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**CANADA**

**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**

**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**SOCIAL ANALYSIS BRANCH**

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**STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION  
OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT**

(COMPILED FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE COMMISSION)

**FEBRUARY TO JUNE 1942**



OTTAWA  
1942

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CASE NO. 100-100000

REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

INVESTIGATION OF THE ACTS OF VIOLENCE

COMMITTED BY THE DEFENDANT

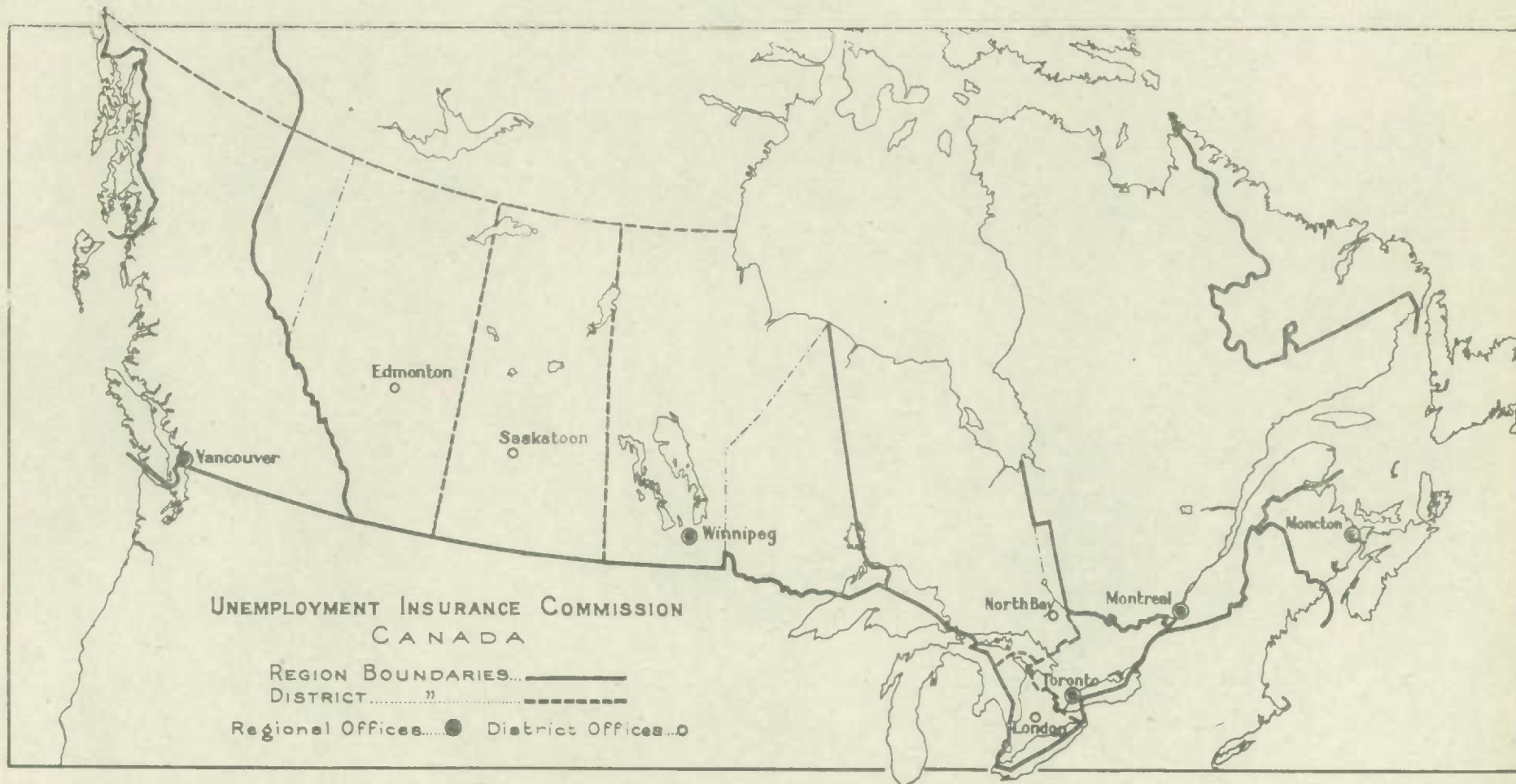
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
SOCIAL ANALYSIS BRANCH  
OTTAWA - CANADA

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STATISTICS ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT  
MONTHLY REPORT.

This report is the first of a series which will be issued monthly when the Unemployment Insurance Act<sup>(1)</sup> has been in force for a sufficient period to yield significant data each month. Each report will contain an estimate of the number covered by insurance, information on the number of claims submitted and their disposition, a breakdown of the reasons for non-entitlement to benefit, data on the number of claimants who actually receive benefit cheques and on those whose receipt of benefit is interrupted, with the reasons therefor.

At present, the benefit features of the Act have been applied for such a short time and to so few persons that significant conclusions cannot be drawn. The main purpose of the present report is to explore the sources of data and to examine the nature of the figures obtained from the sources. This should be of value in obtaining the required material and in determining the field within which such monthly reports as these can yield useful information concerning the operations under the Act.

Since claimants and beneficiaries were so few during the first period, the months of February, March, April, May and June, 1942, are here considered together.

The Insured Population:

Details are now available regarding the number of persons under the coverage of the Act as at March 31, 1942. In presenting data regarding the insured population it is necessary first of all to define just what is meant by that term. In accordance with various interpretations the numbers included can differ significantly.

The term "insured population" might be considered to include all those who are potential and actual claimants against the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Since one of the factors determining the number of days' benefit to which a claimant is entitled is the number of days for which contributions were paid in respect of him in the preceding five years, some potential claimants would be people no longer contributing and no longer even included in the labor force of the Dominion. Married women and emigrants, for example, might again enter gainful occupations in Canada and could then get the benefit of all contributions made within the preceding five years, if they became unemployed and were entitled to benefit.

Contrasted with the foregoing version of "insured population" is a much more restricted but equally legitimate interpretation which includes only those who are currently within the immediate purview of the Act. This may be referred to as the "actively insured population" and is the definition most commonly used. To be included here a person must be contributing; a claimant; away from insured employment for a short period and for a known reason (i.e. ill, working in agriculture during the harvest, etc.); or unemployed and not claiming benefit but actively seeking work.

(1) The Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, which will hereafter be designated as the Act.

The insured population, according to the first definition given above, is measured simply by a count of all persons to whom insurance books have been issued in the preceding five years less those who are known to be deceased or permanently disabled. According to the second version, since many of its component parts cannot be precisely measured, it is estimated by a process of elimination. Thus, from the total number to whom books have been issued in a period is subtracted those who are known to have left the scheme (e.g. the deceased, permanently disabled, etc.) and

TABLE A — NUMBER OF PERSONS INSURED<sup>x</sup> AS AT MARCH

AGE GROUP AND SEX	CANADA	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
ALL PERSONS—	2,465,100	6,719	111,616	68,156
All Ages - Males	1,810,004	5,117	90,408	52,659
Females	655,096	1,602	21,208	15,497
Under 16 - Males	31,873	103	1,159	925
Females	9,713	15	275	208
16 - 19 - Males	222,723	605	11,390	7,054
Females	151,414	313	5,553	3,834
20 - 24 - Males	246,880	564	12,958	6,962
Females	182,310	497	6,524	4,539
25 - 29 - Males	271,126	678	13,492	7,706
Females	111,030	287	3,398	2,427
30 - 34 - Males	229,420	715	12,003	7,001
Females	71,784	181	1,987	1,571
35 - 39 - Males	195,268	542	8,963	5,375
Females	50,003	108	1,279	1,014
40 - 44 - Males	159,070	469	7,125	4,305
Females	32,877	71	862	762
45 - 49 - Males	137,335	434	6,600	4,007
Females	20,732	58	576	489
50 - 54 - Males	119,727	350	5,779	3,396
Females	12,292	28	375	271
55 - 59 - Males	94,446	292	4,623	2,727
Females	6,909	24	216	202
60 - 64 - Males	58,833	207	3,197	1,814
Females	3,179	10	79	92
65 - 69 - Males	27,923	92	1,961	875
Females	1,242	7	55	44
70 and over - Males	10,782	60	922	415
Females	325	2	7	17
Not Stated - Males	4,548	6	236	99
Females	1,286	1	22	27

<sup>x</sup> Based upon registration cards received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics between July 1, 1941 and March 31, 1942.

those who are assumed to have left. When an insurance book comes into a local office and nothing is known of its owner the book is held for two months and then, if no more information is available, the book's owner is assumed to have left insurable employment.

Since no data are available as yet regarding those who have left the scheme, Table A presents the insured population as consisting of all those registered between July 1, 1941 and March 31, 1942 and for whom registration cards were received at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1942, CLASSIFIED BY AGE GROUP, SEX AND PROVINCE.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
788,641	1,021,319	120,167	73,912	103,919	195,651
551,064	731,838	87,799	57,891	81,680	151,548
212,577	289,481	32,368	16,021	22,239	44,103
12,124	13,992	744	483	514	1,829
3,238	5,413	72	63	79	350
72,983	92,508	9,360	5,913	7,576	15,334
49,205	69,035	6,506	3,389	4,601	8,978
82,053	98,160	10,562	7,467	10,501	17,653
58,943	74,785	10,081	6,252	7,871	12,818
37,545	103,744	12,808	8,313	11,499	22,341
37,131	46,498	6,223	2,928	4,179	7,959
71,979	89,701	10,787	7,423	10,377	19,434
24,378	31,581	3,670	1,425	2,183	4,808
59,401	78,838	9,337	6,450	9,814	16,550
16,809	23,374	2,265	796	1,217	3,141
46,471	66,645	7,597	5,289	7,981	12,188
10,267	15,999	1,405	445	800	2,266
38,974	56,502	7,243	4,942	7,118	11,565
5,928	10,305	919	309	554	1,594
30,917	48,692	7,288	4,655	6,691	11,959
3,299	6,143	580	189	352	1,055
23,421	37,899	6,213	3,697	4,950	10,624
1,680	3,447	367	118	224	631
14,205	23,491	3,860	2,099	3,144	6,816
744	1,640	173	52	94	295
6,776	12,231	1,323	732	987	2,946
277	664	33	13	31	118
2,182	5,208	439	250	320	986
49	200	10	4	6	30
2,035	1,227	238	179	208	323
629	397	64	38	48	60



## Experience Under the Benefit Provisions of the Act.

### Claims:-

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, contributions are made to the Unemployment Insurance fund on behalf of insured persons by the insured employees, by their employers and by Parliament. The fund thus built up is used to pay benefits to insured persons who qualify under the provisions of the Act and regulations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Administrative expenses of the Commission are met out of moneys provided by Parliament from the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

To be entitled to benefit, an insured person must have been engaged in insurable employment and have had contributions paid in respect of him for not less than one hundred and eighty days during the two years immediately preceding the date of his claim. This is the first of four statutory conditions (see section 28 of the Act) and this first statutory condition is basic in that if it is fulfilled the claimant's benefit year<sup>(2)</sup> is established. Whether benefits are then paid or not, on any subsequent claim during the benefit year the establishment of the first statutory condition is taken for granted. Further provisions regarding entitlement to benefits are covered by sections 29 to 45, inclusive, of the Act.

Contributions first became payable on July 1, 1941. Thus, a person who worked continuously in insurable employment, six days a week, for one hundred and eighty days, would have fulfilled the requirement regarding contributions on January 26, 1942. If he had then become unemployed on January 27th, he could have claimed benefit and would have been entitled to receive it, provided the remaining statutory conditions and requirements were satisfied. Obviously, such a case would be unlikely, since the probability of a person who was employed steadily for one hundred and eighty days becoming unemployed and being unable to find suitable employment under present conditions, is small.

It is not surprising, therefore, that there were no applications for benefit payments in January, 1942. Nor does the small number of claims in February (862 in all Canada) conflict with expectations, since it would be supposed that in these times most claimants are engaged in seasonal employment, intermittent employment, or are temporarily unemployed as a result of wartime dislocations in industry. Thus, it is likely that most of those who were unemployed in February had also been out of work at other times during the preceding one hundred and eighty days, and being unable to fulfil the first statutory condition, did not submit a claim. The marked increase in applications for benefit payments in March (2,677 in Canada) can be accounted for on the same grounds. There is no reason to suppose that unemployment was increasing during this period. The Bureau's index of employment for Canada was, on February 1st, 165.4; March 1st, 165.1; April 1st, 165.2; May 1st, 167.4; and June 1st, 171.7. (Average calendar year 1923=100)<sup>(3)</sup> Many of the claimants since March 1st had undoubtedly also been subject to other periods of unemployment since July 1, 1941, so the unemployment recorded here represents merely the first cases for which they could claim benefit. It would be expected on these grounds that the number of claims registered each month would increase for some months yet, unless the number becoming unemployed in each period decrease more rapidly than the number of casual and intermittent workers becoming entitled to benefit increases. Thus, the decrease in total claims submitted in May and June over April would indicate a considerable decrease in the percentage of insured workers unemployed.

(2) For a discussion of the benefit year see p. 6.

(3) See The Employment Situation at the beginning of June, 1942. Dominion Bureau of Statistics, August 3, 1942.



Table B.- NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR BENEFIT PAYMENTS IN EACH DISTRICT DURING THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1942, AND THEIR DISPOSITION

District Office (a)	F E B R U A R Y			M A R C H			A P R I L		
	Total Claims Sub-mitted	Disposition of Claims		Total Claims Sub-mitted	Disposition of Claims		Total Claims Sub-mitted (b)	Disposition of Claims	
		Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit		Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit		Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit
Moncton	42	40	2	112	109	3	147	139	8
Montreal	240	235	5	957	887	70	1,094	1,011	83
Toronto	129	123	6	505	393	112	732	620	112
London	11	9	2	32	15	17	50	30	20
North Bay	58	58	0	225	222	3	127	123	4
Winnipeg	102	98	4	277	243	34	280	259	21
Saskatoon	94	90	4	150	138	12	118	107	11
Edmonton	77	74	3	181	157	24	178	168	10
Vancouver	109	108	1	238	219	19	176	153	23
TOTAL CANADA	862	835	27	2,677	2,383	294	2,902	2,610	292

District Office (a)	M A Y (c)			J U N E		
	Total Claims Sub-mitted	Disposition of Claims		Total Claims Sub-mitted	Disposition of Claims	
		Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit		Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit
Moncton	326	322	4	512	506	6
Montreal	722	529	193	641	388	253
Toronto	355	293	62	421	327	94
London	67	55	12	40	33	7
North Bay	476	473	3	23	19	4
Winnipeg	250	205	45	232	180	52
Saskatoon	79	66	13	72	60	12
Edmonton	119	112	7	113	104	9
Vancouver	126	101	25	84	76	8
TOTAL CANADA	2,520	2,156	364	2,138	1,693	445

Notes:--

(a) For the area covered by each district office, see map on Page 1.

(b) April figures cover the period from April 1st to May 2nd.

(c) From May 2nd.

The number of applications for benefit payments in any period does not give a complete measure of unemployment among the insured population. Presumably only those insured unemployed who consider themselves entitled to benefit will file a claim. Under conditions of relatively full employment, a substantial number even of them are not likely to claim benefits. This condition arises because of the nine waiting days required by the Act between the application for benefit and the first compensable day of unemployment, coupled with the fact that a claimant's "benefit year" is established by any claim filed when the first statutory condition has been fulfilled, whether or not the claimant is considered entitled to benefit.

The establishment of an insured person's benefit year merely means that his right to receive certain benefits within the next twelve months is determined. If he should receive, before the expiration of the twelve-month period, all the benefit to which he is entitled, his benefit rights are exhausted and, to be entitled to additional benefit, he must establish another benefit year.<sup>(4)</sup> His death would, of course, terminate his rights. At the end of twelve months his benefit rights lapse even though the authorized benefit payments have not been used up. If the insured person should become unemployed again during his benefit year, he files a renewal claim and the establishment of the first statutory condition is taken for granted, so his entitlement to benefit is decided on the basis of his fulfillment of all the other conditions necessary for the receipt of benefit.<sup>(5)</sup> Thus, the establishment of a benefit year at a time when the claimant is for some reason not entitled to benefit or when his prospects for relatively steady employment for the next twelve months are good, might be considered undesirable from the point of view of the insured person.

Nine "working days" of unemployment<sup>(6)</sup>, with the possible addition of other non-compensable days, may seem a long period of unemployment to many workers at the present time, i.e., many of them must expect to be reemployed within that time. Thus, some will prefer, in a sense, to carry their own insurance during a period of relatively full employment in order to have greater benefits available when more and longer periods of unemployment can be expected.

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- (4) Upon the completion of a benefit year an insured person must prove "that sixty days' contributions have been paid in respect of him since the last day for which he received benefit in his benefit year immediately preceding" (Sec. 40 (1) (b) ) before a new benefit year can be established.
- (5) To be entitled to benefit on a renewal claim the claimant must establish, mainly, that he:- is unemployed; is capable of available for work but unable to obtain suitable employment; is not unemployed by reason of a labor dispute in which he is directly participating; has not refused a suitable offer of employment; was not discharged for misconduct, or did not voluntarily leave his employment without just cause; is 16 years of age or older; is a resident of Canada, and not an inmate of an institution supported wholly or partly out of public funds.
- (6) Section 36 (a) of the Act states: "An insured person shall not be entitled to receive benefit for the first nine days of unemployment which occur in any benefit year".

Table C.- NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY REGIONS, NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT BY INSURED PERSONS, CLASSIFIED BY REGIONS AND SEX, BOTH FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY TO MAY 1942, INCLUSIVE.

REGION	JANUARY				FEBRUARY				MARCH			
	Claims	Employment Applications(8)			Claims	Employment Applications(8)			Claims	Employment Applications(8)		
		Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females
Maritimes	No	1,223	994	229	42	1,541	1,372	169	112	1,680	1,488	192
Quebec		4,368	4,090	278	240(1)	5,701	5,039	662	957(1)	7,395	6,287	1,108
Ontario		12,879	10,241	2,638	198(2)	10,339	8,531	1,808	762(2)	13,858	11,465	2,393
Manitoba		2,731	2,221	510	102(3)	2,314	1,933	381	277(3)	2,429	1,971	458
Saskatchewan	Claims	719	630	89	94	777	676	101	150	829	727	102
Alberta		1,009	907	102	77(4)	1,084	980	104	181(4)	2,101	1,939	162
B.C.		3,178	2,574	604	109(5)	2,927	2,475	452	238(5)	3,462	2,892	570
TOTAL CANADA		26,107	21,657	4,450	862	24,683	21,006	3,677	2,677	31,754	26,769	4,985

REGION	APRIL				MAY			
	Claims (6)	Employment Applications(8)			Claims (7)	Employment Applications (8)		
		Total	Males	Females		Total	Males	Females
Maritimes	147	2,139	1,923	216	326	3,292	2,984	308
Quebec	1,094(1)	6,985	6,151	834	722(1)	5,892	5,222	670
Ontario	909(2)	12,552	10,248	2,304	898(2)	12,085	9,599	2,486
Manitoba	280(3)	2,940	2,394	546	250(3)	2,371	1,956	415
Saskatchewan	118	723	583	140	79	863	767	96
Alberta	178(4)	1,662	1,487	175	119(4)	1,757	1,540	217
B.C.	176(5)	2,775	2,200	575	126(5)	2,845	2,288	557
TOTAL CANADA	2,902	29,776	24,986	4,790	2,520	29,105	24,356	4,749

- (1) The Province excluding a small section of Western Quebec (see map inside cover)
- (2) The Province excluding Western Ontario and including a small section of Western Quebec.
- (3) Including Western Ontario. (4) Including the Peace River District of British Columbia.
- (5) Excluding the Peace River District. (6) From April 1st to May 2nd.
- (7) From May 2nd to May 31st.
- (8) In each case those applications in which there was no distinction between an insured and non-insured applicant are excluded. In January these numbered 116 in New Brunswick and 418 in Saskatchewan; in February 105 in New Brunswick and 10 in Saskatchewan; in March 75 in New Brunswick and 301 in Ontario; in April 68 in New Brunswick; and in May 72 in New Brunswick.



Table D.- NUMBER OF INSURED APPLICANTS FOR EMPLOYMENT UNPLACED ON THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH FROM JANUARY TO MAY 1942, INCLUSIVE, CLASSIFIED BY REGIONS AND SEX.

REGION	JANUARY(1)			FEBRUARY(1)			MARCH(1)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Maritimes	587	482	105	788	690	98	911	771	140
Quebec	3,471	3,249	222	4,897	4,367	530	6,470	5,591	879
Ontario	8,629	6,753	1,871	8,144	6,379	1,765	9,231	7,646	1,685
Manitoba	1,871	1,512	359	2,093	1,764	332	2,083	1,719	364
Saskatchewan	521	460	61	767	685	82	836	780	56
Alberta	831	746	85	934	841	93	1,714	1,576	138
B.C.	2,138	1,592	546	2,162	1,588	574	2,180	1,550	630
TOTAL CANADA	18,048	14,799	3,249	19,783	16,314	3,474	23,525	19,663	3,862

REGION	APRIL(1)			MAY(1)		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Maritimes	698	567	131	832	644	188
Quebec	5,441	4,859	582	3,822	3,391	431
Ontario	7,055	5,686	1,369	5,736	4,549	1,187
Manitoba	3,128	2,685	443	2,721	2,306	415
Saskatchewan	669	586	83	602	526	76
Alberta	1,455	1,340	115	921	873	48
B.C.	1,654	971	683	1,351	870	481
TOTAL CANADA	20,100	16,624	3,406	15,985	13,159	2,826

(1) In each case those unplaced applicants where there was no distinction between persons insured and not insured are excluded. In January these numbered 33 in New Brunswick and 114 in Saskatchewan; in February 34 in New Brunswick and 50 in Saskatchewan; in March 36 in New Brunswick; in April 36 in New Brunswick; and in May 36 in New Brunswick.

The data on registrations for employment by insured persons and unplaced insured applicants given in Tables C and D provide a more complete measure of unemployment in the insured population than do the figures on claimants. It will be seen that claimants are a small portion of those registered. Claimants must, of course, register for employment when the claim is submitted, so they are included in the registration figures. Since, during the period under discussion, there was no compulsion upon insured persons or others to register when unemployed, there is no way of knowing how accurately these data would measure unemployment among insured persons.

#### Adjudication of Claims:-

In each of the nine Regional and District Offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission is an Insurance Officer whose function is the adjudication of claims received at the local Employment and Claims Offices in the area. The Head Office, at Ottawa, provides a Reviewing Committee to whom insurance officers may submit doubtful claims for direction.



Table E.- APPLICANTS FOR BENEFIT PAYMENTS, DURING THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1942, NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFITS, WITH REASONS FOR NON-ENTITLEMENT, BY DISTRICTS.

Reason for non-entitlement.	Month	Total Canada	Moncton	Montreal	Toronto	London	North Bay	Winnipeg	Saskatoon	Edmonton	Vancouver
1. 1st Stat. Cond. (Insufficient contribution and not in insurable employment ...	Feb.	11	-	3	2	2	-	2	1	-	1
	March	29	-	16	6	2	-	2	2	-	1
	April	24	-	17	6	-	-	1	-	-	-
	May	7	-	-	4	-	-	2	1	-	-
	June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. 2nd Stat. Cond. (Claim not made in prescribed manner and not unemployed) .....	Feb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
	April	13	-	9	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
	May	13	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	June	14	-	12	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
3. 3rd Stat. Cond. (not capable of and available for work) .....	Feb.	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
	March	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
	April	11	1	-	3	2	-	-	2	-	3
	May	16	-	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
	June	25	2	5	11	1	-	2	3	-	1
4. Majority of contributions in Class "O".	Feb.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	April	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Discharged for misconduct.	Feb.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	March	77	1	23	25	5	-	14	5	4	-
	April	67	2	17	26	3	2	7	3	5	2
	May	67	1	39	10	2	2	7	-	2	4
	June	73	1	49	6	-	1	12	2	2	-
6. Voluntarily left employment without just cause.	Feb.	6	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
	March	156	2	27	73	7	3	17	1	17	9
	April	161	5	35	73	12	2	11	5	5	13
	May	250	3	131	46	9	-	32	11	4	14
	June	326	3	185	75	6	2	36	6	7	6
7. Other Reasons.	Feb.	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	March	20	-	1	7	2	-	1	-	2	7
	April	13	-	3	2	1	-	2	-	-	5
	May	11	-	2	2	-	1	3	-	1	2
	June	7	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	1
Total.	Feb.	27	2	5	6	2	-	4	4	3	1
	March	294	3	70	112	17	3	34	12	24	19
	April	292 <sup>(1)</sup>	8	83	112	20	4	21	11	10	23
	May	364 <sup>(2)</sup>	4	193	62	12	3	45	13	7	25
	June	445	6	253	94	7	4	52	12	9	8

(1) The April figure in each case covers the period from April 1st to May 2nd.

(2) The May figure in each case covers the period from May 2nd to May 31st.

Table E presents a breakdown of claims recommended as not entitled to benefit, giving the chief reason for arriving at that recommendation in each case. This table, then, also presents the main reasons for non-allowance of claims. The concentration of cases coming under the first statutory condition results from lack of familiarity of claimants with the provisions of the Act as well as the issuance of insurance books to persons who are not properly insurable. These conditions can be expected to adjust themselves in time and are inevitable in the early application of legislation affecting so many persons.

The other chief causes: discharged for misconduct, and voluntarily leaving employment without just cause, are expected to represent an important cause for disqualification of claimants in a period of relatively full employment. An increase in the proportion of claimants considered not entitled to benefit for these reasons has been noticed in the application of other Unemployment Insurance Acts. This has been particularly noticeable in the United States since the rapid increase in employment associated with the expanding output of military supplies. Naturally, workers will be less tolerant during a period of intense industrial activity of conditions acceptable during a slump. This leads to an increase both in cases of insubordination and "voluntary quits".

The data presented in Table F reveal that many claimants who are considered entitled to benefits do not, in fact, receive them. (For the numbers entitled to benefit in each month, see Table B.). The percentage of those deemed entitled who actually received one or more benefit cheques increased from 18 in February to 47 in March; 54 in April; 53 in May; and 67 in June.

Of the possible reasons for non-receipt of benefit by those judged entitled to it, the most likely is re-employment prior to the expiration of the nine "waiting days". Thus, the rising percentages from February to June could be used to indicate a general lengthening in the duration of cases of unemployment. But such an explanation does not seem reasonable at this time either in the light of the employment index or of the figures for the average duration of unemployment compensated given on page thirteen. A decline in cases of disqualification after the adjudication of the claim would provide an alternative explanation, but again there is no reason to suppose that these have affected many cases. Other reasons, not related to the statutory provisions, doubtless provide the explanation. Some of these are greater familiarity with the provisions of the Act and of the machinery set up to administer it, leading to greater care on the part of many insured unemployed in submitting claims only when circumstances will likely keep them unemployed long enough to receive benefits. It should be noted in this connection that while the percentage of those entitled to benefits who receive them has been rising during the whole period, the number of claims filed reached its peak in April. In addition, more contributions on behalf of seasonal and casual workers make more of them entitled to benefit each month, and the point at which they would be entitled to the maximum benefit as a group has probably not yet been reached.

In any case the numbers involved are so few and the benefit features of the Act have been applicable for such a short period, that any attempt to impute significance to the trend of these percentages would be not only naive but hazardous. The foregoing is intended more as an explanation of the measures to be obtained from these data than as an analysis of them.



Table F.- NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFITS AND NUMBER OF PERSONS COMMENCING THE RECEIPT OF BENEFITS ON INITIAL AND RENEWAL CLAIMS IN FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1942, BY DISTRICTS(1).

Region or District	F E B R U A R Y				M A R C H				A P R I L			
	Number Receiving Benefits	Number Commencing Benefits			Number Receiving Benefits	Number Commencing Benefits			Number Receiving Benefits	Number Commencing Benefits		
		Total Persons	On Initial Claims	On Re-nwal Claims		Total Persons	On Initial Claims	On Re-nwal Claims		Total Persons	On Initial Claims	On Re-nwal Claims
Moncton	2	2	2	-	54	54	54	-	128	91	91	-
Montreal	25	25	25	-	270	254	254	-	602	412	407	5
Toronto	21	21	21	-	193	172	172	-	363	250	247	3
London	12	12	12	-	113	103	103	-	168	105	104	1
North Bay	3	3	3	-	18	15	15	-	37	28	27	1
Winnipeg	17	17	17	-	174	156	156	-	301	186	179	7
Saskatoon	38	38	38	-	154	128	128	-	182	92	92	-
Edmonton	20	20	20	-	130	113	112	1	231	137	136	1
Vancouver	10	10	10	-	142	136	136	-	190	107	103	4
TOTAL CANADA	148	148	148	-	1,249	1,131	1,130	1	2,202	1,408	1,386	22

Region or District	M A Y				J U N E			
	Number Receiving Benefits	Number Commencing Benefits			Number Receiving Benefits	Number Commencing Benefits		
		Total Persons	On Initial Claims	On Re-nwal Claims		Total Persons	On Initial Claims	On Re-nwal Claims
Moncton	286	223	223	-	124	63	57	6
Montreal	633	313	295	18	121	73	66	7
Toronto	415	232	225	7	93	26	22	4
London	89	42	41	2	254	170	156	14
North Bay	42	25	23	2	42	23	27	1
Winnipeg	274	132	122	10	149	137	136	1
Saskatoon	115	27	27	-	309	187	175	12
Edmonton	179	62	58	5	493	303	284	19
Vancouver	172	34	31	3	292	142	142	1
TOTAL CANADA	2,206	1,147	1,100	47	1,881	1,130	1,065	65

(1) The number of persons receiving benefits during a month includes everyone who is compensated for a period of unemployment at any time during the month. Thus, the excess of number receiving benefits over the total of persons commencing the receipt of benefits is accounted for by those whose benefit periods carried over from one month into the next. The distinction between these two figures is meaningful in that the number receiving benefits can be used to measure the extent to which benefit payments are distributed among the insured unemployed in a period, whereas the persons commencing benefits, along with the number of insured persons becoming unemployed during the same period (providing these data can be secured), can, if each is related to the total persons insured at the time, yield comparative rates of unemployment and of compensable unemployment in the insured population.

Table C.- NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFIT PAYMENTS, NUMBER OF DAYS' BENEFIT PAID AND AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAID DURING THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1942, BY DISTRICTS.

Region or District	F E B R U A R Y			M A R C H			A P R I L		
	Number Receiving Benefits	No. of Days' Benefit Paid	Amount of Benefit Paid (in dollars)	Number Receiving Benefits	No. of Days' Benefit Paid	Amount of Benefit Paid (in dollars)	Number Receiving Benefits	No. of Days' Benefit Paid	Amount of Benefit Paid (in dollars)
Moncton	2	9	19.14	54	938	1,683.75	128	1,404	2,616.00
Montreal	23	145	257.93	270	3,823	3,623.46	602	3,615	11,419.27
Toronto	21	135	240.33	193	2,151	4,028.72	333	3,939	7,488.17
London	12	54	114.84	113	1,295	2,506.81	168	1,533	2,386.64
North Bay	3	3	3.00	18	207	428.27	37	400	777.05
Winnipeg	17	63	119.13	174	2,067	3,722.01	301	3,122	5,740.54
Saskatoon	33	69	115.94	154	1,410	2,473.99	182	1,850	3,311.77
Edmonton	20	28	51.02	130	1,428	2,332.67	231	1,977	3,668.78
Vancouver	10	34	58.11	143	1,421	2,414.15	190	2,015	3,542.79
TOTAL, CANADA	148	540	983.03	1,249	14,740	26,769.83	2,202	22,355	41,553.01

Region or District	M A Y			J U N E		
	Number Receiving Benefits	No. of Days' Benefit Paid	Amount of Benefit Paid (in dollars)	Number Receiving Benefits	No. of Days' Benefit Paid	Amount of Benefit Paid (in dollars)
Moncton	286	2,918	5,606.68	124	1,698	2,693.20
Montreal	633	8,854	15,091.82	121	1,807	3,223.55
Toronto	415	5,751	11,022.83	93	1,184	2,002.58
London	89	1,229	2,370.60	254	3,313	5,691.12
North Bay	43	643	1,219.54	42	476	844.37
Winnipeg	274	2,438	6,045.37	149	623	1,278.83
Saskatoon	115	2,032	3,623.75	309	3,908	7,587.77
Edmonton	179	2,115	4,012.13	496	6,508	10,842.72
Vancouver	172	1,929	3,237.72	293	2,688	5,371.20
TOTAL, CANADA	2,206	28,969	52,230.44	1,881	22,205	39,535.34



The material contained in Table G. requires little explanation. The information to be gained from it is the average amount of benefit paid per beneficiary and the average duration of the unemployment compensated (in days). For Canada, in the months under consideration, the average amount paid per beneficiary was \$6.64 in February; \$21.43 in March; \$18.37 in April; \$23.68 in May; and \$21.02 in June. The average number of days' benefit paid per beneficiary was 3.7 in February; 11.8 in March; 10.4 in April; 13.1 in May; and 11.8 in June. The average amount paid per day of unemployment compensated was: \$1.82 in February; \$1.82 in March; \$1.82 in April; \$1.80 in May; and \$1.78 in June.

The February figure in all cases is an abnormal one, since the only persons who could have qualified for benefit during that month were those who had worked (and, therefore, contributed) for more than six months out of the preceding seven. Such persons would be expected to suffer short periods of unemployment. The similarity between the averages from March to June is interesting and would tend to indicate a relative stability in the duration of cases of compensable unemployment during the period. No definite conclusions can be drawn, however, until data are available covering a much longer period and until sufficient experience has been gained under the Act to justify a detailed interpretation of such averages as these. If this is true for Canada as a whole it is even more true for the separate districts given in Table G.

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