

Offices throughout the country. We organized a survey of the unemployed by means of a sampling procedure which included one person in ten in most of the employment offices, and in some of the larger ones a sample of one in twenty. The purpose of this survey was to find out the nature of the persons looking for jobs, their skills, their characteristics and their educational standards. It was also hoped to learn something about the family relationships and responsibilities of the unemployed, how long they have been out of work and what kind of jobs they are looking for.

The survey has been completed and is now in its final stages of tabulation. Altogether returns were received from about 17,000 persons, but the survey was designed in such a way that the sample would give an accurate reflection of the total picture. The results will yield considerable information of the nature of the unemployed, and perhaps as to why they are unemployed, what kind of jobs and opportunities they are looking for and are capable of taking. The work was done by Mr. Warren James, and in a relatively short time the tabulation of the results will be completed.

Fourthly, a study was prepared by Mrs. Sylvia Ostry, Assistant Professor of Economics at McGill University, on the question, what do we mean by unemployment and how do we measure it?

There is a great variation in the use of the term "unemployment" as well as different methods of measuring it in various countries. One sees several kinds of statistics quoted as measurements of unemployment in different countries, but the basis of these definitions and the method of measurement vary widely. As we are concerned with the nature of unemployment and its magnitude, and the changes in its level, I feel we have to have some clear idea of what we mean by the term "unemployment" and how it is measured in other countries as compared with our own.

Mrs. Ostry has prepared a study of the methods of measurement which are used in this field in Canada compared to the United States and Great Britain, in order to arrive at what the differences mean. The study is now virtually completed.

A fifth study was carried out by Professor Judek of the University of Ottawa on chronically depressed areas in Canada. In this study he has tried to indicate where the problem of unemployment has become chronic. In doing so he examined the records of the National Employment Service in various parts of the country and has tried to identify the places where unemployment has become persistent. This involves an analysis of the nature and extent of unemployment in those areas where it is a long-term rather than a short-term problem.

The sixth project consists of a number of studies being carried out by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour for the committee. One of these was on the effect of automation on unemployment. This branch of the Department of Labour has over the past several years made some intensive studies of the effect of automation in various industries of Canada, and I thought it would be helpful to the committee to have this material pulled together.

This information will be put together in a meaningful way to give the committee some indication of how the changes in mechanization have affected employment.

The second study we asked the Department of Labour to make was on the problem of seasonal employment in Canada. Again, this Department has over the years done a great deal of work on seasonal employment. They have been asked to consolidate this material and make it available to the committee.

Finally, we have asked them to prepare a study for the committee of the status of technical and vocational training in Canada. As you know, the