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THE

OCTOBER

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1924

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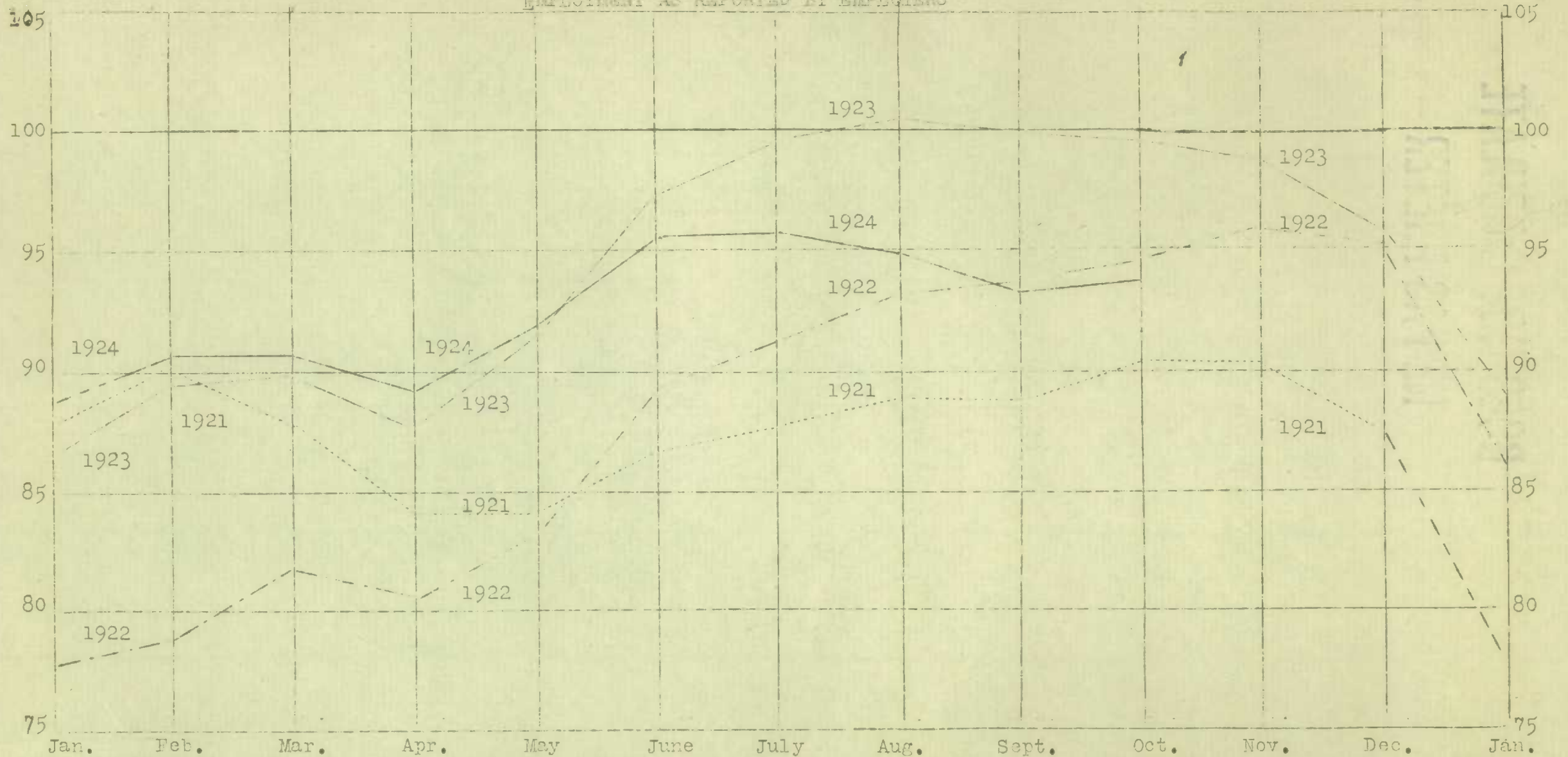
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OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees 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 23, 1924.

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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The trend of employment at the beginning of October was upward, according to returns from 5,855 firms tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; these employers increased their payrolls from 765,422 persons on September 1 to 771,933 at the first of this month. This gain caused the index number to rise to 93.9 as compared with 93.1 in the preceding month. On October 1, 1923, it was 93.5, in 1922, 94.6 and in 1921, 90.2. Contractions had been indicated on the same date of last year, but employment then was on a higher level, as may be seen in the chart on the opposite page.

Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, especially in the textile, iron and steel, canning and confectionery divisions. Logging, transportation and trade were also more active, while further though smaller declines were registered in construction.

Employment by Provinces.

Firms in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario enlarged their working forces, while in the remaining provinces contractions were indicated.

Maritime Provinces.- Iron and steel, textiles, logging, construction and trade reported improvement, but employment in coal mines, paper and lumber mills and summer hotels declined. Statements were received from 514 firms, employing 65,813 persons as compared with 64,604 at the beginning of September.

Quebec.- Fluctuations in different industries produced a net reduction of 354 persons in the staffs of the 1,291 employers making returns; they had 215,332 persons on payroll on October 1. Textile, tobacco and confectionery factories, logging, transportation and trade were decidedly busier. On the other hand, saw-mills reported marked seasonal curtailment and rubber, iron and steel plants were slacker. Construction work also declined.

Ontario.- Substantial improvement was shown in manufactures in Ontario; textile, food, iron and steel, especially automobile ^{works} reported the largest additions to staffs. Logging camps also recorded considerable expansion. The only decreases of any size were those in construction. An aggregate working force of 324,516 persons was employed by the 2,685 reporting firms as compared with 315,173 workers in September.

Prairie Provinces.- Reductions in personnel in railway car shops, together with declines in construction and in summer hotels, caused a shrinkage in employment of about 2 per cent in this district. Coal mining was more active, as were also local transportation and printing establishments. The 764 firms from which returns were tabulated employed 97,686 persons or 2,239 less than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- Losses in construction, canneries and summer hotels were partly offset by gains in logging, metallic ore mines, shipping and stevedoring and trade. The payroll of the 611 reporting firms declined from 70,034 on September 1 to 68,586 at the beginning of October.

Employment by Cities

Employment improved in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Ottawa there was no change in the situation on the whole.

Montreal.- Manufacturing as a whole registered expansion, especially in the textile division. Transportation and trade also employed larger working forces, but iron and steel and construction were slacker. Reports were tabulated from 705 employers, whose staffs were increased by 1,071 persons to 107,268 at the beginning of October.

Quebec.- Leather and clothing works in this city were rather busier, and improvement was also recorded in wholesale trade. An aggregate working force of 8,651 persons was reported by the 90 firms making returns, as compared with 8,428 on September 1.

Toronto.- Manufacturing showed considerable revival, textile works in particular making large additions to payrolls. Trade was also more active. The staffs of the 781 firms reporting were increased from 92,160 persons to 93,365 at the beginning of this month.

Ottawa.- Additions to staffs in pulp and paper works and in trade were offset by declines in construction and a few other industries. A combined working force of 10,681 persons was reported by the 126 firms making returns.

Hamilton.- Food and iron and steel factories were more fully employed than at the beginning of September, but there were declines in construction. According to returns from 197 employers, their staffs totalled 24,325 as compared with 24,028 in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- Reports were received from 291 firms in Winnipeg, whose payrolls were larger by 231 persons than on September 1, aggregating 24,418 on the date under review. The pulp, paper and printing industry accounted for the bulk of this gain.

Vancouver.- There was a small increase in employment in Vancouver. Electric current works, shipping and stevedoring, building construction and trade employed slightly larger working forces than in the preceding month, while food and non-ferrous metal factories and highway construction afforded less employment. Statements compiled from 208 firms showed that they employed 21,645 persons at the beginning of October as compared with 21,582 on September 1.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.- Improvement was indicated in manufacturing on the whole, although edible animal product, lumber, brick and glass works were slacker. The largest gains were recorded in textiles, all branches of which shared in the expansion. The automobile, crude, rolled and forged and some other divisions of iron and steel also registered considerable gains, but these were partly offset by further curtailment of operations in railway car shops. Leather, canning, confectionery, paper, printing, tobacco and electric current works reported the addition of large numbers of operatives. Statements were tabulated from 3,821 manufacturers, whose staffs aggregated 422,440 persons as compared with 416,367 on September 1.

Logging.- Logging camps continued to show seasonal expansion, according to returns from 210 firms. They employed 20,734 workers or 3,647 more than in the preceding month. The gains were fairly generally distributed over the country.

Mining.- Coal mines on the whole were rather slacker, but improvement was indicated in metallic ore mines and, on a smaller scale, in non-metallic mineral mines. A combined working force of 46,057 persons was employed by the 210 reporting operators, who employed 45,998 in their last report.

Communication.- Reductions in personnel were recorded by telegraph and telephone companies, 163 of which employed 22,873 persons as compared with 23,152 on September 1.

Transportation.- Street railways and cartage and shipping and stevedoring employed larger working forces than on September 1, while steam railways reported further though less pronounced contractions. The number of persons on the pay rolls of the

275 firms making returns in the transportation group was 110,433 as compared with 109,243 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued curtailment of operations was indicated in construction; the building, highway and railway divisions all shared in the shrinkage. Statements compiled from 439 employers showed that their staffs declined from 84,725 at the beginning of September to 80,615 at the beginning of the present month.

Services.- Summer hotels reported the falling off in activity usual to this time of year, while little change was shown in the other divisions of the service group. The 163 firms making returns employed 13,929 persons as compared with 14,804 in their last report.

Trade.- An aggregate sales force of 54,851 persons was reported by the 574 firms making returns; in the preceding month they employed 54,041. Improvement was recorded in both retail and wholesale trade.

The tables on pages 4, 5 and 6 show the index numbers of employment by districts, cities, industries and also by main industrial groups in the five areas into which the country is divided in these statistics.

Employment in Other Countries.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the "Ministry of Labour Gazette". The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official report of the indicated state.

United Kingdom.- The decline in employment which was observed in July continued during August. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the percentage unemployed at 25th August, 1924, was 10.6, compared with 9.9 at 28th July, 1924, and 11.8 at the end of August, 1923. Among members of reporting Trade Unions, the percentage of unemployed was 7.9 at the end of August, 1924, compared with 7.4 at the end of July and with 11.4 at the end of August, 1923.

New York.- According to the New York State Department of Labor, September reports from manufacturers in that State definitely established the upward turn in employment which was noted in August. It is estimated that in the month of August at least 40,000 workers were added to factory payrolls, still leaving out of factory employment about 150,000 workers who were so employed a year ago. The percentage gain in September was from 3 to 4 per cent. Increases were found in practically all industrial groups outside of building materials, including among others the fur, custom garment making, metal, furniture, textile and knitting divisions.

Massachusetts.- The number of persons represented on the August payroll of the 844 reporting establishments was 193,504, and their average earnings were \$23.27 as compared with 187,849 persons and average earnings of \$22.83 in July. Cotton, boot, shoe, woollen and electrical machinery plants reported improvement; the foundry and machine industries showed little change, while in dyeing and finishing, hosiery and knit goods and rubber works there were decreases in employment.

Illinois.- The upward trend in factory employment in Illinois which began in August was continued in September. The manufacturers reporting, having 1,130 plants in 56 industries employed 275,057 workers in September or 0.6 per cent more than in August. Employment in mines improved considerably; metals, machinery and conveyances also employed larger working forces. The automobile industries in particular, reported marked recovery. In wood, canning, leather, chemical and knitting works there were gains.

Wisconsin.- From July 16th to August 16th industrial employment remained at the same level. Manufacturing lines as a group show a loss of 0.4 per cent in the number of employees, whereas industries generally show moderate gains. outdoor -

Note: The number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 100 in every case. The "relative weight" in Tables I, II and III shows the proportion of employees in the indicated district or industry to the total number of employees reported in all districts and industries on the date under review. In Table IV, it shows the relative importance of the indicated industry within the specified area.

TABLE I.- Index Numbers of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.5	79.9
Feb. 1	78.9	76.8	74.6	79.5	82.0	84.3
Mar. 1	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3
Apr. 1	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9
May 1	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
June 1	89.2	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6
July 1	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug. 1	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.3	101.5	99.8
Sept. 1	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Oct. 1	94.6	91.0	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1
Nov. 1	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Dec. 1	95.1	92.1	93.0	94.4	101.5	95.6
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3
Feb. 1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4
Mar. 1	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.3	88.9	92.0
Apr. 1	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8
May 1	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
June 1	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
July 1	99.5	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9
Aug. 1	100.2	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2
Sept. 1	100.0	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6
Oct. 1	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2
Nov. 1	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Dec. 1	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	82.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	86.6	97.1
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	86.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at October 1, 1924.						
	100.	8.5	27.9	42.0	12.7	8.9

TABLE II.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Van- couver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5	92.6	87.7
Feb. 1	86.2		88.5	95.7	86.0	89.0	85.8
Mar. 1	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2	86.4	90.4
Apr. 1	83.3		86.7	90.6	88.4	85.7	86.9
May 1	88.8		88.1	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
June 1	95.4		89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
July 1	95.9		89.5	110.2	91.4	87.7	100.3
Aug. 1	97.3		89.1	109.3	93.3	87.5	103.6
Sept. 1	93.6		89.6	107.5	92.2	89.9	104.3
Oct. 1	98.7		90.1	105.5	91.1	89.4	101.6
Nov. 1	99.1		89.9	103.8	89.7	88.6	98.6
Dec. 1	93.6		90.2	94.3	88.5	88.2	98.1
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0	85.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3	84.7	91.1
Mar. 1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.0	83.8	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2	82.3	99.8
May 1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4	83.0	102.2
June 1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1	83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	101.3	81.7	85.6	99.0
Aug. 1	95.1	96.9	83.9	100.6	80.9	85.5	102.3
Sept. 1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4	86.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	86.1	104.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at October 1, 1924.							
	13.9	1.1	12.1	1.4	3.2	3.2	2.8

TABLE III.-Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative wgt.	Oct. 1924	Sept. 1924	Oct. 1923	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1921
Manufacturing	54.7	85.7	84.5	81.8	86.7	81.3
Animal products -edible	1.9	97.0	100.2	88.6	92.4	91.2
Fur and products	.1	88.3	87.3	100.2	99.1	97.3
Leather and products	2.1	74.4	73.7	72.9	79.1	81.0
Lumber and products	7.1	107.9	110.5	116.4	108.3	91.9
Rough and dressed lumber	5.1	137.7	143.5	146.4	129.1	104.9
Lumber products	2.0	70.0	68.2	76.6	80.2	75.5
Musical instruments	.4	65.3	62.3	66.6	66.7	62.0
Plant products -edible	3.9	106.5	101.8	103.9	103.8	104.0
Pulp and paper products	6.7	101.1	100.5	104.7	95.9	86.7
Pulp and paper	3.2	105.2	107.4	115.1	101.0	85.7
Paper products	.8	91.8	87.6	91.0	87.7	79.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	99.5	96.6	97.1	95.1	91.0
Rubber products	1.2	66.5	67.3	67.4	74.6	65.1
Textile products	8.5	85.4	79.9	86.9	88.7	84.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.0	91.9	84.7	93.6	100.4	93.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	86.2	82.3	93.1	91.5	80.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	76.4	72.6	77.0	77.8	80.2
Others	1.1	94.6	86.2	91.8	88.5	83.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	101.5	99.3	101.1	100.9	102.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	112.0	105.8	104.2	80.5	80.1
Chemicals and Allied products	.8	82.6	82.3	88.5	89.0	80.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	87.0	89.7	99.8	92.8	83.4
Electric current	1.6	131.5	133.2	122.1	122.9	105.3
Electrical apparatus	1.2	112.1	107.2	104.3	81.9	78.7
Iron and steel products	13.3	66.6	65.7	81.3	72.1	70.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	47.3	42.2	69.2	60.4	62.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	66.1	65.4	76.8	63.6	64.5
Agricultural implements	.5	35.3	39.5	60.0	53.3	42.5
Land vehicles	6.4	81.8	82.3	97.4	86.1	82.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.4	28.1	31.0	22.1	43.0
Heating appliances n.e.s.	.6	83.2	82.0	92.2	89.0	84.4
Iron and steel fabrication	.6	76.1	74.0	115.6	80.1	82.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	67.4	64.2	82.0	73.4	64.1
Others	1.9	69.2	67.1	76.9	73.4	66.0
Non-Ferrous metal products	1.4	77.8	78.0	89.7	74.8	63.1
Mineral products	1.3	108.1	108.0	100.3	97.3	87.7
Miscellaneous	.5	82.5	82.6	82.1	83.9	82.3
Logging	2.7	53.4	43.7	51.7	42.1	48.1
Mining	6.0	86.0	99.1	104.9	101.1	96.4
Coal	3.4	83.8	84.8	95.2	99.4	102.3
Metallic ores	1.8	151.5	148.1	138.5	103.7	85.3
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	99.9	99.9	111.6	106.2	81.4
Communication	3.0	111.2	113.1	106.6	102.8	105.1
Telegraphs	.6	108.4	113.8	109.3	102.2	98.5
Telephones	2.4	112.0	112.9	105.9	103.0	106.8
Transportation	14.3	109.0	107.8	116.2	114.0	109.6
Street railway and cartage	2.6	117.2	114.2	122.4	130.4	119.7
Railways	9.8	98.0	98.5	105.9	100.2	96.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	211.3	195.6	204.5	241.5	218.5
Construction and maintenance	10.4	127.5	165.3	171.3	166.2	142.5
Building	3.3	135.4	140.9	144.5	128.1	102.9
Highway	2.0	1828.4	1945.6	2499.5	4233.8	2365.1
Railway	5.1	126.0	132.0	146.2	137.6	143.0
Services	1.8	115.0	124.7	113.7	102.0	104.5
Hotel and Restaurant	1.0	127.1	136.2	123.4	103.8	110.8
Professional	.2	111.5	101.0	113.0	96.9	92.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	105.9	105.3	101.0	96.0	98.7
Trade	7.1	93.1	92.1	93.2	91.9	92.4
Retail	4.6	91.1	89.7	90.5	88.8	88.5
Wholesale	2.5	97.0	96.6	93.2	97.4	99.4
All Industries	100.	93.9	93.1	99.5	94.6	90.2

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

TABLE IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	Oct. 1. 1924	Apr. 1. 1924	Oct. 1. 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	89.9	80.6	79.0	90.8
Lumber products.....	9.9	133.9	137.7	134.1
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	102.3	112.5	115.1
Textile products....	5.7	95.7	86.5	88.0
Iron and steel.....	10.6	50.4	47.2	75.0
Other manufactures..	10.7	88.0	86.2	86.2
Logging.....	1.2	27.4	9.3	13.6
Mining.....	22.0	95.8	100.5	109.7
Communication.....	3.3	93.5	95.6	94.7
Transportation.....	13.7	70.1	69.3	71.3
Construction and maintenance.....	12.5	189.9	166.3	210.2
Services.....	5.6	91.0	136.0	94.3
Trade.....	5.9	112.6	108.3	117.4
<u>Maritime Provinces-All industries</u>	100.	98.3	86.6	97.0
<u>Quebec-</u>				
Manufacturing.....	61.7	87.4	87.6	94.6
Lumber products.....	5.2	127.9	141.3	140.0
Pulp and paper.....	8.9	132.1	102.5	108.7
Textile products.....	12.9	88.8	82.4	90.6
Iron and steel.....	12.5	63.4	71.2	86.4
Other manufactures...	22.2	88.7	89.1	90.6
Logging.....	2.1	41.3	35.3	56.4
Mining.....	1.4	78.1	77.5	102.0
Communication.....	2.8	141.9	140.6	121.4
Transportation.....	15.7	140.0	136.1	144.0
Construction and maintenance.....	9.3	172.0	188.3	121.0
Services.....	1.9	147.8	143.6	135.4
Trade.....	5.1	96.9	94.4	93.5
<u>Quebec-All industries</u>	100.	97.6	97.8	104.0
<u>Ontario</u>				
Manufacturing.....	63.5	83.1	79.7	88.0
Lumber products.....	7.2	106.1	105.0	110.2
Pulp and paper.....	7.5	100.3	99.4	102.4
Textile products.....	19.0	81.5	76.6	83.0
Iron and steel.....	16.1	65.3	61.1	77.0
Other manufactures.....	22.7	88.2	86.7	90.9
Logging.....	2.7	55.5	39.2	41.0
Mining.....	3.1	137.8	134.6	135.0
Communication.....	2.7	108.9	111.4	106.6
Transportation.....	12.6	111.1	110.9	119.0
Construction and maintenance.....	9.4	170.1	177.7	188.8
Services.....	1.6	115.2	119.5	113.4
Trade.....	6.4	95.0	93.5	92.8
<u>Ontario-All Industries</u>	100.	91.6	88.9	96.0
<u>Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	32.0	93.7	93.8	101.5
Lumber products.....	2.3	75.0	79.8	83.0
Pulp and paper.....	3.2	163.3	94.0	95.1
Textile products.....	1.6	80.0	88.6	97.5
Iron and steel.....	13.3	85.4	97.9	107.3
Other manufactures.....	11.6	109.2	109.2	100.9
Logging.....	7.3	7.4	9.1	6.0
Mining.....	7.5	71.2	66.9	83.0
Communication.....	3.8	88.9	92.7	93.2
Transportation.....	24.0	96.4	95.8	109.5
Construction and maintenance.....	15.2	139.9	148.3	155.4
Services.....	2.2	97.1	115.3	107.0
Trade.....	15.0	79.3	80.2	83.6
<u>Prairie Provinces-All industries</u>	100.	91.4	93.9	100.7
<u>British Columbia-Manufacturing</u>	37.8	97.4	98.7	100.2
Lumber products....	16.0	94.0	93.9	110.9
Pulp and paper.....	5.2	98.8	96.0	99.8
Textile products....	.8	93.2	100.4	114.3
Iron and steel.....	4.6	50.8	52.5	54.0
Other manufactures..	11.2	167.5	167.6	132.4
Logging.....	9.9	103.1	100.0	107.1
Mining.....	15.6	113.3	112.7	98.2
Communication.....	3.1	125.2	127.1	110.4
Transportation.....	14.0	107.9	109.4	114.4
Construction and maintenance.....	9.9	103.0	116.5	103.7
Services.....	5.1	95.7	102.9	97.6
Trade.....	6.6	119.1	115.3	114.3
<u>British Columbia-All Industries</u>	100	104.0	106.0	104.2

x For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 4.

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