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EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1923

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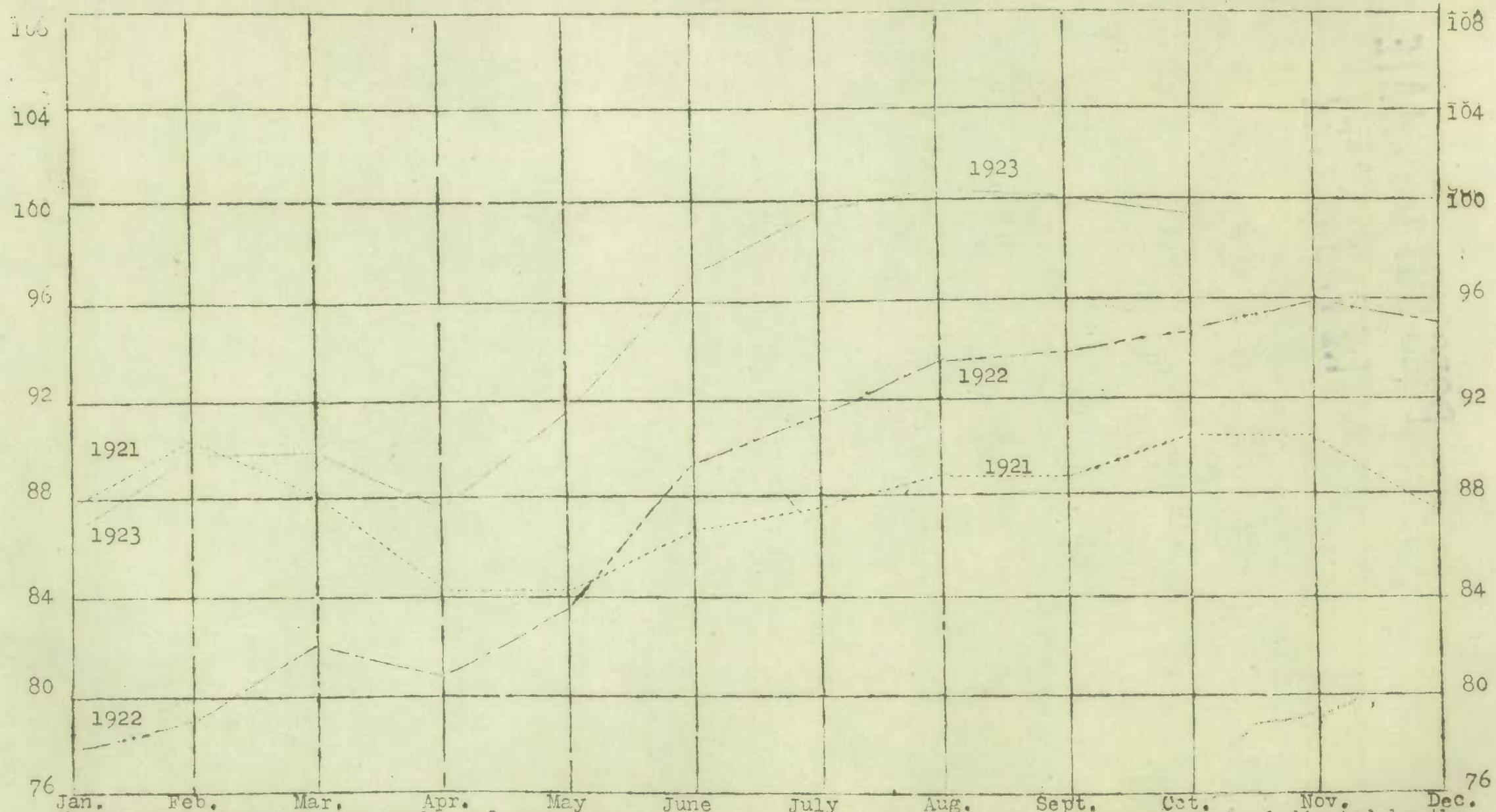
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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OTTAWA

1923

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees actually at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued October 19, 1923.

T H E O C T O B E R E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S., F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

Further small declines in employment were indicated in reports furnished by 5,867 employers of labour to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of October, when the index number decreased to 99.5 from 100.0 at the commencement of September. On October 1, 1922, it had stood at 94.6 and at the same period in 1921 at 90.2. This rather small contraction is reflected in the curve of employment in the chart on the opposite page; its downward movement contrasted with the upward tendency evidenced at the same period of 1922 and 1921, although the level of employment then was considerably lower than at the present time.

The working forces of the firms reporting for October 1 aggregated 819,186 persons as compared with 830,236 the month before. The losses were largely due to continued curtailment of operations in construction, particularly on railway construction and maintenance; these were supplemented by pronounced decreases in automobile and other iron and steel works. In addition, saw mills continued to show heavy seasonal reductions in staffs, as did also creameries and fish canneries. On the other hand, encouraging evidences of activity were reported in leather, flour, chocolate, confectionery, cotton, garment, tobacco and chemical factories and in canneries. Mining, trade and communication showed improvement, while logging and transportation absorbed decidedly greater numbers of workers.

The tendency in all provinces except Quebec was downward. The most pronounced decreases were reported in Ontario, where some automobile factories laid off a large part of their staffs. In the Prairie Provinces heavy declines in railway construction were partly offset by increases in railway operation and other industries. The declines in British Columbia were general, while those in the Maritime Provinces were largely confined to saw, cotton and rolling mills, railway transportation and construction. Varying conditions in Quebec resulted in a net increase. Leather, confectionery, cotton, garment and tobacco factories, logging and water transportation showed substantial increases in the number of persons employed, but there were considerable contractions in construction, saw mills and rubber works.

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that the situation in Montreal was very much better than at the beginning of September; approximately 5,600 persons were added to the staffs of the firms reporting. The greatest improvement occurred in water transportation, while tobacco and textile works were much more fully employed. In Toronto a slight increase in activity was shown, chiefly in textile and printing plants, on telephones and in wholesale trade. Conditions in Ottawa were very similar to those indicated at the beginning of September, but there was, on the whole, a small decline in employment, of which the greater part was recorded in paper mills, in iron works and in road construction. The tendency in Hamilton and Winnipeg was downward, mainly on account of contractions in wire works in the former city and in printing shops in the latter. Shipping and stevedoring in Vancouver employed fewer men than at the beginning of September, and canneries also were less active; there was a decrease in employment of over 2 per cent in that city.

The level of employment in the manufacturing division was lower than in the month before, although some industries recorded improvement. As mentioned above, there were very heavy losses in automobile and railway car works, while saw mills continued to lay off large numbers of employees. Fish canneries, butter, cheese, rubber, brick, electric current, petroleum, lead, tin, zinc and copper

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 19, 1914

THE DIRECTOR, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst. in relation to the matter mentioned therein. The Bureau is pleased to hear that you are interested in the work of the Bureau and are desirous of securing information regarding the same. It is the policy of the Bureau to furnish such information as may be possible to those who are interested in the work of the Bureau.

The Bureau is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for the study and promotion of some phase of the plant industry. These divisions are: the Division of Horticulture, the Division of Forestry, the Division of Plant Industry, the Division of Plant Quarantine, and the Division of Plant Pathology. Each of these divisions is headed by a Chief and has several assistants. The Bureau also has a number of field stations and a number of experimental stations.

The Bureau is interested in the work of the State Departments of Agriculture and in the work of the State Plant Industry Commissions. It is the policy of the Bureau to cooperate with these State organizations in the study and promotion of the plant industry. It is also the policy of the Bureau to cooperate with the State Departments of Agriculture in the study and promotion of the plant industry.

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works and rolling mills were not so fully employed as at the beginning of September. The construction industry reported marked curtailment, particularly in the construction and maintenance of railroad beds in the Prairie district, Quebec and Ontario. Summer hotels also registered seasonal losses. On the other hand, leather, fur, flour, chocolate, confectionery, garment, cotton, tobacco and chemical works, and fruit and vegetable canneries reported the addition of many workers to their payrolls. Logging camps were decidedly busier, although their activity in some cases was curtailed by inability, owing to harvest demands, to hire their complement of men at the present time. The mining, communication, transportation and trade industries also showed substantial improvement. The volume of employment afforded in nearly all industries was higher than during the corresponding period of last year and of 1921. The textile group was one exception; the index number was slightly lower than at the beginning of October, 1922, but it was above the level of 1921.

The tables on page 3 show the index numbers of employment by districts and by main industrial groups.

Note: The number employed on January 17, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries for the period under review.

TABLE I - Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Months.

	<u>1923</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1921</u>
January 1	86.3	77.9	87.7
February 1	89.5	78.9	90.1
March 1	89.9	81.9	88.0
April 1	87.6	80.6	84.1
May 1	91.4	83.3	84.1
June 1	97.3	89.2	86.6
July 1	99.5	91.1	87.5
August 1	100.2	93.1	88.9
September 1	100.0	93.7	88.7
October 1	99.5	94.6	90.2
November 1		95.8	90.2
December 1		95.1	87.2

TABLE II - Index Numbers of Employment by Provinces.

<u>District</u>	<u>Relative Weight</u>	<u>Oct.1 1923</u>	<u>Sept.1 1923</u>	<u>Oct.1 1922</u>	<u>Oct.1 1921</u>
Maritime Provinces	8.9	97.0	101.4	91.8	93.1
Quebec	28.1	104.0	100.1	92.0	89.2
Ontario	41.6	96.0	98.1	93.6	85.9
Prairie Provinces.....	13.0	100.7	101.1	101.9	100.0
British Columbia	8.4	104.2	106.6	100.1	96.4
CANADA.....	100.	99.5	100.0	94.6	90.2

TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Cities.

<u>City</u>	<u>Relative Weight</u>	<u>Oct.1 1923</u>	<u>Sept.1 1923</u>	<u>Oct.1 1922</u>
Montreal	13.9	98.7	93.6	92.3
Toronto	12.1	90.1	89.6	90.9
Ottawa	1.4	105.5	107.5	
Hamilton	3.4	91.1	92.2	
Winnipeg	3.1	89.4	89.9	98.8
Vancouver	2.7	101.6	104.3	100.7

TABLE IV - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Relative Weight</u>	<u>Oct.1 1923</u>	<u>Sept.1 1923</u>	<u>Oct.1 1922</u>	<u>Oct.1 1921</u>
Manufacturing	55.4	91.8	93.0	86.7	81.3
Lumber Products	7.1	116.4	119.7	108.3	91.9
Pulp and Paper.....	6.6	104.7	104.5	96.9	86.7
Textile Products	8.4	86.9	85.0	88.7	84.8
Iron and Steel	15.3	81.3	86.0	72.1	70.0
Other Manufacturing Industries	18.0	92.5	91.6	90.2	85.8
Logging	2.4	51.7	43.1	42.1	48.1
Mining	5.9	104.9	104.0	101.1	96.4
Communication.....	2.7	106.6	106.4	102.8	105.1
Transportation.....	14.3	116.2	113.4	114.0	109.6
Construction and Maintenance....	10.8	171.8	180.9	166.2	142.5
Services	1.8	113.7	120.3	102.0	104.5
Trade	6.7	93.2	92.0	91.9	92.4
ALL INDUSTRIES.....	100.	99.5	100.0	94.6	90.2



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