

**Occupations of Females by Conjugal Condition in 1941.**—According to Table 10, about 80 p.c. of all females in gainful occupations at the 1941 Census were single. In professional and clerical occupations the percentages were even higher, at 92.3 p.c. and 89.7 p.c., respectively. Married women showed a somewhat larger representation in manufacturing and personal service occupations than in most other occupations. A considerable proportion of women in agriculture were widowed farm operators. Widowed women were largely found in personal service occupations, accounting for approximately 10 p.c. of all females in these occupations, as compared with 6.8 p.c. in all occupations.

**10.—Numbers and Percentages of Gainfully Occupied Females, 14 Years of Age or Over, Classified According to Occupation Groups, by Conjugal Condition, 1941.**

(Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories)

Occupation Group	Total		Single		Married		Widowed		Other <sup>1</sup>	
	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Agriculture.....	18,969	100.0	6,028	31.8	1,956	10.3	10,280	54.2	705	3.7
Fishing, trapping, logging...	326	100.0	166	50.9	17	5.2	137	42.0	6	1.8
Mining.....	25	100.0	20	80.0	1	4.0	3	12.0	1	4.0
Manufacturing.....	129,588	100.0	102,527	79.1	17,637	13.6	5,560	4.3	3,864	3.0
Building and construction...	339	100.0	269	79.4	38	11.2	22	6.5	10	2.9
Transportation.....	14,065	100.0	11,854	84.3	1,269	9.0	592	4.2	350	2.5
Trade.....	82,020	100.0	65,217	79.5	9,511	11.6	4,951	6.0	2,341	2.9
Finance.....	816	100.0	438	53.7	131	16.1	194	23.8	53	6.5
Service.....	418,111	100.0	328,502	78.6	43,286	10.4	31,592	7.6	14,731	3.5
Professional.....	126,445	100.0	116,662	92.3	5,872	4.6	2,911	2.3	1,000	0.8
Personal.....	288,661	100.0	210,229	72.8	36,718	12.7	28,079	9.7	13,695	4.7
Clerical.....	155,208	100.0	139,252	89.7	10,444	6.7	3,254	2.1	2,258	1.5
Labourers <sup>2</sup> .....	11,655	100.0	9,931	85.2	1,176	10.1	307	2.6	241	2.1
<b>All Occupations<sup>3</sup>.....</b>	<b>832,840</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>665,623</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>85,633</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>56,964</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>24,620</b>	<b>3.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes divorced, permanently separated, and a few with conjugal condition "not stated".

<sup>2</sup> This group does not include agricultural, fishing, logging or mining labourers.

<sup>3</sup> Totals include small numbers of persons in "not stated" occupations, not shown separately in this table.

**Occupations by Status in 1941.**—Table 11 classifies the gainfully occupied males and females by occupation group to show the number and percentage in each occupation group by status as of June 2, 1941, for Canada. The table shows that about two-thirds of all males and over four-fifths of all females in gainful occupations at the 1941 Census were wage-earners. Since only 16.8 p.c. of the 1,064,847 males engaged in agricultural occupations in 1941 were wage-earners, the proportionate importance of wage-earners in the total gainfully occupied males is, as stated above, considerably less than in the total of gainfully occupied females. In non-agricultural occupations as a whole 84.3 p.c. of the males at the latest census were wage-earners. In mining, manufacturing, transportation, and clerical occupations, and in the labourers group, over 90 p.c. of all males were wage-earners. In the group, fishing, trapping, logging, most of the fishermen and trappers were reported as on own account at the census date, while most lumbermen were employed as wage-earners. About 20 p.c. of the males in construction occupations were working on own account on June 2, 1941. Almost 100,000 males in trade were reported as employers or own accounts. Most of these were retail merchants and dealers, as is shown by Table 8. In the services the substantial total of physicians, lawyers and dentists in private practice tended to lower the percentage importance of salaried workers in professional occupations while the appreciable numbers of hotel and restaurant owners