

C.1

72 002

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

NE PAS PRÉTER

NOV 29 1924

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

NOVEMBER

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1924

\*\*\*

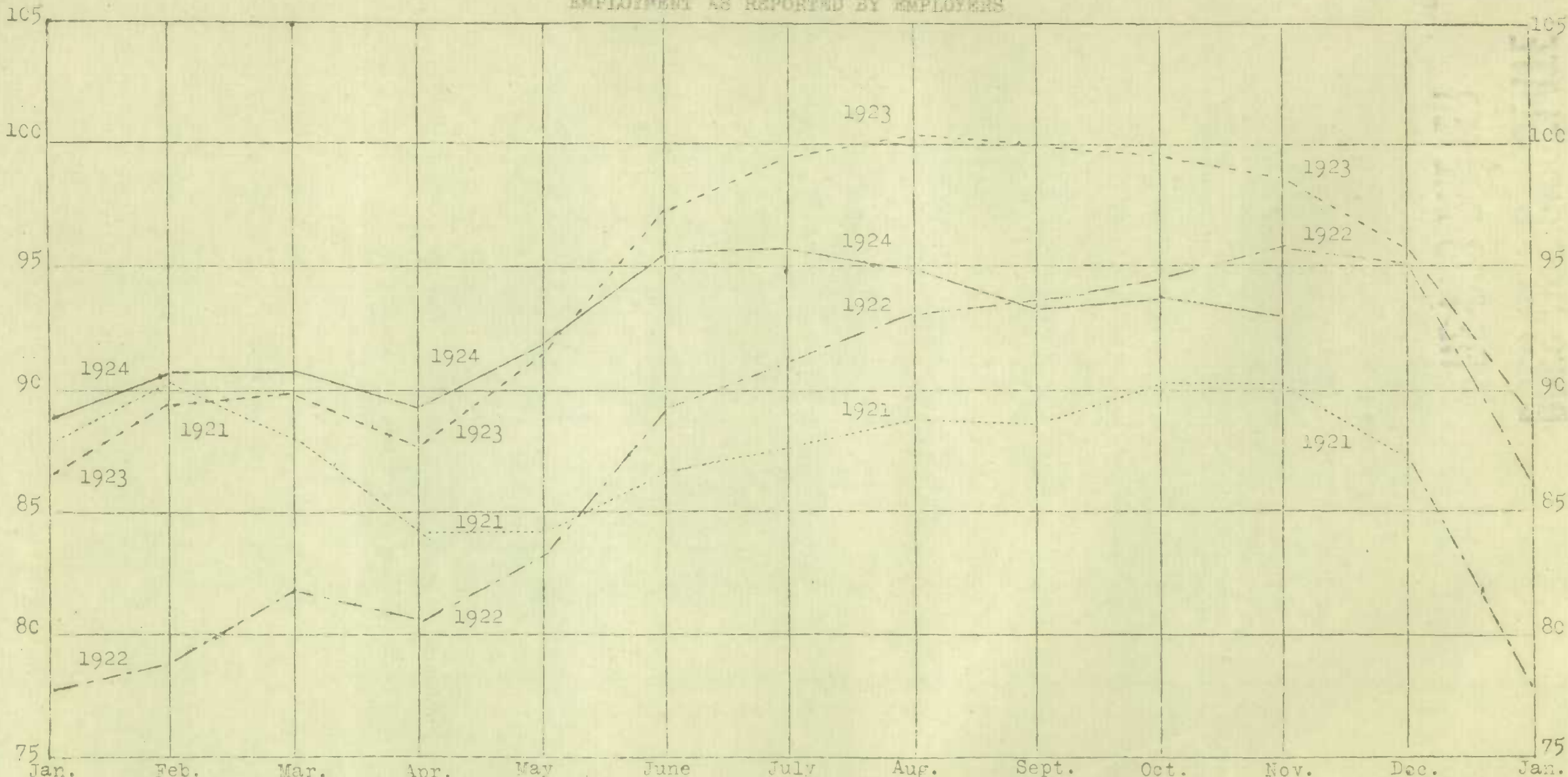
Published by Authority of the Hon. Thos. A. Low. M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

\*\*\*

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 November 26, 1924.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

---

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

---

The improvement in the employment situation indicated at the beginning of October was not maintained during the month, and on November 1 there was a rather small decrease in the number of persons employed by the 5,737 firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. They had a combined payroll of 762,848, as compared with 770,595 on October 1. The index number therefore declined from 93.9 on the latter date to 93.0 at the beginning of November, while on November 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it had stood at 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2, respectively. Contractions affecting approximately the same number of workers were recorded on the first of November of last year, but as may be seen in the chart on the opposite page, employment then was on a somewhat higher level.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole declined; construction, hotels and shipping also showed seasonal contractions, while logging, mining, steam railway operation and trade registered considerable improvement.

Employment by Provinces.

Employment declined in all except the Prairie Provinces, where the recovery indicated slightly exceeded the decreases recorded at the beginning of October.

Maritime Provinces.- Seasonal contractions in saw-mills and construction mainly caused a fairly large reduction in employment. Transportation, coal mining and fish canning also showed curtailment. Returns were tabulated from 502 employers, whose staffs aggregated 62,087 persons, as compared with 65,916 on October 1.

Quebec.- Sawmills, iron and steel factories, transportation and construction reported losses in personnel that were partly offset by improvement in rubber, leather, logging, trade and communication. The result was a decline of 957 or 0.4 per cent in the payrolls of the 1,257 employers from whom returns were received; these had a combined working force of 213,481 persons on November 1.

Ontario.- In spite of marked seasonal expansion in logging, supplemented by improvement on a smaller scale in abattoirs, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works and transportation, employment in Ontario showed a net decline. This occurred mainly in sawmills, canneries and construction, and was of a seasonal character; pulp and paper, iron and steel and rubber plants were also less fully engaged. An aggregate payroll of 319,447 persons was employed by the 2,632 reporting firms, as compared with 323,718 at the beginning of October.

Prairie Provinces.- Considerable improvement was noted on the whole in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel; sawmills and brick and cement works, however, were slacker, as is usual at this time of year. Marked seasonal gains were reported in logging and coal mining and steam railway operation also afforded greatly increased employment. Activity in construction and hotels showed a seasonal decline. The 750 firms making returns employed 99,696 workers, or 2,776 more than in their last report.

British Columbia.- There was a seasonal curtailment of operations in fish and fruit canneries and sawmills and in construction in British Columbia, but iron and steel, logging and railways transportation were more active. Statements were compiled from 596 employers, whose staffs declined from 69,603 persons on October 1 to 68,137 on the date under review.

Employment by Cities.

Of the seven cities for which separate tabulations are made, five - Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver - showed reductions in employment, while in Toronto and Quebec increased activity was noted.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal declined, largely on account of seasonal contractions in shipping and stevedoring, together with reductions in manufacturing. Communication, construction and trade, on the other hand, showed gains. A combined payroll of 104,789 persons was recorded by the 686 reporting firms, who employed 106,300 in the preceding month.

Quebec.- Firms in this city reported improvement on the whole; leather and transportation in particular registered increased activity, while clothing works were slacker. Statements were received from 92 employers, whose staffs registered 8,879 persons, or 119 more than on October 1.

Toronto.- Manufacturing was decidedly more active, the iron and steel industries in particular showing considerable recovery. Local transportation and road construction were also busier. There was an increase in the staffs of the 757 firms making returns of 929 persons, or about 1 p.c.; on November 1 they employed 93,348 workers.

Ottawa.- There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in the employment afforded in Ottawa, occurring mainly in lumber mills and road construction. The 120 firms reporting had an aggregate working force of 9,905, or 614 less than on October 1.

Hamilton.- Employment in rubber declined, largely owing to a shut down for inventory in a large factory. Construction was also slacker. Reports were compiled from 192 employers, whose payrolls totalled 24,009 as compared with 24,232 persons in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- The trend of employment in Winnipeg was downward; construction recorded the largest losses, but decreases on a smaller scale took place in a number of industries. According to reports from 282 firms, they reduced their payrolls from 24,265 persons on October 1 to 23,732 at the beginning of November.

Vancouver.- Employment in this city also showed a falling off; improvement in iron and steel was more than offset by curtailment in sawmills and construction. Statements were compiled from 225 employers whose staffs, aggregating 22,614, were smaller by 202 persons, or 0.9 p.c. than on October 1.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- Marked seasonal curtailment of operations in sawmills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries, together with reductions in pulp and paper and petroleum factories, caused a decline of between one and two per cent in manufacturing. All other groups in this division, however, recorded moderate improvement; the gains in rubber, iron and steel, leather, textiles, musical instruments, electric current and electrical apparatus were largest. Statements were received from 3,720 manufacturers employing 412,757 operatives, as compared with 420,355 at the beginning of October.

Logging.- Further important gains were indicated in logging, 7,249 men being added since October 1 to the payrolls of the 223 reporting firms; they employed 28,562 persons.

Mining.- Coal mining in Alberta was more active than in the preceding month, but in Nova Scotia there was a small decline in employment. Other classes of mining registered little change. An aggregate working force of 46,502 persons was recorded by the 208 operators making returns in this division, as compared with 46,002 in their last report.

Transportation.- Steam railway operation in the Western Provinces showed improvement, while seasonal curtailment was indicated in shipping and stevedoring, mainly in Quebec. Statements were

compiled from 272 employers in the transportation group, whose staffs declined from 109,948 on October 1 to 109,491 at the beginning of November.

Construction.- Continued seasonal losses were reported in construction, all branches of which afforded less employment on the whole. The 428 reporting contractors employed 73,983 persons, or 6,891 fewer than in the preceding month.

Services.- Hotels registered further decreases, following their active season, while laundries were also slacker; 13,235 persons were engaged in the service group, as compared with 13,959 on October 1.

Trade.- Moderate improvement was indicated in retail stores, while wholesale establishments reported little change, according to 564 firms employing 55,491 persons, or 201 more than in the preceding month.

The tables on pages 4, 5 and 6 give 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.- Employment showed a further slight decline, on the whole, during September. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on September 22, 1924, was 10.8, compared with 10.6 on August 25, 1924 and 11.7 at the end of September, 1923. Among members of reporting trade unions the percentage of unemployed was 8.6 at the end of September, 1924, compared with 7.9 at the end of August and with 11.3 at the end of September, 1923.

New York.- Factory employment increased 1 p.c. from September to October, a seasonal gain that repeats the expansion of the same period of last year. Marked improvement was indicated in steel mills; furniture, piano, cotton, knitting, dress goods and candy factories also reported increased activity. On the other hand, plants producing building materials reported seasonal losses, while sugar refineries, tobacco, glove, felt and velour hat, and metal furniture works were not as busy as in September.

Illinois.- The increases in factory employment noted in August and September did not continue into October; some significant advances in metal industries were more than offset by declines in other groups, so that there was a net loss of 1 p.c. It is estimated that 12 per cent. fewer factory workers were employed than in October, 1923. Gains during the month under review were recorded in factories turning out glass, brick, heating apparatus, agricultural implements, leather, chemical, furniture, flour and feed. On the other hand, foundries, car shops, electrical apparatus, planing, printing, clothing, canning and some other works were slacker.

Wisconsin.- From August 15 to September 15, industrial employment took a favourable turn, following 5 months uninterrupted downward trend. Manufacturing, exclusive of canning, showed a 2.5 p.c. increase in employment, especially in the metal, lumber, rubber and leather divisions. Pulp and paper, textile, food and building material works, however, were slacker. Construction also showed losses, while trade registered improvement.

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	82.8	79.9
Feb. 1	78.9	76.8	74.6	79.5	83.0	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	83.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug. 1	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
Sept. 1	93.7	90.3	91.6	91.9	101.2	102.0
Oct. 1	94.6	91.8	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	93.9	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	90.8	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	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
Apr. 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	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
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at November 1, 1924.	100.	8.1	28.0	41.9	13.1	8.9

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
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	94.3	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	90.1		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	88.3	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	83.6	94.2
Apr. 1	90.1		84.8	90.0	81.2	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	85.1	83.6	99.7
July 1	94.8		83.9	101.3	81.7	83.6	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	89.4	104.0
Oct. 1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4	86.1	104.0
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	84.2	103.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at November 1, 1924.	13.7	1.2	12.2	1.3	3.1	3.1	2.9

Industry	Relative Wgt.	Nov. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923	Nov. 1 1923	Nov. 1 1921
Manufacturing	54.1	84.3	85.7	91.2	87.7	81.1
Animal products—edible	1.9	92.3	97.0	87.2	92.3	89.4
Fur and products	.1	86.4	88.3	109.1	107.8	103.7
Leather and products	2.2	75.6	74.4	80.2	83.2	82.7
Lumber and products	6.2	94.8	107.9	106.2	100.5	97.6
Rough and dressed lumber	4.3	114.4	137.7	128.4	114.2	94.7
Lumber products	2.0	70.0	70.0	75.8	81.9	78.3
Musical instruments	.4	68.8	65.3	63.1	73.2	67.6
Plant products—edible	3.6	101.0	106.5	100.3	101.2	101.0
Pulp and paper products	6.7	100.4	101.1	103.9	99.6	89.4
Pulp and paper	3.2	103.9	105.2	113.1	104.0	89.1
Paper products	.8	89.7	91.8	91.7	92.3	82.7
Printing and publishing	2.7	99.3	99.5	97.9	96.9	92.3
Rubber products	1.3	69.5	66.5	65.3	70.1	69.1
Textile products	8.7	85.8	85.4	89.8	91.8	86.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	94.1	91.9	101.2	103.1	95.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	88.7	86.2	93.7	95.1	87.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	74.1	76.4	75.9	80.7	77.6
Others	1.1	95.2	94.6	95.8	92.7	83.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	101.7	101.5	102.3	98.3	100.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	116.7	112.0	107.8	92.3	77.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	82.0	82.6	88.6	88.3	84.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	86.1	87.0	99.9	95.5	82.3
Electric current	1.6	134.4	131.5	124.1	116.9	107.8
Electrical apparatus	1.2	116.6	112.1	104.6	87.5	73.7
Iron and steel products	15.5	66.9	66.6	81.8	74.7	69.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	44.9	47.3	66.8	56.1	65.5
Machinery other than vehicles	1.1	64.9	66.1	78.5	65.2	61.3
Agricultural implements	.5	37.5	35.3	57.8	54.2	43.1
Land vehicles	6.6	84.2	81.8	100.5	90.9	84.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	27.3	30.4	28.7	23.2	31.5
Heating appliances	.6	85.0	83.2	92.6	93.9	89.7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	75.6	76.1	97.6	89.2	73.5
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	66.3	67.4	78.6	72.0	61.1
Others	1.9	62.4	59.1	79.3	75.3	67.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	72.0	77.8	89.0	77.1	63.1
Mineral products	1.3	105.6	106.1	99.7	96.0	83.5
Miscellaneous	3.9	83.1	82.5	88.2	91.8	83.0
Logging	3.7	71.1	68.4	62.6	66.0	59.7
Mining	3.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Coal	1.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Metallic ores	1.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.4	99.0	99.9	100.1	99.4	99.2
Communication	3.8	111.3	111.3	109.3	109.4	104.2
Telegraphs	.6	103.7	103.7	100.0	100.0	106.0
Telephones	2.4	112.5	112.0	104.3	101.7	104.0
Transportation	14.4	108.2	109.0	116.2	114.7	110.5
Street railway and cartage	10.2	116.8	117.2	122.0	127.0	120.6
Railways	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Shipping & stevedoring	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Construction & maintenance	10.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Building	6.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Highway	1.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Railway	2.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Services	1.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hotel & restaurant	.9	111.0	111.5	114.6	106.5	100.0
Professional	.2	111.1	111.5	111.6	106.5	100.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	103.3	105.9	100.3	94.9	87.0
Trade	7.9	97.9	97.0	97.1	97.2	94.1
Retail	4.7	97.9	97.0	97.1	97.2	94.1
Wholesale	2.6	97.9	97.0	97.1	97.2	94.1
All Industries	100.	93.0	93.2	98.8	95.8	90.2





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

Industry	Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923
Maritime Provinces- Manufacturing.....	59.2	75.1	80.6	89.0
Lumber products.....	8.3	103.2	153.9	116.2
Pulp and paper.....	3.6	109.1	103.0	103.2
Textile products.....	5.2	94.2	95.7	98.9
Iron and steel.....	10.7	43.0	50.4	74.4
Other manufactures....	10.8	84.0	88.0	87.2
Logging.....	1.3	28.2	27.4	29.8
Mining.....	24.0	95.4	95.8	107.4
Communication.....	5.5	91.5	95.5	94.1
Transportation.....	14.3	63.8	70.1	72.4
Construction.....	10.9	152.3	139.9	189.6
Services.....	.6	82.3	93.0	80.1
Trade.....	6.2	116.5	112.6	116.4
Maritime Provinces -All industries..	100.	83.7	88.3	95.2
Quebec - Manufacturing.....	61.5	86.8	87.4	87.4
Lumber products.....	4.6	111.5	137.9	120.7
Pulp and paper.....	8.8	101.4	102.1	107.4
Textile products.....	13.1	82.5	88.8	93.0
Iron and steel.....	12.3	67.4	63.4	85.5
Other manufactures....	23.7	90.2	88.7	76.0
Logging.....	3.1	61.5	41.3	57.4
Mining.....	1.4	73.4	78.1	83.5
Communication.....	2.9	146.0	141.9	122.2
Transportation.....	14.9	132.1	140.0	145.5
Construction.....	9.2	167.8	172.9	184.4
Services.....	1.2	135.9	147.8	131.2
Trade.....	5.2	99.3	96.9	93.4
Quebec - All industries.....	100.	97.1	97.6	103.2
Ontario - Manufacturing.....	62.8	81.5	83.1	88.1
Lumber products.....	6.4	92.6	106.1	101.6
Pulp and paper.....	7.4	98.6	100.3	102.4
Textile products.....	10.1	81.4	81.5	86.7
Iron and steel.....	13.2	65.4	66.3	79.1
Other manufactures....	23.7	88.4	88.9	89.9
Logging.....	4.1	81.5	55.5	62.7
Mining.....	3.1	156.4	137.2	137.4
Communication.....	2.7	107.9	108.2	104.3
Transportation.....	10.9	112.1	111.1	118.6
Construction.....	8.4	143.9	170.1	170.3
Services.....	1.5	113.5	115.2	113.3
Trade.....	6.5	94.2	95.2	93.4
Ontario - All industries.....	100.	90.4	91.6	96.0
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing.....	31.8	96.9	95.7	100.3
Lumber products.....	1.2	59.7	75.0	70.5
Pulp and paper.....	3.1	104.3	103.3	96.9
Textile products.....	1.7	93.2	89.0	97.4
Iron and steel.....	14.5	96.0	85.4	105.5
Other manufactures....	10.7	98.1	102.2	104.8
Logging.....	.9	28.4	7.4	13.7
Mining.....	8.0	78.6	71.2	88.4
Communication.....	3.3	88.3	88.9	91.7
Transportation.....	24.5	100.3	96.4	110.3
Construction.....	14.3	156.2	159.9	138.8
Services.....	2.0	86.5	97.1	88.6
Trade.....	14.7	79.7	79.6	83.4
Prairie Provinces -All industries..	100.	91.1	91.4	92.2
British Columbia - Manufacturing.....	36.4	93.3	97.4	97.4
Lumber products.....	14.2	89.5	94.0	109.1
Pulp and paper.....	5.3	93.1	98.8	99.1
Textile products.....	.9	36.4	25.2	113.4
Iron and steel.....	5.1	55.4	50.2	51.5
Other manufactures....	10.3	139.6	167.5	127.2
Logging.....	10.2	106.6	103.1	109.7
Mining.....	15.7	113.7	113.3	101.6
Communication.....	3.1	123.0	125.2	116.4
Transportation.....	14.1	108.5	107.9	114.4
Construction.....	3.6	93.3	103.0	95.8
Services.....	3.1	94.9	95.7	94.7
Trade.....	7.2	119.8	119.1	113.2
British Columbia -All industries.....	100.	102.1	104.0	102.8

\* For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 2.

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515344