

worked for pay or profit, did unpaid work in a family farm or business, looked for work, were on temporary lay-off or had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation, strike, etc. Results from the 1971 Census indicate that immigrants constituted 20% of the labour force. Tables 8.6 and 8.7 present data on the number of immigrants by country of origin and region of Canadian residence in 1971 and by age, sex and period of immigration to Canada. According to these figures, more than four fifths of the immigrants in the labour force come from Europe and one quarter from Britain. Over half the immigrants are concentrated in Ontario where they form more than a quarter of the labour force, as they do in British Columbia, while they make up less than 5% of the labour force in the Atlantic provinces. Table 8.7 indicates that immigrants tend to be older than the native-born, with only 15% under the age of 25 compared with 26%, and are to be found mainly in the 25-54 age range (29%). The proportion of immigrant workers aged 65 and over is more than twice that of native-born workers.

Class of worker. In connection with the questions on occupation and industry, the respondent was asked to report whether he was mainly working for wages and salary or was self-employed or was working without pay in a family business or farm. Table 8.8 provides 1961 and 1971 data for individuals in the experienced labour force, which for 1971 is defined as the total labour force minus persons looking for work, who last worked prior to January 1, 1970 or who never worked. For 1961 persons who never worked were excluded but persons looking for work but who had not worked since January 1, 1960 were included. The figures are not strictly comparable because of these differences in definition and because the question was asked in greater detail in 1971, in an attempt to isolate individuals such as executives with large shares in incorporated businesses who tend to report themselves as self-employed rather than as paid workers. It is uncertain how many of these individuals counted themselves as self-employed in 1961. However, even assuming that all of them did and adjusting the 1971 figures accordingly (to yield a count of 799,555, not shown in the Table), the self-employed have experienced at least a 15% decline in absolute terms since 1961, dropping from 14.5% of the labour force to 9%. On the other hand, paid workers have increased from 83% to 87%, while the proportion of unpaid family workers has risen slightly from 2.5% to almost 3.3%. The increase in this group is attributable to the more than twofold rise in the number of women in this category. However, response and processing errors have inflated the 1971 count of unpaid female family workers by about 25% and the true increase is therefore somewhat less than twofold.

Persons who worked during 1970. In addition to information on the total (or current) labour force the 1971 Census also provides data on weeks worked during 1970, whether full-time or part-time, as well as average employment income received (Table 8.9). Respondents were asked to report 1970 income under 10 headings, covering income from employment, from government transfer payments and from other sources. Employment income was reported under three headings: income from wages, salaries, tips and commissions, net income from business or professional practice and net farm income. In the Table, average employment income is computed only for those persons who, having worked in 1970, actually received payment for such work during the calendar year 1970. Unpaid family workers, persons who worked for payment in kind only and persons who may have worked during the Christmas season but who were not paid until 1971 are excluded.

The figures in Table 8.9 indicate that, while most individuals worked full-time (82%) during 1970, a larger proportion of females (29%) than males (11.6%) worked part-time. On the other hand, only 68.6% worked full-year (40-52 weeks) while 63% worked both full-time and full-year.

Males had higher average employment income than females, double that of females in 1970. Even for part-time work, in which females outnumbered males, male employment income was more than 50% higher. For full-time work, both male and female full-year (40-52 weeks) average employment income (\$8,046 and \$4,749, respectively) was more than double part-year (1-39 weeks) average employment income (\$3,369 and \$1,922, respectively), with the increase for females slightly higher. Nonetheless, full-year full-time male employment income was about 69% higher than that for females, but it should be borne in mind that the occupational distribution of males differs considerably from that of females.