,676,000	156,000	48,000	456,000	3,381,000	2,708,000	546,000	128,000
Did nonfarm work only.....	18,889,000	16,048,000	32,000	15,504,000	26,000	48,000	439,000	2,841,000	2,283,000	451,000	107,000
Did farm work only.....	1,040,000	571,000	417,000	14,000	131,000	-	10,000	469,000	366,000	83,000	20,000
Did both farm and nonfarm work..	277,000	206,000	41,000	158,000	-	-	7,000	71,000	60,000	12,000	-
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948.....	35,054,000	966,000	2,000	5,000	556,000	328,000	75,000	34,088,000	29,998,000	2,980,000	1,110,000
Work experience not reported.....	138,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-	126,000	87,000	31,000	9,000
<b>PERCENT</b>											
<b>Both Sexes</b>											
Total, 14 years old and over..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked for pay or profit in 1948..	61.0	97.6	99.9	99.9	28.3	15.7	92.9	12.5	8.3	25.6	19.3
Did nonfarm work only.....	52.6	84.6	3.2	96.8	6.1	15.3	82.9	10.2	7.0	20.4	15.2
Did farm work only.....	5.8	8.8	83.1	(*)	20.3	-	4.1	1.9	1.1	4.3	3.0
Did both farm and nonfarm work..	2.6	4.2	13.6	3.1	1.8	0.5	5.9	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.1
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948.....	38.8	2.4	(*)	(*)	71.9	84.3	7.1	87.1	91.5	73.7	80.4
Work experience not reported.....	0.2	(*)	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3
<b>Male</b>											
Total, 14 years old and over..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Worked for pay or profit in 1948..	87.1	98.8	100.0	99.9	36.0	-	95.5	27.9	-	34.1	21.9
Did nonfarm work only.....	72.3	82.3	3.0	95.9	9.1	-	83.0	21.9	-	26.9	17.1
Did farm work only.....	10.1	11.1	83.0	(*)	22.6	-	5.0	4.7	-	6.0	3.4
Did both farm and nonfarm work..	4.8	5.4	14.1	4.0	4.1	-	7.6	1.3	-	1.3	1.4
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948.....	12.8	1.1	(*)	(*)	64.4	-	4.5	71.7	-	65.3	77.9
Work experience not reported.....	0.1	(*)	-	(*)	-	-	-	0.4	-	0.6	0.2
<b>Female</b>											
Total, 14 years old and over..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Worked for pay or profit in 1948..	36.5	94.5	99.8	99.9	21.9	12.8	86.0	9.0	8.3	15.4	10.3
Did nonfarm work only.....	34.1	90.1	6.5	96.8	3.7	12.8	82.8	7.6	7.0	12.7	8.6
Did farm work only.....	1.9	3.2	84.9	0.1	18.4	-	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.6
Did both farm and nonfarm work..	0.5	1.2	8.4	1.0	-	-	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	-
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948.....	63.3	5.4	0.4	(*)	78.1	87.2	14.2	90.7	91.5	83.8	89.1
Work experience not reported.....	0.2	0.1	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.7

\* Less than .05 percent.

Table 4.—WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1948 OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND AGE IN DECEMBER, 1948, BY SEX, FOR THE UNITED STATES

(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Work experience in 1948, labor force status, and sex	Total	Number					Percent distribution						Median age
		14 to 17 years old	18 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old	45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	Total	14 to 17 years old	18 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old	45 to 64 years old	65 years old and over	
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>													
Total, 14 years old and over...	107,568,000	8,322,000	15,547,000	42,908,000	29,925,000	10,881,000	100.0	7.7	14.5	40.0	27.8	10.1	38.9
Worked for pay or profit in 1948.....	65,676,000	3,111,000	10,849,000	29,099,000	19,157,000	3,460,000	100.0	4.7	16.5	44.3	29.2	5.3	38.0
Did nonfarm work only.....	56,631,000	2,358,000	9,818,000	25,737,000	16,123,000	2,595,000	100.0	4.2	17.3	45.4	28.5	4.6	37.5
Did farm work only.....	6,287,000	568,000	663,000	2,194,000	2,116,000	745,000	100.0	9.0	10.5	34.9	33.7	11.9	42.4
Did both farm and nonfarm work.....	2,759,000	185,000	369,000	1,168,000	918,000	119,000	100.0	6.7	13.4	42.3	33.3	4.3	39.1
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948	41,721,000	5,161,000	4,653,000	13,756,000	10,742,000	7,409,000	100.0	12.4	11.2	33.0	23.7	17.8	41.1
Work experience not reported.....	185,000	49,000	44,000	53,000	26,000	14,000	100.0	26.5	23.8	29.6	14.1	7.6	24.9
Total in labor force in December, 1948.....	61,375,000	2,273,000	9,705,000	27,329,000	18,425,000	3,044,000	100.0	3.7	15.8	45.5	30.0	5.0	38.4
Worked for pay or profit in 1948.....	59,888,000	1,953,000	9,430,000	27,447,000	18,088,000	2,970,000	100.0	3.3	15.7	45.8	30.2	5.0	38.5
Did nonfarm work only.....	51,903,000	1,586,000	8,522,000	24,312,000	15,263,000	2,219,000	100.0	3.1	16.4	46.8	29.4	4.3	38.0
Did farm work only.....	5,411,000	241,000	564,000	2,017,000	1,944,000	644,000	100.0	4.5	10.4	37.3	35.9	11.9	43.8
Did both farm and nonfarm work.....	2,574,000	126,000	343,000	1,117,000	881,000	107,000	100.0	4.9	13.3	43.4	34.2	4.2	39.6
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948	1,462,000	320,000	255,000	476,000	325,000	73,000	100.0	21.9	18.1	32.6	22.4	5.0	31.1
Work experience not reported.....	26,000	-	10,000	7,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total not in labor force in December, 1948.....	46,208,000	6,049,000	5,841,000	14,979,000	11,501,000	7,839,000	100.0	13.1	12.6	32.4	24.9	17.0	40.0
Worked for pay or profit in 1948.....	5,789,000	1,158,000	1,420,000	1,652,000	1,069,000	490,000	100.0	20.0	24.5	29.5	18.5	8.5	28.8
Did nonfarm work only.....	4,723,000	772,000	1,295,000	1,425,000	860,000	376,000	100.0	16.3	27.4	30.1	18.2	8.0	29.2
Did farm work only.....	876,000	326,000	99,000	177,000	172,000	102,000	100.0	37.2	11.3	30.2	19.6	11.6	26.5
Did both farm and nonfarm work.....	185,000	60,000	26,000	51,000	37,000	12,000	100.0	32.4	14.1	27.6	20.0	6.5	27.5
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948	40,259,000	4,842,000	4,368,000	13,280,000	10,414,000	7,336,000	100.0	12.0	10.9	33.0	25.9	18.2	41.4
Work experience not reported.....	160,000	49,000	34,000	46,000	17,000	14,000	100.0	30.6	21.3	29.8	10.6	8.8	24.4
<b>MALE</b>													
Total, 14 years old and over...	52,185,000	4,177,000	7,370,000	20,631,000	14,841,000	5,166,000	100.0	8.0	14.1	39.5	28.4	9.9	39.1
Worked for pay or profit in 1948.....	45,470,000	1,868,000	6,487,000	20,227,000	14,068,000	2,820,000	100.0	4.1	14.3	44.5	30.9	6.2	39.2
Did nonfarm work only.....	37,742,000	1,294,000	5,610,000	17,395,000	11,414,000	2,028,000	100.0	3.4	14.9	46.1	30.2	5.4	38.8
Did farm work only.....	5,247,000	411,000	541,000	1,793,000	1,617,000	688,000	100.0	7.8	10.3	34.2	34.6	13.1	43.6
Did both farm and nonfarm work.....	2,482,000	163,000	337,000	1,039,000	836,000	107,000	100.0	6.6	13.6	41.9	33.7	4.3	39.3
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948	6,667,000	2,293,000	869,000	398,000	768,000	2,339,000	100.0	34.4	13.0	6.0	11.5	35.1	33.6
Work experience not reported.....	48,000	15,000	14,000	7,000	5,000	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total in labor force in December, 1948.....	43,573,000	1,409,000	5,945,000	19,955,000	13,738,000	2,497,000	100.0	3.2	13.6	45.9	31.5	5.7	39.4
Worked for pay or profit in 1948.....	43,063,000	1,170,000	5,811,000	19,338,000	13,687,000	2,458,000	100.0	2.7	13.5	46.3	31.8	5.7	39.6
Did nonfarm work only.....	35,855,000	857,000	4,986,000	17,141,000	11,113,000	1,756,000	100.0	2.4	13.9	47.8	31.0	4.9	39.1
Did farm work only.....	4,940,000	196,000	498,000	1,783,000	1,759,000	605,000	100.0	4.0	10.3	36.8	36.3	12.5	44.4
Did both farm and nonfarm work.....	2,368,000	117,000	326,000	1,013,000	814,000	97,000	100.0	4.9	13.8	42.8	34.4	4.1	39.6
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948	496,000	240,000	131,000	43,000	46,000	37,000	100.0	48.4	26.4	8.7	9.3	7.5	18.4
Work experience not reported.....	14,000	-	3,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total not in labor force in December, 1948.....	8,612,000	2,768,000	1,425,000	646,000	1,103,000	2,671,000	100.0	32.1	16.5	7.5	12.8	31.0	28.5
Worked for pay or profit in 1948.....	2,407,000	699,000	677,000	289,000	381,000	362,000	100.0	29.0	28.1	12.0	15.8	15.0	23.2
Did nonfarm work only.....	1,887,000	437,000	624,000	233,000	301,000	272,000	100.0	23.2	33.1	13.4	16.0	14.4	23.7
Did farm work only.....	406,000	216,000	43,000	10,000	58,000	80,000	100.0	53.2	10.6	2.5	14.3	19.7	17.8
Did both farm and nonfarm work.....	114,000	46,000	10,000	26,000	22,000	10,000	100.0	40.4	8.8	22.8	19.3	8.8	25.8
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948	6,171,000	2,064,000	738,000	355,000	723,000	2,302,000	100.0	33.3	12.0	5.8	11.7	37.3	41.5
Work experience not reported.....	34,000	15,000	10,000	2,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FEMALE</b>													
Total, 14 years old and over...	55,398,000	4,145,000	8,177,000	22,277,000	15,084,000	5,715,000	100.0	7.5	14.8	40.2	27.2	10.3	38.8
Worked for pay or profit in 1948.....	20,206,000	1,243,000	4,362,000	8,872,000	5,090,000	639,000	100.0	6.2	21.6	43.9	25.2	3.2	35.1
Did nonfarm work only.....	18,889,000	1,064,000	4,208,000	8,342,000	4,709,000	566,000	100.0	5.6	22.3	44.2	24.9	3.0	35.0
Did farm work only.....	1,040,000	156,000	122,000	401,000	299,000	61,000	100.0	15.0	11.7	38.6	28.7	5.9	37.1
Did both farm and nonfarm work.....	277,000	22,000	32,000	129,000	82,000	12,000	100.0	7.9	11.6	46.6	29.6	4.3	38.1
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948	35,054,000	2,868,000	3,784,000	13,359,000	9,974,000	5,069,000	100.0	8.2	10.8	38.1	29.5	14.5	41.3
Work experience not reported.....	138,000	34,000	31,000	46,000	20,000	7,000	100.0	24.6	22.5	23.3	14.5	5.1	26.7
Total in labor force in December, 1948.....	17,802,000	864,000	3,760,000	7,944,000	4,687,000	547,000	100.0	4.9	21.1	44.6	26.3	3.1	35.8
Worked for pay or profit in 1948.....	16,825,000	794,000	3,619,000	7,509,000	4,401,000	512,000	100.0	4.7	21.5	44.6	26.2	3.0	35.7
Did nonfarm work only.....	16,048,000	729,000	3,536,000	7,171,000	4,130,000	462,000	100.0	4.5	22.0	44.7	25.9	2.9	35.5
Did farm work only.....	571,000	46,000	66,000	235,000	185,000	39,000	100.0	8.1	11.6	41.2	32.4	6.8	39.8
Did both farm and nonfarm work.....	206,000	9,000	17,000	104,000	66,000	10,000	100.0	4.4	8.3	50.5	32.0	4.9	39.8
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948	966,000	80,000	134,000	434,000	282,000	36,000	100.0	8.3	13.9	44.9	29.2	3.7	37.4
Work experience not reported.....	12,000	-	7,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total not in labor force in December, 1948.....	37,596,000	3,281,000	4,417,000	14,333,000	10,397,000	5,168,000	100.0	8.7	11.7	38.1	27.7	13.7	40.5
Worked for pay or profit in 1948.....	3,381,000	459,000	745,000	1,363,000	689,000	128,000	100.0	13.6	22.0	40.3	20.4	3.8	32.2
Did nonfarm work only.....	2,941,000	335,000	672,000	1,171,000	559,000	104,000	100.0	11.8	23.7	41.2	19.7	3.7	32.1
Did farm work only.....	469,000	111,000	56,000	167,000	114,000	22,000	100.0	23.7	11.9	35.6	24.3	4.7	33.1
Did both farm and nonfarm work.....	71,000	14,000	15,000	26,000	15,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Did no work for pay or profit in 1948	34,088,000	2,788,000	3,650,000	12,925,000	9,692,000	5,034,000	100.0	8.2	10.7	37.9	28.4	14.8	41.4
Work experience not reported.....	126,000	34,000	24,000	44,000	17,000	7,000	100.0	27.0	19.0	34.9	13.5	5.6	27.3

# CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

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### INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL SHIFTS OF EMPLOYED WORKERS: AUGUST, 1945, TO AUGUST, 1946

The reconversion of the Nation's economy to a peacetime basis in the year following the surrender of Japan required extensive shifts of workers away from their wartime industries and occupations. Of the 44 million persons who held civilian jobs both in August, 1945 (just before V-J Day), and in August, 1946, about one-eighth, or 5½ million, were employed in a different industry group in 1946 from the one in which they had been employed twelve months earlier. About 1.7 million of these persons who were employed in different industry groups in August, 1945, and August, 1946, were workers just before V-J Day in the metals, chemicals, and rubber manufacturing industries. This industry group included the munitions-producing enterprises during the war and, more than any other group, was confronted with the problems and difficulties attendant upon reconversion to peacetime production. These estimates, released today by Director J. C. Capt of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, are based on the Bureau's monthly cross-section survey of a representative sample of the Nation's civilian population.

In August, 1946, about 57,690,000 persons were employed in civilian jobs in the United States. Of this number, about 44 million were reported as having also been employed in August, 1945, just before V-J Day. In the following sections, the types of jobs held by these 44 million persons during the peacetime month of August, 1946, are compared with their jobs just before V-J Day.

Shifts between industry groups.<sup>1</sup>—About 5½ million persons employed in civilian jobs just before V-J Day had jobs in another industry group twelve months later. Tables 1, 2, and 3 show the distribution of these persons among the major industry groups in 1945 and 1946.

The exodus of workers to other industries was greatest for those who had been working in the metals, chemicals, and rubber group. (See table 1.) About 1,678,000 persons who had been employed in the metals, chemicals, and rubber group just before V-J Day were in another major industry group twelve months later—about a fourth of the total number of persons employed both dates who were in the metals, chemicals, and rubber group just before V-J Day.

Government<sup>2</sup> was another industry group from which a relatively high proportion of workers transferred to

<sup>1</sup> Only persons employed in different industry groups in August, 1945, and August, 1946, are considered in this report to have shifted between industries. Information is not available on interim shifts during this period, such as those of persons who, after transferring to another industry group, had returned by August, 1946, to the one in which they had been employed twelve months earlier.

<sup>2</sup> Includes only persons whose activities were peculiarly governmental functions. Government employees engaged in activities commonly performed by employees in private enterprises are included in the industry classification in which their activities fall.

jobs in other industries. About 2½ million persons with Government jobs just before V-J Day were still employed twelve months later. Of this number, about a fifth had left their Government jobs to work in other industries.

In the case of agricultural workers, the proportion transferring to another major industry group was relatively low. The 632,000 persons who had been agricultural workers in August, 1945, and were nonagricultural workers in August, 1946, constituted about 8 percent of all persons employed both dates who were in agriculture just before V-J Day. The proportion of female agricultural workers who transferred to nonagricultural employment was particularly small. Only 4 percent of the females employed both dates who had agricultural jobs just before V-J Day were in nonagricultural industries a year later.

In August, 1946, wholesale and retail trade employed the largest number (about a million) of persons who had been in a different industry just before V-J Day. (See table 2.) The construction industry was another which, in the course of its expansion in the year following the surrender of Japan, took on many workers who had been employed in another industry just before V-J Day. There were about 672,000 persons in construction in August, 1946, who, just before V-J Day, had been employed in another industry. These persons made up 28 percent of all the workers in the construction industry in August, 1946, who had also been employed a year earlier.

Of the 5½ million persons who were employed in a different major industry group in August, 1946, than one year earlier, 8 percent had transferred from the metals, chemicals, and rubber manufacturing group to other types of manufacturing enterprises. Another 6 percent transferred from the metals, chemicals, and rubber manufacturing group to wholesale and retail trade. Other significant shifts during the year were from the metals, chemicals, and rubber manufacturing group to construction; from agriculture to construction; and from the metals, chemicals, and rubber manufacturing group to agriculture. (See table 3.)

By comparing in table 3 the industry attachments in August, 1945, and August, 1946, of the persons who were employed in different industry groups on the two dates, it is possible to derive a measure of net shifts. Thus 523,000 persons transferred from Government, as compared with 142,000 who transferred to Government, resulting in a net shift of 381,000 persons from Government to other industries. These net shifts for the various industry groups are summarized below in table A.

Comparison of wartime and peacetime industry shifts.—  
In general, the shifts of workers among the major industry groups after V-J Day were in directions opposite to

those during the years immediately following the attack on Pearl Harbor. On the basis of a sample survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census in March, 1944, it is estimated that about 40 million people were employed that month who had also been employed just before Pearl Harbor Day. Table A below compares the net industry shifts of these persons with the shifts of the 44 million persons who were employed in both August, 1945, and August, 1946.

Table A.—NET SHIFTS AMONG MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BOTH DURING THE WEEK BEFORE PEARL HARBOR AND IN MARCH, 1944, COMPARED WITH NET SHIFTS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BOTH IN AUGUST, 1945, AND AUGUST, 1946<sup>1</sup>

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP	Net shifts between August, 1945, and August, 1946 <sup>1</sup>	Net shifts between week before Pearl Harbor and March, 1944 <sup>1</sup>
Agriculture.....	-123,000	-699,000
Manufacturing.....	-814,000	+2,205,000
Metals, chemicals, and rubber.....	-1,371,000	+2,596,000
Food, clothing, textiles, and leather....	+206,000	-193,000
Other manufacturing.....	+350,000	-198,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	-39,000	+245,000
Wholesale and retail trade.....	+423,000	-919,000
Finance, business, repair, professional....	+887,000	-208,000
Domestic, personal, recreation services....	+226,000	-431,000
Other (mining, construction, Government, forestry, fishing).....	+17,000	-120,000
Industry not reported.....	-76,000	-74,000

<sup>1</sup> Positive numbers indicate the amount by which the persons transferring to an industry group exceed those who transferred from it. Negative numbers indicate the excess of persons transferring from a group over those transferring to it.

One of the outstanding features of the civilian labor market in the first years of the war was the expansion of job opportunities in the metals, chemicals, and rubber manufacturing group. In the 2½-year period after Pearl Harbor, the metals, chemicals, and rubber group attracted from other industries 2½ million more workers than it lost to those industries. (The increase in employment in this industry group was, of course, larger than this number, as the result of the hiring of persons who had not been employed just before Pearl Harbor Day.) The year following V-J Day saw the direction of movement reversed. There was a net shift of 1,371,000 persons in the year following V-J Day from the metals, chemicals, and rubber group to other industries.

The pattern of shifts for wholesale and retail trade was directly opposite that for the metals, chemicals, and rubber group. In the 2½-year period following Pearl Harbor, there was a net shift of some 900,000 persons from wholesale and retail trade to other industries. In the peacetime year following V-J Day, the net shift, amounting to 423,000 persons, was from other industries into wholesale and retail trade.

In contrast to the general pattern for other industries, the net shifts after V-J Day in the case of agriculture were in the same direction as in the years immediately following Pearl Harbor. The 2½-year period following Pearl Harbor saw a net shift of about 700,000 persons from agriculture to other industries. Although the net shift was considerably less extensive after the war, the direction was still away from agriculture.

Shifts between occupation groups.—About one out of every nine persons who were employed in both August, 1945, and August, 1946, was employed in a different major occupation group at the end of this twelve-month period than at the beginning. Tables 4, 5, and 6 show how these persons who changed their occupational affiliations were distributed among the major occupation groups.

Of the 5 million persons who were employed in a different major occupation group in August, 1946, than twelve months before, by far the largest group consisted of those who had been operatives or kindred workers just before V-J Day. About 1,260,000 - a fourth of the total number who were employed in different occupations on the two dates - had been operatives or kindred workers in August, 1945, but were in another occupation group in August, 1946.

The craftsmen and foremen group came next after the operatives in the number of workers it lost to other occupation groups. Approximately 790,000 persons who were craftsmen, foremen, or kindred workers just before V-J Day were in another occupation group a year later. This was considerably larger than the corresponding number for any other occupation group except the operatives group.

A large part, although not all, of the transfers from the operatives and craftsmen groups was compensated for by transfers to these groups. (See table 5.) The proprietors, managers, and officials group gained many more persons from other occupations than it lost to them. About half a million of the proprietors, managers, and officials in August, 1946, had been in other occupation groups in August, 1945 - more than twice the number in other occupation groups who had been proprietors, managers, or officials just before V-J Day. A good many of the persons transferring to the proprietors, managers, and officials group were former wage and salary workers who went into business for themselves. (See section below on Shifts between class-of-worker categories.)

The percentages in tables 4 and 5 give some measure of the stability of persons with respect to their occupational attachments. During the twelve months following V-J Day, it appears that the transfers to and from the nonfarm laborers group were relatively more numerous than for any other major occupation group. Some 20 percent of the nonfarm laborers (considering only persons employed both dates) were engaged in a different occupation group in August, 1946, than in August, 1945. The white collar class (that is, professional and clerical workers) appeared much more stable in this respect. Only 7 percent of the clerical workers (again considering only those employed both dates) were in an occupation group in August, 1946, other than that in which they had been engaged the year before.

Many of the specific types of shifts between occupation groups appear to have been the result of upgrading and downgrading in the same general fields of work. About 5 percent of the persons employed in different occupation groups in August, 1945, and August, 1946, had shifted from the operatives to the craftsmen and foremen group. Another 5 percent were former craftsmen and foremen who took jobs as operatives. Shifts between the operatives and nonfarm laborers groups were also relatively numerous. Other significant shifts between the

two dates were of operatives to the service workers group and of craftsmen and foremen to the proprietors, managers, and officials group.

Shifts between class-of-worker categories.—Of the 44 million persons employed both in August, 1945, and in August, 1946, about 4 percent were in different class-of-worker categories at the beginning and end of this twelve-month period. The proportion for men was considerably higher than for women. About 5 percent of the men employed both in August, 1945, and in August, 1946, were in different class-of-worker categories on the two dates. For women, the corresponding proportion was 2 percent. (See tables 7 and 8.)

The most frequent type of shift was from the wage or salary class to the self-employed class. This was true both for men and women. About 61 percent of the males who shifted to another class-of-worker category went into business for themselves after having been employed for wages or salaries just before V-J Day. The corresponding figure for women was 35 percent. (See table 9.)

The pattern of shifts of males to and from the unpaid family worker class was different from that of females. In the case of males, many more left the unpaid family worker class to take jobs for wages or salaries than left wage or salary jobs to become unpaid family workers. For females, there was no significant difference in the number making these two types of shift. This difference between males and females might be expected from the fact that many unpaid family workers are teenage males without previous job experience. After a few years, it is common for such youths to begin to work for wages or salaries. In the case of females, an offsetting factor to the movement of young women away from the unpaid family worker class is the addition of wives undertaking to assist in enterprises operated by their husbands.

Between August, 1945, and August, 1946, there was a net shift of close to 600,000 workers to the self-employed class from other class-of-worker categories. This net shift, however, occurred only for the self-employed in nonagricultural enterprises. (See table B below.) Both in August, 1945, and in August, 1946, about 4½ million of those employed both dates were self-employed in agriculture. For the self-employed in nonagricultural enterprises (again considering only those employed both dates), the figure rose from 4.4 million in 1945 to about 5 million in 1946.

Table B.—SELF-EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURAL AND NONAGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISES, FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED IN BOTH AUGUST, 1945, AND AUGUST, 1946

TYPE OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT FOR PERSONS EMPLOYED BOTH DATES	August, 1945	August, 1946	Net change
Total self-employed.....	8,868,000	9,447,000	+579,000
Self-employed in agriculture.....	4,512,000	4,490,000	-22,000
Self-employed in nonagricultural enterprises.....	4,356,000	4,957,000	+601,000

Industry and occupation of employed ex-servicemen.—In the preceding sections, consideration has been given to the 44 million persons employed in August, 1946, who

had also been employed in civilian jobs twelve months before. In addition to these persons, there were many employed persons who had been serving in the armed forces just before V-J Day. About 8½ million men who were employed in August, 1946, were reported as having been in the armed forces twelve months before.

The distribution of these employed veterans among the nonagricultural industries was not unlike that for males who had been in civilian jobs just before V-J Day. (See table C below.) There was a marked difference, however, in the proportions of the two groups who were employed in agriculture. Of the employed men who had been in the armed forces the year before, only 8 percent were engaged in agriculture, as compared with 20 percent for those who had been in civilian jobs. Part of the explanation of this difference is that, because of draft policies, agriculture contributed relatively fewer men to the armed forces than the nonagricultural industries.

Table C.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946, FOR EMPLOYED MALES WHO WERE EMPLOYED OR IN THE ARMED FORCES IN AUGUST, 1945, BY 1945 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946	EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN AUGUST, 1945	
	Employed in civilian jobs	In the armed forces
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	19.9	8.2
Nonagricultural industries.....	80.1	91.8
Total in nonagricultural industries.....	100.0	100.0
Forestry, fishing, and mining.....	2.8	2.4
Construction.....	9.5	9.4
Manufacturing.....	34.1	35.5
Metals, chemicals, and rubber.....	16.8	19.3
Food, clothing, textiles, and leather.....	8.4	8.0
Other manufacturing.....	8.9	8.2
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	12.1	10.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	18.8	17.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	3.6	2.4
Business and repair services.....	3.8	6.5
Domestic service.....	0.7	0.3
Other personal services.....	3.1	2.0
Amusement, recreation, and related services.....	1.0	1.0
Professional and related services.....	4.6	4.0
Government.....	5.9	7.9
Industry not reported.....	0.1	-

The occupational distribution of employed ex-servicemen showed significant differences from the distribution for other male civilians. (See table D below.) The rather small proportion of ex-servicemen in the proprietors, managers, and officials group is in large measure accounted for by the relative youthfulness of World War II veterans. In August, 1946, about 99 percent of the employed males who had been in the armed services twelve months before were 18 to 44 years old. By comparison, less than half of the employed males who had been in civilian jobs a year before were in this age range.

The clerical occupations, on the other hand, employed a relatively high proportion of the ex-servicemen. About one out of ten employed men who had been in the armed forces one year before was a clerical worker in August, 1946. By comparison, only one out of eighteen employed males who had been in civilian jobs a year



before was a clerical worker. A relatively high proportion of ex-servicemen were employed in the semiskilled operatives group. About 27 percent of the employed men who had been in the armed forces one year earlier had jobs as operatives or kindred workers, as compared with 19 percent in the case of the employed males who had been in civilian jobs a year before.

Table D.—PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946, FOR EMPLOYED MALES WHO WERE EMPLOYED OR IN THE ARMED FORCES IN AUGUST, 1945, BY 1945 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946	EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN AUGUST, 1945	
	Employed in civilian jobs	In the armed forces
Total.....	100.0	100.0
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	4.6	7.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	13.4	3.8
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm....	12.8	7.7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	5.5	10.3
Sales and kindred workers.....	4.1	5.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	19.4	19.9
Operatives and kindred workers.....	18.9	27.4
Domestic service workers.....	0.3	1.4
Service workers, except domestic.....	6.6	2.8
Farm laborers and foremen.....	6.1	4.2
Laborers, except farm.....	8.2	9.5
Occupation not reported.....	0.1	0.1

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

**Employment.**—Persons classified as "Employed" include those who were either: (a) "At work"—those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more during the week covered by the survey in a business or on a farm operated by other members of the family; or (b) "With a job but not at work"—those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff.

**Industry and occupation.**—The specific industry and occupation titles included in each major group are given in Volume III of the 1940 Census Reports on Population.

**Class of worker.**—The three class-of-worker categories shown in this report are defined as follows: "Wage or salary workers"—persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece-rates for a private employer or for any governmental unit; "Self-employed workers"—persons working on their own farm or in their own business, profession, or trade for profit or fees; and "Unpaid family workers"—persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a related member of the household.

**Source of data.**—The estimates presented in this report for August, 1945, and August, 1946, are based on data obtained in connection with the Census Bureau's monthly survey of a sample of the population. The sample includes about 25,000 households located in 68 areas

in 42 States and the District of Columbia. In August, 1946, the respondent in each household was asked to supply information regarding the employment status of all members of the household during the week August 5-11, 1946, and during the week August 4-10, 1945 (just before V-J Day).

The figures presented in table A on changes in the industrial affiliations of employed persons between Pearl Harbor Day and March, 1944, are based on data obtained in connection with the monthly survey for March, 1944, which covered about 30,000 households. In that month, the respondent in each household was asked to supply information relating to the employment status of all members of the household during the week March 5-11, 1944, and during the week immediately preceding the attack on Pearl Harbor (December 1-6, 1941).

**Reliability of the estimates.**—Since the estimates presented in this report are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability. The relative error may be large in cases where the quantities shown are small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. The table below gives approximate measures of the reliability of estimates of selected magnitudes:

SIZE OF ESTIMATE	Chances are 2 out of 3 that the difference between the estimate and the number which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than:
5,000.....	4,000
20,000.....	10,000
50,000.....	15,000
100,000.....	20,000
300,000.....	35,000
500,000.....	45,000
1,000,000.....	65,000
2,000,000.....	100,000
5,000,000.....	175,000
15,000,000.....	330,000
25,000,000.....	450,000
40,000,000.....	600,000

The reliability of an estimated percentage depends not only upon the size of the percentage but also upon the size of the total on which the percentage is based. The following table gives approximate measures of the reliability of estimated percentages based on total persons who were employed in different industries in August, 1945, and August, 1946:

SIZE OF ESTIMATED PERCENTAGE	Chances are 2 out of 3 that the difference between the estimated percentage and the percentage which would have been obtained from a complete census is less than:
0.5.....	0.2
1.0.....	0.3
3.0.....	0.5
5.0.....	0.6
10.0.....	0.9
25.0.....	1.2

The measures of reliability given in these tables are only approximate. They are intended as indications of the general level of sampling variability of the estimates.

The accuracy of the statistics presented in this report is further affected by response errors on the part of the persons interviewed by the census enumerators. Such errors may be due to the following causes:

1. Incomplete knowledge. A respondent may not be entirely familiar with the activities of some members of the household.

2. Memory factor. A respondent may not be able to recall accurately the activities of some members of the household.

Many of the estimates in this report are based, not only on the respondents' recollection of activities during the month in which they were interviewed, but also on their recollection of activities many months prior to the interview. Information relating to activities long before the date of interview was, of course, less likely to be reliable than information relating to the current month.

It is probable that the figures presented in this report understate the total number of persons who were employed both in August, 1945, and in August, 1946. Some respondents, either because of incomplete knowledge or because of inability to recall, did not report as employed twelve months before individuals who should have been so reported. Students on vacation from school and many housewives, for example, are not in the labor force most of the year, and respondents, in some cases, may have been unaware of or unable to recall the fact that such persons had in fact been employed twelve months before. It is not believed, however, that these response errors affect the general validity of the conclusions reached in this report.

In the tables presented in this report, totals represent the sum of unrounded amounts and may therefore vary slightly from the sums of the rounded figures. Percentages are computed from the rounded figures.

Table 1.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN BOTH AUGUST, 1945, AND AUGUST, 1946, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN AUGUST, 1945, AND WHETHER OR NOT EMPLOYED IN SAME INDUSTRY GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946, BY SEX

(The estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be relatively large in cases where the quantities are small. See section on Reliability of estimates in accompanying text. Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN AUGUST, 1945	TOTAL EMPLOYED BOTH DATES		MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP THE SAME BOTH DATES		MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946, DIFFERENT FROM THAT IN AUGUST, 1945	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BOTH SEXES						
Total.....	44,334,000	100.0	38,792,000	87.5	5,542,000	12.5
Agriculture.....	7,765,000	100.0	7,133,000	91.9	632,000	8.1
Forestry, fishing, and mining.....	729,000	100.0	633,000	86.8	96,000	13.2
Construction.....	1,950,000	100.0	1,714,000	87.9	235,000	12.1
Manufacturing.....	12,807,000	100.0	11,143,000	87.0	1,665,000	13.0
Metals, chemicals, and rubber.....	6,706,000	100.0	5,028,000	75.0	1,678,000	25.0
Food, clothing, textiles, and leather.....	3,637,000	100.0	3,347,000	92.0	290,000	8.0
Other manufacturing.....	2,465,000	100.0	2,183,000	88.6	282,000	11.4
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities....	3,557,000	100.0	3,113,000	87.5	443,000	12.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	6,992,000	100.0	6,400,000	91.5	592,000	8.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1,365,000	100.0	1,297,000	95.0	69,000	5.1
Business and repair services.....	932,000	100.0	823,000	88.3	109,000	11.7
Domestic service.....	1,366,000	100.0	1,217,000	89.1	148,000	10.8
Other personal services.....	1,511,000	100.0	1,365,000	90.3	145,000	9.6
Amusement, recreation, and related services.....	317,000	100.0	279,000	88.0	39,000	12.3
Professional and related services.....	2,447,000	100.0	2,271,000	92.8	177,000	7.2
Government.....	2,497,000	100.0	1,975,000	79.1	523,000	20.9
Industry not reported.....	98,000	-	15,000	-	84,000	-
MALE						
Total.....	30,809,000	100.0	26,754,000	86.8	4,055,000	13.2
Agriculture.....	6,238,000	100.0	5,672,000	90.9	566,000	9.1
Forestry, fishing, and mining.....	717,000	100.0	623,000	86.9	94,000	13.1
Construction.....	1,912,000	100.0	1,681,000	87.9	231,000	12.1
Manufacturing.....	9,065,000	100.0	7,799,000	86.0	1,266,000	14.0
Metals, chemicals, and rubber.....	5,214,000	100.0	3,925,000	75.3	1,289,000	24.7
Food, clothing, textiles, and leather.....	1,960,000	100.0	1,776,000	90.7	182,000	9.3
Other manufacturing.....	1,891,000	100.0	1,690,000	89.4	201,000	10.6
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities....	3,016,000	100.0	2,641,000	87.6	375,000	12.4
Wholesale and retail trade.....	4,312,000	100.0	3,953,000	91.7	359,000	8.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	785,000	100.0	757,000	96.4	29,000	3.7
Business and repair services.....	626,000	100.0	575,000	91.8	51,000	8.1
Domestic service.....	165,000	100.0	135,000	81.8	30,000	18.2
Other personal services.....	678,000	100.0	621,000	91.6	56,000	8.3
Amusement, recreation, and related services.....	211,000	100.0	186,000	88.2	25,000	11.8
Professional and related services.....	1,076,000	100.0	1,000,000	92.9	76,000	7.1
Government.....	1,737,000	100.0	1,358,000	78.2	379,000	21.8
Industry not reported.....	71,000	-	9,000	-	62,000	-
FEMALE						
Total.....	13,525,000	100.0	12,038,000	89.0	1,487,000	11.0
Agriculture.....	1,528,000	100.0	1,462,000	95.7	66,000	4.3
Forestry, fishing, and mining.....	12,000	-	10,000	-	2,000	-
Construction.....	38,000	-	33,000	-	4,000	-
Manufacturing.....	3,743,000	100.0	3,344,000	89.3	399,000	10.7
Metals, chemicals, and rubber.....	1,492,000	100.0	1,103,000	73.9	389,000	26.1
Food, clothing, textiles, and leather.....	1,677,000	100.0	1,569,000	93.6	108,000	6.4
Other manufacturing.....	574,000	100.0	493,000	85.9	81,000	14.1
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities....	540,000	100.0	472,000	87.4	68,000	12.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	2,679,000	100.0	2,447,000	91.3	233,000	8.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	580,000	100.0	540,000	93.1	40,000	6.9
Business and repair services.....	107,000	100.0	98,000	91.6	9,000	7.5
Domestic service.....	1,201,000	100.0	1,083,000	90.2	118,000	9.8
Other personal services.....	833,000	100.0	744,000	89.3	89,000	10.7
Amusement, recreation, and related services.....	107,000	100.0	93,000	86.9	14,000	13.1
Professional and related services.....	1,372,000	100.0	1,271,000	92.6	101,000	7.4
Government.....	760,000	100.0	616,000	81.1	144,000	18.9
Industry not reported.....	27,000	-	5,000	-	22,000	-

\*Persons employed both dates in manufacturing even though employed in different manufacturing industry groups.  
 \*Persons employed in manufacturing in August, 1945, and in nonmanufacturing enterprises in August, 1946.



Table 3.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN AUGUST, 1945, AND AUGUST, 1946, IN DIFFERENT MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP ON EACH DATE

(The estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be relatively large in cases where the quantities are small. See section on Reliability of estimates in accompanying text)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN AUGUST, 1945	MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946							
	Total	Agriculture	Forestry, fishing, and mining	Construction	Manufacturing			
					Total	Metals, chemicals, and rubber	Food, clothing, textiles, and leather	Other manufacturing
Total.....	5,542,000	509,000	57,000	672,000	850,000	307,000	495,000	632,000
Agriculture.....	632,000	-	10,000	135,000	208,000	35,000	64,000	109,000
Forestry, fishing, and mining.....	96,000	21,000	-	21,000	22,000	8,000	3,000	11,000
Construction.....	235,000	54,000	2,000	-	60,000	20,000	9,000	30,000
Manufacturing.....	1,665,000	215,000	20,000	298,000	-	-	-	-
Metals, chemicals, and rubber.....	1,678,000	127,000	11,000	222,000	-	-	175,000	260,000
Food, clothing, textiles, and leather.....	290,000	26,000	2,000	34,000	-	39,000	-	53,000
Other manufacturing.....	282,000	61,000	8,000	33,000	-	35,000	23,000	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	443,000	51,000	9,000	68,000	119,000	49,000	33,000	36,000
Wholesale and retail trade.....	592,000	56,000	4,000	54,000	190,000	38,000	90,000	62,000
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	69,000	4,000	-	7,000	17,000	7,000	9,000	2,000
Business and repair services.....	109,000	12,000	2,000	6,000	28,000	12,000	8,000	8,000
Domestic service.....	148,000	17,000	-	8,000	24,000	-	22,000	3,000
Other personal services.....	145,000	8,000	-	7,000	32,000	8,000	19,000	5,000
Amusement, recreation, and related services.....	39,000	2,000	-	-	15,000	2,000	9,000	4,000
Professional and related services.....	177,000	6,000	-	8,000	45,000	20,000	2,000	24,000
Government.....	523,000	55,000	8,000	58,000	68,000	20,000	26,000	21,000
Industry not reported.....	84,000	9,000	2,000	12,000	23,000	15,000	5,000	3,000
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total.....	100.0	9.2	1.0	12.1	15.3	5.5	8.9	11.4
Agriculture.....	11.4	-	0.2	2.4	3.8	0.6	1.2	2.0
Forestry, fishing, and mining.....	1.7	0.4	-	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Construction.....	4.2	1.0	-	-	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.5
Manufacturing.....	30.0	3.9	0.4	5.2	-	-	-	-
Metals, chemicals, and rubber.....	30.3	2.3	0.2	4.0	-	-	3.2	4.7
Food, clothing, textiles, and leather.....	5.2	0.5	-	0.6	-	0.7	-	1.0
Other manufacturing.....	5.1	1.1	0.1	0.6	-	0.6	0.4	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8.0	0.9	0.2	1.2	2.1	0.9	0.6	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade.....	10.7	1.0	0.1	1.0	3.4	0.7	1.6	1.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	1.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	-
Business and repair services.....	2.0	0.2	-	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Domestic service.....	2.7	0.3	-	0.1	0.4	-	0.4	0.1
Other personal services.....	2.6	0.1	-	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1
Amusement, recreation, and related services.....	0.7	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.2	0.1
Professional and related services.....	3.2	0.1	-	0.1	0.8	0.4	-	0.4
Government.....	9.4	1.0	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4
Industry not reported.....	1.5	0.2	-	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN AUGUST, 1945	MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946—Continued									
	Transportation, communication, and other public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Business and repair services	Domestic service	Other personal services	Amusement, recreation, and related services	Professional and related services	Government	Industry not reported
Total.....	404,000	1,016,000	215,000	238,000	225,000	256,000	76,000	289,000	142,000	7,000
Agriculture.....	55,000	90,000	16,000	30,000	44,000	10,000	6,000	10,000	15,000	4,000
Forestry, fishing, and mining.....	7,000	12,000	-	7,000	-	2,000	2,000	3,000	-	-
Construction.....	18,000	36,000	7,000	6,000	-	5,000	10,000	11,000	28,000	-
Manufacturing.....	157,000	452,000	85,000	111,000	67,000	102,000	19,000	95,000	51,000	2,000
Metals, chemicals, and rubber.....	117,000	343,000	69,000	98,000	46,000	84,000	14,000	67,000	42,000	2,000
Food, clothing, textiles, and leather.....	19,000	69,000	6,000	5,000	14,000	8,000	5,000	7,000	3,000	-
Other manufacturing.....	21,000	39,000	11,000	7,000	7,000	11,000	-	20,000	6,000	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	-	112,000	17,000	14,000	9,000	11,000	3,000	17,000	13,000	-
Wholesale and retail trade.....	61,000	-	34,000	16,000	51,000	59,000	13,000	45,000	9,000	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	14,000	-	5,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	18,000	2,000	-
Business and repair services.....	14,000	38,000	2,000	-	-	4,000	1,000	-	3,000	-
Domestic service.....	5,000	33,000	3,000	4,000	-	22,000	5,000	22,000	5,000	-
Other personal services.....	4,000	47,000	6,000	8,000	22,000	-	2,000	7,000	4,000	-
Amusement, recreation, and related services.....	4,000	10,000	2,000	-	-	4,000	-	3,000	-	-
Professional and related services.....	16,000	38,000	8,000	10,000	17,000	12,000	5,000	-	10,000	-
Government.....	56,000	118,000	33,000	26,000	12,000	21,000	9,000	58,000	-	2,000
Industry not reported.....	6,000	18,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	6,000	4,000	-
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION										
Total.....	7.3	18.3	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.6	1.4	5.2	2.6	0.1
Agriculture.....	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
Forestry, fishing, and mining.....	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	-
Construction.....	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	-
Manufacturing.....	2.9	8.2	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.8	0.3	1.7	0.9	-
Metals, chemicals, and rubber.....	2.1	6.2	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.8	-
Food, clothing, textiles, and leather.....	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	-
Other manufacturing.....	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	-	0.4	0.1	-
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	-	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	-
Wholesale and retail trade.....	1.1	-	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	-	0.3	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	0.2	-	-
Business and repair services.....	0.3	0.7	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.1	-
Domestic service.....	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	-	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	-
Other personal services.....	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Amusement, recreation, and related services.....	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.1	-	-
Professional and related services.....	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	-
Government.....	1.0	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	-	-
Industry not reported.....	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.1	-

Table 4.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN BOTH AUGUST, 1945, AND AUGUST, 1946, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1945, AND WHETHER OR NOT EMPLOYED IN SAME OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946, BY SEX

(The estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be relatively large in cases where the quantities are small. See section on Reliability of estimates in accompanying text. Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1945	TOTAL EMPLOYED BOTH DATES		MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP THE SAME BOTH DATES		MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946, DIFFERENT FROM THAT IN AUGUST, 1945	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BOTH SEXES						
Total.....	44,334,000	100.0	39,513,000	88.7	5,021,000	11.5
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	2,591,000	100.0	2,271,000	95.0	120,000	5.0
Farmers and farm managers.....	4,520,000	100.0	4,149,000	91.8	371,000	8.2
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	4,251,000	100.0	4,036,000	95.4	195,000	4.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	5,498,000	100.0	5,116,000	93.1	382,000	6.9
Sales and kindred workers.....	2,094,000	100.0	1,824,000	87.1	270,000	12.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	6,294,000	100.0	5,504,000	87.4	789,000	12.5
Operatives and kindred workers.....	8,864,000	100.0	7,608,000	85.8	1,256,000	14.2
Domestic service workers.....	1,218,000	100.0	1,104,000	90.6	114,000	9.4
Service workers, except domestic.....	3,591,000	100.0	2,960,000	82.5	430,000	12.7
Farm laborers and foremen.....	3,126,000	100.0	2,891,000	92.5	435,000	13.9
Laborers, except farm.....	2,528,000	100.0	2,010,000	79.5	519,000	20.5
Occupation not reported.....	179,000	100.0	40,000	22.3	139,000	77.7
MALE						
Total.....	30,809,000	100.0	28,981,000	87.6	3,829,000	12.4
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	1,376,000	100.0	1,305,000	94.8	70,000	5.1
Farmers and farm managers.....	4,178,000	100.0	3,823,000	91.5	355,000	8.5
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	3,654,000	100.0	3,495,000	95.6	159,000	4.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	1,776,000	100.0	1,551,000	87.3	225,000	12.7
Sales and kindred workers.....	1,168,000	100.0	1,029,000	88.1	139,000	11.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	6,110,000	100.0	5,368,000	87.8	743,000	12.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	5,958,000	100.0	5,022,000	84.6	936,000	15.4
Domestic service workers.....	72,000	-	61,000	-	12,000	-
Service workers, except domestic.....	2,012,000	100.0	1,768,000	87.9	244,000	12.1
Farm laborers and foremen.....	1,950,000	100.0	1,586,000	81.3	364,000	18.7
Laborers, except farm.....	2,447,000	100.0	1,954,000	79.9	493,000	20.1
Occupation not reported.....	128,000	100.0	20,000	15.6	109,000	85.2
FEMALE						
Total.....	13,525,000	100.0	12,332,000	91.2	1,193,000	8.8
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	1,015,000	100.0	965,000	95.1	50,000	4.9
Farmers and farm managers.....	542,000	100.0	326,000	60.0	216,000	40.0
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	578,000	100.0	541,000	93.6	37,000	6.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	3,722,000	100.0	3,585,000	96.5	137,000	3.7
Sales and kindred workers.....	926,000	100.0	794,000	85.7	131,000	14.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	184,000	100.0	138,000	75.0	46,000	25.0
Operatives and kindred workers.....	2,926,000	100.0	2,586,000	88.4	339,000	11.6
Domestic service workers.....	1,146,000	100.0	1,043,000	91.0	103,000	9.0
Service workers, except domestic.....	1,578,000	100.0	1,192,000	75.5	386,000	24.5
Farm laborers and foremen.....	1,176,000	100.0	1,104,000	93.9	72,000	6.1
Laborers, except farm.....	81,000	-	56,000	-	25,000	-
Occupation not reported.....	50,000	-	20,000	-	30,000	-

Table 5.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN BOTH AUGUST, 1945, AND AUGUST, 1946, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946, AND WHETHER OR NOT EMPLOYED IN SAME OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1945, BY SEX

(The estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be relatively large in cases where the quantities are small. See section on Reliability of estimates in accompanying text. Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946	TOTAL EMPLOYED BOTH DATES		MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP THE SAME BOTH DATES		MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1945, DIFFERENT FROM THAT IN AUGUST, 1946	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
BOTH SEXES						
Total.....	44,334,000	100.0	39,313,000	88.7	5,021,000	11.3
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	2,476,000	100.0	2,271,000	91.7	206,000	8.3
Farmers and farm managers.....	4,496,000	100.0	4,149,000	92.3	347,000	7.7
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	4,544,000	100.0	4,036,000	88.8	508,000	11.2
Clerical and kindred workers.....	5,488,000	100.0	5,116,000	93.2	372,000	6.8
Sales and kindred workers.....	2,172,000	100.0	1,824,000	84.0	348,000	16.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	6,137,000	100.0	5,504,000	89.7	633,000	10.3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	8,633,000	100.0	7,608,000	88.1	1,025,000	11.9
Domestic service workers.....	1,294,000	100.0	1,104,000	85.3	190,000	14.7
Service workers, except domestic.....	3,432,000	100.0	2,980,000	86.2	472,000	13.8
Farm laborers and foremen.....	3,010,000	100.0	2,691,000	89.4	320,000	10.6
Laborers, except farm.....	2,602,000	100.0	2,010,000	77.2	592,000	22.8
Occupation not reported.....	49,000	-	40,000	-	10,000	-
MALE						
Total.....	30,809,000	100.0	26,981,000	87.6	3,829,000	12.4
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	1,422,000	100.0	1,305,000	91.8	117,000	8.2
Farmers and farm managers.....	4,143,000	100.0	3,823,000	92.3	320,000	7.7
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	3,948,000	100.0	3,495,000	88.5	453,000	11.5
Clerical and kindred workers.....	1,696,000	100.0	1,551,000	91.5	145,000	8.5
Sales and kindred workers.....	1,265,000	100.0	1,029,000	81.3	236,000	18.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	5,976,000	100.0	5,366,000	89.8	609,000	10.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	5,832,000	100.0	5,022,000	86.1	810,000	13.9
Domestic service workers.....	80,000	-	61,000	-	19,000	-
Service workers, except domestic.....	2,021,000	100.0	1,768,000	87.5	253,000	12.5
Farm laborers and foremen.....	1,871,000	100.0	1,586,000	84.8	285,000	15.2
Laborers, except farm.....	2,529,000	100.0	1,954,000	77.3	575,000	22.7
Occupation not reported.....	26,000	-	20,000	-	6,000	-
FEMALE						
Total.....	13,525,000	100.0	12,332,000	91.2	1,193,000	8.8
Professional and semiprofessional workers.....	1,054,000	100.0	965,000	91.6	89,000	8.4
Farmers and farm managers.....	353,000	100.0	326,000	92.4	27,000	7.6
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	597,000	100.0	541,000	90.6	56,000	9.4
Clerical and kindred workers.....	3,791,000	100.0	3,565,000	94.0	227,000	6.0
Sales and kindred workers.....	907,000	100.0	794,000	87.5	112,000	12.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	161,000	100.0	138,000	85.7	23,000	14.3
Operatives and kindred workers.....	2,801,000	100.0	2,586,000	92.3	214,000	7.6
Domestic service workers.....	1,214,000	100.0	1,043,000	85.9	171,000	14.1
Service workers, except domestic.....	1,411,000	100.0	1,192,000	84.5	218,000	15.5
Farm laborers and foremen.....	1,139,000	100.0	1,104,000	96.9	35,000	3.1
Laborers, except farm.....	75,000	-	56,000	-	17,000	-
Occupation not reported.....	23,000	-	20,000	-	3,000	-

Table 6.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN AUGUST, 1945, AND AUGUST, 1946, IN DIFFERENT MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUPS, CLASSIFIED BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP ON EACH DATE

(The estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be relatively large in cases where the quantities are small. See section on Reliability of estimates in accompanying text)

MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1945	MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946												
	Total	Profes- sional and semiprof- essional workers	Farmers and farm managers	Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	Clerical and kindred workers	Sales and kindred workers	Crafts- men, foremen, and kindred workers	Opera- tives and kindred workers	Domestic service workers	Service workers, except domestic	Farm labor- ers and foremen	Labor- ers, except farm	Occu- pation not re- ported
Total.....	5,021,000	206,000	347,000	508,000	372,000	348,000	633,000	1,025,000	190,000	472,000	320,000	592,000	10,000
Professional and semiprofession- al workers.....	120,000	-	2,000	24,000	39,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	-
Farmers and farm managers.....	371,000	4,000	-	30,000	4,000	15,000	93,000	63,000	4,000	11,000	91,000	56,000	-
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	195,000	19,000	22,000	-	24,000	25,000	37,000	33,000	-	28,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Clerical and kindred workers.....	382,000	49,000	9,000	55,000	-	84,000	30,000	85,000	5,000	45,000	2,000	18,000	-
Sales and kindred workers.....	270,000	22,000	3,000	65,000	63,000	-	14,000	37,000	2,000	26,000	-	18,000	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	789,000	28,000	56,000	142,000	34,000	75,000	-	270,000	10,000	49,000	54,000	72,000	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	1,256,000	45,000	105,000	113,000	116,000	80,000	268,000	-	49,000	176,000	68,000	232,000	3,000
Domestic service workers.....	114,000	-	4,000	-	9,000	3,000	3,000	34,000	-	52,000	8,000	2,000	-
Service workers, except domestic.....	430,000	15,000	12,000	54,000	40,000	22,000	35,000	103,000	72,000	-	15,000	60,000	3,000
Farm laborers and foremen.....	435,000	5,000	83,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	37,000	128,000	29,000	17,000	-	118,000	-
Laborers, except farm.....	519,000	11,000	49,000	11,000	22,000	19,000	77,000	189,000	13,000	57,000	71,000	-	-
Occupation not reported.....	139,000	7,000	3,000	7,000	16,000	5,000	23,000	47,000	3,000	11,000	6,000	10,000	-
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION													
Total.....	100.0	4.1	6.9	10.1	7.4	6.9	12.6	20.4	3.8	9.4	6.4	11.8	0.2
Professional and semiprofession- al workers.....	2.4	-	-	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.1	-
Farmers and farm managers.....	7.4	0.1	-	0.6	0.1	0.3	1.9	1.3	0.1	0.2	1.8	1.1	-
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm.....	3.9	0.4	0.4	-	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	-	0.6	-	0.1	0.1
Clerical and kindred workers.....	7.6	1.0	0.2	1.1	-	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.1	0.9	-	0.4	-
Sales and kindred workers.....	5.4	0.4	0.1	1.3	1.3	-	0.3	1.1	-	0.5	-	0.4	-
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	15.7	0.6	1.1	2.8	0.7	1.5	-	5.4	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	-
Operatives and kindred workers.....	25.0	0.9	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.6	5.3	-	1.0	3.5	1.4	4.6	0.1
Domestic service workers.....	2.3	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	-	1.0	0.2	-	-
Service workers, except domestic.....	8.6	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.7	2.1	1.4	-	0.3	1.2	0.1
Farm laborers and foremen.....	8.7	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.5	0.6	0.3	-	2.4	-
Laborers, except farm.....	10.3	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	1.5	3.8	0.3	1.1	1.4	-	-
Occupation not reported.....	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	-

Table 7.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN BOTH AUGUST, 1945, AND AUGUST, 1946, CLASSIFIED BY CLASS OF WORKER IN AUGUST, 1945, AND WHETHER OR NOT EMPLOYED IN SAME CLASS-OF-WORKER GROUP IN AUGUST, 1946, BY SEX

(The estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be relatively large in cases where the quantities are small. See section on Reliability of estimates in accompanying text)

CLASS OF WORKER IN AUGUST, 1945	TOTAL EMPLOYED BOTH DATES		CLASS OF WORKER THE SAME BOTH DATES		CLASS OF WORKER IN AUGUST, 1946, DIFFERENT FROM THAT IN AUGUST, 1945	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>						
Total.....	44,334,000	100.0	42,532,000	95.9	1,802,000	4.1
Wage or salary workers.....	33,308,000	100.0	32,173,000	96.6	1,136,000	3.4
Self-employed workers.....	8,868,000	100.0	8,406,000	94.8	462,000	5.2
Unpaid family workers.....	2,157,000	100.0	1,953,000	90.5	204,000	9.5
<b>MALE</b>						
Total.....	30,809,000	100.0	29,319,000	95.2	1,490,000	4.8
Wage or salary workers.....	22,297,000	100.0	21,340,000	95.7	957,000	4.3
Self-employed workers.....	7,707,000	100.0	7,301,000	94.7	406,000	5.3
Unpaid family workers.....	806,000	100.0	679,000	84.2	127,000	15.8
<b>FEMALE</b>						
Total.....	13,525,000	100.0	13,213,000	97.7	312,000	2.3
Wage or salary workers.....	11,012,000	100.0	10,833,000	98.4	179,000	1.6
Self-employed workers.....	1,162,000	100.0	1,106,000	95.2	56,000	4.8
Unpaid family workers.....	1,351,000	100.0	1,274,000	94.3	77,000	5.7



Table 8.—PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN BOTH AUGUST, 1946, AND AUGUST, 1945, CLASSIFIED BY CLASS OF WORKER IN AUGUST, 1946, AND WHETHER OR NOT EMPLOYED IN SAME CLASS-OF-WORKER GROUP IN AUGUST, 1945, BY SEX

(The estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be relatively large in cases where the quantities are small. See section on Reliability of estimates in accompanying text)

CLASS OF WORKER IN AUGUST, 1946	TOTAL EMPLOYED BOTH DATES		CLASS OF WORKER THE SAME BOTH DATES		CLASS OF WORKER IN AUGUST, 1945, DIFFERENT FROM THAT IN AUGUST, 1946	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>						
Total.....	44,374,000	100.0	42,532,000	95.9	1,802,000	4.1
Wage or salary workers.....	32,804,000	100.0	32,173,000	98.1	632,000	1.9
Self-employed workers.....	9,447,000	100.0	8,406,000	89.0	1,041,000	11.0
Unpaid family workers.....	2,083,000	100.0	1,953,000	93.8	130,000	6.2
<b>MALE</b>						
Total.....	30,809,000	100.0	29,319,000	95.2	1,490,000	4.8
Wage or salary workers.....	21,862,000	100.0	21,340,000	97.6	522,000	2.4
Self-employed workers.....	8,221,000	100.0	7,501,000	89.8	720,000	8.8
Unpaid family workers.....	726,000	100.0	679,000	93.5	47,000	6.5
<b>FEMALE</b>						
Total.....	13,525,000	100.0	13,213,000	97.7	312,000	2.3
Wage or salary workers.....	10,942,000	100.0	10,833,000	99.0	109,000	1.0
Self-employed workers.....	1,228,000	100.0	1,106,000	90.2	122,000	9.8
Unpaid family workers.....	1,357,000	100.0	1,274,000	93.9	83,000	6.1

Table 9.—TYPE OF SHIFT BETWEEN CLASS OF WORKER GROUPS, FOR PERSONS 14 YEARS OLD AND OVER EMPLOYED IN AUGUST, 1945, AND AUGUST, 1946, IN DIFFERENT CLASS-OF-WORKER GROUPS, BY SEX

(The estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be relatively large in cases where the quantities are small. See section on Reliability of estimates in accompanying text)

TYPE OF SHIFT	BOTH SEXES		MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,802,000	100.0	1,490,000	100.0	312,000	100.0
From wage or salary workers to self-employed workers.....	1,021,000	56.7	912,000	61.2	109,000	34.9
From wage or salary workers to unpaid family workers.....	115,000	6.4	45,000	3.0	70,000	22.4
From self-employed workers to wage or salary workers.....	447,000	24.8	404,000	27.1	43,000	13.8
From self-employed workers to unpaid family workers.....	15,000	0.8	2,000	0.1	13,000	4.2
From unpaid family workers to wage or salary workers.....	184,000	10.2	118,000	7.9	66,000	21.2
From unpaid family workers to self-employed workers.....	20,000	1.1	8,000	0.5	12,000	3.5

# CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

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### FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME WORKERS: MARCH, 1948

About 3 million persons with full-time jobs worked part time during the week of March 7-13, 1948. Another 4-3/4 million worked at jobs which usually provided only part-time employment. All but 700,000 of these preferred to continue working part time. These estimates, released today by J. C. Capt, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, are based on supplementary questions included in March in the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey. Since the estimates are obtained from a sample, they are subject to sampling variability. The smaller figures, as well as small differences between figures, should be used with particular care, as explained in the section on reliability of estimates.

For the purpose of this study, a work week of 35 hours or more was considered to be full-time employment. In this and in most other respects, the March study is comparable with a similar survey of full-time and part-time employment conducted in conjunction with the Current Population Survey in September, 1947. A comparison of the results reveals that the only real difference in full-time and part-time employment between these two dates was the result of seasonal factors. In both March and September, about 92 percent of all employed persons had full-time jobs (table 1). A smaller proportion in March than in September, however, actually worked full time during the survey week (82½ as compared with 85 percent), chiefly as a result of bad weather which curtailed outdoor work, and illness which is more prevalent in the winter than during the summer months. About 5½ percent of employed persons in March had full-time jobs but worked part time, as compared with 3½ per-

cent in September. The proportion with full-time jobs who did not work at all during the survey week was about the same on both dates (3½ percent).

About 8 percent of all employed persons in both March and September worked at jobs during the survey week which usually provided only part-time employment. In both months, a small part of these (about 1 percent of the total employed) would have preferred to work full time while the remainder (7 percent of the total) preferred to continue working part time.<sup>1</sup>

Persons with full-time jobs who worked part time.--About 3 million persons with full-time jobs worked only part time during the survey week in March, or about 1 million more than in September, 1947. In both months there were an additional 2 million persons with full-time jobs who did not work at all during the survey week for various reasons.

Bad weather limited 1½ million full-time workers to part-time work during the survey week in March (table 2). In addition, 400,000 persons with full-time jobs did not work at all during the week for this reason. Other factors connected with employment conditions which curtailed work schedules in March were layoffs, slack work, material shortages, or the starting or termination of a job during the survey week.

<sup>1</sup> A comparison of the September, 1947, results with those of a related study conducted in September, 1946, also showed relatively little difference in the full-time and part-time composition of the labor force (see "Full-Time and Part-Time Workers: September, 1947," Current Population Reports, Series P-50, No. 3).

In all, about 700,000 of those with full-time jobs worked only part time for these reasons, and 300,000 did not work at all. Illness kept 600,000 full-time workers away from their jobs part of the week, and 900,000 away from their jobs for the entire survey week in March. The remainder worked less than their usual number of hours because of factors such as vacations, industrial disputes, illness or death in the family, or transportation difficulties.

About 2 million more persons with full-time jobs in March than in September worked part time or did not work during the survey week because of bad weather and illness. On the other hand, about 1 million fewer persons who usually worked full time were on vacation or holiday for all or part of the survey week in March than in September. Other categories showed relatively little change between these two dates.

About 6 percent of all men at work during the survey week in March were full-time workers who worked part time, as compared with 4½ percent of all women at work (table 3). Also, about 7 percent of the oldest workers were in this category as compared with 5 percent in the central age groups. For nonwhite workers, the proportion of those at work who worked only part time at their full-time jobs was double that for white workers (11 as compared with 5 percent). These differences are largely a reflection of the varying industrial distributions of these diverse population groups.

About 14 percent of those at work in agriculture during the March survey week and 16 percent of those at work in construction were full-time workers who worked part time that week, as compared with less than 6 percent of those at work in other major industry groups (table 4). This, of course, reflects the fact that the major factors curtailing work schedules in March such as bad weather and slack work were most prevalent in industries involving a great deal of outdoor work.

Persons with part-time jobs who prefer full-time work.--About 700,000 persons who were working during the survey week in March at jobs which usually provided only part-time work would have preferred to be working full time. This is about the same number as was found in September, 1947. Of these persons, about 500,000 could have accepted full-time employment in March, and therefore can be considered as involuntarily engaged in part-time work on a regular basis. For

the small number of part-time workers who would have preferred but could not accept full-time jobs, the major factors limiting their hours of employment were home and school responsibilities and physical disability.

About 1½ percent of all women at work during the survey week in March were part-time workers who both preferred and could accept full-time work, while the comparable proportion for men was only about half as large (table 3). A larger proportion of workers in the 14-24 age category were involuntary part-time workers than was the case in other age groups in the population. For nonwhite workers, the proportion in this category was about 3 percent, as compared with 1 percent for white workers.

The industries in which work schedules are notably unstable had a higher proportion of the part-time workers who preferred and could accept full-time work than did other industries. About 5½ percent of the persons at work in domestic service during the survey week in March, and 2½ percent of those at work in construction, were involuntary part-time workers as compared with only one-half of 1 percent for such industries as manufacturing, transportation, and government (table 4). The proportion of agricultural wage or salary workers who were involuntarily working part time in March was much larger than for other classes (table 5). Farm wage work is another pursuit in which irregularity in working hours is rather common.

Persons with part-time jobs who prefer to continue working part time.--An estimated 4 million persons who were working during the survey week in March at jobs which usually provided only part-time work preferred to continue working part time, or about the same number as in September, 1947. These persons can be considered as regular part-time workers.

About 16 percent of all women at work during the survey week were regular part-time workers, as compared with only 4 percent of all men at work (table 3). Moreover, about 53 percent of workers 14-17 years of age and 14 percent of workers 65 years of age and over were in this category, while only about 5 percent of those between the ages of 25 and 54 were regular part-time workers. These differences reflect the fact that many women, younger persons, and older men are limited to part-time employment because of home or school responsibilities or physical condition.

About 33 percent of those at work in domestic service during the survey week in March were regular part-time workers (table 4). Other industries in which these workers were relatively important were agriculture (11 percent), service industries other than domestic (11 percent), and trade (10 percent), all of which normally provide a large amount of part-time employment, and, therefore, attract those groups in the population who would be unable to enter the labor force on a full-time basis. In industries such as construction, manufacturing, and transportation, only about 2 percent of those at work were regular part-time workers. About 41 percent of unpaid family workers were regular part-time workers, as compared with less than 10 percent for other classes (table 5). Unpaid family work is largely performed by persons who are occupied with home or school responsibilities for the most part, and assist in the operation of a family farm or business only when needed.

Unemployed persons.--In connection with the March survey, information was also obtained as to whether unemployed persons were looking for full-time or part-time work. The results of this inquiry show that, of the 2,400,000 unemployed persons in March, about 2,200,000, or 92 percent, were looking for full-time work, while only 200,000, or 8 percent, were looking for part-time work (table 6). The proportion of unemployed persons looking for full-time work was almost the same in March, 1948, as in September, 1947. About 10 percent of the unemployed women in March were looking for part-time work, as compared with 7 percent of the unemployed men. This difference, which had been noted in previous surveys of this type, reflects the same factors contributing to the higher proportion of regular part-time workers found among employed women.

Full-time and part-time labor force.--The full-time labor force can be defined as including all persons with full-time jobs, whether working full time during the survey week, or temporarily working part time or not at all for various reasons, persons with part-time jobs who want and could accept full-time jobs, and unemployed persons looking for full-time work. The part-time labor force can be defined as including persons with part-time jobs who want to continue working part time or are unable to accept full-time jobs, and unemployed persons looking for part-time work.

In March, an estimated 55½ million persons, or 92 percent of those in the civilian labor

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force, were in the full-time labor force as defined above (table 7). The remaining 4½ million (8 percent of the total) were in the part-time labor force. A smaller proportion of the female labor force than of the male were full-time workers (84 percent as compared with 96 percent). The full-time and part-time composition of the civilian labor force in March was not materially different from that in September, 1947.

#### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Survey week.--The figures relate to the calendar week (Sunday to Saturday) which contains the 8th day of the month.

Employed.--Employed persons comprise those who, during the survey week, were either (a) "At work"--those who did any work for pay or profit, or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business; or (b) "With a job but not at work"--those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Also included are persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

Unemployed.--Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week, and who were looking for work. Also included as unemployed are persons who would have been looking for work except that (a) they were temporarily ill, (b) they expected to return to a job from which they had been laid off for an indefinite period, or (c) they believed no work was available in their line of work in the community.

Civilian labor force.--The civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Industry and class of worker.--The data on industry and class of worker relate to the job held during the survey week. Persons employed at two or more jobs were reported in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the week.

The industrial categories shown are largely major groups in the classification system used in the 1940 Census of Population. In the classification by industry, the category "Service industries, except domestic" includes the following 1940 major groups: Finance, insurance,