

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
ACTIVITY_JUNE_1_1951

Definition: Refers to the major activity (e.g. work, school), of each individual 14 years of age and over as of census day. Reference point was Census Day, June 1, 1951.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Year	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951				20	20

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	What did this person do mostly during week ending June 2, 1951.
B. Question Number	20 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	ACTIVITY_JUNE_1_1951
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	9,949,737
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 14 years of age and over.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	Questions 20 and 21 are for the purpose of classifying all persons 14 years of age and over according to their status in the labour force; i.e., at work, not at work but with a job, not at work and seeking work, and not in the

labour force during the week ending June 2, 1951. In order to answer these questions correctly, you must understand thoroughly what is included in each of the following terms. Mark the oval which describes the person's chief activity for the week ending June 2, 1951.

***W Worked:** -- This includes persons who worked for pay or profit, or worked without pay in an enterprise owned and operated by a related member of the household. *Examples of whom to classify as "Worked":*

- (1) worked for wages, salary, at piece rates, on commission, for tips, for board or lodging, or for payment in kind in private or government employment.
- (2) worked for profit or fees in his own business or profession, or on his own farm. This includes a person who worked for profit or fees in her own home, such as a woman who took in laundry or sewing.
- (3) worked without money wages or salary, at tasks (other than home housework) which contributed to the operation of a farm or business owned and operated by some member of the household related by blood or marriage, such as a grocer's wife who worked in the store without wages.
- (4) worked in connection with renting rooms or providing meals for boarders.
- (5) spent time in the operation of a business or profession even though no sales were made nor professional services rendered, such as a lawyer spending his time in his office waiting for clients.
- (6) spent time at a military camp as a member of a Reserve unit. *Do not include the following in "Worked":*

- (1) worked without money pay for a related member of the household at tasks which did not contribute to the operation of a farm or business, e.g., home housework, cutting the lawn, painting the garage, weeding the kitchen garden.
- (2) worked without money pay for a related member of the household who does not own and operate a farm or business, but who is himself an employee.
- (3) worked without pay either in cash or kind for a member of the household to whom he is not related by blood or marriage.
- (4) worked without pay either in cash or kind for a related person who is not a member of the same household.
- (5) worked without pay either in cash or kind as a volunteer worker for organizations of all types (Red Cross, charitable organizations, church groups, etc.).

***J With a Job But Not at Work:** -- This includes persons who had a job or business, but were absent from it during the week ending June 2, 1951, for

any of the reasons listed below:

(1) *Illness* -- This refers either to illness of the person himself or any other person.

(2) *Bad weather* -- Some Jobs, such as fishing, fruit picking, are affected by weather conditions, and bad weather could be the reason for a person not working at his job.

(3) *Vacation* -- This includes vacations with or without pay, as long as the person's job is being held for his return. This reason would apply in the case of a school-teacher or professor on vacation who has a contract or definite arrangement to resume teaching in the fall.

(4) *Labour dispute* -- This includes strikes, lock-outs, and similar labour disputes which resulted in the person's not being at work.

(5) *Temporary layoff* -- This refers to persons who were laid off from their job, with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the layoff. A person who is laid off for more than 30 days, should not be included. If he is not working at some other job, he should be regarded as "Looking for Work" or "Voluntarily Idle".

(6) *Has a new job to go to*-- In order to be included in this category, a person who did not work during the week of June 2nd must have a definite job to report to within 30 days of June 2nd.

(7) *Other* -- Includes reasons which are not described in the categories listed above, as for example, -- fire, quarantine, etc.

*L Looked for Work: -- This includes persons who actively looked for work during the week ending June 2, 1951, or who would have actively looked for work except for temporary illness, indefinite layoff, or the belief that no work was available.

(1) *Actively looked for work* -- This refers to those who made efforts to obtain a job, or establish a business or professional practice. Such efforts may consist of registration in a government employment office, meeting with prospective employers, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application, or working without pay in order to gain experience.

(2) *Would have actively looked for work except for temporary illness* -- This refers to those who would have been actively looking for work but were prevented from doing so because of their *own* temporary illness or disability. It does not include persons who would have been actively looking for work except for the illness of another person or persons.

(3) *Did not actively look for work because of indefinite layoff* -- This includes persons who were laid off from a job at which they were working, without definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the beginning of the layoff, and did not actively look for another job because they expected to be called back to their old job. It does not include persons who work only off and on of their own volition.

(4) *Did not actively look for work because of the belief that no work was available* -- Individuals in this category usually will be residents of a community where there are only a few important industries which are either shut down or operating at less than capacity during the week ending June 2nd. This group also includes persons who would have been actively engaged in looking for work except for the fact that there were no jobs available in the community suitable to their particular skill. It does not include persons not actively looking for work because they are too old, too young, or handicapped in any way.

H Keeping House: -- Mark this oval for persons who:

- (1) were occupied with their own housework.
 - (2) were helping another member of the household with the housework, such as an unmarried daughter assisting her mother.
 - (3) would have been keeping house except for temporary illness.
 - (4) were engaged in the management of their own homes or children, even though the actual housework was done by servants under their direction.
- Note:* It does not include "paid" housekeepers or other "paid" domestic helpers. The latter should be marked as "Worked".

S Going to School: -- Mark for persons who attended any kind of public or private school, university, trade or vocational school in which students do not receive any compensation in money or kind. Veterans attending school or university and receiving maintenance grants from the government are not considered as receiving compensation or pay, and should be entered as "Going to School". Mark "Going to School" also for persons who would have attended school during the week ending June 2, 1951, except for temporary illness or abort vacation during the school term. Do not mark as "Going to School" for:

- (1) Nurses-in-training. They receive room, board, tuition, and usually some wages, and should therefore, be marked "Worked".
- (2) Students on extended vacation. They should be marked in one of the other positions which describes the chief activity.

R Retired or Voluntarily Idle: -- This is to be marked for persons who are retired on pension or with independent incomes, young persons who are not working, and persons in the off-season for a continuous period of 30 days or more. It does not include school-teachers or professors on summer vacation who have definite arrangements to resume teaching in the fall. The latter should be marked as persons who had a job but were not at work.

OTH Other: -- Mark this for persons whose major activity does not appear

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	<p>to be described by any of the other labour force classification terms. Some examples are: --</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) persons who were doing volunteer work without pay in cash or kind for organizations such as the Red Cross, church organizations.(2) persons who worked without pay for a member of the household who does not operate his own farm or business.(3) persons who worked without pay for a relative or other persons not a member of the household.(4) prisoners and patients enumerated in institutional households. <p>U Permanently Unable to Work: -- Mark this for persons who, according to the respondent, are permanently unable to work because of old age, physical or mental disability, or chronic illness. The distinction between permanent and temporary disability or illness depends upon the statement of the person interviewed and not on the judgment of the Enumerator. A person who is unable to work himself but owns a business and hires others to do the work should be classified as "Worked" rather than "Permanently Unable to Work", since he is engaged in mental work and is responsible for managing the business.</p> <p>* If "W", "J", or "L", in Question 20 or "Yes" in Question 21, ask Questions 23 to 27. Note that ovals for "Worked -- W", "With a Job but Not at Work -- J", and "Looked for Work -- L" in Question 20 and "Yes" in Question 21 bear an asterisk (*). This symbol is to serve as a reminder that Questions 23 to 27 must be asked and completed, as outlined below, for every person marked in an oval bearing this symbol.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "Worked"
- 2 "With Job, but not at work"
- 3 "Keeping House"
- 4 "Going to school"
- 5 "Looking for work"
- 6 "Retired or Vol. Idle"
- 7 "Other"
- 8 "Perm. Unable to work"
- 99999001 "Blank"
- 99999002 "Damaged"
- 99999003 "Illegible"
- 99999004 "In Error"

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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.

This question was asked in 1951 only.

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ANNUAL_EARNING_AMOUNT

Definition: Refers to the amount of money earned by the person being enumerated within the reference period as determined per census enumeration (see remarks).

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	32	32			
1931	31	31			
1941	39	39			
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Total earnings in past 12 months (Since June 1, 1920).
B. Question Number	Column 32 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	ANNUAL_EARNING_AMOUNT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1920 to May 31, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	3 173 169
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over who is gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	127. Column 32. -- Total earnings in past twelve months. In column 32 the total earnings in the twelve months, June 1, 1920, to June 1, 1921, will be entered for every person who is recorded with an occupation or trade in

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	column 29, and, who is reported in column 30 with the letter “W” for “worker or employee.” The enumerator must obtain from every such person his or her total earnings in the past twelve months.
I. Remarks	Enumerators were told to enter earnings data only for employees. As in 1901 and 1911, however, many enumerators also entered information for the self employed and employers. Consistent with CCRI’s practice of entering what the enumerators provided, we have captured earnings data for non employees where available. Users of that information must discover for themselves the extent of coverage and any biases therein.

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Total earnings in the past twelve months (Since June 1, 1930)
B. Question Number	31 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	ANNUAL_EARNING_AMOUNT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators’ Instructions	174. Column 31: Total earnings in past twelve months. In Column 31 the total earnings in the twelve months, June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931, will be entered for every person who is recorded with an occupation or trade in Column 28, and who is reported in Column 30 with the letter “W” for “worker or employee.” The enumerator must obtain from every person who works for salary, wages, commission or piece-work his or her total earnings in the past twelve months.
I. Remarks	

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Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Total earnings in dollars.
B. Question Number	39 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	ANNUAL_EARNING_AMOUNT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	2 816 798
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each wage-earner enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>135. Column 39.—Total earnings during the 12 months prior to June 2, 1941. In this column shall be entered the total cash earnings for the 12 months prior to June 2, 1941, of every person recorded as “W”, wage-earner, in Column 34. The Enumerator shall enter in this column for all persons working for salary, wages, commission or on piece rate payment their total earnings for the 12 months prior to the date of the Census. Deductions from pay for pension schemes, insurance, National Defence Tax and War Savings Certificates are to be included as earnings. Income from pensions, investments, direct relief, or other sources, however, is not to be included. The earnings entered in this column shall always correspond with the number of weeks of employment as wage-earners reported in column 38.</p> <p>136. Earnings of soldiers, sailors, aviators and military nurses. For persons who were in His Majesty’s Permanent Forces, before the war, the Enumerator shall enter in this column the army pay of these persons. For persons who have enlisted since the beginning of the war, however, only cash earnings from work done as a wage-earner, outside of the army, navy, and air force shall be entered in this column. For example, if a person enlisted on the first day of January, 1941, only the cash earnings which this person received between June 2, 1940 and January 1, 1941, shall be entered. If, on the other hand, the person enlisted before June 2, 1940, i.e., more than 12 months before the date of the Census, this column shall be</p>

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	<p>left blank.</p> <p>137. Earnings of persons who went to Military Camp with Reserve Units during the 12 months preceding the Census. In such cases, the military pay received will not be included in Column 39. The earnings entered in this column will only be for the number of weeks reported in column 38.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 90000001 "On Commission"
- 90000002 "Salary"
- 90000003 "Income"
- 90000004 "Working on Own Account"
- 90000005 "Military Pay"
- 90000006 "Just Started Work"
- 90000007 "Board"
- 90000008 "Room and Board"
- 90000009 "Lodging"
- 90000010 "Farm"
- 90000011 "Relief"
- 90000012 "Parish Contribution"
- 90000013 "Separation Allowance"
- 90000014 "Tips"
- 90000015 "Refused to Answer"
- 90000016 "Ill/Invalid"
- 90000017 "Mentally Deficient"
- 90000018 "At Home"
- 90000019 "Volunteer"
- 90000020 "Unpaid"
- 90000021 "Yes"
- 90000022 "Pension"
- 90000023 "Retired"
- 90000024 "Compensation"
- 90000025 "Profit Sharing"
- 90000026 "Share of Crop"
- 99999001 "Blank"
- 99999002 "Damaged"
- 99999003 "Illegible"
- 99999004 "In Error"
- 99999005 "Suspicious"
- 99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"

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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.

Enumerators were told to enter earnings data only for employees. As in 1901 and 1911, however, many enumerators also entered information for the self employed and employers. Consistent with CCRI's practice of entering what the enumerators provided, we have captured earnings data for non employees where available. Users of that information must discover for themselves the extent of coverage and any biases therein.

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Definition: Refers to the amount of money earned by the person being enumerated within the reference period as determined per census enumeration (see remarks).

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951				29	29

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	Wage and salary earnings during 12 months prior to June, 1951.
B. Question Number	29 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	ANNUAL_EARNING_AMOUNT_1951
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	5 286 153
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 14 years of age and over reported as having "worked."
H. Enumerators' Instructions	Determine the total wage and salary earnings received for the weeks worked as a wage or salary earner during the 12 months prior to June, 1951, as reported in Question 28 and mark the oval for the earnings group which contains that figure. In determining total wage or salary keep in mind the following:

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	<p><i>Include:</i></p> <p>(1) Money received as wages, salary, commission, tips, and piece-rate payments.</p> <p>(2) Money deducted from pay for income tax, unemployment insurance, bonds, medical plans, union dues, insurance plans, or any other similar deduction.</p> <p><i>Do not include:</i></p> <p>(1) Income from investment, unemployment insurance benefits, workmen's compensation, or from other similar sources.</p> <p>(2) Income from operating a business, i.e., income from working on own-account or as an employer.</p> <p>(3) Money equivalent for room, board, tuition, or payment in kind.</p> <p>For persons marked as "Wage or Salary Earner" in Question 27 who merely worked for room, board, tuition, or payment in kind, mark the earnings oval "None".</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 10 "None"
- 20 "Under 500"
- 30 "500-999"
- 40 "1000-1499"
- 50 "1500-1999"
- 60 "2000-2499"
- 70 "2500-2999"
- 80 "3000-3999"
- 90 "4000-5999"
- 100 "6000 and over"
- 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"

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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.

Enumerators were told to enter earnings data only for employees. As in 1901 and 1911, however, many enumerators also entered information for the self employed and employers. Consistent with CCRI's practice of entering what the enumerators provided, we have captured earnings data for non employees where available. Users of that information must discover for themselves the extent of coverage and any biases therein.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
ANNUAL_UNEMP_SICK_UNIT

Definition: The unit used to measure the respondent's response to number of weeks unemployed due to illness (#35 on forms 1A and 1B). This variable was created to account for responses recorded in units other than weeks. Enumerators were instructed to record the unit in weeks.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	35	35			
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Number of weeks unemployed since June 1st, 1920, because of illness.
B. Question Number	Column 35 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	ANNUAL_UNEMP_SICK_WEEKS
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1920 to May 31, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	3 173 169
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over who is gainfully employed.

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ANNUAL_UNEMP_SICK_UNIT

H. Enumerators' Instructions	130. This column is designed to obtain a record of the time lost through <i>illness</i> for every person who has been enumerated in the Census as a <i>wage-earner</i> . The enumerator will make careful inquiry of any person who did not report full time in column 34, how many weeks, if any, of the time reported unemployed was caused by illness. He will enter in this column the number of weeks so reported.
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "Day"
- 2 "Week"
- 3 "Month"
- 4 "Year"
- 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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
ANNUAL_UNEMP_SICK_WEEKS

Definition: Refers to the total number of weeks of unemployment a person attributes to personal illness.

Source: Census Question.

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	35	35			
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Number of weeks unemployed since June 1st, 1920, because of illness.
B. Question Number	Column 35 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	ANNUAL_UNEMP_SICK_WEEKS
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1920 to May 31, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	3 173 169
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over who is gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	130. This column is designed to obtain a record of the time lost through <i>illness</i> for every person who has been enumerated in the Census as a <i>wage-</i>

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	<p><i>earner</i>. The enumerator will make careful inquiry of any person who did not report full time in column 34, how many weeks, if any, of the time reported unemployed was caused by illness. He will enter in this column the number of weeks so reported.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 90000001 "Old Age"
- 90000002 "Ill/Invalid"
- 90000003 "Yes"
- 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.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
ANNUAL_UNEMPLOYED_WEEKS

Definition: Refers to the total number of weeks without employment in the past twelve months.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	34	34			
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Number of weeks unemployed in the past 12 months. (Since June 1, 1920.)
B. Question Number	Column 34 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	ANNUAL_UNEMPLOYED_WEEKS
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1920 to May 31, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	3 173 169
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person who was described as an "Employee" or "Worker" (W) in column 30.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	129. Column 34. — Number of weeks unemployed in the past twelve months (since June 1, 1920). The enumerator will inquire of every person who was described as an "Employee" or "Worker" (W) in column 30, the number of weeks out of work, for any cause, during the twelve months preceding the Census date, June 1, 1921.
I. Remarks	

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ANNUAL_UNEMPLOYED_WEEKS

Codes

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.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
BRANCH_OF_INDUSTRY

Definition: Refers to the industry in which the person's occupation lies.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	33	33			
1951					

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Branch of industry, as for example, manufacturing, retail trade, etc.
B. Question Number	33 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	BRANCH_OF_INDUSTRY BRANCH_OF_INDUSTRY_GOV
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	3 676 563 (including active service) 3 363 111 (not including active service)
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	110. It is important that the entries in the occupation and industry columns accurately and adequately describe the trade or profession of the individual and the kind of business or industry in which his occupation is carried on. Under Instruction 124 are given a number of examples of acceptable designations of occupation and industry. The words in heavy type are essential to the proper description of the occupation and of the industry.

The Commissioner has been instructed not to certify Enumerators' vouchers for payment if he does not find entries in both occupation and industry columns for every person with a gainful occupation.

119. Columns 32 and 33.—Industry. Every person reporting an occupation in Column 31 shall be asked to state the kind of industry or service in which his or her occupation is carried on and this shall be entered in Columns 32 and 33. This will usually be a simple matter to determine as most people are connected with one distinct industry. Sometimes, however, a person may be employed by a firm operating several establishments each engaged in a different kind of activity. For such a person the Enumerator shall enter in Columns 32 and 33 the industry carried on in the establishment in which the person works. For example, in the case of a company engaged in both logging and lumber sawing operations, the entries in Columns 32 and 33 for the employees working at logging operations would be "logs" and "forestry" respectively, while for the employees working in the sawmill the entries would be "lumber" and "manufacturing" respectively. Similarly, the industry of the head office and factory employees of a rubber goods manufacture would be entered in Columns 32 and 33 as "rubber goods" and "manufacturing" respectively, while the industry of the employees of its wholesale sales offices would be entered as "rubber goods" and "wholesale trade" respectively. Distinction must be made between the workers in railway operation and those in car and locomotive building or repair shops or telegraph and express services. On the other hand, the industry of persons engaged in subsidiary work will be enumerated as that of the main work carried on under the same roof, e.g., employees in the machine shop of an iron foundry will be considered as iron foundry employees.

121. Column 33.—Branch of industry. One of the twelve main branches of industry noted below must be entered for each person reporting an occupation. The Enumerator shall exercise great care in selecting the proper term to enter, especially as between mining, manufacturing, repair, retail trade and wholesale trade. (See Instruction 124 for examples of enumeration in this column). Following is the list of the twelve main branches of industry with typical operations covered.

(a) Farming includes the growing of field crops and garden or nursery products; the raising of livestock, poultry and fur-bearing animals; the keeping of bees, experimental farms, etc.

(b) Forestry. Includes logging, the cutting of timber for firewood and pulpwood, reforestation projects and forest conservation.

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(c) Fishing. Does not include fish canning or packing which must be included with manufacturing.

(d) Trapping. Includes hunting also.

(e) Mining. Includes mining, ore mining, prospecting, quarrying, gravel pit operations, oil and salt wells. Does not include smelting, converting and refining of mineral products.

(f) "Mfg." for manufacturing. Includes the manufacture, processing and converting of materials, custom work, railway car and locomotive building, shipbuilding, etc.; the production and distribution of electric light and power and of illuminating and fuel gas.

(g) Repair. Includes all kinds of repairing.

(h) "Const." for construction. Includes the construction of houses and other buildings, bridges, dams, highways, railways, power and transmission lines, pipe lines, sewers, irrigation and drainage systems, harbours and docks.

(i) "Ret. Tr." for retail trade. Includes retail stores, retail sales branches and agencies and hawking and peddling.

(j) "Whole. Tr." for wholesale trade. Includes wholesale dealing and jobbing, importing and exporting, wholesale sales branches and agencies, commission agencies, etc.

(k) "trans." or "Comm." for transportation and communication. Includes steam and street railway operations, but not car building or repair or railway line construction. It also includes trucking, taxi and bus services; air and water transportation; telephone, telegraph and radio broadcasting.

(l) Service. Includes finance and insurance, professional services such as education, health, law and religion, government and municipal services, theatres and amusement services; business services such as accountancy and advertising; personal services such as, barber shops, dyeing, cleaning and pressing, laundering, hotels, restaurants and private domestic service.

122. Government and municipal work. An entry shall be made also in Column 33 immediately following the entry for branch of industry for all Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Government employees, whether engaged in purely governmental activities or in enterprises undertaken by public authorities. The entry shall be one of the following:

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D.G.—for Dominion Government.

P.G.—for Provincial Government.

M.G.—for Municipal Government.

A number of examples are given in section 124 of proper entries to be made in Columns 31, 32, 33 and 34 for employees of the various Governments. It shall be noted that the name of the department in which the person is employed is given in Column 32 where the activity is particular to government. In all other cases, the particular kind of activity is entered, e.g., steam rlwy., Electric power, etc.

124. Illustration of occupation, industry, and status. The Enumerator shall study very carefully the following examples of occupation, industry and status descriptions. The words in heavy type are necessary for an accurate ready of the nature of the occupation and the kind of industry of each gainfully occupied person.

Occupation (Col. 31)	Industry		Status (Col. 34)
	Kind of Product or Service (Col. 32)	Branch of Industry (Col. 33)	
Farm labourer	Dairy prod	Farming	N.P.
Stationary engine-man	Coal	Mining	W.
Foreman	Flour	Mfg.	W.
Seamstress	Dresses	Mfg	W.
Wooden pattern maker	Iron foundry prod	Mfg	W.
Timekeeper	Lumber	Mfg	W.
Metal polisher	Hardware	Mfg	W.
Electrical engineer	Street Rlwy	Trans. M.G.	W.
Civil Engineer	Highways	Const. P.G.	W.
Sales Agent	Drugs	Mfg	W.
Insurance Agent	Life insurance	Service	W.
Manufacturer's agent	General merchandise	Whole. Tr	O.A.
Purchasing agent	Groceries	Whole. Tr	W.
Manufacturer	Paper boxes	Mfg	E.
Cook	Pulpwood	Forestry	W.

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	Servant	Domestic	Service	W.
	Waitress	Tea room	Service	W.
	Car inspector	Steam Rlwy	Trans. D.G.	W.
	Building Inspector	City	Service M.G.	W.
	Sales clerk	General merchandise	Ret. Tr.	N.P.
	Office clerk	Department store	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Commercial traveller	Furniture	Mfg.	W.
	Salesman	Tobacco	Whole. Tr.	W.
	Contractor	Buildings	Const.	E.
	Plumber	Plumbing	Const.	O.A.
	Truck driver	Dairy prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Teamster	Lumber	Whole. Tr.	W.
	Graduate Nurse	Private training	Service	W.
	Nurse in training	Hospital	Service	W.
	Nurseryman	Nursery prod.	Farming	E.
	Sales agent	Nursery prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Dynamo man	Electric power	Mfg. P.G	W.
	Coil winder	Electrical prod.	Mfg.	W.
	Radio repairman	Electrical prod.	Repair	W.
	Stenographer	Post Office	Service D.G	W.
	Ship's engineer	Fish	Fishing	W.
	Custom's examiner	National Revenue	Service D.G	W.
	Trapper	Furs	Trapping	O.A.
	Skidder	Logs	Forestry	W.
	Riveter	Rlwy. cars	Repair	W.
I. Remarks				

Codes: None

Remarks: None

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Definition: Indicates the level of government that employs the respondent.

Source: Census Question

Census Year	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	33	33			
1951					

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Branch of industry, as for example, manufacturing, retail trade, etc.
B. Question Number	33 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	BRANCH_OF_INDUSTRY BRANCH_OF_INDUSTRY_GOV
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	3 676 563 (including active service) 3 363 111 (not including active service)
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	110. It is important that the entries in the occupation and industry columns accurately and adequately describe the trade or profession of the individual and the kind of business or industry in which his occupation is carried on. Under Instruction 124 are given a number of examples of acceptable designations of occupation and industry. The words in heavy type are essential to the proper description of the occupation and of the industry. The Commissioner has been instructed not to certify Enumerators' vouchers for payment if he does not find entries in both occupation and industry

columns for every person with a gainful occupation.

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(a) Farming includes the growing of field crops and garden or nursery products; the raising of livestock, poultry and fur-bearing animals; the keeping of bees, experimental farms, etc.

(b) Forestry. Includes logging, the cutting of timber for firewood and pulpwood, reforestation projects and forest conservation.

(c) Fishing. Does not include fish canning or packing which must be included with manufacturing.

(d) Trapping. Includes hunting also.

(e) Mining. Includes mining, ore mining, prospecting, quarrying, gravel pit operations, oil and salt wells. Does not include smelting, converting and refining of mineral products.

(f) "Mfg." for manufacturing. Includes the manufacture, processing and converting of materials, custom work, railway car and locomotive building, shipbuilding, etc.; the production and distribution of electric light and power and of illuminating and fuel gas.

(g) Repair. Includes all kinds of repairing.

(h) "Const." for construction. Includes the construction of houses and other buildings, bridges, dams, highways, railways, power and transmission lines, pipe lines, sewers, irrigation and drainage systems, harbours and docks.

(i) "Ret. Tr." for retail trade. Includes retail stores, retail sales branches and agencies and hawking and peddling.

(j) "Whole. Tr." for wholesale trade. Includes wholesale dealing and jobbing, importing and exporting, wholesale sales branches and agencies, commission agencies, etc.

(k) "trans." or "Comm." for transportation and communication. Includes steam and street railway operations, but not car building or repair or railway line construction. It also includes trucking, taxi and bus services; air and water transportation; telephone, telegraph and radio broadcasting.

(l) Service. Includes finance and insurance, professional services such as education, health, law and religion, government and municipal services, theatres and amusement services; business services such as accountancy and advertising; personal services such as, barber shops, dyeing, cleaning and pressing, laundering, hotels, restaurants and private domestic service.

122. Government and municipal work. An entry shall be made also in Column 33 immediately following the entry for branch of industry for all Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Government employees, whether engaged in purely governmental activities or in enterprises undertaken by public authorities. The entry shall be one of the following:

D.G.—for Dominion Government.

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P.G.—for Provincial Government.

M.G.—for Municipal Government.

A number of examples are given in section 124 of proper entries to be made in Columns 31, 32, 33 and 34 for employees of the various Governments. It shall be noted that the name of the department in which the person is employed is given in Column 32 where the activity is particular to government. In all other cases, the particular kind of activity is entered, e.g., steam rlwy., Electric power, etc.

124. Illustration of occupation, industry, and status. The Enumerator shall study very carefully the following examples of occupation, industry and status descriptions. The words in heavy type are necessary for an accurate ready of the nature of the occupation and the kind of industry of each gainfully occupied person.

Occupation (Col. 31)	Industry		Status (Col. 34)
	Kind of Product or Service (Col. 32)	Branch of Industry (Col. 33)	
Farm labourer	Dairy prod.	Farming	N.P.
Stationary engine-man	Coal	Mining	W.
Foreman	Flour	Mfg.	W.
Seamstress	Dresses	Mfg	W.
Wooden pattern maker	Iron foundry prod....	Mfg	W.
Timekeeper	Lumber	Mfg	W.
Metal polisher	Hardware...	Mfg	W.
Electrical engineer	Street Rlwy.	Trans. M.G.	W.
Civil Engineer	Highways	Const. P.G.	W.
Sales Agent	Drugs	Mfg	W.
Insurance Agent	Life insurance	Service	W.
Manufacturer's agent	General merchandise	Whole. Tr	O.A.
Purchasing agent	Groceries	Whole. Tr	W.
Manufacturer	Paper boxes	Mfg	E.

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	Cook	Pulpwood	Forestry	W.
	Servant	Domestic	Service	W.
	Waitress	Tea room	Service	W.
	Car inspector	Steam Rlwy	Trans. D.G.	W.
	Building Inspector	City	Service M.G.	W.
	Sales clerk	General merchandise	Ret. Tr.	N.P.
	Office clerk	Department store	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Commercial traveller	Furniture	Mfg.	W.
	Salesman	Tobacco	Whole. Tr.	W.
	Contractor	Buildings	Const.	E.
	Plumber	Plumbing	Const.	O.A.
	Truck driver	Dairy prod.	Ret. Tr	W.
	Teamster	Lumber	Whole. Tr	W.
	Graduate Nurse	Private training	Service	W.
	Nurse in training	Hospital	Service	W.
	Nurseryman	Nursery prod.	Farming	E.
	Sales agent	Nursery prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Dynamo man	Electric power	Mfg. P.G.	W.
	Coil winder	Electrical prod.	Mfg.	W.
	Radio repairman	Electrical prod.	Repair	W.
	Stenographer	Post Office	Service D.G	W.
	Ship's engineer	Fish	Fishing	W.
	Custom's examiner	National Revenue Dept	Service D.G	W.
	Trapper	Furs	Trapping	O.A.
	Skidder	Logs	Forestry	W.
	Riveter	Rlwy. cars	Repair	W.
I. Remarks				

Codes: None

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Remarks: None

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION

Definition: Refers to the principal occupation or type of work by which person earns his or her means of living.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	17				
1921	29	29	8		
1931	28	28	16		
1941	31	31	18		
1951				25	25

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Chief occupation or trade.
B. Question Number	17 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND OCCUPATION_CODE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	5 514 388
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than 10 years of age.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	103. Chief occupation or trade. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 17, and in column 18 the employment or occupation by which the person for whom the entry is being made

supplements the earnings obtained from the chief or regular employment. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 17 should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or money equivalent, -- "physician," "carpenter," "farmer," "stenographer," "nurse," etc.; or (2) "income;" or (3) if no occupation the entry will be "none."

104. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "income" in column 17; and the entry "none" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow no occupation and who do not live on income.

105. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "income," but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "none."

106. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained and the entry will be made thus: "Farmer r." for farmer retired, and "Grocer r." for grocer retired, or as the case may be.

107. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

108. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

109. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment,

the entry in column 17 should be "none." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 17 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 22 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 17 and the place where employed in column 22. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 17, and the. Entry "at home" should be made in column 22.

110. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded at having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation in which their time is employed.

111. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class or occupation must be stated precisely in column 17, and the place where the person is employed as "farm," "woollen factory," "cotton factory," "mine," etc., will be carefully recorded in column 22. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 17 by such indefinite terms as "manufacturer," "merchant," "cotton mill employee", "labourer," "miner," "manager," etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 17 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 22 the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables. See Sample Schedule.

112. Mechanic. The word "mechanic" should be avoided in all cases, and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a handicraftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade and occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

113. Agent. The different kinds of "agents" should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 22 the line of business followed. See Sample Schedule.

114. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION

carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 17 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 22.

115. Clerk. The use of the word “clerk” should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a “salesman” or a “saleswoman.” A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

116. Illustrations of occupation. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (column 17) and places of employment or industry (column 22); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other classes of occupation:

Column 17.	Column 22.	Column 17.	Column 22.
labourer	farm	miner	copper
labourer	street	miner	silver
labourer	odd jobs	miner	gold (placer)
labourer	garden	miner	gold (quartz)
labourer	nursery	mucker	coal
labourer	railroad	messenger	bank
labourer	ditching	messenger	express company
labourer	wharf	salesman	bicycle
labourer	gold mine	salesman	furs
labourer	coal mine	salesman	groceries
labourer	lead mine	salesman	dry goods
labourer	iron mine	inspector	bank
labourer	gravel pit	inspector	gas
labourer	stone quarry	inspector	school
labourer	cotton mill	stenographer	government
warper	cotton mill	stenographer	municipal
weaver	cotton mill	stamper	woolen mill
folder	cotton mill	carver	piano factory

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	doffer	cotton mill	carver	furniture
	spinner	cotton mill	engineer	locomotive
	manager	boarding house	engineer	lumber mill
	manager	bank	engineer	steamboat
	manager	flour mill	engineer	mechanical
	manager	piano factory	engineer	electrical
	cook	hotel	spinner	woolen mill
	cook	private family	president	life insurance co.
	superintendent	cotton factory	president	fire insurance co.
	superintendent	dry goods store	president	bank
	superintendent	insurance	blacksmith	general
	miner	coal	blacksmith	carriage factory
	miner	lead	blacksmith	car shop
	<p>120. 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.</p> <p>121. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in column 17 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 20 as an employee.</p>			
I. Remarks				

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Chief occupation or trade. (Be specific, give as definite information as possible).
B. Question Number	Column 29 of Forms 1A and 1B; Column 8 of Form 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION

	<p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR</p> <p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND</p> <p>OCCUPATION_CODE</p>
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	6 671 236
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>102. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 29. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 29 should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or money equivalent,-as "<i>physician</i>," "<i>carpenter</i>," "<i>farmer</i>," "<i>stenographer</i>," "<i>nurse</i>," etc.; or (2) "<i>income</i>"; or (3) if no occupation the entry will be "<i>none</i>."</p> <p>103. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "<i>income</i>" in column 29; and the entry "<i>none</i>" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow "no occupation" and who do not live on "income."</p> <p>104. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a <i>gainful occupation</i> should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "<i>income</i>," but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "<i>none</i>."</p> <p>105. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained, and the entry will be made thus: "<i>Farmer r.</i>" for farmer retired, and "<i>Grocer r.</i>" for grocer retired, or as the case may be.</p>

106. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

107. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

108. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 29 should be "none." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 29 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 31 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 29 and the place where employed in column 31. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 29, and the entry "at home" should be made in column 31.

109. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation in which their time is employed.

110. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class of occupation must be stated precisely in column 29, and the place where the person is employed, as "*farm*," "*woollen factory*," "*cotton factory*," "*coal-mine*," etc., will be carefully recorded in column 31. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 29 by such indefinite terms as "*manufacturer*," "*merchant*," "*cotton mill employee*," "*labourer*," "*miner*," "*manager*," etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 29 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc.,

but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 31, the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables.

111. Mechanic. The word "*mechanic*" should be avoided in all cases; and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a handicraftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade or occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

112. Doctors or physicians. In the case of a doctor or physician enter in column 29 the word "doctor" and in column 31 the class to which he belongs, as *medical, osteopathic, chiropractic*, etc.

113. Engineers. The different kinds of engineers should be carefully distinguished by stating the full descriptive title in column 29 as *civil engineer, electrical engineer, locomotive engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, stationary engineer*, etc., and in column 31 how or where employed as "*private practice*" or give company with whom or piece of work upon which employed as "bridge work," "road construction," "railway", etc.

114. Agent. The different kinds of "*agents*" should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 31 the line of business followed.

115. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 29 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 31.

116. Clerk. The use of the word "*clerk*" should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a "*salesman*" or a "*saleswoman*." A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as clerk.

117. Workers attending school. In the case of a person who is at work and also attends a school or college, enter the ,occupation followed in columns 29 and 31 and indicate the fact of school or college attendance in column 28 by entering the number of months in school or college. In such cases make a dash (-) in column 34 opposite this name.

118. Labourer. The term "labourer" should be avoided if any more precise

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	<p>statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation, as weaver, roller, puddler, etc. Where the term "labourer" is used, be careful to state accurately the industry in column 31.</p> <p>119. Caution. <i>You need not give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. Always find out exactly the kind of work he does and the industry, business or place in which he works, and so state it. For instance, if a person says that he is "in business," find out what branch of business and kind of work he does or what position he holds.</i></p>
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Occupation, Trade, profession or particular kind of work, as carpenter, weaver, sawyer, merchant, farmer, salesman, teacher, etc. (Give as definite and precise information as possible).
B. Question Number	28 on schedules 1A and 1B; 16 on schedule 1-NWT.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	<p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION</p> <p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR</p> <p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND</p> <p>OCCUPATION_CODE</p>
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	8,159,060
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 10 years of age or more.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>135. It is very important that the entries under these headings in Columns 28 and 29 should be made in the proper detail. When an occupation is reported in Column 28 an entry must be made in Column 29 descriptive of the industry or business in which the worker is employed. The following are cited as examples; if the entry in Column 28 for any person is "Farmer" the entry in Column 29 should state whether the farm is a "dairy farm,"</p>

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“general farm” or other; if the entry in Column 28 is carpenter the entry in Column 29 should disclose the industry or business in which the person is employed as “car factory,” “ship yard,” “house,” etc., (for further illustrations see Instruction 166). The enumerator should pay particular attention to Instructions 135 to 174.

136. Column 28: Occupation: Trade, profession or particular kind of work. The chief or principal occupation or means of living of every person 10 years of age and over will be entered in Column 28. An entry must be made in this column for every person 10 years of age and over. The entry should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or in money equivalent as physician, carpenter, dressmaker, salesman, farmer, stenographer, nurse, teacher, etc., etc., etc.; or (2) income or (3) none, if the person has no gainful occupation. The entry none should be made in the case of persons who follow no gainful occupation.

137. A gainful occupation in census usage is an occupation by which the person who pursues it, earns money or money equivalent or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods. Children working at home merely on general household work, or chores or at odd times on other work are not to be entered as gainfully employed.

138. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word “income” in Column 28. The entry “none” should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow “no occupation” and who do not live on “income”.

139. Persons Retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be “income” but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be “none.”

140. Occupation of persons unemployed. On the other hand, persons out of employment on June 1st may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the entry should be the occupation followed when the person is employed or the occupation in which last regularly employed, and the fact that the person was not at work should be

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recorded in Column 32 and the reason for being out of employment stated, in Column 33. The number of weeks “out of work” will be reported in Columns 34 to 40 as directed in Instructions 175 to 185.

141. Persons having two occupations. If a person has two occupations, return only the more important one; that is, the one from which he gets the more money. If you cannot learn that, return the one at which he spends the most time. For example: Return a man as a farmer if he gets more of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of physician; but return him as a physician if he gets more of his income from that occupation than he does from farming.

142. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper, but a person who manages a farm for someone else for wages or salary should be reported as a farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for someone else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as a farm labourer.

143. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Column 28 should be “homemaker”. But a woman at housework for wages, should be returned in Column 28 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in Column 29 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. If a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in Column 28 and the place where employed in Column 29. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in Column 28 and the entry “at home” should be made in Column 29.

144. Women doing farm work. A woman who works only occasionally, or only a short time each day at outdoor farm or garden work, or in the dairy, or in caring for livestock or poultry should not be returned as a farm labourer; but for a woman who works regularly and most of the time at such work, the return in Column 28, should be farm labourer. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm or ranch, should be reported as a farmer and not as a farm labourer. In either case the kind of “Farm” on which employed must be stated in Column 29.

145. Unusual occupation for women. There are many occupations such as carpenter and blacksmith which women do not usually follow. Therefore, if you are told that a woman follows an occupation which is peculiar or unusual for a woman, verify the statement.

146. Children on farms. In the case of children who work regularly for their own parents on a farm, in an orchard, on a truck farm, etc., the entry in Column 28 should be farm labourer, orchard labourer, or garden labourer, as the case may be, and the entry in Column 29 should be the kind of farm or orchard, etc.

147. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported in Column 28 as of the occupation in which their time is employed and the industry or business as "grain farm," "general farm," "grocery," etc. entered in Column 29.

148. Unusual occupation for children. It is very unusual for a child to be a farmer or other proprietor of any kind; to be an official, a manager or a foreman; to follow a professional pursuit; or to pursue any of the skilled trades such as blacksmith, carpenter, machinist, etc. Therefore, should an enumerator be told that a child is following an occupation usually followed only by adults, he should ask whether the child is not merely a helper or an apprentice in the occupation, and make the entry accordingly in Column 28 and state the business or industry in Column 29.

149. Keeping boarders. Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principle source of income. In that case, the return should be boarding house keeper or lodging house keeper. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.

150. Officers, employees and inmates of institutions or homes. For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, or convict camp, return the occupation followed in the institution in Column 28 and the kind of institution in

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Column 29. For an inmate of such an institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be at productive labour or at other duties such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc., but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has no specific duties or work to perform—write “none” in Column 28. Do not return the occupation pursued prior to commitment to the institution.

In a supplementary inquiry a record will be required of the occupation followed by the person before becoming an inmate of the institution.

151. Builders and contractors. Only persons engaged principally in securing and supervising the carrying out of building or other construction contracts should be returned as builders or contractors. Craftsmen who usually work with their tools should be returned as carpenters, plasterers, etc., and not as contractors.

152. Doctors or physicians. In the case of a doctor or physician enter in Column 28 the word “doctor” preceded by the name of the class to which he belongs as medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, etc., and in Column 29 whether employed in private practice, in hospital, or is attached to a mine, a railroad, manufacturing concern, etc.

153. Engineers. The different kinds of engineers should be carefully distinguished by stating the full descriptive title in Column 28 as civil engineer, electrical engineer, locomotive engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, stationary engineer, etc., and in Column 29 how or where employed as “private practice,” or give industry in which employed or piece of work upon which engaged as “bridge work,” “road construction.” “railway.” etc.

154. Nurses. In the case of a nurse, always specify whether she is a trained nurse (R.N.), a practical nurse or a child’s nurse in Column 28 and whether occupied privately or in an institution in Column 29.

155. Cooks and general houseworkers. Distinguish carefully between cooks and general houseworkers. Return a person who does general housework as a servant and not as a cook in Column 28 and where employed as “hotel,” “private family,” etc., in Column 29.

156. Agent. The different kinds of “agents” should be carefully distinguished in Column 28, as “claims agent,” “manufacturers agent,” etc., and the line of business followed by them stated in Column 29 as Life Insurance, Real Estate, Commercial, etc., etc.

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157. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in Column 28 as retail or wholesale and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in Column 29.

158. Clerk. The use of the work "clerk" should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a "salesman" or a "saleswoman," in Column 28 and where employed as dry goods store, grocery, general store, etc., in Column 29. A stenographer, typist, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such and not as a clerk. Do not report a stenographer as a secretary.

159. Mechanic. The use of the word "mechanic" should be avoided when a more specific occupation can be given, such as carpenter, painter, electrician, etc. In general the enumerator should avoid all indefinite terms.

160. Workers attending school. In the case of a person who is at work and also attends school or a college, enter the occupation in Columns 28 and 29 the fact of school or college attendance will be indicated in Column 27 by entering the number of months in school or college. In such cases make dashes thus (—) in Columns 32 to 40 opposite this name.

161. Labourer. The term "labourer" should be avoided if any more precise statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories, and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation as weaver, roller, puddler, etc. Where the term "labourer" is used in Column 28 the enumerator should be careful to state accurately the industry or business in which the person worked in Column 29. (See Instruction 166.)

162. Caution. You need not give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. Always find out exactly the kind of work he does and the industry, business or place in which he works and so state it. For instance if a person says that he is "in business," find out what branch of business and kind of work he does or what position he holds.

165. The purpose of Columns 28 and 29 is to bring out the specific occupation or work performed and that industry, business, or place in which such work is performed. In rare cases, especially with professions, the enumerator may use in Column 29 the expression general practice or independent or, for some labourers, odd jobs. THE COMMISSIONER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED NOT TO CERTIFY ENUMERATOR'S VOUCHERS FOR PAYMENT IF HE DOES NOT FIND AN ENTRY IN BOTH OF THESE COLUMNS

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FOR EVERY PERSON GAINFULLY EMPLOYED.

The enumerator must obtain answers to the inquiries in Column 28 and 29 and enter the same in their proper places.

In some instances the proper classification of an occupation may be dependent upon a statement of the materials worked in. The enumerator in such cases should find out the kind of material the worker is employed on and enter it, as well as the occupation in Column 28. For example, "polishers" may be employed on either wood, or brass, or nickel, or steel, or iron, or silver, or other material in the same industrial establishment, therefore the proper entry in Column 28 in such cases will be "wood polisher, brass polisher, nickel polisher, iron polisher," or as the case may be. The name of the industry will be entered in Column 29.

166. Illustrations of occupations. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (Column 28) and places of employment or industry (Column 29); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other occupational classes.

Column 28	Column 29
Labourer	Dairy Farm
Labourer	Coal mine
Labourer	Odd jobs
Labourer	Street construction
Labourer	Gravel pit
Labourer	Steam railroad
Manager	Iron Foundry
Brakeman	Steam railroad
Dressmaker	At home
Weaver	Cotton mill
Doffer	Cotton mill
Inspector	Public school
Locomotive engineer	Steam railroad
Waitress	Restaurant

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Stationary engineer	Saw mill
Civil engineer	General practice
Electrical engineer	Street railway
Fireman	Saw mill
Fireman	Fire department
Overseer	Sheep ranch
Carpenter	Sash and door factory
Carpenter	House
Vulcanizer	Garage
Teacher	Public School
Farmer	General Farm
Machinist	Steel mill
Trained nurse	Hospital
Agent	Real Estate
Agent	Life Insurance
Quarryman	Stone quarry
Cook	Restaurant
Miner	Gold mine
Servant	Private family
Cashier	Department store
Retail merchant	Hardware
Wholesale merchant	Groceries
Teamster	Coal or wood yard
Janitor	Apartment house
Chauffeur	Private family
Chauffeur	Taxi Co.
Commercial traveller	Boots and shoes
Salesman	Dry goods store
Bookkeeper	Department store
Deliveryman	Grocery store

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	Assembler	Automobile factory
	Conductor	Steam railroad
	Gardener	Private family
	Superintendent	Pulp mill
	Florist	Flower shop
	Foreman	Flour mill
	Newsboy	Street
	Painter	Furniture factory
	Stenographer	Life Insurance Co.
	Washerwoman	At home
	Messenger	Telegraph Company
	Logger	Lumber camp
	<p>172. Domestic, gainful and non-gainful occupations. If female dependents or children of ten years of age or over carry on a gainful or wage-earning occupation in any capacity, the kind of occupation will be given in Column 28 and the business in which employed in Column 29, and they will be classed as employers or employees, as the case may be, in Column 30 but if they are only carrying on domestic affairs in a household without wages they are not to be classed as having any occupation in Column 28.</p> <p>172. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in Column 28 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 30 as an employee by the letter "W."</p>	
I. Remarks		

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Trade or profession, as stationary engineer, insurance agent, etc.
B. Question Number	31 on schedules 1A and 1B; 18 on schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION

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	<p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR</p> <p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND</p> <p>OCCUPATION_CODE</p> <p>SEEKING_WORK</p>
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	4 384 833
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of 14 years of age or over.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>110. It is important that the entries in the occupation and industry columns accurately and adequately describe the trade or profession of the individual and the kind of business or industry in which his occupation is carried on. Under Instruction 124 are given a number of examples of acceptable designations of occupation and industry. The words in heavy type are essential to the proper description of the occupation and of the industry.</p> <p>The Commissioner has been instructed not to certify Enumerators' vouchers for payment if he does not find entries in both occupation and industry columns for every person with a gainful occupation.</p> <p>111. Column 31.—Occupation. The Enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person of 14 years of age or over. The entry that he shall make much be one of the following:</p> <p><i>(a)</i> The chief occupation of every gainfully occupied person.</p> <p><i>(b)</i> Retired.</p> <p><i>(c)</i> Homemaker.</p> <p><i>(d)</i> Student.</p> <p><i>(e)</i> None (yes)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.</p> <p><i>(f)</i> None (no)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.</p>

(g) None—only for persons 25 years of age and over.

112. “Gainful Occupation” defined. For census purposes, a gainful occupation is one by which the person who pursues it earns money or in which he assists in the production of goods. Children working at home merely on general household duties or chores or at odd times at other work are not to be returned as having an occupation. Similarly women doing housework in their own homes without salary or wages are to be returned as “homemaker.” Persons not at work on June 2 shall report the occupation last followed. For young persons who have never worked, the Enumerator shall make an entry in this column in accordance with Instruction 111 and 116. (For illustrations of occupations, see Instruction 124.)

113. “Retired” defined. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation and are to be entered in Col. 31 as “retired”. Only persons who at some time had a gainful occupation and are no longer employed nor seeking employment shall be reported as “retired.”

114. “Homemaker” defined. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Col. 31 shall be “homemaker.” But if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money at some other occupation, whether carried on at home or outside, then that occupation will be entered in Col. 31 and not “homemaker.” Where a woman keeps lodgers or boarders as a means of supplementing family earnings she shall be returned as a “lodging-house keeper” or “boarding-house keeper” when the number of lodgers or boarders exceeds the number of members of the family in the household.

115. “Student” defined. Every person, 14 years of age and over, regularly attending school or college or receiving private tuition, shall be returned as a “student.” Even if earning small sums of money after school or on Saturdays as a messenger, newsboy, etc., he or she shall be enumerated as a student. Only when the person is not attending school and is employed most of the day at some occupation, or is wholly assisting his or her parents or any other person on a farm, in a store, etc., will he or she be reported as having a gainful occupation.

116. “None” or “No Occupation” defined. For all other persons who have no gainful occupation the entry in Column 31 shall be “none”. These include such adult dependants as invalids at home or in institutions, persons with

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private means, etc., who have never followed a gainful occupation and, therefore, would not be returned as "retired." Young persons 14 to 24 years of age who have never had a gainful occupation and are not at present attending school shall in addition be asked whether or not they are actually seeking employment. If the answer is in the affirmative the Enumerator must add the word "yes" in the same Column, as "none (yes)," and if the reply is in the negative the entry in Column 31 shall be "none (no)". (See Specimen Schedule Column 31.) In the case of persons of 25 years of age or more who have never had gainful occupation, the Enumerator shall enter "none" in Column 31.

117. Two or more occupations. If an individual has two occupations which he customarily follows during the year, enter the one at which he spends most of his time or from which he receives the greater part of his annual earnings.

118. (1) For persons reporting a gainful occupation in Column 31, the following instructions must be carefully studied:—

(2) Occupations on farms. A person running his own farm or operating a farm as a tenant or renter shall be returned as "farmer." A person managing a farm for someone else and being paid a wage or salary shall be reported as "farm manager." A person working on a farm as a farmer's son or hired man, whether receiving pay or not, shall be entered as "farm labourer." Where two or more persons share in the ownership and management of the farm each person is to be enumerated as "farmer." Women operating their own farms shall be returned as "farmers," but only in cases where women are working regularly at outdoor farm work or caring for livestock or poultry on a farm operated by someone else shall they be reported as "farm labourers." Children who spend most of the day assisting in the work on the farm, other than household work, shall be returned as "farm labourers."

(3) Unusual occupations for women. Women are rarely found in most primary occupations, i.e., as miners, fishermen, loggers; nor in building trades, i.e., as carpenters, plumbers, etc.; nor in most railway or road transport occupations, i.e., as locomotive engineers, motormen, truck drivers, etc.; nor in most heavy occupations in factories or elsewhere. When a woman is reported as having an occupation not usually followed by women, make further inquiry before accepting the statement as given.

(4) Unusual occupations for children. It is unusual for a child to be found in a position of ownership of a business or to be a proprietor of a farm, factory, or store. Nor is it likely that he would be working in an official capacity, as

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manager or foreman, or following a profession or a skilled trade. The Enumerator shall in all cases note the age of working members of the family for whom such occupations are reported and verify doubtful cases.

(5) Kind of agent, engineer, inspector, etc. In an occupation inquiry, it is essential that a complete description of the occupation be obtained. As will be apparent from the following illustrations, the terms "agent", "engineer", "inspector", "clerk" and so on, are not acceptable descriptions of occupations. An agent may be an insurance agent, a purchasing agent, a ticket agent, etc.; an engineer may be a civil engineer, a stationary engineer, a locomotive engineer, etc.; a clerk may be a filing clerk, a correspondence clerk, a sales clerk, etc.; and an inspector may be a school inspector, a meter inspector, a food inspector, etc. The Enumerator shall insist that a distinction be made between a machine operator and a machinist, between a milk driver delivering milk from door to door and a milk salesman going from house to house seeking new customers, etc.

Similarly with occupations that actually describe specific process in the making of articles of manufacture, the kind of material on which the process or operation is performed must be known. For example, a polisher may be either a metal or a wood polisher, a cutter either a leather or a cloth cutter, and a cleaner either a window or garment cleaner, and each is quite a distinct occupation.

The full description of the present occupation must be secured and entered in Col. 31. Be careful not to enter in the space allowed for the industry (Col. 32 or Col. 33) information that pertains to the occupation only. (See Instruction 124 for further examples of occupation descriptions.)

(6) Officers, employees and inmates of Institutions and Homes. For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail or sanitarium, return the occupation followed in the institution. For an inmate of such institution, enter in Col. 31 the occupation pursued prior to commitment.

(7) General and indefinite occupation returns. Do not accept such general expressions as helper, office worker, mechanic, mill hand, labourer, etc., as a description of the occupation followed. Office workers may be bookkeepers, stenographers, filling clerks, etc. Persons reported as labourers or mechanics may be found, on further inquiry, to have some definite occupation, as boiler fireman, steamfitter, machine setter, caretaker, tobacco cutter operator, etc. (See also Instruction 124.)

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(8) For persons who are members of His Majesty's Forces, either in the Active Army or the Reserve, the occupation entered in Column 31 shall be that followed prior to joining the Forces. This will be true also of entries in Columns 32, 33 and 34. In the case of persons who were members of His Majesty's Permanent Forces before the war, however, the entry shall be the occupation followed in the army, navy, air force, etc.

124. Illustration of occupation, industry, and status. The Enumerator shall study very carefully the following examples of occupation, industry and status descriptions. The words in heavy type are necessary for an accurate ready of the nature of the occupation and the kind of industry of each gainfully occupied person.

Occupation (Col. 31)	Industry		Status (Col. 34)
	Kind of Product or Service (Col. 32)	Branch of Industry (Col. 33)	
Farm labourer	Dairy prod.	Farming	N.P.
Stationary engine-man	Coal	Mining	W.
Foreman	Flour	Mfg.	W.
Seamstress	Dresses	Mfg	W.
Wooden pattern maker	Iron foundry prod	Mfg	W.
Timekeeper	Lumber	Mfg	W.
Metal polisher	Hardware	Mfg	W.
Electrical engineer	Street Rlwy	Trans. M.G.	W.
Civil Engineer	Highways	Const. P.G.	W.
Sales Agent	Drugs	Mfg	W.
Insurance Agent	Life insurance	Service	W.
Manufacturer's agent	General merchandise	Whole. Tr	O.A.
Purchasing agent	Groceries	Whole. Tr	W.
Manufacturer	Paper boxes	Mfg	E.
Cook	Pulpwood	Forestry	W.

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	Servant	Domestic	Service	W.
	Waitress	Tea room	Service	W.
	Car inspector	Steam Rlwy	Trans. D.G.	W.
	Building Inspector	City	Service M.G.	W.
	Sales clerk	General merchandise	Ret. Tr.	N.P.
	Office clerk	Department store	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Commercial traveller	Furniture	Mfg.	W.
	Salesman	Tobacco	Whole. Tr	W.
	Contractor	Buildings	Const.	E.
	Plumber	Plumbing	Const.	O.A.
	Truck driver	Dairy prod.	Ret. Tr	W.
	Teamster	Lumber	Whole. Tr	W.
	Graduate Nurse	Private training	Service	W.
	Nurse in training	Hospital	Service	W.
	Nurseryman	Nursery prod.	Farming	E.
	Sales agent	Nursery prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Dynamo man	Electric power	Mfg. P.G.	W.
	Coil winder	Electrical prod.	Mfg.	W.
	Radio repairman	Electrical prod.	Repair	W.
	Stenographer	Post Office	Service D.G.	W.
	Ship's engineer	Fish	Fishing	W.
	Custom's examiner	National Revenue Dept	Service D.G.	W.
	Trapper	Furs	Trapping	O.A.
	Skidder	Logs	Forestry	W.
	Riveter	Rlwy. cars	Repair	W.
I. Remarks				

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A. Census Question	Occupation – What Kind of Work did this Person do in this Industry? (E.G. Office Clerk, Sales Clerk, Auto Mechanic, Iron Moulder, Graduate Nurse, ETC.)
B. Question Number	25 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	5 286 153
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 14 years of age and over reported as having "worked."
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>Enter the occupation at which the person worked in the industry or service reported in the previous question. Write a brief but clear description of the duties or kind of work performed on the job. Two or more words are generally required to describe an occupation correctly.</p> <p>Examples of the type of entry required are:</p> <p>telephone operator filing clerk sales clerk bank teller lawyer clergyman music teacher civil engineer locomotive engineer farm labourer iron moulder mine foreman radio repairman carpenter registered nurse practical nurse sewing-machine operator farmer</p>

bellboy

auto mechanic

For persons who have never worked but are looking for their first job, enter "None".

Special Cases --

Labourer -- avoid the term "labourer" by itself as an occupation. It will be possible to describe the occupation in more specific terms; such as farm labourer, construction labourer, rock splitter, sewer digger, garden labourer, etc.

Clerk -- always qualify by specifying file clerk, shipping clerk, time clerk, sales clerk, etc. Typists, accountants, bookkeepers, cashiers, etc., should be classified as such and not as clerks.

Nurse -- specify whether the person is a registered nurse, nurse-in-training, practical nurse, or nursemaid.

Engineer -- specify whether the person is a civil engineer, locomotive engineer, stationary engineer, chemical engineer, electrical engineer, etc.

Agent -- avoid the term "agent" by itself as an occupation. Specify whether the person is an insurance agent, real estate agent, advertising agent, purchasing agent, etc.

Farmer -- the term "farmer" refers to an operator of a farm. For farm employees or unpaid family workers enter farm labourer or farm hand. A farm manager is a wage-earner, hired by the owner to manage a farm, while a farm foreman directs the farm work under the supervision of the manager or owner.

Civil Servant -- this entry is not acceptable since civil servants have specific occupational duties which can only be distinguished by such terms as economist, office clerk, stenographer, administrative officer, architect, etc.

Nun or Brother -- members of religious orders are generally assigned specific duties and should, if possible, specify the type of work performed, as school teacher, registered nurse, nurse-in-training, music teacher, cook, farmer, etc.

Armed Forces -- report the rank of persons enlisted in the Active Armed

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	<p>Forces and not the trade or occupation to which they are assigned.</p> <p><i>Reserve units</i> -- report the rank of persons at a military camp who are members of a Reserve unit. Do not report their usual occupation nor the trade or occupation to which they are assigned. This appears in Question 26.</p> <p>Be careful not to confuse the following:</p> <p><i>Painter and decorator vs. interior decorator</i> -- a painter paints houses or buildings. An interior decorator designs decorations for homes, hotels, restaurants, etc. and supervises the arrangement of furniture and decorations.</p> <p><i>Executive secretary vs. clerical secretary</i> -- an executive secretary is an official of a business or other organization. A clerical secretary does stenography, typewriting, and allied clerical work.</p> <p><i>Machinist vs. machine operator</i> -- a machinist is a person skilled in the construction or setting up of machines. A machine operator is a person who operates a machine, for example, sewing-machine operator, drill-press operator, lathe operator, riveter, shaper operator.</p> <p><i>Canvasser vs. huckster</i> -- a canvasser goes from door to door taking orders for goods to be delivered afterwards. A huckster sells merchandise such as fruits, vegetables, peanuts, hot dogs, etc. on the street, from door to door, or at places of amusement.</p> <p><i>Physicians and surgeons</i> -- should be distinguished from osteopaths, dentists, chiropractors and veterinarians.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes:

- 0 "Accountants and auditors"
- 1 "Actors and actresses"
- 2 "Airplane pilots and navigators"
- 3 "Architects"
- 4 "Artists and art teachers"
- 5 "Athletes"
- 6 "Authors"
- 7 "Chemists"
- 8 "Chiropractors"

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9 "Clergymen"
10 "College presidents and deans"
12 "Agricultural sciences"
13 "Biological sciences"
14 "Chemistry"
15 "Economics"
16 "Engineering"
17 "Geology and geophysics"
18 "Mathematics"
19 "Medical sciences"
23 "Physics"
24 "Psychology"
25 "Statistics"
26 "Natural science (n.e.c.)"
27 "Social sciences (n.e.c.)"
28 "Nonscientific subjects"
29 "Subject not specified"
31 "Dancers and dancing teachers"
32 "Dentists"
33 "Designers"
34 "Dieticians and nutritionists"
35 "Draftsmen"
36 "Editors and reporters"
41 "Engineers, aeronautical"
42 "Engineers, chemical"
43 "Engineers, civil"
44 "Engineers, electrical"
45 "Engineers, industrial"
46 "Engineers, mechanical"
47 "Engineers, metallurgical, metallurgists"
48 "Engineers, mining"
49 "Engineers (n.e.c.)"
51 "Entertainers (n.e.c.)"
52 "Farm and home management advisors"
53 "Foresters and conservationists"
54 "Funeral directors and embalmers"
55 "Lawyers and judges"
56 "Librarians"
57 "Musicians and music teachers"
58 "Nurses, professional"
59 "Nurses, student professional"
61 "Agricultural scientists"
62 "Biological scientists"

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63 "Geologists and geophysicists"
67 "Mathematicians"
68 "Physicists"
69 "Miscellaneous natural scientists"
70 "Optometrists"
71 "Osteopaths"
72 "Personnel and labor relations workers"
73 "Pharmacists"
74 "Photographers"
75 "Physicians and surgeons"
76 "Radio operators"
77 "Recreation and group workers"
78 "Religious workers"
79 "Social and welfare workers, except group"
81 "Economists"
82 "Psychologists"
83 "Statisticians and actuaries"
84 "Miscellaneous social scientists"
91 "Sports instructors and officials"
92 "Surveyors"
93 "Teachers (n.e.c.)"
94 "Technicians, medical and dental"
95 "Technicians, testing"
96 "Technicians (n.e.c.)"
97 "Therapists and healers (n.e.c.)"
98 "Veterinarians"
99 "Professional, technical and kindred workers (n.e.c.)"
100 "Farmers (owners and tenants)"
123 "Farm managers"
200 "Buyers and department heads, store"
201 "Buyers and shippers, farm products"
203 "Conductors, railroad"
204 "Credit men"
205 "Floormen and floor managers, store"
210 "Inspectors, public administration"
230 "Managers and superintendents, building"
240 "Officers, pilots, pursers and engineers, ship"
250 "Officials and administrators (n.e.c.), public administration"
260 "Officials, lodge, society, union, etc."
270 "Postmasters"
280 "Purchasing agents and buyers (n.e.c.)"
290 "Managers, officials, and proprietors (n.e.c.)"
291 "Supervisor"

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300 "Agents (n.e.c.)"
301 "Attendants and assistants, library"
302 "Attendants, physicians and dentists office"
304 "Baggagemen, transportation"
305 "Bank tellers"
310 "Bookkeepers"
320 "Cashiers"
321 "Collectors, bill and account"
322 "Dispatchers and starters, vehicle"
325 "Express messengers and railway mail clerks"
335 "Mail carriers"
340 "Messengers and office boys"
341 "Office machine operators"
342 "Shipping and receiving clerks"
350 "Stenographers, typists, and secretaries"
360 "Telegraph messengers"
365 "Telegraph operators"
370 "Telephone operators"
380 "Ticket, station, and express agents"
390 "Clerical and kindred workers (n.e.c.)"
400 "Advertising agents and salesmen"
410 "Auctioneers"
420 "Demonstrators"
430 "Hucksters and peddlers"
450 "Insurance agents and brokers"
460 "Newsboys"
470 "Real estate agents and brokers"
480 "Stock and bond salesmen"
490 "Salesmen and sales clerks (n.e.c.)"
500 "Bakers"
501 "Blacksmiths"
502 "Bookbinders"
503 "Boilermakers"
504 "Brickmasons, stonemasons, and tile setters"
505 "Cabinetmakers"
510 "Carpenters"
511 "Cement and concrete finishers"
512 "Compositors and typesetters"
513 "Cranemen, derrickmen, and hoistmen"
514 "Decorators and window dressers"
515 "Electricians"
520 "Electrotypers and stereotypers"
521 "Engravers, except photoengravers"

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522 "Excavating, grading, and road machinery operators"
523 "Foremen (n.e.c.)"
524 "Forgemen and hammermen"
525 "Furriers"
530 "Glaziers"
531 "Heat treaters, annealers, temperers"
532 "Inspectors, scalers, and graders, log and lumber"
533 "Inspectors (n.e.c.)"
534 "Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths"
535 "Job setters, metal"
540 "Linemen and servicemen, telegraph, telephone, and power"
541 "Locomotive engineers"
542 "Locomotive firemen"
543 "Loom fixers"
544 "Machinists"
545 "Mechanics and repairmen, airplane"
550 "Mechanics and repairmen, automobile"
551 "Mechanics and repairmen, office machine"
552 "Mechanics and repairmen, radio and television"
553 "Mechanics and repairmen, railroad and car shop"
554 "Mechanics and repairmen (n.e.c.)"
555 "Millers, grain, flour, feed, etc."
560 "Millwrights"
561 "Molders, metal"
562 "Motion picture projectionists"
563 "Opticians and lens grinders and polishers"
564 "Painters, construction and maintenance"
565 "Paperhangers"
570 "Pattern and model makers, except paper"
571 "Photoengravers and lithographers"
572 "Piano and organ tuners and repairmen"
573 "Plasterers"
574 "Plumbers and pipe fitters"
575 "Pressmen and plate printers, printing"
580 "Rollers and roll hands, metal"
581 "Roofers and slaters"
582 "Shoemakers and repairers, except factory"
583 "Stationary engineers"
584 "Stone cutters and stone carvers"
585 "Structural metal workers"
590 "Tailors and tailoresses"
591 "Tinsmiths, coppersmiths, and sheet metal workers"
592 "Tool makers, and die makers and setters"

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593 "Upholsterers"
594 "Craftsmen and kindred workers (n.e.c.)"
595 "Members of the armed services"
600 "Apprentice auto mechanics"
601 "Apprentice bricklayers and masons"
602 "Apprentice carpenters"
603 "Apprentice electricians"
604 "Apprentice machinists and toolmakers"
605 "Apprentice mechanics, except auto"
610 "Apprentice plumbers and pipe fitters"
611 "Apprentices, building trades (n.e.c.)"
612 "Apprentices, metalworking trades (n.e.c.)"
613 "Apprentices, printing trades"
614 "Apprentices, other specified trades"
615 "Apprentices, trade not specified"
616 "Assistant"
620 "Asbestos and insulation workers"
621 "Attendants, auto service and parking"
622 "Blasters and powdermen"
623 "Boatmen, canalmen, and lock keepers"
624 "Brakemen, railroad"
625 "Bus drivers"
630 "Chainmen, rodmen, and axmen, surveying"
631 "Conductors, bus and street railway"
632 "Deliverymen and routemen"
633 "Dressmakers and seamstresses, except factory"
634 "Dyers"
635 "Filers, grinders, and polishers, metal"
640 "Fruit, nut, and vegetable graders, and packers, except factory"
641 "Furnacemen, smeltermen and pourers"
642 "Heaters, metal"
643 "Laundry and dry cleaning operatives"
644 "Meat cutters, except slaughter and packing house"
645 "Milliners"
650 "Mine operatives and laborers"
660 "Motormen, mine, factory, logging camp, etc."
661 "Motormen, street, subway, and elevated railway"
662 "Oilers and greaser, except auto"
670 "Painters, except construction or maintenance"
671 "Photographic process workers"
672 "Power station operators"
673 "Sailors and deck hands"
674 "Sawyers"

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675 "Spinners, textile"
680 "Stationary firemen"
681 "Switchmen, railroad"
682 "Taxicab drivers and chauffers"
683 "Truck and tractor drivers"
684 "Weavers, textile"
685 "Welders and flame cutters"
690 "Operative and kindred workers (n.e.c.)"
700 "Housekeepers, private household"
710 "Laundresses, private household"
720 "Private household workers (n.e.c.)"
730 "Attendants, hospital and other institution"
731 "Attendants, professional and personal service (n.e.c.)"
732 "Attendants, recreation and amusement"
740 "Barbers, beauticians, and manicurists"
750 "Bartenders"
751 "Bootblacks"
752 "Boarding and lodging house keepers"
753 "Charwomen and cleaners"
754 "Cooks, except private household"
760 "Counter and fountain workers"
761 "Elevator operators"
762 "Firemen, fire protection"
763 "Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers"
764 "Housekeepers and stewards, except private household"
769 "Caretaker"
770 "Janitors and sextons"
771 "Marshals and constables"
772 "Midwives"
773 "Policemen and detectives"
780 "Porters"
781 "Practical nurses"
782 "Sheriffs and bailiffs"
783 "Ushers, recreation and amusement"
784 "Waiters and waitresses"
785 "Watchmen (crossing) and bridge tenders"
790 "Service workers, except private household (n.e.c.)"
810 "Farm foremen"
820 "Farm laborers, wage workers"
830 "Farm laborers, unpaid family workers"
840 "Farm service laborers, self-employed"
900 "Sealer"
910 "Fishermen and oystermen"

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920 "Garage laborers and car washers and greasers"
930 "Gardeners, except farm, and groundskeepers"
940 "Longshoremen and stevedores"
950 "Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers"
960 "Teamsters"
970 "Laborers (n.e.c.)"
971 "Well/Oil digging/Drilling"
975 "Employed, unclassifiable"
980 "Keeps house/house work/housewife"
981 "Imputed keeping house (1860-1880)"
982 "At home/ helps in home"
983 "At school"
984 "Retired"
985 "Unemployed/ without occupation"
986 "Invalid/sick/disabled"
987 "Inmate/prisoner"
990 "Landlord"
991 "Capitalist/gentleman"
992 "Income"
995 "Other non-occupational response"
996 "Assistant"
997 "Occupation missing/unknown"
998 "Illegible"
999 "N/A (blank)"
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"
99999901 "None"
99999902 "Not Given"
99999903 "Unknown"
99999904 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION

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.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CODE_1

Definition: The first part of the three-part occupation code that was used in 1911 to classify the individual's occupation.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	17				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

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A. Census Question	Chief occupation or trade.
B. Question Number	17 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND OCCUPATION_CODE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	5 514 388
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than 10 years of age.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	103. Chief occupation or trade. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 17, and in column 18 the employment or occupation by which the person for whom the entry is being made

supplements the earnings obtained from the chief or regular employment. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 17 should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or money equivalent, -- "physician," "carpenter," "farmer," "stenographer," "nurse," etc.; or (2) "income;" or (3) if no occupation the entry will be "none."

104. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "income" in column 17; and the entry "none" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow no occupation and who do not live on income.

105. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "income," but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "none."

106. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained and the entry will be made thus: "Farmer r." for farmer retired, and "Grocer r." for grocer retired, or as the case may be.

107. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

108. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

109. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment,

the entry in column 17 should be "none." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 17 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 22 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 17 and the place where employed in column 22. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 17, and the. Entry "at home" should be made in column 22.

110. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation in which their time is employed.

111. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class or occupation must be stated precisely in column 17, and the place where the person is employed as "farm," "woollen factory," "cotton factory," "mine," etc., will be carefully recorded in column 22. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 17 by such indefinite terms as "manufacturer," "merchant," "cotton mill employee", "labourer," "miner," "manager," etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 17 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 22 the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables. See Sample Schedule.

112. Mechanic. The word "mechanic" should be avoided in all cases, and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a handicraftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade and occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

113. Agent. The different kinds of "agents" should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 22 the line of business followed. See Sample Schedule.

114. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish

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carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 17 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 22.

115. Clerk. The use of the word “clerk” should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a “salesman” or a “saleswoman.” A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

116. Illustrations of occupation. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (column 17) and places of employment or industry (column 22); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other classes of occupation:

Column 17.	Column 22.	Column 17.	Column 22.
labourer	farm	miner	copper
labourer	street	miner	silver
labourer	odd jobs	miner	gold (placer)
labourer	garden	miner	gold (quartz)
labourer	nursery	mucker	coal
labourer	railroad	messenger	bank
labourer	ditching	messenger	express company
labourer	wharf	salesman	bicycle
labourer	gold mine	salesman	furs
labourer	coal mine	salesman	groceries
labourer	lead mine	salesman	dry goods
labourer	iron mine	inspector	bank
labourer	gravel pit	inspector	gas
labourer	stone quarry	inspector	school
labourer	cotton mill	stenographer	government
warper	cotton mill	stenographer	municipal
weaver	cotton mill	stamper	woolen mill
folder	cotton mill	carver	piano factory

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	doffer	cotton mill	carver	furniture
	spinner	cotton mill	engineer	locomotive
	manager	boarding house	engineer	lumber mill
	manager	bank	engineer	steamboat
	manager	flour mill	engineer	mechanical
	manager	piano factory	engineer	electrical
	cook	hotel	spinner	woolen mill
	cook	private family	president	life insurance co.
	superintendent	cotton factory	president	fire insurance co.
	superintendent	dry goods store	president	bank
	superintendent	insurance	blacksmith	general
	miner	coal	blacksmith	carriage factory
	miner	lead	blacksmith	car shop
	<p>120. 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.</p> <p>121. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in column 17 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 20 as an employee.</p>			
I. Remarks				

Codes: None

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CODE_2

Definition: The second part of the three-part occupation code that was used in 1911 to classify the individual's occupation.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	17				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Chief occupation or trade.
B. Question Number	17 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND OCCUPATION_CODE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	5 514 388
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than 10 years of age.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	103. Chief occupation or trade. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 17, and in column 18 the employment or occupation by which the person for whom the entry is being made

supplements the earnings obtained from the chief or regular employment. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 17 should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or money equivalent, -- "physician," "carpenter," "farmer," "stenographer," "nurse," etc.; or (2) "income;" or (3) if no occupation the entry will be "none."

104. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "income" in column 17; and the entry "none" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow no occupation and who do not live on income.

105. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "income," but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "none."

106. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained and the entry will be made thus: "Farmer r." for farmer retired, and "Grocer r." for grocer retired, or as the case may be.

107. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

108. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

109. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment,

the entry in column 17 should be “none.” But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 17 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 22 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 17 and the place where employed in column 22. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 17, and the. Entry “at home” should be made in column 22.

110. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation in which their time is employed.

111. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class or occupation must be stated precisely in column 17, and the place where the person is employed as “farm,” “woollen factory,” “cotton factory,” “mine,” etc., will be carefully recorded in column 22. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 17 by such indefinite terms as “manufacturer,” “merchant,” “cotton mill employee”, “labourer,” “miner,” “manager,” etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 17 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 22 the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables. See Sample Schedule.

112. Mechanic. The word “mechanic” should be avoided in all cases, and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a handicraftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade and occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

113. Agent. The different kinds of “agents” should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 22 the line of business followed. See Sample Schedule.

114. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CODE_2

carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 17 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 22.

115. Clerk. The use of the word “clerk” should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a “salesman” or a “saleswoman.” A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

116. Illustrations of occupation. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (column 17) and places of employment or industry (column 22); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other classes of occupation:

Column 17.	Column 22.	Column 17.	Column 22.
labourer	farm	miner	copper
labourer	street	miner	silver
labourer	odd jobs	miner	gold (placer)
labourer	garden	miner	gold (quartz)
labourer	nursery	mucker	coal
labourer	railroad	messenger	bank
labourer	ditching	messenger	express company
labourer	wharf	salesman	bicycle
labourer	gold mine	salesman	furs
labourer	coal mine	salesman	groceries
labourer	lead mine	salesman	dry goods
labourer	iron mine	inspector	bank
labourer	gravel pit	inspector	gas
labourer	stone quarry	inspector	school
labourer	cotton mill	stenographer	government
warper	cotton mill	stenographer	municipal
weaver	cotton mill	stamper	woolen mill
folder	cotton mill	carver	piano factory

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CODE_2

	doffer	cotton mill	carver	furniture
	spinner	cotton mill	engineer	locomotive
	manager	boarding house	engineer	lumber mill
	manager	bank	engineer	steamboat
	manager	flour mill	engineer	mechanical
	manager	piano factory	engineer	electrical
	cook	hotel	spinner	woolen mill
	cook	private family	president	life insurance co.
	superintendent	cotton factory	president	fire insurance co.
	superintendent	dry goods store	president	bank
	superintendent	insurance	blacksmith	general
	miner	coal	blacksmith	carriage factory
	miner	lead	blacksmith	car shop
	<p>120. 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.</p> <p>121. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in column 17 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 20 as an employee.</p>			
I. Remarks				

Codes: None

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CODE_3

Definition: The third part of the three-part occupation code that was used in 1911 to classify the individual's occupation.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Year	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	17				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Chief occupation or trade.
B. Question Number	17 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND OCCUPATION_CODE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	5 514 388
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than 10 years of age.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	103. Chief occupation or trade. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 17, and in column 18 the employment or occupation by which the person for whom the entry is being made

supplements the earnings obtained from the chief or regular employment. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 17 should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or money equivalent, -- "physician," "carpenter," "farmer," "stenographer," "nurse," etc.; or (2) "income;" or (3) if no occupation the entry will be "none."

104. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "income" in column 17; and the entry "none" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow no occupation and who do not live on income.

105. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "income," but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "none."

106. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained and the entry will be made thus: "Farmer r." for farmer retired, and "Grocer r." for grocer retired, or as the case may be.

107. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

108. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

109. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment,

the entry in column 17 should be "none." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 17 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 22 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 17 and the place where employed in column 22. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 17, and the. Entry "at home" should be made in column 22.

110. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation in which their time is employed.

111. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class or occupation must be stated precisely in column 17, and the place where the person is employed as "farm," "woollen factory," "cotton factory," "mine," etc., will be carefully recorded in column 22. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 17 by such indefinite terms as "manufacturer," "merchant," "cotton mill employee", "labourer," "miner," "manager," etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 17 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 22 the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables. See Sample Schedule.

112. Mechanic. The word "mechanic" should be avoided in all cases, and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a handicraftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade and occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

113. Agent. The different kinds of "agents" should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 22 the line of business followed. See Sample Schedule.

114. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CODE_3

carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 17 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 22.

115. Clerk. The use of the word “clerk” should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a “salesman” or a “saleswoman.” A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

116. Illustrations of occupation. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (column 17) and places of employment or industry (column 22); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other classes of occupation:

Column 17.	Column 22.	Column 17.	Column 22.
labourer	farm	miner	copper
labourer	street	miner	silver
labourer	odd jobs	miner	gold (placer)
labourer	garden	miner	gold (quartz)
labourer	nursery	mucker	coal
labourer	railroad	messenger	bank
labourer	ditching	messenger	express company
labourer	wharf	salesman	bicycle
labourer	gold mine	salesman	furs
labourer	coal mine	salesman	groceries
labourer	lead mine	salesman	dry goods
labourer	iron mine	inspector	bank
labourer	gravel pit	inspector	gas
labourer	stone quarry	inspector	school
labourer	cotton mill	stenographer	government
warper	cotton mill	stenographer	municipal
weaver	cotton mill	stamper	woolen mill
folder	cotton mill	carver	piano factory

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CODE_3

	doffer	cotton mill	carver	furniture
	spinner	cotton mill	engineer	locomotive
	manager	boarding house	engineer	lumber mill
	manager	bank	engineer	steamboat
	manager	flour mill	engineer	mechanical
	manager	piano factory	engineer	electrical
	cook	hotel	spinner	woolen mill
	cook	private family	president	life insurance co.
	superintendent	cotton factory	president	fire insurance co.
	superintendent	dry goods store	president	bank
	superintendent	insurance	blacksmith	general
	miner	coal	blacksmith	carriage factory
	miner	lead	blacksmith	car shop
	<p>120. 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.</p> <p>121. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in column 17 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 20 as an employee.</p>			
I. Remarks				

Codes: None

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR

Definition: Supplemental to Chief Occupation. Used to record STC corrections in the Chief Occupation question.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	29	29	8		
1931	28	28	16		
1941	31	31	18		
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Chief occupation or trade. (Be specific, give as definite information as possible).
B. Question Number	Column 29 of Forms 1A and 1B; Column 8 of Form 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND OCCUPATION_CODE
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	6 671 236
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	102. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 29. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 29 should be either (1) the word or

words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or money equivalent,-as "*physician*," "*carpenter*," "*farmer*," "*stenographer*," "*nurse*," etc.; or (2) "*income*"; or (3) if no occupation the entry will be "*none*."

103. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "*income*" in column 29; and the entry "*none*" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow "no occupation" and who do not live on "income."

104. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a *gainful occupation* should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "*income*," but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "*none*."

105. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained, and the entry will be made thus: "*Farmer r.*" for farmer retired, and "*Grocer r.*" for grocer retired, or as the case may be.

106. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

107. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

108. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 29 should be "*none*." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 29 as housekeeper,

servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 31 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 29 and the place where employed in column 31. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 29, and the entry "at home" should be made in column 31.

109. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation in which their time is employed.

110. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class of occupation must be stated precisely in column 29, and the place where the person is employed, as "*farm*," "*woollen factory*," "*cotton factory*," "*coal-mine*," etc., will be carefully recorded in column 31. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 29 by such indefinite terms as "*manufacturer*," "*merchant*," "*cotton mill employee*," "*labourer*," "*miner*," "*manager*," etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 29 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 31, the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables.

111. Mechanic. The word "*mechanic*" should be avoided in all cases; and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a craftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade or occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

112. Doctors or physicians. In the case of a doctor or physician enter in column 29 the word "*doctor*" and in column 31 the class to which he belongs, as *medical*, *osteopathic*, *chiropractic*, etc.

113. Engineers. The different kinds of engineers should be carefully distinguished by stating the full descriptive title in column 29 as *civil engineer*, *electrical engineer*, *locomotive engineer*, *mechanical engineer*,

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR

	<p><i>mining engineer, stationary engineer, etc.</i>, and in column 31 how or where employed as “<i>private practice</i>” or give company with whom or piece of work upon which employed as “bridge work,” “road construction,” “railway”, etc.</p> <p>114. Agent. The different kinds of “<i>agents</i>” should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 31 the line of business followed.</p> <p>115. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 29 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 31.</p> <p>116. Clerk. The use of the word “<i>clerk</i>” should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a “<i>salesman</i>” or a “<i>saleswoman</i>.” A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as clerk.</p> <p>117. Workers attending school. In the case of a person who is at work and also attends a school or college, enter the occupation followed in columns 29 and 31 and indicate the fact of school or college attendance in column 28 by entering the number of months in school or college. In such cases make a dash (-) in column 34 opposite this name.</p> <p>118. Labourer. The term “<i>labourer</i>” should be avoided if any more precise statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation, as weaver, roller, puddler, etc. Where the term “<i>labourer</i>” is used, be careful to state accurately the industry in column 31.</p> <p>119. Caution. <i>You need not give a person’s occupation just as he expresses it. Always find out exactly the kind of work he does and the industry, business or place in which he works, and so state it. For instance, if a person says that he is “in business,” find out what branch of business and kind of work he does or what position he holds.</i></p>
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Occupation Trade, profession or particular kind of work, as carpenter, weaver, sawyer, merchant, farmer, salesman, teacher, etc. (Give as definite
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CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR

	and precise information as possible).
B. Question Number	28 on schedules 1A and 1B; 16 on schedule 1-NWT.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND OCCUPATION_CODE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	8,159,060
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 10 years of age or more.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>135. It is very important that the entries under these headings in Columns 28 and 29 should be made in the proper detail. When an occupation is reported in Column 28 an entry must be made in Column 29 descriptive of the industry or business in which the worker is employed. The following are cited as examples; if the entry in Column 28 for any person is "Farmer" the entry in Column 29 should state whether the farm is a "dairy farm," "general farm" or other; if the entry in Column 28 is carpenter the entry in Column 29 should disclose the industry or business in which the person is employed as "car factory," "ship yard," "house," etc., (for further illustrations see Instruction 166). The enumerator should pay particular attention to Instructions 135 to 174.</p> <p>136. Column 28: Occupation: Trade, profession or particular kind of work. The chief or principal occupation or means of living of every person 10 years of age and over will be entered in Column 28. An entry must be made in this column for every person 10 years of age and over. The entry should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or in money equivalent as physician, carpenter, dressmaker, salesman, farmer, stenographer, nurse, teacher, etc., etc., etc.; or (2) income or (3) none, if the person has no gainful occupation. The entry none should be made in the case of persons who follow no gainful occupation.</p>

137. A gainful occupation in census usage is an occupation by which the person who pursues it, earns money or money equivalent or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods. Children working at home merely on general household work, or chores or at odd times on other work are not to be entered as gainfully employed.

138. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "income" in Column 28. The entry "none" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow "no occupation" and who do not live on "income".

139. Persons Retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "income" but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "none."

140. Occupation of persons unemployed. On the other hand, persons out of employment on June 1st may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the entry should be the occupation followed when the person is employed or the occupation in which last regularly employed, and the fact that the person was not at work should be recorded in Column 32 and the reason for being out of employment stated, in Column 33. The number of weeks "out of work" will be reported in Columns 34 to 40 as directed in Instructions 175 to 185.

141. Persons having two occupations. If a person has two occupations, return only the more important one; that is, the one from which he gets the more money. If you cannot learn that, return the one at which he spends the most time. For example: Return a man as a farmer if he gets more of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of physician; but return him as a physician if he gets more of his income from that occupation than he does from farming.

142. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper, but a person who manages a farm for someone else for wages or salary should be reported as a farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for someone else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper,

should be reported as a farm labourer.

143. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Column 28 should be "homemaker". But a woman at housework for wages, should be returned in Column 28 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in Column 29 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. If a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in Column 28 and the place where employed in Column 29. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in Column 28 and the entry "at home" should be made in Column 29.

144. Women doing farm work. A woman who works only occasionally, or only a short time each day at outdoor farm or garden work, or in the dairy, or in caring for livestock or poultry should not be returned as a farm labourer; but for a woman who works regularly and most of the time at such work, the return in Column 28, should be farm labourer. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm or ranch, should be reported as a farmer and not as a farm labourer. In either case the kind of "Farm" on which employed must be stated in Column 29.

145. Unusual occupation for women. There are many occupations such as carpenter and blacksmith which women do not usually follow. Therefore, if you are told that a woman follows an occupation which is peculiar or unusual for a woman, verify the statement.

146. Children on farms. In the case of children who work regularly for their own parents on a farm, in an orchard, on a truck farm, etc., the entry in Column 28 should be farm labourer, orchard labourer, or garden labourer, as the case may be, and the entry in Column 29 should be the kind of farm or orchard, etc.

147. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported in

Column 28 as of the occupation in which their time is employed and the industry or business as “grain farm,” “general farm,” “grocery,” etc. entered in Column 29.

148. Unusual occupation for children. It is very unusual for a child to be a farmer or other proprietor of any kind; to be an official, a manager or a foreman; to follow a professional pursuit; or to pursue any of the skilled trades such as blacksmith, carpenter, machinist, etc. Therefore, should an enumerator be told that a child is following an occupation usually followed only by adults, he should ask whether the child is not merely a helper or an apprentice in the occupation, and make the entry accordingly in Column 28 and state the business or industry in Column 29.

149. Keeping boarders. Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principle source of income. In that case, the return should be boarding house keeper or lodging house keeper. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.

150. Officers, employees and inmates of institutions or homes. For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, or convict camp, return the occupation followed in the institution in Column 28 and the kind of institution in Column 29. For an inmate of such an institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be at productive labour or at other duties such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc., but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has no specific duties or work to perform—write “none” in Column 28. Do not return the occupation pursued prior to commitment to the institution.

In a supplementary inquiry a record will be required of the occupation followed by the person before becoming an inmate of the institution.

151. Builders and contractors. Only persons engaged principally in securing and supervising the carrying out of building or other construction contracts should be returned as builders or contractors. Craftsmen who usually work with their tools should be returned as carpenters, plasterers, etc., and not as contractors.

152. Doctors or physicians. In the case of a doctor or physician enter in

Column 28 the word “doctor” preceded by the name of the class to which he belongs as medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, etc., and in Column 29 whether employed in private practice, in hospital, or is attached to a mine, a railroad, manufacturing concern, etc.

153. Engineers. The different kinds of engineers should be carefully distinguished by stating the full descriptive title in Column 28 as civil engineer, electrical engineer, locomotive engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, stationary engineer, etc., and in Column 29 how or where employed as “private practice,” or give industry in which employed or piece of work upon which engaged as “bridge work,” “road construction.” “railway.” etc.

154. Nurses. In the case of a nurse, always specify whether she is a trained nurse (R.N.), a practical nurse or a child’s nurse in Column 28 and whether occupied privately or in an institution in Column 29.

155. Cooks and general houseworkers. Distinguish carefully between cooks and general houseworkers. Return a person who does general housework as a servant and not as a cook in Column 28 and where employed as “hotel,” “private family,” etc., in Column 29.

156. Agent. The different kinds of “agents” should be carefully distinguished in Column 28, as “claims agent,” “manufacturers agent,” etc., and the line of business followed by them stated in Column 29 as Life Insurance, Real Estate, Commercial, etc., etc.

157. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in Column 28 as retail or wholesale and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in Column 29.

158. Clerk. The use of the work “clerk” should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a “salesman” or a “saleswoman,” in Column 28 and where employed as dry goods store, grocery, general store, etc., in Column 29. A stenographer, typist, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such and not as a clerk. Do not report a stenographer as a secretary.

159. Mechanic. The use of the word “mechanic” should be avoided when a more specific occupation can be given, such as carpenter, painter, electrician, etc. In general the enumerator should avoid all indefinite terms.

160. Workers attending school. In the case of a person who is at work and also attends school or a college, enter the occupation in Columns 28 and 29 the fact of school or college attendance will be indicated in Column 27 by entering the number of months in school or college. In such cases make dashes thus (—) in Columns 32 to 40 opposite this name.

161. Labourer. The term “labourer” should be avoided if any more precise statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories, and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation as weaver, roller, puddler, etc. Where the term “labourer” is used in Column 28 the enumerator should be careful to state accurately the industry or business in which the person worked in Column 29. (See Instruction 166.)

162. Caution. You need not give a person’s occupation just as he expresses it. Always find out exactly the kind of work he does and the industry, business or place in which he works and so state it. For instance if a person says that he is “in business,” find out what branch of business and kind of work he does or what position he holds.

165. The purpose of Columns 28 and 29 is to bring out the specific occupation or work performed and that industry, business, or place in which such work is performed. In rare cases, especially with professions, the enumerator may use in Column 29 the expression general practice or independent or, for some labourers, odd jobs. THE COMMISSIONER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED NOT TO CERTIFY ENUMERATOR’S VOUCHERS FOR PAYMENT IF HE DOES NOT FIND AN ENTRY IN BOTH OF THESE COLUMNS FOR EVERY PERSON GAINFULLY EMPLOYED.

The enumerator must obtain answers to the inquiries in Column 28 and 29 and enter the same in their proper places.

In some instances the proper classification of an occupation may be dependent upon a statement of the materials worked in. The enumerator in such cases should find out the kind of material the worker is employed on and enter it, as well as the occupation in Column 28. For example, “polishers” may be employed on either wood, or brass, or nickel, or steel, or iron, or silver, or other material in the same industrial establishment, therefore the proper entry in Column 28 in such cases will be “wood polisher, brass polisher, nickel polisher, iron polisher,” or as the case may be. The name of the industry will be entered in Column 29.

166. Illustrations of occupations. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (Column 28) and

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places of employment or industry (Column 29); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other occupational classes.

Column 28	Column 29
Labourer	Dairy Farm
Labourer	Coal mine
Labourer	Odd jobs
Labourer	Street construction
Labourer	Gravel pit
Labourer	Steam railroad
Manager	Iron Foundry
Brakeman	Steam railroad
Dressmaker	At home
Weaver	Cotton mill
Doffer	Cotton mill
Inspector	Public school
Locomotive engineer	Steam railroad
Waitress	Restaurant
Stationary engineer	Saw mill
Civil engineer	General practice
Electrical engineer	Street railway
Fireman	Saw mill
Fireman	Fire department
Overseer	Sheep ranch
Carpenter	Sash and door factory
Carpenter	House
Vulcanizer	Garage
Teacher	Public School
Farmer	General Farm
Machinist	Steel mill

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Trained nurse	Hospital
Agent	Real Estate
Agent	Life Insurance
Quarryman	Stone quarry
Cook	Restaurant
Miner	Gold mine
Servant	Private family
Cashier	Department store
Retail merchant	Hardware
Wholesale merchant	Groceries
Teamster	Coal or wood yard
Janitor	Apartment house
Chauffeur	Private family
Chauffeur	Taxi Co.
Commercial traveller	Boots and shoes
Salesman	Dry goods store
Bookkeeper	Department store
Deliveryman	Grocery store
Assembler	Automobile factory
Conductor	Steam railroad
Gardener	Private family
Superintendent	Pulp mill
Florist	Flower shop
Foreman	Flour mill
Newsboy	Street
Painter	Furniture factory
Stenographer	Life Insurance Co.
Washerwoman	At home
Messenger	Telegraph Company
Logger	Lumber camp

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	<p>172. Domestic, gainful and non-gainful occupations. If female dependents or children of ten years of age or over carry on a gainful or wage-earning occupation in any capacity, the kind of occupation will be given in Column 28 and the business in which employed in Column 29, and they will be classed as employers or employees, as the case may be, in Column 30 but if they are only carrying on domestic affairs in a household without wages they are not to be classed as having any occupation in Column 28.</p> <p>172. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in Column 28 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 30 as an employee by the letter "W."</p>
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Trade or profession, as stationary engineer, insurance agent, etc.
B. Question Number	31 on schedules 1A and 1B; 18 on schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	<p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION</p> <p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR</p> <p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND</p> <p>OCCUPATION_CODE</p> <p>SEEKING_WORK</p>
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	4 384 833
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of 14 years of age or over.

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H. Enumerators'
Instructions

110. It is important that the entries in the occupation and industry columns accurately and adequately describe the trade or profession of the individual and the kind of business or industry in which his occupation is carried on. Under Instruction 124 are given a number of examples of acceptable designations of occupation and industry. The words in heavy type are essential to the proper description of the occupation and of the industry.

The Commissioner has been instructed not to certify Enumerators' vouchers for payment if he does not find entries in both occupation and industry columns for every person with a gainful occupation.

111. Column 31.—Occupation. The Enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person of 14 years of age or over. The entry that he shall make must be one of the following:

(a) The chief occupation of every gainfully occupied person.

(b) Retired.

(c) Homemaker.

(d) Student.

(e) None (yes)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.

(f) None (no)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.

(g) None—only for persons 25 years of age and over.

112. "Gainful Occupation" defined. For census purposes, a gainful occupation is one by which the person who pursues it earns money or in which he assists in the production of goods. Children working at home merely on general household duties or chores or at odd times at other work are not to be returned as having an occupation. Similarly women doing housework in their own homes without salary or wages are to be returned as "homemaker." Persons not at work on June 2 shall report the occupation last followed. For young persons who have never worked, the Enumerator shall make an entry in this column in accordance with Instruction 111 and 116. (For illustrations of occupations, see Instruction 124.)

113. "Retired" defined. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation and are to be entered in Col. 31 as "retired". Only persons who at some time

had a gainful occupation and are no longer employed nor seeking employment shall be reported as "retired."

114. "Homemaker" defined. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Col. 31 shall be "homemaker." But if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money at some other occupation, whether carried on at home or outside, then that occupation will be entered in Col. 31 and not "homemaker." Where a woman keeps lodgers or boarders as a means of supplementing family earnings she shall be returned as a "lodging-house keeper" or "boarding-house keeper" when the number of lodgers or boarders exceeds the number of members of the family in the household.

115. "Student" defined. Every person, 14 years of age and over, regularly attending school or college or receiving private tuition, shall be returned as a "student." Even if earning small sums of money after school or on Saturdays as a messenger, newsboy, etc., he or she shall be enumerated as a student. Only when the person is not attending school and is employed most of the day at some occupation, or is wholly assisting his or her parents or any other person on a farm, in a store, etc., will he or she be reported as having a gainful occupation.

116. "None" or "No Occupation" defined. For all other persons who have no gainful occupation the entry in Column 31 shall be "none". These include such adult dependants as invalids at home or in institutions, persons with private means, etc., who have never followed a gainful occupation and, therefore, would not be returned as "retired." Young persons 14 to 24 years of age who have never had a gainful occupation and are not at present attending school shall in addition be asked whether or not they are actually seeking employment. If the answer is in the affirmative the Enumerator must add the word "yes" in the same Column, as "none (yes)," and if the reply is in the negative the entry in Column 31 shall be "none (no)". (See Specimen Schedule Column 31.) In the case of persons of 25 years of age or more who have never had gainful occupation, the Enumerator shall enter "none" in Column 31.

117. Two or more occupations. If an individual has two occupations which he customarily follows during the year, enter the one at which he spends most of his time or from which he receives the greater part of his annual earnings.

118. (1) For persons reporting a gainful occupation in Column 31, the following instructions must be carefully studied:—

(2) Occupations on farms. A person running his own farm or operating a farm as a tenant or renter shall be returned as “farmer.” A person managing a farm for someone else and being paid a wage or salary shall be reported as “farm manager.” A person working on a farm as a farmer’s son or hired man, whether receiving pay or not, shall be entered as “farm labourer.” Where two or more persons share in the ownership and management of the farm each person is to be enumerated as “farmer.” Women operating their own farms shall be returned as “farmers,” but only in cases where women are working regularly at outdoor farm work or caring for livestock or poultry on a farm operated by someone else shall they be reported as “farm labourers.” Children who spend most of the day assisting in the work on the farm, other than household work, shall be returned as “farm labourers.”

(3) Unusual occupations for women. Women are rarely found in most primary occupations, i.e., as miners, fishermen, loggers; nor in building trades, i.e., as carpenters, plumbers, etc.; nor in most railway or road transport occupations, i.e., as locomotive engineers, motormen, truck drivers, etc.; nor in most heavy occupations in factories or elsewhere. When a woman is reported as having an occupation not usually followed by women, make further inquiry before accepting the statement as given.

(4) Unusual occupations for children. It is unusual for a child to be found in a position of ownership of a business or to be a proprietor of a farm, factory, or store. Nor is it likely that he would be working in an official capacity, as manager or foreman, or following a profession or a skilled trade. The Enumerator shall in all cases note the age of working members of the family for whom such occupations are reported and verify doubtful cases.

(5) Kind of agent, engineer, inspector, etc. In an occupation inquiry, it is essential that a complete description of the occupation be obtained. As will be apparent from the following illustrations, the terms “agent”, “engineer”, “inspector”. “clerk” and so on, are not acceptable descriptions of occupations. An agent may be an insurance agent, a purchasing agent, a ticket agent, etc.; an engineer may be a civil engineer, a stationary engineer, a locomotive engineer, etc.; a clerk may be a filing clerk, a correspondence clerk, a sales clerk, etc.; and an inspector may be a school inspector, a meter inspector, a food inspector, etc. The Enumerator shall insist that a distinction be made between a machine operator and a machinist, between a milk driver delivering milk from door to door and a milk salesman going from house to house seeking new customers, etc.

Similarly with occupations that actually describe specific process in the making of articles of manufacture, the kind of material on which the process or operation is performed must be known. For example, a polisher may be either a metal or a wood polisher, a cutter either a leather or a cloth cutter, and a cleaner either a window or garment cleaner, and each is quite a distinct occupation.

The full description of the present occupation must be secured and entered in Col. 31. Be careful not to enter in the space allowed for the industry (Col. 32 or Col. 33) information that pertains to the occupation only. (See Instruction 124 for further examples of occupation descriptions.)

(6) Officers, employees and inmates of Institutions and Homes. For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail or sanitarium, return the occupation followed in the institution. For an inmate of such institution, enter in Col. 31 the occupation pursued prior to commitment.

(7) General and indefinite occupation returns. Do not accept such general expressions as helper, office worker, mechanic, mill hand, labourer, etc., as a description of the occupation followed. Office workers may be bookkeepers, stenographers, filling clerks, etc. Persons reported as labourers or mechanics may be found, on further inquiry, to have some definite occupation, as boiler fireman, steamfitter, machine setter, caretaker, tobacco cutter operator, etc. (See also Instruction 124.)

(8) For persons who are members of His Majesty's Forces, either in the Active Army or the Reserve, the occupation entered in Column 31 shall be that followed prior to joining the Forces. This will be true also of entries in Columns 32, 33 and 34. In the case of persons who were members of His Majesty's Permanent Forces before the war, however, the entry shall be the occupation followed in the army, navy, air force, etc.

124. Illustration of occupation, industry, and status. The Enumerator shall study very carefully the following examples of occupation, industry and status descriptions. The words in heavy type are necessary for an accurate ready of the nature of the occupation and the kind of industry of each gainfully occupied person.

Occupation (Col. 31)	Industry		Status (Col. 34)
	Kind of Product	Branch of	

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	or Service (Col. 32)	Industry (Col. 33)	
Farm labourer	Dairy prod.	Farming	N.P.
Stationary engine-man	Coal	Mining	W.
Foreman	Flour	Mfg.	W.
Seamstress	Dresses	Mfg	W.
Wooden pattern maker	Iron foundry prod	Mfg	W.
Timekeeper	Lumber	Mfg	W.
Metal polisher	Hardware	Mfg	W.
Electrical engineer	Street Rlwy	Trans. M.G.	W.
Civil Engineer	Highways	Const. P.G.	W.
Sales Agent	Drugs	Mfg	W.
Insurance Agent	Life insurance	Service	W.
Manufacturer's agent	General merchandise	Whole. Tr.	O.A.
Purchasing agent	Groceries	Whole. Tr.	W.
Manufacturer	Paper boxes	Mfg	E.
Cook	Pulpwood	Forestry	W.
Servant	Domestic	Service	W.
Waitress	Tea room	Service	W.
Car inspector	Steam Rlwy	Trans. D.G.	W.
Building Inspector	City	Service M.G.	W.
Sales clerk	General merchandise	Ret. Tr.	N.P.
Office clerk	Department store	Ret. Tr.	W.
Commercial traveller	Furniture	Mfg.	W.
Salesman	Tobacco	Whole. Tr.	W.
Contractor	Buildings	Const.	E.
Plumber	Plumbing	Const.	O.A.
Truck driver	Dairy prod.	Ret. Tr	W.
Teamster	Lumber	Whole. Tr	W.
Graduate Nurse	Private training	Service	W.

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	Nurse in training	Hospital	Service	W.
	Nurseryman	Nursery prod.	Farming	E.
	Sales agent	Nursery prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Dynamo man	Electric power	Mfg. P.G.	W.
	Coil winder	Electrical prod.	Mfg.	W.
	Radio repairman	Electrical prod.	Repair	W.
	Stenographer	Post Office	Service D.G.	W.
	Ship's engineer	Fish	Fishing	W.
	Custom's examiner	National Revenue Dept	Service D.G.	W.
	Trapper	Furs	Trapping	O.A.
	Skidder	Logs	Forestry	W.
	Riveter	Rlwy. cars	Repair	W.
I. Remarks				

Codes: None

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.

Data for CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR is not available for Atlantic Canada.

NOTE: For 1921, there are 2,763 values marked as "Invalid Value" - 99999904. These values were recorded by the enumerator, but crossed out by Statistics Canada with no replacement value given. These specific cases should have been coded as "Correction" - 99999009. The codes will be corrected in a future iteration of the extract.

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Definition: Indicates whether or not the respondent was retired from his/her stated chief occupation

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	17				
1921	29	29	8		
1931	28	28	16		
1941	31	31	18		
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Chief occupation or trade.
B. Question Number	17 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND OCCUPATION_CODE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	5 514 388
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than 10 years of age.

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103. Chief occupation or trade. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 17, and in column 18 the employment or occupation by which the person for whom the entry is being made supplements the earnings obtained from the chief or regular employment. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 17 should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or money equivalent, -- "physician," "carpenter," "farmer," "stenographer," "nurse," etc.; or (2) "income;" or (3) if no occupation the entry will be "none."

104. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "income" in column 17; and the entry "none" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow no occupation and who do not live on income.

105. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "income," but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "none."

106. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained and the entry will be made thus: "Farmer r." for farmer retired, and "Grocer r." for grocer retired, or as the case may be.

107. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

108. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

109. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 17 should be "none." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 17 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 22 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 17 and the place where employed in column 22. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 17, and the. Entry "at home" should be made in column 22.

110. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded at having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation in which their time is employed.

111. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class or occupation must be stated precisely in column 17, and the place where the person is employed as "farm," "woollen factory," "cotton factory," "mine," etc., will be carefully recorded in column 22. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 17 by such indefinite terms as "manufacturer," "merchant," "cotton mill employee", "labourer," "miner," "manager," etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 17 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 22 the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables. See Sample Schedule.

112. Mechanic. The word "mechanic" should be avoided in all cases, and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a handicraftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade and occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

113. Agent. The different kinds of "agents" should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 22 the line of business followed. See Sample Schedule.

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114. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 17 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 22.

115. Clerk. The use of the word "clerk" should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a "salesman" or a "saleswoman." A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

116. Illustrations of occupation. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (column 17) and places of employment or industry (column 22); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other classes of occupation:

Column 17.	Column 22.	Column 17.	Column 22.
labourer	farm	miner	copper
labourer	street	miner	silver
labourer	odd jobs	miner	gold (placer)
labourer	garden	miner	gold (quartz)
labourer	nursery	mucker	coal
labourer	railroad	messenger	bank
labourer	ditching	messenger	express company
labourer	wharf	salesman	bicycle
labourer	gold mine	salesman	furs
labourer	coal mine	salesman	groceries
labourer	lead mine	salesman	dry goods
labourer	iron mine	inspector	bank
labourer	gravel pit	inspector	gas
labourer	stone quarry	inspector	school
labourer	cotton mill	stenographer	government
warper	cotton mill	stenographer	municipal
weaver	cotton mill	stamper	woolen mill

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	folder	cotton mill	carver	piano factory
	doffer	cotton mill	carver	furniture
	spinner	cotton mill	engineer	locomotive
	manager	boarding house	engineer	lumber mill
	manager	bank	engineer	steamboat
	manager	flour mill	engineer	mechanical
	manager	piano factory	engineer	electrical
	cook	hotel	spinner	woolen mill
	cook	private family	president	life insurance co.
	superintendent	cotton factory	president	fire insurance co.
	superintendent	dry goods store	president	bank
	superintendent	insurance	blacksmith	general
	miner	coal	blacksmith	carriage factory
	miner	lead	blacksmith	car shop
	<p>120. 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.</p> <p>121. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in column 17 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 20 as an employee.</p>			
I. Remarks				

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Chief occupation or trade. (Be specific, give as definite information as possible).
B. Question Number	Column 29 of Forms 1A and 1B; Column 8 of Form 1C.

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C. Variable(s) and Codes	<p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION</p> <p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR</p> <p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND</p> <p>OCCUPATION_CODE</p>
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	6 671 236
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>102. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 29. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 29 should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or money equivalent, -as "<i>physician</i>," "<i>carpenter</i>," "<i>farmer</i>," "<i>stenographer</i>," "<i>nurse</i>," etc.; or (2) "<i>income</i>"; or (3) if no occupation the entry will be "<i>none</i>."</p> <p>103. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "<i>income</i>" in column 29; and the entry "<i>none</i>" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow "no occupation" and who do not live on "income."</p> <p>104. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a <i>gainful occupation</i> should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "<i>income</i>," but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "<i>none</i>."</p> <p>105. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained, and the entry will be made thus: "<i>Farmer r.</i>" for farmer retired, and "<i>Grocer r.</i>" for grocer retired,</p>

or as the case may be.

106. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

107. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

108. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 29 should be "none." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 29 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 31 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 29 and the place where employed in column 31. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 29, and the entry "at home" should be made in column 31.

109. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation in which their time is employed.

110. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class of occupation must be stated precisely in column 29, and the place where the person is employed, as "*farm*," "*woollen factory*," "*cotton factory*," "*coal-mine*," etc., will be carefully recorded in column 31. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 29 by such indefinite terms as "*manufacturer*," "*merchant*," "*cotton mill employee*," "*labourer*,"

"*miner*," "*manager*," etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 29 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 31, the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables.

111. Mechanic. The word "*mechanic*" should be avoided in all cases; and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a craftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade or occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

112. Doctors or physicians. In the case of a doctor or physician enter in column 29 the word "*doctor*" and in column 31 the class to which he belongs, as *medical*, *osteopathic*, *chiropractic*, etc.

113. Engineers. The different kinds of engineers should be carefully distinguished by stating the full descriptive title in column 29 as *civil engineer*, *electrical engineer*, *locomotive engineer*, *mechanical engineer*, *mining engineer*, *stationary engineer*, etc., and in column 31 how or where employed as "*private practice*" or give company with whom or piece of work upon which employed as "bridge work," "road construction," "railway", etc.

114. Agent. The different kinds of "*agents*" should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 31 the line of business followed.

115. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 29 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 31.

116. Clerk. The use of the word "*clerk*" should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a "*salesman*" or a "*saleswoman*." A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as clerk.

117. Workers attending school. In the case of a person who is at work and also attends a school or college, enter the occupation followed in columns 29 and 31 and indicate the fact of school or college attendance in column 28 by entering the number of months in school or college. In such cases make a dash (-) in column 34 opposite this name.

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	<p>118. Labourer. The term “labourer” should be avoided if any more precise statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation, as weaver, roller, puddler, etc. Where the term “labourer” is used, be careful to state accurately the industry in column 31.</p> <p>119. Caution. <i>You need not give a person’s occupation just as he expresses it. Always find out exactly the kind of work he does and the industry, business or place in which he works, and so state it. For instance, if a person says that he is “in business,” find out what branch of business and kind of work he does or what position he holds.</i></p>
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Occupation Trade, profession or particular kind of work, as carpenter, weaver, sawyer, merchant, farmer, salesman, teacher, etc. (Give as definite and precise information as possible).
B. Question Number	28 on schedules 1A and 1B; 16 on schedule 1-NWT.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	8,159,060
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 10 years of age or more.
H. Enumerators’ Instructions	135. It is very important that the entries under these headings in Columns 28 and 29 should be made in the proper detail. When an occupation is reported in Column 28 an entry must be made in Column 29 descriptive of the industry or business in which the worker is employed. The following are cited as examples; if the entry in Column 28 for any person is “Farmer” the

entry in Column 29 should state whether the farm is a “dairy farm,” “general farm” or other; if the entry in Column 28 is carpenter the entry in Column 29 should disclose the industry or business in which the person is employed as “car factory,” “ship yard,” “house,” etc., (for further illustrations see Instruction 166). The enumerator should pay particular attention to Instructions 135 to 174.

136. Column 28: Occupation: Trade, profession or particular kind of work. The chief or principal occupation or means of living of every person 10 years of age and over will be entered in Column 28. An entry must be made in this column for every person 10 years of age and over. The entry should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or in money equivalent as physician, carpenter, dressmaker, salesman, farmer, stenographer, nurse, teacher, etc., etc., etc.; or (2) income or (3) none, if the person has no gainful occupation. The entry none should be made in the case of persons who follow no gainful occupation.

137. A gainful occupation in census usage is an occupation by which the person who pursues it, earns money or money equivalent or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods. Children working at home merely on general household work, or chores or at odd times on other work are not to be entered as gainfully employed.

138. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word “income” in Column 28. The entry “none” should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow “no occupation” and who do not live on “income”.

139. Persons Retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be “income” but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be “none.”

140. Occupation of persons unemployed. On the other hand, persons out of employment on June 1st may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the entry should be the occupation followed when the person is employed or the occupation in which last

regularly employed, and the fact that the person was not at work should be recorded in Column 32 and the reason for being out of employment stated, in Column 33. The number of weeks "out of work" will be reported in Columns 34 to 40 as directed in Instructions 175 to 185.

141. Persons having two occupations. If a person has two occupations, return only the more important one; that is, the one from which he gets the more money. If you cannot learn that, return the one at which he spends the most time. For example: Return a man as a farmer if he gets more of his income from farming, although he may also follow the occupation of physician; but return him as a physician if he gets more of his income from that occupation than he does from farming.

142. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper, but a person who manages a farm for someone else for wages or salary should be reported as a farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for someone else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as a farm labourer.

143. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Column 28 should be "homemaker". But a woman at housework for wages, should be returned in Column 28 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in Column 29 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. If a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in Column 28 and the place where employed in Column 29. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in Column 28 and the entry "at home" should be made in Column 29.

144. Women doing farm work. A woman who works only occasionally, or only a short time each day at outdoor farm or garden work, or in the dairy, or in caring for livestock or poultry should not be returned as a farm labourer; but for a woman who works regularly and most of the time at such work, the return in Column 28, should be farm labourer. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm or ranch, should be reported as a farmer and not as a farm labourer. In either case the kind of "Farm" on which employed must be stated in Column 29.

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145. Unusual occupation for women. There are many occupations such as carpenter and blacksmith which women do not usually follow. Therefore, if you are told that a woman follows an occupation which is peculiar or unusual for a woman, verify the statement.

146. Children on farms. In the case of children who work regularly for their own parents on a farm, in an orchard, on a truck farm, etc., the entry in Column 28 should be farm labourer, orchard labourer, or garden labourer, as the case may be, and the entry in Column 29 should be the kind of farm or orchard, etc.

147. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported in Column 28 as of the occupation in which their time is employed and the industry or business as "grain farm," "general farm," "grocery," etc. entered in Column 29.

148. Unusual occupation for children. It is very unusual for a child to be a farmer or other proprietor of any kind; to be an official, a manager or a foreman; to follow a professional pursuit; or to pursue any of the skilled trades such as blacksmith, carpenter, machinist, etc. Therefore, should an enumerator be told that a child is following an occupation usually followed only by adults, he should ask whether the child is not merely a helper or an apprentice in the occupation, and make the entry accordingly in Column 28 and state the business or industry in Column 29.

149. Keeping boarders. Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principle source of income. In that case, the return should be boarding house keeper or lodging house keeper. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding or lodging house keeper.

150. Officers, employees and inmates of institutions or homes. For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, or convict camp, return the occupation followed in the institution in Column 28 and the kind of institution in

Column 29. For an inmate of such an institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be at productive labour or at other duties such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc., but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has no specific duties or work to perform—write “none” in Column 28. Do not return the occupation pursued prior to commitment to the institution.

In a supplementary inquiry a record will be required of the occupation followed by the person before becoming an inmate of the institution.

151. Builders and contractors. Only persons engaged principally in securing and supervising the carrying out of building or other construction contracts should be returned as builders or contractors. Craftsmen who usually work with their tools should be returned as carpenters, plasterers, etc., and not as contractors.

152. Doctors or physicians. In the case of a doctor or physician enter in Column 28 the word “doctor” preceded by the name of the class to which he belongs as medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, etc., and in Column 29 whether employed in private practice, in hospital, or is attached to a mine, a railroad, manufacturing concern, etc.

153. Engineers. The different kinds of engineers should be carefully distinguished by stating the full descriptive title in Column 28 as civil engineer, electrical engineer, locomotive engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, stationary engineer, etc., and in Column 29 how or where employed as “private practice,” or give industry in which employed or piece of work upon which engaged as “bridge work,” “road construction.” “railway.” etc.

154. Nurses. In the case of a nurse, always specify whether she is a trained nurse (R.N.), a practical nurse or a child’s nurse in Column 28 and whether occupied privately or in an institution in Column 29.

155. Cooks and general houseworkers. Distinguish carefully between cooks and general houseworkers. Return a person who does general housework as a servant and not as a cook in Column 28 and where employed as “hotel,” “private family,” etc., in Column 29.

156. Agent. The different kinds of “agents” should be carefully distinguished in Column 28, as “claims agent,” “manufacturers agent,” etc., and the line of business followed by them stated in Column 29 as Life Insurance, Real Estate, Commercial, etc., etc.

157. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in Column 28 as retail or wholesale and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in Column 29.

158. Clerk. The use of the work "clerk" should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a "salesman" or a "saleswoman," in Column 28 and where employed as dry goods store, grocery, general store, etc., in Column 29. A stenographer, typist, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such and not as a clerk. Do not report a stenographer as a secretary.

159. Mechanic. The use of the word "mechanic" should be avoided when a more specific occupation can be given, such as carpenter, painter, electrician, etc. In general the enumerator should avoid all indefinite terms.

160. Workers attending school. In the case of a person who is at work and also attends school or a college, enter the occupation in Columns 28 and 29 the fact of school or college attendance will be indicated in Column 27 by entering the number of months in school or college. In such cases make dashes thus (—) in Columns 32 to 40 opposite this name.

161. Labourer. The term "labourer" should be avoided if any more precise statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories, and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation as weaver, roller, puddler, etc. Where the term "labourer" is used in Column 28 the enumerator should be careful to state accurately the industry or business in which the person worked in Column 29. (See Instruction 166.)

162. Caution. You need not give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. Always find out exactly the kind of work he does and the industry, business or place in which he works and so state it. For instance if a person says that he is "in business," find out what branch of business and kind of work he does or what position he holds.

165. The purpose of Columns 28 and 29 is to bring out the specific occupation or work performed and that industry, business, or place in which such work is performed. In rare cases, especially with professions, the enumerator may use in Column 29 the expression general practice or independent or, for some labourers, odd jobs. THE COMMISSIONER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED NOT TO CERTIFY ENUMERATOR'S VOUCHERS FOR PAYMENT IF HE DOES NOT FIND AN ENTRY IN BOTH OF THESE COLUMNS

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FOR EVERY PERSON GAINFULLY EMPLOYED.

The enumerator must obtain answers to the inquiries in Column 28 and 29 and enter the same in their proper places.

In some instances the proper classification of an occupation may be dependent upon a statement of the materials worked in. The enumerator in such cases should find out the kind of material the worker is employed on and enter it, as well as the occupation in Column 28. For example, "polishers" may be employed on either wood, or brass, or nickel, or steel, or iron, or silver, or other material in the same industrial establishment, therefore the proper entry in Column 28 in such cases will be "wood polisher, brass polisher, nickel polisher, iron polisher," or as the case may be. The name of the industry will be entered in Column 29.

166. Illustrations of occupations. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (Column 28) and places of employment or industry (Column 29); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other occupational classes.

Column 28	Column 29
Labourer	Dairy Farm
Labourer	Coal mine
Labourer	Odd jobs
Labourer	Street construction
Labourer	Gravel pit
Labourer	Steam railroad
Manager	Iron Foundry
Brakeman	Steam railroad
Dressmaker	At home
Weaver	Cotton mill
Doffer	Cotton mill
Inspector	Public school
Locomotive engineer	Steam railroad
Waitress	Restaurant

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Stationary engineer	Saw mill
Civil engineer	General practice
Electrical engineer	Street railway
Fireman	Saw mill
Fireman	Fire department
Overseer	Sheep ranch
Carpenter	Sash and door factory
Carpenter	House
Vulcanizer	Garage
Teacher	Public School
Farmer	General Farm
Machinist	Steel mill
Trained nurse	Hospital
Agent	Real Estate
Agent	Life Insurance
Quarryman	Stone quarry
Cook	Restaurant
Miner	Gold mine
Servant	Private family
Cashier	Department store
Retail merchant	Hardware
Wholesale merchant	Groceries
Teamster	Coal or wood yard
Janitor	Apartment house
Chauffeur	Private family
Chauffeur	Taxi Co.
Commercial traveller	Boots and shoes
Salesman	Dry goods store
Bookkeeper	Department store
Deliveryman	Grocery store

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	Assembler	Automobile factory
	Conductor	Steam railroad
	Gardener	Private family
	Superintendent	Pulp mill
	Florist	Flower shop
	Foreman	Flour mill
	Newsboy	Street
	Painter	Furniture factory
	Stenographer	Life Insurance Co.
	Washerwoman	At home
	Messenger	Telegraph Company
	Logger	Lumber camp
	<p>172. Domestic, gainful and non-gainful occupations. If female dependents or children of ten years of age or over carry on a gainful or wage-earning occupation in any capacity, the kind of occupation will be given in Column 28 and the business in which employed in Column 29, and they will be classed as employers or employees, as the case may be, in Column 30 but if they are only carrying on domestic affairs in a household without wages they are not to be classed as having any occupation in Column 28.</p> <p>172. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in Column 28 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 30 as an employee by the letter "W."</p>	
I. Remarks		

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Trade or profession, as stationary engineer, insurance agent, etc.
B. Question Number	31 on schedules 1A and 1B; 18 on schedule 1C.

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C. Variable(s) and Codes	<p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION</p> <p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR</p> <p>CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND</p> <p>OCCUPATION_CODE</p> <p>SEEKING_WORK</p>
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	4 384 833
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of 14 years of age or over.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>110. It is important that the entries in the occupation and industry columns accurately and adequately describe the trade or profession of the individual and the kind of business or industry in which his occupation is carried on. Under Instruction 124 are given a number of examples of acceptable designations of occupation and industry. The words in heavy type are essential to the proper description of the occupation and of the industry.</p> <p>The Commissioner has been instructed not to certify Enumerators' vouchers for payment if he does not find entries in both occupation and industry columns for every person with a gainful occupation.</p> <p>111. Column 31.—Occupation. The Enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person of 14 years of age or over. The entry that he shall make much be one of the following:</p> <p><i>(a)</i> The chief occupation of every gainfully occupied person.</p> <p><i>(b)</i> Retired.</p> <p><i>(c)</i> Homemaker.</p> <p><i>(d)</i> Student.</p> <p><i>(e)</i> None (yes)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.</p>

(f) None (no)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.

(g) None—only for persons 25 years of age and over.

112. "Gainful Occupation" defined. For census purposes, a gainful occupation is one by which the person who pursues it earns money or in which he assists in the production of goods. Children working at home merely on general household duties or chores or at odd times at other work are not to be returned as having an occupation. Similarly women doing housework in their own homes without salary or wages are to be returned as "homemaker." Persons not at work on June 2 shall report the occupation last followed. For young persons who have never worked, the Enumerator shall make an entry in this column in accordance with Instruction 111 and 116. (For illustrations of occupations, see Instruction 124.)

113. "Retired" defined. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation and are to be entered in Col. 31 as "retired". Only persons who at some time had a gainful occupation and are no longer employed nor seeking employment shall be reported as "retired."

114. "Homemaker" defined. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Col. 31 shall be "homemaker." But if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money at some other occupation, whether carried on at home or outside, then that occupation will be entered in Col. 31 and not "homemaker." Where a woman keeps lodgers or boarders as a means of supplementing family earnings she shall be returned as a "lodging-house keeper" or "boarding-house keeper" when the number of lodgers or boarders exceeds the number of members of the family in the household.

115. "Student" defined. Every person, 14 years of age and over, regularly attending school or college or receiving private tuition, shall be returned as a "student." Even if earning small sums of money after school or on Saturdays as a messenger, newsboy, etc., he or she shall be enumerated as a student. Only when the person is not attending school and is employed most of the day at some occupation, or is wholly assisting his or her parents or any other person on a farm, in a store, etc., will he or she be reported as having a gainful occupation.

116. "None" or "No Occupation" defined. For all other persons who have no

gainful occupation the entry in Column 31 shall be "none". These include such adult dependants as invalids at home or in institutions, persons with private means, etc., who have never followed a gainful occupation and, therefore, would not be returned as "retired." Young persons 14 to 24 years of age who have never had a gainful occupation and are not at present attending school shall in addition be asked whether or not they are actually seeking employment. If the answer is in the affirmative the Enumerator must add the word "yes" in the same Column, as "none (yes)," and if the reply is in the negative the entry in Column 31 shall be "none (no)". (See Specimen Schedule Column 31.) In the case of persons of 25 years of age or more who have never had gainful occupation, the Enumerator shall enter "none" in Column 31.

117. Two or more occupations. If an individual has two occupations which he customarily follows during the year, enter the one at which he spends most of his time or from which he receives the greater part of his annual earnings.

118. (1) For persons reporting a gainful occupation in Column 31, the following instructions must be carefully studied:—

(2) Occupations on farms. A person running his own farm or operating a farm as a tenant or renter shall be returned as "farmer." A person managing a farm for someone else and being paid a wage or salary shall be reported as "farm manager." A person working on a farm as a farmer's son or hired man, whether receiving pay or not, shall be entered as "farm labourer." Where two or more persons share in the ownership and management of the farm each person is to be enumerated as "farmer." Women operating their own farms shall be returned as "farmers," but only in cases where women are working regularly at outdoor farm work or caring for livestock or poultry on a farm operated by someone else shall they be reported as "farm labourers." Children who spend most of the day assisting in the work on the farm, other than household work, shall be returned as "farm labourers."

(3) Unusual occupations for women. Women are rarely found in most primary occupations, i.e., as miners, fishermen, loggers; nor in building trades, i.e., as carpenters, plumbers, etc.; nor in most railway or road transport occupations, i.e., as locomotive engineers, motormen, truck drivers, etc.; nor in most heavy occupations in factories or elsewhere. When a woman is reported as having an occupation not usually followed by women, make further inquiry before accepting the statement as given.

(4) Unusual occupations for children. It is unusual for a child to be found in a

position of ownership of a business or to be a proprietor of a farm, factory, or store. Nor is it likely that he would be working in an official capacity, as manager or foreman, or following a profession or a skilled trade. The Enumerator shall in all cases note the age of working members of the family for whom such occupations are reported and verify doubtful cases.

(5) Kind of agent, engineer, inspector, etc. In an occupation inquiry, it is essential that a complete description of the occupation be obtained. As will be apparent from the following illustrations, the terms "agent", "engineer", "inspector", "clerk" and so on, are not acceptable descriptions of occupations. An agent may be an insurance agent, a purchasing agent, a ticket agent, etc.; an engineer may be a civil engineer, a stationary engineer, a locomotive engineer, etc.; a clerk may be a filing clerk, a correspondence clerk, a sales clerk, etc.; and an inspector may be a school inspector, a meter inspector, a food inspector, etc. The Enumerator shall insist that a distinction be made between a machine operator and a machinist, between a milk driver delivering milk from door to door and a milk salesman going from house to house seeking new customers, etc.

Similarly with occupations that actually describe specific process in the making of articles of manufacture, the kind of material on which the process or operation is performed must be known. For example, a polisher may be either a metal or a wood polisher, a cutter either a leather or a cloth cutter, and a cleaner either a window or garment cleaner, and each is quite a distinct occupation.

The full description of the present occupation must be secured and entered in Col. 31. Be careful not to enter in the space allowed for the industry (Col. 32 or Col. 33) information that pertains to the occupation only. (See Instruction 124 for further examples of occupation descriptions.)

(6) Officers, employees and inmates of Institutions and Homes. For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail or sanitarium, return the occupation followed in the institution. For an inmate of such institution, enter in Col. 31 the occupation pursued prior to commitment.

(7) General and indefinite occupation returns. Do not accept such general expressions as helper, office worker, mechanic, mill hand, labourer, etc., as a description of the occupation followed. Office workers may be bookkeepers, stenographers, filling clerks, etc. Persons reported as labourers or mechanics may be found, on further inquiry, to have some definite occupation, as boiler fireman, steamfitter, machine setter,

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caretaker, tobacco cutter operator, etc. (See also Instruction 124.)

(8) For persons who are members of His Majesty's Forces, either in the Active Army or the Reserve, the occupation entered in Column 31 shall be that followed prior to joining the Forces. This will be true also of entries in Columns 32, 33 and 34. In the case of persons who were members of His Majesty's Permanent Forces before the war, however, the entry shall be the occupation followed in the army, navy, air force, etc.

124. Illustration of occupation, industry, and status. The Enumerator shall study very carefully the following examples of occupation, industry and status descriptions. The words in heavy type are necessary for an accurate ready of the nature of the occupation and the kind of industry of each gainfully occupied person.

Occupation (Col. 31)	Industry		Status (Col. 34)
	Kind of Product or Service (Col. 32)	Branch of Industry (Col. 33)	
Farm labourer	Dairy prod.	Farming.....	N.P.
Stationary engine-man	Coal	Mining	W.
Foreman	Flour	Mfg.	W.
Seamstress	Dresses	Mfg.	W.
Wooden pattern maker	Iron foundry prod	Mfg.	W.
Timekeeper	Lumber	Mfg	W.
Metal polisher	Hardware	Mfg	W.
Electrical engineer	Street Rlwy	Trans. M.G.	W.
Civil Engineer	Highways	Const. P.G.	W.
Sales Agent	Drugs	Mfg	W.
Insurance Agent	Life insurance	Service	W.
Manufacturer's agent	General merchandise	Whole. Tr.	O.A.
Purchasing agent	Groceries	Whole. Tr.	W.
Manufacturer	Paper boxes	Mfg	E.

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND

	Cook	Pulpwood	Forestry	W.
	Servant	Domestic	Service	W.
	Waitress	Tea room	Service	W.
	Car inspector	Steam Rlwy	Trans. D.G.	W.
	Building Inspector	City	Service M.G.	W.
	Sales clerk	General merchandise	Ret. Tr.	N.P.
	Office clerk	Department store	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Commercial traveller	Furniture	Mfg.	W.
	Salesman	Tobacco	Whole. Tr.	W.
	Contractor	Buildings	Const.	E.
	Plumber	Plumbing	Const.	O.A.
	Truck driver	Dairy prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Teamster	Lumbe	Whole. Tr.	W.
	Graduate Nurse	Private training	Service	W.
	Nurse in training	Hospital	Service	W.
	Nurseryman	Nursery prod.	Farming	E.
	Sales agent	Nursery prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Dynamo man	Electric power	Mfg. P.G.	W.
	Coil winder	Electrical prod.	Mfg.	W.
	Radio repairman	Electrical prod.	Repair	W.
	Stenographer	Post Office	Service D.G.	W.
	Ship's engineer	Fish	Fishing	W.
	Custom's examiner	National Revenue Dept	Service D.G.	W.
	Trapper	Furs	Trapping	O.A.
	Skidder	Logs	Forestry	W.
	Riveter	Rlwy. cars	Repair	W.
I. Remarks				

Codes

1 "Retired (Yes)"

2 "No response"

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CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND

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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
EARNINGS_AT_CHIEF_OCC

Definition: Refers to the amount of money earned by the person being enumerated at their chief occupation or trade between January 1, 1910 and December 31, 1910.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	27				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Total earnings in 1910 from chief occupation or trade.
B. Question Number	27 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EARNINGS_AT_CHIEF_OCC
D. Reference Point	January 1, 1910 to December 31, 1910.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than 10 years of age reported as gainfully employed (in Column 17) and as a worker or employee (in Column 20).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	122. Wage earners. Entries under the heading of wage earners must be made in columns 22 to 29 inclusive for every person named in column 3 whose occupation or trade is recorded in column 17 and who is classed in column 20 as an employee. 126. Earnings. In column 27 the total earnings per week at chief occupation or trade will be recorded, and in column 28 the total earnings per week from other than chief occupation or trade. The earnings recorded in

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EARNINGS_AT_CHIEF_OCC

	column 28 may be regarded as extra earnings.
I. Remarks	

Codes

90000001 "On Pension"
90000002 "Income"
90000003 "In School"
90000004 "At Home"
90000005 "On Commission"
90000006 "On Salary"
90000007 "On Strike"
90000008 "Working"
90000009 "Other Compensation"
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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
EARNINGS_AT_OTHER_OCC

Definition: Refers to the amount of money earned by the person being enumerated between January 1, 1910 to December 31, 1910.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	28				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Total earnings in 1910 from other than chief occupation or trade, if any.
B. Question Number	28 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EARNINGS_AT_OTHER_OCC
D. Reference Point	January 1, 1910 to December 31, 1910.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>122. Wage earners. Entries under the heading of wage earners must be made in columns 22 to 29 inclusive for every person named in column 3 whose occupation or trade is recorded in column 17 and who is classed in column 20 as an employee.</p> <p>126. Earnings. In column 27 the total earnings per week at chief occupation or trade will be recorded, and in column 28 the total earnings per week</p>

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EARNINGS_AT_OTHER_OCC

	from other than chief occupation or trade. The earnings recorded in column 28 may be regarded as extra earnings.
I. Remarks	

Codes

90000001 "On Pension"
90000002 "Income"
90000003 "In School"
90000004 "At Home"
90000005 "On Commission"
90000006 "On Salary"
90000007 "On Strike"
90000008 "Working"
90000009 "Other Compensation"
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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
EMPLOYED_JUNE_1_1931

Definition: Refers to whether the person was employed or not.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	32	32			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	If an employee, were you at work Monday June 1, 1931
B. Question Number	32 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EMPLOYED_JUNE_1_1931
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for

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EMPLOYED_JUNE_1_1931

	<p>periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>176. Column 32: If an employee were you at work on Monday June 1, 1931. The enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person who is recorded with an occupation in Column 28 and is reported in Column 30 with the letter "W" for "employee" or "worker." The inquiry in this column is to be answered by "yes" or "no" as the case may be. If the entry in this column is "no" there must also be an entry in Column 33.</p> <p>In addition to obtaining a record of unemployment at a given date the inquiry is also intended to direct the mind of the person to the length of time, if any, he was out of work during the 12 months immediately preceding the census. The cause or causes for being out of work will be stated in Column 35 to 40.</p> <p>In some occupations, however, such as the running trades on railways, where employment is reckoned by runs (with minimum monthly earnings guaranteed) Monday June 1, 1931 may be the day when certain men will be off duty between runs. In such cases the person (train hand) is not to be reported as "not at work" consequently the proper answer in Column 32 will be "yes." There may also be other instances where Monday June 1 will not be an ordinary working day, because the person had worked perhaps on the Sunday previous or overtime and was entitled to Monday as his rest day. For all such cases the proper answer in Column 32 will be "yes."</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "No"
- 2 "Yes"
- 99999001 "Blank"
- 99999002 "Damaged"
- 99999003 "Illegible"
- 99999004 "In Error"
- 99999005 "Suspicious"
- 99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"
- 99999007 "Not Applicable"
- 99999008 "Not Mapped"
- 99999009 "Correction"

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EMPLOYED_JUNE_1_1931

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.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
EMPLOYED_JUNE_2_1941

Definition: Refers to whether the person was employed or not.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	If a wage-earner, were you at work on June 2, 1941? (Yes or no).
B. Question Number	36 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EMPLOYED_JUNE_2_1941
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	2 816 798
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each wage-earner enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>126. The purpose of the inquiries in Columns 36 and 37 is to obtain information on the number of wage-earners not at work on June 2, 1941, and the reasons for their absence from work. The Enumerator should consult the Specimen Schedule carefully, as well as the following instructions.</p> <p>127. Column 36.—If a wage earner, were you at work on Monday, June 2, 1941? This question shall be asked of every person who is recorded as a wage-earner in Column 34. If the answer is “No” in this column there must be an answer in Column 37. If the answer is “Yes,” Column 37 will be left blank.</p> <p>128. People working on commission. An insurance agent working on commission might have worked all day June 2, 1941, and not sold any insurance. The entry in Column 36 in such cases shall be “Yes.”</p> <p>129. Holidays. A person may be on holiday, receiving pay or not, on June 2, 1941. In this case he is not at work, and the entry in Column 36 is “No.” But</p>

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EMPLOYED_JUNE_2_1941

	<p>in the case of railwaymen off duty between runs or persons entitled to Monday as their weekly rest day, the entry in Column 37 shall be "Yes."</p> <p>130. For soldiers, sailors, aviators, military nurses, etc., in the Active Forces or at camp with a Reserve Unit the entry in column 36 will be "Yes" in every case and column 37 will be left blank.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "No"
- 2 "Yes"
- 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.

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Definition: Refers to persons working for a salary or wages.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	20				
1921	31	31			
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Employee.
B. Question Number	20 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EMPLOYEE
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
I. Enumerators' Instructions	118. Employee. A person who works for salary or wages (column 20), 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

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	<p>domestic servant may not always be returned as an employer.</p> <p>120. 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.</p> <p>121. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in column 17 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 20 as an employee.</p>
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	<p>"a" If "Employer" state principal product. "b" If "Employee" state where employed as "farm" "cotton mill" "foundry" "grocery", etc. "c" If on "own account" state nature of work.</p>
B. Question Number	Column 31 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMEN
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	3 173 169
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over who is gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>126. Place of occupation. Column 31 asks where the person whose occupation or trade is denoted in column 29 is employed. For example, if the person named in column 3 is described in column 29 as "labourer," then in this column the class or kind of work he does must be given, as "odd jobs," "street work," "garden," "railway," "saw-mill," "stone quarry,"</p>

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	etc., and similarly for every person whose occupation or trade is specified in column 29.
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "Yes"
- 2 "No"
- 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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
EMPLOYER

Definition: Refers to persons who employ others in the operation of their business or enterprise.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	19				
1921	31	31			
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Employer.
B. Question Number	19 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EMPLOYER
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	117. Employer. If persons, in column 19, such as mill owners, store keepers, manufacturers, large farmers, etc., employ helpers other than domestic servants in their own business they are to be classed as employers, and the entry "emp." (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.

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EMPLOYER

	<p>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.</p> <p>120. 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.</p>
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	<p>"a" If "Employer" state principal product. "b" If "Employee" state where employed as "farm" "cotton mill" "foundry" "grocery", etc. "c" If on "own account" state nature of work.</p>
B. Question Number	Column 31 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	3 173 169
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over who is gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>126. Place of occupation. Column 31 asks where the person whose occupation or trade is denoted in column 29 is employed. For example, if the person named in column 3 is described in column 29 as "labourer," then in this column the class or kind of work he does must be given, as "odd jobs," "street work," "garden," "railway," "saw-mill," "stone quarry," etc., and similarly for every person whose occupation or trade is specified in column 29.</p>
I. Remarks	

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Codes

1 "Yes"
2 "No"
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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
EMPLOYER_PRODUCT

Definition: The principal product or name/address of the responder's employer.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Guide	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	29	29			
1941	32	32			
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Industry Industry or business in which engaged or employed as cotton mill, brass foundry, grocery, coal mine, dairy farm, public school, business college, etc.
B. Question Number	29 on schedules 1A and 1B
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EMPLOYER_PRODUCT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	3,927,230
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 10 years of age or more.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	135. It is very important that the entries under these headings in Columns 28 and 29 should be made in the proper detail. When an occupation is reported in Column 28 an entry must be made in Column 29 descriptive of the industry or business in which the worker is employed. The following are cited as examples; if the entry in Column 28 for any person is "Farmer" the entry in Column 29 should state whether the farm is a "dairy farm," "general farm" or other; if the entry in Column 28 is carpenter the entry in

Column 29 should disclose the industry or business in which the person is employed as “car factory,” “ship yard,” “house,” etc., (for further illustrations see Instruction 166). The enumerator should pay particular attention to Instructions 135 to 174.

143. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Column 28 should be “homemaker”. But a woman at housework for wages, should be returned in Column 28 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in Column 29 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. If a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in Column 28 and the place where employed in Column 29. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in Column 28 and the entry “at home” should be made in Column 29.

144. Women doing farm work. A woman who works only occasionally, or only a short time each day at outdoor farm or garden work, or in the dairy, or in caring for livestock or poultry should not be returned as a farm labourer; but for a woman who works regularly and most of the time at such work, the return in Column 28, should be farm labourer. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm or ranch, should be reported as a farmer and not as a farm labourer. In either case the kind of “Farm” on which employed must be stated in Column 29.

146. Children on farms. In the case of children who work regularly for their own parents on a farm, in an orchard, on a truck farm, etc., the entry in Column 28 should be farm labourer, orchard labourer, or garden labourer, as the case may be, and the entry in Column 29 should be the kind of farm or orchard, etc.

147. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported in Column 28 as of the occupation in which their time is employed and the industry or business as “grain farm,” “general farm,” “grocery,” etc. entered

in Column 29.

150. Officers, employees and inmates of institutions or homes. For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail, reform school, or convict camp, return the occupation followed in the institution in Column 28 and the kind of institution in Column 29. For an inmate of such an institution, if regularly employed, return the occupation pursued in the institution, whether the employment be at productive labour or at other duties such as cooking, scrubbing, laundry work, etc., but if an inmate is not regularly employed—that is, has no specific duties or work to perform—write “none” in Column 28. Do not return the occupation pursued prior to commitment to the institution.

In a supplementary inquiry a record will be required of the occupation followed by the person before becoming an inmate of the institution.

152. Doctors or physicians. In the case of a doctor or physician enter in Column 28 the word “doctor” preceded by the name of the class to which he belongs as medical, osteopathic, chiropractic, etc., and in Column 29 whether employed in private practice, in hospital, or is attached to a mine, a railroad, manufacturing concern, etc.

153. Engineers. The different kinds of engineers should be carefully distinguished by stating the full descriptive title in Column 28 as civil engineer, electrical engineer, locomotive engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, stationary engineer, etc., and in Column 29 how or where employed as “private practice,” or give industry in which employed or piece of work upon which engaged as “bridge work,” “road construction.” “railway.” etc.

154. Nurses. In the case of a nurse, always specify whether she is a trained nurse (R.N.), a practical nurse or a child’s nurse in Column 28 and whether occupied privately or in an institution in Column 29.

155. Cooks and general houseworkers. Distinguish carefully between cooks and general houseworkers. Return a person who does general housework as a servant and not as a cook in Column 28 and where employed as “hotel,” “private family,” etc., in Column 29.

156. Agent. The different kinds of “agents” should be carefully distinguished in Column 28, as “claims agent,” “manufacturers agent,” etc., and the line of business followed by them stated in Column 29 as Life Insurance, Real Estate, Commercial, etc., etc.

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157. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in Column 28 as retail or wholesale and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in Column 29.

158. Clerk. The use of the work "clerk" should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a "salesman" or a "saleswoman," in Column 28 and where employed as dry goods store, grocery, general store, etc., in Column 29. A stenographer, typist, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such and not as a clerk. Do not report a stenographer as a secretary.

159. Mechanic. The use of the word "mechanic" should be avoided when a more specific occupation can be given, such as carpenter, painter, electrician, etc. In general the enumerator should avoid all indefinite terms.

160. Workers attending school. In the case of a person who is at work and also attends school or a college, enter the occupation in Columns 28 and 29 the fact of school or college attendance will be indicated in Column 27 by entering the number of months in school or college. In such cases make dashes thus (—) in Columns 32 to 40 opposite this name.

161. Labourer. The term "labourer" should be avoided if any more precise statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories, and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation as weaver, roller, puddler, etc. Where the term "labourer" is used in Column 28 the enumerator should be careful to state accurately the industry or business in which the person worked in Column 29. (See Instruction 166.)

162. Caution. You need not give a person's occupation just as he expresses it. Always find out exactly the kind of work he does and the industry, business or place in which he works and so state it. For instance if a person says that he is "in business," find out what branch of business and kind of work he does or what position he holds.

163. Column 29: Industry or business in which employed. Make an entry in this column in all cases where an occupation is reported in Column 28. But when the entry in Column 28 is "none," leave Column 29 blank. The entry in Column 29, when made, should be the name of the industry or the business, or the place in which this person works, as cotton mill, coal mine, dry-goods store, insurance office, bank, etc.

164. Never use the word “Company” in Column 29. An “oil company” for example, may operate oil wells, or a pipe line, or an oil refinery, or it may be engaged in selling oil. Never enter in Column 29 such indefinite terms as “factory,” “mill,” “shop,” or “store,” without stating kind of “factory,” etc., as soap factory, cotton mill, blacksmith shop, grocery store. Likewise never enter a firm name in Column 29, as “Jones & Co.,” but state the industry or business in which the person works as coal mine, real estate, etc. Avoid entering the word “contractor” in Column 29. Enter, instead, the name of the industry in which the person works as building construction, street construction, etc.

165. The purpose of Columns 28 and 29 is to bring out the specific occupation or work performed and that industry, business, or place in which such work is performed. In rare cases, especially with professions, the enumerator may use in Column 29 the expression general practice or independent or, for some labourers, odd jobs. THE COMMISSIONER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED NOT TO CERTIFY ENUMERATOR’S VOUCHERS FOR PAYMENT IF HE DOES NOT FIND AN ENTRY IN BOTH OF THESE COLUMNS FOR EVERY PERSON GAINFULLY EMPLOYED.

The enumerator must obtain answers to the inquiries in Column 28 and 29 and enter the same in their proper places.

In some instances the proper classification of an occupation may be dependent upon a statement of the materials worked in. The enumerator in such cases should find out the kind of material the worker is employed on and enter it, as well as the occupation in Column 28. For example, “polishers” may be employed on either wood, or brass, or nickel, or steel, or iron, or silver, or other material in the same industrial establishment, therefore the proper entry in Column 28 in such cases will be “wood polisher, brass polisher, nickel polisher, iron polisher,” or as the case may be. The name of the industry will be entered in Column 29.

166. Illustrations of occupations. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (Column 28) and places of employment or industry (Column 29); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other occupational classes.

Column 28	Column 29
Labourer	Dairy Farm
Labourer	Coal mine

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
EMPLOYER_PRODUCT

Labourer	Odd jobs
Labourer	Street construction
Labourer	Gravel pit
Labourer	Steam railroad
Manager	Iron Foundry
Brakeman	Steam railroad
Dressmaker	At home
Weaver	Cotton mill
Doffer	Cotton mill
Inspector	Public school
Locomotive engineer	Steam railroad
Waitress	Restaurant
Stationary engineer	Saw mill
Civil engineer	General practice
Electrical engineer	Street railway
Fireman	Saw mill
Fireman	Fire department
Overseer	Sheep ranch
Carpenter	Sash and door factory
Carpenter	House
Vulcanizer	Garage
Teacher	Public School
Farmer	General Farm
Machinist	Steel mill
Trained nurse	Hospital
Agent	Real Estate
Agent	Life Insurance
Quarryman	Stone quarry
Cook	Restaurant
Miner	Gold mine

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EMPLOYER_PRODUCT

	Servant	Private family
	Cashier	Department store
	Retail merchant	Hardware
	Wholesale merchant	Groceries
	Teamster	Coal or wood yard
	Janitor	Apartment house
	Chauffeur	Private family
	Chauffeur	Taxi Co.
	Commercial traveller	Boots and shoes
	Salesman	Dry goods store
	Bookkeeper	Department store
	Deliveryman	Grocery store
	Assembler	Automobile factory
	Conductor	Steam railroad
	Gardener	Private family
	Superintendent	Pulp mill
	Florist	Flower shop
	Foreman	Flour mill
	Newsboy	Street
	Painter	Furniture factory
	Stenographer	Life Insurance Co.
	Washerwoman	At home
	Messenger	Telegraph Company
	Logger	Lumber camp
I. Remarks		

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census	Kind of product or service, as for example, rubber shoes, drugs, etc.
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EMPLOYER_PRODUCT

Question	
B. Question Number	32 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EMPLOYER_PRODUCT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	3 676 563 (including active service) 3 363 111 (not including active service)
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>110. It is important that the entries in the occupation and industry columns accurately and adequately describe the trade or profession of the individual and the kind of business or industry in which his occupation is carried on. Under Instruction 124 are given a number of examples of acceptable designations of occupation and industry. The words in heavy type are essential to the proper description of the occupation and of the industry.</p> <p>The Commissioner has been instructed not to certify Enumerators' vouchers for payment if he does not find entries in both occupation and industry columns for every person with a gainful occupation.</p> <p>119. Columns 32 and 33.—Industry. Every person reporting an occupation in Column 31 shall be asked to state the kind of industry or service in which his or her occupation is carried on and this shall be entered in Columns 32 and 33. This will usually be a simple matter to determine as most people are connected with one distinct industry. Sometimes, however, a person may be employed by a firm operating several establishments each engaged in a different kind of activity. For such a person the Enumerator shall enter in Columns 32 and 33 the industry carried on in the establishment in which the person works. For example, in the case of a company engaged in both logging and lumber sawing operations, the entries in Columns 32 and 33 for the employees working at logging operations would be "logs" and "forestry" respectively, while for the employees working in the sawmill the entries would be "lumber" and "manufacturing" respectively. Similarly, the industry of the head office and factory employees of a rubber goods manufacture would be entered in Columns 32 and 33 as "rubber goods" and "manufacturing" respectively, while the industry of the employees of its</p>

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EMPLOYER_PRODUCT

wholesale sales offices would be entered as “rubber goods” and “wholesale trade” respectively. Distinction must be made between the workers in railway operation and those in car and locomotive building or repair shops or telegraph and express services. On the other hand, the industry of persons engaged in subsidiary work will be enumerated as that of the main work carried on under the same roof, e.g., employees in the machine shop of an iron foundry will be considered as iron foundry employees.

120. Column 32.—Kind of product or service. In this column will be entered the kind of product grown, raised, obtained, made, processed, repaired, or dealt in, or the kind of service rendered. Several words must be used in many instances to fully identify the product or service, e.g., leather shoes (to distinguish from rubber shoes), iron foundry prod. (to distinguish from brass foundry prod., pig iron, etc.) steam railway (to distinguish from electric railway), etc. See Instruction 124 for further examples.

124. Illustration of occupation, industry, and status. The Enumerator shall study very carefully the following examples of occupation, industry and status descriptions. The words in heavy type are necessary for an accurate ready of the nature of the occupation and the kind of industry of each gainfully occupied person.

Occupation (Col. 31)	Industry		Status (Col. 34)
	Kind of Product or Service (Col. 32)	Branch of Industry (Col. 33)	
Farm labourer	Dairy prod	Farming	N.P.
Stationary engine-man	Coal	Mining.	W.
Foreman	Flour	Mfg.	W.
Seamstress.	Dresses.	Mfg	W.
Wooden pattern maker	Iron foundry prod.	Mfg	W.
Timekeeper	Lumber	Mfg	W.
Metal polisher	Hardware	Mfg	W.
Electrical engineer	Street Rlwy.	Trans. M.G.	W.
Civil Engineer	Highways	Const. P.G.	W.
Sales Agent.	Drugs.	Mfg	W.

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Insurance Agent	Life insurance	Service	W.
Manufacturer's agent	General merchandise.	Whole. Tr.	O.A.
Purchasing agent	Groceries	Whole. Tr	W.
Manufacturer	Paper boxes.	Mfg	E.
Cook	Pulpwood	Forestry	W.
Servant.	Domestic	Service	W.
Waitress	Tea room.	Service	W.
Car inspector	Steam Rlwy	Trans. D.G.	W.
Building Inspector	City	Service M.G.	W.
Sales clerk	General merchandise	Ret. Tr	N.P.
Office clerk	Department store	Ret. Tr	W.
Commercial traveller	Furniture	Mfg.	W.
Salesman	Tobacco	Whole. Tr.	W.
Contractor	Buildings	Const	E.
Plumber	Plumbing	Const	O.A.
Truck driver	Dairy prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
Teamster.	Lumber	Whole. Tr	W.
Graduate Nurse	Private training	Service	W.
Nurse in training	Hospital.	Service	W.
Nurseryman	Nursery prod.	Farming	E.
Sales agent	Nursery prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
Dynamo man	Electric power	Mfg. P.G.	W.
Coil winder	Electrical prod	Mfg.	W.
Radio repairman	Electrical prod	Repair.	W.
Stenographer	Post Office	Service D.G	W.
Ship's engineer	Fish	Fishing	W.
Custom's examiner	National Revenue Dept	Service D.G	W.
Trapper	Furs	Trapping.	O.A.
Skidder	Logs	Forestry	W.
Riveter	Rlwy. cars.	Repair	W.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
EMPLOYER_PRODUCT

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Codes

1931

- 0 "Not Applicable"
- 105 "Agriculture"
- 106 "Own Farm"
- 116 "Forestry"
- 126 "Fisheries"
- 127 "Hunting/Trapping"
- 206 "Metal mining"
- 216 "Coal mining"
- 226 "Crude petroleum & natural gas extraction"
- 236 "Nonmetallic mining & quarrying, not fuel"
- 239 "Mining, not specified (1880)"
- 246 "Construction"
- 247 "Bridge and Road Construction/Work"
- 306 "Logging"
- 307 "Sawmills, planing mills, & mill work"
- 308 "Misc. wood products"
- 309 "Furniture and fixtures"
- 316 "Glass and glass products"
- 317 "Cement,concrete, gypsum, and plaster products"
- 318 "Structural clay products"
- 319 "Pottery and related products"
- 326 "Misc. nonmetallic mineral & stone"
- 336 "Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills"
- 337 "Other primary iron/steel industry"
- 338 "Primary nonferrous industries"
- 346 "Fabricated steel products"
- 347 "Fabricated nonferrous metal products"
- 348 "Not specified metal industries"
- 356 "Agricultural machinery & tractors"
- 357 "Office & store machines & devices"
- 358 "Misc. machinery"
- 367 "Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies"
- 376 "Motor vehicles and equipment"
- 377 "Aircraft and parts"
- 378 "Ship and boat building and repairing"
- 379 "Railroad and misc transportation equipment"

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386 "Professional equipment and supplies"
387 "Photographic equipment and supplies"
388 "Watches, clocks, clockwork devices"
399 "Misc. manufacturing industries"
406 "Meat products"
407 "Dairy products"
408 "Canning/preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods"
409 "Grain-mill products"
416 "Bakery products"
417 "Confectionery and related products"
418 "Beverage industries"
419 "Misc. food preparations and kindred goods"
426 "Not specified food industries"
429 "Tobacco manufactures"
436 "Knitting mills"
437 "Dyeing & finishing textiles, except knit goods"
438 "Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings"
439 "Yarn, thread, and fabric mills"
446 "Misc. textile mill products"
448 "Apparel and accessories"
449 "Misc. fabricated textile products"
456 "Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills"
457 "Paperboard containers and boxes"
458 "Miscellaneous paper and pulp products"
459 "Printing, publishing, & allied industries"
466 "Synthetic fibers"
467 "Drugs and medicines"
468 "Paints, varnishes, and related products"
469 "Misc. chemicals and allied products"
476 "Petroleum refining"
477 "Misc. petroleum and coal products"
478 "Rubber products"
487 "Leather: tanned, curried, and finished"
488 "Footwear, except rubber"
489 "Leather products, except footwear"
499 "Not specified manufacturing industries"
506 "Railroads and railway express service"
516 "Street railways and bus lines"
526 "Trucking service"
527 "Warehousing and storage"
536 "Taxicab service"
546 "Water transportation"
556 "Air transportation"

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567 "Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines"
568 "Services incidental to transportation"
569 "wharf, dock, harbour, etc"
578 "Telephone"
579 "Telegraph"
586 "Electric light and power"
587 "Gas and steam supply systems"
588 "Electric-gas utilities"
596 "Water supply"
597 "Sanitary services"
598 "Other and not specified utilities"
606 "Motor vehicles and equipment"
607 "Drugs, chemicals, and allied products"
608 "Dry goods apparel"
609 "Food and related products"
616 "Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing equipment"
617 "Machinery, equipment, and supplies"
618 "Petroleum products"
619 "Farm products--raw materials"
626 "Misc. wholesale trade"
627 "Not specified wholesale trade"
628 "Hudson's Bay Company"
636 "Food stores, except dairy products"
637 "Dairy products stores and milk retailing"
646 "General merchandise stores"
647 "Five and ten cent stores"
656 "Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe"
657 "Shoe stores"
658 "Furniture and house furnishing stores"
659 "Household appliance and radio stores"
667 "Motor vehicles and accessories retailing"
668 "Gasoline service stations"
669 "Drug stores"
679 "Eating and drinking places"
686 "Hardware and farm implement stores"
687 "Lumber and building material retailing"
688 "Liquor stores"
689 "Retail florists"
696 "Jewelry stores"
697 "Fuel and ice retailing"
698 "Misc. retail stores"
699 "Not specified retail trade"
716 "Banking and credit agencies"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

EMPLOYER_PRODUCT

726 "Security and commodity brokerage & investment companies"
736 "Insurance"
746 "Real estate"
756 "Real estate-insurance-law offices"
806 "Advertising"
807 "Accounting, auditing, & bookkeeping service"
808 "Misc. business services"
816 "Auto repair services and garages"
817 "Misc. repair services"
826 "Private households"
836 "Hotels and lodging places"
846 "Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services"
847 "Dressmaking shops"
848 "Shoe repair shops"
849 "Misc. personal services"
856 "Radio broadcasting and television"
857 "Theaters and motion pictures"
858 "Bowling alleys, and billiard and pool parlors"
859 "Misc. entertainment and recreation services"
868 "Medical & other health, not hospitals"
869 "Hospitals"
879 "Legal services"
888 "Educational services"
896 "Welfare and religious services"
897 "Nonprofit membership organizations"
898 "Engineering and architectural services"
899 "Misc. professional and related services"
900 "Library, Museum and other Related Institutions"
906 "Postal service"
916 "Federal public administration"
926 "State public administration"
936 "Local public administration"
946 "Public administration, level not specified"
947 "Indian Reserve"
976 "Common or General Laborer"
979 "with family member"
980 "housewife"
981 "At Home (not housework)"
982 "Housework at home"
983 "School response (students, etc.)"
984 "Retired"
986 "invalid"
987 "Institutional Response"

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988 "jail/penitentiary"
991 "Lady/Man of Leisure"
995 "Non-industrial response"
997 "Unclassifiable industry"
998 "Illegible or not reported"
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"
99999901 "None"
99999902 "Not Given"
99999903 "Unknown"
99999904 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"

1941

0 "Not Applicable"
105 "Agriculture"
106 "Own Farm"
116 "Forestry"
126 "Fisheries"
127 "Hunting/Trapping"
206 "Metal mining"
216 "Coal mining"
226 "Crude petroleum & natural gas extraction"
236 "Nonmetallic mining & quarrying, not fuel"
239 "Mining, not specified (1880)"
246 "Construction"
247 "Bridge and Road Construction/Work"
306 "Logging"
307 "Sawmills, planing mills, & mill work"
308 "Misc. wood products"
309 "Furniture and fixtures"
316 "Glass and glass products"
317 "Cement,concrete, gypsum, and plaster products"

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318 "Structural clay products"
319 "Pottery and related products"
326 "Misc. nonmetallic mineral & stone"
336 "Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills"
337 "Other primary iron/steel industry"
338 "Primary nonferrous industries"
346 "Fabricated steel products"
347 "Fabricated nonferrous metal products"
348 "Not specified metal industries"
356 "Agricultural machinery & tractors"
357 "Office & store machines & devices"
358 "Misc. machinery"
367 "Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies"
376 "Motor vehicles and equipment"
377 "Aircraft and parts"
378 "Ship and boat building and repairing"
379 "Railroad and misc transportation equipment"
386 "Professional equipment and supplies"
387 "Photographic equipment and supplies"
388 "Watches, clocks, clockwork devices"
399 "Misc. manufacturing industries"
406 "Meat products"
407 "Dairy products"
408 "Canning/preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods"
409 "Grain-mill products"
416 "Bakery products"
417 "Confectionery and related products"
418 "Beverage industries"
419 "Misc. food preparations and kindred goods"
426 "Not specified food industries"
429 "Tobacco manufactures"
436 "Knitting mills"
437 "Dyeing & finishing textiles, except knit goods"
438 "Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings"
439 "Yarn, thread, and fabric mills"
446 "Misc. textile mill products"
448 "Apparel and accessories"
449 "Misc. fabricated textile products"
456 "Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills"
457 "Paperboard containers and boxes"
458 "Miscellaneous paper and pulp products"
459 "Printing, publishing, & allied industries"
466 "Synthetic fibers"

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467 "Drugs and medicines"
468 "Paints, varnishes, and related products"
469 "Misc. chemicals and allied products"
476 "Petroleum refining"
477 "Misc. petroleum and coal products"
478 "Rubber products"
487 "Leather: tanned, curried, and finished"
488 "Footwear, except rubber"
489 "Leather products, except footwear"
499 "Not specified manufacturing industries"
506 "Railroads and railway express service"
516 "Street railways and bus lines"
526 "Trucking service"
527 "Warehousing and storage"
536 "Taxicab service"
546 "Water transportation"
556 "Air transportation"
567 "Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines"
568 "Services incidental to transportation"
569 "wharf, dock, harbour, etc"
578 "Telephone"
579 "Telegraph"
586 "Electric light and power"
587 "Gas and steam supply systems"
588 "Electric-gas utilities"
596 "Water supply"
597 "Sanitary services"
598 "Other and not specified utilities"
606 "Motor vehicles and equipment"
607 "Drugs, chemicals, and allied products"
608 "Dry goods apparel"
609 "Food and related products"
616 "Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing equipment"
617 "Machinery, equipment, and supplies"
618 "Petroleum products"
619 "Farm products--raw materials"
626 "Misc. wholesale trade"
627 "Not specified wholesale trade"
628 "Hudson's Bay Company"
636 "Food stores, except dairy products"
637 "Dairy products stores and milk retailing"
646 "General merchandise stores"
647 "Five and ten cent stores"

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656 "Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe"
657 "Shoe stores"
658 "Furniture and house furnishing stores"
659 "Household appliance and radio stores"
667 "Motor vehicles and accessories retailing"
668 "Gasoline service stations"
669 "Drug stores"
679 "Eating and drinking places"
686 "Hardware and farm implement stores"
687 "Lumber and building material retailing"
688 "Liquor stores"
689 "Retail florists"
696 "Jewelry stores"
697 "Fuel and ice retailing"
698 "Misc. retail stores"
699 "Not specified retail trade"
716 "Banking and credit agencies"
726 "Security and commodity brokerage & investment companies"
736 "Insurance"
746 "Real estate"
756 "Real estate-insurance-law offices"
806 "Advertising"
807 "Accounting, auditing, & bookkeeping service"
808 "Misc. business services"
816 "Auto repair services and garages"
817 "Misc. repair services"
826 "Private households"
836 "Hotels and lodging places"
846 "Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services"
847 "Dressmaking shops"
848 "Shoe repair shops"
849 "Misc. personal services"
856 "Radio broadcasting and television"
857 "Theaters and motion pictures"
858 "Bowling alleys, and billiard and pool parlors"
859 "Misc. entertainment and recreation services"
868 "Medical & other health, not hospitals"
869 "Hospitals"
879 "Legal services"
888 "Educational services"
896 "Welfare and religious services"
897 "Nonprofit membership organizations"
898 "Engineering and architectural services"

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899 "Misc. professional and related services"
900 "Library, Museum and other Related Institutions"
906 "Postal service"
916 "Federal public administration"
926 "State public administration"
936 "Local public administration"
946 "Public administration, level not specified"
947 "Indian Reserve"
976 "Common or General Laborer"
979 "with family member"
980 "housewife"
981 "At Home (not housework)"
982 "Housework at home"
983 "School response (students, etc.)"
984 "Retired"
986 "invalid"
987 "Institutional Response"
988 "jail/penitentiary"
991 "Lady/Man of Leisure"
995 "Non-industrial response"
997 "Unclassifiable industry"
998 "Illegible or not reported"
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"
99999901 "None"
99999902 "Not Given"
99999903 "Unknown"
99999904 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: Used in 1931 and 1941 to help determine the industry and occupation codes for the individual.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_IND

Definition: Refers to whether or not those recorded with an occupation were employees, employers or working on own account.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	30	30			
1931	30	30			
1941	34	34			
1951				27	27

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Employer "E". Employee or Worker "W". Working on own account "O.A."
B. Question Number	Column 30 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_IND
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	3 173 169
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over who is gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	121. Column 30 - Employer, Employee or Working on Own Account. If persons such as mill owners, 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

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_IND

	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. 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.</p>
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Class of worker
B. Question Number	30 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_IND
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	3,927,230
F. Statistical unit	The person.

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<p>G. Targeted Population</p>	<p>Each person 10 years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28).</p>
<p>H. Enumerators' Instructions</p>	<p>167. Column 30: Class of Worker. For an employer—that is, one who employs helpers other than domestic servants in transacting his own business—write “E” in Column 30; for a wage or salary worker write “W”; for a person working on his own account write “O”; for an unpaid family worker—that is a member of the family employed without pay on work which contributes to the family income—write “NP.” For all persons returned as having no gainful occupation, leave Column 30 blank.</p> <p>168. Employer, “E.” 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 person 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 anyone 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 but as an employee.</p> <p>169. A “farmer” who does not hire any help the year round should be entered in column 30 as “O.A.” for “own account” but a farmer who has one or more employees the year round should be entered in this column as employer “E.”</p> <p>170. Employee “W.” A person who works for salary or wages 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 served. 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.</p> <p>171. Working on own account, “O.A.” 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</p>

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	<p>salaries or regular wages—are to be classed as working on “own account.” Dressmakers, washerwomen, laundresses or other persons of similar occupation 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.</p> <p>172. Domestic, gainful and non-gainful occupations. If female dependants or children of ten years of age or over carry on a gainful or wage-earning occupation in any capacity, the kind of occupation will be given in Column 28 and the business in which employed in Column 29, and they will be classed as employers or employees, as the case may be, in Column 30 but if they are only carrying on domestic affairs in a household without wages they are no to be classed as having any occupation in Column 28.</p> <p>173. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in Column 28 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 30 as an employee by the letter “W.”</p>
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Employer, own account, wage-earner or unpaid family worker.
B. Question Number	34 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_IND
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	<p>3 676 563 (including active service)</p> <p>3 363 111 (not including active service)</p>
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators’	110. It is important that the entries in the occupation and industry columns

<p>Instructions</p>	<p>accurately and adequately describe the trade or profession of the individual and the kind of business or industry in which his occupation is carried on. Under Instruction 124 are given a number of examples of acceptable designations of occupation and industry. The words in heavy type are essential to the proper description of the occupation and of the industry.</p> <p>The Commissioner has been instructed not to certify Enumerators' vouchers for payment if he does not find entries in both occupation and industry columns for every person with a gainful occupation.</p> <p>123. Column 34.—Status. (1) Where an occupation has been entered in Column 31, there must be an entry indicating the status of the person in Column 34. Following is a list of the different types of workers and the abbreviation which shall be entered in each case in this column.</p> <p>(2) Employer "E" defined. If persons such as mill owners, storekeepers, manufacturers, farmers, etc., employ helpers (or workers other than unpaid family workers or domestic servants) in conducting their business on farms, 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 employed to manage establishments or businesses. All such persons should be returned as wage-earners ("W"), for while anyone 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 but as a wage-earner. No person who himself works for wages, salary, or commission is to be returned as an employer. On the other hand, the farmer, or independent carpenter, etc., who hires a man to help on his own farm or in his business for money wages or for room, board, or pay in kind, or who pays money wages to his son or other relative to help him in his work should be reported as an "employer."</p> <p>(3) Own Account, "O.A." defined. 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) will be made in the status column. Such persons are farmers, physicians, lawyers, small storekeepers, country blacksmiths, etc., who employ no helpers other than unpaid family workers,—in short, independent workers who receive neither salaries nor regular wages—are to be classed as working on own account ("O.A."). Dressmakers, washerwomen, laundresses or other persons of similar occupation who work out by the day are wage-earners, but if they perform the work in their own home or shop they are to be classed as working on own account ("O.A.") unless they employ helpers</p>
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in which case they are to be returned as employers (“E”).

(4) Wage-Earners, “W” defined. A person who works for salary, wages, commission, or on piece rates, whether he be the general manager of a bank, railway, or manufacturing establishment or a day labourer, is a wage-earner and shall be so returned, and the entry “W” (for wage-earner) will record his status. The term wage-earner 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.

(5) Unpaid family worker, “N.P.” (No pay) defined. This entry will be made where persons, usually boys or girls working for parents, are employed full time on a farm, in a store, etc., but receive no fixed money payment.

124. Illustration of occupation, industry, and status. The Enumerator shall study very carefully the following examples of occupation, industry and status descriptions. The words in heavy type are necessary for an accurate ready of the nature of the occupation and the kind of industry of each gainfully occupied person.

Occupation (Col. 31)	Industry		Status (Col. 34)
	Kind of Product or Service (Col. 32)	Branch of Industry (Col. 33)	
Farm labourer	Dairy prod.	Farming	N.P.
Stationary engine-man	Coal	Mining	W.
Foreman	Flour	Mfg.	W.
Seamstress	Dresses	Mfg.	W.
Wooden pattern maker	Iron foundry prod	Mfg.	W.
Timekeeper	Lumber	Mfg.	W.
Metal polisher	Hardware	Mfg.	W.
Electrical engineer	Street Rlwy	Trans. M.G.	W.
Civil Engineer	Highways	Const. P.G.	W.
Sales Agent	Drugs	Mfg.	W.
Insurance Agent	Life insurance	Service	W.
Manufacturer’s agent	General merchandise	Whole. Tr.	O.A.

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	Purchasing agent	Groceries	Whole. Tr.	W.
	Manufacturer	Paper boxes	Mfg	E.
	Cook	Pulpwood	Forestry	W.
	Servant	Domestic	Service	W.
	Waitress	Tea room	Service	W.
	Car inspector	Steam Rlwy	Trans. D.G.	W.
	Building Inspector	City	Service M.G.	W.
	Sales clerk	General merchandise	Ret. Tr.	N.P.
	Office clerk	Department store	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Commercial traveller	Furniture	Mfg.	W.
	Salesman	Tobacco	Whole. Tr.	W.
	Contractor	Buildings	Const.	E.
	Plumber	Plumbing	Const.	O.A.
	Truck driver	Dairy prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Teamster	Lumber	Whole. Tr.	W.
	Graduate Nurse	Private training	Service	W.
	Nurse in training	Hospital	Service	W.
	Nurseryman	Nursery prod.	Farming	E.
	Sales agent	Nursery prod.	Ret. Tr.	W.
	Dynamo man	Electric power	Mfg. P.G.	W.
	Coil winder	Electrical prod.	Mfg.	W.
	Radio repairman	Electrical prod.	Repair	W.
	Stenographer	Post Office	Service D.G.	W.
	Ship's engineer	Fish	Fishing	W.
	Custom's examiner	National Revenue Dept	Service D.G.	W.
	Trapper	Furs	Trapping	O.A.
	Skidder	Logs	Forestry	W.
	Riveter	Rlwy. cars	Repair	W.
I. Remarks				

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Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	What class of worker does this person belong to?
B. Question Number	27 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	EMPLOYMENT_STATUS_IND
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	5 286 153
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 14 years of age and over reported as having "worked."
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>Wage or Salary Earner:-- Mark this oval for any person who worked for wages, salary, piece rates, commissions, tips, or payment in kind or board and room. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) insurance salesman working on commission. (b) waitress working for tips. (c) government employee. (d) salaried manager of a bank. (e) university professor, or school-teacher. (f) executive of a Hydro Electric Power Commission. (g) person on jury duty. (h) store clerk. (i) cleaning woman who works for different people each day. <p>Own-Account:-- In order to be classed as "Own-Account", a person must have worked during the week ending June 2, 1951, in a business or profession owned and operated by himself without any paid employees. If a person paid any salary, wages, or payment in kind to any employees in his business, he should not be classed as "Own-Account" but as "Employer". Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) farmer who has no paid help (may have unpaid family workers). (b) proprietor of a grocery store who does not hire anybody to assist him. (c) doctor, lawyer, or other professional person who works for fees and hires no assistants, receptionists, nurse, secretary, etc. (He may hire a maid

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in his own home, but since this is not in connection with his business he would still be classed as "Own-Account".)

- (d) woman who operates a boarding or rooming house and does not hire anyone to assist her.
- (e) partner in a business in which no salaried persons are employed.
- (f) huckster who neither employes any paid workers, nor is employed by another person.
- (g) retail oil-agent who buys oil in bulk from an oil company and resells it.
- (h) a skilled tradesman who does not hire any person to work for him, and who does sub-contract work for larger contractors. (For the occupation of such a person enter his skilled trade, e.g., "Carpenter").

Employer:-- Mark this oval for any person who operated his own business, farm, or profession, and employed any paid helpers or workers during the week ending June 2nd, in connection with his business. Do not class as an employer any superintendent, manager, foreman, or other executive employed to manage an establishment or business, for although such a person may hire or fire people, he does not do so in the operation of his own business. A person employed by a company cannot himself be considered an employer.

Examples of employers:

- (a) farmer who hires a man to help on his farm for money wages, room and board, or payment in kind, or who pays regular money wages to his son or other relative to work on the farm.
- (b) a partner in a business which employs wage or salary workers.
- (c) physician, dentist, or other professional person who works for fees, and hires one or more paid workers in the operation of his profession.
- (d) a contractor who hires one or more helpers.

No Pay:-- Mark this oval for any person who worked without pay on a farm or in a business owned and operated by a member of the household to whom he is related by blood or marriage. The work done must have contributed to the operation of this family enterprise.

Examples of no pay workers:

- (a) a farmer's son who helps his father on the farm without pay during his vacation from school or after school hours.
- (b) a woman who works in her husband's grocery store without wages or salary.
- (c) the wife of a physician with his own medical practice who keeps her

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	<p>husband's books and other recorrd without wages or salary. (d) a fisherman's son who works without pay in a fishing boat owned by a member of the family.</p> <p><i>Do not include as "unpaid family workers" the following:</i></p> <p>(a) the son of a school caretaker who helps his father without pay. (Reason: the father is himself an employee and it was not his own business in which his sone was helping him). (b) a son working in the family's vegetable garden (non-commercial). (c) a daughter who helped her mother with the housework. (Reason: such work has no direct connection with the family's farm or business).</p>
I. Remarks	

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.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
HOURS WORKED CHIEF OCC

Definition: Refers to the usual number of hours worked per week at chief place of occupation.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Year	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	25				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Hours of working time per week at chief occupation
B. Question Number	25 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	HOURS_WORKED_CHIEF_OCC
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>122. Wage earners. Entries under the heading of wage earners must be made in columns 22 to 29 inclusive for every person named in column 3 whose occupation or trade is recorded in column 17 and who is classed in column 20 as an employee.</p> <p>125. Working hours per week. In column 25 will be entered number of working hours per week employed at chief occupation, and in column 26 the number of hours employed at other work than chief occupation or trade.</p>
I. Remarks	

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
HOURS WORKED CHIEF OCC

Codes

90000001 "Full Time"
90000002 "At School"
90000003 "Retired"
90000004 "On Strike"
90000005 "Out of Work"
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.

In 1951, the number of hours normally worked was determined as the number of hours worked in the week ending June 2, 1951.

**Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
HOURS WORKED CHIEF OCC**

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
HOURS WORKED JUNE 1 1951

Definition: Refers to the number of hours worked in the week ending June 2, 1951.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951				22	22

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	How many hrs. did this person work?
B. Question Number	22 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	HOURS_WORKED_JUNE_1_1951
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	5 286 153
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 14 years of age and over reported as having "worked."
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>For any person reported as having "Worked" in Question 20 or "Yes" in Question 21, there must be an entry in Question 22 for the number of hours worked during the week ending June 2, 1951. Find out from the respondent the actual number of hours the person being enumerated worked, and mark the oval for the hour group which contains that figure.</p> <p>In determining the number of hours the person worked, keep in mind the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Take the actual number worked during the week ending June 2, 1951, and not the usual or average. (2) Exclude time taken off for lunch. (3) Count the time worked to the nearest hour -- that is, 24 1/2 hours will be reported as 25 hours. (4) If a person held more than one job during the week

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HOURS WORKED JUNE 1 1951

	<p>ending June 2nd, take the sum of the number of hours worked at each job.</p> <p>(5) Do not include time spent on home housework, cutting the lawn, painting the garage, etc.</p> <p>(6) If it is impossible to obtain a precise answer as to the number of hours worked, make an estimate as accurately as possible on the basis of whatever information can be obtained.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 10 "1 hour to 14 hours"
- 20 "15 hours to 24 hours"
- 30 "25 hours to 34 hours"
- 40 "35 hours or more"
- 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.

In 1951, the number of hours normally worked was determined as the number of hours worked in the week ending June 2, 1951

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
HOURS WORKED OTHER OCC

Definition: Refers to the usual number of hours worked per week at secondary place of occupation.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	26				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Hours of working time per week at other occupation, if any.
B. Question Number	26 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	HOURS_WORKED_OTHER_OCC
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	122. Wage earners. Entries under the heading of wage earners must be made in columns 22 to 29 inclusive for every person named in column 3 whose occupation or trade is recorded in column 17 and who is classed in column 20 as an employee. 125. Working hours per week. In column 25 will be entered number of working hours per week employed at chief occupation, and in column 26 the number of hours employed at other work than chief occupation or trade.
I. Remarks	

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
HOURS WORKED OTHER OCC

Codes

90000001 "Full Time"
90000002 "At School"
90000003 "Retired"
90000004 "On Strike"
90000005 "Out of Work"
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"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

INDUSTRY

Definition: Refers to the type of employment, industry, or business for gainfully employed persons classed as employees or wage earners. (Such as cotton mill, brass foundry, grocery, coal mine, dairy farm, public school, business college, etc.).

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951				24	24

Codes

0 "Not Applicable"

105 "Agriculture"

106 "Own Farm"

116 "Forestry"

126 "Fisheries"

127 "Hunting/Trapping"

206 "Metal mining"

216 "Coal mining"

226 "Crude petroleum & natural gas extraction"

236 "Nonmetallic mining & quarrying, not fuel"

239 "Mining, not specified (1880)"

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INDUSTRY

- 246 "Construction"
- 247 "Bridge and Road Construction/Work"
- 306 "Logging"
- 307 "Sawmills, planing mills, & mill work"
- 308 "Misc. wood products"
- 309 "Furniture and fixtures"
- 316 "Glass and glass products"
- 317 "Cement,concrete, gypsum, and plaster products"
- 318 "Structural clay products"
- 319 "Pottery and related products"
- 326 "Misc. nonmetallic mineral & stone"
- 336 "Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills"
- 337 "Other primary iron/steel industry"
- 338 "Primary nonferrous industries"
- 346 "Fabricated steel products"
- 347 "Fabricated nonferrous metal products"
- 348 "Not specified metal industries"
- 356 "Agricultural machinery & tractors"
- 357 "Office & store machines & devices"
- 358 "Misc. machinery"
- 367 "Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies"
- 376 "Motor vehicles and equipment"
- 377 "Aircraft and parts"
- 378 "Ship and boat building and repairing"
- 379 "Railroad and misc transportation equipment"
- 386 "Professional equipment and supplies"

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- 387 "Photographic equipment and supplies"
- 388 "Watches, clocks, clockwork devices"
- 399 "Misc. manufacturing industries"
- 400 "War Products"
- 406 "Meat products"
- 407 "Dairy products"
- 408 "Canning/preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods"
- 409 "Grain-mill products"
- 416 "Bakery products"
- 417 "Confectionery and related products"
- 418 "Beverage industries"
- 419 "Misc. food preparations and kindred goods"
- 426 "Not specified food industries"
- 429 "Tobacco manufactures"
- 436 "Knitting mills"
- 437 "Dyeing & finishing textiles, except knit goods"
- 438 "Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings"
- 439 "Yarn, thread, and fabric mills"
- 446 "Misc. textile mill products"
- 448 "Apparel and accessories"
- 449 "Misc. fabricated textile products"
- 456 "Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills"
- 457 "Paperboard containers and boxes"
- 458 "Miscellaneous paper and pulp products"
- 459 "Printing, publishing, & allied industries"
- 466 "Synthetic fibers"

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- 467 "Drugs and medicines"
- 468 "Paints, varnishes, and related products"
- 469 "Misc. chemicals and allied products"
- 476 "Petroleum refining"
- 477 "Misc. petroleum and coal products"
- 478 "Rubber products"
- 487 "Leather: tanned, curried, and finished"
- 488 "Footwear, except rubber"
- 489 "Leather products, except footwear"
- 499 "Not specified manufacturing industries"
- 506 "Railroads and railway express service"
- 516 "Street railways and bus lines"
- 526 "Trucking service"
- 527 "Warehousing and storage"
- 536 "Taxicab service"
- 546 "Water transportation"
- 556 "Air transportation"
- 567 "Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines"
- 568 "Services incidental to transportation"
- 569 "wharf, dock, harbour, etc"
- 578 "Telephone"
- 579 "Telegraph"
- 586 "Electric light and power"
- 587 "Gas and steam supply systems"
- 588 "Electric-gas utilities"
- 596 "Water supply"

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INDUSTRY

- 597 "Sanitary services"
- 598 "Other and not specified utilities"
- 606 "Motor vehicles and equipment"
- 607 "Drugs, chemicals, and allied products"
- 608 "Dry goods apparel"
- 609 "Food and related products"
- 616 "Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing equipment"
- 617 "Machinery, equipment, and supplies"
- 618 "Petroleum products"
- 619 "Farm products--raw materials"
- 626 "Misc. wholesale trade"
- 627 "Not specified wholesale trade"
- 628 "Hudson's Bay Company"
- 636 "Food stores, except dairy products"
- 637 "Dairy products stores and milk retailing"
- 646 "General merchandise stores"
- 647 "Five and ten cent stores"
- 656 "Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe"
- 657 "Shoe stores"
- 658 "Furniture and house furnishing stores"
- 659 "Household appliance and radio stores"
- 667 "Motor vehicles and accessories retailing"
- 668 "Gasoline service stations"
- 669 "Drug stores"
- 679 "Eating and drinking places"
- 686 "Hardware and farm implement stores"

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INDUSTRY

687 "Lumber and building material retailing"
688 "Liquor stores"
689 "Retail florists"
696 "Jewelry stores"
697 "Fuel and ice retailing"
698 "Misc. retail stores"
699 "Not specified retail trade"
716 "Banking and credit agencies"
726 "Security and commodity brokerage & investment companies"
736 "Insurance"
746 "Real estate"
756 "Real estate-insurance-law offices"
806 "Advertising"
807 "Accounting, auditing, & bookkeeping service"
808 "Misc. business services"
816 "Auto repair services and garages"
817 "Misc. repair services"
826 "Private households"
836 "Hotels and lodging places"
846 "Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services"
847 "Dressmaking shops"
848 "Shoe repair shops"
849 "Misc. personal services"
856 "Radio broadcasting and television"
857 "Theaters and motion pictures"
858 "Bowling alleys, and billiard and pool parlors"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

INDUSTRY

- 859 "Misc. entertainment and recreation services"
- 868 "Medical & other health, not hospitals"
- 869 "Hospitals"
- 879 "Legal services"
- 888 "Educational services"
- 896 "Welfare and religious services"
- 897 "Nonprofit membership organizations"
- 898 "Engineering and architectural services"
- 899 "Misc. professional and related services"
- 900 "Library, Museum and other Related Institutions"
- 906 "Postal service"
- 916 "Federal public administration"
- 926 "State public administration"
- 936 "Local public administration"
- 946 "Public administration, level not specified"
- 947 "Indian Reserve"
- 948 "War Services"
- 976 "Common or General Laborer"
- 979 "with family member"
- 980 "housewife"
- 981 "At Home (not housework)"
- 982 "Housework at home"
- 983 "School response (students, etc.)"
- 984 "Retired"
- 986 "invalid"
- 987 "Institutional Response"

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INDUSTRY

988 "jail/penitentiary"

991 "Lady/Man of Leisure"

995 "Non-industrial response"

997 "Unclassifiable industry"

998 "Illegible or not reported"

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"

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.

The Industry question was used by CCRI to map the Industry and Occupation Codes.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

INDUSTRY_CODE

Definition: The code used by Statistics Canada to represent the industry recorded.

Source: 1951 census form, industry box.

Codes: None

Remarks: The industry code was only captured in 1951.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

LEVEL_OF_GOVERNMENT

Definition: For those persons employed in the Municipal, Provincial, and Dominion Government Service industries, this variable records the department or branch of service employed in.

Source: This was an Office use Only column located on the second page of the census form in the lower right corner.

Codes

1 "Federal Government"
2 "Provincial Government"
3 "Municipal Government"
4 "Government, n.s"
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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

NOT_AT_WORK_ACCIDENT_AMNT

Definition: Indicates the length of time the individual was absent from work in the last 12 months because of an 'accident'.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	37	37			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—Accident.
B. Question Number	37 on Schedule 1.
C. Data Dictionary entries	
D. Definition	Refers to the total number of weeks of unemployment a person attributes to a personal injury suffered at work. The purpose of the “Unemployment” questions is to obtain information for a “comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment” (see below).
E. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
F. CCRI Sample	2, 570, 097

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure**NOT_AT_WORK_ACCIDENT_AMNT**

Population Count	
G. Statistical unit	The person.
H. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
I. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>181. Column 37: Accident. If the period of unemployment was due to accident, the enumerator will enter in this column the number of weeks the person was out of work because of an accident which disabled himself. When the unemployment was because of an accident to the plant, mine, factory, etc., the entry will be made in Column 39 and not in Column 37. Enter only weeks lost through accident to the worker in this column.</p>
J. Responses	1 to 52.
K. Remarks	

Codes

90000001 "Injury"

90000002 "Yes"

99999001 "Blank"

99999002 "Damaged"

99999003 "Illegible"

99999004 "In Error"

99999005 "Suspicious"

99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"

99999007 "Not Applicable"

99999008 "Not Mapped"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

NOT_AT_WORK_ACCIDENT_AMNT

99999009 "Correction"

99999010 "Suggestion"

99999011 "Unknown - Suggestion"

99999012 "Multiple Response - Suggestion"

99999901 "None"

99999902 "Not Given"

99999903 "Unknown"

99999904 "Invalid Value"

99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

NOT_AT_WORK_ACCIDENT_UNIT

Definition: Indicates the time unit used to report the length of time the individual was absent from work due to an accident

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	37	37			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—Accident.
B. Question Number	37 on Schedule 1.
C. Data Dictionary entries	
D. Definition	Refers to the total number of weeks of unemployment a person attributes to a personal injury suffered at work. The purpose of the “Unemployment” questions is to obtain information for a “comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment” (see below).
E. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
F. CCRI Sample Population Count	2, 570, 097
G. Statistical unit	The person.
H. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
I. Enumerators’	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the

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NOT_AT_WORK_ACCIDENT_UNIT

Instructions	<p>worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>181. Column 37: Accident. If the period of unemployment was due to accident, the enumerator will enter in this column the number of weeks the person was out of work because of an accident which disabled himself. When the unemployment was because of an accident to the plant, mine, factory, etc., the entry will be made in Column 39 and not in Column 37. Enter only weeks lost through accident to the worker in this column.</p>
J. Responses	1 to 52.
K. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "Day"
- 2 "Week"
- 3 "Month"
- 4 "Year"
- 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"

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NOT_AT_WORK_ACCIDENT_UNIT

99999901 "None"

99999902 "Not Given"

99999903 "Unknown"

99999904 "Invalid Value"

99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

NOT_AT_WORK_ANY_REASON_AMNT

Definition: Indicates the length of time the individual was absent from work in the last 12 months because of 'any reason'.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Guide	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	34	34			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Total number of weeks unemployed from any cause in the last 12 months
B. Question Number	34 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_ANY_REASON_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_ANY_REASON_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty conscientiously

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NOT_AT_WORK_ANY_REASON_AMNT

	<p>and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>178. Column 34: Total number of weeks unemployed from any cause in the last 12 months. The enumerator will inquire of every person who was described as an "employee" or "worker" (W) in Column 30, the number of weeks out of work for any cause during the twelve months preceding the census date, June 1st, 1931. No entry should be made in this column for students at college who work during the holidays. The number of weeks in this column must be equal to the total number of weeks entered in Columns 35 to 40. If a period of less than one week were lost from work, the answer should be stated in days with the word days written in.</p> <p>When the enumerator has completed making the entries on the schedule for this person he will total the number of weeks entered under Columns 35 to 40 to see if they agree with the number of weeks entered in Column 34 and if there be a different he will at once call the attention of the person to the discrepancy and require him or her to make readjustment so that the figures will balance.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 90000001 "Ill/Invalid"
- 90000002 "Laid Off"
- 90000003 "No Job"
- 90000004 "Temporary"
- 90000005 "Yes"
- 90000006 "Retired"
- 90000007 "On Holidays"
- 90000008 "Income"
- 99999001 "Blank"
- 99999002 "Damaged"
- 99999003 "Illegible"
- 99999004 "In Error"
- 99999005 "Suspicious"

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NOT_AT_WORK_ANY_REASON_AMNT

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"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_ANY_REASON_UNIT

Definition: Indicates the time unit used to report the length of time the individual was absent from work over the last 12 months for any reason.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	34	34			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Total number of weeks unemployed from any cause in the last 12 months
B. Question Number	34 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_ANY_REASON_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_ANY_REASON_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty

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NOT_AT_WORK_ANY_REASON_UNIT

	<p>conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>178. Column 34: Total number of weeks unemployed from any cause in the last 12 months. The enumerator will inquire of every person who was described as an "employee" or "worker" (W) in Column 30, the number of weeks out of work for any cause during the twelve months preceding the census date, June 1st, 1931. No entry should be made in this column for students at college who work during the holidays. The number of weeks in this column must be equal to the total number of weeks entered in Columns 35 to 40. If a period of less than one week were lost from work, the answer should be stated in days with the word days written in.</p> <p>When the enumerator has completed making the entries on the schedule for this person he will total the number of weeks entered under Columns 35 to 40 to see if they agree with the number of weeks entered in Column 34 and if there be a different he will at once call the attention of the person to the discrepancy and require him or her to make readjustment so that the figures will balance.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "Day"
- 2 "Week"
- 3 "Month"
- 4 "Year"
- 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"

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NOT_AT_WORK_ANY_REASON_UNIT

99999011 "Unknown - Suggestion"
99999012 "Multiple Response - Suggestion"
99999901 "None"
99999902 "Not Given"
99999903 "Unknown"
99999904 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_NO_JOB_AMNT

Definition: Indicates the length of time the individual was absent from work in the last 12 months because of 'no job'.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	35	35			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to — No Job.
B. Question Number	35 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_NO_JOB_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_NO_JOB_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the

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NOT_AT_WORK_NO_JOB_AMNT

basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.

179. Column 35: No Job. This inquiry has reference to persons who during some portion of the twelve months preceding the census were out of work and had no reasonable prospect of returning to their former jobs. A "no job" person may be described as one who has no job, nor a promise nor understanding that he or she will be employed. It includes also all idle persons who are planning to change their occupation as well as those formerly attached to plants closed so long that it is improbable that they will reopen. For such persons the enumerator will enter in Column 35 the number of weeks they were out of employment. (See Specimen Schedule.)

The term "no job" does not, however, include persons who are temporarily out of work (See Instructions 176). For example, if persons employed on building and construction work were temporarily laid off by their employers at any time during the year, the number of weeks without work should not be entered in Column 35 (no job) but should be reported in Column 39 (temporary lay-off).

176. Column 32: If an employee were you at work on Monday June 1, 1931. The enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person who is recorded with an occupation in Column 28 and is reported in Column 30 with the letter "W" for "employee" or "worker." The inquiry in this column is to be answered by "yes" or "no" as the case may be. If the entry in this column is "no" there must also be an entry in Column 33.

In addition to obtaining a record of unemployment at a given date the inquiry is also intended to direct the mind of the person to the length of time, if any, he was out of work during the 12 months immediately preceding the census. The cause or causes for being out of work will be stated in Column 35 to 40.

In some occupations, however, such as the running trades on railways, where employment is reckoned by runs (with minimum monthly earnings guaranteed) Monday June 1, 1931 may be the day when certain men will be off duty between runs. In such cases the person (train hand) is not to be reported as "not at work" consequently the proper answer in Column

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NOT_AT_WORK_NO_JOB_AMNT

	32 will be "yes." There may also be other instances where Monday June 1 will not be an ordinary working day, because the person had worked perhaps on the Sunday previous or overtime and was entitled to Monday as his rest day. For all such cases the proper answer in Column 32 will be "yes."
I. Remarks	

Codes

90000001 "Ill/Invalid"
90000002 "Yes"
90000003 "No Job"
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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

NOT_AT_WORK_NO_JOB_UNIT

Definition: Indicates the time unit used to report the length of time the individual was absent from work in the last 12 months because he/she had 'no job'.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	35	35			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to — No Job.
B. Question Number	35 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_NO_JOB_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_NO_JOB_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a

comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.

179. Column 35: No Job. This inquiry has reference to persons who during some portion of the twelve months preceding the census were out of work and had no reasonable prospect of returning to their former jobs. A "no job" person may be described as one who has no job, nor a promise nor understanding that he or she will be employed. It includes also all idle persons who are planning to change their occupation as well as those formerly attached to plants closed so long that it is improbable that they will reopen. For such persons the enumerator will enter in Column 35 the number of weeks they were out of employment. (See Specimen Schedule.)

The term "no job" does not, however, include persons who are temporarily out of work (See Instructions 176). For example, if persons employed on building and construction work were temporarily laid off by their employers at any time during the year, the number of weeks without work should not be entered in Column 35 (no job) but should be reported in Column 39 (temporary lay-off).

176. Column 32: If an employee were you at work on Monday June 1, 1931. The enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person who is recorded with an occupation in Column 28 and is reported in Column 30 with the letter "W" for "employee" or "worker." The inquiry in this column is to be answered by "yes" or "no" as the case may be. If the entry in this column is "no" there must also be an entry in Column 33.

In addition to obtaining a record of unemployment at a given date the inquiry is also intended to direct the mind of the person to the length of time, if any, he was out of work during the 12 months immediately preceding the census. The cause or causes for being out of work will be stated in Column 35 to 40.

In some occupations, however, such as the running trades on railways, where employment is reckoned by runs (with minimum monthly earnings guaranteed) Monday June 1, 1931 may be the day when certain men will be off duty between runs. In such cases the person (train hand) is not to be reported as "not at work" consequently the proper answer in Column 32 will be "yes." There may also be other instances where Monday June 1 will

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NOT_AT_WORK_NO_JOB_UNIT

	not be an ordinary working day, because the person had worked perhaps on the Sunday previous or overtime and was entitled to Monday as his rest day. For all such cases the proper answer in Column 32 will be "yes."
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "Day"
- 2 "Week"
- 3 "Month"
- 4 "Year"
- 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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_AMNT

Definition: Indicates the length of time the individual was absent from work in the last 12 months because of 'other reasons'.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	40	40			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—Other causes (see instructions 184).
B. Question Number	40 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for

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NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_AMNT

	<p>periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>184. Column 40: Other Causes. If the total period of "unemployment" entered in Column 34 is not covered by the causes entered in Columns 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 the enumerator should make diligent enquiry as to any "other cause" and endeavour to obtain a definite statement as to the "other cause", which was responsible for the person being "out of work." The enumerator will enter the number of weeks "out of work" for the "other cause" in Column 40 and write the "cause" in the margin opposite the line on which the entries are made.</p> <p>185. The enumerator, however, is strictly cautioned against accepting ridiculous answers and should insist on proper replies. As a rule it will be found that the causes of all unemployment may be classified under Columns 35 to 39.</p> <p>When the enumerator has completed making the entries on the schedule for this person he will total the number of weeks entered under Columns 35 to 40 to see if they agree with the number of weeks entered in Column 34 and if there be a difference he will at once call the attention of the person to the discrepancy and require him or her to make readjustment so that the figures will balance.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 90000001 "Ill/Invalid/Mentally Ill"
- 90000002 "Incompetent"
- 90000003 "On Holiday/Travelling"
- 90000004 "In Prison/Inmate"
- 90000005 "Laid Off"
- 90000006 "Work Closure"
- 90000007 "At Home"
- 90000008 "At School"
- 90000009 "A Death/Died"
- 90000010 "No Work"
- 90000011 "On Own Account"
- 90000012 "Retired"
- 90000013 "Away"
- 90000014 "No Orders/No Materials"
- 90000015 "On Relief"

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NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_AMNT

90000016 "Temporary Time Off"
90000017 "Voluntary"
90000018 "Visiting"
90000019 "Seasonal"
90000020 "Too Young to Work"
90000021 "Old Age"
90000022 "On Pension"
90000023 "In Training"
90000024 "Rest"
90000025 "Short Time"
90000026 "Pit Idle"
90000027 "Part Time"
90000028 "Flood"
90000029 "Weather"
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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_UNIT

Definition: Indicates the time unit used to report the length of time the individual was absent from work in the last 12 months due to other reasons. An 'other' reason is a reason that is not listed in the related questions in this section of the schedule: no job; illness; accident; strike; or layoff.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	40	40			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—Other causes (see instructions 184).
B. Question Number	40 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_UNIT

	<p>under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>184. Column 40: Other Causes. If the total period of "unemployment" entered in Column 34 is not covered by the causes entered in Columns 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 the enumerator should make diligent enquiry as to any "other cause" and endeavour to obtain a definite statement as to the "other cause", which was responsible for the person being "out of work." The enumerator will enter the number of weeks "out of work" for the "other cause" in Column 40 and write the "cause" in the margin opposite the line on which the entries are made.</p> <p>185. The enumerator, however, is strictly cautioned against accepting ridiculous answers and should insist on proper replies. As a rule it will be found that the causes of all unemployment may be classified under Columns 35 to 39.</p> <p>When the enumerator has completed making the entries on the schedule for this person he will total the number of weeks entered under Columns 35 to 40 to see if they agree with the number of weeks entered in Column 34 and if there be a difference he will at once call the attention of the person to the discrepancy and require him or her to make readjustment so that the figures will balance.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "Day"
- 2 "Week"
- 3 "Month"
- 4 "Year"
- 99999001 "Blank"
- 99999002 "Damaged"
- 99999003 "Illegible"
- 99999004 "In Error"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_UNIT

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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_RSN_JUNE_1_1931

Definition: Indicates the time unit used to report the length of time the individual was absent from work in the last 12 months due to other reasons. An 'other' reason is a reason that is not listed in the related questions in this section of the schedule: no job; illness; accident; strike; or layoff.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Year	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	40	40			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—Other causes (see instructions 184).
B. Question Number	40 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_OTH_RSN_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule

	<p>under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>184. Column 40: Other Causes. If the total period of "unemployment" entered in Column 34 is not covered by the causes entered in Columns 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 the enumerator should make diligent enquiry as to any "other cause" and endeavour to obtain a definite statement as to the "other cause", which was responsible for the person being "out of work." The enumerator will enter the number of weeks "out of work" for the "other cause" in Column 40 and write the "cause" in the margin opposite the line on which the entries are made.</p> <p>185. The enumerator, however, is strictly cautioned against accepting ridiculous answers and should insist on proper replies. As a rule it will be found that the causes of all unemployment may be classified under Columns 35 to 39.</p> <p>When the enumerator has completed making the entries on the schedule for this person he will total the number of weeks entered under Columns 35 to 40 to see if they agree with the number of weeks entered in Column 34 and if there be a difference he will at once call the attention of the person to the discrepancy and require him or her to make readjustment so that the figures will balance.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "Day"
- 2 "Week"
- 3 "Month"
- 4 "Year"
- 99999001 "Blank"
- 99999002 "Damaged"
- 99999003 "Illegible"
- 99999004 "In Error"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_RSN_JUNE_1_1931

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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_RSN_JUNE_2_1941

Definition: Refers to the reason why the person was not at work on June 2, 1941, if the answer to Column 36 was "No."

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	37	37			
1951					

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	If not, give reason.
B. Question Number	37 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_RSN_JUNE_2_1941
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	2 816 798
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each wage-earner enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	126. The purpose of the inquiries in Columns 36 and 37 is to obtain information on the number of wage-earners not at work on June 2, 1941, and the reasons for their absence from work. The Enumerator should consult the Specimen Schedule carefully, as well as the following instructions. 131. Column 37.—If not, why? If the answer to the previous question is "No", there must be an entry in this column. The Enumerator shall make

every effort to discover the correct reason why the person was not at work. The entry will be one of the following:

- (a) No job—"N.J." (e) Accident—"A."
(b) Lay-off—"L." (f) Strike or lockout—"S."
(c) Holiday—"H." (g) Other cause—"O.C."
(d) Illness—"I"
Illness in family—"I.F."

(a) No job defined. This will be recorded as the cause of unemployment when the person has no employment nor any reasonable prospect of returning to his former job. In this case the Enumerator shall write "N.J." (No job) in this column.

(b) "Lay-off" defined. The Enumerator should be careful to distinguish between those persons who have no jobs and those who have a job of some kind but are on lay-off owing to seasonal slackness, plant break-down, etc. Where the person is not at work on June 2, 1941. due to involuntary lay-off, without pay, owing perhaps to a temporary shut-down or a plant, mine, etc., or to a partial lay-off of working force were the firm is operating on the day of the census, enter "L" (Lay-off) in this column.

(c) "Holiday" defined. This reasons applies where the person is on annual vacation or taking the day off voluntarily, with or without pay, but not where he is away from work because the census day happens to coincide with his weekly rest day. The Enumerator shall then write "H" (Holiday) in this column.

(d) "Illness" defined. If a person is not at work on the census date owing to a personal illness, report the cause as (Illness) "I". If the person is absent from work because of illness in the family, the Enumerator shall write "I.F."

(e) "Accident" defined. Where the person is not at work on June 2, 1941, due to personal injury enter "A" (Accident) as the cause, but an accident to machinery which makes it necessary the closing down of a plant for a period of time should not be reported as "A" (Accident) but as "L" (Lay-off). Only in cases of personal injury will the reason "Accident" be entered in this column.

(f) "Strike" or "lockout" defined. The Enumerator shall enter "S" in this column where the person is not at work on the census date owing to an

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_RSN_JUNE_2_1941

	industrial dispute. (g) "Other cause" defined. If the wage-earner was not at work on June 2, 1941, for a cause other than those defined under 131 (a) to (f) inclusive, then the Enumerator shall write "O.C." for Other cause.
I. Remarks	

Codes: None

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_STRIKE_AMNT

Definition: Indicates the time amount used to report the length of time the individual was absent from work in the last 12 months due to a strike or lockout.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	38	38			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—Strike or Lockout.
B. Question Number	38 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_STRIKE_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_STRIKE_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_STRIKE_AMNT

	<p>conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>182. Column 38: Strike or Lockout. The number of weeks this person was idle in the last year because the plant was closed owing to disagreement of the management with employees or because of refusal of workers to continue under current working conditions will be entered in Column 38.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 90000001 "No"
- 90000002 "Yes"
- 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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_STRIKE_UNIT

Definition: Indicates the time unit used to report the length of time the individual was absent from work in the last 12 months due to a strike or lockout.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	38	38			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—Strike or Lockout.
B. Question Number	38 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_STRIKE_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_STRIKE_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_STRIKE_UNIT

	<p>conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>182. Column 38: Strike or Lockout. The number of weeks this person was idle in the last year because the plant was closed owing to disagreement of the management with employees or because of refusal of workers to continue under current working conditions will be entered in Column 38.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "Day"
- 2 "Week"
- 3 "Month"
- 4 "Year"
- 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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_TMP_LOFF_AMNT

Definition: Indicates the time amount used to report the length of time the individual was absent from work due to a temporary layoff.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	39	39			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—Temporary Lay-off.
B. Question Number	39 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_TMP_LOFF_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_TMP_LOFF_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_TMP_LOFF_AMNT

	<p>conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>183. Column 39: Temporary Lay-off. Generally a "lay-off" is of two kinds, "voluntary" and "involuntary". A voluntary lay-off refers to instances where the employee quits to take holidays, while an "involuntary lay-off" includes instances where a plant is closed for repairs, reorganization, etc., and where the employees may return to work upon the reopening of the plant, mine, factory, etc. The number of weeks "out of work" which the worker considered as a "temporary lay-off" will be entered in Column 39 whether the "lay-off" was owing to his own action or whether due to plant conditions. (See explanations given in Instruction 181 regarding accidents, Column 37).</p> <p>181. Column 37: Accident. If the period of unemployment was due to accident, the enumerator will enter in this column the number of weeks the person was out of work because of an accident which disabled himself. When the unemployment was because of an accident to the plant, mine, factory, etc., the entry will be made in Column 39 and not in Column 37. Enter only weeks lost through accident to the worker in this column.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 90000001 "Laid Off"
- 90000002 "Yes"
- 90000003 "On Vacation"
- 99999001 "Blank"
- 99999002 "Damaged"
- 99999003 "Illegible"
- 99999004 "In Error"
- 99999005 "Suspicious"
- 99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"
- 99999007 "Not Applicable"
- 99999008 "Not Mapped"
- 99999009 "Correction"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_TMP_LOFF_AMNT

99999010 "Suggestion"
99999011 "Unknown - Suggestion"
99999012 "Multiple Response - Suggestion"
99999901 "None"
99999902 "Not Given"
99999903 "Unknown"
99999904 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_TMP_LOFF_UNIT

Definition: Indicates the time unit used to report the length of time the individual was absent from work due to a temporary layoff.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931	39	39			
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1931

A. Census Question	Of the total number of weeks reported out of work in column 34, how many were due to—Temporary Lay-off.
B. Question Number	39 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	NOT_AT_WORK_TMP_LOFF_AMNT NOT_AT_WORK_TMP_LOFF_UNIT
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1930 to June 1, 1931.
E. Total Target Population	2, 570, 097
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person ten years of age or more reported as gainfully employed (in Column 28) and as a worker or employee (in Column 30).
H. Enumerators' Instructions	175. The purpose of the inquiries under this heading in Columns 32 to 40 is to elicit information on the problem of the economic insecurity of the worker and to ascertain as far as possible the causes which make for unemployment. The value of the information entered on the schedule under this heading will depend entirely upon the care exercised by the enumerator in prosecuting the inquiries. If he does his duty conscientiously and well, very valuable information, which will form the

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_TMP_LOFF_UNIT

	<p>basis for a comprehensive study of the various causes alleged as the reasons for periods of unemployment, will be obtained through the census. The enumerator should carefully study the Specimen Schedule and these Instructions. If, when he starts the work of enumeration, he finds there is any question upon which he is not clear or has any doubt he should communicate immediately with his Commissioner.</p> <p>183. Column 39: Temporary Lay-off. Generally a "lay-off" is of two kinds, "voluntary" and "involuntary". A voluntary lay-off refers to instances where the employee quits to take holidays, while an "involuntary lay-off" includes instances where a plant is closed for repairs, reorganization, etc., and where the employees may return to work upon the reopening of the plant, mine, factory, etc. The number of weeks "out of work" which the worker considered as a "temporary lay-off" will be entered in Column 39 whether the "lay-off" was owing to his own action or whether due to plant conditions. (See explanations given in Instruction 181 regarding accidents, Column 37).</p> <p>181. Column 37: Accident. If the period of unemployment was due to accident, the enumerator will enter in this column the number of weeks the person was out of work because of an accident which disabled himself. When the unemployment was because of an accident to the plant, mine, factory, etc., the entry will be made in Column 39 and not in Column 37. Enter only weeks lost through accident to the worker in this column.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "Day"
- 2 "Week"
- 3 "Month"
- 4 "Year"
- 99999001 "Blank"
- 99999002 "Damaged"
- 99999003 "Illegible"
- 99999004 "In Error"
- 99999005 "Suspicious"
- 99999006 "Missing -- Mandatory Field"
- 99999007 "Not Applicable"
- 99999008 "Not Mapped"
- 99999009 "Correction"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
NOT_AT_WORK_TMP_LOFF_UNIT

99999010 "Suggestion"
99999011 "Unknown - Suggestion"
99999012 "Multiple Response - Suggestion"
99999901 "None"
99999902 "Not Given"
99999903 "Unknown"
99999904 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
OCCUPATION_CODE

Definition: The code used by Statistics Canada to represent the occupation recorded.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	29	29	8		
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	Chief occupation or trade. (Be specific, give as definite information as possible).
B. Question Number	Column 29 of Forms 1A and 1B; Column 8 of Form 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND OCCUPATION_CODE
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	6 671 236
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	102. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 29. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 29 should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the individual earns money or money equivalent, -as " <i>physician</i> ," " <i>carpenter</i> ," " <i>farmer</i> ," " <i>stenographer</i> ," " <i>nurse</i> ," etc.; or (2) " <i>income</i> "; or

(3) if no occupation the entry will be "*none*."

103. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "*income*" in column 29; and the entry "*none*" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow "no occupation" and who do not live on "income."

104. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a *gainful occupation* should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "*income*," but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "*none*."

105. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained, and the entry will be made thus: "*Farmer r.*" for farmer retired, and "*Grocer r.*" for grocer retired, or as the case may be.

106. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

107. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

108. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 29 should be "*none*." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 29 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and

the entry in column 31 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 29 and the place where employed in column 31. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 29, and the entry "at home" should be made in column 31.

109. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded as having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation in which their time is employed.

110. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class of occupation must be stated precisely in column 29, and the place where the person is employed, as "*farm*," "*woollen factory*," "*cotton factory*," "*coal-mine*," etc., will be carefully recorded in column 31. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 29 by such indefinite terms as "*manufacturer*," "*merchant*," "*cotton mill employee*," "*labourer*," "*miner*," "*manager*," etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 29 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 31, the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables.

111. Mechanic. The word "*mechanic*" should be avoided in all cases; and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a craftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade or occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

112. Doctors or physicians. In the case of a doctor or physician enter in column 29 the word "doctor" and in column 31 the class to which he belongs, as *medical*, *osteopathic*, *chiropractic*, etc.

113. Engineers. The different kinds of engineers should be carefully

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OCCUPATION_CODE

	<p>distinguished by stating the full descriptive title in column 29 as <i>civil engineer, electrical engineer, locomotive engineer, mechanical engineer, mining engineer, stationary engineer, etc.</i>, and in column 31 how or where employed as <i>“private practice”</i> or give company with whom or piece of work upon which employed as <i>“bridge work,” “road construction,” “railway”</i>, etc.</p> <p>114. Agent. The different kinds of <i>“agents”</i> should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 31 the line of business followed.</p> <p>115. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 29 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 31.</p> <p>116. Clerk. The use of the word <i>“clerk”</i> should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a <i>“salesman”</i> or a <i>“saleswoman.”</i> A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as clerk.</p> <p>117. Workers attending school. In the case of a person who is at work and also attends a school or college, enter the occupation followed in columns 29 and 31 and indicate the fact of school or college attendance in column 28 by entering the number of months in school or college. In such cases make a dash (-) in column 34 opposite this name.</p> <p>118. Labourer. The term <i>“labourer”</i> should be avoided if any more precise statement of the occupation can be secured. Employees in factories and mills, for example, usually have some definite designation, as weaver, roller, puddler, etc. Where the term <i>“labourer”</i> is used, be careful to state accurately the industry in column 31.</p> <p>119. Caution. <i>You need not give a person’s occupation just as he expresses it. Always find out exactly the kind of work he does and the industry, business or place in which he works, and so state it. For instance, if a person says that he is “in business,” find out what branch of business and kind of work he does or what position he holds.</i></p>
I. Remarks	

Codes: None

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OCCUPATION_CODE

Remarks: The occupation code was only captured in 1921.

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OCCUPATIONAL_TREND

Definition: Refers to the person's means of earning money ten years earlier, i.e. 1931.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	35	35			
1951					

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	What was your occupation in 1931? (This question refers only to persons 25 years of age and over.)
B. Question Number	35 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	OCCUPATIONAL_TREND OCCUPATIONAL_TREND_CORR
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	2 786 271
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person over 25 years of age enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	110. It is important that the entries in the occupation and industry columns accurately and adequately describe the trade or profession of the individual and the kind of business or industry in which his occupation is carried on. Under Instruction 124 are given a number of examples of acceptable designations of occupation and industry. The words in heavy type are essential to the proper description of the occupation and of the industry.

The Commissioner has been instructed not to certify Enumerators' vouchers for payment if he does not find entries in both occupation and industry columns for every person with a gainful occupation.

125. Column 35.—Occupational Trend. The Enumerator shall inquire of every person 25 years of age and over what his or her occupation was in 1931. The rules for recording the occupation will be the same as those given in Instruction 118 and relating to Column 31.

111. Column 31.—Occupation. The Enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person of 14 years of age or over. The entry that he shall make must be one of the following:

(a) The chief occupation of every gainfully occupied person.

(b) Retired.

(c) Homemaker.

(d) Student.

(e) None (yes)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.

(f) None (no)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.

(g) None—only for persons 25 years of age and over.

112. "Gainful Occupation" defined. For census purposes, a gainful occupation is one by which the person who pursues it earns money or in which he assists in the production of goods. Children working at home merely on general household duties or chores or at odd times at other work are not to be returned as having an occupation. Similarly women doing housework in their own homes without salary or wages are to be returned as "homemaker." Persons not at work on June 2 shall report the occupation last followed. For young persons who have never worked, the Enumerator shall make an entry in this column in accordance with Instruction 111 and 116. (For illustrations of occupations, see Instruction 124.)

113. "Retired" defined. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation and are to be entered in Col. 31 as "retired". Only persons who at some time had a gainful occupation and are no longer employed

nor seeking employment shall be reported as “retired.”

114. “Homemaker” defined. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Col. 31 shall be “homemaker.” But if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money at some other occupation, whether carried on at home or outside, then that occupation will be entered in Col. 31 and not “homemaker.” Where a woman keeps lodgers or boarders as a means of supplementing family earnings she shall be returned as a “lodging-house keeper” or “boarding-house keeper” when the number of lodgers or boarders exceeds the number of members of the family in the household.

115. “Student” defined. Every person, 14 years of age and over, regularly attending school or college or receiving private tuition, shall be returned as a “student.” Even if earning small sums of money after school or on Saturdays as a messenger, newsboy, etc., he or she shall be enumerated as a student. Only when the person is not attending school and is employed most of the day at some occupation, or is wholly assisting his or her parents or any other person on a farm, in a store, etc., will he or she be reported as having a gainful occupation.

116. “None” or “No Occupation” defined. For all other persons who have no gainful occupation the entry in Column 31 shall be “none”. These include such adult dependants as invalids at home or in institutions, persons with private means, etc., who have never followed a gainful occupation and, therefore, would not be returned as “retired.” Young persons 14 to 24 years of age who have never had a gainful occupation and are not at present attending school shall in addition be asked whether or not they are actually seeking employment. If the answer is in the affirmative the Enumerator must add the word “yes” in the same Column, as “none (yes),” and if the reply is in the negative the entry in Column 31 shall be “none (no)”. (See Specimen Schedule Column 31.) In the case of persons of 25 years of age or more who have never had gainful occupation, the Enumerator shall enter “none” in Column 31.

117. Two or more occupations. If an individual has two occupations which he customarily follows during the year, enter the one at which he spends most of his time or from which he receives the greater part of his annual earnings.

118. (1) For persons reporting a gainful occupation in Column 31, the

following instructions must be carefully studied:—

(2) Occupations on farms. A person running his own farm or operating a farm as a tenant or renter shall be returned as “farmer.” A person managing a farm for someone else and being paid a wage or salary shall be reported as “farm manager.” A person working on a farm as a farmer’s son or hired man, whether receiving pay or not, shall be entered as “farm labourer.” Where two or more persons share in the ownership and management of the farm each person is to be enumerated as “farmer.” Women operating their own farms shall be returned as “farmers,” but only in cases where women are working regularly at outdoor farm work or caring for livestock or poultry on a farm operated by someone else shall they be reported as “farm labourers.” Children who spend most of the day assisting in the work on the farm, other than household work, shall be returned as “farm labourers.”

(3) Unusual occupations for women. Women are rarely found in most primary occupations, i.e., as miners, fishermen, loggers; nor in building trades, i.e., as carpenters, plumbers, etc.; nor in most railway or road transport occupations, i.e., as locomotive engineers, motormen, truck drivers, etc.; nor in most heavy occupations in factories or elsewhere. When a woman is reported as having an occupation not usually followed by women, make further inquiry before accepting the statement as given.

(4) Unusual occupations for children. It is unusual for a child to be found in a position of ownership of a business or to be a proprietor of a farm, factory, or store. Nor is it likely that he would be working in an official capacity, as manager or foreman, or following a profession or a skilled trade. The Enumerator shall in all cases note the age of working members of the family for whom such occupations are reported and verify doubtful cases.

(5) Kind of agent, engineer, inspector, etc. In an occupation inquiry, it is essential that a complete description of the occupation be obtained. As will be apparent from the following illustrations, the terms “agent”, “engineer”, “inspector”. “clerk” and so on, are not acceptable descriptions of occupations. An agent may be an insurance agent, a purchasing agent, a ticket agent, etc.; an engineer may be a civil engineer, a stationary engineer, a locomotive engineer, etc.; a clerk may be a filing clerk, a correspondence clerk, a sales clerk, etc.; and an inspector may be a school inspector, a meter inspector, a food inspector, etc. The Enumerator shall insist that a distinction be made between a machine operator and a machinist, between a milk driver delivering milk from door to door and a

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	<p>milk salesman going from house to house seeking new customers, etc.</p> <p>Similarly with occupations that actually describe specific process in the making of articles of manufacture, the kind of material on which the process or operation is performed must be known. For example, a polisher may be either a metal or a wood polisher, a cutter either a leather or a cloth cutter, and a cleaner either a window or garment cleaner, and each is quite a distinct occupation.</p> <p>The full description of the present occupation must be secured and entered in Col. 31. Be careful not to enter in the space allowed for the industry (Col. 32 or Col. 33) information that pertains to the occupation only. (See Instruction 124 for further examples of occupation descriptions.)</p> <p>(6) Officers, employees and inmates of Institutions and Homes. For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail or sanitarium, return the occupation followed in the institution. For an inmate of such institution, enter in Col. 31 the occupation pursued prior to commitment.</p> <p>(7) General and indefinite occupation returns. Do not accept such general expressions as helper, office worker, mechanic, mill hand, labourer, etc., as a description of the occupation followed. Office workers may be bookkeepers, stenographers, filling clerks, etc. Persons reported as labourers or mechanics may be found, on further inquiry, to have some definite occupation, as boiler fireman, steamfitter, machine setter, caretaker, tobacco cutter operator, etc. (See also Instruction 124.)</p> <p>(8) For persons who are members of His Majesty's Forces, either in the Active Army or the Reserve, the occupation entered in Column 31 shall be that followed prior to joining the Forces. This will be true also of entries in Columns 32, 33 and 34. In the case of persons who were members of His Majesty's Permanent Forces before the war, however, the entry shall be the occupation followed in the army, navy, air force, etc.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes: None

Remarks: This question was reported only for persons 25 years of age and older.

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OCCUPATIONAL_TREND_CORR

Definition: In 1941, a correction made by Statistics Canada to the response recorded for question 35 - Occupational Trend. When the response recorded by the enumerator was overwritten by a different answer, the 'correction' was recorded in this variable.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	35	35			
1951					

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	What was your occupation in 1931? (This question refers only to persons 25 years of age and over.)
B. Question Number	35 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	OCCUPATIONAL_TREND OCCUPATIONAL_TREND_CORR
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	2 786 271
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person over 25 years of age enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	110. It is important that the entries in the occupation and industry columns accurately and adequately describe the trade or profession of the individual and the kind of business or industry in which his occupation is carried on. Under Instruction 124 are given a number of examples of acceptable designations of occupation and industry. The words in heavy type are essential to the proper description of the occupation and of the

industry.

The Commissioner has been instructed not to certify Enumerators' vouchers for payment if he does not find entries in both occupation and industry columns for every person with a gainful occupation.

125. Column 35.—Occupational Trend. The Enumerator shall inquire of every person 25 years of age and over what his or her occupation was in 1931. The rules for recording the occupation will be the same as those given in Instruction 118 and relating to Column 31.

111. Column 31.—Occupation. The Enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person of 14 years of age or over. The entry that he shall make must be one of the following:

(a) The chief occupation of every gainfully occupied person.

(b) Retired.

(c) Homemaker.

(d) Student.

(e) None (yes)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.

(f) None (no)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.

(g) None—only for persons 25 years of age and over.

112. "Gainful Occupation" defined. For census purposes, a gainful occupation is one by which the person who pursues it earns money or in which he assists in the production of goods. Children working at home merely on general household duties or chores or at odd times at other work are not to be returned as having an occupation. Similarly women doing housework in their own homes without salary or wages are to be returned as "homemaker." Persons not at work on June 2 shall report the occupation last followed. For young persons who have never worked, the Enumerator shall make an entry in this column in accordance with Instruction 111 and 116. (For illustrations of occupations, see Instruction 124.)

113. "Retired" defined. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful

occupation and are to be entered in Col. 31 as “retired”. Only persons who at some time had a gainful occupation and are no longer employed nor seeking employment shall be reported as “retired.”

114. “Homemaker” defined. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Col. 31 shall be “homemaker.” But if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money at some other occupation, whether carried on at home or outside, then that occupation will be entered in Col. 31 and not “homemaker.” Where a woman keeps lodgers or boarders as a means of supplementing family earnings she shall be returned as a “lodging-house keeper” or “boarding-house keeper” when the number of lodgers or boarders exceeds the number of members of the family in the household.

115. “Student” defined. Every person, 14 years of age and over, regularly attending school or college or receiving private tuition, shall be returned as a “student.” Even if earning small sums of money after school or on Saturdays as a messenger, newsboy, etc., he or she shall be enumerated as a student. Only when the person is not attending school and is employed most of the day at some occupation, or is wholly assisting his or her parents or any other person on a farm, in a store, etc., will he or she be reported as having a gainful occupation.

116. “None” or “No Occupation” defined. For all other persons who have no gainful occupation the entry in Column 31 shall be “none”. These include such adult dependants as invalids at home or in institutions, persons with private means, etc., who have never followed a gainful occupation and, therefore, would not be returned as “retired.” Young persons 14 to 24 years of age who have never had a gainful occupation and are not at present attending school shall in addition be asked whether or not they are actually seeking employment. If the answer is in the affirmative the Enumerator must add the word “yes” in the same Column, as “none (yes),” and if the reply is in the negative the entry in Column 31 shall be “none (no)”. (See Specimen Schedule Column 31.) In the case of persons of 25 years of age or more who have never had gainful occupation, the Enumerator shall enter “none” in Column 31.

117. Two or more occupations. If an individual has two occupations which he customarily follows during the year, enter the one at which he spends most of his time or from which he receives the greater part of his annual

earnings.

118. (1) For persons reporting a gainful occupation in Column 31, the following instructions must be carefully studied:—

(2) Occupations on farms. A person running his own farm or operating a farm as a tenant or renter shall be returned as “farmer.” A person managing a farm for someone else and being paid a wage or salary shall be reported as “farm manager.” A person working on a farm as a farmer’s son or hired man, whether receiving pay or not, shall be entered as “farm labourer.” Where two or more persons share in the ownership and management of the farm each person is to be enumerated as “farmer.” Women operating their own farms shall be returned as “farmers,” but only in cases where women are working regularly at outdoor farm work or caring for livestock or poultry on a farm operated by someone else shall they be reported as “farm labourers.” Children who spend most of the day assisting in the work on the farm, other than household work, shall be returned as “farm labourers.”

(3) Unusual occupations for women. Women are rarely found in most primary occupations, i.e., as miners, fishermen, loggers; nor in building trades, i.e., as carpenters, plumbers, etc.; nor in most railway or road transport occupations, i.e., as locomotive engineers, motormen, truck drivers, etc.; nor in most heavy occupations in factories or elsewhere. When a woman is reported as having an occupation not usually followed by women, make further inquiry before accepting the statement as given.

(4) Unusual occupations for children. It is unusual for a child to be found in a position of ownership of a business or to be a proprietor of a farm, factory, or store. Nor is it likely that he would be working in an official capacity, as manager or foreman, or following a profession or a skilled trade. The Enumerator shall in all cases note the age of working members of the family for whom such occupations are reported and verify doubtful cases.

(5) Kind of agent, engineer, inspector, etc. In an occupation inquiry, it is essential that a complete description of the occupation be obtained. As will be apparent from the following illustrations, the terms “agent”, “engineer”, “inspector”. “clerk” and so on, are not acceptable descriptions of occupations. An agent may be an insurance agent, a purchasing agent, a ticket agent, etc.; an engineer may be a civil engineer, a stationary engineer, a locomotive engineer, etc.; a clerk may be a filing clerk, a correspondence clerk, a sales clerk, etc.; and an inspector may be a school

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OCCUPATIONAL_TREND_CORR

	<p>inspector, a meter inspector, a food inspector, etc. The Enumerator shall insist that a distinction be made between a machine operator and a machinist, between a milk driver delivering milk from door to door and a milk salesman going from house to house seeking new customers, etc.</p> <p>Similarly with occupations that actually describe specific process in the making of articles of manufacture, the kind of material on which the process or operation is performed must be known. For example, a polisher may be either a metal or a wood polisher, a cutter either a leather or a cloth cutter, and a cleaner either a window or garment cleaner, and each is quite a distinct occupation.</p> <p>The full description of the present occupation must be secured and entered in Col. 31. Be careful not to enter in the space allowed for the industry (Col. 32 or Col. 33) information that pertains to the occupation only. (See Instruction 124 for further examples of occupation descriptions.)</p> <p>(6) Officers, employees and inmates of Institutions and Homes. For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail or sanitarium, return the occupation followed in the institution. For an inmate of such institution, enter in Col. 31 the occupation pursued prior to commitment.</p> <p>(7) General and indefinite occupation returns. Do not accept such general expressions as helper, office worker, mechanic, mill hand, labourer, etc., as a description of the occupation followed. Office workers may be bookkeepers, stenographers, filling clerks, etc. Persons reported as labourers or mechanics may be found, on further inquiry, to have some definite occupation, as boiler fireman, steamfitter, machine setter, caretaker, tobacco cutter operator, etc. (See also Instruction 124.)</p> <p>(8) For persons who are members of His Majesty's Forces, either in the Active Army or the Reserve, the occupation entered in Column 31 shall be that followed prior to joining the Forces. This will be true also of entries in Columns 32, 33 and 34. In the case of persons who were members of His Majesty's Permanent Forces before the war, however, the entry shall be the occupation followed in the army, navy, air force, etc.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes: None

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OCCUPATIONAL_TREND_CORR

Remarks: None

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OTHER_EMPLOYMENT

Definition: Refers to any employment done to supplement earnings from chief or regular employment.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	18				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Employment other than at chief occupation or trade, if any.
B. Question Number	18 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	OTHER_EMPLOYMENT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	5 514 388
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	103. Chief occupation or trade. Chief or principal occupation or means of living will be entered in column 17, and in column 18 the employment or occupation by which the person for whom the entry is being made supplements the earnings obtained from the chief or regular employment. An entry should be made in this column for every person of ten years and over. The record in column 17 should be either (1) the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which

the individual earns money or money equivalent, -- "physician," "carpenter," "farmer," "stenographer," "nurse," etc.; or (2) "income;" or (3) if no occupation the entry will be "none."

104. Income. For every person who does not follow a specific occupation but has an independent income, as from investments, pensions, superannuation, etc., the fact should be noted by writing the word "income" in column 17; and the entry "none" should be made for all persons ten years old and over who follow no occupation and who do not live on income.

105. Persons retired. Persons who on account of old age, permanent physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation should not be reported as of the occupation formerly followed. If living on their own income the entry should be "income," but if they are supported gratuitously by other persons or institutions the entry in this column should be "none."

106. Exceptions. Farmers or business men who have retired from active service but who still control an interest in the farm or enterprise in which formerly engaged are to be returned as under the name of the occupation, business or trade from which their living is obtained and the entry will be made thus: "Farmer r." for farmer retired, and "Grocer r." for grocer retired, or as the case may be.

107. Persons temporarily unemployed. Persons who are out of employment when visited by the enumerator may state that they have no occupation, when the fact is that they usually have an occupation but happen to be idle or unemployed at the time of the visit. In such cases the occupation followed by the person when employed should be obtained and recorded.

108. Farm workers. A person in charge of a farm should be returned as a farmer, whether he owns it or operates it as a tenant, renter or cropper; but a person who manages a farm for some one else for wages or salary should be reported as farm manager or farm overseer; and a person who works on a farm for some one else, but not as manager, tenant or cropper, should be reported as farm labourer.

109. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 17 should be "none." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 17 as housekeeper,

servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 22 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 17 and the place where employed in column 22. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 17, and the. Entry "at home" should be made in column 22.

110. Children working for parents. Children of ten years of age and over who work for their parents at home at general household work, or on the farm, or at any other work or chores, when attending school, should not be recorded at having an occupation. Those, however, who spend the major portion of their time at home, and who materially assist their parents in the performance of work other than household duties, should be reported as of the occupation in which their time is employed.

111. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class or occupation must be stated precisely in column 17, and the place where the person is employed as "farm," "woollen factory," "cotton factory," "mine," etc., will be carefully recorded in column 22. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 17 by such indefinite terms as "manufacturer," "merchant," "cotton mill employee", "labourer," "miner," "manager," etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 17 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 22 the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables. See Sample Schedule.

112. Mechanic. The word "mechanic" should be avoided in all cases, and the exact occupation given, as carpenter, blacksmith, painter, etc. Generally the term means one who has the art of using tools in shaping wood, metal, etc., as a handicraftsman or artisan; but this is not the sense in which it is to be understood in taking a census of the trade and occupation of the people. Specify the trade by its particular name in common use.

113. Agent. The different kinds of "agents" should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 22 the line of business followed. See Sample Schedule.

114. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish

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carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 17 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 22.

115. Clerk. The use of the word “clerk” should be avoided whenever a more definite occupation can be named. Thus a person in a store who is engaged in selling goods should be recorded as a “salesman” or a “saleswoman.” A stenographer, typewriter, accountant, bookkeeper, cashier, etc., should be reported as such, and not as a clerk.

116. Illustrations of occupation. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common occupations (column 17) and places of employment or industry (column 22); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other classes of occupation:

Column 17.	Column 22.	Column 17.	Column 22.
labourer	farm	miner	copper
labourer	street	miner	silver
labourer	odd jobs	miner	gold (placer)
labourer	garden	miner	gold (quartz)
labourer	nursery	mucker	coal
labourer	railroad	messenger	bank
labourer	ditching	messenger	express company
labourer	wharf	salesman	bicycle
labourer	gold mine	salesman	furs
labourer	coal mine	salesman	groceries
labourer	lead mine	salesman	dry goods
labourer	iron mine	inspector	bank
labourer	gravel pit	inspector	gas
labourer	stone quarry	inspector	school
labourer	cotton mill	stenographer	government
warper	cotton mill	stenographer	municipal

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	weaver	cotton mill	stamper	woolen mill
	folder	cotton mill	carver	piano factory
	doffer	cotton mill	carver	furniture
	spinner	cotton mill	engineer	locomotive
	manager	boarding house	engineer	lumber mill
	manager	bank	engineer	steamboat
	manager	flour mill	engineer	mechanical
	manager	piano factory	engineer	electrical
	cook	hotel	spinner	woolen mill
	cook	private family	president	life insurance co.
	superintendent	cotton factory	president	fire insurance co.
	superintendent	dry goods store	president	bank
	superintendent	insurance	blacksmith	general
	miner	coal	blacksmith	carriage factory
	miner	lead	blacksmith	car shop
	<p>120. 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.</p> <p>121. Piece-work at home. A person doing piece-work at home will be entered in column 17 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 20 as an employee.</p>			
I. Remarks				

Codes: None

Remarks: Between 1911to 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.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

OTHER_EMPLOYMENT

In 1941, respondents were asked what their occupation was in 1931 as a means of determining their “occupational trend.”

In 1951, respondents were asked whether their exact occupation as reported was their “usual” occupation.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

OUO_OCCUPATION_CODE

Definition: A code, recorded by Statistics Canada, to represent the respondent's occupation.

Source: An area of the 1941 schedule that was labelled "Occupation". The area was in a section of the form that was designated as "For Office Use Only".

Codes: None

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

OUO_OCCUPATION_CODE

Definition: A code, recorded by Statistics Canada, to represent the respondent's occupation.

Source: An area of the 1941 schedule that was labelled "Occupation". The area was in a section of the form that was designated as "For Office Use Only".

Codes: None

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
OWN_ACCOUNT_WORK_NATURE

Definition: Refers to persons working independently, who are neither employees nor employers. Usually small storekeepers, independent craftsmen, farmers, or professionals.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	21				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Working on own account. (See instructions.)
B. Question Number	21 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	WORKING_ON_OWN_ACCOUNT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	119. 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 21. Such persons as farmers, physicians, lawyers, small storekeepers, country black-smiths, etc., who employ no helpers, -- in short, independent workers who neither receive pay, salaries

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
OWN_ACCOUNT_WORK_NATURE

	<p>nor 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.</p> <p>120. 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.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "No"
- 2 "Yes"
- 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 "Unicodeable"

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

Definition: Refers to the name of the place where the responder is employed.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	22	22			
1921	31	31			
1931					
1941					
1951				23	23

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	State where person is employed, as in "on farm", "in woolen mill", "at foundry shop", "in drug store", etc.
B. Question Number	22 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>122. Wage earners. Entries under the heading of wage earners must be made in columns 22 to 29 inclusive for every person named in column 3 whose occupation or trade is recorded in column 17 and who is classed in column 20 as an employee.</p> <p>123. Place or occupation. Column 22 asks where the person whose occupation or trade is denoted in column 17 is employed. For example, if the person named in column 3 is described in column 17 as a labourer, then in this column the class or kind of work he does must be given, as</p>

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

“odd jobs,” “street work,” “garden,” “railway,” “sawmill,” “stone quarry,” etc., and similarly for every person whose occupation or trade is specified in column 17.

109. Women doing housework. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 17 should be “none.” But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 17 as housekeeper, servant, cook, chambermaid, etc., as the case may be; and the entry in column 22 should state the kind of place where she works, as private family, hotel, or boarding house. Or if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, the kind of occupation should be stated in column 17 and the place where employed in column 22. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as laundress or washerwoman in column 17, and the. Entry “at home” should be made in column 22.

111. General or indefinite terms not to be used. The kind of class or occupation must be stated precisely in column 17, and the place where the person is employed as “farm,” “woollen factory,” “cotton factory,” “mine,” etc., will be carefully recorded in column 22. The occupation or trade of any person should not be described in column 17 by such indefinite terms as “manufacturer,” “merchant,” “cotton mill employee”, “labourer,” “miner,” “manager,” etc. A worker in a mine may be described in column 17 by his precise designation as miner, labourer, driver, foreman, driller, etc., but unless the kind or class of mine in which he operates is stated in column 22 the record will be useless for compilation into statistical tables. See Sample Schedule.

113. Agent. The different kinds of “agents” should be carefully distinguished by stating in column 22 the line of business followed. See Sample Schedule.

114. Retail or wholesale merchants. The enumerator will distinguish carefully between retail and wholesale merchants; the kind or class will be entered in column 17 as retail or wholesale, and the kind of business, as dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., will be entered in column 22.

<p>116. Illustrations of occupation. The following examples will illustrate the method of returning some of the common</p>	<p>Column 22.</p>	<p>Column 17.</p>	<p>Column 22.</p>
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Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

	occupations (column 17) and places of employment or industry (column 22); these will also suggest to enumerators the distinctions which they are to make in the nearly two thousand other classes of occupation: Column 17.			
	labourer	farm	miner	copper
	labourer	street	miner	silver
	labourer	odd jobs	miner	gold (placer)
	labourer	garden	miner	gold (quartz)
	labourer	nursery	mucker	coal
	labourer	railroad	messenger	bank
	labourer	ditching	messenger	express company
	labourer	wharf	salesman	bicycle
	labourer	gold mine	salesman	furs
	labourer	coal mine	salesman	groceries
	labourer	lead mine	salesman	dry goods
	labourer	iron mine	inspector	bank
	labourer	gravel pit	inspector	gas
	labourer	stone quarry	inspector	school
	labourer	cotton mill	stenographer	government
	warper	cotton mill	stenographer	municipal
	weaver	cotton mill	stamper	woolen mill
	folder	cotton mill	carver	piano factory
	doffer	cotton	carver	furniture

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

		mill		
	spinner	cotton mill	engineer	locomotive
	manager	boarding house	engineer	lumber mill
	manager	bank	engineer	steamboat
	manager	flour mill	engineer	mechanical
	manager	piano factory	engineer	electrical
	cook	hotel	spinner	woolen mill
	cook	private family	president	life insurance co.
	superintendent	cotton factory	president	fire insurance co.
	superintendent	dry goods store	president	bank
	superintendent	insurance	blacksmith	general
	miner	coal	blacksmith	carriage factory
	miner	lead	blacksmith	car shop
I. Remarks				

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	"a" If "Employer" state principal product. "b" If "Employee" state where employed as "farm" "cotton mill" "foundry" "grocery", etc. "c" If on "own account" state nature of work.
B. Question Number	Column 31 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	3 173 169
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of ten years and over who is gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	126. Place of occupation. Column 31 asks where the person whose occupation or trade is denoted in column 29 is employed. For example, if the person named in column 3 is described in column 29 as "labourer," then in this column the class or kind of work he does must be given, as "odd jobs," "street work," "garden," "railway," "saw-mill," "stone quarry," etc., and similarly for every person whose occupation or trade is specified in column 29.
I. Remarks	

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	Name of Firm or Business
B. Question Number	23 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	5 286 153
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 14 years of age and over reported as having "worked."
H. Enumerators' Instructions	For those marked "Worked" in Question 20 or "Yes" in Question 21, enter the name of the firm or business in which the work was done. If a person worked at more than one job during the week ending June 2nd, enter the name of the firm or business in which he worked the greatest number of hours. For those marked "With a Job But Not at Work" in Question 20 and "No"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

	<p>in Question 21, enter the name of the firm or business in which he had the job.</p> <p>For those marked "Looked for Work" in Question 20 and "No" in Question 21, enter name of the firm or business in which the person last worked. If, however, the person never worked before, for example, a young man just graduated from school, leave this question blank but enter "None" in Question 25.</p> <p>If a store, shop, etc., is not operated under a firm or business name, report the name of the person who operates it. Thus a carpenter working for J.A. Brown would report "J.A. Brown" as the firm name. This entry would be made for all persons working for him, including J.A. Brown himself.</p> <p>Enter "Federal Government", "Provincial Government", or "Municipal Government" for persons employed in the respective government services. The latter will include persons employed by local school authorities, i.e., school boards, districts or corporations, or boards of education.</p> <p>For persons employed in government commercial or other enterprises, Crown companies or corporations, including transportation companies or services, electric light and power, telephone and water works utilities, street railways or bus lines, enter the name of the enterprise, company, or organization, of which the following are typical examples:</p> <p>Bank of Canada Polymer Corporation Nova Scotian Hotel Alberta Government Telephones Canadian National Railways Toronto Transportation Commission Windsor Utilities Commission Eldorado Mining and Refining Company Limited Canadian National Steamships Limited Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission Pacific Great Eastern Railway Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway (bus lines)</p>
I. Remarks	

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

Codes

Not coded for 1951

0 "Not Applicable"
105 "Agriculture"
106 "Own Farm"
116 "Forestry"
126 "Fisheries"
127 "Hunting/Trapping"
206 "Metal mining"
216 "Coal mining"
226 "Crude petroleum & natural gas extraction"
236 "Nonmetallic mining & quarrying, not fuel"
239 "Mining, not specified (1880)"
246 "Construction"
247 "Bridge and Road Construction/Work"
306 "Logging"
307 "Sawmills, planing mills, & mill work"
308 "Misc. wood products"
309 "Furniture and fixtures"
316 "Glass and glass products"
317 "Cement,concrete, gypsum, and plaster products"
318 "Structural clay products"
319 "Pottery and related products"
326 "Misc. nonmetallic mineral & stone"
336 "Blast furnaces, steel works, rolling mills"
337 "Other primary iron/steel industry"
338 "Primary nonferrous industries"
346 "Fabricated steel products"
347 "Fabricated nonferrous metal products"
348 "Not specified metal industries"
356 "Agricultural machinery & tractors"
357 "Office & store machines & devices"
358 "Misc. machinery"
367 "Electrical machinery, equipment and supplies"
376 "Motor vehicles and equipment"
377 "Aircraft and parts"
378 "Ship and boat building and repairing"
379 "Railroad and misc transportation equipment"
386 "Professional equipment and supplies"
387 "Photographic equipment and supplies"
388 "Watches, clocks, clockwork devices"
399 "Misc. manufacturing industries"

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PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

406 "Meat products"
407 "Dairy products"
408 "Canning/preserving fruits, vegetables, and seafoods"
409 "Grain-mill products"
416 "Bakery products"
417 "Confectionery and related products"
418 "Beverage industries"
419 "Misc. food preparations and kindred goods"
426 "Not specified food industries"
429 "Tobacco manufactures"
436 "Knitting mills"
437 "Dyeing & finishing textiles, except knit goods"
438 "Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings"
439 "Yarn, thread, and fabric mills"
446 "Misc. textile mill products"
448 "Apparel and accessories"
449 "Misc. fabricated textile products"
456 "Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills"
457 "Paperboard containers and boxes"
458 "Miscellaneous paper and pulp products"
459 "Printing, publishing, & allied industries"
466 "Synthetic fibers"
467 "Drugs and medicines"
468 "Paints, varnishes, and related products"
469 "Misc. chemicals and allied products"
476 "Petroleum refining"
477 "Misc. petroleum and coal products"
478 "Rubber products"
487 "Leather: tanned, curried, and finished"
488 "Footwear, except rubber"
489 "Leather products, except footwear"
499 "Not specified manufacturing industries"
506 "Railroads and railway express service"
516 "Street railways and bus lines"
526 "Trucking service"
527 "Warehousing and storage"
536 "Taxicab service"
546 "Water transportation"
556 "Air transportation"
567 "Petroleum and gasoline pipe lines"
568 "Services incidental to transportation"
569 "wharf, dock, harbour, etc"
578 "Telephone"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

579 "Telegraph"
586 "Electric light and power"
587 "Gas and steam supply systems"
588 "Electric-gas utilities"
596 "Water supply"
597 "Sanitary services"
598 "Other and not specified utilities"
606 "Motor vehicles and equipment"
607 "Drugs, chemicals, and allied products"
608 "Dry goods apparel"
609 "Food and related products"
616 "Electrical goods, hardware, and plumbing equipment"
617 "Machinery, equipment, and supplies"
618 "Petroleum products"
619 "Farm products--raw materials"
626 "Misc. wholesale trade"
627 "Not specified wholesale trade"
628 "Hudson's Bay Company"
636 "Food stores, except dairy products"
637 "Dairy products stores and milk retailing"
646 "General merchandise stores"
647 "Five and ten cent stores"
656 "Apparel and accessories stores, except shoe"
657 "Shoe stores"
658 "Furniture and house furnishing stores"
659 "Household appliance and radio stores"
667 "Motor vehicles and accessories retailing"
668 "Gasoline service stations"
669 "Drug stores"
679 "Eating and drinking places"
686 "Hardware and farm implement stores"
687 "Lumber and building material retailing"
688 "Liquor stores"
689 "Retail florists"
696 "Jewelry stores"
697 "Fuel and ice retailing"
698 "Misc. retail stores"
699 "Not specified retail trade"
716 "Banking and credit agencies"
726 "Security and commodity brokerage & investment companies"
736 "Insurance"
746 "Real estate"
756 "Real estate-insurance-law offices"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

806 "Advertising"
807 "Accounting, auditing, & bookkeeping service"
808 "Misc. business services"
816 "Auto repair services and garages"
817 "Misc. repair services"
826 "Private households"
836 "Hotels and lodging places"
846 "Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing services"
847 "Dressmaking shops"
848 "Shoe repair shops"
849 "Misc. personal services"
856 "Radio broadcasting and television"
857 "Theaters and motion pictures"
858 "Bowling alleys, and billiard and pool parlors"
859 "Misc. entertainment and recreation services"
868 "Medical & other health, not hospitals"
869 "Hospitals"
879 "Legal services"
888 "Educational services"
896 "Welfare and religious services"
897 "Nonprofit membership organizations"
898 "Engineering and architectural services"
899 "Misc. professional and related services"
900 "Library, Museum and other Related Institutions"
906 "Postal service"
916 "Federal public administration"
926 "State public administration"
936 "Local public administration"
946 "Public administration, level not specified"
947 "Indian Reserve"
976 "Common or General Laborer"
979 "with family member"
980 "housewife"
981 "At Home (not housework)"
982 "Housework at home"
983 "School response (students, etc.)"
984 "Retired"
986 "invalid"
987 "Institutional Response"
988 "jail/penitentiary"
991 "Lady/Man of Leisure"
995 "Non-industrial response"
997 "Unclassifiable industry"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

PLACE_OF_EMPLOYMENT

998 "Illegible or not reported"
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"
99999901 "None"
99999902 "Not Given"
99999903 "Unknown"
99999904 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: Between 1911 and 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.

In 1911 and 1921 the CCRI used this column to map the Industry and Occupation codes. In 1951, this column was not used for Industry since an Industry column existed in 1951.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

RATE_OF_EARNINGS_PER_HOUR

Definition: Refers to the hourly rate of pay for those persons receiving an hourly wage as opposed to a salary or a daily or weekly wage.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	29	29			
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Rate of earnings per hour when employed by the hour – Conts.
B. Question Number	29 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	RATE_OF_EARNINGS_PER_HOUR
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>122. Wage earners. Entries under the heading of wage earners must be made in columns 22 to 29 inclusive for every person named in column 3 whose occupation or trade is recorded in column 17 and who is classed in column 20 as an employee.</p> <p>127. Wages per hour. Generally in the building and mechanical trades the wages are fixed according to a schedule of rates per hour. For persons so employed the enumerator will enter in column 29 the rate of pay per</p>

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

RATE_OF_EARNINGS_PER_HOUR

	hour received by such persons for their services.
I. Remarks	To be determined

Codes

- 90000001 "Contract"
- 90000002 "Monthly"
- 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.

This question was asked in the 1911 enumeration only.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
SEEKING_WORK

Definition: Indicates whether or not the respondent was actually seeking work

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	31	31			
1951					

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Trade or profession, as stationary engineer, insurance agent, etc.
B. Question Number	31 on schedules 1A and 1B; 18 on schedule 1C.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	CHIEF_OCCUPATION CHIEF_OCCUPATION_CORR CHIEF_OCCUPATION_RET_IND OCCUPATION_CODE SEEKING_WORK
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	4 384 833
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person of 14 years of age or over.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
SEEKING_WORK

H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>110. It is important that the entries in the occupation and industry columns accurately and adequately describe the trade or profession of the individual and the kind of business or industry in which his occupation is carried on. Under Instruction 124 are given a number of examples of acceptable designations of occupation and industry. The words in heavy type are essential to the proper description of the occupation and of the industry.</p> <p>The Commissioner has been instructed not to certify Enumerators' vouchers for payment if he does not find entries in both occupation and industry columns for every person with a gainful occupation.</p> <p>111. Column 31.—Occupation. The Enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person of 14 years of age or over. The entry that he shall make much be one of the following:</p> <p>(a) The chief occupation of every gainfully occupied person.</p> <p>(b) Retired.</p> <p>(c) Homemaker.</p> <p>(d) Student.</p> <p>(e) None (yes)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.</p> <p>(f) None (no)—only for persons 14 to 24 years of age inclusive.</p> <p>(g) None—only for persons 25 years of age and over.</p> <p>112. "Gainful Occupation" defined. For census purposes, a gainful occupation is one by which the person who pursues it earns money or in which he assists in the production of goods. Children working at home merely on general household duties or chores or at odd times at other work are not to be returned as having an occupation. Similarly women doing housework in their own homes without salary or wages are to be returned as "homemaker." Persons not at work on June 2 shall report the occupation last followed. For young persons who have never worked, the Enumerator shall make an entry in this column in accordance with Instruction 111 and 116. (For illustrations of occupations, see Instruction 124.)</p> <p>113. "Retired" defined. Persons who on account of old age, permanent</p>
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physical disability or otherwise are no longer following a gainful occupation and are to be entered in Col. 31 as “retired”. Only persons who at some time had a gainful occupation and are no longer employed nor seeking employment shall be reported as “retired.”

114. “Homemaker” defined. In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment but being responsible for the domestic management of the home, the entry in Col. 31 shall be “homemaker.” But if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, regularly earns money at some other occupation, whether carried on at home or outside, then that occupation will be entered in Col. 31 and not “homemaker.” Where a woman keeps lodgers or boarders as a means of supplementing family earnings she shall be returned as a “lodging-house keeper” or “boarding-house keeper” when the number of lodgers or boarders exceeds the number of members of the family in the household.

115. “Student” defined. Every person, 14 years of age and over, regularly attending school or college or receiving private tuition, shall be returned as a “student.” Even if earning small sums of money after school or on Saturdays as a messenger, newsboy, etc., he or she shall be enumerated as a student. Only when the person is not attending school and is employed most of the day at some occupation, or is wholly assisting his or her parents or any other person on a farm, in a store, etc., will he or she be reported as having a gainful occupation.

116. “None” or “No Occupation” defined. For all other persons who have no gainful occupation the entry in Column 31 shall be “none”. These include such adult dependants as invalids at home or in institutions, persons with private means, etc., who have never followed a gainful occupation and, therefore, would not be returned as “retired.” Young persons 14 to 24 years of age who have never had a gainful occupation and are not at present attending school shall in addition be asked whether or not they are actually seeking employment. If the answer is in the affirmative the Enumerator must add the word “yes” in the same Column, as “none (yes),” and if the reply is in the negative the entry in Column 31 shall be “none (no)”. (See Specimen Schedule Column 31.) In the case of persons of 25 years of age or more who have never had gainful occupation, the Enumerator shall enter “none” in Column 31.

117. Two or more occupations. If an individual has two occupations which he customarily follows during the year, enter the one at which he spends most of his time or from which he receives the greater part of his annual

earnings.

118. (1) For persons reporting a gainful occupation in Column 31, the following instructions must be carefully studied:—

(2) Occupations on farms. A person running his own farm or operating a farm as a tenant or renter shall be returned as “farmer.” A person managing a farm for someone else and being paid a wage or salary shall be reported as “farm manager.” A person working on a farm as a farmer’s son or hired man, whether receiving pay or not, shall be entered as “farm labourer.” Where two or more persons share in the ownership and management of the farm each person is to be enumerated as “farmer.” Women operating their own farms shall be returned as “farmers,” but only in cases where women are working regularly at outdoor farm work or caring for livestock or poultry on a farm operated by someone else shall they be reported as “farm labourers.” Children who spend most of the day assisting in the work on the farm, other than household work, shall be returned as “farm labourers.”

(3) Unusual occupations for women. Women are rarely found in most primary occupations, i.e., as miners, fishermen, loggers; nor in building trades, i.e., as carpenters, plumbers, etc.; nor in most railway or road transport occupations, i.e., as locomotive engineers, motormen, truck drivers, etc.; nor in most heavy occupations in factories or elsewhere. When a woman is reported as having an occupation not usually followed by women, make further inquiry before accepting the statement as given.

(4) Unusual occupations for children. It is unusual for a child to be found in a position of ownership of a business or to be a proprietor of a farm, factory, or store. Nor is it likely that he would be working in an official capacity, as manager or foreman, or following a profession or a skilled trade. The Enumerator shall in all cases note the age of working members of the family for whom such occupations are reported and verify doubtful cases.

(5) Kind of agent, engineer, inspector, etc. In an occupation inquiry, it is essential that a complete description of the occupation be obtained. As will be apparent from the following illustrations, the terms “agent”, “engineer”, “inspector”. “clerk” and so on, are not acceptable descriptions of occupations. An agent may be an insurance agent, a purchasing agent, a ticket agent, etc.; an engineer may be a civil engineer, a stationary engineer, a locomotive engineer, etc.; a clerk may be a filing clerk, a correspondence clerk, a sales clerk, etc.; and an inspector may be a school

inspector, a meter inspector, a food inspector, etc. The Enumerator shall insist that a distinction be made between a machine operator and a machinist, between a milk driver delivering milk from door to door and a milk salesman going from house to house seeking new customers, etc.

Similarly with occupations that actually describe specific process in the making of articles of manufacture, the kind of material on which the process or operation is performed must be known. For example, a polisher may be either a metal or a wood polisher, a cutter either a leather or a cloth cutter, and a cleaner either a window or garment cleaner, and each is quite a distinct occupation.

The full description of the present occupation must be secured and entered in Col. 31. Be careful not to enter in the space allowed for the industry (Col. 32 or Col. 33) information that pertains to the occupation only. (See Instruction 124 for further examples of occupation descriptions.)

(6) Officers, employees and inmates of Institutions and Homes. For an officer or regular employee of an institution or home, such as an asylum, penitentiary, jail or sanitarium, return the occupation followed in the institution. For an inmate of such institution, enter in Col. 31 the occupation pursued prior to commitment.

(7) General and indefinite occupation returns. Do not accept such general expressions as helper, office worker, mechanic, mill hand, labourer, etc., as a description of the occupation followed. Office workers may be bookkeepers, stenographers, filling clerks, etc. Persons reported as labourers or mechanics may be found, on further inquiry, to have some definite occupation, as boiler fireman, steamfitter, machine setter, caretaker, tobacco cutter operator, etc. (See also Instruction 124.)

(8) For persons who are members of His Majesty's Forces, either in the Active Army or the Reserve, the occupation entered in Column 31 shall be that followed prior to joining the Forces. This will be true also of entries in Columns 32, 33 and 34. In the case of persons who were members of His Majesty's Permanent Forces before the war, however, the entry shall be the occupation followed in the army, navy, air force, etc.

124. Illustration of occupation, industry, and status. The Enumerator shall study very carefully the following examples of occupation, industry and status descriptions. The words in heavy type are necessary for an accurate ready of the nature of the occupation and the kind of industry of each

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SEEKING_WORK

gainfully occupied person.

Occupation (Col. 31)	Industry		Status (Col. 34)
	Kind of Product or Service (Col. 32)	Branch of Industry (Col. 33)	
Farm labourer	Dairy prod.	Farming	N.P.
Stationary engine-man	Coal	Mining	W.
Foreman	Flour	Mfg.	W.
Seamstress	Dresses	Mfg	W.
Wooden pattern maker	Iron foundry prod	Mfg	W.
Timekeeper	Lumber	Mfg	W.
Metal polisher	Hardware	Mfg	W.
Electrical engineer	Street Rlwy.	Trans. M.G.	W.
Civil Engineer	Highways	Const. P.G.	W.
Sales Agent	Drugs	Mfg	W.
Insurance Agent	Life insurance	Service	W.
Manufacturer's agent	General merchandise	Whole. Tr.	O.A.
Purchasing agent	Groceries	Whole. Tr	W.
Manufacturer	Paper boxes	Mfg	E.
Cook	Pulpwood	Forestry.	W.
Servant	Domestic	Service	W.
Waitress	Tea room	Service	W.
Car inspector	Steam Rlwy	Trans. D.G.	W.
Building Inspector	City	Service M.G.	W.
Sales clerk	General merchandise	Ret. Tr.	N.P.
Office clerk	Department store	Ret. Tr.	W.
Commercial traveller	Furniture	Mfg.	W.
Salesman	Tobacco	Whole. Tr.	W.
Contractor	Buildings	Const.	E.
Plumber	Plumbing	Const.	O.A.

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	Truck driver	Dairy prod.	Ret. Tr	W.
	Teamster	Lumber	Whole. Tr	W.
	Graduate Nurse	Private training	Service	W.
	Nurse in training	Hospital	Service	W.
	Nurseryman	Nursery prod.	Farming.	E.
	Sales agent	Nursery prod.	Ret. Tr. .	W.
	Dynamo man	Electric power.	Mfg. P.G	W.
	Coil winder	Electrical prod.	Mfg.	W.
	Radio repairman	Electrical prod.	Repair	W.
	Stenographer	Post Office	Service D.G	W.
	Ship's engineer	Fish	Fishing	W.
	Custom's examiner	National Revenue Dept	Service D.G	W.
	Trapper	Furs	Trapping	O.A.
	Skidder	Logs	Forestry.	W.
	Riveter	Rlwy. cars	Repair	W.
I. Remarks	None			

Codes

- 1 "No"
- 2 "Yes"
- 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"

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99999903 "Unknown"

99999904 "Invalid Value"

99999999 "Uncodable"

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
UNEMPLOYED_JUNE_1_1921

Definition: Refers to whether the person was employed or not.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921	33	33			
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1921

A. Census Question	If an employee, were you out of work June first 1921.
B. Question Number	Column 33 of Forms 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	UNEMPLOYED_JUNE_1_1921
D. Reference Point	As of Census Day, June 1, 1921.
E. Total Target Population	3 173 169
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Every person who was described as an "Employee" or "Worker" (W) in column 30.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	128. Column 33. -- If an employee, were you out of work June 1, 1921? The inquiry in this column refers to the Census date, the first day of June. The enumerator must make an entry in this column for every person who is recorded with a "trade" or "occupation" in column 29, and is reported in column 30 with the letter "W" for "Employee" or "Worker." The inquiry is to be answered by "Yes" or "No."
I. Remarks	

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UNEMPLOYED_JUNE_1_1921

Codes

1 "No"
2 "Yes"
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.

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USUAL_OCCUPATION

Definition: Refers to the otherwise usual occupation or activity of the person, if the chief occupation recorded was not the person's usual occupation.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951				26	26

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	Is the occupation reported in Question 25 this person's usual occupation?
B. Question Number	26 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	USUAL_OCCUPATION_IND
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	5 286 153
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 14 years of age and over reported as having "worked."
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>The questions, which refers to the full year ending May 31, 1951, must be asked for any person reporting an occupation or "None" in Question 25.</p> <p>For a person whose usual occupation is the same as that reported in Question 25, mark the oval "Yes".</p> <p>For a person whose usual occupation is different from that reported in Question 25, mark the oval "No" and enter the occupation usually</p>

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USUAL_OCCUPATION

	<p>followed.</p> <p>For persons who usually do not work for pay or profit or as unpaid family workers on a farm or in a family business, mark the oval "No" and enter the usual activity as "Keeping House", "Going to School", "Retired", etc.</p> <p>For persons reported as "None" in Question 25, mark the oval "No" and enter the usual activity as "Keeping House", "Going to School", etc.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "No"
- 2 "Yes"
- 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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
USUAL_OCCUPATION_CODE

Definition: The code used by Statistics Canada to represent the person's usual occupation.

Source: 1951 census form, box marked "usual occupation."

Codes: None

Remarks: This code was only captured in 1951.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

USUAL_OCCUPATION_IND

Definition: Refers to whether or not the occupation reported for this person is his or her usual occupation. Enumerators were to indicate either "yes" or "no."

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951				26	26

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	Is the occupation reported in Question 25 this person's usual occupation?
B. Question Number	26 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	USUAL_OCCUPATION_IND
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	5 286 153
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 14 years of age and over reported as having "worked."
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>The questions, which refers to the full year ending May 31, 1951, must be asked for any person reporting an occupation or "None" in Question 25.</p> <p>For a person whose usual occupation is the same as that reported in Question 25, mark the oval "Yes".</p> <p>For a person whose usual occupation is different from that reported in Question 25, mark the oval "No" and enter the occupation usually</p>

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
USUAL_OCCUPATION_IND

	<p>followed.</p> <p>For persons who usually do not owrk for pay or profit or as unpaid family workers on a farm or in a family business, mark the oval "No" and enter the usual activity as "Keeping House", "Going to School", "Retired", etc.</p> <p>For persons reported as "None" in Question 25, mark the oval "No" and enter the usual activity as "Keeping House", "Going to School", etc.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "No"
- 2 "Yes"
- 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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
USUAL_OCCUPATION_SUB_CODE

Definition: The sub-code used by Statistics Canada to represent the person's usual occupation.

Source: 1951 census form, special box within the box marked "usual occupation."

Codes: None

Remarks: This code was only captured in 1951.

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure

WEEKS_EMPLOYED

Definition: Refers to the number of weeks the person was employed between June 2, 1940 and June 2, 1941.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941	38	38			
1951					

Census Guide, 1941

A. Census Question	Number of weeks worked and total earnings during 12 months prior to June 2, 1941.
B. Question Number	38 on schedules 1A and 1B.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	WEEKS_EMPLOYED
D. Reference Point	June 2, 1940 to June 2, 1941.
E. Total Target Population	2 816 798
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each wage-earner enumerated.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	132. Column 38.—Weeks employed including paid holidays and time off with pay during the 12 months prior to June 2, 1941. An entry must be made in this column for all persons reporting "W", wage-earner, in Column 34. Where the information is given in months, care must be taken in converting the period reported to a weekly basis. For example, 3 months will be entered as 13 weeks, not 12 weeks; 6 months as 26 weeks, not 24 weeks, etc. For persons whose employment has been of an irregular character, some assistance in remembering time worked may be

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WEEKS_EMPLOYED

	<p>obtained from the record of the total earnings received during the 12 months period preceding the date of the Census. Persons on salary who receive holidays or sick leave with pay shall include such periods as time worked. For example, a teacher will be reported as working 52 weeks during the 12 months prior to June 2, 1941, if he or she has worked the full school year. Only the number of weeks worked as a wage-earner ("W" in column 34) are to be reported.</p> <p>133. Employment of soldiers, sailors, aviators and military nurses. For soldiers, sailors, aviators and military nurses who were in His Majesty's Permanent Forces before the war, the entry in Column 38 shall be, the number of weeks employed during the 12 months prior to June 2, 1941. For those who have enlisted since the beginning of the war, however, only the number of weeks employed prior to enlistment shall be reported in this column. For example, if a person enlisted seven months before June 2, 1941, the Enumerator shall enter only the number of weeks worked, as a wage-earner, in the five months which preceded this person's enlistment. On the other hand, if this person enlisted before June 2, 1940, i.e., more than 12 months prior to June 2, 1941, then this column shall be left blank.</p> <p>134. Persons who went to Military Camp with Reserve Units. Persons who went to Military Camp with Reserve Units, between June 2, 1940 and June 2, 1941, will not report the number of weeks at Military Camp as weeks of employment. For example, if a man, who never lost a day's work during the 12 months preceding the date of the census, went to Military Camp during these 12 months for his 30 days' training, then the entry in column 38 shall be "48 weeks" and not "52 weeks." Similarly, if a man was without employment from June 1940, to the first of September, 1940, then secured employment which lasted for the remainder of the 52 weeks between June 2, 1940 and June 2, 1941, but in January, 1941, received his call for 30 days' military training; the entry in column 38, for this person, shall be "35 weeks" and not "39 weeks".</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 90000001 "Military Service"
- 90000002 "Farming"
- 90000003 "Ill/Invalid"
- 90000004 "Just Started Work"
- 90000006 "On Relief"
- 90000007 "Part Time"

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WEEKS_EMPLOYED

90000008 "Overseas"
90000009 "Unemployed"
90000010 "Pension"
90000011 "Retired"
90000012 "Seasonal"
90000013 "In Training"
90000015 "Died"
90000016 "Numerous"
90000017 "Full Year"
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: None

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WEEKS_EMPLOYED_1951

Definition: Refers to the number of weeks the person was employed between June 2, 1950 and June 2, 1951.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951				28	28

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	Weeks worked for wages and salary during 12 months prior to June, 1951.
B. Question Number	28 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	WEEKS_EMPLOYED_1951
D. Reference Point	June 1, 1941 to June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	5 286 153
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 14 years of age and over.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>Note: Questions 28 and 29 must be completed for every person reported as a "Wage or Salary Earner" in Question 27, and for no others.</p> <p>Find out from the respondent the number of weeks the person worked for the 12 months prior to June, 1951, and mark the oval for the week group which contains that figure. In determining the number of weeks worked, keep in mind the following:</p> <p>(1) Take the number of weeks worked as a wage or salary earner during</p>

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WEEKS_EMPLOYED_1951

	<p>the 12 months prior to June, 1951.</p> <p>(2) Exclude time worked as an employer, own-account, or as a no pay worker.</p> <p>(3) Convert part time employment to a full time weekly basis. Thus a person who worked three days a week for 26 weeks should be marked in the "10-14" weeks oval.</p> <p>(4) Include time for holidays and sick leave <i>with pay</i>.</p> <p>(5) School teachers and professors who teach a full school term should be marked in the "50 - 52" weeks oval.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 20 "Under 10"
- 30 "10 to 14"
- 40 "15 to 19"
- 50 "20 to 24"
- 60 "25 to 29"
- 70 "30 to 34"
- 80 "35 to 39"
- 90 "40 to 49"
- 100 "50 to 52"
- 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: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
WEEKS_WORKING_CHIEF_OCC

Definition: Refers to the number of weeks spent working at chief occupation or trade, listed in column 17, between January 1, 1910 and December 31, 1910.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	23				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Weeks employed in 1910 at chief occupation or trade.
B. Question Number	23 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	WEEKS_WORKING_CHIEF_OCC
D. Reference Point	January 1, 1910 to December 31, 1910.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	<p>122. Wage earners. Entries under the heading of wage earners must be made in columns 22 to 29 inclusive for every person named in column 3 whose occupation or trade is recorded in column 17 and who is classed in column 20 as an employee.</p> <p>124. Time employed. The entry in column 23 will show many weeks of the calendar year 1910 the person was employed at his chief occupation or trade, and in column 24 the number of weeks employed at other than</p>

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure**WEEKS_WORKING_CHIEF_OCC**

	chief occupation or trade. Entry should be made in column 24 only when there has been an entry made in Column 18.
I. Remarks	To be determined

Codes

90000001 "At School"
90000002 "At Home"
90000005 "Farming"
90000006 "Full Time"
90000007 "Steady"
90000008 "Just Started Work"
90000009 "In Training"
90000010 "Out of the Country"
90000011 "Unemployed"
90000012 "Odd Jobs"
90000013 "Part of the Year"
90000014 "On Strike"
90000015 "Ill/Invalid"
90000016 "Irregular"
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"
99999001 "None"
99999002 "Not Given"
99999003 "Unknown"
99999004 "Invalid Value"
99999999 "Uncodable"
900000016 "Retired"

Remarks: None

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
WEEKS_WORKING_OTHER_OCC

Definition: Refers to the number of weeks spent working at other than chief occupation or trade, listed in column 18, between January 1, 1910 and December 31, 1910.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	24				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Weeks employed in 1910 at other than chief occupation or trade, if any.
B. Question Number	24 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	WEEKS_WORKING_OTHER_OCC
D. Reference Point	January 1, 1910 to December 31, 1910.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	122. Wage earners. Entries under the heading of wage earners must be made in columns 22 to 29 inclusive for every person named in column 3 whose occupation or trade is recorded in column 17 and who is classed in

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WEEKS_WORKING_OTHER_OCC

	column 20 as an employee. 124. Time employed. The entry in column 23 will show many weeks of the calendar year 1910 the person was employed at his chief occupation or trade, and in column 24 the number of weeks employed at other than chief occupation or trade. Entry should be made in column 24 only when there has been an entry made in Column 18.
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 90000001 "Income"
- 90000002 "No wages"
- 90000003 "Odd Jobs"
- 90000004 "On Strike"
- 90000005 "At School"
- 90000006 "On Commission"
- 90000007 "At Home"
- 90000008 "Irregular Hours"
- 90000009 "Unemployed "
- 90000010 "Year"
- 90000011 "Room and Board"
- 90000012 "As called"
- 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"

Canadian Century Research Infrastructure
WEEKS_WORKING_OTHER_OCC

Remarks: None

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WORK_ACTIVITY_JUNE_1_1951

Definition: Refers to work done for pay in private or government employment; work done for profit on a farm, in a profession, or in a business; unpaid family work done on a farm or in a business operated by some related members of the household; or work done by employees of institutions and religious orders who only receive room and board and, possibly, tuition, but no fixed money payments for their services. Reference point was Census Day, June 1, 1951.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911					
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951				21	21

Census Guide, 1951

A. Census Question	In addition, did this person do any work for pay or profit?
B. Question Number	21 on Form 2 and 2A.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	WORK_ACTIVITY_JUNE_1_1951
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1951.
E. Total Target Population	9,949,737
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person 14 years of age and over.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	Questions 20 and 21 are for the purpose of clasifying all persons 14 years of age and over according to their status in the labour force; i.e., at work, not at work but with a job, not at work and seeking work, and not in the labour force during the week ending June 2, 1951. In order to answer these questions correctly, you must understand thoroughly what is

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	<p>included in each of the following terms.</p> <p>This question should be asked in full as follows: <i>In addition did this person do any work for pay or profit or unpaid family work on a farm or in a business during the week ending June 2, 1951?</i></p> <p>Mark either "Yes" or "No" in Question 21 for every person except those reported as "Worked" or "Permanently Unable to Work" in Question 20. The answer to Question 21 will show whether such persons did some work for pay or profit or unpaid family work in addition to their chief activity reported in Question 20.</p> <p>Examples of whom to mark "Yes" in Question 21 are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) A housewife, marked "Keeping House" in Question 20, who helped her husband in his store or other business.(2) A student, marked "Going to School" in Question 20, who worked after school hours or on Saturday.(3) A retired person, marked "Retired" or "Voluntarily Idle" in Question 20, who worked part-time.(4) A person marked "Looked for Work" or "With a Job But Not at Work" in Question 20, who did some work. <p>Special care must be taken with respect to female unpaid family workers on farms who are principally engaged in keeping house. They should be marked "Yes" in Question 21 <i>only</i> if, during the week ending June 2nd, they devoted one hour or more to farm work as distinct from housework and household chores.</p> <p>* If "W", "J", or "L", in Question 20 or "Yes" in Question 21, ask Questions 23 to 27.</p> <p>Note that ovals for "Worked -- W", "With a Job but Not at Work -- J", and "Looked for Work -- L" in Question 20 and "Yes" in Question 21 bear an asterik (*). This symbol is to serve as a reminder that Questions 23 to 27 must be asked and completed, as outlined below, for every person marked in an oval bearing this symbol.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

1 "No"

2 "Yes"

99999001 "Blank"

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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.

This question was asked in 1951 only.

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Definition: Refers to persons working independently, who are neither employees nor employers. Usually small storekeepers, independent craftsmen, farmers, or professionals.

Source: Census Question

The table below indicates, for each census year, the numbers of the census questions corresponding to this variable.

Census Years	Schedule 1a	Schedule 1b	Schedule 1c	Schedule 2	Schedule 2a
1911	21				
1921					
1931					
1941					
1951					

Census Guide, 1911

A. Census Question	Working on own account. (See instructions.)
B. Question Number	21 on Schedule 1.
C. Variable(s) and Codes	WORKING_ON_OWN_ACCOUNT
D. Reference Point	As of census day, June 1, 1911.
E. Total Target Population	2, 723, 634
F. Statistical unit	The person.
G. Targeted Population	Each person more than ten years of age and gainfully employed.
H. Enumerators' Instructions	119. 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 21. Such persons as farmers, physicians, lawyers, small storekeepers, country black-smiths, etc., who employ no helpers, -- in short, independent workers who neither receive pay, salaries

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	<p>nor 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.</p> <p>120. 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.</p>
I. Remarks	

Codes

- 1 "No"
- 2 "Yes"
- 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 "Unicodeable"

Remarks: None