

22.—Numbers and Percentages of the Gainfully Occupied Males and Females, 14 Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Groups, 1941

(Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories)

Occupation Group	Males			Females	
	Total A ¹	Total B ²	P.C. ³	Total	P.C.
Agriculture.....	1, 104, 579	1, 064, 847	31.7	18, 969	2.3
Fishing, trapping and logging.....	138, 460	131, 374	3.9	325	⁴
Mining, quarrying.....	77, 999	71, 861	2.1	25	⁴
Manufacturing.....	615, 284	573, 574	17.1	129, 588	15.6
Construction.....	215, 333	202, 509	6.0	339	⁴
Transportation.....	278, 402	254, 591	7.6	14, 065	1.7
Trade.....	292, 910	273, 059	8.1	82, 020	9.8
Finance, insurance.....	33, 104	30, 576	0.9	816	0.1
Service.....	339, 307	316, 313	9.4	418, 111	50.2
Clerical.....	204, 666	182, 823	5.4	155, 208	18.6
Labourers ⁵	273, 925	251, 889	7.5	11, 655	1.4
Not stated.....	39, 166	9, 695	0.3	1, 718	0.2
All Occupations.....	3, 613, 045	3, 363, 111	100.0	832, 840	100.0
Males on Active Service not gainfully occupied prior to enlistment.....	63, 518	—	—	—	—
Total.....	3, 676, 563	—	—	—	—

¹ Total "A" includes males on Active Service with a gainful occupation prior to enlistment.
² Total "B" includes occupied males minus those on Active Service. ³ Based on column 2. There is very little difference in the percentage distribution of males by occupation groups with Active Service included.
⁴ Less than 0.05 p.c. ⁵ This group does not include agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining labourers.

Section 15.—Dwellings, Households and Families*

Buildings and Dwellings.—According to Table 23, the number of occupied dwellings in Canada† at the 1941 Census was 2,597,969 as compared with 2,227,000* at the 1931 Census. The number of persons per dwelling was highest in Quebec at 5.1 and lowest in British Columbia at 3.7. In addition, there were 62,008 vacant dwellings in the Dominion on June 2, 1941. It should be explained that the total number of buildings used for habitation—2,181,564—was somewhat less than the number of dwellings since, in the case of apartment buildings, rows and semi-detached structures, each building would contain one or more dwellings.

Definitions of Dwellings and Dwelling Types.—The Census defines a dwelling as "a structurally separate set of self-contained living premises having its own entrance from outside of the building containing it or from a common passage or stairway inside" According to this definition a single-dwelling house is a permanent structure in which there is only one self-contained dwelling unit. A semi-detached dwelling house, sometimes known as a "double house" is a two-dwelling structure with separate entrances to each dwelling, and divided by a solid partition extending from attic to cellar. This distinguishes the semi-detached from the "duplex" or two-dwelling apartment house where the division, with upper and lower apartments, is on a horizontal basis. Apartment dwellings or suites are found in apartment blocks, each dwelling having a separate exit to a common hall or landing. A flat is structurally similar to an apartment house except that each dwelling unit has an independent entrance from the outside.

* For 1931 Census figures, see p. 136 of the 1936 Year Book. The figure of 1,984,286 given there represents number of buildings containing dwellings and not the number of dwellings.

† Figures in this Section are exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories.