

Occupations by Industry.—In the headnote to Table 28 on p. 132, an explanation is given of the nature of an occupational grouping of the gainfully occupied. There it is explained that the occupation group "manufacturing" includes all persons in occupations directly involved in the making or repairing of the products of industry whether employed in a factory, mine, or any other industry. Similarly, the occupation group "transportation" includes every person employed in such transport occupations as truck drivers, whether employed by manufacturing firms, wholesale houses, railways, or other industrial concerns.

On the other hand, an industrial grouping of the gainfully occupied is not concerned with the type or kind of occupation, but rather with the product made or the service rendered, grouping together all persons in a given industry such, for example, as clothing manufacturing whether directly employed in the manufacturing process, or in the warehousing or sales branch of the business, or in clerical occupations in the office, and so on. Hence "manufacturing" in an industrial grouping of the gainfully occupied includes all persons employed by manufacturing establishments irrespective of occupation, and therefore only those among the persons following manufacturing occupations who are employed in factories. The dress-maker in a store would thus be classified to "trade" in an industrial grouping of the gainfully occupied and to "manufacturing" in an occupational grouping.

It might be mentioned here that at the 1931 Census, for the first time, the working population was classified on a strictly industrial basis as well as on the customary occupation basis.

In Table 39 the numbers and percentages of the gainfully occupied, classified according to sex, are shown by industry groups for 1931. This table should be compared with the occupational grouping for 1931 in Table 28.

39.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied 10 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Sex, by Industry Groups, 1931.

Industry Group.	Numbers.			Percentages.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Agriculture	1,128,154	1,103,899	24,255	28.7	33.8	3.6
Forestry, fishing, and trapping. . .	97,734	96,983	751	2.5	3.0	0.1
Mining, quarrying, oil and salt wells	71,963	71,608	355	1.8	2.2	0.1
Manufacturing	650,218	538,535	111,683	16.6	16.5	16.8
Construction	256,308	254,667	1,641	6.5	7.8	0.3
Transportation and communication	306,267	282,952	23,315	7.8	8.7	3.5
Trade	387,434	302,405	85,029	9.9	9.3	12.8
Finance, insurance	92,340	67,375	24,965	2.4	2.1	3.8
Service	767,562	377,418	390,144	19.5	11.6	58.6
Professional	243,742	97,351	146,391	6.2	3.0	22.0
Personal	302,437	97,209	205,228	7.7	3.0	30.8
Unspecified	169,250	165,529	3,721	4.3	5.1	0.6
All Industries	3,927,230	3,261,371	665,859	109.0	100.0	100.0

Where the total in a specific industry group is considerably greater than in the corresponding occupation group, as in the case of manufacturing where the difference amounts to 148,058 males and 27,023 females, it is likely that a substantial proportion of persons in clerical occupations and in the labourers class would be found in such an industry group. Because of their wide industrial range it is worth while showing how clerical workers and labourers were distributed among the various industry groups in 1931. In Table 40, where such a distribution is given, it will be noted that the manufacturing industries employ about one-fifth of all per-