

Employment Insurance, December 2019 (*preliminary*)

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In December 2019, the preliminary number of EI beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) receiving regular income support benefits¹ in Yukon was 580; of which 380 were men and 210 were women. Compared to December 2018, the total number of beneficiaries decreased by 20, or 3.3%; compared to the November 2019 preliminary figure, the total number of beneficiaries also decreased by 20, or 3.3%.

Nationally, the preliminary number of EI beneficiaries (seasonally adjusted) in December 2019 decreased 0.5% compared to December 2018 and also decreased 0.5% compared to the November 2019 preliminary figure.

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

	Dec '18	Nov '19 ^P	Dec '19 ^P	Nov '19 to Dec '19	Dec '18 to Dec '19	Nov '19 to Dec '19	Dec '18 to Dec '19
	number ²			change in number ²		% change	
Canada							
Both Sexes	450,160	450,420	448,010	-2,410	-2,150	-0.5	-0.5
15 to 24 years	43,990	43,570	42,330	-1,240	-1,660	-2.8	-3.8
25 to 54 years	283,440	281,650	279,800	-1,850	-3,640	-0.7	-1.3
55 years and over	122,730	125,200	125,880	680	3,150	0.5	2.6
Men	283,420	286,610	283,960	-2,650	540	-0.9	0.2
Women	166,740	163,810	164,050	240	-2,690	0.1	-1.6
Yukon							
Both Sexes	600	600	580	-20	-20	-3.3	-3.3
15 to 24 years	60	60	70	10	10	16.7	16.7
25 to 54 years	390	380	370	-10	-20	-2.6	-5.1
55 years and over	150	150	150	0	0	0.0	0.0
Men	400	390	380	-10	-20	-2.6	-5.0
Women	200	200	210	10	10	5.0	5.0

^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 December 8 to 14, 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.