

In Table 37 the numbers and percentages of the gainfully occupied of each status as reported at the 1931 Census is shown. Over three-fifths of the males and over four-fifths of the females were reported as "wage-earners".

37.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Sex, by Industrial Status, 1931.

Status.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Employer.....	406,792	10.4	387,886	11.9	18,906	2.8
Own account.....	604,502	15.4	549,721	16.9	54,781	8.2
Wage-earner.....	2,570,097	65.4	2,022,260	62.0	547,837	82.3
No pay.....	345,839	8.8	301,504	9.2	44,335	6.7
Tota's.....	3,927,230	100.0	3,261,371	100.0	665,859	100.0

Briefly, it might be stated that about 75 p.c. of all males and females of employer status were farmers and stock raisers and 10 p.c. merchants and dealers. Over 60 p.c. of the males on own account were farmers and stock raisers, another 10 p.c. were merchants and dealers and about 5 p.c. were engaged in the various professions. Over 40 p.c. of the females on own account were in personal service, the bulk being lodging-house keepers. Another 25 p.c. were engaged in professions and the large proportion of these were graduate nurses and music teachers. In addition 15 p.c. were following manufacturing occupations in 1931 and the majority of these were dressmakers. Only about 10 p.c. of male wage-earners were engaged in agricultural occupations, while about 17 p.c. were found in the manufacturing group, 13 p.c. in transport occupations, 11 p.c. in the services, and about 21 p.c. were labourers in other than the primary pursuits. About 50 p.c. of the female wage-earners were employed in service, over 20 p.c. were in clerical occupations, and about 14 p.c. in manufacturing. Finally, over 90 p.c. of the males working as unpaid family workers were farmers' sons while 85 p.c. of the females of this status were employed in service in 1931. They were largely nuns engaged in religious work, teaching and nursing, as well as housekeepers and domestic servants. In Table 38 a percentage distribution by occupation group is given for the employer, own account, wage-earner, and no pay classes of the gainfully occupied at the 1931 census.

38.—Percentage of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Industrial Status and Sex, by Occupation Groups, 1931.

Occupation Group.	Total.		Employer.		Own Account.		Wage-earner.		No Pay.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture.....	34.0	3.6	74.7	76.7	61.2	8.6	9.9	0.3	93.3	7.3
Fishing, logging.....	2.8	0.1	0.9	0.1	6.1	0.8	2.6	1	0.9	1
Mining, quarrying.....	1.8	1	0.1	1	0.5	Nil	2.7	1	1	Nil
Manufacturing.....	12.0	12.7	4.9	1.7	5.1	14.8	16.9	13.8	0.7	2.0
Construction.....	6.2	1	3.0	1	4.9	Nil	8.1	1	0.3	Nil
Transportation.....	8.5	3.8	1.4	0.2	2.6	1	12.6	4.6	0.4	0.1
Trade.....	8.0	8.1	10.2	10.9	9.9	7.6	8.0	8.4	1.2	4.9
Finance, insurance.....	1.1	0.1	0.5	1	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.1	1	Nil
Service.....	8.8	52.2	4.2	10.4	8.5	67.6	10.8	49.0	2.2	84.3
Professional.....	3.7	17.7	0.7	0.7	5.0	24.4	4.2	14.8	1.7	58.8
Personal.....	3.9	34.4	3.3	9.6	3.3	43.0	4.7	34.0	0.6	31.6
Clerical.....	3.8	17.6	Nil	1	1	0.4	6.1	21.2	0.1	1.3
Labourers ²	13.0	1.8	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	20.9	2	1.0	0.2
All Occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

² This group does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers.