

UI/EI Legislative History

The first attempt to establish a Canadian unemployment insurance program came during the depression of the 1930s. The *Employment and Social Insurance Act*, passed in 1935, was found to be unconstitutional since the federal government did not have sole jurisdiction over this area. In 1940, the Government of Canada consulted the provinces and received unanimous approval to amend section 91 of the *British North America Act*, to provide the necessary authority for the federal government to establish an unemployment insurance program. The constitutional amendment was effective July 10, 1940. The Government then introduced and quickly passed the *Unemployment Insurance (UI) Act*, which received Royal Assent on August 7, 1940. The UI program was based on strong insurance principles and was intended to provide income protection for employees. It provided greater protection for those with below average earnings, while those with higher incomes were expected to provide a greater degree of self-insurance. In addition, the program covered only those workers who faced an unpredictable risk of job loss. Industries that faced little risk of unemployment (e.g., public service) and industries with repeated unemployment (e.g., seasonal industries) were not covered. The program also included a higher benefit rate for claimants with dependants.

In an effort to make UI more effective in providing financial support to the unemployed, a revised UI Act was introduced in 1955. In broad terms, the new Act contained a number of departures from the original. It increased benefit levels and eased qualifying conditions. Additionally, Supplementary benefits (which allowed individuals who had exhausted their

regular benefits to receive benefits at a lower rate for fixed periods) were integrated with ordinary benefits, to form the seasonal benefit.

A major reform of the UI Act occurred in 1971, following the release of the White Paper on Unemployment Insurance in 1970. In response to the paper, the UI Act of 1971 (Bill C-229) was introduced, which incorporated many of the White Paper's recommendations. In recognition of rising unemployment rates and the increasing cost of living, eligibility requirements were reduced and benefits increased. A key element of the 1971 reforms was the introduction of a uniform (8-week) entrance requirement. Coverage was also extended to the public sector and to anyone employed for 20 or more hours per week at the applicable provincial minimum wage. At the same time, UI sickness, maternity and retirement benefits were introduced for workers with at least 20 weeks of insured employment. Furthermore, UI was made more sensitive to local labour market conditions through the introduction of extended benefits for regions with high unemployment. Additionally, a three-week special severance benefit, available to retiring insured workers who qualified for the Canada Pension Plan or the Quebec Pension Plan, and a dependency benefit rate of 75% for low-income earners were introduced. Reliance on the fund was to be deterred by treating UI benefits as taxable income.

Amendments were made to the UI Act (Bill C-69) in 1975 to respond to concerns that the program was reducing the incentive to work. To improve work incentives, the Act eliminated a three-week advance payment provision for claimants with

strong labour force attachment, and removed the dependency benefit rate. In addition, the disqualification period for voluntary quits was increased from three to six weeks. Furthermore, to reflect the standard working age, the maximum age at which an individual was insurable was reduced from 70 to 65.

Another comprehensive review of the UI program took place in 1977. In response to the recommendations, Bill C-27, the *Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act* was introduced. Among other things, Bill C-27 merged the Unemployment Insurance Commission with Manpower and Immigration to form Employment and Immigration Canada. Entrance requirements were tightened and the duration of benefits was reduced. At the same time, however, greater emphasis was placed on re-employment through developmental uses of UI, such as income maintenance for claimants on approved training, job creation and work sharing. There was also recognition that not all regions faced the same employment prospects. As a result, variable entrance requirements, ranging from 10 to 14 weeks, were introduced to better reflect local unemployment rates.

Further amendments to decrease disincentives to work and reduce reliance on UI became effective on January 1, 1979, under Bill C-14. Benefit repayment provisions were introduced, effective for the 1979 tax year and the benefit rate was lowered to 60% from 66%. To further reduce reliance on UI, Bill C-14 included provisions requiring more work effort from new entrants and re-entrants in order to qualify for benefits. Similarly, repeat claimants required up to six extra weeks of work to qualify for benefits.

In 1983, Bill C-156 introduced 15 weeks of adoption benefits, effective January 1, 1984. In addition, maternity benefits were simplified and adjusted to conform to the *Canadian Human Rights Act*.

Bill C-21, introduced in 1989, made several changes to the UI program. Firstly, it provided for 10 weeks of parental benefits in addition to the existing maternity benefits, payable to either men or women. These benefits replaced both paternity benefits, introduced in 1988, and adoption benefits, introduced in 1984. This bill also broadened special benefits (maternity, parental, sickness) to provide for a total of 30 weeks of combined special benefits. Secondly, Bill C-21 extended coverage to those aged 65 and over and, in turn, eliminated the three-week lump sum for retirement, as claimants of any age were expected to be available for work. Thirdly, a one-phase benefit structure, based on the number of insured weeks and the unemployment rate in the economic region, was introduced. Fourthly, disqualifications for voluntary leaving and misconduct were expanded. Lastly, Bill C-21 recognized that sweeping structural change in the economy made it less reasonable to assume that an unemployed worker would find a job in the same occupation or industry. To address this issue, a greater proportion of funds was allocated to active employment measures, such as occupational training, to help claimants return to work more quickly.

In 1993, the Government introduced Bill C-113 to reduce program costs and avoid a greater deficit in the UI account, which would have resulted in a \$0.30 increase in premium rates under the "statutory rate" provision. To achieve this, those who voluntarily left their employment were no longer eligible to collect benefits. Furthermore, the replacement rate was reduced from 60% to 57% under Bill C-113.

Bill C-17 was introduced in 1994 and further reduced the replacement rate to 55%, with the exception of low-income individuals with children, who received a replacement rate of 60%. A 12-week minimum entrance requirement and reduced duration were also introduced under Bill C-17.

The *Employment Insurance (EI) Act*, 1996 (Bill C-12) redesigned income benefits to promote greater labour force attachment and to introduce stronger insurance principles into the system. It also placed a greater emphasis on re-employment measures. Under EI, eligibility was based on hours of work, rather than weeks, in order to allow more part-time workers to become eligible for benefits. Changes also included a new benefit structure and new rules for frequent claimants, as well as stricter eligibility requirements for new and re-entrants to the labour market. At the same time, the impact on low-income families with children was softened through the introduction of the Family Supplement. Furthermore, the Government of Canada made an offer to all provinces and territories to develop federal-provincial-territorial partnerships in order to respond to different labour market needs and circumstances across the country. The amount allocated to Employment Benefits and Support Measures was \$1.575 billion in 1996/97. Similar programs and services were provided in provinces/territories that did not establish a partnership.

In 2000, Bill C-32 expanded parental benefits from 10 to 35 weeks, giving parents up to one year of combined maternity and parental benefits. Bill C-32 recognized the importance of the early years in the intellectual, emotional and social development of children and supported parents in balancing the demands of work and family during a child's critical first year. In addition, it reduced the number of hours of insurable employment required to qualify for maternity, parental or sickness benefits from 700

to 600 hours. In order to improve flexibility, a second parent sharing parental leave was no longer required to serve a second two-week waiting period and parents were able to earn the greater of \$50 or 25% of their weekly parental benefit without a reduction in their EI benefits.

As a result of evidence from the Monitoring and Assessment reports, and to ensure that the EI program continued to reflect the changing needs of the economy, the labour market and workers, Bill C-2 was introduced in February 2001, replacing Bill C-44, which was halted with the dissolution of Parliament in the fall of 2000. Bill C-2 eliminated the intensity rule, retroactive to October 1, 2000. Effective in the 2000 tax year, the benefit repayment provisions were adjusted to focus more clearly on repeat regular and fishing claimants with higher incomes. Adjustments were also made to re-entrant rules for parents returning to the workforce, retroactive to October 1, 2000. Under the new rules, parents who temporarily withdrew from the labour force to raise children, and who were in receipt of maternity or parental benefits in the previous six years, are no longer considered new entrants. Finally, Bill C-2 included an extension of the Monitoring and Assessment report to 2006. Additionally, the date on which the report must be submitted to the Minister was extended from December 31 to March 31, to allow more time for consultations with the provinces.

Further adjustments were made to EI in 2001. Small weeks became a national and permanent part of the program on November 18, 2001 and changes to undeclared earnings became effective on August 12, 2001.

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Unemployment Rates by EI Region (%)								
	June 1999	Sept. 1999	Dec. 1999	March 2000	June 2000	Sept. 2000	Dec. 2000	March 2001
Newfoundland/Labrador								
St. John's	8.8	9.8	10.5	9.9	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.3
Newfoundland/Labrador	22.1	20.6	19.1	21.5	20.1	20.3	22.3	21.2
Prince Edward Island								
Prince Edward Island	14.5	14.1	13.1	11.8	11.3	12.3	12.9	11.4
Nova Scotia								
Eastern Nova Scotia	16.0	18.7	19.3	18.8	15.4	18.7	16.5	16.4
Central Nova Scotia	11.6	9.8	9.8	10.6				
Western Nova Scotia					8.9	9.8	10.0	9.6
Halifax	6.9	6.3	7.4	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.0	7.3
Kings	7.6	7.5	8.8	8.8				
Yarmouth	11.8	11.3	12.3	9.6				
New Brunswick								
Fredericton-Moncton-St John	6.6	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.5	8.1	7.6	8.6
Madawaska-Charlotte					10.2	13.9	14.2	15.5
Restigouche-Albert					16.1	15.5	15.6	17.3
Restigouche-Charlotte	14.3	13.8	13.8	13.3				
Quebec								
Gaspésie--Îles-de-la-Madeleine					20.1	19.0	20.9	21.6
Eastern Quebec	13.4	13.9	13.4	13.8				
Quebec	8.8	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.3	8.7	6.8	7.1
Trois-Rivières	12.2	11.4	9.6	9.9	10.7	11.3	10.0	9.5
Quebec Centre South	7.6	7.1	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.0	6.8	5.3
Sherbrooke	9.9	9.0	9.7	8.7	8.7	7.5	7.7	8.7
Monteregie	8.7	8.4	8.0	6.3	7.5	6.8	6.4	7.3
Montreal	9.6	8.9	7.4	7.1	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0
Central Quebec	11.1	11.3	10.6	11.1	11.2	10.2	9.8	10.2
North Western Quebec					17.7	16.7	15.7	16.7
Western Quebec	16.8	13.4	13.3	14.8				
Bas-Saint-Laurent--Côte-Nord					11.2	16.8	18.2	18.9
Northern Quebec	16.7	17.3	15.4	17.0				
Hull	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.1	4.9	6.8	5.7	6.8
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	12.8	11.4	10.9	10.3	9.7	8.8	10.1	10.5
Ontario								
Ottawa	7.6	7.1	5.2	5.9	5.3	5.8	4.9	4.4
Eastern Ontario	8.3	8.6	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	5.9	7.7
Kingston					7.4	5.9	5.2	6.6
North Central Ontario	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.3				
Central Ontario					5.7	6.1	5.1	4.8
Oshawa	6.6	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.4
Toronto	6.8	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.8
Hamilton	4.1	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.5	5.9	5.9
St. Catharines	6.6	6.8	7.4	5.9	5.6	5.5	6.6	7.6
London	7.4	7.4	5.7	5.6	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1

2.1

Unemployment Rates by EI Region (%) ¹								
	June 1999	Sept. 1999	Dec. 1999	March 2000	June 2000	Sept. 2000	Dec. 2000	March 2001
Ontario								
Niagara	8.9	8.6	5.9	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.1
Windsor	5.7	6.3	7.2	5.9	5.3	4.6	5.5	6.7
Kitchener	7.0	4.9	5.1	5.4	4.8	5.8	6.3	5.9
Huron	6.4	7.0	6.7	5.4	6.3	7.9	8.6	10.0
South Central Ontario	5.3	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.6	4.0
Sudbury	11.1	10.5	8.8	8.7	7.2	8.4	8.6	7.7
Thunder Bay	9.5	8.7	6.2	6.0	5.7	7.7	7.2	7.8
Northern Ontario	14.0	11.8	11.2	12.5	11.1	12.6	13.8	12.7
Manitoba								
Winnipeg	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.0
Southern Manitoba	5.6	6.3	5.4	5.7	4.6	5.0	5.4	5.0
Northern Manitoba	21.7	21.5	19.2	22.2	21.9	22.8	22.3	22.6
Saskatchewan								
Regina	5.4	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.3
Saskatoon	6.9	7.1	6.2	4.9	5.9	6.0	5.4	5.9
Southern Saskatchewan	7.7	6.4	6.6	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.7	6.2
Northern Saskatchewan	13.5	12.9	13.2	13.2	12.6	13.6	13.6	14.3
Alberta								
Calgary	5.5	6.2	5.5	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.8
Edmonton	6.1	6.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	5.3
Northern Alberta					9.6	10.8	9.9	8.7
Southern Alberta					6.3	6.8	6.4	6.2
Alberta	8.0	7.3	6.6	6.9				
British Columbia								
Southern Interior BC	10.9	9.5	9.2	9.4	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.5
Abbotsford					7.0	9.4	7.9	7.0
Vancouver	7.9	8.4	7.4	6.3	5.6	6.1	6.0	6.0
Victoria	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.8	8.2	7.3	6.2
Southern Coastal BC	9.0	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.7	11.0	10.2	10.1
Northern BC	12.0	12.0	10.8	10.6	11.6	13.6	13.1	12.1
Territories²								
Yukon/NWT	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0				
Yukon					25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Northwest Territories					25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Nunavut					25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
CANADA	8.4	7.6	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

Shaded regions indicate those that participated in the Small Weeks adjustment projects.

1. With the boundary change, effective July 31, 2000, the number of EI regions increased from 54 to 58 and the number of small weeks regions increased from 32 to 34.

2. The Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut unemployment rates are set at 25% for EI purposes since the territories are not included in the Labour Force Survey.

Total Income Benefits

	New Claims ¹			Average Weekly Benefit			Amount Paid ²		
	2000/ 2001 (000)	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1996/95	2000/ 2001 (\$)	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1996/95	2000/ 2001 (\$M)	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1996/95			
		1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1996/95		1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1996/95		1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1996/95			
Province/Territory									
Newfoundland and Labrador	87	1.8 -2.9	287	5.8 2.5 0.1	607.8	2.4 0.4 6.9	-6.3		
Prince Edward Island	24	4.4 -4.1	272	5.6 2.1 0.9	148.6	4.1 -4.5 1.5	-6.6		
Nova Scotia	87	2.9 -1.1	276	3.5 1.9 1.8	492.4	4.0 -3.3 2.8	-16.7		
New Brunswick	93	0.3 -2.4	276	5.7 2.6 0.3	543.9	2.0 -5.9 4.0	-15.1		
Quebec	557	2.1 -2.2	286	4.3 0.8 1.1	2,892.7	-0.4 -6.1 -2.7	-16.3		
Ontario	477	7.8 -9.1	312	4.0 1.4 2.2	2,361.9	1.7 -10.5 -5.8	-15.9		
Manitoba	55	0.2 -6.2	280	2.2 3.0 3.1	264.0	-1.7 -1.4 4.1	-16.8		
Saskatchewan	43	-1.7 -9.5	289	3.1 -0.4 4.6	230.0	1.5 -5.8 23.4	-19.4		
Alberta	120	-6.5 -14.0	306	3.9 -2.3 5.5	625.3	-12.2 -5.3 28.4	-32.1		
British Columbia	206	-0.5 -12.1	306	3.2 -0.4 0.6	1,095.5	-7.1 -13.2 6.9	-11.5		
Nunavut	1	-5.7 N/A	338	1.2 N/A	8.1	-11.3 N/A	N/A		
Northwest Territories	2	-11.5 -4.2	341	0.6 -1.0 2.2	17.5	-8.7 -2.5 16.4	-13.7		
Yukon	3	-8.4 -1.4	342	-0.5 2.4 3.8	20.2	-6.1 -12.6 7.4	0.8		
Sex									
Men	957	4.6 -9.8	326	3.9 0.3 1.4	5,410.6	-0.9 -10.5 4.0	-17.8		
Women	797	-0.1 -2.6	259	3.8 2.3 2.1	3,897.3	-1.2 -2.9 -2.1	-13.6		
Age									
Under 25	235	2.5 -6.8	242	5.1 1.5 4.6	978.7	-0.4 -6.4 6.7	-22.8		
25 to 44	1,008	0.4 -8.0	305	3.8 0.8 2.2	5,603.0	-2.8 -7.8 0.6	-17.5		
44 to 54	343	6.8 -4.1	305	4.6 -0.2 0.9	1,784.3	2.6 -6.7 2.1	-9.3		
55 and over	169	5.7 -2.3	296	4.3 -0.3 0.1	941.9	2.5 -7.4 0.6	-11.6		
EI History³									
First-Time Claimants	682	7.3 -3.2	283	3.4 0.7 1.5	3,559.6	0.0 -3.0 5.2	-11.0		
Occasional Claimants	534	3.3 -7.2	288	4.8 1.0 4.0	2,676.6	-0.4 -7.3 0.8	-21.4		
Frequent Claimants	539	-4.0 -9.7	320	5.1 0.5 1.2	3,071.7	-2.6 -12.1 -1.5	-16.3		
NATIONAL	1,754	2.4 -6.6	296	4.1 0.6 1.9	9,307.9	-1.0 -7.4 1.5	-16.1		

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of EI benefits was paid.

2. Amount Paid represents benefit payments under regular, fishing, special (sickness, maternity, parental/adoption), employment (sec. 25 of EI Act) and worksharing benefits.

Payments under Part II of the EI Act are not included.

3. First-time claimants are defined as individuals who did not have a claim in the five years prior to their current claim. Occasional claimants are defined as individuals who have had fewer than three active claims in the five years prior to their current claim. Frequent claimants are defined as individuals who have had three or more active claims in the five years prior to their current claim.

2.3

Total Income Benefits by Industry					
	2000/2001 (\$M)	Percentage Change			
		1999/00 2000/01	1998/99 1999/00	1997/98 1998/99	1995/96 1997/98
Primary					
Agriculture	205	-0.5	-8.7	4.2	-17.2
Fishing and Trapping	113	5.4	-7.1	70.4	-12.9
Fish Harvesting (self-employed) ¹	252	7.1	-1.3	1.8	1.2
Logging and Forestry	262	-3.6	-17.1	11.9	-5.9
Mining	158	-15.8	-25.7	52.2	-10.3
Manufacturing	1,625	2.8	-5.9	1.9	-18.8
Construction	1,366	-1.0	-12.8	1.4	-21.4
Transportation, Storage and Communications					
Transportation and Storage	349	-7.2	-9.3	2.0	-8.3
Communications	141	-18.6	-6.0	-10.1	-2.9
Trade and Commerce					
Wholesale Trade ²	494	5.3	-28.6	9.1	8.2
Retail Trade	645	-5.0	-5.2	-3.4	-22.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate					
Finance and Insurance	232	-6.0	4.6	-16.2	2.5
Real Estate	110	-1.8	-11.9	7.7	-18.7
Community, Business and Personal Services					
Business Services	643	1.9	-5.5	9.9	-11.0
Education	460	-6.3	2.1	-9.5	-13.6
Health and Social Services	483	-5.8	-7.4	-10.4	-14.5
Accommodation, Food and Beverage Services	431	-1.9	-7.0	-4.3	-10.6
Other Services	593	-1.3	-11.8	8.2	-15.2
Public Administration					
Government Services ²	602	3.6	44.4	-7.4	-46.7
Unclassified	145	14.4	-5.8	-7.9	-4.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	9,308	-1.0	-7.4	1.5	-16.1

Source: EI Administrative Data

1. Includes fishing benefits paid to self-employed fishers as well as other types of benefits collected by these claimants, such as special benefits and employment benefits (Part II).
2. There were changes to the process for assigning classification codes in 1999/00 to these sectors that affect results reported.

Regular Benefits

	New Claims ¹				Average Weekly Benefit				Amount Paid ²					
	2000/ 2001 (000)	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	2000/ 2001 (\$)	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1995/96	2000/ 2001 (\$M)	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1995/96
	2000/01	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	2000/01	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1995/96	2000/01	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1995/96
Province/Territory														
Newfoundland and Labrador	70	0.4	-3.9	7.7	-10.0	273	6.4	0.4	-0.9	-2.7	449.1	-1.0	0.0	4.6
Prince Edward Island	20	3.0	-6.4	0.6	-1.8	260	6.1	1.4	0.7	-2.2	109.8	3.2	-8.3	2.6
Nova Scotia	71	2.6	-1.6	-1.0	-14.1	274	4.3	2.4	3.1	-0.3	386.0	5.5	-4.0	5.3
New Brunswick	79	-0.8	-4.2	0.1	-11.1	277	6.4	2.6	0.1	-3.1	450.4	1.8	-7.6	3.5
Quebec	471	0.2	-3.2	-5.4	-14.0	288	4.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	2,304.5	-2.7	-6.6	-4.5
Ontario	345	8.4	-13.0	-3.4	-23.7	316	5.0	1.4	2.5	1.1	1,559.1	2.4	-15.4	-8.8
Manitoba	40	-2.3	-7.8	4.3	-20.0	284	2.5	2.1	4.5	1.8	176.9	-4.1	-4.1	6.5
Saskatchewan	33	-3.2	-10.9	15.8	-22.6	296	3.6	-1.1	4.4	5.2	169.9	-0.1	-6.1	28.4
Alberta	83	-12.2	-18.6	25.6	-29.8	315	4.5	-2.8	6.4	3.1	411.2	-18.1	-8.2	39.1
British Columbia	156	-3.1	-13.7	-2.3	-13.0	309	4.0	-0.4	0.7	0.4	782.2	-10.2	-14.9	6.4
Nunavut	1	-2.2	-8.3	-11.3	2.2	334	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	-11.3	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	2	-17.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	340	1.5	-1.6	1.0	3.1	12.4	-15.0	-0.9	24.8
Yukon	2	-6.1	-2.4	19.4	-23.2	343	0.2	1.4	-1.6	4.7	16.3	-8.5	-18.3	13.1
Sex														
Men	831	3.1	-11.0	1.5	-16.2	326	4.2	0.1	1.4	-0.7	4,610.9	-2.0	-11.2	3.4
Women	541	-2.5	-4.7	-3.8	-19.5	252	4.9	2.2	1.8	2.0	2,223.2	-4.2	-5.4	-5.3
Age														
Under 25	177	0.0	-9.4	3.2	-27.2	247	5.6	1.1	4.9	3.1	675.2	-2.6	-9.1	5.9
25 to 44	758	-1.4	-10.5	-1.2	-19.3	305	4.6	0.5	2.3	-0.1	3,828.5	-5.1	-10.2	-0.5
45 to 54	294	5.3	-5.0	0.0	-8.0	306	4.8	-0.3	0.9	-1.1	1,517.0	1.1	-7.8	1.5
55 and over	143	4.7	-2.7	-3.7	-9.6	296	4.6	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	813.4	1.8	-8.5	-0.8
EI History³														
First-Time Claimants	430	6.1	-6.5	6.4	-16.9	279	4.5	0.5	1.8	3.6	2,075.3	-2.9	-5.6	4.5
Occasional Claimants	442	2.6	-8.4	-1.0	-23.7	290	5.4	0.6	3.9	1.1	2,062.0	-1.6	-8.3	-0.2
Frequent Claimants	500	-4.8	-10.1	-5.0	-12.7	319	5.2	0.3	1.2	-2.4	2,696.8	-3.5	-12.8	-1.7
NATIONAL	1,372	0.8	-8.5	-0.6	-17.6	297	4.8	0.4	1.9	0.5	6,834.1	-2.7	-9.4	0.5

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of regular benefits was paid.

2. Amount paid includes Family Supplement top-ups paid to regular claimants.

3. First-time claimants are defined as individuals who did not have a claim in the five years prior to their current claim. Occasional claimants are defined as individuals who have had fewer than three active claims in the five years prior to their current claim. Frequent claimants are defined as individuals who have had three or more active claims in the five years prior to their current claim.

Distribution of Claims for Regular Benefits by Duration of Insured Employment¹

	New Claims ² 2000/2001			Percentage Change 1999/00 - 2000/01			Percentage Change 1998/99 - 1999/00			Percentage Change 1997/98 ³ - 1998/99			Percentage Change 1995/96 - 1997/98		
	Short spells ⁴	Medium spells ⁵	Long spells ⁶	Short spells ⁴	Medium spells ⁵	Long spells ⁶	Short spells ⁴	Medium spells ⁵	Long spells ⁶	Short spells ⁴	Medium spells ⁵	Long spells ⁶	Short spells ⁴	Medium spells ⁵	Long spells ⁶
Province/Territory															
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,890	41,700	20,090	-6.0	-2.1	9.2	-13.6	-4.6	2.9	7.5	12.5	-2.5	-56.4	6.3	11.2
Prince Edward Island	1,850	12,100	5,860	3.4	0.4	8.7	-19.7	-4.4	-5.6	1.4	-3.6	10.9	-66.0	19.5	52.8
Nova Scotia	5,060	40,320	25,950	-4.3	0.1	8.4	1.0	-1.2	-2.8	-6.9	1.2	-3.1	-59.4	-11.9	8.0
New Brunswick	4,370	49,180	25,930	-15.6	-3.8	8.9	-18.9	-4.4	0.0	-10.1	1.7	-0.4	-70.8	4.7	22.7
Quebec	25,060	266,170	179,440	0.7	-3.2	5.7	-5.8	-3.1	-2.9	-2.3	-0.6	-12.7	-47.2	-14.6	-5.0
Ontario	11,070	167,590	166,510	-7.4	0.2	19.5	-13.6	-9.2	-17.1	10.5	-4.3	-3.5	-41.7	-27.0	-17.8
Manitoba	1,780	21,970	15,840	-15.6	-6.7	6.5	13.4	-3.9	-15.4	18.5	1.8	6.5	-52.0	-20.2	-14.1
Saskatchewan	1,150	18,520	13,130	-2.5	-4.7	-1.1	-18.6	-2.8	-20.0	79.0	2.7	31.9	-62.1	-27.3	-7.2
Alberta	2,200	41,620	39,090	-29.7	-13.9	-9.1	-8.5	-11.5	-25.9	13.2	13.7	40.3	-52.1	-32.4	-23.8
British Columbia	6,720	84,840	64,120	-15.9	-6.2	3.2	-10.2	-10.9	-17.8	-4.9	0.2	-5.2	-36.2	-14.5	-6.9
Nunavut	30	550	320	-25.0	7.8	-13.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	50	940	640	-73.7	-44.0	-37.3	-26.9	20.9	-22.1	73.3	-1.4	42.4	-42.3	-27.3	-10.7
Yukon	120	1,330	720	20.0	-1.5	-16.3	-23.1	-13.5	3.6	18.2	0.6	-29.7	-54.2	-8.3	38.8
Sex															
Men	36,430	422,360	372,180	-6.2	-3.3	12.6	-11.1	-8.2	-14.4	-3.4	-0.4	4.6	-56.3	-21.8	5.2
Women	30,920	324,470	185,460	-7.3	-3.5	0.1	-7.8	-3.2	-6.7	8.4	1.7	-13.7	-45.9	-10.4	-25.5
Age															
Under 25	7,900	107,580	61,710	-1.0	-3.3	6.5	-4.0	-8.0	-12.7	-10.5	5.1	1.6	-58.0	-29.2	-14.1
25 to 44	35,370	398,200	324,730	-11.1	-5.4	5.4	-11.9	-8.6	-12.7	-0.4	-0.8	-1.7	-53.4	-19.2	-11.3
45 to 54	14,890	159,120	119,450	-3.5	-0.2	14.8	-9.7	-1.6	-9.1	10.5	1.9	-3.9	-45.8	-6.1	-1.8
55 and over	9,190	81,930	51,750	2.1	0.4	12.8	-3.1	2.4	-10.5	9.7	-1.6	-8.8	-50.2	-5.7	-3.7
EI History⁷															
First-Time Claimants	7,530	194,840	227,200	7.9	1.2	10.6	-4.6	-3.7	-9.0	25.1	18.2	-2.7	-30.8	-17.2	-16.3
Occasional Claimants	28,520	230,570	182,800	-3.0	-2.2	10.5	-1.6	-4.9	-14.0	6.3	-0.7	-2.5	-41.9	-23.8	-20.1
Frequent Claimants	31,300	321,420	147,640	-12.6	-6.8	1.8	-16.0	-8.1	-13.2	-4.4	-6.3	-2.0	-58.8	-13.0	25.2
NATIONAL	67,350	746,830	557,640	-6.7	-3.4	8.1	-9.6	-6.1	-11.8	1.6	0.4	-2.4	-52.4	-17.4	-9.2

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. Due to a methodological change, percentage changes have been revised back to 1995/96.

2. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of regular benefits was paid.

3. Based on updated figures for 1997/98.

4. Short spells - duration of insured employment is at the minimum entrance requirement or up to two weeks above the minimum entrance requirement.

5. Medium spells - duration of insured employment is two weeks greater than the minimum entrance requirement but less than six months.

6. Long spells - duration of insured employment is at least six months over the minimum entrance requirement.

7. First-time claimants are defined as individuals who did not have a claim in the five years prior to their current claim. Occasional claimants are defined as individuals who have had fewer than three active claims in the five years prior to their current claim. Frequent claimants are defined as individuals who have had three or more active claims in the five years prior to their current claim.

Fishing Benefits

	New Claims ¹				Average Weekly Benefit				Amount Paid ²				
	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change		2000/ 2001	Percentage Change		2000/ 2001	Percentage Change		2000/ 2001	Percentage Change		
		1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1995/96	1997/98	1996/97	1995/96	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98
Province/Territory													
Newfoundland and Labrador	12,290	13.2	4.6	12.8	29.1	2.4	10.1	3.7	-13.1	108.3	15.3	7.8	17.6
Prince Edward Island	2,435	18.5	3.9	5.1	-18.2	2.1	0.0	-0.8	-6.6	20.7	7.0	6.4	0.3
Nova Scotia	4,182	0.1	-14.2	-27.4	-1.8	2.2	-1.3	-2.4	-9.3	33.3	-9.8	-11.4	-21.0
New Brunswick	2,751	2.2	1.5	6.0	2.0	1.6	-0.8	-1.3	-6.1	21.6	7.2	-3.4	-0.6
Quebec	1,863	50.5	0.5	-7.4	10.2	1.1	0.0	-0.3	-10.9	12.4	24.3	-5.7	-13.0
Ontario	109	-11.4	24.2	-29.3	-10.3	-2.9	4.9	-6.8	-4.3	1.2	4.4	35.1	-32.8
Manitoba	663	1.8	17.9	6.2	-7.3	5.2	3.6	9.2	-8.2	6.8	16.1	24.1	22.2
Saskatchewan	128	19.6	-3.6	38.8	50.9	3.14	4.2	9.5	-14.5	0.9	22.2	-5.5	35.5
Alberta	52	18.2	-17.0	-11.7	66.7	3.38	2.1	-0.9	-16.0	0.3	-19.6	16.3	-17.9
British Columbia	3,717	7.5	-16.2	-8.8	6.0	3.66	-0.6	-4.2	-3.0	29.7	5.8	-13.9	6.6
Nunavut	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	-86.2	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	24	-27.3	-32.7	22.5	17.6	3.37	3.6	-4.7	-1.3	0.3	15.6	24.8	-3.9
Yukon	5	-16.7	200.0	-50.0	-20.0	3.39	-2.6	-15.7	18.3	0.1	361.5	-80.0	10.4
Sex													
Men	23,828	8.8	-4.5	-4.6	-3.9	3.81	2.9	5.4	-3.9	-9.5	200.2	-1.9	0.0
Women	4,401	24.4	12.0	7.9	15.9	3.55	5.0	4.1	15.0	-10.4	35.4	9.8	12.7
Age													
Under 25	2,327	11.2	5.8	-16.9	-57.3	3.65	2.5	3.3	2.9	-5.2	20.2	11.2	-15.5
25 to 44	14,391	9.1	-3.3	-6.6	363.9	3.79	2.7	9.7	-14.2	-9.6	120.4	-2.7	0.5
45 to 54	7,499	12.8	-1.4	5.0	-74.3	3.80	3.4	3.7	-0.3	-10.6	62.3	0.7	5.5
55 and over	4,012	14.4	-6.3	4.9	-83.7	3.73	4.0	4.4	-3.1	-10.7	32.8	-0.2	8.3
EI History³													
First-Time Claimants	1,368	-5.5	-55.0	57.6	-91.8	3.53	0.9	9.0	4.6	-5.8	12.8	6.2	21.3
Occasional Claimants	5,093	1.9	-13.2	47.9	350.8	3.62	1.1	6.5	3.7	-9.2	39.8	15.1	25.8
Frequent Claimants	21,768	14.6	10.9	-18.6	492.7	3.82	3.2	1.4	-0.5	-8.7	183.0	-4.2	-3.8
NATIONAL	28,229	11.0	-2.5	-3.2	7.8	3.77	3.0	3.7	-0.8	-9.4	235.6	8.6	-0.5

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of fishing benefits was paid.

2. Amount paid includes Family Supplement top-ups paid to fishing claimants.

3. First-time claimants are defined as individuals who did not have a claim in the five years prior to their current claim. Occasional claimants are defined as individuals who have had fewer than three active claims in the five years prior to their current claim. Frequent claimants are defined as individuals who have had three or more active claims in the five years prior to their current claim.

Frequent Claimants ¹																
	New Claims ²					Average Weekly Benefit					Amount Paid					
	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change ³		2000/ 2001	Percentage Change ³		2000/ 2001	Percentage Change ³		2000/ 2001	Percentage Change ³					
		1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1995/96	1997/98	1995/96	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1995/96	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98		
Province/Territory																
Newfoundland and Labrador	48,898	5.3	-2.0	-10.7	-10.7	317	7.1	3.1	1.1	-4.1	357.7	7.2	-5.9	0.2	-11.1	
Prince Edward Island	14,654	3.7	-5.1	-6.7	-6.7	291	6.0	3.3	1.0	-6.5	94.6	2.5	-7.0	0.9	-11.5	
Nova Scotia	38,924	-1.1	-7.1	-9.3	-9.3	306	6.1	1.0	1.6	-4.0	241.0	3.1	-10.3	3.0	-18.0	
New Brunswick	49,455	-2.7	-6.1	-7.9	-7.9	302	6.9	2.0	1.2	-4.4	314.2	0.0	-9.1	3.9	-15.6	
Quebec	194,817	-5.2	-7.8	-9.3	-9.3	317	5.5	0.5	1.0	-2.4	1,026.0	-5.4	-10.7	-6.5	-14.7	
Ontario	84,541	-7.8	-14.6	-17.9	-17.9	339	4.1	0.6	1.2	-1.3	379.9	-4.4	-20.5	-8.4	-17.3	
Manitoba	12,744	-7.9	-8.8	-17.9	-17.9	313	4.2	1.0	2.0	0.0	61.7	-4.9	-5.9	4.8	-21.8	
Saskatchewan	10,941	-4.0	-11.7	-22.2	-22.2	326	4.6	0.1	2.2	1.0	60.0	2.3	-8.1	13.5	-27.2	
Alberta	17,911	-7.4	-22.9	-28.9	-28.9	353	4.0	-1.5	3.8	-0.3	90.0	-8.4	-21.5	23.7	-42.7	
British Columbia	47,895	-5.2	-13.4	-12.4	-12.4	339	4.6	-0.8	-0.6	-2.3	242.8	-9.1	-18.2	3.0	-15.7	
Nunavut	157	-7.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	346	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.7	38.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Northwest Territories	369	-35.4	-16.8	-12.2	-5.3	386	12.2	-2.1	2.0	-2.9	3.7	-6.0	-36.5	8.5	-4.7	
Yukon	842	-3.4	-11.9	-4.0	-11.4	374	2.7	-1.3	-0.1	-3.6	6.8	2.3	-22.6	22.2	-23.2	
Sex																
Men	349,917	-3.2	-10.1	-4.2	-12.4	353	4.9	-0.1	0.5	-3.3	2,216.5	-1.9	-13.5	-0.9	-16.6	
Women	172,231	-6.0	-8.4	-6.6	-13.0	256	5.6	2.5	2.1	-0.9	663.3	-4.8	-8.5	-4.7	-17.0	
Age																
Under 25	14,869	-9.8	-20.0	-5.5	-29.3	309	7.7	3.4	2.6	-2.5	84.0	-11.3	-15.3	-1.9	-34.8	
25 to 44	283,882	-7.9	-12.1	-7.4	-16.4	327	5.3	0.7	1.2	-2.3	1,588.2	-6.2	-14.6	-3.7	-19.9	
45 to 54	145,767	1.4	-5.4	-1.4	-3.2	319	5.4	-0.2	1.0	-3.5	774.7	3.1	-9.6	1.1	-7.6	
55 and over	77,630	2.0	-3.2	-0.7	-3.9	307	5.1	0.0	0.7	-3.0	432.9	3.7	-6.7	1.8	-9.7	
Seasonality⁴																
Seasonal	415,918	-3.7	-7.5	-4.0	-11.2	323	5.2	0.4	0.8	-2.5	2,302.9	-1.8	-10.6	-0.4	-16.6	
Non-seasonal	106,230	-5.6	-16.8	-8.4	-17.0	315	5.3	0.3	2.0	-3.3	576.9	-5.7	-18.7	-6.6	-16.9	
NATIONAL	522,148	-4.1	-9.6	-5.0	-12.6	321	5.2	0.4	1.1	-2.7	2,879.8	-2.6	-12.4	-1.8	-16.7	

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. This includes both regular and fishing claims.

2. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of regular or fishing benefits was paid.

3. As a result of a methodological change to allow for the inclusion of Nunavut, results have been revised back to 1995/96.

4. Individuals who started previous claims at about the same time of the year as their current claim are considered seasonal claimants.

Special Benefits^{1,2}

	New Claims ³						Amount Paid									
	2000/2001		Percentage Change		2000/2001		Percentage Change		2000/2001		Percentage Change					
	1999/00	2000/01	1998/99	1999/00	1997/98	1998/99	1995/96	1997/98	1999/00	2000/01	1998/99	1999/00	1997/98	1995/96	1997/98	
Province/Territory																
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,380	9.3	-7.3	19.1	5.3	27.2	-1.6	12.6	11.7	-1.6	12.6	3.1				
Prince Edward Island	2,920	12.7	13.6	-5.0	18.2	9.6	13.8	-13.8	12.7	13.8	-13.8	38.8				
Nova Scotia	15,550	10.8	4.4	8.1	-4.6	54.6	8.3	5.4	9.1	8.3	5.4	-2.5				
New Brunswick	15,660	3.8	11.7	4.5	6.8	48.9	11.4	6.0	0.9	11.4	6.0	7.7				
Quebec	117,780	6.8	8.7	5.8	-3.7	450.2	6.4	7.1	8.1	6.4	7.1	-4.3				
Ontario	145,870	4.4	1.9	3.0	-4.0	723.6	2.5	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.8	-2.9				
Manitoba	15,020	8.0	-2.2	9.0	-1.8	59.6	4.8	1.8	1.0	4.8	1.8	-0.2				
Saskatchewan	10,620	4.4	-2.6	2.8	2.4	46.9	-2.1	6.3	8.2	-2.1	6.3	1.3				
Alberta	37,710	6.6	0.5	5.6	5.3	164.9	5.0	4.2	4.3	5.0	4.2	8.9				
British Columbia	55,780	7.0	-1.6	4.7	-5.4	236.7	-2.0	6.0	5.7	-2.0	6.0	0.8				
Nunavut	280	-6.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.7	N/A	N/A	12.5	N/A	N/A	N/A				
Northwest Territories	590	25.5	-13.5	1.1	0.0	3.4	-18.0	2.5	17.1	-18.0	2.5	1.6				
Yukon	390	-23.5	50.0	-10.5	8.6	2.8	49.8	-22.9	14.0	49.8	-22.9	24.8				
Sex																
Men	116,650	14.1	4.6	8.5	-3.9	325.1	5.8	11.5	15.9	5.8	11.5	3.1				
Women	308,900	3.2	2.6	3.6	-2.1	1,504.8	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.3	-1.7				
Age																
Under 25	52,940	8.0	3.5	6.4	8.4	169.4	6.6	13.2	7.1	6.6	13.2	8.4				
25 to 44	281,270	4.2	2.5	3.0	-4.2	1,405.3	2.5	2.7	3.4	2.5	2.7	-2.3				
45 to 54	59,350	12.4	5.9	11.0	-1.3	164.0	8.7	9.0	18.1	8.7	9.0	5.4				
55 and over	31,990	8.4	2.9	9.4	-4.4	91.2	3.2	13.8	10.8	3.2	13.8	-3.1				
NATIONAL	425,550	6.0	3.1	4.8	-2.5	1,829.9	3.3	4.5	5.2	3.3	4.5	-1.0				

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. For a breakdown of maternity, parental and sickness benefits, please see Tables 2.9, 2.10, 2.11 and 2.12.

2. As of December 31, 2000, the number of hours required to qualify for special benefits decreased from 700 to 600 hours. As the reporting period only covers three months of this change, results will not be fully reflected until next year.

3. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of maternity, parental or sickness benefits were paid.

Maternity Benefits ¹																					
Province/Territory	New Claims ²			Average Number of Weeks Paid			Average Weekly Benefit			Amount Paid											
	2000/2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98									
			(\$)				(\$M)														
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,240	-4.3	-2.5	7.1	12.0	14.5	0.7	2.9	-2.0	-0.7	262	6.9	-5.9	-0.9	-7.3	8.9	0.7	3.7	-3.8	8.7	
Prince Edward Island	920	0.0	17.9	-22.0	51.5	14.1	0.0	-2.1	2.1	-1.7	244	-6.8	9.3	1.4	-5.4	3.4	6.4	6.5	-16.4	51.8	
Nova Scotia	5,190	2.4	2.4	4.9	8.3	14.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	-1.6	255	-1.2	4.4	5.4	-8.7	19.2	2.6	6.7	9.5	-4.9	
New Brunswick	3,910	-8.9	15.0	-7.4	18.5	14.4	0.7	1.4	-2.2	1.0	245	-2.0	4.8	-0.8	-5.2	13.8	-11.4	16.5	-3.8	8.2	
Quebec	40,870	0.0	3.3	-0.4	-6.7	14.5	0.0	0.7	0.3	-0.6	282	2.5	2.6	2.5	-3.4	167.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	-8.5	
Ontario	71,710	-1.4	2.4	-1.1	0.1	14.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	-0.9	302	0.9	1.8	0.2	-3.6	313.6	-1.0	2.0	0.6	-4.0	
Manitoba	6,310	-3.1	-3.3	5.3	3.4	14.6	1.4	-1.4	1.0	-0.1	262	1.4	5.6	-2.6	-4.3	23.7	-4.7	3.4	1.7	-2.0	
Saskatchewan	5,280	-2.0	1.9	-1.3	4.3	14.6	1.4	0.0	-0.6	0.0	264	0.9	5.7	0.2	-6.5	20.4	4.2	-0.2	2.0	-1.0	
Alberta	17,850	3.5	-1.1	2.1	6.7	14.6	0.7	0.0	1.1	-0.3	274	2.3	2.1	0.9	-5.7	68.9	1.5	3.9	0.4	5.4	
British Columbia	20,570	4.5	-7.5	6.0	1.6	14.5	0.7	-0.7	0.4	-0.6	286	-0.4	1.4	1.6	-5.7	84.6	2.8	-7.7	8.0	-0.4	
Nunavut	180	5.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.5	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	349	6.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.9	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Northwest Territories	350	12.9	-5.9	-10.5	1.8	14.1	-2.8	-2.7	9.8	-4.8	327	-6.2	-1.1	3.6	-3.4	1.7	9.0	-10.4	-7.1	2.8	
Yukon	240	0.0	33.3	-14.3	31.3	14.8	0.7	2.8	4.8	-0.5	328	-6.4	19.9	-3.3	-4.5	1.2	11.9	33.2	-21.0	44.3	
Age																					
Under 25	29,020	4.1	0.6	8.0	24.6	14.4	1.4	-0.1	0.5	-1.0	193	3.5	3.1	4.5	-10.0	80.6	6.3	3.9	14.4	10.6	
25 and over	146,600	-0.9	1.2	-0.9	-2.9	14.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	-0.5	306	1.6	2.1	1.1	-2.6	647.2	0.0	1.3	0.6	-4.3	
NATIONAL	175,620	-0.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	-0.6	287	1.2	2.2	0.9	-4.4	727.8	0.7	1.6	1.9	-3.1	

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. As of December 31, 2000, the number of hours required to qualify for maternity benefits decreased from 700 to 600 hours. As the reporting period only covers three months of this change, results will not be fully reflected until next year.

2. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of maternity benefits was paid.

Parental Benefits (Biological)¹

	New Claims ²			Average Number of Weeks Paid ³			Average Weekly Benefit			Amount Paid									
	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98							
Province/Territory																			
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,080	-0.5	-3.7	3.8	13.6	10.1	-2.2	1.3	-1.9	277	7.3	-5.9	-0.2	-4.8	5.7	1.2	5.3	-0.8	10.1
Prince Edward Island	890	14.1	8.3	-14.3	31.3	9.4	3.4	-0.3	-2.9	250	-11.6	14.1	-1.0	-1.4	2.0	6.7	7.3	-9.0	65.1
Nova Scotia	5,060	7.7	5.4	5.2	1.4	9.8	0.0	-1.8	-2.4	270	1.2	4.0	4.1	-4.7	12.5	5.0	20.3	1.6	-7.9
New Brunswick	3,880	-2.5	21.0	-11.6	16.3	9.7	11.5	1.2	-3.7	260	-1.5	5.9	-0.2	-5.3	8.7	-1.2	3.6	0.0	5.6
Quebec	42,450	7.7	2.2	1.0	-9.0	9.5	6.7	0.0	-0.7	292	2.9	2.6	2.4	-1.6	112.5	9.3	1.3	2.5	-10.0
Ontario	72,860	3.0	2.6	0.4	-2.6	9.8	6.5	0.0	-0.6	311	0.6	2.2	0.2	-2.1	209.5	2.5	1.4	1.4	-2.8
Manitoba	6,450	2.4	-2.6	4.2	3.8	9.8	6.5	0.0	-1.0	272	0.6	7.5	-3.0	-2.6	15.9	-4.0	6.7	-2.2	-0.3
Saskatchewan	5,230	1.2	3.4	-2.5	5.6	10.1	12.2	-3.2	-1.0	270	0.3	2.8	2.6	-6.1	13.8	10.8	-4.8	8.1	0.9
Alberta	17,710	9.8	-0.8	3.8	5.4	9.9	8.8	0.0	-0.8	283	1.7	2.4	0.4	-3.3	43.4	0.8	7.2	-0.9	11.5
British Columbia	20,720	8.9	-7.6	8.0	-0.8	10.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	296	-1.8	2.8	1.5	-4.2	54.4	-1.9	-1.9	5.1	4.2
Nunavut	160	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.9	6.5	N/A	N/A	357	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.5	18.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	330	17.9	-17.3	8.3	0.0	9.8	2.1	4.4	1.1	330	-4.5	-1.3	2.4	-2.5	1.0	14.6	-18.0	5.1	4.1
Yukon	240	4.3	53.3	-16.7	20.0	9.9	3.1	-3.0	8.3	345	-2.6	13.2	5.8	-11.5	1.0	56.6	34.4	-33.3	47.1
Sex																			
Men	13,000	44.0	8.0	9.0	-4.5	8.5	7.6	3.9	-3.9	360	-0.7	2.0	1.5	-3.0	33.4	31.6	9.7	9.8	2.0
Women	165,060	3.2	0.7	1.3	-1.9	9.9	8.8	0.0	-0.4	292	0.5	2.6	0.8	-2.6	447.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	-2.2
Age																			
Under 25	27,220	13.2	-0.2	8.4	18.0	9.8	11.4	0.0	-0.5	206	3.0	3.8	3.9	-5.2	47.6	7.2	4.0	15.1	6.1
25 and over	150,840	4.0	1.3	0.6	-4.6	9.8	7.7	0.1	-0.7	313	1.1	2.4	1.0	-1.5	433.3	3.0	1.8	0.6	-2.7
NATIONAL	178,060	5.3	1.1	1.6	-2.0	9.8	7.7	0.0	-0.7	297	0.9	2.6	0.9	-2.7	480.8	3.4	2.0	1.8	-2.0

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. As of December 31, 2000, the number of hours required to qualify for parental benefits decreased from 700 to 600 hours. As the reporting period only covers three months of this change, results will not be fully reflected until next year.

2. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of parental benefits (biological) was paid.

3. As of December 31, 2000, the number of weeks of entitlement for parental benefits was increased from 10 to 35. As the reporting period only covers three months of this change, the increases in weeks paid will not be reflected until next year.

Parental Benefits (Adoptive)¹

	New Claims ²				Average Number of Weeks Paid ³				Average Weekly Benefit				Amount Paid								
	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change			2000/ 2001	Percentage Change			2000/ 2001	Percentage Change			2000/ 2001	Percentage Change							
	1999/00 2000/01	1998/99 1999/00	1997/98 1998/99	1995/96 1997/98	1999/00 2000/01	1998/99 1999/00	1997/98 1998/99	1995/96 1997/98	1999/00 2000/01	1998/99 1999/00	1997/98 1998/99	1995/96 1997/98	2000/ 2001	1999/00 2000/01	1998/99 1999/00	1997/98 1998/99	1995/96 1997/98				
Province/Territory																					
Newfoundland and Labrador	10	-50.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	-33.3	36.4	413	65.9	-9.8	-33.2	-7.2	0.06	-2.0	58.0	-19.3	9.8	
Prince Edward Island	0	N/A	-100.0	-66.7	200.0	N/A	N/A	-100.0	60.8	-6.7	0	N/A	-100.0	-29.7	29.2	0.00	N/A	-100.0	-56.5	1035.2	
Nova Scotia	20	-33.3	0.0	50.0	0.0	15.0	28.2	13.6	-17.4	108.3	392	25.2	-24.2	28.1	-13.4	0.12	-29.8	125.4	-26.9	105.6	
New Brunswick	10	-50.0	-50.0	-50.0	100.0	14.0	16.7	1.7	11.9	2.4	413	18.8	-4.5	25.4	14.3	0.06	-53.3	-27.0	-20.6	52.2	
Quebec	330	-38.9	12.5	23.1	-40.0	12.7	11.4	-9.5	9.0	3.0	311	-12.2	2.4	1.4	-3.5	1.40	-35.5	9.4	12.7	-22.1	
Ontario	530	12.8	-20.3	37.2	19.4	13.0	8.3	6.2	-4.6	0.9	367	-3.0	6.3	-0.4	3.6	2.07	-12.6	12.2	18.7	15.4	
Manitoba	100	0.0	-33.3	36.4	120.0	11.6	12.6	0.0	2.4	0.9	312	-0.8	13.9	9.4	-30.0	0.35	-18.5	-3.5	71.8	21.4	
Saskatchewan	20	-50.0	300.0	-80.0	66.7	10.0	-16.7	20.0	-9.1	0.0	299	-25.0	-3.6	60.1	-21.5	0.06	-68.9	290.1	-80.8	85.6	
Alberta	220	22.2	-10.0	122.2	-18.2	10.7	4.9	2.0	-2.2	3.4	319	-9.4	5.8	18.0	-13.0	0.79	23.3	6.6	84.4	-11.8	
British Columbia	230	64.3	-41.7	84.6	-40.9	12.0	21.2	1.0	-17.9	29.8	357	12.0	-10.8	-7.3	15.2	0.88	92.2	-50.4	110.1	-32.3	
Nunavut	20	-60.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	-14.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	413	41.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.11	-8.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Northwest Territories	10	0.0	-60.0	N/C	-100.0	6.0	-40.0	-13.3	N/C	-100.0	413	0.0	0.2	N/C	-100.0	0.02	-40.0	-60.2	445.6	-49.1	
Yukon	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Sex																					
Men	190	0.0	-17.4	53.3	-34.8	9.7	9.0	8.5	-4.4	-11.7	373	0.0	1.4	-1.5	-3.7	0.73	57.4	-36.2	34.8	-22.7	
Women	1,310	-7.1	-16.1	41.2	-9.8	12.6	9.6	0.0	-2.0	7.2	339	-3.1	3.5	3.1	-2.5	5.19	-17.7	3.2	27.2	-1.3	
Age																					
Under 25	30	50.0	100.0	0.0	-66.7	10.0	42.9	75.0	-60.0	0.0	190	-16.8	-44.8	105.5	-34.2	0.09	184.7	N/C	-100.0	-55.5	
25 and over	1,470	-7.0	-16.8	42.9	-12.5	12.3	9.0	0.6	-2.9	5.6	346	-2.2	3.8	2.1	-3.1	5.83	-13.5	-1.4	28.8	-3.3	
NATIONAL	1,500	-6.3	-16.2	42.5	-13.5	12.2	8.9	0.9	-2.5	5.8	343	-2.7	3.2	2.6	-3.2	5.92	-12.6	-1.0	28.0	-3.9	

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

N/C = not calculated

1. As of December 31, 2000, the number of hours required to qualify for parental benefits decreased from 700 to 600 hours. As the reporting period only covers three months of this change, results will not be fully reflected until next year.

2. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of parental benefits (adoptive) was paid.

3. As of December 31, 2000, the number of weeks of entitlement for parental benefits was increased from 10 to 35. As the reporting period only covers three months of this change, the increases in weeks paid will not be reflected until next year.

Sickness Benefits¹

	New Claims ²			Average Number of Weeks Paid			Average Weekly Benefit			Amount Paid		
	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98	2000/ 2001	Percentage Change 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98 1995/96 2000/01 1999/00 1998/99 1997/98
Province/Territory												
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,690	13.6 -4.9 26.4 5.8	9.0	12.5 -3.6 6.7 -12.1	251	5.9 -4.0 4.3 -5.1	12.5	27.9 -9.4 41.2 -6.6				
Prince Edward Island	2,110	11.1 22.6 -1.9 12.1	8.5	10.4 6.9 -11.2 -5.5	246	4.4 -3.4 8.2 -3.5	4.2	22.0 27.8 -12.7 13.2				
Nova Scotia	10,910	14.2 4.5 9.6 -4.8	8.9	2.3 1.2 -4.3 1.9	246	0.8 2.4 2.2 -0.2	22.7	18.5 2.8 3.9 2.7				
New Brunswick	12,080	4.7 11.7 11.3 4.3	8.8	3.5 0.0 0.4 2.6	248	2.9 0.4 3.5 -3.5	26.5	9.8 11.7 16.4 8.0				
Quebec	74,870	9.2 13.8 9.9 0.4	8.8	2.3 1.2 1.6 0.7	260	2.6 0.7 2.4 1.0	168.6	12.9 14.3 17.3 9.2				
Ontario	75,010	7.8 1.8 8.0 -4.7	9.6	2.1 2.2 -1.9 0.9	281	3.0 1.1 2.3 -1.4	198.6	12.6 4.6 8.7 -0.8				
Manitoba	8,800	15.8 -1.0 15.0 -5.2	9.3	1.1 2.2 -0.6 -1.0	254	4.7 2.4 -0.8 -0.5	19.6	14.8 5.6 4.9 2.3				
Saskatchewan	5,590	9.2 -5.5 8.8 1.2	9.2	5.7 -3.3 2.5 -2.3	256	5.9 0.8 3.3 -2.3	12.6	13.8 -3.4 14.4 5.2				
Alberta	20,700	6.0 4.1 6.9 10.7	9.5	0.0 2.2 -1.8 1.0	269	5.5 -0.8 4.8 1.0	51.8	11.2 4.5 15.3 12.7				
British Columbia	36,440	6.5 4.2 3.8 -7.5	9.7	4.3 1.1 0.5 0.0	278	1.5 1.7 0.7 -1.2	96.8	12.8 4.8 4.0 0.3				
Nunavut	80	0.0 N/A N/A	10.0	37.0 N/A N/A	372	20.7 N/A N/A	0.2	25.7 N/A N/A				
Northwest Territories	240	50.0 -11.1 -20.6 13.3	7.5	-25.0 9.6 -12.6 25.0	312	-13.9 -0.4 16.0 -9.4	0.7	56.8 -21.2 -9.2 2.2				
Yukon	150	-46.4 86.7 -16.7 -5.3	11.6	30.3 15.6 -4.8 5.6	304	-5.3 2.9 3.0 -8.4	0.6	-17.9 107.4 -9.7 -22.6				
Sex												
Men	103,860	11.3 4.4 8.4 -3.7	9.2	3.4 1.1 -1.0 0.9	309	1.9 0.3 1.4 -0.7	291.0	14.3 5.6 11.6 3.3				
Women	148,810	6.4 7.0 8.5 -0.4	9.3	2.2 1.1 -0.1 -0.2	239	3.2 1.4 3.0 0.1	324.4	12.1 8.4 10.5 3.5				
Age												
Under 25	27,300	9.1 9.7 5.4 3.0	7.6	0.0 2.7 -2.3 1.2	206	4.1 1.1 4.7 -1.6	41.1	8.4 15.8 8.5 6.8				
25 to 44	134,860	6.8 6.0 7.7 -2.0	9.0	3.4 1.2 0.1 1.1	273	2.6 0.9 2.1 -0.6	322.1	11.9 6.4 11.3 4.4				
45 to 54	58,580	12.0 5.8 11.2 -1.5	9.9	3.1 2.1 -2.5 0.2	282	2.8 1.2 1.4 1.0	161.2	18.1 8.4 9.5 5.0				
55 and over	31,930	8.3 3.1 9.7 -4.8	10.6	1.9 -1.0 1.3 -1.7	275	3.3 -0.2 2.1 -1.1	91.0	11.2 3.5 13.7 -3.5				
NATIONAL	252,670	8.4 6.0 8.5 -1.8	9.3	3.3 1.1 -0.4 0.3	268	2.9 0.7 2.3 -0.5	615.4	13.1 7.1 11.0 3.4				

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. As of December 31, 2000, the number of hours required to qualify for sickness benefits decreased from 700 to 600 hours. As the reporting period only covers three months of this change, results will not be fully reflected until next year.

2. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of sickness benefits was paid.

Family Supplement¹

	New claims ² with Supplement	% of all claims with Supplement	Average weekly top-up (\$)	Average weekly benefit (\$)	Amount Paid (\$000)	Share of total amount paid (%)	Amount Paid				% Change 1995/96 1997/98	
							% Change 1999/00 2000/01	% Change 1998/99 1999/00	% Change 1997/98 1998/99	% Change 1995/96 1997/98		
Province/Territory												
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,980	10.4	42	251	10,212	6.5	-20.0	20.9	62.5	18.1		
Prince Edward Island	3,150	13.0	46	238	3,329	2.1	-2.2	14.0	49.5	-7.3		
Nova Scotia	9,790	11.2	44	239	8,793	5.6	-4.2	16.9	33.7	-3.7		
New Brunswick	11,130	11.9	44	250	11,220	7.1	-6.2	11.2	50.6	7.9		
Quebec	57,690	10.4	43	255	48,889	31.1	-2.7	13.8	35.7	-9.1		
Ontario	47,050	9.9	43	259	33,961	21.6	3.9	3.5	30.8	-10.9		
Manitoba	7,140	13.1	48	254	7,353	4.7	10.5	1.9	63.4	-2.1		
Saskatchewan	5,750	13.5	48	257	5,206	3.3	7.2	5.1	45.3	13.7		
Alberta	13,610	11.4	44	249	10,236	6.5	-2.1	7.3	41.9	-13.4		
British Columbia	22,320	10.8	43	264	17,643	11.2	-3.2	6.3	41.6	18.5		
Nunavut	160	13.8	54	308	136	0.1	-9.8	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Northwest Territories	330	15.3	52	302	238	0.2	-37.6	10.9	54.6	84.1		
Yukon	150	6.0	49	302	206	0.1	-18.8	32.1	18.7	72.8		
Sex												
Men	58,060	6.1	44	300	53,079	33.7	-11.8	2.7	49.2	54.8		
Women	129,190	16.2	43	235	104,343	66.3	3.3	14.8	34.3	-21.2		
Age												
Under 25	26,240	11.2	38	209	17,611	11.2	2.6	13.7	52.2	-4.5		
25 to 44	140,400	13.9	45	262	125,241	79.6	-2.4	10.1	39.8	-0.8		
45 to 54	18,520	5.4	39	268	13,089	8.3	-8.4	5.9	31.5	-13.6		
55 and over	2,090	1.2	35	272	1,481	0.9	2.0	0.4	15.2	-43.2		
EI History³												
First-Time Claimants	87,040	12.8	43	239	68,508	43.5	6.6	18.8	52.1	-5.5		
Occasional Claimants	61,020	11.4	44	258	51,876	33.0	-0.7	7.1	29.7	-12.0		
Frequent Claimants	39,190	7.3	44	287	37,037	23.5	-17.2	2.3	38.3	12.2		
NATIONAL	187,250	10.7	44	255	157,422	100.0	-2.3	10.0	39.9	-3.4		

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. Includes all claim types (regular, fishing, and special).

2. Includes claims on which at least \$1 of EI benefits was paid.

3. First-time claimants are defined as individuals who did not have a claim in the five years prior to their current claim. Occasional claimants are defined as individuals who have had fewer than three active claims in the five years prior to their current claim. Frequent claimants are defined as individuals who have had three or more active claims in the five years prior to their current claim.

Working While on Claim¹

	New claims						Percentage Change				As % of new regular claims					
	1999/00 ²	1998/99	1997/98	1996/97	1998/99	1997/98	1996/97	1998/99	1997/98	1996/97	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1996/97		
					1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1996/97	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1996/97	1999/00	1998/99	1997/98	1996/97
Province/Territory																
Newfoundland and Labrador	49,730	52,020	48,360	48,540	-4.4	7.6	-0.4	71.5	71.7	71.8	69.3	71.5	71.7	71.8	69.3	69.3
Prince Edward Island	12,560	13,810	13,400	12,840	-9.1	3.1	4.4	65.6	66.9	65.5	62.5	65.6	66.9	65.5	62.5	62.5
Nova Scotia	44,470	46,810	47,900	50,100	-5.0	-2.3	-4.4	63.6	65.6	66.7	66.1	63.6	65.6	66.7	66.1	66.1
New Brunswick	52,980	58,790	58,820	58,610	-9.9	-0.1	0.4	66.1	70.0	70.0	65.5	66.1	70.0	70.0	65.5	65.5
Quebec	275,280	296,140	316,310	345,080	-7.0	-6.4	-8.3	57.8	60.2	60.6	63.4	57.8	60.2	60.6	63.4	63.4
Ontario	140,260	173,950	183,420	209,140	-19.4	-5.2	-12.3	43.2	46.7	47.4	48.5	43.2	46.7	47.4	48.5	48.5
Manitoba	17,760	20,610	20,450	22,230	-13.8	0.8	-8.0	43.3	46.2	47.5	49.1	43.3	46.2	47.5	49.1	49.1
Saskatchewan	16,220	19,700	17,230	18,840	-17.7	14.3	-8.5	47.2	51.4	51.4	53.1	47.2	51.4	51.4	53.1	53.1
Alberta	44,760	57,720	47,060	55,650	-22.5	22.7	-15.4	46.6	49.2	49.9	56.8	46.6	49.2	49.9	56.8	56.8
British Columbia	87,270	104,780	109,120	111,220	-16.7	-4.0	-1.9	53.4	55.6	56.4	N/A	53.4	55.6	56.4	56.8	56.8
Nunavut	470	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	52.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	1,150	1,630	1,490	1,710	-29.4	9.4	-12.9	58.1	55.1	58.0	59.4	58.1	55.1	58.0	59.4	59.4
Yukon	1,180	1,350	1,630	1,500	-12.6	-17.2	8.7	51.8	53.1	55.8	54.7	51.8	53.1	55.8	54.7	54.7
Sex																
Men	440,890	518,930	525,430	548,760	-15.0	-1.2	-4.3	54.1	56.7	58.1	58.4	54.1	56.7	58.1	58.4	58.4
Women	303,200	328,380	339,760	386,700	-7.7	-3.3	-12.1	53.7	55.4	55.0	57.1	53.7	55.4	55.0	57.1	57.1
Age																
Under 25	93,060	107,780	108,390	122,780	-13.7	-0.6	-11.7	51.8	54.1	56.2	57.7	51.8	54.1	56.2	57.7	57.7
25 to 44	427,820	499,250	524,010	573,990	-14.3	-4.7	-8.7	54.9	57.4	59.4	60.0	54.9	57.4	59.4	60.0	60.0
45 to 54	163,460	177,500	175,350	177,550	-7.9	1.2	-1.2	57.8	59.8	58.7	59.6	57.8	59.8	58.7	59.6	59.6
55 and over	59,750	62,780	57,440	61,140	-4.8	9.3	-6.1	43.1	44.3	38.7	40.9	43.1	44.3	38.7	40.9	40.9
Benefit Levels																
Less than \$50	600	780	1,080	380	-23.1	-27.8	184.2	53.6	48.8	48.0	48.1	53.6	48.8	48.0	48.1	48.1
\$50 - \$100	12,590	15,300	22,570	24,240	-17.7	-32.2	-6.9	50.2	52.0	52.8	53.2	50.2	52.0	52.8	53.2	53.2
\$101 - \$150	61,210	73,890	87,040	94,360	-17.2	-15.1	-7.8	52.0	53.8	55.0	55.2	52.0	53.8	55.0	55.2	55.2
\$151 - \$200	108,030	122,810	127,900	137,020	-12.0	-4.0	-6.7	52.3	53.4	54.9	55.3	52.3	53.4	54.9	55.3	55.3
Greater than \$201	561,660	634,530	626,600	679,460	-11.5	1.3	-7.8	54.6	57.2	57.7	59.0	54.6	57.2	57.7	59.0	59.0
NATIONAL	744,090	847,310	865,190	935,460	-12.2	-2.1	-7.5	53.9	56.2	56.8	57.9	53.9	56.2	56.8	57.9	57.9

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. This analysis includes claimants who worked while on claim and still received some benefits for those weeks, as well as claimants who received earnings high enough to reduce their benefits to zero for some weeks.

2. Given that some claims straddle two fiscal years, the most recent year for this analysis is for claims established in 1999/00.

Benefit Repayment Provision										
	People who repaid benefits					Amount Repaid				
	1999	% Change 1998-1999	% Change 1997-1998 ¹	% Change 1996-1997 ¹	1999 (\$M)	% Change 1998-1999	% Change 1997-1998 ¹	% Change 1996-1997 ¹		
Province/Territory										
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,847	73.8	57.5	-34.6	11.6	113.7	106.4	-22.8		
Prince Edward Island	876	10.9	89.4	-29.8	2.2	11.8	143.1	32.3		
Nova Scotia	7,666	57.0	77.7	4.3	16.1	88.4	143.7	-3.0		
New Brunswick	4,217	61.3	80.5	-18.2	7.1	83.7	132.3	-22.5		
Quebec	35,288	32.0	67.4	2.7	42.3	35.5	108.6	-0.4		
Ontario	45,162	3.2	41.6	0.9	50.8	33.1	47.8	11.2		
Manitoba	2,305	27.0	30.9	15.8	2.9	41.3	67.3	4.0		
Saskatchewan	3,050	46.1	29.1	22.3	3.7	67.5	79.1	1.3		
Alberta	16,262	50.5	29.6	16.3	19.7	75.5	75.8	1.8		
British Columbia	22,586	27.5	25.4	-1.7	27.0	47.3	58.9	-5.0		
Nunavut	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Northwest Territories	467	-4.1	30.9	-0.8	0.6	0.4	63.5	-2.4		
Yukon	405	35.0	12.8	0.0	0.6	39.1	61.0	1.3		
NATIONAL²	144,160	25.0	44.7	0.7	184.4	48.8	76.1	1.4		

Source: Benefit Repayment Administrative File (September 2001)

N/A = not applicable

1. Figures for 1996 and 1997 were revised due to updates in data files.

2. Provincial figures do not add to the national total because non-residents are included.

Claims Affected by the Intensity Rule¹

Regular and fishing claims affected by the Intensity Rule																
	Number of claims affected ²			Average weekly benefit				Percentage distribution				% of regular and fishing claims				
	2000/ 2001	% Change		2000/ 2001	% Change			2000/ 2001	1999/ 2000	1998/ 1999	1997 1998	2000/ 2001	1999/ 2000	1998/ 1999	1997/ 1998	
		1999/00	1998/99		1997/98	1999/00	1998/99									1997/98
Province/Territory																
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,560	-70.1	11.4	36.5	266	-6.6	1.7	-1.4	8.3	9.1	9.3	11.4	20.2	69.0	60.2	47.8
Prince Edward Island	4,610	-69.5	0.9	31.4	267	-0.5	2.2	0.2	2.3	2.5	2.8	4.0	20.7	71.0	66.5	51.1
Nova Scotia	14,920	-65.6	10.8	52.8	291	4.3	0.6	3.6	7.4	7.1	7.3	8.0	19.8	58.8	51.8	32.8
New Brunswick	16,920	-67.8	3.8	36.3	270	-0.8	1.4	-0.6	8.4	8.7	9.5	11.7	20.6	63.5	58.7	43.2
Quebec	75,980	-66.5	12.7	58.9	283	-0.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	37.4	37.8	39.8	16.1	48.2	41.4	24.6
Ontario	34,090	-66.0	18.1	104.0	301	-3.4	1.6	1.9	17.0	16.5	15.9	13.1	9.9	31.4	23.1	11.0
Manitoba	4,670	-66.0	28.5	159.2	259	-11.2	-2.0	6.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.3	11.6	33.3	24.0	9.7
Saskatchewan	3,690	-67.6	24.2	199.3	286	-7.1	0.5	5.2	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.0	11.2	33.5	24.0	9.3
Alberta	8,390	-65.6	29.0	201.9	324	-0.2	-1.5	5.1	4.2	4.0	3.5	2.0	10.1	25.8	16.3	6.8
British Columbia	19,920	-67.3	18.2	107.0	311	1.4	-0.4	2.0	9.9	10.0	9.7	7.8	12.5	37.1	27.1	12.8
Nunavut	150	-46.4	N/A	N/A	324	-4.6	N/A	N/A	0.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Northwest Territories	250	-67.5	45.8	24.1	365	7.1	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	15.1	35.9	24.3	23.0
Yukon	260	-79.0	12.7	66.7	311	-13.3	0.9	3.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	12.0	53.5	43.7	23.2
Sex																
Men	104,960	-74.9	11.0	65.8	323	0.4	0.4	1.4	52.4	68.9	70.7	71.3	12.3	50.4	40.5	24.8
Women	95,450	-49.3	20.6	71.0	249	10.6	5.1	4.8	47.6	31.1	29.3	28.7	17.5	33.7	26.7	15.0
Age																
Under 25	11,310	-73.3	3.6	54.5	253	-1.6	3.6	4.0	5.6	7.0	7.7	10.4	6.3	23.6	20.7	14.1
25 to 44	106,130	-68.0	11.9	65.7	295	-0.8	1.1	2.2	53.0	54.8	55.7	54.2	13.7	42.4	34.0	20.5
45 to 54	56,460	-62.5	18.4	73.6	288	-1.9	0.0	1.0	28.2	24.8	23.9	23.0	18.8	52.7	42.4	24.4
55 and over	26,510	-67.4	19.6	71.3	275	-3.8	-0.2	1.1	13.2	13.4	21.8	12.5	18.0	58.1	47.2	26.5
EI History																
Frequent claimants ³	138,410	-68.3	9.7	61.7	296	-2.3	0.5	2.1	69.1	72.0	74.7	77.3	26.5	80.1	66.1	38.6
All other claimants	62,000	-63.5	25.8	86.3	269	2.6	3.8	3.9	30.9	28.0	25.3	22.7	7.1	20.1	14.8	8.1
NATIONAL	200,410	-66.9	13.8	67.3	288	-1.4	0.9	2.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	14.3	43.7	35.2	20.9

Source: EI Administrative Data

N/A = not applicable

1. Due to the elimination of the intensity rule on October 1, 2000, savings are not reported. Please refer to previous *Monitoring and Assessment* reports for information on savings from the intensity rule.

2. The large declines in claims in 2000/01 reflect the elimination of the intensity rule on October 1, 2000.

3. Frequent claimants are defined as individuals who have had three or more active claims in the five years prior to their current claim.

ANNEX 3

Employment Benefits and Support Measures Data Tables

- 3.1 Overview of Labour Market Development Agreements**
- 3.2 EBSM Program Definitions**
- 3.3 EBSM Client Profile**
- 3.4 Clients Served by Client Types**
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- 3.9 Returns to Employment and Unpaid Benefits Indicators**
- 3.10 EBSM Designated Member - Women**
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Overview of Labour Market Development Agreements Federal/Provincial/Territorial

Province/Territory	Type of Agreement ¹	Signature Date	Implementation Date	Allocation (\$000) ²		
				2001/2002	2000/2001	1999/2000
Newfoundland and Labrador	Co-management	March 24, 1997	March 24, 1997	127,531	126,151	116,160
Prince Edward Island	Co-management	April 26, 1997	April 26, 1997	25,138	24,516	22,788
Nova Scotia	Co-management (Strategic Partnership)	April 24, 1997	November 1, 1997	80,205	79,916	75,830
New Brunswick	Transfer	December 13, 1996	April 1, 1997	90,425	89,991	83,956
Quebec	Transfer	April 1, 1997 November 28, 1997	April 1, 1998	595,741	594,424	561,145
Ontario	No agreement concluded	N/A	N/A	531,255	537,695	520,000
Manitoba	Transfer	April 17, 1997	November 27, 1997	49,521	49,867	49,351
Saskatchewan	Transfer	February 6, 1998	January 1, 1999	38,857	38,488	37,133
Alberta	Transfer	December 6, 1996	November 1, 1997	112,819	112,661	109,221
British Columbia	Co-management	April 25, 1997	April 25, 1997	288,999	287,023	266,014
Northwest Territories	Transfer	February 27, 1998	October 1, 1998	3,448	3,267	4,812
Yukon	Co-management	January 24, 1998	February 1998	4,051	3,993	3,535
Nunavut	Transfer	May 11, 2000	Effective April 1, 2000	2,091	2,008	Included in NWT
Canada				1,950,081	1,950,000	1,849,945

1. Provinces or territories with transfer agreements assume responsibility for the design and delivery of active employment measures funded through the EI program. Transfer agreements also include functions of the National Employment Service that may differ from one agreement to the next. In co-management agreements the Government of Canada and each provincial/territorial government jointly assume responsibility for the planning, design, and evaluation of active employment measures, while HRDC continues to deliver programs and services through its service delivery network.
2. Funds transferred to cover administration costs are not included.

Employment Benefits and Support Measures Program Definitions

Employment Benefits

Targeted Wage Subsidies assist eligible unemployed individuals in obtaining on-the-job work experience by providing employers with financial assistance towards the wages of insured participants that they hire. This benefit encourages employers to hire unemployed individuals that they would not normally hire in the absence of a subsidy.

Targeted Earnings Supplements enable some people currently on EI or the longer term unemployed to accept low-wage jobs. Temporarily topping up low-wage jobs means that people who would not enter at the lower wage rate are able to re-enter the workforce. (The Supplément de retour au travail in Quebec is the only program currently in place that is similar to this program.)

Self-Employment provides financial assistance and business planning advice to EI-eligible participants to help them start their own business. This financial assistance is intended to cover personal living expenses and other expenses during the initial stages of the business.

Job Creation Partnerships projects provide insured participants with opportunities to gain work experience that will lead to ongoing employment. Activities of the project help develop the community and the local economy.

Skills Development provides direct financial assistance to insured participants to enable them to select, arrange for and pay for their own employment training.

Support Measures

Employment Assistance Services (which includes Employment Assistance Services interventions, Employment Group Services and Individual Counselling) provide funding to organizations to enable them to provide employment services to unemployed persons. These services may include counselling, action planning, job search skills, job finding clubs, job placement services, the provision of labour market information and case management and follow up.

Labour Market Partnerships provide funding to assist employers, employee and/or employer associations and communities in improving their capacity for dealing with human resource requirements and to implement labour force adjustments. It involves the development of plans and strategies and the implementation of adjustment measures.

Research and Innovation supports activities that identify better ways of helping people prepare for or keep employment and be productive participants in the labour force. Funds are provided to eligible recipients to enable them to carry out demonstration projects and research for this purpose.

EBSM Client Profile
2000/2001

Clients Served (%)	
Gender	
Men	55.9%
Women	44.1%
Age	
Missing	1.1%
15 to 19	4.6%
20 to 24	16.5%
25 to 29	15.5%
30 to 44	41.0%
45+	21.3%

EI Clients Served	
Active Claimants	78.2%
Former Claimants	21.8%

Client to Participant Ratio	
Clients	457,839
Interventions	619,402
Ratio	1.35

Participation in interventions as a % of a total*	
Targeted Wage Subsidies	4.8%
Self-Employment	1.8%
Job Creation Partnerships	1.8%
Skills Development	21.1%
Employment Assistance	47.6%
Group Services	9.6%
Individual Counselling	10.2%
Supplément de retour au travail	1.2%
Pan-Canadian	2.0%
Total	100.0%

* Please note that Group Services only include active claimants and do not include EGS interventions where another intervention was recorded. As a result of this, EGS interventions are underreported.

Designated Group	Intervention Participation Rate
Women	45.5%
Aboriginal People	7.1%
Persons with Disabilities	3.7%
Visible Minorities	5.2%

Source: Client Data Set

Clients Served by Client Types¹

2000/2001

	EI Clients					Total	Non-Insured ²	Total	Clients Served	Total	Clients Served
	EI Active Claimants		Former Claimants		Total						
	Target ³	Clients Served ⁴	Clients Served	Clients Served							
Newfoundland and Labrador	11,768	9,800	3,558	13,358	794	14,152					
Prince Edward Island	3,000	2,663	368	3,031	233	3,264					
Nova Scotia	8,200	8,036	1,912	9,948	1,234	11,182					
New Brunswick	65%	10,858	4,348	15,206	1,228	16,434					
Quebec ⁵	105,900	*118,127	29,204	118,127	8,798	126,925					
Ontario	N/A	81,542	9,482	91,024	14,418	105,442					
Manitoba	65%	13,433	4,023	17,456	9,572	27,028					
Saskatchewan ⁶	5,525	4,779	1,987	6,766	791	7,557					
Alberta	13,500	31,643	12,618	44,261	37,132	81,393					
British Columbia	N/A	33,785	12,080	45,865	17,441	63,306					
Northwest Territories	352	300	87	387	109	496					
Yukon	759	364	77	441	156	597					
Nunavut	197	58	3	61	2	63					
Canada	N/A	286,184	79,747	365,931	91,908	457,839					

Source: Client Data Set

N/A = not applicable

1. Comparisons across jurisdictions are difficult as a result of differences in service delivery and labour market conditions.

2. As a result of the administrative process and systems calculation related to the determination of client eligibility, non-insured clients may be overreported. Non-insured numbers reported here are indicative of non-insured clients served under Support Measures. They do not reflect all of the non-insured clients served by a province/territory.

3. Please note that targets for EI active claimants were set with the understanding that client counts would be derived from the client and pay systems. Following changes in methodology, the pay systems were not used for the production of 2000/01 data. This means that targets are overstated by approximately 5%.

4. Active EI clients served is a success indicator that refers to the number of current Part I claimants accessing EBSMs.

5. Quebec's LMDA has a commitment in terms of EI clients served (100,000), with a focus on active claimants. Client counts for Quebec are underreported by 575 as a result of a data transmission problem with two Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreement holders. These will be reported in the 2001/02 data.

6. As a result of data exchange issues, client information for Saskatchewan is understated.

* To provide a comparison against the target, this number represents total clients served. The active EI client count was 88,923.

New Interventions¹

2000/2001

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask. ²	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T. ³	Yuk.	Nunavut ⁴	Canada
Long-Term Interventions⁵														
Targeted Wage Subsidies	739	378	679	4,099	15,195	4,905	339	986	506	1,809	31	5	0	29,671
Self-Employment	221	75	494	54	3,956	3,075	232	178	1,001	1,933	19	6	0	11,244
Job Creation Partnerships	3,838	103	669	2,696	N/A	1,111	326	0	1,605	747	3	29	0	11,127
Skills Development	6,838	1,859	4,901	6,910	45,387	23,164	4,194	3,593	15,211	18,073	209	218	44	130,601
Total LT Interventions	11,636	2,415	6,743	13,759	64,538	32,255	5,091	4,757	18,323	22,562	262	258	44	182,643
Short-Term Interventions														
Employment Assistance ⁶	396	426	4,216	3,767	42,033	50,542	17,739	1,588	112,621	61,152	18	272	0	294,770
Group Services ⁷	575	71	1,126	24	19,153	34,798	232	1,236	0	2,188	0	5	0	59,408
Individual Counselling	6,035	1,600	2,493	7,429	22,369	11,496	10,194	0	0	1,343	0	2	0	62,961
Supplément de retour au travail ⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,248	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,248
Total ST Interventions	7,006	2,097	7,835	11,220	90,803	96,836	28,165	2,824	112,621	64,683	18	279	0	424,387
Total ST Interventions - Without Group Services	6,431	2,026	6,709	11,196	71,650	62,038	27,933	1,588	112,621	62,495	18	274	0	364,979
Pan-Canadian⁹	357	2	116	126	140	3,308	2,781	1,325	1,110	2,626	281	181	19	12,372
Grand Total - EBSM	18,999	4,514	14,694	25,105	155,481	132,399	36,037	8,906	132,054	89,871	561	718	63	619,402
Grand Total - Without Group Services	18,424	4,443	13,568	25,081	136,328	97,601	35,805	7,670	132,054	87,683	561	713	63	559,994

Source: Client Data Set

N/A = not applicable

1. Comparisons across jurisdictions are difficult as a result of differences in service delivery and labour market conditions. Interventions refer to new start participants between April 1, 2000 and March 31, 2001.

2. As a result of data exchange issues, intervention data for Saskatchewan is understated.

3. As a result of data exchange issues, Individual Counselling interventions are underreported.

4. As a result of the recent signing of the LMDA with Nunavut, intervention data exchange between the territory and HRDC is incomplete (with the exception of apprentices in Skills Development).

5. Self-Employment, Job Creation Partnerships, Skills Development and Pan-Canadian activities have reduced intervention counts when compared to previous M&A reports.

6. Employment Assistance Services (EAS) is tracked differently across jurisdictions. In some instances intervention data is not captured in a manner that is consistent with the methodology used at National Headquarters for counting interventions. This results in inaccurate intervention counts for EAS interventions.

7. Interventions are recorded for active claimants only. Also, Employment Group Services interventions are only counted if no other intervention is recorded. As a result, Group Services interventions are underestimated.

8. Available only in Quebec.

9. Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy is included with Pan-Canadian for this table. As a result of a data transmission problem with two Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreement holders in Quebec, interventions for Quebec are underestimated by 658. These will be included in 2001/02 data.

EBSM and Pan-Canadian Activities - Part I - Final Expenditures¹

In (\$000)/By Intervention - 2000/2001														
	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yuk.	Nunavut	Canada
Self-Employment	997	434	2,646	1,860	11,193	13,634	1,878	993	5,150	6,499	420	166	48	45,918
Job Creation Partnerships ²	3,299	153	1,489	35	785	3,466	2,351	0	0	1,618	0	86	0	13,282
Skills Development	19,534	7,485	15,818	22,983	96,259	67,272	16,833	12,374	41,047	36,429	1,287	879	417	338,617
Total	23,830	8,072	19,953	24,878	108,237	84,372	21,062	13,367	46,197	44,546	1,707	1,131	465	397,817

Source: Corporate Management System

1. Comparisons across jurisdictions are difficult as a result of differences in service delivery and labour market conditions.

2. In Quebec, this amount refers only to Pan-Canadian activities.

EBSM Part II - Final Expenditures¹

In (\$000)/By Intervention - 2000/2001

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ²	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T. ³	Yuk.	Nunavut ⁴	NHQ	Canada
Long-Term Interventions															
Targeted Wage Subsidies	4,442	3,021	2,382	13,425	66,148	19,603	2,151	6,053	2,212	8,908	410	56	NC	0	128,811
Self-Employment	3,196	902	5,512	3,483	25,512	41,701	3,324	581	5,623	24,934	308	628	NC	0	115,704
Job Creation Partnerships	20,037	480	5,847	14,401	N/A	17,694	6,095	0	7,805	8,553	0	115	NC	0	81,027
Skills Development	69,834	12,781	39,670	42,536	298,690	123,153	22,013	24,747	63,701	110,544	1,368	1,510	NC	0	810,547
Total LT Interventions	97,509	17,184	53,411	73,845	390,350	202,151	33,583	31,381	79,341	152,939	2,086	2,309	NC	0	1,136,089
Short-Term Interventions															
Employment Assistance	9,000	1,553	10,606	10,301	88,205	140,980	9,936	492	31,601	92,256	521	1,267	NC	0	396,718
Supplément de retour au travail	0	0	0	0	3,248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	NC	0	3,248
Total ST Interventions	9,000	1,553	10,606	10,301	91,453	140,980	9,936	492	31,601	92,256	521	1,267	NC	0	399,966
Other															
Labour Market Partnerships	14,151	5,263	11,543	1,435	112,621	38,284	5,074	5,946	1,741	8,271	630	69	NC	0	205,028
Research & Innovation	0	0	0	4,413	0	0	1,282	669	0	0	0	0	NC	0	6,364
Adjustment to Balance ⁵	(392)	(168)	(319)	100	571	(1,489)	(210)	(26)	(7)	(217)	194	(982)	2,008	635	(302)
Total Other	13,759	5,095	11,224	5,948	113,192	36,795	6,146	6,589	1,734	8,054	824	(913)	2,008	635	211,090
TOTAL Part II - Regular	120,268	23,832	75,241	90,094	594,995	379,926	49,665	38,462	112,676	253,249	3,431	2,663	2,008	635	1,747,145
Pan-Canadian (See details Annex 3.8)	5,063	493	7,405	2,107	13,892	35,873	12,460	11,513	11,848	16,214	2,824	1,248	2,330	68,437	191,707
Total including Pan-Canadian	125,331	24,325	82,646	92,201	608,887	415,799	62,125	49,975	124,524	269,463	6,255	3,911	4,338	69,072	1,938,852
Administrative costs related to LMAs⁶ (Transfer regions only)				8,847	57,577		5,785	7,809	12,670		1,393		987		95,068

Source: Corporate Management System and Provincial Audited Statements

N/A = not applicable

NC = not calculated

1. Comparisons across jurisdictions are difficult as a result of differences in service delivery and labour market conditions.

2. An expenditure of \$20.1M for Labour Market Partnerships is under review.

3. Data is based on an unaudited statement.

4. Nunavut was unable to provide a financial statement in time for inclusion in this report.

5. Adjustment to reflect future recoveries of overpayments, discrepancies due to multiple systems connectivity and expenditures made on behalf of provinces/territories until full implementation of their Labour Market Development Agreement (LMDA).

6. Administration costs include \$86,184 (Salary & Non-Salary) to administer Labour Market Agreements, \$5,180 (agreement to develop provincial capacity required for LMDA implementation) and \$3,704 for rent.

E1 Part II Pan-Canadian - Final Expenditures¹

In (\$000)/By Intervention - 2000/2001

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yuk.	Nunavut	NHQ	Canada
Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy	1,890	254	1,950	1,348	7,073	32,019	11,384	11,049	11,420	14,263	2,613	1,002	2,330	1,563	100,158
EBSM															
Targeted Wage Subsidies	57	0	37	136	134	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	366
Self-Employment	51	6	21	0	13	2	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	134
Job Creation Partnerships ²	658	0	378	0	8	12	7	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	1,134
Skills Development	536	10	695	16	607	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	1,884
Employment Assistance	515	0	1,176	42	185	0	0	0	0	666	0	0	0	1,439	4,023
Total EBSM	1,817	16	2,307	194	947	14	7	0	0	800	0	0	0	1,439	7,541
Other															
Local Labour Market Board	1,161	223	2,372	502	2,661	3,032	1,007	464	229	1,065	205	246	0	500	13,667
Ntl. Labour Market Partnership	195	0	776	1	755	808	0	0	199	24	6	0	0	51,916	54,680
Research and Innovation	0	0	0	62	0	0	59	0	0	62	0	0	0	12,989	13,172
Others ³	0	0	0	0	2,456	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	2,489
Total Other	1,356	223	3,148	565	5,872	3,840	1,069	464	428	1,151	211	246	0	65,435	84,008
Grand Total	5,063	493	7,405	2,107	13,892	35,873	12,460	11,513	11,848	16,214	2,824	1,248	2,330	68,437	191,707

Source: Corporate Management System.

1. Comparisons across jurisdictions are difficult as a result of differences in service delivery and labour market conditions.

2. In Quebec, this amount refers only to Pan-Canadian activities.

3. Others include Cree Regional Authority (\$.531M), Kativik Regional Government (\$1.316M) and Special Projects (\$.642M).

Returns to Employment & Unpaid Benefits Indicators¹

2000/2001

	Clients who returned to employment ²						Unpaid Benefits (\$M) ²				Results vs. Targets (%)
	Targets ³	Results			Targets ³	Results					
		Apprentices	Group Services	Total		Apprentices	Group Services	Total			
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,372	440	77	6,532	15.12	3.17	0.37	13.87	91.73		
Prince Edward Island	2,805	68	32	2,480	4.75	0.58	0.15	5.29	111.37		
Nova Scotia	8,287	560	221	8,172	23.43	4.50	1.06	16.43	70.12		
New Brunswick	11,701	742	50	8,261	12.84	5.29	0.22	20.13	156.78		
Quebec	51,315	N/A	2,924	60,986	162.35	0.00	16.95	175.87	108.33		
Ontario	61,000	6,561	15,479	58,117	225.00	49.84	94.77	242.40	107.73		
Manitoba	11,000	1,403	245	9,294	25.50	9.79	1.36	26.58	104.24		
Saskatchewan ⁴	5,500	1,708	378	3,066	17.00	12.74	1.79	16.83	99.00		
Alberta ⁵	22,500	8,465	0	21,339	110.00	68.00	0.00	117.43	106.75		
British Columbia	27,292	4,415	650	27,337	120.22	35.41	4.65	93.45	77.73		
Northwest Territories ⁵	318	10	0	185	1.35	0.13	0.00	1.02	75.56		
Yukon	318	42	1	219	1.75	0.40	0.00	1.09	62.29		
Nunavut ⁵	146	N/C	N/C	N/C	0.62	N/C	N/C	N/C	N/A		
National Headquarters	0	0	1	16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	N/A		
Canada	210,554	24,414	20,058	206,004	719.93	189.85	121.33	730.41	101.46		

Source: Results Data Set

N/A = not applicable

N/C = not calculated

1. Comparisons across jurisdictions are difficult as a result of differences in service delivery and labour market conditions.

2. In addition to the returns to work in this table, there were an additional 4,651 returns to work and \$8.8 million in unpaid benefits following Aboriginal EBSM interventions. A further 330 returns to work and \$533,914 in unpaid benefits attributable to AHRDA holders occurred in 2000/01, but were received late because of a transmission problem. These will be reported in the 2001/02 data.

3. Target does not include Aboriginal Human Resources Development Agreements. Targets vary depending on the type of LMDA, the date of implementation, and the circumstances around implementation. In addition, three different methodologies are available for setting targets. These differences account for the variations seen when comparing actual results to those that were forecasted.

4. As a result of data exchange issues, results for Saskatchewan are understated.

5. As a result of data exchange issues, some returns to work and unpaid benefits attributable to Apprentices for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut have been included with those of Alberta. This means returns to employment and unpaid benefits for Alberta are slightly overstated for Alberta and understated for Nunavut and the Northwest Territories.

EBSM Designated Member - Women¹

New Starts by Intervention (%) - 2000/2001

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask. ²	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yuk.	Nunavut ³	Canada
Long-Term Interventions														
Targeted Wage Subsidies	49.0	34.7	42.7	46.7	48.4	45.5	43.7	36.6	50.0	43.9	25.8	0.0	N/C	46.7
Self-Employment	48.0	37.3	41.9	46.3	38.2	48.0	41.8	35.4	45.3	45.5	31.6	33.3	N/C	43.2
Job Creation Partnerships	34.7	48.5	37.5	70.6	N/A	52.9	25.5	0.0	60.6	42.7	100.0	34.5	N/C	49.5
Skills Development	29.4	43.4	31.7	56.8	46.9	29.0	24.4	2.8	16.8	31.4	10.0	28.0	N/C	35.0
Total LT Interventions	32.7	42.0	34.1	56.4	46.7	34.2	26.6	11.1	23.1	34.0	14.5	28.3	N/C	38.3
Short-Term Interventions														
Employment Assistance	48.0	63.8	61.6	62.9	50.6	52.4	51.0	45.2	48.1	49.8	44.4	47.1	N/C	50.1
Individual Counselling	39.7	51.6	41.8	52.4	43.1	48.3	43.1	0.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	0.0	N/C	45.0
Supplément de retour au travail ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.5
Total ST Interventions	40.2	54.2	54.3	55.9	46.9	51.6	48.1	45.2	48.1	49.7	44.4	46.7	N/C	49.0
Pan-Canadian⁵	35.9	0.0	36.2	40.5	60.7	47.4	49.8	51.8	49.6	42.5	46.3	30.4	57.9	47.0
Grand Total - EBSM	35.4	47.6	44.1	56.1	46.9	45.7	45.2	25.2	44.6	45.5	31.4	35.9	N/C	45.5

Source: Client Data Set

N/A = not applicable

N/C = not calculated

Participants: Active/Former Claimants/Non-insured

1. Comparisons across jurisdictions are difficult as a result of differences in service delivery and labour market conditions.

2. As a result of data exchange issues the participation of women in EBSMs is understated.

3. As a result of the recent signing of the LMDA with Nunavut, intervention data are incomplete for EBSMs.

4. Available only in Quebec.

5. Pan-Canadian includes Fisheries Restructuring and Adjustment Measures and Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy.

EBSM Designated Member - Persons with Disabilities¹

New Starts by Intervention (%) - 2000/2001

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yuk.	Nunavut ²	Canada
Long-Term Interventions														
Targeted Wage Subsidies	3.1	0.8	6.6	1.1	2.4	1.7	7.1	7.6	7.1	3.8	3.2	0.0	N/C	2.6
Self-Employment	0.9	0.0	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	5.6	3.1	2.9	5.3	0.0	N/C	2.2
Job Creation Partnerships	1.0	1.9	4.8	4.8	N/A	2.2	5.2	0.0	14.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	N/C	4.4
Skills Development	4.2	5.4	3.9	0.7	1.9	1.0	2.1	0.8	2.9	2.9	0.5	1.8	N/C	2.1
Total LT Interventions	3.0	4.4	4.2	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.4	4.0	3.0	1.1	1.6	N/C	2.4
Short-Term Interventions														
Employment Assistance	5.1	27.0	11.2	1.7	4.3	3.6	4.6	14.6	4.0	5.6	5.6	8.5	N/C	4.5
Individual Counselling	14.9	9.9	9.0	1.1	1.6	2.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	N/C	4.1
Supplément de retour au travail ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8
Total ST Interventions	14.3	13.5	10.4	1.3	3.3	3.4	4.4	14.6	4.0	5.7	5.6	8.4	N/C	4.4
Pan-Canadian⁴	3.9	0.0	9.5	0.8	0.0	2.0	2.2	2.9	4.6	2.7	1.8	1.7	0.0	2.6
Grand Total - EBSM	7.0	8.6	7.3	1.5	2.7	2.6	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.9	1.6	4.2	N/C	3.7

Source: Client Data Set

N/A = not applicable

N/C = not calculated

Participants: Active/Former Claimants/Non-insured

1. Comparisons across jurisdictions are difficult as a result of differences in service delivery and labour market conditions.

2. As a result of the recent signing of the LMDA with Nunavut, intervention data are incomplete for EBSMs.

3. Available only in Quebec.

4. Pan-Canadian includes Fisheries Restructuring and Adjustment Measures and Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy.

EBSM Designated Member - Aboriginal Peoples¹

New Starts by Intervention (%) - 2000/2001

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yuk.	Nunavut ²	Canada
Long-Term Interventions														
Targeted Wage Subsidies	2.8	0.0	0.1	3.4	1.7	0.7	20.6	34.1	5.7	2.0	54.8	20.0	N/C	3.2
Self-Employment	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	1.3	22.0	16.3	5.1	2.4	47.4	0.0	N/C	2.7
Job Creation Partnerships	2.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	N/A	3.1	39.0	0.0	12.1	5.5	33.3	6.9	N/C	4.7
Skills Development	4.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.6	23.9	7.6	2.0	3.3	30.6	5.5	N/C	2.7
Total LT Interventions	3.3	0.7	0.6	1.8	1.5	0.8	24.6	13.4	3.2	3.2	34.7	5.8	N/C	2.9
Short-Term Interventions														
Employment Assistance	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.0	15.4	30.7	10.9	3.1	61.1	16.9	N/C	6.3
Individual Counselling	5.0	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.5	34.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	N/C	6.8
Supplément de retour au travail ³	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.0
Total ST Interventions	4.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	22.3	30.7	10.9	3.0	61.1	16.8	N/C	6.3
Pan-Canadian⁴	52.1	0.0	50.0	92.1	42.1	99.6	100.0	99.8	99.8	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.2
Grand Total - EBSM	4.8	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.4	4.2	28.7	31.9	10.6	5.8	68.3	33.9	N/C	7.1

Source: Client Data Set

N/A = not applicable

N/C = not calculated

Participants: Active/Former Claimants/Non-insured

1. Comparisons across jurisdictions are difficult as a result of differences in service delivery and labour market conditions.

2. As a result of the recent signing of the LMDA with Nunavut, intervention data are incomplete for EBSMs.

3. Available only in Quebec.

4. Pan-Canadian includes Fisheries Restructuring and Adjustment Measures and Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy.

EBSM Designated Member - Visible Minorities¹

New Starts by Intervention (%) - 2000/2001

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que. ²	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yuk.	Nunavut ³	Canada
Long-Term Interventions														
Targeted Wage Subsidies	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	N/C	3.3	7.4	3.9	9.3	10.6	3.2	0.0	N/C	1.7
Self-Employment	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	N/C	8.3	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.5	10.5	0.0	N/C	3.7
Job Creation Partnerships	0.1	2.9	3.9	0.7	N/C	2.3	8.0	0.0	9.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	N/C	2.5
Skills Development	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.2	N/C	3.8	8.3	2.9	5.7	5.0	13.9	1.4	N/C	2.5
Total LT Interventions	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.3	N/C	4.1	8.1	3.2	6.1	5.4	12.2	1.2	N/C	2.5
Short-Term Interventions														
Employment Assistance	0.3	2.3	4.7	0.3	N/C	7.2	13.4	5.8	8.1	11.8	16.7	5.1	N/C	7.7
Individual Counselling	0.2	1.4	1.8	0.1	N/C	3.1	9.7	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	50.0	N/C	2.4
Supplément de retour au travail ⁴	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/C	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total ST Interventions	0.2	1.6	3.7	0.2	N/C	6.5	12.1	5.8	8.1	11.7	16.7	5.5	N/C	6.6
Pan-Canadian⁵	0.3	0.0	7.8	4.0	27.9	4.6	2.0	0.9	1.5	4.5	0.7	0.6	5.3	3.3
Grand Total - EBSM	0.3	1.1	2.8	0.3	N/C	5.6	10.7	3.3	7.7	9.9	6.6	2.7	N/C	5.2

Source: Client Data Set

N/A = not applicable

N/C = not calculated

Participants: Active/Former Claimants/Non-insured

1. Comparisons across jurisdictions are difficult as a result of differences in service delivery and labour market conditions.

2. Data unavailable in provincial management system.

3. As a result of the recent signing of the LMDA with Nunavut, intervention data are incomplete for EBSMs.

4. Available only in Quebec.

5. Pan-Canadian includes Fisheries Restructuring and Adjustment Measures and Aboriginal Human Resources Development Strategy.

Community Profiles^{1,2}

1. Atlantic Communities

Clarenville

Clarenville is a major regional centre serving the eastern coast of Newfoundland. Highly reliant on the fishing industry, Clarenville has been experiencing net out-migration, with its population falling by about 1% annually since 1994.

The unemployment rate in Clarenville increased by 0.4 percentage points over 1999/00 to 21.0%, over three times the national unemployment rate of 6.9%. Despite a high unemployment rate, spin-off growth from oil development and some recovery in the fishing industry led to a slight improvement in EI indicators in 2000/01. Regular and fishing claims remained relatively stable (-0.3%) at 6,280 and average weekly benefits rose by 7.6% to \$289, reflecting increases in earnings and the elimination of the intensity rule. In addition, average weeks on claim declined from 28 to 25 weeks. On average, the proportion of entitlement used by claimants before returning to work decreased from 76.7% to 69.79%. Nonetheless, about 61.6% of beneficiaries were frequent claimants, up from 57.9%, over the previous reporting period.

Clarenville is a community that is highly reliant on EI to stabilize incomes. In 1999, 60% of those with wages also received some EI benefits, more than three times the national average of 19.4%. Moreover, benefits represented one in five dollars of employment earnings, about 10 times the national average of 2.2%.

Prince Edward Island

A large part of Prince Edward Island's (PEI) economic base consists of highly seasonal activities, especially in the tourism, agriculture and fishing industries. In addition, a significant proportion of the PEI labour force (37%) has not completed high school, well above the national average of 30%.

The unemployment rate in PEI was 12.0% in 2000/01, down 1.8 percentage points from 1999/00. Despite improved labour market conditions and unemployment at its lowest level in two decades, regular and fishing claims increased by 4.5% to 22,245, as a result of an increase in the size of the labour force in 2000/01. Frequent claimants comprised 66% of beneficiaries, about the same proportion as in 1999/00. However, average weeks on claim declined from 22 weeks to 21 weeks and the percentage of EI entitlement used fell from 74.1% to 71.4%, reflecting the ability of claimants to find work more quickly. Average weekly benefits increased by 6.2% to \$274, reflecting a higher value of fish resources harvested and the elimination of the intensity rule.

As a result of its seasonal economy, PEI is highly reliant on EI. In 1999, 39% of persons with wages also received some EI benefits. Moreover, benefits represented close to 10% of total employment income, four times the national average.

¹ The unemployment rates provided represent the unemployment rates for the EI region where the community is located and, therefore, may vary slightly from the unemployment rate in the community. Employment Insurance (EI) figures are for fiscal year 2000/01. Income statistics are reported by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA) for calendar year 1999. Figures related to educational attainment are obtained from 1996 Census data.

² EI claims and benefits figures are for regular and fishing claims only. Special benefits are not included.

Truro

Truro is a regional centre located at the head of the Bay of Fundy. A significant part of Truro's economic base consists of activities in manufacturing and tourism, with some dependence on the fishery. The proportion of the labour force that has not completed high school (38%) is well above the national average of 30%.

Truro's unemployment rate was 9.8% in 2000/01, down 0.8 percentage points from 1999/00. However, regular and fishing claims increased 4.5% from 4,440 in 1999/00 to 4,640 in 2000/01, perhaps more as a result of job transition than job loss. Despite its relatively high unemployment rate, the fairly positive economic conditions of the last two years translated into a lower proportion of EI entitlement used (63.0% down from 68.9% in 1999/00). In addition, average weeks spent on claim fell from 22 to 20 weeks in 2000/01. Moreover, the proportion of frequent claimants fell to 45.7% from 48.6% in the previous period.

EI plays a significant role in Truro's economy. In 1999, 23% of persons with wages also received some EI benefits. Moreover, benefits represented close to 4% of total employment income, nearly double the national average.

Miramichi

Miramichi is situated within Northumberland County in the northeastern part of New Brunswick. Employment is highly seasonal, with fishing, forestry and tourism constituting the major economic activities.

The unemployment rate in Miramichi increased by 1.4 percentage points over the previous reporting period to 15.3% more than double the national average of 6.9%. Moreover, due to the highly seasonal nature of the economy, most EI claimants were frequent claimants (62.5%). Regular and fishing claims increased 1.2% to 4,210 in 2000/01. However, EI entitlement used fell from 75.4% to 68.7% over the reporting period. While this is partially due to an increase in entitlement of 2.4 weeks, average weeks on claim also decreased from 26 to 25 weeks, indicating that claimants were able to find jobs more quickly. Average weekly benefits increased by 7.5% to \$291, reflecting the elimination of the intensity rule and increased earnings.

EI plays a major income stabilization role in Miramichi. In 1999, 38% of persons with wages also received some benefits and EI benefits represented about 8% of total employment income, nearly four times the national average.

Table 1

Atlantic Communities

Community	U Rate*		VER** Hours		Entitlement (Weeks)		Duration***		Benefits (Weekly)		% Female	% Frequent
	00/01	△	00/01	99/00	00/01	%△	00/01	%△	00/01	%△	00/01	00/01
Clarenville	21.0%	0.4	420	420	37.2	0.3	69.7%	-9.1	\$289	7.6	37.1	61.6
PEI	12.0%	-1.8	473	426	32.6	-6.4	71.4%	-3.6	\$274	6.2	39.1	65.9
Truro	9.8%	-0.8	554	519	33.8	4.0	63.0%	-8.6	\$268	3.6	37.3	45.7
Miramichi	15.3%	1.4	420	426	37.5	6.8	68.7%	-8.9	\$291	7.5	38.0	62.5

△ = Change

* Average annual unemployment rate

** Variable Entrance Requirement in average hours of insurable employment

*** Duration actually spent on claim expressed as a percentage of entitlement

2. Quebec Communities

Repentigny

The community of Repentigny is located east of Montreal on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River. A significant proportion of jobs are in manufacturing. However there is a strong but slowly declining dependence on forestry and related industries. The workforce is characterized by a relatively low level of education, with 35% of the labour force not having completed high school, well above the national average of 30%.

The unemployment rate in Repentigny declined by 0.6 percentage points to 8.7% in 2000/01. Improved labour market conditions led to a decline of 4.8% in regular and fishing claims, from 18,560 in 1999/00 to 17,660 in 2000/01. Similarly, the number of frequent claimants declined by 11.8%, from 8,070 to 7,120. Average weeks spent on claim also declined from 20 to 18 weeks and EI entitlement used fell from 63.3% to 58.4%. Average weekly EI benefits increased by 3% to \$283, reflecting higher average weekly earnings.

EI plays a significant role in Repentigny, with 21% of persons with wages also receiving some EI benefits in 1999 and EI benefits representing 3.2% of total employment income, compared to the national average of 2.2%.

Montreal Centre East

Montreal Centre East is a largely Francophone community, with one in three residents over the age of 55. Employment is concentrated in clerical occupations, retail trade and manufacturing, all spin-off industries supporting downtown businesses and a large nearby industrial complex. The community's long-term prospects are dependent on growth in the high-tech, business services and tourism sectors.

The unemployment rate in Montreal Centre East fell by 0.7 percentage points to 7.8% in 2000/01. EI regular claims increased by 10.3% to 8,710, likely reflecting transitive unemployment among a recent surge of younger, new labour force entrants moving into the area. As a result, the proportion of beneficiaries who were frequent claimants fell to 22.0%, from 26.5% in 1999/00. Claimants found work more quickly for the third consecutive year, as average weeks on claim fell to 18 weeks from 22 weeks in the previous year and the percent of entitlement used fell from 69.2% to 63.1%, over the same period. Average weekly benefits increased by 4.8% in the community, from \$267 to \$279 per week, reflecting higher average weekly earnings.

EI plays a moderate income stabilization role in Montreal Centre East, with 17.8% of persons with wages also receiving EI in 1999. Benefits represented 2.8% of employment income, slightly above the national average of 2.2%.

Table 2

Quebec Communities

Community	U Rate*		VER** Hours		Entitlement (Weeks)		Duration***		Benefits (Weekly)		% Female	% Frequent
	00/01	△	00/01	99/00	00/01	%△	00/01	%△	00/01	%△	00/01	00/01
Repentigny	8.7%	-0.6	591	565	32.0	-3.3	58.4%	-7.8	\$283	3.0	40.0	40.3
Montreal Centre East	7.8%	-0.7	624	595	30.1	-5.0	63.1%	-8.9	\$279	4.8	43.1	22.0

△ = Change

* Average annual unemployment rate

** Variable Entrance Requirement in average hours of insurable employment

*** Duration actually spent on claim expressed as a percentage of entitlement

3. Ontario Communities

Toronto Centre

The Toronto Centre community is located in Canada's largest urban area. It is an affluent community, with average employment incomes more than twice the national level. Toronto Centre is characterized by a very high proportion of post-secondary graduates, with jobs concentrated in management and professional occupations.

Consequently, the unemployment rate is lower than average at 5.5%, down 0.6 percentage points from 1999/00. EI regular claims fell by 6.5%, from 2,760 in 1999/00 to 2,580 in 2000/01. As in most large cities, work is largely full time and full year, resulting in few frequent claimants (10.9%). Reflecting the strong labour market, the proportion of entitlement used by claimants before returning to work fell to 59.4% from 65.9% in 1999/00. In addition, average weeks spent on claim declined significantly from 20 to 17 weeks and average weekly benefits increased by 3.7% to \$353.

EI plays a limited role in Toronto Centre, with only 5.7% of those with wages collecting EI in 1999. Furthermore, benefits comprised only 0.4% of total employment income, considerably less than the national average of 2.2%.

Hamilton Mountain

Hamilton Mountain is a services-oriented community in the city of Hamilton. While employment in the community is concentrated in clerical, sales/services, and trade/transport occupations, its economy depends heavily on the health of the manufacturing industry, particularly steel.

The unemployment rate in Hamilton Mountain was 5.1% in 2000/01, up 0.2 percentage points from 1999/00, but still well below the national average of 6.9%. However, a slowdown in manufacturing at the end of 2000/01 led to a downturn in the steel industry, resulting in a 13.7% increase in regular claims from 5,320 in 1999/00 to 6,050 in 2000/01. At the same time, the generally buoyant regional economy meant that the proportion of entitlement used by claimants fell to 55.4%, down from 58.1% in the previous reporting period. However, average weeks spent on claim remained relatively stable at 16 weeks. Average weekly benefits increased by 5.3% to \$325 as a result of layoffs in manufacturing, a sector with relatively high wages. It should also be noted that the proportion of frequent claimants in Hamilton Mountain is relatively high for an urban centre. This is due to the fact that many residents of Hamilton Mountain work in blue-collar occupations like manufacturing and construction, which are relatively susceptible to layoffs.

Table 3

Ontario Communities

Community	U Rate*		VER** Hours		Entitlement (Weeks)		Duration***		Benefits (Weekly)		% Female	% Frequent
	00/01	△	00/01	99/00	00/01	%△	00/01	%△	00/01	%△		
Toronto Centre	5.5%	-0.6	700	677	29.1	-2.7	59.4%	-10.0	\$353	3.7	54.7	10.9
Hamilton Mountain	5.1%	0.2	694	700	28.6	4.0	55.4%	-4.6	\$325	5.3	37.9	23.3

△ = Change

* Average annual unemployment rate

** Variable Entrance Requirement in average hours of insurable employment

*** Duration actually spent on claim expressed as a percentage of entitlement

EI plays a limited role in the local economy of Hamilton Mountain, with only 9.5% of wage earners receiving EI in 1999. Moreover, EI comprised only 1.0% of total employment income in the community, less than half of the national average of 2.2%.

4. Prairie and Northern Communities

St. Boniface

St. Boniface is a suburb of Winnipeg. The community's labour force is concentrated in clerical and sales/services occupations, as it consists of spin-off industries supporting Winnipeg's downtown core.

In 2000/01, the unemployment rate in St. Boniface was 5.3%, down 0.4 percentage points from 1999/00. Due to a strong economy, regular claims fell by 12.7% to 3,430, down from 3,930 in 1999/00. However, frequent claimants comprised 31.5% of beneficiaries, slightly lower than the national average of 37.3%. Claimants found work more quickly, as reflected in the decline in EI entitlement used from 67.1% to 61.0% and in the decrease in average weeks on claim from 18 to 16 weeks over 1999/00.

Given the relatively strong local economy, EI plays a limited role in the community's economy with only 11.3% of wage earners receiving EI and benefits making up only 1.5% of total employment income, less than the national average.

Prince Albert

Prince Albert is a service and processing centre for the surrounding area of prairie agriculture and forestry in central Saskatchewan. Employment growth occurred in 2000/01 due to expansion in food processing, forestry and related wood processing industries.

The unemployment rate in Prince Albert remained virtually unchanged from the previous reporting period at 13.3%, nearly double the national average of 6.9%. Regular claims decreased by 12.5%, from 4,160 in 1999/00 to 3,640 in 2000/01. Nonetheless, about 41% of EI recipients were frequent claimants, as was the case in most parts of the country where seasonal industries dominate the local economy. However, growth in longer term employment processing industries has allowed for a three-year decline in frequent claimants (-16.9%) from 1,780 in 1997/98 to 1,480 in 2000/01. The recent economic growth translated into longer employment duration and shorter unemployment spells. In 2000/01, there was a marked decline in EI entitlement used, from 62.1% to 54.0%, and average weeks spent on claim declined from 22 to 20 weeks. Average weekly benefits increased by 1.4% to \$304, about \$8 higher than the national average.

Prince Albert is somewhat reliant on EI with 18.9% of wage earners also receiving EI benefits in 1999 and benefits comprising 3.5% of total employment income, higher than the national average of 2.2%.

Calgary Centre

Calgary Centre is an urban centre with employment concentrated in full-time work in clerical, management and professional occupations. Over the last few years, the region has enjoyed positive employment growth that emanates from its strong oil and gas industry and its increasingly diverse economy.

In 2000/01, the unemployment rate, at 4.6%, was down 1.1 percentage point from 1999/00, and was significantly lower than the national unemployment rate of 6.9%. The strong economy translated into a 14.5% decline in

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regular claims, from 4,760 to 4,070, over the previous reporting period. Only a small proportion of EI beneficiaries were frequent claimants (15.5%), compared to the national average of 37.3%. Further, the proportion of entitlement used by claimants before returning to work fell to 59.4% from 62.5% and average weeks on claim declined from 18 to 16 weeks. Average weekly benefits increased by 4.6% to \$317.

EI plays a limited role in Calgary Centre, with only 9.7% of wage earners also receiving EI benefits. Further, benefits comprised only 1.0% of employment income, less than half of the national average.

Yellowknife

Yellowknife is the capital of the Northwest Territories and therefore serves as the primary government and administrative centre, with some reliance on mining and construction activities as well. Yellowknife has a bimodal distribution of educational attainment with many individuals having less than high school

(largely Aboriginal peoples) and a high proportion of the population having post-secondary degrees, diplomas or certificates.

Although the unemployment rate in the EI region is set at 25%, the unemployment rate in the city of Yellowknife was actually comparable to the national average of 6.9% in 2000/01. Growth in government services and the local mining industry led to a 16.4% decline in EI claims, from 730 to 610 in 2000/01 and only a small proportion of EI beneficiaries are frequent claimants. Furthermore, average weeks spent on claim fell from 22 to 19 weeks and, on average, only 46.4% of entitlement was used. Average weekly benefits increased by 3.3% to \$355, reflecting above average incomes in Yellowknife.

The community of Yellowknife has a slight reliance on EI, with 13.8% of wage earners also collecting EI benefits. Further, EI benefits represented less than 2.0% of employment income, lower than the national average of 2.2%.

Table 4

Prairies and Northern Communities

Community	U Rate*		VER** Hours		Entitlement (Weeks)		Duration***		Benefits (Weekly)		% Female	% Frequent
	00/01	△	00/01	99/00	00/01	%△	00/01	%△	00/01	%△	00/01	00/01
St. Boniface	5.3%	-0.4	700	700	27.6	1.5	61.0%	-9.2	\$302	4.1	39.1	31.5
Prince Albert	13.3%	0.0	435	429	37.8	2.2	54.0%	-13.0	\$304	1.4	30.8	40.7
Calgary Centre	4.6%	-1.1	700	691	28.7	-0.7	59.4%	-5.1	\$317	4.6	34.9	15.5
Yellowknife	25.0%	0.0	420	420	41.5	0.5	46.4%	-13.9	\$355	3.3	57.4	9.8

△ = Change

* Average annual unemployment rate

** Variable Entrance Requirement in average hours of insurable employment

*** Duration actually spent on claim expressed as a percentage of entitlement

5. British Columbia Communities

Kelowna

Kelowna is a processing and service centre for the farming and timber rich Okanagan valley area of British Columbia. The population of Kelowna has been growing, largely due to an emerging high-tech industry and because it is a popular retirement destination.

In 2000/01, Kelowna had an unemployment rate of 10.4%, up 0.7 percentage points from 1999/00. Regular claims rose by 3.7% to 7,560, from 7,290 in 1999/00, likely reflecting increased job mobility in a strong economy. The number of frequent claimants has declined for four consecutive years from 2,650 in 1997/98 to 1,920 in 2000/01. Claimants also found jobs relatively quickly as entitlement used fell to 55.6% from 61.9% in 1999/00 and average weeks spent on claim declined from 20 to 19 weeks. Average weekly benefits increased by 2.3% to \$305, almost \$10 above the national average.

Kelowna is somewhat reliant on EI, with 16.8% of wage earners receiving EI benefits. Benefits comprised 2.3% of employment income, just above the national average of 2.2%.

Surrey

The Surrey community is a southern suburb of Vancouver. Since 1994, Surrey's population has been growing as a result of an increase in its immigrant population, with one-sixth of the local labour force having come to Canada in the last decade. Employment in Surrey is concentrated in urban spin-off industries such as clerical and sales and services.

In 2000/01, the unemployment rate stood at 6%, down 1.7 percentage points from 1999/00. Regular claims fell by 6.9% from 16,130 to 15,020 over the previous reporting period. The proportion of frequent claimants declined to 25.9%, down slightly from 26.2% in the previous reporting period. However, a very high and growing proportion of workers aged 45 and over (38.7%) were on claim. Average entitlement used remained relatively stable at 68.6% and average weeks on claim declined from 20 to 18 weeks. Average weekly benefits increased by 2.0% to \$284.

The Surrey economy is somewhat reliant on EI, with 16.5% of wage earners also receiving EI benefits and benefits comprising 2.2% of employment income, the same as the national average.

Table 5

British Columbia Communities												
Community	U Rate*		VER** Hours		Entitlement (Weeks)		Duration***		Benefits (Weekly)		% Female	% Frequent
	00/01	△	00/01	99/00	00/01	%△	00/01	%△	00/01	%△	00/01	00/01
Surrey	6.0%	-1.7	685	627	26.2	-10.0	68.6%	-2.1	\$284	2.0	45.6	25.9
Kelowna	10.4%	0.7	534	554	35.1	5.4	55.6%	-10.3	\$305	2.3	33.6	25.4

△ = Change
 * Average annual unemployment rate
 ** Variable Entrance Requirement in average hours of insurable employment
 *** Duration actually spent on claim expressed as a percentage of entitlement