

census questions have the advantage of securing far more detailed information on the occupational and industrial structure and on other characteristics of the labour force than the regular monthly surveys in terms of both geographical areas and classifications. Summary tabulations from the 1971 Census are presented in Tables 8.6 - 8.11, 8.31 and 8.32. Further information is available in the many census reports issued on these and other aspects of Canada's labour force (see 1971 Census Publications, Statistics Canada Catalogue Nos. 94-701 to 94-789).

Because of differences in coverage, methodology and reference period, data from the census are in some ways not comparable with those collected by the monthly labour force survey. Of particular importance among these differences are those of coverage and actual questions asked, even though the fundamental concepts are the same. As stated in the preceding section, the small labour force survey sample (about 30,000 households) included persons 14 years and over but excluded the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, Indian reserves, members of the Armed Forces, overseas households and inmates of institutions. The 1971 Census questions were asked of all persons 15 years and over in a 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % sample of households (about 2 million).

Foreign-born persons in the labour force. The labour force at the June 1, 1971 Census included all persons 15 years and over who, during the week preceding the enumeration, 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 or strike. 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 came 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 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 increased from 83% to 87%, while the proportion of unpaid family workers rose 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 inflated the 1971 count of unpaid female family workers by about 25% and the true increase was therefore less than twofold.