

were engaged in agricultural occupations in 1931. It should be noted that most of the latter were of recent arrival in this country. About two-thirds of the female immigrants of Central European stock were employed in personal service at the 1931 Census. The outstanding characteristic of the Dutch is the high percentage (60.4) of the males in agriculture. Immigrant males of Eastern European stock were employed mainly in agriculture though an exceptionally high percentage were labourers in other than primary pursuits. It should be pointed out that over one-third of the Polish male immigrants were classed as labourers, as compared with only one-fifth of the Russians and about one-quarter of the Ukrainians. The Poles, also, were largely of recent arrival in Canada. As is shown in Table 36, almost 40 p.c. of the male immigrants of Eastern European origin coming to Canada over the period 1926 to 1931 were reported as labourers in other than the primary pursuits at the latest census. It is interesting to observe that over 75 p.c. of the female immigrants of Eastern European stock were employed in service in 1931, 73.0 p.c. being found in personal service.

In contrast to other racial groups, the Hebrew immigrants of both sexes show high percentages of their number in manufacturing and commercial occupations. Males of Italian origin who have come to Canada are well represented in the manufacturing group of occupations. Like the Hebrews they are not found to any extent in agriculture. However, the Italians show the largest proportion of any of the racial groups in the class of labourers and unskilled workers. Females of Italian origin are likewise commonly found in manufacturing occupations and are well represented in trade. Over 60 p.c. of the immigrant males of Scandinavian origin were engaged in agriculture and other primary occupations in 1931 while females of this stock were largely employed in personal service. There is not much difference between the occupation distribution of the gainfully occupied born in Asia (Table 34) and that shown in Table 35 for immigrants of Asiatic origin.

**36.—Percentages of Immigrant Gainfully Occupied Males, Arriving in Canada since 1921, 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Racial Origin and Period of Arrival, by Occupation Groups, 1931.**

NOTE.—This table includes those racial origins making up the bulk of the immigrants to Canada since 1921.

Occupation Group.	British.		Central European.		Eastern European.		Hebrew.		Scandinavian.	
	1926-31.	1921-25.	1926-31.	1921-25.	1926-31.	1921-25.	1926-31.	1921-25.	1926-31.	1921-25.
Agriculture.....	34.6	19.2	33.6	42.0	30.7	29.6	2.2	0.9	45.1	37.7
Fishing, logging.....	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.4	4.9	7.1	2	2	9.0	14.0
Mining, quarrying.....	3.0	2.9	7.3	7.2	5.0	7.1	0.1	0.1	3.3	5.0
Manufacturing.....	13.9	20.0	9.6	10.7	6.3	8.8	38.8	34.4	6.9	7.8
Construction.....	5.3	7.2	3.9	3.8	3.3	4.8	6.8	4.3	7.6	9.5
Transportation.....	5.9	9.9	3.6	3.3	6.9	6.6	2.9	4.0	3.6	5.0
Trade.....	6.0	6.9	1.3	2.4	0.5	1.7	28.9	38.6	1.7	1.9
Finance, insurance.....	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	2	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3
Service.....	11.6	12.4	4.2	5.1	3.3	4.9	12.4	12.1	4.7	3.8
Professional.....	4.4	4.4	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.1	4.8	5.8	2.0	1.4
Personal.....	5.5	5.9	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	7.3	6.5	2.6	2.1
Clerical.....	4.7	5.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	1.5	2.0	0.7	0.8
Labourers <sup>1</sup> .....	13.6	14.4	34.0	23.4	38.9	28.9	5.6	2.7	17.3	14.4
All Occupations.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> This group does not include agricultural, mining, fishing, or logging labourers.

\* Less than one-twentieth of one per cent.

*Occupations by Status.*—As already explained, the gainfully occupied population is made up of persons whose status is one of the following: (a) employer, (b) own account, (c) wage or salaried worker (wage-earner), or (d) unpaid family worker.