

The census has the advantage of providing this type of information in more detailed terms of geographical areas, classifications and cross-classifications than the monthly surveys. Summary tabulations from the 1971 Census are presented in Tables 7.6 and 7.7. Further information is available in many census reports on these and other aspects of the labour force (see 1971 and 1976 Census Publications, Statistics Canada Catalogues 94-701 to 94-837).

Because of differences in coverage, methodology and reference period, census information in some ways is not comparable with that collected by the monthly survey. Of particular importance among the differences are those of coverage and questions asked, even though the fundamental concepts are the same. As stated the smaller labour force survey sample included persons 15 and over but excluded Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indian reserves, members of the armed forces, overseas households and inmates of institutions. The 1976 and 1971 Census questions were asked of all persons 15 and over in a 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % sample of households (about 2 million).

**Labour force in Yukon and Northwest Territories.** The 1976 Census showed that the labour force participation rate for Yukon was 71.1% and for Northwest Territories, 64.8%. Both rates are higher than in the 1976 Census for Canada as a whole (60.0%). Female participation was higher in Yukon at 58.8% than in Northwest Territories where exactly one-half of all females 15 years and over were in the labour force. Unemployment rates were also higher in Yukon for all sex and age groups. The national pattern of higher unemployment rates for females than males and higher rates for persons 15 to 24 than for those 25 and over prevailed.

**Married women in the labour force.** The increase in labour force participation of married females, 15 and over, from 37.0% in 1971 to 43.7% in 1976, continued the trend found in the previous decade. All provinces showed increases but Newfoundland retained its place as the province with the lowest rate, while Quebec was replaced by Nova Scotia as the province with the second lowest. The highest rate in 1976, as in 1971, was in Yukon, with Alberta next, replacing Ontario.

**Foreign-born persons in the labour force.** Results from the 1971 Census indicate that immigrants constituted 20% of the labour force. Table 7.6 presents data on persons in the total labour force by country of origin and region of Canadian residence in 1971. According to these figures, more than four-fifths of 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% in the Atlantic provinces.

**Labour force by occupation.** New occupational classification was used for the 1971 Census as defined in *Occupational classification manual, Census of Canada 1971, Volume 1* (Statistics Canada Catalogue 12-536E). 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. Table 7.7 gives partial results of this recoding; it contains distributions by occupation divisions for the 1951, 1961 and 1971 censuses, all based on the 1961 classification.

During these two intercensal periods the first notable change was the increasing importance of non-manual work. Professional and technical occupations became much more important, increasing from 7.3% to 12.5% from 1951 to 1971, while office work moved up from 11.0% to 14.8% over the same period. There was also an increase in the proportion of service and recreation occupations to the overall labour force (11.6% in 1971 from 9.7% in 1951).