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THE  
JULY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1924

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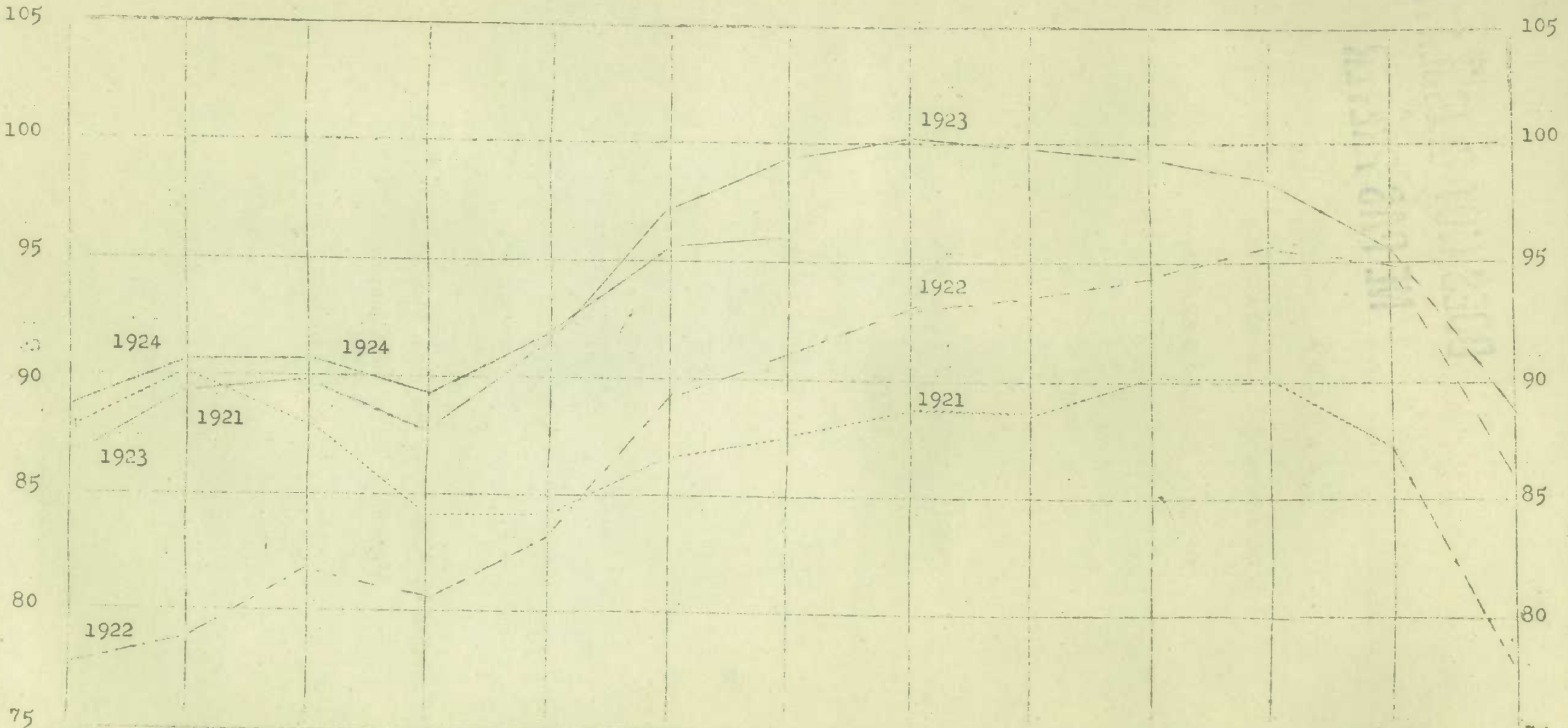
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OTTAWA

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 July 25, 1924.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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A continuation of the moderately upward movement that employment has shown in recent months was recorded at the beginning of July, although the improvement was less pronounced in the preceding month and also than in the corresponding month of last year. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,782 firms who employed 785,507 workers on July 1, as compared with 781,988 on June 1. This fractional percentage increase caused the index number to rise from 95.2 on the latter date to 95.9 for month under review, as compared with 99.5; 91.1 and 87.5 on July 1, 1923, 1922, and 1921 respectively. Reflecting the slight gain at the beginning of this month, the curve in the accompanying chart shows a small upward movement which parallels the course followed in 1921, but is less steep than that of 1922 and 1923. Although the curve is on a lower level than in the corresponding period of last year, it is still considerably higher than in either 1922 or 1921.

The gains indicated at the beginning of July were very largely confined to seasonal expansion in construction, railway operation, saw-mills, fish, fruit and vegetable canneries. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed dullness mainly due to between-season slackness in textiles, supplementing declines in iron and steel industries.

Employment by Provinces

Rather small additions to staffs were recorded in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia; in the Prairie Provinces there was a substantial increase in activity, while in Ontario the tendency was downward.

In the Maritime Provinces improvement in lumber and paper mills, in logging, railway transportation, construction and summer hotels was largely offset by curtailment in textiles, iron and steel, coal mines and shipping and stevedoring. Returns were received from 525 firms, with an aggregate working force of 66,890 persons, or 150 more than on June 1.

Varying conditions were indicated in Quebec, where the payrolls of the 1,240 reporting firms were enlarged from 219,688 in their last report to 220,282 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing as a whole afforded more employment, in spite of seasonal dullness in some lines; this was largely due to summer activity in saw-mills. Construction also recorded increased activity and services and railway transportation showed improvement. On the other hand, logging registered further seasonal contractions; asbestos mines afforded reduced employment and shipping and stevedoring, in which employment usually fluctuates largely, reported less activity.

In Ontario declines in employment in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel, offset expansion in transportation, construction, services and communication. Statements were compiled from 2,629 employers with an aggregate working force of 322,922 persons as compared with 325,561 at the beginning of June.



In the Prairie Provinces the gain of approximately 5 per cent was confined very largely to construction, while coal mining showed the slackness usual at this time of year. The working force of the 736 reporting employers aggregated 104,482 persons, or nearly 4,500 more than in their last report.

In British Columbia there were substantial gains in construction and also in fish preserving plants; the lumber industry, however, afforded less employment. According to returns from 622 firms, they employed 70,931 persons as compared with 70,000 at the beginning of June.

#### Employment by Cities

An analysis of the returns by cities shows that Ottawa and Winnipeg firms recorded slight improvement, while in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, and Vancouver reductions on a comparatively small scale were indicated. In Montreal, the bulk of the decrease took place in shipping, but manufacturing as a whole was slacker. Returns were tabulated from 684 firms employing 107,712 persons as compared with 109,342 in their last report. This was a decrease of about 1.5 per cent. In Toronto, moderate improvement in construction and some other divisions was offset by curtailment in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel. A combined working force of 92,029 persons was registered by the 754 reporting firms, who had employed 92,330 at their last report. The improvement in Ottawa was largely due to seasonal activity in lumber mills and on highway construction. Statements were received from 121 firms with 10,736 employees or 111 more than on June 1. In Hamilton, returns were tabulated from 200 employers, with an aggregate working force of 24,933 persons as compared with 25,400 in the preceding month. General reductions in factory employment accounted for most of this loss. In Winnipeg, construction, telephones and some branches of manufacturing recorded increased activity. The staffs of the 279 firms reporting were increased by 287 persons to 23,715 at the beginning of July. In Vancouver, curtailment of operations in saw mills caused a decline in employment, which was partly offset by improvement in construction and some other industries. Reports were compiled from 217 employers whose staffs aggregated 21,464 as compared with 21,615 on June 1.

#### Employment by Industries

Manufacturing as a whole registered reduced activity, according to returns from 3,752 factories, in which 429,835 persons were employed. On June 1 the same works had employed 433,960 persons. Iron and steel reported a large part of the decline; textiles also showed decreases incidental to midsummer and leather and rubber registered declines. On the other hand, fish preserving plants, lumber mills, fruit and vegetable canneries, tobacco and clay, glass and stone works were decidedly more active. Part of the decrease in manufactures is probably due to the fact that, since Dominion Day fell on a Tuesday, a number of factories closed down over the week-end and did not reopen until after the holiday. Logging reported further seasonal losses, while Mining was not so fully employed. In the former industry, 215 employers reported 16,481 workers, as compared with 20,741 on June 1, and in the latter, 207 operators employed 46,284 persons, or 1,823 less than in the preceding month. Construction in all its branches showed substantial improvement, over 12,500 workers having been added to the payrolls of the 418 reporting contractors, who employed 89,325 persons. Railway Transportation employed a larger number than at the beginning of June, while Shipping and Stevedoring was slacker; 111,325 persons were engaged in the transportation group as a whole, as compared with 111,199 in the preceding month. Communication and Services reported gains, but Trade was rather less busy. The number employed in these industries was 22,851, 14,911 and 54,495, 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 Labour Gazette" and the "Monthly Labour Review" respectively:

United Kingdom. The improvement in employment, which has been in progress since the beginning of the year, continued during May. Among members of trade unions from which returns were received the percentage of unemployed was 7.0 at the end of May 1924, compared with 7.5 at the end of April and with 11.3 at the end of May 1923. Among work people covered by the Unemployed Insurance Acts, numbering approximately 11,500,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed on May 26 was 9.5, compared with 9.7 on April 28 and 11.2 at the end of May, 1923.

United States. Employment in manufacturing industries in the United States decreased 2.1 per cent in April; payroll totals decreased 2.5 per cent; and per capita earnings decreased 0.4 per cent. These unweighted figures are presented by the United States Department of Labour through the Bureau of Labour Statistics and are based on reports from 8,422 establishments in 52 industries, covering 2,706,709 employees whose total earnings during one week in April were \$71,966,302. The same establishments in March reported 2,765,953 employees and total payrolls of \$73,834,536.



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	76.3	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	92.3	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	85.5	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	92.3
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	100.0	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	102.3
Dec. 1	95.7	91.2	93.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan. 1, 1924	83.7	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	89.3	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
Jul. 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8

Relative Weight of employment by districts on July 1, 1924

100	8.5	28.1	41.1	13.3	9.0
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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	92.5	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	83.1	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	86.6	98.6
Dec. 1	93.5	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
Jul. 1	94.8	83.9	101.3	81.7	85.6	99.0

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities on July 1, 1924

13.7	11.7	1.4	3.2	3.0	2.7
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TABLE III - Index Numbers of Employment by Industries

Industry	Relative Weight	July 1 1924	June 1 1924	July 1 1923	July 1 1922	July 1 1921
Manufacturing	54.7	87.7	88.4	93.6	84.2	80.9
Animal Products-edible	2.0	102.3	97.0	94.9	97.4	92.8
Fur and products	.1	81.1	80.9	91.8	97.5	86.2
Leather and products	2.0	74.7	76.5	78.2	79.6	76.6
Lumber and products	7.1	111.9	106.6	121.0	113.3	99.3
Rough and dressed lumber	5.0	142.8	130.8	151.0	139.3	116.6
Lumber products	2.1	73.2	75.7	81.3	78.5	77.4
Musical instruments	.3	55.7	57.2	65.0	56.8	64.3
Plant products - edible	3.2	91.2	88.6	94.9	91.6	91.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	99.9	100.6	104.9	97.3	90.9
Pulp and paper	3.3	106.8	106.7	115.3	102.3	91.9
Paper products	.7	84.6	86.7	90.6	85.3	77.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	96.9	98.0	96.9	95.2	94.2
Rubber products	1.3	71.0	75.6	77.9	76.5	68.8
Textile products	8.0	81.1	82.5	87.3	88.0	80.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	84.7	88.9	97.8	100.4	92.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	87.9	86.8	94.4	91.0	70.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	72.1	72.2	74.3	76.8	76.3
Others	1.0	89.5	94.0	91.7	87.8	77.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	98.5	96.0	100.2	99.9	102.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	108.2	105.2	101.9	61.4	86.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	83.7	86.4	89.2	88.1	86.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	94.1	92.5	102.7	94.6	83.2
Electric current	1.5	129.1	129.1	123.0	121.6	104.8
Electric apparatus	1.1	108.3	111.5	103.8	74.8	92.3
Iron and steel products	14.9	76.0	79.2	85.0	65.6	70.1
Crude, rolled and forge products	1.5	57.8	69.3	77.5	57.7	63.1
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	1.1	68.1	70.1	76.6	63.1	67.3
Agricultural implements	.7	55.2	57.9	65.0	56.0	66.6
Land vehicles	7.6	98.8	98.6	103.2	72.3	75.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	39.7	32.2	27.4	28.2	47.7
Heating appliances	.6	75.4	81.6	91.9	86.8	85.9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	80.9	85.9	93.5	74.0	85.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	59.5	76.4	88.9	68.6	63.2
Others	1.9	68.0	72.5	79.6	69.9	71.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	84.0	84.2	90.8	71.4	70.7
Mineral products	1.2	106.8	107.5	107.6	97.4	88.8
Miscellaneous	.5	83.2	85.4	90.2	92.2	83.8
Logging	2.1	43.1	53.6	43.4	31.4	35.4
Mining	5.9	99.9	103.7	101.6	94.4	92.2
Coal	3.4	85.2	89.8	92.8	91.6	94.7
Metallic ores	1.8	154.1	155.7	127.9	99.1	84.0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.7	95.2	99.6	107.3	101.1	93.8
Communication	2.9	111.7	109.8	103.4	100.6	107.4
Telegraphs	.6	108.7	108.2	104.6	98.6	98.7
Telephones	2.3	112.5	110.2	103.1	101.1	109.8
Transportation	14.2	110.0	110.1	112.2	109.2	99.6
Street railways and cartage	2.5	114.6	114.7	116.8	131.9	103.2
Steam railways	10.0	101.6	99.2	102.4	94.6	92.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	192.9	219.3	209.5	233.9	193.9
Construction and maintenance	11.4	175.3	147.3	169.1	157.4	126.7
Building	3.1	130.4	118.9	127.5	112.9	92.0
Highway	1.9	1763.2	937.9	2766.5	3369.9	1337.1
Railway	6.4	159.9	143.8	163.2	145.2	127.7
Services	1.9	122.5	115.8	115.1	104.4	108.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.1	136.9	121.4	128.7	112.0	120.2
Professional	.2	111.4	111.5	102.3	92.8	79.0
Personal (chiefly laundry)	.6	106.1	104.3	100.6	96.7	98.7
Trade -	6.9	92.1	92.5	92.3	90.7	92.7
Retail	4.4	89.9	91.1	90.1	88.3	90.7
Wholesale	2.5	96.2	95.2	96.2	95.0	96.7
All Industries	100.	95.9	95.2	99.5	91.1	87.5

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





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

Industry	Relative Weight	July 1 1924	June 1 1924	July 1 1923
		1924	1924	1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	42.6	89.2	88.2	99.6
Lumber products	9.8	140.7	122.6	150.9
Pulp and Paper	3.6	120.2	115.2	119.0
Textile products	4.8	84.1	94.2	100.6
Iron and Steel	13.8	66.6	67.9	80.8
Other manufactures	10.6	93.3	92.3	94.8
Logging	1.0	22.6	17.9	80.8
Mining	24.3	103.5	108.8	110.9
Communication	3.2	93.0	93.7	88.3
Transportation	13.3	68.8	72.1	73.2
Construction and maintenance	9.3	145.3	120.3	182.5
Services	.9	137.0	95.8	128.5
Trade	5.4	107.4	109.8	118.0
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	90.6	90.0	101.0
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	62.9	91.9	90.6	93.1
Lumber products	5.5	142.5	118.2	135.5
Pulp and paper	8.5	101.6	100.8	108.4
Textile products	12.2	87.2	88.7	90.7
Iron and steel	14.8	83.4	82.8	82.7
Other manufactures	21.9	89.6	89.5	89.5
Logging	2.0	43.0	65.3	52.8
Mining	1.2	69.8	87.7	95.3
Communication	2.6	135.2	135.8	120.4
Transportation	15.2	138.9	141.6	139.5
Construction and maintenance	9.5	177.8	151.6	152.9
Services	1.8	140.4	134.6	134.8
Trade	4.8	94.1	94.6	93.0
<u>Quebec</u> -All Industries	100.0	100.6	99.9	100.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	63.8	83.0	85.7	91.7
Lumber products	7.3	108.0	107.4	117.2
Pulp and paper	7.4	99.7	102.1	103.3
Textile products	9.6	76.0	76.6	82.8
Iron and steel	17.8	72.2	78.4	86.2
Other manufactures	21.7	85.3	86.7	91.5
Logging	1.4	29.9	34.2	21.6
Mining	3.2	145.0	143.9	128.7
Communication	2.8	113.3	111.2	103.1
Transportation	10.9	113.4	110.8	118.8
Construction and maintenance	9.9	179.3	160.4	181.8
Services	1.6	117.3	113.6	110.8
Trade	8.4	93.9	94.0	91.8
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	91.4	92.1	97.2
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> Manufacturing	30.3	97.2	95.8	100.0
Lumber products	2.4	83.3	78.0	87.7
Pulp and paper	2.7	95.8	97.8	95.4
Textile products	1.3	77.3	79.8	92.0
Iron and steel	14.0	97.2	95.8	103.5
Other manufactures	9.9	105.7	103.6	101.2
Logging	.4	10.8	13.1	9.6
Mining	6.2	63.7	67.9	72.4
Communication	3.7	91.1	86.4	89.2
Transportation	23.2	99.5	98.4	99.0
Construction and main-tenance	19.5	198.7	150.9	119.9
Services	2.6	126.8	125.5	121.4
Trade	14.1	80.8	81.5	82.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	99.1	94.1	101.4
<u>British Columbia</u> Manufacturing	35.4	93.1	91.9	99.6
Lumber products	15.1	92.8	97.0	112.1
Pulp and paper	4.3	83.9	83.1	97.3
Textile products	.9	103.4	99.4	118.6
Iron and steel	4.3	48.7	51.1	47.2
Other manufactures	10.8	154.9	134.8	137.3
Logging	9.2	99.1	115.5	120.5
Mining	14.7	110.1	109.0	99.0
Communication	3.0	124.1	122.1	118.6
Transportation	13.4	107.7	108.8	107.7
Constructions and main-tenance	13.7	147.3	116.0	98.7
Services	3.4	103.4	94.3	95.0
Trade	7.2	112.6	112.3	103.9
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	105.8	103.4	103.9

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

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