

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% in the Atlantic provinces.

**Class of worker.** In connection with questions on occupation and industry, the respondent was asked to report whether he was mainly working for wages and salary, was self-employed or was working without pay in a family business or farm. Table 8.8 provides 1961 and 1971 data.

**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*, Statistics Canada Catalogue 12-501) special tabulations had to be made in order to compare 1971 data with 1961. Establishments owned and operated by government 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 division of public administration and defence 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 and over in the labour force by sex and major industrial group for 1961 and 1971. Two significant changes are illustrated: rapid growth of the service sector of the economy and increased participation of women in the labour force. From 1961 to 1971 the labour force in the industrial sector decreased by 174,335 or 20%, whereas the service sector rose by 1,398,091 persons or 39%; the other 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 provincial distribution of 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 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.

Manufacturing and construction 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 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 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.

A new occupational classification was used for the 1971 Census (see *Occupational classification manual, Census of Canada 1971, Volume I*, Statistics Canada Catalogue 12-536). The new classification was designed to meet the need to standardize occupational data gathered from various sources. However, this standardization meant redesigning the existing classification, in terms of both the number of groupings of occupational titles and in assigning these titles to particular groups.

Therefore the use of the new classification in 1971 resulted in a complete break in the census time series on occupation. In an effort to reconcile the occupational data of 1971 with those of earlier censuses, occupations of a sample of individuals (nearly 110,000 experienced members of the labour force) were recoded based on the 1971 forms and the 1961 classification (see *Occupational classification manual, Census of Canada 1961*, Statistics Canada Catalogue 12-506).

Table 8.7 gives partial results of this recoding; it contains distributions by occupation divisions for the 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses, all based on the 1961