

"labourers" in other than primary pursuits was 16.2. For no other age group did this occupation bulk so largely.

From 16 up to 34 years of age the percentage of females in personal service occupations falls steadily. Clerical occupations, which accounted for only 2.7 p.c. of the gainfully occupied girls 14-15 years of age, actually gave employment to 22.7 p.c. of the females in the group 20-24 years of age. The increasing importance of professional occupations in the adult ages is also noteworthy, only 2.2 p.c. of the girls 16-17 years of age reporting professions in 1931 as compared with 19.9 p.c. in the group 20-24 years of age. It will be observed that, for females, manufacturing occupations were relatively more important in the group 16-17 years of age, their importance as compared with other occupations falling off in the older age groups.

After 45 years of age, as agricultural, occupations begin to account for an increasing proportion of gainfully occupied males, a steadily decreasing percentage is found in manufacturing, transportation, construction, and trade. The decline in the proportionate importance of the transport occupations is very noticeable in the upper age groups. Among females the considerable number of farm operators at the older ages explains the increase in the percentage importance of agriculture in the age groups above 45 years of age. From 45 and up to 70 years of age, personal service occupations likewise employ an increasing proportion of all gainfully occupied females, the percentage falling slightly in the age group 70 years of age or over. The manufacturing, commercial, professional, and especially the clerical groups employ a relatively smaller percentage of women of from 45 years of age onward.

Occupations by Conjugal Condition, for Females.—There is a special economic and social value in knowing what are the types of occupations being followed separately by single, married, and widowed or divorced women. The following table, though showing only the broadest occupation groups, does indicate in what fields single, married, and widowed or divorced women are found and where there may be competition between these classes for employment. It will be noted from Table 33 that in the professions and clerical occupations about 40 p.c. of the single women find employment as compared with approximately 12 p.c. of the married and 10 p.c. of the widowed or divorced. All three classes are fairly evenly represented in commercial and manufacturing occupations. The married women are considerably more heavily concentrated in the personal services than either the single or widowed or divorced. Approximately one-quarter of the widowed are farm operators.

33.—Numbers and Percentages of Gainfully Occupied Females 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Conjugal Condition, by Occupation Groups, 1931.

Occupation Group.	Total.		Single.		Married.		Widowed or Divorced.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture.....	24,079	3.6	5,636	1.1	3,246	4.9	15,195	24.8
Fishing, logging.....	497	0.1	174	1	38	0.1	285	0.5
Mining.....	6	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
Manufacturing.....	84,660	12.7	70,901	13.2	8,098	12.1	5,656	9.2
Building and construction.....	96	1	79	0.1	9	1	8	1
Transportation.....	25,435	3.8	22,850	4.3	1,603	2.4	976	1.6
Trade.....	54,113	8.1	44,025	8.2	5,632	8.4	4,452	7.3
Finance.....	571	0.1	346	0.1	82	0.1	142	0.2
Service.....	347,471	52.2	273,560	50.9	42,640	63.8	31,227	50.9
Professional.....	117,790	17.7	110,604	20.5	4,073	6.1	3,111	5.1
Personal.....	228,869	34.4	162,396	30.2	38,430	57.6	27,995	45.6
Clerical.....	116,927	17.6	109,718	20.4	4,451	6.7	2,749	4.5
Labourers.....	11,707	1.8	10,116	1.9	973	1.5	614	1.0
All Occupations²	665,859	100.0	537,657	100.0	66,798	100.0	61,335	100.0

¹ Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

² The "All Occupations" totals include small numbers of persons in unspecified occupations, not shown separately in this table.