

## COMMENTARY

## GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AND NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS, IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS.

The total numbers of gainfully occupied and not gainfully occupied males and females, in 1966, classified by age group are shown in TABLE I.

TABLE I:- MALES AND FEMALES, GAINFULLY OCCUPIED AND NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, 1966, CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUP.

Age group	Total		Gainfully occupied		Not gainfully occupied	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
14-19 years	161,604	153,029	86,866	71,337	74,738	81,692
20-24 "	94,726	90,563	84,727	60,498	9,999	30,065
25-29 "	75,008	74,309	72,511	26,438	2,497	47,871
30-34 "	73,794	72,831	72,262	16,175	1,532	56,656
35-39 "	76,458	77,814	74,827	14,802	1,631	63,012
40-44 "	80,966	82,396	79,075	14,749	1,891	67,647
45-49 "	83,643	82,874	81,334	16,325	2,309	66,549
50-54 "	84,309	80,648	81,188	16,779	3,121	63,869
55-59 "	75,815	71,249	70,924	15,960	4,891	55,289
60-64 "	61,631	62,209	52,709	13,200	8,922	49,009
65-69 "	55,046	59,180	36,104	10,194	18,942	48,986
70-74 "	42,243	47,856	19,453	6,237	22,790	41,619
75 years and over	52,660	66,022	17,080	6,450	35,580	59,572
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,017,903</b>	<b>1,020,980</b>	<b>829,060</b>	<b>289,144</b>	<b>188,843</b>	<b>731,836</b>

Of the total of 829,000 gainfully occupied males, 20.7 percent were aged under 25 years, 36.0 percent were aged 25 to 44 years, 34.5 percent were aged 45 to 64 years and 8.8 percent were aged 65 years and over. The distribution by age of the 289,000 gainfully occupied females differed considerably from that of males, there being a much greater proportion of the total in the younger age groups. Thus 45.6 percent of all gainfully occupied females were aged under 25 years, 25.0 percent were aged 25 to 44 years, 21.5 percent were aged 45 to 64 years and 7.9 percent were aged 65 years and over.

The participation rates in each age group, that is the number gainfully occupied as a percentage of the total in that age group for males and females in 1966, as well as the corresponding percentages for 1951 and 1961, are shown in TABLE II.

TABLE II:- PERCENTAGES IN EACH AGE GROUP GAINFULLY OCCUPIED, 1951, 1961 AND 1966.

Age group	Males			Females		
	1951	1961	1966	1951	1961	1966
14-19 years	65.1	56.2	53.8	47.9	46.6	46.6
20-24 "	92.4	90.0	89.4	63.8	67.2	66.8
25-29 "	96.3	96.3	96.7	41.4	38.7	35.6
30-34 "	97.4	97.4	97.9	26.9	24.0	22.2
35-39 "	97.5	97.5	97.9	21.1	19.1	19.0
40-44 "	97.3	97.4	97.7	20.2	19.2	17.9
45-49 "	96.0	97.3	97.2	21.2	20.1	19.7
50-54 "	95.0	95.5	96.3	21.2	22.0	20.8
55-59 "	92.7	92.2	93.5	21.8	23.0	22.4
60-64 "	86.8	85.5	85.5	21.8	22.1	21.2
65-69 "	75.8	69.6	65.6	20.1	18.9	17.2
70-74 "	55.9	50.4	46.1	17.1	15.0	13.0
75 years and over	42.5	35.3	32.4	13.9	11.8	9.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85.6</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>28.3</b>

In 1966 some 81.4 percent of males and 28.3 percent of females, 14 years of age and over, were gainfully occupied. The proportion of males who were gainfully occupied rose from 53.8 percent for the age group 14-19 to 97.9 percent for the age groups 30-34 and 35-39 years. Thereafter it decreased regularly with age, reaching 46.1 percent for the 70-74 age group and 32.4 percent for those aged 75 and over. For females the proportion gainfully occupied rose from 46.6 percent in the 14-19 age group to a peak of 66.8 percent in the 20-24 age group. The proportion gainfully occupied then declined steadily to 17.9 percent for the 40-44 age group, rose again gradually to 22.4 percent for the 55-59 age group and then declined once more, reaching 13.0 percent for the 70-74 group and 9.8 percent for those aged 75 and over. Thus, the proportion of males gainfully occupied remained in the range 96-98 percent for the age span 25-54 and only dropped to 93.5 percent for the 55-59 age group. For females, the proportion gainfully occupied remained close to one-fifth for the 30-64 age group, having been 35.6 percent for the 25-29 age group.

In comparison with the percentages for 1951 and 1961, the proportion of young males gainfully occupied continued to fall, the percentage gainfully occupied in the 14-19 age group showing a fall of 2.4 percent between 1961 and 1966, following a decline of 8.9 percent between 1951 and 1961. There was a smaller decrease in the proportion for the 20-24 age group for males, a decline of 0.6 percent between 1961 and 1966 following one of 2.4 percent in 1951-61. The proportion of males gainfully occupied in the age groups from 25 to 64 years generally showed a slight increase in 1961-66, the greatest being 1.3 percent for the 55-59 age group. In the older age groups there were sharp declines in the proportion of males gainfully occupied, in line with the 1951-61 trend, with falls of 4.0 percent in the 65-69 group, 4.3 percent for those aged 70-74 and 2.9 percent for those aged 75 and over. Thus, for the period 1951 to 1966, the proportion of males gainfully occupied fell in the younger and older age groups but showed little change, except for a slight tendency to increase, in the intermediate groups.

The proportion of females gainfully occupied fell between 1961 and 1966 in all age groups except the 14-19 group, where it remained constant. The greatest fall was one of 3.1 percent in the 25-29 age group and the 70-74 and 75 and over age groups show falls of 2 percent each. Some of these proportions had risen in the period 1951-61, especially in the 50-64 age group, but the 1966 levels are below those of 1951 for the 50-54 and 60-64 groups. The only other age group to show a change in trend was the 20-24 group where the proportion gainfully occupied fell by 0.4 percent following a rise of 3.4 percent in 1951-61.

Overall, the proportion of males aged 14 and over gainfully occupied fell by 1.0 percent in 1961-66, following a fall of 3.2 percent in 1951-61. The proportion of females fell by 0.3 percent, following a fall of 1.8 percent in the previous interval.

#### AGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED PERSONS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

Tables IA and IB of this Volume give the number of males and females in each occupational group classified by age group and conjugal condition. The percentage age distribution of males and females in the principal occupational groups, derived from these Tables, are shown in TABLES IIIA and IIIB.

TABLE IIIA shows that the occupational groups with the greatest proportion of male workers in the 14-19 and 20-24 age groups were Glass and ceramics makers, Electrical and electronic workers, Machinists, fitters and related workers, Precision instrument makers, Watch and clock makers and jewellers, Textile workers and Armed forces. In these groups, about 40 percent of all workers were in the 14-24 age group. Overall about 20 percent of male workers were in this age group. The greatest proportion of older workers were in the occupational groups Agricultural occupations, Fishermen, Workers in metal manufacture, Makers of textile goods and articles, Service workers and Entertainment and sport workers where over one-eighth of all those gainfully occupied were in the 60 and over age group.

Young male workers formed only a small proportion of the total in the occupational groups Agricultural occupations, Workers in metal manufacture, Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators, Foremen and supervisors of manual workers, Administrative, executive and managerial workers and Professional and technical occupations. In all of these occupational groups less than one-sixth of the total gainfully occupied males were under 25 years of age. Older male workers were least prominent in the groups Glass and ceramics makers, Electrical and electronic workers, Machinists, fitters and related workers, Textile workers and the Armed forces. In all of these under 5 percent of the workers were aged 60 or over.

The greatest concentration of male workers towards the centre of the age range was shown in the occupational groups Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators, Foremen and supervisors of manual workers and Administrative, executive and managerial workers.

TABLE IIIA:- AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

Occupational group	Total	Age group										
		14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
Agricultural occupations	100.-	8.6	6.3	5.5	6.4	7.8	9.0	10.5	11.0	10.1	8.1	16.5
Fishermen	100.-	12.3	12.0	9.3	8.1	8.7	10.3	8.9	9.6	8.1	6.2	6.4
Mining, quarrying and turf workers	100.-	11.3	12.4	9.6	9.6	10.4	11.7	11.7	10.3	7.5	4.0	1.5
Coal gas and chemical workers	100.-	8.5	16.1	14.1	9.9	11.3	9.8	10.1	7.8	6.8	3.8	1.8
Glass and ceramics makers	100.-	29.4	20.1	11.2	10.8	8.0	6.2	4.4	4.2	3.0	1.5	1.2
Workers in metal manufacture	100.-	9.2	7.6	7.5	6.8	9.5	12.1	12.3	11.2	8.8	7.4	7.5
Electrical and electronic workers	100.-	19.3	19.2	13.8	11.6	9.6	7.6	6.1	5.1	4.2	2.5	1.0
Machinists, fitters and related workers	100.-	21.5	18.2	13.4	10.5	8.4	7.4	6.3	5.6	4.3	2.8	1.6
Precision instrument makers, watch and clock makers and jewellers	100.-	27.2	17.5	11.5	9.5	7.8	5.8	5.4	5.4	3.0	3.4	3.6
Woodworkers	100.-	20.3	13.6	9.3	10.3	7.7	7.2	8.5	8.9	6.5	4.2	3.5
Leather workers	100.-	12.2	10.7	8.5	8.1	8.9	10.8	13.5	9.9	6.7	5.0	5.7
Textile workers	100.-	21.9	22.1	14.3	10.2	7.5	7.3	5.9	4.9	3.0	1.7	1.0
Makers of textile goods and articles	100.-	20.6	13.0	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.1	8.2	8.7	6.8	6.3	7.1
Makers of food	100.-	13.6	12.8	10.2	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.5	7.8	5.0	3.6
Makers of drink	100.-	12.5	8.3	9.1	8.4	11.8	15.5	9.1	10.1	8.0	4.2	3.0
Tobacco preparers and product makers	100.-	6.5	16.2	15.1	14.6	15.1	8.6	5.9	3.2	5.9	7.6	1.1
Paper and printing workers	100.-	15.6	16.0	13.7	11.3	9.2	7.6	7.2	6.3	6.2	3.9	2.9
Makers of other products	100.-	16.5	16.2	13.0	12.4	10.4	7.9	7.0	6.4	5.0	3.1	2.0
Building and construction workers	100.-	9.0	11.4	10.3	10.2	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.1	8.3	4.8	2.5
Painters and decorators	100.-	14.1	11.6	11.1	11.4	9.8	9.4	8.4	8.7	7.4	4.6	3.6
Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators	100.-	3.1	11.6	12.0	12.8	12.2	13.5	10.7	10.1	6.8	4.4	2.8
Labourers and unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	100.-	9.4	10.4	8.5	8.1	9.1	10.5	10.3	11.1	10.4	7.8	4.5
Foremen and supervisors of manual workers	100.-	0.6	3.9	7.5	10.0	11.1	14.3	16.1	14.0	11.3	7.8	3.3
Transport and communication workers	100.-	10.7	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.9	11.9	10.3	9.6	7.9	5.2	2.8
Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers and bottlers	100.-	18.7	14.4	10.7	8.3	8.3	8.9	7.6	7.4	7.1	5.2	3.5
Clerks and typists	100.-	10.4	18.7	11.3	10.3	9.6	8.5	8.5	7.4	6.7	5.1	3.5
Commerce, insurance and finance occupations	100.-	10.8	10.3	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.0	9.7	9.3	7.8	5.4	6.9
Service workers	100.-	12.6	13.2	11.9	10.2	7.6	8.1	7.0	7.9	7.8	7.9	5.7
Entertainment and sport workers	100.-	16.0	10.8	7.9	8.2	7.8	9.9	8.2	9.7	8.7	6.8	6.1
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	100.-	0.5	4.4	8.3	11.1	12.6	13.6	14.1	12.4	11.0	7.4	4.7
Professional and technical occupations	100.-	3.0	11.0	14.0	12.9	11.4	9.9	9.5	9.5	7.6	5.0	6.0
Armed forces	100.-	14.5	23.6	14.4	10.7	9.1	10.4	9.9	4.7	2.4	0.4	-
Gainfully occupied, but occupation not stated	100.-	22.7	18.2	10.8	7.4	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.4	5.3	5.8	3.3
<b>TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (aged 14 years and over)</b>	<b>100.-</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>

TABLE IIIB:- AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

Occupational group	Total	Age group										
		14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
Agricultural occupations	100.-	6.8	6.7	4.4	3.1	3.4	4.5	6.8	9.1	10.5	11.4	33.1
Coal gas and chemical workers	100.-	37.8	27.5	10.6	4.1	6.3	5.6	3.1	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.6
Glass and ceramics makers	100.-	40.2	29.8	10.2	5.4	3.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.2	0.3	0.2
Electrical and electronic workers	100.-	43.2	31.4	9.5	5.0	4.0	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	-
Machinists, fitters and related workers	100.-	44.8	28.7	8.7	4.8	3.6	3.4	2.4	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.3
Leather workers	100.-	51.6	23.3	6.7	4.6	3.5	4.0	3.3	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.2
Textile workers	100.-	46.0	24.6	8.2	4.3	3.4	3.8	3.3	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.1
Makers of textile goods and articles	100.-	45.2	21.8	6.4	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.5
Makers of food	100.-	37.3	23.5	8.7	5.5	4.7	5.2	4.8	3.7	3.1	2.1	1.2
Tobacco preparers and product makers	100.-	22.0	28.9	10.2	8.3	8.7	3.7	5.9	4.1	6.1	2.0	-
Paper and printing workers	100.-	42.1	21.7	9.4	5.5	4.1	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.3	2.4	2.3
Painters and decorators	100.-	27.5	14.5	8.8	5.7	2.6	6.2	8.3	10.9	9.8	3.1	2.6
Unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	100.-	36.2	20.0	7.4	4.3	4.8	5.7	5.6	6.3	4.6	3.0	2.2
Forewomen and supervisors of manual workers	100.-	4.9	16.8	13.3	8.2	9.4	12.5	13.2	9.5	6.5	3.5	2.1
Other producers, makers and repairers	100.-	44.2	27.9	9.0	4.2	4.3	2.6	3.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.8
Transport and communication workers	100.-	16.9	49.1	12.3	5.4	4.1	2.7	2.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.1
Storekeepers, packers and bottlers	100.-	43.4	23.0	8.2	5.0	4.9	4.3	3.9	3.0	2.2	1.3	0.8
Clerks and typists	100.-	25.0	32.6	12.0	6.4	5.0	4.3	4.2	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.5
Commerce, insurance and finance occupations	100.-	29.4	17.8	7.6	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.8	5.9	4.6	8.4
Service workers	100.-	29.0	16.2	6.6	4.7	5.4	5.9	6.9	7.5	6.9	5.3	5.7
Entertainment and sport workers	100.-	28.4	25.2	11.3	7.1	7.9	5.3	3.5	3.8	4.5	0.9	2.1
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	100.-	1.1	6.1	6.9	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.4	14.6	14.2	9.5	8.0
Professional and technical occupations	100.-	6.3	21.0	15.0	9.3	7.5	6.8	7.1	7.2	6.6	5.2	8.1
Others gainfully occupied	100.-	30.5	22.1	10.5	5.2	4.8	5.8	4.0	5.7	5.2	3.5	2.6
TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (aged 14 years and over)	100.-	24.7	20.9	9.1	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.5	4.6	7.9

TABLE IIB reflects the substantially greater concentration of female workers in the younger age groups and this was most marked in the occupational groups Glass and ceramics makers, Electrical and electronic workers, Machinists, fitters and related workers, Leather workers and Textile workers. In all of these occupational groups, the age group 14-24 contained over 70 percent of all females gainfully occupied. By far the greatest proportion of older female workers was to be found in Agricultural occupations where nearly 45 percent were aged 60 years and over. The corresponding proportion was over 10 percent in only four other occupational groups - Commerce, insurance and finance occupations, Service workers, Administrative, executive and managerial workers and Professional and technical occupations.

The groups containing the smallest proportion of young females gainfully occupied were Agricultural occupations, Forewomen and supervisors of manual workers, Administrative, executive and managerial workers and Professional and technical occupations. In each of these groups under one-third of gainfully occupied females were under 25 years of age. The smallest proportion of older females gainfully occupied were to be found in the groups Glass and ceramics makers, Electrical and electronic workers and Leather workers. In these groups under 1 percent of the female workers were aged 60 or over.

The greatest concentration of female workers towards the centre of the age range was in the groups Tobacco preparers and product makers, Forewomen and supervisors of manual workers, Administrative, executive and managerial workers, and Professional and technical occupations, each of which contained over one-quarter of the total gainfully occupied females in the age group 30-49.

#### ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS.

Agricultural occupations, being numerically the most important of the various occupational groups, are examined in greater detail in Tables IVA and IVB which follow and in which the 1961 and 1966 figures are compared.

TABLE IVA:- AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, 1961 AND 1966.

Occupation	Year	Total	Age group								
			14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Farmers	1961 1966	Actual numbers									
		181,193 177,452	372 761	1,106 1,766	3,417 4,183	8,042 8,398	13,552 13,523	19,553 17,547	47,224 46,613	41,020 40,968	46,907 43,693
Farmers' relatives assisting	1961 1966	95,597 73,881	22,166 18,398	14,427 12,620	12,820 8,960	11,601 7,489	9,307 6,163	6,942 4,857	9,124 7,152	5,176 4,609	4,034 3,633
		59,447 46,295	9,216 6,801	5,225 4,201	4,288 2,937	4,451 3,040	5,425 3,462	5,870 4,261	12,243 9,962	9,036 8,467	3,693 3,164
Agricultural labourers	1961 1966	Percentage distribution									
		100.- 100.-	0.2 0.4	0.6 1.0	1.9 2.4	4.4 4.7	7.5 7.6	10.8 9.9	26.1 26.3	22.6 23.1	25.9 24.6
Farmers' relatives assisting	1961 1966	100.- 100.-	23.2 24.9	15.1 17.1	13.4 12.1	12.1 10.1	9.7 8.3	7.3 6.6	9.5 9.7	5.4 6.2	4.2 4.9
		100.- 100.-	15.5 14.7	8.8 9.1	7.2 6.3	7.5 6.6	9.1 7.5	9.9 9.2	20.6 21.5	15.2 18.3	6.2 6.8
Agricultural labourers	1961 1966										

TABLE IVB:- AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES IN AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS, 1961 AND 1966.

Occupation	Year	Total	Age group								
			14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Farmers	1961	Actual numbers									
		29,138	9	47	113	322	702	1,195	4,753	8,417	13,580
	1966	23,173	18	52	106	236	577	1,023	4,240	6,196	10,725
		Farmers' relatives assisting	1961	12,403	2,963	2,610	1,890	1,112	672	587	1,211
1966	9,266		2,068	2,054	1,302	748	513	423	958	993	207
Farmers	1961	Percentage distribution									
		100.-	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.4	4.1	16.3	28.9	46.6
	1966	100.-	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.5	4.4	18.3	26.7	46.3
		Farmers' relatives assisting	1961	100.-	23.9	21.0	15.2	9.0	5.4	4.7	9.8
1966	100.-		22.3	22.2	14.1	8.1	5.5	4.6	10.3	10.7	2.2

While the number of male farmers fell by 3,741 or 2.1 percent between 1961 and 1966, the number in the age groups 14 to 34 years showed an increase of 2,171 or 16.8 percent. The proportion of male farmers in this age group rose from 7.1 percent to 8.5 percent while the 35-39 and 45-64 age groups also had greater proportions of the male farmers. The number of male farmers' relatives assisting fell by 21,716 and this decrease was spread over all age groups. There was a rise in the proportion of male farmers' relatives assisting in the age groups 14-24 and 45 and over. The number of male agricultural labourers fell by 13,152, again spread over all age groups. The proportion of male agricultural labourers in the age group 45 and over rose by 4.6 percent.

The number of female farmers fell between 1961 and 1966 by 5,965 and this decrease was spread over all age groups. The percentage distribution of female farmers varied little between 1961 and 1966 except for a rise of 2 percent in the 45-54 age group and a fall of 2.2 percent in the 55-64 age group. The number of female farmers' relatives assisting fell by 3,137 in the period 1961-66 and this fall was spread over all ages except for a rise of 90 in the number aged 65 and over. The proportion in this age group rose by 1.3 percent and the proportion in the age group 45-64 also rose by 1.2 percent as did that in the 20-24 age group.

#### AGE GROUP 14-19 YEARS.

Tables 5A, 5B, 6A and 6B of this Volume are concerned with age group 14 to 19. TABLES VA and VB, which follow, classify males and females in this group by occupational groups and individual year of age.

TABLE VA:- MALES AGED 14 TO 19 YEARS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

Occupational group	Total age group 14-19	Age					
		14	15	16	17	18	19
AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS	26,893	2,189	3,867	4,951	5,650	5,281	4,955
Farmers and farmers' relatives	19,159	1,705	2,864	3,487	3,952	3,654	3,497
Agricultural labourers	6,801	443	904	1,326	1,519	1,404	1,205
Others	933	41	99	138	179	223	253
MACHINISTS AND FITTERS, ETC.	8,109	181	658	1,497	1,899	2,033	1,841
Fitters, assemblers and mechanics	5,437	101	409	1,015	1,315	1,372	1,225
Others	2,672	80	249	482	584	661	616
WOODWORKERS	4,199	102	312	775	1,019	1,053	938
Carpenters and cabinet makers	3,522	74	238	644	868	891	807
Others	677	28	74	131	151	162	131
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION WORKERS	2,822	50	183	384	600	754	851
LABOURERS AND UNSKILLED WORKERS (n.e.s.)	6,696	238	588	1,076	1,429	1,650	1,715
OTHER PRODUCERS, MAKERS AND REPAIRERS	12,015	465	1,041	2,031	2,742	2,928	2,808
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS	5,950	776	1,170	1,107	1,009	873	1,015
Messengers	1,991	479	629	455	233	131	64
Others	3,959	297	541	652	776	742	951
CLERKS	3,585	37	122	283	527	1,073	1,543
COMMERCE, INSURANCE AND FINANCE OCCUPATIONS	7,694	448	894	1,406	1,606	1,666	1,674
Shop assistants and barmen	6,989	411	843	1,346	1,519	1,487	1,383
Others	705	37	51	60	87	179	291
SERVICE WORKERS	3,147	261	424	604	624	598	636
OTHER GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS	5,756	173	468	729	986	1,599	1,801
TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED	86,866	4,920	9,727	14,843	18,091	19,508	19,777
TOTAL NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED	74,738	23,357	18,973	13,042	9,282	6,084	4,000
At school or students	63,913	20,507	16,250	11,042	7,829	5,000	3,285
Others	10,825	2,850	2,723	2,000	1,453	1,084	715
TOTAL	161,604	28,277	28,700	27,885	27,373	25,592	23,777

TABLE V B:- FEMALES AGED 14 TO 19 YEARS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS.

Occupational group	Total age group 14-19	Age					
		14	15	16	17	18	19
AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS	2,263	149	269	389	443	477	536
TEXTILE WORKERS	3,792	299	551	734	804	754	650
MAKERS OF TEXTILE GOODS AND ARTICLES	7,144	762	1,215	1,351	1,381	1,285	1,150
Sewers, embroiderers and machinists	4,873	500	836	901	948	891	797
Others	2,271	262	379	450	433	394	353
OTHER PRODUCERS, MAKERS AND REPAIRERS	7,990	500	952	1,389	1,637	1,823	1,689
STOREKEEPERS, PACKERS AND BOTTLERS	4,000	337	587	701	789	832	754
CLERKS AND TYPISTS	13,992	75	410	1,380	2,857	4,281	4,989
COMMERCE, INSURANCE AND FINANCE OCCUPATIONS	11,397	551	1,324	2,080	2,580	2,598	2,264
SERVICE WORKERS	16,887	1,121	2,160	3,214	3,754	3,547	3,091
Waitresses	2,238	87	215	383	563	523	467
Cooks, maids and related workers	10,294	803	1,440	2,058	2,209	2,065	1,719
Hairdressers	2,105	96	257	378	484	463	427
Others	2,250	135	248	395	498	496	478
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL	2,781	2	7	103	369	953	1,347
Nurses	2,230	-	-	87	301	764	1,078
Others	551	2	7	16	68	189	269
OTHER GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS	1,091	38	73	136	199	245	400
TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED	71,337	3,834	7,548	11,477	14,813	16,795	16,870
TOTAL NOT GAINFULLY OCCUPIED	81,692	23,166	19,483	15,209	11,210	7,397	5,227
At school or students	65,459	20,250	16,620	12,661	8,669	4,717	2,542
Engaged in home duties	6,709	517	733	896	1,134	1,488	1,941
Others	9,524	2,399	2,130	1,652	1,407	1,192	744
TOTAL	153,029	27,000	27,031	26,686	26,023	24,192	22,097

TABLE VA shows that males tend to enter agricultural occupations at an earlier age than they enter any other occupation. Under one-third of all those gainfully occupied in the age group 14-19 were in Agricultural occupations but well over this proportion in these occupations were aged 14 and 15 and just about one-third were aged 16. For several occupational groups, the numbers gainfully occupied were a maximum at or before age 18 and tended to fall again for those aged 19. The total numbers gainfully occupied were almost the same for ages 18 and 19 years and the biggest rise in numbers between these ages occurred in the occupational group "Clerks".

Of the total of 27,000 females aged 14 years, 3,834 or 14.2 percent were gainfully occupied, this proportion rising to 76.3 percent at age 19 years. The occupational groups having the greatest numbers of fourteen year old females were Service workers (1,121 or 29.2 percent of the total gainfully occupied), Makers of textile goods and articles (762 or 19.9 percent) and Commerce, insurance and finance occupations (551 or 14.4 percent). Among females aged 19 years, there were 3,091 in the Service workers group (representing 18.3 percent of the total number of gainfully occupied females at that age), 1,150 Makers of textile goods and articles (6.8 percent of the total) and 2,264 in Commerce, insurance and finance occupations (13.4 percent of the total). The occupational group containing the largest number of nineteen year old females was Clerks and typists (4,989 or 29.6 percent of the total gainfully occupied at that age). The Professional and technical group, with 1,347 nineteen year old females accounted for 8.0 percent of the total gainfully occupied at that age.

## CONJUGAL CONDITION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED FEMALES.

TABLE VI, which follows, classifies gainfully occupied females by conjugal condition and age group for each of the years 1951, 1961 and 1966.

TABLE VI:- GAINFULLY OCCUPIED FEMALES CLASSIFIED BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE GROUP, 1951, 1961 AND 1966.

Conjugal condition	Year	Total	Age group								
			14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Single	1951	262,604	67,754	60,912	38,902	22,729	16,752	12,805	20,743	12,853	9,154
	1961	229,223	65,784	50,809	25,966	16,099	12,885	11,633	20,961	15,513	9,573
	1966	235,403	71,150	58,502	23,514	13,337	11,592	10,540	20,424	16,045	10,299
Married	1951	22,026	78	775	1,847	2,422	3,017	3,001	5,867	3,457	1,562
	1961	24,288	113	1,300	2,253	2,273	2,734	3,316	6,741	4,138	1,420
	1966	25,834	185	1,971	2,837	2,641	2,617	2,977	6,788	4,340	1,478
Widowed	1951	37,922	6	43	148	473	1,086	1,619	7,044	10,863	16,640
	1961	33,068	2	13	64	241	660	1,452	6,173	10,580	13,883
	1966	27,907	2	25	87	197	593	1,232	5,892	8,775	11,104
Total gainfully occupied females	1951	322,552	67,838	61,730	40,897	25,624	20,855	17,425	33,654	27,173	27,356
	1961	286,579	65,899	52,122	28,283	18,613	16,279	16,401	33,875	30,231	24,876
	1966	289,144	71,337	60,498	26,438	16,175	14,802	14,749	33,104	29,160	22,881

The number of gainfully occupied single females fell from 262,600 in 1951 to 229,200 in 1961, rising again to 235,400 in 1966. Sharp falls occurred between 1951 and 1966 in the numbers of gainfully occupied single females in the age groups between 25 and 44 years, the falls amounting to 39.6 percent in the 25-29 year group, 41.3 percent in the 30-34 year group, 30.8 percent in the 35-39 year group and 17.7 percent in the 40-44 year group. In the 14-19 and 20-24 year age groups the numbers of gainfully occupied single females, having declined between 1951 and 1961, rose fairly sharply between 1961 and 1966 by 8.2 and 15.1 percent, respectively.

The number of gainfully occupied married females rose from 22,000 in 1951 to 24,300 in 1961 and 25,000 in 1966. Between 1951 and 1966 substantial increases occurred in the numbers of gainfully occupied married females in the age groups under 35 years and 45 to 64 years, while the only significant reduction in number occurred in the 35 to 39 year group. At all three Censuses, married females represented a fairly small proportion of the total gainfully occupied females, namely 6.8 percent in 1951, 8.5 percent in 1961 and 8.9 percent in 1966.

The number of gainfully occupied widowed females decreased from 37,900 in 1951 to 33,100 in 1961 and 27,900 in 1966, all age groups being affected by this decline.

TABLE VII relates to married females only in 1966 and classifies them by occupational group.

TABLE VII:- MARRIED FEMALES IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP.

Occupational group	Total females gainfully occupied	Married females gainfully occupied	Married as a percentage of total	Married females in each occupational group per 10,000 of total
Agricultural occupations	33,087	2,800	8.5	1,084
Coal gas and chemical workers	320	15	4.7	6
Glass and ceramics makers	590	36	6.1	14
Electrical and electronic workers	2,023	155	7.7	60
Machinists, fitters and related workers	1,118	80	7.2	31
Leather workers	3,362	304	9.0	118
Textile workers	8,240	693	8.4	268
Makers of textile goods and articles	15,807	1,174	7.4	454
Makers of food	4,184	308	7.4	119
Tobacco preparers and product makers	508	8	1.6	3
Paper and printing workers	3,419	229	6.7	89
Painters and decorators	193	23	11.9	9
Unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	915	120	13.1	46
Forewomen and supervisors of manual workers	1,052	176	16.7	68
Other producers, makers and repairers	2,198	135	6.1	52
Transport and communication workers	2,775	109	3.9	42
Storekeepers, packers and bottlers	9,212	577	6.3	223
Clerks and typists	55,916	2,372	4.2	918
Commerce, insurance and finance occupations	38,759	4,277	11.0	1,656
Service workers	58,325	5,513	9.5	2,135
Entertainment and sport workers	1,379	107	7.8	41
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	823	225	27.3	87
Professional and technical occupations	44,215	6,372	14.4	2,467
Others gainfully occupied	724	26	3.6	10
<b>TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (aged 14 years and over)</b>	<b>289,144</b>	<b>25,834</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>10,000</b>

The greatest number of gainfully occupied married females were in the occupational groups Agricultural occupations, Clerks and typists, Commerce, insurance and finance occupations, Service workers and Professional and technical occupations. Each of these groups contained over 2,000 married females gainfully occupied and together they accounted for 21,334 or 82.6 percent of the total of 25,834 married females gainfully occupied. The principal occupational groups in which married females formed the largest percentages of total were Unskilled workers, Forewomen and supervisors of manual workers, Commerce, insurance and finance occupations, Administrative, executive and managerial workers and Professional and technical occupations. In each of these, married females formed over 10 percent of the total females gainfully occupied, with Administrative, executive and managerial workers having the largest proportion, 27.3 percent. In the Professional and technical occupations group, married females formed nearly 21 percent of the total when Religious occupations were excluded.

### EMPLOYMENT STATUS.

Tables 9, 10, 11 and 12 in this Volume relate to Employment Status and TABLES VIIIA and VIIIB which follow, summarise the principal results of these tables showing the percentage age distribution of males and females in the various Employment Status categories.

**TABLE VIIIA:- AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS.**

Employment status	Actual number	Age group				
		Total	Under 20	20-44	45-64	65 and over
Employers and own account workers	233,923	100.-	0.5	29.9	48.3	21.3
Assisting relatives	78,833	100.-	24.7	55.0	15.5	4.7
Employees (including apprentices and learners)	472,440	100.-	13.1	53.3	30.1	3.5
<b>TOTAL AT WORK</b>	<b>785,196</b>	<b>100.-</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>34.1</b>	<b>8.9</b>

**TABLE VIIIB:- AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS.**

Employment status	Actual number	Age group				
		Total	Under 20	20-44	45-64	65 and over
Employers and own account workers	38,859	100.-	0.4	16.4	46.4	36.8
Assisting relatives	12,379	100.-	21.1	54.4	21.7	2.9
Employees (including apprentices and learners).	229,553	100.-	28.9	50.3	17.4	3.5
<b>TOTAL AT WORK</b>	<b>280,791</b>	<b>100.-</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>

TABLE IX:- AGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP.

Socio-economic group	Total	Age group										
		14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
MALES												
Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers	100.-	7.6	5.7	5.2	6.3	7.9	8.9	10.5	10.9	10.1	8.1	18.8
Other agricultural occupations and fishermen	100.-	13.1	8.9	6.6	6.8	7.6	9.4	10.7	11.3	10.4	8.2	7.0
Higher professional	100.-	1.7	7.5	12.7	13.0	12.1	11.3	10.7	9.8	7.7	5.2	8.4
Lower professional	100.-	3.7	14.6	15.9	13.1	10.7	8.4	8.3	9.5	8.0	5.0	2.9
Employers and managers	100.-	0.8	4.4	8.3	11.3	13.4	13.4	13.3	11.8	10.3	6.8	6.2
Salaried employees	100.-	1.9	9.7	12.7	13.5	12.4	11.8	11.8	9.9	7.8	4.9	3.6
Intermediate non-manual workers	100.-	13.3	16.4	11.1	9.9	8.8	8.6	8.0	7.4	6.5	5.1	5.0
Other non-manual workers	100.-	8.7	11.5	10.7	9.8	10.3	11.1	10.0	9.9	8.3	5.7	4.1
Skilled manual workers	100.-	15.8	13.8	11.1	10.5	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.2	6.3	4.2	2.8
Semi-skilled manual workers	100.-	19.7	13.7	10.2	8.9	8.7	9.1	8.4	8.0	6.5	4.3	2.4
Unskilled manual workers	100.-	9.4	10.4	8.5	8.1	9.1	10.5	10.3	11.1	10.4	7.8	4.5
TOTAL MALES	100.-	10.5	10.2	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.5	9.8	9.8	8.6	6.4	8.8
FEMALES												
Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers	100.-	6.4	6.5	4.3	3.0	3.4	4.5	6.9	9.2	10.6	11.6	33.7
Other agricultural occupations and fishermen	100.-	28.9	18.9	9.7	6.6	5.8	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.3	3.3	4.3
Higher professional	100.-	0.1	9.4	10.6	8.9	8.6	9.7	9.6	9.1	8.0	6.4	19.8
Lower professional	100.-	9.4	26.7	17.2	9.4	6.9	5.4	5.9	6.3	5.9	4.6	2.3
Employers and managers	100.-	2.1	6.8	5.8	6.6	8.7	9.9	11.1	12.4	12.4	9.4	14.9
Salaried employees	100.-	3.5	15.4	11.3	7.1	7.8	9.7	12.3	9.7	7.6	6.4	9.2
Intermediate non-manual workers	100.-	27.2	26.9	10.2	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.1	4.1
Other non-manual workers	100.-	31.3	19.7	7.4	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.0	6.1	5.5	4.2	4.6
Skilled manual workers	100.-	38.7	22.5	8.0	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.5
Semi-skilled manual workers	100.-	41.2	21.3	7.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.7	2.6	2.1
Unskilled manual workers	100.-	36.2	20.0	7.4	4.3	4.8	5.7	5.6	6.3	4.6	3.0	2.2
TOTAL FEMALES	100.-	24.7	20.9	9.1	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.5	4.6	7.9

These tables show that almost half of the employers and own account workers, both male and female, were in the 45-64 age group. Over one-half of the "assisting relatives" of both sexes were in the 20-44 age group as were more than half of the employees. Of all males at work, 46.5 percent were in this age group as were 45.8 percent of all females at work. Among female employees, 28.9 percent were under 20 years of age as compared with 13.1 percent of male employees. The age distribution for the two categories Employers and own account workers and assisting relatives did not differ greatly in this age group but a greater proportion of female employers and own account workers were in the age group 65 and over and the position was reversed in the 20-44 age group.

### SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS.

Table 7 in this Volume gives a detailed breakdown for each Socio-economic group by age group and conjugal condition. TABLE IX, which follows, gives the age distribution of gainfully occupied males and females in each Socio-economic group.

The most striking figures in this table are probably the percentages of those in the group Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers who were in the age group 65 and over. For males, this percentage was 18.8 and for females 33.7. The next highest figure in this age group for males was 8.4 percent of Higher professional, and for females 19.8 percent of the same Socio-economic group were aged 65 and over. The Socio-economic group Semi-skilled manual workers contained the greatest proportion of young males, 19.7 percent of this group being in the age group 14-19. Skilled manual workers also contained a high proportion of males in the younger age groups while for females the greatest proportion of workers in the younger age groups were to be found in the Socio-economic groups Skilled manual workers and Semi-skilled manual workers. Apart from the Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers and Higher professional groups, a comparatively large proportion of male workers in the older age groups were to be found in the groups Other agricultural occupations and fishermen, Employers and managers and Unskilled manual workers while the other groups containing a greater proportion of females in the older age group were Employers and managers and Salaried employees.

TABLE X shows the percentage of gainfully occupied males who were single in each Socio-economic group, classified by age group.

**TABLE X:- PERCENTAGE OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED MALES WHO WERE SINGLE IN EACH AGE GROUP IN EACH SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP.**

Socio-economic group	Total	Age group										
		14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers	50.8	99.9	98.0	84.8	67.3	55.9	47.9	42.0	38.2	35.0	34.6	28.4
Other agricultural occupations and fishermen	60.4	99.6	92.3	73.7	59.2	55.6	49.1	48.2	44.6	42.9	42.7	45.7
Higher professional excl. religious occupations	51.9	99.8	94.6	66.9	46.3	38.5	35.9	39.0	45.2	47.0	49.5	61.8
	27.8	99.6	92.9	56.8	25.6	14.5	9.9	8.1	8.7	8.8	8.6	10.0
Lower professional	37.0	99.7	91.2	57.5	28.9	17.9	14.5	13.3	10.8	10.3	12.5	12.6
Employers and managers	16.1	98.6	84.8	41.1	18.2	11.1	8.6	7.0	7.1	7.2	6.2	8.5
Salaried employees	25.3	98.4	87.9	43.4	20.7	13.8	10.0	9.4	9.2	9.3	8.9	12.5
Intermediate non-manual workers	46.3	99.6	91.2	55.9	30.0	24.0	18.9	17.8	16.4	16.3	15.6	15.6
Other non-manual workers	35.9	99.3	82.4	45.1	28.0	22.7	17.9	16.9	15.2	14.5	15.1	16.5
Skilled manual workers	42.9	99.4	84.9	43.4	25.0	20.2	17.1	15.3	14.6	14.9	14.4	16.2
Semi-skilled manual workers	48.2	99.3	82.1	48.7	34.3	26.7	22.3	19.7	16.7	15.5	14.4	14.8
Unskilled manual workers	43.4	98.9	83.3	54.4	42.7	36.7	31.2	27.9	25.7	22.7	21.3	23.9
<b>TOTAL MALES</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>39.9</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>27.3</b>

Less than one-third of males in the Socio-economic groups Employers and managers and Salaried employees were single and this is also true of the group Higher professional, when those with Religious occupations are excluded. Over one-half of those in the groups Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers and Other agricultural occupations and fishermen were single. The overall figure for gainfully occupied males was 45.7 percent. Under 40 years, Farmers, farmers' relatives and farm managers had the greatest proportion of single males while at other ages, the greatest proportion of single males was in the group Other agricultural occupations and fishermen (if one excludes males with Religious occupations from the Higher professional group). The Higher professional (excluding Religious occupations), Lower professional and Intermediate non-manual workers groups also contained higher proportions of single males in the 20-29 age group.

At ages 30 and over, the proportion who were single was lowest in the groups Employers and managers, Salaried employees and Higher professional, (excluding Religious occupations), but in the age group 20-24, the smallest proportion of single males was to be found in the groups Semi-skilled manual workers, Other non-manual workers and Unskilled manual workers and in the age group 25-29 in the groups Employers and managers, Salaried employees and Skilled manual workers. There was little variation in the proportion of single males in the 14-19 age group between the Socio-economic groups.

#### INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Tables 13A and 13B classify males and females in each industrial group by age group and TABLE XI, which follows, gives the percentage age distribution for males and females in these groups.

Here again the trend towards older participation in the agricultural sector is apparent. In the industrial group Agriculture, forestry and fishing 24.6 percent of males were in the age group 60 and over while 44.4 percent of females in this industrial group were in the same age group. The Professions show the next highest percentage of people in the older age groups with 14.0 percent of males and 12.0 percent of females being in the age group 60 and over. Commerce, Personal service and Entertainment and sport also show comparatively higher proportions in the older age groups.

For males, the groups having the greatest proportion in the younger age groups were Manufacturing industries, Commerce and Personal service where over one-quarter of those engaged were aged 24 or less. The groups having the greatest proportion of females in the younger age groups were Manufacturing industries and Insurance, banking and finance. The smallest proportion of males in the younger age groups were in the industrial groups Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Transport, communication and storage, Public administration and defence and the Professions. In each of these under one-fifth of males at work were in the age group 14-24. The groups Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Professions and Entertainment and sport contained the smallest proportion of females in the 14-24 age group.

The smallest proportion of males in the older age groups was to be found in the industrial groups Mining, quarrying and turf-production, Electricity, gas and water supply, Insurance, banking and finance and Manufacturing industries. For females, the corresponding groups were Mining, quarrying and turf production, Building and construction, Insurance, banking and finance.

#### PERSONS OUT OF WORK.

Tables 15A, 15B, 16A and 16B relate to males and females out of work, classified by occupation and age group and by industry and age group, respectively. As already mentioned the 1966 Census is the first at which classifications of this type have been prepared. TABLES XIIA and XIIB, which follow, summarise Tables 15A and 15B and classify males and females out of work by occupational group and age group.

TABLE XI:- AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES AND FEMALES AT WORK IN EACH INDUSTRIAL GROUP.

Industrial group		Total	Age group										
			14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	Males	100.-	8.7	6.4	5.6	6.5	7.9	9.0	10.4	10.9	9.9	7.9	16.7
	Females	100.-	7.0	6.9	4.4	3.1	3.4	4.5	6.8	9.1	10.5	11.4	33.0
MINING, QUARRYING AND TURF PRODUCTION	Males	100.-	10.8	14.1	11.9	11.5	11.1	11.7	10.7	8.7	5.8	2.7	1.0
	Females	100.-	21.2	35.0	11.5	11.5	5.3	3.5	4.0	4.9	2.2	0.4	0.4
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	Males	100.-	13.8	14.3	12.1	10.7	9.8	9.8	8.7	7.8	6.1	3.9	2.9
	Females	100.-	40.1	25.4	8.8	5.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.4
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	Males	100.-	11.4	11.6	9.7	9.8	9.4	9.7	10.1	10.7	8.7	5.7	3.3
	Females	100.-	27.1	30.6	10.8	5.5	5.6	4.8	4.3	4.3	4.1	2.0	1.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	Males	100.-	8.1	12.4	12.2	12.8	11.5	10.2	8.9	8.5	8.0	5.4	2.0
	Females	100.-	21.4	30.3	11.1	5.9	5.8	2.7	4.9	6.7	6.0	3.3	1.8
COMMERCE	Males	100.-	16.4	12.5	9.6	9.2	9.4	9.1	8.4	8.2	6.8	4.7	5.6
	Females	100.-	30.4	20.8	8.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.0	6.6
INSURANCE, BANKING AND FINANCE	Males	100.-	5.9	15.6	12.1	10.3	9.9	8.2	8.3	9.6	10.1	7.5	2.5
	Females	100.-	19.3	40.8	14.6	6.4	4.7	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.3	1.4	1.0
TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND STORAGE	Males	100.-	6.0	10.2	9.8	10.6	11.9	12.6	11.4	10.0	8.5	6.0	3.1
	Females	100.-	15.9	35.0	11.2	6.3	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.4	4.5	3.7	4.0
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	Males	100.-	5.2	13.7	12.2	10.9	9.2	10.9	11.1	9.1	7.7	6.8	3.2
	Females	100.-	17.6	29.8	10.5	6.4	6.1	5.1	6.8	6.5	5.8	3.6	2.0
PROFESSIONS	Males	100.-	4.1	9.7	11.7	11.5	10.3	9.5	9.7	10.6	8.9	6.2	7.8
	Females	100.-	12.0	21.3	13.6	8.3	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.2	5.0	7.1
PERSONAL SERVICE	Males	100.-	19.5	11.8	8.5	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.8	7.7	6.4	6.4
	Females	100.-	29.8	17.3	7.0	4.9	5.5	5.6	6.6	6.8	6.2	4.8	5.6
ENTERTAINMENT AND SPORT	Males	100.-	11.1	12.2	11.4	10.0	9.7	9.0	8.3	8.6	7.5	6.2	6.1
	Females	100.-	15.0	16.8	9.3	6.0	7.6	7.8	7.4	8.9	9.1	5.8	6.5
OTHER INDUSTRIES OR INDUSTRY NOT STATED	Males	100.-	11.8	12.3	9.6	7.9	8.3	10.2	8.6	10.3	8.2	7.1	5.7
	Females	100.-	26.3	30.2	12.6	6.1	3.6	4.9	4.4	4.8	3.5	2.4	1.1
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	Males	100.-	10.5	10.2	8.8	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.7	8.4	6.2	8.9
	Females	100.-	24.6	20.9	9.1	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.5	4.6	8.1

TABLE X11A:- MALES OUT OF WORK CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND AGE GROUP.

Code no.	Occupational group	Total	Age group										
			14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
001-101	PRODUCERS, MAKERS AND REPAIRERS	35,943	3,016	3,327	2,384	2,413	2,844	3,396	3,898	4,387	4,438	3,525	2,315
005,006	Agricultural labourers	9,145	681	545	408	481	636	875	1,104	1,278	1,294	1,082	761
009	Jobbing gardeners, groundsmen and gardeners' labourers	356	23	16	14	9	25	19	35	46	65	57	47
011	Foresters and forestry labourers	428	22	22	21	20	41	41	46	67	74	42	32
	Other agricultural occupations	151	8	9	11	11	11	14	11	20	20	20	16
016	Turf workers	458	50	52	27	30	34	41	62	61	49	40	12
	Other mining and quarrying workers	229	19	18	18	11	15	25	31	30	30	18	14
024-029	Electrical and electronic workers	230	25	51	34	16	15	18	13	14	16	12	16
030	Fitters and mechanics	589	69	105	69	52	34	48	43	57	47	43	22
	Other machinists, fitters and related workers	616	91	116	81	56	52	46	40	48	36	32	18
044	Carpenters and joiners	970	94	123	64	75	74	72	94	126	96	85	67
	Other woodworkers	178	26	22	10	13	16	15	12	23	17	14	10
048-051	Leather workers	257	36	15	17	14	19	21	32	25	32	28	18
061-066	Makers of textile goods and articles	219	27	32	11	18	14	16	22	25	18	25	11
067-073	Makers of food	660	85	97	55	54	55	42	49	58	76	55	34
089	Plasterers	297	10	28	23	28	32	24	32	36	38	25	21
	Other building tradesmen	460	32	39	42	20	32	31	52	59	66	62	25
092	Builders', bricklayers', plasterers' and masons' labourers	3,237	295	366	284	279	287	346	354	368	320	232	106
093,094	Painters and decorators	577	42	86	43	46	54	46	59	56	63	44	38
095-098	Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators	219	9	24	18	29	26	31	23	22	14	15	8
099,100	Labourers and unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	15,633	1,235	1,414	1,055	1,078	1,298	1,539	1,685	1,884	1,971	1,502	972
	Others	1,034	137	147	79	73	74	86	99	84	96	92	67
102-122	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION WORKERS	3,212	459	420	307	285	289	291	256	286	259	227	133
102	Dock labourers	659	54	67	55	68	53	57	51	72	72	66	44
104	Sailors and deck and engine room ratings	233	33	41	26	28	25	18	14	17	11	13	7
112	Drivers of self-propelled road goods vehicles	1,227	40	182	147	119	150	141	108	108	104	88	40
114	Lorry drivers' helpers	334	145	61	19	17	13	23	16	16	10	8	6
120	Messengers	218	167	16	5	3	3	2	1	3	5	8	5
	Others	541	20	53	55	50	45	50	66	70	57	44	31
125,126	CLERKS	581	57	134	52	46	43	34	40	51	54	44	26
127-138	COMMERCE, INSURANCE AND FINANCE OCCUPATIONS	1,327	220	230	109	95	86	88	96	115	122	87	79
131	Shop assistants	664	136	116	51	48	40	37	46	56	55	43	36
132	Barmen	349	67	69	30	18	24	20	25	29	28	20	19
	Others	314	17	45	28	29	22	31	25	30	39	24	24
139-155	SERVICE WORKERS	965	162	117	72	58	70	67	66	65	104	111	73
163-188	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS	280	12	57	47	21	24	26	26	21	22	14	10
	OTHER OCCUPATIONS	1,556	359	289	133	94	93	99	107	102	107	108	65
123	Warehousemen and storekeepers	308	63	46	24	16	20	29	28	22	23	23	14
191	Gainfully occupied, but occupation not stated	875	213	165	81	56	54	53	54	52	57	57	33
	Others	373	83	78	28	22	19	17	25	28	27	28	18
TOTAL OUT OF WORK		43,864	4,285	4,574	3,104	3,012	3,449	4,001	4,489	5,027	5,106	4,116	2,701

TABLE XIIB:- FEMALES OUT OF WORK CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND AGE GROUP.

Code no.	Occupational group	Total	Age group										
			14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over
001-101	PRODUCERS, MAKERS AND REPAIRERS	1,658	595	387	139	86	86	82	79	65	56	44	39
052	Knitters and knitting and hosiery machine operatives	109	42	34	7	4	2	5	4	4	3	2	2
	Other textile workers	188	62	48	20	7	9	10	10	8	9	3	2
062	Sewers, embroiderers and machinists	282	98	60	16	14	12	14	13	20	8	9	18
	Other makers of textile goods and articles	169	55	32	7	12	8	14	11	4	8	11	7
067-073	Makers of food	317	106	85	30	18	25	10	16	11	10	4	2
	Others	593	232	128	59	31	30	29	25	18	18	15	8
125,126	CLERKS AND TYPISTS	990	176	262	112	75	57	59	62	43	53	47	44
125	Typists and shorthand typists	291	68	98	32	23	22	17	11	3	9	6	2
126	Clerks	699	108	164	80	52	35	42	51	40	44	41	42
127-138	COMMERCE, INSURANCE AND FINANCE OCCUPATIONS	964	290	227	106	57	56	42	49	44	40	33	20
131	Shop assistants	863	264	198	92	54	52	38	42	40	35	31	17
	Others	101	26	29	14	3	4	4	7	4	5	2	3
139-155	SERVICE WORKERS	3,109	806	584	251	181	189	187	202	235	198	167	109
143	Housekeepers and matrons of schools, etc.	256	21	13	13	14	22	32	30	31	34	26	20
144	Waitresses	439	132	110	49	30	22	25	25	23	9	7	7
145	Cooks	136	27	25	8	8	6	8	11	11	12	13	7
147	Maids and related workers	1,748	490	324	140	101	114	93	104	132	96	92	62
148	Charwomen and office cleaners	105	3	4	5	4	6	10	13	15	23	15	7
149	Hairdressers	174	75	57	17	8	4	6	3	2	1	1	-
150	Laundry workers, dry cleaners and pressers	123	40	31	7	8	7	5	6	9	4	5	1
	Others	128	18	20	12	8	8	8	10	12	19	8	5
163-188	PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS	592	10	150	128	72	57	44	39	34	26	16	16
168	Nurses and midwives	387	-	98	78	56	35	32	22	22	22	13	9
	Others	205	10	52	50	16	22	12	17	12	4	3	7
	OTHER OCCUPATIONS	1,040	340	239	92	65	52	67	44	48	43	32	18
124	Packers and bottlers	488	195	106	40	37	20	30	20	21	9	6	4
191	Gainfully occupied, but occupation not stated	448	122	101	41	17	25	35	18	26	29	20	14
	Others	104	23	32	11	11	7	2	6	1	5	6	-
TOTAL OUT OF WORK		8,353	2,217	1,849	828	536	497	481	475	469	416	339	246

Of the total of 43,864 males who stated that they were out of work at the 1966 Census 15,633 (35.6 percent) were in the Labourers and unskilled workers category, 9,145 (20.8 percent) were Agricultural labourers and 3,237 (7.4 percent) were Builders' labourers. Thus these three occupations together accounted for 63.9 percent of the total number of males unemployed. Of the remainder, the following occupations accounted for the greatest numbers of males unemployed:— Drivers of self-propelled road goods vehicles (1,227 out of work); Carpenters and joiners (970 out of work); Shop assistants (664 out of work); Dock labourers (659 out of work); Fitters and mechanics (589 out of work); Clerks (581 out of work) and Painters and decorators (577 out of work). There were slightly over 3,000 males out of work in each of the age groups 25 to 29 and 30 to 34 years, the number rising to slightly over 5,000 in the age groups 50 to 54 and 55 to 59 years. Agricultural labourers, Builders' labourers and Labourers and unskilled workers accounted for just over half of the total out of work in the lower age groups, this proportion rising to about 70 percent in the age groups 40 years and over.

The greatest numbers of females out of work were in the occupations Maids and related workers (1,748, or 20.9 percent of the total), Shop assistants (863, or 10.3 percent of the total), Clerks (699, or 8.4 percent of the total) and Packers and bottlers (488, or 5.8 percent of the total). The largest numbers out of work were in the younger age groups, the totals in successive five year age groups decreasing steadily with increasing age. The results contained in Table 15A are further analysed in TABLE XIII, in which the numbers of males out of work are expressed as percentages of the total gainfully occupied in corresponding age and occupational groups.

TABLE XIII:- MALES OUT OF WORK AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND AGE GROUP.

Occupational group	Total	Age group											Employees as a percentage of total
		14-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
Agricultural occupations	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.8	1.7	19.0
Fishermen	6.9	3.9	6.9	4.2	6.5	7.5	6.4	9.8	5.0	7.5	9.9	11.6	49.1
Mining, quarrying and turf workers	14.3	12.8	11.7	9.7	8.9	9.8	11.8	16.6	18.5	22.1	30.1	37.1	96.7
Workers in metal manufacture	5.3	7.6	5.7	4.0	3.4	3.9	3.9	5.1	4.2	6.8	9.4	5.3	68.2
Electrical and electronic workers	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.5	11.6	93.7
Machinists, fitters and related workers	3.2	2.0	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.5	5.0	5.2	7.0	6.6	92.9
Woodworkers	5.5	2.9	5.1	3.8	4.1	5.6	5.8	6.1	8.1	8.4	11.4	10.7	85.0
Leather workers	5.1	5.9	2.8	4.0	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.7	5.0	9.5	11.1	6.3	78.2
Textile workers	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.7	7.6	9.4	9.5	99.3
Makers of textile goods and articles	4.7	2.8	5.3	3.0	5.3	4.3	4.8	5.8	6.2	5.8	8.7	3.4	77.1
Makers of food	6.2	5.9	7.1	5.1	5.4	5.4	4.1	4.9	5.7	9.1	10.4	8.9	96.8
Building and construction workers	12.8	11.9	12.1	10.9	10.3	10.7	12.0	12.7	13.4	16.4	21.2	19.4	83.6
Painters and decorators	7.5	3.9	9.7	5.1	5.3	7.2	6.4	9.2	8.4	11.1	12.5	13.9	78.6
Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators	4.0	5.3	3.8	2.8	4.1	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.8	6.3	5.3	98.9
Labourers and unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	21.9	18.4	19.0	17.5	18.6	19.9	20.6	23.0	23.6	26.6	27.1	30.2	100.0
Other producers, makers and repairers	2.2	2.4	3.1	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.7	4.7	96.7
Transport and communication workers	5.8	7.7	7.4	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.5	5.3	5.9	7.9	8.6	93.9
Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers and bottlers	3.5	5.1	4.3	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.4	99.9
Clerks and typists	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.2	99.6
Commerce, insurance and finance occupations	1.9	2.9	3.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.6	60.7
Service workers	3.9	5.1	3.5	2.4	2.3	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.3	5.3	5.6	5.1	88.1
Professional and technical occupations	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.4	86.2
Other occupations	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.5	97.5
<b>TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>62.3</b>
<b>OUT OF WORK AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYEES</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>-</b>

The overall percentage unemployed was 5.3, but the figure ranged from 0.6 percent in the case of Professional and technical occupations to 21.9 percent in the case of Labourers and unskilled workers. The percentage unemployed, as shown in this Table, is affected by the fact that some occupational groups contain a higher proportion of self employed persons than others, whereas unemployment is confined mainly to persons in the employee class. The final column of TABLE XIII shows employees as a percentage of the total gainfully occupied in each occupational group and these percentages must be kept in mind in interpreting the figures in the earlier portion of the Table. Thus the relatively low figure of 3.2 percent unemployed in Agricultural occupations is a consequence of the fact that only 19.0 percent of males in these occupations were employees.

The percentage of gainfully occupied males who were out of work rose slightly in the 20-24 year age group compared with the 14-19 year group, but then declined to its lowest value in the 30-34 year age group. From a figure of 4.2 percent unemployed in the 30-34 year age group, the percentage rose steadily to 7.8 in the 60-64 year age group. Despite the very different levels of unemployment in the different occupational groups, the general trend in unemployment with age in most groups was very similar to that shown by the overall total, namely a slight rise in the 20-24 year age group followed by a decline at ages 25-34 years and thereafter a steady rise to age group 60-64 years.

This trend is also evident in the final line of the table which shows the number of males out of work as a percentage of total employees. Here there was also a slight rise in the 20-24 year age group followed by a decline to the lowest value in the 25-29 year age group. From this value of 5.6 percent, there was a steady rise to a percentage of 14.7 unemployed at ages 60-64 years.