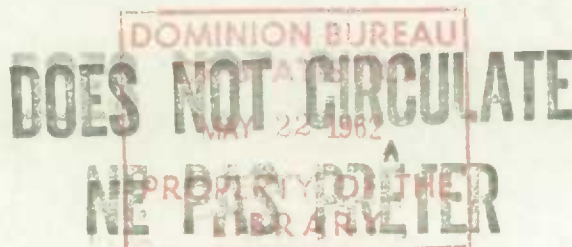


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MONTHLY



STATISTICAL REPORT ON THE OPERATION OF
THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT
MARCH 1962

(Compiled from material supplied by the Unemployment Insurance Commission)

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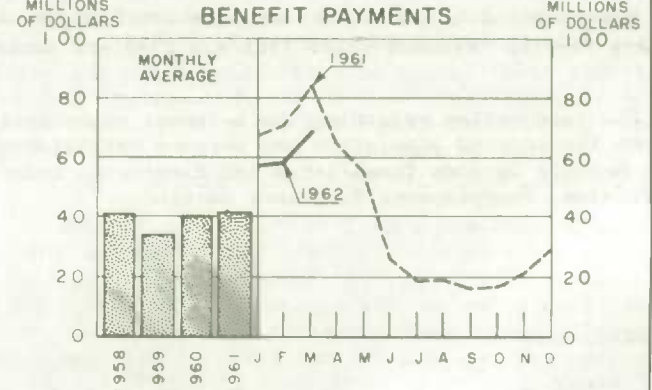
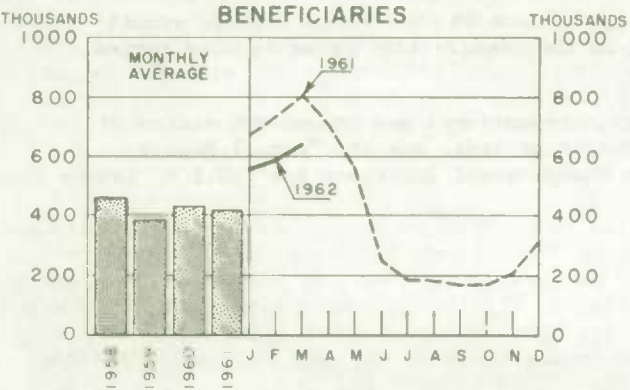
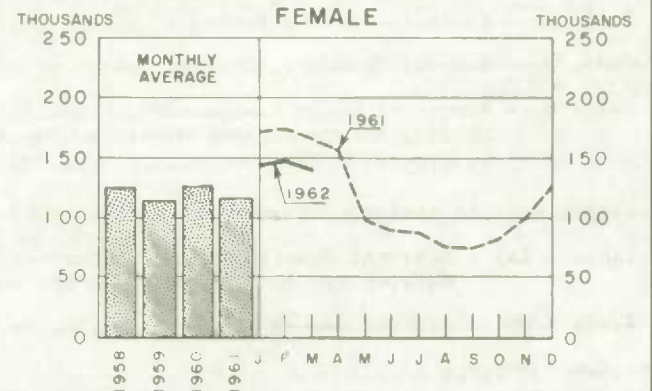
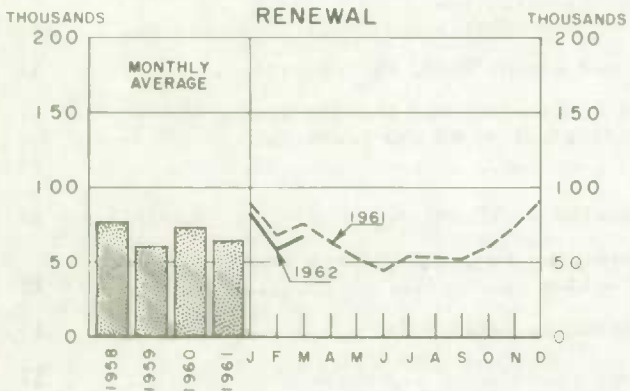
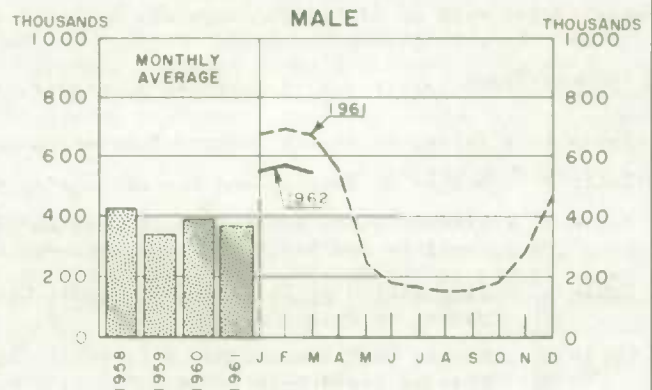
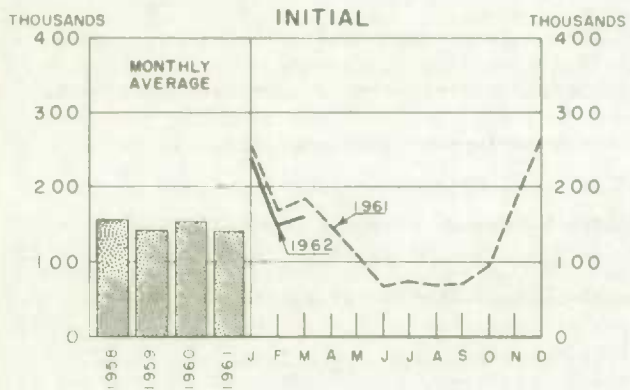
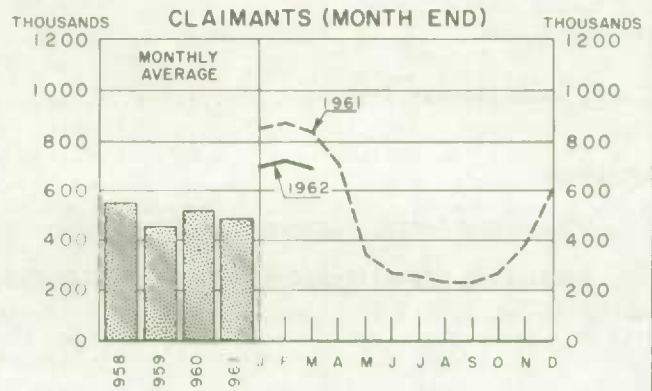
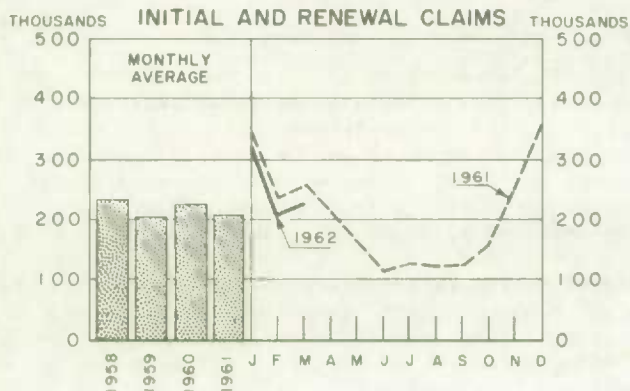
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Historical data since 1941 are contained in the July 1961 issue in this series, while annual data for the calendar years 1961 and 1960 are included in the January 1962 issue in this series.

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

March 1962

Claimants at month-end: volume and type

Claimants for unemployment insurance benefit totalled 687,500 on March 30, down some 31,000 from February 28 and 150,500 below the total on March 31, 1961. Included in totals for these dates are 220,100 claimants identified as "seasonal benefit" on March 30, 207,300 on February 28 and 265,800 on March 31, 1961. Three-quarters of the month-to-month decline was accounted for by males. Claimants classed as regular benefit were down by 44,000, but this was partially offset by an increase of about 13,000 in the number identified as seasonal benefit. During March last year, the net decline was 35,000 resulting from a decrease of 51,000 regular and an increase of 16,000 on seasonal benefit.

It is difficult at this season of the year to distinguish between economic and administrative factors in interpreting the claimant data. Exhaustions on seasonal benefit do not affect the data until approximately the end of February. During March, however, the composition of the seasonal benefit group is affected by an outflow of exhaustions, on the one hand, and by an influx of claimants terminating regular benefit and now eligible for seasonal benefit.

The number of claimants classed as seasonal benefit increases at this time of the year, despite a decline in the number on fishing seasonal benefit. Doubtless some fishing seasonal benefit claimants exhausted their benefit and since there is practically no movement from regular into fishing seasonal benefit, their number declined. However, exhaustions on non-fishing seasonal benefit were offset by the transition(1) from regular. The net result of these changes is an overall decline, due partly to exhaustion of benefit.

Postal claimants accounted for 44 per cent of the March month-end total. This represents a rather sharp increase over February when 41 per cent were thus classified. Part of the February-to-March increase is due to the introduction, in one office(2), of a new procedure, on a trial basis, whereby all payments are handled on a weekly postal basis, irrespective of the cost of transportation to the local office.

The proportion of claimants classed as seasonal benefit increased from 29 per cent on February 28 to 32 per cent on March 30. This is virtually unchanged from last year.

Initial and renewal claims: receipt and disposal

A total of 225,800 initial and renewal claims were filed during March, some 20,000 (or 10 per cent) more than February but 33,600 fewer than for March 1961.

The ratio of initial to renewal claims tends to decline, after January, with the seasonal turn down in claims filed, e.g. the ratio for March, at 2.3 was considerably below that for December and January (2.9). Last year, the ratio was 2.6 in December, 2.9 in January and 2.4 for March.

Beneficiaries and benefit payments

The average weekly number of beneficiaries was estimated at 638,800 during March, in comparison with 590,400 for February and 807,100 for March 1961. Payments at \$68.8 million, were some \$10 million higher than during February, but were \$16 million below the peak monthly payment of \$85 million in March 1961. The increase in beneficiaries and payments as contrasted with the decline in the month-end claimant count is not contradictory, since payment data usually lag behind the other series. Payment data also take into account the entire month's operation, whereas the claimant count reflects an inventory at the month-end and hence is the more sensitive indicator of changing conditions.

Claims and benefit payments, by province

All provinces shared in the February-to-March decline in the claimant count except Nova Scotia and Alberta where there was a very small increase. Nova Scotia was the only province which recorded an increase in the number of claimants classed as regular. All provinces showed an increase in the group identified as on non-fishing seasonal benefit. The decline in fishing seasonal benefit claimants was general, except for the Prairie provinces where the numbers involved are insignificant.

- (1) The term is used, in this text, to describe a change in insurance status from regular to seasonal benefit.
- (2) Edmonton, Alberta.

Percentage change in month-end claimant count

	<u>February 28 to March 30, 1962</u>			<u>March 31, 1961 to March 30, 1962</u>			<u>February 28 to March 31, 1961</u>		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Canada	- 4	- 4	- 5	-18	-18	-16	- 4	- 4	- 5
Nfld.	- 6	- 6	- 3	- 2	- 2	- 2	- 9	- 9	- 3
P.E.I.	-11	-10	-13	- 1	- 3	+ 7	-12	-10	-18
N.S.	+ 2	+ 3	- 4	- 9	- 9	- 7	- 1	-	- 5
N.B.	- 1	+ 1	-12	-11	-12	- 5	- 3	- 2	-10
Que.	- 3	- 3	- 4	-22	-22	-24	- 3	- 2	- 4
Ont.	- 6	- 7	- 4	-21	-22	-19	- 4	- 4	- 4
Man.	- 7	- 8	- 4	- 9	-11	+ 1	- 6	- 6	- 9
Sask.	- 8	- 9	- 3	- 7	-10	+ 6	- 6	- 6	- 6
Alta.	+ 2	+ 6	-13	-13	-14	-10	- 1	- 1	- 2
B.C.	- 8	- 9	- 6	-21	-24	-12	- 9	- 9	- 6

Reverse movements in the claimant series can be detected from month-to-month variations in the number of non-fishing seasonal benefit claimants and fishing seasonal claimants.

Percentage change in non-fishing seasonal
benefit and fishing seasonal benefit claimants

	<u>Non-fishing seasonal benefit claimants</u>		<u>Fishing seasonal benefit claimants</u>	
	<u>February to March</u> this year : last year		<u>February to March</u> this year : last year	
Canada	+ 9	+10	-15	-18
Nfld.	+ 7	+ 6	-14	-18
P.E.I.	+ 6	+ 9	-21	-25
N.S.	+10	+ 6	- 7	-11
N.B.	+10	+ 8	-20	-18
Que.	+11	+13	-17	-18
Ont.	+ 7	+ 7	*	*
Man.	+ 9	+14	*	*
Sask.	+14	+23	-	-
Alta.	+20	+16	*	*
B.C.	+ 6	+ 5	-21	-26

*Numbers involved are insignificant.

Postal claimants accounted for a higher proportion of claimants on March 30 over February 28 in all provinces except the Atlantic provinces (where there was a slight decline) and Manitoba, where there was no change. The sharp increase in Alberta has already been noted.

The February-to-March increase in claims filed was general, though the percentage increases varied, from a low of 3 per cent in Quebec to 30 per cent in British Columbia. In comparison with last year, only Newfoundland and Nova Scotia recorded increases.

Percentage change in claims filed

	<u>February to March 1962</u>			<u>March 1961 to March 1962</u>			<u>February to March 1961</u>		
	Total	Initial	Renewal	Total	Initial	Renewal	Total	Initial	Renewal
Canada	+10	+ 8	+15	-13	-14	-11	+11	+10	+13
Nfld.	+21	+15	+45	+ 5	- 2	+37	+ 1	+10	-26
P.E.I.	+ 7	+11	-12	- 9	- 8	-10	+24	+25	+16
N.S.	+25	+ 6	+54	+11	-12	+56	+10	+14	+ 3
N.B.	+24	+24	+25	- 9	- 9	- 7	+28	+26	+34
Que.	+ 3	+ 7	- 6	-17	-16	-19	+ 7	+ 9	+ 2
Ont.	+ 4	+ 1	+ 9	-18	-17	-21	+11	+ 8	+17
Man.	+12	+13	+10	- 9	- 8	-13	+ 9	+ 8	+12
Sask.	+ 6	+ 8	+ 1	- 7	- 7	- 7	+11	+11	+ 9
Alta.	+19	+19	+20	- 9	- 9	-11	+14	+11	+20
B.C.	+30	+15	+60	- 8	-13	-	+15	+ 8	+32

New cases of insured unemployment

Since December it has been possible to subdivide initial claims into those constituting new cases and others.* The new initials are filed by persons coming directly on claim from employment. Used in combination with renewal claims, the total constitutes new cases of insured unemployment during the month and are a more sensitive indicator of economic factors than the total claims filed, which also reflect administrative factors.

During March, 93,100 initial claims were identified as new claims, while an additional 68,200 renewals were filed. The following table presents the new claims, initial and renewal, separately, for February and March.

Initial and renewal claims, excluding continuing initials

	March			February		
	Total	Initial	Renewal	Total	Initial	Renewal
Canada	161,214	93,064	68,150	157,037	97,626	59,411
Nfld.	4,515	2,832	1,683	3,734	2,574	1,160
P.E.I.	262	83	179	591	387	204
N.S.	10,491	3,596	6,895	8,946	4,466	4,480
N.B.	7,001	4,477	2,524	6,898	4,880	2,018
Que.	48,120	30,868	17,252	51,410	32,991	18,419
Ont.	51,096	28,953	22,143	51,702	31,448	20,254
Man.	5,909	3,686	2,223	5,908	3,394	2,014
Sask.	3,616	2,333	1,283	4,109	2,833	1,276
Alta.	10,697	6,576	4,121	9,102	5,656	3,446
B.C.	19,507	9,660	9,847	14,637	8,497	6,140

The February-to-March percentage changes are as follows:

Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
+3	+21	-56	+17	+1	-6	-1	-	-12	+18	+33

At the national level, the new cases for March, constituting some 4 per cent of the total insured population, were only slightly above February. As the above percentages illustrate, the February-to-March changes varied substantially, from province to province. Significant increases were recorded in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia. Prince Edward Island, where the volume of new cases was relatively small, showed a sizeable decline. Smaller decreases occurred in Quebec and Saskatchewan. In New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba there was virtually no change.

Information on the industrial attachment of the new initial claims for March will be presented in the April issue in this series.

* Referred to as continuing initials, these claims are in respect of persons exhausting benefit and seeking additional credits under either the regular or seasonal benefit terms. In the main, they are exhaustions of regular benefit for which entitlement is being sought under the seasonal benefit terms. It is theoretically possible to exhaust one regular and re-qualify immediately for regular, but the number of such cases would be small. Claimants exhausting seasonal benefit must fulfil the provisions for regular benefit and where it is obvious that these conditions cannot be fulfilled, the claimant rarely files a new claim immediately.

Industrial classification of persons filing initial(1)
claims for unemployment insurance during February

Separations from insured employment numbered slightly under 100,000 during February and constituted two-thirds of initial claims filed at local offices. This is almost 50 per cent below January when an estimated 183,600 cases were recorded. For the third consecutive month(2), each of the industries of manufacturing and construction accounted for more than 20 per cent of the cases. The proportion from trade and service, at 17 and 10 per cent, respectively, was unchanged from January. Forestry, however, accounted for almost 15 per cent of the current cases, up sharply from 9 per cent in January.

Percentage distribution of claims by industry and province

February 1962

Industry Group	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
Total new cases (000's)	97.7	2.6	0.4	4.5	4.9	33.1	31.4	3.9	2.8	5.6	8.5
	Per cent										
Forestry (mainly logging)	14	28	5	9	32	26	3	1	-	2	7
Fishing & Trapping	(3)	2	3	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	2
Mining	1	3	-	6	(3)	(3)	(3)	1	2	7	(3)
Manufacturing	21	11	16	19	12	22	27	18	9	11	17
Construction	21	18	20	24	17	20	21	24	26	27	15
Transp., Comm., & Other Utilities	7	14	7	10	7	6	7	9	12	8	9
Trade	17	13	27	17	13	11	20	22	26	21	22
Service	10	4	9	5	6	8	10	13	13	13	15
Public Admin. & Defence(4)	6	5	11	5	8	4	7	9	8	6	8
Other	3	1	2	2	2	3	5	2	4	4	5

Interprovincial variations in the January-to-February decline were more marked as between the Atlantic provinces and Quebec, than elsewhere. This is associated with seasonal reductions in logging operations. It should be pointed out that the number of new cases coded to this industry in the Atlantic provinces in February was actually slightly below that for January. However, percentage-wise the February intake is higher.

The January-to-February per cent change is shown below, together with the per cent distribution of new cases by province:

	Per cent change January to February	Per cent distribution February	January
Canada	-47	100	100
Nfld.	-68	2.6	4.4
P.E.I.	-77	0.4	0.9
N.S.	-59	4.6	6.0
N.B.	-53	5.0	5.6
Que.	-38	33.8	29.0
Ont.	-46	32.2	31.5
Man.	-50	4.0	4.2
Sask.	-53	2.9	3.3
Alta.	-41	5.8	5.2
B.C.	-53	8.7	9.8

(1) Data cover new cases only, i.e. they exclude initial claims taken on behalf of persons exhausting benefit and seeking re-establishment of credits.

(2) National data are not available prior to December.

(3) Less than 1.0.

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

Half of the February reduction in new cases was the result of lower volumes of claims from manufacturing and construction, while the total of cases separated from trade declined by between 15 and 20 per cent.

The composition of the month-end(1) claimant count for persons on continuous claim less than 5 weeks would seem to indicate no change in the sex composition of the February new cases, at the national level(2). However, New Brunswick, Quebec and Saskatchewan showed a slight increase in the proportion of males.

Males as a per cent of all persons on continuous claim

	less than 5 weeks		5 weeks or more	
	Feb. 28, 1962	Jan. 31, 1962	Feb. 28, 1962	Jan. 31, 1962
Canada	80.6	80.7	78.9	78.3
Nfld.	94.9	95.6	94.6	94.3
P.E.I.	84.3	86.3	83.8	82.6
N.S.	88.1	89.5	86.7	85.9
N.B.	88.3	87.1	82.3	81.1
Que.	84.9	82.8	81.0	78.6
Ont.	74.7	75.2	73.8	73.5
Man.	75.0	77.8	79.5	80.6
Sask.	79.0	77.0	80.8	81.6
Alta.	77.0	80.0	75.2	79.2
B.C.	74.7	76.7	71.8	74.3

(1) Table 3.

(2) See the January bulletin, page 8, for a discussion of this inference.

Summary table

Activity	Mar. 1962	Feb. 1962	Mar. 1961	% Change from		Cumulative data			
				Feb. 1962	Mar. 1961	January to March		12 months ending March	
						1962	1961	1962	1961
	(Thousands)					(Thousands)		(Thousands)	
Insured population as at month-end	..	4,092	4,210	4,232*	..	4,116*
Initial and renewal claims filed	226	206	259	+10	-13	752	838	2,374	2,708
Claimants currently reporting to local offices	687	719	838	- 4	-18	702*	853*	450*	530*
Regular	467	511	572	- 9	-18				
SB	220	207	266	+ 6	-17				
SB Fishing	23	28	24	-15	- 2				
Beneficiaries (weekly average)	639	590	807	+ 8	-21	596*	739*	380*	446*
Weeks compensated	2,811	2,361	3,551	+19	-21	7,525	9,325	18,935	22,230
Benefit paid	\$ 68,827	57,988	85,188	+19	-19	184,614	223,837	454,748	513,898
Average weekly benefit	\$ 24.49	24.56	23.99	-	+ 2	24.53	24.00	24.02	23.12

* Monthly average.

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

End of:	Total	Employed	Claimants
1962 - February	4,092,000	3,373,300	718,700(1)
January	4,208,000	3,509,500	698,500(1)
1961 - December	4,196,000	3,594,800	601,200(1)
November	4,081,000	3,695,000	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

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

Prov.	1962 - March - 1961					
	Total	Initial	Renewal	Total	Initial	Renewal
Canada -	225,813	157,663	68,150	259,399	182,980	76,419
Nfld.	7,142	5,459	1,683	6,829	5,598	1,231
P.E.I.	1,108	929	179	1,214	1,015	199
N.S.	14,233	7,338	6,895	12,770	8,351	4,419
N.B.	10,963	8,439	2,524	11,985	9,285	2,700
Que.	67,683	50,431	17,252	81,119	59,876	21,243
Ont.	68,868	46,725	22,143	84,399	56,216	28,183
Man.	10,350	8,127	2,223	11,428	8,859	2,569
Sask.	6,595	5,312	1,283	7,103	5,723	1,380
Alta.	14,169	10,048	4,121	15,602	10,990	4,612
B.C.	24,702	14,855	9,847	26,950	17,067	9,883

(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 50,753.

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	March 31, 1961 Total claimants
		2 or Less	3-4	5-8	9-12	13-16	17-20	Over 20		
	March 30, 1962									
CANADA -	687,450	118,369	54,714	100,227	119,548	136,625	68,815	89,152	44.0	837,961
MALE	547,100	96,644	44,270	81,000	95,793	116,649	55,081	57,663	48.0	670,517
FEMALE	140,350	21,725	10,444	19,227	23,755	19,976	13,734	31,489	28.2	167,444
Nfld.	35,990	3,239	2,327	5,706	7,966	11,188	3,081	2,483	84.0	36,626
Male	34,035	3,058	2,212	5,434	7,566	10,840	2,905	2,020	85.3	34,622
Female	1,955	181	115	272	400	348	176	463	60.2	2,004
P.E.I.	6,906	327	254	640	1,553	2,900	807	425	77.6	6,999
Male	5,819	262	197	555	1,341	2,524	660	280	80.3	5,981
Female	1,087	65	57	85	212	376	147	145	63.7	1,018
N.S.	43,371	8,887	2,385	4,858	8,822	9,012	4,080	5,327	54.7	47,539
Male	38,119	8,250	2,012	4,195	7,861	8,217	3,584	4,000	56.4	41,906
Female	5,252	637	373	663	961	795	496	1,327	42.6	5,633
N.B.	38,536	5,297	2,670	5,435	7,588	9,896	3,740	3,910	72.6	43,262
Male	32,932	4,809	2,381	4,834	6,611	8,745	3,109	2,443	75.6	37,345
Female	5,604	488	289	601	977	1,151	631	1,467	54.8	5,917
Que.	207,675	36,221	18,174	33,312	34,181	41,199	19,161	25,427	45.1	267,570
Male	171,116	29,547	15,460	28,822	28,994	36,310	15,497	16,486	49.0	219,730
Female	36,559	6,674	2,714	4,490	5,187	4,889	3,664	8,941	27.3	47,840
Ont.	195,136	34,840	15,999	27,786	32,401	34,092	20,531	29,487	26.1	248,515
Male	143,506	26,453	11,877	20,516	23,561	27,108	15,626	18,365	27.9	184,615
Female	51,630	8,387	4,122	7,270	8,840	6,984	4,905	11,122	21.0	63,900
Man.	33,777	4,995	2,765	5,589	6,657	6,627	3,278	3,866	35.2	36,960
Male	26,262	3,962	2,136	4,215	5,100	5,477	2,639	2,733	40.1	29,543
Female	7,515	1,033	629	1,374	1,557	1,150	639	1,133	17.9	7,417
Sask.	24,867	2,911	1,714	3,512	4,857	5,775	3,264	2,834	53.7	26,649
Male	19,762	2,318	1,361	2,731	3,722	4,960	2,794	1,876	58.7	21,841
Female	5,105	593	353	781	1,135	815	470	958	34.5	4,808
Alta.	37,878	9,030	3,545	5,957	6,373	5,854	3,429	3,690	64.1	43,567
Male	30,049	7,590	2,863	4,528	5,112	4,920	2,739	2,297	66.5	34,825
Female	7,829	1,440	682	1,429	1,261	934	690	1,393	54.9	8,742
B.C.	63,314	12,622	4,881	7,432	9,150	10,082	7,444	11,703	32.9	80,274
Male	45,500	10,395	3,771	5,170	5,925	7,548	5,528	7,163	36.7	60,109
Female	17,814	2,227	1,110	2,262	3,225	2,534	1,916	4,540	23.4	20,165

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>March - 1962</u>							
Canada -	229,044	133,072	65,164	25,749	5,059	40,179	13,085
Nfld.	7,258	4,607	1,643	888	120	1,657	346
P.E.I.	1,040	778	162	83	17	298	44
N.S.	13,932	6,097	6,632	959	244	2,353	621
N.B.	10,398	6,882	2,368	1,003	145	2,370	544
Que.	69,895	43,093	17,116	8,433	1,253	13,729	3,759
Ont.	70,966	39,986	20,953	8,184	1,843	10,854	4,179
Man.	10,295	6,758	2,235	1,064	238	1,599	428
Sask.	6,712	4,657	1,223	706	126	1,119	293
Alta.	14,511	8,564	3,941	1,644	362	2,171	871
B.C.	24,037	11,650	8,891	2,785	711	4,029	2,000

<u>March - 1961</u>							
Canada -	252,245	152,327	71,823	23,749	4,346	53,095	17,037
Nfld.	6,872	4,643	1,324	769	136	1,780	322
P.E.I.	1,196	892	196	96	12	214	39
N.S.	10,859	6,010	3,954	745	150	3,342	723
N.B.	10,928	7,283	2,536	969	140	2,734	528
Que.	80,859	50,636	21,015	8,057	1,151	18,242	4,993
Ont.	83,354	47,879	26,782	7,086	1,607	15,425	5,291
Man.	11,253	7,540	2,386	1,142	185	1,846	698
Sask.	7,102	4,990	1,245	745	122	1,363	332
Alta.	13,893	8,337	3,791	1,500	265	3,526	1,598
B.C.	25,929	14,117	8,594	2,640	578	4,623	2,513

* In addition 52,401 revised claims were disposed of. Of these, 5,987 were special requests not granted and 2,662 were appeals by claimants. There were 11,841 revised claims pending at the end of the month.

Table 5. - Number of Claimants Not Entitled to Benefit in each Province during March, 1962 and 1961 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	1962*	12,100	477	40	462	611	4,331	3,276	531	250	652	1,470
	1961	12,117	293	46	376	605	4,442	3,257	502	285	768	1,543
Claimants disqualified	1962	34,436	892	127	1,244	1,134	11,270	11,846	1,455	912	2,140	3,416
	1961	32,252	1,041	261	1,144	1,424	11,017	10,374	1,378	919	1,655	3,039
Not unemployed	1962	1,549	43	4	38	35	710	310	76	109	117	107
	1961	1,494	24	2	25	56	643	437	72	98	70	67
Not capable of and not available for work	1962	10,799	196	28	359	305	3,253	4,156	551	300	586	1,065
	1961	9,249	168	22	272	304	3,040	3,395	409	272	449	918
Loss of work due to a labour dispute	1962	154	-	-	7	1	20	115	-	-	2	9
	1961	18	-	-	-	-	2	16	-	-	-	-
Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work	1962	1,940	61	22	136	53	587	728	58	35	134	126
	1961	2,050	24	11	118	61	719	706	88	72	113	138
Discharged for misconduct	1962	1,760	42	6	43	35	617	659	76	32	109	141
	1961	1,500	16	3	53	38	490	612	62	30	76	120
Voluntarily left employment without just cause	1962	8,467	195	28	270	217	2,790	2,682	432	263	674	916
	1961	7,021	156	23	230	189	2,369	2,075	426	227	566	760
Other reasons	1962	9,767	355	39	391	488	3,293	3,196	262	173	518	1,052
	1961	10,920	653	200	446	776	3,754	3,133	321	220	381	1,036

* Previously failed on initial claim but subsequently established on revised claim during March

1962	6,018	348	54	252	356	2,272	1,796	145	78	189	528
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Table 6. - Estimates of the Number of Beneficiaries, by Province.

Province	Average per week	
	1962 - March - 1961	
	(in thousands)	
Canada -	638.8	807.1
Newfoundland	33.7	35.2
Prince Edward Island	8.0	7.9
Nova Scotia	38.7	44.0
New Brunswick	33.9	42.2
Quebec	184.9	248.8
Ontario	188.8	246.4
Manitoba	33.6	37.3
Saskatchewan	26.3	28.8
Alberta	33.4	41.6
British Columbia	57.5	75.1

Table 7. - Benefit Payments, by Province.

Prov.	1962 - March - 1961			
	Weeks	Amount (in dollars)	Weeks	Amount (in dollars)
Canada -	2,810,753	68,826,613	3,551,350	85,187,924
Nfld.	148,471	3,565,525	154,824	3,691,730
P.E.I.	35,146	754,106	34,622	740,759
N.S.	170,318	3,922,160	193,437	4,351,719
N.B.	149,074	3,324,348	185,703	4,113,427
Que.	813,539	20,413,939	1,094,569	26,375,662
Ont.	830,839	20,314,954	1,084,319	25,964,240
Man.	147,896	3,612,411	163,972	3,998,317
Sask.	115,767	2,836,453	126,682	3,068,095
Alta.	146,837	3,728,122	182,963	4,537,896
B.C.	252,866	6,354,595	330,259	8,346,079

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

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

March - 1962

Canada -	2,638,578	172,175	125,683
Newfoundland	141,301	7,170	5,789
Prince Edward Island	33,895	1,251	967
Nova Scotia	158,713	11,605	9,360
New Brunswick	140,262	8,812	5,973
Quebec	768,220	45,319	29,860
Ontario	776,032	54,807	40,587
Manitoba	138,616	9,280	6,777
Saskatchewan	109,634	6,133	4,546
Alberta	137,771	9,066	5,940
British Columbia	234,134	18,732	15,884

March - 1961

Canada -	3,354,828	196,522	140,642
Newfoundland	149,365	5,459	3,915
Prince Edward Island	33,493	1,129	850
Nova Scotia	181,122	12,315	10,004
New Brunswick	175,500	10,203	7,046
Quebec	1,041,186	53,383	34,793
Ontario	1,020,254	64,065	46,154
Manitoba	154,592	9,380	6,909
Saskatchewan	120,160	6,522	4,844
Alberta	170,978	11,985	8,720
British Columbia	308,178	22,081	17,407

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.	1962 - March - 1961					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Canada -	220,091	177,969	42,122	265,788	213,898	51,890
Nfld.	18,338	17,724	614	18,968	18,319	649
P.E.I.	3,819	3,292	527	4,063	3,579	484
N.S.	15,850	14,007	1,843	16,629	14,616	2,013
N.B.	17,328	15,068	2,260	19,266	16,671	2,595
Que.	64,741	53,708	11,033	86,568	71,436	15,132
Ont.	52,643	37,521	15,122	65,581	46,260	19,321
Man.	9,961	8,173	1,788	10,265	8,474	1,791
Sask.	7,945	6,375	1,570	8,377	6,917	1,460
Alta.	9,077	7,324	1,753	10,418	8,468	1,950
B.C.	20,389	14,777	5,612	25,653	19,158	6,495

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

Prov.	1962 - March - 1962					
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Canada -	23,482	23,399	83	23,941	23,869	72
Nfld.	8,665	8,657	8	8,807	8,807	-
P.E.I.	1,570	1,536	34	1,509	1,480	29
N.S.	5,179	5,174	5	5,194	5,187	7
N.B.	3,143	3,131	12	3,485	3,478	7
Que.	955	952	3	1,062	1,061	1
Ont.	499	496	3	362	358	4
Man.	229	229	-	292	292	-
Sask.	-	-	-	3	3	-
Alta.	22	22	-	30	30	-
B.C.	3,220	3,202	18	3,197	3,173	24

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 \$28.00.

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 B 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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