

30.—Percentage Distribution of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Sex, by Occupation Groups, for the Provinces, 1931—concluded.

Occupation Group.	Quebec.			Ontario.			Manitoba.		
	Total	Male.	Fe- male	Total	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	Male.	Fe- male.
Agriculture	22.5	27.4	2.3	22.7	27.2	2.7	34.5	40.7	4.2
Fishing, logging	2.2	2.7	1	1.1	1.4	0.1	1.7	2.1	0.1
Mining, quarrying	0.6	0.7	1	1.1	1.4	1	0.6	0.7	Nil
Manufacturing	14.4	13.4	18.5	16.1	16.5	14.4	8.2	8.6	6.3
Construction	6.1	7.6	1	5.7	7.0	1	4.7	5.6	Nil
Transportation	7.2	8.1	3.3	8.6	9.5	4.5	7.8	8.6	3.4
Trade	8.1	8.4	7.0	8.9	8.9	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.4
Finance, insurance	0.9	1.1	1	1.1	1.3	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.1
Service	17.9	9.5	51.8	16.3	9.5	46.2	16.6	8.1	56.5
Clerical	6.5	4.7	13.7	7.5	4.3	21.7	7.0	4.3	20.4
Labourers ²	13.7	16.2	3.4	10.9	13.1	1.4	9.9	11.7	0.6
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Occupation Group.	Saskatchewan			Alberta.			British Columbia.			Canada. ³		
	Total	Male.	Fe- male.	Total	Male	Fe- male.	Total	Male	Fe- male	Total.	Male.	Fe- male.
Agriculture	60.3	66.6	9.6	50.9	56.5	9.0	14.3	16.1	3.4	28.8	34.0	3.6
Fishing, logging	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.1	1	7.3	8.5	0.1	2.3	2.8	0.1
Mining, quarrying	0.2	0.3	Nil	3.2	3.6	1	3.4	3.9	1	1.5	1.8	1
Manufacturing	3.5	3.7	1.7	5.2	5.5	2.9	11.2	12.0	6.4	12.1	12.0	12.7
Construction	2.3	2.6	Nil	3.0	3.4	1	6.2	7.2	1	5.2	6.2	1
Transportation	5.0	5.3	2.3	5.9	6.4	2.5	10.2	11.0	5.5	7.7	8.5	3.8
Trade	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.6	6.5	7.4	8.8	8.5	10.8	8.0	8.0	8.1
Finance, insurance	0.9	0.8	1	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.1
Service	12.7	5.9	67.1	13.7	7.3	61.4	17.8	11.9	53.5	16.2	8.8	52.2
Clerical	3.2	2.0	13.1	4.1	2.5	16.3	6.0	3.7	19.7	6.1	3.8	17.6
Labourers ²	5.4	6.0	0.2	5.7	6.5	0.3	13.7	15.9	0.7	11.1	13.0	1.8
All Occupations	100.0	100.0	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.

³ Exclusive of the Territories.

Occupations by Sex.—In Table 28 a historical analysis was made of the gainfully occupied in each occupational group from 1891 to 1931. It is of interest to break down some of these broad occupational groupings for 1931 to see what actual occupations are important as giving employment to large numbers of males and females and which of these occupations are almost exclusively male or female though they may be followed by males and females alike.

Occupations in which there were 10,000 or more males, and occupations in which there were 2,500 or more females at the 1931 Census are listed in order of numerical importance in Table 31. The males in the 44 occupations shown in this table totalled 2,583,526 and represented 79.2 p.c. of all males in gainful occupations while the females in the 30 occupations shown in Table 31 accounted for 593,157 females or 89.1 p.c. of all females in gainful occupations. The detailed list of occupations at the 1931 Census comprised 358 occupations in which there were males and 226 in which there were females.

In view of the widespread belief that women are entering a variety of occupations in considerable numbers, it is worth repeating that nine-tenths of the females in gainful occupations are found in the 30 occupations shown in Table 31, and of these some of the most important numerically, such as "domestic servants", "stenogra-