

COMMENTARY

PARTICIPATION RATES IN EACH AGE GROUP

In the 1971 Census there were 2,105,321 persons aged 14 years and over. Just over one-half of these were gainfully occupied. The percentage of males and females in each age group who were gainfully occupied in 1971, with corresponding percentages for 1961 and 1966, is shown in Table 1.

TABLE I:- PERCENTAGES GAINFULLY OCCUPIED IN EACH AGE GROUP, 1961, 1966 AND 1971.

Age group	Males			Females		
	1961	1966	1971	1961	1966	1971
14-19 years	56.2	53.8	43.2	46.6	46.6	38.6
20-24 "	90.0	89.4	88.9	67.2	66.8	65.0
25-29 "	96.3	96.7	96.8	38.7	35.6	34.6
30-34 "	97.4	97.9	97.8	24.0	22.2	21.6
35-39 "	97.5	97.9	97.8	19.1	19.0	18.9
40-44 "	97.4	97.7	97.5	19.2	17.9	19.3
45-49 "	97.3	97.2	97.1	20.1	19.7	20.1
50-54 "	95.5	96.3	96.0	22.0	20.8	21.5
55-59 "	92.2	93.5	94.0	23.0	22.4	21.8
60-64 "	85.5	85.5	87.6	22.1	21.2	20.7
65-69 "	69.6	65.6	63.9	18.9	17.2	15.9
70-74 "	50.4	46.1	40.0	15.0	13.0	10.9
75 years and over	35.3	32.4	26.2	11.8	9.8	7.8
14-19 years	56.2	53.8	43.2	46.6	46.6	38.6
20-64 "	94.6	94.8	94.7	28.2	28.1	28.7
65 years and over	51.5	48.4	43.9	15.0	13.2	11.3
TOTAL	82.4	81.4	79.2	28.6	28.3	27.3

The overall participation rate for both males and females aged 14 years and over, that is the number gainfully occupied as a percentage of the total, continued to fall between 1966 and 1971. This fall was from 81.4 to 79.2 percent for males and from 28.3 to 27.3 percent for females. The decline was most pronounced in the younger (14-19 years) and older (65 and over) age groups. The participation rate in the former group fell from 53.8 to 43.2 percent for males and from 46.6 to 38.6 percent for females and reflects mainly the greater number of persons in this age group receiving full-time education. The fall in the participation rate in the older age groups is due to earlier retirement and also probably to the decline in the number of persons gainfully occupied in the agricultural sector where persons tend to continue at work longer than those in other sectors.

In the other age groups the percentage of males gainfully occupied showed only very minor changes between 1966 and 1971 while the percentage of females varied a little more. In order to emphasise the broad trends described here, data for the age groups 14-19, 20-64 and 65 and over have been shown separately at the bottom of the table. The participation rate for females, bearing in mind the changes caused by an increasing number of married women and also the greater participation rate for married women, is examined more closely in Table IV.

AGE DISTRIBUTION IN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

The following two tables, Table II and Table III, show the distribution by age group of gainfully occupied males and females in the various occupational groups.

TABLE II:- 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 and forestry workers and fishermen	100.-	5.6	6.7	5.9	6.0	7.3	8.7	10.1	11.3	11.6	10.2	16.8
Mining, quarrying and turf workers	100.-	5.4	13.1	11.4	10.7	10.2	11.0	11.3	10.8	8.6	5.5	2.0
Electrical and electronic workers	100.-	17.1	22.6	15.7	11.7	8.8	7.2	5.5	4.4	3.5	2.7	0.9
Engineering and related trades workers	100.-	19.5	20.9	14.5	11.0	8.2	6.8	5.8	4.9	4.1	2.9	1.6
Woodworkers	100.-	16.5	19.0	11.3	8.5	9.0	6.5	6.4	7.1	7.3	5.2	3.3
Leather and leather substitute workers	100.-	12.4	12.0	8.1	7.5	7.9	8.5	10.5	11.9	9.3	6.4	5.4
Textile and clothing workers	100.-	18.6	19.4	13.2	9.6	7.8	6.4	6.3	6.0	5.5	4.0	3.3
Food, beverage and tobacco workers	100.-	12.3	14.1	11.0	9.8	8.9	9.1	9.6	9.0	7.7	5.8	2.7
Paper and printing workers	100.-	14.4	17.6	13.1	11.4	9.9	8.3	6.5	5.7	5.2	4.5	3.2
Workers in other products	100.-	16.2	16.7	11.9	9.8	8.9	8.6	7.5	6.8	6.1	4.6	3.0
Building and construction workers	100.-	7.4	11.2	11.3	10.8	11.0	10.4	9.2	9.4	9.4	6.3	3.7
Painters and decorators	100.-	10.8	14.8	11.9	11.0	10.5	9.0	8.5	7.7	7.3	5.3	3.2
Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators	100.-	3.0	12.8	15.3	13.0	11.6	10.8	11.0	8.4	7.3	4.6	2.2
Labourers and unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	100.-	8.6	13.2	10.0	8.5	8.2	9.1	10.0	9.9	10.0	8.1	4.3
Foremen and supervisors of manual workers	100.-	0.6	3.6	9.0	11.6	12.5	12.3	14.0	13.9	11.5	8.1	2.9
Transport and communication workers	100.-	6.7	9.5	12.0	11.4	10.7	11.1	11.5	9.6	8.5	6.1	2.9
Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers and bottlers	100.-	16.0	16.1	10.8	9.1	7.6	8.0	8.5	8.0	6.7	5.9	3.5
Clerical workers	100.-	11.5	20.4	12.9	8.8	8.6	7.9	7.4	7.3	6.5	5.1	3.5
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	100.-	8.8	11.4	11.2	10.1	10.1	10.0	9.5	8.7	8.0	6.2	6.1
Service workers	100.-	9.8	12.4	12.6	11.2	10.0	8.1	8.4	7.3	7.7	6.5	6.1
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	100.-	0.5	4.6	10.7	13.3	13.6	13.8	12.5	12.0	9.6	6.2	3.2
Professional and technical workers	100.-	2.8	13.1	16.1	12.9	11.2	9.5	8.4	7.8	7.3	5.5	5.6
Armed forces	100.-	18.4	20.6	15.2	11.7	9.1	6.6	7.4	7.4	2.9	0.4	0.3
Gainfully occupied but occupation not stated	100.-	17.7	15.4	8.8	6.8	6.0	6.4	7.2	8.1	8.1	8.2	7.2
TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (aged 14 years and over)	100.-	8.6	11.8	10.2	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.2	8.9	7.2	8.0

TABLE III:- 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 workers	100.-	4.1	6.4	4.6	2.8	3.0	4.6	7.0	9.6	12.3	12.5	33.2
Electrical and electronic workers	100.-	33.2	31.8	11.6	5.3	4.0	4.0	4.9	2.6	1.5	0.8	0.3
Leather and leather substitute workers	100.-	41.1	28.7	8.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.7	1.6	0.8	0.5
Textile and clothing workers	100.-	42.6	24.2	7.7	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.0	2.0	1.9
Food, beverage and tobacco workers	100.-	30.0	25.3	9.9	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.2	4.0	2.5	0.9
Paper and printing workers	100.-	32.4	25.6	10.0	6.2	4.4	4.8	3.6	4.7	3.4	2.5	2.2
Other producers, makers and repairers	100.-	36.8	28.3	9.7	4.8	3.7	4.0	4.4	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.2
Unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	100.-	35.1	23.4	8.8	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.5	5.1	2.9	3.3
Forewomen and supervisors of manual workers	100.-	4.2	16.4	13.3	9.0	8.9	11.3	10.9	13.4	7.3	3.3	1.9
Transport and communication workers	100.-	24.1	41.1	15.6	4.0	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	0.9
Storekeepers, packers and bottlers	100.-	35.6	24.7	8.7	4.5	4.7	5.4	5.9	4.7	3.3	1.7	0.7
Clerical workers	100.-	24.1	35.1	12.9	5.4	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.3	1.7
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	100.-	25.4	21.5	8.1	4.7	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.1	5.2	8.0
Service workers	100.-	21.3	18.4	7.5	4.7	4.8	6.2	7.6	8.4	8.5	6.6	6.2
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	100.-	0.7	10.4	11.5	8.4	10.0	10.4	11.8	11.3	9.4	7.3	8.7
Professional and technical workers	100.-	6.4	21.7	15.0	10.0	7.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	5.2	7.6
Other gainful occupations	100.-	34.0	21.5	9.2	4.5	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.3	4.1	4.1
TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (aged 14 years and over)	100.-	21.4	23.8	10.2	5.6	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.8	4.7	7.0

The main variations in the age structure of the occupational groups again occur in the youngest and oldest age groups. The percentage of male Agricultural and forestry workers and fishermen aged 65 and over was 16.8 whereas no other group contained as many as 10 percent of its total labour force in this age group and most had less than 5 percent. Other groups in which older male workers were prominent were Commerce, insurance and finance workers and Service workers. In the case of the 14-19 age group, the percentage of the total in this group varied from 19.5 percent in the case of Engineering and related trades workers to 0.5 percent of Administrative, executive and managerial workers. Other groups where more than one-sixth of the total gainfully occupied males were under 20 years of age were Electrical and electronic workers, Textile and clothing workers, and the Armed forces. Overall 8.6 percent of male workers were in this age group.

The different age structure of Agricultural workers was even more apparent in the case of females where one-third of this group were aged 65 and over. No other group contained as many as 10 percent of its total labour force in this age group with the next highest being Administrative, executive and managerial workers (8.7 percent) and Commerce, insurance and finance workers (8.0 percent).

There were a number of occupational groups where the proportion of young female workers was very substantial. More than 40 percent of all female Leather and leather substitute workers and Textile and clothing workers were under 20 years of age as were more than one-third of Unskilled workers (n.e.s.), Other producers, makers and repairers and Storekeepers, packers and bottlers. There were only four groups where less than 10 percent of the total were in this age group. These were Agricultural workers, Forewomen and supervisors of manual workers, Administrative, executive and managerial workers and Professional and technical workers.

AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF GAINFULLY OCCUPIED FEMALES

The changing pattern of female participation in the labour force is analysed more closely in Table IV.

TABLE IV:- GAINFULLY OCCUPIED FEMALES CLASSIFIED BY CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE GROUP, 1961, 1966 AND 1971.

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	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
	1971	223,653	61,203	63,421	23,269	11,594	9,464	9,490	19,261	15,945	10,006
Married	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
	1971	39,214	330	4,959	6,115	4,300	3,999	4,130	8,546	5,398	1,437
Widowed	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
	1971	25,000	1	28	95	197	467	1,073	5,370	8,920	8,849
Total gainfully occupied females	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
	1971	287,867	61,534	68,408	29,479	16,091	13,930	14,693	33,177	30,263	20,292

Although the total number of females in the labour force, 288,000, has remained at almost the same level since 1961, there have been considerable changes in the constituent aggregates which make up this total. While the total number of single women in the labour force fell by 11,750 between 1966 and 1971 this was offset by an increase of 13,380 in the number of gainfully occupied married women, the latter representing a rise of more than 50 percent. This has been caused both by a rise in the participation rate for married women further augmented by a rise in the actual number of married women. The reduction in the number of gainfully occupied single women is a reflection of the reduced participation rate in the younger age groups due mainly to increased numbers receiving full-time education and also of the smaller number of single women in the age group 25-64 years due to the higher marriage rate.

Table V shows the numbers and proportions of married females in different occupational groups.

TABLE V:- GAINFULLY OCCUPIED MARRIED FEMALES IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP.

Occupational group	Total females gainfully occupied	Married females gainfully occupied	Married as a percentage of total
Agricultural workers	25,319	2,519	9.9
Electrical and electronic workers	3,050	524	17.2
Leather and leather substitute workers	3,079	399	13.0
Textile and clothing workers	24,606	2,723	11.1
Food, beverage and tobacco workers	5,119	666	13.0
Paper and printing workers	2,608	318	12.2
Other producers, makers and repairers	4,729	551	11.7
Unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	786	106	13.5
Forewomen and supervisors of manual workers	1,185	294	24.8
Transport and communication workers	3,700	268	7.2
Storekeepers, packers and bottlers	7,984	986	12.3
Clerical workers	67,127	6,131	9.1
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	35,602	5,381	15.1
Service workers	50,321	7,203	14.3
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	890	267	30.0
Professional and technical workers	50,702	10,841	21.4
Other gainful occupations	1,060	37	3.5
TOTAL GAINFULLY OCCUPIED (aged 14 years and over)	287,867	39,214	13.6

Of the total of 287,867 gainfully occupied females 39,214 were married, i.e. nearly 14 percent. This is a substantial increase over the corresponding 1966 percentage which was 9 percent.

The largest number of married women was in the Professional and technical workers group (almost 11,000) forming over 20 percent of the total female labour force in that group. Other groups in which there were large numbers of married women were Service workers (7,200), Clerical workers (6,100) and Commerce, insurance and finance workers (5,400).

A large percentage of women in the Administrative, executive and managerial workers and the Forewomen and supervisors of manual workers groups were married, 30.0 and 24.8 percent respectively, but the overall numbers involved were relatively small, just over 2,000 women altogether between the two groups.

AGE DISTRIBUTION IN INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

The next table, Table VI, is concerned with the age distribution of males and females at work in the principal industrial groups or branches of economic activity irrespective of specific occupation.

TABLE VI:- 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.-	5.6	6.6	5.9	6.1	7.4	8.8	10.0	11.2	11.4	10.0	17.1
	Females	100.-	4.2	6.6	4.7	2.8	3.0	4.6	6.9	9.5	12.2	12.5	33.0
MINING, QUARRYING AND TURF PRODUCTION	Males	100.-	6.9	15.2	13.6	12.0	10.7	10.1	10.4	9.1	7.1	4.0	0.9
	Females	100.-	19.1	36.0	13.5	8.3	6.3	4.3	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.6	1.3
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	Males	100.-	12.4	15.5	13.1	11.4	9.9	8.8	8.6	7.4	6.2	4.3	2.3
	Females	100.-	34.9	27.7	9.8	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.0	2.9	1.8	1.3
BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION	Males	100.-	10.2	15.5	12.1	9.7	9.3	8.8	8.6	8.6	8.2	6.0	3.0
	Females	100.-	24.2	34.3	12.6	5.5	3.9	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.7	3.2	1.6
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	Males	100.-	7.6	15.3	13.1	11.6	11.5	10.2	9.0	7.7	6.6	5.7	1.6
	Females	100.-	23.9	40.2	8.7	4.3	2.5	4.0	2.1	4.6	5.5	2.6	1.5
COMMERCE	Males	100.-	13.7	14.3	11.3	9.6	8.9	8.9	8.4	7.6	6.9	5.3	5.1
	Females	100.-	26.6	24.5	8.9	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.3	6.3
INSURANCE, FINANCE AND BUSINESS SERVICES	Males	100.-	7.6	15.9	14.2	11.7	10.0	9.1	7.3	7.3	7.7	5.8	3.4
	Females	100.-	22.2	40.7	14.0	5.5	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.3
TRANSPORT, COMMUNICATION AND STORAGE	Males	100.-	5.4	10.6	11.5	10.4	10.7	11.4	11.7	10.4	8.8	6.3	2.8
	Females	100.-	19.3	33.4	13.6	5.2	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.4	3.3	3.2
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE	Males	100.-	6.3	12.6	13.0	11.6	10.6	8.8	10.1	9.7	8.1	5.4	3.7
	Females	100.-	22.6	30.4	10.7	4.5	3.8	4.9	4.7	5.9	6.1	4.1	2.2
PROFESSIONAL SERVICES	Males	100.-	3.0	11.3	13.7	11.4	10.5	9.4	8.7	8.6	8.9	7.1	7.4
	Females	100.-	10.7	22.5	13.6	8.8	7.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.3	5.1	6.8
PERSONAL SERVICES	Males	100.-	16.2	14.5	10.9	8.6	7.8	7.9	7.7	7.0	7.6	6.0	5.8
	Females	100.-	21.9	20.5	8.6	5.0	4.8	6.0	6.8	7.5	7.3	5.6	6.0
RECREATIONAL SERVICES	Males	100.-	8.4	12.7	12.2	11.7	9.7	8.8	8.7	8.1	7.6	6.2	5.9
	Females	100.-	11.3	19.0	9.6	6.1	5.9	7.1	8.7	7.6	9.1	8.6	7.0
OTHER INDUSTRIES OR INDUSTRY NOT STATED	Males	100.-	17.3	13.8	12.1	8.0	6.4	6.9	8.4	8.1	6.9	6.2	6.0
	Females	100.-	26.5	33.3	14.9	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.3	1.8
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	Males	100.-	8.7	11.8	10.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.2	8.7	6.9	8.0
	Females	100.-	21.3	23.8	10.2	5.6	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.8	4.7	7.2

The predominance of the older age group in agriculture is again immediately apparent here with 27 percent of males and 46 percent of females at work in Agriculture, forestry and fishing aged 60 or over, an almost identical pattern to that evident in 1966. The overall percentages for males and females at work in all industries in this age group were 15 and 12 respectively. Other industrial groups with a relatively large percentage of males in the 60 years and over age group were Professional services (14.5 percent), Commerce (10.4 percent), Recreational services (12.1 percent) and Personal services (11.8 percent).

For females, the industry groups in which over 10 percent of the total at work were aged 60 and over were — Recreational services (15.6 percent), Professional services (11.9 percent), Personal services (11.6 percent) and Commerce (10.6 percent).

The industry groups in which more than 10 percent of all males at work were under 20 years of age were Manufacturing industries (12.4 percent), Building and construction (10.2 percent), Commerce (13.7 percent), Personal services (16.2 percent) and the residual group Other industries or industry not stated (17.3 percent).

A much greater proportion of females at work were in the younger age groups and there were some groups in which more than 60 percent of the total were under 25 years of age. These were Manufacturing industries, Electricity, gas and water supply and Insurance, finance and business services.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS OUT OF WORK IN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Table VII is concerned with males out of work only and with their age distribution within each occupational group.

TABLE VII:— AGE DISTRIBUTION OF MALES OUT OF WORK IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP.

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 and forestry workers and fishermen	100.—	5.3	7.1	5.2	4.7	6.1	7.3	10.5	12.9	14.8	14.8	11.4
Mining, quarrying and turf workers	100.—	5.4	8.3	8.3	6.3	7.7	9.9	11.4	12.7	12.6	10.5	6.8
Electrical and electronic workers	100.—	12.6	21.6	13.2	10.3	11.3	5.8	5.1	4.5	7.0	6.6	2.1
Engineering and related trades workers	100.—	11.9	20.3	12.5	9.2	7.2	7.6	6.6	6.5	6.8	6.9	4.4
Woodworkers	100.—	8.3	15.4	8.5	6.6	7.1	6.3	7.7	8.2	12.7	12.0	7.3
Leather and leather substitute workers	100.—	10.9	8.1	3.4	3.4	6.2	8.3	10.6	12.7	13.5	16.6	6.2
Textile and clothing workers	100.—	16.6	16.8	10.1	6.6	5.9	4.8	6.9	7.9	9.3	8.5	6.6
Food, beverage and tobacco workers	100.—	12.7	13.5	8.1	6.4	6.7	7.3	9.1	7.9	11.5	10.8	6.1
Paper and printing workers	100.—	14.0	13.3	9.1	8.4	9.8	7.0	8.4	4.9	9.1	10.5	5.6
Workers in other products	100.—	15.3	14.8	9.1	5.0	5.6	8.3	6.7	9.2	9.2	10.9	5.8
Building and construction workers	100.—	3.4	8.7	9.7	8.1	8.6	6.3	7.4	10.4	14.5	14.2	8.8
Painters and decorators	100.—	4.6	13.4	12.1	11.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	8.9	8.0	8.5	6.1
Operators of cranes, stationary engines and excavators	100.—	2.8	13.0	13.6	12.5	10.0	9.4	8.6	12.7	6.6	6.9	3.9
Labourers and unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	100.—	7.0	11.1	7.8	7.2	7.5	8.7	9.9	10.6	11.8	11.2	7.3
Foremen and supervisors of manual workers	100.—	2.1	2.4	6.2	5.8	3.4	8.6	10.6	16.4	16.1	18.2	10.3
Transport and communication workers	100.—	8.3	9.8	10.3	8.9	10.3	9.6	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.3	5.4
Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers and bottlers	100.—	15.6	15.4	8.3	7.0	4.8	5.1	6.1	10.9	12.4	9.3	5.0
Clerical workers	100.—	9.9	22.2	11.5	6.9	5.3	7.6	6.0	8.5	7.2	8.1	6.7
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	100.—	13.4	16.4	10.2	7.1	6.0	6.5	6.7	8.0	8.9	10.6	6.4
Service workers	100.—	10.9	15.8	7.4	5.7	5.8	7.4	8.2	9.0	9.8	11.8	8.2
Professional and technical workers	100.—	3.1	23.1	22.7	8.9	7.9	8.1	6.6	5.4	6.0	5.2	3.1
Other gainful occupations	100.—	15.3	15.3	8.3	7.1	6.4	6.9	7.4	8.6	8.3	8.5	7.9
TOTAL	100.—	8.2	11.7	8.1	6.8	7.2	7.9	9.2	10.3	11.5	11.4	7.7

Approximately one-third of all males out of work were aged 55 years and over. In the case of Agricultural and forestry workers and fishermen, just over 40 percent of males out of work were in this age group. Other groups with over one-third of males in this older age category were Leather and leather substitute workers, Building and construction workers and Foremen and supervisors of manual workers. Just under 30 percent of all males out of work were aged less than 30 years. Occupational groups in which 40 percent or more of all males out of work were in this age group were Electrical and electronic workers, Engineering and related trades workers, Textile and clothing workers, Clerical workers, Commerce, insurance and finance workers and Professional and technical workers.

Table VIII is a similar table dealing with females out of work.

TABLE VIII:- AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES OUT OF WORK IN EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP.

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
Electrical and electronic workers	100.-	32.4	29.5	10.5	9.5	7.6	2.9	1.9	1.0	1.9	2.9	-
Leather and leather substitute workers	100.-	37.5	25.9	6.3	2.7	1.8	3.6	7.1	5.4	8.9	-	0.9
Textile and clothing workers	100.-	32.1	23.6	9.7	6.8	4.0	5.1	3.9	4.8	5.3	2.0	2.7
Food, beverage and tobacco workers	100.-	26.6	27.2	8.6	5.4	4.9	5.4	6.3	4.6	3.7	5.4	1.7
Unskilled workers (n.e.s.)	100.-	33.8	20.0	6.9	4.6	3.8	6.2	3.1	3.1	10.8	3.8	3.8
Other producers, makers and repairers	100.-	28.8	25.6	11.6	5.9	4.3	3.8	4.3	5.7	4.6	2.4	3.0
Storekeepers, packers and bottlers	100.-	35.2	20.6	11.4	4.2	4.0	5.8	5.8	4.8	3.4	2.4	2.4
Clerical workers	100.-	16.4	29.2	11.7	6.2	4.6	5.2	4.1	5.0	5.7	6.2	5.8
Commerce, insurance and finance workers	100.-	24.8	26.4	10.1	6.6	4.7	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.0	3.7	3.1
Service workers	100.-	19.7	19.1	6.8	5.3	4.7	6.6	8.5	7.7	8.2	8.2	5.2
Professional and technical workers	100.-	4.3	24.7	23.3	12.2	5.8	7.2	5.7	5.2	5.3	3.8	2.4
Other gainful occupations	100.-	33.6	21.6	9.0	5.0	4.8	3.8	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.1	4.2
TOTAL	100.-	22.8	23.1	10.0	6.2	4.7	5.7	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.4	4.1

In the case of females the younger age groups contained a much larger proportion of the total out of work, over 45 percent being aged under 25 years. However, this reflects the fact that the female labour force contains a significantly higher proportion of persons in the younger age groups. Groups in which over 60 percent of females out of work were under 25 years of age were Electrical and electronic workers and Leather and leather substitute workers. Less than 10 percent of all females out of work were aged 60 years or more.