

Section, the small labour force survey sample (about 30,000 households) includes persons 14 years and over but excludes the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, Indians on 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 1/3% sample of households (about 2 million households) except that inmates of institutions were automatically classified as not in the labour force.

Labour force participation rates. 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, strike, etc. Based on this definition, Tables 8.5 to 8.7 show the numbers and percentages of the male and female population 15 years and over in Canada's labour force. Table 8.5 provides historical comparisons back to 1911, unadjusted for the changes from the "gainful worker" to the "labour force" concept between 1941 and 1951, or in the questions used to measure the labour force in 1961 and 1971. In spite of these elements of non-comparability, however, the broad outlines of changes over the years are not greatly affected. The main feature is the gradual increase in the proportion of women in the labour force from well below 20% in 1911 to almost 40% in 1971.

Regional differences in labour force participation rates revealed by the 1971 Census as shown in Table 8.6 ranged from 85.1% of males and 48.4% of females in the Yukon Territory, to 65.6% of males and 26.2% of females in Newfoundland. For Canada as a whole the 10-year rate of increase was the highest ever recorded for participation of women in the labour force, moving from 29.7% in 1961 to 39.9% in 1971.

Table 8.7 provides summary data on the number and percentage of males and females in the labour force at the 1971 Census by age group, marital status and schooling. For example, the highest proportions of males in the labour force were to be found in the age ranges between 25 and 54 (i.e. over 90% of their total numbers were in the labour force). The highest proportions of females were in the 20-24 age group (62.8% in the labour force), with lower rates for the 25-54 group (44%). On the basis of schooling, a gradual increase occurred in participation rates for both males and females as schooling levels moved higher. Thus, while only 48.1% of males with less than Grade 5 education were in the labour force, the rate for those with university degrees rose to 91.1%. Corresponding rates for females were 18.8% and 65.3%.

Occupations of the labour force. The occupational structure of the labour force in the 1971 Census was derived from questions which elicited details on the kind of work the person was doing in the week prior to enumeration. If not employed in that week, respondents were asked to report the job of longest duration since January 1, 1970. Those with two or more jobs reported the one at which they worked the most hours. The classification system used was based on the Canadian Classification and Dictionary of Occupations. (See *Occupational classification manual*, Census of Canada, 1971, Volume I, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-536.)

Census reports provide data for over 400 individual occupational classes, but only a summary tabulation of some 20 major groups is presented in Table 8.8. This Table shows that the group consisting of clerical and related occupations was numerically the most important, accounting for 1.4 million or 15.9% of the labour force. The next largest was the service occupations group comprising 969,920 persons or 11.2% of the total. Three groups accounted for almost 30.0% of the male labour force, i.e. sales occupations, service occupations and construction trades. For females, clerical and related occupations alone accounted for close to 32.0% of the total, and service occupations another 15.0%.

Table 8.9 indicates that clerical and related occupations formed the most numerous group in all regions except the Maritime Provinces and in Saskatchewan. Farming occupations represented the largest group in Prince Edward Island (14%) and Saskatchewan (27%), and service occupations in Nova Scotia (16%).

Industries of the labour force. In addition to questions on the kind of work they were doing, respondents in the 1971 Census were asked the name of their employer (or their business name if self-employed) and the kind of business, industry or service carried out by the establishment where they were employed. Statistics Canada's *Standard industrial classification manual* (Catalogue No. 12-501) was used as the basis for classifying the information obtained by the industry inquiry. It should be noted that in this classification system, government