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DEPARTMENT OF MANPOWER AND IMMIGRATION
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STATISTICS CANADA

QUARTERLY REPORT ON JOB VACANCIES
FOURTH QUARTER - 1971

MARCH 1972

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QUARTERLY REPORT ON JOB VACANCIES, FOURTH QUARTER 1971

HIGHLIGHTS

There were, on average, 34,800 jobs vacant and available for full-time employment in the fourth quarter of 1971. This was 62 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1970. In addition, there were 5,000 vacancies for temporary and part-time employment for a grand total of 39,800.

The job vacancy rate which expresses unfilled jobs as a proportion of all jobs, both filled and unfilled, was 5 per 1,000 jobs in the fourth quarter of 1971 compared with 3 per 1,000 in the same quarter of the previous year.

Job vacancies for blue-collar workers rose sharply by 91 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1970 to the fourth quarter of 1971 to reach a total of 19,600. Job vacancies for white-collar workers were also more numerous, rising by 35 per cent to reach a total of 15,200.

Job vacancies in the goods-producing industries rose sharply by 84 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1970 to the fourth quarter of 1971 to reach 13,000. Job vacancies in the service industries rose less sharply, by 51 per cent, to reach a total of 21,700.

In the fourth quarter of 1971 job vacancies were distributed by region as follows: Atlantic (10 per cent), Quebec (24 per cent), Ontario (39 per cent), Prairies (19 per cent), and the Pacific (8 per cent). Job vacancy rates rose in all regions from quarter to quarter.

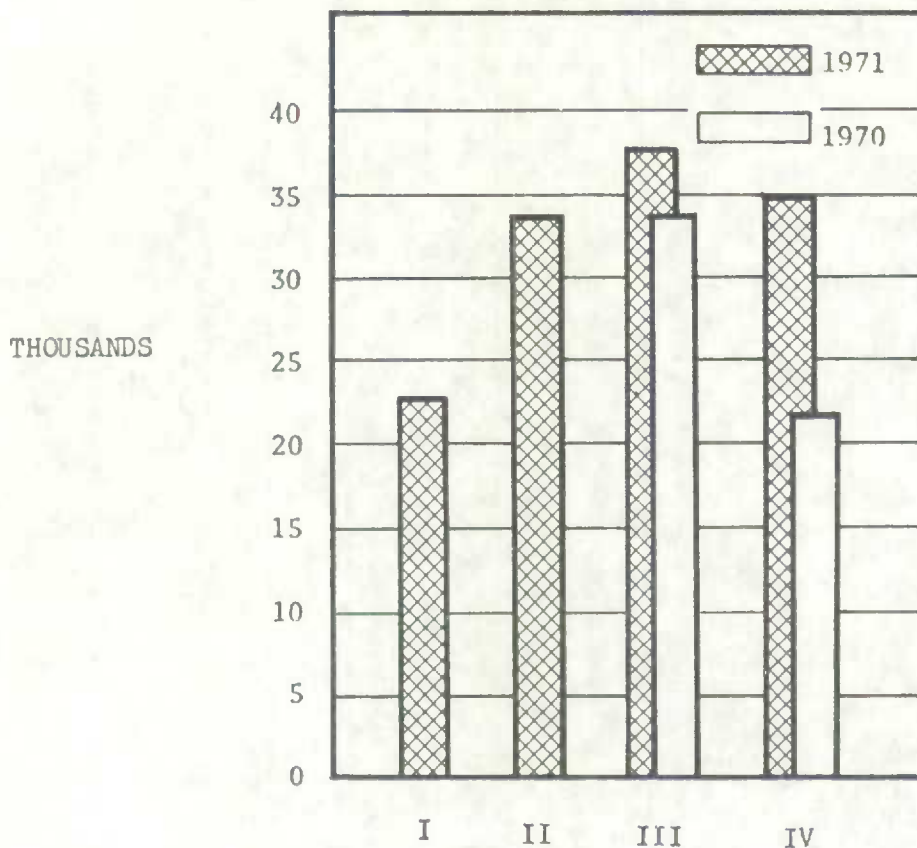
SUMMARY

Vacancies for full-time jobs increased by 13,300 (62 per cent) from 21,500 in the last quarter of 1970 to 34,800 in the corresponding quarter of 1971. When vacancies for temporary and part-time employment are included, the increase totals 15,900, or 66 per cent.

Chart A shows estimates of job vacancies by quarters for 1970 and 1971. Comparable estimates are not available for the first and second quarters of 1970.

CHART A.

Job Vacancies for Canada by Quarters,
1970 and 1971



Job vacancies over the observed period appeared to reach a peak in the summer, and a low in the winter. However, at this time there is not sufficient data to distinguish between seasonal movements and the underlying trend. When comparisons are made for corresponding quarters in 1971 and 1970 for which vacancies were compiled, larger numbers of vacancies were being offered in 1971. Thus, on a year-to-year basis vacancies had risen in the third quarter 1971 by 4,900 and by 13,300 in the fourth quarter 1971.

Approximately 12,100 vacancies in the fourth quarter of 1971 proved hard-to-fill in the sense that they were vacant one month or more. The hard-to-fill vacancies had risen 4,700 from the previous year. Over the year, the proportion of longer-term vacancies was unchanged.

Job Vacancies by Occupation

Job vacancies in blue-collar occupations rose 91 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1971 from the previous year to reach a total of 19,600. Vacant jobs in white-collar occupations increased 35 per cent over the year to reach a total of 15,200.

TABLE A.

Job Vacancies in White- and Blue-collar Occupations
for Canada, by Quarters, 1970-71

	I	II	III	IV
	-Number-			
All Occupations				
1970 -----	..	..	33,600	21,500
1971 -----	23,200	33,900	38,500	34,800
White-collar				
1970 -----	..	..	14,900	11,200
1971 -----	12,800	15,600	18,400	15,200
Blue-collar				
1970 -----	..	..	18,700	10,200
1971 -----	10,300	18,200	20,000	19,600

Changes in job vacancies by occupation for Canada from the fourth quarter of 1970 to the fourth quarter of 1971 are shown in Table B. Numbers of job vacancies were higher in the fourth quarter of 1971 than the previous year in each of the occupations shown.

TABLE B.

Changes in Job Vacancies by Occupation for Canada,
Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
All Occupations -----	13,300	61.8
White-collar -----	3,900	34.8
Prof., Tech., and Mgr'l. -----	1,500	33.5
Clerical and Sales -----	2,400	35.7
Blue-collar -----	9,400	91.3
Service -----	2,600	157.4
Machine Trades -----	600	21.9
Bench Work -----	2,700	129.4
Structural Work -----	1,700	107.4
Other -----	1,700	76.0

The longer-term vacancies had also risen between the quarters in each occupation. Changes over the year in the longer-term vacancies are presented in Table C.

TABLE C.

Changes in Longer-term Vacancies by Occupation for Canada,
Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

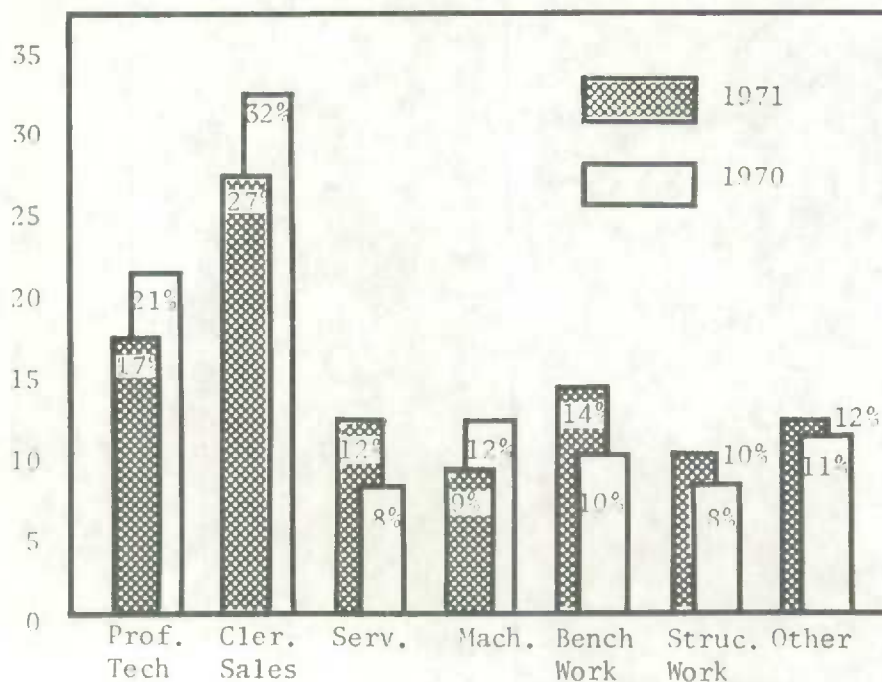
	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
All Occupations -----	4,700	63.3
Prof., Tech. and Mgr'l. -----	700	37.7
Clerical and Sales -----	1,600	93.7
Service -----	800	163.3
Machine Trades -----	300	29.6
Bench Work -----	400	52.5
Structural Work -----	400	44.8

Percentage Distribution by Occupation

Job vacancies by occupation for Canada in the fourth quarters of 1971 and 1970 were distributed as shown in Chart B. About 56 per cent of vacancies in the fourth quarter of 1971 were to be found in blue-collar occupations and about 44 per cent in white-collar occupations.

CHART B.

Percentage Distribution of Job Vacancies by
Occupation for Canada
Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971



Job Vacancies by Industry

Vacancies in goods-producing industries rose from approximately 7,100 in the fourth quarter of 1970 to 13,000 in the fourth quarter of 1971, an increase of 84 per cent from the previous year. Job vacancies in service industries grew at a slower rate from 14,400 in the fourth quarter of 1970 to 21,700 in the same quarter of 1971, a rise of 51 per cent over the year.

Changes in job vacancies by industry for Canada in the fourth quarter of 1971 over a year ago are shown in Table D.

TABLE D.

Changes in Job Vacancies by Industry for Canada,
Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change	
	Number	Per cent
All Industries -----	13,300	61.8
Goods-producing -----	5,900	83.7
Mining -----	100	18.8
Manufacturing -----	4,800	84.9
Durables -----	1,300	58.9
Non-durables -----	3,500	102.0
Construction -----	800	112.5
Service producing -----	7,300	51.1
Transportation -----	(-) 200	(-) 8.7
Trade -----	2,600	66.5
Fin., Ins. and Real Estate -----	900	45.7
Comm., Bus. and Pers. Serv. -----	2,500	49.6
Commercial -----	1,300	56.0
Non-commercial -----	1,200	44.2
Pub. Admin. & Defence -----	1,400	103.8

Job vacancy rates⁽¹⁾ by industry for Canada in the fourth quarters of 1971 and 1970 are presented in Table E.

(1) A rate is obtained by expressing the number of vacancies as a percentage of the sum of non-agricultural employees and all vacancies.

Full-time current vacancy rates show the proportion of labour demand that is unfilled. The rates permit comparisons within industries over time. The over-all number of vacancies per 1,000 jobs had risen in the fourth quarter of 1971 from the previous year. Vacancies per 1,000 jobs in Finance, Manufacturing and Trade had increased over the year at a faster rate than the over-all average. Vacancy rates over the year were higher in all industries shown, except Transportation and Mining.

Longer-term vacancy rates may be regarded as an indicator of the difficulty that employers are meeting in recruiting employees. Longer-term vacancy rates were unchanged from the previous year in Construction, Transportation, Service and Mining and higher in the remaining industries. The most noticeable increase had taken place in Public Administration.

TABLE E.

Full-time and Longer-term Vacancy Rates by Industry
for Canada, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

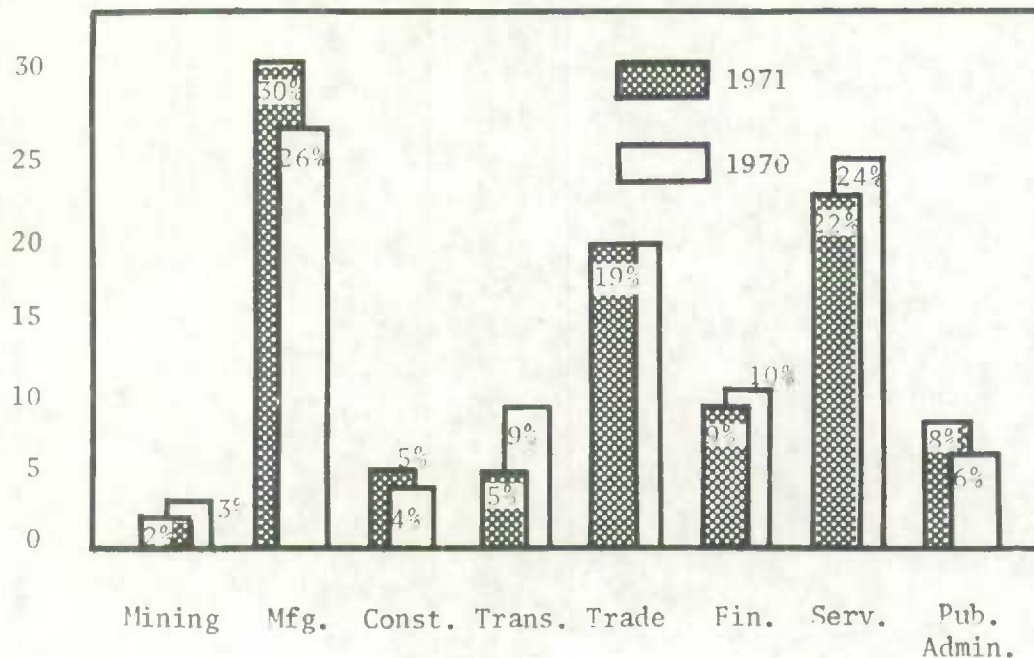
	IV 71	IV 70
Full-time Vacancy Rates		
-Per cent-		
All Industries -----	.5	.3
Mining -----	.6	.6
Manufacturing -----	.6	.3
Construction -----	.4	.2
Trans., Comm., and Other Utilities -----	.2	.3
Trade -----	.6	.3
Fin., Ins. and Real Estate -----	.9	.5
Comm., Bus. and Pers. Service -----	.4	.3
Public Admin. and Defence -----	.5	.3
Longer-term Vacancy Rates		
All Industries -----	.2	.1
Mining -----	.3	.3
Manufacturing -----	.2	.1
Construction -----	.1	.1
Trans., Comm., and Other Utilities -----	.1	.1
Trade -----	.2	.1
Fin., Ins. and Real Estate -----	.3	.2
Comm., Bus. and Pers. Service -----	.1	.1
Public Admin. and Defence -----	.3	.1

Percentage Distribution by Industry

The distribution of job vacancies by industry for Canada in the fourth quarters of 1971 and 1970 is shown in Chart C. About 37 per cent of vacancies in the fourth quarter of 1971 were to be found in goods-producing industries and about 63 per cent in service industries. The distribution of vacancies by industry in the fourth quarter of 1971 was much the same as a year ago.

CHART C.

Percentage Distribution of Job Vacancies
by Industry for Canada,
Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971



Job Vacancies by Region

Changes in job vacancies for regions from the fourth quarter of 1970 to the fourth quarter of 1971 are presented in Table F. Numbers of job vacancies were higher in all regions in the fourth quarter of 1971. Increases above the national average took place in Quebec (120 per cent) and in the Prairie Region (77 per cent).

TABLE F.

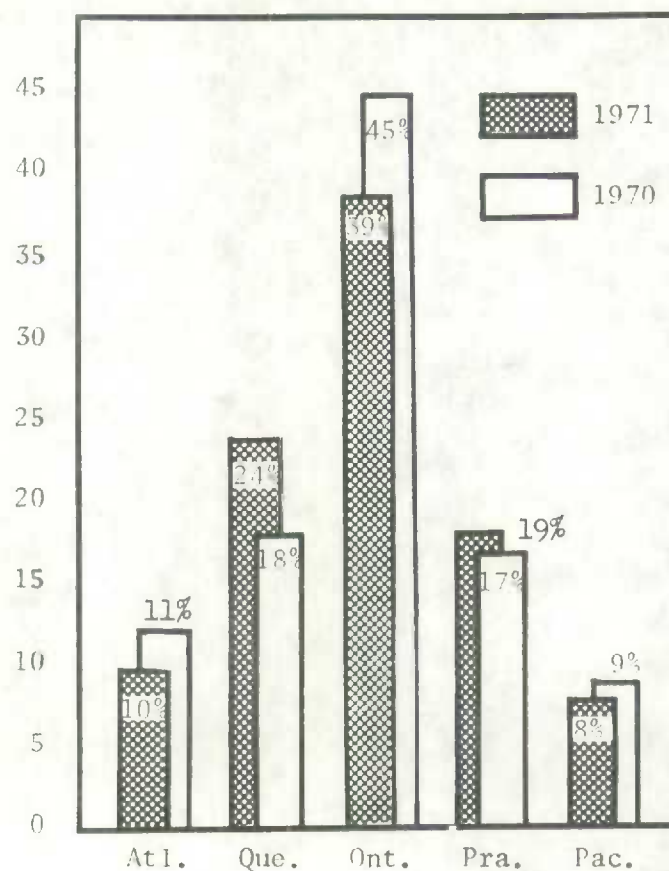
Changes in Job Vacancies for Regions,
Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
Canada -----	13,300	61.8
Atlantic Region -----	1,000	38.9
Quebec -----	4,500	119.5
Ontario -----	4,000	41.0
Prairie Region -----	2,800	76.5
Pacific Region -----	1,000	53.7

Chart D shows the percentage distribution of job vacancies over the regions in the fourth quarter of 1971 and 1970.

CHART D.

Percentage Distribution of Job Vacancies
for Regions, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971



Job vacancy rates for regions in the fourth quarters of 1971 and 1970 are shown in Table G. Unfilled labour demand in all regions rose in the fourth quarter of 1971 from the previous year.

Longer-term vacancy rates were generally higher in the eastern but not in the western regions.

TABLE G.

Full-time and Longer-term Vacancy Rates for Canada,
Fourth Quarter 1971 and 1970

	IV 71	IV 70
Full-time Vacancy Rates		
	-Per cent-	
Canada -----	.5	.3
Atlantic Region -----	.7	.5
Quebec -----	.4	.2
Ontario -----	.5	.4
Prairie Region -----	.6	.4
Pacific Region -----	.4	.3
Longer-term Vacancy Rates		
Canada -----	.2	.1
Atlantic Region -----	.3	.2
Quebec -----	.2	.1
Ontario -----	.2	.1
Prairie Region -----	.1	.1
Pacific Region -----	.1	.1

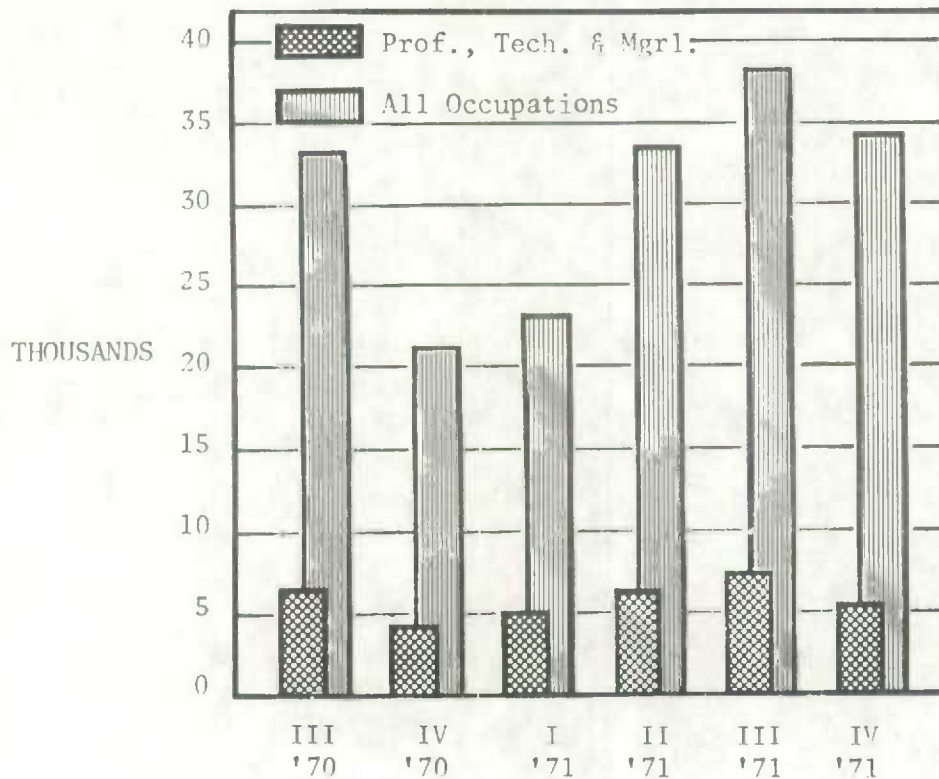
OCCUPATIONAL REVIEW

Professional, Technical and Managerial Occupations

Job vacancies in Professional, Technical and Managerial occupations rose 34 per cent between the fourth quarters of 1970 and 1971 to reach a total of 5,900 vacancies. During the period shown in Chart E, vacancies in this category showed the same movement as "All Occupations".

CHART E.

Job Vacancies in Prof., Tech., & Mgr'l. and All Occupations, Canada,
by Quarters, 1970 to 1971

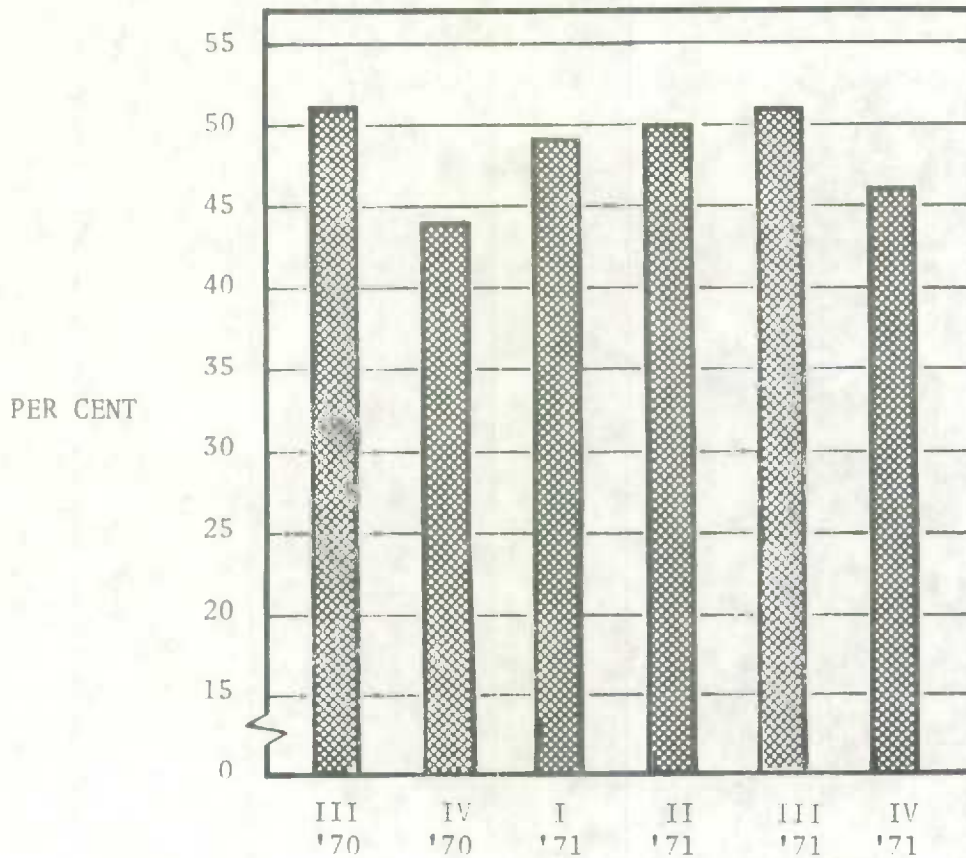


The rise in vacancies in this category from the previous year was mostly for personnel in Medicine and Health, in Architecture and Engineering, in Art, in the Life Sciences and in Entertainment and Recreation occupations.

The proportion of longer-term vacancies in this category, which rose from 44 per cent to 46 per cent between the fourth quarters of 1970 and 1971, would indicate that difficulty in filling vacancies for this category did not change markedly over the period.

CHART F.

Longer-term Prof., Tech. & Mgr'l. Vacancies as a Percentage of Full-Time Vacancies, Canada, by Quarters, 1970 to 1971

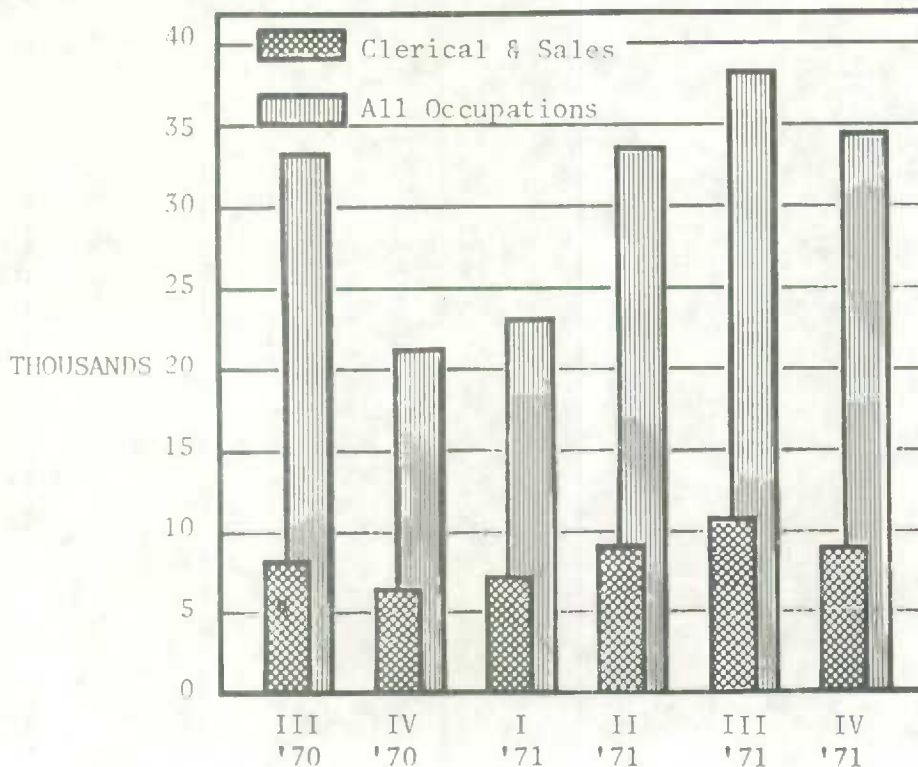


Clerical and Sales Occupations

Vacant jobs in Clerical and Sales occupations increased 36 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1971 from the previous year to a total of 9,200 vacancies. Vacancies in this category showed the same pattern as "All Occupations" over the period shown in Chart G.

CHART G.

Job Vacancies in Clerical & Sales and All Occupations, Canada,
by Quarters, 1970 to 1971

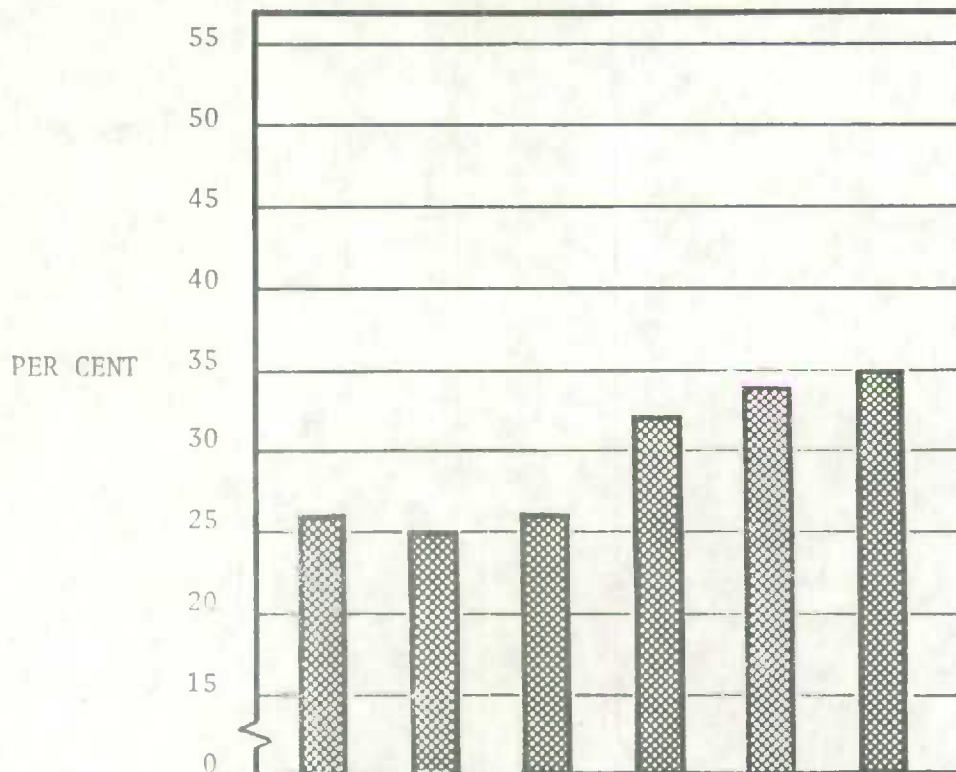


The growth of job vacancies in the fourth quarter of 1971 from the previous year was mainly for personnel engaged in the sale of commodities. More vacancies over the year were also available for personnel in the sale of Services, Computing and Account-recording, Stenography, Typing, Filing and related occupations and in Material and Production-recording occupations.

The proportion of longer-term vacancies in this category rose 10 percentage points between the fourth quarters of 1970 and 1971. As can be seen in Chart H, the proportion of longer-term vacancies reached a new higher level in the latter three quarters of 1971 suggesting more difficulties in filling these vacancies.

CHART H.

Longer-term Clerical & Sales Vacancies as a Percentage of Full-time Vacancies, Canada, by Quarters, 1970 to 1971

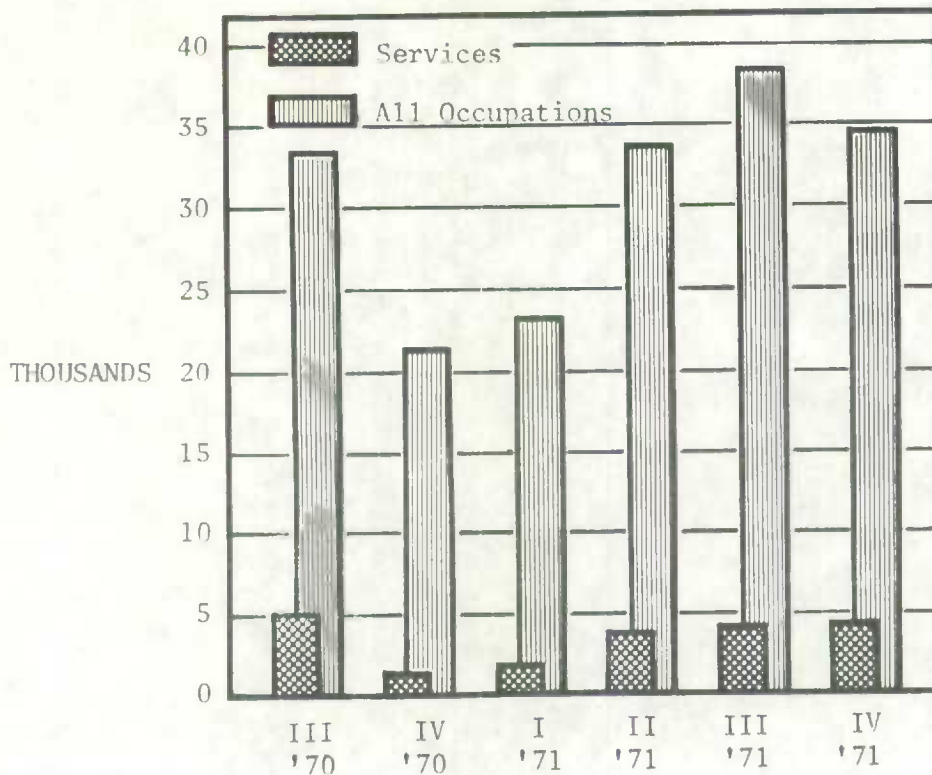


Service Occupations

Vacancies in Service occupations increased 157 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1971 from the previous year to reach a total of 4,200. Vacant jobs in this category, which increased in 1971, showed a different pattern to "All Occupations" as shown in Chart I.

CHART I.

Job Vacancies in Services and All Occupations for Canada,
by Quarters, 1970 to 1971

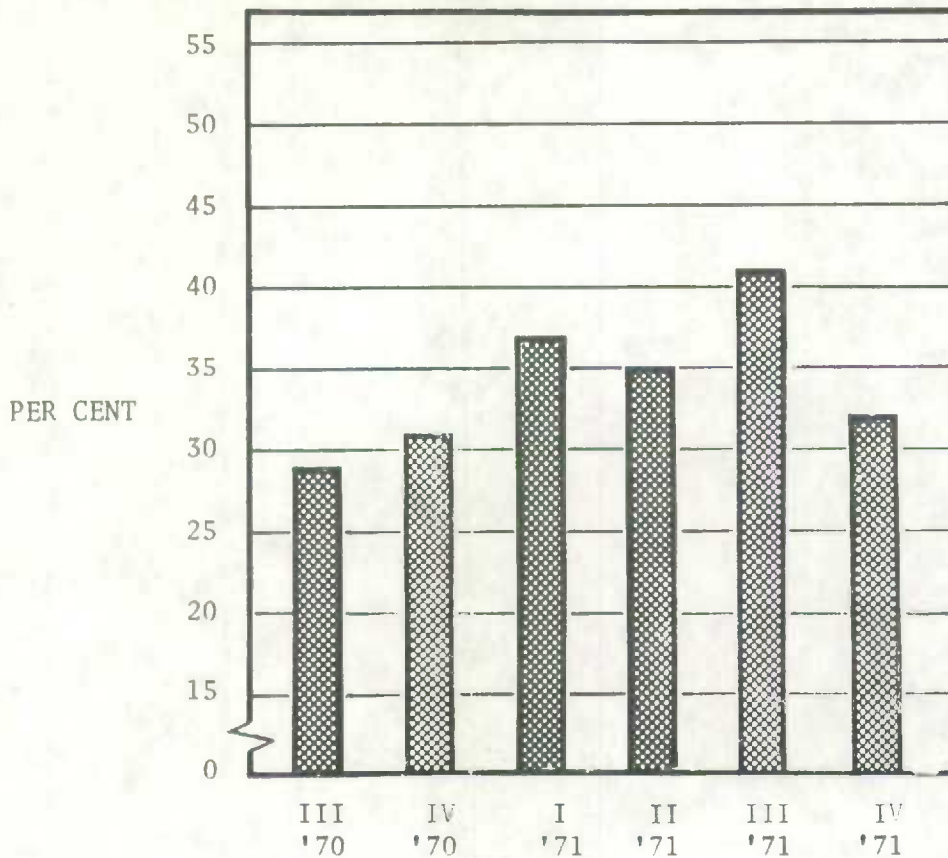


The larger numbers of vacancies in Service occupations over the year were mostly for workers in Food and Beverage Preparation and Service, in Barbering, Cosmetology and related occupations, in Protective Service and in Building and related service occupations.

The proportion of longer-term vacancies in this category rose marginally over the year. After an almost steady increase in the proportion of longer-term vacancies over the period shown in Chart J, the amount of difficulty met in filling vacancies in this category may be returning to the lower 1970 levels.

CHART J.

Longer-term Service Vacancies as a Percentage of Full-time Vacancies, Canada, by Quarters, 1970 to 1971

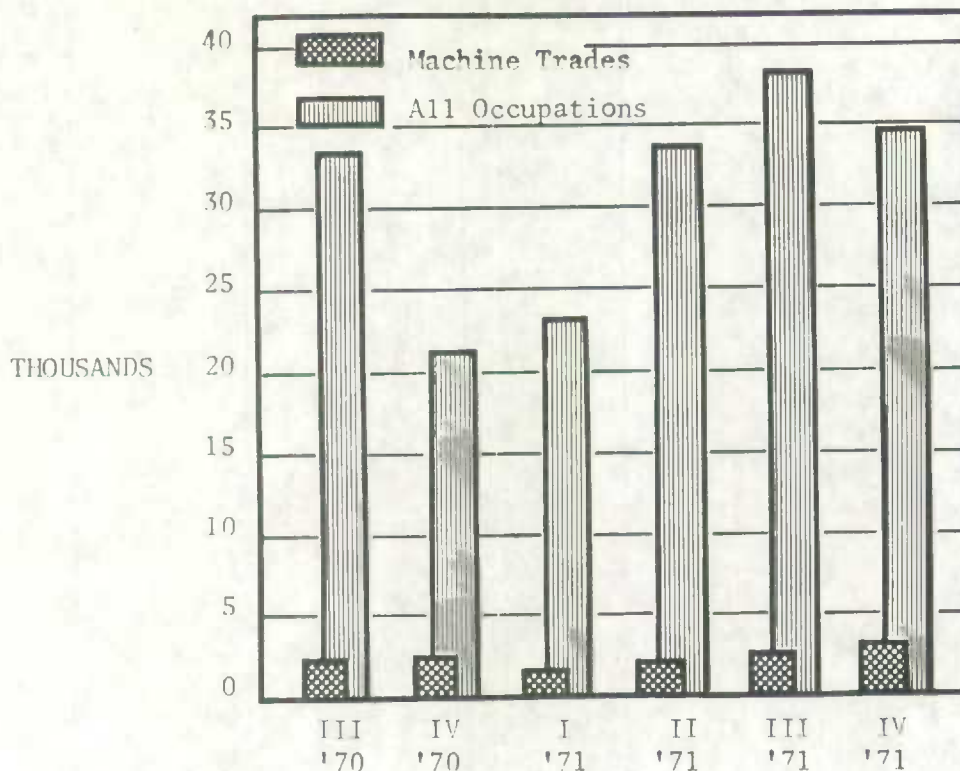


Machine Trades Occupations

Numbers of vacant jobs in Machine Trades occupations rose 22 per cent between the fourth quarters of 1970 and 1971 to a total of 3,200. As shown in Chart K, the pattern of vacancies in this category differed from that for "All Occupations".

CHART K.

Job Vacancies in Machine Trades & All Occupations for Canada,
by Quarters, 1970 to 1971

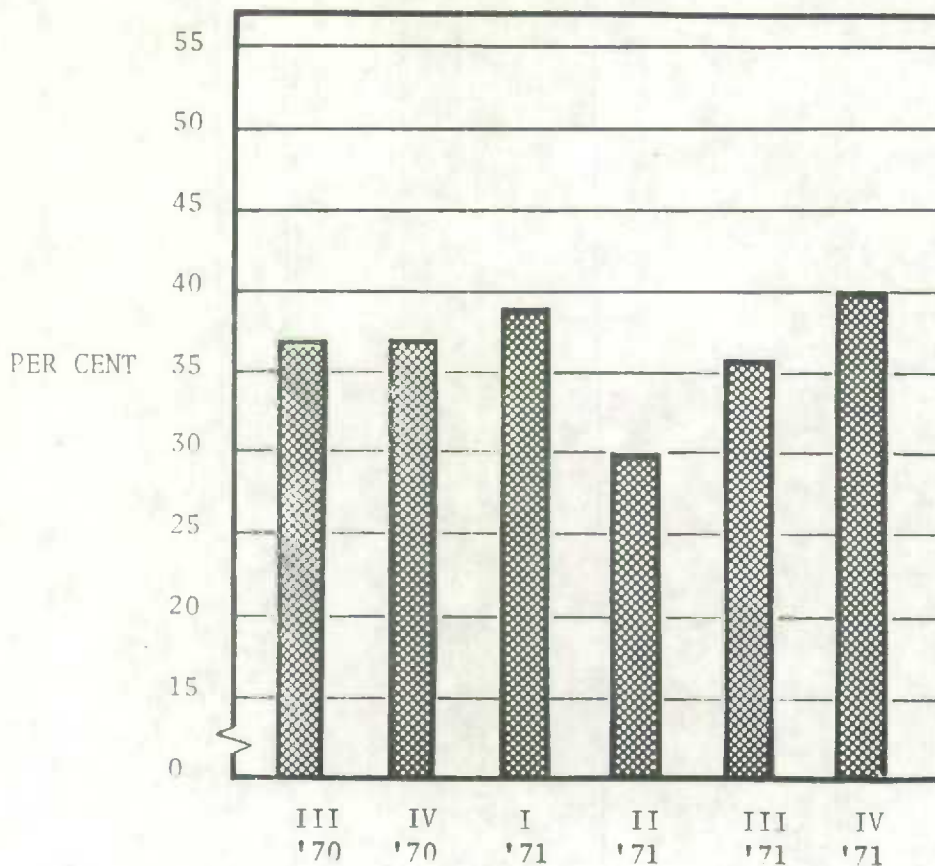


The increase in vacancies in Machine Trades over the year was mostly for workers in Machine Work and Wood Machining occupations.

Not much change had occurred over the year in the proportion of longer-term vacancies indicating that difficulty in filling vacancies remained the same over the period covered in Chart L.

CHART L.

Longer-term Machine Trades Vacancies as a Percentage of Full-time Vacancies, Canada, by Quarters, 1970 to 1971

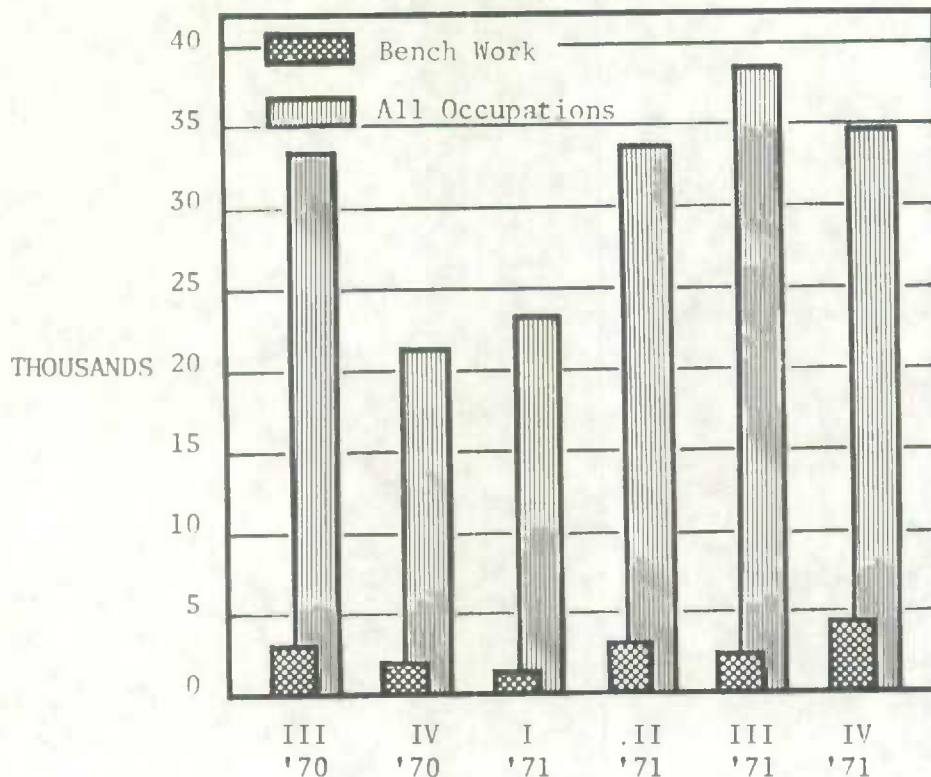


Bench Work Occupations

Vacant jobs in Bench Work occupations had risen 130 per cent between the fourth quarters of 1970 and 1971 to reach a total of 4,800. This category had followed a different pattern to that of "All Occupations" during the period shown in Chart M.

CHART M.

Job Vacancies in Bench Work & All Occupations for Canada,
by Quarters, 1970-71



The rise in vacancies in Bench Work over the year was mostly for workers in the Manufacture and Repair of Textile, Leather and related products, in the Assembly and Repair of Electrical Equipment and in the Manufacture, Assembly and Repair of Specified Metal products occupations.

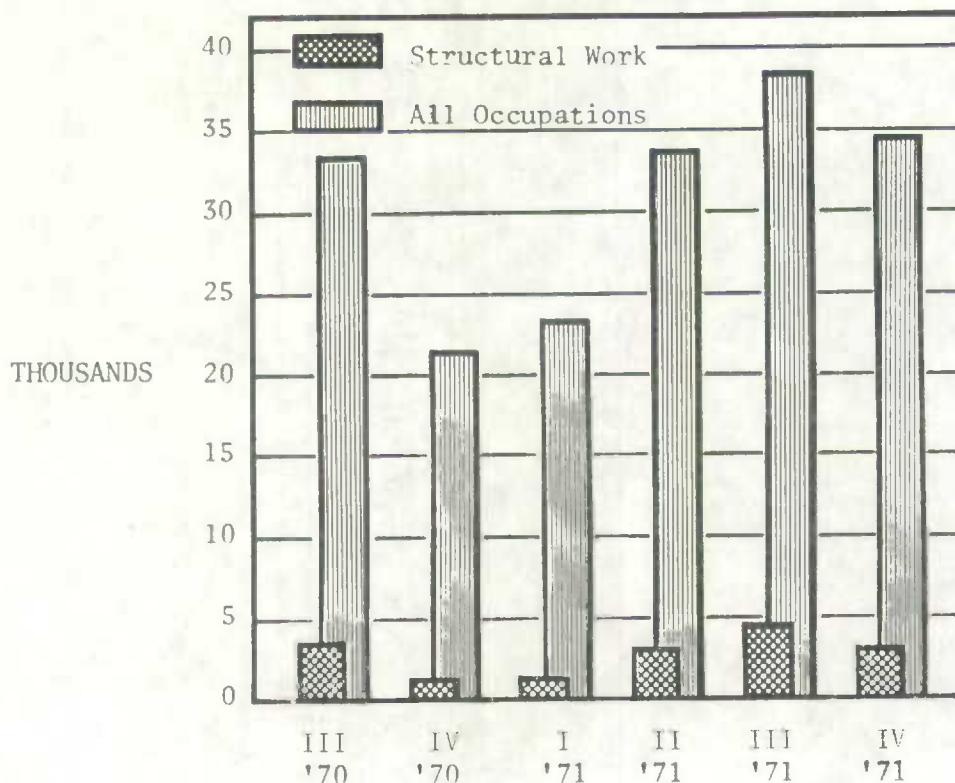
The proportion of longer-term vacancies in this category dropped over the year from 39 per cent to 26 per cent, suggesting a decline in the difficulty met in filling vacancies of this type.

Structural Work Occupations

Job vacancies rose 107 per cent between the fourth quarters of 1970 and 1971 reaching a total of 3,400 vacancies. As shown in Chart N, they showed the same pattern as "All Occupations".

CHART N.

Job Vacancies in Structural Work & All Occupations for Canada,
by Quarters, 1970 to 1971

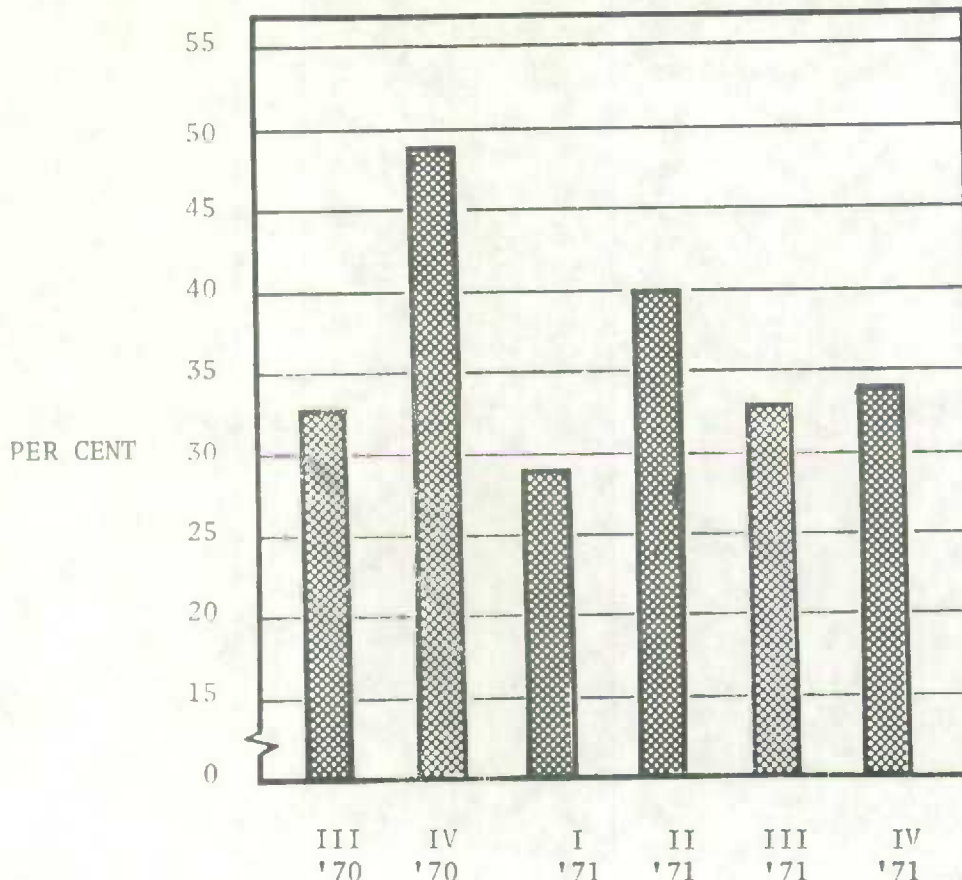


The growth in vacancies in Structural Work over the year was mostly for workers in Construction, in Metal Fabricating, in Painting, Plastering, Waterproofing, Cementing and related work, in Excavating, Grading, Paving and related work in Electrical Assembling, Installing and Repairing Work occupations.

Over the year, the proportion of longer-term vacancies dropped from 49 per cent to 34 per cent. Difficulty in filling vacancies of this type was more stable in the latter part of 1971, as shown in Chart O.

CHART O.

Longer-term Structural Work Vacancies as a Percentage of Full-time Vacancies, Canada, by Quarters, 1970 to 1971



Other Occupations

Vacancies in Farming, Fishing and Forestry, in Processing and in Miscellaneous occupations were too small to be shown separately and, as a result, have been combined under the category of Other occupations. Vacancies in this category increased 76 per cent over the year, reaching a total of 4,000. The "All Occupations" pattern held for these vacancies.

The growth in vacancies in this combined group over the year occurred mainly in the Miscellaneous occupations component. Thus, more workers were required in Logging, Transportation, Motor Freight and Packaging and Materials Handling Work occupations. There was a greater need over the year for workers in the Processing of Food, Tobacco and related products occupations.

AREA REVIEW

The Atlantic Region

As shown in Table H, job vacancies in blue-collar occupations increased at three times the rate of those in white-collar occupations.

TABLE H.

Changes in Job Vacancies in White- and Blue-collar Occupations
for the Atlantic Region, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
All Occupations -----	970	38.9
White-collar -----	240	18.8
Blue-collar -----	730	59.9

As can be seen in Table I, vacant jobs rose at a more rapid rate over the year in Goods-producing industries.

TABLE I.

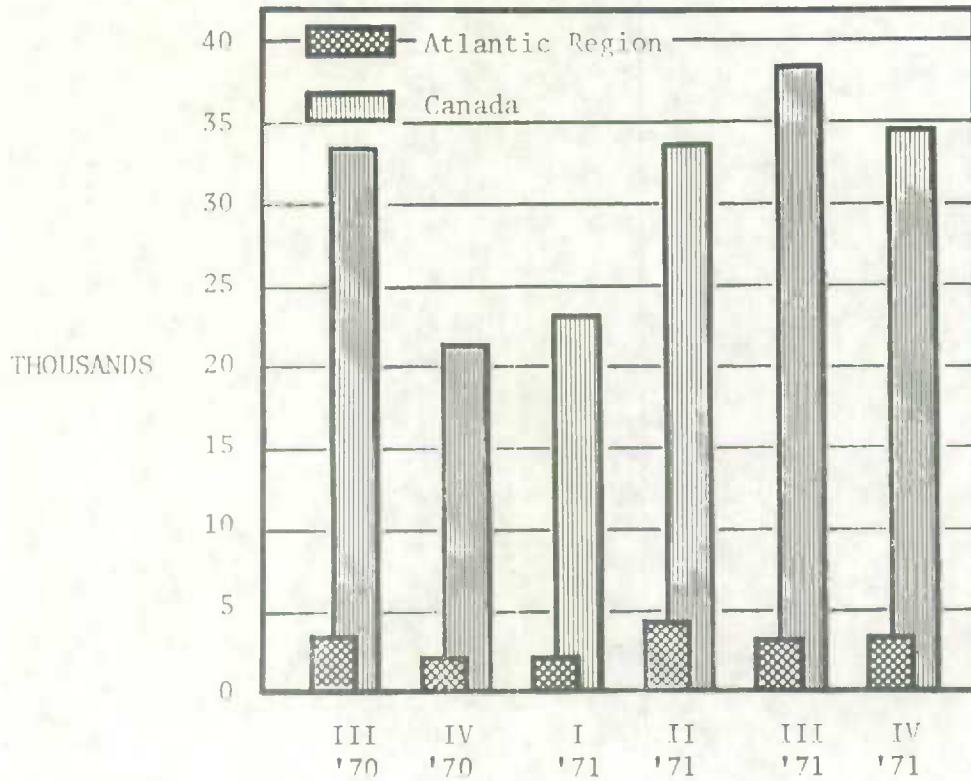
Changes in Job Vacancies in Goods- and Service-producing Industries
for the Atlantic Region, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
All Industries -----	970	38.9
Goods-producing -----	510	84.5
Service-producing -----	450	24.1

Vacancies in the Atlantic Region and Canada over the period between third quarter to fourth quarter 1971 are shown in Chart P. Whereas Canada reached a 1971 high in the third quarter, vacancies in this region reached a high in the second quarter.

CHART P.

Job Vacancies in the Atlantic Region and Canada,
by Quarters, 1970 to 1971



Quebec

Vacancies in blue-collar occupations in this region rose 129.7 per cent between the two quarters to a total of 4,100. White-collar occupations rose at a slower rate of 110.6 per cent to 4,300. Changes over the year in selected occupations are presented in Table J.

TABLE J.

Changes in Job Vacancies in White- and Blue-collar Occupations
for Quebec, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
All Occupations -----	4,500	119.5
White-collar -----	2,200	110.6
Prof., Tech. & Mgrl. -----	600	68.5
Clerical and Sales -----	1,700	141.9
Blue-collar -----	2,300	129.7
Bench Work -----	400	45.5

Over the year, vacant jobs in Service industries rose at a more rapid rate than in Goods-producing industries. Changes in selected industries in this region are shown in Table K.

TABLE K.

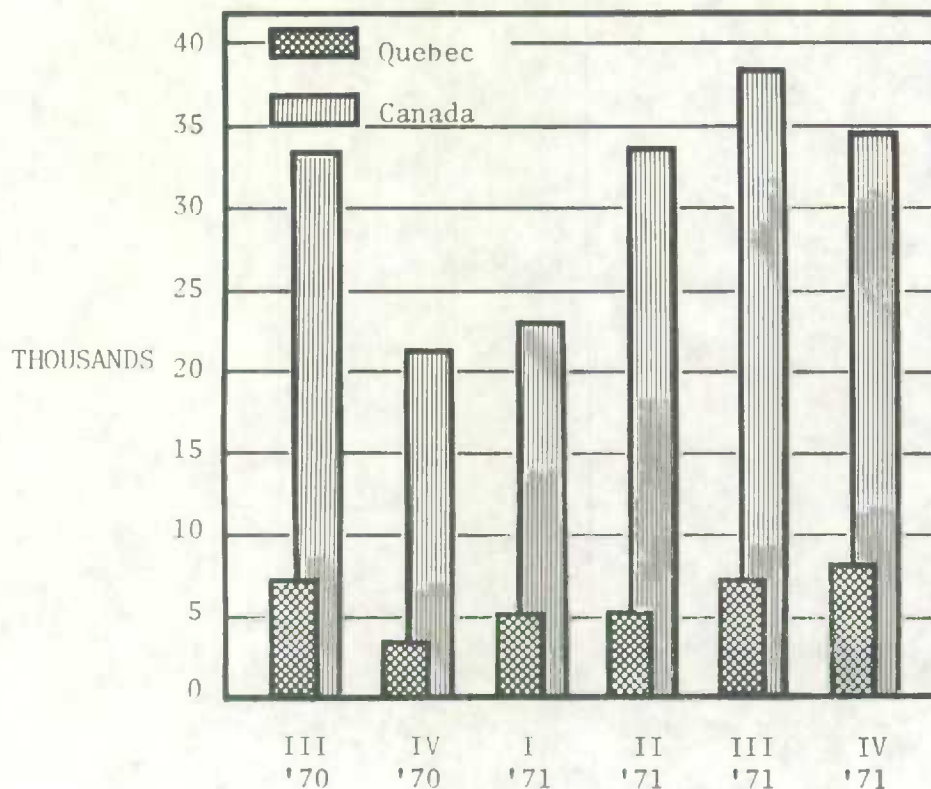
Changes in Job Vacancies in Goods- and Service-producing
Industries for Quebec, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
All Industries -----	4,500	119.5
Goods-producing -----	1,300	73.8
Manufacturing -----	1,100	68.9
Service-producing -----	3,200	101.3
Comm., Bus. & Pers. Serv. ---	1,300	183.9

As can be seen in Chart Q, vacancies in Quebec differed from Canada's pattern. Vacant jobs in this region in 1971 rose between the third and fourth quarters while Canada showed a decline.

CHART Q.

Job Vacancies in Quebec and Canada,
by Quarters, 1970 to 1971



Ontario

Job vacancies in blue-collar occupations increased 63.8 per cent between the fourth quarter of 1970 and 1971 to reach a total of 7,300, while vacancies in white-collar occupations rose at a slower rate of 21.7 per cent to reach 6,400. Changes in selected occupations in this region are presented in Table L.

TABLE L.

Changes in Job Vacancies in White- and Blue-collar Occupations
for Ontario, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
All Occupations -----	4,000	41.0
White-collar -----	1,200	21.7
Prof., Tech. & Mgrl. -----	600	33.2
Clerical and Sales -----	600	15.8
Blue-collar -----	2,800	63.8
Service -----	1,000	215.3
Machine Trades -----	200	14.0
Structural Work -----	300	30.3

Vacant jobs in Service industries rose at a faster rate than Goods-producing industries in the fourth quarter of 1971 from the previous year. Changes in selected industries in this region are presented in Table M.

TABLE M.

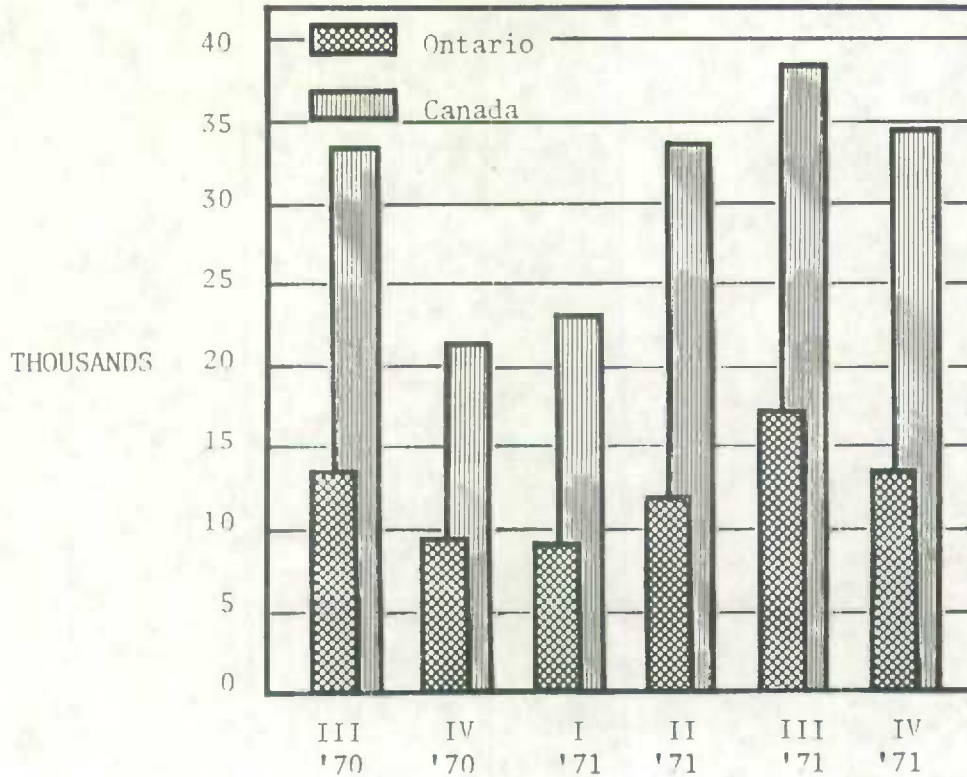
Changes in Job Vacancies in Goods- and Service-producing Industries
for Ontario, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change	
	Number	Per cent
All Industries -----	4,000	41.0
Goods-producing -----	1,000	29.1
Manufacturing -----	900	33.8
Durables -----	300	23.2
Non-durables -----	600	44.2
Service-producing -----	3,000	47.6
Transportation -----	(-) 500	(-) 40.4
Trade -----	1,000	47.4
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate -----	700	93.0
Comm., Bus. & Pers. Serv. -----	700	35.6
Commercial -----	200	23.2
Non-commercial -----	500	49.6

Chart R shows that vacant jobs in Ontario and Canada in both years were highest in the third quarter. A decline in both years occurred between the third and fourth quarters.

CHART R.

Job Vacancies in Ontario and Canada,
by Quarters, 1970 to 1971



The Prairie Region

Vacancies in Blue-collar occupations rose 130.6 per cent between the observed quarters to a total of 4,700, while vacant jobs in white-collar occupations increased only slightly at a rate of 6.9 per cent to a total of 1,700. Changes in these two groups in this region are presented in Table N.

TABLE N.

Changes in Job Vacancies in White- and Blue-collar Occupations for
The Prairie Region, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
All Occupations -----	2,800	76.5
White-collar -----	100	6.9
Blue-collar -----	2,700	130.6

Job vacancies in Goods-producing industries over the year had grown more rapidly than in Service industries. Changes in selected industries in this region are presented in Table O.

TABLE O.

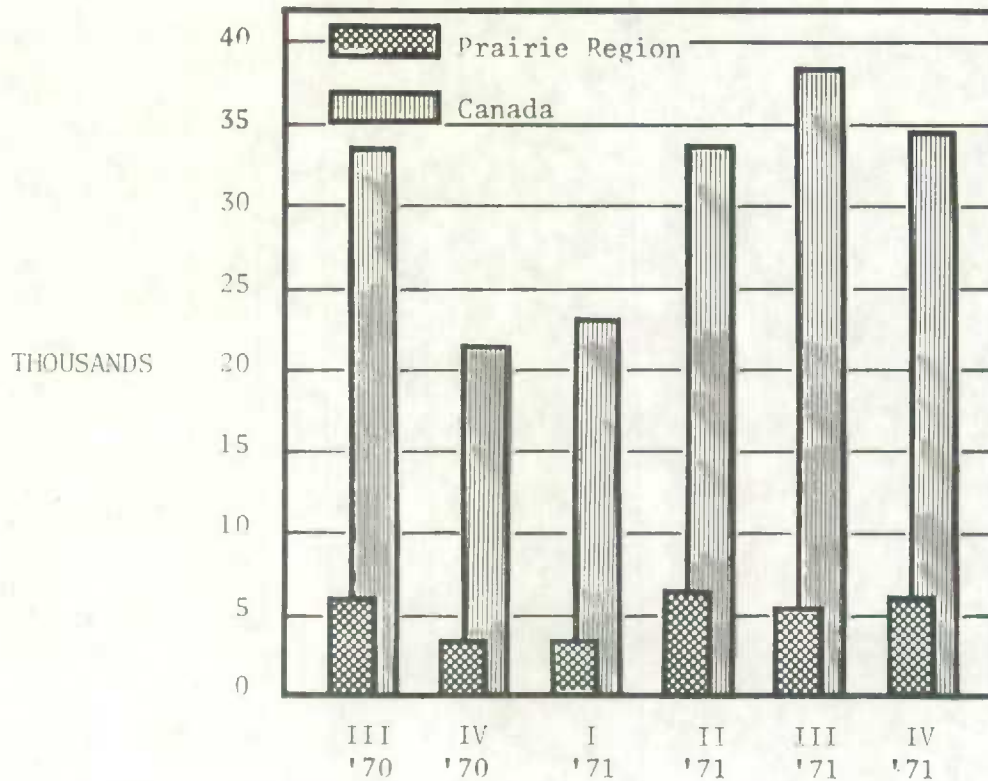
Changes in Job Vacancies in Goods- and Service-producing Industries
for the Prairie Region, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change	
	Number	Per cent
All Industries -----	2,800	76.5
Goods-producing -----	2,600	298.4
Manufacturing -----	2,300	371.4
Service-producing -----	200	8.7
Trade -----	400	55.8
Comm., Bus. & Pers. Serv. -	(-) 400	(-) 53.7

The Regions showed a different pattern than Canada's in the period covered in Chart S. Vacancies in 1971 declined between the second and third quarters and rose in the fourth quarter.

CHART S.

Job Vacancies in the Prairie Region and Canada,
by Quarters, 1970 to 1971



The Pacific Region

Vacancies numbered 1,600 in blue-collar occupations in the fourth quarter of 1971, a rise of 106.5 per cent over the year. White-collar occupations reported 1,300 vacancies, a much slower rate of increase, 16.8 per cent, from the previous year. Changes in these two groups in this region are presented in Table P.

TABLE P.

Changes in Job Vacancies in White- and Blue-collar Occupations for
the Pacific Region, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
All Occupations -----	1,000	53.7
White-collar -----	200	16.8
Blue-collar -----	800	106.5

Goods-producing industries over the year indicated a much higher rate of growth of vacancies than Service industries. Changes in these two groups in this region are presented in Table Q.

TABLE Q.

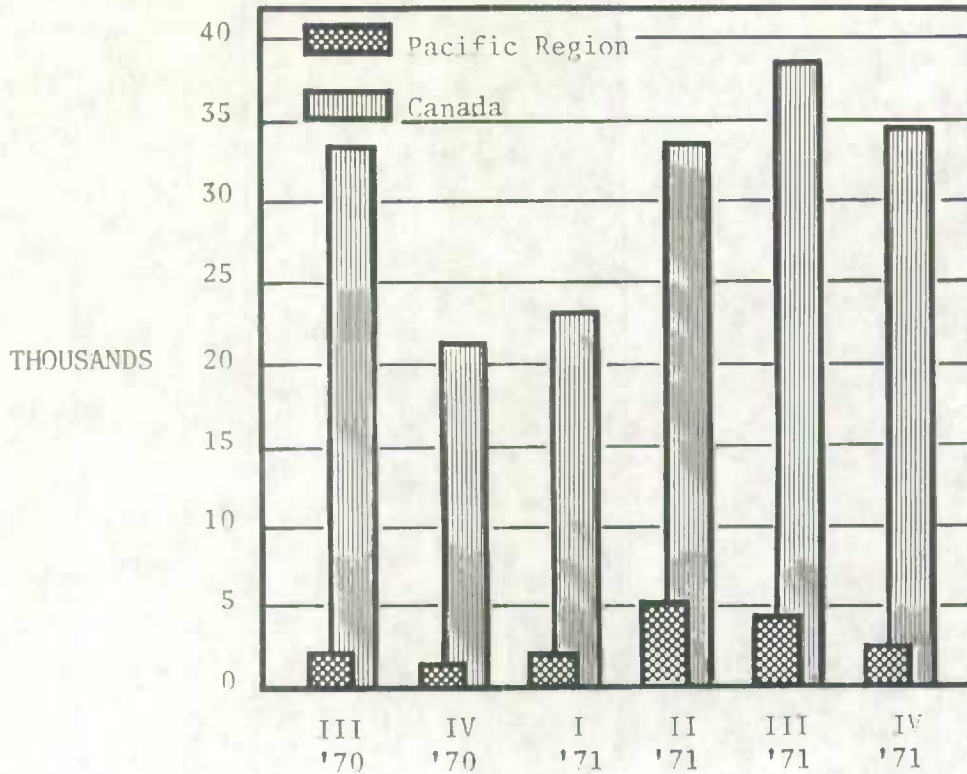
Changes in Job Vacancies in Goods- and Service-producing Industries
for the Pacific Region, Fourth Quarter 1970 and 1971

	Change (Increases)	
	Number	Per cent
All Industries -----	1,000	53.7
Goods-producing -----	600	116.1
Service-producing -----	400	30.4

Vacancies in this region in 1971 were highest in the second quarter. This region, therefore, showed a different pattern than Canada's. Chart T shows vacancies by quarters in this region and Canada.

CHART T.

Job Vacancies in the Pacific Region and Canada,
by Quarters, 1970 to 1971



SECTION I

STATISTICAL TABLES 1-14

Third Quarter 1970 to Fourth Quarter 1971

TABLE 1. Current Job Vacancies in Canada and Regions, by Quarters, 1970-71

	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
<u>Vacancies: All categories(1)</u>			Number			
CANADA	36,700	23,900	25,100	40,400	44,300	39,800
Atlantic Region	4,300	2,700	2,500	6,800	3,800	3,700
Quebec	7,700	4,500	5,600	6,000	8,500	10,100
Ontario	15,200	10,400	10,200	14,000	20,400	15,500
Prairie Region(4)	6,600	4,100	4,100	7,600	6,200	7,300
Pacific Region(5)	2,900	2,200	2,700	6,000	5,300	3,200
<u>Vacancies for Full-time jobs only(2)</u>						
CANADA	33,600	21,500	23,200	33,900	38,500	34,800
Atlantic Region	4,000	2,500	2,300	4,400	3,300	3,500
Quebec	7,300	3,800	5,300	5,400	7,400	8,300
Ontario	13,800	9,700	9,200	12,100	17,500	13,700
Prairie Region(4)	6,100	3,600	3,800	6,700	5,700	6,400
Pacific Region(5)	2,400	1,900	2,500	5,300	4,600	2,900
<u>Full-time vacancies open for a longer term(3)</u>						
CANADA	11,200	7,400	8,000	11,600	13,900	12,100
Atlantic Region	1,900	1,000	1,400	1,800	1,900	1,800
Quebec	3,100	1,800	2,300	2,300	3,000	3,700
Ontario	4,000	3,200	3,000	4,400	6,300	4,800
Prairie Region(4)	1,400	1,000	800	1,800	1,500	1,100
Pacific Region(5)	800	..	..	1,300	1,300	..

Estimates in these tables may not add to totals due to rounding.

.. Estimates too small to meet reliability criteria. See notes on reliability of estimates and selection of data for publication on page 53.

(1) Vacancies for current full-time, casual, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs.

(2) Vacancies for current jobs with minimum duration of four full standard work weeks or full standard work month.

(3) Longer-term vacancies are vacancies for current full-time jobs which have been unfilled for one month or more.

(4) Includes the Northwest Territories

(5) Includes the Yukon Territory.

TABLE 2. Current Full-time Job Vacancies by Selected Occupations(1),
Canada, by Quarters, 1970-71

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Number					
ALL OCCUPATIONS	33,600	21,500	23,200	33,900	38,500	34,800
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL	6,800	4,400	5,300	6,500	7,500	5,900
Architecture and engineering	1,200	800	1,000	1,300	1,200	900
Medicine and health	2,300	900	1,800	1,400	2,200	2,000
CLERICAL AND SALES	8,100	6,800	7,500	9,200	11,000	9,200
Stenography, typing, filing and related ..	2,600	1,800	2,500	2,500	3,400	2,300
Computing and account-recording	1,700	1,000	1,200	1,800	1,500	1,500
Salesmen, services	1,100	900	1,200	1,600	1,400	1,600
Salesmen and salespersons, commodities ...	1,300	900	1,300	1,800	2,900	2,200
SERVICES(2)	5,100	1,600	2,300	4,000	4,100	4,200
Food and beverage	2,100	..	..	1,500	1,400	1,400
MACHINE TRADES	2,500	2,600	1,800	2,300	2,800	3,200
Mechanics and machinery repairmen	1,000	1,400	900	1,400	1,500	1,500
BENCH WORK	3,100	2,100	1,600	3,200	2,600	4,800
Fabrication and repair of textile, leather & related	1,900	1,000	1,100	2,100	1,700	3,500
STRUCTURAL WORK	3,900	1,600	1,600	3,400	4,900	3,400
Construction	1,100	..	..	1,100	1,700	1,200
OTHER(3)	4,100	2,300	3,100	5,300	5,700	4,000

- .. Estimates too small to meet reliability criteria. See notes on reliability of estimates and selection of data for publication on page 53.
- (1) Occupations are based on the 'Dictionary of Occupational Titles', Third Edition, U.S. Dept. of Labor.
- (2) Excludes domestic service.
- (3) Includes:(a) forestry, processing and miscellaneous occupations and (b) farming and fishing occupations originating in Industrial Sectors other than Agriculture and Fishing and Trapping.

TABLE 3. Current Longer-term Job Vacancies by Occupation,
Canada, by Quarters, 1970-71

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Number					
ALL OCCUPATIONS	11,200	7,400	8,000	11,600	13,900	12,100
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL	3,500	2,000	2,600	3,300	3,800	2,700
CLERICAL AND SALES	2,100	1,700	2,000	3,000	3,800	3,300
SERVICES(1)	1,500	..	900	1,400	1,700	1,300
MACHINE TRADES	900	1,000	..	..	1,000	1,300
STRUCTURAL WORK	1,300	800	..	1,300	1,600	1,200
OTHER(2)	1,900	1,400	1,300	1,900	2,000	2,400

.. Estimates too small to meet reliability criteria. See notes on reliability of estimates and selection of data for publication on page 53.

(1) Excludes domestic service.

(2) Includes: (a) forestry, processing, bench work and miscellaneous occupations and (b) farming and fishing occupations originating in Industrial Sectors other than Agriculture and Fishing and Trapping.

TABLE 4. Current Full-time Job Vacancies by Industry(1),
Canada, by Quarters 1970-71

INDUSTRY	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Number					
ALL INDUSTRIES	33,600	21,500	23,200	33,900	38,500	34,800
PRIMARY, EXCL. AGRICULTURE	1,000	..	1,300	1,400	2,200	1,000
Mines, quarries and oil wells	800	..	1,000	1,200	1,400	800
MANUFACTURING	9,500	5,600	5,700	8,100	8,700	10,400
Durables	4,200	2,200	2,300	3,700	4,100	3,500
Non-Durables	5,300	3,400	3,400	4,400	4,600	6,800
CONSTRUCTION	2,200	800	..	1,600	3,000	1,600
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN. & OTHER UTILITIES	1,600	1,900	1,300	2,000	2,100	1,700
TRADE	4,700	4,000	3,500	5,600	7,700	6,600
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,300	2,100	2,300	2,700	2,800	3,000
COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERS. SERVICES ...	10,500	5,100	5,700	9,000	8,700	7,700
Commercial(2)	5,300	2,400	2,400	5,300	5,000	3,700
Non-Commercial(3)	5,200	2,800	3,300	3,700	3,700	4,000
PUBLIC ADMIN. AND DEFENCE(4)	1,800	1,300	2,700	3,500	3,300	2,700

.. Estimates too small to meet reliability criteria. See notes on reliability of estimates and selection of data for publication on page 53.

(1) Excludes agriculture, fishing & trapping, domestic service and non-civilian.

(2) Includes health services (excl. hospitals), motion picture and recreational services, services to business management, personal services (excluding domestic) and miscellaneous services.

(3) Includes hospitals, education, welfare and religious organizations.

(4) Excludes non-civilians.

TABLE 5. Current Full-time Job Vacancy Rates(1) by Industry,
Canada, by Quarters, 1970-71

INDUSTRY	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Percent					
ALL INDUSTRIES(2) .....	.5	.3	.4	.5	.5	.5
MINES, QUARRIES AND OIL WELLS .....	.6	.6	.8	1.0	1.0	.6
MANUFACTURING .....	.5	.3	.3	.5	.5	.6
CONSTRUCTION .....	.5	.2	.2	.4	.6	.4
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN. AND OTHER UTILITIES	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3
TRADE .....	.4	.3	.3	.5	.7	.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE .....	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.9
COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES(3)	.6	.3	.3	.5	.5	.4
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE(4) .....	.3	.3	.6	.6	.6	.5

(1) A rate is obtained by expressing the number of full-time vacancies as a percentage of the sum of non-agricultural paid workers and all vacancies.

(2) Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, domestic service and non-civilian.

(3) Excludes domestic service.

(4) Excludes non-civilians.

TABLE 6. Current Longer-term Job Vacancy Rates(1) by Industry,
Canada, by Quarters, 1970-71

INDUSTRY	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Percent					
ALL INDUSTRIES(2) .....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
MINES, QUARRIES AND OIL WELLS .....	.3	.3	.6	.3	.4	.2
MANUFACTURING .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2
CONSTRUCTION .....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN. AND OTHER UTILITIES .	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
TRADE .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE .....	.3	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3
COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES(3)	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE(4) .....	.1	.1	.2	.3	.3	.3

- (1) A rate is obtained by expressing the number of longer-term vacancies as a percentage of the sum of non-agricultural paid workers and all vacancies.
(2) Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, domestic service and non-civilian.
(3) Excludes domestic service.
(4) Excludes non-civilians.

TABLE 7. Current Full-time Job Vacancies by Selected Occupations(1),
Canada & Regions, by Quarters 1970-71

REGION/OCCUPATION	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Number					
CANADA						
All occupations	33,600	21,500	23,200	33,900	38,500	34,800
ATLANTIC REGION						
All occupations	4,000	2,500	2,300	4,400	3,300	3,500
Professional, tech., and mgr'l.	1,200	800	800	1,100	800	1,100
QUEBEC						
All occupations	7,300	3,800	5,300	5,400	7,400	8,300
Professional, tech., and mgr'l.	1,600	900	1,300	800	1,500	1,500
Clerical and sales	1,900	1,200	1,800	2,000	2,000	2,800
Bench work	1,100	800	800	1,000	800	1,200
ONTARIO						
All occupations	13,800	9,700	9,200	12,100	17,500	13,700
Professional, tech. and mgr'l.	2,600	1,800	2,100	2,900	3,600	2,400
Clerical and sales	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,600	5,300	4,000
Service	1,400	..	..	1,000	1,600	1,500
Machine trades	1,600	1,300	900	..	1,200	1,500
Structural Work	1,900	900	..	1,300	2,500	1,200
PRAIRIE REGION(2)						
All occupations	6,100	3,600	3,800	6,700	5,700	6,400
Clerical and sales	1,600	1,000	1,100	1,800	2,100	1,000
PACIFIC REGION(3)						
All occupations	2,400	1,900	2,500	5,300	4,600	2,900

.. Estimates too small to meet reliability criteria. See notes on reliability of estimates and selection of data for publication on page 53.

(1) Occupations are based on the 'Dictionary of Occupational Titles,' Third Edition, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

(2) Includes the Northwest Territories.

(3) Includes the Yukon Territory.

TABLE 8. Current Full-time Job Vacancies by Selected Industries,
Canada & Regions, by Quarters, 1970-71

REGION/INDUSTRY	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Number					
CANADA - All industries(1)	33,600	21,500	23,200	33,900	38,500	34,800
ATLANTIC REGION - All industries	4,000	2,500	2,300	4,400	3,300	3,500
QUEBEC - All industries	7,300	3,800	5,300	5,400	7,400	8,300
Manufacturing	2,100	1,600	1,900	1,600	2,500	2,700
Non-durables	1,700	1,200	1,600	1,400	1,800	2,200
Community, business and pers. services ...	2,600	..	1,200	1,200	1,600	1,900
ONTARIO - All industries	13,800	9,700	9,200	12,100	17,500	13,700
Manufacturing	5,000	2,600	2,400	3,300	4,300	3,500
Durables	2,700	1,300	1,400	2,000	2,500	1,600
Non-durables	2,300	1,300	1,000	1,300	1,800	1,900
Transportation, commun. & other utilities	800	1,100	..	1,000	900	..
Trade	2,100	2,100	1,400	1,400	3,900	3,000
Fin., insur. and real estate	900	800	900	1,000	1,000	1,500
Community, business and pers. services ...	3,400	1,900	2,100	3,300	4,200	2,600
Commercial(2)	1,700	1,000	1,100	1,300	2,100	1,300
Non-commercial(3)	1,800	900	1,100	2,000	2,100	1,400
PRAIRIE REGION(4) - All industries	6,100	3,600	3,800	6,700	5,700	6,400
Manufacturing,	1,200	..	..	1,600	800	2,900(5)
Trade	800	..	1,100	1,400	1,500	1,000
Community, business and pers. services ...	1,800	1,400	1,100	1,700	1,300	1,100
PACIFIC REGION(6) - All industries	2,400	1,900	2,500	5,300	4,600	2,900

.. Estimates too small to meet reliability criteria. See notes on reliability of estimates and selection of data for publication on page 53.

(1) Excludes agriculture, fishing & trapping, domestic service and non-civilian.

(2) Includes health services (excl. hospitals), motion picture and recreational services, services to business management, personal services (excluding domestic) and miscellaneous services.

(3) Includes hospitals, education, welfare and religious organizations.

(4) Includes the Northwest Territories.

(5) This estimate is suspect due to the disproportionate effect of an atypical observation. Hence, caution should be exercised in the use of it.

(6) Includes the Yukon Territory.

TABLE 9. Current Full-time Job Vacancy Rates(1) by Selected Industries,
Canada & Regions, by Quarters, 1970-71

REGION/INDUSTRY	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Percent					
CANADA - All industries(2) .....	.5	.3	.4	.5	.5	.5
ATLANTIC REGION - All industries .....	.7	.5	.5	.8	.6	.6
QUEBEC - All industries .....	.4	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4
Manufacturing .....	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4
Non-durables .....	.5	.3	.4	.4	.5	.6
Community, business and pers. services ...	.5	.1	.2	.2	.3	.4
ONTARIO - All industries .....	.5	.4	.4	.4	.6	.5
Manufacturing .....	.6	.3	.3	.4	.5	.4
Durables .....	.6	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3
Non-durables .....	.6	.4	.3	.3	.5	.5
Transportation, commun. & other utilities	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.3
Trade .....	.5	.5	.3	.3	.9	.7
Fin., insur. and real estate .....	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	1.0
Community, business and pers. services ...	.6	.3	.3	.5	.6	.4
Commercial(3) .....	.6	.4	.4	.5	.7	.5
Non-commercial(4) .....	.5	.2	.3	.5	.5	.3
PRAIRIE REGION - All industries .....	.6	.4	.4	.7	.6	.6
Manufacturing .....	.9	.5	.5	1.3	.6	..(5)
Trade .....	.4	.3	.6	.7	.8	.5
Community, business and pers. services ...	.6	.5	.4	.6	.4	.3
PACIFIC REGION - All industries .....	.3	.3	.4	.7	.6	.4

- (1) A rate is obtained by expressing the number of full-time vacancies as a percentage of the sum of non-agricultural paid workers and all vacancies.
- (2) Excludes agriculture, fishing & trapping, domestic service and non-civilian.
- (3) Includes health services (excl. hospitals), motion picture and recreational services, services to business management, personal services (excluding domestic) and miscellaneous services.
- (4) Includes hospitals, education, welfare and religious organizations.
- (5) See the footnote 5 in table 8.

TABLE 10. Current Longer-term Job Vacancy Rates(1) in All Industries(2),
Canada & Regions, by Quarters, 1970-71

REGION/INDUSTRY	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Percent					
CANADA .....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
ATLANTIC REGION .....	.4	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3
QUEBEC .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
ONTARIO .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
PRAIRIE REGION(3) .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1
PACIFIC REGION(4) .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1

- (1) A rate is obtained by expressing the number of longer-term vacancies as a percentage of the sum of non-agricultural paid workers and all vacancies.
- (2) Excludes agriculture, fishing & trapping, domestic service and non-civilian.
- (3) Includes the Northwest Territories.
- (4) Includes the Yukon Territory.

TABLE 11. Current Full-time Job Vacancies in All Industries(1), Selected Provinces,
by Quarters, 1970-71

PROVINCE	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Number					
CANADA(2)	33,600	21,500	23,200	33,900	38,500	34,800
NOVA SCOTIA	1,700	1,000	1,300	1,500	1,000	1,100
NEW BRUNSWICK	1,600	1,100	..	1,700	1,400	1,700
QUEBEC	7,300	3,800	5,300	5,400	7,400	8,300
ONTARIO	13,800	9,700	9,200	12,100	17,500	13,700
MANITOBA	2,800	900	1,000	1,900	1,400	3,200
ALBERTA	2,700	2,300	2,500	3,800	3,400	2,500
BRITISH COLUMBIA	2,400	1,800	2,500	5,300	4,600	2,800

.. Estimates too small to meet reliability criteria. See notes on reliability of estimates and selection of data for publication on page 53.

(1) Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, domestic service and non-civilian.

(2) Estimates for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan are too small to be reliable for publication and are included in the Canada totals. See notes on reliability of estimates and selection of data for publication on page 53.

TABLE 12. Current Full-time Job Vacancy Rates(1) in All Industries(2), Selected Provinces,
by Quarters 1970-71

PROVINCE	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Percent					
CANADA .....	.5	.3	.4	.5	.5	.5
NOVA SCOTIA .....	.8	.5	.7	.7	.5	.5
NEW BRUNSWICK .....	.9	.6	.3	1.0	.8	1.0
QUEBEC .....	.4	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4
ONTARIO .....	.5	.4	.4	.4	.6	.5
MANITOBA .....	.9	.3	.4	.6	.5	1.0
ALBERTA .....	.6	.5	.5	.8	.7	.5
BRITISH COLUMBIA .....	.3	.3	.4	.7	.6	.4

(1) A rate is obtained by expressing the number of full-time vacancies as a percentage of the sum of non-agricultural paid workers and all vacancies.

(2) Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, domestic service and non-civilian.

TABLE 13. Current Longer-term Job Vacancy Rates(1) in All Industries(2), Selected Provinces,
by Quarters 1970-71

PROVINCE	3rd Q/70	4th Q/70	1st Q/71	2nd Q/71	3rd Q/71	4th Q/71
	Percent					
CANADA .....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
NOVA SCOTIA .....	.4	.1	.4	.3	.2	.4
NEW BRUNSWICK .....	.4	.3	.2	.4	.6	.4
QUEBEC .....	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2
ONTARIO .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2
MANITOBA .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1
ALBERTA .....	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2	.1
BRITISH COLUMBIA .....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1

(1) A rate is obtained by expressing the number of longer-term vacancies as a percentage of the sum of non-agricultural paid workers and all vacancies.

(2) Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, domestic service and non-civilian.

TABLE 14. Percentage Distribution of Full Time Job Vacancies by Industry and Occupation for Canada

INDUSTRY	4th Q/71	4th Q/70	OCCUPATION	4th Q/71	4th Q/70
	Percent			Percent	
ALL INDUSTRIES	100	100	ALL OCCUPATIONS	100	100
MINING	2	..	PROFESSIONAL, TECH. & MGR'L. ..	17	20
MANUFACTURING	30	26	CLERICAL & SALES	26	32
Durables	10	10	SERVICE	12	7
Non-Durables	20	16	MACHINE TRADES	9	12
CONSTRUCTION	5	4	BENCH WORK	14	10
TRANSP., COMM. & OTHER UTIL...	5	9	STRUCTURAL WORK	10	7
TRADE	19	19	OTHER	11	11
FIN., INS. & REAL ESTATE	9	10			
COMM., BUS. & PERS. SERV.	22	24			
Commercial	11	11			
Non-Commercial	11	13			
PUBLIC ADMIN. & DEFENCE	8	6			

SECTION II

STATISTICAL TABLES 15-17

June 1970 to December 1971

Three Months Moving Averages

TABLE 15. Current Full-time Job Vacancies, Canada and Regions,
Three-Month (Moving) Averages, July 1970–November 1971

Average for three months centered on:

REGION	July 70	Aug. 70	Sept. 70	Oct. 70	Nov. 70	Dec. 70	Jan. 71	Feb. 71	March 71
CANADA	33,700	33,600	30,000	25,000	21,500	18,400	20,900	23,200	28,800
Atlantic	3,800	4,000	3,600	3,100	2,500	1,700	2,300	2,300	3,500
Quebec	6,900	7,300	6,000	5,000	3,800	3,500	4,000	5,300	5,700
Ontario	14,600	13,800	12,600	10,700	9,700	8,500	8,400	9,200	10,700
Prairies & N.W.T.	5,900	6,100	5,400	4,000	3,600	3,100	3,700	3,800	5,400
Pacific & Yukon	2,500	2,400	2,300	2,100	1,900	1,600	2,400	2,500	3,400

	April 71	May 71	June 71	July 71	Aug. 71	Sept. 71	Oct. 71	Nov. 71
CANADA	32,100	33,900	34,300	36,300	38,500	40,000	34,300	34,800
Atlantic	3,500	4,400	4,300	4,000	3,300	2,600	2,200	3,500
Quebec	6,000	5,400	5,600	6,200	7,400	8,100	7,400	8,300
Ontario	11,600	12,100	13,500	16,200	17,500	18,700	15,300	13,700
Prairies & N.W.T.	6,200	6,700	5,600	5,600	5,700	6,300	5,800	6,400
Pacific & Yukon	4,800	5,300	5,300	4,300	4,600	4,200	3,600	2,900

TABLE 16. Current Full-time Job Vacancies by Selected Occupations, Canada,
Three-Month (Moving) Averages, July 1970-November 1971

Average for three months centered on:

OCCUPATION	July 70	Aug. 70	Sept. 70	Oct. 70	Nov. 70	Dec. 70	Jan. 71	Feb. 71	March 71
ALL OCCUPATIONS	33,700	33,600	30,000	25,000	21,500	18,400	20,900	23,200	28,800
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	7,100	6,800	5,500	4,900	4,400	3,900	4,600	5,300	6,400
Clerical & Sales	7,800	8,100	8,100	7,300	6,800	6,200	7,100	7,500	9,000
Service	4,700	5,100	3,700	2,700	1,600	1,700	2,200	2,300	2,900
Machine Trades	3,000	2,500	2,400	2,300	2,600	1,800	1,400	1,800	2,300
Bench Work	2,700	3,100	3,400	2,800	2,100	1,500	1,700	1,600	1,700
Structural Work	4,600	3,900	3,000	2,000	1,600	1,200	1,400	1,600	2,400
Other	3,900	4,100	4,000	2,900	2,300	2,000	2,600	3,100	4,100

	April 71	May 71	June 71	July 71	Aug. 71	Sept. 71	Oct. 71	Nov. 71
ALL OCCUPATIONS	32,100	33,900	34,300	36,300	38,500	40,000	34,300	34,800
Prof., Tech., Mgr.	6,700	6,500	7,200	7,300	7,500	6,500	5,400	5,900
Clerical & Sales	8,700	9,200	8,500	10,200	11,000	11,800	9,600	9,200
Service	4,100	4,000	4,000	3,300	4,100	4,400	4,400	4,200
Machine Trades	2,800	2,300	2,000	2,300	2,800	3,500	3,300	3,200
Bench Work	2,600	3,200	2,900	2,900	2,600	3,800	3,100	4,800
Structural Work	2,600	3,400	3,900	4,500	4,900	4,500	4,100	3,400
Other	4,600	5,300	5,900	5,900	5,700	5,500	4,400	4,000

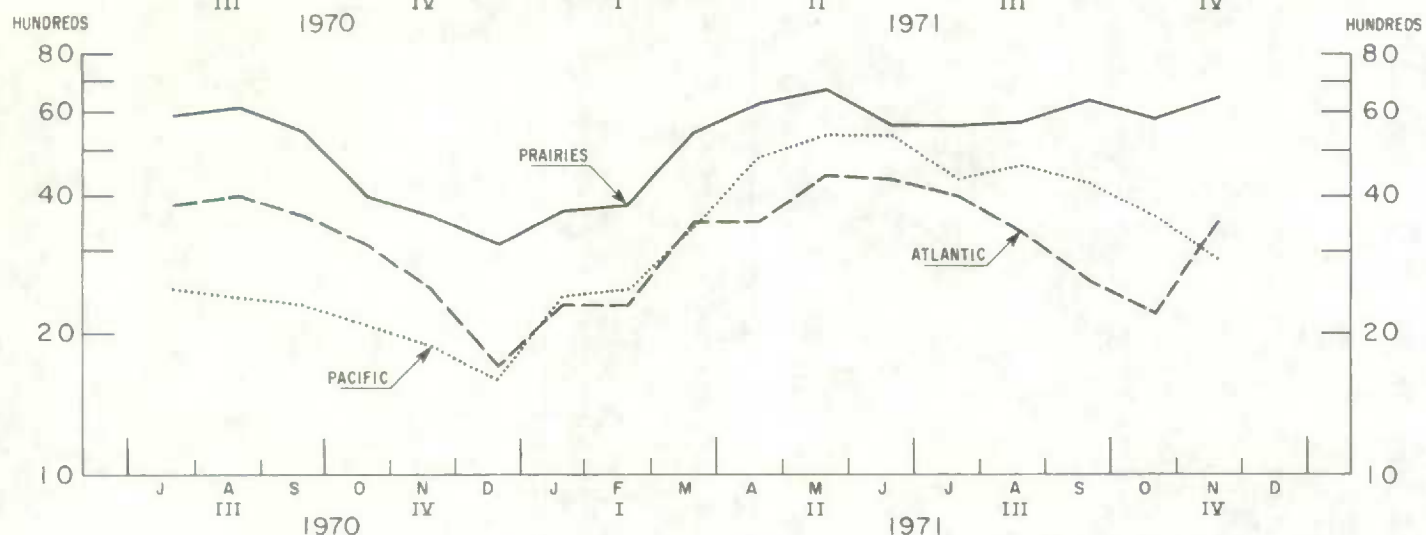
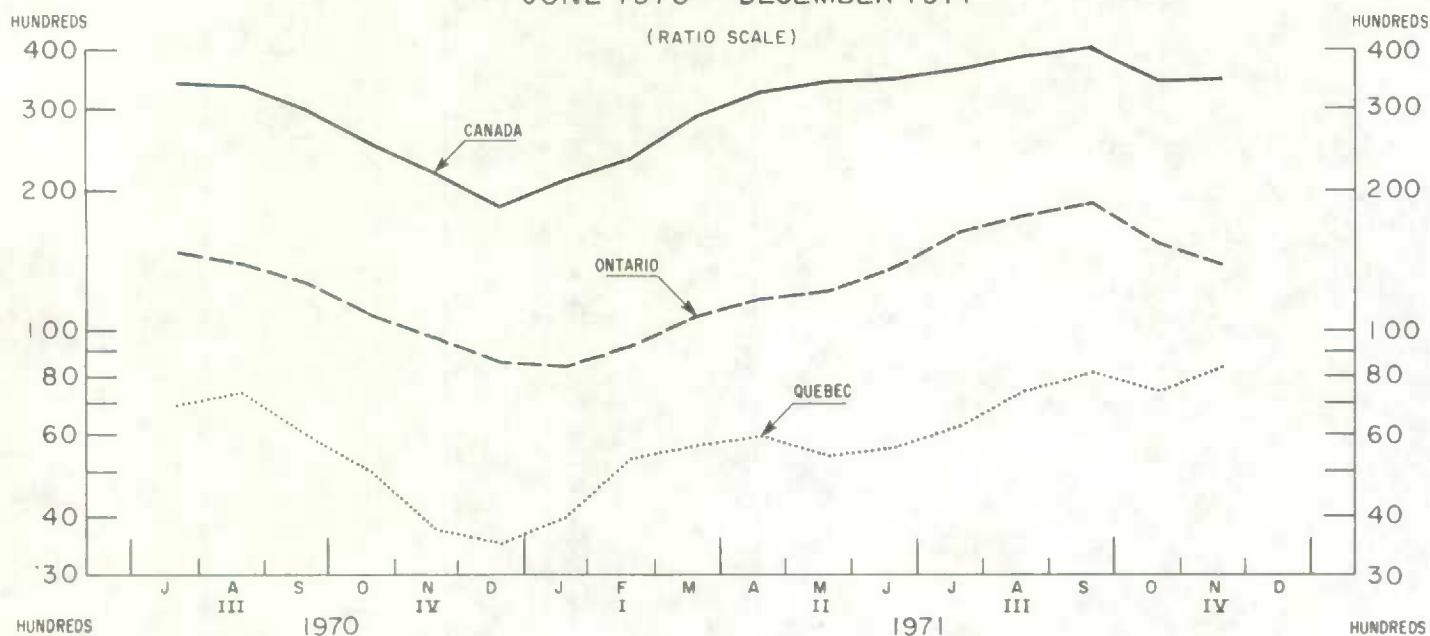
TABLE 17. Current Full-time Job Vacancies by Selected Industrial Groups, Canada,
Three-Month (Moving) Averages, July 1970-November 1971

Average for three months centered on:

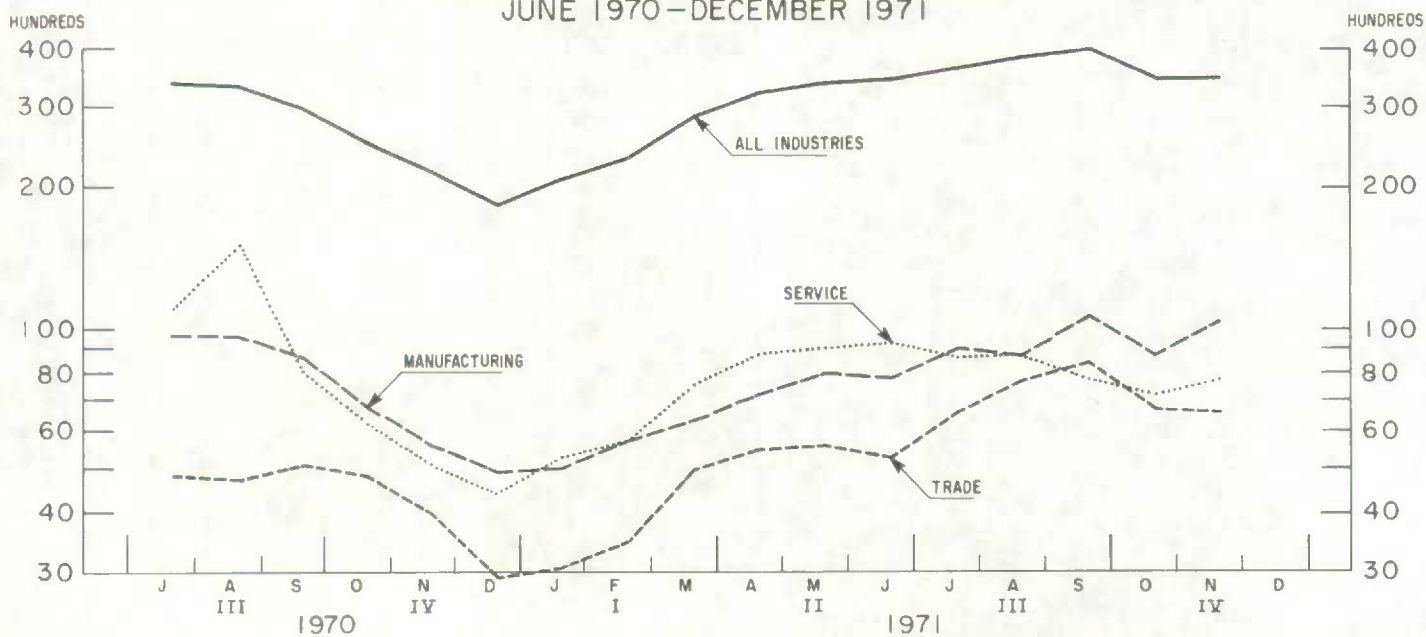
INDUSTRY	July 70	Aug. 70	Sept. 70	Oct. 70	Nov. 70	Dec. 70	Jan. 71	Feb. 71	March 71
ALL INDUSTRIES	33,700	33,600	30,000	25,000	21,500	18,400	20,900	23,200	28,800
Manufacturing	9,600	9,500	8,600	6,700	5,600	4,900	5,000	5,700	6,300
Durable	4,100	4,200	3,300	2,700	2,200	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,400
Non-Durable	5,500	5,300	5,300	4,000	3,400	2,800	3,000	3,400	3,900
Trade	4,800	4,700	5,100	4,800	4,000	2,900	3,100	3,500	5,000
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	2,100	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,100	1,800	2,200	2,300	3,000
Comm., Bus. & Pers. Serv.	10,200	10,500	8,000	6,200	5,100	4,400	5,300	5,700	7,500
Commercial Service	5,000	5,300	4,400	3,500	2,400	1,700	1,900	2,400	3,800
Non-Commercial Service	5,200	5,200	3,500	2,600	2,800	2,700	3,400	3,300	3,700
Public Admin.	1,600	1,800	1,400	1,500	1,300	1,400	2,200	2,700	3,300
Other	5,500	4,800	4,500	3,500	3,400	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,800

	April 71	May 71	June 71	July 71	Aug. 71	Sept. 71	Oct. 71	Nov. 71
ALL INDUSTRIES	32,100	33,900	34,300	36,300	38,500	40,000	34,300	34,800
Manufacturing	7,200	8,000	7,800	9,000	8,700	10,600	8,800	10,400
Durable	2,700	3,600	3,900	4,600	4,100	4,500	3,800	3,500
Non-Durable	4,400	4,400	3,900	4,400	4,600	6,100	5,000	6,800
Trade	5,500	5,600	5,300	6,600	7,700	8,400	6,700	6,600
Fin., Ins., Real Estate	2,600	2,700	2,300	2,600	2,800	3,400	3,200	3,000
Comm., Bus. & Pers. Serv.	8,700	9,000	9,200	8,600	8,700	7,800	7,200	7,700
Commercial Service	4,900	5,300	4,900	4,600	5,000	4,500	4,200	3,700
Non-Commercial Service	3,800	3,700	4,300	4,000	3,700	3,400	3,000	4,000
Public Admin.	3,600	3,500	3,300	2,800	3,300	3,400	3,000	2,700
Other	4,500	5,000	6,400	6,700	7,300	6,400	5,500	4,300

CURRENT FULL-TIME VACANCIES, CANADA AND REGIONS, THREE-MONTH (MOVING) AVERAGES, JUNE 1970 – DECEMBER 1971



CURRENT FULL-TIME VACANCIES BY SELECTED INDUSTRIAL DIVISIONS, THREE-MONTH (MOVING) AVERAGES, JUNE 1970 – DECEMBER 1971



SCOPE OF JOB VACANCY SURVEY

The job vacancy survey is a sample survey conducted by both mail and interviews among employers representing approximately 90 percent of employment in Canada (the excluded sectors are agriculture, domestic service, the military and fishing and trapping). Each survey occasion covers approximately 35,000 job vacancy reporting units; these are reporting units of enterprises or firms for which job vacancy information can most conveniently be reported. Surveys are conducted twice a month. Since full sample representation requires six surveys, published estimates of job vacancies represent averages of the observations obtained over a three month period.

A comprehensive description of the concepts and design can be found in Job Vacancy Survey: Technical Appendix, available on request.

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Job Vacancies

Job vacancies reported include:

- i) jobs which are available immediately.
- ii) jobs for which employers have undertaken, within four weeks prior to the reference date, some specific recruiting action to fill the vacancies, e.g., advertised, contacted Canada Manpower Centres interviewed walk-ins, etc.
- iii) jobs which are vacant for the entire reference day.
- iv) jobs which are available to persons outside the firm.

Certain types of job openings are excluded from the estimates, because they don't comply with one of the following conditions:

- 'available immediately' excludes vacancies for jobs which have a future starting date. These are quite important in certain occupations (e.g., teachers) and data on them are being collected. Problems of measurement, however, preclude their publication at this time.
- 'specific recruiting action' excludes not only all those jobs where no recruiting action was undertaken, but also job 'vacancies' for which recruiting action ceased four weeks prior to the reference day.
- 'vacant for the entire reference day' excludes instant-fills, that is, jobs that can be filled immediately from employers' or unions' waiting lists.
- 'available to persons outside the firm' excludes both job vacancies open only to employees of the firm and jobs held for persons on temporary lay-off. These estimates, therefore, relate to the external labour market.

Vacancy Categories

Total Current Vacancy: Vacancies for full-time, casual, part-time, seasonal and temporary jobs.

Full-time Current Vacancy: Vacancies for jobs with minimum duration of four full standard work weeks or full standard work month.

Longer-term Current Vacancy: Longer-term vacancies are vacancies for full-time jobs which have been unfilled for one month or more.

Estimates

The survey measures unfilled vacancies at six points in time throughout the quarter which are averaged to obtain quarterly estimates. A short reference period (one day) was selected to make it easier for respondents to recall vacancies and six reference days were chosen to make the survey workload manageable. Thus, the estimates should be interpreted as an approximation of the general level of vacancies at any day in the quarter.

Coverage

The Survey covers all industrial sectors, except agriculture, fishing and trapping, the domestic service component of community, business and personal services and the non-civilian component of public administration and defence.

Industry subcomponents of the manufacturing and service sectors include:

Manufacturing, Durable Goods - wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal, metal fabricating, machinery, transportation equipment, electrical products and non-metallic mineral products.

Manufacturing, Non-durable Goods - the remaining industries in manufacturing.

Commercial Services - health services (excluding hospitals), motion picture and recreational services, services to business management, personal services (excluding domestic) and miscellaneous services.

Non-commercial Services - hospitals, education, religious and welfare organizations.

Geographic detail - Canada, regions, and provinces. The Northwest and Yukon Territories are included in the Prairie and Pacific Regions, respectively.

Industry and Occupations Classification

The vacancy data are based on the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, Third Edition, U.S. Department of Labor (see attached list) and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

Job Vacancy Rates

Job Vacancy Rate is obtained by expressing the number of full-time vacancies as a percentage of the sum of non-agricultural paid workers and all vacancies. In the same way as unemployment rates are used to compare the incidence of unused labour supply over time, vacancy rates enable a comparison of the incidence of unsatisfied labour demand over time and among sectors. Longer-term vacancy rates may be regarded as an indicator of the relative difficulty that employers are experiencing in filling vacancies at hiring rates and working conditions offered. (Note differences in the duration of the matching process of worker to job could influence the level of the rates).

Rounding

The sums of individual items may not always equal the total because of rounding to next hundreds.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Sampling Error - The estimates in this report are based on a sample of Job Vacancy Reporting Units (JVRU's). A different set of figures would have resulted if a complete census by interview had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, and processing techniques as those actually used in the Job Vacancy Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Job Vacancy Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a percent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates, the larger one will likely have a smaller percent sampling error, and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller percent sampling variability.

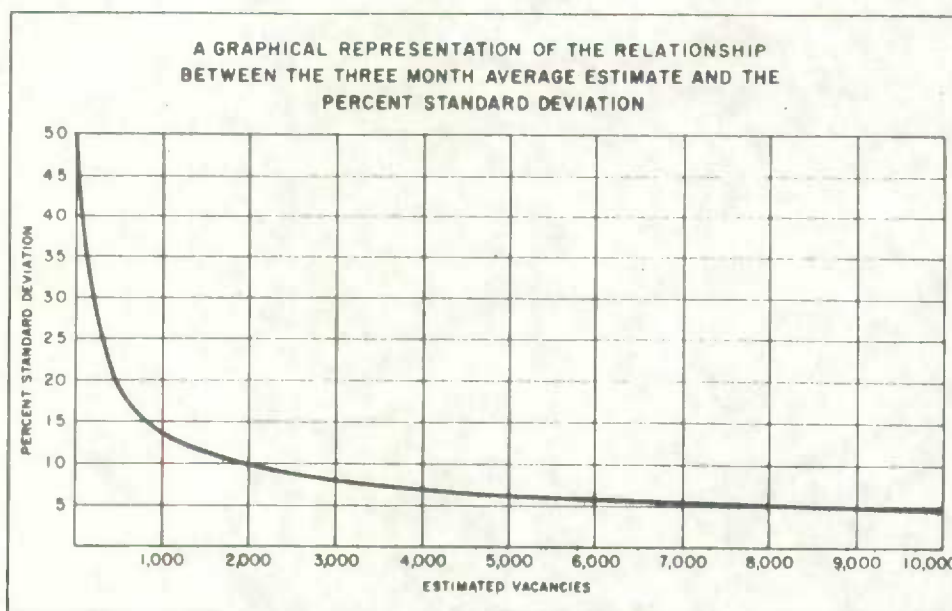
Non-sampling Errors - Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All errors of this type are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. In the Job Vacancy Survey, non-sampling errors are reduced by careful definition of reporting units (Profile interviews) and design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers (leading to interviews of both respondents and non-respondents) and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors, and it should be noted that in spite of efforts to remove it there probably remains a subjective element in a respondent's count of job vacancies.

Graphical representation of standard deviation - The sampling error described above is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can, however, be estimated from the sample data. The standard deviation of the estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between an estimate (based on a sample) and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than two and a half times as large.

Analysis of the Job Vacancy Survey's estimation function indicated that the relationship between the estimate X and the percent standard deviation Y may be represented by the equation $Y = aX^b$. Estimates of a and b were computed using linear regression analysis on this equation in its logarithmic form. The results are represented by the curve on the following graph.

For any level of estimate, the estimates percent standard deviation is obtained by reference to the graph. If the estimate under consideration is, for example 1,000 vacancies, the estimated percent standard deviation as given by the graph is 14 percent for the three month average. This means that the true figure likely falls between 860 and 1,140.

Selection of Data for Publication - Selection of publishable groups is based on the reliability of data, which in turn, is dependent on the size of the estimates. The estimates in a series must generally be above 800 to qualify for inclusion in the following supporting tables.



LIST OF OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AND DIVISIONS
OF THE "DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES", THIRD EDITION,
U.S. DEPT. OF LABOR

C O D E

0

1

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, & MANAGERIAL OCCUPATIONS

00

01 Occupations in architecture and engineering

02 Occupations in mathematics and physical sciences

04 Occupations in life sciences

05 Occupations in social sciences

07 Occupations in medicine and health

09 Occupations in education

10 Occupations in museum, library, and archival sciences

11 Occupations in law and jurisprudence

12 Occupations in religion and theology

13 Occupations in writing

14 Occupations in art

15 Occupations in entertainment and recreation

16 Occupations in administrative specializations

18 Managers and officials, n.e.c.

19 Miscellaneous professional, technical, and managerial occupations

2

CLERICAL AND SALES OCCUPATIONS

20 Stenography, typing, filing, and related occupations

21 Computing and account-recording occupations

22 Material and production recording occupations

23 Information and message distribution occupations

24 Miscellaneous clerical occupations

25 Salesmen, services

26)

27) Salesmen and salespersons, commodities

28)

29 Merchandising occupations, except salesmen

3

SERVICE OCCUPATIONS

30 Domestic service occupations

31 Food and beverage preparation and service occupations

32 Lodging and related service occupations

33 Barbering, cosmetology, and related service occupations

34 Amusement and recreation service occupations

35 Miscellaneous personal service occupations

36 Apparel and furnishings service occupations

37 Protective service occupations

38 Building and related service occupations

C O D E

4 FARMING, FISHERY, FORESTRY, AND RELATED OCCUPATIONS

- 40 Plant farming occupations
- 41 Animal farming occupations
- 42 Miscellaneous farming and related occupations
- 43 Fishery and related occupations
- 44 Forestry occupations
- 45 Hunting, trapping, and related occupations
- 46 Agricultural service occupations

5 PROCESSING OCCUPATIONS

- 50 Occupations in processing of metal
- 51 Ore refining and foundry occupations
- 52 Occupations in processing of food, tobacco, and related products
- 53 Occupations in processing of paper and related materials
- 54 Occupations in processing of petroleum, coal, natural and manufactured gas, and related products
- 55 Occupations in processing of chemicals, plastics, synthetics, rubber, paint, and related products
- 56 Occupations in processing of wood and wood products
- 57 Occupations in processing of stone, clay, glass, and related products
- 58 Occupations in processing of leather, textiles, and related products
- 59 Processing occupations, n.e.c.

6 MACHINE TRADES OCCUPATIONS

- 60 Metal machining occupations
- 61 Metalworking occupations, n.e.c.
- 62) Mechanics and machinery repairmen
- 63)
- 64 Paperworking occupations
- 65 Printing occupations
- 66 Wood machining occupations
- 67 Occupations in machining stone, clay, glass, and related materials
- 68 Textile occupations
- 69 Machine trades occupations, n.e.c.

C O D E

7 BENCH WORK OCCUPATIONS

- 70 Occupations in fabrication, assembly, and repair of metal products, n.e.c.
- 71 Occupations in fabrication and repair of scientific and medical apparatus, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks and related products
- 72 Occupations in assembly and repair of electrical equipment
- 73 Occupations in fabrication and repair of products made from assorted materials
- 74 Painting, decorating, and related occupations
- 75 Occupations in fabrication and repair of plastics, synthetics, rubber, and related products
- 76 Occupations in fabrication and repair of wood products
- 77 Occupations in fabrication and repair of sand, stone, clay, and glass products
- 78 Occupations in fabrication and repair of textile, leather, and related products
- 79 Bench work occupations, n.e.c.

8 STRUCTURAL WORK OCCUPATIONS

- 80 Occupations in metal fabricating, n.e.c.
- 81 Welders, flame cutters, and related occupations
- 82 Electrical assembling, installing, and repairing occupations
- 84 Painting, plastering, waterproofing, cementing, and related occupations
- 85 Excavating, grading, paving, and related occupations
- 86 Construction occupations, n.e.c.
- 89 Structural work occupations, n.e.c.

9 MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

- 90 Motor freight occupations
- 91 Transportation occupations, n.e.c.
- 92 Packaging and materials handling occupations
- 93 Occupations in extraction of minerals
- 94 Occupations in logging
- 95 Occupations in production and distribution of utilities
- 96 Amusement, recreation, and motion picture occupations, n.e.c.
- 97 Occupations in graphic art work

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