

Occupations by Age, 1951.—Table 9 shows that higher proportions of males under 25 years were employed in fishing, trapping and logging occupations, in clerical occupations, in protective and other service occupations, and in the labourers group than in other occupation groups. It is worth noting, on the other hand, that 46.5 p.c. of the males in proprietary and managerial occupations were 45 years of age or over, while about 50 p.c. of those in personal service occupations were over that age. The table also indicates that in each occupation group the average age for females was considerably lower than for males.

Occupations of Females, by Marital Status, 1941 and 1951.—The female labour force included 348,961 married women in 1951. The somewhat better than three-fold rise in the number of working wives was the most outstanding change in the labour force composition during the 1941-51 decade, the 229 p.c. jump dwarfing increases of 33.5 p.c. in the total number of married women and 40.0 p.c. in the total number of working women. Of the 1941 total of 2,336,485 married women, one out of every 21 was working; of the 1951 total of 3,119,824 married women, one in every 9 was gainfully employed.

Married women accounted for 243,019 or over 73 p.c. of the total increase in the female labour force in the decade. In 1941, about 13 p.c. of the working women were married as compared with 30.0 p.c. in 1951; the number of single women in the labour force, on the other hand, rose 9 p.c. in the ten-year interval and represented only 62.0 p.c. of all working women in 1951 as against 80.0 p.c. in 1941. The number of working widows increased 38.0 p.c. and divorced women, while accounting for a very small portion of the total female labour force, increased more than 200 p.c.

Owing to changes in definitions and the inclusion of Newfoundland in the 1951 Census, occupation group figures for 1951 and 1941 are not strictly comparable. However, for most groups, comparisons between the two census years reflect the approximate change. Increase in the number of working wives during the decade varied by occupation group from two to seven times the number employed in 1941.

In the ten-year period, the number of married women in proprietary and managerial occupations increased about four times, while the number in the professions increased over four times. The number in clerical occupations was over seven times the corresponding 1941 figure, in commercial occupations six times, in manufacturing occupations almost three times and in service occupations more than one and one-half times.

10.—Number and Percentage of the Labour Force Females, 14 Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Group and Marital Status, 1941 and 1951

(Exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories)

Occupation Group	Single		Married ¹		Widowed		Divorced		Total ²	
	No.	p. c.	No.	p. c.	No.	p. c.	No.	p. c.	No.	p. c.
1941										
Proprietary and managerial	6,442	39.3	5,555	33.9	4,227	25.8	180	1.1	16,404	100.0
Professional	119,856	92.1	6,903	5.3	3,015	2.3	298	0.2	130,076	100.0
Clerical	138,213	89.7	11,992	7.8	3,273	2.1	685	0.4	154,169	100.0
Agricultural	6,028	31.8	2,582	13.6	10,280	54.2	79	0.4	18,989	100.0
Fishing, hunting and trapping	165	50.9	23	7.1	136	42.0	—	—	324	100.0
Logging	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

For footnotes, see end of table.