



**Fact Book on**

# **MANPOWER**

**September 1954**

**Bulletin No. 1171**

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**  
James P. Mitchell, Secretary



**BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS**  
Aryness Joy Wickens, Acting Commissioner



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## FOREWORD

The Fact Book on Manpower was prepared to provide basic background information on the size and characteristics of the Nation's work force needed in appraising manpower supply in relation to requirements. This publication presents significant facts relating to current and prospective manpower resources, both civilian and military. The data were selected from a wide variety of sources. Highlights of the data are summarized in brief textual sections.

The data were obtained entirely from Federal Government sources, including the Bureau of the Census, the National Office of Vital Statistics, the Office of Education, the Veterans Administration, the Department of Defense and the various Bureaus of the Department of Labor.

Much of the information in this report was originally compiled at the request of the Office of Defense Mobilization, for the use of its Committee on Manpower Resources for National Security. The Committee was established to advise the Director of the ODM in the preparation of a report for the President on national policy with respect to military service and training. Some of the data furnished by the Bureau were used in the Committee's report, Manpower Resources for National Security, issued in January 1954.

The information originally supplied to the ODM was brought up to date and supplemented with additional material for this Fact Book. The present report also supersedes a compilation under the same title published in 1951.

The report was prepared in the Bureau's Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics. Sophia Cooper and Stuart Garfinkle supervised its preparation under the direction of Calman R. Winegarden. Margaret Thompson compiled many of the tables and charts.

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## POPULATION

Changes in the size and composition of the United States population have far-reaching implications for this Nation's potential defensive power. These changes greatly affect the number of young men available for military service, the labor supply for munitions production and essential civilian activities, and the size of the dependent population that must be supplied with necessary goods and services.

Between 1940 and 1950, the total United States population increased by about 20 million, to 151 million. However, as shown in table 1 and chart 1, the greatest relative increases were among the very young (under 10 years) and the very old (65 years and over). The adult population, 20 to 64 years of age, increased by about 10 million, but in 1950 this age group constituted a slightly smaller proportion of the total population than in 1940. The age group 10-19 years, source of new entrants into the population of military and working age in the current decade, actually declined over 2 million during the 1940's.

The drop in the teen-age population and the sharp increase in numbers of younger children resulted from the sharp fluctuations in births over the past two decades. Marriages and births, which had slumped during the depression of the 1930's, rose sharply after the outbreak of World War II (table 2). After a brief drop toward the end of the war, when millions of servicemen were overseas, births rose to and remained at record and near-record annual totals.

The movements in the birth rate are clearly reflected in the changing size of the 18-year-old male population—one of the primary factors affecting our ability to maintain a large peacetime military establishment. The estimated number of 18-year-old youths in 1952 totaled about 1,040,000—200,000 lower than in 1940 (table 3 and chart 2). The number of boys attaining age 18 each year is expected to increase gradually from the 1952 low point, and will exceed the 1940 level only after 1959, when those born during and after World War II will begin to move into this age class. In the decade of the 1960's, the 18-year-old male population will rise to nearly 2 million.

The changing military potential of the population under full mobilization conditions is broadly illustrated in chart 3. In 1940, shortly before our entry into World War II, there were almost 22 million men in the 18-37 age group—representing the draft ages in effect throughout most of the war. In 1950, this group was over a million larger, but the increase occurred entirely in the 26-37

age span. Sizable gains in the "military age" male population will not be forthcoming until the decade of the 1960's.

By 1960, some of the population trends of the past decade will have been modified or even reversed, according to the latest available Census Bureau projections. The wartime and postwar upsurge in the birth rate will be reflected in a sharply increased population in the 10-19 age bracket. Even if births are maintained at current high rates for the rest of this decade, the relative increase in the population under age 10 will be smaller than the 1940-50 relative gain. Similarly, the aged population—65 and over—will grow somewhat more slowly, although still at a rate greater than that of the entire population. On the other hand, the population in the 20-64 age span, from which nearly all of the labor force is drawn, will show an even smaller relative increase than in the preceding decade.

In summary, the increase in recent years in the age groups which are the primary source of manpower for military service and civilian work has been relatively small compared with the phenomenal growth in the population as a whole. The increase in births over the past decade will greatly enhance our military and productive potential during the 1960's. But meanwhile we have many more youngsters who must be fed, clothed, sheltered, and trained, and relatively fewer young women who would be available for defense jobs, if needed.

Table 1.—Population of the United States by age,  
April 1940 and 1950, July 1953, and July 1960 projected

Age	1940	1950	1953	1960, projected <u>1/</u>			Percent change	
				I	II	III	1940-50	1950-60 (I)
	(Thousands)							
Total, all ages....	131,669	151,132	159,629	177,426	176,126	173,847	14.8	17.4
Under 10.....	21,226	29,364	32,991	36,690	35,390	33,111	38.3	24.9
10-19.....	24,079	21,819	23,251		30,566		- 9.4	40.1
20-64.....	77,400	87,755	90,064		94,469		13.4	7.7
20-34.....	32,927	35,544	35,371		33,932		7.9	- 4.5
35-44.....	18,333	21,491	22,360		23,948		17.2	11.4
45-54.....	15,512	17,349	18,238		20,908		11.8	20.5
55-64.....	10,628	13,371	14,095		15,681		25.8	17.3
65 and over.....	8,964	12,194	13,324		15,701		36.0	28.8

1/ 1960 population projections are based on the following assumptions as to fertility: (I) 1950-53 age specific birth rates will continue through 1960; (II) 1950-53 age specific rates will decline linearly after 1953 to the 1940 levels by 1975; (III) 1950-53 age specific rates will decline linearly after 1953 to the 1940 levels by 1960.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 1.

# POPULATION CHANGES By Age Group 1940-1960

**TOTAL  
POPULATION**  
(In millions)

65 Years  
and over

55-64  
Years

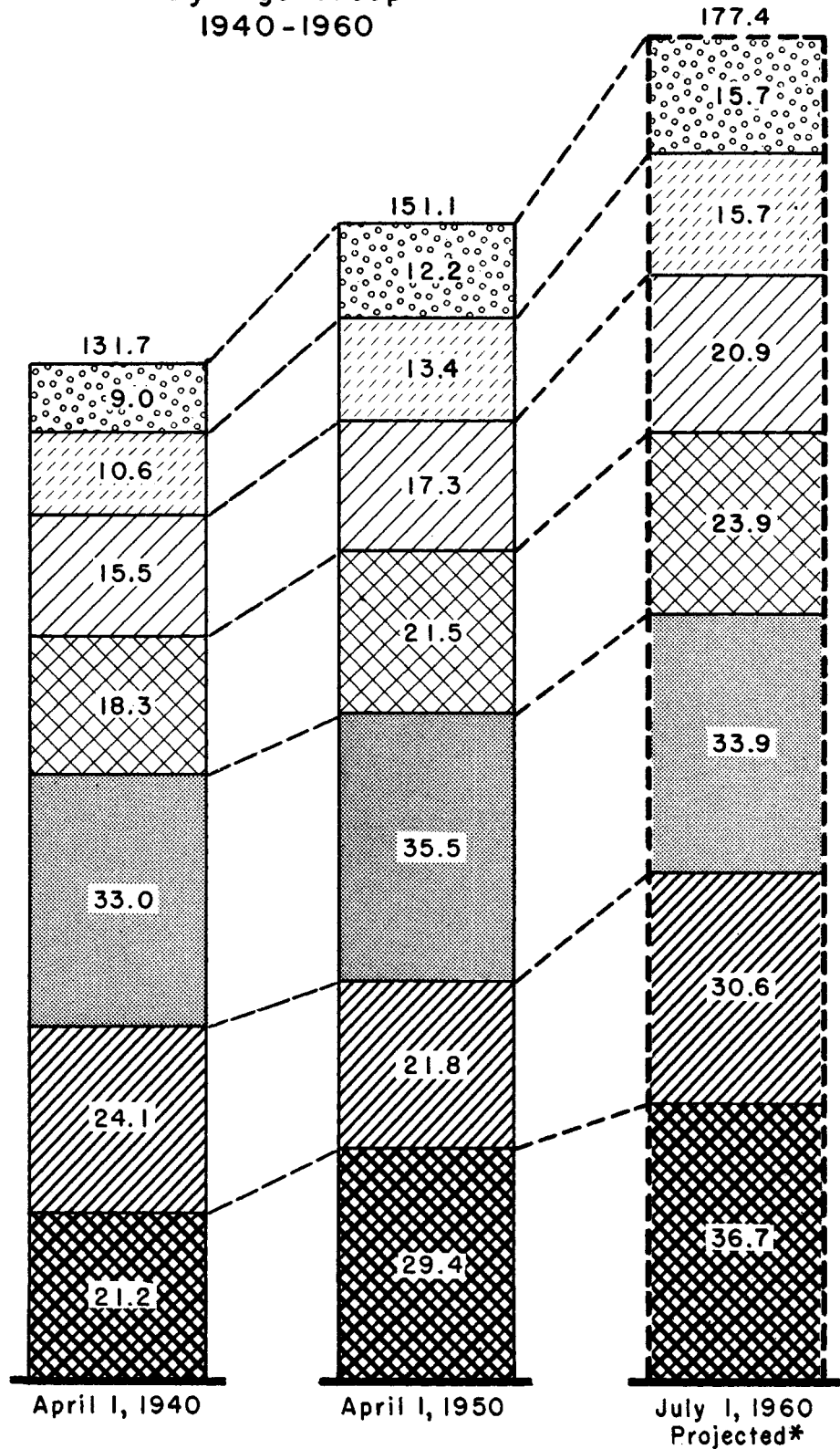
45-54  
Years

35-44  
Years

20-34  
Years

10-19  
Years

Under  
10



\*Assumes continuation of 1950-53 birth rates

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Table 2.—Marriage and birth statistics for the United States,  
1930-53

Year	Marriages		Births <sup>1/</sup>	
	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 1,000 population)	Number (thousands)	Rate (per 1,000 population)
1930.....	1,127	9.2	2,618	21.3
1931.....	1,061	8.6	2,506	20.2
1932.....	982	7.9	2,440	19.5
1933.....	1,098	8.7	2,307	18.4
1934.....	1,302	10.3	2,396	19.0
1935.....	1,327	10.4	2,377	18.7
1936.....	1,369	10.7	2,355	18.4
1937.....	1,451	11.3	2,413	18.7
1938.....	1,331	10.3	2,496	19.2
1939.....	1,404	10.7	2,466	18.8
1940.....	1,596	12.1	2,559	19.4
1941.....	1,696	12.7	2,703	20.3
1942.....	1,772	13.2	2,989	22.2
1943.....	1,577	11.8	3,104	22.7
1944.....	1,452	11.0	2,939	21.2
1945.....	1,613	12.2	2,858	20.4
1946.....	2,291	16.4	3,411	24.1
1947.....	1,992	13.9	3,817	26.6
1948.....	1,811	12.4	3,637	24.9
1949.....	1,580	10.6	3,649	24.5
1950.....	1,667	11.1	3,632	24.1
1951.....	1,595	10.4	3,833	25.0
1952.....	<sup>2/</sup> 1,528	<sup>2/</sup> 9.8	3,889	25.0
1953.....	<sup>3/</sup> 1,533	<sup>3/</sup> 9.7	<sup>3/</sup> 3,971	<sup>3/</sup> 25.1

<sup>1/</sup> Corrected for underregistration.

<sup>2/</sup> Estimated by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics from data on marriage licenses.

<sup>3/</sup> Provisional.

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Office of Vital Statistics.

Table 3.—Estimated male population 18 years of age,  
July 1 of selected years, 1940-70

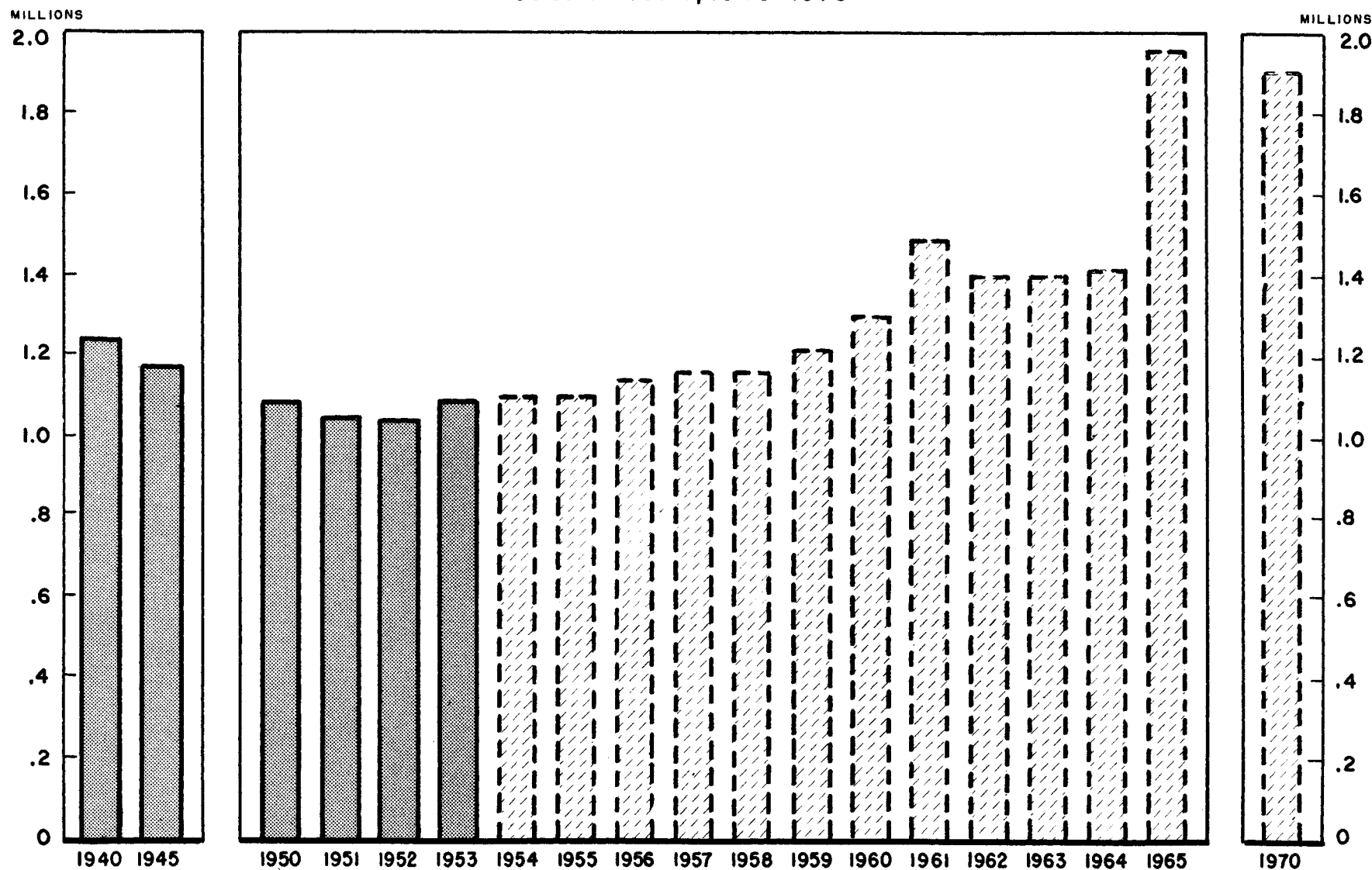
(Thousands)			
Year	Number	Year	Number
1940.....	1,240	1958.....	1,160
1945.....	1,170	1959.....	1,220
1950.....	1,090	1960.....	1,300
1951.....	1,050	1961.....	1,480
1952.....	1,040	1962.....	1,400
1953.....	1,090	1963.....	1,390
1954.....	1,100	1964.....	1,410
1955.....	1,100	1965.....	1,950
1956.....	1,150	1970.....	1,910
1957.....	1,170		

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



Chart 2.

# MALE POPULATION 18 YEARS OF AGE Selected Years, 1940-1970



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

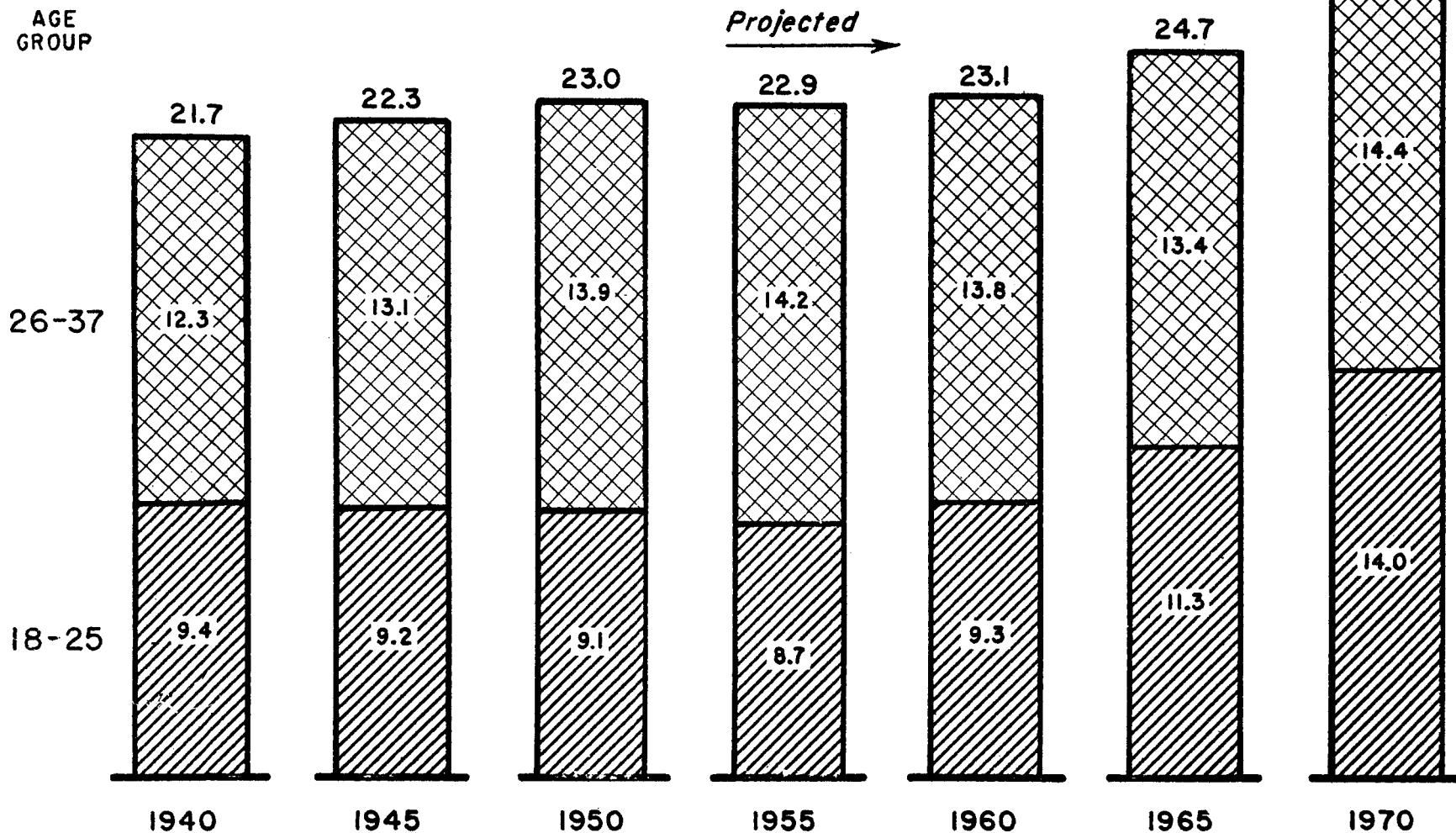
SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Chart 3.

# MALE POPULATION OF MILITARY AGE\*

1940-1970

In Millions



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

\*18 through 37--draft ages in effect  
throughout most of World War II

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census and  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

## LABOR FORCE

From the standpoint of current manpower resources, the most important overall measure is the size of the labor force. The Bureau of the Census officially defines the labor force as including those persons aged 14 years and over who have a job or who are looking for work at the time Census surveys are made. In 1953, the labor force (including the Armed Forces) totaled 67 million, of whom about 63-1/2 million were in the civilian labor force. Of the latter group, almost 62 million were employed and 1-1/2 million were unemployed (table 4 and chart 4).

There are wide differences in the extent to which men and women of different age groups were in the labor force in December 1953, and the principal activity of those who were not (table 5 and chart 5). Characteristically, nearly all the men between ages 25 and 64 were in the labor force, except for a small proportion who were disabled or in institutions. Most of the males under age 25 not in the labor force were in school, whereas in the older age groups the nonworkers were mainly retired or disabled. Among the women, only a minority in each age group was in the labor force. Labor force participation among women reaches its initial peak in their late teens and early 20's and then drops off sharply as marriage and the rearing of children bring withdrawals from employment. Above age 35, the proportion of women employed outside the home rises again, as children reach school age and home responsibilities are diminished. After 55, however, labor force participation by women tends to drop off sharply.

Under the pressure of World War II mobilization, large numbers of "extra" workers were recruited into the labor force. In April 1945 the labor force—at 66.2 million—included about 8 million more workers than would have been expected on the basis of growth in the population of working age and prewar trends in labor force participation (table 6). Women accounted for 4 million, or about half of the "extra" workers. About 2 million were teen-age boys, reflecting the movement of youth into the Armed Forces or into civilian jobs. The remainder, about 1.8 million, consisted of adult men who, under prewar conditions, would have been regarded generally as "unable to work" or "too old to work."

Rates of labor force participation, by age and sex, for 1944, the peak year of the World War II mobilization, are compared with 1953 rates. (See table 7.) The far lower level of Armed Forces strength maintained today is reflected in the sharply reduced proportion of young men in the labor force. A less intense demand for labor and other factors such as increased Social Security benefits

are evidenced by the lower rates of labor force participation among older men. The high marriage and birth rates of recent years have contributed to the reductions in labor force participation among women under age 35. On the other hand, the proportion of women aged 35 and over in the labor force has tended to rise throughout most of the postwar period. This is particularly true among women 45-64, for whom the rates in 1953 were well above wartime levels (see p. 19).

The proportion of the civilian labor force that is unemployed serves as an overall measure of the extent to which available manpower is being utilized. This proportion has fluctuated widely during the past two decades, it dropped to a low point of 1.2 percent in 1944, at the peak of the World War II mobilization effort (chart 6). In the years between the end of World War II and the onset of the Korean emergency, the unemployment rate ranged between 3-1/2 and 5-1/2 percent of the labor force. An almost uninterrupted downtrend in unemployment was maintained until late 1953, reflecting not only the buildup of the Armed Forces and the expansion of defense production, but also continued growth of the civilian economy. As a result, unemployment for the year 1953 averaged lower than in any year since the end of World War II. In the latter part of 1953 and early 1954 unemployment began to rise appreciably.

Statistics reported by State unemployment insurance programs ~~gage~~ the extent of new and insured unemployment among workers covered by unemployment insurance—roughly 60 percent of the working population. The weekly volume of insured unemployment represents the number of persons reporting a week of unemployment under the insurance system. The figures include some persons who are only partially unemployed, and exclude persons such as those who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance and persons losing jobs not covered by the insurance systems (agriculture, government, domestic service, self-employment, unpaid family work, nonprofit organizations, firms below a minimum size). State insured unemployment data also exclude unemployed veterans claiming Servicemen's Readjustment Allowances and unemployed railroad workers who are covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. The sensitivity of the series to change in industrial activity is illustrated by the sharp decline in insured unemployment in 1950 and by the uptrend beginning in late 1953 (chart 7).

Table 4.—Total labor force, by employment status,  
selected periods, 1929-54

Period	Total labor force	Civilian labor force			
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	
				Number	Percent of civilian labor force
	(Thousands)				
Annual average:					
1929.....	49,440	49,180	47,630	1,550	3.2
1933.....	51,840	51,590	38,760	12,830	24.9
1939.....	55,600	55,230	45,750	9,480	17.2
1944.....	66,040	54,630	53,960	670	1.2
1947.....	61,758	60,168	58,027	2,142	3.6
1948.....	62,898	61,442	59,378	2,064	3.4
1949.....	62,721	62,105	58,710	3,395	5.5
1950.....	64,749	63,099	59,957	3,142	5.0
1951.....	65,982	62,884	61,005	1,879	3.0
1952.....	66,560	62,966	61,293	1,673	2.7
1953 <u>1</u> /.....	66,590	63,042	61,519	1,523	2.4
1953 <u>2</u> /.....	66,965	63,417	61,894	1,523	2.4
1954: <u>3</u> /					
January.....	66,292	62,840	59,753	3,087	4.9
February.....	67,139	63,725	60,055	3,671	5.8
March.....	67,218	63,825	60,100	3,725	5.8
April.....	67,438	64,063	60,598	3,465	5.4

<sup>1</sup>/ Adjusted for comparability with earlier data according to footnote <sup>2</sup>/.

<sup>2</sup>/ As published by the Bureau of the Census. Labor force and employment figures for 1953 are not comparable with those for previous years as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure. Unemployment figures were unaffected by these changes.

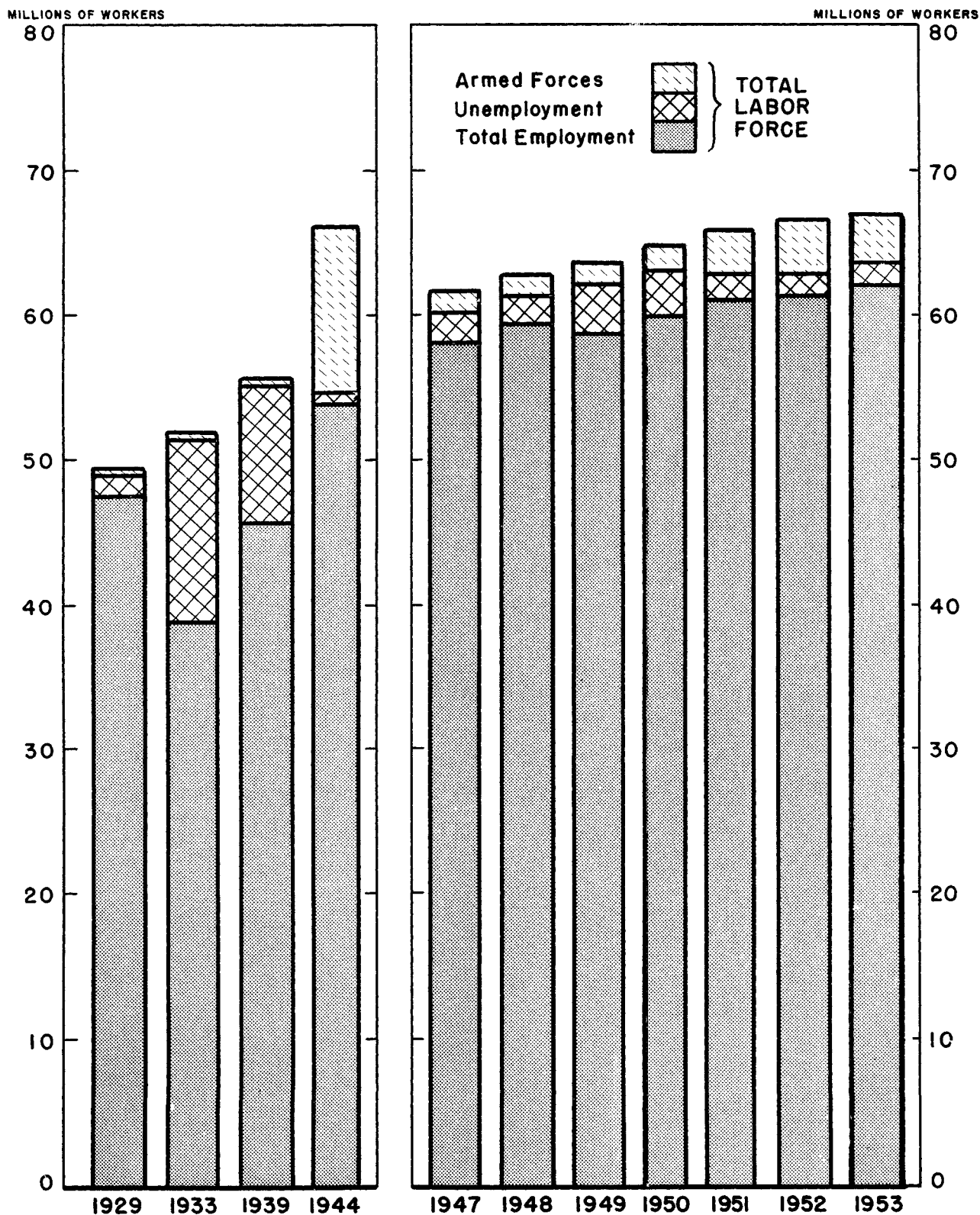
<sup>3</sup>/ Beginning with January 1954, data are based upon a new 230-area Census sample and are therefore not comparable with earlier data which were based upon a 68-area sample.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 4.

# LABOR FORCE

Selected Years, 1929-1952



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS  
AND BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Table 5.—Population and labor force, by age and sex,  
December 1953

(Thousands)					
Age and sex	Population	In labor force 1/	Not in labor force		
			Keeping house	In school	Other 2/
Total, 14 and over...	117,100	66,110	34,620	7,970	8,380
Male, 14 and over....	57,660	47,010	140	4,010	6,500
14-24.....	12,240	7,910	(3/)	3,930	400
14-15.....	2,320	340	(3/)	1,930	(3/)
16-17.....	2,220	970	(3/)	1,160	(3/)
18-19.....	2,150	1,600	(3/)	480	(3/)
20-24.....	5,550	5,000	(3/)	350	200
25-34.....	11,920	11,510	(3/)	(3/)	320
35-44.....	11,050	10,670	(3/)	(3/)	350
45-54.....	9,110	8,650	(3/)	(3/)	460
55-64.....	6,970	5,910	(3/)	(3/)	1,030
65 and over.....	6,370	2,360	(3/)	(3/)	3,940
Female, 14 and over..	59,430	19,090	34,490	3,960	1,880
14-24.....	11,960	4,010	3,840	3,920	190
14-15.....	2,240	160	(3/)	2,000	(3/)
16-17.....	2,150	560	250	1,300	(3/)
18-19.....	2,110	1,000	630	440	(3/)
20-24.....	5,470	2,290	2,920	180	(3/)
25-34.....	12,320	4,020	8,140	(3/)	130
35-44.....	11,430	4,760	6,500	(3/)	150
45-54.....	9,270	3,680	5,430	(3/)	150
55-64.....	7,180	2,020	4,950	(3/)	210
65 and over.....	7,270	580	5,640	(3/)	1,050

1/ Includes Armed Forces.

2/ Includes persons in institutions, disabled and retired persons, etc.

3/ Numbers under 100,000 are not shown because they are subject to relatively large sampling variation.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

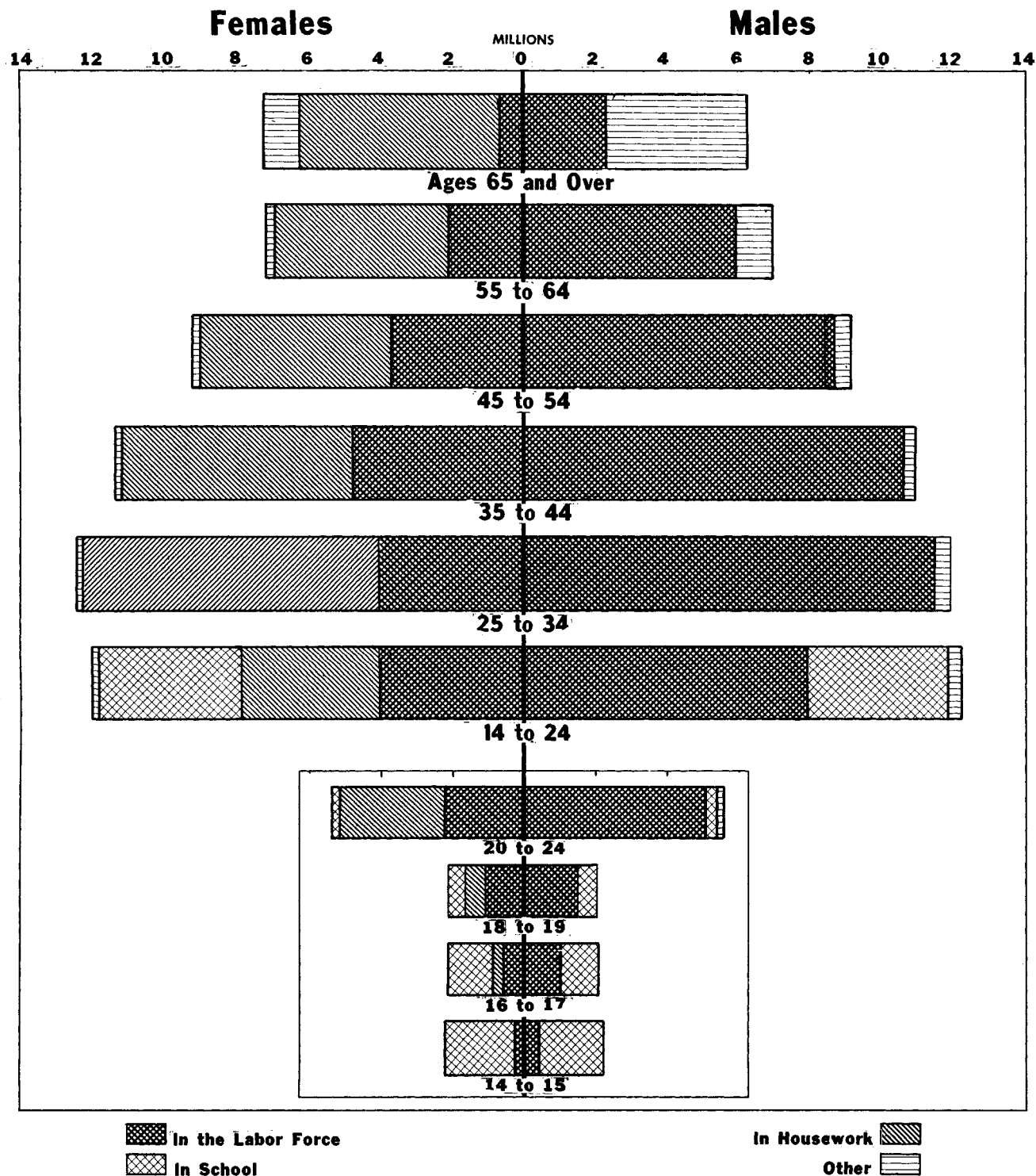
Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 5.

# POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

BY AGE AND SEX

December 1953



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Numbers under .1 million not shown

Source: UNITED STATES BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



Table 6.—Excess of wartime labor force over "normal,"  
by age and sex, April 1945

Age and sex	(Thousands)		
	Labor force <sup>1/</sup>		
	Actual	"Normal" <sup>2/</sup>	Excess of actual over normal
Total, 14 and over.....	66,250	58,120	8,130
Male, 14 and over.....	46,410	42,510	3,900
14-19.....	4,740	2,620	2,120
20-34.....	16,400	15,950	450
35-54.....	17,470	16,880	590
55 and over.....	7,800	7,060	740
Female, 14 and over.....	19,840	15,600	4,240
14-19.....	2,720	1,270	1,450
20-34.....	7,960	7,460	500
35-54.....	7,050	5,440	1,610
55 and over.....	2,110	1,430	680

<sup>1/</sup> Labor force estimates include Armed Forces.

<sup>2/</sup> "Normal" labor force assumes a continuation of prewar trends in age-sex labor force participation rates.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 7.—Percent of population in the labor force,  
by age and sex,  
annual averages 1953 and 1944

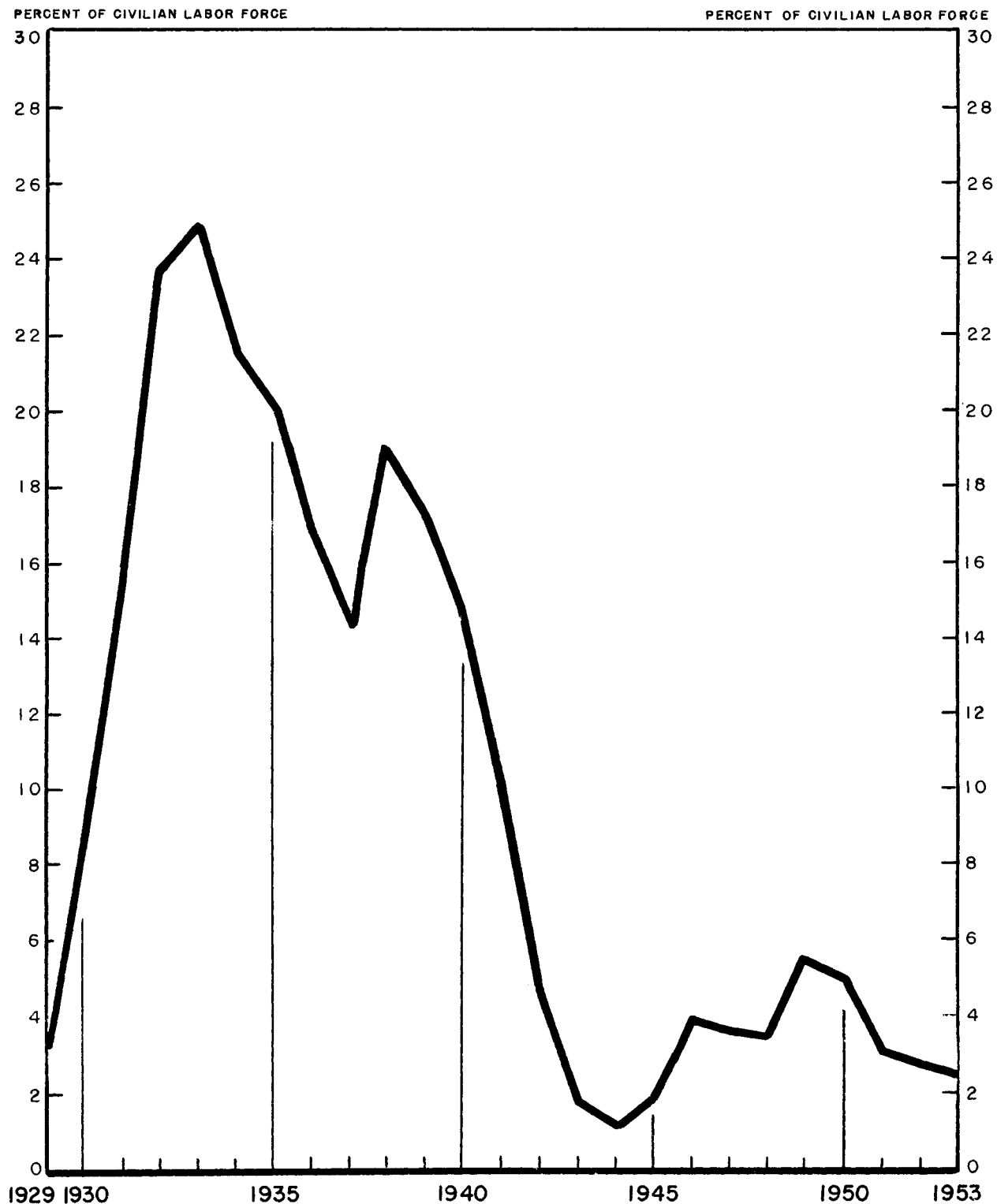
Age and sex	1953	1944
Total, 14 and over.....	57.4	62.3
Male, 14 and over.....	82.8	88.3
14-19.....	50.1	69.1
20-24.....	91.3	97.1
25-34.....	96.3	96.2
35-44.....	96.3	99.1
45-54.....	94.7	97.7
55-64.....	86.1	87.7
65 and over.....	40.0	50.9
Female, 14 and over.....	32.8	36.5
14-19.....	29.8	41.7
20-24.....	44.1	54.7
25-34.....	33.5	37.6
35-44.....	40.2	41.7
45-54.....	39.6	35.6
55-64.....	28.8	25.0
65 and over.....	9.2	9.6

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 6.

# UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

1929 - 1953

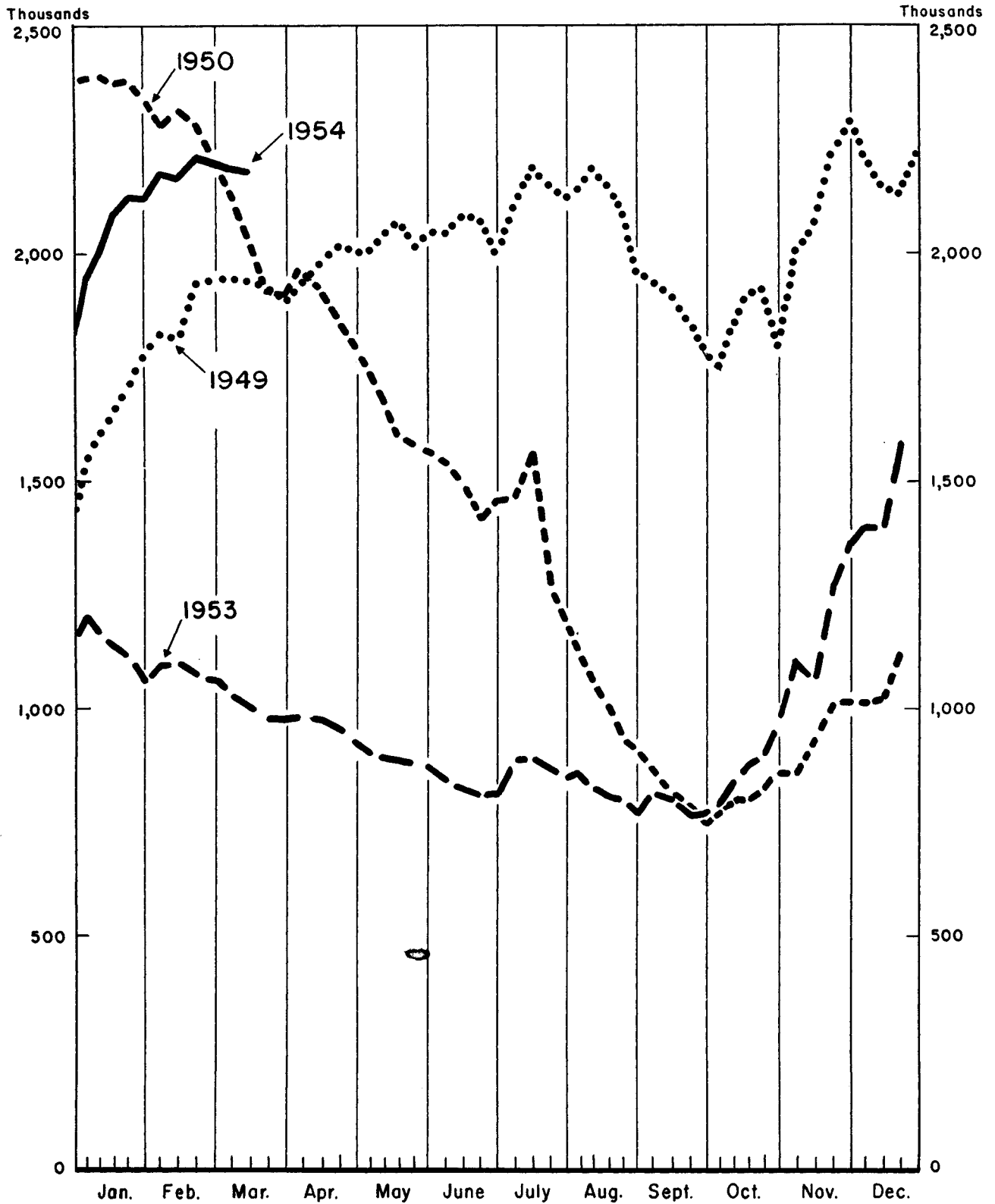


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SOURCE: BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS AND U. S.  
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Chart 7.

# INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT, STATE PROGRAMS



## WOMEN

World War II experience showed that women are the Nation's greatest single labor reserve under conditions of national emergency. Although the increases in marriages and births during the past decade have tended to restrict the availability of women for work outside the home, this tendency has been more than offset by the sharp uptrend in the number and proportion of working wives.

Between 1940 and 1953, the number of married women in the population rose by nearly 8-1/2 million; the number who were widowed, divorced, or separated increased by 3 million; while the number of single women declined by 3 million (table 8 and chart 8). Moreover, among the married women aged 15 to 49, the proportion with young children (under 5) increased from one-third in 1940 to two-fifths in 1952 (table 9 and chart 9). The relationship between marital status and availability for work is illustrated by these facts: in 1953, only one-fourth of the married women were in the labor force as contrasted with nearly half of the single women aged 14 years and over. Among the married women aged 15 to 49 years, in 1952, only one-eighth of those with very young children were in the labor force, compared with almost two-fifths of those without young children (table 10).

Despite the increase in marriages and births during the past decade, the overall proportion of women in the labor force actually increased from 27-1/2 percent in 1940 to 32 percent in April 1953. This was due largely to the sharp increase in the proportion of married women in the labor force—from about 15 percent in 1940 to 26 percent in 1953. The long-run tendency for a higher proportion of married women in the population to engage in gainful employment was greatly accelerated in this period by such factors as the millions of additional women who gained work experience during World War II and the very high levels of labor demand in the postwar years. Most of the relative increase in the number of married women workers has occurred in the age group 35 years and over, when most women no longer have responsibility for care of very young children.

Furthermore, this group comprises the largest potential labor reserve. In March 1951, there were 32-1/2 million women, 20 years and over, outside the labor force, excluding those permanently unable to work (table 11). Women in this age group comprised about 90 percent of the total labor reserve. Over 17-1/2 million

were in the age group 20 to 64 and did not have young children. Of this number 5-1/4 million had some work experience since the beginning of World War II. A large proportion of these experienced women workers are over age 35; the traditional preference of employers for women under 35 continues to limit the employment opportunities for women above that age.

The changes in occupational distribution of employed women resulting from wartime mobilization and the shift to postwar civilian production are shown in table 12. Between 1940 and 1945, the proportion of women employed as operatives, farm workers, and clerical workers rose sharply, while declines occurred in the professional group and among domestic-service and other service occupations. These shifts were partially reversed in the postwar period. Wartime mobilization might again require sharp increases in the number of women in factory jobs and on the farm, as men are drawn into the armed services.

In manufacturing industries, the greatest number and proportion of women are employed in "light" manufacturing activities—including such fields as apparel, textiles, and electrical equipment (table 13). During the period of industrial expansion accompanying the Korean conflict the employment of women in manufacturing increased from 3.8 million to 4.6 million (June 1950 to June 1953). Although the proportion of women employed in most manufacturing industries increased in this period, the relatively greater expansion in heavy industries, where few women are employed, resulted in virtually no change in the overall proportion of women manufacturing employees.

Table 8.—Labor force status of women by marital status,  
April 1953 and 1944, and March 1940

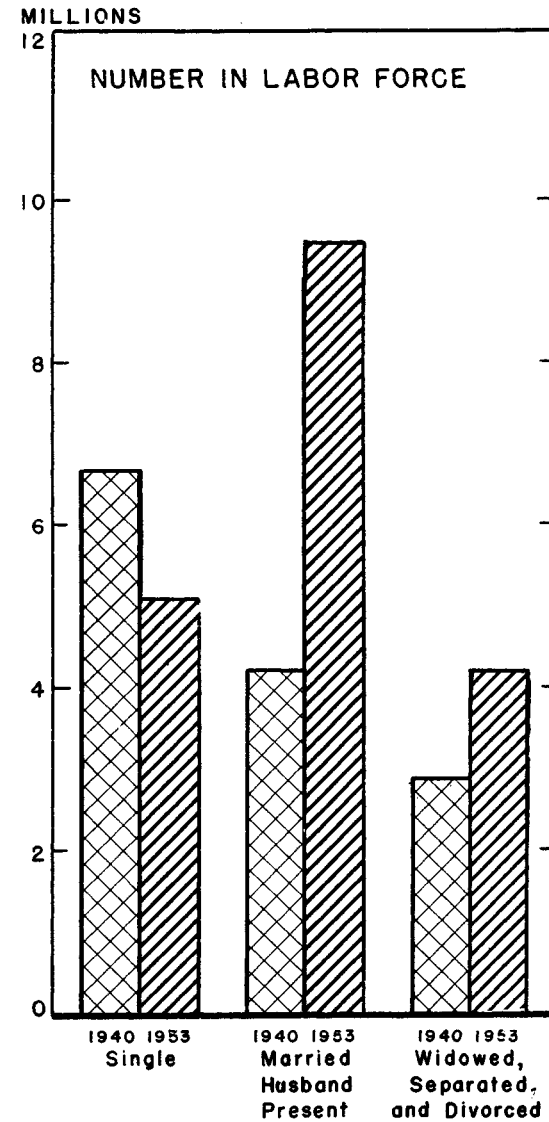
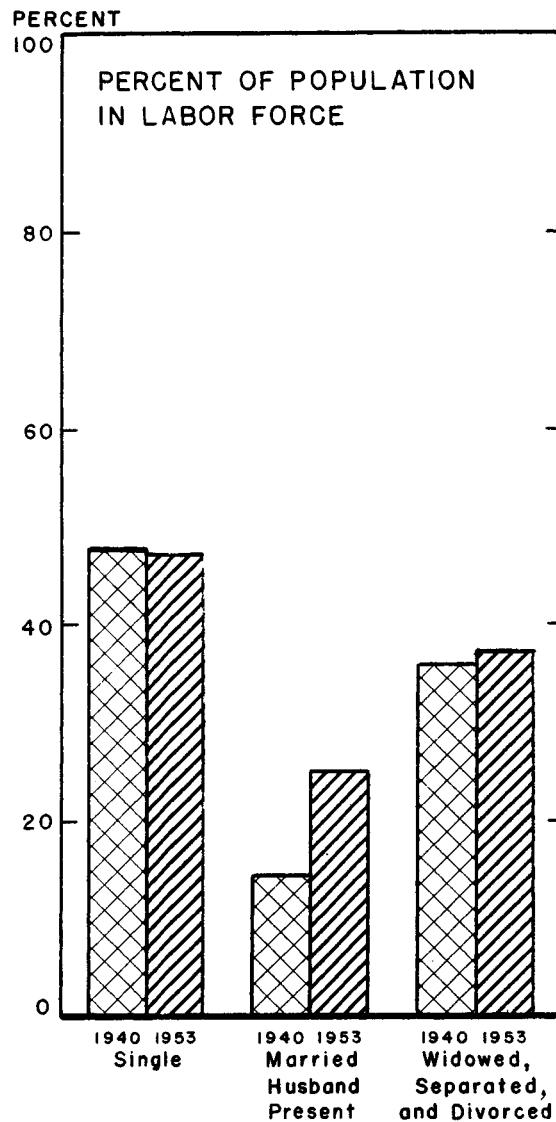
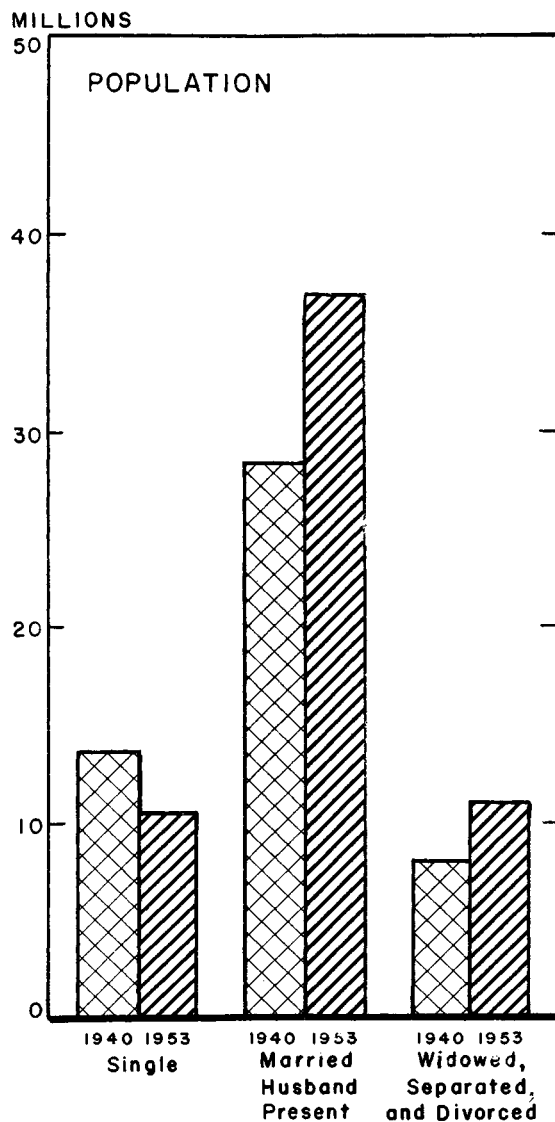
Year and marital status	Civilian population	In labor force	
		Number	Percent of population
	(Thousands)		
1953:			
Total, 14 and over.....	58,940	18,920	32.1
Single.....	10,774	5,140	47.7
Married, husband present..	37,106	9,588	25.8
Other marital status <u>1</u> /...	11,060	4,192	37.9
1944:			
Total, 14 and over.....	52,759	18,449	35.0
Single.....	12,875	7,542	58.6
Married, husband present..	28,667	6,226	21.7
Other marital status <u>1</u> /...	11,217	4,681	41.7
1940:			
Total, 14 and over.....	50,549	13,840	27.4
Single.....	13,936	6,710	48.1
Married, husband present..	28,517	4,200	14.7
Other marital status <u>1</u> /...	8,096	2,930	36.2

1/ Includes widowed, separated, and divorced.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 8.

# FEMALE POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE, 14 YEARS AND OVER By Marital Status 1940 and 1953



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census



Table 9.—Number of married women, 15 to 49 years old,  
with and without children under 5,  
April 1952 and 1940

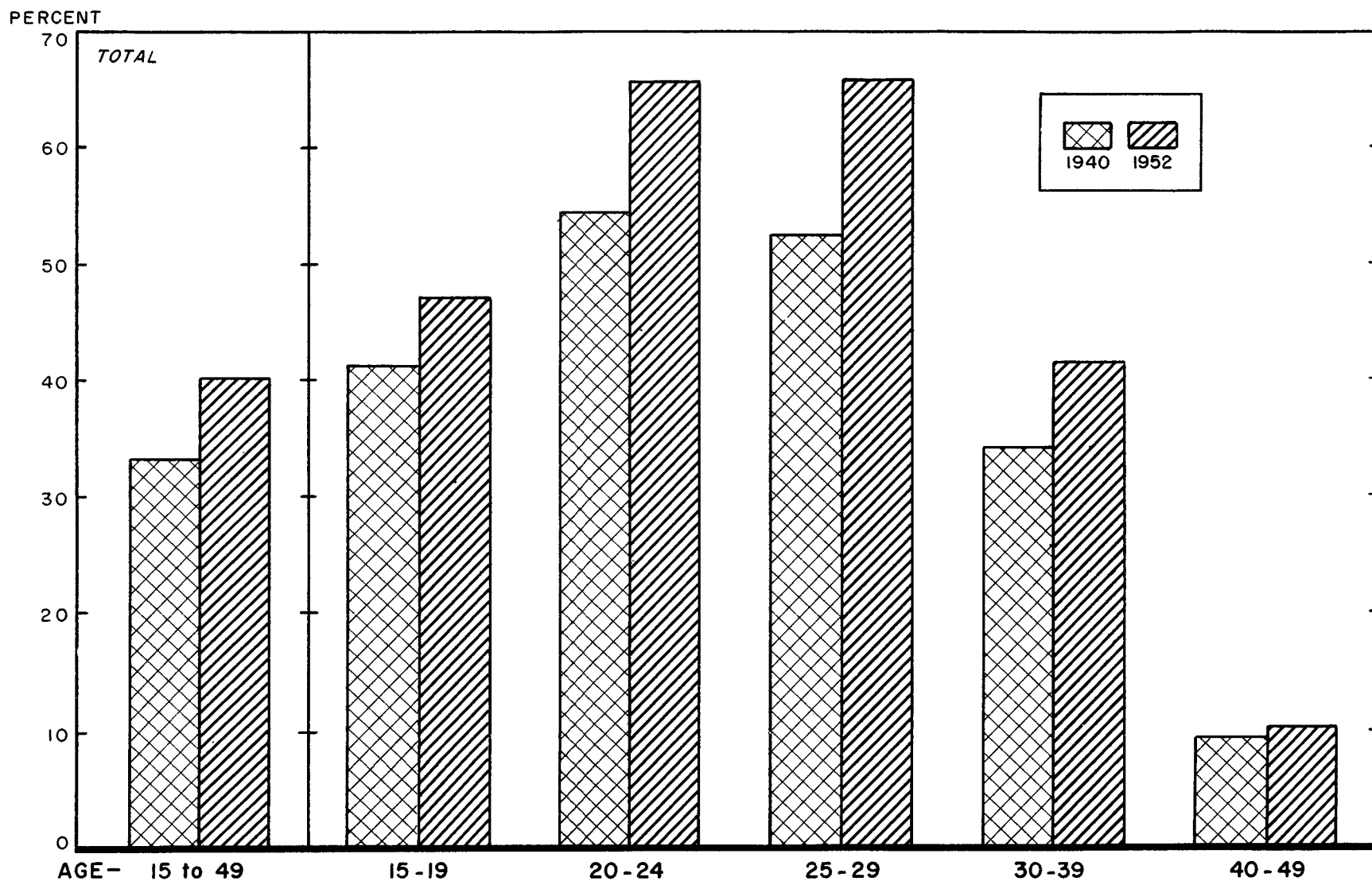
Year and age	Married women, husband present			
	Total	Without children under 5	With children under 5	
			Number	Percent of total
	(Thousands)			
1952:				
Total, 15-49.....	26,660	15,970	10,690	40.1
15-19.....	700	370	330	47.1
20-24.....	3,540	1,210	2,330	65.8
25-29.....	4,900	1,680	3,230	65.9
30-39.....	9,660	5,670	3,990	41.3
40-49.....	7,850	7,040	810	10.3
1940:				
Total, 15-49.....	21,300	14,220	7,080	33.2
15-19.....	650	380	270	41.3
20-24.....	2,840	1,290	1,550	54.5
25-29.....	3,950	1,880	2,070	52.3
30-39.....	7,610	5,010	2,600	34.2
40-49.....	6,250	5,650	600	9.6

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 9.

# PERCENT OF MARRIED WOMEN 15 TO 49 YEARS OLD WITH CHILDREN UNDER 5 1940 and 1952



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Table 10.—Labor force status of married women,  
with and without children under 5,  
April 1952

Presence of children under 5	Married women, husband present		
	Population	In labor force	
		Number	Percent of population
	(Thousands)		
Total, 15 to 49 years.....	26,658	7,522	28.2
Without children under 5.	15,958	6,158	38.6
With children under 5....	10,700	1,364	12.7

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.—Work experience of persons in the labor reserve <sup>1/</sup>  
in March 1951, by age and sex

Age and sex	Total persons in labor reserve	With work experience since beginning of World War II		With no work experience since beginning of World War II
		Number	Percent of total in labor reserve	
	(Thousands)			(Thousands)
Total, 20 and over.....	36,394	13,284	36.5	23,110
Male, 20 and over.....	3,866	2,328	60.2	1,538
Female, 20 and over.....	32,528	10,956	33.7	21,572
Married, with children under 6 years old.....	9,822	5,120	52.1	4,702
Other.....	22,706	5,836	25.7	16,870
20 to 44.....	7,752	3,278	42.3	4,474
45 to 64.....	10,038	2,012	20.0	8,026
65 and over.....	4,916	546	11.1	4,370

<sup>1/</sup> Consists of the noninstitutional population outside the labor force, excluding those permanently unable to work.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 12.—Employed women classified by major occupation group,  
April 1954, 1950, 1945, and March 1940

Major occupation group	1954	1950	1945	1940
	Number (thousands)			
Total employed.....	18,600	17,180	19,310	11,920
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	2,230	1,860	1,510	1,570
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	960	940	800	450
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers.....	720	920	1,930	690
Clerical and kindred workers.....	5,120	4,540	4,900	2,530
Sales workers.....	1,480	1,520	1,440	830
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	270	180	300	110
Operatives and kindred workers.....	3,460	3,210	4,610	2,190
Service workers, except private household...	2,490	2,170	1,980	1,350
Private household workers.....	1,770	1,770	1,670	2,100
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	110	70	170	100
	Percent distribution			
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	12.0	10.8	7.8	13.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	5.2	5.5	4.1	3.8
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers.....	3.9	5.4	10.0	5.7
Clerical and kindred workers.....	27.5	26.4	25.4	21.2
Sales workers.....	8.0	8.8	7.5	7.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	1.5	1.0	1.5	.9
Operatives and kindred workers.....	18.6	18.7	23.9	18.4
Service workers, except private household...	13.4	12.6	10.3	11.3
Private household workers.....	9.5	10.3	8.6	17.6
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	.6	.4	.9	.8

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 13.—Employment of women in manufacturing industries,  
December and June 1953 and June 1950

Industry	December 1953		June 1953		June 1950	
	Number (thou- sands)	Percent of women employees	Number (thou- sands)	Percent of all employees	Number (thou- sands)	Percent of all employees
Manufacturing.....	4,411	100.0	4,587	27	3,762	26
Durable goods.....	1,798	40.8	1,922	19	1,309	16
Ordnance and accessories.....	50	1.1	56	27	5	18
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)..	50	1.1	53	7	51	6
Furniture and fixtures.....	66	1.5	70	19	57	16
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	88	2.0	93	17	84	16
Primary metal products.....	75	1.7	84	6	62	5
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)....	213	4.8	237	20	180	19
Machinery (except electrical).....	234	5.3	244	14	177	13
Electrical machinery.....	458	10.4	495	41	323	38
Transportation equipment.....	248	5.6	262	14	124	10
Instruments and related products.....	122	2.8	125	37	81	34
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	195	4.4	204	41	167	39
Nondurable goods.....	2,613	59.2	2,666	38	2,453	37
Food and kindred products.....	364	8.3	370	24	363	24
Tobacco manufactures.....	68	1.5	54	58	51	56
Textile-mill products.....	494	11.2	540	44	534	42
Apparel and other finished textile products..	924	20.9	925	77	840	75
Paper and allied products.....	127	2.9	127	24	110	23
Printing, publishing, and allied industries..	224	5.1	215	28	192	26
Chemicals and allied products.....	141	3.2	148	20	116	18
Products of petroleum and coal.....	16	.4	16	6	11	5
Rubber products.....	69	1.6	75	27	62	26
Leather and leather products.....	187	4.2	196	50	173	46

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

## NONWHITES 1/

The problem of increased manpower utilization among nonwhites is primarily one of occupational upgrading and expanding employment opportunities in certain industries, rather than increased participation in the labor force. The proportion of all nonwhite men in the labor force has been for some years the same as that for whites, except during periods of severe unemployment. The proportion of nonwhite women in the labor force has been consistently higher than that for white women.' In 1953, more than 50 percent of nonwhite women aged 25 to 54 years were in the labor force, compared with less than 40 percent of white women in the same age group.

In the period between the decennial censuses of 1940 and 1950 important shifts occurred in the industrial and occupational distribution of Negro workers. During the same decade the movement of Negroes from farms to urban areas was greatly accelerated. The 1950 census, for the first time, recorded a larger proportion of Negroes in urban areas than in rural areas, whereas the white population had become predominantly urban by 1920. Many Negroes migrated from the more agricultural South to urban areas, particularly to cities in the Northern, Central, and Western States.

Changes in the distribution of employed Negro and white workers among the major industries in 1940 and 1950 are shown in table 14. Comparison with the changes among white workers shows some significant differences.

During this wartime decade employment of Negro men in the construction and manufacturing industries as a proportion of all employed Negro men increased appreciably. In 1950, 8 percent of the total 3.7 million employed Negro men were working in the construction industry, almost equal to the proportion of all white workers so employed. The 23 percent of all employed Negro men in manufacturing in 1950 compared with 27 percent of all employed white men. Over the decade there was a greater decline among Negroes, in comparison with whites, in the proportion employed in agriculture.

Among almost 2 million Negro women working in 1950, employment continued to be largely concentrated in the service industries, including private households, although the percentage decreased from 74 percent in 1940 to 65 percent in 1950. The proportion of all Negro women employed in manufacturing and wholesale and retail trade

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1/ Data for nonwhite persons as a whole reflect predominantly the employment characteristics of Negroes, who comprise more than 95 percent of the nonwhite group.

more than doubled. However, in 1950, only about a tenth of employed Negro women, compared with a fourth of employed white women, were working in each of these sectors.

The occupational distribution of employed Negro and white men and women for the two decennial censuses of 1940 and 1950 are shown in table 15 and chart 10. Comparison of changes among Negroes and whites reveals significant shifts which occurred during this period. Among employed Negro men, the most appreciable increases were in 3 occupation groups—clerical workers, craftsmen, and operatives. In 1950, 20 percent of employed Negro and white men were working as operatives, with a significantly greater increase since 1940 in the proportion of Negroes so employed. Although the proportion of Negroes employed as craftsmen almost doubled from 1940 to 1950, less than 8 percent were employed in this skilled occupation group in 1950, substantially below the 20 percent of employed white men who were craftsmen. The 3 percent of Negro men in clerical work in 1950 was less than half the proportion of white men in this occupation group. The proportion of Negro men in professional occupations in 1950 was low—about 2 percent compared with 8 percent for whites. Although appreciable advances have been made during the last decade, Negroes still are predominantly employed in the lower paying and less-skilled operative, laborer, and service worker categories.

The majority of employed Negro women worked in private households in 1950—although the proportion had declined to 41 percent from the 59 percent in this occupation group in 1940. The proportion of Negro women employed as clerical workers and semiskilled operatives increased between 1940 and 1950. However, in 1950 only 4 percent were in clerical occupations compared with 30 percent of all employed white women. About 15 percent of Negro women workers were semiskilled operatives in 1950—more than double the proportion in 1940, but the proportion was below the 20 percent of white women in this occupation. In 1950, the 6 percent of Negro women in professional occupations was less than half the proportion of white women in this occupation group. <sup>2/</sup>

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<sup>2/</sup> More complete information on the status of Negroes in the labor force is given in Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1119, Negroes in the United States: Their Employment and Economic Status, (1952).



Table 14.—Percent distribution of employed men and women  
by major industry group, by color,  
April 1950 and March 1940

Sex and major industry group	Nonwhite		White	
	1950	1940	1950	1940.
Total employed men.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	24.8	41.7	14.6	21.5
Mining.....	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.8
Construction.....	8.0	4.7	8.3	6.1
Manufacturing.....	22.9	15.4	27.4	25.4
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	8.7	6.5	9.1	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade.....	12.6	10.4	17.7	16.9
Service industries.....	15.9	15.9	14.4	13.9
All other industries.....	4.4	2.2	4.9	3.8
Industry not reported.....	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.3
Total employed women.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture.....	9.4	16.1	2.9	2.4
Mining.....	.1	(1/)	.2	.1
Construction.....	.3	.1	.7	.3
Manufacturing.....	9.5	3.5	25.1	23.7
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	.9	.2	4.8	3.5
Wholesale and retail trade.....	10.5	4.2	24.3	20.5
Service industries.....	65.2	74.3	35.5	43.8
All other industries.....	2.4	.6	4.4	3.2
Industry not reported.....	1.8	.9	2.1	2.3

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 15.—Percent distribution of employed men and women  
by major occupation group, by color,  
April 1950 and March 1940

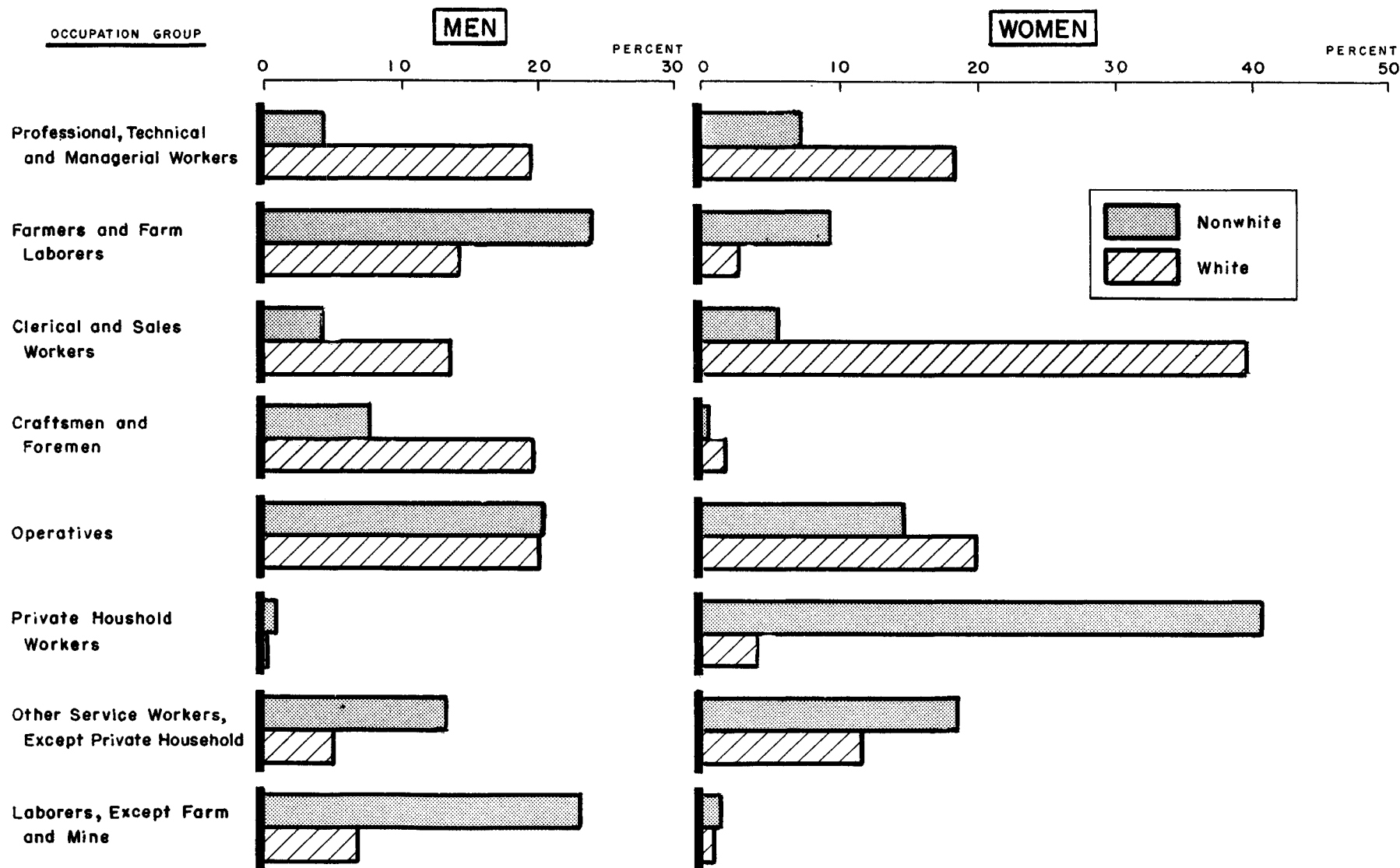
Sex and major occupation group	Nonwhite		White	
	1950	1940	1950	1940
Total employed men.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	2.3	1.9	7.8	6.6
Farmers and farm managers.....	13.3	21.1	10.0	14.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	2.3	1.6	11.6	10.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	3.0	1.2	6.8	6.5
Sales workers.....	1.2	1.0	6.9	6.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	7.6	4.4	19.7	15.9
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20.6	12.4	20.0	18.7
Private household workers.....	1.1	2.3	.1	.1
Service workers, except private household.....	13.3	12.3	5.1	5.2
Farm laborers and foremen.....	10.7	20.0	4.2	7.0
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	23.0	21.3	6.6	7.6
Occupation not reported.....	1.4	.6	1.1	.7
Total employed women.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5.7	4.3	13.3	14.8
Farmers and farm managers.....	1.7	3.0	.6	1.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	1.4	.8	4.7	4.3
Clerical and kindred workers.....	4.3	1.0	30.5	24.5
Sales workers.....	1.5	.6	9.4	8.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	.6	.2	1.6	1.1
Operatives and kindred workers.....	14.8	6.6	19.8	20.3
Private household workers.....	40.6	58.6	4.0	10.9
Service workers, except private household.....	18.6	10.4	11.3	11.5
Farm laborers and foremen.....	7.6	12.9	2.2	1.2
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	1.5	.8	.7	.9
Occupation not reported.....	1.7	.7	1.8	1.3

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 10.

# PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED MEN AND WOMEN BY MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP, BY COLOR April 1950



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

## EMPLOYMENT

Sharp increases in labor requirements, together with some major shifts in the industry distribution of employment, are likely in the event of full mobilization. Some idea of the nature of the change that might occur is provided by the experience in World War II (table 16 and chart 11). Between June 1941 and June 1943, about 6 million workers were added to payrolls of all types of employers other than farmers. Fully two-thirds of the increase occurred in metals and metal-products manufacturing industries. Sizable gains were recorded also in the war-related petroleum, chemicals, and rubber products industries, as well as in transportation and public utilities. The Department of Defense also hired relatively large numbers of additional civilian workers. On the other hand, employment actually declined in mining, contract construction, trade, finance, and State and local governments, reflecting restrictions on nonessential activities as well as manpower shortages induced by the shift of workers to higher paying war industries.

The pattern of employment changes associated with partial mobilization is illustrated by the experience during the Korean emergency period (table 16 and chart 11). Industry, business, and government employed 49.4 million workers in June 1953, almost 5 million more than at the time of the Korean outbreak in June 1950. This increase reflected the expanded demand for civilian goods and services, as well as the requirements of the national defense program.

Comparison of the industry distribution of employment in mid-1953 with that of mid-1950 shows an increase in the relative importance of durable goods manufacturing. These industries added more than 2 million workers, and the proportion of all nonfarm employees in these industries rose from 18 percent to 21 percent. Gains in non-durable goods manufacturing were much more modest—totaling about 300,000 workers. The increase occurred principally in industries affected by expanding business and government demand, particularly chemicals, petroleum, and rubber.

Among nonmanufacturing industries, the largest employment gains during the Korean period occurred in wholesale and retail trade, reflecting a greatly increased volume of consumer buying. Employment in contract construction in June 1953, at 2.6 million, was above the pre-Korean level. However, construction industry employment was somewhat below the record for the month reached in 1951.

The only major nonmanufacturing industry reporting a reduction in its work force during the period of the Korean conflict was bituminous-coal mining, which has experienced a long-continuing downward trend in employment. At 300,000 in June 1953, employment in this industry was one-fourth below the June 1950 level.

Practically all of the increases in employment during the Korean emergency occurred in the first 2 years after the start of the conflict. During the first half of 1953, employment leveled off, and then began to decline. The drop occurred primarily in manufacturing, mining, transportation, and in the Federal Government. By April 1954, nonfarm employment was significantly below that of a year earlier.

This decline was reflected in labor turnover rates, which not only measure the ebb and flow of factory hiring, but also gage the tightness of the labor market. Thus, the recent drop in factory employment is evidenced by the low hiring rate in March 1954 (table 17); the March 1954 quit rate, which was far below World War II levels, also reflected the eased labor market situation.

The labor supply available for production can be expanded sharply, when necessary, by increasing the length of the workweek. Widespread overtime work was characteristic of many manufacturing industries during the Korean emergency. However, the average workweek of about 41 hours that was maintained during most of this partial mobilization period is far below that which could be attained in the event of full mobilization (table 18 and chart 12). In 1944, the factory workweek averaged over 45 hours and in the durable goods industries the average was about 46-1/2 hours.

A significant change in the geographic distribution of nonfarm employment has occurred since 1939, reflecting both the developments of World War II and long-term locational trends. Relative gains were the sharpest in the South and West, with the Pacific States leading the Nation in the rate of employment growth (table 19).

One of the problems to be considered in the efficient utilization of available manpower is the presence of areas of substantial labor surplus. Despite a generally favorable employment situation in March 1953, 17 major labor market areas were classed as having substantial manpower surpluses. A year later, twice as many areas were included in this category (table 20 and chart 13).

The agricultural work force has experienced a long-term decline. In 1953, according to Census Bureau estimates, agricultural employment averaged 6.5 million, or about 11 percent of total civ-

ilian employment (table 21). This was 3.4 million less than the level in prewar 1939 when the Nation's farms accounted for one-fifth of total employment. Despite this reduction in the farm work force, total farm output has increased because of gains in agricultural productivity (table 22 and chart 14).

Table 16.—Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division,  
selected periods 1941-54

(Thousands)					
Industry	April 1954 <u>1/</u>	June 1953	June 1950	June 1943	June 1941
Total.....	47,925	49,904	44,510	42,365	36,283
Mining.....	747	846	929	915	960
Contract construction.....	2,512	2,711	2,430	1,669	1,803
Manufacturing.....	15,965	17,416	14,733	17,431	12,967
Metals and metal products.....	7,676	8,568	6,342	9,717	5,525
Petroleum, chemicals and rubber.....	1,289	1,352	1,142	1,051	873
All other manufacturing.....	7,000	7,496	7,249	6,663	6,569
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,006	4,260	3,984	3,656	3,287
Trade.....	10,422	10,473	9,534	7,157	7,402
Finance.....	2,073	2,037	1,807	1,436	1,482
Service.....	5,501	5,576	5,185	3,980	3,760
Government.....	6,699	6,585	5,908	6,121	4,622
Department of Defense.....	1,036	1,138	666	<u>2/</u> 1,983	<u>2/</u> 502
Other Federal Government.....	1,132	1,165	1,164	954	783
State and local.....	4,531	4,282	4,078	3,184	3,337

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Represents employment in War and Navy Departments.

Chart II.

# EMPLOYEES IN NONAGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS, BY INDUSTRY

June 1941, 1943, 1950 and 1953

MILLIONS

25

Selected Years

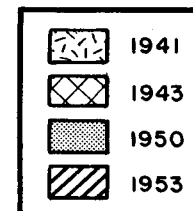
20

15

10

5

0



Manufacturing

Trade

Government

Service

Transportation  
and  
Public Utilities

Contract  
Construction

Finance

Mining

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



Table 17.—Labor turnover rates  
per 1,000 employees in manufacturing,  
March 1940-54

Year	Hires	Separations			
		Total	Layoffs	Quits	Other <u>1/</u>
1940.....	29	35	25	7	3
1941.....	56	34	11	17	6
1942.....	70	53	12	30	11
1943.....	83	77	5	54	18
1944.....	58	74	9	50	15
1945.....	49	68	7	50	11
1946.....	71	66	18	42	6
1947.....	51	49	9	35	5
1948.....	40	45	12	28	5
1949.....	30	48	28	16	4
1950.....	36	29	14	12	3
1951.....	46	41	8	25	8
1952.....	39	37	11	20	6
1953.....	44	41	8	25	7
1954.....	28	37	23	10	4

1/ Includes military separations, discharges, and miscellaneous separations.

Table 18.—Average weekly hours of production workers  
in manufacturing industries,  
1939-54

Period	All manu- facturing	Durable	Nondurable
Annual average:			
1939.....	37.7	38.0	37.4
1940.....	38.1	39.3	37.0
1941.....	40.6	42.1	38.9
1942.....	42.9	45.1	40.3
1943.....	44.9	46.6	42.5
1944.....	45.2	46.6	43.1
1945.....	43.4	44.1	42.3
1946.....	40.4	40.2	40.5
1947.....	40.4	40.6	40.1
1948.....	40.1	40.5	39.6
1949.....	39.2	39.5	38.8
1950.....	40.5	41.2	39.7
1951.....	40.7	41.6	39.5
1952.....	40.7	41.5	39.6
1953.....	40.5	41.3	39.5
1953:			
April.....	40.8	41.7	39.5
May.....	40.7	41.5	39.5
June.....	40.7	41.4	39.7
July.....	40.3	40.8	39.6
August.....	40.5	41.1	39.6
September.....	39.9	40.6	39.0
October.....	40.3	41.0	39.3
November.....	40.0	40.6	39.1
December.....	40.2	40.8	39.3
1954:			
January.....	39.4	40.1	38.5
February <u>1</u> /.....	39.6	40.2	38.8
March <u>1</u> /.....	39.5	40.0	38.8
April <u>1</u> /.....	39.0	39.7	38.1

1/ Preliminary.

Chart 12.

# AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS

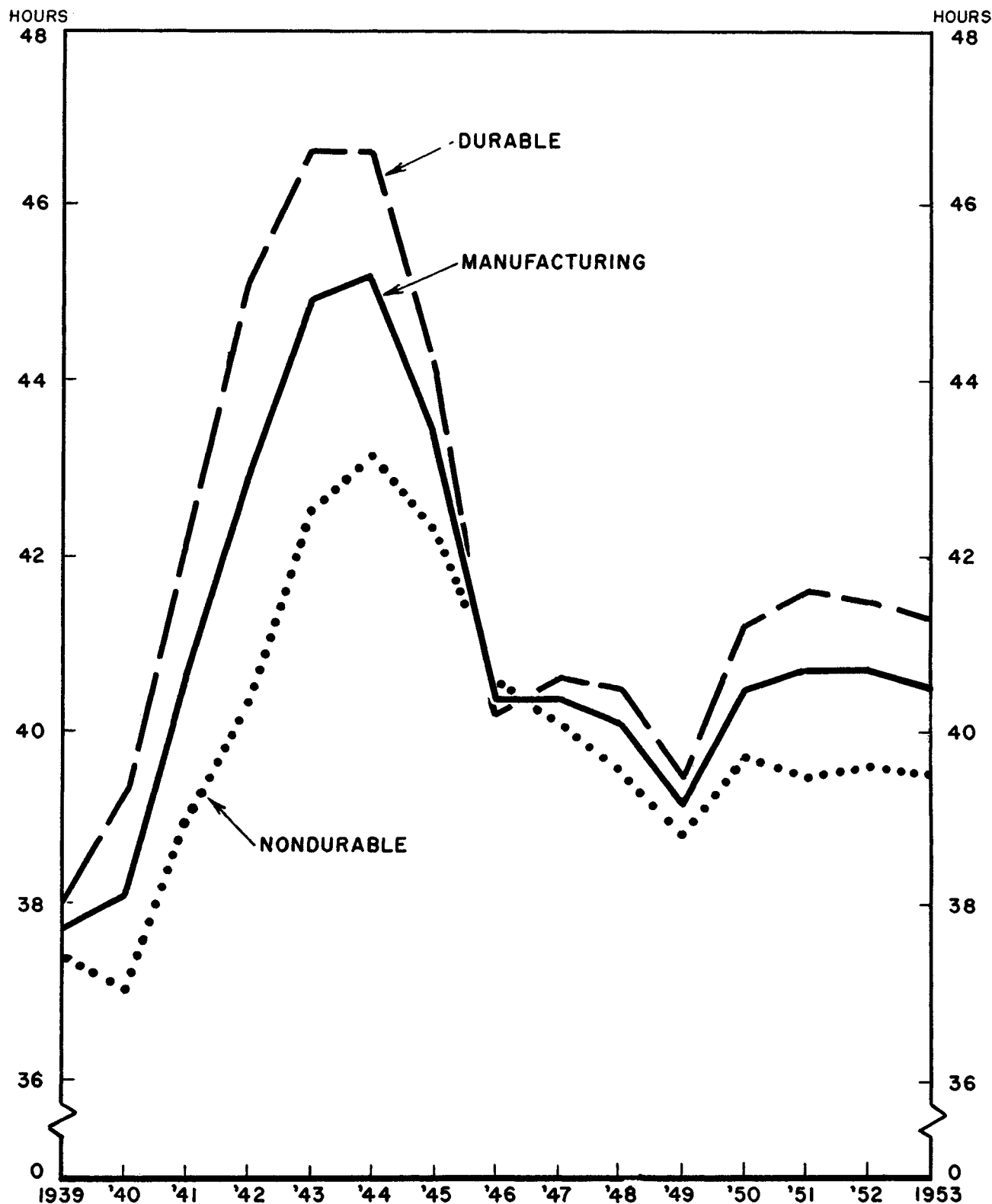


Table 19.—Employees in nonagricultural establishments,  
by geographic region, annual averages 1952 and 1939

Geographic region	1952	1939	Change, 1939-52	
			Number	Percent
	(Thousands)			
United States <u>1</u> /.....	47,990	30,290	17,700	58
New England.....	3,480	2,580	900	35
Middle Atlantic.....	11,320	8,090	3,230	40
East North Central....	10,900	6,870	4,030	59
West North Central....	3,840	2,460	1,380	56
South Atlantic.....	5,990	3,600	2,390	66
East South Central....	2,400	1,440	960	67
West South Central....	3,720	1,980	1,740	88
Mountain.....	1,430	790	640	81
Pacific.....	4,850	2,490	2,360	95

<sup>1/</sup> There is a small discrepancy between the regional and U. S. totals resulting from the use of different benchmark adjustments in some States.

Table 20.—Classification of major labor market areas,  
according to relative adequacy of labor supply,  
selected months, 1953-54

Classification	Mar. 1954	Jan. 1954	Nov. 1953	Sept. 1953	Mar. 1953
Total, all groups.....	149	149	149	149	149
Group I.....	0	1	2	3	5
Group II.....	20	49	63	64	67
Group III.....	95	79	66	64	60
Group IV.....	34	20	18	18	17

#### Explanation of Classification Codes

Group I—Areas of labor shortage. Areas in which labor shortages exist or are expected to occur in the near future which will impede "essential activities."

Group II—Areas of balanced labor supply. Areas in which current and prospective labor demand and supply are approximately in balance.

Group III—Areas of moderate labor surplus. Areas in which current and prospective labor supply moderately exceeds labor requirements.

Group IV—Areas of substantial labor surplus. Areas in which current and prospective labor supply substantially exceeds labor requirements.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security

Chart 13.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - BUREAU OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY  
CLASSIFICATION OF 149 LABOR MARKET AREAS  
ACCORDING TO RELATIVE ADEQUACY OF LABOR SUPPLY  
MARCH 1954\*

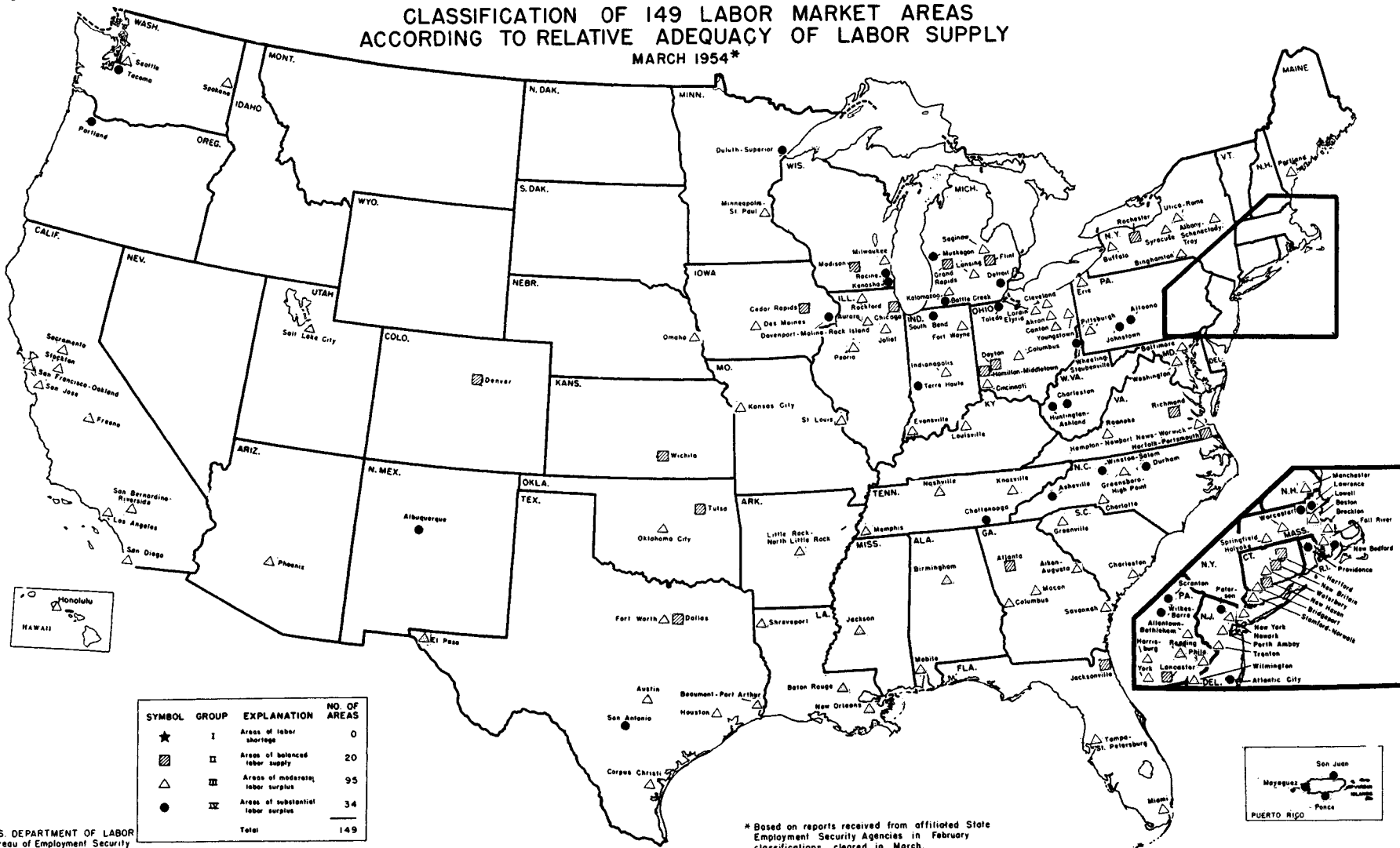


Table 21.—Agricultural employment,  
selected periods, 1929-54

Period	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employment
Annual average:		
1929.....	10,450	21.9
1933.....	10,090	26.0
1939.....	9,610	21.0
1944.....	8,950	16.6
1947.....	8,266	14.2
1948.....	7,973	13.4
1949.....	8,026	13.7
1950.....	7,507	12.5
1951.....	7,054	11.6
1952.....	6,805	11.1
1953 <u>1</u> /.....	6,228	10.1
1953 <u>2</u> /.....	6,528	10.5
1954: <u>3</u> /		
January.....	5,284	8.8
February.....	5,704	9.5
March.....	5,875	9.8
April.....	6,076	10.0

1/ Adjusted for comparability with earlier data, according to footnote 2/.

2/ As published by the Bureau of the Census. The 1953 data are not comparable with those for previous periods as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure.

3/ Beginning with January 1954, data are based upon a new 230-area Census sample and are therefore not comparable with earlier data which were based on a 68-area sample.

Note: These estimates are not comparable with the indexes of employment shown in the following tables and chart on agricultural activity.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 22.—Indexes of production, employment, and output per worker in agriculture, selected years, 1909-50

(1939 = 100)

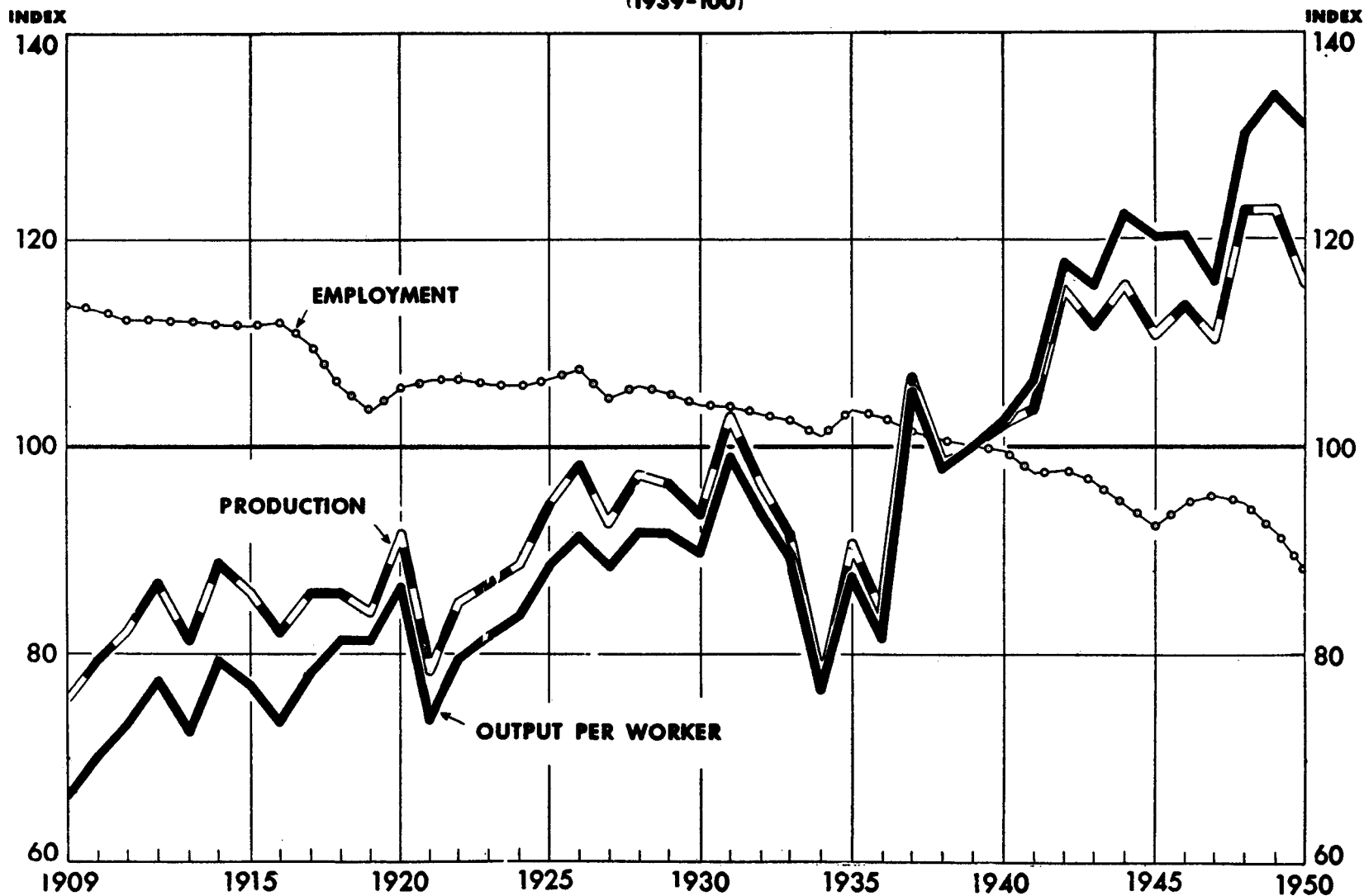
Year	Production	Employment	Output per worker
1909.....	75.5	113.7	66.4
1914.....	88.7	111.7	79.4
1919.....	84.0	103.4	81.2
1924.....	88.7	105.8	83.8
1929.....	96.3	105.1	91.6
1934.....	77.4	101.0	76.6
1939.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940.....	102.1	99.6	102.5
1941.....	103.7	97.4	106.5
1942.....	115.1	97.7	117.8
1943.....	111.6	96.6	115.5
1944.....	115.6	94.3	122.6
1945.....	110.7	92.2	120.1
1946.....	113.7	94.6	120.2
1947.....	110.3	95.2	115.9
1948.....	122.9	94.5	130.1
1949.....	122.9	91.8	133.9
1950.....	115.7	88.3	131.0



Chart 14.

# INDEXES OF PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT AND OUTPUT PER WORKER IN AGRICULTURE

(1939=100)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

## EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN SELECTED DEFENSE-RELATED INDUSTRIES

The sharp expansion in defense production after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in June 1950 had a varied impact upon employment in different segments of the economy. Some industries, especially those connected directly with the defense program, experienced a sharp rise in employment, whereas others lagged (table 23 and chart 15).

The greatest relative rise between July 1950 and July 1953 occurred in ordnance plants (these data reflect employment in privately operated plants and do not include Federal arsenals). By July 1953, ordnance employment was more than seven times its relatively small peacetime base of about 28,000 workers in July 1950. Employment in the aircraft and parts industry increased steadily during the 3-year period, reflecting its key importance in the defense production program. By mid-1953, employment in the industry totaled almost three quarters of a million, nearly three times the pre-Korean level. The leveling off of employment in the first half of 1953 indicated that activity in the industry was approaching established production goals which had been revised downward as a result of stretchouts of previous delivery schedules. Employment in private shipyards rose during the second half of 1950 and through 1951, but leveled off in the second half of 1952 and declined somewhat in the first half of 1953.

Employment in the basic steel industry (blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills) increased by only about 7 percent in the period under review despite the substantial expansion in capacity which had been initiated to provide additional steel for defense purposes. Most of the employment increase in metalworking machinery after July 1950 occurred by July 1951, because the defense program quickly affected machine tool production. Since then, employment in the industry has stabilized at a level 40 or 50 percent higher than that of July 1950. The automobile industry also experienced an early, but slight rise in employment, largely as a result of stepped-up production of passenger cars in anticipation of possible future curtailment. The imposition of materials controls in 1951 and 1952 brought employment in this industry below the July 1950 level. By the latter part of 1952 an improvement in the available supplies of metals for civilian use, coupled with the industry's increased participation in direct defense production, brought the employment level in this industry to an alltime high in April 1953. Despite this rise, employment was only about 14 percent above the July 1950 figure.

Employment in the communication equipment industry climbed rapidly in the first 6 months after hostilities began in Korea. (The bulk of employment in this industry is in the production of television sets, radios, and other electronics equipment including radar and fire control devices.) After a dip in the summer of 1951, reflecting mainly a drop in the output of television sets, the rising production of military and electronics equipment pushed employment upward to an alltime employment peak for this industry in March 1953, but a decline in civilian output reduced employment slightly by July 1953.

After July 1953, cutbacks in many items of military procurement and a general easing off from the high levels of economic activity caused employment in most of these industries to drop. Only in the aircraft and parts industry was the February 1954 figure higher than in July 1953. The automobile industry and the basic steel industry suffered substantial declines in employment during this period, from 966,000 to 821,000 and 665,000 to 603,000, respectively. Sharp percentage declines also occurred in the ordnance and accessories industry, the communication equipment industry, and the shipbuilding industry. Only a slight decrease occurred in the metalworking machinery industry.

Table 23.—Number of employees in selected key industries,  
July 1950 - February 1954

(Thousands)

Year and month	Aircraft and parts	Private shipbuilding and repairing	Private ordnance and accessories	Automobiles	Metal-working machinery	Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills	Communication equipment
1950:							
July.....	265	68	28	869	191	618	338
October.....	311	76	34	908	219	629	403
1951:							
January.....	361	84	40	890	243	634	409
April.....	422	96	54	896	259	638	409
July.....	479	103	77	814	267	651	375
October.....	504	108	110	797	266	648	414
1952:							
January.....	576	119	141	767	280	648	436
April.....	610	129	162	799	283	637	439
July.....	652	134	170	<u>1</u> /662	276	<u>1</u> /207	439
October.....	684	134	176	850	278	643	501
1953:							
January.....	721	134	181	925	284	653	535
April.....	727	130	196	993	285	657	543
July.....	741	126	211	966	282	665	519
October.....	756	121	205	897	283	650	541
1954:							
January.....	771	117	189	851	279	614	488
February <u>2</u> /..	763	116	175	821	275	603	479

1/ Data reflect the effect of work stoppages in the steel industry.

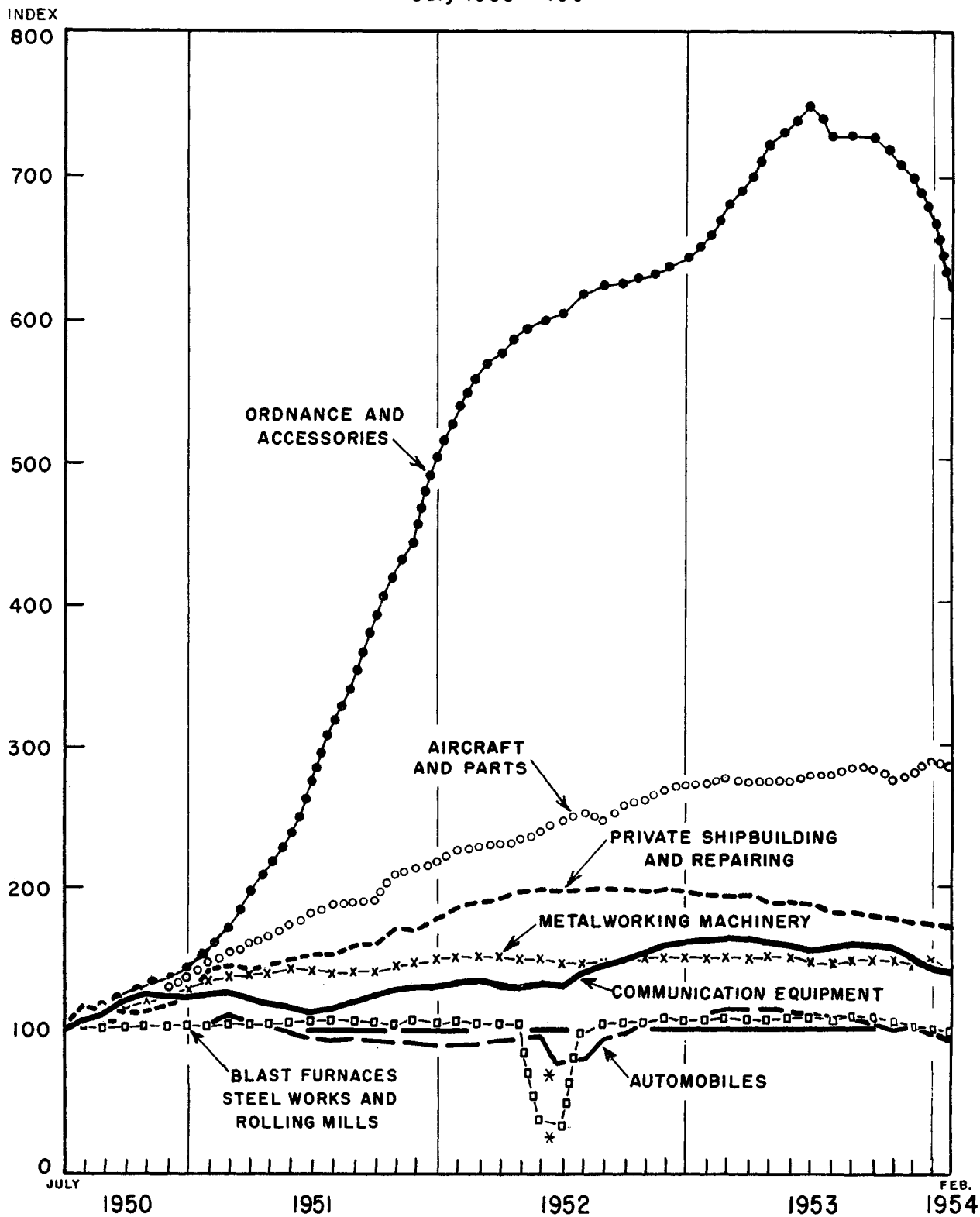
2/ Preliminary.

Chart 15.

# EMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED KEY INDUSTRIES

July 1950-February 1954

July 1950 = 100



## OCCUPATIONS

Our Nation's strength rests on our expanding industrial technology and on the skills of our people. In a technical age and in an era of international tension, mere numbers of workers are an inadequate measure of manpower resources; our Armed Forces must be highly skilled in the use of complex equipment, the civilian work force must be able to meet industry's varied needs, and new and better equipment must be invented and manufactured constantly.

Over 2 million more professional and semiprofessional workers and over 3 million more craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers are employed now than immediately before the outbreak of World War II. Together, the professions and crafts include close to one-fourth of all employed workers in the United States, compared with about one-fifth in 1940. Our stock of skills has been greatly increased by the training of vast numbers of workers to meet the expanded employment requirements in major industries during and since World War II, and also by the recent boom in college enrollments and expansion in apprenticeship programs. (See data in section on Education and Training.) The distribution and trend of employment among major occupation groups are shown in table 24. Since 1940, the number of people employed has expanded by 14-1/2 million.

Greatest concern in manpower planning for full mobilization centers on the extent to which young men, in the age groups most liable for military service, are employed in important occupations requiring long training periods. As shown in table 25 and chart 16 one-third of all craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers are men aged 18 to 34. Among professional and kindred workers as a group, about one out of every four is a man in this age range.

The professions which would be of most immediate importance in a defense emergency—engineering, the sciences, and the major health professions—are (with the single exception of nursing) staffed predominantly by men, and to a great extent by young men. In physics and chemistry, for example, men under 35 years of age make up well over one-third of our total resources of trained personnel. Clearly, the indiscriminate withdrawal of skilled and professional workers into the Armed Forces could create serious problems affecting defense production and related research programs.

As a step toward more effective utilization of manpower resources during the Korean partial mobilization period, a List of Critical Occupations was published by the Department of Labor on August 3, 1950, and amended through August 26, 1952 (table 26).

This List is used by the Defense Department in considering requests made by members of the Armed Forces Reserves or their employers for delays in reporting for duty; it is used also by local Selective Service boards in considering occupational deferments. To be considered for a delay in Reserve callup or for occupational deferment by Selective Service, a person employed in a listed, critical occupation must be engaged in an essential activity. Detailed definitions of the critical occupations, a statement of the Defense Department's deferment policies for Reservists, and the Commerce Department's List of Essential Activities are available on request from the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

The List is now being extensively revised. The manpower situation in the professional and skilled occupations has eased considerably since the termination of hostilities. Currently at least as many men are being released from the Armed Forces as are entering. Moreover, in certain occupations such as airplane pilot and electrician, which were affected more by Reserve than Selective Service callups, the numbers coming out of the Service are much greater than the numbers going in. These and other factors are being considered in the revision of the List.

Table 24.—Employed persons classified by major occupation group,  
April 1954, 1950, 1945 and March 1940

Major occupation group	1954	1950	1945	1940
	Number (thousands)			
Total employed.....	60,600	58,670	53,650	46,100
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5,690	4,460	3,250	3,460
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	6,050	6,380	4,590	3,840
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers.....	5,920	7,020	8,620	8,610
Clerical and kindred workers.....	7,890	7,660	6,970	4,810
Sales workers.....	3,960	3,890	2,660	2,980
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	8,250	7,500	6,820	5,150
Operatives and kindred workers.....	12,360	11,930	12,050	8,520
Service workers, except private household.....	5,230	4,770	4,140	3,370
Private household workers.....	1,830	1,920	1,780	2,240
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	3,430	3,140	2,770	3,120
	Percent distribution			
Total employed.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	9.4	7.6	6.1	7.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.....	10.0	10.9	8.6	8.3
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers.....	9.8	12.0	16.0	18.6
Clerical and kindred workers.....	13.0	13.1	13.0	10.4
Sales workers.....	6.5	6.6	5.0	6.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	13.6	12.8	12.7	11.2
Operatives and kindred workers.....	20.4	20.3	22.4	18.5
Service workers, except private household.....	8.6	8.1	7.7	7.3
Private household workers.....	3.0	3.3	3.3	4.9
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	5.7	5.4	5.2	6.8

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Table 25.—Major occupation group of employed persons, by age,  
April 1954

(Thousands)

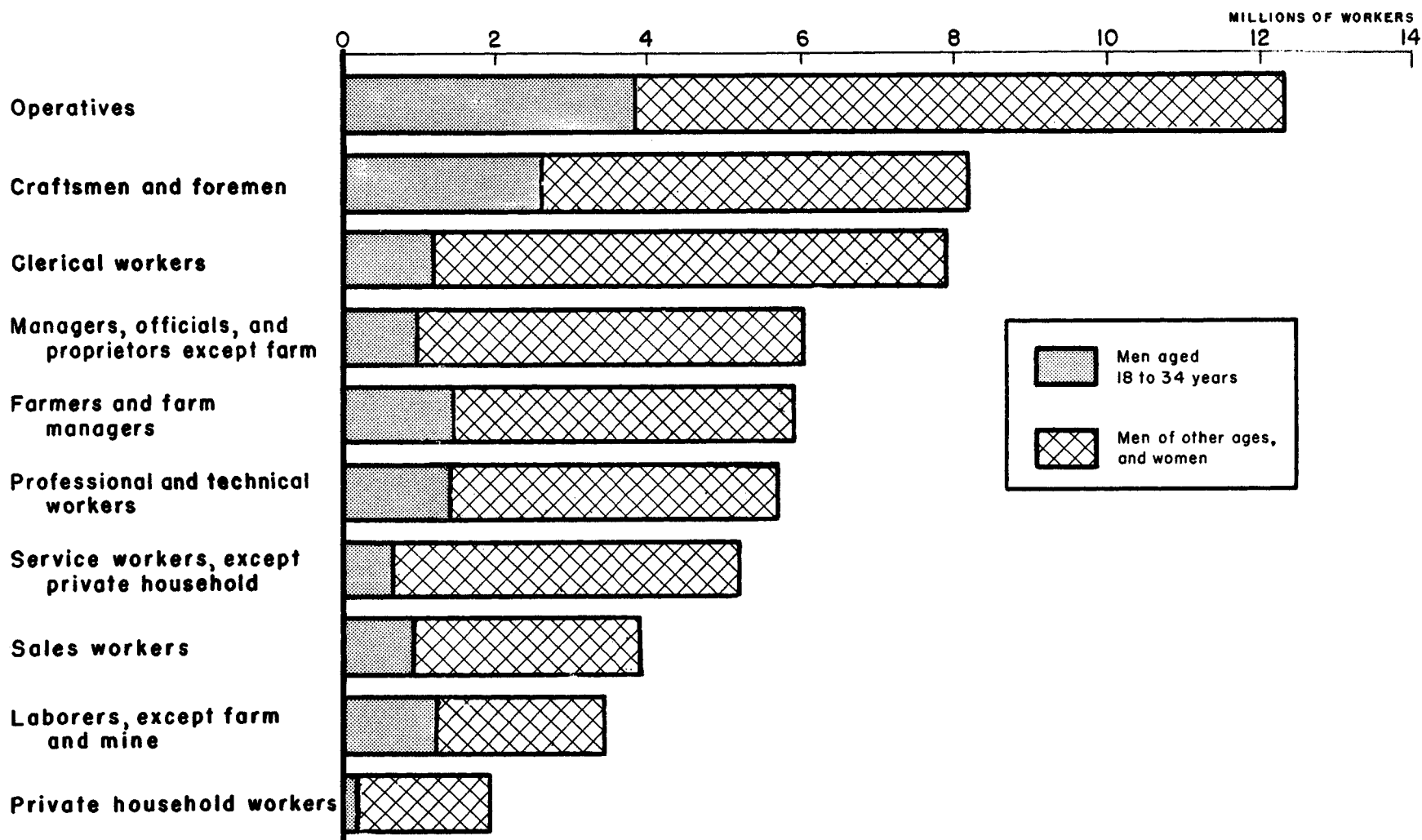
Major occupation group	Total, 14 years and over	14-17 years	18-24 years	25-34 years	35-54 years	55 years and over
Total.....	60,600	1,980	6,880	14,420	26,340	10,980
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	5,690	10	520	1,690	2,640	830
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm....	6,050	(1/)	130	1,000	3,460	1,450
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers.....	5,920	450	570	1,010	2,250	1,640
Clerical and kindred workers.....	7,890	200	1,790	2,160	2,880	870
Sales workers.....	3,960	370	450	890	1,590	660
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	8,250	30	540	2,200	4,000	1,470
Operatives and kindred workers .....	12,360	230	1,620	3,580	5,360	1,580
Service workers, except private household.....	5,230	300	520	960	2,170	1,290
Private household workers.....	1,830	180	200	240	690	510
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	3,430	200	530	700	1,310	690
Male.....	41,990	1,290	3,810	10,270	18,370	8,250
Professional, technical, and kindred workers.....	3,460	(1/)	200	1,150	1,610	500
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm....	5,080	(1/)	100	830	2,930	1,220
Farmers, farm managers, foremen, and laborers.....	5,200	380	520	890	1,910	1,490
Clerical and kindred workers.....	2,770	70	330	840	1,090	450
Sales workers.....	2,480	240	240	650	910	440
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.....	7,980	30	530	2,130	3,870	1,420
Operatives and kindred workers.....	8,900	180	1,170	2,660	3,700	1,190
Service workers, except private household.....	2,740	180	200	450	1,080	840
Private household workers.....	60	10	10	(1/)	20	10
Laborers, except farm and mine.....	3,320	200	510	680	1,260	670

1/ Less than 10,000.

Note: Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

**OCCUPATIONS OF MEN OF MILITARY AGE**  
**Total Employed and Number of Employed Men Aged 18-34**  
**By Major Occupation Group, April 1954**



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
 BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Table 26.—List of Critical Occupations,  
as of August 26, 1952

Agronomist	Loftsmen
Aircraft and engine mechanics (Air trans. & mfg.)	Machinist
Airplane navigator, commercial	Maintenance mechanic, industrial
Airplane pilot	Masters and pilots
Airways operations specialist	Mathematician
Apprentice (Critical occupations only)	Metal miner, underground, all around
Blacksmiths and hammersmiths	Metal spinner
Boilermaker	Microbiologist (Includes bacteriologist)
Cable splicer, power	Millwright
Chemist	Model maker
Clinical psychologist	Molder and coremaker
Dentist	Nurse, professional
Die setter	Oil well servicing technician
Driller, petroleum	Orthopedic appliance and limb technician
Electrician, airplane	Osteopath
Electronic technician	Parasitologist (Plant or animal)
Engineer draftsman, design	Patternmaker
Engineers, marine, chiefs and assistants	Pharmacologist
Engineer, professional (All branches)	Physician and surgeon
Entomologist	Physicist
Farm operators and assistants	Physiologist (Plant or animal)
Foreman (Critical occupations only)	Plant pathologist
Fourdrinier wire weaver	Precision lens grinders and polishers
Geologist	Roller, iron and steel
Geophysicist	Sawsmith
Glass blower, laboratory apparatus	Shipfitter
Heat treater, all around	Stillman
Instrument repairman	Teacher, college and vocational (Critical occupations only)
Licensed mates	Tool and die designer
Lineman, power	Tool and die maker
	Veterinarian

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The increased demand for many types of highly trained professional and skilled workers which resulted from the full mobilization program during World War II focused attention on the importance to the national security of maintaining an adequate flow of trainees in educational institutions and apprenticeship training programs.

The level of education of the Nation's working force is one of the best measures of its capabilities. The trend toward more schooling, which had been evident for many years, continued during the 1940-50 decade (table 27). The median number of years of school completed rose in nearly every age group, with the greatest increases occurring in the ages under 35 years. This is especially notable because the education of so many men had been interrupted by military service.

College enrollments and graduations also expanded greatly during the late 1940's. The peak in college graduations was reached in the academic year 1949-50, when about 434,000 bachelor's and first professional degrees (such as M.D., D.D.S., LL.B., and B.D.) were conferred—half again as many as in 1947-48 and nearly 2-1/2 times the prewar peak figure of 187,000 graduations (table 28 and chart 17). The record graduating classes of the late 1940's, which were due mainly to the great numbers of veterans enrolled under the GI Bill of Rights, more than offset the drop in graduations during World War II. The increase in enrollments was sharpest in technical fields such as engineering, in which practically all students are men and in which interest was stimulated by the war and postwar emphasis on scientific and technological developments. Thus, the engineering schools' 1949-50 graduating class of 52,000 was more than three times greater than the largest prewar graduating class.

Since the 1950 peak, college graduations have declined, owing to decreasing veteran enrollments and a temporary drop in population of college age, as well as withdrawals for military service. The number of students entering college dropped steadily from 1946-47 (when the number of veterans registering for the first time was at the peak) through 1951-52 (table 29). In the fall of 1952 and again in the fall of 1953, the number of new students increased, rising by nearly 15 percent the first year and more than 10 percent in the second year. Total college enrollments also continued to rise until 1949-50, then declined in the next 2 years. With the sharp increases in first year students in 1952-53 and 1953-54, total college enrollments also increased by 2.5 and 1 percent, respectively. Enrollments

in and graduations from higher educational institutions are expected to continue to increase during the last half of the present decade and into the 1960's.

Workers qualify for most skilled occupations principally through apprenticeship training. The number of registered apprentices has increased sharply since 1941 (table 30).<sup>3/</sup> Wartime needs for skilled labor caused a sharp upturn in the number of registered apprentices. Apprenticeship training increased even more rapidly in the immediate post-World War II years when many returning veterans availed themselves of the benefits provided by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act by registering in apprenticeship programs. The peak number of apprentices was reached in mid-1949 when about 235,000 persons were receiving training under registered programs. This was more than 10 times as high as the 1941 total. Although the number of apprentices in training declined during 1950, 1951, and 1952, it remained at a level considerably higher than in the prewar years. The number of registered apprentices turned upward during the first half of 1953.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has made intensive studies of several skilled occupations which throw some light on the way workers in these occupations were trained.<sup>4/</sup> Among tool and die makers, 2 out of 3 entered the trade via apprenticeship; among molders, 57 percent entered in this way. The others had "picked up" their trades while working; only a few of them had any kind of formal training. In 1952 there were about 9 apprentices, both registered and unregistered, for every 100 journeymen tool and die makers employed in the metalworking industries, and about 7 for every 100 journeymen molders and coremakers. On the other hand, in some skilled occupations that have a relatively short history, apprenticeship has not been very important as a method of training. Only 5 percent of electronic technicians had received apprenticeship training. The most common type of training for electronic technicians was technical school study in civilian or Armed Forces schools. Many of these workers also acquired some of their skill through home study or hobby work.

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<sup>3/</sup> Since registration of apprenticeship programs is entirely voluntary there are a considerable number of apprentices who receive training under unregistered programs and are not included in the figures in table 30.

<sup>4/</sup> Mobility of Tool and Die Makers, 1940-1951, Bulletin No. 1120 (1952). Mobility of Electronic Technicians, 1940-52, Bulletin No. 1150 (1954). Mobility of Molders and Coremakers, 1940-52, Bulletin 1162 (1954). U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 27.—Median years of school completed by persons  
25 years old and over, by age,  
1950 and 1940

Age	1950	1940	Increase, 1940-50
Total, 25 and over...	9.3	8.6	0.7
25-29.....	12.1	10.3	1.8
30-34.....	11.6	9.5	2.1
35-39.....	10.7	8.8	1.9
40-44.....	9.8	8.6	1.2
45-49.....	8.9	8.5	.4
50-54.....	8.7	8.4	.3
55-59.....	8.5	8.3	.2
60-64.....	8.4	8.3	.1
65-69.....	8.2	8.2	-
70-74.....	8.2	8.1	.1
75 and over.....	8.1	8.0	.1

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table 28.—College enrollments and graduations, selected fields,  
academic years, 1929-30 to 1953-54

Academic year	College enrollments (regular session)		College graduations (bachelor's degrees <sup>1/</sup> )			
	Both sexes	Male	Total (all fields)		Engineering	Natural sciences
			Both sexes	Male		
1929-30.....	1,101,000	620,000	122,000	74,000	7,700	(2/)
1931-32.....	1,154,000	667,000	138,000	83,000	10,700	(2/)
1933-34.....	1,055,000	616,000	136,000	82,000	12,000	(2/)
1935-36.....	1,208,000	710,000	143,000	86,000	11,200	(2/)
1937-38.....	1,351,000	804,000	165,000	98,000	11,600	(2/)
1939-40.....	1,494,000	893,000	187,000	110,000	15,100	(2/)
1941-42.....	1,404,000	819,000	185,000	104,000	16,000	(2/)
1943-44.....	1,155,000	<sup>3/</sup> 579,000	126,000	56,000	13,500	(2/)
1945-46.....	1,677,000	928,000	136,000	59,000	8,500	(2/)
1947-48.....	2,616,000	1,836,000	272,000	176,000	32,000	34,000
1949-50.....	2,659,000	1,853,000	434,000	330,000	52,000	57,000
1950-51.....	<sup>4/</sup> 2,560,000	<sup>4/</sup> 1,750,000	384,000	279,000	42,000	48,000
1951-52.....	<sup>4/</sup> 2,340,000	<sup>4/</sup> 1,550,000	332,000	227,000	31,000	39,000
1952-53.....	<sup>4/</sup> 2,400,000	<sup>4/</sup> 1,550,000	<sup>4/</sup> 305,000	<sup>4/</sup> 201,000	<sup>4/</sup> 24,000	<sup>4/</sup> 30,000
1953-54.....	<sup>4/</sup> 2,420,000	<sup>4/</sup> 1,560,000	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)

<sup>1/</sup> Includes first professional degrees such as M.D., D.D.S., L.I.B., and B.D.

<sup>2/</sup> Not available.

<sup>3/</sup> Includes 270,000 full-time military students.

<sup>4/</sup> Estimated by Bureau of Labor Statistics on basis of enrollments of third week of fall term.

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 17.

# NUMBER OF COLLEGE GRADUATES Bachelor's and First Professional Degrees Granted 1930-1953

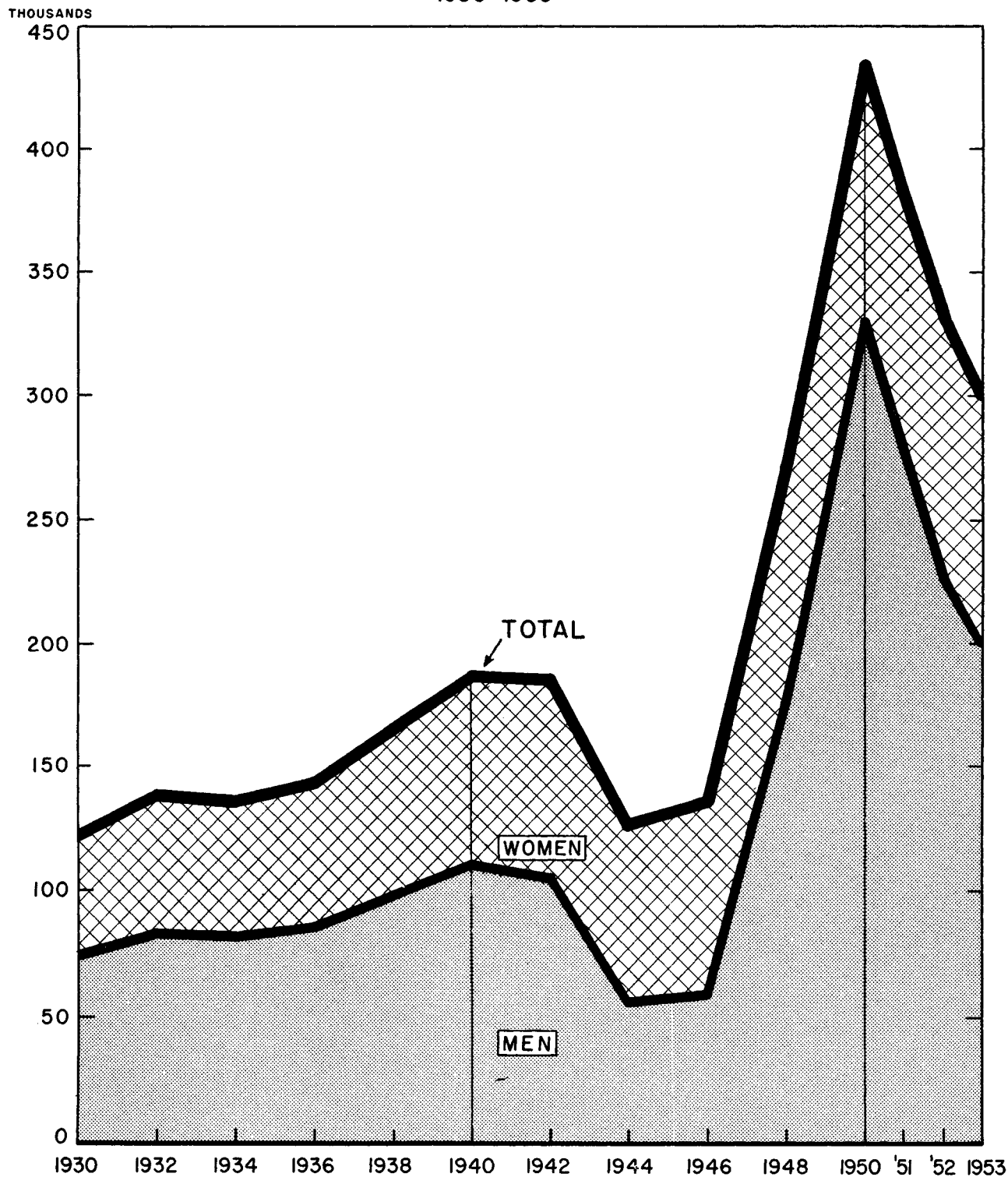




Table 29.—Number of students registered for first time in any college,  
academic years 1931-32 to 1953-54

Academic year	Number of students	
	Both sexes	Male
1931-32.....	336,997	<u>1</u> / 195,000
1933-34.....	307,690	<u>1</u> / 180,000
1935-36.....	366,734	<u>1</u> / 220,000
1937-38.....	367,983	<u>1</u> / 220,000
1939-40.....	417,539	<u>1</u> / 250,000
1941-42.....	379,070	<u>1</u> / 210,000
1943-44.....	<u>2</u> / 314,311	<u>1</u> / <u>2</u> / 180,000
1945-46.....	474,894	270,000
1946-47.....	<u>3</u> / 717,000	<u>3</u> / 515,000
1947-48.....	620,000	<u>3</u> / 420,000
1948-49.....	<u>3</u> / 595,000	<u>3</u> / 385,000
1949-50.....	594,000	<u>3</u> / 380,000
1950-51.....	<u>3</u> / 535,000	<u>3</u> / 330,000
1951-52.....	<u>3</u> / 492,000	<u>3</u> / 290,000
1952-53.....	<u>3</u> / 560,000	<u>3</u> / 338,000
1953-54.....	<u>3</u> / 620,000	<u>3</u> / 372,000

1/ Estimated by BLS on basis of sex distribution of total enrollment.

2/ Includes 63,240 regular-session military students.

3/ Estimated by BLS on basis of enrollment of third week of fall term.

Source: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 30.—Number of registered apprentices in training,  
1941-53

Year	January 1	July 1
1941.....	18,300	21,301
1942.....	26,137	35,552
1943.....	40,144	44,052
1944.....	43,115	38,880
1945.....	40,571	39,979
1946.....	56,965	92,352
1947.....	131,217	166,793
1948.....	192,954	213,016
1949.....	230,380	234,669
1950.....	230,823	214,213
1951.....	202,729	181,706
1952.....	171,011	155,782
1953.....	158,532	161,820

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship.

## LABOR MOBILITY

In the event of all-out mobilization, it would be necessary for large numbers of workers to change their occupation, industry, or place of residence. Experience shows that American workers as a group are very mobile.

The labor force, both in World War II and in the postwar period, showed great flexibility in adapting itself to the changing pattern of labor demand. About 1 out of every 6 workers (7 million) who had civilian jobs both in December 1941 and March 1944 was employed in a different industry group in the latter period from the one in which he had been employed in the week preceding the attack on Pearl Harbor (table 31). An equal proportion made similar changes in their major occupation group over this period. The return to a peacetime economy caused a new wave of industry and occupational shifts. <sup>5/</sup>

Widespread geographic shifts accompanied the war and postwar changes in the economy. During the war, vast numbers of workers and their families moved into the shipbuilding and aircraft centers of the West Coast and into the production areas of the Northern industrial states. The predominantly agricultural South, and the Great Plains States, provided the bulk of the migrants into other areas (table 32 and chart 18).

In March 1945, over 15 million persons in the civilian population were living in a different county from the one in which they had lived in December 1941 (table 33). Of these, 7.7 million were living in a different State. In the postwar period, large population movements across State and county lines continued.

There are a number of influences, however, which hamper movements of workers. Home ownership and family ties, as well as lack of adequate housing and community facilities, tend to restrict the geographic mobility of labor. The great extension of pension and seniority provisions in labor-management agreements in recent years also raises special problems affecting the transfer of workers from nondefense to defense jobs. Over 5 million workers were covered by pension plans under collective bargaining agreements in mid-1950, a threefold increase over 1948 (table 34). An additional 2-1/2 million workers were covered by negotiated health and welfare plans.

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<sup>5/</sup> These data refer only to shifts between broad industry or occupational groups, e.g., between agriculture and manufacturing or between sales work and the skilled trades. If transfers among individual industries and occupations within the major groups were counted, the total number of employment changes shown would be far greater.

Since mid-1950, there has been a further substantial increase in the number of workers covered by pension and welfare programs.

Recent studies of the mobility of workers in three skilled occupations—tool and die makers, molders and coremakers, and electronic technicians—provide data on the kinds of job changes these workers made and the factors affecting these movements. <sup>6/</sup> Tool and die makers and molders were found to be relatively stable occupation groups. More than half of them did not change employers during a work history period of more than a decade, which included World War II (tables 35 and 36). A sizable minority, however, changed jobs several times during this period. One out of 5 molders and tool and die makers made three or more job shifts. Analysis of the work histories of those workers who had changed employers showed they had no strong industry attachments and that they were able to cross industry lines freely. Another finding which is important for mobilization manpower planning is that only a limited number of these workers had moved from one geographic area to another.

Electronic technicians, a rapidly growing occupation made up of relatively young workers, showed a much higher rate of job changes than was found for tool makers or molders. Two out of five of the respondents had held three or more jobs as an electronic technician during the 12-year work history period (1940-1952) covered by the survey. Over one-fourth of them held two such jobs, and only one-third held only one job. In the great majority of cases in which workers left electronic technician jobs, they moved to other electronic technician jobs; however, there was much movement among different industries utilizing different types of electronic technician jobs (table 37).

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<sup>6/</sup> See footnote <sup>4/</sup> on p. 59.

Table 31.—Wartime and postwar shifts in industry and occupation of employed workers

Period and type of shifts	Persons employed on both dates, whose major industry or occupation group changed	
	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed on both dates
Industry shift		
Between December 1941 <u>1/</u> and March 1944.....	7,050	17.4
Between August 1945 and August 1946.....	5,540	12.5
Occupation shift		
Between December 1941 <u>1/</u> and March 1944.....	7,310	18.0
Between August 1945 and August 1946.....	5,020	11.3

1/ Week before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 32.—Civilian migration between regions,  
December 1941 to March 1945

(Thousands)

Residence in 1941	Total migrants be- tween regions	Residence in 1945		
		The North	The South	The West
The North.....	1,550	-	640	910
The South.....	1,630	980	-	650
The West.....	400	260	140	-

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Chart 18.

## CIVILIAN MIGRATION DURING THE WAR

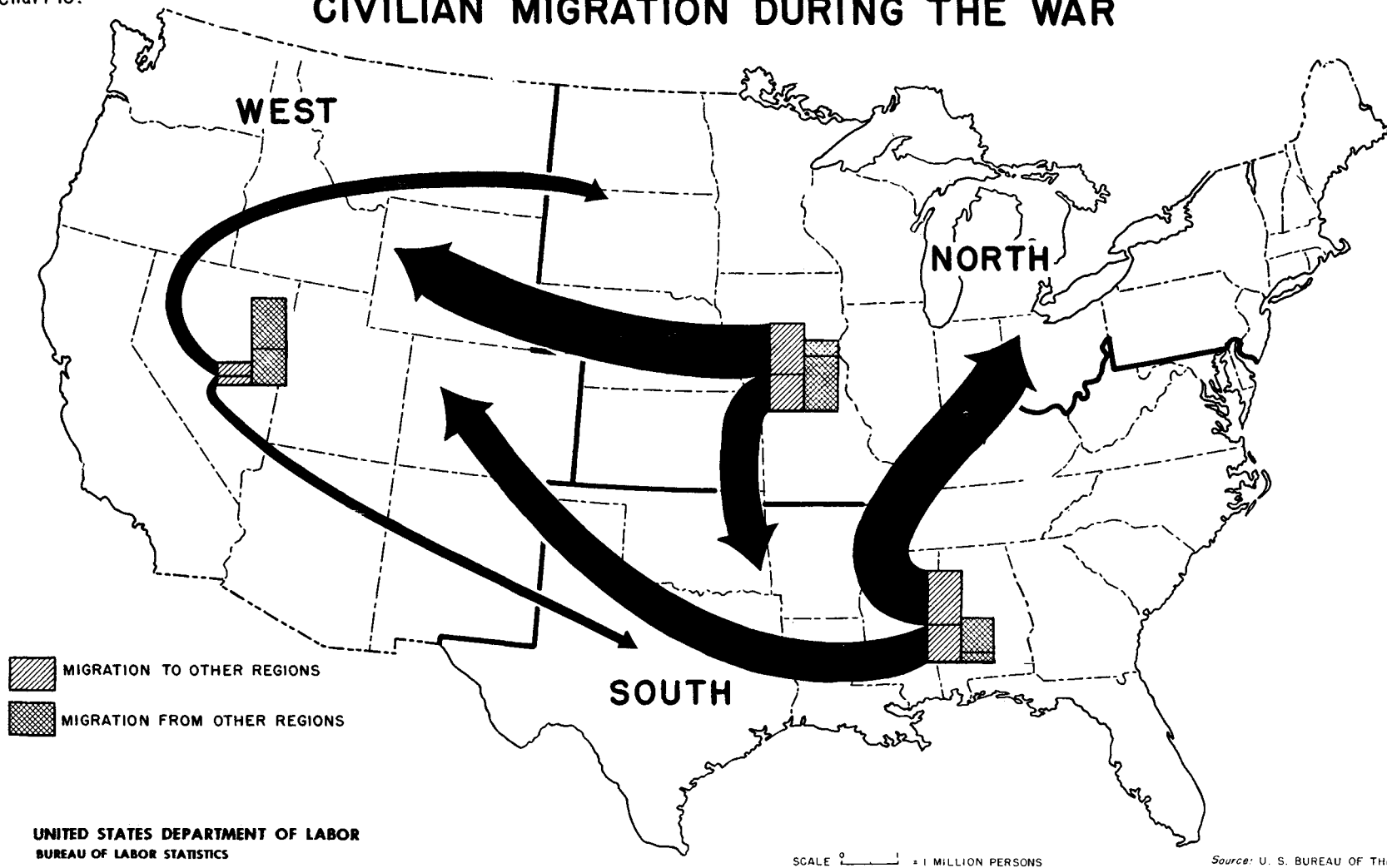


Table 33.—Civilian migration, by type of migration,  
1952 to 1953 and 1941 to 1945

Migration status	April 1952 to April 1953		December 1941 to March 1945	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total civilian population <u>1</u> /..	153,038	100.0	116,860	100.0
Nonmigrants.....	142,150	92.9	101,530	86.9
Migrants <u>2</u> /.....	10,148	6.6	15,210	13.0
Within a State.....	4,626	3.0	7,540	6.4
Between States.....	5,522	3.6	7,670	6.6
Persons abroad <u>3</u> /.....	740	.5	120	.1

1/ Born on or before beginning of period.

2/ A migrant is defined as a person who, at the end of the period, was living in a different county from the one in which he had lived at the beginning of the period.

3/ Persons whose place of residence at beginning of period was outside continental United States.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



Table 34.—Workers covered by pension plans under collective bargaining agreements, by major industry group,<sup>1/</sup> mid-1950

Industry group	Number of workers
Total.....	5,123,000
Food and tobacco.....	87,000
Textile, apparel, and leather.....	654,000
Lumber and furniture.....	14,000
Paper and allied products.....	140,000
Printing and publishing.....	17,000
Petroleum, chemicals, and rubber.....	361,000
Metal products.....	2,011,000
Stone, clay, and glass.....	66,000
Mining and quarrying.....	466,000
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities <sup>2/</sup> .....	1,024,000
Trade, finance, insurance, and services.....	71,000
Unclassified.....	212,000

<sup>1/</sup> Based on data for unions having an estimated total membership of slightly more than 13 million, exclusive of railroad and government unions.

<sup>2/</sup> Excludes railroads.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 1017, Employee-Benefit Plans Under Collective Bargaining, Mid-1950, (1951), p. 5.

Table 35.—Distribution of tool and die makers  
by number of job changes, 1940-51

Number of changes	Total tool and die makers making specified number of job changes		Changes made	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All tool and die makers in survey.....	1,712	100.0	2,127	100.0
No change.....	979	57.2	-	-
One change.....	216	12.6	216	10.2
Two changes.....	193	11.3	386	18.1
Three changes.....	95	5.5	285	13.4
Four changes.....	83	4.8	332	15.6
Five changes.....	62	3.6	310	14.6
Six or more changes.....	84	5.0	598	28.1

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 1120, The Mobility of Tool and Die Makers, 1940-1951, (1952), p. 32.

Table 36.—Distribution of molders and coremakers  
by number of job changes, 1940-52

Number of changes	Total molders and coremakers making specified number of job changes		Changes made	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All molders and coremakers in survey.....	1,800	100.0	2,128	100.0
No changes.....	973	54.0	-	-
One change.....	266	14.8	266	12.5
Two changes.....	257	14.3	514	24.2
Three changes.....	127	7.1	381	17.9
Four changes.....	61	3.4	244	11.5
Five changes.....	48	2.7	240	11.3
Six changes.....	33	1.8	198	9.3
Seven changes.....	12	.7	84	3.9
Eight changes.....	8	.4	64	3.0
Nine or more changes.....	15	.8	137	6.4

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics,  
Bulletin No. 1162, Mobility of Molders and Coremakers, 1940-1952,  
(1954), p. 95.

Table 37.—Job changes made between January 1940 and May 1952 by men who were electronic technicians in May 1952

Job or other status moved out of	Total changes	Job or other status moved into						
		Electronic technician job	Other civilian job	Armed Forces, electronic technician job	Armed Forces, other assignment	Unemployment	Technical school	College
Total.....	7,261	4,049	1,200	472	393	398	668	81
Electronic technician job.	2,790	2,253	122	192	72	66	79	6
Other civilian job.....	1,985	597	561	232	294	67	220	14
Armed Forces, electronic technician.....	635	303	115	-	-	92	103	22
Armed Forces, other assignment.....	563	114	205	-	-	123	106	15
Unemployment.....	410	165	109	7	9	-	106	14
Civilian technical school.	765	576	60	33	12	39	41	4
College.....	113	41	28	8	6	11	13	6

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 1150, The Mobility of Electronic Technicians, 1940-52, (1954), p. 25.

## MILITARY MANPOWER

The Armed Forces become a major claimant for manpower during periods of national emergency, with high priority for the men in the age groups and with the skills needed for military service. During World War II, the Armed Forces expanded from a net strength of only 340,000 in August 1939, and of 2.1 million in December 1941, to a peak level of 12.3 million in June 1945. By December 1946, rapid demobilization reduced the size of the Armed Forces to the pre-Pearl Harbor level, and by June 1948, when the Selective Service Act of 1948 was enacted, they had been further reduced to 1.4 million. There was a moderate increase of about 200,000 in the second half of 1948; by mid-1950, however, the Armed Forces' net strength was again about 1.5 million (table 38 and chart 19).

In the first year of the Korean emergency net strength rose by almost 2 million, followed by a smaller increase of about 400,000 in the following year to reach a total of over 3.6 million men by July 1, 1952. On July 1, 1953, shortly before the cessation of the Korean hostilities, net strength was still about 3.6 million, but by the end of the year, the level had declined to about 3.4 million. The President's budget message for fiscal 1955 indicated that the Armed Forces would be further reduced to about 3.3 million by July 1, 1954, and to slightly over 3.0 million men by mid-1955.

The sources of manpower available to the Armed Forces under current legislation consist essentially of (1) nonveterans aged 18-1/2 to 25 subject to induction under the Universal Military Training and Service Act of 1951, (2) other physically qualified men who may enlist, and (3) members of National Guard units and Reserve components not on active duty. In addition, about 300,000 college students enrolled in ROTC programs will provide a source of trained military specialists for future needs (table 39).

The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently prepared estimates of the Selective Service Pool <sup>7/</sup> for 1953 to 1960. Table 40 shows the derivation of the base period pool—that is, the expected yields to the pool from the Selective Service classifications as of July 1953. The Department of Defense has prepared estimates of military manpower requirements under certain assumptions of Armed Forces net strength. Their estimates include figures on future enlistments and reenlistments as well as other sources of military supply outside the UMTS Act.

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<sup>7/</sup> The Selective Service Pool is the number of men who are liable for the draft and who will not be exempt or deferred when reached for induction.

The size of this pool on July 1 of each year from 1953 to 1960, as shown in table 41, has been estimated by adding inflows each year to the base period pool and deducting the Armed Forces requirements. The estimates are based on the assumption that Armed Forces strength will decline from 3.4 million in January 1954 to about 3 million by July 1, 1955, and will continue at that level to July 1, 1960. Under these conditions the pool is expected to increase steadily from about 1/2 million on July 1, 1953, to almost 1.7 million men by July 1, 1960.

There were 17 million veterans of World War II and the Korean conflict not on active duty as of December 31, 1953 (table 42). Of these, 1.6 million were veterans of the Korean War who had had no World War II service. Over 40 percent of the World War II veterans were 35 years of age or older—beyond the primary military ages. Most of the Korean veterans were concentrated in the age group 20-24. Because of the operation of the Armed Forces Reserve Act, most of the Korean veterans are members of the military reserve forces. These reservists constitute a primary source of military manpower in the event of full mobilization. Of the 2.2 million reservists not on active duty on November 30, 1953, over 40 percent were in the Army Reserve (table 43). This is at least partially due to the short terms of service of inductees who entered in recent years, primarily into the Army. Moreover, at least 85 percent of all reserves are in the group "ready reserves," most of whom have recently finished their active military duty and are more likely to be called than other classes of reserves under mobilization conditions.

Table 38.--Net strength of the Armed Forces,  
selected months, 1939-54

Year and month <u>1</u> /	Number (thousands)
1939: August (beginning of World War II).....	342
1940: September (Selective Service Act of World War II enacted).....	553
1941: December.....	2,073
1942: December.....	6,442
1943: December.....	10,265
1945: June (World War II peak).....	12,297
1946: December.....	2,204
1948: June (Selective Service Act of 1948 enacted).....	1,440
December.....	1,629
1950: June.....	1,480
1951: July.....	3,250
1952: July.....	3,636
1953: July.....	3,555
1954: January.....	3,403

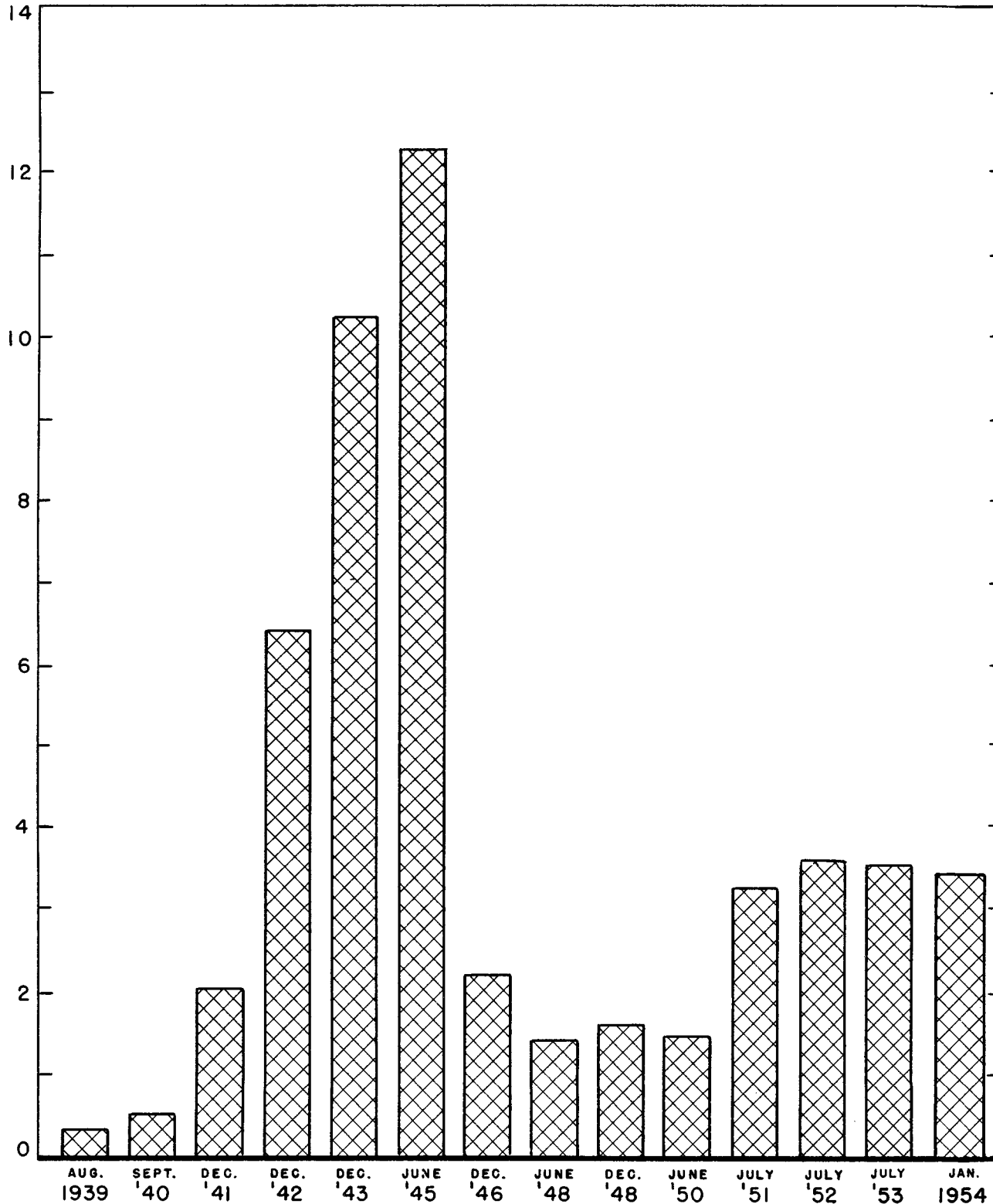
1/ Data are as of the first of the month.

Source: U. S. Department of Defense and the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Chart 19.

# **ARMED FORCES** Selected Months,\* 1939-1954

MILLIONS  
14



\*As of the first of the month

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND  
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



Table 39.—ROTC enrollment by branch of service and by class,  
October 1953

Class	Total all branches	Army	Air Force	Navy
Total.....	287,548	147,388	125,317	14,843
Basic course.....	213,854	111,316	93,607	8,931
1st year.....	123,572	65,921	52,498	5,153
2nd year.....	90,282	45,395	41,109	3,778
Advanced course.....	73,694	36,072	31,710	5,912
3rd year.....	35,006	17,947	13,769	3,290
4th year.....	38,688	18,125	17,941	2,622

Source: U. S. Department of Defense.

Table 40.—Estimated yields to the Selective Service manpower pool,  
by Selective Service classification,  
as of July 1, 1953 <sup>1/</sup>

(Thousands)		
Classification	Number in classification <sup>2/</sup>	Estimated yield to pool
Total.....		600
I-A Examined and Acceptable.....	270	
Less: Down-classified and rejected at induction.....	20	
Yield.....		250
I-A Not Examined.....	580	
Less: Students, n.e.c.....	200	
Other deferments.....	20	
Unfit for service.....	100	
Yield.....		260
Not Classified.....	180	
Less: High school students.....	30	
College students.....	30	
Other deferments.....	10	
Unfit for service.....	30	
Yield.....		90

<sup>1/</sup> As of July 1, 1953, 14½ million men were registered under the UMS Act. However, except for registrants in the classes shown, no significant numbers are expected to become available for military service from the other Selective Service categories.

<sup>2/</sup> Adapted from Selective Service data.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1161, Military Manpower Requirements and Supply, Fiscal Years 1954-60, (1954).

Table 41.—Projections of Selective Service manpower pool,  
fiscal years 1954-60

Pool	(Thousands)						
	Fiscal year						
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Pool, start of year.....	550	740	890	970	1,090	1,300	1,440
Plus men becoming available for service, total.	660	670	690	710	720	740	770
18½ years old.....	420	430	440	460	460	480	510
Deferments expiring (largely students).....	240	240	250	250	260	260	260
Less men leaving to enter the armed services...	-470	-520	-610	-590	-510	-600	-540
Pool, end of year.....	740	890	970	1,090	1,300	1,440	1,670

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1161, Military Manpower Requirements and Supply, Fiscal Years 1954-60, (1954).

Table 42.—Estimated age of World War II  
and Korean veterans in civilian life,  
December 31, 1953

Age	World War II		Korean service only	
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Number (thousands)	Percent
Total, all ages.....	<u>1/</u> 15,432	100.0	1,603	100.0
Under 20.....	-	-	35	2.2
20-24.....	274	1.8	1,088	67.9
25-29.....	3,876	25.1	455	28.4
30-34.....	4,987	32.3	21	1.3
35-39.....	3,231	20.9	3	.2
40-44.....	1,685	10.9	1	.1
45-64.....	1,369	8.9	(2/)	-
65 and over.....	10	.1	-	-
Average age.....	34.7 yrs.		24.2 yrs.	

1/ Includes 795,000 veterans who had served both in World War II and the Korean Conflict.

2/ Less than 500.

Source: Veterans Administration

Table 43.—Military reserve forces not on active duty,  
November 30, 1953

(Thousands)				
Components	Reserve categories			
	Total	Ready	Standby	Retired
All reserves.....	2,218	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
National Guard of the United States.....	294	294	—	—
Army.....	919	852	29	37
Navy.....	643	460	175	8
Marine Corps.....	86	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)
Air National Guard of the United States.....	40	40	—	—
Air Force.....	237	214	20	3

1/ Not available.

Source: U. S. Department of Defense.

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