

5.—Percentage of the Labour Force, 14¹ Years of Age or Over, by Occupation Group and Sex, Census Years 1901-51

(Exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories)

NOTE.—Occupations for 1901, 1911, 1921, 1941 and 1951 were rearranged on the basis of the 1931 classification, although some adjustment of the 1931 grouping was necessary. The principal changes made in the 1931 classification were the transfer of accountants from the "Professional" to the "Clerical" group, and of female labourers and packers and wrappers in manufacturing and trade from the groups "Labourers" and "Transportation", respectively, to "Manufacturing" and "Trade". Absolute figures from which these percentages were derived are given in the Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada at the end of this volume (*see Index*).

Occupation Group	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941 ²	1951
	MALES					
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural.....	45.8	38.9	38.0	33.9	31.7	19.7 ^{3,4}
Fishing, trapping and logging.....	2.8 ⁵	3.3 ⁶	2.57	2.8	3.9	3.2
Mining and quarrying.....	1.8	2.6 ⁸	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.6
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	14.8	11.7	11.8	12.1	16.7	19.2
Construction.....	5.8	6.4	6.1	6.2	6.3	7.9
Transportation and communication.....	5.3	6.5	6.9	8.3	8.8	11.2
Trade and finance.....	5.9	8.2	9.2	9.1	8.8	9.8
Service.....	6.5	5.9	7.3	8.3	9.2	12.5
Professional.....	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.6	4.5
Personal.....	3.1	2.9	2.7	3.9	4.3	4.7
Clerical.....	3.0	3.1	4.8 ⁹	4.3	4.8	5.6
Labourers ¹⁰	8.2	13.4	11.4	13.1	7.5	8.0
Totals, All Occupations¹¹.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	FEMALES					
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural.....	3.8	4.4	3.7	3.6	2.3	2.8 ⁴
Fishing, trapping and logging.....	12	0.1 ⁶	7.12	0.1	12	12
Mining and quarrying.....	12	12	12	12	12	12
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	29.6	26.5	18.3	15.2	17.8	17.6
Construction.....	12	12	12	12	0.1	0.1
Transportation and communication.....	0.6	1.5	3.0	2.7	2.0	3.4
Trade and finance.....	3.3	7.9	9.7	8.5	8.9	11.1
Service.....	57.0	50.4	46.2	52.1	50.1	36.3
Professional.....	14.6	12.4	19.0	17.6	15.3	14.3
Personal.....	42.2	37.6	27.1	34.3	34.7	21.7
Clerical.....	5.3	9.3	18.5 ⁹	17.7	18.5	27.4
Labourers ¹⁰	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Totals, All Occupations¹¹.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Ten years of age or over in 1901 and 1911.

² Exclusive of persons on Active Service on June 2,

1941.

³ Exclusive of a few persons seeking work who had never been employed.

⁴ Exclusive

of Newfoundland.

⁵ Excludes all Indians.

⁶ Includes pulp mill employees.

⁷ Excludes

Indians living on reserves.

⁸ Includes almost all mine and smelter employees except clerical workers.

⁹ Includes proof-readers, shippers, weighmen and postmen, classified elsewhere in other years.

The addition of these persons to the 1931 figures would have added 18.0 p.c. to the number of males in this occupation group.

¹⁰ Excluding agricultural, fishing, logging and mining labourers.

¹¹ Includes "Not stated" group.

¹² Less than 0.05 p.c.

Occupations by Province, 1951.—From Tables 6 and 7 it will be seen that, for males, agricultural occupations were relatively most important in Canada as a whole and in each of the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while in Newfoundland almost one-third of the males in the labour force were engaged in fishing, trapping and logging occupations. In Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia manufacturing and mechanical occupations gave employment to a larger proportion of males than any other occupation group.

Clerical and service occupations provided employment to approximately one-half of the female labour force in Canada at the time of the 1951 Census, ranging from 42.7 p.c. in the case of Quebec to 54.9 p.c. in Alberta. While in Newfoundland 33.0 and 17.4 p.c. of the female labour force was occupied in service and clerical occupations, respectively, corresponding figures for Ontario were in almost reverse order, that is 17.5 and 32.6 p.c., for these two occupation groups. The professional group, including teachers and nurses, and the commercial group, including sales clerks, also provided employment to an appreciable number of females in each province.