



Employment Insurance, September 2019 (preliminary)

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In September 2019, the preliminary number of EI beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) receiving regular income support benefits¹ in Yukon was 600; of which 390 were men and 210 were women. Compared to September 2018, the total number of beneficiaries increased by 10, or 1.7%; compared to the August 2019 preliminary figure, the total number of beneficiaries decreased by 20, or 3.2%.

Nationally, the preliminary number of EI beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in September 2019 decreased 1.1% compared to September 2018 and decreased 1.2% compared to the August 2019 preliminary figure.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular income-support benefits¹, by sex and age group (seasonally adjusted) September 2019 (preliminary)

	Sep '18	Aug '19 ^P	Sep '19 ^P	Aug '19 to Sep '19	Sep '18 to Sep '19	Aug '19 to Sep '19	Sep '18 to Sep '19
	number ²			change in number ²		% change	
Canada							
Both Sexes	450,430	451,200	445,620	-5,580	-4,810	-1.2	-1.1
15 to 24 years	44,910	43,810	43,880	70	-1,030	0.2	-2.3
25 to 54 years	285,880	283,590	280,110	-3,480	-5,770	-1.2	-2.0
55 years and over	119,640	123,800	121,630	-2,170	1,990	-1.8	1.7
Men	283,120	284,380	283,360	-1,020	240	-0.4	0.1
Women	167,300	166,820	162,260	-4,560	-5,040	-2.7	-3.0
Yukon							
Both Sexes	590	620	600	-20	10	-3.2	1.7
15 to 24 years	60	60	50	-10	-10	-16.7	-16.7
25 to 54 years	400	390	380	-10	-20	-2.6	-5.0
55 years and over	140	180	160	-20	20	-11.1	14.3
Men	390	410	390	-20	0	-4.9	0.0
Women	210	220	210	-10	0	-4.5	0.0

^P = preliminary

¹ The definition of regular beneficiaries has been expanded to include those receiving regular benefits while participating in one of three employment benefit programs, namely Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

² The numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Notes to Readers:

- Regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but can't find a job. The change in the number of regular beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work, and people exhausting their regular benefits.
- There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.
- EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Employment and Social Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.
- The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received EI benefits from September 15 to 21, 2019. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS).
- EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with LFS data, which provide information on the total number of unemployed people.