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THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1925

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS OF 15 HANDS AND OVER.)

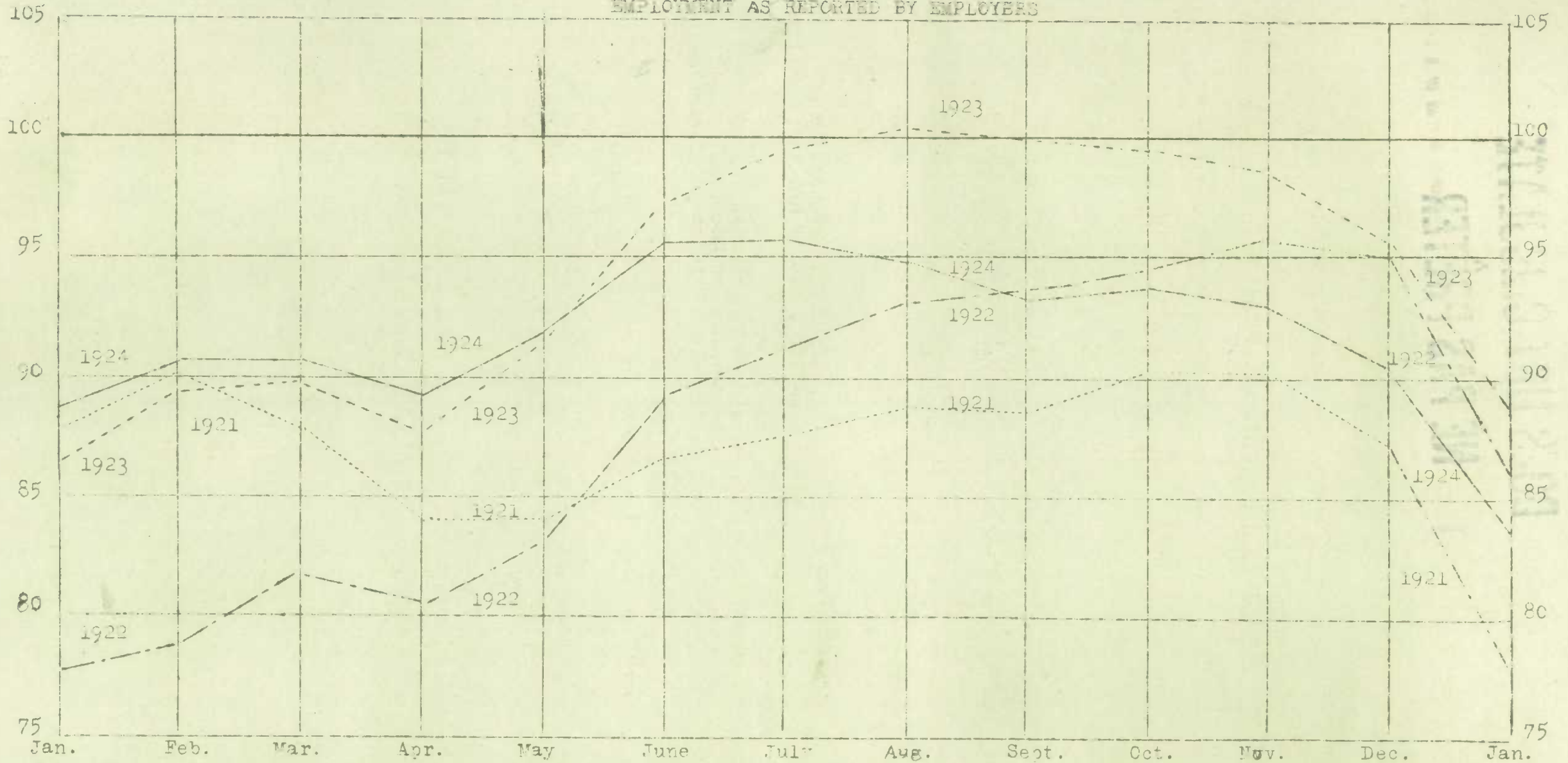
Note: Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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OTTAWA

1925

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.

Issued January 26, 1925.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA, CANADA.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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Employment at the beginning of January, 1925, suffered the pronounced curtailment always shown at the first of the year; the losses affected approximately the same number of workers as those reported on January 1, 1924, but were considerably smaller than on the same date in 1923 and 1922. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,813 employers, whose payrolls declined by 57,227 persons to 690,538 on January 1, 1925; the number released by the reporting firms at the same time last year was 57,581. The index number stood at 83.9, compared with 90.8 on December 1, 1924, and with 88.7, 86.3 and 77.9 on January 1, 1924, 1923 and 1922, respectively.

The trend of employment in all industries except coal mining was generally unfavourable; manufacturing showed the heaviest decreases, largely on account of shut downs over the holidays and for inventories. Construction and transportation also registered important contractions.

Employment by Provinces.

There were reductions in payroll in all provinces, the curtailment of operations in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.- Manufacturing, (especially of textile, lumber, food, iron and steel products), mining and construction showed marked losses in employment, while large gains were recorded in logging and transportation; those in the latter reflected activity due to the opening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 510 firms, employing 58,554 workers, or 718 less than on December 1, 1924. Very much more pronounced declines had been indicated at the beginning of January, 1924.

Quebec.- The contractions in manufactures, transportation, and construction were greatest, but there were also decreases in trade, logging and mining. Within the manufacturing division, the most severe losses were in lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, iron and steel, while the only important additions to staff were in textiles. The working force of the 1,263 reporting employers aggregated 187,551, compared with 210,316 in the preceding month.

Ontario.- The largest reductions in Ontario were in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, lumber, food and textiles, and in construction and transportation. Employment in trade and mining also declined, while considerable improvement was registered in logging. A combined payroll of 288,774 workers was employed by the 2,689 firms reporting; on December 1 they had 314,167 employees.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction, transportation and manufactures recorded reduced activity. On the other hand, coal mining afforded considerably more employment and logging was also busier. Returns were received from 759 employers, whose staffs aggregated 93,712, as compared with 97,279 in the preceding month.

British Columbia.- According to the 592 reporting firms, their working forces declined from 66,731 persons on December 1 to 61,947 at the beginning of January. Employment in food, lumber, iron and steel plants, logging, mining and construction showed curtailment.

Employment by Cities

All the cities for which separate tabulations are made registered declines; those in Montreal were greatest.

Montreal.- The closing of the harbours caused losses in employment in Montreal, and tobacco, food, iron and steel works and construction also reported much less activity. Statements were compiled from 694 firms, employing 93,881 workers, as compared with 105,974 at the beginning of December.

Quebec.- Leather factories, construction and transportation recorded decreases. The 95 employers making returns reduced their working forces by 496 persons to 3,271 on January 1.

Toronto.- Employment in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel, food and textile divisions, showed a large falling off; trade, construction and transportation also registered declines. An aggregate payroll of 88,665 persons was employed by the 776 reporting firms, as compared with 94,311 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.- Returns received from 126 employers showed that they reduced their staffs from 9,710 persons on December 1 to 9,194 at the beginning of January. The most pronounced shrinkage was in the lumber industry, but construction was also seasonably slacker.

Hamilton.- Considerable improvement was shown in textiles, and rubber factories were busier. Food, iron and steel plants, on the other hand, afforded less employment, as did also transportation and trade. Reports were tabulated from 199 firms, whose payrolls stood at 22,911, or 146 less than on December 1.

Winnipeg.- There were moderate declines in a number of industries in Winnipeg; those in food, textile, iron and steel works and construction were most pronounced. The reporting employers had 23,052 workers, as compared with 23,748 in the preceding month.

Vancouver.- Lumber, textile, food, iron and steel plants registered curtailment of operations, and construction afforded less employment. Additions to staffs were, however, recorded in shipping. A combined working force of 21,333 was employed by the 220 firms whose returns were received; on December 1 they had 22,454 persons on payroll.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- The iron and steel, lumber, food and tobacco industries reported very pronounced contractions; those in the last named were partly due to a temporary shut down for repairs, while in all cases, they largely indicate cessation, or curtailment, of operations over the holidays and for inventories. Reductions in personnel on a smaller scale than in the industries mentioned above were noted in leather, pulp and paper, textiles, clay, glass and stone, non-metallic mineral products and chemicals. Reports were compiled from 3,765 manufacturers, employing 371,409 operatives as compared with 403,059 at the beginning of December. The shrinkage indicated on January 1, 1924, affected several thousand more workers than that recorded on the date under review.

Logging.- Employment in logging camps in British Columbia and Quebec declined, while elsewhere there was further expansion. The working forces of the 231 reporting firms totalled 33,250, or 917 less than in the preceding month.

Mining.- Coal mining in Alberta afforded more employment, but in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia decreases were registered. The mining of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals employed fewer hands. Statements were tabulated from 205 mine operators, whose staffs declined from 45,945 persons on December 1 to 45,006 at the beginning of January.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring, steam and electric railway operation, showed seasonal curtailment in spite of gains, also seasonal in character, in the Maritime Provinces. An aggregate working force of 100,385 was employed by the 279 firms making returns, as compared with 109,578 in their last report.

Construction.- The 428 reporting contractors released 12,662 persons since the first of the preceding month; they employed 47,723 workers. The declines in building and railway construction were most extensive, though those in the highway division were also large.

Trade.- Following the peak of activity in trade just before Christmas, there was a marked falling off in employment in retail stores. Wholesale establishments were also slacker. Reports were compiled from 577 employers whose payrolls included 57,377 persons, as compared with 58,880 on December 1.

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 little change, on the whole, during November. There was a considerable further improvement in the cotton industry, but a marked decline in the tinsplate trade; in other industries the changes recorded were generally slight. Among work-people covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts, the percentage unemployed on November 24, 1924, was 11.0, compared with 11.1 on October 27, and 11.5 at the end of November, 1923. Among members of reporting Trade Unions, the percentage of unemployed was 8.6 at the end of November, 1924, compared with 8.7 at the end of October and with 10.5 at the end of November, 1923.

New York.- Factory employment went up one per cent from November to December. Seasonal decreases in clothing and food products were offset by improvement in metals, textiles, electrical equipment and some other branches.

Massachusetts.- The number of persons reported on the December payrolls of the 919 representative establishments making returns was 223,509, as compared with 222,220 in November, and their earnings for the week averaged \$24.23. Of the more important industries, the greatest change noted was a loss in boot and shoe manufacturing, while cotton factories showed gains.

Illinois.- There was an expansion of 2 p.c. in the aggregate amount of employment in manufacturing industries in Illinois during December. The gains were large in the metals, machinery and conveyances groups; agricultural implements, blast furnaces and machinery works, in particular, reported large gains. The apparel industries showed seasonal activity and the leather and food industries showed improvement. Mining and retail trade afforded considerably more employment than in the preceding month.

Wisconsin.- Industrial employment in Wisconsin improved slightly in November. Meat packing, flour mills, tobacco, metal, leather and furniture works and trade reported marked improvement, while pulp and paper, brick, tile and cement, food canning and preserving works reported considerable declines, partly seasonal in character.

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 Number of Employment by Districts.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	87.7	95.9	88.3	83.4	95.7	86.6
Jan. 1, 1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9
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	96.3	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	89.3	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
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	105.3
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
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.3	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at January 1, 1925.
 100. 8.5 27.1 41.8 13.6 9.0

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		84.3	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	94.3		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
Nov. 1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	84.2	103.4
Dec. 1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	83.5	104.0
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	81.4	98.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at January 1, 1925.

13.6 1.2 12.8 1.3 3.3 3.3 3.1

TABLE III.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industries.

Industry	x Relative Weight	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	Jan.
		1925	1924	1924	1923	1922
Manufacturing	53.8	75.5	82.0	80.1	78.1	68.7
Animal products-edible	1.9	87.2	91.5	79.5	81.5	81.5
Fur and products	.2	80.3	88.0	98.8	100.	95.4
Leather and products	2.2	71.0	75.6	74.9	82.2	85.6
Lumber and products	5.1	70.4	82.1	74.8	80.1	62.7
Rough and dressed lumber	3.1	76.1	90.2	83.0	86.1	59.9
Lumber products	2.0	63.1	71.1	64.6	72.2	63.9
Musical instruments	.4	59.1	67.9	61.5	76.2	58.0
Plant products - edible	3.5	86.6	100.6	85.0	82.5	81.8
Pulp and paper products	7.1	95.6	98.5	98.4	95.4	85.9
Pulp and paper	3.2	95.3	100.0	102.1	94.3	82.6
Paper products	.8	83.3	90.1	84.3	85.0	76.7
Printing and publishing	3.0	98.8	99.4	98.9	97.6	93.8
Rubber products	1.5	70.7	72.8	57.8	59.1	68.5
Textile products	8.9	80.1	82.5	80.9	84.6	80.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	94.6	92.2	96.1	99.7	95.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	81.9	88.9	79.1	83.1	82.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	62.7	66.5	67.0	97.1	65.9
Others	1.2	92.3	97.3	88.5	87.9	80.3
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	1.3	75.5	101.9	88.6	81.2	81.7
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	138.8	122.0	105.4	99.6	79.4
Chemicals and allied products	.9	76.2	79.7	84.6	83.1	76.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	68.5	81.2	79.1	86.3	72.2
Electric current	1.7	128.6	132.3	117.9	113.0	106.9
Electrical apparatus	1.4	120.0	123.1	106.9	86.5	69.0
Iron and steel products	13.4	60.0	66.4	72.6	64.7	49.6
Crude, rolled & forged products	1.1	38.4	44.1	57.6	67.2	52.3
Machinery, other than vehicles	1.1	62.6	64.7	71.5	62.5	56.9
Agricultural implements	.6	40.4	43.2	53.2	56.1	46.6
Land vehicles	6.5	74.9	83.4	92.0	69.9	44.6
Steel shipbuilding and re-pairing	.3	20.1	26.1	23.2	19.1	19.6
Heating appliances	.6	67.2	83.0	76.1	66.3	75.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	59.1	59.8	77.8	76.9	67.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	72.2	69.3	67.6	73.5	55.2
Others	1.9	62.1	66.4	66.8	69.5	62.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.4	73.3	76.1	77.7	68.1	58.7
Mineral products	1.3	95.8	102.7	93.5	89.3	84.3
Miscellaneous	.5	79.5	82.9	81.4	84.0	78.0
Logging	4.8	83.4	85.1	92.1	87.0	59.5
Mining	6.5	97.1	99.2	100.5	100.8	93.0
Coal	3.9	87.6	86.9	92.1	101.3	98.7
Metallic ores	1.9	145.7	148.7	137.2	108.3	86.5
Non-metallic minerals	.7	75.5	89.8	89.6	87.5	72.2
Communication	3.3	108.9	109.3	104.2	97.4	101.1
Telegraphs	.7	102.6	103.9	103.7	96.8	96.7
Telephones	2.6	110.6	111.9	104.3	97.6	102.3
Transportation	14.5	99.0	108.2	107.3	104.8	99.2
Street railway and cartage	2.7	108.2	114.9	118.3	111.0	110.8
Steam railway	10.5	93.8	96.8	102.4	98.0	94.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	135.1	219.0	135.4	173.0	135.9
Construction and maintenance	6.9	93.3	116.6	98.8	96.0	92.4
Building	2.5	91.3	119.2	99.5	81.8	64.9
Highway	.8	701.4	984.7	754.6	1401.5	2047.8
Railway	3.6	78.3	91.9	84.1	90.5	90.5
Services	1.9	107.1	107.2	106.6	92.8	92.9
Hotel and restaurant	1.0	109.9	111.6	112.7	92.6	92.9
Professional	.2	114.8	104.7	111.0	95.3	80.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	100.7	102.0	97.3	92.3	93.8
Trade	8.3	96.3	99.1	99.4	98.2	96.9
Retail	5.4	97.0	99.9	101.7	100.4	97.3
Wholesale	2.9	94.9	97.7	95.1	94.4	96.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.	83.9	90.8	88.7	86.2	77.9

x For explanation of term "Relative Weight" see note on page 4.

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

Industry	Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1925	Dec. 1 1924	Jan. 1 1924
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing.....	33.0	59.6	67.2	74.5
Lumber products.....	4.8	59.7	67.9	60.7
Pulp and paper.....	3.4	96.8	105.0	108.1
Textile products.....	5.1	78.8	95.0	94.3
Iron and steel.....	9.9	41.9	45.0	68.3
Other manufactures.....	9.8	71.9	82.9	75.7
Logging.....	2.5	48.8	37.8	75.4
Mining.....	25.3	94.5	99.2	95.5
Communication.....	3.6	88.9	90.1	95.5
Transportation.....	21.8	98.6	68.6	96.0
Construction.....	6.2	83.7	118.4	92.6
Services.....	.7	90.2	86.7	89.2
Trade.....	6.9	116.9	120.6	119.0
Maritime Provinces- All industries...	100.	78.5	79.3	86.3
Quebec - Manufacturing.....	63.8	78.7	84.1	84.2
Lumber products.....	3.6	78.0	92.7	86.8
Pulp and paper.....	9.1	92.3	97.1	99.7
Textile products.....	14.7	87.7	36.8	89.8
Iron and steel.....	13.2	62.9	66.1	73.6
Other manufactures.....	23.2	80.3	89.6	82.9
Logging.....	3.6	63.5	70.3	69.3
Mining.....	1.3	63.1	74.4	82.3
Communication.....	3.3	143.2	144.5	120.1
Transportation.....	13.1	101.6	138.5	112.7
Construction.....	7.2	115.6	149.0	120.1
Services.....	1.9	131.8	132.2	129.1
Trade.....	5.8	98.3	102.2	97.1
Quebec - All industries.....	100.	85.0	95.3	90.5
Ontario - Manufacturing.....	62.2	72.5	79.8	76.5
Lumber products.....	5.1	66.3	81.8	71.5
Pulp and paper.....	8.1	97.2	98.8	98.2
Textile products.....	10.2	74.3	77.5	72.7
Iron and steel.....	15.4	56.0	65.2	69.4
Other manufactures.....	23.4	81.9	88.7	80.4
Logging.....	5.8	103.8	97.7	107.8
Mining.....	3.2	125.5	131.4	134.2
Communication.....	2.9	106.1	106.8	105.8
Transportation.....	10.6	99.1	108.3	107.7
Construction.....	6.0	95.5	115.5	104.9
Services.....	1.7	110.5	112.2	110.6
Trade.....	7.6	98.8	102.4	106.0
Ontario- All industries.....	100.	81.4	88.4	86.1
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing.....	33.2	94.0	97.7	95.8
Lumber products.....	2.1	62.6	59.2	66.0
Pulp and paper.....	3.4	103.1	104.7	98.7
Textile products.....	1.4	74.4	88.8	84.8
Iron and steel.....	15.3	94.8	97.9	101.7
Other manufactures.....	11.0	103.1	108.1	97.0
Logging.....	2.2	59.2	53.4	73.7
Mining.....	3.6	88.2	77.7	90.1
Communication.....	3.9	84.6	87.6	88.0
Transportation.....	24.5	94.2	100.3	108.0
Construction.....	9.0	80.3	99.6	88.1
Services.....	1.9	84.6	85.9	87.4
Trade.....	15.7	80.2	81.3	85.6
Prairie Provinces - All industries.....	100.	83.1	91.8	94.3
British Columbia- Manufacturing.....	35.4	81.6	88.7	78.3
Lumber products.....	14.2	78.9	86.5	80.6
Pulp and paper.....	5.5	94.6	94.4	87.1
Textile products.....	.8	79.5	99.4	87.3
Iron and steel.....	5.0	49.3	54.5	46.6
Other manufactures.....	9.6	118.7	130.1	104.9
Logging.....	9.8	93.6	115.9	110.0
Mining.....	15.5	102.7	107.6	100.8
Communication.....	3.4	124.5	125.4	114.2
Transportation.....	15.2	105.4	109.5	106.2
Construction.....	3.9	74.9	87.8	64.8
Services.....	3.5	95.5	95.9	92.8
Trade.....	9.3	128.9	128.0	114.4
British Columbia - All industries.....	100.	92.9	100.0	90.9

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

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