

The proportion of females in gainful occupations differs greatly according to conjugal condition. Out of a total of 1,148,742 single women in Canada 15 years of age or over, 535,127 or 46.6 p.c. reported gainful occupations at the 1931 Census. Only 66,798 married females, or 3.5 p.c. of the total 15 years of age or over, had gainful occupations in 1931. The number of widowed or divorced women in gainful occupations at the 1931 Census was 61,335, or 21.0 p.c. of the total 15 years of age or over.

*Occupations by Birthplace.*—In Table 34 the numbers and percentages of the gainfully occupied, classified according to place of birth, are shown by occupation groups. It will be observed that a greater proportion of the Canadian-born males, European-born males, and especially the United-States-born males were engaged in agricultural pursuits at the 1931 Census than was the case for the gainfully occupied males as a whole. Only 20.8 p.c. of the males born in the British Isles and British possessions reported agricultural occupations at the 1931 Census while the percentage of the males born in Asia in this group was as low as 13.2. However, the latter were proportionately greater in fishing and logging occupations than the males of all birthplaces combined. Incidentally, it will be noted that European-born males in mining occupations constituted 4.5 p.c. of their total number whereas only 1.8 p.c. of all gainfully occupied males in 1931 were found in this group.

Males born in the British Isles and British possessions were more fully employed in manufacturing, construction, and transport occupations than males born elsewhere while, on the other hand, those born in Asia had a much less than average representation in these groups. An almost equal proportion of males for each birthplace shown in the table was found in the trade group, except European-born who had a slightly lower than normal representation. Over 40 p.c. of the males born in Asia were employed in service as compared with about 9 p.c. of the males of all birthplaces combined. Practically all the Asiatic-born were found in the personal service group. Males born in the British Isles and British possessions showed a somewhat greater proportion in the services compared with the total of males in gainful occupations, and particularly so in professional service. The clerical occupations gave employment to a greater proportion of British- and Canadian-born males than of foreign-born males. Males born in Europe and in Asia were considerably more fully employed relatively to British- and Canadian-born males in the group "labourers (not in agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining)", but the United-States-born males had a small proportion of their number in this group, largely owing to their predominance in agricultural occupations.

The proportion of European- and United-States-born females in agricultural occupations was somewhat above that recorded for the Canadian- and British-born at the 1931 Census. European-born females were relatively more numerous and United-States-born females less so in manufacturing occupations in relation to all gainfully occupied females. Females of Asiatic birth show a greater proportion in trade than females of other birthplaces, but the absolute number of the former was so small that the significance of the percentage (15.1) for the females born in Asia is lessened. More than one-fifth of the United-States-born and also of the