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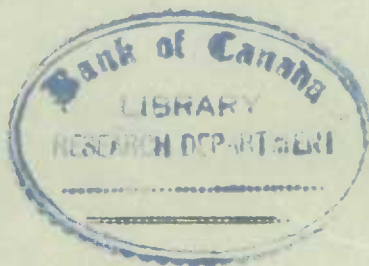
**EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH**



**SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS  
IN  
RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT OCTOBER 1, 1944**

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(Supplement to Oct. 1, 1944, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls)



OTTAWA  
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA.

The Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944.  
(Supplement to the Oct. 1 Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls.)

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Dominion Statistician:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A.(Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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The present bulletin deals with the results of an enquiry into the sex distribution of the persons employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls for Oct. 1, 1944; similar investigations were undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on three earlier occasions - at Apr. 1, 1944, and at Oct. 1 in 1943 and 1942. As in the previous enquiries, there was a gratifying response<sup>1/</sup> to the special question relating to the number of women on the payrolls in the pay periods for which data were being furnished, indicating a widespread appreciation of the need for relatively up-to-date information respecting the sex distribution of the working force.

The Coverage of Industry:- As has been pointed out in earlier bulletins, the monthly surveys<sup>2/</sup> include important proportions of the total number<sup>3/</sup> of persons employed in the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance. The larger industrial groups excluded are the following:- agriculture, domestic and personal services, and professional services, such as governmental, educational, health, etc. In these industries (except agriculture), and in many of the smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys, the proportions of female employees ordinarily are relatively high, in some cases exceeding the ratios found among the industries for which current statistics are available. The general proportions given in this supplement may, therefore, be rather lower than those which would result from a census taken at the same date.

In order to eliminate differences in the figures arising from seasonal factors, the comparisons in the analyses in the present bulletin are largely based on the data reported at Oct. 1, 1943; however, the changes shown in comparison with the results of the preceding survey (that for Apr. 1, 1944,) are also briefly discussed. Wartime trends<sup>4/</sup> of employment in manufacturing as a whole are indicated in Table 5, which gives comparisons of the proportions of females per thousand workers of both sexes according to the Annual Census of Industry for the years 1939-1942, together with the proportions existing when the current surveys for Oct. 1 of 1942, 1943 and 1944 were made. The latest data are summarized on page 2, while Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 give the statistics for a number of industries in the Dominion, the Economic Areas, and the 20 leading cities with populations exceeding 35,000.

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1/ The Bureau wishes again to express its appreciation of the excellent co-operation generally accorded by employers in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, as well as in the special investigations of the number of females in recorded employment.

2/ In the main, these are limited to returns from establishments having 15 employees and over. At June 1, 1941, the co-operating employers reported some 59 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners enumerated in the Decennial Census; it may further be estimated from preliminary data now available, that the June 1, 1941, survey of employment and payrolls related to some 79 p.c. of all those enumerated in the Census as at work in the industries covered. At the Census date, 250 in each thousand wage-earners were females, a proportion which fell to 182 per thousand in the industries for which monthly statistics are collected.

3/ See the bulletin entitled "An Estimate of Total Employment on Oct. 1, 1943, in Industries Reporting to the Monthly Surveys of Employment."

4/ The changing proportions of female labour during the war are briefly dealt with in the section commencing on page 9.



Summary Table, Showing the Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and The Main Industrial Groups, as at Oct. 1, 1944, Apr. 1, 1944, Oct. 1, 1943 and Oct. 1, 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	October 1, 1944					April 1, 1944		October 1, 1943		October 1, 1942	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>(a) Provinces</b>											
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	146,157	124,287	23,870	83.9	16.1	83.3	16.7	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Prince Edward Island	3,049	2,202	847	72.2	27.8	75.8	24.2	75.7	24.3	77.3	22.7
Nova Scotia	87,617	74,536	13,081	85.1	14.9	83.8	16.2	85.5	14.5	88.1	11.9
New Brunswick	57,491	47,549	9,942	82.7	17.3	83.1	16.9	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
Quebec	592,723	433,310	159,413	73.1	26.9	72.4	27.6	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Ontario	796,152	551,025	245,127	69.2	30.8	69.6	30.4	69.8	30.2	73.3	26.7
Prairie Provinces	213,329	159,937	53,392	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	80.7	19.3
Manitoba	97,897	70,747	27,150	72.3	27.7	72.1	27.9	73.1	26.9	78.8	21.2
Saskatchewan	42,407	32,304	10,103	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Alberta	73,025	56,886	16,139	77.9	22.1	78.2	21.8	80.1	19.9	83.0	17.0
British Columbia	177,750	137,573	40,177	77.4	22.6	79.7	20.3	79.4	20.6	83.5	16.5
CANADA	1,928,111	1,406,132	521,979	72.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5
<b>(b) Cities</b>											
Montreal	300,159	200,331	99,828	66.7	33.3	65.7	34.3	67.1	32.9	68.3	31.7
Quebec	39,937	27,350	12,587	68.5	31.5	68.8	31.2	67.8	32.2	64.8	35.2
Toronto	267,597	158,440	109,157	59.2	40.8	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	53.4	36.6
Ottawa	25,974	15,802	10,172	60.8	39.2	59.9	40.1	60.9	39.1	62.8	37.2
Hamilton	60,297	40,468	19,829	67.1	32.9	67.5	32.5	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Windsor	39,343	32,044	7,299	81.4	18.6	82.5	17.5	82.0	18.0	86.1	14.9
Winnipeg	64,475	41,236	23,239	64.0	36.0	64.5	35.5	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Vancouver	85,856	60,198	25,658	70.1	29.9	71.6	28.4	72.7	27.3	78.7	21.3
Halifax	24,575	18,026	6,549	73.4	26.6	76.2	23.8	-	-	-	-
St. John	13,174	9,118	4,056	69.2	30.8	76.4	23.6	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	8,992	5,325	3,597	59.7	40.3	60.4	39.6	-	-	-	-
Trois Rivières	9,853	7,051	2,802	71.6	28.4	72.1	27.9	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	15,682	9,710	5,972	61.9	38.1	63.9	36.1	-	-	-	-
London	21,040	13,168	7,862	62.7	37.3	64.4	35.6	-	-	-	-
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	16,669	11,786	4,883	70.7	29.3	72.3	27.7	-	-	-	-
Regina	9,767	5,358	4,409	54.9	45.1	58.0	42.0	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	5,655	3,619	2,036	64.0	36.0	65.6	34.4	-	-	-	-
Calgary	17,551	12,286	5,265	70.0	30.0	72.5	27.5	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	17,267	10,793	6,474	62.5	37.5	61.9	38.1	-	-	-	-
Victoria	13,800	10,430	3,370	75.6	24.4	76.5	23.5	-	-	-	-
<b>(c) Industries</b>											
Manufacturing	1,172,486	840,306	332,180	71.7	28.3	72.0	28.0	72.1	27.9	74.3	25.7
Durable Goods <sup>1/</sup>	625,226	507,849	117,377	81.2	18.8	80.6	19.4	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.3
Non-Durable Goods	528,501	316,136	212,365	59.8	40.2	60.1	39.9	59.6	40.4	61.4	38.6
Electric Light and Power	18,759	16,321	2,438	87.0	13.0	86.4	13.6	87.5	12.5	88.8	11.2
Logging	54,135	53,120	1,015	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining	70,804	68,453	2,351	96.7	3.3	97.2	2.8	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	29,903	13,308	16,595	44.5	55.5	45.0	55.0	47.4	52.6	52.3	47.7
Transportation	161,041	147,396	13,645	91.5	8.5	91.7	8.3	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	145,735	141,787	3,948	97.3	2.7	96.5	3.5	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4
Services	47,517	19,858	27,659	41.8	58.2	41.3	58.7	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6
Trade	179,978	91,246	88,732	50.7	49.3	51.1	48.9	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,861,599	1,375,474	486,125	73.9	26.1	73.9	26.1	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7
Finance	66,512	30,658	35,854	46.1	53.9	48.1	51.9	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,928,111	1,406,132	521,979	72.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5

<sup>1/</sup> This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

The Situation at Oct. 1, 1944:- Firms in the nine leading industrial groups reported the employment of 1,406,132 men and 521,979 women, the latter constituting 271 per thousand of the total staff of 1,928,111. At Apr. 1, 1944, 1,374,747 male and 507,575 female workers had been reported, the proportion of women per thousand of both sexes being 270. In the last six months, some changes have taken place in the list of co-operating establishments; when allowance is made for these changes, it appears there have been increases of about 20,600 men and 9,500 women in the numbers in recorded employment. The fact that industrial activity ordinarily increases as the year advances tends to lower the value of a comparison of the situation as at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that in the last six months, there has been a gain of some 1.9 p.c. in the number of women employed by the firms furnishing statistics, as compared with that of about 1.5 p.c. in their male workers. The general increase of 1.6 p.c. was substantially less than the expansion of 11 p.c. which the experience of pre-war years indicates as the usual seasonal advance in the period, Apr. 1 to Oct. 1. Data are not available to show the normal sex distribution of the workers added to the personnel of the larger employers in the six months of generally-expanding activity each year.

The comparison of the data at Oct. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, by eliminating the seasonal factor, provides a more valid and a more interesting measure of the changes which have taken place. At the beginning of October of last year, 1,439,416 men and 510,715 women were reported by the establishments furnishing information, there being 262 females per thousand of both sexes. When adjustment is made for changes in the list of reporting firms in the year, it may be estimated that the number of females in the nine leading industrial divisions (viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services, trade and finance), had risen at Oct. 1, 1944, by approximately 1.2 p.c., while the number of male employees had fallen by 3.3 p.c., in the 12 months. The general decline in recorded employment in these industries was 2.1 p.c. The adjustment in the various industries and areas for the increase in the coverage of industry during the year is relatively slight, affecting the percentage changes in the 12 months' comparisons by small fractions; the comparisons given in this supplement accordingly are based largely upon the figures published in the Bulletin entitled "Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943."

The proportion of 271 women per thousand employees at Oct. 1, 1944, was considerably higher than that of 262 per thousand a year earlier, there being a gain of 3.4 p.c. in this comparison. As compared with the Oct. 1, 1942, ratio of 235 per thousand, there was an increase of 15.3 p.c.

#### The Distribution of the Women Workers in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944.

##### Summary.

The table on page 2 summarizes the statistics reported at Oct. 1, and gives the proportions of male and female workers indicated at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943 and 1942, in the provinces, the leading cities and industries. Of the total of 521,979 women in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial divisions at the date under review, 332,180, or 63.6 p.c., were reported by manufacturers, including those in central electric stations: the Oct. 1, 1943, proportion had been 66 p.c. The next largest groups of female employees were those of 88,732 in trade, 35,854 in finance and 27,659 in services. The remaining industrial divisions (viz., communications, transportation, construction, mining and logging), together employed approximately 37,554 women workers, or only 7.2 p.c. of the total at the beginning of October. This proportion was slightly greater than that of 6.7 p.c. at the time of the Oct. 1, 1943, survey. It is interesting to note that although there has been a falling-off in the number engaged in manufacturing in the year, the non-manufacturing classes, with the exception of logging and construction, have shown increases in this comparison.

Between 22 and 23 p.c. of the total number of women reported at Oct. 1 belonged in the heavy manufacturing industries, a ratio which was smaller than that of over 25 p.c. six months earlier; among the male employees, there was a decline in the proportion engaged in these industries from about 38 p.c. of the total six months ago, to 36 p.c. at the date under review.

Provincially, the greatest increases in the number of female employees between Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 took place in Ontario and British Columbia; in both cases, they constituted higher proportions per thousand workers of both sexes than at the time of any earlier survey. There was a slight



decrease in the number and the ratio in Quebec. However, that province, with Ontario, again reported important percentages of the total women in recorded employment, 30.5 p.c. of the Canadian aggregate belonging in the former, and 47 p.c. in the latter.

The latest survey shows that industry in Toronto continued to employ an unusually large number and proportion of female workers; 109,157 or nearly 21 p.c. of the total women on the staffs of the co-operating employers throughout the Dominion were located in the Toronto Metropolitan Area, where they formed 408 per thousand of the indicated personnel. At Apr. 1, 1944, and also at Oct. 1, 1943, the ratio had been 404 per thousand. In Montreal were reported 99,828 females, a decline as compared with the figure of 104,597 at Apr. 1, 1944, when the proportion of 343 per thousand exceeded that of 333 at the date under review. The lowest ratio at the date under review (viz., 186 per thousand), was again recorded in Windsor; there was, however, a small increase in the number and the proportion as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, while as compared with Oct. 1, 1943, there was a slight decline in number of women workers, although the latest proportion was somewhat higher.

#### WOMEN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY.

Table 1 gives the sex distribution of workers in a lengthy list of industries at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 in 1944, and Oct. 1 in 1943. In the six months' comparison, the advance in the number of female employees has taken place largely among the non-manufacturing industries, the increase in manufacturing in this period being very slight. Within the latter, seasonal activity resulted in a gain in food-processing plants; iron and steel factories, on the other hand, employed a considerably smaller number of women. Among the non-manufacturing classes, financial institutions showed the greatest expansion in the employment of female labour as compared with Apr. 1, 1944.

The more significant comparison with the figures reported at Oct. 1, 1943, shows a moderate gain in the number of women in recorded employment at the date under review. The advance took place in the non-manufacturing industries, there being a reduction in manufacturing as a whole; in the latter division, however, the ratio rose from 279 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943, to 283 per thousand at the date under review.

As in earlier surveys, the largest proportions of female employees were found in services, (582 per thousand), communications, (555 per thousand), finance, (539 per thousand), trade, (493 per thousand), and manufacturing, (283 per thousand). These five groups together accounted for some 96 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at the beginning of October of the present year.

Manufacturing.- The 8,288 manufacturers furnishing statistics at Oct. 1 indicated a staff of 840,306 men and 332,180 women, the latter constituting 283 per thousand of the personnel of 1,172,486. This ratio exceeded those of 280 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944, and 279 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943. Between 63 and 64 p.c. of the women in recorded employment at the date under review belonged in manufacturing, in which were reported nearly 60 p.c. of the males; these proportions are below those of 66 p.c. of the total women and 61 p.c. of the total men reported at Oct. 1, 1943.

The textile industries provided work for 80,384 women, or some 24 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing at the date under review. Although the number of females in textiles was less than when the earlier surveys of sex distribution were undertaken, the proportion per thousand workers, at 601, was slightly higher. The second largest group of women workers, (71,126) belonged in the iron and steel industries, in which were employed over 21 p.c. of the total in manufacturing. The latter figure was lower than that of 23.7 p.c. at Apr. 1, 1944, but substantially exceeded the proportion of approximately five p.c. existing in 1939, according to the records of the Annual Census of Industry. The greatest numbers of females in the iron and steel division belonged in aircraft and firearm manufacturing; in these industries, however, there was a decline in the number and in the proportion of women as compared with Apr. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1943.

In connection with the data given in Table 1 for the manufacturing industries as at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, attention is drawn to the statistics in Table 5, which shows the wartime trends of employment among women workers.

The Non-Manufacturing Industries.- These industrial divisions provided work for over 36 p.c. of all the females in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1944, when they constituted 251 per thousand of the workers of both sexes; the ratio 12 months earlier had been practically 234 per thousand.

The highest proportion of females was in the service group, where the 27,659 women reported made up 582 per thousand of the staff of 47,517 at the date under review. At Oct. 1, 1943, the ratio of females per thousand employees had been 580. Nearly 54 p.c. of the personnel of 66,512 in financial institutions were females, who numbered 35,854 at the beginning of October; this was an increase of 6.7 p.c. as compared with Apr. 1, 1944. The males and females in recorded employment in trade at Oct. 1, 1944, were in the proportion of 507 of the former to 493 of the latter. This industry provided work for 17 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, but for only about 6½ p.c. of the total men. In services, there was a minor gain in the number of females as compared with six months earlier, when the ratio per thousand workers was slightly higher. The communications group showed a further increase in the employment of women, who made up 555 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with 550 per thousand at Apr. 1, and 526 at Oct. 1, 1943. Transportation also reported larger numbers and higher proportions than in any earlier survey.

Firms in mining and construction recorded the employment of 2,351 and 3,948 women, respectively, figures which rather exceeded those indicated six months earlier, when the proportions per thousand of both sexes had nevertheless been a little higher.

#### Women Workers by Economic Areas.

The sex distribution of workers in recorded employment in the Economic Areas at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, is shown in Table 2. In each of these surveys, the highest ratio of female workers was indicated in Ontario, and the lowest in the Maritime Provinces. In Quebec, there was a reduction as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, in the number and the percentage of women employees; it is noteworthy that although the number of females was less than at Oct. 1, 1943, their ratio per thousand workers was slightly higher. In British Columbia, the number and the proportion were greater than had been the case either six months or 12 months earlier.

Maritime Provinces.- The employment of women in the Maritime area showed a small gain at Oct. 1 as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, but there was little general change from Oct. 1, 1943. Of the total of 23,870 female workers in recorded employment at the date under review, 10,326 belonged in manufacturing, in which there was a falling-off as compared with the same date of last year, in the number and in the proportion of female employees. This took place largely in iron and steel products. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, communications, trade and finance employed more women than had been the case 12 months ago.

Quebec.- The number of females reported by the establishments furnishing data in Quebec was lower at Oct. 1, 1944, than it had been six months earlier, being also less than at Oct. 1, 1943. The number of men employed likewise showed a decrease. The ratio of females per thousand employees was slightly smaller than at Apr. 1, although it continued a little higher than at the first of October of last year. Curtailment of operations in manufacturing establishments accounted for the falling-off in the number of women in both comparisons; the number of male employees also declined, so that the proportion of female workers per thousand workers showed relatively little change. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, however, there were general increases in the number of women in recorded employment. Except in the service industries, the proportions in the non-manufacturing divisions were also higher at the latest date.

Ontario.- The employment of women in Ontario reached a higher level at Oct. 1 than in any earlier report, 308 of each thousand employees being females, as compared with 304 at Apr. 1, 1944, 302 at Oct. 1, 1943, and 267 at Oct. 1, 1942. As in earlier surveys, the ratio of women per thousand workers in Ontario was higher at the date under review than in other provinces; this statement holds good in the case of manufacturing, and in most of the non-manufacturing industries.

Of the total women in the nine leading industries in the Dominion at Oct. 1, practically 47 p.c. belonged in Ontario, in which were situated over half of all those classified in manufacturing; of the men in recorded employment in Canada at the same date, approximately 41 p.c. of the grand total, and rather less than 45 p.c. of the aggregate in manufacturing, were reported by establishments in this province.

As had been the case at Apr. 1, 1944, the iron and steel industries at the beginning of October employed the largest group of women in Ontario, some 26 p.c. of all those in manufacturing belonging in that division. Other large employers of female labour were the textile, vegetable food,



chemical, pulp and paper and electrical apparatus industries. The ratio of women in trading establishments, at 521 per thousand, was greater than that of 493 per thousand in the Dominion as a whole. Financial institutions reported 17,469 female employees, who constituted over 57 p.c. of their total staffs; nearly half of the total number of women in the finance group throughout the country were located in Ontario.

Prairie Provinces.- No general changes were shown in the proportions of males and females employed in the nine leading industries in the Prairie Area at Oct. 1 as compared with six months earlier; the latest ratio of women workers, however, exceeded that at the beginning of October of last year. There was a decline in the number and the proportion of females in manufacturing as compared with Apr. 1; much of the falling-off took place in iron and steel plants. Most of the non-manufacturing groups, on the other hand, reported increases in both cases. A particularly high ratio of women was indicated in services in the Prairie Provinces.

British Columbia.- Women in this province formed a greater proportion of the total personnel at Oct. 1 than in any earlier survey, 226 per thousand workers being females, as compared with 203 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944, and 206 at Oct. 1, 1943. Their number rose by approximately 12 p.c.; on the other hand, the male employees declined by some eight p.c. in the 12 months. There was a slight reduction in the number, but an increase in the proportion of women engaged in factory work. The decline took place mainly in iron and steel plants, while vegetable food factories showed a considerable gain. Most of the non-manufacturing divisions also reported greater numbers and larger proportions of female employees than had been the case at the first of October, 1943.

#### Women Workers in the Leading Cities.

In most of the leading cities, the general proportion of women in each thousand workers was higher at Oct. 1 than at Apr. 1, and, in the case of the eight largest centres, the ratios were generally higher than at Oct. 1 in either 1943 or 1942; information for the medium-sized cities (viz., those with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000), is available only for the periods of observation in the present year. In Quebec, there was a small increase in the proportion of females at the date under review as compared with six months ago, but a decline as compared with Oct. 1 in either 1943 or 1942. The number of women workers also showed a falling-off in the latter comparisons.

As in previous surveys, firms in Toronto reported a larger number of female employees than was the case in any other centre; their proportion per thousand workers, at 408, also considerably exceeded the average, the general ratio in the Dominion being 271 per thousand. However, the Toronto proportion was smaller than that of 451 per thousand in Regina, where employment in trading establishments constituted an especially important factor in the situation. Sherbrooke also had a higher proportion of females than in Toronto, 403 per thousand of the recorded personnel belonging to that sex. The smallest ratios were in Windsor and Victoria, where 186 and 244 per thousand, respectively, were women; these figures were slightly higher than those indicated six months earlier, and in the case of Windsor, the ratio was also higher than at Oct. 1 of 1943 or 1942.

Firms in the 20 leading cities employed 49.3 p.c. of the total number of male workers reported in the Dominion at Oct. 1, 1944, and 69.9 p.c. of the females. In the eight largest centres, (with a lengthy record of employment) were situated 41 p.c. of the total males in recorded employment at the date under review, and 59 p.c. of the women workers; at Apr. 1, 1944, 42.5 p.c. of the men and 61.3 p.c. of the reported women workers in the Dominion had belonged in these eight metropolitan areas. The changes are partly due to seasonal factors; at Oct. 1, 1943, the eight largest cities had reported 41 p.c. of the total males, and 60 p.c. of the total females employed by the firms co-operating in the nine leading industries in the Dominion.

For obvious reasons, the concentration of employment in manufacturing in the larger cities was more marked than was the case in the "all-industries" classification, almost 59 p.c. of the total of 840,306 men, and 67.6 p.c. of the total of 332,180 women employees reported in factories at Oct. 1, 1944, being situated in the 20 cities with populations exceeding 35,000. Still more noteworthy is the fact that firms in the eight largest centres employed more than half of the males and nearly three-fifths of the females on the staffs of the manufacturers furnishing data at Oct. 1, 1944. The latter proportions were rather lower than those of over 51 p.c. of the total men and nearly 61 p.c. of the total females reported at Oct. 1, 1943.

In connection with the statistics for the smaller centres, attention must be drawn to the fact that the Apr. 1 figures resulted from one of the first tabulations made for the cities



having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000; following this and subsequent tabulations, various changes in the city coding were made, largely due to the necessity of obtaining more detailed information, geographically, from employers, a process which took considerable time. Accordingly, the figures given for Apr. 1, 1944, should be used mainly for purposes of comparing the proportions of male and female employees, since these ratios would not be affected to any great extent by the more recent increases in the coverage for the smaller centres.

Halifax.- The women in recorded employment in Halifax, numbering 6,549, constituted a rather smaller-than-average percentage of the total working force of 24,575 reported at Oct. 1. The ratio was 266 per thousand, which, however, was higher than that of 238 reported at Apr. 1. Manufacturing establishments employed only 2,063 of the total women in the nine leading industries, a proportion of 197 per thousand. The largest group of female employees - 2,565 - belonged in trade, where they formed 589 per thousand of the aggregate.

Saint John.- Of the total of 13,174 persons employed by the co-operating firms at Oct. 1, 1944, 4,056, or 308 per thousand, were women. The number and the proportion reported in manufacturing were relatively low, although the figures, at 1,711, or 243 per thousand, exceeded the number and the ratio indicated six months earlier. This was also the case in trade, in which some 1,100 women were employed by establishments ordinarily employing a minimum staff of 15.

Montreal.- The number of workers of both sexes in recorded employment in Montreal at Oct. 1, 1944, showed a decline from Apr. 1, the loss among the females being relatively greater than that among men, so that the ratio of women per thousand workers, at 333, was slightly smaller at the date under review than it had been six months earlier. The largest reductions in the number of employed women took place in the non-ferrous metal, iron and steel and textile groups. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, on the other hand, there were general though moderate increases in the employment of females, who in most cases constituted larger proportions of the totals in the various industries than had been the case six months previously.

Some 70 p.c. of the women workers reported in Montreal were classified in manufacturing at Oct. 1, the percentage being rather larger than that indicated in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review; however, the proportion was lower than that of 72 p.c. which existed six months earlier. Textiles continued to employ the largest group of women workers, approximately 22 p.c. of the total belonging in that industry. Next in order of size came the group engaged in merchandising establishments, followed by those in iron and steel and finance.

Quebec City.- Female employees in Quebec constituted 315 per thousand persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1944, a proportion which was considerably below those of 332 and 352 at Oct. 1, in 1943, and 1942, respectively. However, the indicated number of women workers, at the date under review, viz., 12,587, showed little change in the six months, although there was a falling-off as compared with a year ago. More than three-fourths of the total women in recorded employment at Oct. 1 belonged in manufacturing, in which they formed 323 per thousand workers of both sexes. Among the non-manufacturing classes, the ratios of female employees in Quebec were generally below those in most other cities.

Sherbrooke.- The substantial representation of the textile industries in Sherbrooke results in an unusually high proportion of women in employment. Of the 8,922 workers reported at Oct. 1, 3,597 were females; this was 403 per thousand. Among the cities with a population of over 35,000, this was exceeded only by those of 408 per thousand in Toronto, and 451 in Regina. Over 2,900 of the total number of women on the staffs of the larger employers in Sherbrooke were engaged in manufacturing, where they constituted 386 per thousand - the highest proportion in these industries in the 20 cities for which data are segregated.

Three Rivers.- The number of female workers in Three Rivers at Oct. 1, 1944 was 2,802, being 28.4 p.c. of the aggregate of 9,853 indicated by the establishments in that city furnishing current statistics of employment and payrolls. The great majority belonged in manufacturing, notably of textile products; in the latter, they made up 673 per thousand of the total employees reported in the textile group. The number of women engaged in the non-manufacturing industries in this city was small.

Toronto.- Almost 21 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1944, worked in the Toronto Metropolitan Area, in which were situated some 21.5 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing. The 2,369 firms furnishing data had a staff of 109,157 females and 158,440 males, the former constituting 408 per thousand of the personnel of 267,597 at the date under review. Within the manufacturing group, over 17,000 were engaged in the iron and steel division, in which the

ratio of 287 per thousand was greater than in any other city except Fort William - Port Arthur, also exceeding the Dominion figure of 163 per thousand; the latest proportion in Toronto, however, was smaller than that of 308 per thousand six months earlier. Textile factories showed the next highest number, 11,384 women, or 607 per thousand employees. Other large employers of female labour were the chemical, electrical apparatus, printing and paper-using and food industries. Among the non-manufacturing classes, trade, finance and services showed considerable numbers and high proportions of women workers; in the first two, the proportions per thousand employees of both sexes in this city were higher than had been the case six months previously.

Ottawa.- The female employees of the co-operating firms in Ottawa numbered 10,172 at Oct. 1, as compared with 9,922 at Apr. 1, and 10,308 at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest ratio was 392 per thousand, as compared with 401 per thousand six months previously, and 391 a year ago. The proportion of women workers in industrial employment was higher than in any other city except Toronto, Sherbrooke and Regina. The figures for Ottawa do not include employment in the Civil Service, in which the ratio of females is very high. Manufacturing establishments accounted for 3,177 of the women reported at Oct. 1, when their number constituted 272 per thousand workers of both sexes. This was lower than that of 284 at Apr. 1, 1944, and 294 at Oct. 1, 1943; employment for women in factories had then been more active. Trade, services and finance employed considerable numbers and proportions of females in Ottawa.

Hamilton.- A small increase in the employment of women in Hamilton was noted between Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, when the aggregate staff of 80,297 was composed of 40,468 men and 19,829 women, the latter constituting 329 per thousand of the staff, as compared with 325 six months earlier, and 315 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943. The largest group of women in any of the industries covered in the survey was that of 4,428 in textile manufacturing; in iron and steel were reported 4,172 females, who, however, formed only 16.6 p.c. of the indicated staff in that industry in Hamilton at the date under review. The third largest group of women belonged in electrical apparatus manufacturing. Except in trading establishments, the numbers in the non-manufacturing industries were rather small.

Windsor.- As stated in earlier bulletins on sex distribution, the industrial distribution in Windsor is unfavourable to the employment of women, who constitute a smaller proportion of the total employees than in any other city for which statistics are segregated. The 7,299 females reported at the date under review made up only 186 per thousand of the staff then reported; at Apr. 1, the ratio had been 175 per thousand, and that at Oct. 1, 1943, 180 per thousand. Of the total of 5,662 women employed in manufacturing in Windsor at Oct. 1 of the present year, 3,240 belonged in iron and steel plants, of whose personnel they formed only 11.2 p.c. It is probable that many of these were office workers.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- The staff of the 111 firms co-operating in these cities at Oct. 1 was composed of 11,786 men and 4,883 women, the latter constituting 293 per thousand of the total of 16,669. This ratio slightly exceeded that of 277 per thousand six months earlier. In the iron and steel industries were employed 3,349 women, who made up 349 per thousand workers of both sexes at the date under review. This was a higher ratio than in any other city.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Of the personnel of 15,682 indicated by the 165 establishments furnishing statistics at the beginning of October, 5,972 were women, a proportion of 381 per thousand; that at Apr. 1 had been 361. The rubber and textile industries employed considerable numbers of females in Kitchener, where they constituted large percentages of the aggregates reported in those industries. Financial institutions also indicated the employment of important proportions of women, who formed almost two-thirds of the staff at Oct. 1.

London.- The number of female employees reported in London at the first of October was 7,852, or 375 per thousand of the aggregate working force of 21,040. In manufacturing, a third of those in recorded employment were women, whose numbers were greatest in vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants. In general, the proportions of female employees indicated in manufacturing in this city at Oct. 1 were smaller than at Apr. 1. Trade and finance also showed considerable numbers and high proportions of women.

Winnipeg.- A moderate increase in the number of female workers was indicated in Winnipeg at Oct. 1 as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, and also as compared with Oct. 1, 1943; the latest ratios per thousand were also higher. The gains took place wholly in the non-manufacturing divisions, there being a falling-off in manufacturing in these comparisons. Data received from 680 establishments showed a staff of 41,236 men and 23,239 women at the date under review, when the latter



constituted 360 per thousand of both sexes; at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, the ratios had been 355 and 350 per thousand, respectively. The employment of women was a factor of particular importance in trade, which contributed 8,357 females to the total; the proportion in that industry was 836 per thousand. The next largest groups of women employees were those of 2,833 in textiles and 1,969 in finance. In manufacturing, the largest decline as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, and also as compared with Oct. 1, 1943, took place in iron and steel plants; in these there was a reduction at the date under review in the proportion of females per thousand employees, as well as in their number.

Regina.- The proportion of women workers in this city was greater than in any other city for which information is separately tabulated; at Oct. 1, 1944, 4,409 of the reported staff of 9,767 were women and girls, a ratio of 451 per thousand. Six months earlier, the proportion had been 420 per thousand. The majority of female employees in Regina were engaged in trade, which employed nearly 56 p.c. of the aggregate in the nine leading industries. The remaining women were dispersed among the various manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries.

Saskatoon.- Some 36 p.c. of the persons in recorded employment at Oct. 1 were women, who then numbered 2,036. This was a rather larger figure than that at Apr. 1, when the ratio had also been somewhat smaller. As in Regina, the majority of female employees in Saskatoon belonged in trade, only about one-quarter being employed in manufacturing.

Calgary.- Statistics received from 243 establishments in Calgary showed 5,265 women, who formed 30 p.c. of the reported staff of 17,551. Of the former number, 2,030 were classified in trade, where the ratio, at 382 females per thousand employees, was considerably below the Dominion proportion of 493 per thousand. Manufacturing provided work for over 1,600 women, the largest group being in animal food plants, where they made up 344 per thousand. The females reported in services and finance also formed fairly large groups, numbering 895 and 462, respectively; in the former, their proportion to the total was 170 per thousand, while that in financial institutions was 88 per thousand.

Edmonton.- The women on the payrolls of the 213 firms furnishing data in Edmonton at Oct. 1 numbered 6,474, or 375 per thousand of the personnel of 17,267. There was a slight increase in the number of females, but their proportion to the total staff was rather smaller than at Apr. 1, the number of males in recorded employment at the date under review having shown a rather greater gain. As in most of the Western cities, the largest group of female workers was reported in trade. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest concentration was in animal foods, in which over 900 women were reported by the co-operating establishments.

Vancouver.- Firms in Vancouver showed a slight decrease in the number of their women employees as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, but these constituted a somewhat larger proportion of the total personnel than had been the case in the earlier survey. The number on the payrolls of the co-operating employers was 25,658, or 299 per thousand, as compared with 284 and 273 at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943 respectively. The employment of women in the non-manufacturing industries increased, while that in manufacturing as a whole declined, although the falling-off in these industries was relatively less than that in the number of male workers. Iron and steel plants reported over 5,600 women on their payrolls; this ratio of 175 per thousand was lower than that of 182 six months earlier. The proportion at Oct. 1, 1943, had been 163 per thousand. The numbers of females engaged in services, trade and finance in Vancouver at Oct. 1, 1944, were greater than at the dates of the earlier surveys.

Victoria.- The proportion of women in recorded employment in Victoria at Oct. 1 was relatively low, only 3,370 of the staff of 13,800 persons being females. Of the former number, rather more than a third (1,237) belonged in trade, while the co-operating manufacturing establishments reported the employment of 1,084 women; of these, the largest group was found in iron and steel plants, which showed almost 500 women workers on their staffs. The ratio per thousand employees in the nine leading industries was only 244 per thousand, as compared with the general proportion of 271 in the Dominion; that in manufacturing, at 124 per thousand in Victoria, was considerably lower than in any other city for which data are segregated.

#### WARTIME TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

The course of employment among female workers in manufacturing<sup>1/</sup> during the war may be traced through the use of the Census of Industry data, in conjunction with those periodically

<sup>1/</sup> The comparison of the Census of Industry data with those obtained in the current surveys was dealt with in greater detail in the bulletin on Sex Distribution at Apr. 1, 1944.

obtained in the current surveys of employment and payrolls. As has been explained on other occasions, the annual and the current statistics are not entirely comparable, the former covering all manufacturing establishments without regard to size, while the latter are limited, in the main, to those ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. Under normal circumstances, it is probable that the Census returns would show a rather higher ratio of females, for the reason that the smaller plants are usually found in the food, textile and other consumers' industries, where women frequently constitute a greater-than-average proportion of the total personnel. Another reason why the statistics of the Census are not strictly comparable with those of the monthly surveys, is that the former are annual averages, while the latter depict the situation existing at Oct. 1, when, under ordinary conditions, the number of females employed will probably reach a high point in the 12 months. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to illustrate the recent trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries.

Table 5 depicts the wartime trends among women workers engaged in manufacturing, annual averages being given for 1939-1942, and the results of the current surveys for Oct. 1 in 1942, 1943 and 1944. From 214 per thousand employees in 1938, the proportion of females in factory employment rose to 220 per thousand in 1939. The pronounced expansion in activity in the heavy manufacturing industries in 1940 tended to lower this ratio, which fell in that year to 218, thence rising to 226 per thousand workers in 1941, and to 257, on the average, in 1942. At Oct. 1 of that year, the females in recorded employment made up 260 per thousand workers, according to the current survey; as already stated, it is probable that the employment of women ordinarily reaches its peak in the Autumn, thus largely accounting for the difference between the annual average figure for 1942 and that at Oct. 1 of the same year. The ratio of females per thousand workers continued to rise in 1943, the Oct. 1 figure being 282 per thousand, while that at the date under review showed a further gain, to 286 per thousand. From 1939 to the autumn of 1944, therefore, there has been an increase of some 30 p.c. in the proportion of women per thousand employees of both sexes.

Without exception, there were highly important increases in the number and proportions of female workers in the various industries between 1939 and Oct. 1 of the present year. Extremely marked expansion was indicated in the aircraft industry, where the ratio rose from 30 per thousand of both sexes in 1939, to 291 at the latest date, and the number of females increased by approximately 129 p.c. In shipbuilding, the increase was from 14 per thousand in 1939, to 68 at Oct. 1, 1944. At the latter date, as in 1939, the tobacco and textile industries reported the highest proportions of female workers; the growth in the proportion of women in the last two industries during the war, however, was not so great as in many other lines.

Examining the figures from another angle, it is interesting to note that the textile industries, which in 1939 had provided work for nearly 43 p.c. of all those reported by the firms furnishing returns to the Census of Industry, employed only about 24 p.c. of the total at Oct. 1, 1944. On the other hand, the iron and steel division, which had accounted for five p.c. of the total women employed in manufacturing according to the Annual Census for 1939, reported no less than 21.4 p.c. of the total included in the survey for Oct. 1, 1944. The majority at the latter date belonged to the firearm and aircraft divisions. The general proportion in iron and steel at the latest date, however, was lower than that of 24 p.c. indicated a year earlier.

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Table 1.-Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1944, Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943.

	Oct. 1, 1944			Apr. 1, 1944			Oct. 1, 1943		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,172,486	532,180	28.3	1,178,693	530,604	28.0	1,208,168	357,261	27.9
Animal products - edible	46,275	10,994	23.6	41,977	9,369	22.3	39,079	8,649	22.1
Fur and products	2,984	1,178	39.4	5,031	1,162	23.0	2,977	1,140	38.3
Leather and products	28,118	11,963	42.5	28,929	12,338	42.6	27,984	11,862	42.4
Boots and shoes	17,118	7,697	45.0	17,446	7,860	45.0	16,767	7,422	44.3
Lumber and products	68,409	9,116	13.3	62,129	8,761	14.1	66,667	9,417	14.1
Rough and dressed lumber	37,090	2,848	7.7	32,020	2,868	9.0	37,297	3,256	8.7
Furniture	11,623	1,973	17.0	11,294	1,874	16.6	9,551	1,497	16.7
Other lumber products	19,696	4,295	21.8	18,815	4,009	21.3	19,829	4,664	23.5
Plant products - edible	70,078	29,407	42.0	68,570	18,261	26.6	59,787	24,599	41.1
Pulp and paper products	86,188	20,380	23.7	83,064	20,266	24.4	83,706	19,562	23.4
Pulp and paper	38,120	5,019	7.9	35,576	2,844	8.0	37,467	2,909	7.8
Paper products	16,366	7,003	42.8	16,614	7,421	44.7	16,226	6,997	43.1
Printing and publishing	31,703	10,368	32.7	30,864	9,991	32.4	30,013	9,676	32.2
Rubber products	21,807	7,113	32.9	20,119	6,436	32.0	16,703	5,809	34.8
Textile products	134,686	80,634	60.1	159,782	83,607	59.8	135,992	81,612	60.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,317	21,982	45.4	50,032	22,792	45.6	48,726	22,333	45.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,861	10,108	46.3	23,017	10,576	45.9	22,769	10,486	46.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	11,977	6,692	55.9	12,427	6,919	55.7	12,284	5,779	47.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,299	4,764	42.1	11,304	4,853	42.8	10,497	4,562	43.5
Woolery and knit goods	21,760	14,928	68.6	22,916	15,534	67.8	21,633	14,602	67.5
Garments and personal furnishings	48,300	34,377	71.2	50,106	35,699	71.0	49,191	35,238	71.6
Other textile products	16,318	9,677	59.3	16,729	9,682	57.9	16,443	9,439	57.4
Tobacco	10,272	7,044	68.6	11,567	7,294	62.9	10,461	6,966	66.8
Beverages	14,424	3,096	21.5	12,461	2,623	20.2	13,189	2,745	20.8
Chemicals and allied products	78,036	30,887	39.6	74,376	28,822	38.8	78,975	31,699	40.1
Clay, glass and stone products	16,016	3,423	22.8	15,738	3,605	22.9	14,824	3,139	21.2
Electric light and power	18,769	2,438	13.0	17,168	2,335	13.6	18,617	2,323	12.5
Electrical apparatus	47,446	20,467	43.1	47,345	20,700	43.7	46,662	19,935	42.7
Iron and steel products	435,373	71,126	16.3	466,541	79,349	16.8	479,849	80,263	16.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,660	3,346	9.9	33,894	3,161	9.4	35,860	4,082	11.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,537	3,884	16.5	23,641	4,031	16.9	25,569	4,265	16.8
Agricultural implements	10,468	1,686	16.1	11,149	1,949	17.5	10,747	2,077	19.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	198,492	33,782	17.0	197,305	35,347	17.9	189,623	33,970	17.9
Automobiles and parts	43,537	6,363	14.6	43,167	5,339	12.4	44,179	6,304	14.3
Aircraft and parts	-	-	29.1	-	-	29.6	-	-	30.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64,313	4,379	6.8	78,969	6,060	7.7	87,768	5,742	6.5
Heating appliances	6,540	615	9.4	5,247	531	10.1	6,635	631	9.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	22,214	2,364	10.6	18,877	2,094	11.1	20,438	2,373	11.6
Foundry and machine shop products	10,176	1,104	10.8	13,474	1,695	12.6	13,269	2,191	16.5
Firearms	-	-	31.2	-	-	35.6	-	-	36.4
Other iron and steel products	76,993	19,976	25.9	83,765	23,261	27.8	90,750	24,902	27.4
Non-ferrous metal products	68,303	13,177	22.6	68,206	16,719	24.5	75,591	17,715	23.4
Non-metallic mineral products	16,100	1,670	10.4	16,056	1,602	10.0	16,395	1,619	9.9
Miscellaneous	20,416	7,989	39.0	21,605	8,577	39.7	20,908	8,168	39.1
<b>LOGGING</b>	54,136	1,016	1.9	71,992	1,198	1.7	43,690	1,052	2.4
<b>MINING</b>	70,804	2,361	3.3	74,215	2,079	2.8	72,780	2,225	3.1
Coal	26,323	567	2.1	27,266	293	1.1	25,805	346	1.3
Metallic ores	32,893	1,129	3.4	36,612	1,031	2.8	35,667	1,069	3.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,688	865	7.4	10,437	755	7.2	11,308	810	7.2
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	29,903	16,696	55.8	28,178	15,486	55.0	28,432	14,960	52.6
Telegraphs	7,448	2,310	31.0	7,410	2,187	29.5	7,642	1,907	25.0
Telephones	22,455	14,286	63.6	20,768	13,301	64.0	20,790	13,053	62.8
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	181,041	13,646	7.5	147,919	12,241	8.3	151,588	12,168	8.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	46,747	6,168	13.2	44,103	4,849	11.0	42,715	4,528	10.1
Steam railways	88,089	7,103	8.1	83,659	6,628	7.9	84,619	6,934	8.2
Shipping and stevedoring	26,205	1,384	5.3	20,167	764	3.8	24,364	606	2.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	146,736	3,948	2.7	103,211	3,646	3.5	172,727	4,044	2.3
Building	45,844	2,195	4.8	36,240	2,104	5.8	63,629	2,391	3.8
Highway	59,022	1,370	2.3	31,491	1,326	4.2	66,825	1,402	2.1
Railway	42,869	383	0.9	35,480	217	0.6	42,273	261	0.6
<b>SERVICES</b>	47,617	27,669	58.1	44,778	26,306	58.7	44,478	26,819	60.3
Hotels and restaurants	30,618	16,423	53.6	28,199	16,333	58.0	28,396	16,230	57.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	16,999	11,238	66.1	16,579	10,973	66.2	16,062	10,589	66.0
<b>TRADE</b>	179,978	88,732	49.3	168,614	82,420	48.9	163,426	80,238	49.1
Retail	133,337	75,047	56.3	126,685	70,067	55.3	122,905	68,430	55.7
Wholesale	46,641	13,685	29.3	41,929	12,353	29.5	40,521	11,808	29.1
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,861,699	466,125	25.0	1,817,800	475,982	26.2	1,866,277	477,767	25.6
<b>FINANCE</b>	86,612	35,864	41.4	64,722	33,693	51.9	64,364	32,968	51.2
Banks and trust companies	38,601	23,071	59.9	37,690	21,439	56.9	37,662	21,181	56.2
Brokerage and stock market	1,836	824	44.9	1,680	720	42.8	1,644	628	38.2
Insurance	26,176	11,969	45.7	25,362	11,434	45.1	25,068	11,149	44.5
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,928,111	621,979	32.3	1,882,322	607,576	32.3	1,960,131	610,715	31.1

Table 2.-Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Five Economic Areas, as at Oct. 1, 1944, Apr. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1943.

Areas and Industries	Oct. 1, 1944			Apr. 1, 1944			Oct. 1, 1943		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
<b>Maritime - All Manufacturing<sup>1/</sup></b>	59,593	10,326	17.3	59,388	10,336	17.4	60,706	11,008	18.1
<b>Provinces</b>									
Animal products	4,621	1,057	22.9	3,664	755	20.6	3,625	859	23.7
Plant products	4,202	1,928	45.9	3,547	1,751	49.4	3,433	1,658	48.3
Textiles	3,969	2,444	61.6	4,141	2,387	57.6	4,093	2,602	63.6
Iron and steel	30,902	2,686	8.7	32,694	3,237	9.9	33,682	3,654	10.9
Communications	2,929	1,544	52.7	2,618	1,367	52.3	2,707	1,410	52.1
Services	2,637	1,795	68.1	2,596	1,796	69.1	2,595	1,811	69.8
Trade	12,302	6,821	55.4	10,962	5,939	54.1	10,534	5,851	55.5
Eight Leading Industries	144,417	21,867	15.1	134,194	21,103	15.7	144,730	21,671	15.0
Finance	3,740	2,003	53.6	3,645	1,849	50.7	3,660	1,828	49.9
<b>Maritimes - All Industries</b>	148,157	23,870	16.1	137,832	22,952	16.7	148,390	23,499	15.8
<b>Quebec - All Manufacturing<sup>1/</sup></b>	395,559	116,966	29.6	406,710	122,226	30.1	417,638	121,713	29.1
<b>Leather products</b>	15,259	6,825	44.7	15,610	7,045	45.1	15,167	6,853	45.2
<b>Plant products - edible</b>	10,717	3,662	34.2	9,713	3,188	32.8	9,862	3,369	34.1
<b>Rubber products</b>	5,491	2,073	37.8	4,659	1,709	35.2	4,094	1,657	40.5
<b>Textile products</b>	72,100	42,523	59.0	74,970	44,142	58.9	72,463	42,590	58.8
<b>Tobacco</b>	8,828	6,242	70.7	9,351	6,018	64.4	8,911	6,109	68.5
<b>Chemicals and allied products</b>	43,023	17,106	39.8	42,258	16,814	39.8	43,149	17,016	40.0
<b>Electrical apparatus</b>	14,918	6,477	43.2	15,812	7,211	45.6	15,126	7,030	46.5
<b>Non-ferrous metal products</b>	23,028	4,428	19.2	27,650	6,827	24.7	35,026	7,663	22.5
<b>Communications</b>	7,492	4,003	53.4	7,128	3,701	51.9	6,997	3,316	47.4
<b>Services</b>	13,628	6,712	49.3	12,971	6,649	51.3	13,058	6,543	50.1
<b>Trade</b>	41,775	17,860	42.8	41,067	17,416	42.4	38,982	16,485	42.3
<b>Eight Leading Industries</b>	574,582	150,806	26.2	573,965	164,819	27.0	597,546	153,323	25.7
<b>Finance</b>	18,141	8,607	47.4	17,854	8,161	46.3	17,783	7,987	44.9
<b>Quebec - All Industries</b>	592,723	169,413	28.9	591,619	163,000	27.6	615,339	161,310	26.2
<b>Ontario - All Manufacturing<sup>1/</sup></b>	545,108	167,561	30.7	538,464	162,677	30.2	549,303	167,459	30.5
<b>Leather products</b>	11,327	4,483	39.6	11,563	4,463	39.6	11,168	4,217	37.8
<b>Plant products - edible</b>	38,792	16,721	43.1	25,587	10,103	39.5	32,796	13,868	42.3
<b>Pulp and paper</b>	36,844	11,257	30.6	36,002	11,102	30.8	35,991	10,892	30.3
<b>Rubber products</b>	16,062	5,021	31.3	16,242	4,719	31.0	12,590	4,145	32.9
<b>Textile products</b>	52,504	31,465	59.9	54,600	32,534	59.6	53,309	31,988	60.0
<b>Clay, glass and stone</b>	7,944	2,076	26.0	8,555	2,152	25.2	7,640	1,837	24.0
<b>Electrical apparatus</b>	31,097	13,436	43.2	30,064	12,950	43.1	29,565	12,016	40.6
<b>Iron and steel</b>	215,574	45,005	20.9	223,273	46,760	20.9	225,818	46,901	21.7
<b>Non-ferrous metal products</b>	30,915	7,992	25.9	34,207	9,002	26.3	34,100	8,604	25.2
<b>Miscellaneous manufactured products</b>	14,301	5,806	41.5	15,099	6,870	42.2	14,877	6,163	41.4
<b>Communications</b>	10,901	6,266	57.5	10,340	5,900	57.3	10,180	5,726	56.2
<b>Services</b>	18,200	10,908	59.9	17,458	10,488	60.2	17,446	10,590	60.7
<b>Trade</b>	69,648	36,261	52.1	65,411	33,516	51.2	63,495	32,715	51.5
<b>Eight Leading Industries</b>	765,633	227,656	29.7	743,790	211,720	29.4	761,052	222,413	29.2
<b>Finance</b>	30,519	17,469	57.2	29,702	16,336	55.0	29,805	16,068	53.9
<b>Ontario - All Industries</b>	796,152	245,127	30.8	773,492	235,056	30.4	790,657	236,461	30.2
<b>Prairie - All Manufacturing<sup>1/</sup></b>	75,570	17,628	23.3	77,327	18,375	23.8	75,085	17,294	23.0
<b>Provinces</b>									
Animal products - edible	14,266	4,128	28.9	14,214	3,883	27.2	11,324	3,133	27.7
Plant products - edible	7,052	2,354	33.4	5,479	1,881	34.3	6,324	2,071	32.7
Pulp and paper	4,107	1,231	30.0	3,977	1,232	31.0	3,990	1,188	30.0
Textile products	4,780	3,568	74.6	4,631	3,577	77.2	4,875	3,558	73.0
Chemicals and allied products	3,809	916	24.4	3,818	731	20.6	3,475	675	19.4
Iron and steel	25,747	2,457	9.5	29,657	4,037	13.6	30,327	3,809	12.6
Communications	4,765	2,329	48.9	4,492	2,130	47.4	4,672	2,114	45.2
Services	7,555	4,216	55.7	6,940	4,359	62.8	6,443	3,907	60.6
Trade	37,382	18,210	48.7	33,964	16,442	48.4	33,547	15,999	47.7
<b>Eight Leading Industries</b>	203,488	46,076	23.6	193,586	45,840	23.7	198,242	43,801	22.1
<b>Finance</b>	9,845	5,316	54.0	9,632	4,956	51.5	9,512	4,854	51.0
<b>Prairies - All Industries</b>	213,329	53,392	25.0	203,218	60,796	25.0	207,754	48,735	23.5
<b>British Columbia - All Manufacturing<sup>1/</sup></b>	96,656	19,699	20.4	96,804	16,990	17.6	105,424	19,777	18.8
<b>Provinces</b>									
Animal products - edible	6,246	1,478	23.7	4,241	760	17.9	6,258	1,231	19.7
Plant products - edible	9,313	4,742	50.9	4,244	1,338	31.5	7,372	3,633	49.3
Lumber products	17,537	2,081	11.9	16,905	2,094	12.4	17,405	2,786	13.6
Pulp and paper	7,428	1,501	20.2	7,260	1,534	21.1	7,070	1,469	21.1
Textiles	1,332	836	62.8	1,440	977	67.8	1,252	874	69.8
Iron and steel	42,690	6,671	15.6	50,126	8,137	16.2	53,670	7,918	14.7
Services	5,497	3,430	62.4	5,011	3,014	60.1	4,936	2,888	58.3
Trade	16,871	9,880	58.4	17,190	9,107	53.0	16,898	9,178	54.3
<b>Eight Leading Industries</b>	173,484	37,716	21.7	172,065	33,500	19.5	183,707	36,469	19.9
<b>Finance</b>	4,255	2,459	57.6	4,089	2,271	55.5	4,084	2,221	54.4
<b>B.C. - All Industries</b>	177,750	40,177	22.6	176,154	35,771	20.3	187,791	38,690	20.6

<sup>1/</sup> The figures for manufacturing in this table include electric light and power.



Table 3. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Light Leading Cities as at October 1, 1944, April 1, 1944 and October 1, 1943.

Cities and Industries	October 1, 1944			April 1, 1944			October 1, 1943		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	215,468	69,566	32.3	227,686	76,657	33.2	229,699	73,609	32.1
Leather Products	8,411	3,903	46.4	8,633	4,057	47.0	8,542	4,077	47.7
Pulp & Paper (chiefly printing)	9,746	3,245	33.3	9,719	3,269	33.6	9,246	2,972	32.1
Textiles	52,626	21,972	41.7	54,933	23,692	43.1	52,549	21,889	41.7
Tobacco	6,549	4,902	74.9	6,841	4,694	68.8	6,598	4,662	70.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	11,097	5,083	45.6	11,090	5,001	45.1	11,169	5,326	47.7
Electrical Apparatus	14,486	6,397	44.4	15,419	7,165	46.5	14,721	6,984	47.4
Iron and Steel	27,202	12,464	45.8	28,660	14,036	49.0	28,699	13,910	48.5
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	9,568	2,972	31.1	11,739	5,314	45.3	16,503	5,901	35.8
Communications	3,666	2,216	60.2	3,484	2,066	59.3	3,373	1,976	58.6
Services	10,209	5,210	51.0	9,870	5,117	51.8	9,269	4,661	50.3
Trade	33,240	14,887	44.8	32,984	14,533	44.1	31,322	13,673	43.6
Finance	13,266	6,636	49.9	12,794	6,321	49.4	12,631	6,167	48.8
<b>Montreal - All Industries (including Finance)</b>	300,159	99,828	33.3	306,291	104,697	34.3	307,491	101,277	32.9
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	29,619	9,631	32.5	30,799	9,784	31.8	32,110	10,782	33.6
Leather Products	2,826	1,070	37.9	2,877	1,052	36.6	2,797	1,003	35.9
Textiles	1,829	1,610	88.0	1,958	1,806	92.0	2,464	2,020	82.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9,955	5,315	53.3	10,053	5,489	54.4	10,928	6,158	56.4
Services	1,462	738	50.5	1,347	727	54.0	1,324	726	54.8
Trade	3,691	1,479	40.1	3,862	1,297	33.6	3,210	1,243	38.7
<b>Quebec - All Industries (including Finance)</b>	39,937	12,587	31.5	40,026	12,471	31.2	41,634	13,417	32.2
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	188,471	71,423	37.9	192,149	72,862	37.9	191,077	72,736	38.1
Plant Products, edible	13,883	6,861	49.4	12,086	6,749	47.6	11,484	5,275	45.9
Pulp and Paper	16,420	6,264	38.1	15,959	6,084	38.1	15,408	5,965	38.7
Textiles	18,747	11,584	61.9	19,410	11,626	60.2	19,287	11,795	61.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	13,737	7,468	54.4	12,869	6,529	50.7	15,294	8,350	54.6
Electrical Apparatus	14,784	6,926	46.9	14,769	6,998	47.4	14,450	6,440	44.6
Iron and Steel	61,731	17,729	28.7	65,308	20,131	30.8	64,840	20,300	31.4
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	12,176	3,438	28.2	13,982	3,989	28.5	14,265	3,906	27.4
Communications	3,258	1,874	57.6	3,156	1,840	58.3	3,043	1,755	57.7
Services	9,222	5,613	60.9	9,366	6,776	72.3	9,026	5,504	61.0
Trade	37,025	19,919	53.8	35,713	18,729	52.4	34,638	18,607	53.7
Finance	14,206	8,140	57.3	13,926	7,664	55.0	13,962	7,601	54.5
<b>Toronto - All Industries (including Finance)</b>	287,587	109,167	37.9	289,182	108,849	37.6	287,237	107,903	37.5
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	11,674	3,177	27.2	11,266	3,202	28.4	12,299	3,621	29.4
Pulp and Paper	3,106	1,147	36.9	3,221	1,179	36.6	3,160	1,220	37.4
Iron and Steel	3,927	744	18.9	3,339	652	19.5	3,929	891	22.7
Services	2,240	1,313	58.6	2,194	1,301	59.3	2,269	1,366	60.3
Trade	4,769	2,642	55.4	4,632	2,509	54.2	4,419	2,418	54.7
Finance	3,525	2,499	70.9	3,464	2,388	68.9	3,469	2,362	68.9
<b>Ottawa - All Industries (including Finance)</b>	25,974	10,172	39.2	24,762	9,922	40.1	26,390	10,308	39.1
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	50,220	15,764	31.4	50,981	16,619	32.6	51,137	16,440	32.2
Textiles	6,362	4,428	69.6	6,786	4,676	68.9	6,436	4,394	68.3
Electrical Apparatus	6,853	3,026	44.1	6,756	3,012	44.6	6,673	2,866	43.0
Iron and Steel	26,047	4,172	16.0	26,610	4,416	16.6	27,522	4,953	18.0
Services	1,054	694	65.8	1,003	646	64.3	913	615	67.4
Trade	4,587	2,490	54.3	4,337	2,381	54.9	3,997	2,210	55.3
<b>Hamilton - All Industries (including Finance)</b>	60,297	19,829	32.9	59,899	19,442	32.5	60,469	19,061	31.5
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	34,669	6,662	19.2	36,477	6,692	18.4	36,522	6,946	19.0
Chemicals	1,690	761	45.0	1,706	772	45.3	1,634	744	45.5
Iron and Steel	28,819	3,240	11.2	31,068	3,457	11.1	30,656	3,607	11.8
Services	503	313	62.2	490	283	57.8	497	282	56.7
Trade	1,649	766	46.5	1,461	651	44.6	1,411	623	44.2
<b>Windsor - All Industries (including Finance)</b>	39,343	7,299	18.6	40,782	7,151	17.5	40,977	7,374	18.0
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	36,398	10,150	27.9	37,699	10,680	28.3	36,366	10,247	28.2
Animal Products, edible	5,543	1,466	26.2	5,438	1,326	24.4	4,294	1,040	24.2
Plant Products, edible	3,190	1,216	38.1	2,703	1,068	39.4	2,984	1,100	36.9
Pulp and Paper	2,277	780	34.3	2,343	836	35.6	2,309	800	34.6
Textiles	3,876	2,833	73.1	3,792	2,866	76.1	4,087	2,907	71.1
Iron and Steel	12,853	1,557	12.1	14,839	2,352	15.9	14,710	2,345	15.9
Communications	1,266	628	49.6	1,172	568	48.5	1,223	566	47.9
Services	2,505	1,561	62.3	2,422	1,590	65.6	2,224	1,380	62.1
Trade	16,586	8,367	50.5	14,924	7,861	52.7	14,819	7,868	53.1
Finance	3,563	1,969	55.3	3,506	1,802	51.4	3,440	1,748	50.8
<b>Winnipeg - All Industries (including Finance)</b>	64,476	23,239	36.0	64,280	22,621	35.2	63,166	22,151	35.0
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	51,704	11,266	21.8	56,490	12,576	22.1	60,652	12,500	20.6
Plant Products, edible	3,160	1,185	37.5	2,871	891	31.0	2,769	1,120	40.4
Iron and Steel	32,308	5,840	18.1	39,973	7,288	18.2	42,410	8,925	21.0
Communications	2,669	2,060	77.2	2,486	1,909	77.2	2,567	1,982	77.2
Services	3,911	2,471	63.2	3,600	2,183	60.6	3,648	2,104	57.7
Trade	14,240	7,537	52.9	13,377	7,073	52.9	12,676	7,107	55.3
Finance	2,697	1,501	55.7	2,413	1,350	56.0	2,424	1,328	54.8
<b>Vancouver - All Industries (including Finance)</b>	85,856	25,658	29.9	90,954	20,802	22.9	93,271	25,478	27.3

Table 4. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Certain Industries in Specified Cities as at October 1, 1944 and April 1, 1944.

Cities and Industries		October 1, 1944					April 1, 1944					
		Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	
		No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	
Halifax	Manufacturing	10,478	8,415	2,063	80.3	19.7	10,232	8,429	1,803	82.4	17.6	
	Plant Products - edible	949	386	563	40.7	59.3	1,008	425	583	42.2	57.8	
	Iron and Steel	6,533	5,717	816	87.5	12.5	6,948	6,452	496	92.9	7.1	
	Transportation	4,162	4,071	91	98.0	2.0	4,866	4,792	74	98.7	1.3	
	Construction	2,714	2,616	98	96.4	3.6	2,404	2,297	107	95.6	4.4	
	Services	1,077	339	738	31.5	68.5	776	205	571	26.4	73.6	
	Trade	4,358	1,793	2,565	41.1	58.9	3,671	1,482	2,189	40.4	59.6	
Halifax	-All Industries	24,575	18,026	6,549	73.4	26.6	23,670	18,037	5,633	76.2	23.8	
Saint John	Manufacturing	7,033	5,322	1,711	75.7	24.3	7,184	5,701	1,483	79.4	20.6	
	Lumber Products	926	670	256	61.8	38.2	953	584	369	61.3	38.7	
	Iron and Steel	2,684	2,674	10	95.9	4.1	2,848	2,729	119	95.8	4.2	
	Trade	2,406	1,309	1,097	54.4	45.6	2,139	1,177	962	55.0	45.0	
Saint John	-All Industries	13,174	9,118	4,056	69.2	30.8	15,272	11,668	3,604	76.4	23.6	
Sherbrooke	Manufacturing	7,568	4,844	2,724	64.0	36.0	7,768	4,749	3,019	61.1	38.9	
	Textiles	4,134	1,804	2,330	43.6	56.4	4,336	1,958	2,378	45.2	54.8	
	Iron and Steel	2,305	2,112	193	91.6	8.4	2,249	2,040	209	90.7	9.3	
Sherbrooke	-All Industries	8,922	5,325	3,597	59.7	40.3	8,656	5,230	3,426	60.4	39.6	
Trois Rivières	Manufacturing	7,402	5,135	2,267	69.4	30.6	8,833	6,431	2,402	72.8	27.2	
	Pulp and Paper	2,830	2,735	95	96.6	3.4	2,402	2,322	80	96.7	3.3	
	Textiles	1,893	619	1,274	32.7	67.3	1,830	659	1,171	36.0	64.0	
	Iron and Steel	1,142	1,026	116	89.8	10.2	1,425	1,090	335	76.5	23.5	
Trois Rivières	-All Industries	9,853	7,051	2,802	71.6	28.4	9,116	7,076	2,740	72.1	27.9	
Ft. William	Manufacturing	13,281	8,615	4,666	70.3	29.7	11,602	8,409	3,193	72.5	27.5	
	Pulp and Paper	1,750	1,669	81	89.7	10.3	1,656	1,513	143	91.4	8.6	
Pt. Arthur	Iron and Steel	3,603	3,259	344	90.5	9.5	3,970	3,601	369	93.2	6.8	
	Transportation	2,123	2,073	50	97.6	2.4	1,278	1,245	33	97.4	2.6	
Ft. William	Trade	1,213	529	684	43.6	56.4	960	411	549	42.8	57.2	
Pt. Arthur	-All Industries	16,669	11,786	4,883	70.7	29.3	14,544	10,512	4,032	72.3	27.7	
Kitchener-Waterloo	Manufacturing	13,141	8,354	4,787	63.6	36.4	12,489	8,058	4,431	64.5	35.5	
	Animal Products - edible	1,245	880	365	70.7	29.3	1,150	959	191	84.9	15.1	
	Leather Products	1,526	1,082	444	70.9	29.1	1,550	1,112	438	71.7	28.3	
	Lumber Products	1,228	1,085	143	88.4	11.6	1,074	898	176	83.6	16.4	
	Rubber Products	4,405	2,652	1,753	60.4	39.6	4,032	2,412	1,620	59.8	40.2	
	Textiles	1,507	436	1,071	28.9	71.1	1,572	550	1,022	35.0	65.0	
	Iron and Steel	1,039	918	121	88.4	11.6	1,042	907	135	87.0	13.0	
	Kitchener-Waterloo	-All Industries	15,882	9,710	6,172	61.9	38.1	13,874	8,862	5,012	63.9	36.1
	London	Manufacturing	14,228	9,483	4,745	66.7	33.3	14,308	9,131	5,177	63.8	36.2
Plant Products - edible		1,899	946	953	49.8	50.2	1,946	945	1,001	48.6	51.4	
Pulp and Paper		1,653	1,000	653	60.5	39.5	1,622	913	709	56.3	43.7	
Textiles		1,281	886	395	30.1	69.9	1,373	416	957	30.3	69.7	
Iron and Steel		4,496	3,735	761	83.1	16.9	4,546	3,505	1,041	77.1	22.9	
Trade		2,328	1,241	1,087	53.3	46.7	1,840	916	924	49.8	50.2	
London	-All Industries	21,040	13,188	7,852	62.7	37.3	19,766	12,739	7,027	64.4	35.6	
Regina	Manufacturing	2,699	2,209	490	81.8	18.2	3,512	2,695	817	76.7	23.3	
	Animal Products - edible	696	543	153	78.0	22.0	1,328	882	446	66.4	33.6	
	Trade	3,687	1,411	2,276	38.3	61.7	3,130	1,269	1,861	40.5	59.5	
Regina	-All Industries	9,767	5,358	4,409	54.9	45.1	9,175	5,323	3,852	58.0	42.0	
Saskatoon	Manufacturing	1,916	1,416	500	73.8	26.2	1,693	1,217	476	71.9	28.1	
	Animal Products - edible	839	545	294	65.0	35.0	775	465	310	60.0	40.0	
	Trade	2,214	1,182	1,032	53.4	46.6	1,744	1,010	734	57.9	42.1	
Saskatoon	-All Industries	5,655	3,619	2,036	64.0	36.0	4,632	3,032	1,594	65.6	34.4	
Calgary	Manufacturing	8,024	6,395	1,629	79.7	20.3	7,563	6,261	1,302	82.6	17.4	
	Animal Products - edible	1,489	977	512	65.5	34.5	1,518	1,022	496	67.3	32.7	
	Plant Products - edible	875	616	259	59.0	41.0	635	402	233	63.3	36.7	
	Iron and Steel	3,089	2,811	278	91.0	9.0	3,039	2,927	112	96.3	3.7	
	Construction	740	719	21	97.2	2.8	504	482	22	95.6	4.4	
	Trade	5,318	3,288	2,030	61.8	38.2	4,398	2,759	1,639	62.7	37.3	
Calgary	-All Industries	17,551	12,286	5,265	70.0	30.0	15,001	10,878	4,123	72.5	27.5	
Edmonton	Manufacturing	7,256	5,122	2,134	70.6	29.4	8,072	5,570	2,502	69.0	31.0	
	Animal Products - edible	3,085	2,176	909	70.5	29.5	3,176	2,329	847	73.3	26.7	
	Iron and Steel	1,678	1,297	381	82.2	17.8	2,542	1,749	793	68.8	31.2	
	Construction	1,348	1,261	87	93.5	6.5	959	895	64	93.3	6.7	
	Trade	4,905	2,477	2,428	50.5	49.5	4,129	1,922	2,207	46.5	53.5	
Edmonton	-All Industries	17,267	10,793	6,474	62.5	37.5	16,598	10,279	6,319	61.9	38.1	
Victoria	Manufacturing	8,723	7,639	1,084	87.6	12.4	8,782	7,601	1,181	86.6	13.4	
	Lumber Products	1,239	1,147	92	92.6	7.4	1,160	1,065	95	91.7	8.3	
	Iron and Steel	5,805	5,312	493	91.5	8.5	6,058	5,447	611	89.9	10.1	
	Transportation	877	761	116	86.8	13.2	732	655	77	89.5	10.5	
	Trade	2,106	869	1,237	41.3	58.7	1,942	776	1,167	39.9	60.1	
Victoria	-All Industries	13,800	10,430	3,370	75.6	24.4	12,730	9,738	2,992	76.5	23.5	



Table 5.- Wartime Trends of Employment of Women in Manufacturing, 1939 - 1944.

Industries	Data of the Current Surveys of Employment, 1942-1944						Data of the Census of Industry Annual Averages 1939-1942			
	Statistics as at Oct. 1, 1944			Number of Females Per Thousand Employees Proportions as at			Number of Females per Thousand Employees Annual Proportions			
	Total No.	Men No.	Women No.	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	1942	1941	1940	1939
				1944	1943	1942				
Manufacturing	1/1,153,727	1/823,986	1/329,742	1/286	1/282	1/260	1/257	1/226	1/218	1/220
Animal products - edible	46,275	35,281	10,994	238	221	195	177	138	116	116
Fur and products	2,984	1,808	1,176	394	383	359	366	343	334	335
Leather and products	28,118	16,155	11,963	425	424	408	397	379	337	321
Boots and shoes	17,118	9,421	7,697	450	443	431	427	412	379	374
Lumber and its products	68,409	59,293	9,116	133	141	94	73	46	40	41
Rough and dressed lumber	37,090	34,242	2,848	77	87	64	45	20	17	16
Furniture	11,623	9,650	1,973	170	157	100	104	74	66	65
Other lumber products	19,696	15,401	4,295	218	235	194	142	114	95	100
Plant products - edible	70,076	40,669	29,407	420	411	410	332	308	282	273
Pulp and paper products	86,188	65,798	20,390	237	234	204	214	193	170	166
Pulp and paper	38,120	35,101	3,019	79	78	61	52	45	40	37
Paper products	16,365	9,362	7,003	428	431	402	474	402	366	357
Printing and publishing	31,703	21,335	10,368	327	322	286	274	249	222	212
Rubber products	21,607	14,494	7,113	329	348	341	325	300	277	296
Textile products	134,685	53,851	80,834	601	600	577	573	539	521	511
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,317	26,365	21,952	454	458	443	433	384	368	368
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,851	11,743	10,108	463	461	442	431	374	354	354
Woollen yarn and cloth	11,977	6,285	5,692	475	470	465	465	434	415	417
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,299	6,545	4,754	421	435	419	403	355	345	352
Hosiery and knit goods	21,750	6,822	14,928	686	675	641	656	627	612	604
Garments and personal furnishings	48,300	13,923	34,377	712	716	699	688	671	649	626
Other textile products	16,318	6,741	9,577	587	574	533	469	433	415	373
Tobacco	10,272	3,228	7,044	686	668	664	610	565	533	508
Beverages	14,424	11,328	3,096	215	208	172	134	94	88	83
Chemicals	78,036	47,149	30,887	396	401	354	360	254	235	237
Clay, glass and stone products	15,016	11,593	3,423	228	212	167	135	99	84	71
Electrical apparatus	47,446	26,989	20,457	431	427	372	357	284	260	242
Iron and steel products	435,373	364,247	71,126	163	167	134	127	79	61	60
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,537	19,653	3,884	165	168	156	121	86	85	92
Agricultural implements	10,458	8,772	1,686	161	193	130	124	51	48	52
Automobiles and parts	43,537	37,174	6,363	146	143	110	132	83	79	74
Aircraft and parts	-	-	-	291	300	234	216	42	52	30
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	64,313	59,934	4,379	68	65	22	25	15	13	14
Heating appliances	5,540	4,925	615	111	112	94	103	63	54	48
Non-ferrous metal products	58,303	45,126	13,177	226	234	197	151	119	101	93
Non-metallic mineral products	16,100	14,530	1,570	98	99	73	75	60	58	56
Miscellaneous	20,415	12,446	7,969	390	391	376	351	301	276	258

1/ Electric Light &amp; Power not included

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