

effects of inter-regional employment shifts. The index number for the occupation is obtained by dividing the sum of the products of average rates and region weights by a similar aggregate for the base year, 1961.

These occupational indexes are then multiplied by their appropriate occupational weights, and the aggregate, divided by the sum of the weights is the index number for the industry. Each occupational weight represents the proportion of the number of employees in that occupation to the total number of employees in all the occupations used in the calculation of the index number, as reported over the period 1963-65. These weights are also held constant from year to year.

To obtain an index number for a major group such as Food and Beverage Industries or Textile Industries, industry indexes are weighted on the basis of labour force data from the 1961 Census so as to reflect the relative importance of each industry. Index numbers for industrial divisions such as Mining, Manufacturing, etc., are obtained by weighting the major group indexes using weights based on 1961 labour force data for each major group.