

persons or 39%; the secondary sector, manufacturing and construction, increased by 22% over the decade. The number of women in the labour force rose from 1,766,332 in 1961 to 2,961,210 in 1971 with increases in all sectors but most particularly in the service sector (71%).

Table 8.11 shows the provincial distribution of the main industrial sectors. The number of people in the labour force in the primary industries declined in all provinces except British Columbia (where it rose 24%), and most particularly in Quebec (-39%); even in Saskatchewan, where the primary industries still account for 32% of the labour force, the decrease was 13%. In contrast to Saskatchewan, only 6% of Ontario's labour force is classified as being in the primary sector.

The secondary sector accounted for 29% of Canada's labour force in 1961 and 28% in 1971, when most provinces had between 18% and 25% of their labour force employed in this sector. In Quebec and Ontario 32% and 33%, respectively, were employed in manufacturing and construction, but in Saskatchewan the proportion was only 11%.

It is in the tertiary or service sector that growth has already been mentioned. Provincially, while both the number and proportion have risen in all provinces since 1961, Prince Edward Island now has 61% of its labour force devoted to service industries compared to 50% in 1961. Quebec too has altered its proportion considerably from 54% to 62%. In their over-all labour force breakdowns, Nova Scotia with 68% and British Columbia with 67% lead the country with over two thirds of their labour force in the service sector.

**Occupation by sex.** "Occupation" at the time of the 1971 Census, was determined by three questions summarizing the kind of work performed by the respondent during the week prior to the census. Persons who were not employed during that week were asked to provide similar information on the work performed over the longest period of employment since January 1, 1970. The classification of occupations is based on the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations of 1971 (see *Occupational classification manual*, Census of Canada 1971, Volume I, Catalogue No. 12-536).

Table 8.12 gives a breakdown of the labour force by sex, major occupational group, education and occupational training, for Canada at the time of the 1971 Census. Occupational training is that acquired during an apprenticeship or through a full-time vocational training course of not less than 3 months' duration. Courses accepted are those designed to develop or improve professional skills. Data appearing in this Table on post-secondary training and vocational training represent the number of persons claiming to have had such training without regard to earlier schooling.

For all occupations as a whole, women have a median level of schooling higher than that of men (11.4 years compared to 10.7). However, a higher proportion of men than women hold a university degree (7.9% as against 4.9%).

The teaching and related occupations group has the greatest number of university graduates of both sexes. While the management, administrative and related occupations group includes the second-largest grouping of male university graduates, the second-largest group of female university graduates is found in the clerical and related occupations.

## 8.3 Employment statistics

### 8.3.1 Employment, earnings and hours

Monthly records of employment have been collected from larger business establishments since 1921. The surveys currently conducted by Statistics Canada collect data on payrolls, per capita wages and salaries, hours of work, hourly and weekly wages and the number of salaried and wage-earning employees with their respective weekly salaries. Employment indexes are based on 1961 = 100; the data are compiled on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

The survey covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, education and related services, health and welfare services, religious organizations, public administration and defence and private households.

The monthly employment statistics relate to the number of employees drawing pay in the last pay period in the month. Data are requested for all classes of employees except homeworkers and casual employees working less than one day in the pay period. Owners and firm members are also excluded. The respondents report the gross wages and salaries paid in the last pay period in the month, before deductions are made for income tax, unemployment