

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

	<p>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> <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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 "<i>none</i>." But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 29 as housekeeper,</p>
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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*,

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	<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 “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
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	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,

	<p>should be reported as a farm labourer.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>In a supplementary inquiry a record will be required of the occupation followed by the person before becoming an inmate of the institution.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>152. Doctors or physicians. In the case of a doctor or physician enter in</p>
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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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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.

<p>H. Enumerators' Instructions</p>	<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 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</p>
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	<p>had a gainful occupation and are no longer employed nor seeking employment shall be reported as “retired.”</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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	<p>118. (1) For persons reporting a gainful occupation in Column 31, the following instructions must be carefully studied:—</p> <p>(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.”</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>
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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.