

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. It should be recalled in connection with these differences that the occupational distribution of males differs considerably from that of females.

**Labour force by industry.** In the 1971 Census respondents were asked for the name of their employer and the type of business, industry or service the firm was engaged in. For those self-employed, the name of the firm and type of activity were requested. Because a revised industrial classification was used (see *Standard industrial classification manual*, Catalogue No. 12-501) special tabulations had to be made in order to compare 1971 data with 1961. Government-owned and operated establishments primarily engaged in activities assigned to other industries, such as transportation, communication (including the post office), liquor sales, health and educational services, were classified to those industries rather than to Public Administration. The "Public Administration and Defence" division covers establishments primarily engaged in activities such as enacting legislation administering justice, collecting revenue and defence.

Table 8.9 shows the number of people 15 years of age and over in the labour force by sex and major industrial group for 1961 and 1971. Two significant changes are dramatically illustrated: the rapid growth of the tertiary or service sector of the economy and the increased participation of women in the labour force. From 1961 to 1971 the labour force in the primary industrial sector decreased by 174,335 or 20%, whereas the tertiary sector rose by 1,398,091 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 8.10 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%.

Growth in the tertiary or service sector has already been mentioned. Provincially, while both the number and proportion rose in all provinces after 1961, Prince Edward Island in 1971 had 61% of its labour force devoted to service industries compared to 50% in 1961. Quebec too altered its proportion considerably from 54% to 62%. In their overall labour force breakdowns, Nova Scotia with 68% and British Columbia with 67% led 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