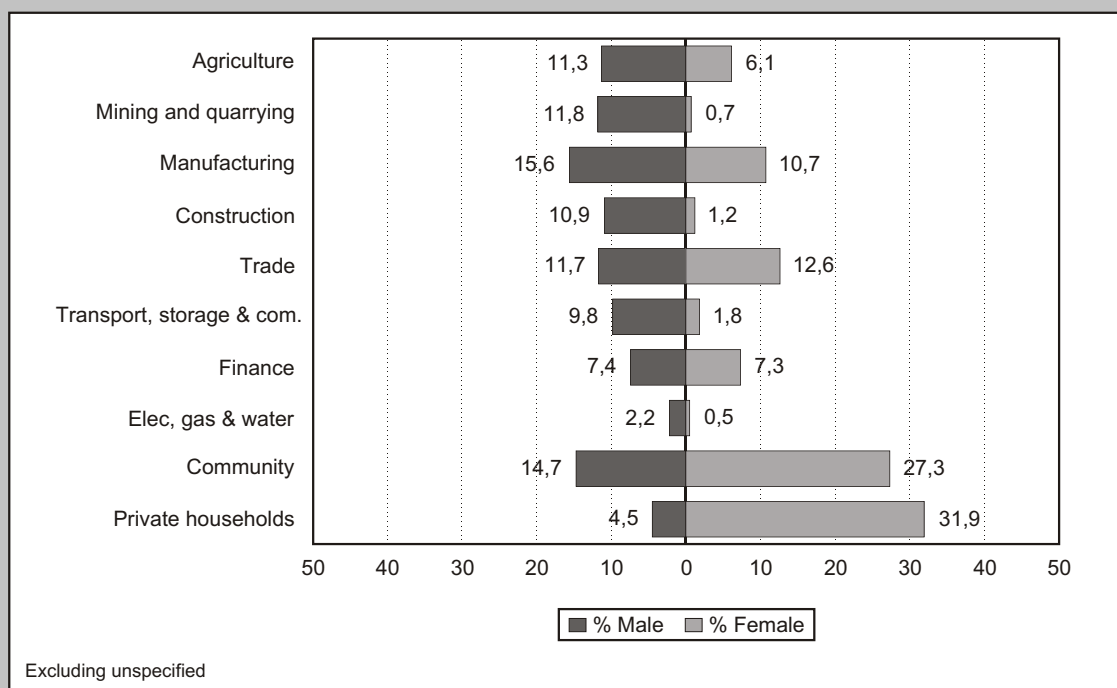


Figure 5.6: The employed aged 36-65 by industry and sex



Proportionately more young males were in trade related jobs (14,1%) than males aged 36-65 years (11,7%). The proportion of jobs held by young males in finance (8,9%) and community, social and personal services increased compared to the proportion in these industries held by males in the 36-65 years age category.

On the other hand, mining seems to have attracted proportionately fewer young males (9,9%) than those aged 36-65 years (11,8%).

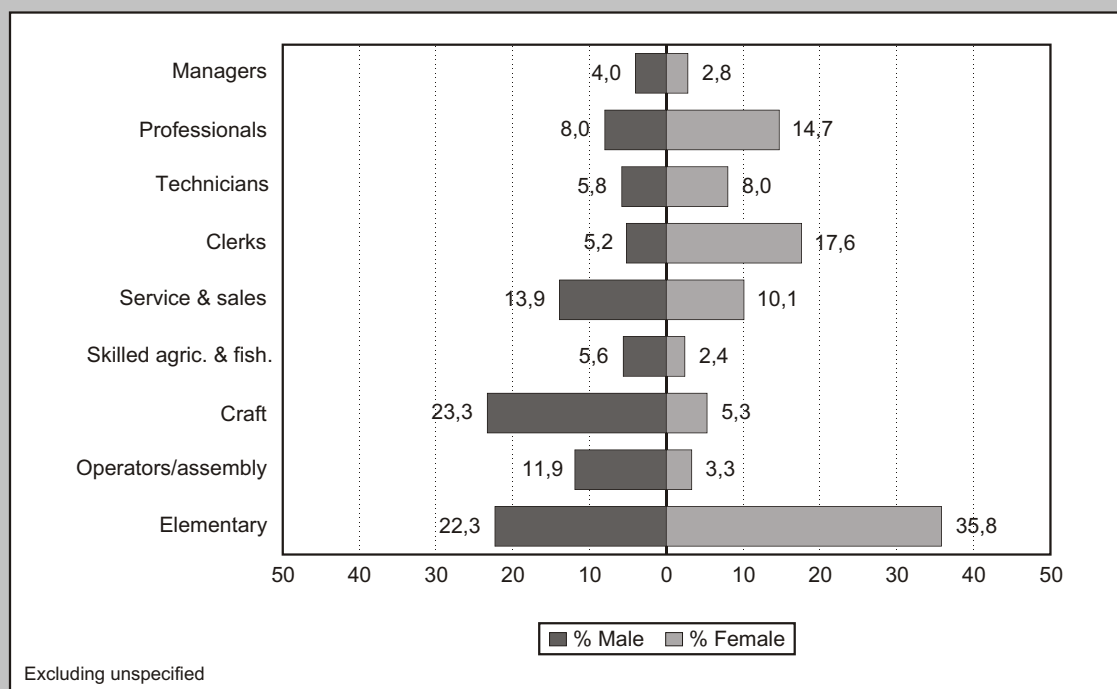
Occupational status of employed youth

The differences between males and females identified above regarding work in the different industries also emerge in their occupations. Data from Census '96 also reflect population group differences in the occupations of those employed.

Figure 5.7 shows that more than a third (35,8%) of all employed female youth were in elementary jobs as against about a fifth (22,3%) of employed male youth.

The second largest proportion of employed female youth worked as clerks (17,6%), followed by professionals (14,7%), and those in retail services and sales (10,1%).

Figure 5.7: The employed youth by occupational status and sex



For male youth, 23,3% worked as craftsmen followed by 23% in elementary jobs and 13,9% in services and sales related jobs.

In comparing female youth with females aged 36-65 years (see Figure 5.8), employed female youth show a positive move from elementary and operational jobs towards other higher jobs i.e. clerical jobs and service and sales related jobs.

For instance, Figure 5.8 shows that while 46,1% of all females aged 36-65 years old were doing elementary jobs, only 35,8% among young females were in similar jobs. On the other hand, from a proportion of 11,8% among females aged 36-65 years, the proportion of clerks increased to 17,6% among young females.

The proportion of jobs at management level among employed male youth (4,0%) and female youth (2,8%) is smaller than for males (7,0%) and females (3,2%) in the 36-65 years age category.

Figure 5.8: The employed aged 36-65 years by occupational status and sex

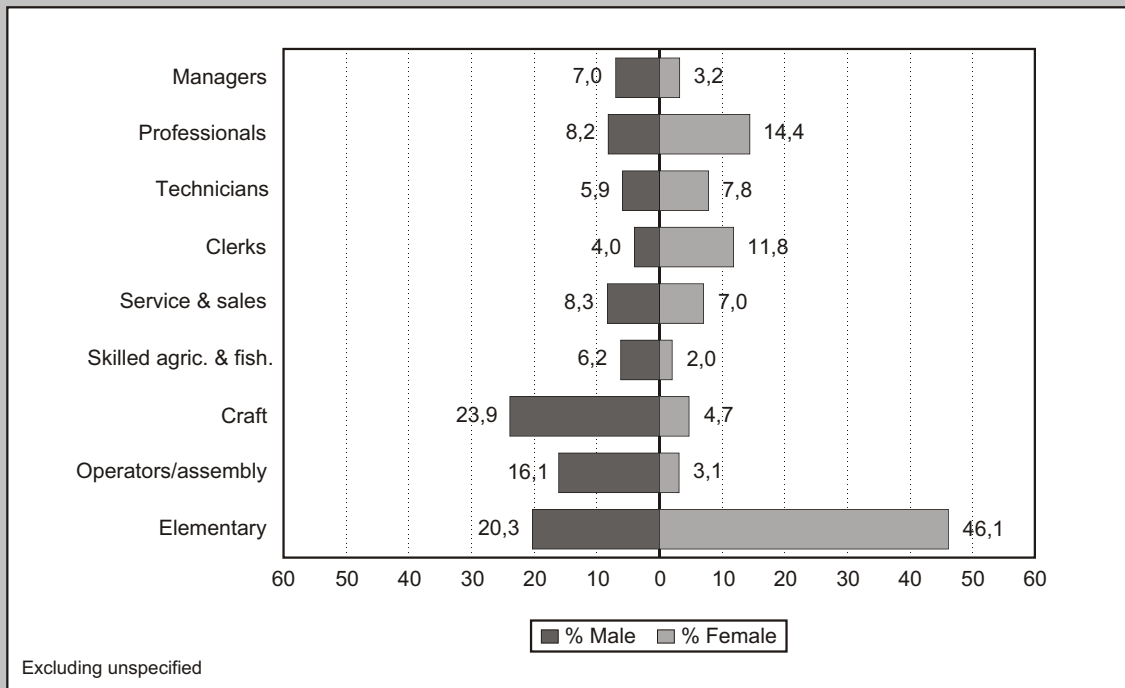


Figure 5.9 below shows the proportions of employed youth in each population group by sex and occupational status.

Some of the differences in occupational status between males and females become more prominent when each population group in South Africa is viewed individually.

While, on average, elementary jobs account for the largest share of jobs held by African people, Figure 5.9 shows that about half (49,7%) of employed African female youth compared with 25,7% of employed African male youth held jobs at this level.

The proportion of employed African males with jobs at the elementary level was lower (at 26,0%) than that of coloured males (33,8%) employed at the same level. Among employed African females, about 49,7% were in elementary jobs as against 38,0% of coloured employed female youth in the same job category.

Figure 5.9: The employed youth by population group, sex and occupational status

