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**SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS**  
**IN**  
**RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT APRIL 1, 1945**

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(Supplement to April 1, 1945, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls)



OTTAWA  
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June 1945.

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 APRIL 1, 1945.

(Supplement to the April 1 Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls).

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

INTRODUCTION.

At the beginning of April, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics made its fifth enquiry into the sex distribution of the persons on the payrolls of the firms<sup>1/</sup> furnishing monthly data on employment and payrolls. The earlier surveys, made at Oct. 1 in 1942 and 1943, and at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 of last year, had shown successive increases in the proportions of women per thousand workers of both sexes, although their number, like that of the men in recorded employment, reached its maximum at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest statistics, however, indicate a general decline in the number and the ratio of women workers as compared with Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944; the aggregate of female employees was also lower than at Oct. 1, 1943, although their proportion at the date under review was higher. The employment of women continues a factor of greater importance in the situation than was the case in the autumn of 1942, or undoubtedly than in any earlier period. The interest of the present survey is perhaps enhanced by the fact that it depicts the conditions which existed a relatively short period before the cessation of hostilities in Europe.

The 16,091 establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls as at Apr. 1, 1945, reported a staff of 1,370,833 men and 498,857 women, the latter constituting 267 per thousand of the total personnel of 1,869,690. At the the dates of the earlier surveys, the proportions of female workers per thousand employees were as follows:- Oct. 1, 1944, 271; Apr. 1, 1944, 270; Oct. 1, 1943, 262, and Oct. 1, 1942, 255. When allowance is made for the changes which have taken place in the employers furnishing data during the period of observation, it is estimated that the total number of men in recorded employment has decreased by approximately 40,000, or nearly three p.c., in the last six months, while the number of women employees has fallen in the same period by some 25,500, or almost five p.c. In the comparison with Apr. 1, 1944, reductions of about 19,500 men and of some 15,400 women are indicated, the loss being from one to two p.c. among the former and about three p.c. among the latter. The declines from Oct. 1, 1944, are partly seasonal in character, a factor which also enters into the comparison with the figures for Oct. 1, 1943, when employment was at an unusually high level; the number of females then reported was higher by some 19,000, or nearly four p.c., than at the latest date, while the estimated number of males exceeded that at Apr. 1 of the present year by nearly 33,000 or about six p.c. On the other hand, there has been an increase of over 49,000, or approximately 11 p.c. in the number of females reported at Apr. 1, 1945, as compared with Oct. 1, 1942. Since then, however, the males have decreased by nearly 91,900, or between six and seven p.c.

The trends of employment for women in the different industrial groups have varied to some extent in more recent months, no doubt partly as a result of the

<sup>1/</sup> It will be recalled that the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls are, for practical reasons, limited to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over.

Table 1. - The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Main Industrial Groups, as at Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943 and 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Apr. 1, 1945				Oct. 1, 1944		Apr. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942		
	Total	Men	Women	No.	P.C.	Men	Women	P.C.	Men	Women	P.C.	Men	Women
<b>(a) Provinces</b>													
Maritime Provinces	141,825	117,987	23,838	16.8	83.2	85.9	16.1	83.3	16.7	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Prince Edward Island	2,780	1,880	900	32.4	67.6	72.2	27.8	75.8	24.2	75.7	24.3	77.3	22.7
Nova Scotia	82,362	69,448	12,914	15.7	84.3	85.1	14.9	83.8	16.2	85.6	14.5	88.1	11.9
New Brunswick	56,883	46,659	10,224	17.7	82.3	82.7	17.3	83.1	16.9	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
Quebec	569,757	415,669	154,088	27.0	73.0	73.1	26.9	72.4	27.6	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Ontario	786,672	552,023	234,649	29.8	70.2	69.2	30.8	69.6	30.4	69.8	30.2	73.3	26.7
Prairie Provinces	205,066	153,098	51,968	25.3	74.7	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	80.7	19.3
Manitoba	94,971	68,238	26,733	28.1	71.9	72.3	27.7	72.1	27.9	73.1	26.9	78.8	21.2
Saskatchewan	40,657	30,709	9,948	24.5	75.5	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Alberta	69,438	54,101	15,337	22.1	77.9	77.9	22.1	78.2	21.8	80.1	19.9	83.0	17.0
British Columbia	166,370	132,056	34,314	20.6	79.4	77.4	22.6	79.7	20.3	79.4	20.6	83.5	16.5
CANADA	1,869,690	1,370,833	498,857	26.7	73.3	72.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5
<b>(b) Cities</b>													
Montreal	288,001	191,130	96,871	33.6	66.4	66.7	33.3	65.7	34.3	67.1	32.9	68.3	31.7
Quebec	34,901	24,404	10,497	29.9	70.1	68.5	31.5	68.8	31.2	67.8	32.2	64.8	35.2
Toronto	263,380	158,955	104,425	40.6	59.4	59.2	40.8	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	63.4	36.6
Ottawa	25,171	14,956	10,215	40.6	59.4	60.8	39.2	59.9	40.1	60.9	39.1	62.8	37.2
Hamilton	61,598	41,350	20,248	32.7	67.3	67.1	32.9	67.5	32.5	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Windsor	38,744	31,325	7,419	19.1	80.9	81.4	18.6	82.5	17.5	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg	62,667	39,881	22,806	36.4	63.6	64.0	36.0	64.5	35.5	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Vancouver	83,523	59,867	23,656	28.3	71.7	70.1	29.9	71.6	28.4	72.7	27.3	78.7	21.3
Halifax	27,011	20,460	6,551	24.3	75.7	73.4	25.6	76.2	23.8	76.2	23.8	-	-
St. John	15,336	11,333	4,003	26.4	73.6	69.2	30.8	76.4	23.6	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	9,257	5,520	3,737	40.4	59.6	59.7	40.3	60.4	39.6	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	10,270	7,177	3,093	30.1	70.0	71.6	28.4	72.1	27.9	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	16,599	10,466	6,133	36.9	63.1	61.9	38.1	63.9	36.1	-	-	-	-
London	21,088	13,350	7,738	36.7	63.3	62.7	37.3	64.4	35.6	-	-	-	-
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	14,568	10,758	3,810	26.2	73.8	70.7	29.3	72.3	27.7	-	-	-	-
Regina	10,145	5,802	4,343	42.8	57.2	54.9	45.1	58.0	42.0	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	5,886	3,774	2,112	64.1	35.9	64.0	36.0	65.6	34.4	-	-	-	-
Calgary	17,452	12,355	5,097	70.8	29.2	70.0	30.0	72.5	27.5	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	16,104	9,934	6,170	61.7	38.3	62.5	37.5	61.9	38.1	-	-	-	-
Victoria	14,226	10,640	3,586	25.2	74.8	75.6	24.4	76.5	23.5	-	-	-	-
<b>(c) Industries</b>													
Manufacturing	1,116,953	812,827	304,126	27.2	72.8	71.7	28.3	72.0	28.0	72.9	27.9	74.3	25.7
Durable Goods	585,264	487,354	97,910	16.7	83.3	81.2	18.8	80.6	19.4	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.3
Non-Durable Goods	513,754	309,992	203,762	60.3	39.7	59.8	40.2	60.1	39.9	59.6	40.4	61.4	38.6
Electric Light and Power	17,915	15,481	2,434	13.6	86.4	87.0	13.0	86.4	13.6	87.5	12.5	88.8	11.2
Logging	80,580	78,996	1,584	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining	70,839	68,251	2,588	3.0	97.0	96.7	3.3	97.2	2.8	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	30,048	12,992	17,056	43.2	56.8	44.5	55.5	45.0	55.0	47.4	52.6	52.3	47.7
Transportation	155,910	142,954	12,956	91.7	8.3	91.5	8.5	91.7	8.3	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	111,262	107,465	3,797	96.6	3.4	97.3	2.7	96.5	3.5	97.7	2.3	98.5	1.4
Services	49,603	20,168	29,435	40.7	59.3	41.8	58.2	41.3	58.7	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6
Trade	188,540	96,528	92,012	51.2	48.8	50.7	49.3	51.1	48.9	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,803,015	1,340,181	462,834	25.7	74.3	73.9	26.1	73.9	26.1	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7
Finance	66,675	30,652	36,023	46.0	54.0	46.1	53.9	48.1	51.9	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,869,690	1,370,833	498,857	26.7	73.3	72.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5

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.

priority generally accorded the industry in the matter of labour procurement under wartime conditions. Thus, the proportion of women in recorded employment in manufacturing increased up to Oct. 1, 1944; however, the number and the proportions of female labour have since declined according to the latest survey, their ratio per thousand workers of both sexes being lower at Apr. 1 than in earlier enquiries since that for Oct. 1, 1942. Among the non-manufacturing classes as a whole, on the other hand, the numbers and the ratios of women in recorded employment have continued to increase, reaching their highest point at the date under review. It is probable that many of those more recently added to the payrolls are part-time workers.

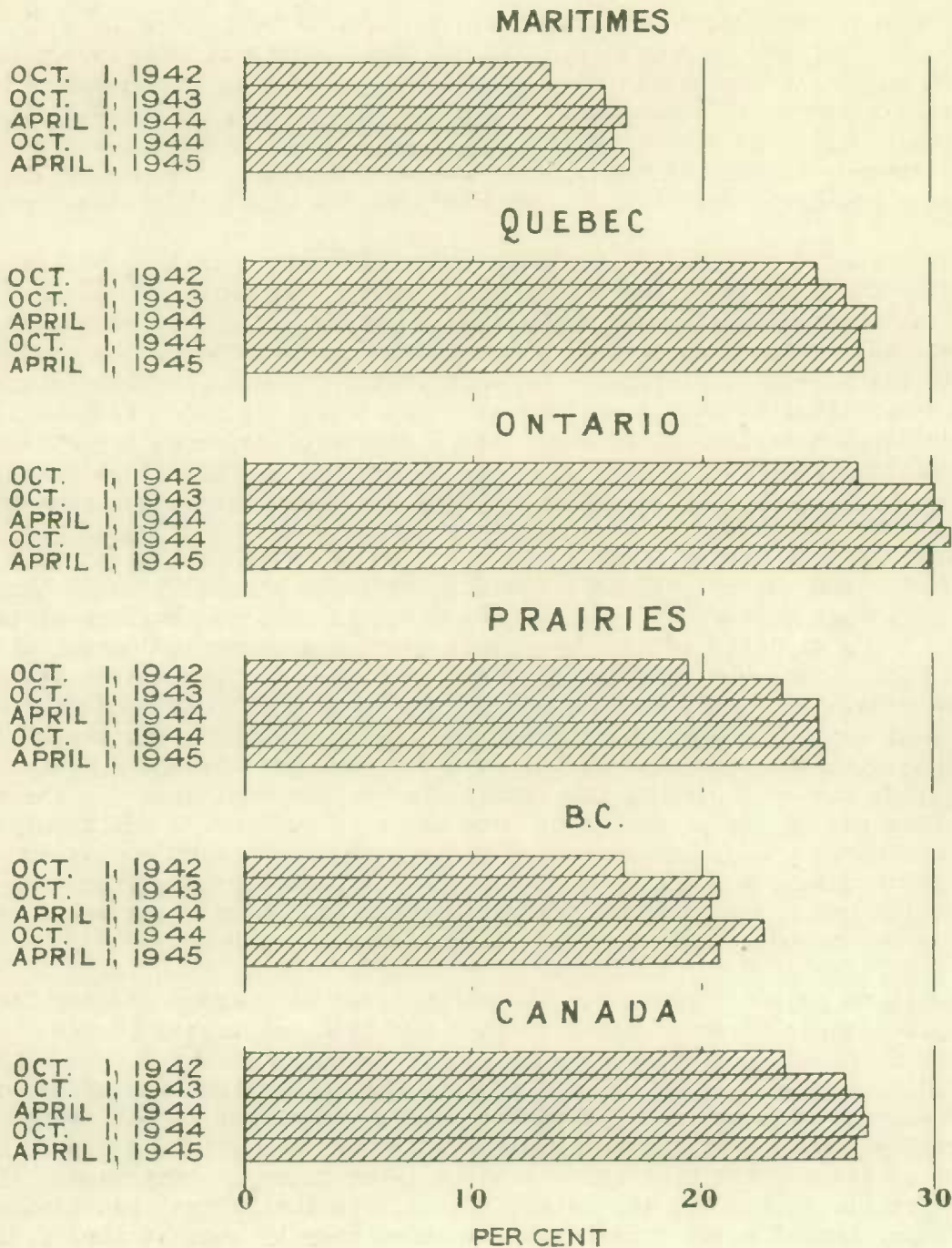
A summary of the latest returns, (as published in Table 1 on page 2), shows a reduction as compared with Oct. 1, 1944, in the number and the proportion of women employed in manufacturing and in mining and transportation; the loss in manufacturing is partly seasonal in character. In logging and trade, an increase in the number of female employees was accompanied by a decline in their proportion per thousand of both sexes. In communications, services and finance, the number and the ratio of female employees were higher than had been the case six months previously.

In the comparison with Apr. 1, 1944, there was also a falling-off in the number and the proportion of women engaged in manufacturing establishments. In the various non-manufacturing industries, however, the reported numbers of women were generally greater, and in the case of most industries, the proportions per thousand employees of both sexes were also higher. In many of the non-manufacturing divisions, the numbers and proportions of female workers exceeded those indicated at Oct. 1, 1943, but in manufacturing, the employment of women was a factor of lessened importance. In all the major industries, the numbers and the proportions of the latest date exceeded those indicated when the first enquiry into sex distribution was made at Oct. 1, 1942.

As in previous surveys, firms in Ontario employed unusually large numbers and proportions of female workers, 47 p.c. of the women in recorded employment in Canada at Apr. 1, being situated in this province, where the indicated number of men formed only 40.3 p.c. of the Dominion total. The women reported in Ontario at the date under review constituted 298 per thousand of the workers of both sexes, a ratio which was lower than that of 308 six months earlier, being, in fact, the lowest since that of 267 at Oct. 1, 1942. Firms in Quebec employed 30.9 p.c. of the Canadian aggregate of females, and 30.3 p.c. of the total males reported at Apr. 1. The former made up 270 per thousand of the personnel of both sexes in Quebec. A relatively high proportion of women workers was also indicated in Manitoba, where such employees constituted 281 per thousand workers. The lowest proportions were found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta, the industrial distributions in those provinces being unfavourable to the employment of females.

The chart on page 4 depicts for the various economic areas and for Canada as a whole, the percentages of women workers among the total employees of the co-operating firms in the nine leading industries, as revealed in the five enquiries into sex distribution so far made in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls. The graph illustrates clearly the general increases in the ratios of females in recorded employment at the earlier dates for which statistics are available, together with the declines which have more recently taken place in many cases. In the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, the latest ratios were the highest yet indicated. In Quebec, the proportion of women workers was exceeded only by that at Apr. 1, 1944. Firms in Ontario reported the lowest proportions of female employees since Oct. 1, 1942. In British Columbia there was a moderate falling-off as compared with Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 of last year, while the latest proportion coincided with that indicated at Oct. 1, 1943.

### PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT, IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, 1942-1945



The chart also emphasizes the important variations in the indicated proportions of women workers in different parts of the country. As has previously been pointed out, these variations result in large measure from the general industrial distribution of workers in the particular area.

As in earlier surveys, firms in the larger industrial cities reported exceedingly high proportions of the total women in recorded employment at Apr. 1, when 59.3 p.c. of the Canadian total were situated in the eight cities having populations in excess of 100,000; in the 20 cities for which statistics of employment and payrolls are regularly segregated, were reported 70.6 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. These proportions are slightly higher than those of 59 p.c. in the eight largest centres, and 69.9 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1944, in the 20 cities whose populations exceed 35,000. Of the total number of men reported at the date under review, 41 p.c. were employed in the eight largest centres, and 50 p.c. in the 20 cities; six months ago, the proportion of men in the more populous centres had also been 41 p.c. in the former group of cities and 49.3 p.c. in the latter.

The recent trends of employment for women in the leading cities have not shown any marked uniformity. Thus in Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor and Winnipeg, the ratios slightly increased as compared with Oct. 1, 1944, while among the 12 smaller centres as listed in Tables 1 and 4, the proportions of women workers were higher at the date under review in Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, Edmonton and Victoria, but were lower in Halifax, Saint John, Kitchener - Waterloo, Fort William - Port Arthur, Regina, Saskatoon and Calgary. As compared with Apr. 1, 1944, the proportions were higher in each of the 20 cities except Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Fort William - Port Arthur and Vancouver.

#### WOMEN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY.

Table 2 shows the sex distribution of workers in an important list of industries as at Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944. It is evident from this table that there have been numerous changes in the ratios of female employees per thousand of both sexes as compared with the periods of observation in 1944; to some extent, the changes from Oct. 1 are due to seasonal factors.

In mining, communications, services, trade and finance, the numbers of women workers reported at Apr. 1 were somewhat larger than those indicated in previous surveys. In manufacturing, transportation and construction, however, there was a falling-off as compared with Oct. 1, 1944; the totals in the last two industries were higher than at Apr. 1 of last year, but that in manufacturing was lower than in any earlier period of observation since Oct. 1, 1942.

Manufacturing.- The manufacturers furnishing data at the date under review reported the employment of 812,827 men and 304,106 women; the latter constituted 272 per thousand, a ratio which was exceeded by those of 283 per thousand at Oct. 1, 280 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944, and 279 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943. However, the latest figure was higher than that of 257 at Oct. 1, 1942, the date of the first survey of sex distribution made in connection with the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls.

Between Oct. 1, 1944, and Apr. 1 of the present year, there was a decline of rather more than three p.c. in the number of men, and of between eight and nine p.c. in the number of women in recorded employment in manufacturing. Under ordinary circumstances, a contraction between the autumn and the early spring is expected, but the seasonal factor was responsible for only part of the recession indicated in this comparison. The curtailment in employment as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, (resulting

obviously from other than seasonal causes) exceeded four p.c. in the case of male workers, and some eight p.c. in the case of women employed in factories. As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, the decline among the latter approximated 10 p.c.

The greatest losses in the number of women in recorded employment in the last six months have taken place in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and chemical plants and in food-processing, those in the last-named being seasonal in character. As compared with a year ago, however, the females on the staffs of the co-operating establishments in the vegetable food industries showed an increase, although there was a minor decline in their proportion per thousand of both sexes.

As usual, textile manufacturers provided work for the largest numbers and the highest proportions of female employees; the 84,042 women reported therein formed nearly 28 p.c. of all women engaged in manufacturing at Apr. 1. Their ratio per thousand employees was 600, as compared with 601 at Oct. 1, and 598 at Apr. 1, 1944.

In spite of important reductions in employment for persons of both sexes in iron and steel, these industries accounted for the second largest group of women in manufacturing. The number reported was 57,043, a substantial decline from that of over 71,000 at Oct. 1; the proportion had then been 163 per thousand, exceeding the latest ratio of 141 per thousand. When employment in the iron and steel division was at its highest level, (in 1943), the proportion of women at Oct. 1 had been 168 per thousand.

The Non-Manufacturing Industries.— The number of women reported in the non-manufacturing industries at Apr. 1 was higher by 2.6 p.c. than at Oct. 1, and there was also an increase in the ratio per thousand workers; this rose from 251 at Oct. 1 to 259 at the date under review, while that at Apr. 1, 1944, had been 234.

Statistics furnished by 2,737 trading establishments showed a total of 92,012 women in a staff of 188,540 at the beginning of April; this was an increase of between three and four p.c. since Oct. 1. However, the proportion, at 488 per thousand, showed a slight falling-off from that of 493 six months previously. Financial institutions employed 36,023 women, who constituted 540 per thousand, as compared with 539 at Oct. 1, and 519 at Apr. 1, 1944; the latest aggregate slightly exceeded that at the beginning of October, while the number of men showed little general change in this comparison.

The co-operating service establishments reported the employment of 29,435 women, the largest total yet indicated; their ratio per thousand rose from 582 six months ago, to 593 at the date under review. In the communications division, the number of women employed by the companies furnishing data was 17,056; this was slightly higher than the figure indicated six months previously, while there was also a minor gain in their proportion per thousand workers of both sexes. In logging, a moderate rise in the number of female employees was accompanied by a falling-off in the ratio which they constituted of the total employees. In mining and transportation, the numbers and the proportions were lower than at Oct. 1, 1944.

#### WOMEN WORKERS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment in the five economic areas at Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, is indicated in Table 3, while the general figures for the provinces are contained in Table 1 on page 2. On page 4 appears a chart showing the proportions of women in recorded employment in the economic areas, as indicated in the periods of observation from Oct. 1, 1942, to Apr. 1, 1945.



The number of female employees in each of the economic areas was lower at the date under review than at the first of October. In some instances, however, the reductions also indicated in this comparison in the number of men in recorded employment were relatively greater, so that in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and in Quebec, the proportions of females per thousand workers were a little higher at the beginning of April than six months previously. In the Maritime and Prairie Areas, the ratios per thousand workers also slightly exceeded those at Apr. 1, 1944; this was also the case in British Columbia. In that province and in Ontario there was in the last six months a falling-off in the number and in the proportion of women; the latest figures were also lower than those at Apr. 1, 1944. The decline from Oct. 1 is partly seasonal in character; as has previously been stated, it is probable that the employment of females reaches the annual maximum about that date, when the number employed in food-processing plants is unusually high.

In manufacturing throughout Canada, 304,106 women were in recorded employment at the beginning of April, when they constituted 272 per thousand workers of both sexes. Of the Dominion total, 50.7 p.c. were employed by the establishments co-operating in Ontario, while in Quebec were reported 36.2 p.c. of the aggregate. These proportions are somewhat greater than those of 50.4 p.c. and 35.2 p.c. in Ontario and Quebec, respectively, in the last survey. The ratio of women per thousand employees in manufacturing in these two provinces coincided, at 294 per thousand. In each case, this proportion was lower than six months previously, being also below that indicated at Apr. 1, 1944. In the Prairie Provinces, the co-operating manufacturers reported that 221 per thousand of their staffs were women or girls, while the ratios in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were considerably lower, at 172 and 161 per thousand, respectively. In all areas there were declines in the latest proportions as compared with those at Apr. 1 of last year. Among the non-manufacturing classes, on the other hand, the numbers of women per thousand employees in the various industries were in many cases higher at the latest date than in any earlier enquiry.

Maritime Provinces.- Little general change as compared with Oct. 1 was reported in the number of women employed in these provinces at the beginning of April, while there was a decline in the number of men. The latest survey showed a total of 23,838 women on the forces of the co-operating firms, of whose employees they constituted 168 per thousand; this proportion was slightly higher than any previously indicated. In manufacturing, the number of women was seasonally lower at the date under review than was the case at Oct. 1, and there was also a falling-off as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, when the maximum of employment was indicated for persons of both sexes. The numbers in services and trade in the Maritime Provinces were greater than in any preceding tabulation.

Quebec.- The firms furnishing data in the nine leading industries in this province reported the employment of 415,669 men and 154,088 women at the beginning of April; these numbers were smaller than those indicated at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, being also less than that at Oct. 1, 1943. Although the latest proportion of female workers, at 270 per thousand, was very slightly higher than six months previously, it was lower than that of 276 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944.

In the last six months, there has been a decline of over 6,800 in the number of women in recorded employment as compared with Oct. 1, 1944. In the 12 months' comparison, the reduction has been even more striking, exceeding 12,000. In Quebec, the proportion of females per thousand in recorded employment in manufacturing was lower at the date under review than at Oct. 1 or Apr. 1 of last year, indicating relatively larger recessions in the number of women than of men engaged in factory work.

The greatest falling-off in the employment of females has taken place in production for the war, notably in the manufacture of chemical products, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel products. On the other hand, the number of females employed in the textile trades increased by approximately four p.c. in the six months; however, the number and ratio of women workers in the industry at Apr. 1, 1945, showed little change in the 12 months.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the number and the proportions of the women in recorded employment were generally higher in Quebec than had been the case in the spring or the autumn of 1944, also exceeding those at Oct. 1, 1943.

Ontario.- There was a reduction of over four p.c. in the number of women employed in the nine leading industries in Ontario at the beginning of April as compared with Oct. 1, the decline being partly seasonal in character. As compared with Apr. 1, 1944, moreover, there was also a falling-off in the number and the proportion of females per thousand workers of both sexes, although the losses in this comparison were on a much smaller scale than those noted in the comparison with Oct. 1. In spite of the recession at the latest date, firms in Ontario showed a higher ratio of female employment than was indicated in any other province, 298 per thousand workers being women or girls, as compared with 308 per thousand at Oct. 1, and 304 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944. The latest proportion substantially exceeded that of 267 per thousand workers of both sexes in the Dominion as a whole. The statistics furnished by 6,677 employers at Apr. 1, showed a personnel of 786,672, of whom 234,649 were women.

The manufacturers in Ontario furnishing information at the date under review employed 154,074 women and girls, a number which was some eight p.c. lower than that noted at Oct. 1944, and was also more than five p.c. below the Apr. 1, 1944, total. The reduction in the former comparison took place very largely in the electrical apparatus, vegetable food and iron and steel product divisions, while there were moderate gains in textile, rubber, paper-using, leather products and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. As compared with Apr. 1, 1944, the number of women employed in vegetable food processing, paper-using, rubber and a few other classes were somewhat higher, but there were declines among the industries turning out commodities for the war, notably in the iron and steel and chemical industries. The non-manufacturing industries reported fairly general increases in the employment of females at Apr. 1 as compared with earlier periods.

Prairie Provinces.- The number of men and of women in recorded employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta showed a reduction at Apr. 1 from Oct. 1, 1944; in the case of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the decline among the men was relatively greater than that for women employees, so that the proportion of the latter to the total of both sexes was somewhat higher at the date under review. In Alberta, the ratio was unchanged in the six months. The 51,968 females in recorded employment in the Prairie Area as a whole constituted 253 per thousand in the total of 205,066 in the nine leading industries at Apr. 1. The general proportion at Oct. 1, 1944, had been 250, the same as at Apr. 1 of last year. These ratios were somewhat below those indicated in the Dominion as a whole.

The number and proportion of women engaged in manufacturing in the Prairie Provinces at Apr. 1 showed a falling-off as compared with Apr. 1 and Oct. 1 of 1944, and Oct. 1, 1945. The loss took place largely in animal food and iron and steel products, while there has been a moderate gain in textile factories in the last six months. Among the non-manufacturing groups, services and finance employed more female help; in the case of the former, the proportion was also somewhat higher. In trade, an increase in the number of women workers was accompanied by a decline in

their ratio per thousand of both sexes.

British Columbia. - The firms furnishing data in this province reported 132,056 male and 34,314 female employees at Apr. 1, when there was loss of some four p.c. in the former and of between 14 and 15 p.c. in the latter as compared with Oct. 1, 1944. To some extent, the declines in this comparison are of a seasonal nature. However, there was also a reduction as compared with Apr. 1, 1944, most of which took place in iron and steel plants. The general proportion of women in recorded employment in British Columbia, at 206 per thousand, was lower than in any other province except Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, being also considerably below the Dominion ratio of 267 per thousand.

In addition to the shrinkage in the number of women employed in iron and steel plants in more recent months, there has also been a contraction in food-processing as compared with the beginning of October. This was mainly a result of seasonal factors; the number of female workers reported therein was somewhat greater than at Apr. 1, 1944. Little general change was indicated in the various non-manufacturing industries.

#### WOMEN WORKERS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation indicated at Apr. 1 by firms in cities having populations of 35,000 and over; in Tables 4 and 5 are given data for a number of industries in these centres.

Halifax.- The firms furnishing data in Halifax employed 6,551 women, practically the same number as at Oct. 1, 1944. The proportion per thousand of both sexes was rather lower, standing at 243 at the date under review, as compared with 266 six months earlier; however, the latest ratio was higher than that of 238 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944. Of the total women workers reported at the beginning of April, just over 30 p.c. of the total were engaged in manufacturing, a proportion which was substantially lower than that indicated in most other cities for which data are segregated. The largest group of female employees in Halifax belonged in trade, which reported 2,629, or more than 40 p.c. of the aggregate number in recorded employment in the city at the date under review. The ratio of 581 women per thousand workers in merchandising establishments, however, was somewhat lower than those of 589 at Oct. 1, and 596 at Apr. 1, 1944.

Saint John.- The women in recorded employment in Saint John, numbering 4,063, constituted a rather smaller-than-average proportion of the total working force of 15,396 reported at Apr. 1. The ratio per thousand employees was 264, showing a reduction from that of 308 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1944; however, the latest figure exceeded that of 236 at Apr. 1 of last year. The 1,622 women engaged in manufacturing establishments made up not quite two-fifths of the all-industries' total in the city. This proportion, as in the case of Halifax, was below average for the cities. In trade, were reported 1,174 female employees, who constituted 456 per thousand workers in the industry; the latter figure coincided with that indicated six months earlier.

Montreal.- Employment for workers of both sexes declined in Montreal at Apr. 1 as compared with Oct. 1, 1944, according to data tabulated from 2,461 firms in the nine leading industries, with a staff of 288,001 persons, including 96,871 women, who made up 336 per thousand employees. This proportion slightly exceeded that of 333 indicated six months previously, but was lower than that of 343 at Apr. 1, 1944. The most pronounced losses in the employment of women at the date under review were in manufacturing, notably of chemical, electrical apparatus and iron and steel products. On the other hand, leather, textile and

some other factories reported increases in the number of female workers as compared with Oct. 1, 1944. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, communications, services and finance employed larger numbers and higher proportions of women. In trade, however, the ratio was rather lower than that indicated six months earlier; this is probably due in part to seasonal causes.

Not quite 63 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment in Montreal at the date under review were engaged in manufacturing; at Oct. 1, some 70 p.c. had been classed therein, while the proportion at Apr. 1, 1944, had exceeded 72 p.c. Of the 65,479 females reported in manufacturing at the beginning of April, over 35 p.c. were on the payrolls of textile factories, in which had been employed only about 22 p.c. of the aggregate in factory employment at Oct. 1, 1944. The next largest group of women workers was in merchandising establishments, where the proportion of females, at 435 per thousand employees at the beginning of April, was lower than that of 447 six months earlier. In iron and steel plants were reported 9,289 women, constituting the third largest group of female employees in Montreal at Apr. 1; their ratio to the total, however, was only 121 per thousand, as compared with 143 at Oct. 1, 1944.

Quebec.— The 287 firms furnishing data in Quebec at the beginning of April reported a staff of 34,901, of whom 10,497 were women, a proportion of 301 per thousand. This was lower than the ratio indicated in any earlier survey of sex distribution, the first of which was made at Oct. 1, 1942. The proportion at Oct. 1, 1944, had been 315. In the six months, there has been a decline of some 17 p.c. in the employment of women in Quebec, accompanying that of 11 p.c. in the number of men on the working forces of the co-operating establishments. Some 72 p.c. of the total females in recorded employment at Apr. 1 were classified in manufacturing, in which they formed 301 per thousand workers of both sexes; at Oct. 1, 1944, the proportion had been 323 per thousand. The ratios of female employees in the non-manufacturing industries in Quebec were generally less than average.

Sherbrooke.— The women in recorded employment in Sherbrooke formed an unusually high proportion of the total, mainly on account of the concentration of employment in the textile industries in that city. The 3,737 females on the staffs of the co-operating establishments made up 404 per thousand employees of both sexes at Apr. 1. This proportion was rather higher than those of 403 per thousand at Oct. 1, and 396 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944. The ratio of women workers in Sherbrooke exceeded that in any other city for which data are segregated except Ottawa and Regina. In manufacturing, were reported 3,056 women, who constituted 81.3 p.c. of the total of females in recorded employment in the city, where they formed 391 per thousand employees of both sexes in factory work at Apr. 1. This proportion was higher than that in any other of the 20 cities shown in Tables 4-5, also exceeding the general proportion in manufacturing in the Dominion.

Three Rivers.— At the first of April, 3,093 women workers were reported in this city, where they made up 301 per thousand workers of both sexes. Six months earlier, the ratio of women had been 284 per thousand. Practically 80 p.c. of all female employees reported in Three Rivers at the date under review were classified in manufacturing, those in textiles being particularly numerous; in that industry, they constituted 670 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with the ratio of 673 at Oct. 1, 1943.

Toronto.— Statistics were received from 2,385 establishments in Toronto with a combined working force of 263,380 persons, of whom 104,425 were females, who formed 396 per thousand of the total of both sexes at the beginning of April.

When adjustment was made for an increase in the number of co-operating firms in the last six months, there was a reduction of between five and six p.c. in the number of women in recorded employment in Toronto at the first of April as compared with Oct. 1. This decline exceeded that of just over one p.c. shown in the six months in the number of male employees. In both cases, most of the recession took place in the iron and steel-using industries; electrical apparatus plants also showed curtailment as compared with last autumn, but the losses were not so large. On the other hand, the employment of women increased in textile, paper-using and some other factories, while there were also gains in the non-manufacturing industries, notably trade, services and communications.

In manufacturing, the women on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments constituted 362 per thousand of the total personnel reported at Apr. 1. Within this division, nearly 12,300 women were reported in the iron and steel division, in which the proportion as well as the number of females, was decidedly lower than six months previously. Nevertheless, the ratio of 242 women per thousand workers in iron and steel in Toronto continued higher than in any other city except Port William - Port Arthur, also exceeding the Dominion figure of 141 per thousand. The next largest group of women in manufacturing in Toronto was reported in textiles, in which 11,877 of the 19,422 employees at Apr. 1 were females, who formed 612 per thousand employees. This proportion was rather greater than that of 607 per thousand workers at Oct. 1, also exceeding that of 602 per thousand a year ago. Large numbers of women were also employed in food, printing and paper-using, chemical and electrical apparatus factories in Toronto.

Among the non-manufacturing divisions, trade, finance and services provided work for important numbers and large proportions of women workers. However, the ratios per thousand employees of both sexes in these industries were a little lower than had been the case at the beginning of October in 1944.

Ottawa. - Of the total of 25,171 persons employed in Ottawa by the firms furnishing statistics of employment and payrolls at Apr. 1, 10,215, or 406 per thousand were women. This ratio was higher than those of 392 per thousand at Oct. 1, and 401 at Apr. 1, 1944. There was a falling-off in the number of women employed in manufacturing, but the proportion was unchanged from the preceding report. In services, trade and finance, there were slight increases in the ratios of women workers; in trade, the number of females reported was also higher, while little change was shown in the other two industries. The general proportion of women in Ottawa was decidedly above-average, exceeding that in any other of the 20 cities for which data are segregated except Regina. It should be noted that this survey does not extend to the Government service, in which the employment of women is a factor of great importance.

Hamilton. - There was a further small increase in the number of women workers reported in Hamilton at Apr. 1 as compared with six months previously; the 415 firms co-operating at the date under review reported 41,350 male and 20,048 female employees, the latter forming 327 per thousand of the total of 61,398. There were small gains in employment for workers of both sexes; the proportion of women, however, was slightly lower than that of 329 at Oct. 1, 1944, although it was higher than in any earlier survey of sex distribution. Textile and iron and steel plants provided work for the largest groups of females, these two employing over half of all the women reported in manufacturing at the beginning of April; in the former industry, 71 p.c. of the reported employees were females, but in the latter, the proportion was low, at only 16 p.c. In trade, there was an increase in the number and the ratio of female workers in recorded employment as compared with Oct. 1, 1944.

Windsor.— As has previously been stated, the female employees in Windsor constituted relatively small proportions of the reported working forces, due to the industrial distribution existing in the city. Of the aggregate staff of 38,744 at Apr. 1, only 7,419 were women, a ratio of 191 per thousand. This was slightly higher than the proportion of 186 noted at Oct. 1. The majority of the females in recorded employment in Windsor at Apr. 1 were classified in manufacturing, in which were reported some 74.5 p.c. of the total. The largest group was employed in iron and steel plants, in which the women workers, numbering 2,962, constituted only 107 per thousand of both sexes in the industry.

Fort William - Port Arthur.— Of the total of 14,568 persons in recorded employment in these cities at Apr. 1, 3,310, or 262 per thousand, were women. This proportion was smaller than that in most other cities for which statistics are separately prepared, the exceptions being Halifax, Windsor, and Victoria. There was a decline in the Apr. 1 ratio as compared with that at Oct. 1, 1944, when 293 per thousand employees in Fort William and Port Arthur had been women. The falling-off took place largely in the iron and steel industries, in which females had then made up 349 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with 287 per thousand at the date under review.

Kitchener - Waterloo.— The 169 firms furnishing data in Kitchener - Waterloo employed 6,133 women and 10,466 men, the former constituting 369 per thousand workers of both sexes. The ratio at Oct. 1 had been 381, and that at Apr. 1, 1944, 361. Textile and rubber factories reported the employment of many women at the date under review, but in each case the number and the proportion of females were lower than six months previously. Manufacturing as a whole provided work for just over 80 p.c. of the total women indicated at the beginning of April. Among the non-manufacturing classes, finance employed the largest number of women, who made up 636 per thousand of the total at that date.

London.— Of the latest aggregate of 21,088 workers of both sexes, 7,738, or 367 per thousand, were women, a proportion which was smaller than that of 373 per thousand at Oct. 1, but exceeded the ratio of 356 at Apr. 1, 1944. More than 58 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment at the date under review were employed in manufacturing, the largest groups being in vegetable foods and textile plants. In trade and finance, the numbers and proportions of women workers were also considerable.

Winnipeg.— In the last six months, employment for men and women has declined moderately in Winnipeg, but the falling-off among the former was slightly more pronounced, with the result that the proportion of women workers at Apr. 1, standing at 364 per thousand, was a little higher than that of 360 at Oct. 1, 1944. Statistics were received from 690 establishments employing 62,687 persons at Apr. 1, of whom 22,806 were females; this number was less by some two p.c. than that reported at the beginning of October.

Only about two-fifths of the total number of women workers reported at the date under review were classified in manufacturing, where they formed 268 per thousand, a ratio which was lower than that of 279 per thousand at Oct. 1, being also below the proportions indicated in earlier surveys. Within the manufacturing division, the largest group of female employees was reported in textile plants, in which they made up 735 per thousand of the total staff. In trade, women constituted 546 per thousand of the workers of both sexes, a proportion slightly exceeding that indicated six months earlier, when the number had also been rather smaller.

Regina.- Largely because of the importance of trade in the industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment in the city, there was an unusually high proportion of women workers in Regina, where they formed 428 per thousand of both sexes at the first of April. Rather more than half of the 4,343 women then reported were on the staffs of merchandising establishments, in which they made up 537 per thousand of both sexes. This ratio, however, was lower than had been the case six months previously, being also below the Apr. 1, 1944, proportion.

Saskatoon.- The 133 firms furnishing information at the date under review indicated the employment of 3,774 men and 2,112 women, the latter forming 359 per thousand of the total. This was very similar to the ratio of 360 per thousand at Oct. 1, but was rather higher than that of 344 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944. Only some 22 p.c. of the total number of women reported at the latest date were employed in manufacturing, the majority of female workers in Saskatoon belonging in trade.

Calgary.- There was a falling-off in the number and the proportion of women in recorded employment in Calgary at the first of April, when the establishments whose returns were received had a staff of 5,097 female and 12,355 male employees; the former constituted 292 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with 300 per thousand six months earlier. Not quite 1,500 women workers were employed by manufacturers, of whose personnel they made up only 183 per thousand. The latter figure was lower than that of 203 per thousand at Oct. 1, but was slightly above the ratio at Apr. 1, 1944. The largest group of women was classed in trading establishments, which reported 1,956 females, or 376 per thousand of the total personnel.

Edmonton.- According to information received from 214 firms in Edmonton, they employed 9,934 men and 6,170 women at Apr. 1; the proportion of 383 of the latter per thousand of both sexes slightly exceeded that of 375 at Oct. 1, and 381 at Apr. 1, 1941. However, the number of female employees at the date under review was rather lower than was the case six months or twelve months earlier. There was a decline in both comparisons in manufacturing, where only 1,775 females were reported at Apr. 1; they then made up 266 per thousand of the personnel, as compared with 294 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1944.

Vancouver.- The decline in industrial activity indicated in Vancouver in more recent months has affected women to a greater extent than men, there being at Apr. 1 as compared with Oct. 1 a reduction of about eight p.c. in recorded employment for the former, as compared with that of less than one p.c. for the latter. Of the total staff of 83,523 reported at the date under review, 23,656 were women or girls, who made up 283 per thousand of both sexes; the proportion six months earlier had been 299 per thousand. The loss took place very largely in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel work, in which there was a falling-off in the number and the ratio of female employees. Trading establishments also indicated the employment of rather fewer women; this was probably due in part to seasonal factors. However, the proportion of females at the latest date was also lower than had been the case at Apr. 1, 1944.

Victoria.- The women in recorded employment in Victoria at Apr. 1 numbered 3,586, in a total staff of 14,226. The ratio was 252 per thousand, exceeding that of 244 per thousand at the beginning of October. Of the latest aggregate, rather more than one-third were engaged in manufacturing, while just over 37 p.c. belonged in trade. The proportion of women workers in the latter (60 p.c.) was unusually high, as compared with 51 p.c. in British Columbia, and 48.8 p.c. in Canada as a whole. On the other hand, the ratio in manufacturing was lower than in any other city for which data are segregated, being also below the Dominion and the provincial proportions at Apr. 1, 1945.

Table 2.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1, 1944, and Apr. 1, 1944.

Industries	April 1, 1945			Oct. 1, 1944			April 1, 1944		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,116,933	304,106	27.2	1,172,486	332,180	28.3	1,178,693	330,604	28.0
Animal products - edible	41,699	9,144	22.0	46,275	10,994	23.8	41,977	9,369	22.3
Fur and products	3,187	1,251	39.3	2,984	1,176	39.4	3,031	1,152	38.0
Leather and products	29,219	12,400	42.4	28,118	11,963	42.6	28,929	12,336	42.6
Boots and shoes	17,772	7,964	44.8	17,118	7,697	45.0	17,445	7,850	45.0
Lumber and products	65,241	8,444	12.9	68,409	9,116	13.3	62,129	8,751	14.1
Rough and dressed lumber	34,585	2,823	8.2	37,090	2,848	7.7	32,020	2,868	9.0
Furniture	11,962	1,834	15.3	11,623	1,973	17.0	11,294	1,874	16.6
Other lumber products	18,704	3,787	20.2	19,696	4,295	21.8	18,815	4,009	21.3
Plant products - edible	52,628	19,730	37.5	70,076	29,407	42.0	48,570	18,261	37.6
Pulp and paper products	85,921	20,471	23.8	86,188	20,390	23.7	83,654	20,256	24.4
Pulp and paper	36,887	2,834	7.7	38,120	3,019	7.9	35,576	2,844	8.0
Paper products	16,752	7,109	42.4	16,365	7,003	42.8	16,614	7,421	44.7
Printing and publishing	32,282	10,528	32.6	31,703	10,368	32.7	30,864	9,991	32.4
Rubber products	22,830	7,298	32.0	21,607	7,113	32.9	20,119	6,436	32.0
Textile products	140,122	84,042	60.0	134,685	80,834	60.1	139,782	83,607	59.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,992	22,587	45.2	48,317	21,952	45.4	50,032	22,792	45.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,438	10,251	45.7	21,851	10,108	46.3	23,017	10,576	45.9
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,262	5,791	47.2	11,977	5,692	47.5	12,427	5,919	47.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,841	5,022	42.4	11,299	4,754	42.1	11,304	4,833	42.8
Hosiery and knit goods	22,321	16,222	72.7	21,750	14,928	68.6	22,916	16,534	72.8
Garments and personal furnishings	50,670	36,387	71.8	48,300	34,377	71.2	50,105	35,599	71.0
Other textile products	17,139	9,846	57.4	16,318	9,577	58.7	16,729	9,682	57.9
Tobacco	12,029	7,792	64.8	10,272	7,044	68.6	11,587	7,294	62.9
Beverages	13,906	2,843	20.4	14,424	3,096	21.5	12,481	2,523	20.2
Chemicals and allied products	76,169	27,116	35.6	78,036	30,887	39.6	74,376	28,822	38.8
Clay, glass and stone products	15,452	3,428	22.2	15,016	3,423	22.8	15,738	3,505	22.3
Electric light and power	17,915	2,434	13.6	18,759	2,438	13.0	17,168	2,335	13.6
Electrical apparatus	43,009	17,891	41.6	47,446	20,467	43.1	47,348	20,700	43.7
Iron and steel products	405,024	57,043	14.1	435,373	71,126	16.3	466,541	78,369	16.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	33,750	3,207	9.5	33,650	3,346	9.9	33,894	3,181	9.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,615	3,693	15.6	23,537	3,884	16.5	23,841	4,031	16.9
Agricultural implements	11,182	1,658	14.8	10,458	1,686	16.1	11,149	1,949	17.5
Land vehicles and aircraft	166,218	24,583	14.8	188,492	33,782	17.9	197,305	35,347	17.9
Automobiles and parts	42,760	6,054	14.2	43,537	6,363	14.6	43,167	5,339	12.4
Aircraft and parts	-	-	26.5	-	-	29.1	-	-	29.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	63,477	3,788	6.0	64,313	4,379	6.8	78,989	6,080	7.7
Heating appliances	6,201	710	11.4	5,540	615	11.1	5,247	531	10.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	17,957	2,091	11.6	22,214	2,354	10.6	18,877	2,094	11.1
Foundry and machine shop products	10,316	1,023	9.9	10,176	1,104	10.8	13,474	1,895	14.1
Firearms	-	-	26.3	-	-	31.2	-	-	35.6
Other iron and steel products	72,308	16,290	22.6	76,993	19,976	26.9	83,765	23,261	27.8
Non-ferrous metal products	55,856	13,114	23.5	58,303	13,177	22.6	68,205	16,719	24.5
Non-metallic mineral products	16,289	1,553	9.5	16,100	1,670	9.8	16,056	1,602	10.0
Miscellaneous	19,855	8,031	40.4	20,415	7,969	39.0	21,605	8,577	39.7
<b>LOGGING</b>	80,380	1,384	1.7	54,135	1,015	1.9	71,992	1,198	1.7
<b>MINING</b>	70,339	2,088	3.0	70,804	2,351	3.3	74,216	2,079	2.8
Coal	26,137	348	1.3	26,323	367	1.4	27,256	293	1.1
Metallic ores	33,480	1,014	3.0	32,893	1,129	3.4	36,512	1,031	2.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,722	726	6.8	11,588	855	7.4	10,437	755	7.2
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	30,046	17,056	56.8	29,803	16,595	55.6	28,178	15,468	55.0
Telegraphs	7,299	2,240	30.7	7,448	2,310	31.0	7,410	2,187	29.5
Telephones	22,674	14,803	65.3	22,455	14,285	63.6	20,768	13,301	64.0
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	155,910	12,956	8.3	161,041	13,645	8.5	147,919	12,241	8.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	47,144	5,127	10.9	46,747	5,158	11.0	44,103	4,849	11.0
Steam railways	87,538	7,047	8.1	88,089	7,103	8.1	85,659	6,628	7.9
Shipping and stevedoring	21,228	782	3.7	26,205	1,384	5.3	20,157	764	3.8
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	111,262	5,797	5.2	145,755	3,948	2.7	103,211	3,646	3.5
Building	36,493	2,059	5.6	43,844	2,195	5.0	38,240	2,104	5.5
Highway	34,960	1,429	4.1	59,022	1,370	2.3	31,491	1,325	4.2
Railway	39,809	309	0.8	42,869	383	0.9	35,480	217	0.6
<b>SERVICES</b>	49,603	29,435	59.3	47,517	27,659	58.2	44,778	26,306	58.7
Hotels and restaurants	32,518	18,119	55.7	30,518	16,423	53.8	28,199	15,333	54.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	17,085	11,316	66.2	16,999	11,236	66.1	16,579	10,973	66.2
<b>TRADE</b>	188,540	92,012	48.8	179,378	88,732	49.5	168,614	82,420	48.9
Retail	139,513	77,877	55.8	133,337	75,047	56.3	126,689	70,067	55.3
Wholesale	49,027	14,135	28.8	46,041	13,685	29.3	41,925	12,353	29.5
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	1,803,016	462,834	25.7	1,861,599	486,125	26.1	1,817,500	473,982	26.1
<b>FINANCE</b>	66,675	36,023	54.0	66,512	35,854	53.9	64,722	33,593	51.9
Banks and trust companies	38,594	23,303	60.4	38,501	23,071	59.9	37,690	21,439	56.9
Brokerage and stock market	1,980	905	45.7	1,835	824	44.9	1,680	720	42.9
Insurance	26,101	11,815	45.3	26,176	11,959	45.7	25,352	11,434	45.1
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	1,869,690	498,857	26.7	1,928,111	521,979	27.1	1,882,322	507,575	27.0



Table 3.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Five Economic Areas, as at Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1, 1944, and Apr. 1, 1944.

Areas and Industries	Apr. 1, 1945			Oct. 1, 1944			Apr. 1, 1944		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
<b>Maritime Provinces</b> - All Manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	58,138	9,996	17.2	59,593	10,326	17.3	59,388	10,336	17.4
Animal products	5,888	869	22.4	4,621	1,057	22.9	3,664	755	20.6
Plant products	4,560	2,318	50.8	4,202	1,928	45.9	3,547	1,751	49.4
Textile products	4,258	2,651	62.3	3,969	2,444	61.6	4,141	2,387	57.6
Iron and steel	30,298	2,065	6.8	30,902	2,686	8.7	32,694	3,237	9.9
Communications	2,743	1,506	54.9	2,929	1,544	52.7	2,615	1,367	52.3
Services	2,790	1,906	68.3	2,637	1,795	68.1	2,598	1,796	69.1
Trade	12,946	6,662	51.5	12,302	6,521	53.0	10,982	5,939	54.1
Eight Leading Industries	138,124	21,846	15.8	144,417	21,867	15.1	134,194	21,103	15.7
Finance	3,701	1,992	53.8	3,740	2,003	53.6	3,645	1,849	50.7
<b>Maritimes</b> - All Industries	141,825	23,838	16.8	148,157	23,870	16.1	137,839	22,962	16.7
<b>Quebec</b> - All Manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	374,899	110,150	29.4	398,559	118,966	29.6	408,710	122,226	30.1
Leather products	15,792	7,106	45.0	15,259	6,825	44.7	15,610	7,065	45.1
Plant products - edible	10,180	3,301	32.4	10,717	3,662	34.2	9,713	3,188	32.8
Rubber products	5,987	2,005	33.5	5,491	2,073	37.8	4,859	1,709	35.2
Textile products	75,182	44,172	58.8	72,100	42,623	59.0	74,970	44,142	58.9
Tobacco	9,045	6,244	69.0	8,826	6,242	70.7	9,351	6,018	64.4
Chemicals and allied products	39,974	13,557	33.9	43,023	17,106	39.8	42,258	16,814	39.8
Electrical apparatus	11,896	5,541	46.6	14,988	6,477	43.2	15,812	7,211	45.6
Non-ferrous metal products	19,796	4,373	22.1	23,028	4,428	19.2	27,650	6,827	24.7
Communications	7,689	4,224	54.9	7,492	4,003	53.4	7,128	3,701	51.9
Services	13,732	7,109	51.8	13,628	6,712	49.3	12,971	6,649	51.3
Trade	44,367	18,670	42.1	41,775	17,860	42.8	41,067	17,416	42.4
Eight Leading Industries	551,536	145,333	26.4	574,682	150,806	26.2	573,965	154,819	27.0
Finance	18,221	8,755	48.0	14,141	8,607	47.4	17,654	8,181	46.3
<b>Quebec</b> - All Industries	569,757	154,088	27.0	592,723	159,413	26.9	591,619	163,000	27.6
<b>Ontario</b> - All Manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	524,666	154,074	29.4	545,108	167,561	30.7	538,464	162,677	30.2
Leather products	11,790	4,593	39.0	11,327	4,483	39.6	11,563	4,463	38.6
Plant products - edible	27,432	10,646	38.8	38,792	16,721	43.1	25,587	10,103	39.5
Pulp and paper	37,768	11,488	30.4	36,844	11,257	30.6	36,002	11,102	30.8
Rubber products	16,785	5,283	31.5	16,062	5,021	31.3	15,242	4,719	31.0
Textile products	54,234	32,502	59.9	52,504	31,465	59.9	54,600	32,534	59.6
Clay, glass and stone products	8,290	2,021	24.4	7,984	2,076	26.0	8,556	2,152	25.2
Electrical apparatus	29,806	11,902	39.9	31,097	13,436	43.2	30,064	12,960	43.1
Iron and steel	202,613	37,651	18.6	215,574	45,005	20.9	223,273	46,760	20.9
Non-ferrous metal products	31,604	8,048	25.5	30,915	7,992	25.9	34,207	9,002	26.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	13,726	5,905	43.0	14,001	5,806	41.5	16,099	6,370	42.2
Communications	11,192	6,646	59.4	10,901	6,266	57.5	10,340	6,980	57.3
Services	19,399	11,712	60.4	18,200	10,908	59.9	17,258	10,468	60.8
Trade	73,763	38,442	52.1	69,648	36,261	52.1	65,411	33,516	51.2
Eight Leading Industries	756,251	217,259	28.7	765,633	227,658	29.7	743,790	218,720	29.4
Finance	30,421	17,390	67.2	30,519	17,469	57.2	29,702	16,336	55.0
<b>Ontario</b> - All Industries	786,672	234,649	29.8	796,152	245,127	30.8	773,492	235,056	30.4
<b>Prairie Provinces</b> - All Manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	71,855	15,856	22.1	75,570	17,628	23.3	77,327	18,375	23.8
Animal products - edible	12,654	3,198	25.3	14,265	4,128	28.9	14,214	3,863	27.2
Plant products - edible	5,906	1,978	33.5	7,052	2,354	33.4	5,479	1,881	34.3
Pulp and paper	4,228	1,260	29.8	4,107	1,231	30.0	3,977	1,232	31.0
Textile products	5,097	3,812	74.8	4,780	3,566	74.6	4,631	3,577	77.2
Chemicals and allied products	3,528	918	26.0	3,609	916	25.4	3,518	731	20.8
Iron and steel	23,461	1,628	6.9	25,747	2,457	9.6	29,657	4,037	13.6
Communications	4,703	2,242	47.7	4,765	2,329	48.9	4,492	2,130	47.4
Services	7,979	5,155	64.6	7,555	4,816	63.7	6,940	4,359	62.8
Trade	38,486	18,543	48.2	37,382	18,210	48.7	33,964	16,442	48.4
Eight Leading Industries	195,069	46,572	23.9	203,483	49,076	23.6	193,586	45,840	23.7
Finance	9,997	5,396	54.0	9,846	5,316	54.0	9,632	4,956	51.5
<b>Prairies</b> - All Industries	205,066	51,968	25.3	213,329	53,392	25.0	203,218	50,796	25.0
<b>British Columbia</b> - All Manufacturing <sup>1/</sup>	87,376	14,030	16.1	96,656	19,699	20.4	96,804	18,990	17.6
Animal products - edible	4,772	1,089	22.8	6,246	1,478	23.7	4,241	760	17.9
Plant products - edible	4,540	1,485	32.7	9,313	4,472	50.9	4,244	1,338	31.5
Lumber products	17,418	2,059	11.8	17,537	2,081	11.9	16,905	2,094	12.4
Pulp and paper	7,463	1,487	19.9	7,428	1,501	20.2	7,260	1,534	21.1
Textile products	1,351	905	67.0	1,332	836	62.8	1,440	977	67.8
Iron and steel	39,571	4,679	11.8	42,690	6,671	15.6	50,126	8,137	16.2
Services	5,703	3,563	62.3	5,497	3,430	62.4	5,011	3,014	60.1
Trade	18,998	9,695	51.0	18,871	9,880	52.4	17,190	9,107	53.0
Eight Leading Industries	162,035	31,824	19.6	173,484	37,718	21.7	172,065	33,500	19.5
Finance	4,335	2,490	57.4	4,256	2,459	57.6	4,089	2,271	55.5
<b>B. C.</b> - All Industries	168,370	34,314	20.6	177,750	40,177	22.6	178,154	35,771	20.3

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

Table 4. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Eight Leading Cities as at April 1, 1945, October 1, 1944, and April 1, 1944.

Cities and Industries	April 1, 1945			October 1, 1944			April 1, 1944		
	Total	Women	P.C.	Total	Women	P.C.	Total	Women	P.C.
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
<b>Montreal</b> - Manufacturing	204,903	65,479	32.0	215,468	69,566	32.3	227,696	75,657	33.2
Leather products	8,852	4,106	46.4	8,411	3,903	46.4	8,633	4,067	47.0
Pulp and Paper (chiefly printing)	9,918	3,178	32.4	9,746	3,245	33.3	9,719	3,269	33.6
Textiles	34,038	23,013	67.6	32,626	21,972	67.3	34,933	23,692	67.8
Tobacco	6,522	4,940	74.2	6,549	4,902	74.9	6,941	4,594	67.2
Chemicals and allied products	10,600	4,316	40.7	11,097	5,063	45.6	11,090	5,001	45.1
Electrical apparatus	11,446	5,456	47.7	14,486	6,397	44.4	15,419	7,165	46.5
Iron and Steel	76,993	9,289	12.1	87,202	12,464	14.3	93,860	14,096	15.0
Non-Ferrous Metal products	10,744	3,032	28.2	9,568	2,972	31.1	11,739	5,314	45.3
Communications	3,876	2,372	61.2	3,688	2,216	60.1	3,484	2,065	59.3
Services	10,637	5,644	53.1	10,209	5,210	51.0	9,870	5,117	51.8
Trade	35,308	15,373	43.5	33,240	14,867	44.7	32,984	14,533	44.1
Finance	13,438	6,811	50.7	13,286	6,636	49.9	12,794	6,321	49.4
<b>Montreal</b> - All Industries (including Finance)	288,001	96,871	33.6	300,159	99,828	33.3	305,291	104,597	34.3
<b>Quebec</b> - Manufacturing	24,994	7,522	30.1	29,819	9,631	32.3	30,799	9,784	31.8
Leather products	2,906	1,155	39.7	2,826	1,070	37.9	2,877	1,052	36.6
Textiles	2,236	1,862	83.3	1,829	1,510	82.6	1,858	1,606	86.4
Chemicals and allied products	7,013	2,840	40.5	9,855	5,315	53.9	10,053	5,469	54.4
Services	1,348	672	49.9	1,462	738	50.5	1,347	727	54.0
Trade	3,907	1,676	43.0	3,691	1,479	40.1	3,552	1,297	36.6
<b>Quebec</b> - All Industries (including Finance)	34,901	10,497	30.1	39,937	12,587	31.6	40,026	12,471	31.2
<b>Toronto</b> - Manufacturing	181,337	65,728	36.2	198,471	71,423	35.9	192,149	72,862	37.9
Plant products - edible	12,779	6,079	47.6	13,883	6,861	49.4	12,066	5,749	47.6
Pulp and Paper	16,895	6,521	38.6	16,420	6,254	38.1	15,959	6,084	38.1
Textiles	19,422	11,877	61.2	18,747	11,384	60.7	19,410	11,686	60.2
Chemicals and allied products	14,157	7,409	52.3	13,737	7,468	54.4	12,869	6,529	50.7
Electrical apparatus	13,877	6,051	43.6	14,764	6,926	46.9	14,768	6,998	47.4
Iron and Steel	50,707	12,273	24.2	61,731	17,729	28.7	65,308	20,131	30.8
Non-Ferrous Metal products	13,036	3,503	26.9	12,176	3,438	28.2	13,982	3,989	28.5
Communications	3,473	2,021	58.2	3,258	1,874	57.5	3,155	1,840	58.3
Services	10,337	6,255	60.5	9,222	5,613	60.9	9,366	5,775	61.5
Trade	37,967	20,113	53.0	37,025	19,919	53.8	35,713	18,729	52.4
Finance	14,312	8,171	57.1	14,205	8,140	57.3	13,926	7,654	55.0
<b>Toronto</b> - All Industries (including Finance)	263,380	104,425	39.6	267,597	109,157	40.8	265,182	108,849	40.4
<b>Ottawa</b> - Manufacturing	10,640	2,892	27.2	11,674	3,177	27.2	11,266	3,202	28.4
Pulp and paper	3,076	1,164	37.8	3,105	1,147	36.9	3,221	1,179	36.6
Iron and Steel	3,045	510	16.7	3,927	744	18.9	3,339	662	19.8
Services	2,246	1,326	59.0	2,240	1,313	58.6	2,104	1,301	61.8
Trade	5,149	2,945	57.2	4,769	2,642	55.4	4,632	2,509	54.0
Finance	3,451	2,481	71.9	3,525	2,499	70.9	3,464	2,338	67.5
<b>Ottawa</b> - All Industries (including Finance)	25,171	10,215	40.6	25,974	10,172	39.2	24,782	9,922	40.1
<b>Hamilton</b> - Manufacturing	50,899	15,570	30.6	50,220	15,764	31.4	50,991	15,619	30.7
Textiles	6,591	4,677	71.0	6,362	4,428	69.6	6,786	4,672	68.9
Electrical apparatus	6,472	2,665	41.2	6,853	3,025	44.1	6,756	3,012	44.6
Iron and Steel	25,940	4,153	16.0	25,087	4,172	16.6	26,510	4,416	16.7
Services	1,111	759	68.2	1,054	694	65.8	1,003	645	64.3
Trade	4,932	2,800	56.8	4,587	2,490	54.3	4,337	2,391	55.1
<b>Hamilton</b> - All Industries (including Finance)	61,596	20,048	32.7	60,297	19,829	32.9	59,899	19,442	32.5
<b>Windsor</b> - Manufacturing	33,780	5,529	16.4	34,669	5,662	16.3	36,477	5,692	15.6
Chemicals	1,842	982	53.3	1,890	761	40.2	1,706	772	45.3
Iron and Steel	27,713	2,962	10.7	28,819	3,240	11.2	31,058	3,457	11.1
Services	503	327	65.0	503	313	62.2	490	283	57.8
Trade	1,947	1,020	52.4	1,849	766	41.5	1,461	651	44.6
<b>Windsor</b> - All Industries (including Finance)	38,744	7,419	19.1	39,343	7,299	18.6	40,732	7,151	17.6
<b>Winnipeg</b> - Manufacturing	34,101	9,133	26.8	36,398	10,150	27.9	37,699	10,680	28.3
Animal products - edible	4,628	924	20.0	5,543	1,456	26.3	5,438	1,325	24.4
Plant products - edible	2,791	1,091	39.1	3,190	1,218	38.2	2,705	1,066	39.4
Pulp and paper	2,396	808	33.7	2,277	780	34.3	2,343	835	35.6
Textiles	4,219	3,100	73.5	3,876	2,633	68.1	3,792	2,885	76.1
Iron and steel	11,374	899	7.9	12,953	1,557	12.1	14,639	2,352	16.1
Communications	1,265	620	49.0	1,266	628	49.6	1,172	568	48.5
Services	2,978	1,934	64.9	2,505	1,581	63.1	2,422	1,390	57.4
Trade	15,766	8,606	54.6	15,586	8,357	53.6	14,824	7,861	52.7
Finance	3,591	1,993	55.5	3,563	1,969	55.3	3,506	1,802	51.4
<b>Winnipeg</b> - All Industries (including Finance)	52,687	22,806	43.3	64,475	23,239	36.0	64,280	22,821	35.5
<b>Vancouver</b> - Manufacturing	49,182	9,337	19.0	51,704	11,266	21.8	58,490	12,576	21.5
Plant products - edible	2,495	946	38.2	3,150	1,185	37.6	2,571	891	34.7
Iron and steel	29,637	3,824	12.9	32,306	5,640	17.5	39,973	7,288	18.2
Communications	2,612	2,050	78.5	2,469	2,050	83.0	2,486	1,909	76.8
Services	4,067	2,528	62.1	3,911	2,471	63.2	3,600	2,133	59.1
Trade	11,884	7,416	62.4	12,240	7,537	61.6	13,377	7,073	52.9
Finance	2,679	1,644	61.4	2,597	1,501	57.8	2,413	1,360	56.4
<b>Vancouver</b> - All Industries (including Finance)	83,523	23,656	28.3	85,856	25,658	29.9	90,964	25,802	28.4

Table 5. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Certain Industries in Specified Cities as at April 1, 1945, October 1, 1944, and April 1, 1944.

Cities and Industries	April 1, 1945			October 1, 1944			April 1, 1944		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
Halifax - Manufacturing	11,336	1,977	17.4	10,478	2,063	19.7	10,232	1,803	17.6
Plant products - edible	841	552	58.7	949	563	59.3	1,008	583	57.9
Iron and Steel	7,433	730	9.8	6,533	816	12.5	6,948	498	7.1
Transportation	6,131	85	1.4	4,152	81	2.0	4,856	64	1.3
Construction	2,227	97	4.4	2,714	98	3.6	2,404	107	4.5
Services	1,104	756	68.5	1,077	738	68.5	776	571	73.6
Trade	4,528	2,629	58.1	4,358	2,565	58.9	3,671	2,189	59.6
Halifax - All Industries	27,011	6,551	24.3	24,575	6,549	26.6	23,670	5,633	23.8
Saint John- Manufacturing	6,903	1,622	23.5	7,033	1,711	24.3	7,164	1,493	20.6
Lumber products	770	267	34.7	926	356	38.4	953	369	38.7
Iron and Steel	2,771	105	3.8	2,684	110	4.1	2,848	119	4.2
Trade	2,576	1,174	45.6	2,406	1,097	45.6	2,139	962	46.0
Saint John - All Industries	15,396	4,063	26.4	13,174	4,056	30.8	15,272	3,604	23.6
Sherbrooke- Manufacturing	7,825	3,066	39.1	7,568	2,924	38.6	7,768	3,019	38.9
Textiles	4,231	2,403	56.8	4,134	2,330	56.4	4,336	2,378	54.8
Iron and Steel	2,442	229	9.4	2,305	193	8.4	2,249	209	9.3
Sherbrooke- All Industries	9,257	3,737	40.4	8,922	3,597	40.3	9,656	3,428	39.6
Three Rivers - Manufacturing	8,794	2,473	28.1	7,402	2,267	30.6	8,833	2,402	27.2
Pulp and Paper	2,589	96	3.7	2,830	95	3.4	2,402	80	3.3
Textiles	2,275	1,525	67.0	1,893	1,274	67.3	1,830	1,171	64.0
Iron and Steel	2,293	62	2.7	1,142	116	10.2	1,425	335	23.5
Three Rivers - All Industries	10,270	3,093	30.1	9,853	2,802	28.4	9,818	2,740	27.9
Ft. William- Manufacturing	10,711	2,510	23.4	12,261	3,646	29.7	11,602	3,193	27.5
Pt. Arthur Pulp and Paper	1,932	154	8.0	1,750	181	10.3	1,656	143	8.6
Iron and Steel	7,859	2,254	28.7	9,808	3,349	34.9	9,070	2,969	32.7
Transportation	1,522	49	3.2	2,123	50	2.4	1,278	33	2.6
Pt. William Trade	1,307	745	57.0	1,213	684	56.4	960	549	57.2
Pt. Arthur All Industries	14,568	3,810	26.2	16,669	4,883	29.3	14,544	4,032	27.7
Kitchener - Manufacturing	14,107	4,921	34.9	13,141	4,787	36.4	12,489	4,431	35.5
Waterloo Animal products - edible	1,217	348	28.6	1,245	365	29.3	1,130	171	15.1
Leather products	1,543	442	28.6	1,526	444	29.1	1,560	438	28.3
Lumber products	1,404	146	10.4	1,228	143	11.6	1,074	176	16.4
Rubber products	4,789	1,813	37.9	4,405	1,743	39.6	4,032	1,620	40.2
Textiles	1,600	1,014	67.6	1,507	1,071	71.1	1,572	1,022	65.0
Iron and Steel	1,387	179	12.9	1,039	121	11.6	1,042	135	13.0
Kitchener - All Industries	16,599	6,133	36.9	15,682	5,972	38.1	13,874	5,012	36.1
Waterloo - All Industries	16,599	6,133	36.9	15,682	5,972	38.1	13,874	5,012	36.1
London - Manufacturing	14,563	4,528	31.1	14,228	4,745	33.3	14,308	5,177	36.2
Plant products - edible	2,250	978	43.4	1,899	953	50.2	1,946	1,001	51.4
Pulp and Paper	1,654	595	36.0	1,653	653	39.5	1,622	709	43.7
Textiles	1,295	903	69.7	1,281	896	69.9	1,373	957	69.7
Iron and Steel	4,836	746	15.4	4,496	781	16.9	4,548	1,041	22.9
Trade	2,655	1,347	50.7	2,328	1,087	46.7	1,840	924	50.2
London - All Industries	21,088	7,738	36.7	21,040	7,852	37.3	19,766	7,027	35.6
Regina - Manufacturing	2,915	680	23.3	2,699	490	18.2	3,512	817	23.3
Animal products - edible	577	130	22.6	696	153	22.0	1,328	446	33.6
Trade	4,087	2,195	53.7	3,867	2,456	63.5	3,130	1,861	59.5
Regina - All Industries	10,145	4,343	42.8	9,767	4,409	45.1	9,176	3,853	42.0
Saskatoon - Manufacturing	1,897	474	23.7	1,916	500	26.1	1,693	478	28.1
Animal products - edible	880	259	29.4	839	294	35.0	775	310	40.0
Trade	2,337	1,035	44.3	2,214	1,032	46.6	1,744	734	42.1
Saskatoon - All Industries	5,886	2,112	35.9	5,655	2,036	36.0	4,632	1,594	34.4
Calgary - Manufacturing	8,156	1,496	18.3	8,024	1,629	20.3	7,583	1,322	17.4
Animal products - edible	1,308	452	34.6	1,489	512	34.4	1,518	496	32.7
Plant products - edible	784	293	37.4	875	359	41.0	635	233	36.7
Iron and Steel	2,972	157	5.3	3,089	278	9.0	3,039	112	3.7
Construction	630	18	2.9	740	21	2.8	504	22	4.4
Trade	5,205	1,956	37.6	5,318	2,030	38.2	4,398	1,639	37.3
Calgary - All Industries	17,452	5,097	29.2	17,551	5,265	30.0	15,001	4,123	27.5
Edmonton - Manufacturing	6,679	1,775	26.6	7,266	2,134	29.4	8,072	2,502	31.0
Animal products - edible	2,719	722	26.6	3,085	909	29.5	3,178	847	26.7
Iron and Steel	1,348	123	9.1	1,578	281	17.8	2,542	793	31.2
Construction	847	41	4.8	1,348	87	6.5	959	64	6.7
Trade	5,017	2,575	51.3	4,905	2,428	49.5	4,129	2,207	53.5
Edmonton - All Industries	16,104	6,170	38.3	17,267	6,474	37.5	16,598	6,319	38.1
Victoria - Manufacturing	9,158	1,201	13.1	8,723	1,084	12.4	8,762	1,161	13.4
Lumber products	1,163	80	6.9	1,239	92	7.4	1,150	95	8.3
Iron and Steel	6,300	641	10.2	5,805	493	8.5	6,058	611	10.1
Transportation	803	91	11.3	877	116	13.2	732	77	10.5
Trade	2,213	1,328	60.0	2,106	1,237	58.7	1,942	1,167	60.1
Victoria - All Industries	14,226	3,586	25.2	13,800	3,570	24.4	12,730	2,892	23.5

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