Resource Sheet#13

Document L-1946 Employment Status and Occupations Compared with 1944 War Plant Occupations

1946 Employment Status and Occupations Compare with 1944 War Plant Occupations

1 1	D to Compare with 1744 war Frank Occupations	
Wartime Occupation - 1944	Peacetime Occupation and Employment Status - 1946	
42 – assemblers and bench	d bench 7 – assemblers and bench workers	
workers	4 – factory production workers other than assemblers	
	and bench workers	
	4 – clerical workers	
	8 – other (telephone operators, saleswomen, beauty	
	operator, household employees)	
	5 – seeking work	
	14 – had left the labor force	
27 - riveters	2 – riveters	
	8 – factory production workers other than riveters	
	3 – clerical workers	
	2 – other (saleswoman, waitress)	
	4 – seeking work	
	8 – had left the labor force	
15 – welders	2 – clerical workers	
	4 – other (saleswoman, waitress, laundry worker, nurse)	
	4 – seeking work	
	5 – had left labor force	

85 – in electrical products plants	41 – in same manufacturing plants as in
	1944
	9 – in other manufacturing plants
	3 – in retail trade
	3 – in personal service industries
	4 – in miscellaneous industries
	6 – seeking work
	19 – had left the labor force
40 – in shipyards	2 – in same manufacturing plant as in 1944
	3 – in other manufacturing plants
	6 – in wholesale and retail trade
	4 – in personal service industries
	4 – in miscellaneous industries
	9 – seeking work
	12 – had left the labor force

"The wartime electrical workers were the most fortunate in continuing in their same line of work; the shipyard workers, the least. This latter group also seemed to have had the greatest difficulty in securing suitable peacetime jobs, as one-third of those desiring employment in 1946 were out of work as compared to about one-tenth of the women who had worked in the various

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other war industry plants (It is interesting to note that women consisted of 40% of the members of the United Electrical Workers union)."

Source: Baltimore women war workers in the postwar period. (1948). Washington, D.C.: United States Department of Labor.

<u>Background Information</u>: This report is a study conducted by the Department of Labor in Baltimore, MD to research what became of the many women who aided the country in wartime industries during World War II. Baltimore, MD became the chosen location for the study because it had experienced a great increase in employment, and with diversified industries that employed women.

Guiding Questions:

1)	What kind of jobs did many of the women workers have in the post-war years
	(excluding the electrical workers)?

2) Why were most of the female electrical workers able to keep their wartime jobs?