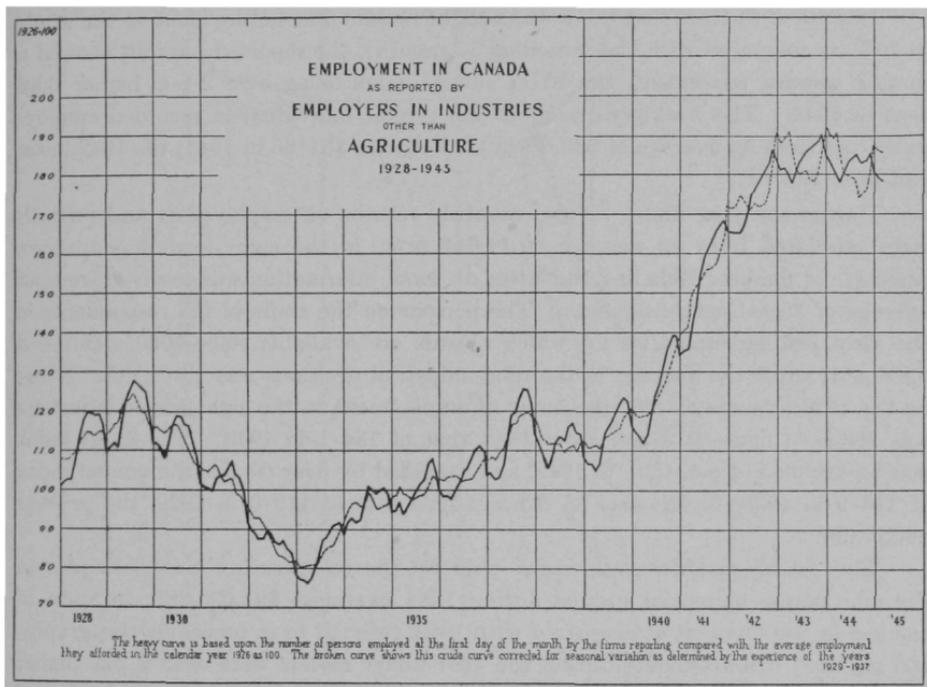


maintenance, services (chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry cleaning plants), trade and finance. The more important industries excluded from the monthly surveys are agriculture, domestic and personal services, governmental, educational and certain other professional services. Commencing with June 1, 1941, the data on employment have been complemented by statistics of payrolls.

An indication of the extent to which Canadian industry is represented in these monthly surveys is given by a comparison with the figures of the Decennial Census of June 1, 1941. Such a comparison shows that of the 2,693,119 male and female wage-earners enumerated at the census date, practically 59 p.c. were employed



by the firms furnishing statistics at June 1, 1941. A further and more significant comparison reveals that in the industries included in the monthly surveys, as mentioned above, the coverage exceeded 79 p.c.

A summary of the situation as reported by the leading establishments during 1944 shows that the fifth year of warfare was characterized by a greater degree of stability in industrial employment as a whole than had been indicated in any earlier period for which statistics of employment are available, i.e., since 1920. This situation was an obvious development in view of the stage reached in the progress of the European War itself, and in the production for military needs, considered in conjunction with the depletion of the Dominion's reserves of manpower since the outbreak of hostilities as a result of these factors. The level at which employment was maintained in 1944 was extremely high. Although the annual index was slightly lower than that for 1943, it was otherwise the highest in the record of 25 years.

There was a moderate contraction in manufacturing in the year under review as compared with 1943, a reversal of the trend which had been indicated almost