

The Increase of Gainfully Occupied Males.—The total number of gainfully employed males in Canada increased from 1,410,379 in 1891 to 2,683,019 in 1921, or by 90·2 p.c., as compared with a growth of 85·0 p.c. in the total male population and of 88·0 p.c. in the total male population of 10 years old and over. The rather higher rate of increase among gainfully employed males than among all males 10 years old and over is mainly due to the larger percentage of adult male immigrants among those domiciled and working in Canada in the later year.

The percentage of the gainfully employed males to the total male population of 10 years old and over in 1921 was 77·5, as compared with 79·5 in 1911 and 74·2 in 1901 (Table 47). The fact is that the 1901 figure represents about the normal for a population which is receiving only small additions from the immigration of adult males, while the figures for 1911 represent the highly abnormal situation existing at that time, when great numbers of young adult male immigrants were gainfully employed in Canada, thus rendering the younger unemployed males over 10 years of age, who were in attendance at educational institutions of one kind or another, an unusually small fraction of the total. By 1921, however, the excess of able-bodied young males had been largely drained off by emigration or losses in the war, while on the other hand the number of those held back from the labour market for secondary or higher education was considerably increased with the increasing wealth of the nation.

In agriculture, while the number of males employed rose from 723,013 in 1891 to 1,023,706 in 1921, this numerical increase of approximately 300,000 in 30 years was accompanied by a continuous decline from 51·3 p.c. to 38·2 p.c. in their proportion to the total of the occupied male population. Males employed in the building trades, again, while increasing from 185,599 in 1891 to 284,052 in 1921, have not kept pace with the growth of the gainfully occupied population. On the other hand, males employed in manufactures have risen from 174,329 or 12·3 p.c. of the total in 1891 to 449,348 or 16·7 p.c. in 1921, or from one-eighth to one-sixth of the occupied male population. Trade, again, employed 101,714 males in 1891 and 295,836 in 1921, raising its percentage to the total from 7·2 to 11·0. Finally, transportation provided employment for 68,100 males in 1891 and 246,947 in 1921, or for 4·9 p.c. and 9·2 p.c. of the gainfully employed population respectively.

47.—Occupations of the Gainfully Employed Male Population of Canada, Numbers and Percentages, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Occupational Groups.	Numbers.				Percentages.			
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agriculture.....	723,013	707,924	917,848	1,023,706	51·3	45·8	38·9	38·2
Building trades.....	185,599	213,264	245,990	284,052	13·2	13·8	10·4	10·6
Domestic and personal services.....	38,275	52,473	75,133	77,733	2·8	3·4	3·2	2·9
Civil and municipal government.....	17,500	16,414	72,531	81,959	1·2	1·1	3·1	3·1
Fishing and hunting.....	29,841	27,197	34,547	29,241	2·1	1·8	1·5	1·1
Forestry.....	12,812	16,764	42,901	39,809	0·9	1·1	1·8	1·5
Manufactures.....	174,329	213,956	392,781	449,348	12·3	13·8	16·6	16·7
Mining.....	16,124	28,646	62,706	50,860	1·1	1·8	2·6	1·9
Miscellaneous.....	-	451	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional.....	42,572	44,899	62,781	103,479	3·0	2·9	2·7	3·8
Trade and merchandising.....	101,714	143,248	240,903	295,836	7·2	9·3	10·2	11·0
Transportation.....	68,100	79,647	210,692	246,947	4·9	5·2	9·0	9·2
Total Males Gainfully Employed	1,410,379	1,544,883	2,358,813	2,683,019	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Grand total males 10 years and over.....	1,811,005	2,082,153	2,965,645	3,461,238	-	-	-	-
P.c. of gainfully employed to total.....	78·6	74·2	79·5	77·5	-	-	-	-