

women aged 55-64 ^{not} 71% (lost spells.
20-29 66 (30-39) longer spells

The Woman Worker

Since it would be unrealistic to generalize about the woman worker from evidence of changing trends of the male worker we felt it necessary to see her relationship with the social and economic structures in isolation ~~from that of the male worker~~. The position of the woman worker is greatly affected by ~~the~~ changing patterns in marriage and family structure. ^{Marriage} ~~Married~~ An important aspect has been the lengthening of married life. This has been due not only to declining mortality but ^{to} earlier marriage. In 1911 24 per cent of all girls aged twenty to twenty four were married; by 1951 ~~it was~~ this proportion had risen to 49.2 and 1966 to even higher at 57.4. As a result there are even fewer single women under ³⁵ ~~35~~ ^{age}.

Associated with this trend has been the decline in ^{average} ~~the size~~ family size. This has ^{given} allowed a larger number of women between the ages of 40-59 the opportunity to take on paid employment. ~~Table 1~~ ^{Table 1} shows that there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of women who are economically active. ^{The increase is} ~~The increase is~~ particularly ^{apparent among} ~~apparent among~~ the forty-five to fifty-five age group where one in two are working. The sample survey shows that almost 60 per cent ^{were working full time} ~~were working full time~~ ^{it} is probable that the lives of about ^{paid} ~~five~~ million families in Britain are now affected by the employment of the wife or mother of all ages, outside the home. This development will no doubt continue to contribute to the rising standard of living of many lower income ^{women's} ~~paid~~ families, ~~but~~ even though ^{the} ~~the~~ earnings are substantially lower than those of men as Table 15 shows.

— Table 15 —

The trend for the older ^{female} ~~woman~~ worker, however, ^{is consistent with the general trend towards} ~~has been in the opposite direction and~~ ^{older} ~~has been in the opposite direction and~~ ^{in contrast with that of older male workers among women workers.} (See Table 1).

As many as 13% of women aged between 68 & 74 in our survey were economically active although only about a quarter were working full time.

1. 4,810,000 (55.6%) of married women were economically active in 1966, see Ministry of Labour Gazette 1967. p. 712.

and nearly a third worked ^{ten} for less than ~~10~~ hours per week.

With ^{the} increase in household labor saving devices and the trend ^{away} from the consanguine ^{family} marriage, ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{economic} ~~social~~ conjugal family combined with demographic factors suggest that the proportion of women, particularly ^{economically active} married women will continue to increase until a majority of women aged 40 and over ^{are in} 40-59 ~~will enter~~ paid employment. At the age of sixty ~~women can expect to receive a pension~~. A proportion of these older workers are expected to continue ~~the~~ working after the official age of retirement. Eventually we might expect the proportion of women aged 65-74 to decline again ~~in line with the declining number of~~ ~~male workers in this age group~~.

Titmus has suggested that in time of high unemployment that women workers would be affected first.² ~~Yet before we can ascertain~~ On the other hand the types of ^{jobs} ~~occupations~~ which women are occupying are not necessarily those which will be greatly affected by unemployment. The older male worker is more likely to be affected by this structural factor first. We need to know more about the types of occupations, which women hold, and the patterns of mobility of ^{each of} women between occupations and different jobs before we can substantiate these suggestions.

~~At a brief glance~~ One might suggest that the ~~decl~~ increase in the proportion of women working is at the expense of the older male worker. ~~Yet the picture~~ ^{is} If we trace the trends for both groups of workers ~~since the~~ This century it can be seen that whereas there has been a steady decline in the proportion

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1. Peter Willmott, 'Some Social Trends' in Urban Studies Nov, 1969.
 2. Richard Titmus, 'The Position of Women' in Essays on the Welfare State

1997

The first of these is the fact that the
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The first of these is the fact that the
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 to the fact that the disease is becoming
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1. The first group consists of the following:

- 1. The first group consists of the following:
- 2. The second group consists of the following:
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- 8. The eighth group consists of the following:
- 9. The ninth group consists of the following:
- 10. The tenth group consists of the following:

1. What is the main purpose of the document?
 2. What are the key findings of the study?
 3. What are the implications of the findings?
 4. What are the limitations of the study?
 5. What are the conclusions of the study?

aged
of men over 65 working there has not been a corresponding increase in the
proportion of women working. Married women working appears to have purely
a post war phenomenon. Undoubtedly, in the future the existence of large a
proportion of ^{female} workers in the labour force will influence the position of the
older worker. Not only will a greater number of active middle age ^{males} people be retired
to celebrate a further goal, the goal of occupational opportunity for the
emancipated women?