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STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF  
THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT  
DECEMBER 1961

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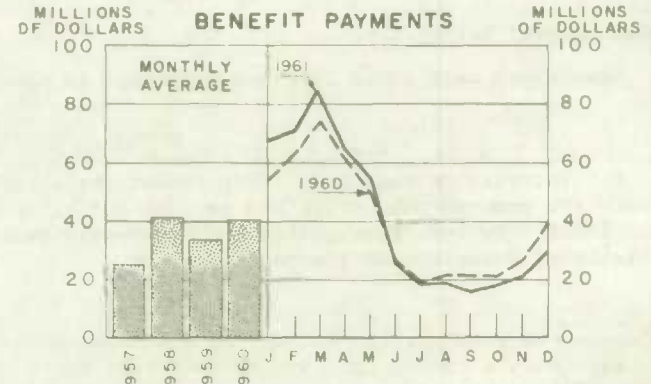
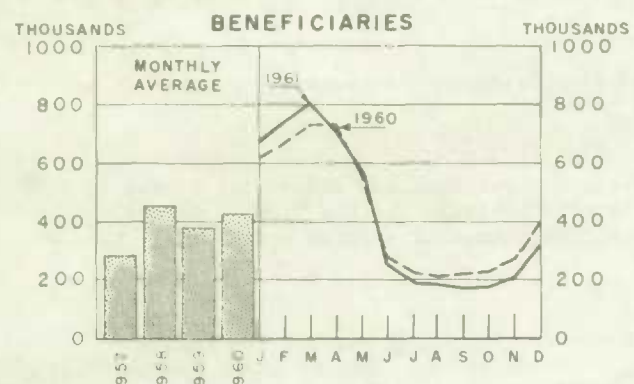
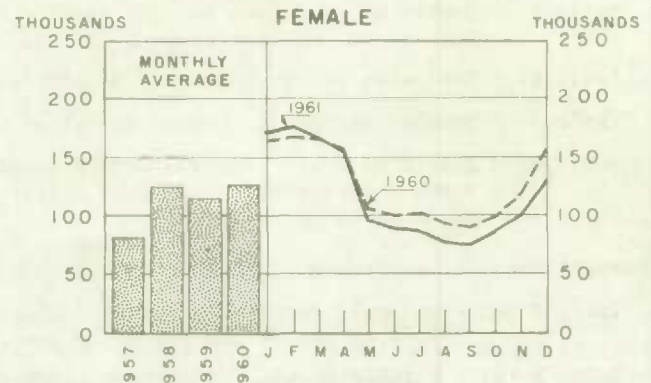
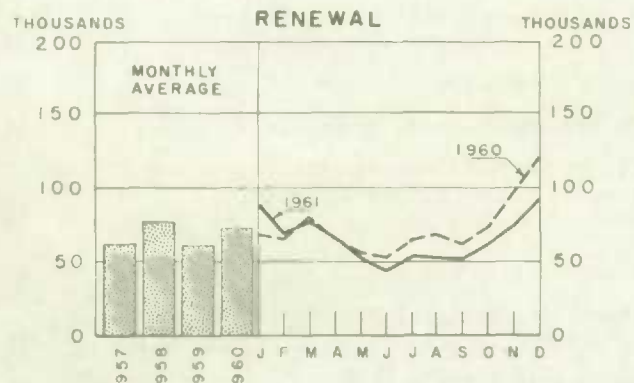
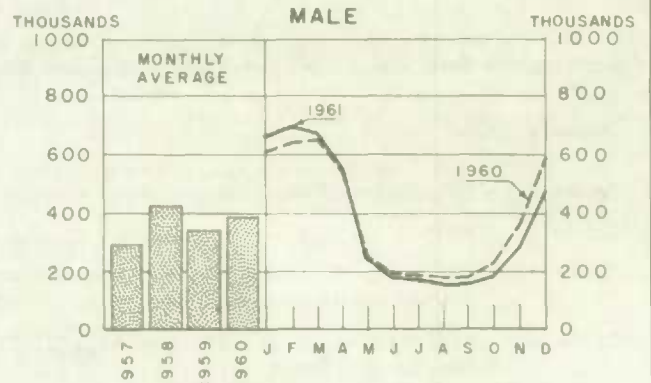
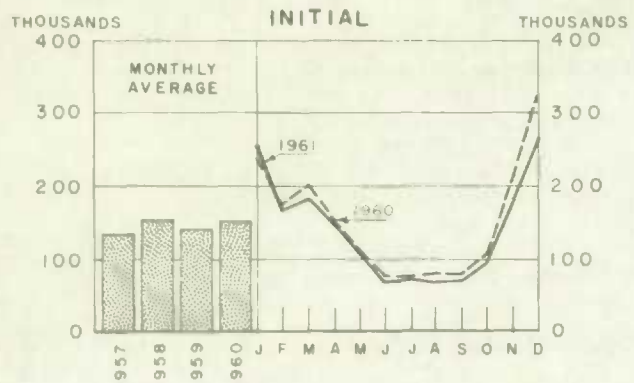
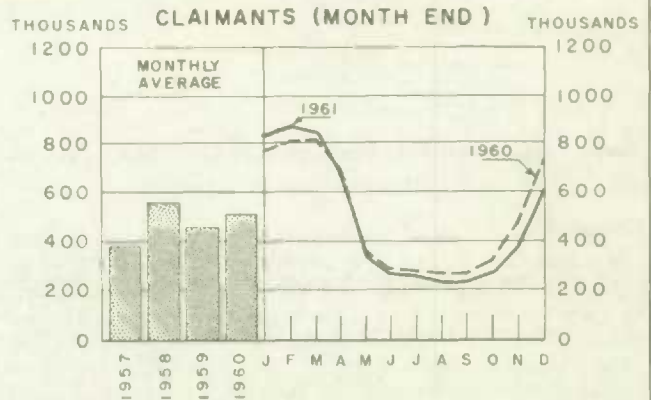
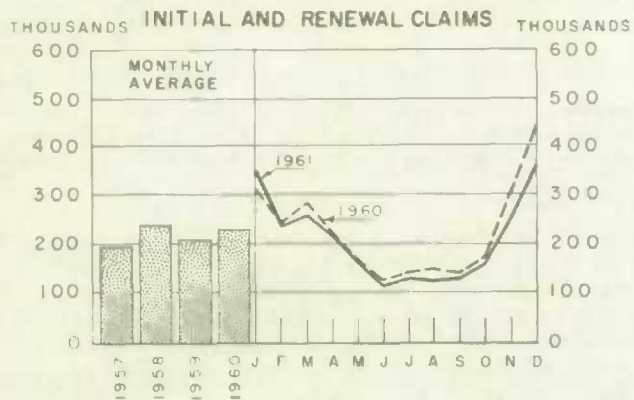
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Historical data since 1941 are contained in the July 1961 issue in this series.	

For information regarding the personal characteristics, occupational and industrial status of both the insured population and persons establishing benefit periods, see the "Annual Report on Benefit Periods Established and Terminated under the Unemployment Insurance Act", D.B.S. Labour Division, Unemployment Insurance Section.

# UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES



# CLAIMS AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS

December 1961

## Claimants at month-end: volume and type

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit on December 29 numbered 601,200, a 20 per cent decline from the 754,100 recorded on December 30, 1960. These totals include 108,500 identified as seasonal benefit this year, and 134,100 one year ago. On November 30, the claimant count was 386,000, including about 15,000 cases of seasonal benefit.\*

While the November-to-December increase in the claimant count reflects reduced employment conditions associated with the advance of winter, the impact of the seasonal benefit period must not be overlooked. Because of the relaxation of the contribution requirements during December to mid-May, persons otherwise not eligible under the regular provisions become eligible for seasonal benefit. Fifteen weeks of work in insurable employment since March 31 are sufficient under the Class A provisions; if the claimant had a regular benefit period terminate since mid-May, then he can qualify under Class B without any contributions in that interval.

As of the end of November, the claimant count represented less than 10 per cent of the total insured, as against close to 12 per cent for the same date in 1960. From Table 1 it will be seen that the estimate of insured, at 4,110,000 on November 30, is unchanged from last year, the increase in the employed segment being offset by a decline of similar magnitude in the claimants.

The additional claimants at this season of the year are predominantly male. This will be readily seen from the following table:

Sex composition of the claimant group, according  
to the number of weeks on continuous claim.

<u>Weeks on claim</u> <u>December 29, 1961</u>								
	Total	2 or less	3-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	Over 20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male	79	84	82	80	71	65	62	60
Female	21	16	18	20	29	35	38	40
<u>September 29, 1961**</u>								
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male	67	75	70	66	60	57	57	61
Female	33	25	30	34	40	43	43	39

This table illustrates the marked change which occurred in the sex composition of the claimant groups during the last quarter. It is worth noting that the proportion of females in the "over 20" category remained relatively stable. Almost 90 per cent of the December 29 male claimants had come on claim within the last quarter, and slightly over 5 per cent had been on over 20 weeks; for females, these proportions were 75 per cent and 13 per cent, respectively.

Seasonal benefit claimants account for 18 per cent of the December 29 total, this year and last.

## Initial and renewal claims: receipt and disposal

The December claim volume was 357,900, some 90,000 below the 448,300 total for one year ago. During the current month, some 132,000 initial claims failing the regular contribution requirements were

\* While the seasonal benefit period commenced only on November 27, claims failing the regular requirements during the last two weeks of the month are automatically computed under the seasonal benefit provisions.

\*\* September was selected for comparison because the count turned upwards after this date.



considered under the seasonal benefit provisions; of this total, 35,000\* were unable to qualify for seasonal benefit.

#### Beneficiaries and benefit payments

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 320,200 for December, in comparison with 209,800 for November and 402,600 for December 1960. The sum of \$29.4 million was paid out during December, versus \$20.9 million for November and \$39.8 million for December 1960. The average payment per week compensated was \$24.20 for December, \$23.76 for November and \$23.51 for December 1960.

#### Claims and benefit payments, by province

The November-to-December increase in the month-end claimant count was relatively heavier in the Atlantic provinces than elsewhere, while the smallest percentage increase occurred in British Columbia.

#### Percentage change in month-end claimant count

	<u>November 30 to December 29, 1961</u>			<u>December 30, 1960 to December 29, 1961</u>			<u>November 30 to December 30, 1960</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Canada	+ 56	+ 65	+ 30	- 20	- 21	- 19	+ 55	+ 63	+ 32
Nfld.	+ 102	+ 108	+ 32	- 14	- 14	- 13	+ 98	+ 106	+ 21
P.E.I.	+ 219	+ 263	+ 99	- 8	- 9	- 4	+ 149	+ 169	+ 78
N.S.	+ 63	+ 72	+ 25	- 23	- 26	+ 1	+ 75	+ 84	+ 23
N.B.	+ 95	+ 110	+ 47	- 15	- 18	- 4	+ 84	+ 95	+ 42
Que.	+ 62	+ 74	+ 32	- 24	- 24	- 24	+ 64	+ 75	+ 33
Ont.	+ 47	+ 53	+ 32	- 24	- 23	- 25	+ 51	+ 56	+ 38
Man.	+ 69	+ 79	+ 36	- 3	- 4	+ 2	+ 45	+ 52	+ 21
Sask.	+ 58	+ 66	+ 27	- 5	- 6	- 2	+ 66	+ 75	+ 31
Alta.	+ 40	+ 50	+ 10	- 12	- 13	- 5	+ 31	+ 38	+ 8
B.C.	+ 33	+ 39	+ 18	- 19	- 21	- 13	+ 32	+ 34	+ 24

While the November-to-December increases, generally, are influenced by the operation of the less-rigid seasonal benefit provisions, the markedly higher percentages in the Atlantic provinces reflect, to some extent, the relatively greater importance of those claims in that region. The varying impact of seasonal benefit, by province, is seen in the following table:

#### Per cent distribution of claims established,\*\* separately for regular and seasonal benefit

	<u>December</u>				<u>Per cent established on S.B.</u>	
	<u>1961</u>		<u>1960</u>		<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Seasonal</u>	<u>Regular</u>	<u>Seasonal</u>		
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	45.8	44.8
Nfld.	3.1	9.8	3.0	9.4	72.9	71.8
P.E.I.	1.0	2.4	0.7	2.3	67.8	70.9
N.S.	4.7	6.9	4.0	6.0	55.6	55.0
N.B.	4.7	8.0	4.3	7.0	58.9	57.3
Que.	29.7	24.9	30.6	27.9	41.4	42.4
Ont.	30.7	23.7	32.6	25.9	39.4	39.2
Man.	5.8	4.2	4.9	3.1	37.6	33.6
Sask.	4.1	3.0	3.8	2.7	38.7	36.4
Alta.	5.9	3.6	5.4	3.5	34.2	34.2
B.C.	10.3	13.4	10.6	12.2	52.4	48.4

\* In many cases failure occurs because the claimant did not produce the current book before the claim was forwarded to the regional office for computation. Such claims are re-computed, upon production of the required documents.

\*\* i.e., fulfilled the specific requirements for either regular or seasonal benefit.

The Atlantic provinces accounted for 27 per cent of the seasonal benefit periods established, but only half that proportion of the regular. In Newfoundland, for example, almost three-quarters of the benefit periods established in December were seasonal benefit; elsewhere, this proportion is substantially smaller. Fishing seasonal benefit claimants are very heavily concentrated in Newfoundland, where they comprise almost 60 per cent of the seasonal benefit claimants.

Percentage changes in claims filed during December, by province and by type of claim, are as follows:

Percentage change in claims filed

	November to December 1961			December 1960 to December 1961			November to December 1960		
	Total	Initial	Renewal	Total	Initial	Renewal	Total	Initial	Renewal
Canada	+ 42	+ 49	+ 24	- 20	- 18	- 25	+ 47	+ 57	+ 27
Nfld.	+ 93	+ 105	+ 21	- 1	+ 1	- 8	+ 56	+ 66	- 1
P.E.I.	+ 195	+ 228	+ 45	- 2	-	- 19	+ 122	+ 138	+ 42
N.S.	+ 74	+ 98	+ 21	- 29	- 12	- 58	+ 87	+ 108	+ 60
N.B.	+ 97	+ 120	+ 28	- 13	- 11	- 20	+ 86	+ 112	+ 18
Que.	+ 60	+ 67	+ 43	- 23	- 23	- 24	+ 64	+ 74	+ 43
Ont.	+ 34	+ 39	+ 25	- 25	- 25	- 26	+ 52	+ 63	+ 31
Man.	+ 10	+ 15	- 2	- 8	- 6	- 12	+ 17	+ 21	+ 7
Sask.	+ 25	+ 30	+ 13	- 8	- 8	- 5	+ 30	+ 37	+ 13
Alta.	+ 9	+ 15	- 4	- 11	- 8	- 18	+ 2	+ 8	- 9
B.C.	+ 11	+ 10	+ 12	- 15	- 14	- 18	+ 9	+ 11	+ 3

Industrial classification of persons filing initial  
claims(1) for Unemployment Insurance benefit during November

Distribution of November claims by most recent industrial attachment places manufacturing in the lead in 5 provinces, construction in 3 and fishing in 2. Between 25 and 30 per cent of the cases in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia represented separations from manufacturing. Construction ranked first in the Prairie provinces, with proportions ranging from slightly under 30 per cent in Manitoba to just over 35 per cent in Alberta. Fishing accounted for a quarter of the cases in Prince Edward Island and almost a third in Newfoundland.

Percentage distribution of claims by industry  
and province, November 1961

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Forestry (mainly logging)	15	*	6	12	9	1	5	-	1	9
Fishing & trapping	31	25	9	6	*	-	2	*	*	6
Mining	1	-	4	4	2	1	2	1	4	2
Manufacturing	14	20	28	26	29	29	18	8	13	26
Construction	10	17	15	16	23	25	29	33	36	16
Transportation, commun. & other utilities	17	12	13	10	7	8	11	13	9	9
Trade	6	12	9	11	9	12	11	12	13	10
Wholesale	2	5	3	5	4	4	5	5	5	5
Retail	4	7	6	6	5	8	6	7	8	5
Service	3	6	10	7	12	15	11	11	11	13
Public Admin.(2) & Defence	3	6	4	5	5	4	10	20	9	4
Other	1	3	4	3	4	5	2	2	4	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

\* less than 1.0 per cent.

(1) Data cover new cases only; i.e. exclude initial claims taken on behalf of persons exhausting benefit and seeking re-establishment of credits. See technical note in glossary of terms.

(2) Includes all basic government service except Post Office, which is now included with communication.

Manufacturing accounts for 10 per cent or more of the cases in 9 provinces, construction in all 10. They rank first and second respectively in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In Manitoba and Alberta this order is reversed (in Alberta trade is represented equally with manufacturing). In Newfoundland, claims from persons engaged in fishing, transportation and forestry were more numerous. In Prince Edward Island the fishing industry ranked first. It is worth noting that the prominence of claims from fishing in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island is associated with the taking of claims under the seasonal benefit provisions.

Within the manufacturing industry, there was a marked concentration in durable goods and in the food processing segment of non-durables. This is shown in the following table giving details on cases classified as from manufacturing:

Percent	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
All manufacturing	14	20	28	26	29	29	18	8	13	26
Durable	2	1	15	6	10	15	7	4	7	11
Non-durables										
Food processing	9	19	10	17	4	5	3	2	3	12
Other	3	-	3	3	14	9	8	2	3	3

While the analysis of the claim documents is intended to provide information on the single characteristic of industrial attachment, some inferences on the sex composition of these emerging cases of recorded unemployment may be made. In the first place, the prominence of industries such as construction, fishing, and, to a lesser degree, durable goods manufacturing, suggests a heavy proportion of males. This is in fact borne out by examination of data contained in Table 3 of the October and November issue of this bulletin. At the end of October, males as a per cent of all claimants currently reporting to local offices, by province, were as follows:

Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
83	62	77	70	70	67	71	66	64	70

If for the end of November, however, the group who would have come on claim during November (i.e. the group shown as on claim 4 weeks or less as of November 30) is selected, it will be seen that the proportion of males is substantially higher:

Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
96	78	87	83	78	78	80	86	83	81

.. Figures not available

- Nil

Summary table

Activity	Dec. 1961	Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960	% Change from		Cumulative data			
				Nov. 1961	Dec. 1960	January to December		12 months ending December	
						1961	1960	1961	1960
						(Thousands)		(Thousands)	
Insured population as at month-end	..	4,110	4,251	..	..	..	4,134*	..	4,134*
Initial and renewal claims filed	358	253	448	+42	-20	2,460	2,700	2,460	2,700
Claimants currently reporting to local offices	601	386	754	+56**	-20	487*	518*	487*	518*
Regular	493	371	620	+33	-21				
SB	109	15	134	**	-19				
SB Fishing	17	..	20	**	-15				
Beneficiaries (weekly average)	320	210	403	+53	-20	416*	430*	416*	430*
Weeks compensated	1,217	881	1,691	+38	-28	20,735	21,601	20,735	21,601
Benefit paid	\$ 29,447	20,938	39,766	+41	-26	493,971	481,836	493,971	481,836
Average weekly benefit	\$ 24.20	23.76	23.51	+ 2	+ 3	23.82	22.31	23.82	22.31

\* Monthly average.

\*\* November to December comparisons affected by commencement of seasonal benefit on November 27.



Table 1. - Estimates of the Insured Population under the Unemployment Insurance Act.

End of:	Total	Employed	Claimants
1961 - November	4,110,000	3,724,000	386,000(1)
October	3,991,000	3,722,300	268,700
September	3,966,000	3,736,800	229,200
August	3,987,000	3,757,700	229,300
July	3,971,000	3,715,700	255,300
June	3,943,000	3,676,100	266,900
May	3,891,000	3,550,000	341,000
April	4,126,000	3,412,900	713,100
March	4,210,000	3,372,000	838,000
February	4,247,000	3,374,200	872,800
January	4,240,000	3,393,100	846,900
1960 - December	4,251,000	3,496,900	754,100
November	4,110,000	3,624,800	485,200

Table 2. - Number of Initial and Renewal Claims Filed in Local Offices in each Province. (2)

Prov.	1961 - December - 1960					
	Total	Initial	Renewal	Total	Initial	Renewal
Canada -	357,873	265,868	92,005	448,319	325,011	123,308
Nfld.	18,832	17,162	1,670	18,847	17,025	1,822
P.E.I.	4,325	3,948	377	4,414	3,948	466
N.S.	19,024	14,801	4,223	26,853	16,833	10,020
N.B.	18,694	15,709	2,985	21,485	17,735	3,750
Que.	107,304	78,724	28,580	139,588	101,736	37,852
Ont.	105,107	73,230	31,877	140,941	97,990	42,951
Man.	15,867	11,839	4,028	17,156	12,596	4,560
Sask.	12,175	9,325	2,850	13,203	10,190	3,013
Alta.	17,060	12,278	4,782	19,193	13,336	5,857
B.C.	39,485	28,852	10,633	46,639	33,622	13,017

(1) By virtue of seasonal benefit class B, the claimant count during the seasonal benefit period may include a number of persons who were not represented in the insured population within the last six months. This explains, in part, unequal variations in the month-to-month movement of the employed and claimants.

(2) In addition, revised claims received numbered 47,683.



Table 3. - Claimants Currently Reporting to Local Offices by Number of Weeks on Claim, Province and Sex, and Percentage Postal.

(Counted on last working day of the month)

Prov. and Sex	Total claimants	Number of weeks on claim							Percent- age Postal	December 30, 1960 Total claimants
		2 or Less	3-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	Over 20		
	December 29, 1961									
CANADA -	601,210	239,722	130,844	97,376	47,190	27,119	15,688	43,271	36.6	754,117
MALE	472,040	200,323	107,094	77,559	33,721	17,678	9,682	25,983	39.3	594,232
FEMALE	129,170	39,399	23,750	19,817	13,469	9,441	6,006	17,288	26.8	159,885
Nfld.	27,909	14,980	6,900	2,855	1,201	510	295	1,168	83.0	32,463
Male	26,369	14,593	6,578	2,649	1,024	394	223	908	84.5	30,688
Female	1,540	387	322	206	177	116	72	260	58.5	1,775
P.E.I.	5,910	2,762	2,082	592	186	94	50	144	79.7	6,415
Male	4,927	2,429	1,735	462	136	62	24	79	81.5	5,386
Female	983	333	347	130	50	32	26	65	70.9	1,029
N.S.	30,259	11,636	7,050	4,617	2,009	1,518	866	2,563	54.1	39,439
Male	26,076	10,590	6,217	3,989	1,549	1,167	664	1,900	56.3	35,284
Female	4,183	1,046	833	628	460	351	202	663	40.4	4,155
N.B.	29,237	11,374	8,062	4,483	1,972	1,123	523	1,700	68.3	34,568
Male	24,043	10,088	6,725	3,720	1,428	685	322	1,075	69.7	29,181
Female	5,194	1,286	1,337	763	544	438	201	625	62.1	5,387
Que.	174,500	74,281	35,487	26,363	12,676	7,595	4,910	13,188	35.4	229,345
Male	135,317	61,103	28,708	20,754	9,161	4,983	3,008	7,600	38.2	177,854
Female	39,183	13,178	6,779	5,609	3,515	2,612	1,902	5,588	25.7	51,491
Ont.	178,629	70,448	35,917	29,225	14,800	8,390	4,991	14,858	23.1	234,136
Male	132,416	55,387	27,702	22,460	10,001	5,154	2,931	8,781	23.8	172,570
Female	46,213	15,061	8,215	6,765	4,799	3,236	2,060	6,077	21.1	61,566
Man.	31,175	10,764	7,044	6,809	2,779	1,406	701	1,672	29.2	32,127
Male	25,039	8,960	5,837	5,507	2,131	1,038	529	1,037	31.4	26,119
Female	6,136	1,804	1,207	1,302	648	368	172	635	20.5	6,008
Sask.	21,733	7,722	5,053	4,523	1,861	1,003	503	1,068	51.8	22,937
Male	17,898	6,617	4,403	3,872	1,402	682	309	613	55.6	19,033
Female	3,835	1,105	650	651	459	321	194	455	33.9	3,904
Alta.	31,826	11,336	6,729	6,351	3,151	1,586	879	1,794	33.0	35,985
Male	25,460	9,856	5,791	5,146	2,200	949	489	1,029	34.5	29,306
Female	6,366	1,480	938	1,205	951	637	390	765	27.1	6,679
B.C.	70,032	24,419	16,520	11,558	6,555	3,894	1,970	5,116	31.7	86,702
Male	54,495	20,700	13,398	9,000	4,689	2,564	1,183	2,961	33.3	68,811
Female	15,537	3,719	3,122	2,558	1,866	1,330	787	2,155	26.0	17,891

Table 4. - Disposition of Initial and Renewal Claims and Claims Pending at the End of the Month.\*

Prov.	A d j u d i c a t e d					P e n d i n g	
	Total	Entitled to Benefit		Not Entitled to Benefit		Initial	Renewal
		Initial	Renewal	Initial	Renewal		
<u>December - 1961</u>							
Canada -	331,514	198,914	80,085	48,154	4,361	87,765	26,483
Nfld.	15,945	12,495	1,329	2,033	88	6,277	751
P.E.I.	4,107	3,300	346	441	20	914	101
N.S.	17,501	11,520	3,778	2,018	185	4,707	944
N.B.	17,641	12,637	2,522	2,256	226	3,815	837
Que.	93,881	54,432	24,009	14,273	1,167	30,223	8,810
Ont.	97,562	54,348	27,693	13,933	1,588	24,547	8,580
Man.	16,277	9,974	3,903	2,246	154	2,699	1,170
Sask.	11,557	7,074	2,613	1,758	112	2,931	838
Alta.	16,679	9,591	4,504	2,360	224	3,810	1,400
B.C.	40,364	23,543	9,388	6,836	597	7,842	3,052

<u>December - 1960</u>							
Canada -	429,960	257,146	113,349	55,059	4,406	94,126	28,301
Nfld.	20,110	14,911	1,822	3,227	150	4,472	406
P.E.I.	4,587	3,734	435	393	25	741	83
N.S.	24,949	12,813	9,846	2,108	182	5,339	1,049
N.B.	20,489	14,385	3,289	2,660	155	3,954	962
Que.	126,778	75,401	33,384	16,795	1,198	33,491	9,395
Ont.	132,929	76,159	39,422	15,755	1,593	29,567	9,786
Man.	16,943	10,427	4,203	2,075	238	2,878	1,412
Sask.	13,086	8,323	2,856	1,790	117	2,687	826
Alta.	20,185	11,616	5,824	2,518	227	3,075	1,285
B.C.	49,904	29,377	12,268	7,738	521	7,922	3,097

\* In addition 42,033 revised claims were disposed of. Of these, 5,126 were special requests not granted and 1,380 were appeals by claimants. There were 15,413 revised claims pending at the end of the month.

Table 5. - Number of Claimants Not Entitled to Benefit in each Province during December, 1961 and 1960 with Chief Reasons for Non-entitlement.

Chief Reasons for Non-entitlement	Year	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Benefit period not established	1961*	35,081	1,515	327	1,471	1,742	10,363	9,911	1,490	1,181	1,596	5,485
	1960	42,136	2,373	285	1,635	2,171	12,778	11,845	1,394	1,251	1,842	6,562
Claimants disqualified	1961	28,319	791	175	1,224	1,089	8,912	9,289	1,342	945	1,496	3,056
	1960	30,717	1,309	183	1,027	1,031	10,254	10,301	1,417	949	1,425	2,821
Not unemployed	1961	1,298	20	15	47	47	368	331	110	157	91	112
	1960	1,233	21	16	30	29	476	345	64	98	82	72
Not capable of and not available for work	1961	8,856	173	72	342	333	2,741	3,037	443	311	406	998
	1960	8,159	269	58	284	322	2,487	3,011	361	286	387	694
Loss of work due to a labour dispute	1961	483	-	-	-	79	136	257	-	-	-	11
	1960	331	-	-	19	-	123	101	33	-	51	4
Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work	1961	1,385	8	6	115	34	440	507	54	29	72	120
	1960	1,781	14	9	98	30	461	843	60	59	94	113
Discharged for misconduct	1961	1,467	17	3	54	42	565	498	46	30	76	136
	1960	1,333	26	8	41	32	427	548	35	24	62	130
Voluntarily left employment without just cause	1961	6,514	200	34	245	248	2,164	1,811	357	216	476	763
	1960	7,267	331	43	245	289	2,515	1,998	456	252	469	669
Other reasons	1961	8,316	373	45	421	306	2,498	2,848	332	202	375	916
	1960	10,613	648	49	310	329	3,765	3,455	408	230	280	1,139

\* Previously failed on initial claim but subsequently established on revised claim during December

1961	8,915	362	110	350	608	2,873	2,620	288	236	340	1,128
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Table 6. - Estimates of the Number of Beneficiaries, by Province.

Province	Average per week	
	1961 - December - 1960	
	(in thousands)	
Canada -	320.2	402.6
Newfoundland	7.2	10.6
Prince Edward Island	1.7	2.3
Nova Scotia	14.0	16.7
New Brunswick	11.8	15.8
Quebec	91.4	120.6
Ontario	105.9	132.2
Manitoba	17.1	18.2
Saskatchewan	11.7	11.6
Alberta	18.8	22.7
British Columbia	40.5	51.9

Table 7. - Benefit Payments, by Province.

Prov.	1961 - December - 1960			
	Weeks	Amount (in dollars)	Weeks	Amount (in dollars)
Canada -	1,216,603	29,447,393	1,691,081	39,765,534
Nfld.	27,362	651,515	44,634	1,079,506
P.E.I.	6,342	133,840	9,677	198,370
N.S.	53,304	1,222,566	69,978	1,496,185
N.B.	44,851	972,471	66,313	1,441,301
Que.	347,397	8,280,628	506,653	11,596,805
Ont.	402,489	9,789,182	555,332	13,226,431
Man.	65,008	1,602,108	76,461	1,736,699
Sask.	44,320	1,089,237	48,481	1,147,749
Alta.	71,535	1,772,277	95,490	2,335,499
B.C.	153,995	3,933,569	218,062	5,506,989



Table 8. - Number of Weeks of Benefit, by Province.

Province	Complete Weeks	Partial Weeks	
		T o t a l	Due to Excess Earnings

December - 1961

Canada -	1,110,327	106,276	73,622
Newfoundland	24,403	2,959	2,301
Prince Edward Island	5,803	539	416
Nova Scotia	47,255	6,049	4,690
New Brunswick	39,178	5,673	3,918
Quebec	316,540	30,857	19,689
Ontario	367,766	34,723	23,689
Manitoba	59,969	5,039	3,512
Saskatchewan	41,225	3,095	2,080
Alberta	65,709	5,826	3,852
British Columbia	142,479	11,516	9,475

December - 1960

Canada -	1,556,771	134,310	91,227
Newfoundland	40,983	3,651	2,584
Prince Edward Island	9,030	647	477
Nova Scotia	61,280	8,698	6,820
New Brunswick	59,578	6,735	4,319
Quebec	467,876	38,777	24,778
Ontario	512,834	42,498	28,471
Manitoba	70,173	6,288	4,493
Saskatchewan	45,073	3,408	2,380
Alberta	88,380	7,110	4,830
British Columbia	201,564	16,498	12,075

### Seasonal benefit, 1961-62 period

The provisions regulating the operation of seasonal benefit are unchanged from last year. Effective November 20, 1961, to mid-May 1962, claims failing the regular contribution requirements are considered for seasonal benefit. Benefit is not payable under these terms for unemployment occurring before December 4 (1). Only one seasonal benefit period may be established by a claimant during this period. As a result, claimants exhausting their right to seasonal benefit during this interval would be tested under the regular provisions if they wished to be re-considered for benefit. However, since the minimum establishment is 12 weeks, (2) exhaustions would not occur before February 17.

In testing for seasonal benefit, claims failing the regular requirements are considered first under class A, i.e. a minimum of 15 contribution weeks since the preceding March 31. It follows, then, that no claims can be established in this class after March 31, 1962. Total entitlement for claimants qualifying in this class will be based entirely on contributions during this qualifying period. The duration will be 5 weeks of benefit for every 6 weeks of contribution, or a minimum of 13 weeks (subject to the exception in footnote 2).

Cases failing under class A are then examined for possible qualification under class B which represents an extension of benefit for those for whom a regular benefit period terminated during the interval since May 20, 1961. The duration will be that shown on the preceding regular benefit, or the number of weeks which remain in the seasonal benefit period, whichever is the lesser. The weekly rate (3) will be that of the preceding claim, adjusted, if necessary, for any change in dependency status.

Claimants for seasonal benefit (except fishermen) (4) must comply with all the provisions of the Act and Regulations, except where mentioned above.

### Fishing Claimants

Table 3b, Fishing seasonal benefit claimants, includes those seasonal benefit claimants whose claim documents carry the identification F, for fishing. This indicates that the person is eligible for seasonal benefit by virtue of fishing contributions, i.e. his countable contributions for the 15 weeks included at least one week of fishing contributions (or his preceding regular benefit period was also designated as F.).

- (1) A claimant eligible to have the waiting period waived could draw seasonal benefit for the week commencing November 27.
- (2) Twelve weeks is the minimum on SBB claims. Where fewer than 12 weeks remain between the date of establishing the claim and May 19, the duration authorized will be equal to that number of weeks. For SB claims established subsequent to March 3 the duration will be under 12 weeks.
- (3) Section 47 (2a) of the Act is not applicable to seasonal benefit claims. This section was added in September 1959 in order to minimize the impact of short-term employment on the weekly rate for subsequent regular claims filed within a two-year period.
- (4) During the seasonal benefit period, claimants classed as fishermen will be considered available and unemployed in respect to any activity in commercial fishing or in the repair of fishing gear, equipment or boat. However, income from fishing is taken into consideration in determining the amount of benefit payable.

Table 3a. - Seasonal Benefit Claimants Currently Reporting to Local Offices on the Last Working Day of the Month, by Sex and Province.

Prov.	1961 - December - 1960					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Canada -	108,505	86,992	21,513	134,052	106,082	27,970
Nfld.	10,840	10,520	320	13,399	13,012	387
P.E.I.	2,442	2,051	391	2,807	2,409	398
N.S.	7,162	6,284	878	8,109	7,201	908
N.B.	8,659	7,053	1,606	9,435	7,765	1,670
Que.	28,819	22,433	6,386	40,088	30,883	9,205
Ont.	24,493	17,458	7,035	32,472	22,369	10,103
Man.	4,683	3,875	808	4,208	3,485	723
Sask.	3,242	2,707	535	3,595	2,973	622
Alta.	3,678	3,087	591	4,223	3,511	712
B.C.	14,487	11,524	2,963	15,716	12,474	3,242

Table 3b. - Fishing Seasonal Benefit Claimants included in Table 3a.

Prov.	1961 - December - 1960					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Canada -	17,079	16,974	105	19,997	19,886	111
Nfld.	6,440	6,436	4	8,257	8,257	-
P.E.I.	1,368	1,319	49	1,525	1,488	37
N.S.	2,057	2,052	5	2,712	2,708	4
N.B.	2,282	2,261	21	2,708	2,675	33
Que.	682	681	1	744	742	2
Ont.	301	298	3	404	396	8
Man.	22	22	-	42	42	-
Sask.	2	2	-	4	4	-
Alta.	4	4	-	9	9	-
B.C.	3,921	3,899	22	3,592	3,565	27



## Glossary of Terms

**Insured population:** For purposes of this report, the insured population is defined as the number of persons estimated as currently in contact with the Unemployment Insurance Commission either as contributors or as claimants. The estimates are revised once a year when data from the book renewal are available.

**Employed population:** The number of persons estimated as currently contributing under the scheme.

**Claimant population:** The count of persons currently reporting to the local offices as at the end of the month. An exception occurs in the month which serves as a benchmark, i.e., May or June, when the claimant count represents the number of persons reporting to local offices as claimants during the first two weeks of book renewal.

**Initial claim:** An application for benefit from an insured person for whom there is no benefit period in existence. This category includes both regular and seasonal claims, since it is impossible to determine, at the time of filing a claim, the type of benefit for which the claimant will subsequently qualify. On an initial claim the claimant's contribution history for the two years preceding the claim is examined. This is required in order to test the claimant's attachment to insured employment and thus determine the type of benefit for which he is eligible, if at all. In cases of eligibility, this record is used to calculate the weekly rate of benefit and maximum entitlement for the benefit period. Only one initial claim is required for each benefit period.

**Benefit period:** A period commencing with the week in which the initial claim is made, provided the qualifying conditions are fulfilled. The maximum length of the benefit period is 52 weeks, in the case of claimants qualifying under the regular terms of the Act. Seasonal benefit periods may be established only from December 1 to mid-May, with a maximum length of 24 weeks. In either case, however, the benefit period terminates with exhaustion of benefit.

**Renewal claim:** An application for benefit from an insured person during the currency of a benefit period. As in the case of initial claims, this category includes renewal claims from all classes of claimants, i.e., regular, seasonal and fishing.

**Initial and renewal claims filed:** The number of new cases of recorded unemployment among insured persons during a period. However, an initial claim representing a request for re-establishment of a benefit period with no actual interruption in the period on claim would not constitute a new case of

unemployment. To the extent that such claims are filed in any month, these claims overstate the number of new cases.

**Revised claims:** Those, other than initial or renewal, which must be considered by an insurance officer, e.g., involving dependency, extension of qualifying period, etc. A revised claim is thus an administrative device to initiate action for reconsideration of an existing initial or renewal claim.

**Claimants currently reporting to local offices:** All persons currently reporting to local offices to claim unemployment insurance benefit, either regular, seasonal or fishing. Under the Unemployment Insurance Act a person may claim benefit for any week during which he did not work a full working week.

**Number of weeks on claim:** The cumulative number of weeks during which a claimant has reported to prove unemployment during the current period on claim. The count commences with the week in which the initial (or renewal) claim is filed and continues unbroken so long as the claimant continues to report as directed. Cases occur in which a spell of unemployment extends beyond the termination of a benefit period and a new benefit period is immediately established with no actual interruption of the period on claim. In such cases the cumulative number of weeks is transferred from the previous claim document to that covering the subsequent benefit period and the count continued. This procedure applies also for contiguous periods on regular and seasonal benefit. Excluded from the count are any weeks for which a claimant reported "non-availability" during a complete week.

**Entitled to benefit:** For purposes of this report, this category comprises those adjudications arising from initial claims on which a benefit period (regular, seasonal or fishing) is shown as established **and no disqualification imposed** and adjudications indicating "approval" on renewal claims, either regular, seasonal or fishing.

**Not entitled to benefit:** Claimants disqualified on initial and renewal claims, and those for whom the adjudication on an initial claim was to the effect that the claimant was ineligible to establish either a regular, seasonal or fishing benefit period.

**Benefit period not established:** The minimum contribution requirements for any type of benefit have not been met. This figure thus represents the net total of persons with insufficient contributions to establish a benefit period under either the regular, seasonal or fishing benefit provisions, based on decisions arising from initial claims only. Subsequent decisions arising from a revised claim and



constituting a reversal of the initial adjudication are not taken into account, but such decisions would reduce the number of benefit periods not established.

**Disqualification:** A disqualification is imposed because of circumstances surrounding the claim which render the claimant ineligible for the receipt of benefit either for a stated period or so long as the condition causing the disqualification continues. Where it is established that loss of employment was voluntary on the part of the claimant, i.e., he left employment of his own volition or was dismissed because of misconduct, the maximum disqualification is six weeks; claimants participating in a labour dispute in which they are directly interested are disqualified for the duration of the work stoppage. In assessing the number of cases of disqualification, no distinction is made as to the type of claim, hence disqualifications arising from revised claims are included. The cases mentioned here serve as examples only and do not constitute a complete summary of conditions under which a disqualification may be imposed. Sections 59-66 of the Act contain a description of these conditions.

**Weeks compensated:** Calendar weeks in respect of which some benefit, either regular, seasonal or fishing, was paid. A compensated week is counted in the month in which the copy of the payment voucher is received in the District Treasury Office, which is not necessarily the month in which the week of unemployment occurred.

**Amount of benefit:** The sum of all benefit payments made during the month. This comprises regular, seasonal or fishing benefit.

**Complete week:** A week in respect of which a claimant received the full weekly rate of benefit authorized on that benefit period.

**Partial week:** A week for which a claimant received less than the full weekly rate authorized. A partial week may be due to excess earnings resulting in a reduced payment in direct proportion to the amount of such earnings. If a claimant was "not available for work" on any day or days during a week, a reduction will be made in the weekly rate proportionate to the number of days of "non-availability". A reduction will occur also if a portion of a week was designated as part of the prescribed waiting period.

**Excess earnings:** Earnings during a week in excess of the allowable earnings for a claimant's weekly benefit rate. As an example, a claimant whose weekly rate is \$30.00 may earn up to \$15.00 in a week without suffering a reduction in benefit; however, in a week where he earns \$17.00 his benefit will be reduced to \$23.00.

**Beneficiaries:** Persons who received one or more benefit payments. The estimate, based on the number of payment documents, represents the average weekly number of beneficiaries.

**Seasonal benefit:** Benefit payable during the period commencing with the Sunday prior to December 1 and ending with the Saturday after May 15, to certain classes of claimants unable to fulfil the requirements under the regular benefit provisions of the Act. Claimants in class A must prove 15 contributions since the Saturday preceding the 31st day of March immediately prior to the date of claim, while qualification under class 3 is contingent upon a regular benefit period having terminated since the Saturday following the 15th day of May immediately prior to the claim.

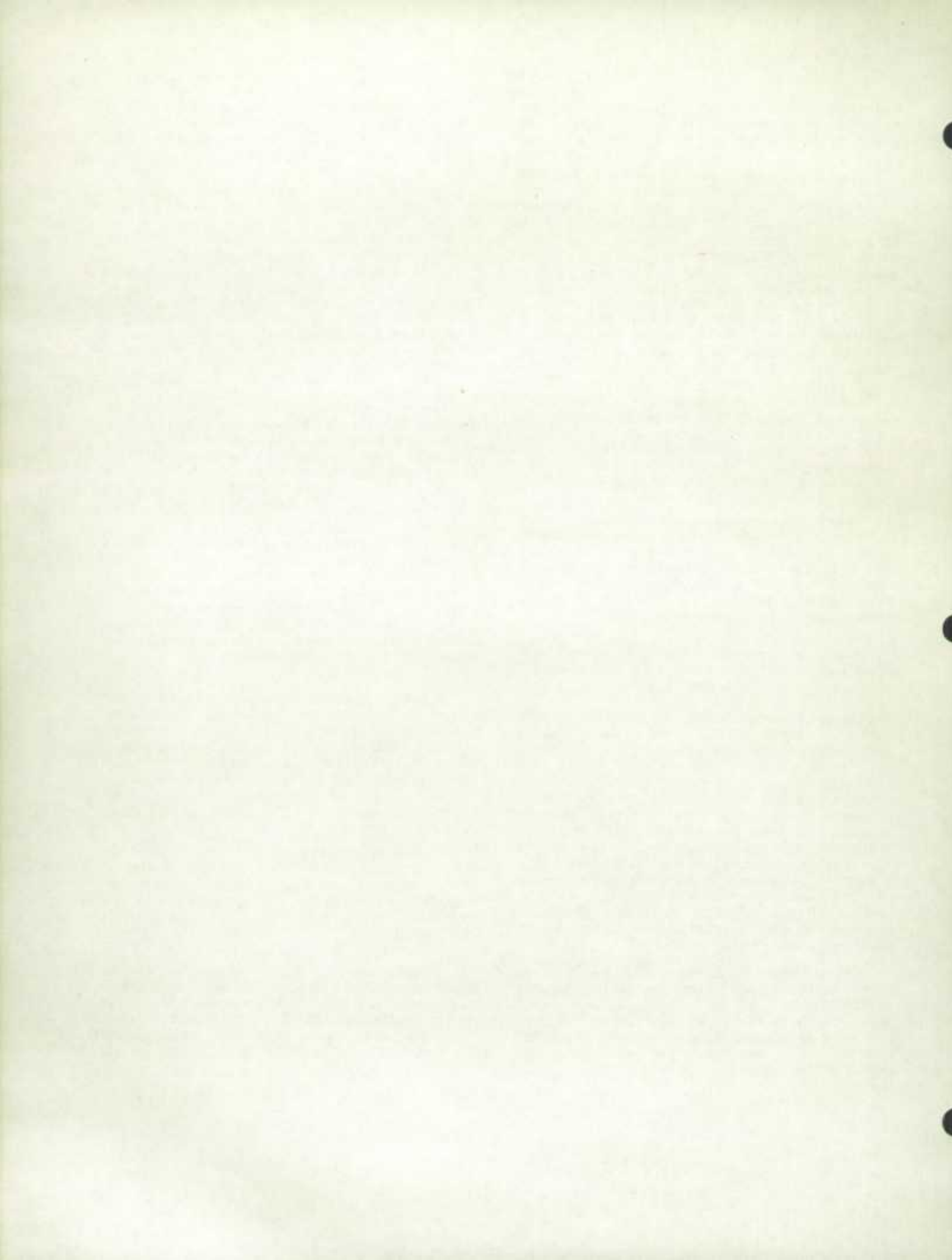
**Fishermen:** For purposes of regular benefit, a fisherman is a claimant showing five or more fishing contribution weeks during the last 52 weeks. For purposes of seasonal benefit, however, any claimant whose qualifying contributions include even one fishing contribution week is classed as a fishing claimant.

**Fishing contribution week:** Any week for which a fishing contribution is recorded, whether or not a contribution was also made in respect of other insured employment. Specially designed stamps are used to record insured employment in fishing and employers using the bulk pay method must report employee's fishing contributions separately from those relating to other insurable employment.

**Industrial Classification of persons filing new claims for Unemployment Insurance:** This information is based on a sample of documents in respect of initial claims filed in local offices during a month. To ensure that all such claims have an equal chance of being included in the study, the documents are accumulated until the end of the third week following the month in which the claim was filed.

The sampling ratio varies from one hundred per cent in the Atlantic provinces (during the period of low claim) to five per cent in Ontario. The sample embraces all new initial claims without regard to benefit status, i.e. failures as well as disqualifications are included.

At the present time only the new separations requiring an initial claim are included in this study, as these are the only documents forwarded to the Bureau for analysis. The ratio of initial to renewal claims fluctuates with the claim load, so that during the months of heavy claim, it is approximately 3:1.



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