

Column 30: Employment Status
Variable: EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_IND

The instructions to the enumerators were as follows:

121. Column 30. -- Employer, Employee or Working on Own Account. If persons such as millowners, storekeepers, manufacturers, large farmers, etc., employ helpers other than domestic servants in their own business, they are to be classed as employers, and the entry "E" (for employer) made in this column. The term "*employer*" does not include *managers, superintendents, foremen, agents or other persons* who may engage help to carry on a business, but who are conducting the enterprise for some other person than themselves. All such persons should be returned as *employees*, for while any one of these may employ persons, none of them does so in transacting his own business. Thus no individual working for a corporation, either as an officer or otherwise, should be returned as an employer.

122. Employee. A person who works for salary or wages (column 30), whether he be the general manager of a bank, railway or manufacturing establishment or only a day labourer, is an employee, and should be so recorded, and the entry "W" (for wage-earner) made in this column. The term employee does not include such persons as lawyers, doctors and others who work for fees, and who in their work are not subject to the control and direction of those whom they serve. A domestic servant should always be returned as an employee, although the person employing a domestic servant may not always be returned as an employer.

123. Working on own account. Persons who are employed in gainful occupations and who are neither employers nor employees are considered to be working on their own account, and the entry "O.A." (for own account) made in column 30. Such persons as farmers, physicians, lawyers, small storekeepers, country blacksmiths, etc., who employ no helpers, -- in short, independent workers who neither receive pay nor salaries or regular wages are to be classed as working on own account. Dressmakers, washerwomen, laundresses or other persons of similar occupations who work out by the day are employees, but if they perform the work in their own home or shop they are to be classed as working on own account unless they employ helpers, in which case they are to be returned as employers.

124. Domestic gainful and non-gainful occupations. If married women or other female dependants or children of ten years or over carry on a gainful or wage-earning occupation in any capacity, the kind of occupation will be given, and they will be classed as employers or employees, as the case may be; but if they are only carrying on domestic affairs in a household without wages they are not to be classed as having any occupation.

125. Piece-work at home. A person doing piecework at home will be entered in column 29 according to the occupation. whether employed under contract or agreement with a manufacturer or other employer of labour or as help to the

person so employed, and will
be classed in column 39 as an employee by the letter "W."

Acceptable Entries Definition of Acceptable Entries

E	Employer
W	Wage-Earner; Employee
OA	Own
PAT	Patron
O	Ouvrier
PC	Propre compte

Codes

1 "Employer"
2 "Worker"
3 "Own account"
4 "Unpaid family worker"
99999001 "Blank"
99999002 "Damaged"
99999003 "Illegible"
99999004 "In Error"
99999005 "Suspicious"
99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"
99999007 "Not Applicable"
99999008 "Not Mapped"
99999009 "Correction"
99999010 "Suggestion"
99999011 "Unknown - Suggestion"
99999012 "Multiple Response - Suggestion"
99999901 "None"
99999902 "Not Given"
99999903 "Unknown"
99999904 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: Between 1911 to 1931, occupation questions were reported for all persons 10 years of age and older. In 1941, they were reported for all persons gainfully employed, without reference to age. In 1951, they were reported for all persons 14 years of age and older.