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THE

JUNE

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1924

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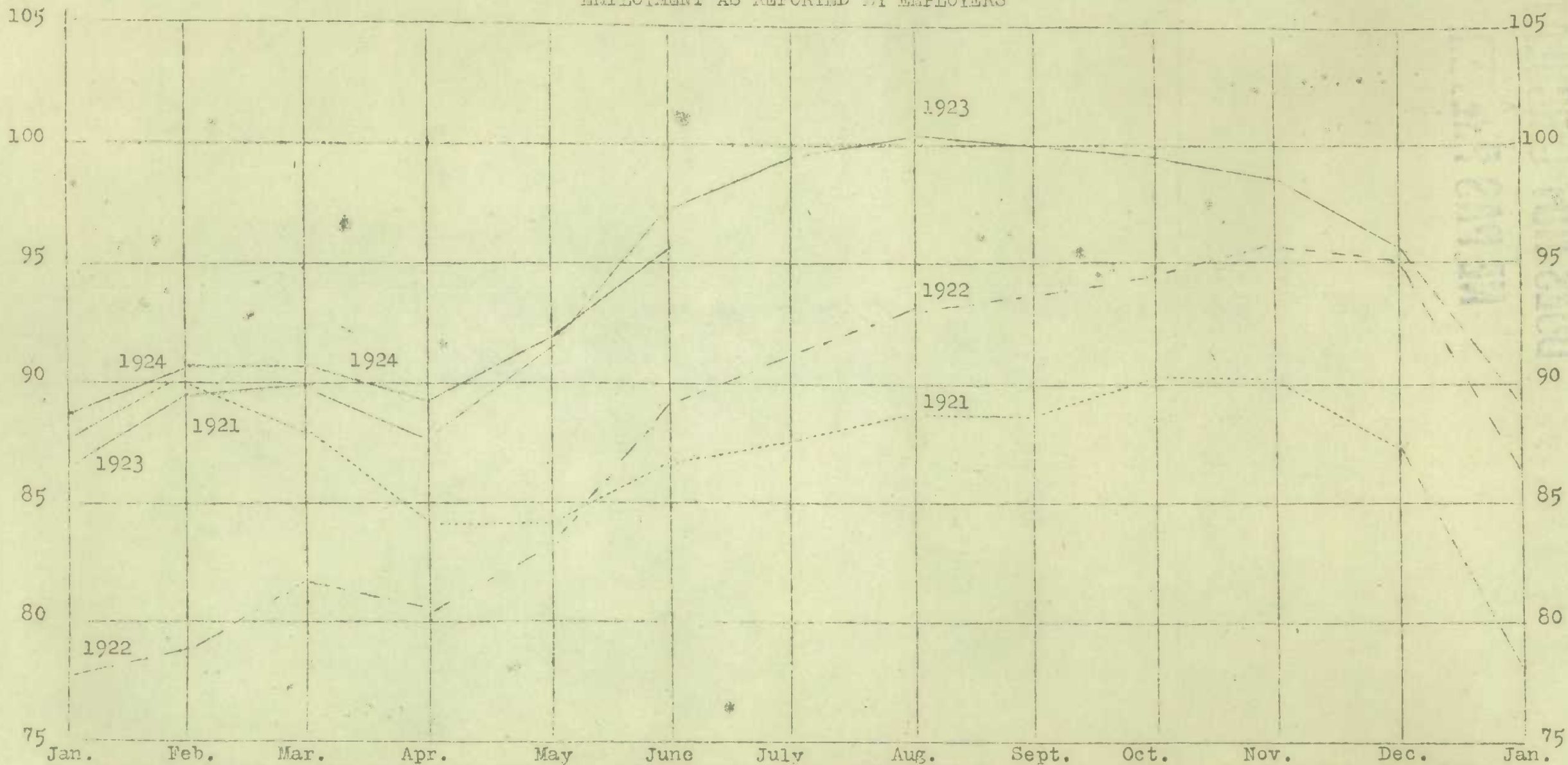
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OTTAWA

1924

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS



The curve is based on the number of employees 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 on January, 1920.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA, CANADA.

Issued June 23, 1924.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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The trend of employment, as indicated in reports furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by employers of labour, was upward at the beginning of June. The expansion, providing work for some 26,700 additional persons, was larger than that indicated in the preceding month, but a good deal smaller than the increase registered on June 1, 1923. The curve in the accompanying chart shows the gain recorded on the date under review, as well as the more steeply upward movement indicated during the corresponding period of last year, which brought the level of employment then to a higher point than at the present time. This is the first month since the early spring of 1923 that the index number of employment has not been above the level shown in the corresponding month of the preceding year. The situation continues to be more favourable than in either 1922 or 1921.

Reports were tabulated from 5,965 employers, whose staffs aggregated 785,714 persons on June 1 as compared with 759,026 at the beginning of May. The index number stood at 95.2 as compared with 91.8 on May 1, 1924, and with 97.3; 89.2 and 86.6 on June 1, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The most marked increases during the present month were recorded in construction, transportation and manufacturing; communication, services and trade also reported increased activity. In none of these divisions, except services, was the expansion as pronounced as at the same date of last year.

Employment by Provinces.

Employment in all provinces was, on the whole, in greater volume than at the beginning of May; the largest percentage increases occurred in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. In the Maritime Provinces manufactures, especially fish preserving and lumber mills, were decidedly more active, as was construction. Logging, mining and transportation, however, showed large contractions, partly of a seasonal character. Statements were received from 559 firms, employing 67,615 persons on June 1 as compared with 66,157 in the preceding month. In Quebec, manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction reported marked improvement, while gains were also indicated in communication, mining, services and trade. A combined working force of 220,884 persons was recorded by the 1,304 firms making returns; this was 12,530 more than on May 1. In Ontario a large part of the improvement was in the construction and transportation industries, while manufacturing on the whole afforded less employment. Reports tabulated from 2,718 firms showed that they employed 327,660 persons as compared with 320,060 on May 1. Prairie Provinces - The commencement of seasonal activity in railroad construction accounted for the bulk of the increase in this district; sawmills, transportation and summer hotels also were busier, but firms in the logging, coal mining, and iron and steel industries reported smaller payrolls. The working force of the 753 employers making returns in the Prairie Provinces included 99,905 persons as compared with 95,020 in the preceding month. In British Columbia also marked improvement was registered in construction, but other industries, notably logging, shipping, lumber, pulp and paper were not so fully employed as at the beginning of May. Statements compiled from 631 firms showed that they employed 69,650 persons or 215 more than in the preceding month.

### Employment by Cities.

Three of the six cities for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Ottawa, and Winnipeg, registered improvement, while the other three - Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver, showed curtailment. The 723 Montreal employers reporting had 110,682 persons on their payroll at the beginning of June as compared with 106,137 in the previous month. Shipping and stevedoring was decidedly more active and increases were also recorded in construction, trade and some branches of manufacturing. Textiles and iron and steel, on the other hand, afforded less employment than at the beginning of May. The changes in Toronto were not large; manufactures registered declines, which were partly offset by improvement in construction. Statements were received from 800 firms, employing 93,327 persons, which was 566 less than in the preceding month. The largest increases in Ottawa occurred in construction. An aggregate working force of 10,788 persons was recorded by the 125 firms making returns, which had employed 10,387 on May 1. Curtailment in textiles and iron and steel accounted for most of the reduction in Hamilton, where 949 persons were released from the payrolls of the 199 reporting firms, who employed 25,385 persons on June 1. In Winnipeg the changes were comparatively slight; the largest increase occurred in construction while retail trade afforded less employment. Reports compiled from 287 firms showed that they had 23,582 persons in their employ as compared with 23,446 at the beginning of May. Reductions in personnel in shipping accounted for the decrease in Vancouver. A combined working force of 21,913 persons was employed by the 233 reporting firms as compared with 22,523 at the beginning of May.

### Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing continued to show moderate improvement, the 3,899 reporting firms having enlarged their working forces from 434,185 on May 1 to 437,559 at the beginning of June. Seasonal activity in sawmills and fish canneries, together with improvement in pulp, paper, brick, electric current and mineral product works caused most of the increase, while the iron and steel, textile and leather groups were less fully employed. Logging - Employment in this division declined on the whole, although large additions to staffs were reported in Quebec and Ontario, owing to river-driving operations. Statements received from 221 firms indicated a total working force of 20,571 persons, as compared with 20,938 at the beginning of May. Practically no change on the whole was indicated in mining; improvement in the mining of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals was offset by curtailment in coal mines. Two hundred and eight operators employed 47,888 persons, or 16 less than in the preceding month. Communication - An aggregate working force of 22,626 persons was indicated by the 168 employers reporting in this industry, as compared with 22,312 in the preceding month; most of this increase occurred on telephones. Transportation - Shipping and stevedoring showed substantial expansion, while employment on steam and street railways also increased. Statements were received from 268 firms in the transportation industry, employing 111,370 persons as compared with 106,549 in the preceding month. Construction and maintenance - The payroll of the 423 employers making returns increased from 58,291 persons to 75,839 on June 1. The greater part of this gain of over 30 per cent occurred on the railways, while building and highway construction employed many more workers. The trade and service groups also reported increased activity, that in the latter being due to the reopening of summer hotels. The firms reporting in these two industries employed 14,274 and 55,587 persons, respectively.

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 and the United States are taken from the latest available issues of the "Ministry of Labor Gazette" and the "Monthly Labor Review", respectively.

United Kingdom. There was a further improvement in employment in April. Among members of trade unions from which returns were received, the percentage of unemployment was 7.5 at the end of April, 1924, compared with 7.8 at the end of March and with 11.3 at the end of April, 1923. 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 April 28, 1924, was 9.7, compared with 9.9 on March 24, 1924, and 11.4 at the end of April, 1923.

United States. Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States increased 0.2 per cent in March, while payroll totals decreased 0.3 percent and per capita earnings decreased 0.4 per cent. These unweighted figures are based on reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 8,320 establishments in 52 manufacturing industries covering 2,735,069 employees whose total earnings during one week in March were \$73,299,024. The same establishments in February reported 2,730,133 employees and total payrolls of \$73,505,800.

According to the New York Department of Labor, factory employment in that state declined considerably in May. This, following a similar movement in April, caused a reduction in employment of over 7 per cent in the two months, during which time it is estimated that over 100,000 workers were dropped from New York factory payrolls. Employment in Illinois also declined during May, according to a review of the industrial situation released by the Illinois Department of Labor.

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 for the period 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
Jun. 1	89.2	87.4	88.1	87.8	92.8	96.6
Jul. 1	91.1	92.6	88.0	89.2	99.7	99.2
Aug. 1	93.1	94.0	90.3	90.8	101.5	99.8
Sep. 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	83.3
Feb. 1	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	83.4
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
Jun. 1	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
Jul. 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
Sep. 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
Jun. 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4

Relative Weight of districts on June 1, 1924

100	8.6	28.1	41.7	12.7	8.9
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TABLE II. Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	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	94.8	92.6	86.3	91.8
Jun. 1	95.4	89.9	109.6	94.6	87.1	94.7
Jul. 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
Sep. 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
Jun. 1	96.2	85.2	101.6	83.1	83.6	99.7

Relative Weight of Cities on June 1, 1924

14.0	11.9	1.4	3.2	3.0	2.8
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TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	June 1 1924	May 1 1924	June 1 1923	June 1 1922	June 1 1921
Manufacturing	55.7	88.4	87.7	93.5	84.2	81.5
Animal Products-edible	1.9	97.0	86.5	95.0	94.7	101.5
Fur and its products	.1	80.9	81.3	90.4	92.8	85.5
Leather and its products	2.1	76.5	79.4	78.1	77.2	75.3
Lumber and its products	6.9	106.6	91.6	112.4	107.0	99.7
Rough and dressed lumber	4.7	130.8	104.2	134.6	130.0	117.8
Lumber products	2.1	75.7	75.7	83.3	77.2	77.9
Musical instruments	.3	57.2	60.6	68.4	59.8	62.2
Plant products - edible	3.2	88.6	88.9	90.0	87.6	86.1
Pulp and paper products	6.5	100.6	98.7	104.4	96.5	94.2
Pulp and paper	3.2	106.7	102.4	114.7	100.5	97.1
Paper products	.7	86.7	88.4	91.2	84.7	81.0
Printing and publishing	2.6	98.0	97.9	96.7	95.6	95.3
Rubber products	1.4	75.6	76.1	84.3	70.1	69.4
Textile products	8.4	82.5	85.6	90.6	88.2	78.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	88.9	95.0	104.0	99.7	87.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	86.8	89.2	96.2	90.9	67.3
Garments and personal furnishing	2.8	72.2	73.4	75.5	78.1	76.7
Others	1.1	94.0	94.6	96.3	87.1	77.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	96.0	96.4	95.9	93.9	97.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	105.2	103.6	98.6	71.2	80.9
Chemicals and allied products	.8	86.4	87.4	91.6	88.3	81.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	92.5	90.0	100.3	90.8	89.1
Electric current	1.5	129.1	119.9	118.2	115.3	104.2
Electric apparatus	1.1	111.5	113.4	103.0	75.6	95.4
Iron and steel products	15.6	79.2	81.2	86.7	70.5	70.7
Crude, rolled and forge products	1.9	69.3	72.1	81.8	51.4	63.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	70.1	72.6	75.1	46.4	70.5
Agricultural implements	.8	57.9	59.1	66.4	49.0	81.1
Land vehicles	7.5	98.6	101.3	104.6	89.2	71.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	32.2	34.6	29.3	41.6	57.2
Heating appliances	.6	81.6	82.9	95.2	85.1	83.0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.7	85.9	92.8	91.7	73.4	79.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	76.4	83.9	92.1	69.7	69.7
Others	1.9	72.5	74.1	81.1	68.9	74.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	84.2	85.4	91.1	67.7	68.6
Mineral products	1.3	107.5	103.8	104.1	96.7	89.6
Miscellaneous	.5	85.4	87.7	94.6	94.5	88.7
Logging	2.6	53.6	54.5	52.5	37.5	47.3
Mining	6.1	103.7	103.3	101.6	92.6	88.7
Coal	3.6	89.8	92.0	93.8	90.8	91.2
Metallic ores	1.7	155.7	147.7	126.2	99.2	81.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	99.6	95.9	105.3	92.4	87.6
Communication	2.9	109.8	108.2	102.2	100.6	106.1
Telegraphs	.6	108.2	106.2	102.4	93.1	95.4
Telephones	2.3	110.2	108.7	102.1	102.5	108.8
Transportation	14.2	110.1	105.3	109.0	106.2	98.1
Street railways and cartage	2.5	114.7	113.8	116.1	128.0	105.2
Steam railways	9.8	99.2	97.3	98.3	92.4	91.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	219.3	173.1	211.2	222.9	167.2
Construction and maintenance	9.6	147.3	111.2	140.2	129.5	111.9
Building	2.9	118.9	95.8	100.1	102.2	80.1
Highway	1.0	937.9	546.2	1956.6	1448.8	1004.3
Railway	5.7	143.8	109.8	146.6	129.8	112.1
Services	1.8	113.8	108.0	103.8	100.3	103.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	121.4	109.8	117.3	102.8	109.7
Professional	.2	111.5	112.3	98.1	96.9	81.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	104.3	104.2	100.2	97.7	100.6
Trade	7.1	92.5	91.9	91.9	90.0	92.5
Retail	4.5	91.1	90.1	90.2	87.6	89.2
Wholesale	2.6	95.2	95.0	95.1	94.2	98.3
All Industries	100.	95.2	91.8	97.3	89.2	86.6

1 For explanation of "relative weight," see note on page 5.

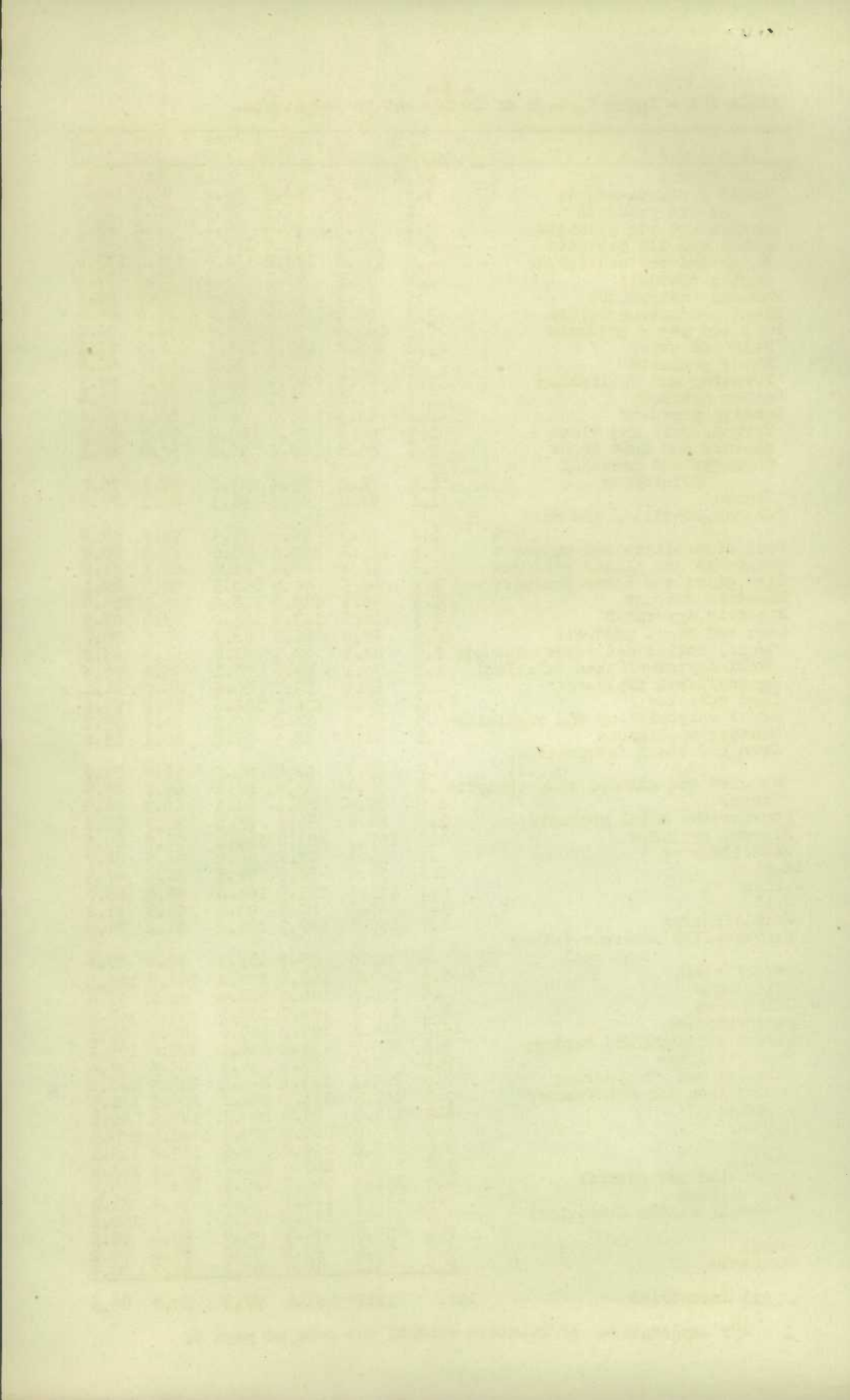




Table IV.- Index Numbers of Employment by Areas and Industries.

Industry	Relative Weight	June 1	May 1	June 1
		1924	1924	1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	42.9	88.2	79.9	94.0
Lumber products	9.0	122.6	73.3	111.2
Pulp and paper	3.5	115.2	112.3	107.3
Textile products	5.4	94.2	95.6	101.2
Iron and Steel	14.0	67.9	69.4	82.2
Other manufactures	11.0	92.3	86.0	97.6
Logging	.7	15.9	36.1	12.9
Mining	25.4	108.8	111.4	111.0
Communication	3.1	93.7	92.1	85.8
Transportation	13.8	72.1	90.3	77.4
Construction and maintenance	7.9	120.3	80.7	119.7
Services	.6	95.8	91.9	94.1
Trade	5.6	109.8	109.4	117.3
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.	90.0	88.1	93.9
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.6	90.6	89.4	92.7
Lumber products	4.7	118.1	98.4	120.6
Pulp and paper	8.5	100.8	96.7	107.6
Textile products	12.7	88.7	90.6	94.2
Iron and steel	14.7	82.8	83.3	83.9
Other manufactures	22.0	89.5	89.2	88.6
Logging	3.1	65.3	52.0	71.8
Mining	1.5	87.7	85.0	95.7
Communication	2.6	135.8	130.6	120.1
Transportation	15.5	141.6	119.6	136.2
Construction and maintenance	8.1	151.6	122.5	120.6
Services	1.8	134.6	128.3	27.5
Trade	4.8	94.6	92.2	93.1
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.	99.9	94.1	99.1
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	65.3	85.7	86.3	93.1
Lumber products	7.2	107.4	93.5	114.3
Pulp and paper	7.4	102.1	100.1	103.1
Textile products	9.7	76.6	80.1	86.5
Iron and steel	19.1	78.4	82.7	89.1
Other manufactures	21.9	86.7	86.8	91.7
Logging	1.6	34.2	31.5	24.6
Mining	3.2	143.9	140.2	124.9
Communication	2.7	111.5	111.5	101.2
Transportation	10.5	110.8	105.1	116.4
Construction and maintenance	8.8	160.4	119.1	162.0
Services	1.5	113.6	115.0	106.9
Trade	6.4	94.0	93.3	91.6
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.	92.1	89.8	96.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> Manufacturing	31.3	95.8	95.8	97.5
Lumber products	2.4	78.0	61.6	81.0
Pulp and paper	2.8	97.8	98.5	96.1
Textile products	1.4	79.8	83.1	92.3
Iron and steel	14.5	99.8	98.8	109.7
Other manufactures	10.2	103.6	101.1	98.9
Logging	.5	13.1	36.0	12.1
Mining	6.9	67.9	69.1	75.0
Communication	3.7	85.4	83.0	89.0
Transportation	23.8	98.4	95.6	92.4
Construction and maintenance	16.1	150.9	107.0	163.0
Services	2.6	125.2	120.2	110.2
Trade	15.1	85.2	82.0	82.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.	94.1	89.4	95.5
<u>British Columbia</u> Manufacturing	35.9	91.9	91.7	96.7
Lumber products	16.2	97.5	68.4	111.1
Pulp and paper	4.3	83.1	61.8	102.3
Textile products	1.0	99.4	104.4	116.8
Iron and steel	4.5	51.1	51.3	48.2
Other manufactures	9.9	134.8	122.8	119.5
Logging	11.0	105.5	126.4	120.7
Mining	14.7	109.0	106.9	99.6
Communication	3.0	122.1	120.5	117.0
Transportation	13.8	108.8	115.8	101.0
Construction and maintenance	11.0	116.0	96.6	88.3
Services	3.3	94.3	91.0	91.4
Trade	7.3	112.3	110.9	107.9
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.	103.4	102.9	100.4

1 For explanation of term "relative weight" see note on page 5.

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