Catalogue 73-202S Annual Supplement

# Unemployment Insurance Statistics

1995

Annual supplement to 73-001 monthly

Catalogue 73-202S Supplément Annuel

# Statistiques sur l'assurance-chômage

1995

Supplément annuel au mensuel nº 73-001 au catalogue

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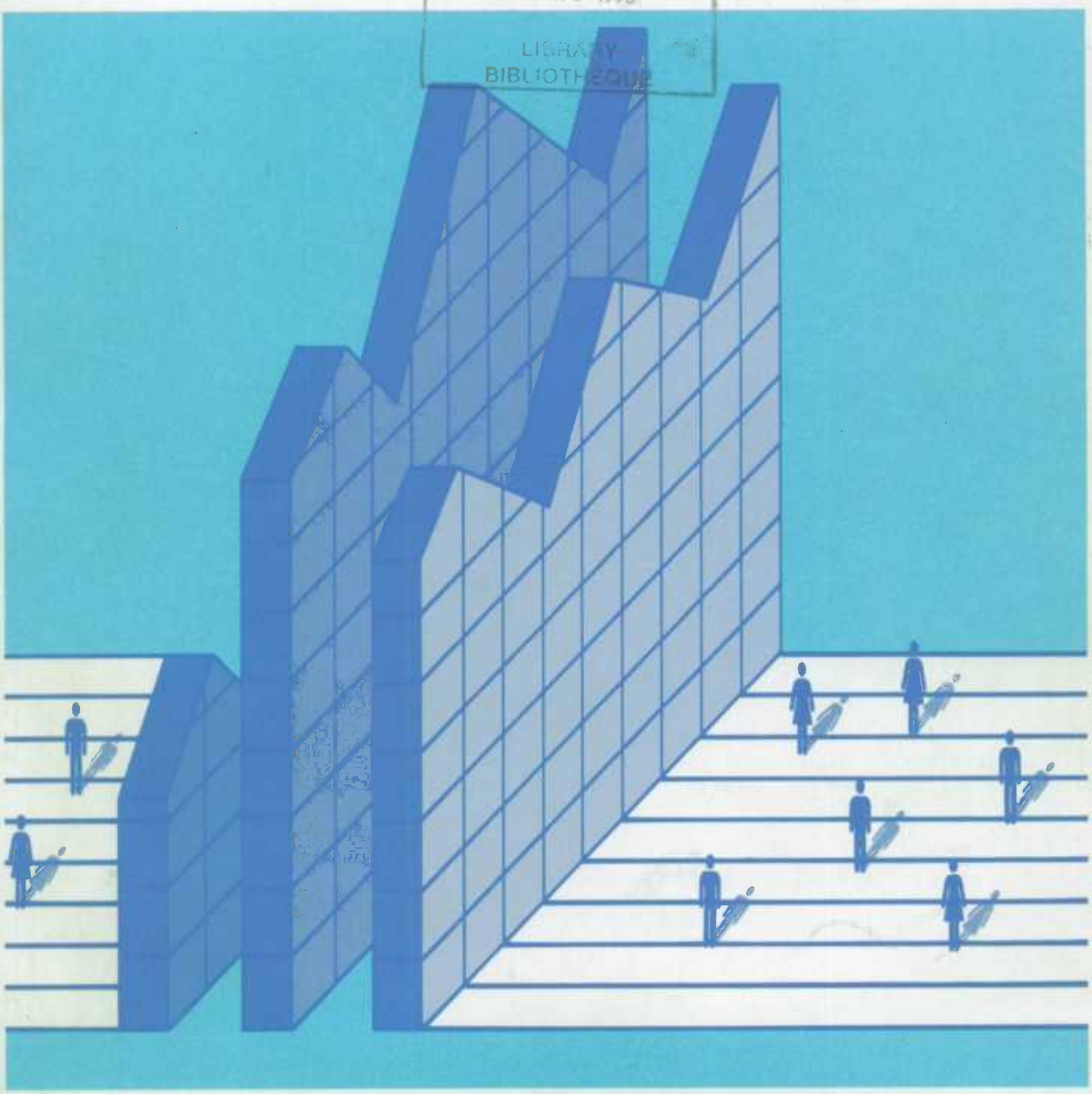

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# Unemployment Insurance Statistics

1995

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Statistique Canada
Division du travail
Section de la statistique de l'assurance-chômage

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Supplément annuel au mensuel
nº 73-001 au catalogue

**Note:** Compiled from material supplied by Employment and Immigration Canada

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June 1995

Price: Canada: $41.00
United States: US$50.00
Other Countries: US$58.00

Catalogue 73-202S

ISSN 0828-3176

Ottawa

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Catalogue 73-202S

ISSN 0828-3176

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## Highlights

**A surplus of $2.2 billion in 1994, the first since 1990**

- In 1994, the Unemployment Insurance Program had revenues of $19.1 billion and expenditures of $16.8 billion. This resulted in a surplus of $2.2 billion for 1994. There has been a deficit in the UI fund for the last three years, the largest occurring in 1991 (see Chart 1). Even with the current surplus, the accumulated shortfall in the fund at year-end stood at $3.6 billion, (for further details, see Table 21).

## Fait Saillants

**Excédent de 2,2 milliards de dollars en 1994, le premier depuis 1990**

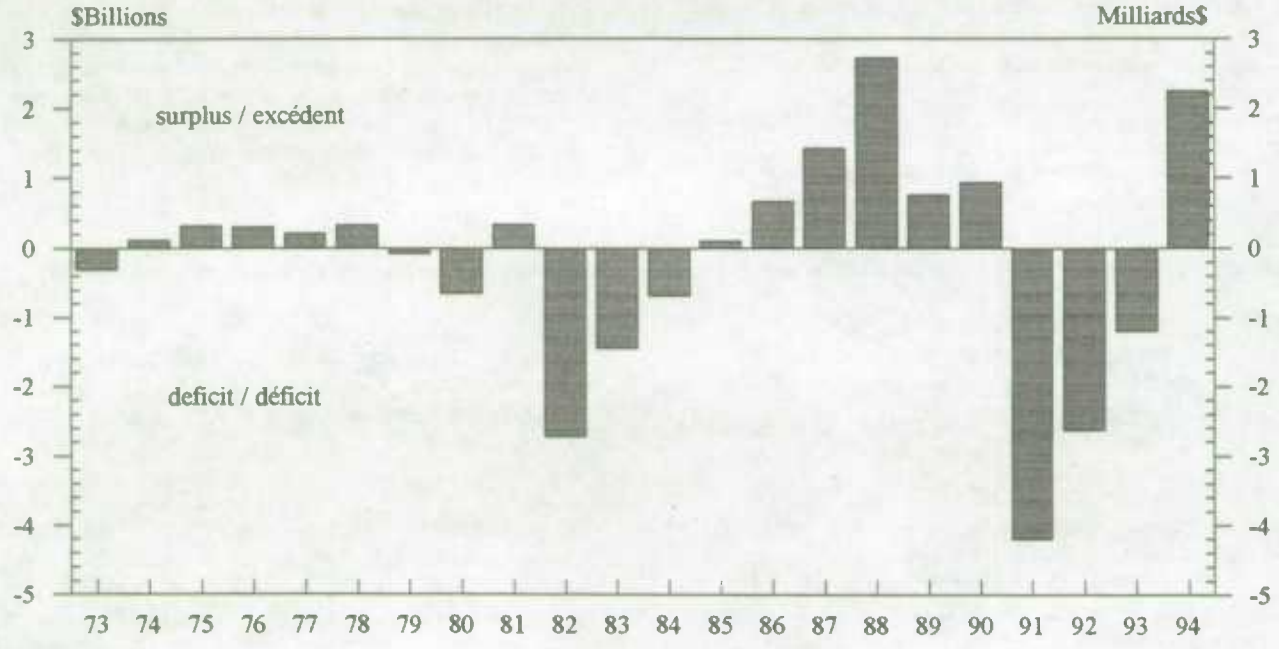
- En 1994, les revenus du Programme d'assurance-chômage ont été de 19,1 milliards de dollars et les dépenses, de 16,8 milliards de dollars, ce qui s'est traduit par un excédent de 2,2 milliards de dollars. Depuis trois ans, le fonds de l'assurance-chômage accusait des déficits, le plus important ayant été inscrit en 1991 (voir graphique 1). Malgré l'excédent actuel, le déficit accumulé du fonds à la fin de l'année atteignait 3,6 milliards de dollars, (pour plus de détails, voir le tableau 21).

**Chart 1**

### Revenues exceeded expenditures for the first time since 1990

**Graphique 1**

### Les revenus ont excédé les dépenses pour la première fois depuis 1990



- There are several reasons for the surplus in 1994, including: the decline in the number of beneficiaries, a reduction in the benefit rate (as of July 1994) from 57% to 55% of insurable earnings for most new claimants (except claimants with low earnings and one or more dependants), increased contributions to the UI fund due to the improved employment situation, an increase in the premium rate from $3.00 to $3.07 per $100 of insurable earnings, and a revision of the maximum weekly insurable earnings from $745 to $780.

- Plusieurs raisons expliquent l'excédent de 1994, notamment la diminution du nombre de bénéficiaires, la baisse du taux des prestations (à compter de juillet 1994) qui, pour la plupart des nouveaux prestataires (sauf ceux à faible revenu ayant une ou plusieurs personnes à charge), est passé de 57% de la rémunération assurable à 55%, l'augmentation des cotisations au fonds de l'assurance-chômage en raison de la situation plus favorable de l'emploi, la hausse du taux de cotisation, qui est passé de 3,00$ à 3,07$ par tranche de 100 $ de rémunération assurable, et la révision de la rémunération hebdomadaire assurable maximale, de 745$ à 780$.

**Total benefit payments have been decreasing since 1992**

- In 1994, $15.8 billion was paid to UI claimants (including regular and special benefits), down 13.7% from 1993. Benefits have been decreasing since 1992 when a record $19.3 billion was paid.

- Regular benefits, representing 76.0% of total benefits paid in 1994, amounted to $12.0 billion. Next were training benefits with $1.6 billion and family-related benefits (maternal, paternal, adoption) with $1.3 billion. The other special benefits amounted to slightly less than $1.0 billion.

**Prestations totales versées en baisse depuis 1992**

- En 1994, les prestataires d'assurance-chômage ont touché 15,8 milliards de dollars (en comptant les prestations ordinaires et spéciales), soit 13,7% de moins qu'en 1993. Les prestations sont en baisse depuis 1992, année où elles avaient atteint le niveau record de 19,3 milliards de dollars.

- Les prestations ordinaires, qui représentaient 76,0% des prestations totales versées en 1994, se sont chiffrées à 12,0 milliards de dollars. Venaient ensuite les prestations de formation, qui ont atteint 1,6 milliard de dollars, et les prestations reliées à la famille (prestations de maternité, parentale et d'adoption), qui ont totalisé 1,3 milliard de dollars. Les autres prestations spéciales se sont chiffrées à un peu moins de 1,0 milliard de dollars.

**Number of beneficiaries declined 13.7% in 1994**

- In 1994, the average number of beneficiaries (including all persons who received regular and special benefits) was 1,115,000, down 13.7% from 1993.

- Of all the beneficiaries, approximately 80% or 896,000 received regular benefits. This represents a decline of 16.5% from 1993. The number (seasonally adjusted) has been declining steadily since mid-1992, when 1.2 million people received regular UI benefits. Between the peak in July 1992 and December 1994, the drop has been 33.9% (see Chart 2).

**Baisse de 13,7 du nombre de bénéficiaires en 1994**

- En 1994, le nombre moyen de bénéficiaires (ce qui comprend toutes le personnes touchant des prestations ordinaires ou spéciales) a été de 1 115 000, soit 13,7% de moins qu'en 1993.

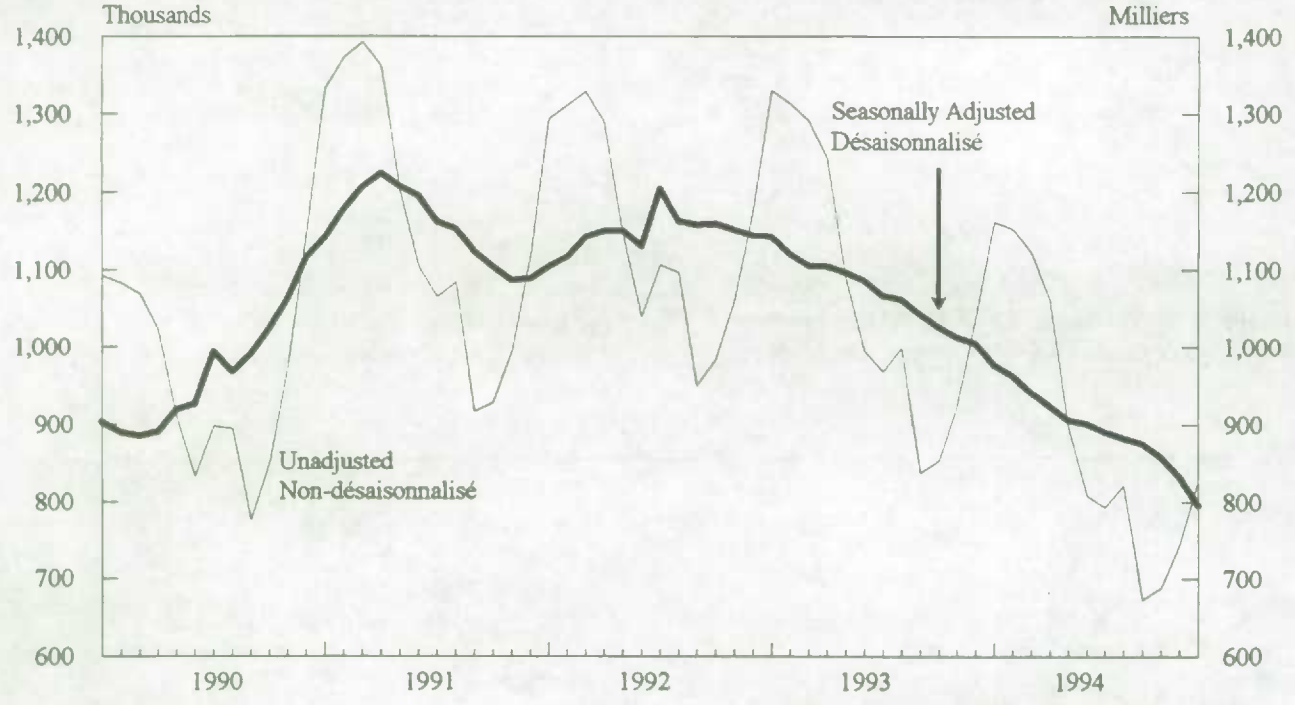
- Quelque 80% des bénéficiaires, ou 896 000, ont eu droit à des prestations ordinaires, une diminution de 16,5% par rapport à 1993. Le nombre (désaisonnalisé) de bénéficiaires a constamment diminué depuis le milieu de 1992, lorsque 1,2 million de personnes touchaient des prestations ordinaires. Entre le sommet de juillet 1992 et décembre 1994, le recul est de 33,9% (voir graphique 2).

**Chart 2**

## Number of beneficiaries* has been declining since July 1992

**Graphique 2**

## Le nombre de bénéficiaires* est à la baisse depuis juillet 1992




*Receiving regular benefits
Recevant des prestations ordinaires

- There were decreases in the average number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits in all provinces and territories between 1993 and 1994, the largest percentage decreases occurred in Ontario and the Yukon (-22.5% each). The smallest decreases were observed in Nova Scotia (-7.2%) and New Brunswick (-7.8%).

- The decline in the number of beneficiaries in 1994 reflects gains in employment as recorded by the Labour Force Survey. Another factor may be the rising level of long-term unemployment (those looking for work for more than a year). There has been a large increase in the number of long-term unemployed since 1990. This suggests that fewer people are eligible to collect UI benefits. In addition, in July 1994 changes were introduced to the UI legislation which tightened eligibility requirements.

- Entre 1993 et 1994, le nombre moyen de bénéficiaires recevant des prestations ordinaires a fléchi dans toutes les provinces et dans tous les territoires, les plus fortes baisses s'étant produites en Ontario et au Yukon (−22,5% dans chaque cas). Les plus petites diminutions ont été observées en Nouvelle-Écosse (−7,2%) et au Nouveau-Brunswick (−7,8%).

- La diminution du nombre de bénéficiaires en 1994 traduit la progression de l'emploi mesurée par l'Enquête sur la population active. Un autre facteur pourrait être l'accroissement du chômage chronique: le nombre de chômeurs de longue date (en quête d'un emploi depuis plus d'un an) a augmenté considérablement depuis 1990. Cela signifie que moins de gens ont droit à des prestations d'assurance-chômage. En outre, les conditions d'admissibilité sont devenues plus strictes à la suite des changements apportés à la législation sur l'assurance-chômage en juillet 1994.

**1994 claims received: lowest number since 1981**

- In 1994, 2,992,000 people submitted claims for UI benefits, down 9.9% from last year. This is the lowest level since 1981 when 2,947,000 people filed for UI benefits. The only increase in the number of claims received between 1993 and 1994 occurred in the Northwest Territories (+1.2%). The largest decreases were observed in the Yukon (-15.9%), Ontario (-14.2%) and Newfoundland (-14.0%) (see Chart 3).

**Demandes reçues en 1994: plus petit nombre depuis 1981**

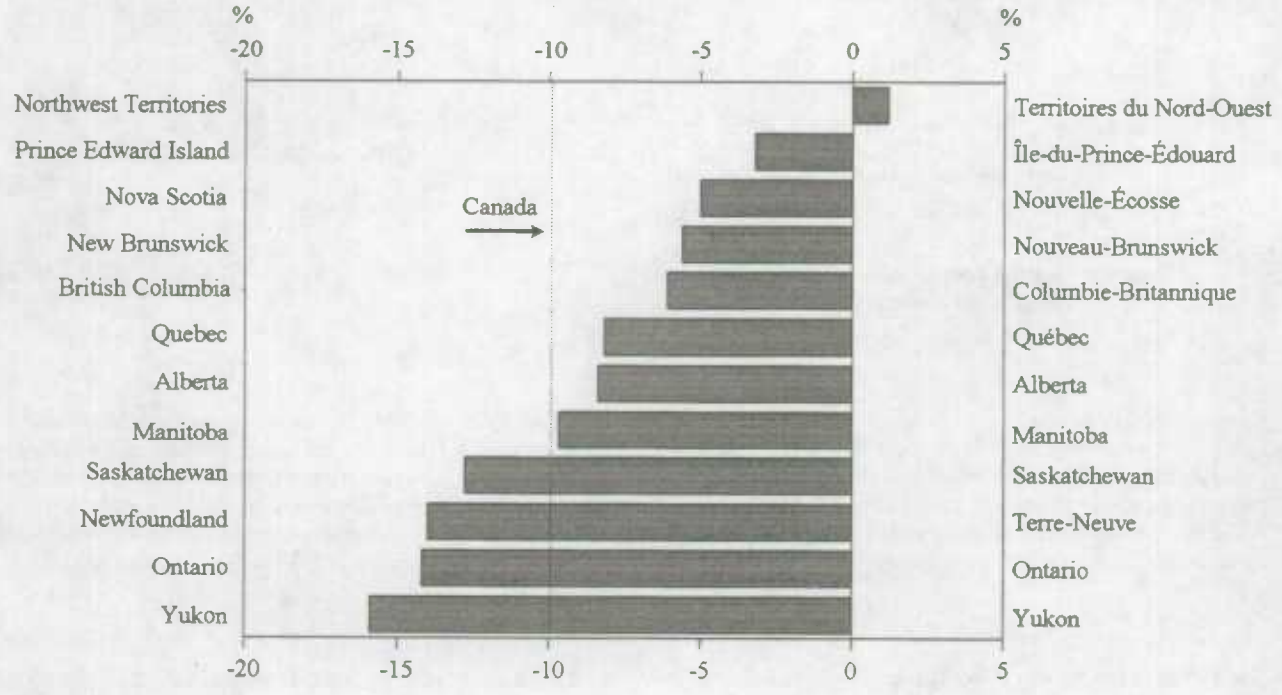
- En 1994, 2 992 000 personnes ont présenté des demandes de prestations d'assurance-chômage, soit 9,9% de moins que l'année précédente. Il faut remonter à 1981 pour observer un plus petit nombre de demandes, soit 2 947 000. La seule augmentation du nombre de demandes entre 1993 et 1994 s'est produite dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest (+1,2%). Les plus fortes baisses ont été enregistrées au Yukon (−15,9%), en Ontario (−14,2%) et à Terre-Neuve (−14,0%) (voir graphique 3).

Chart 3

## Claims received in 1994 decreased everywhere, except in the Northwest Territories

Graphique 3

## Les demandes reçues en 1994 ont diminué partout à l'exception des Territoires du Nord-Ouest



## Chronological Overview

Among the Canadian income support programs unemployment insurance is one of the more important. In 1994 alone, almost $16 billion was paid to approximately 3.1 million individuals who experienced some interruption in their employment income. To provide some perspective, during the fiscal-year 1992-93, a total of $84 billion was disbursed in Canada through a variety of income security programs. Of this amount, almost 77% was distributed through the Unemployment Insurance Program (UI), the Canada/Québec Pension Plan, the Old Age Security Program, and the Social Assistance Program.

The unemployment insurance program has changed significantly since it was introduced in 1940. However, the principles of the program have remained basically the same over the years, that is, claimants must have had an attachment to the labour force, coverage is limited to qualifying wage and salary recipients, only involuntary unemployment is insured, and the period during which benefits may be received is limited.

The primary objective of the unemployment insurance program was, and is, to provide income support during temporary interruptions in employment. Over the years the objective broadened to include temporary disability or illness and to support individuals in the process of acquiring new skills.

The unemployment insurance program is not a universal income support program. For example, it excludes from coverage all individuals who are not in the labour force, who are self-employed, who do not have the necessary labour force attachment, and who have exhausted their benefit entitlements. The element of need was recognized in the early program by paying claimants with dependents at a higher benefit rate. This provision was eliminated in 1976 from the legislation. However, it was again introduced with 1994 amendment of the UI Act.

This report has been prepared to present a chronological overview of the Canadian unemployment insurance program, including the current legislation, and to provide a context for unemployment insurance statistics released by Statistics Canada. For references and definitions the reader is referred to "Methodology and Data Coverage" which follows the data.

## Aperçu chronologique

Parmi les programmes de soutien du revenu en vigueur au Canada, l'assurance-chômage est l'un des plus importants. En 1994 seulement, presque de 16 milliards$ ont été versés à environ 3.1 millions d'individus dont le revenu d'emploi avait été interrompu. Pour mettre les choses en perspective, ajoutons qu'au cours de l'année financière 1992-93, 84 milliards$ ont été déboursés au Canada dans divers programmes de sécurité du revenu. Près de 77% de ce montant se répartissait entre le Programme d'assurance-chômage, le Régime de pensions du Canada/Régime des rentes du Québec le Programme de sécurité de vieillesse, et le Programme d'assistance sociale.

Le programme d'assurance-chômage a beaucoup changé depuis sa création en 1940. Cependant, les principes qui le sous-tendent sont demeurés essentiellement les mêmes au fil des années, notamment, les prestataires doivent avoir fait partie de la population active, le champ d'application se limite aux bénéficiaires d'un salaire ou d'un traitement qui sont admissibles au programme, seul le chômage involontaire est assuré et la période pendant laquelle des prestations peuvent être touchées est limitée.

L'objectif premier du programme d'assurance-chômage était à l'origine, et est encore aujourd'hui, de compenser les arrêts temporaires de rémunération par suite de la perte d'un emploi. Au fil des ans, on a élargi cet objectif pour englober, d'une part, l'invalidité ou la maladie temporaires et, d'autre part, l'apprentissage de nouvelles compétences.

Le régime d'assurance-chômage n'est pas un programme universel de soutien du revenu. N'y sont pas admissibles, par exemple, les personnes qui n'ont pas été actives sur le marché du travail, celles qui travaillent à leur propre compte, celles qui n'ont pas fait partie de la population active pendant assez longtemps et, enfin, celles qui ont épuisé les prestations auxquelles elles avaient droit. Dès les débuts du programme, on a reconnu le facteur "nécessité" en indemnisant à un taux de prestations plus élevé les prestataires avec personnes à charge. Cette disposition a été supprimée de la Loi en 1976. Cependant, avec les modifications à la Loi de l'assurance-chômage en 1994, cette disposition est de nouveau introduite.

Nous avons voulu donner un aperçu chronologique du programme d'assurance-chômage au Canada jusqu'à l'adoption de la loi actuelle inclusivement, et placer dans leur contexte les statistiques que publient Statistique Canada sur l'assurance-chômage. Le lecteur qui désire consulter des références et des définitions est invité à consulter "Méthodologie et champs d'observation" qui suivent les données.

**The Program Prior to 1971**

The first legislation which had the specific purpose to assist unemployed Canadians to find new employment was the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act of 1918. The objective of this law was to provide an employment placement service for men and women. The program was co-ordinated by the federal government, but it was administered by the provinces.

The Depression of the 1930s created a situation that required action beyond an employment placement service. The government responded by passing the Employment and Social Insurance Act in June 1935. This law was to provide compulsory unemployment insurance coverage for Canada's unemployed with the cost borne by employees, employers and the government. However, in 1936, the Supreme Court of Canada ruled the Act ultra vires, arguing that the federal government had no right to pass legislation in an area where the provinces had jurisdiction.

After an amendment to the British North America Act, bringing matters of unemployment insurance and placement of persons under federal jurisdiction, Parliament passed the Unemployment Insurance Act on August 7, 1940. Briefly stated, this law had the objective to provide financial assistance to unemployed persons, to find suitable employment for Canadians, to move people from areas of high to low unemployment, and to provide aid to the disadvantaged.

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1940 was modeled after British legislation. As the title suggests, the Canadian law was to follow the principles related to insurance, that is, it was to assist persons exposed to certain risks. Also, the insurance scheme was supposed to be actuarially sound with the costs to be distributed among the parties at risk and those responsible for the causes of unemployment.

Given stated exclusions, the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1940 made coverage compulsory. The most important exceptions were certain industries, professional services, government services, casual employees, and persons earning more than $2,000 per year. During the first year of operation almost 160,000 employers registered approximately 2.5 million workers in the program, a coverage of about 42% of the Canadian workers.

The Act was administered by the Unemployment Insurance Commission. Contributions into the Unemployment Insurance Fund commenced on July 1, 1941. The federal government paid for the administration of the program plus an amount equal to 20% of the combined employee and employer contributions. The first date on which claimants could qualify for benefits was January 27, 1942.

**Le programme avant 1971**

La première loi votée expressément pour aider les Canadiens en chômage à se trouver un nouvel emploi est la Loi de coordination des bureaux de placement de 1918. Elle vise à assurer un service de placement professionnel aux hommes et aux femmes. C'est l'administration fédérale qui se charge alors de coordonner le programme et les provinces en assument l'application.

Or, la dépression des années 30 donne lieu à une situation exigeant une action plus radicale que celle d'un service de placement professionnel. Le gouvernement répond à l'urgence de la situation en passant la Loi sur l'emploi et l'assistance sociale en juin 1935. Cette loi rend obligatoire la participation au programme d'assurance-chômage au Canada, le coût de ce dernier étant assumé par les travailleurs, les employeurs et le gouvernement fédéral. En 1936 toutefois, la Cour suprême du Canada déclare que l'administration fédérale a outrepassé ses pouvoirs en votant une loi relevant de la compétence des provinces.

Après avoir modifié l'Acte de l'Amérique du Nord britannique, rangeant ainsi l'assurance-chômage et le placement des personnes sous la juridiction fédérale, le Parlement vote la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage le 7 août 1940. En bref, cette loi a pour objet d'aider financièrement les chômeurs, de leur trouver un emploi convenable, de déplacer les gens d'une région où le taux de chômage est élevé à une autre où il l'est moins, et de venir en aide aux personnes défavorisées.

La Loi de 1940 sur l'assurance-chômage s'inspire de la législation britannique. Comme son nom l'indique, la Loi canadienne doit suivre les principes régissant l'assurance, c'est-à-dire qu'elle doit aider les personnes exposées à certains risques. En outre, le système d'assurance devait être valable du point de vue actuariel, les coûts devant en être répartis entre les personnes exposées aux risques et les responsables des causes du chômage.

Sauf pour les personnes exclues déjà mentionnées, la Loi de 1940 sur l'assurance-chômage rend obligatoire la participation au régime. Parmi les exceptions les plus importantes, citons certaines branches d'activité, les services professionnels, les services de l'État, les travailleurs occasionnels et les personnes gagnant plus de 2 000$ par année. Au cours de la première année d'existence du programme, près de 160 000 employeurs y inscrivent environ 2.5 millions de travailleurs, ce qui représente un taux de couverture d'environ 42%.

La Loi est appliquée par la Commission d'assurance-chômage. On commence à verser des cotisations au Fonds de l'assurance-chômage le 1er juillet 1941. Le gouvernement fédéral paye les frais d'administration du programme, plus une somme représentant 20% de l'ensemble des cotisations des travailleurs et des employeurs. Les prestataires deviennent admissibles aux prestations pour la première fois le 27 janvier 1942.

In order to be eligible for benefits, claimants had to furnish proof that they were unemployed, available for work (except for attendance in approved training), capable of employment, and had contributed into the Fund for at least 180 days during a two-year period prior to the claim. Persons were disqualified from receiving benefits for up to six weeks if they had left their employment without just cause, refused to accept suitable employment, or were dismissed for just cause. In addition, they did not receive benefits while directly involved in labour disputes.

Many elements of the current program were put in place by the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1940. Over time, the program has remained responsive and reacted to needs as they arose. For example, in 1941 provisions were enacted to assist persons discharged from the Armed Forces. A year later, the administration of the Act was transferred to the Department of Labour, and in 1943 the annual earnings ceiling was raised from $2,000 to $2,400. In the main the changes involved an expansion in coverage and increases in benefit rates. By the end of the 1940s, coverage was approximately 50% of the work force, and the maximum weekly benefits had increased to $18.30 for claimants with dependents, and $14.40 for claimants without dependents.

The program continued to evolve throughout the 1950s. For example, recognizing the seasonal work pattern in certain industries, amendments were made to the Unemployment Insurance Act in February 1950 to provide supplementary or seasonal benefits to persons not eligible for regular benefits. The special benefits were available at a rate of 80% of regular benefits between January 1 and March 31, to individuals who had exhausted their benefit rights since the preceding March 31, or to persons who had at least 90 days of insurable employment since that date. To pay for these benefits, the contribution rates were raised by one percent.

During the first half of the 1950s coverage continued to expand and benefit rates were increased. Further, the waiting period was reduced to five days and the payment of seasonal unemployment insurance benefits was extended to April 15. In August 1953, the Act was amended to provide for the continuation of benefit payments in cases where persons became ill after they had started their claim.

The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1955 introduced changes to benefit rates, contributions, duration of benefit payments, allowable earnings while on claim, seasonal benefits, and coverage.



Pour être admissibles aux prestations, les prestataires doivent fournir la preuve qu'ils sont en chômage; qu'ils sont prêts à travailler; sauf s'ils suivent des cours de formation approuvés, qu'ils sont aptes au travail; et qu'ils ont cotisé au Fonds pendant au moins 180 jours sur la période de deux ans précédant la demande de prestations. Sont déclarées inadmissibles aux prestations pour une période pouvant aller jusqu'à six semaines, les personnes qui ont quitté leur emploi sans raison valable, celles qui ont refusé d'accepter un emploi convenable ou ont été renvoyées par leur employeur pour un motif valable. En outre, les personnes directement impliquées dans un conflit de travail n'ont pas droit aux prestations.

Un bon nombre des éléments du programme actuel ont été mis en place lors de l'adoption de la Loi de 1940 sur l'assurance-chômage. Au fil des ans, le programme fut adapté aux besoins au fur et à mesure qu'ils se sont faits sentir. En 1941, par exemple, on y ajoute des dispositions visant à fournir une aide financière aux personnes démobilisées des Forces armées. Un an plus tard, la responsabilité d'appliquer la Loi est transférée au ministère du Travail et, en 1943, le plafond des gains annuels est haussé de 2 000$ à 2 400$. La majorité des changements, toutefois, ont pour but d'étendre le champ d'application du programme et d'augmenter les taux de prestations. À la fin des années 40, environ 50% de la population active est admissible à l'assurance-chômage et la prestation hebdomadaire maximale passe à 18,30$ pour les prestataires avec personnes à charge et à 14,40$ pour les prestataires sans personnes à charge.

Le programme continue d'évoluer pendant les années 50. En février 1950, par exemple, reconnaissant l'aspect saisonnier de certaines branches d'activité, des modifications sont apportées à la Loi de l'assurance-chômage, de façon que les personnes inadmissibles aux prestations ordinaires puissent toucher des prestations supplémentaires ou saisonnières. Ces prestations spéciales sont offertes à raison de 80% des prestations ordinaires entre le 1er janvier et le 31 mars aux personnes qui ont épuisé, depuis le 31 mars précédent, les prestations auxquelles elles avaient droit ou qui ont accumulé au moins 90 jours d'emploi assurable depuis cette date. Les taux de cotisation sont haussés de un pour cent pour payer le coût de ces prestations.

Pendant la première moitié des années 50, on continue d'élargir le champ d'application du programme et d'augmenter les taux de prestations. En outre, le délai de carence est réduit à cinq jours et le versement des prestations saisonnières prolongé jusqu'au 15 avril. En août 1953, on modifie la Loi pour que les personnes qui tombent malades après avoir commencé à recevoir des prestations, puissent encore être éligibles.

La Loi de 1955 sur l'assurance-chômage introduit des modifications ayant trait aux taux de prestations, aux cotisations, à la durée des prestations, aux gains admissibles pendant la période de prestations, aux prestations saisonnières et au champ d'application.

By the end of the 1950s maximum weekly benefits had advanced to $36.00 for claimants with dependents, and $27.00 for claimants without dependents; maximum weekly insurable earnings had increased to $69.00; maximum weekly contributions had been raised to $0.94; and the coverage threshold stood at $5,460 per year. In addition, unemployment insurance coverage had been extended to "self-employed" fishermen, and the maximum benefit entitlement had been increased to 52 weeks. To encourage claimants to seek employment they were now permitted to earn up to 50% of their weekly benefits without penalty. Also, the Act was amended to extend the payment of seasonal benefits to June 28.

In 1962, the "Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Unemployment Insurance Act" was released. The "Gill Report", as this document became known, was to review the Canadian unemployment insurance program and relate it to other income support and social security measures. The Committee concluded that "unemployment insurance has contributed immeasurably to the welfare and moral support as well as financial support of persons who suffer unemployment and who are genuinely seeking work". The Committee recognized that the program had evolved into more than "just an insurance" plan when they noted "that the increase in benefit rates ... would be of major advantage to persons who suffer involuntary unemployment, the extensions of coverage would be of considerable benefit to many employees not now protected, and the restoration of sound guiding principles in the whole program of support for the unemployed would be welcomed by all who are concerned with the welfare of the community as a whole".

The "Gill Report" suggested that unemployment insurance was evolving as a part of a universal income security "safety net". The Committee acknowledged problems of insufficient funding and abuse; however, there was no indication that there existed serious opposition to the principles of the unemployment insurance program and how it had evolved.

To serve the needs of the unemployed better, the government undertook a number of major administrative changes. In April 1965, the duties and functions of the employment service became the responsibility of the Minister of Labour. Further integration of manpower policies and programs led to the creation of the Department of Manpower and Immigration. On October 1, 1966, the employment service was transferred to this new agency.

À la fin de la décennie, les prestations hebdomadaires maximales passaient à 36,00$ pour les prestataires avec personnes à charge et à 27,00$ pour les prestataires sans personnes à charge; le maximum de la rémunération hebdomadaire assurable passait à 69,00$, le maximum des cotisations hebdomadaires était haussé à 0,94$ cents et le seuil de rémunération donnant droit de participer au programme s'établissait à 5 460$ par année. De plus, le programme d'assurance-chômage était étendu aux pêcheurs "autonomes" et le nombre maximal de prestations payables était haussé à 52 semaines. Pour encourager les prestataires à chercher du travail, on leur permet maintenant de gagner jusqu'à concurrence de 50% de leurs prestations hebdomadaires sans se voir infliger de pénalités. Des modifications à la Loi ont également été apportées en vue de prolonger le paiement des prestations saisonnières jusqu'au 28 juin.

En 1962, on publie le Rapport de Comité d'enquête relatif à la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage. Connu sous le nom de "Rapport Gill", ce document doit passer en revue le programme d'assurance-chômage au Canada et le relier à d'autres mesures de soutien du revenu et de sécurité sociale. Le Comité conclut que "l'assurance-chômage contribue énormément au bien-être et au soutien moral et financier des chômeurs qui cherchent vraiment du travail". Il reconnaît que le programme est devenu plus qu'un "simple régime d'assurance"; en effet, il signale que "l'augmentation des taux de prestations ... représenterait un avantage important pour les personnes aux prises avec le chômage sans l'avoir voulu, qu'un bon nombre de travailleurs non protégés à l'heure actuelle bénéficieraient considérablement de l'élargissement du champ d'observation et que tous les gens qui s'intéressent au bien-être de la collectivité dans son ensemble accueilleraient favorablement le rétablissement de principes directeurs sains dans le programme global de soutien des chômeurs".

Le "Rapport Gill" laisse entendre que le régime d'assurance-chômage se développe comme partie intégrante d'un "filet de protection" garantissant une sécurité universelle du revenu. Le Comité reconnaît l'insuffisance du financement ainsi que les cas d'abus du système; rien ne nous porte à croire, cependant, que quelqu'un s'oppose farouchement aux principes du programme d'assurance-chômage et à la façon dont il évolue.

Le gouvernement fédéral entreprend un certain nombre de réformes administratives majeures pour mieux répondre aux besoins des chômeurs. En avril 1965, la responsabilité du service d'emploi est confiée au ministre du Travail. Une intégration plus poussée des politiques et des programmes de main-d'oeuvre donne lieu à la création du ministère de la Main-d'oeuvre et de l'Immigration. Le 1er octobre 1966, le service d'emploi est transféré sous l'aile de ce nouvel organisme.

Several changes to the unemployment insurance program were made throughout the latter years of the 1960s. For example, coverage expanded to 68% of the work force, and the maximum weekly benefits increased to $53.00. However, changing social values and market forces led to a review of the program, culminating in the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1971.

**The Unemployment Insurance Act of 1971**

A "White Paper" on Unemployment Insurance was tabled in the House of Commons on June 17, 1970. In essence, the document proposed to make unemployment insurance compatible with other social security programs, eliminating existing gaps and overlaps. Moreover, the proposed programs were to enable Canadians to cope with interruptions in earnings, to assist individuals to enter and re-enter the labour market, while being self-financing if the unemployment rate remained below a specified threshold.

The new Unemployment Insurance Act came into force on June 27, 1971. One major objective of the law was to provide "adequate" income support for all persons experiencing temporary earnings interruptions. The Act provided universal coverage, eased eligibility, and added new benefits in case of sickness, maternity, and retirement.

When universal coverage commenced on February 2, 1972, the only exclusions were the self-employed, persons aged 70 years and older, and individuals earning less than one-fifth of the maximum weekly insurable earnings.

To be eligible for regular benefits, claimants needed to show that they were unemployed and had worked a minimum of eight weeks in insurable employment during the qualifying period. To qualify for sickness, maternity, and retirement benefits, insurable employment of at least 20 weeks was required. Claimants could be disqualified from receiving benefits for a maximum of three weeks for such reasons as voluntary separations without just cause, dismissals because of misconduct, refusal to accept suitable employment, failure to attend a placement interview, and refusal to follow instructions from personnel handling their claim. A week of disqualification was counted as one benefit week; in contrast, under the old law, a disqualification usually meant only a postponement of benefit payments.

Des améliorations sont apportées çà et là au Programme d'assurance-chômage durant la dernière partie des années 60. Par exemple, le champ d'application est étendu à 68% de la population active et les prestations hebdomadaires maximales, haussée à 53,00$. Le changement des valeurs sociales et l'évolution des forces du marché entraînent toutefois une révision du programme, qui se solde par l'adoption de la Loi de 1971 sur l'assurance- chômage.

**La Loi de 1971 sur l'assurance-chômage**

Le 17 juin 1970, un livre blanc sur l'assurance-chômage est déposé à la Chambre des communes. Ce document propose essentiellement de rendre l'assurance-chômage compatible avec d'autres programmes de sécurité sociale, d'éliminer les lacunes et les chevauchements qu'on y retrouve, de permettre aux Canadiens de vivre malgré un arrêt de rémunération et d'aider les chômeurs à entrer sur le marché du travail ou à le réintégrer. Enfin, le document propose de mettre en oeuvre un programme qui puisse s'autofinancer pourvu que le taux de chômage ne dépasse pas un certain seuil.

La nouvelle Loi sur l'assurance-chômage entre en vigueur le 27 juin 1971. Elle a pour objectif premier, entre autres, de fournir un soutien "adéquat" du revenu dans le cas de toutes les personnes dont la rémunération est temporairement interrompue. La Loi prévoit un champ d'application universel, stipule des conditions d'admissibilité moins rigoureuses et ajoute de nouvelles prestations notamment des prestations de maladie, de maternité et de retraite.

Avec l'avènement de la couverture universelle le 2 février 1972, seuls sont exclus les travailleurs autonomes, les personnes âgées de 70 ans ou plus, et les travailleurs qui gagnent moins de un cinquième du maximum de la rémunération hebdomadaire assurable.

Pour être admissibles aux prestations ordinaires, les prestataires doivent faire la preuve qu'ils sont en chômage et qu'ils ont travaillé au moins huit semaines à un emploi assurable pendant la période de référence. Dans le cas des prestations de maladie, de maternité et de retraite, il faut justifier d'au moins 20 semaines d'emploi assurable. Les prestataires peuvent se voir refuser les prestations pendant au plus trois semaines pour des raisons telles qu'un départ volontaire de leur emploi sans raison valable, un renvoi pour mauvaise conduite, le refus d'accepter un emploi convenable, l'omission de se présenter à une entrevue pour obtenir un emploi et le refus de suivre les instructions du personnel traitant leur demande. Une semaine d'inadmissibilité compte comme une semaine de prestations; par contraste, aux termes de l'ancienne Loi, l'inadmissibilité signifiait habituellement un report des prestations.

Regular benefits became payable after a two-week waiting period, if the claimant was unable to find new employment and was available for, and capable of work. Persons with a major labour force attachment received an advance payment amounting to three weeks of benefits. All earnings received during the waiting period were deducted from the benefit entitlement. After the initial two weeks, a beneficiary could receive income from employment of up to 25% of his benefits without penalty. The benefit rate was fixed as a proportion of insurable earnings, 75% for claimants with dependents, and 66 2/3% for claimants without dependents.

To provide flexibility, the Unemployment Insurance Act of 1971 specified five phases for purposes of paying benefits. Phase one and two established and re-established the initial benefit period, the former providing benefits between 8 and 15 weeks and the latter for 10 weeks. The third phase, the labour force extended benefit period, applied only to claimants with a major labour force attachment, entitling them to benefits for up to 18 weeks. The national extended benefit period, phase four, provided up to 8 weeks of benefits, depending on the national unemployment rate. Finally, in the last phase, claimants could draw benefits up to a maximum of 18 weeks; the length of this regional extended benefit period depended on the number of percentage points by which the regional unemployment rate exceeded the national rate. However, the total number of weeks during which a claimant could receive benefits could not exceed 51, except for persons participating in approved training.

The Act stipulated that the unemployment insurance program be financed by employees, employers and the federal government. Employers, generally being assessed at 1.4 times the employee rate, and employees were deemed responsible for the following costs: administration of the program, the special benefits (that is, sickness, maternity, and retirement benefits), and regular benefits attributable to a level of national unemployment of up to 4%. The federal government, under the law, assumed responsibility for costs relating to benefits paid to self-employed fishermen, payments made to persons who had been granted extensions after training, benefits received by claimants in phases four and five of the program, and benefits associated with the first three phases of the program if the national unemployment rate exceeded 4%.



On commence à verser les prestations ordinaires après un délai de carence de deux semaines, pourvu que le prestataire soit incapable de trouver un nouvel emploi, qu'il soit prêt à travailler et capable de le faire. Les prestataires de la première catégorie reçoivent un paiement anticipé équivalant à trois semaines de prestations. Tous les gains qu'ils touchent pendant le délai de carence sont déduits du montant des prestations. Après les deux premières semaines, le bénéficiaire peut toucher un revenu d'emploi représentant au plus 25% de ses prestations sans se voir imposer de pénalité. Le taux de prestations est établi en proportion de la rémunération assurable, soit 75% dans le cas des prestataires avec personnes à charge et 66 2/3% dans le cas de ceux n'ayant pas de personnes à charge.

Afin de garantir une certaine souplesse, la Loi de 1971 sur l'assurance-chômage prévoit cinq phases aux fins de versement des prestations. Les phases un et deux établissent et rétablissent le droit aux prestations initiales, la première prévoyant des prestations d'une durée de 8 à 15 semaines et la seconde, des prestations pouvant aller jusqu'à 10 semaines. La troisième phase, qu'on appelle période de prestations de prolongation fondée sur la durée d'emploi et qui s'applique uniquement aux prestataires de la première catégorie, prévoit des prestations d'une durée d'au plus 18 semaines. Quant à la quatrième phase, soit la période de prestations de prolongation fondée sur le taux de chômage national, elle donne lieu au versement de prestations pendant au plus 8 semaines, suivant le taux de chômage national. Enfin, au cours de la dernière phase, les prestataires peuvent toucher des prestations d'une durée maximale de 18 semaines; la durée de cette période de prestations de prolongation fondée sur le taux de chômage régional varie suivant la mesure dans laquelle le taux de chômage régional dépasse le taux national (mesure exprimée en points). Il convient de noter, toutefois, qu'un prestataire donné ne peut toucher de prestations pendant plus de 51 semaines au total, sauf les personnes participant à des cours de formation approuvés.

La Loi stipule que le programme d'assurance-chômage sera financé par les travailleurs, les employeurs et l'administration fédérale. Les employeurs, dont on évalue généralement les contributions à 1,4 fois le taux de cotisation des travailleurs, et les travailleurs sont censés assumer les coûts suivants: administration du programme, prestations spéciales (c'est-à-dire les prestations de maladie, de maternité et de retraite) et prestations ordinaires attribuables à un taux de chômage national d'au plus 4%. En vertu de la Loi, l'administration fédérale doit assumer les coûts: des prestations versées aux pêcheurs autonomes; des prestations servies aux personnes à qui l'on a accordé une prolongation après qu'elles aient suivi des cours de formation approuvés; des prestations versées aux prestataires compris dans les phases quatre et cinq du programme ainsi que; des prestations liées aux trois premières phases du programme si le taux de chômage national est supérieur à 4%.

**Revisions to the Unemployment Insurance Act since 1971**

**1976:** Complexity in the administration, and escalating cost of the unemployment insurance program, as well as a shift in priorities by the federal government towards a policy of fiscal restraint, resulted in significant changes to the Act during the middle 1970s. Thus, in 1976, the three-week advance payment was discontinued, the maximum age for coverage was reduced from 70 to 65 years, the benefit rate for claimants with dependents was reduced from 75% to 66 2/3%, and the period of disqualification was increased from three to six weeks. On the other hand, after a period of employment, a claimant was now permitted to terminate an existing claim if it was in his/her interest to establish a new claim for benefits.

**1977:** On September 11, 1977, to reduce the complexity of administering the program, the five phases relating to the payment of benefits were replaced by a three-phase structure, and the maximum number of benefit weeks was reduced from 51 to 50.

In the initial phase, up to a maximum of 25 weeks, one week of benefit is paid for each week of insurable employment. The labour force extended phase follows immediately after initial benefit entitlements have been paid. It applies to claimants who have more than 26 weeks of insurable employment. In this phase, persons may claim one week of benefit (up to a maximum of 13 weeks) for each two weeks of insured employment in excess of 26 weeks. For example, an individual with a total of 29 weeks of employment would be eligible for two weeks of benefits.

After exhausting the benefits of the first two phases, a claimant becomes eligible for regional extended benefits. The time during which these benefits are payable depends on the unemployment rate prevailing in the region where the claimant resides. For every 0.5% increment in the regional unemployment rate in excess of 4.0%, claimants received two weeks of benefits up to a maximum of 32 weeks.

The minimum of eight weeks of insurable employment to establish benefit entitlements was replaced with a Variable Entrance Requirement on December 4, 1977. Depending on the unemployment rate prevailing in the region where the claimant resided, he/she was now required to work between 10 and 14 weeks in insured employment before becoming eligible for unemployment insurance benefits.

**Révision à la Loi de 1971 sur l'assurance-chômage**

**1976:** Au milieu des années 70, des modifications importantes sont apportées au programme d'assurance-chômage. L'administration fédérale, qui a remanié ses priorités pour adopter une politique de compressions financières, veut en simplifier l'administration et en réduire le coût croissant. Ainsi, en 1976, on abandonne le paiement anticipé de trois semaines, on abaisse de 70 à 65 ans la limite d'âge admissible, on réduit de 75% à 66 2/3% le taux de prestations des prestataires avec personnes à charge et on l'augmente de trois à six semaines la période d'inadmissibilité. Par ailleurs, on permet maintenant aux prestataires, après une période d'emploi, de retirer leur demande de prestations s'ils ont intérêt à en présenter une autre.

**1977:** Le 11 septembre 1977, pour simplifier l'application de la Loi, on remplace les cinq phases de versement des prestations par un système à trois phases alors que le nombre maximum de semaines ouvrant droit à des prestations est réduit de 51 à 50.

Dans la phase des prestations initiales, jusqu'à concurrence de 25 semaines, une semaine de prestations est payée pour chaque semaine d'emploi assurable. La phase des prestations de prolongation fondée sur la durée d'emploi suit immédiatement après que les prestations initiales ont été versées. Elle s'applique aux prestataires qui justifie plus de 26 semaines d'emploi assurable. Durant cette phase, les personnes peuvent réclamer une semaine de prestations (jusqu'à un maximum de 13 semaines) pour chaque tranche de deux semaines d'emploi assurable excédant 26 semaines. Par exemple, un individu avec 29 semaines d'emploi assurable a droit a deux semaines de prestations.

Après avoir épuisé les prestations des deux premières phases, un prestataire peut avoir droit à des prestations de prolongation fondée sur le taux de chômage régional. La période durant laquelle ces prestations sont payables est fonction du taux de chômage qui prévaut dans la région de résidence du prestataire. Pour toute différence de 0,5% dans le taux de chômage régional supérieure à 4,0%, les prestataires peuvent recevoir deux semaines de prestations jusqu'à un maximum de 32 semaines.

Le 4 décembre 1977, on remplace par une norme variable d'admissibilité le seuil minimum de 8 semaines d'emploi assurable permettant d'établir une période de prestations. Suivant le taux de chômage observé dans sa région de résidence, le prestataire doit justifier de 10 à 14 semaines d'emploi assurable pour pouvoir devenir admissible aux prestations d'assurance-chômage.

**1979:** To reduce program cost, the benefit rate was reduced from 66 2/3% to 60% of insurable earnings in early 1979. In addition, persons who received unemployment insurance benefits and whose net income exceeded 1.5 times the annual maximum insurable earnings were required to repay 30% of the benefits received if their total income exceeded that threshold. Finally, the law was amended such that the cost of the labour force extended benefits was shared among employees, employers, and the federal government.

A further restriction became effective on July 1, 1979. A claimant, who did not have a minimum of 14 weeks of insurable employment during the 52 weeks preceding the qualifying period, was now required to accumulate at least 20 weeks of insurable employment during the qualifying period in order to establish eligibility for benefits. This provision, of course, affected only persons entering and re-entering the labour market. Further, persons who had established a claim during the past 52 weeks were required, depending on the regional unemployment rate, to work up to six weeks in addition to the regular Variable Entrance Requirement in order to establish eligibility for benefits. This provision did not apply when the regional unemployment rate exceeded 11%.

**1980:** The cost of operating the National Employment Service was shifted to employees and employers on April 1, 1980. Later that year, on July 1, employees and employers also became responsible for costs relating to all benefits paid during the initial and labour force extended benefit periods. This limited the federal government's contributions to benefits paid to self-employed fishermen, monies paid to claimants who had their benefit period extended while taking approved training or who participated in job creation projects, and payments relating to the regionally extended benefit phase.

**1984:** Effective January 1, 1984, a parent could claim unemployment insurance benefits when legally adopting a child. Under this provision, either parent could draw up to 15 weeks of benefits providing his/her presence was required in the home and both had at least 20 weeks of insurable employment during the past year. The same Bill also eliminated the "magic 10" rule for women applying for maternity benefits. Under this rule, a woman was required to show that she had been in the labour force at least 10 weeks prior to conception.

**1979:** Au début de 1979, on abaisse le taux de prestations de 66 2/3% à 60% de la rémunération assurable afin de réduire le coût du programme. En outre, les personnes qui ont reçu des prestations d'assurance-chômage et dont le revenu net a dépassé 1,5 fois le maximum de la rémunération assurable sont tenues de rembourser 30% du montant des prestations excédant ce seuil. En dernier lieu, on modifie la Loi de façon que les travailleurs, les employeurs et l'administration fédérale se partagent le coût des prestations de prolongation fondée sur la durée d'emploi.

Une autre disposition contraignante entre en vigueur le 1er juillet 1979. Aux termes de cette nouvelle modification législative, tout prestataire qui ne pouvait justifier d'un minimum de 14 semaines d'emploi assurable au cours des 52 semaines précédant la période de référence est maintenant tenu d'accumuler au moins 20 semaines d'emploi assurable au cours de la période de référence pour être admissible aux prestations. Bien entendu, cette stipulation se répercute uniquement sur les personnes qui entrent sur le marché du travail ou qui le réintègrent. Par ailleurs, pour être admissibles aux prestations, les personnes qui ont touché des prestations au cours des 52 dernières semaines et qui présente une nouvelle demande peuvent être tenues, suivant le taux de chômage régional, d'avoir travaillé un maximum de six semaines de plus que ne le stipule la norme variable habituelle d'admissibilité. Cette condition ne s'applique pas dans les régions où le taux de chômage est supérieur à 11%.

**1980:** Le 1er avril 1980, on attribue aux travailleurs et aux employeurs la responsabilité d'assumer les coûts d'exploitation du service national d'emploi. Plus tard la même année, soit le 1er juillet, on les charge aussi de payer les coûts relatifs de toutes les prestations versées pendant la période initiale et la période de prolongation fondée sur la durée d'emploi. Cette mesure limite les contributions de l'administration fédérale aux prestations versées aux pêcheurs autonomes, aux paiements faits aux prestataires dont la période de prestations a été prolongée parce qu'ils suivent des cours de formation approuvés ou qu'ils participent à un projet de création d'emplois, et aux versements se rapportant à la phase de prolongation des prestations fondée sur le taux de chômage régional.

**1984:** Depuis le 1er janvier 1984, un parent peut demander des prestations d'assurance-chômage par suite de l'adoption légale d'un enfant. Cette disposition stipule que la mère ou le père peut toucher au plus 15 semaines de prestations pourvu que sa présence soit nécessaire à la maison et que les parents justifient tous deux d'au moins 20 semaines d'emploi assurable au cours de la dernière année. Cette révision législative fait du coup disparaître la fameuse "règle des 10" dans le cas des femmes qui demandent des prestations de maternité. Selon cette règle, une femme devait justifier d'au moins 10 semaines d'activité sur le marché du travail avant la conception.

**1985-1987:** For purposes of establishing benefit entitlements, severance payments (effective April 1, 1985) and pension income (effective January 5, 1986) have been deemed to be the same as "earnings from employment". However, effective April 5, 1987, pension income does not affect unemployment insurance benefit entitlements if the claim was established on the basis of insurable employment accumulated after the pension commenced.

**1985-1987:** Aux fins du calcul des prestations payables l'indemnité de cessation d'emploi (depuis le 1er avril 1985) et les revenus de retraite (depuis le 5 janvier 1986) sont considérés comme des revenus d'emploi. Cependant, à compter du 5 avril 1987, tout revenu de retraite tiré d'un emploi ne sera pas retenu sur les prestations d'assurance-chômage, dans le cas où la période établie est fondée sur des semaines d'emploi assurable accumulées aprés le début du paiement d'une rente.

**1990:** On October 22, 1990, the Senate passed Bill C-21, amending the Unemployment Insurance Act. For the most part, the changes became effective November 18, 1990. The revised Act is intended to strengthen labour market adjustments for unemployed workers in the form of special assistance and training. The amendment shifted the entire cost of the Unemployment Insurance Program to employees and employers.

**1990:** Le 22 octobre 1990, le projet de loi C-21 visant à modifier la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage a été approuvé par le Sénat. La plupart des modifications sont entrés en vigueur le 18 novembre 1990. Les changements apportés visent à renforcer la capacité du Régime d'assurance-chômage à supporter les travailleurs ayant besoin d'aide et de formation professionnelle, de manière à ce qu'ils puissent s'adapter avec succès aux conditons changeantes du marché du travail. Le nouveau Régime d'assurance-chômage est désormais entièrement financé par les employeurs et les employés.

Other important changes relate to eligibility and duration of benefits. Claimants must now accumulate between 10 and 20 weeks of insurable employment (previously 10 to 14 weeks) before they become eligible for benefits, depending on the unemployment rate prevailing in the region in which they reside. The 3-phase structure for the duration of benefits (implemented in 1977) was replaced with a single phase. Repeaters, that is, persons who established a claim during the past 52 weeks, are not required anymore to work up to 6 additional weeks to establish eligibility.

Des modifications importantes ont été apportées aux exigences concernant les normes variables d'admissibilité et à la durée des prestations. Les prestataires doivent maintenant accumuler de 10 à 20 semaines d'emploi assurable (plutôt que de 10 à 14 semaines) selon le taux de chômage de la région où ils résident, alors que le calcul de la durée des prestations selon la structure à 3 phases, tel qu'établi en 1977, est remplacé par une structure à une phase. Cependant les réitérants, c'est-à-dire les prestataires qui ont touché des prestations durant les 52 dernières semaines ne sont plus tenus d'avoir travaillé jusqu'à un maximum de six semaines additionnelles pour être de nouveau admissible.

Under the revised legislation, natural mothers are eligible for 15 weeks of maternity benefits. In addition, the natural, or adoptive parents, (either the mother or father) are eligible for 10 weeks of parental benefits. These benefits can be shared between the parents.

Le nouveau Régime prévoit 15 semaines de prestations de maternité accordées à la mère de l'enfant. De plus, 10 semaines de prestations parentales peuvent être versées aux parents naturels ou adoptifs, soit au père, soit à la mère, ou encore réparties entre les deux.

Sickness benefits remained unchanged at 15 weeks, but can be combined with maternity and parental benefits. However, the maximum entitlement of special benefits is limited to 30 weeks.

Les prestations de maladie demeurent inchangé à 15 semaines et peuvent être combinées aux prestations de maternité et parentale. Toutefois la durée cumulative de ces prestations spéciales ne doit pas dépasser 30 semaines.

Retirement benefits, in the past payable when an insured person reached the age of 65, have been eliminated. Older workers continue to contribute towards unemployment insurance, but they are now eligible for benefits in case they are laid off.

Les prestations de retraite ne sont plus versées puisque les personnes agées de 65 ans et plus pourront continuer à contribuer au Régime d'assurance-chômage et recevront des prestations s'ils perdent leur emploi, à condition de remplir les conditions d'admissibilité habituelle.

Self-employed fishermen are exempt from the new qualifying requirements (they will remain eligible for unemployment insurance benefits after 10 to 14 weeks of insurable employment), and fishermen will continue to be subject to the 3-phase benefit schedule.

Les prestations offertes aux pêcheurs à leur propre compte ne sont pas sujettes aux nouvelles exigences d'admissibilité et de durée de prestations. Ceux-ci pourront donc recevoir des prestations d'assurance-chômage avec 10 à 14 semaines d'emploi assurable et le calcul de la durée des prestations se fera encore selon la structure à 3 phases.

The penalties for quitting employment without just cause, refusing to accept suitable employment, or being fired for misconduct have been increased. The range is now 7 to 12 weeks, as well, the benefit rate has been reduced from 60% to 50%.

**1993:** As a result of amendments (effective April 4, 1993), individuals who quit their job without just cause, or who lose their job because of misconduct will not be eligible to collect unemployment insurance benefits. Moreover, the benefit rate for new claimants is reduced from 60% to 57% of insurable earnings.

**1994:** The following changes to the Unemployment Insurance Act, became effective in July 1994: 1) an increase in the minimum number of weeks of insurable employment from 10 to 12 weeks, 2) a reduction in the number of weeks during which a person can receive benefits depending on the number of weeks of insurable employment and the unemployment rate prevailing in the claimant's area of residence and 3) a decrease in the benefit rate from 57% to 55% except for those with dependents and low earnings (at or below $390 per week in 1994) where the proposed benefit rate is 60%.

Every year, the contributions and the benefits are revised. See the next page for the current contributions and benefits as well as other information on the UI program effective January 1, 1995.

Enfin, des pénalités plus sévères sont imposées aux personnes qui abandonnent leur emploi sans motif valable, qui refusent un emploi ou qui sont congédiées pour inconduite. Une période d'attente plus longue (de 7 à 12 semaines) est exigée et le taux de prestations est réduit de 60% à 50%.

**1993:** Suite aux modifications (en vigueur le 4 avril 1993) les individus qui quittent volontairement leur emploi sans raison valable ou ceux qui ont perdu leur emploi pour mauvaise conduite ne sont plus éligibles aux prestations d'assurance-chômage. De plus le taux de prestation des nouveaux bénéficiaires est réduit de 60% à 57% de la rémunération assurable.

**1994:** Les changements suivants à la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage sont entrées en vigueur en juillet 1994: 1) le nombre minimum de semaines d'emploi assurable sera augmenté de 10 à 12 semaines, 2) la durée des prestations sera réduite selon le nombre de semaines d'emploi asurable et le taux de chômage du lieu de résidence du prestataire, 3) une baisse du taux de prestations de 57% à 55% des gains assurables sauf pour les individus qui ont des dépendants et un faible revenu (i.e. un revenu hebdomadaire assurable égal ou inférieur à 390$ en 1994) où le taux de prestations sera haussé à 60%.

À chaque année, le montant des cotisations et des prestations sont révisées. Voir la page suivante pour les cotisations et les prestations courantes ainsi que d'autre informations sur le Régime d'assurance-chômage en vigueur le 1er janvier 1995.

# The Unemployment Insurance Program Effective January 1, 1995

**Coverage**

All individuals for whom there exists an employer-employee relationship, except for those earning less than 20% of maximum weekly insurable earnings and who are employed for fewer than 15 hours per week.

**Eligibility**

To qualify for regular UI regional benefits, workers require between 12 weeks (if the unemployment rate is over 13%) and 20 weeks (if the unemployment rate is 6% and under) of insurable employment in the last 52 weeks preceding unemployment. New entrants into the labour force must have 20 weeks of insurable employment regardless of their regional unemployment rate.

**Entitlement**

The length of time that a claimant can collect regular benefits varies from 14 to 50 weeks depending on the number of weeks of previous employment and the regional unemployment rate.

**Maximum Weekly Insurable Earnings**: $815

**Premiums**

employees: $3.00 per $100 of insurable earnings

employers: 1.4 times the employee rate, or $4.20 per $100

maximum weekly contributions: employees $24.45 and employers $34.23

maximum annual contributions: employees $1,271 and employers $1,780

**Benefit Rate**

60% of insurable earnings for beneficiaries with dependants and low earnings (at or below $489 per week)

55% for all other beneficiaries

**Waiting Period**: Two weeks before benefits can be received

# Le Régime d'assurance-chômage à compter du 1er janvier 1995

**Couverture**

Sont couvertes toutes les personnes pour lesquelles il existe une relation employeur-employé, sauf celles qui gagnent moins de 20% du maximum de la rémunération hebdomadaire assurable et qui travaillent moins de 15 heures par semaine.

**Admissibilité**

Pour être admissibles aux prestations ordinaires d'assurance-chômage selon le taux régional, les travailleurs doivent compter entre 12 semaines (si le taux de chômage est supérieur à 13%) et 20 semaines (si le taux de chômage est de 6% ou moins) d'emploi assurable au cours des 52 semaines précédant la période de chômage. Les nouveaux venus sur le marché du travail doivent compter 20 semaines d'emploi assurable, quel que soit le taux de chômage régional.

**Période d'admissibilité**

La période durant laquelle une personne peut toucher des prestations ordinaires varie entre 14 et 50 semaines selon le nombre de semaines d'emploi et le taux de chômage régional.

**Maximum de la rénumération hebdomadaire assurable:** 815$

**Cotisation**

employés: 3$ pour 100$ de rénumération assurable

employeurs: 1,4 fois le taux de l'employé, soit 4,20$ pour 100$

cotisations hebdomadaires maximales: 24,45$ pour les employés et 34,23$ pour les employeurs

cotisations annuelles maximales: 1 271$ pour les employés et 1 780$ pour les employeurs

**Taux des prestations**

60% de la rénumération assurable pour les prestataires qui ont des personnes à charge et dont la rémunération est peu élevée (489$ ou moins par semaine)

55% pour tous les autres prestataires

**Période d'attente:** Il faut attendre deux semaines avant de pouvoir recevoir des prestations.

# Notes for the Tables

1 Includes "Outside Canada".

2 Time series starts in April 1949.

3 Included with other provinces in earlier years.

4 These benefits include all family-related leave. Maternity benefits are only payable to the natural mother up to a maximum of 15 weeks. In addition, the natural, or adoptive parents, (either the mother or father) are eligible for 10 weeks of parental benefits. These benefits can be shared between the parents.

5 Retirement benefits were terminated with the amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act, effective November 18, 1990.

6 The benefit payments represent "gross amounts", that is, the figures have not been adjusted for repayments and overpayments. However, for 1976 and 1977, "net amounts" are shown for total benefit payments.

7 Employment, Earnings and Hours, Statistics Canada - Cat. No. 72-002 - Industrial Aggregate 1984 and later, and Industrial Composite in prior years.

8 In 1991, the employee contributions were increased January 1st and July 1st. As of April 1993, the maximum weekly benefit was reduced from $447 to $425. As of July 1994, the maximum weekly benefit rate was further reduced from $445 to $429 (with the exception of those with dependants and low earnings).

9 The Consumer Price Index, Statistics Canada - Cat. No. 62-001.

10 Estimates of Labour Income, Statistics Canada - Cat. No. 72-005.

11 Annual Reports of Human Resources Development Canada. Since 1990, figures are derived from the accrual accounting system.

12 The benefit payments shown here are net amounts, that is, these figures have been adjusted for repayments and overpayments.

# Notes pour les tableaux

1 Comprent l' "Extérieur du Canada".

2 Cette série chronologique commence en avril 1949.

3 Chiffres compris avec ceux des autres provinces au cours des années antérieures.

4 Ces prestations incluent tous les congés reliés à la famille. Les prestations de maternité sont versées à la mère de l'enfant pour une durée maximale de 15 semaines. Les prestations parentales d'une durée maximale de 10 semaines peuvent être versées aux parents naturels ou adoptifs, soit au père, soit à la mère, ou encore réparties entre les deux.

5 Suite aux modifications apportées à la loi de l'assurance-chômage, les prestations de retraite ont été abolies à compter du 18 novembre 1990.

6 Les prestations versées représentent les "montants bruts", c'est-à-dire que les données n'ont pas été ajustées pour les versements excédentaires et les remboursements. Cependant, pour 1976 et 1977, le "montant net" est publié pour le total des prestations versées.

7 Emploi, gains et durée du travail, Statistique Canada - nº 72-202 au cat. - Ensemble des activités depuis 1984 et Ensemble des industries auparavant.

8 En 1991, les cotisations des salariés ont été majorées au 1er janvier et au 1er juillet. A compter d'avril 1993, le maximum des prestations hebdomadaires a été réduit de 447$ à 425$. Depuis juillet 1994, ce maximum à été réduit de nouveau passant de 445$ à 429$ (exception faite de ceux avec personnes à charge et à faible revenu).

9 Indice des prix à la consommation, Statistique Canada - nº 62-001 au cat.

10 Estimation du revenu du travail, Statistique Canada - nº 72-005 au cat.

11 Rapports annuels des activités du ministère du Développement des ressources humaines Canada. Depuis 1990, les données sont basées sur un système de comptabilité d'exercice.

12 Les prestations versées représentent ici le montant net, c'est-à-dire après ajustement pour les versements excédentaires et les remboursements.

## Table 1

## Number of Initial and Renewal Claims Received by Province, 1943–1994

## Tableau 1

## Nombre de demandes initiales et de demandes renouvelées reçues par province, 1943–1994

| Year / Année | Total[1] | Newfoundland[2] / Terre-Neuve[2] | Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard | Nova Scotia / Nouvelle Écosse | New Brunswick / Nouveau Brunswick | Québec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia / Colombie Britannique | Yukon[3] | Northwest Territories[3] / Territoires du Nord-Ouest[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | in thousands – en milliers | | | | | | | | |
| 1943 | 36.7 | .. | 0.1 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 15.4 | 6.6 | 3.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 3.0 | .. | .. |
| 1944 | 90.9 | .. | 0.4 | 3.7 | 2.3 | 38.9 | 14.1 | 7.4 | 3.0 | 10.8 | 10.4 | .. | .. |
| 1945 | 296.4 | .. | 1.1 | 13.7 | 5.3 | 120.3 | 80.9 | 18.6 | 6.4 | 14.1 | 36.0 | .. | .. |
| 1946 | 488.7 | .. | 2.1 | 29.1 | 14.3 | 151.7 | 173.0 | 26.7 | 12.2 | 19.2 | 60.4 | .. | .. |
| 1947 | 442.9 | .. | 3.0 | 40.1 | 18.4 | 133.3 | 122.5 | 29.7 | 14.8 | 21.1 | 60.2 | .. | .. |
| 1948 | 649.1 | .. | 3.9 | 44.4 | 28.7 | 168.4 | 196.8 | 35.1 | 19.5 | 27.6 | 104.7 | .. | .. |
| 1949 | 933.9 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 57.3 | 44.7 | 293.3 | 266.0 | 43.2 | 23.2 | 35.9 | 145.0 | .. | .. |
| 1950 | 1,150.2 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 65.6 | 55.6 | 378.7 | 320.6 | 63.3 | 31.3 | 52.4 | 170.3 | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | .. | .. |
| 1951 | 1,144.1 | 21.2 | 6.0 | 54.9 | 45.0 | 359.6 | 363.4 | 53.4 | 26.9 | 45.1 | 168.8 | .. | .. |
| 1952 | 1,391.3 | 30.6 | 6.5 | 68.0 | 63.8 | 454.0 | 443.5 | 56.9 | 26.1 | 48.5 | 193.5 | .. | .. |
| 1953 | 1,679.7 | 43.7 | 8.3 | 86.7 | 82.5 | 576.2 | 500.7 | 67.2 | 31.5 | 73.7 | 209.4 | .. | .. |
| 1954 | 2,102.2 | 48.7 | 9.0 | 97.2 | 84.4 | 663.5 | 740.1 | 84.4 | 46.4 | 103.3 | 225.1 | .. | .. |
| 1955 | 1,929.6 | 50.1 | 9.3 | 95.0 | 86.9 | 613.6 | 627.5 | 84.2 | 54.3 | 102.1 | 206.7 | .. | .. |
| 1956 | 1,625.4 | 49.3 | 8.6 | 78.0 | 78.9 | 529.5 | 529.5 | 65.9 | 40.6 | 73.4 | 171.7 | .. | .. |
| 1957 | 2,373.2 | 70.5 | 12.6 | 101.2 | 111.7 | 740.0 | 786.5 | 90.1 | 57.3 | 117.4 | 284.1 | .. | .. |
| 1958 | 2,780.5 | 83.4 | 13.7 | 141.1 | 116.6 | 850.5 | 959.5 | 96.9 | 63.6 | 130.8 | 324.3 | .. | .. |
| 1959 | 2,428.3 | 79.8 | 13.6 | 126.5 | 100.3 | 746.9 | 818.1 | 88.6 | 62.8 | 122.0 | 269.5 | .. | .. |
| 1960 | 2,700.4 | 74.0 | 13.8 | 137.7 | 106.5 | 817.0 | 935.0 | 100.3 | 68.1 | 141.5 | 306.4 | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | .. | .. |
| 1961 | 2,460.5 | 72.0 | 13.2 | 128.3 | 99.8 | 733.5 | 828.2 | 102.9 | 68.7 | 131.1 | 282.9 | .. | .. |
| 1962 | 2,192.2 | 74.5 | 13.8 | 116.4 | 98.9 | 658.1 | 710.0 | 95.2 | 61.0 | 119.4 | 244.9 | .. | .. |
| 1963 | 2,038.0 | 71.7 | 13.3 | 92.9 | 92.2 | 641.9 | 660.6 | 81.3 | 53.0 | 112.9 | 218.1 | .. | .. |
| 1964 | 1,859.9 | 66.7 | 12.7 | 90.4 | 87.7 | 599.1 | 590.2 | 71.0 | 47.2 | 95.6 | 199.4 | .. | .. |
| 1965 | 1,628.2 | 64.2 | 11.8 | 85.0 | 78.9 | 540.6 | 462.8 | 59.9 | 41.0 | 76.7 | 187.2 | .. | .. |
| 1966 | 1,547.7 | 63.6 | 11.9 | 75.2 | 75.4 | 492.7 | 473.9 | 50.1 | 37.9 | 67.5 | 199.4 | .. | .. |
| 1967 | 1,817.0 | 64.9 | 12.1 | 78.9 | 79.5 | 579.5 | 620.8 | 56.8 | 40.7 | 69.4 | 214.4 | .. | .. |
| 1968 | 1,928.1 | 72.3 | 12.9 | 85.5 | 81.8 | 629.2 | 621.5 | 64.6 | 51.2 | 81.4 | 227.5 | .. | .. |
| 1969 | 1,855.1 | 70.2 | 12.2 | 76.9 | 75.9 | 580.6 | 614.1 | 61.7 | 57.0 | 79.8 | 226.3 | .. | .. |
| 1970 | 2,260.8 | 66.9 | 12.9 | 82.8 | 81.6 | 667.5 | 782.4 | 76.4 | 61.4 | 122.8 | 306.1 | .. | .. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | .. | .. |
| 1971 | 2,371.0 | 76.6 | 14.9 | 95.1 | 89.5 | 693.6 | 799.8 | 93.0 | 65.1 | 143.6 | 299.3 | .. | .. |
| 1972 | 2,469.9 | 74.2 | 15.5 | 95.9 | 86.5 | 718.5 | 838.7 | 94.6 | 67.4 | 159.8 | 318.1 | .. | .. |
| 1973 | 2,237.5 | 76.1 | 15.2 | 91.0 | 84.3 | 651.7 | 761.8 | 79.5 | 60.1 | 133.9 | 276.0 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| 1974 | 2,410.4 | 85.7 | 17.2 | 97.0 | 90.9 | 729.7 | 844.1 | 67.0 | 53.8 | 105.7 | 312.3 | 3.8 | 2.5 |
| 1975 | 2,857.2 | 95.1 | 16.6 | 111.6 | 103.0 | 851.4 | 1,037.3 | 78.8 | 54.9 | 129.5 | 368.4 | 4.2 | 2.5 |
| 1976 | 2,678.2 | 93.1 | 19.7 | 113.4 | 107.5 | 844.9 | 906.7 | 60.1 | 56.2 | 120.2 | 325.9 | 4.6 | 2.6 |
| 1977 | 2,806.0 | 100.5 | 21.7 | 114.9 | 113.4 | 864.9 | 919.9 | 94.5 | 66.4 | 144.2 | 335.2 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| 1978 | 2,806.5 | 105.4 | 22.9 | 123.8 | 114.8 | 868.3 | 907.5 | 93.8 | 65.5 | 140.9 | 335.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 |
| 1979 | 2,600.1 | 101.0 | 21.1 | 108.3 | 107.4 | 820.8 | 868.1 | 82.5 | 57.9 | 126.9 | 298.0 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| 1980 | 2,762.2 | 104.6 | 22.2 | 113.7 | 110.0 | 860.0 | 944.7 | 91.0 | 64.1 | 140.6 | 304.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 |
| 1981 | 2,947.4 | 113.3 | 22.3 | 121.5 | 116.5 | 947.5 | 946.8 | 96.4 | 69.0 | 160.7 | 345.1 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| 1982 | 3,919.2 | 124.3 | 23.7 | 137.7 | 130.7 | 1,118.9 | 1,333.2 | 139.6 | 93.3 | 299.1 | 507.6 | 6.0 | 4.2 |
| 1983 | 3,434.2 | 125.6 | 25.3 | 133.9 | 128.0 | 963.1 | 1,083.2 | 123.7 | 92.0 | 315.1 | 432.4 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| 1984 | 3,492.5 | 125.0 | 26.7 | 137.1 | 129.7 | 1,007.9 | 1,072.8 | 127.0 | 97.8 | 309.4 | 447.4 | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| 1985 | 3,312.4 | 126.6 | 27.1 | 136.6 | 129.1 | 965.5 | 1,006.6 | 123.7 | 99.1 | 276.6 | 410.0 | 5.2 | 5.3 |
| 1986 | 3,353.1 | 132.8 | 26.9 | 135.2 | 128.8 | 961.4 | 1,005.3 | 122.8 | 97.8 | 317.1 | 414.1 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
| 1987 | 3,220.8 | 134.8 | 26.8 | 130.6 | 129.2 | 940.6 | 958.9 | 119.5 | 95.9 | 275.2 | 398.9 | 4.6 | 5.2 |
| 1988 | 3,230.8 | 141.7 | 28.0 | 132.7 | 129.7 | 968.1 | 931.9 | 120.1 | 96.2 | 263.1 | 408.8 | 4.9 | 5.2 |
| 1989 | 3,215.2 | 144.3 | 28.7 | 140.2 | 132.0 | 968.2 | 942.0 | 114.6 | 91.2 | 248.6 | 394.6 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| 1990 | 3,694.7 | 136.6 | 28.5 | 140.0 | 135.4 | 1,090.1 | 1,234.6 | 120.9 | 94.6 | 257.9 | 444.8 | 4.7 | 5.8 |
| 1991 | 3,876.6 | 140.6 | 31.4 | 145.2 | 143.3 | 1,123.5 | 1,293.5 | 136.8 | 97.7 | 282.6 | 469.3 | 5.1 | 6.7 |
| 1992 | 3,805.8 | 135.8 | 32.2 | 147.3 | 143.6 | 1,113.3 | 1,253.1 | 130.6 | 95.7 | 286.1 | 454.4 | 5.6 | 7.3 |
| 1993 | 3,322.1 | 120.6 | 30.5 | 134.2 | 133.0 | 986.8 | 1,049.1 | 115.2 | 84.2 | 242.0 | 413.6 | 5.8 | 6.4 |
| 1994 | 2,992.0 | 103.7 | 29.5 | 127.5 | 125.5 | 906.3 | 900.2 | 104.0 | 73.4 | 221.6 | 388.5 | 4.9 | 6.4 |

## Table 2

## Number of Initial Claims Allowed by Type of Benefit and Renewal Claims Allowed, 1972–1994

## Tableau 2

## Demandes initiales acceptées selon le genre de prestations et demandes renouvelées acceptées, 1972–1994

| Year / Année | type of benefit – genre de prestations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular / Ordinaire | Sickness / Maladie | Maternity/ parental[4] / Maternité/ parentale[4] | Retirement[5] / Retraite[5] | Fishing / Pêche | Work sharing / Travail partagé | Total[1] | Renewal claims / Renouvellements | Total[1] claims / Demandes totales[1] |
| 1972 | 1,657,664 | 138,141 | 37,668 | 9,936 | 21,119 | ... | 1,864,548 | 396,099 | 2,260,647 |
| 1973 | 1,531,873 | 142,032 | 55,864 | 13,399 | 20,260 | ... | 1,763,428 | 281,096 | 2,044,526 |
| 1974 | 1,610,485 | 181,608 | 63,433 | 14,872 | 20,377 | ... | 1,890,975 | 287,021 | 2,177,996 |
| 1975 | 1,996,895 | 169,817 | 69,895 | 19,298 | 18,238 | ... | 2,274,143 | 357,408 | 2,631,551 |
| 1976 | 1,854,216 | 165,827 | 78,819 | 53,563 | 24,146 | ... | 2,176,571 | 294,413 | 2,470,984 |
| 1977 | 1,836,831 | 158,518 | 90,157 | 35,133 | 23,216 | ... | 2,143,855 | 442,718 | 2,586,573 |
| 1978 | 1,701,186 | 149,251 | 96,361 | 35,442 | 24,978 | ... | 2,007,218 | 590,161 | 2,597,379 |
| 1979 | 1,516,411 | 134,247 | 102,760 | 36,018 | 25,982 | ... | 1,815,418 | 491,976 | 2,307,394 |
| 1980 | 1,570,992 | 126,827 | 107,336 | 35,832 | 29,971 | ... | 1,870,958 | 520,302 | 2,391,260 |
| 1981 | 1,697,043 | 126,389 | 115,436 | 36,360 | 30,255 | ... | 2,005,483 | 502,688 | 2,508,171 |
| 1982 | 2,494,903 | 116,952 | 123,078 | 33,957 | 35,132 | ... | 2,804,032 | 749,529 | 3,553,561 |
| 1983 | 2,143,604 | 112,378 | 121,189 | 31,984 | 36,261 | 45,972 | 2,491,406 | 651,528 | 3,142,936 |
| 1984 | 2,350,420 | 134,700 | 130,850 | 30,880 | 35,930 | 6,480 | 2,689,250 | 538,350 | 3,227,600 |
| 1985 | 2,182,570 | 130,670 | 132,130 | 33,690 | 35,220 | 9,910 | 2,524,190 | 525,390 | 3,049,580 |
| 1986 | 2,201,190 | 138,050 | 137,390 | 31,330 | 37,230 | 13,400 | 2,558,600 | 532,450 | 3,091,040 |
| 1987 | 2,114,830 | 148,530 | 140,460 | 32,430 | 37,710 | 10,740 | 2,484,710 | 495,730 | 2,980,430 |
| 1988 | 2,129,660 | 158,540 | 147,610 | 25,350 | 35,030 | 12,560 | 2,508,780 | 484,270 | 2,993,050 |
| 1989 | 2,091,180 | 162,390 | 154,200 | 32,710 | 34,220 | 17,370 | 2,492,040 | 465,410 | 2,957,450 |
| 1990 | 2,333,380 | 164,710 | 157,930 | 21,750 | 35,510 | 59,290 | 2,782,570 | 573,700 | 3,356,270 |
| 1991 | 2,492,090 | 154,400 | 179,650 | ... | 35,630 | 106,020 | 2,967,780 | 657,940 | 3,625,710 |
| 1992 | 2,512,680 | 152,210 | 169,590 | ... | 30,390 | 61,640 | 2,926,510 | 631,540 | 3,558,060 |
| 1993 | 2,254,530 | 154,370 | 162,870 | ... | 30,710 | 27,360 | 2,629,830 | 522,400 | 3,152,230 |
| 1994 | 2,061,680 | 161,620 | 157,650 | ... | 28,280 | 10,460 | 2,419,900 | 447,030 | 2,866,930 |

## Table 3

## Number of Claims Allowed by Province, 1972–1994

## Tableau 3

## Nombre de demandes acceptées par province, 1972–1994

| Year / Année | Total[1] | Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve | Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard | Nova Scotia / Nouvelle Écosse | New Brunswick / Nouveau Brunswick | Québec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia / Colombie Britannique | Yukon[3] | Northwest Territories[3] / Territoires du Nord-Ouest[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 2,260,647 | 69,111 | 14,302 | 89,652 | 78,191 | 656,989 | 764,836 | 85,023 | 64,806 | 146,083 | 290,893 | .. | .. |
| 1973 | 2,044,526 | 71,862 | 15,170 | 85,826 | 80,459 | 589,402 | 688,023 | 74,895 | 56,235 | 120,300 | 257,417 | 2,445 | 1,939 |
| 1974 | 2,177,996 | 76,468 | 16,112 | 89,953 | 86,715 | 659,669 | 760,714 | 60,769 | 48,482 | 93,718 | 277,481 | 3,200 | 2,116 |
| 1975 | 2,631,551 | 90,175 | 18,456 | 102,858 | 96,713 | 788,481 | 948,961 | 71,768 | 51,227 | 116,426 | 339,323 | 3,871 | 2,185 |
| 1976 | 2,470,984 | 90,036 | 19,016 | 107,862 | 102,332 | 776,781 | 631,471 | 74,187 | 53,156 | 109,697 | 297,226 | 4,277 | 2,330 |
| 1977 | 2,586,573 | 96,524 | 20,204 | 105,974 | 106,545 | 828,080 | 839,021 | 86,620 | 61,393 | 128,048 | 305,477 | 3,695 | 2,800 |
| 1978 | 2,597,379 | 98,764 | 22,172 | 116,037 | 110,426 | 835,390 | 824,368 | 85,549 | 60,491 | 125,596 | 309,469 | 4,266 | 3,502 |
| 1979 | 2,307,394 | 92,272 | 18,832 | 97,521 | 97,015 | 749,848 | 764,326 | 71,961 | 51,575 | 109,269 | 248,172 | 3,072 | 2,632 |
| 1980 | 2,391,260 | 93,304 | 19,652 | 97,968 | 97,952 | 762,174 | 817,045 | 76,899 | 53,266 | 113,584 | 253,581 | 2,853 | 2,427 |
| 1981 | 2,508,171 | 103,691 | 21,051 | 105,435 | 107,610 | 832,803 | 765,274 | 79,872 | 58,075 | 126,430 | 281,795 | 3,102 | 2,472 |
| 1982 | 3,553,561 | 119,097 | 23,239 | 131,384 | 125,830 | 1,032,244 | 1,196,653 | 121,063 | 81,950 | 262,751 | 450,050 | 5,067 | 3,531 |
| 1983 | 3,142,936 | 122,311 | 24,618 | 126,992 | 124,198 | 892,887 | 972,039 | 108,542 | 81,687 | 281,095 | 397,878 | 5,303 | 4,616 |
| 1984 | 3,227,600 | 120,370 | 25,570 | 125,990 | 123,530 | 942,820 | 971,410 | 116,340 | 89,940 | 286,540 | 415,380 | 4,800 | 4,280 |
| 1985 | 3,049,580 | 120,330 | 26,350 | 126,980 | 124,810 | 897,740 | 901,850 | 113,860 | 88,680 | 252,950 | 385,250 | 5,360 | 4,850 |
| 1986 | 3,091,040 | 125,810 | 26,060 | 125,900 | 123,460 | 887,740 | 917,450 | 113,290 | 91,030 | 292,180 | 378,510 | 4,300 | 4,820 |
| 1987 | 2,980,430 | 131,060 | 25,850 | 122,060 | 123,360 | 864,710 | 885,080 | 109,310 | 88,670 | 253,160 | 367,380 | 4,390 | 4,850 |
| 1988 | 2,993,050 | 134,100 | 27,660 | 124,210 | 124,910 | 889,330 | 860,410 | 111,860 | 89,670 | 243,300 | 378,050 | 4,630 | 4,450 |
| 1989 | 2,957,450 | 138,980 | 27,830 | 131,810 | 126,190 | 868,150 | 857,290 | 107,220 | 84,450 | 227,600 | 358,400 | 4,340 | 4,690 |
| 1990 | 3,356,270 | 132,150 | 28,170 | 130,820 | 129,020 | 991,080 | 1,113,850 | 110,220 | 86,180 | 231,680 | 393,410 | 4,030 | 5,050 |
| 1991 | 3,625,710 | 135,480 | 30,730 | 138,440 | 137,010 | 1,058,960 | 1,207,270 | 127,120 | 90,670 | 258,960 | 429,980 | 4,850 | 5,780 |
| 1992 | 3,558,060 | 130,000 | 31,060 | 140,120 | 137,840 | 1,038,210 | 1,164,460 | 120,660 | 89,260 | 267,600 | 426,260 | 5,180 | 6,600 |
| 1993 | 3,152,230 | 118,570 | 30,150 | 130,590 | 131,010 | 939,050 | 984,140 | 110,440 | 80,920 | 228,330 | 386,540 | 6,170 | 5,780 |
| 1994 | 2,866,930 | 102,360 | 28,550 | 124,460 | 122,520 | 869,930 | 864,970 | 99,050 | 70,450 | 211,220 | 362,120 | 4,620 | 6,150 |

## Table 4

## Number of Disqualifications and Disentitlements by Reason, 1972–1994

## Tableau 4

## Nombre de cas d'exclusion et d'inadmissibilité selon la raison, 1972–1994

| Year / Année | Total[1] | Not unemployed or no interruption of earnings / Non en chômage ou aucun arrêt des gains | Not capable or not available / Incapacité ou non–disponibilité | Labour dispute / Conflit de travail | Refusal of suitable work / Refus d'un emploi convenable | Misconduct / Inconduite | Voluntary quit / Départ volontaire | Incomplete documentation / Documentation incomplète | Failure to search for work / Aucune recherche d'emploi | Other / Autres |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 886,503 | 163,459 | 215,534 | 18,489 | 3,862 | 28,289 | 255,170 | 115,847 | ... | 85,853 |
| 1973 | 1,213,546 | 224,563 | 367,722 | 20,785 | 13,749 | 28,847 | 237,134 | 164,068 | ... | 156,678 |
| 1974 | 1,439,892 | 188,501 | 437,133 | 21,801 | 23,907 | 32,382 | 265,831 | 218,854 | 93,133 | 158,350 |
| 1975 | 1,570,654 | 268,854 | 517,012 | 29,161 | 22,270 | 39,449 | 280,845 | 169,678 | 60,609 | 182,776 |
| 1976 | 1,760,656 | 305,719 | 537,891 | 29,525 | 18,808 | 40,312 | 252,137 | 287,975 | 82,094 | 206,195 |
| 1977 | 1,537,925 | 323,541 | 358,077 | 12,245 | 14,701 | 40,142 | 231,230 | 328,190 | 65,268 | 164,531 |
| 1978 | 1,403,195 | 327,484 | 314,911 | 20,766 | 13,222 | 37,575 | 225,502 | 259,541 | 35,093 | 169,101 |
| 1979 | 1,347,594 | 338,663 | 318,535 | 19,235 | 13,648 | 32,931 | 216,334 | 238,374 | 21,026 | 148,848 |
| 1980 | 1,340,962 | 377,000 | 291,797 | 28,190 | 10,695 | 34,618 | 231,755 | 213,895 | 10,604 | 142,408 |
| 1981 | 1,266,189 | 366,062 | 273,170 | 17,690 | 10,001 | 32,075 | 238,016 | 180,995 | 6,552 | 141,626 |
| 1982 | 1,420,992 | 541,458 | 280,495 | 23,293 | 6,655 | 35,866 | 211,558 | 145,706 | 2,769 | 173,192 |
| 1983 | 1,352,705 | 458,194 | 274,514 | 21,580 | 5,641 | 30,968 | 215,236 | 125,482 | 1,616 | 219,474 |
| 1984 | 1,375,360 | 438,515 | 275,331 | 15,289 | 6,062 | 30,113 | 254,424 | 140,570 | 1,500 | 213,576 |
| 1985 | 1,591,590 | 577,760 | 297,510 | 12,810 | 7,430 | 30,240 | 279,230 | 160,270 | 1,890 | 224,540 |
| 1986 | 1,446,700 | 481,290 | 267,790 | 25,160 | 6,670 | 29,950 | 266,110 | 154,730 | 1,800 | 213,250 |
| 1987 | 1,625,140 | 475,170 | 305,220 | 12,290 | 8,310 | 31,360 | 296,910 | 196,340 | 1,780 | 297,840 |
| 1988 | 1,626,140 | 490,900 | 288,460 | 13,840 | 7,570 | 32,350 | 321,370 | 207,650 | 1,830 | 262,220 |
| 1989 | 1,592,880 | 481,760 | 278,190 | 12,760 | 7,450 | 35,240 | 303,370 | 197,730 | 2,090 | 274,310 |
| 1990 | 1,540,400 | 450,510 | 274,330 | 24,940 | 4,920 | 38,780 | 278,670 | 196,520 | 3,420 | 268,330 |
| 1991 | 1,319,660 | 446,400 | 242,470 | 9,450 | 2,320 | 32,980 | 191,290 | 178,550 | 1,240 | 214,980 |
| 1992 | 1,427,510 | 524,990 | 269,040 | 8,620 | 2,060 | 33,270 | 169,090 | 185,270 | 780 | 234,390 |
| 1993 | 1,299,950 | 573,270 | 204,500 | 6,170 | 1,750 | 24,660 | 96,420 | 171,220 | 650 | 219,320 |
| 1994 | 1,128,300 | 497,130 | 168,040 | 5,650 | 1,570 | 23,610 | 98,990 | 139,680 | 480 | 193,160 |

## Table 5

## Number of Disqualifications and Disentitlements by Province, 1972–1994

## Tableau 5

## Nombre de cas d'exclusion et d'inadmissibilité par province, 1972–1994

| Year / Année | Total[1] | Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve | Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard | Nova Scotia / Nouvelle Écosse | New Brunswick / Nouveau Brunswick | Québec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia / Colombie Britannique | Yukon[3] | Northwest Territories[3] / Territoires du Nord-Ouest[3] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1972 | 886,503 | 23,601 | 3,445 | 29,544 | 24,812 | 264,152 | 283,228 | 38,721 | 29,600 | 67,407 | 121,659 | .. | .. |
| 1973 | 1,213,546 | 36,675 | 4,985 | 43,302 | 35,653 | 322,173 | 411,655 | 84,520 | 41,374 | 107,324 | 143,053 | 1,304 | 1,172 |
| 1974 | 1,439,892 | 40,608 | 6,336 | 47,062 | 43,346 | 397,132 | 514,024 | 58,603 | 44,816 | 95,340 | 189,405 | 1,530 | 1,491 |
| 1975 | 1,570,654 | 48,430 | 6,694 | 49,368 | 48,629 | 421,871 | 551,531 | 67,941 | 53,137 | 107,539 | 213,324 | 2,012 | 1,643 |
| 1976 | 1,760,656 | 49,344 | 9,123 | 61,540 | 54,427 | 535,795 | 606,982 | 70,120 | 49,921 | 107,614 | 206,222 | 2,575 | 1,919 |
| 1977 | 1,537,925 | 48,567 | 6,792 | 56,248 | 47,787 | 475,452 | 517,022 | 56,468 | 43,431 | 96,939 | 184,528 | 2,292 | 1,412 |
| 1978 | 1,403,195 | 39,006 | 9,130 | 58,828 | 48,654 | 441,078 | 459,214 | 51,667 | 37,157 | 77,967 | 177,610 | 2,310 | 2,024 |
| 1979 | 1,347,594 | 37,120 | 9,425 | 52,433 | 45,460 | 435,886 | 431,717 | 47,949 | 34,882 | 74,938 | 172,082 | 2,914 | 2,277 |
| 1980 | 1,340,962 | 37,989 | 7,810 | 48,051 | 45,309 | 410,779 | 467,186 | 50,473 | 35,556 | 75,300 | 159,752 | 2,297 | 2,031 |
| 1981 | 1,266,189 | 41,413 | 8,434 | 47,560 | 42,750 | 395,813 | 410,102 | 47,588 | 36,554 | 70,086 | 161,701 | 2,072 | 1,699 |
| 1982 | 1,420,992 | 43,189 | 7,058 | 44,692 | 43,508 | 413,886 | 483,620 | 50,847 | 40,852 | 90,192 | 197,993 | 2,443 | 2,332 |
| 1983 | 1,352,705 | 42,102 | 7,641 | 43,956 | 41,169 | 395,245 | 440,402 | 47,525 | 43,686 | 104,202 | 180,878 | 2,767 | 2,641 |
| 1984 | 1,375,360 | 39,590 | 7,260 | 48,090 | 36,830 | 373,960 | 449,750 | 52,480 | 41,660 | 120,450 | 200,560 | 2,900 | 3,450 |
| 1985 | 1,591,590 | 38,320 | 8,210 | 53,760 | 43,920 | 459,480 | 491,170 | 61,160 | 48,610 | 136,950 | 244,090 | 4,160 | 3,300 |
| 1986 | 1,446,700 | 31,140 | 7,470 | 50,380 | 42,260 | 427,420 | 435,670 | 61,740 | 44,560 | 143,680 | 195,790 | 3,000 | 3,090 |
| 1987 | 1,625,140 | 33,210 | 8,160 | 52,940 | 45,640 | 474,060 | 519,290 | 66,680 | 49,520 | 156,970 | 210,620 | 3,340 | 4,110 |
| 1988 | 1,626,140 | 43,620 | 9,950 | 63,070 | 53,270 | 453,940 | 507,230 | 64,290 | 52,450 | 150,040 | 220,270 | 3,410 | 4,060 |
| 1989 | 1,592,880 | 51,990 | 9,580 | 61,010 | 49,410 | 458,860 | 470,500 | 61,900 | 49,380 | 145,540 | 227,340 | 3,060 | 3,930 |
| 1990 | 1,540,400 | 43,030 | 9,530 | 58,220 | 52,670 | 426,960 | 477,660 | 61,890 | 48,420 | 133,950 | 220,580 | 2,600 | 4,500 |
| 1991 | 1,319,660 | 30,860 | 8,730 | 48,810 | 45,830 | 353,370 | 417,580 | 51,560 | 41,320 | 111,430 | 203,810 | 2,360 | 3,590 |
| 1992 | 1,427,510 | 33,290 | 10,060 | 52,660 | 48,590 | 392,750 | 429,090 | 59,350 | 49,000 | 123,340 | 224,160 | 2,630 | 4,220 |
| 1993 | 1,299,950 | 24,960 | 9,580 | 49,960 | 48,790 | 346,920 | 373,640 | 64,680 | 50,570 | 120,490 | 202,920 | 2,780 | 4,260 |
| 1994 | 1,128,300 | 22,920 | 7,900 | 44,860 | 36,500 | 285,750 | 316,920 | 55,690 | 44,000 | 122,920 | 162,600 | 2,530 | 5,280 |

## Table 6

## Number of Beneficiaries by Type of Benefit and Sex, 1976–1994

## Tableau 6

## Nombre de bénéficiaires selon le genre de prestations et le sexe, 1976–1994

| | type of benefit – genre de prestations | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular<br>Ordinaire | Sickness<br>Maladie | Maternity/ parental[4]<br>Maternité/ parentale[4] | Retirement[5]<br>Retraite[5] | Fishing<br>Pêche | Training<br>Formation | Work sharing<br>Travail partagé | Job Creation<br>Création d'emplois | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant | Total[1] |
| | both sexes – les deux sexes | | | | | | | | | |
| **twelve–month average<br>moyenne de 12 mois** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 626,590 | 27,120 | 27,780 | 3,550 | 4,930 | 11,480 | ... | ... | ... | 701,450 |
| 1977 | 668,540 | 29,090 | 30,370 | 2,500 | 7,540 | 13,510 | ... | ... | ... | 751,550 |
| 1978 | 710,490 | 27,100 | 31,830 | 2,600 | 9,050 | 21,530 | ... | ... | ... | 802,610 |
| 1979 | 615,220 | 25,270 | 34,130 | 2,480 | 10,980 | 25,340 | ... | ... | ... | 713,430 |
| 1980 | 603,940 | 24,500 | 34,720 | 2,360 | 11,660 | 25,550 | ... | ... | ... | 702,720 |
| 1981 | 620,180 | 24,160 | 37,020 | 2,150 | 11,610 | 25,170 | ... | ... | ... | 720,280 |
| 1982 | 1,031,440 | 23,430 | 39,120 | 1,950 | 12,700 | 27,820 | 1,250 | ... | ... | 1,137,710 |
| 1983 | 1,119,010 | 22,370 | 39,010 | 2,010 | 13,420 | 28,190 | 21,900 | 2,050 | ... | 1,247,970 |
| 1984 | 1,066,220 | 24,320 | 42,180 | 1,960 | 15,510 | 26,080 | 10,620 | 7,550 | ... | 1,194,430 |
| 1985 | 1,019,000 | 24,900 | 43,370 | 2,190 | 15,570 | 24,800 | 7,500 | 7,890 | ... | 1,145,210 |
| 1986 | 972,140 | 25,800 | 44,290 | 1,980 | 15,800 | 23,310 | 5,990 | 6,160 | ... | 1,095,470 |
| 1987 | 909,050 | 28,430 | 46,030 | 1,960 | 14,570 | 22,930 | 4,260 | 5,730 | ... | 1,032,970 |
| 1988 | 883,920 | 31,090 | 49,400 | 1,710 | 15,000 | 22,630 | 4,630 | 6,280 | ... | 1,014,650 |
| 1989 | 868,620 | 32,370 | 52,750 | 1,680 | 17,840 | 24,720 | 5,960 | 5,740 | ... | 1,029,690 |
| 1990 | 962,730 | 32,730 | 56,540 | 1,280 | 16,790 | 27,670 | 17,240 | 5,830 | ... | 1,120,810 |
| 1991 | 1,156,010 | 31,270 | 64,100 | ... | 17,070 | 34,590 | 36,840 | 5,650 | ... | 1,365,330 |
| 1992 | 1,148,110 | 32,120 | 91,740 | ... | 15,070 | 71,880 | 23,400 | 5,310 | 670 | 1,388,260 |
| 1993 | 1,073,180 | 32,440 | 88,820 | ... | 12,670 | 64,210 | 11,430 | 4,770 | 4,390 | 1,291,910 |
| 1994 | 895,970 | 34,520 | 87,140 | ... | 11,940 | 68,020 | 4,990 | 5,380 | 6,840 | 1,114,810 |
| 1992 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January – Janvier | 1,292,260 | 29,670 | 86,400 | ... | 29,480 | 81,450 | 34,320 | 2,630 | ... | 1,556,410 |
| February – Février | 1,309,940 | 31,710 | 86,700 | ... | 30,160 | 93,440 | 37,510 | 2,910 | ... | 1,592,360 |
| March – Mars | 1,327,740 | 32,600 | 88,170 | ... | 29,410 | 94,270 | 39,190 | 3,220 | ... | 1,614,600 |
| April – Avril | 1,289,170 | 32,570 | 88,780 | ... | 29,690 | 92,500 | 29,400 | 3,610 | ... | 1,565,720 |
| May – Mai | 1,146,500 | 31,870 | 90,660 | ... | 24,790 | 81,580 | 30,770 | 4,160 | ... | 1,410,320 |
| June – Juin | 1,039,310 | 32,540 | 95,590 | ... | 2,110 | 67,020 | 21,880 | 5,870 | ... | 1,264,310 |
| July – Juillet | 1,106,260 | 33,020 | 97,750 | ... | 2,480 | 47,580 | 13,090 | 7,250 | ... | 1,307,430 |
| August – Août | 1,096,350 | 32,820 | 99,350 | ... | 2,650 | 42,940 | 15,080 | 7,810 | 610 | 1,297,620 |
| September – Septembre | 950,400 | 31,090 | 94,990 | ... | 2,630 | 58,550 | 13,660 | 7,840 | 1,190 | 1,160,150 |
| October – Octobre | 983,580 | 31,710 | 93,220 | ... | 2,730 | 64,240 | 12,180 | 7,290 | 1,710 | 1,196,660 |
| November – Novembre | 1,060,020 | 32,510 | 90,770 | ... | 2,850 | 68,210 | 15,570 | 6,480 | 2,120 | 1,278,530 |
| December – Décembre | 1,175,760 | 33,060 | 88,500 | ... | 21,820 | 70,730 | 18,100 | 4,820 | 2,410 | 1,415,230 |
| 1993 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January – Janvier | 1,329,540 | 30,580 | 84,570 | ... | 23,860 | 70,220 | 16,890 | 1,490 | 2,720 | 1,561,870 |
| February – Février | 1,312,470 | 32,880 | 84,730 | ... | 24,680 | 60,120 | 18,770 | 2,270 | 2,960 | 1,558,880 |
| March – Mars | 1,290,120 | 32,830 | 85,670 | ... | 24,800 | 79,540 | 17,440 | 3,430 | 3,300 | 1,536,920 |
| April – Avril | 1,244,200 | 32,330 | 86,020 | ... | 24,180 | 74,440 | 14,360 | 3,610 | 3,670 | 1,482,820 |
| May – Mai | 1,090,450 | 32,120 | 87,640 | ... | 17,680 | 63,930 | 13,650 | 3,790 | 4,260 | 1,313,510 |
| June – Juin | 994,720 | 32,790 | 90,800 | ... | 1,080 | 55,990 | 11,840 | 4,790 | 4,590 | 1,196,600 |
| July – Juillet | 968,450 | 32,680 | 93,760 | ... | 2,560 | 38,320 | 7,200 | 6,370 | 4,790 | 1,154,150 |
| August – Août | 998,670 | 32,450 | 95,600 | ... | 2,760 | 35,680 | 7,690 | 6,650 | 4,840 | 1,184,540 |
| September – Septembre | 837,240 | 31,040 | 91,910 | ... | 2,930 | 56,310 | 7,140 | 6,460 | 5,120 | 1,038,150 |
| October – Octobre | 853,000 | 32,120 | 90,370 | ... | 2,920 | 66,270 | 5,570 | 6,720 | 5,310 | 1,062,280 |
| November – Novembre | 923,160 | 33,370 | 86,290 | ... | 2,980 | 72,640 | 6,520 | 6,220 | 5,470 | 1,136,650 |
| December – Décembre | 1,036,170 | 34,150 | 86,280 | ... | 21,870 | 77,020 | 6,100 | 5,410 | 5,610 | 1,274,600 |
| 1994 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January – Janvier | 1,161,860 | 32,140 | 82,740 | ... | 23,780 | 79,300 | 9,090 | 4,450 | 5,880 | 1,399,240 |
| February – Février | 1,153,560 | 34,770 | 82,700 | ... | 23,870 | 94,120 | 9,920 | 5,200 | 6,180 | 1,410,320 |
| March – Mars | 1,123,310 | 34,810 | 82,830 | ... | 23,080 | 91,800 | 8,780 | 5,220 | 6,280 | 1,375,920 |
| April – Avril | 1,061,730 | 33,550 | 82,830 | ... | 23,480 | 63,800 | 7,300 | 3,590 | 6,380 | 1,302,650 |
| May – Mai | 896,490 | 34,320 | 86,630 | ... | 15,370 | 58,390 | 5,900 | 3,410 | 6,380 | 1,116,880 |
| June – Juin | 807,420 | 34,970 | 88,880 | ... | 1,900 | 57,430 | 4,920 | 4,170 | 6,630 | 1,006,320 |
| July – Juillet | 793,000 | 35,300 | 91,130 | ... | 2,430 | 41,090 | 2,890 | 5,500 | 6,880 | 978,200 |
| August – Août | 821,120 | 35,390 | 94,240 | ... | 2,720 | 37,380 | 2,270 | 6,210 | 7,230 | 1,006,560 |
| September – Septembre | 672,970 | 33,460 | 90,470 | ... | 2,640 | 54,960 | 2,310 | 5,920 | 7,240 | 869,980 |
| October – Octobre | 688,120 | 34,270 | 89,800 | ... | 2,710 | 63,490 | 1,830 | 6,380 | 7,420 | 894,020 |
| November – Novembre | 745,040 | 35,160 | 87,530 | ... | 2,840 | 70,240 | 2,040 | 7,100 | 7,600 | 957,550 |
| December – Décembre | 826,990 | 36,130 | 85,940 | ... | 18,430 | 74,470 | 2,690 | 7,420 | 7,970 | 1,060,040 |

## Table 6

## Number of Beneficiaries by Type of Benefit and Sex, 1976–1994 –continued

## Tableau 6

## Nombre de bénéficiaires selon le genre de prestations et le sexe, 1976–1994 –suite

| | type of benefit – genre de prestations | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular<br>Ordinaire | Sickness<br>Maladie | Maternity/ parental[4]<br>Maternité/ parentale[4] | Retirement[5]<br>Retraite[5] | Fishing<br>Pêche | Training<br>Formation | Work sharing<br>Travail partagé | Job Creation<br>Création d'emplois | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant | Total[1] |
| | male – hommes | | | | | | | | | |
| **twelve–month average<br>moyenne de 12 mois** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 376,280 | 13,120 | ... | 2,650 | 4,790 | 8,920 | ... | ... | ... | 405,760 |
| 1977 | 402,010 | 14,420 | ... | 1,870 | 7,260 | 10,490 | ... | ... | ... | 436,050 |
| 1978 | 424,670 | 13,360 | ... | 1,930 | 8,590 | 15,960 | ... | ... | ... | 464,500 |
| 1979 | 361,100 | 12,130 | ... | 1,820 | 10,290 | 17,570 | ... | ... | ... | 402,910 |
| 1980 | 367,130 | 11,870 | ... | 1,740 | 10,970 | 18,050 | ... | ... | ... | 409,760 |
| 1981 | 370,100 | 11,320 | ... | 1,520 | 10,790 | 18,150 | ... | ... | ... | 411,870 |
| 1982 | 648,870 | 11,260 | ... | 1,360 | 11,670 | 20,680 | 910 | ... | ... | 694,740 |
| 1983 | 691,970 | 10,210 | ... | 1,400 | 12,230 | 21,830 | 15,500 | 1,670 | ... | 754,810 |
| 1984 | 638,860 | 10,680 | ... | 1,350 | 14,170 | 19,680 | 7,180 | 6,030 | ... | 697,980 |
| 1985 | 594,300 | 10,810 | ... | 1,500 | 13,990 | 18,050 | 4,530 | 5,720 | ... | 648,910 |
| 1986 | 561,690 | 11,000 | ... | 1,340 | 14,000 | 18,600 | 3,890 | 4,450 | ... | 612,970 |
| 1987 | 510,920 | 11,970 | ... | 1,320 | 12,740 | 15,750 | 2,760 | 3,970 | ... | 559,420 |
| 1988 | 489,600 | 13,060 | ... | 1,150 | 12,950 | 14,980 | 2,720 | 4,010 | ... | 538,480 |
| 1989 | 490,750 | 13,600 | 110 | 1,130 | 15,340 | 15,900 | 3,380 | 3,580 | ... | 543,790 |
| 1990 | 549,020 | 13,550 | 170 | 850 | 14,370 | 17,950 | 10,870 | 3,480 | ... | 610,250 |
| 1991 | 691,180 | 12,660 | 1,010 | ... | 14,680 | 21,410 | 24,470 | 3,490 | ... | 769,090 |
| 1992 | 682,030 | 13,100 | 980 | ... | 13,020 | 43,150 | 15,900 | 3,260 | 460 | 771,900 |
| 1993 | 632,420 | 13,070 | 980 | ... | 10,960 | 37,580 | 7,550 | 2,890 | 2,990 | 708,430 |
| 1994 | 517,510 | 13,710 | 1,080 | ... | 10,270 | 38,430 | 3,010 | 3,160 | 4,640 | 591,800 |
| 1992 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January – Janvier | 816,780 | 12,750 | 700 | ... | 25,400 | 49,320 | 24,810 | 1,600 | ... | 931,360 |
| February – Février | 831,860 | 13,450 | 800 | ... | 26,020 | 57,570 | 26,680 | 1,720 | ... | 958,110 |
| March – Mars | 840,020 | 13,480 | 650 | ... | 25,290 | 57,660 | 26,540 | 1,870 | ... | 965,710 |
| April – Avril | 809,200 | 13,280 | 720 | ... | 25,550 | 56,360 | 19,380 | 2,050 | ... | 926,500 |
| May – Mai | 692,530 | 12,940 | 770 | ... | 21,000 | 48,380 | 19,920 | 2,420 | ... | 797,950 |
| June – Juin | 598,470 | 12,770 | 1,100 | ... | 1,950 | 39,650 | 13,570 | 3,720 | ... | 671,230 |
| July – Juillet | 614,440 | 13,040 | 1,490 | ... | 2,310 | 27,210 | 8,330 | 4,820 | ... | 671,630 |
| August – Août | 578,660 | 13,090 | 1,610 | ... | 2,460 | 24,710 | 9,680 | 5,190 | 430 | 635,820 |
| September – Septembre | 529,820 | 12,790 | 1,040 | ... | 2,450 | 35,530 | 9,230 | 4,800 | 820 | 596,490 |
| October – Octobre | 554,370 | 12,890 | 1,010 | ... | 2,550 | 38,390 | 8,420 | 4,450 | 1,160 | 623,230 |
| November – Novembre | 611,070 | 13,210 | 900 | ... | 2,650 | 40,570 | 11,010 | 3,790 | 1,440 | 684,840 |
| December – Décembre | 707,090 | 13,560 | 790 | ... | 18,650 | 42,480 | 13,290 | 2,710 | 1,630 | 800,190 |
| 1993 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January – Janvier | 834,400 | 12,940 | 720 | ... | 20,540 | 41,910 | 13,660 | 860 | 1,840 | 926,860 |
| February – Février | 825,660 | 13,710 | 910 | ... | 21,310 | 49,070 | 13,180 | 1,370 | 2,010 | 927,200 |
| March – Mars | 809,590 | 13,370 | 880 | ... | 21,230 | 48,230 | 11,890 | 2,060 | 2,230 | 909,480 |
| April – Avril | 775,380 | 12,910 | 740 | ... | 20,820 | 44,970 | 9,410 | 2,050 | 2,510 | 868,790 |
| May – Mai | 652,350 | 12,680 | 780 | ... | 14,910 | 37,180 | 9,060 | 2,090 | 2,910 | 731,950 |
| June – Juin | 573,580 | 12,740 | 920 | ... | 980 | 32,170 | 7,970 | 2,830 | 3,140 | 634,310 |
| July – Juillet | 527,070 | 12,710 | 1,350 | ... | 2,380 | 21,180 | 4,300 | 4,140 | 3,280 | 576,410 |
| August – Août | 516,390 | 12,710 | 1,610 | ... | 2,570 | 19,700 | 5,150 | 4,390 | 3,300 | 565,610 |
| September – Septembre | 459,790 | 12,660 | 1,060 | ... | 2,740 | 32,320 | 4,660 | 4,110 | 3,490 | 520,650 |
| October – Octobre | 472,780 | 12,920 | 960 | ... | 2,730 | 37,690 | 3,540 | 4,140 | 3,620 | 538,380 |
| November – Novembre | 522,680 | 13,510 | 950 | ... | 2,790 | 41,600 | 3,150 | 3,650 | 3,700 | 592,180 |
| December – Décembre | 619,200 | 13,940 | 630 | ... | 16,590 | 44,940 | 4,610 | 3,010 | 3,820 | 706,910 |
| 1994 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January – Janvier | 722,860 | 13,540 | 730 | ... | 20,360 | 46,150 | 6,170 | 2,430 | 4,010 | 816,080 |
| February – Février | 726,100 | 14,440 | 990 | ... | 20,460 | 55,990 | 6,680 | 2,940 | 4,220 | 831,810 |
| March – Mars | 699,800 | 14,300 | 980 | ... | 19,690 | 53,810 | 5,750 | 2,950 | 4,300 | 801,570 |
| April – Avril | 657,640 | 13,560 | 780 | ... | 20,060 | 48,680 | 4,290 | 1,880 | 4,350 | 751,240 |
| May – Mai | 523,910 | 13,380 | 970 | ... | 12,710 | 38,140 | 3,250 | 1,640 | 4,370 | 598,570 |
| June – Juin | 449,110 | 13,530 | 1,070 | ... | 1,780 | 31,450 | 2,530 | 2,570 | 4,530 | 506,560 |
| July – Juillet | 417,500 | 13,710 | 1,420 | ... | 2,260 | 21,680 | 1,490 | 3,590 | 4,700 | 466,330 |
| August – Août | 400,090 | 13,710 | 1,800 | ... | 2,530 | 19,640 | 1,210 | 4,090 | 4,930 | 447,990 |
| September – Septembre | 353,780 | 13,250 | 1,180 | ... | 2,460 | 30,360 | 1,120 | 3,710 | 4,920 | 410,780 |
| October – Octobre | 366,990 | 13,390 | 1,050 | ... | 2,520 | 34,690 | 920 | 3,860 | 4,980 | 428,610 |
| November – Novembre | 409,070 | 13,640 | 1,030 | ... | 2,650 | 38,580 | 1,050 | 4,090 | 5,070 | 475,180 |
| December – Décembre | 483,430 | 14,130 | 920 | ... | 15,700 | 41,830 | 1,590 | 4,010 | 5,290 | 566,910 |

## Table 6

## Number of Beneficiaries by Type of Benefit and Sex, 1976-1994 -concluded

## Tableau 6

## Nombre de bénéficiaires selon le genre de prestations et le sexe, 1976-1994 -fin

| | type of benefit - genre de prestations | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular<br>Ordinaire | Sickness<br>Maladie | Maternity/ parental[4]<br>Maternité/ parentale[4] | Retirement[5]<br>Retraite[5] | Fishing<br>Pêche | Training<br>Formation | Work sharing<br>Travail partagé | Job Creation<br>Création d'emplois | Self-employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant | Total[1] |
| | female - femmes | | | | | | | | | |
| **twelve-month average<br>moyenne de 12 mois** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 250,310 | 14,000 | 27,780 | 900 | 140 | 2,560 | ... | ... | ... | 295,690 |
| 1977 | 266,530 | 14,670 | 30,370 | 630 | 280 | 3,020 | ... | ... | ... | 315,500 |
| 1978 | 285,830 | 13,740 | 31,830 | 680 | 460 | 5,570 | ... | ... | ... | 338,110 |
| 1979 | 254,120 | 13,140 | 34,130 | 660 | 690 | 7,770 | ... | ... | ... | 310,520 |
| 1980 | 236,810 | 12,630 | 34,720 | 620 | 690 | 7,490 | ... | ... | ... | 292,960 |
| 1981 | 250,080 | 12,840 | 37,020 | 630 | 820 | 7,020 | ... | ... | ... | 308,410 |
| 1982 | 362,570 | 12,170 | 39,120 | 590 | 1,030 | 7,140 | 340 | ... | ... | 442,970 |
| 1983 | 427,040 | 12,160 | 39,010 | 610 | 1,200 | 6,360 | 6,400 | 380 | ... | 493,160 |
| 1984 | 427,360 | 13,640 | 42,170 | 610 | 1,340 | 6,390 | 3,430 | 1,520 | ... | 496,470 |
| 1985 | 424,700 | 14,080 | 43,370 | 690 | 1,580 | 6,750 | 2,970 | 2,160 | ... | 496,300 |
| 1986 | 410,450 | 14,800 | 44,290 | 640 | 1,800 | 6,710 | 2,100 | 1,710 | ... | 482,500 |
| 1987 | 398,120 | 16,470 | 46,030 | 640 | 1,840 | 7,190 | 1,600 | 1,750 | ... | 473,550 |
| 1988 | 394,320 | 18,030 | 49,400 | 560 | 2,040 | 7,840 | 1,910 | 2,270 | ... | 476,180 |
| 1989 | 397,870 | 18,770 | 52,640 | 550 | 2,500 | 8,620 | 2,560 | 2,170 | ... | 485,900 |
| 1990 | 413,710 | 19,180 | 56,380 | 430 | 2,430 | 9,720 | 6,370 | 2,350 | ... | 510,560 |
| 1991 | 464,630 | 18,400 | 63,100 | ... | 2,390 | 13,180 | 12,170 | 2,160 | ... | 596,230 |
| 1992 | 466,080 | 19,010 | 90,780 | ... | 2,040 | 28,720 | 7,490 | 2,050 | 210 | 616,370 |
| 1993 | 440,760 | 19,380 | 87,850 | ... | 1,710 | 26,630 | 3,880 | 1,880 | 1,400 | 583,490 |
| 1994 | 378,480 | 20,810 | 66,070 | ... | 1,670 | 29,590 | 1,990 | 2,220 | 2,200 | 523,000 |
| 1992 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January - Janvier | 475,480 | 17,130 | 85,700 | ... | 4,090 | 32,130 | 9,510 | 1,030 | ... | 625,050 |
| February - Février | 478,070 | 18,270 | 85,900 | ... | 4,130 | 35,870 | 10,630 | 1,190 | ... | 634,260 |
| March - Mars | 487,720 | 19,120 | 87,320 | ... | 4,120 | 36,620 | 12,650 | 1,340 | ... | 648,890 |
| April - Avril | 479,980 | 19,310 | 88,060 | ... | 4,150 | 36,140 | 10,030 | 1,560 | ... | 639,220 |
| May - Mai | 453,970 | 18,930 | 89,900 | ... | 3,790 | 33,200 | 10,650 | 1,730 | ... | 612,370 |
| June - Juin | 440,840 | 19,770 | 94,490 | ... | 150 | 27,370 | 8,310 | 2,150 | ... | 593,080 |
| July - Juillet | 491,630 | 19,980 | 96,260 | ... | 180 | 20,380 | 4,760 | 2,430 | ... | 635,600 |
| August - Août | 517,690 | 19,740 | 97,740 | ... | 190 | 18,230 | 5,400 | 2,620 | 180 | 661,790 |
| September - Septembre | 420,570 | 18,300 | 93,950 | ... | 180 | 23,020 | 4,430 | 2,850 | 360 | 563,670 |
| October - Octobre | 429,220 | 18,820 | 92,210 | ... | 180 | 25,850 | 3,780 | 2,840 | 550 | 573,430 |
| November - Novembre | 448,950 | 19,300 | 89,870 | ... | 190 | 27,650 | 4,560 | 2,700 | 680 | 593,890 |
| December - Décembre | 468,680 | 19,520 | 87,710 | ... | 3,180 | 28,250 | 4,820 | 2,110 | 780 | 615,030 |
| 1993 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January - Janvier | 495,140 | 17,640 | 83,850 | ... | 3,320 | 28,320 | 5,230 | 630 | 880 | 635,010 |
| February - Février | 486,810 | 19,170 | 83,820 | ... | 3,370 | 31,050 | 5,620 | 910 | 950 | 631,680 |
| March - Mars | 480,530 | 19,460 | 84,790 | ... | 3,370 | 31,310 | 5,550 | 1,370 | 1,070 | 627,440 |
| April - Avril | 468,820 | 19,420 | 85,290 | ... | 3,350 | 29,470 | 4,960 | 1,560 | 1,180 | 614,040 |
| May - Mai | 438,100 | 19,440 | 86,860 | ... | 2,780 | 26,750 | 4,590 | 1,700 | 1,350 | 581,560 |
| June - Juin | 421,140 | 20,050 | 89,890 | ... | 120 | 23,820 | 3,870 | 1,960 | 1,450 | 562,290 |
| July - Juillet | 441,380 | 19,970 | 92,430 | ... | 170 | 17,150 | 2,900 | 2,230 | 1,510 | 577,740 |
| August - Août | 482,270 | 19,740 | 94,190 | ... | 190 | 15,980 | 2,550 | 2,270 | 1,540 | 618,730 |
| September - Septembre | 377,450 | 18,380 | 90,830 | ... | 190 | 23,990 | 2,480 | 2,350 | 1,630 | 517,300 |
| October - Octobre | 380,220 | 19,200 | 89,420 | ... | 180 | 26,580 | 2,030 | 2,570 | 1,690 | 523,900 |
| November - Novembre | 400,330 | 19,860 | 87,350 | ... | 190 | 31,040 | 3,370 | 2,580 | 1,770 | 546,480 |
| December - Décembre | 416,960 | 20,220 | 85,450 | ... | 3,280 | 32,080 | 3,490 | 2,400 | 1,600 | 565,690 |
| 1994 | | | | | | | | | | |
| January - Janvier | 439,190 | 18,600 | 82,010 | ... | 3,400 | 33,150 | 2,920 | 2,030 | 1,870 | 583,160 |
| February - Février | 427,460 | 20,330 | 81,710 | ... | 3,410 | 38,130 | 3,250 | 2,260 | 1,960 | 578,510 |
| March - Mars | 423,510 | 20,520 | 81,860 | ... | 3,400 | 37,780 | 3,030 | 2,260 | 1,990 | 574,340 |
| April - Avril | 404,090 | 19,990 | 82,050 | ... | 3,420 | 35,120 | 3,000 | 1,710 | 2,030 | 551,410 |
| May - Mai | 372,580 | 20,940 | 85,670 | ... | 2,660 | 30,250 | 2,850 | 1,570 | 2,010 | 518,310 |
| June - Juin | 358,310 | 21,440 | 87,810 | ... | 120 | 25,980 | 2,390 | 1,600 | 2,100 | 499,780 |
| July - Juillet | 375,500 | 21,590 | 89,710 | ... | 170 | 19,410 | 1,410 | 1,910 | 2,180 | 511,870 |
| August - Août | 421,030 | 21,680 | 92,440 | ... | 190 | 17,740 | 1,060 | 2,130 | 2,300 | 558,570 |
| September - Septembre | 319,190 | 20,210 | 89,290 | ... | 190 | 24,600 | 1,190 | 2,210 | 2,320 | 459,190 |
| October - Octobre | 321,130 | 20,860 | 88,740 | ... | 180 | 28,600 | 910 | 2,520 | 2,440 | 485,410 |
| November - Novembre | 335,970 | 21,520 | 86,500 | ... | 190 | 31,660 | 960 | 3,010 | 2,540 | 482,370 |
| December - Décembre | 343,560 | 22,000 | 85,020 | ... | 2,720 | 32,640 | 1,100 | 3,410 | 2,690 | 493,130 |

## Table 7

## Average Number of Beneficiaries by Type of Benefit and Province, 1981–1994

## Tableau 7

## Nombre moyen de bénéficiaires selon le genre de prestations et la province, 1981–1994

| Province and year / Province et année | type of benefit – genre de prestations | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular / Ordinaire | Sickness / Maladie | Maternity/ parental[4] / Maternité/ parentale[4] | Retirement[5] / Retraite[5] | Fishing / Pêche | Training / Formation | Work sharing / Travail partagé | Job Creation / Création d'emplois | Self–employment assistance / Aide au travail indépendant | Total |
| Newfoundland / Terre–Neuve | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 38,200 | 410 | 690 | 20 | 5,050 | 1,070 | ... | ... | ... | 45,440 |
| 1982 | 46,620 | 420 | 710 | 20 | 5,320 | 1,170 | 120 | ... | ... | 54,270 |
| 1983 | 50,940 | 400 | 690 | 20 | 5,530 | 1,190 | 180 | 330 | ... | 59,060 |
| 1984 | 53,970 | 410 | 700 | 20 | 6,200 | 1,090 | 120 | 510 | ... | 63,020 |
| 1985 | 56,940 | 430 | 660 | 20 | 6,230 | 940 | 90 | 340 | ... | 65,640 |
| 1986 | 58,710 | 450 | 650 | 20 | 6,260 | 690 | 70 | 310 | ... | 67,360 |
| 1987 | 59,580 | 500 | 650 | 20 | 5,660 | 690 | 50 | 320 | ... | 67,670 |
| 1988 | 62,530 | 560 | 670 | 20 | 5,930 | 950 | 30 | 510 | ... | 71,190 |
| 1989 | 66,170 | 580 | 720 | 20 | 6,860 | 1,120 | 20 | 440 | ... | 75,900 |
| 1990 | 64,280 | 550 | 740 | 10 | 6,570 | 1,320 | 50 | 410 | ... | 73,940 |
| 1991 | 69,500 | 610 | 1,100 | ... | 6,390 | 1,980 | 150 | 420 | ... | 80,150 |
| 1992 | 69,730 | 680 | 1,110 | ... | 5,250 | 3,990 | 240 | 390 | 40 | 81,430 |
| 1993 | 61,450 | 660 | 1,070 | ... | 2,930 | 3,920 | 170 | 350 | 220 | 70,790 |
| 1994 | 50,700 | 700 | 1,070 | ... | 2,950 | 4,290 | 70 | 350 | 260 | 60,390 |
| Prince Edward Island / Île–du–Prince–Édouard | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 7,060 | 120 | 170 | 10 | 920 | 320 | ... | ... | ... | 8,600 |
| 1982 | 8,370 | 110 | 180 | 10 | 960 | 280 | 10 | ... | ... | 9,910 |
| 1983 | 9,070 | 110 | 180 | 10 | 970 | 280 | 50 | 190 | ... | 10,720 |
| 1984 | 10,400 | 130 | 190 | 10 | 1,110 | 320 | 30 | 210 | ... | 12,390 |
| 1985 | 10,990 | 110 | 200 | 10 | 1,170 | 280 | 20 | 150 | ... | 12,920 |
| 1986 | 11,060 | 130 | 200 | 10 | 1,210 | 240 | 10 | 80 | ... | 12,930 |
| 1987 | 10,840 | 140 | 200 | 10 | 1,090 | 220 | 10 | 100 | ... | 12,610 |
| 1988 | 10,930 | 160 | 220 | – – | 1,060 | 200 | 10 | 110 | ... | 12,700 |
| 1989 | 11,580 | 160 | 250 | 10 | 1,250 | 210 | 10 | 100 | ... | 13,580 |
| 1990 | 11,270 | 170 | 250 | – – | 1,200 | 220 | 60 | 130 | ... | 13,310 |
| 1991 | 12,730 | 200 | 390 | ... | 1,230 | 310 | 80 | 120 | ... | 15,050 |
| 1992 | 13,260 | 230 | 400 | ... | 990 | 840 | 150 | 110 | 20 | 15,810 |
| 1993 | 13,390 | 230 | 400 | ... | 980 | 700 | 90 | 100 | 80 | 15,930 |
| 1994 | 11,940 | 240 | 360 | ... | 880 | 710 | 20 | 110 | 110 | 14,360 |
| Nova Scotia / Nouvelle–Écosse | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 32,740 | 1,010 | 1,030 | 70 | 2,130 | 1,130 | ... | ... | ... | 38,100 |
| 1982 | 45,120 | 960 | 1,070 | 50 | 2,420 | 1,240 | 100 | ... | ... | 50,890 |
| 1983 | 46,400 | 860 | 1,080 | 50 | 2,460 | 1,030 | 490 | 660 | ... | 52,610 |
| 1984 | 46,410 | 940 | 1,130 | 60 | 2,860 | 920 | 290 | 470 | ... | 53,070 |
| 1985 | 47,420 | 960 | 1,190 | 70 | 2,760 | 940 | 570 | 300 | ... | 54,210 |
| 1986 | 46,560 | 1,010 | 1,230 | 60 | 2,710 | 920 | 130 | 390 | ... | 53,020 |
| 1987 | 45,130 | 1,100 | 1,280 | 60 | 2,440 | 880 | 50 | 300 | ... | 51,230 |
| 1988 | 43,830 | 1,220 | 1,360 | 50 | 2,520 | 940 | 30 | 260 | ... | 50,210 |
| 1989 | 45,060 | 1,310 | 1,450 | 50 | 3,410 | 1,230 | 50 | 300 | ... | 52,860 |
| 1990 | 47,670 | 1,370 | 1,620 | 30 | 3,400 | 1,270 | 160 | 260 | ... | 55,790 |
| 1991 | 53,350 | 1,440 | 2,350 | ... | 3,600 | 1,400 | 600 | 240 | ... | 62,960 |
| 1992 | 53,500 | 1,530 | 2,540 | ... | 3,630 | 2,740 | 440 | 230 | 60 | 64,670 |
| 1993 | 52,080 | 1,570 | 2,440 | ... | 3,610 | 2,830 | 140 | 190 | 270 | 63,130 |
| 1994 | 48,310 | 1,560 | 2,420 | ... | 3,170 | 3,110 | 100 | 300 | 360 | 59,330 |
| New Brunswick / Nouveau–Brunswick | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 40,010 | 710 | 800 | 50 | 1,000 | 1,190 | ... | ... | ... | 43,750 |
| 1982 | 49,470 | 690 | 860 | 40 | 1,080 | 1,220 | 30 | ... | ... | 53,360 |
| 1983 | 52,180 | 690 | 870 | 40 | 1,100 | 1,200 | 550 | 450 | ... | 56,790 |
| 1984 | 55,070 | 750 | 890 | 40 | 1,320 | 1,210 | 430 | 380 | ... | 60,110 |
| 1985 | 54,500 | 800 | 890 | 50 | 1,290 | 1,100 | 210 | 370 | ... | 59,210 |
| 1986 | 53,030 | 830 | 910 | 40 | 1,340 | 950 | 170 | 300 | ... | 57,570 |
| 1987 | 52,240 | 930 | 890 | 40 | 1,330 | 950 | 160 | 280 | ... | 56,850 |
| 1988 | 52,730 | 1,030 | 990 | 30 | 1,300 | 910 | 110 | 290 | ... | 57,390 |
| 1989 | 52,440 | 1,090 | 1,050 | 40 | 1,330 | 1,150 | 140 | 370 | ... | 57,610 |
| 1990 | 52,700 | 1,110 | 1,160 | 30 | 1,190 | 1,430 | 350 | 370 | ... | 58,320 |
| 1991 | 58,180 | 1,220 | 1,760 | ... | 1,180 | 1,580 | 940 | 360 | ... | 65,220 |
| 1992 | 57,940 | 1,280 | 1,930 | ... | 1,050 | 3,200 | 1,040 | 340 | 30 | 66,820 |
| 1993 | 55,980 | 1,330 | 1,850 | ... | 1,060 | 4,130 | 470 | 360 | 260 | 65,450 |
| 1994 | 51,590 | 1,380 | 1,860 | ... | 1,030 | 4,450 | 120 | 420 | 310 | 61,160 |

## Table 7

## Average Number of Beneficiaries by Type of Benefit and Province, 1981–1994 –continued

## Tableau 7

## Nombre moyen de bénéficiaires selon le genre de prestations et la province, 1981–1994 –suite

| Province and year / Province et année | type of benefit – genre de prestations: Regular / Ordinaire | Sickness / Maladie | Maternity/parental[4] / Maternité/parentale[4] | Retirement[5] / Retraite[5] | Fishing / Pêche | Training / Formation | Work sharing / Travail partagé | Job Creation / Création d'emplois | Self-employment assistance / Aide au travail indépendant | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Québec | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 248,860 | 6,800 | 10,100 | 500 | 960 | 6,020 | ... | ... | ... | 273,240 |
| 1982 | 368,540 | 6,170 | 9,960 | 460 | 1,110 | 6,210 | 150 | ... | ... | 392,470 |
| 1983 | 356,310 | 6,070 | 9,640 | 430 | 1,160 | 6,310 | 4,620 | 920 | ... | 384,840 |
| 1984 | 341,860 | 6,640 | 10,390 | 370 | 1,280 | 6,620 | 2,260 | 1,530 | ... | 370,960 |
| 1985 | 329,730 | 6,530 | 10,330 | 360 | 1,270 | 6,560 | 1,690 | 2,520 | ... | 358,960 |
| 1986 | 310,410 | 6,400 | 10,480 | 310 | 1,280 | 6,090 | 990 | 2,190 | ... | 338,150 |
| 1987 | 288,340 | 6,830 | 10,790 | 320 | 1,180 | 5,650 | 930 | 1,780 | ... | 315,820 |
| 1988 | 293,100 | 7,230 | 11,930 | 270 | 1,270 | 5,460 | 1,440 | 2,160 | ... | 322,860 |
| 1989 | 305,610 | 7,600 | 12,860 | 270 | 1,360 | 5,160 | 1,750 | 2,020 | ... | 336,620 |
| 1990 | 330,400 | 7,240 | 14,240 | 200 | 1,070 | 6,480 | 5,800 | 2,080 | ... | 367,520 |
| 1991 | 373,430 | 7,280 | 22,070 | ... | 870 | 9,290 | 12,630 | 1,870 | ... | 427,410 |
| 1992 | 368,390 | 7,680 | 24,050 | ... | 660 | 21,590 | 8,450 | 1,780 | 120 | 432,700 |
| 1993 | 349,750 | 7,890 | 22,840 | ... | 600 | 16,340 | 4,210 | 1,640 | 930 | 404,210 |
| 1994 | 300,380 | 8,490 | 21,950 | ... | 550 | 18,740 | 2,150 | 1,850 | 1,760 | 355,870 |
| Ontario | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 154,340 | 9,070 | 14,080 | 1,010 | 180 | 8,020 | ... | ... | ... | 186,710 |
| 1982 | 281,240 | 9,050 | 14,930 | 930 | 230 | 9,410 | 3,400 | ... | ... | 316,350 |
| 1983 | 310,450 | 8,650 | 15,150 | 900 | 210 | 9,630 | 8,830 | 1,500 | ... | 354,320 |
| 1984 | 264,850 | 9,580 | 16,680 | 910 | 240 | 8,260 | 3,390 | 1,550 | ... | 305,470 |
| 1985 | 247,180 | 10,040 | 17,570 | 1,070 | 190 | 7,850 | 2,410 | 2,000 | ... | 288,320 |
| 1986 | 220,760 | 10,570 | 18,120 | 1,010 | 90 | 7,230 | 1,840 | 1,460 | ... | 261,080 |
| 1987 | 189,970 | 11,860 | 18,960 | 1,000 | 70 | 6,830 | 1,040 | 1,330 | ... | 231,050 |
| 1988 | 172,470 | 13,090 | 20,250 | 900 | 60 | 6,510 | 1,780 | 1,290 | ... | 216,340 |
| 1989 | 167,030 | 13,290 | 21,750 | 890 | 60 | 7,040 | 2,860 | 1,140 | ... | 213,870 |
| 1990 | 224,790 | 13,200 | 23,090 | 680 | 60 | 8,070 | 8,590 | 1,190 | ... | 279,680 |
| 1991 | 319,130 | 11,120 | 33,800 | ... | 70 | 10,690 | 15,050 | 1,260 | ... | 390,920 |
| 1992 | 322,480 | 10,810 | 36,630 | ... | 70 | 21,020 | 8,060 | 980 | 70 | 400,120 |
| 1993 | 294,470 | 10,620 | 35,650 | ... | 60 | 17,920 | 3,630 | 1,090 | 910 | 364,550 |
| 1994 | 226,360 | 11,490 | 35,130 | ... | 60 | 19,650 | 1,680 | 1,300 | 1,620 | 299,490 |
| Manitoba | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 16,440 | 1,000 | 1,460 | 110 | 110 | 1,320 | ... | ... | ... | 20,440 |
| 1982 | 29,450 | 1,000 | 1,580 | 80 | 110 | 1,460 | 920 | ... | ... | 33,840 |
| 1983 | 34,270 | 900 | 1,580 | 100 | 130 | 1,380 | 1,770 | 10 | ... | 40,140 |
| 1984 | 31,600 | 1,000 | 1,740 | 100 | 130 | 1,170 | 760 | 210 | ... | 36,730 |
| 1985 | 31,180 | 1,000 | 1,820 | 110 | 140 | 1,250 | 450 | 150 | ... | 36,090 |
| 1986 | 29,040 | 1,020 | 1,850 | 100 | 140 | 1,260 | 330 | 120 | ... | 33,890 |
| 1987 | 28,310 | 1,090 | 1,950 | 100 | 150 | 1,340 | 330 | 120 | ... | 33,390 |
| 1988 | 29,360 | 1,110 | 2,020 | 90 | 130 | 1,330 | 450 | 140 | ... | 34,630 |
| 1989 | 29,740 | 1,120 | 2,130 | 80 | 320 | 1,310 | 520 | 150 | ... | 35,370 |
| 1990 | 29,010 | 1,130 | 2,180 | 60 | 300 | 1,330 | 790 | 150 | ... | 34,930 |
| 1991 | 32,480 | 1,060 | 3,290 | ... | 280 | 1,560 | 2,160 | 200 | ... | 41,020 |
| 1992 | 30,380 | 1,180 | 3,490 | ... | 330 | 2,940 | 1,480 | 180 | 60 | 40,020 |
| 1993 | 28,330 | 1,140 | 3,470 | ... | 310 | 2,390 | 1,280 | 110 | 260 | 37,310 |
| 1994 | 23,250 | 1,220 | 3,440 | ... | 290 | 2,550 | 270 | 160 | 360 | 31,530 |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 10,680 | 650 | 1,260 | 70 | 10 | 790 | ... | ... | ... | 13,470 |
| 1982 | 19,130 | 640 | 1,380 | 50 | 10 | 770 | 320 | ... | ... | 22,030 |
| 1983 | 23,050 | 600 | 1,460 | 60 | 10 | 780 | 440 | – – | ... | 26,410 |
| 1984 | 24,680 | 640 | 1,580 | 70 | 10 | 780 | 400 | 140 | ... | 28,300 |
| 1985 | 24,990 | 610 | 1,840 | 60 | 10 | 700 | 420 | 170 | ... | 28,620 |
| 1986 | 25,580 | 650 | 1,660 | 70 | 10 | 610 | 340 | 130 | ... | 29,060 |
| 1987 | 25,330 | 670 | 1,730 | 70 | 10 | 690 | 360 | 130 | ... | 28,990 |
| 1988 | 25,330 | 700 | 1,800 | 50 | 10 | 710 | 290 | 160 | ... | 29,050 |
| 1989 | 25,080 | 700 | 1,860 | 50 | 20 | 720 | 300 | 110 | ... | 28,850 |
| 1990 | 23,200 | 750 | 1,900 | 50 | 20 | 700 | 340 | 140 | ... | 27,080 |
| 1991 | 25,150 | 790 | 2,730 | ... | 20 | 790 | 480 | 120 | ... | 30,080 |
| 1992 | 25,150 | 820 | 2,960 | ... | 40 | 1,560 | 260 | 120 | 20 | 30,930 |
| 1993 | 23,460 | 800 | 2,750 | ... | 40 | 1,930 | 180 | 90 | 150 | 29,400 |
| 1994 | 18,720 | 840 | 2,630 | ... | 30 | 1,700 | 70 | 100 | 320 | 24,420 |

## Table 7

## Average Number of Beneficiaries by Type of Benefit and Province, 1981–1994 –concluded

## Tableau 7

## Nombre moyen de bénéficiaires selon le genre de prestations et la province, 1981–1994 –fin

| Province and year / Province et année | type of benefit – genre de prestations | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular / Ordinaire | Sickness / Maladie | Maternity/parental[4] / Maternité/parentale[4] | Retirement[5] / Retraite[5] | Fishing / Pêche | Training / Formation | Work sharing / Travail partagé | Job Creation / Création d'emplois | Self-employment assistance / Aide au travail indépendant | Total |
| Alberta | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 15,180 | 1,610 | 3,780 | 130 | -- | 2,770 | ... | ... | ... | 23,460 |
| 1982 | 51,760 | 1,650 | 4,330 | 100 | -- | 3,010 | 940 | ... | ... | 61,000 |
| 1983 | 90,290 | 1,540 | 4,350 | 150 | -- | 3,110 | 1,900 | 10 | ... | 101,340 |
| 1984 | 88,580 | 1,610 | 4,540 | 140 | 10 | 2,740 | 1,040 | 400 | ... | 99,070 |
| 1985 | 76,610 | 1,690 | 4,730 | 180 | 10 | 2,440 | 560 | 450 | ... | 86,640 |
| 1986 | 83,610 | 1,790 | 4,830 | 140 | 10 | 2,380 | 1,710 | 400 | ... | 94,860 |
| 1987 | 78,900 | 1,940 | 4,920 | 140 | 10 | 2,380 | 1,010 | 500 | ... | 89,790 |
| 1988 | 68,050 | 2,140 | 5,110 | 120 | 10 | 2,060 | 240 | 420 | ... | 78,170 |
| 1989 | 66,700 | 2,270 | 5,410 | 120 | 10 | 2,330 | 270 | 400 | ... | 77,520 |
| 1990 | 63,220 | 2,330 | 5,530 | 90 | 10 | 2,450 | 260 | 360 | ... | 74,260 |
| 1991 | 75,750 | 2,300 | 7,650 | ... | 20 | 2,480 | 890 | 360 | ... | 89,640 |
| 1992 | 78,810 | 2,380 | 8,580 | ... | 20 | 5,420 | 1,240 | 390 | 100 | 96,930 |
| 1993 | 73,280 | 2,400 | 8,160 | ... | 20 | 5,250 | 250 | 290 | 530 | 90,190 |
| 1994 | 62,190 | 2,600 | 8,060 | ... | 20 | 5,100 | 60 | 300 | 520 | 78,640 |
| British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 55,240 | 2,760 | 3,510 | 180 | 1,250 | 2,420 | ... | ... | ... | 65,360 |
| 1982 | 129,290 | 2,700 | 3,990 | 220 | 1,460 | 2,920 | 1,510 | ... | ... | 140,830 |
| 1983 | 142,900 | 2,500 | 3,640 | 230 | 1,640 | 3,140 | 3,030 | 1,660 | ... | 158,050 |
| 1984 | 145,810 | 2,590 | 4,150 | 230 | 2,350 | 2,810 | 1,640 | 2,060 | ... | 161,660 |
| 1985 | 136,220 | 2,690 | 4,150 | 270 | 2,500 | 2,560 | 1,060 | 1,430 | ... | 150,910 |
| 1986 | 130,290 | 2,920 | 4,170 | 220 | 2,750 | 2,560 | 390 | 760 | ... | 144,060 |
| 1987 | 127,190 | 3,350 | 4,450 | 210 | 2,640 | 2,930 | 320 | 870 | ... | 141,930 |
| 1988 | 122,630 | 3,800 | 4,810 | 190 | 2,710 | 3,380 | 250 | 930 | ... | 136,710 |
| 1989 | 116,260 | 4,210 | 5,050 | 170 | 3,220 | 4,290 | 220 | 710 | ... | 134,120 |
| 1990 | 113,140 | 4,820 | 5,560 | 130 | 2,970 | 4,260 | 830 | 740 | ... | 132,440 |
| 1991 | 132,830 | 5,210 | 8,560 | ... | 3,420 | 4,350 | 3,670 | 690 | ... | 158,730 |
| 1992 | 124,830 | 5,460 | 9,640 | ... | 3,010 | 8,480 | 2,020 | 780 | 180 | 154,390 |
| 1993 | 116,970 | 5,500 | 9,820 | ... | 3,100 | 8,480 | 970 | 530 | 720 | 146,090 |
| 1994 | 97,310 | 5,920 | 9,910 | ... | 2,940 | 7,450 | 450 | 480 | 980 | 125,430 |
| Yukon | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 800 | 20 | 50 | – | -- | 70 | ... | ... | ... | 940 |
| 1982 | 1,440 | 10 | 50 | -- | -- | 80 | 20 | ... | ... | 1,590 |
| 1983 | 1,680 | 10 | 50 | -- | – | 90 | 40 | 140 | ... | 1,920 |
| 1984 | 1,600 | 10 | 50 | -- | – | 90 | 30 | 40 | ... | 1,810 |
| 1985 | 1,720 | 20 | 50 | -- | – | 100 | 10 | 10 | ... | 1,910 |
| 1986 | 1,520 | 10 | 50 | -- | – | 70 | -- | -- | ... | 1,860 |
| 1987 | 1,550 | 20 | 50 | -- | – | 70 | – | 10 | ... | 1,700 |
| 1988 | 1,490 | 20 | 70 | -- | – | 70 | – | -- | ... | 1,650 |
| 1989 | 1,540 | 30 | 80 | -- | -- | 80 | – | -- | ... | 1,710 |
| 1990 | 1,540 | 20 | 70 | – | -- | 70 | – | -- | ... | 1,710 |
| 1991 | 1,660 | 20 | 110 | ... | -- | 80 | -- | -- | ... | 1,870 |
| 1992 | 1,580 | 30 | 110 | ... | -- | 120 | 10 | 10 | -- | 1,850 |
| 1993 | 2,140 | 30 | 110 | ... | -- | 140 | 20 | -- | 20 | 2,460 |
| 1994 | 1,660 | 40 | 80 | ... | -- | 140 | 10 | -- | 20 | 1,950 |
| Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 510 | 20 | 70 | -- | -- | 50 | – | ... | ... | 640 |
| 1982 | 830 | 20 | 80 | -- | -- | 50 | – | ... | ... | 980 |
| 1983 | 1,240 | 20 | 90 | -- | -- | 80 | – | 270 | ... | 1,520 |
| 1984 | 1,220 | 20 | 90 | -- | -- | 80 | – | 30 | ... | 1,430 |
| 1985 | 1,370 | 20 | 90 | -- | -- | 80 | – | -- | ... | 1,560 |
| 1986 | 1,430 | 20 | 100 | -- | -- | 90 | – | -- | ... | 1,640 |
| 1987 | 1,540 | 20 | 110 | -- | -- | 90 | – | – | ... | 1,760 |
| 1988 | 1,330 | 30 | 120 | -- | -- | 90 | – | – | ... | 1,570 |
| 1989 | 1,290 | 30 | 130 | -- | -- | 80 | – | -- | ... | 1,540 |
| 1990 | 1,360 | 30 | 150 | – | – | 80 | – | -- | ... | 1,630 |
| 1991 | 1,640 | 40 | 210 | ... | – | 100 | -- | -- | ... | 1,980 |
| 1992 | 1,890 | 40 | 230 | ... | – | 170 | – | – | -- | 2,350 |
| 1993 | 1,720 | 40 | 220 | ... | 10 | 180 | -- | – | 30 | 2,200 |
| 1994 | 1420 | 40 | 240 | ... | 10 | 130 | – | – | -- | 1640 |

## Table 8

## Average Number of Beneficiaries by Age and Type of Benefit, 1980–1994

## Tableau 8

## Nombre moyen de bénéficiaires selon l'âge et le genre de prestations, 1980–1994

| Type of benefit<br>Genre de prestations | Under 20 years<br>Moins de 20 ans | 20–24 years<br>20–24 ans | 25–34 years<br>25–34 ans | 35–44 years<br>35–44 ans | 45–54 years<br>45–54 ans | 55–64 years<br>55–64 ans | 65 years and over<br>65 ans et plus | Total[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 65,830 | 171,800 | 213,920 | 104,870 | 81,930 | 62,010 | 2,360 | 702,720 |
| 1981 | 61,070 | 175,110 | 225,390 | 109,750 | 82,920 | 63,890 | 2,150 | 720,280 |
| 1982 | 94,550 | 279,530 | 359,270 | 181,040 | 128,070 | 93,300 | 1,950 | 1,137,710 |
| 1983 | 81,610 | 288,930 | 404,460 | 211,200 | 144,720 | 115,030 | 2,010 | 1,247,970 |
| 1984 | 66,700 | 272,350 | 396,250 | 204,670 | 136,000 | 114,290 | 1,960 | 1,194,430 |
| 1985 | 57,020 | 254,610 | 388,170 | 201,040 | 130,170 | 112,010 | 2,190 | 1,145,210 |
| 1986 | 49,600 | 236,190 | 389,420 | 202,760 | 123,740 | 91,760 | 1,980 | 1,095,470 |
| 1987 | 43,980 | 208,830 | 376,650 | 199,150 | 118,230 | 84,170 | 1,960 | 1,032,970 |
| 1988 | 42,000 | 192,240 | 376,860 | 200,190 | 117,320 | 84,330 | 1,710 | 1,014,650 |
| 1989 | 42,150 | 181,460 | 385,510 | 210,330 | 122,260 | 86,260 | 1,680 | 1,029,690 |
| 1990 | 42,960 | 183,240 | 420,340 | 242,860 | 138,660 | 91,220 | 1,530 | 1,120,810 |
| 1991 | 45,700 | 211,030 | 510,210 | 306,000 | 174,590 | 109,560 | 8,260 | 1,365,330 |
| 1992 | 39,030 | 201,840 | 511,260 | 321,860 | 187,380 | 113,380 | 13,510 | 1,388,260 |
| 1993 | 30,130 | 175,680 | 469,130 | 309,850 | 185,380 | 108,410 | 13,330 | 1,291,910 |
| 1994 | 22,330 | 141,690 | 400,700 | 276,550 | 169,030 | 93,430 | 10,870 | 1,114,610 |
| 1994 | | | | | | | | |
| Regular – Ordinaire | 17,800 | 110,510 | 293,300 | 230,910 | 148,660 | 84,760 | 10,010 | 895,970 |
| Sickness – Maladie | 490 | 2,800 | 8,880 | 9,020 | 7,840 | 5,160 | 540 | 34,520 |
| Maternity – Maternité | 770 | 7,910 | 39,250 | 6,310 | 20 | – | – | 54,260 |
| Adoption – Adoption | – | – | 110 | 130 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 290 |
| Parental – Parentale | 340 | 4,320 | 23,870 | 4,000 | 40 | 10 | 10 | 32,580 |
| Fishing – Pêche | 260 | 990 | 3,130 | 3,280 | 2,570 | 1,480 | 230 | 11,940 |
| Training – Formation | 2,490 | 13,600 | 25,650 | 17,640 | 7,350 | 1,240 | 50 | 68,020 |
| Work Sharing – Travail Partagé | 40 | 380 | 1,690 | 1,470 | 980 | 420 | 20 | 4,990 |
| Job Creation – Création d'emploi | 120 | 1,060 | 2,220 | 1,280 | 560 | 140 | 10 | 5,380 |
| Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant | 20 | 320 | 2,800 | 2,500 | 1,170 | 230 | 10 | 6,840 |
| Total[1] | 22,330 | 141,690 | 400,700 | 276,550 | 169,030 | 93,430 | 10,870 | 1,114,610 |

## Table 9

## Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits by Month and Province, Seasonally Adjusted, 1981–1994

## Tableau 9

## Nombre de bénéficiaires touchant des prestations ordinaires selon le mois et la province, données désaisonnalisées, 1981–1994

| Province and year / Province et année | January / Janvier | February / Février | March / Mars | April / Avril | May / Mai | June / Juin | July / Juillet | August / Août | September / Septembre | October / Octobre | November / Novembre | December / Décembre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total[1] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 591,940 | 577,710 | 580,200 | 563,420 | 578,660 | 581,130 | 599,310 | 616,750 | 653,040 | 675,160 | 692,160 | 730,300 |
| 1982 | 787,420 | 820,230 | 855,770 | 929,220 | 984,410 | 1,029,670 | 1,058,820 | 1,119,810 | 1,160,480 | 1,165,830 | 1,220,710 | 1,224,740 |
| 1983 | 1,207,660 | 1,210,050 | 1,181,980 | 1,174,120 | 1,139,290 | 1,128,520 | 1,101,190 | 1,079,720 | 1,057,840 | 1,050,850 | 1,048,480 | 1,048,890 |
| 1984 | 1,053,190 | 1,054,970 | 1,069,890 | 1,061,940 | 1,064,810 | 1,058,540 | 1,090,050 | 1,060,070 | 1,063,730 | 1,067,970 | 1,075,850 | 1,075,000 |
| 1985 | 1,073,720 | 1,064,560 | 1,053,400 | 1,039,810 | 1,027,930 | 1,020,730 | 1,008,490 | 1,001,440 | 992,560 | 1,007,240 | 981,690 | 976,870 |
| 1986 | 967,480 | 955,400 | 963,430 | 953,910 | 985,180 | 978,670 | 987,520 | 980,910 | 979,740 | 983,220 | 972,960 | 961,270 |
| 1987 | 944,320 | 942,970 | 934,270 | 920,730 | 906,880 | 891,680 | 902,010 | 902,820 | 902,190 | 894,800 | 886,440 | 882,450 |
| 1988 | 887,670 | 886,150 | 882,820 | 873,210 | 866,210 | 875,170 | 858,520 | 897,690 | 904,090 | 900,340 | 897,560 | 886,190 |
| 1989 | 893,490 | 896,640 | 890,990 | 893,240 | 875,750 | 881,570 | 881,900 | 882,020 | 891,380 | 896,810 | 906,140 | 904,730 |
| 1990 | 902,970 | 889,810 | 885,030 | 890,240 | 919,220 | 926,570 | 994,260 | 967,720 | 991,860 | 1,025,050 | 1,062,980 | 1,116,630 |
| 1991 | 1,142,020 | 1,178,810 | 1,206,500 | 1,223,980 | 1,207,630 | 1,195,820 | 1,162,430 | 1,153,590 | 1,123,960 | 1,104,060 | 1,086,770 | 1,068,410 |
| 1992 | 1,103,640 | 1,116,410 | 1,141,780 | 1,149,980 | 1,151,020 | 1,130,330 | 1,204,490 | 1,162,620 | 1,157,680 | 1,159,420 | 1,151,970 | 1,144,940 |
| 1993 | 1,142,980 | 1,120,290 | 1,105,820 | 1,105,030 | 1,096,790 | 1,086,540 | 1,066,600 | 1,061,950 | 1,042,220 | 1,025,770 | 1,013,250 | 1,005,450 |
| 1994 | 977,180 | 962,980 | 941,630 | 923,550 | 905,610 | 900,510 | 890,640 | 882,480 | 875,230 | 857,760 | 832,650 | 795,760 |
| Newfoundland / Terre–Neuve | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 34,550 | 33,010 | 36,230 | 36,560 | 35,170 | 36,460 | 38,920 | 39,280 | 40,850 | 42,500 | 42,020 | 42,490 |
| 1982 | 42,880 | 43,420 | 41,900 | 43,500 | 45,640 | 45,690 | 47,000 | 51,490 | 49,520 | 49,360 | 49,660 | 46,960 |
| 1983 | 51,270 | 51,640 | 51,060 | 52,060 | 48,470 | 50,900 | 50,240 | 51,590 | 50,750 | 50,430 | 50,760 | 51,630 |
| 1984 | 51,540 | 51,760 | 52,480 | 53,380 | 53,470 | 53,970 | 51,610 | 53,860 | 55,460 | 56,110 | 57,140 | 56,740 |
| 1985 | 58,190 | 55,900 | 54,310 | 56,330 | 58,640 | 61,810 | 56,870 | 56,260 | 54,310 | 57,110 | 57,240 | 57,060 |
| 1986 | 56,180 | 56,430 | 57,080 | 57,470 | 57,320 | 57,640 | 59,670 | 60,860 | 60,730 | 61,060 | 60,450 | 60,060 |
| 1987 | 58,200 | 58,720 | 58,440 | 58,440 | 59,130 | 58,820 | 59,710 | 59,150 | 59,790 | 60,330 | 62,700 | 62,610 |
| 1988 | 62,490 | 63,560 | 62,600 | 61,690 | 60,670 | 61,180 | 60,990 | 62,490 | 66,090 | 64,460 | 63,430 | 61,810 |
| 1989 | 65,570 | 66,720 | 67,800 | 65,550 | 63,240 | 63,910 | 64,350 | 65,470 | 67,260 | 68,460 | 67,960 | 69,050 |
| 1990 | 69,200 | 65,700 | 66,770 | 65,870 | 65,640 | 64,630 | 61,680 | 60,490 | 59,990 | 61,110 | 64,040 | 66,980 |
| 1991 | 68,830 | 69,970 | 71,130 | 70,140 | 72,110 | 73,980 | 72,600 | 69,880 | 67,610 | 66,050 | 66,100 | 65,400 |
| 1992 | 65,930 | 66,530 | 72,370 | 72,010 | 74,010 | 69,520 | 70,550 | 72,380 | 70,080 | 68,650 | 66,500 | 65,560 |
| 1993 | 65,900 | 66,180 | 63,040 | 63,760 | 62,560 | 62,100 | 59,860 | 59,230 | 60,550 | 58,640 | 57,940 | 56,670 |
| 1994 | 56,000 | 54,600 | 53,900 | 52,200 | 52,060 | 52,070 | 52,860 | 50,460 | 47,790 | 47,080 | 45,440 | 43,250 |
| Prince Edward Island / Île–du–Prince–Édouard | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 6,630 | 6,440 | 6,430 | 6,120 | 6,670 | 6,930 | 7,640 | 7,350 | 7,440 | 7,440 | 7,850 | 7,840 |
| 1982 | 7,750 | 7,790 | 7,560 | 7,800 | 8,690 | 8,360 | 8,370 | 8,660 | 8,770 | 8,860 | 8,980 | 8,730 |
| 1983 | 8,590 | 8,690 | 8,450 | 8,640 | 9,040 | 9,130 | 9,210 | 9,370 | 9,420 | 9,490 | 9,410 | 9,540 |
| 1984 | 9,750 | 9,900 | 10,110 | 10,250 | 10,990 | 10,340 | 10,570 | 10,400 | 10,350 | 10,850 | 10,810 | 10,870 |
| 1985 | 11,230 | 10,850 | 10,770 | 10,640 | 10,720 | 10,760 | 10,930 | 10,970 | 10,750 | 11,370 | 11,740 | 11,460 |
| 1986 | 11,240 | 11,090 | 10,960 | 11,030 | 10,870 | 11,020 | 11,140 | 11,060 | 11,270 | 11,120 | 11,160 | 10,970 |
| 1987 | 10,870 | 10,810 | 11,250 | 10,750 | 10,940 | 10,720 | 10,550 | 10,710 | 10,810 | 10,900 | 10,990 | 10,990 |
| 1988 | 11,120 | 11,110 | 11,040 | 11,060 | 10,680 | 10,750 | 10,350 | 11,120 | 11,100 | 11,070 | 10,860 | 11,110 |
| 1989 | 11,330 | 11,340 | 11,290 | 11,410 | 10,850 | 11,380 | 11,020 | 11,670 | 11,950 | 12,610 | 12,280 | 12,210 |
| 1990 | 11,970 | 11,690 | 11,600 | 11,320 | 11,220 | 10,900 | 11,360 | 10,700 | 10,670 | 11,030 | 11,320 | 11,620 |
| 1991 | 11,900 | 12,230 | 12,520 | 12,500 | 12,180 | 12,730 | 12,880 | 13,050 | 13,060 | 13,360 | 13,360 | 13,230 |
| 1992 | 13,180 | 13,240 | 13,270 | 13,260 | 14,400 | 12,460 | 13,160 | 13,290 | 13,160 | 13,130 | 13,270 | 13,310 |
| 1993 | 13,450 | 13,420 | 13,160 | 13,590 | 14,080 | 13,610 | 13,130 | 13,610 | 13,430 | 13,200 | 13,090 | 12,970 |
| 1994 | 12,710 | 12,610 | 12,640 | 12,420 | 11,820 | 12,230 | 12,600 | 11,570 | 11,530 | 10,870 | 11,020 | 11,020 |
| Nova Scotia / Nouvelle–Écosse | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 32,070 | 30,930 | 30,780 | 30,100 | 29,500 | 30,860 | 32,770 | 33,390 | 34,380 | 35,140 | 35,900 | 37,060 |
| 1982 | 36,750 | 40,130 | 40,670 | 43,820 | 45,150 | 46,160 | 46,100 | 46,820 | 47,260 | 48,760 | 49,670 | 46,640 |
| 1983 | 47,670 | 47,410 | 46,560 | 46,230 | 45,830 | 46,780 | 45,750 | 46,170 | 45,940 | 45,880 | 47,010 | 46,070 |
| 1984 | 45,820 | 44,880 | 45,430 | 45,890 | 46,940 | 46,170 | 46,820 | 46,960 | 47,060 | 46,760 | 47,230 | 47,430 |
| 1985 | 49,960 | 49,180 | 47,870 | 47,910 | 47,020 | 46,940 | 47,360 | 46,650 | 46,310 | 47,670 | 47,260 | 46,240 |
| 1986 | 47,150 | 46,610 | 46,560 | 46,260 | 46,800 | 46,770 | 46,720 | 46,000 | 46,830 | 46,370 | 46,380 | 46,610 |
| 1987 | 45,030 | 45,890 | 46,020 | 45,100 | 44,690 | 44,370 | 44,280 | 44,360 | 45,270 | 45,470 | 45,760 | 45,780 |
| 1988 | 45,060 | 45,230 | 44,550 | 44,870 | 43,370 | 43,710 | 43,050 | 44,460 | 43,440 | 43,240 | 42,370 | 42,980 |
| 1989 | 43,760 | 46,070 | 45,630 | 46,500 | 42,690 | 43,470 | 43,700 | 44,140 | 45,130 | 45,360 | 46,340 | 46,150 |
| 1990 | 47,310 | 45,950 | 45,450 | 45,970 | 46,210 | 47,100 | 46,590 | 47,530 | 47,640 | 48,420 | 49,570 | 50,560 |
| 1991 | 52,010 | 52,180 | 53,490 | 53,770 | 53,430 | 54,860 | 54,350 | 54,890 | 53,500 | 53,100 | 52,360 | 52,130 |
| 1992 | 51,670 | 52,540 | 52,720 | 53,350 | 55,120 | 52,240 | 54,290 | 54,050 | 53,830 | 53,960 | 53,530 | 54,430 |
| 1993 | 53,890 | 53,750 | 51,940 | 53,470 | 53,610 | 52,530 | 50,520 | 50,900 | 51,470 | 50,710 | 51,250 | 50,890 |
| 1994 | 50,720 | 50,930 | 50,630 | 49,370 | 49,500 | 48,950 | 47,960 | 46,110 | 47,170 | 46,730 | 45,720 | 43,730 |

## Table 9

## Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits by Month and Province, Seasonally Adjusted, 1981–1994

## Tableau 9

## Nombre de bénéficiaires touchant des prestations ordinaires selon le mois et la province, données désaisonnalisées, 1981–1994

| Province and year / Province et année | January / Janvier | February / Février | March / Mars | April / Avril | May / Mai | June / Juin | July / Juillet | August / Août | September / Septembre | October / Octobre | November / Novembre | December / Décembre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New Brunswick / Nouveau–Brunswick | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 38,230 | 37,630 | 37,990 | 37,040 | 37,780 | 38,510 | 40,810 | 40,050 | 41,280 | 42,900 | 43,300 | 44,380 |
| 1982 | 45,240 | 45,460 | 45,190 | 46,730 | 51,190 | 49,560 | 50,380 | 52,500 | 52,260 | 50,840 | 51,860 | 52,360 |
| 1983 | 51,730 | 51,870 | 50,950 | 52,230 | 50,250 | 52,360 | 51,390 | 52,140 | 52,800 | 53,720 | 53,330 | 53,580 |
| 1984 | 54,510 | 55,230 | 55,800 | 55,700 | 54,680 | 54,120 | 55,190 | 55,000 | 54,510 | 54,940 | 56,060 | 55,800 |
| 1985 | 55,420 | 55,140 | 54,650 | 53,810 | 54,110 | 54,190 | 54,640 | 54,290 | 54,000 | 55,110 | 54,920 | 54,710 |
| 1986 | 53,930 | 53,290 | 53,170 | 51,020 | 53,210 | 53,490 | 54,300 | 52,570 | 53,680 | 53,190 | 52,130 | 52,700 |
| 1987 | 52,660 | 52,840 | 53,820 | 53,290 | 52,330 | 50,190 | 51,000 | 51,020 | 52,190 | 52,180 | 52,790 | 52,930 |
| 1988 | 53,550 | 53,840 | 53,150 | 53,460 | 53,150 | 52,450 | 52,650 | 54,510 | 52,760 | 50,770 | 52,330 | 50,520 |
| 1989 | 51,300 | 51,530 | 51,660 | 51,370 | 51,610 | 52,620 | 52,700 | 53,900 | 51,710 | 53,490 | 53,910 | 53,960 |
| 1990 | 53,140 | 52,440 | 51,590 | 51,290 | 52,180 | 51,880 | 52,090 | 51,980 | 52,170 | 53,750 | 54,210 | 56,270 |
| 1991 | 56,390 | 57,020 | 58,430 | 58,960 | 58,710 | 59,900 | 58,590 | 58,570 | 57,830 | 58,120 | 57,860 | 58,050 |
| 1992 | 58,970 | 59,050 | 59,150 | 58,760 | 59,870 | 57,360 | 58,310 | 57,670 | 56,960 | 58,790 | 56,290 | 56,290 |
| 1993 | 56,050 | 56,160 | 55,060 | 56,320 | 57,560 | 56,720 | 55,800 | 56,500 | 58,110 | 55,240 | 55,310 | 55,020 |
| 1994 | 54,430 | 54,560 | 53,640 | 53,090 | 52,350 | 51,710 | 51,820 | 49,770 | 50,590 | 49,810 | 49,220 | 48,050 |
| Québec | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 236,030 | 233,760 | 233,470 | 230,890 | 233,930 | 234,760 | 237,520 | 247,910 | 254,790 | 267,930 | 280,390 | 293,540 |
| 1982 | 305,470 | 318,670 | 333,210 | 355,560 | 370,990 | 374,370 | 373,900 | 387,870 | 400,590 | 402,010 | 401,890 | 397,580 |
| 1983 | 389,070 | 391,010 | 375,270 | 372,210 | 363,960 | 357,430 | 344,160 | 343,200 | 336,160 | 334,040 | 334,630 | 335,000 |
| 1984 | 339,150 | 338,160 | 340,140 | 337,580 | 337,800 | 335,330 | 359,720 | 339,710 | 341,220 | 341,540 | 346,060 | 346,990 |
| 1985 | 343,530 | 341,200 | 339,040 | 336,360 | 333,340 | 330,290 | 329,560 | 327,310 | 325,390 | 325,000 | 317,210 | 314,450 |
| 1986 | 315,240 | 311,790 | 312,760 | 306,610 | 315,730 | 315,060 | 315,490 | 313,490 | 309,950 | 308,960 | 302,680 | 298,320 |
| 1987 | 294,070 | 295,140 | 292,140 | 288,920 | 286,100 | 284,260 | 285,840 | 285,550 | 287,530 | 286,360 | 287,720 | 287,770 |
| 1988 | 291,550 | 290,800 | 290,380 | 286,330 | 284,670 | 288,820 | 282,370 | 301,100 | 300,240 | 300,880 | 300,930 | 299,320 |
| 1989 | 301,660 | 304,410 | 304,430 | 304,500 | 302,390 | 304,910 | 293,300 | 306,520 | 308,410 | 308,670 | 315,310 | 314,710 |
| 1990 | 312,320 | 307,330 | 308,190 | 311,520 | 322,330 | 316,430 | 351,190 | 332,270 | 338,840 | 347,100 | 354,760 | 368,090 |
| 1991 | 370,430 | 382,910 | 387,820 | 394,260 | 386,020 | 382,590 | 365,580 | 374,190 | 365,730 | 361,770 | 355,760 | 354,400 |
| 1992 | 361,450 | 381,140 | 365,660 | 365,410 | 365,700 | 357,270 | 384,620 | 368,340 | 372,580 | 373,370 | 373,440 | 370,990 |
| 1993 | 369,040 | 365,420 | 359,840 | 359,030 | 359,600 | 356,140 | 338,040 | 347,130 | 338,850 | 335,620 | 333,450 | 333,900 |
| 1994 | 326,400 | 318,680 | 313,900 | 312,000 | 302,130 | 300,270 | 289,760 | 299,310 | 297,250 | 290,290 | 282,860 | 270,430 |
| Ontario | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 159,100 | 151,640 | 147,470 | 134,090 | 146,530 | 143,470 | 145,740 | 149,310 | 160,760 | 164,870 | 167,580 | 180,450 |
| 1982 | 206,790 | 208,600 | 215,880 | 239,450 | 255,140 | 274,920 | 284,810 | 305,250 | 322,620 | 335,890 | 360,990 | 364,090 |
| 1983 | 352,430 | 345,870 | 338,340 | 335,420 | 322,410 | 317,500 | 312,150 | 298,260 | 285,220 | 276,150 | 272,410 | 270,140 |
| 1984 | 267,050 | 267,970 | 268,890 | 268,710 | 267,780 | 264,060 | 266,790 | 261,680 | 260,270 | 257,980 | 262,480 | 264,980 |
| 1985 | 264,030 | 264,470 | 263,760 | 256,820 | 250,730 | 246,760 | 242,490 | 241,750 | 237,330 | 238,500 | 232,910 | 231,390 |
| 1986 | 229,370 | 226,020 | 227,050 | 219,830 | 224,650 | 222,910 | 221,770 | 219,770 | 217,270 | 217,840 | 213,290 | 208,390 |
| 1987 | 201,930 | 197,600 | 192,980 | 191,340 | 191,530 | 187,430 | 192,470 | 194,220 | 190,210 | 184,010 | 181,280 | 175,370 |
| 1988 | 175,910 | 174,870 | 174,380 | 166,530 | 166,960 | 170,900 | 166,610 | 173,540 | 178,670 | 178,160 | 176,160 | 169,920 |
| 1989 | 167,650 | 162,820 | 160,050 | 164,440 | 162,530 | 164,130 | 160,650 | 164,980 | 172,370 | 174,500 | 175,990 | 178,200 |
| 1990 | 192,060 | 184,070 | 186,150 | 191,790 | 198,780 | 209,020 | 228,450 | 230,060 | 243,660 | 258,680 | 278,140 | 303,660 |
| 1991 | 316,440 | 334,270 | 348,600 | 356,510 | 342,390 | 332,680 | 321,160 | 315,340 | 301,120 | 290,910 | 282,500 | 268,160 |
| 1992 | 297,310 | 303,750 | 315,210 | 328,590 | 324,580 | 324,410 | 342,560 | 332,710 | 327,320 | 327,080 | 323,240 | 321,300 |
| 1993 | 320,910 | 308,700 | 307,060 | 305,810 | 299,500 | 298,050 | 293,160 | 290,700 | 283,140 | 278,150 | 272,680 | 272,830 |
| 1994 | 259,680 | 257,020 | 246,540 | 239,190 | 229,240 | 225,890 | 223,940 | 220,670 | 218,620 | 214,200 | 206,560 | 195,940 |
| Manitoba | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 15,760 | 15,850 | 15,780 | 15,370 | 15,700 | 15,800 | 16,260 | 16,340 | 16,950 | 17,210 | 17,770 | 18,320 |
| 1982 | 19,890 | 21,400 | 22,260 | 25,030 | 27,080 | 28,600 | 30,590 | 33,940 | 33,700 | 36,010 | 36,980 | 37,890 |
| 1983 | 37,160 | 37,120 | 36,580 | 36,590 | 35,690 | 35,440 | 33,900 | 33,120 | 32,270 | 31,400 | 30,680 | 31,130 |
| 1984 | 31,220 | 31,360 | 31,430 | 30,790 | 31,050 | 31,490 | 32,720 | 31,470 | 31,060 | 32,020 | 32,640 | 32,150 |
| 1985 | 33,020 | 31,880 | 32,040 | 32,150 | 31,490 | 31,060 | 30,650 | 31,120 | 30,790 | 31,380 | 29,880 | 29,820 |
| 1986 | 29,390 | 29,200 | 28,760 | 27,760 | 29,220 | 28,200 | 29,310 | 29,040 | 28,960 | 29,290 | 29,880 | 29,690 |
| 1987 | 29,440 | 29,410 | 29,020 | 28,270 | 27,390 | 27,710 | 28,160 | 28,120 | 27,690 | 27,850 | 28,260 | 28,380 |
| 1988 | 28,850 | 28,840 | 28,920 | 28,970 | 28,390 | 29,000 | 28,430 | 30,110 | 30,430 | 30,430 | 29,950 | 29,960 |
| 1989 | 30,570 | 30,620 | 30,690 | 31,480 | 30,300 | 30,520 | 28,920 | 29,060 | 28,520 | 28,550 | 28,900 | 28,720 |
| 1990 | 27,850 | 27,630 | 27,410 | 27,530 | 29,160 | 28,830 | 30,860 | 29,090 | 28,490 | 29,680 | 30,420 | 31,340 |
| 1991 | 31,750 | 32,590 | 33,230 | 33,850 | 34,620 | 33,320 | 32,490 | 32,530 | 32,870 | 31,330 | 30,720 | 30,270 |
| 1992 | 30,160 | 30,060 | 30,690 | 30,430 | 30,350 | 29,620 | 30,670 | 30,130 | 30,280 | 30,600 | 30,490 | 30,640 |
| 1993 | 30,070 | 29,940 | 29,260 | 29,140 | 29,050 | 29,180 | 28,250 | 28,190 | 27,400 | 27,080 | 26,420 | 25,790 |
| 1994 | 25,970 | 25,090 | 24,440 | 23,830 | 23,270 | 23,160 | 22,940 | 23,230 | 22,550 | 22,670 | 21,360 | 20,340 |

## Table 9

## Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits by Month and Province, Seasonally Adjusted, 1981–1994

## Tableau 9

## Nombre de bénéficiaires touchant des prestations ordinaires selon le mois et la province, données désaisonnalisées, 1981–1994

| Province and year / Province et année | January / Janvier | February / Février | March / Mars | April / Avril | May / Mai | June / Juin | July / Juillet | August / Août | September / Septembre | October / Octobre | November / Novembre | December / Décembre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 9,440 | 9,390 | 9,730 | 9,510 | 10,020 | 10,290 | 10,940 | 10,980 | 11,730 | 12,010 | 12,340 | 12,000 |
| 1982 | 12,640 | 13,920 | 15,240 | 16,660 | 17,880 | 18,990 | 19,740 | 21,680 | 21,670 | 22,920 | 23,710 | 24,670 |
| 1983 | 25,490 | 25,640 | 24,730 | 24,760 | 23,610 | 22,740 | 22,240 | 21,400 | 21,380 | 21,210 | 21,410 | 22,010 |
| 1984 | 23,400 | 23,590 | 24,620 | 23,540 | 24,490 | 24,880 | 24,830 | 23,960 | 24,090 | 25,530 | 27,240 | 26,130 |
| 1985 | 25,570 | 25,150 | 24,920 | 24,970 | 24,390 | 24,430 | 24,900 | 25,340 | 25,140 | 25,400 | 25,070 | 25,030 |
| 1986 | 24,240 | 24,390 | 24,740 | 25,450 | 27,320 | 26,000 | 26,320 | 25,920 | 25,890 | 25,540 | 25,540 | 25,660 |
| 1987 | 25,730 | 25,290 | 25,510 | 25,020 | 24,850 | 24,640 | 25,430 | 25,200 | 25,700 | 25,550 | 25,750 | 25,320 |
| 1988 | 25,890 | 26,110 | 25,590 | 24,990 | 24,540 | 24,810 | 23,960 | 25,190 | 25,440 | 25,740 | 25,680 | 25,960 |
| 1989 | 26,760 | 26,610 | 26,600 | 26,630 | 25,620 | 25,650 | 24,400 | 24,350 | 23,800 | 23,500 | 24,260 | 22,690 |
| 1990 | 22,140 | 22,090 | 22,050 | 21,620 | 23,350 | 23,170 | 24,890 | 23,710 | 23,170 | 23,590 | 23,970 | 24,610 |
| 1991 | 24,610 | 24,950 | 24,950 | 25,960 | 26,900 | 25,790 | 24,280 | 24,680 | 24,500 | 24,790 | 25,170 | 24,690 |
| 1992 | 24,710 | 24,930 | 25,430 | 24,540 | 25,090 | 24,430 | 26,610 | 24,990 | 25,020 | 25,180 | 25,190 | 25,340 |
| 1993 | 25,080 | 24,550 | 24,680 | 24,610 | 23,520 | 23,300 | 23,530 | 23,480 | 23,000 | 22,260 | 21,560 | 21,750 |
| 1994 | 21,110 | 20,600 | 19,610 | 19,390 | 19,320 | 19,400 | 18,280 | 18,260 | 18,120 | 18,070 | 18,740 | 15,660 |
| Alberta | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 14,120 | 13,180 | 13,060 | 12,180 | 12,740 | 13,410 | 14,100 | 15,170 | 17,800 | 18,470 | 18,680 | 20,340 |
| 1982 | 24,370 | 29,830 | 32,860 | 38,190 | 43,900 | 48,810 | 55,140 | 60,460 | 65,580 | 69,960 | 73,410 | 79,700 |
| 1983 | 65,370 | 93,310 | 95,760 | 95,600 | 93,910 | 92,970 | 90,760 | 88,400 | 86,600 | 86,070 | 86,910 | 88,780 |
| 1984 | 88,680 | 87,190 | 86,510 | 87,980 | 88,150 | 87,870 | 89,130 | 88,640 | 89,180 | 89,570 | 89,800 | 88,500 |
| 1985 | 87,020 | 84,300 | 81,470 | 79,340 | 77,220 | 74,870 | 73,120 | 73,070 | 71,920 | 73,980 | 72,430 | 72,920 |
| 1986 | 69,350 | 67,340 | 69,490 | 78,250 | 88,090 | 87,510 | 92,070 | 90,380 | 89,990 | 90,190 | 90,800 | 90,110 |
| 1987 | 90,940 | 90,020 | 87,370 | 84,390 | 80,480 | 76,880 | 76,730 | 76,990 | 73,240 | 71,310 | 69,670 | 69,250 |
| 1988 | 68,780 | 67,460 | 66,220 | 67,120 | 68,690 | 67,270 | 67,360 | 68,790 | 66,760 | 66,700 | 66,210 | 69,720 |
| 1989 | 70,990 | 70,750 | 69,440 | 69,770 | 66,080 | 66,200 | 65,740 | 65,560 | 64,920 | 63,520 | 63,730 | 62,070 |
| 1990 | 59,680 | 59,420 | 58,520 | 57,790 | 59,620 | 61,520 | 64,570 | 64,050 | 65,960 | 67,630 | 69,250 | 71,360 |
| 1991 | 72,530 | 74,040 | 74,790 | 76,350 | 80,910 | 78,630 | 76,420 | 76,180 | 75,530 | 74,750 | 74,660 | 74,210 |
| 1992 | 75,620 | 77,280 | 80,530 | 78,620 | 78,020 | 77,310 | 80,670 | 78,700 | 78,890 | 79,580 | 79,890 | 80,470 |
| 1993 | 80,310 | 77,930 | 76,490 | 76,690 | 74,370 | 72,410 | 72,670 | 71,750 | 69,460 | 68,960 | 68,610 | 67,460 |
| 1994 | 67,040 | 66,370 | 64,590 | 61,580 | 64,410 | 64,540 | 62,020 | 61,520 | 61,770 | 59,950 | 57,260 | 55,030 |
| British Columbia / Colombie–Britannique | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 45,330 | 46,150 | 47,630 | 49,670 | 48,020 | 48,640 | 52,930 | 57,020 | 64,310 | 62,930 | 66,380 | 73,080 |
| 1982 | 82,940 | 90,930 | 98,760 | 109,770 | 115,910 | 131,150 | 139,520 | 149,550 | 154,170 | 155,680 | 162,700 | 159,920 |
| 1983 | 157,000 | 154,630 | 152,000 | 146,240 | 142,980 | 139,020 | 136,990 | 134,200 | 133,000 | 136,960 | 141,900 | 139,790 |
| 1984 | 140,210 | 142,890 | 148,590 | 146,900 | 146,910 | 147,240 | 148,320 | 146,220 | 148,360 | 146,470 | 148,010 | 143,810 |
| 1985 | 143,680 | 143,250 | 139,350 | 138,270 | 137,280 | 136,700 | 134,070 | 132,670 | 132,590 | 135,190 | 132,270 | 131,640 |
| 1986 | 128,990 | 125,980 | 126,000 | 127,220 | 128,950 | 127,930 | 128,500 | 129,850 | 131,300 | 133,190 | 139,030 | 135,390 |
| 1987 | 133,330 | 133,350 | 132,980 | 131,750 | 128,370 | 123,780 | 128,560 | 125,390 | 125,830 | 124,870 | 120,880 | 120,360 |
| 1988 | 122,930 | 121,300 | 120,900 | 122,820 | 124,370 | 123,690 | 121,070 | 124,490 | 123,500 | 121,810 | 123,600 | 122,760 |
| 1989 | 122,810 | 122,850 | 120,980 | 118,710 | 116,810 | 115,740 | 113,590 | 114,400 | 113,910 | 113,500 | 112,490 | 110,790 |
| 1990 | 106,990 | 110,880 | 105,610 | 103,570 | 107,460 | 110,110 | 113,530 | 115,140 | 117,360 | 119,540 | 121,670 | 128,180 |
| 1991 | 137,160 | 136,240 | 139,430 | 139,930 | 139,280 | 137,520 | 133,790 | 130,520 | 126,160 | 125,420 | 122,600 | 124,460 |
| 1992 | 124,670 | 124,200 | 125,020 | 123,780 | 122,630 | 122,220 | 129,780 | 126,220 | 124,970 | 126,420 | 124,420 | 123,670 |
| 1993 | 128,090 | 122,980 | 121,460 | 120,970 | 120,290 | 118,060 | 117,570 | 115,570 | 113,420 | 110,850 | 108,020 | 108,020 |
| 1994 | 103,410 | 103,000 | 100,830 | 99,930 | 98,900 | 98,190 | 95,820 | 95,190 | 94,390 | 93,710 | 92,710 | 91,180 |
| Yukon | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 670 | 850 | 710 | 720 | 780 | 830 | 850 | 900 | 900 | 880 | 880 | 910 |
| 1982 | 900 | 970 | 1,010 | 1,090 | 1,250 | 1,320 | 1,510 | 1,730 | 1,800 | 1,870 | 1,950 | 1,940 |
| 1983 | 1,980 | 1,930 | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,830 | 1,730 | 1,680 | 1,580 | 1,430 | 1,410 | 1,430 | 1,420 |
| 1984 | 1,510 | 1,530 | 1,580 | 1,590 | 1,480 | 1,490 | 1,530 | 1,550 | 1,610 | 1,740 | 1,790 | 1,770 |
| 1985 | 1,750 | 1,750 | 1,790 | 1,780 | 1,760 | 1,800 | 1,710 | 1,660 | 1,680 | 1,710 | 1,660 | 1,640 |
| 1986 | 1,540 | 1,500 | 1,460 | 1,530 | 1,540 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,490 | 1,570 | 1,510 | 1,530 | 1,560 |
| 1987 | 1,590 | 1,620 | 1,620 | 1,590 | 1,590 | 1,600 | 1,580 | 1,540 | 1,540 | 1,460 | 1,430 | 1,470 |
| 1988 | 1,470 | 1,460 | 1,440 | 1,420 | 1,360 | 1,500 | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,520 | 1,490 | 1,540 | 1,520 |
| 1989 | 1,580 | 1,590 | 1,570 | 1,530 | 1,390 | 1,460 | 1,480 | 1,480 | 1,510 | 1,620 | 1,650 | 1,580 |
| 1990 | 1,550 | 1,540 | 1,500 | 1,460 | 1,480 | 1,540 | 1,580 | 1,560 | 1,590 | 1,570 | 1,560 | 1,570 |
| 1991 | 1,560 | 1,580 | 1,630 | 1,740 | 1,760 | 1,620 | 1,650 | 1,680 | 1,670 | 1,670 | 1,600 | 1,540 |
| 1992 | 1,470 | 1,470 | 1,560 | 1,490 | 1,490 | 1,490 | 1,560 | 1,640 | 1,660 | 1,670 | 1,740 | 1,750 |
| 1993 | 1,970 | 2,090 | 2,120 | 2,260 | 2,320 | 2,250 | 2,180 | 2,150 | 2,090 | 2,100 | 2,080 | 2,090 |
| 1994 | 2,000 | 1,910 | 1,640 | 1,680 | 1,510 | 1,620 | 1,650 | 1,590 | 1,580 | 1,560 | 1,520 | 1,430 |

## Table 9

## Number of Beneficiaries Receiving Regular Benefits by Month and Province, Seasonally Adjusted, 1981–1994

## Tableau 9

## Nombre de bénéficiaires touchant des prestations ordinaires selon le mois et la province, données désaisonnalisées, 1981–1994

| Province and year / Province et année | January / Janvier | February / Février | March / Mars | April / Avril | May / Mai | June / Juin | July / Juillet | August / Août | September / Septembre | October / Octobre | November / Novembre | December / Décembre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northwest Territories / Territoire du Nord–Ouest | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1981 | 470 | 410 | 420 | 430 | 450 | 480 | 540 | 570 | 570 | 600 | 580 | 580 |
| 1982 | 560 | 640 | 660 | 700 | 760 | 820 | 810 | 880 | 920 | 990 | 1,070 | 1,140 |
| 1983 | 1,190 | 1,440 | 1,380 | 1,460 | 1,430 | 1,230 | 1,130 | 1,130 | 1,120 | 1,100 | 1,090 | 1,130 |
| 1984 | 1,110 | 1,090 | 1,120 | 1,220 | 1,180 | 1,200 | 1,220 | 1,260 | 1,260 | 1,290 | 1,340 | 1,320 |
| 1985 | 1,300 | 1,340 | 1,340 | 1,370 | 1,360 | 1,400 | 1,350 | 1,390 | 1,370 | 1,450 | 1,400 | 1,370 |
| 1986 | 1,380 | 1,320 | 1,280 | 1,310 | 1,360 | 1,360 | 1,450 | 1,460 | 1,520 | 1,540 | 1,570 | 1,580 |
| 1987 | 1,610 | 1,580 | 1,580 | 1,600 | 1,610 | 1,630 | 1,590 | 1,580 | 1,510 | 1,470 | 1,410 | 1,370 |
| 1988 | 1,360 | 1,360 | 1,310 | 1,280 | 1,270 | 1,280 | 1,330 | 1,340 | 1,350 | 1,360 | 1,380 | 1,380 |
| 1989 | 1,380 | 1,340 | 1,360 | 1,350 | 1,310 | 1,290 | 1,240 | 1,220 | 1,240 | 1,260 | 1,300 | 1,290 |
| 1990 | 1,230 | 1,250 | 1,290 | 1,290 | 1,240 | 1,300 | 1,410 | 1,440 | 1,550 | 1,470 | 1,490 | 1,520 |
| 1991 | 1,530 | 1,600 | 1,600 | 1,640 | 1,650 | 1,630 | 1,610 | 1,620 | 1,660 | 1,680 | 1,700 | 1,720 |
| 1992 | 1,800 | 1,820 | 1,840 | 1,840 | 1,970 | 1,890 | 1,680 | 1,910 | 1,680 | 1,920 | 1,960 | 1,980 |
| 1993 | 2,020 | 1,960 | 1,880 | 1,850 | 1,800 | 1,790 | 1,710 | 1,670 | 1,580 | 1,520 | 1,470 | 1,430 |
| 1994 | 1,480 | 1,410 | 1,420 | 1,440 | 1,420 | 1,390 | 1,430 | 1,410 | 1,410 | 1,430 | 1,420 | 1,370 |

## Table 10

## Number of Weeks Paid by Province, 1976–1994

## Tableau 10

## Nombre de semaines de prestations versées par province, 1976–1994

| Year / Année | Total[1] | Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve | Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard | Nova Scotia / Nouvelle Écosse | New Brunswick / Nouveau Brunswick | Québec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia / Colombie Britannique | Yukon | Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | in thousands – en milliers | | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 36,190 | 2,048 | 387 | 1,755 | 2,071 | 13,576 | 9,958 | 747 | 545 | 860 | 4,117 | 70 | 29 |
| 1977 | 38,702 | 2,231 | 423 | 2,057 | 2,291 | 14,726 | 10,011 | 967 | 684 | 1,017 | 4,174 | 59 | 35 |
| 1978 | 41,355 | 2,415 | 454 | 2,135 | 2,370 | 15,538 | 10,553 | 1,193 | 791 | 1,180 | 4,591 | 69 | 48 |
| 1979 | 36,896 | 2,295 | 432 | 1,959 | 2,190 | 14,036 | 9,324 | 961 | 646 | 995 | 3,921 | 61 | 47 |
| 1980 | 36,333 | 2,315 | 416 | 1,885 | 2,162 | 13,424 | 10,096 | 962 | 632 | 1,029 | 3,327 | 45 | 33 |
| 1981 | 37,011 | 2,375 | 447 | 1,965 | 2,258 | 14,062 | 9,627 | 1,052 | 691 | 1,142 | 3,305 | 47 | 33 |
| 1982 | 60,441 | 2,831 | 528 | 2,691 | 2,845 | 20,886 | 16,932 | 1,796 | 1,140 | 3,087 | 7,564 | 83 | 47 |
| 1983 | 66,585 | 3,131 | 574 | 2,809 | 3,013 | 20,505 | 18,897 | 2,130 | 1,379 | 5,334 | 8,611 | 108 | 81 |
| 1984 | 61,862 | 3,239 | 646 | 2,769 | 3,127 | 19,251 | 15,717 | 1,898 | 1,454 | 5,155 | 8,426 | 93 | 75 |
| 1985 | 59,788 | 3,420 | 671 | 2,852 | 3,099 | 16,750 | 14,931 | 1,897 | 1,497 | 4,550 | 7,928 | 101 | 81 |
| 1986 | 58,063 | 3,581 | 697 | 2,848 | 3,111 | 17,889 | 13,758 | 1,803 | 1,536 | 4,996 | 7,662 | 87 | 86 |
| 1987 | 54,875 | 3,573 | 665 | 2,733 | 3,013 | 16,871 | 12,249 | 1,762 | 1,520 | 4,753 | 7,548 | 87 | 92 |
| 1988 | 53,527 | 3,816 | 695 | 2,727 | 3,066 | 17,053 | 11,236 | 1,836 | 1,537 | 4,090 | 7,270 | 85 | 82 |
| 1989 | 53,399 | 3,922 | 701 | 2,735 | 2,995 | 17,605 | 10,924 | 1,851 | 1,513 | 4,052 | 6,925 | 66 | 80 |
| 1990 | 57,053 | 3,794 | 677 | 2,674 | 3,006 | 18,802 | 14,040 | 1,786 | 1,384 | 3,783 | 6,726 | 86 | 83 |
| 1991 | 71,460 | 4,174 | 785 | 3,295 | 3,421 | 22,424 | 20,499 | 2,164 | 1,581 | 4,672 | 8,232 | 94 | 102 |
| 1992 | 73,795 | 4,361 | 850 | 3,443 | 3,591 | 23,008 | 21,174 | 2,146 | 1,642 | 5,123 | 8,216 | 99 | 124 |
| 1993 | 68,469 | 3,741 | 842 | 3,335 | 3,461 | 21,473 | 19,279 | 1,994 | 1,569 | 4,803 | 7,709 | 132 | 120 |
| 1994 | 59,079 | 3,207 | 760 | 3,155 | 3,244 | 18,867 | 15,953 | 1,664 | 1,296 | 4,139 | 6,586 | 103 | 96 |

## Table 11

## Average Weekly Payment by Province, 1976–1994

## Tableau 11

## Prestations hebdomadaires moyennes par province, 1976–1994

| Year / Année | Total[1] | Newfoundland / Terre-Neuve | Prince Edward Island / Île-du-Prince-Édouard | Nova Scotia / Nouvelle Écosse | New Brunswick / Nouveau Brunswick | Québec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia / Colombie Britannique | Yukon | Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1976 | 92.89 | 89.63 | 82.61 | 87.60 | 87.72 | 92.31 | 93.06 | 94.96 | 95.85 | 101.89 | 98.84 | 104.20 | 103.57 |
| 1977 | 101.00 | 97.16 | 90.69 | 93.76 | 96.77 | 100.85 | 101.00 | 102.53 | 104.56 | 111.80 | 107.37 | 112.67 | 108.82 |
| 1978 | 109.71 | 104.12 | 100.30 | 101.41 | 104.90 | 109.41 | 110.00 | 109.61 | 113.79 | 121.70 | 116.22 | 122.40 | 113.99 |
| 1979 | 108.63 | 102.02 | 100.27 | 98.48 | 103.50 | 108.31 | 109.85 | 108.56 | 113.17 | 122.66 | 114.99 | 124.72 | 113.08 |
| 1980 | 120.92 | 114.89 | 111.62 | 111.43 | 116.08 | 119.83 | 122.46 | 121.48 | 125.54 | 136.80 | 128.28 | 138.54 | 129.05 |
| 1981 | 130.45 | 123.67 | 118.49 | 120.56 | 125.72 | 129.19 | 130.67 | 130.14 | 137.05 | 148.89 | 142.66 | 153.39 | 142.86 |
| 1982 | 141.86 | 135.68 | 130.77 | 131.06 | 136.35 | 138.82 | 140.60 | 139.45 | 149.02 | 160.51 | 153.86 | 170.14 | 158.57 |
| 1983 | 152.72 | 146.90 | 142.47 | 141.82 | 148.45 | 148.65 | 151.31 | 145.79 | 158.47 | 170.36 | 162.55 | 182.46 | 177.79 |
| 1984 | 161.42 | 154.04 | 152.05 | 151.03 | 157.96 | 156.96 | 160.14 | 155.68 | 166.12 | 179.14 | 171.28 | 190.02 | 187.12 |
| 1985 | 171.05 | 162.12 | 159.37 | 160.38 | 167.00 | 169.14 | 170.67 | 167.36 | 172.52 | 184.14 | 178.61 | 201.85 | 194.13 |
| 1986 | 161.07 | 171.53 | 172.32 | 171.97 | 175.34 | 178.11 | 160.48 | 177.96 | 182.73 | 196.82 | 189.41 | 211.43 | 212.95 |
| 1987 | 190.26 | 182.23 | 185.22 | 182.23 | 187.28 | 185.86 | 194.84 | 187.96 | 186.64 | 200.08 | 194.76 | 230.10 | 223.45 |
| 1988 | 202.75 | 196.99 | 199.41 | 193.37 | 197.45 | 199.04 | 210.69 | 195.27 | 196.79 | 209.14 | 206.57 | 245.42 | 235.82 |
| 1989 | 215.86 | 210.04 | 215.67 | 207.36 | 209.83 | 211.70 | 226.09 | 205.44 | 208.63 | 221.76 | 219.64 | 260.86 | 252.52 |
| 1990 | 231.18 | 223.55 | 227.26 | 220.43 | 222.48 | 225.23 | 243.53 | 217.36 | 217.27 | 235.54 | 238.08 | 278.51 | 271.87 |
| 1991 | 243.91 | 234.14 | 238.62 | 229.49 | 231.76 | 237.52 | 255.80 | 225.53 | 227.99 | 250.43 | 250.99 | 291.12 | 286.27 |
| 1992 | 254.72 | 245.41 | 248.36 | 239.77 | 240.80 | 248.59 | 268.41 | 233.42 | 240.48 | 258.93 | 259.31 | 298.56 | 297.33 |
| 1993 | 260.20 | 246.29 | 251.15 | 247.58 | 251.30 | 254.62 | 273.07 | 237.90 | 243.39 | 263.15 | 266.26 | 316.20 | 311.46 |
| 1994 | 258.07 | 242.29 | 246.95 | 244.65 | 250.27 | 251.23 | 271.02 | 240.76 | 240.55 | 263.44 | 268.35 | 307.28 | 310.00 |

## Table 12

## Benefit Payments[6] by Type of Benefit and Province, 1976–1994

| Province and year | type of benefit | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular<br>Ordinaire | Sickness<br>Maladie | Maternity<br>Maternité | Adoption<br>Adoption | Parental<br>Parentale | Retirement[5]<br>Retraite[5] | Fishing<br>Pêche |
| | in thousands | | | | | | |
| Total[1] | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 3,019,686 | 129,804 | 139,625 | ... | ... | 16,047 | 28,880 |
| 1977 | 3,485,080 | 155,829 | 172,228 | ... | ... | 13,541 | 48,399 |
| 1978 | 4,006,869 | 157,405 | 195,298 | ... | ... | 14,832 | 63,461 |
| 1979 | 3,431,217 | 145,184 | 207,649 | ... | ... | 15,054 | 70,897 |
| 1980 | 3,748,552 | 154,670 | 234,746 | ... | ... | 15,950 | 82,571 |
| 1981 | 4,115,789 | 164,261 | 273,052 | ... | ... | 17,582 | 92,443 |
| 1982 | 7,646,025 | 174,416 | 315,972 | ... | ... | 18,167 | 111,857 |
| 1983 | 9,069,503 | 179,474 | 344,168 | ... | ... | 18,514 | 141,836 |
| 1984 | 8,825,126 | 204,559 | 395,918 | 3,071 | ... | 19,158 | 163,372 |
| 1985 | 8,975,315 | 220,700 | 432,531 | 3,845 | ... | 22,399 | 179,767 |
| 1986 | 9,209,882 | 242,065 | 472,547 | 4,146 | ... | 21,802 | 208,515 |
| 1987 | 9,076,420 | 278,693 | 506,154 | 4,637 | ... | 23,110 | 223,321 |
| 1988 | 9,309,361 | 325,159 | 566,663 | 4,720 | ... | 19,190 | 270,062 |
| 1989 | 9,846,725 | 356,501 | 632,282 | 4,827 | ... | 26,048 | 269,648 |
| 1990 | 11,293,748 | 390,397 | 715,446 | 5,273 | 371 | 18,326 | 263,706 |
| 1991 | 14,783,294 | 409,663 | 778,556 | 7,030 | 351,245 | ... | 287,048 |
| 1992 | 15,400,200 | 437,299 | 835,121 | 5,210 | 491,939 | ... | 296,291 |
| 1993 | 14,569,478 | 437,017 | 806,668 | 5,047 | 493,198 | ... | 258,019 |
| 1994 | 12,002,503 | 443,110 | 775,079 | 4,696 | 479,957 | ... | 249,262 |
| Newfoundland | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 170,596 | 1,818 | 2,581 | ... | ... | 208 | 6,464 |
| 1977 | 196,015 | 2,225 | 3,111 | ... | ... | 183 | 13,208 |
| 1978 | 222,667 | 2,333 | 3,528 | ... | ... | 163 | 16,948 |
| 1979 | 198,151 | 2,258 | 3,820 | ... | ... | 180 | 24,606 |
| 1980 | 219,486 | 2,612 | 4,325 | ... | ... | 186 | 33,039 |
| 1981 | 242,181 | 2,777 | 4,922 | ... | ... | 208 | 36,980 |
| 1982 | 324,398 | 3,098 | 5,493 | ... | ... | 187 | 42,033 |
| 1983 | 383,531 | 3,278 | 5,957 | ... | ... | 197 | 52,533 |
| 1984 | 414,436 | 3,487 | 6,635 | 16 | ... | 191 | 57,314 |
| 1985 | 464,289 | 3,853 | 6,558 | 83 | ... | 186 | 63,415 |
| 1986 | 516,092 | 4,200 | 6,931 | 58 | ... | 166 | 71,953 |
| 1987 | 545,053 | 4,847 | 7,124 | 121 | ... | 224 | 80,082 |
| 1988 | 619,590 | 5,823 | 7,662 | 78 | ... | 177 | 100,617 |
| 1989 | 692,473 | 6,155 | 8,378 | 71 | ... | 269 | 97,025 |
| 1990 | 715,687 | 6,275 | 9,250 | 67 | 8 | 185 | 93,998 |
| 1991 | 821,113 | 7,130 | 9,907 | 86 | 4,655 | ... | 98,066 |
| 1992 | 883,860 | 8,354 | 9,946 | 51 | 5,419 | ... | 95,195 |
| 1993 | 769,704 | 8,247 | 9,311 | 52 | 5,397 | ... | 55,851 |
| 1994 | 827,895 | 8,025 | 9,194 | 24 | 5,315 | ... | 54,350 |
| Prince Edward Island | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 28,677 | 527 | 672 | ... | ... | 60 | 1,923 |
| 1977 | 33,183 | 675 | 770 | ... | ... | 55 | 3,433 |
| 1978 | 37,612 | 777 | 882 | ... | ... | 44 | 5,036 |
| 1979 | 34,224 | 666 | 897 | ... | ... | 60 | 5,901 |
| 1980 | 35,792 | 752 | 1,079 | ... | ... | 50 | 7,243 |
| 1981 | 41,683 | 782 | 1,137 | ... | ... | 55 | 7,440 |
| 1982 | 55,661 | 777 | 1,293 | ... | ... | 57 | 8,686 |
| 1983 | 64,611 | 852 | 1,455 | ... | ... | 58 | 10,449 |
| 1984 | 77,984 | 1,034 | 1,631 | 33 | ... | 60 | 12,062 |
| 1985 | 86,365 | 969 | 1,845 | 22 | ... | 76 | 13,062 |
| 1986 | 97,453 | 1,123 | 1,969 | 22 | ... | 64 | 15,929 |
| 1987 | 100,445 | 1,321 | 2,052 | 36 | ... | 72 | 15,979 |
| 1988 | 111,739 | 1,633 | 2,339 | 41 | ... | 53 | 19,275 |
| 1989 | 123,816 | 1,611 | 2,587 | 43 | ... | 67 | 19,422 |
| 1990 | 125,300 | 1,792 | 2,838 | 36 | 1 | 56 | 19,234 |
| 1991 | 152,311 | 2,285 | 3,174 | 20 | 1,538 | ... | 21,631 |
| 1992 | 158,371 | 2,610 | 3,195 | 31 | 1,859 | ... | 21,977 |
| 1993 | 170,461 | 2,591 | 3,167 | 39 | 1,861 | ... | 20,652 |
| 1994 | 148,461 | 2,533 | 2,747 | 22 | 1,625 | ... | 19,672 |

## Tableau 12

## Prestations versées[6] selon le genre de prestations et la province, 1976–1994

| genre de prestations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Work sharing<br>Travail partagé | Job creation<br>Création d'emplois | Training<br>Formation<br>Income support<br>Soutien de revenu | Training<br>Formation<br>Supplementary allowances<br>Allocations supplémentaires | Training<br>Formation<br>Course costs<br>Frais des cours | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant<br>Income support<br>Soutien de revenu | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant<br>Project costs<br>Frais des projets | Total | Province et année |
| | | | | en milliers | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Total[1] |
| ... | ... | 25,531 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,342,247 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 33,966 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,884,969 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 99,045 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,536,910 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 138,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,008,001 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 156,819 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,393,308 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 165,147 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,826,273 | 1981 |
| 83,151 | 24,479 | 201,378 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,575,445 | 1982 |
| 83,140 | 106,661 | 225,767 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,169,063 | 1983 |
| 32,389 | 115,186 | 226,846 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,985,625 | 1984 |
| 25,190 | 132,612 | 234,529 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,226,868 | 1985 |
| 21,653 | 96,014 | 236,933 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,513,557 | 1986 |
| 16,979 | 87,619 | 223,776 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,440,709 | 1987 |
| 16,828 | 102,176 | 238,219 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10,652,400 | 1988 |
| 21,138 | 101,829 | 269,041 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,528,036 | 1989 |
| 61,732 | 109,655 | 330,754 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13,189,409 | 1990 |
| 160,119 | 114,935 | 494,239 | 43,577 | 285,911 | ... | ... | 17,695,617 | 1991 |
| 116,716 | 113,309 | 991,966 | 95,562 | 506,619 | 13,585 | 4,416 | 19,306,233 | 1992 |
| 54,315 | 102,981 | 926,886 | 82,197 | 465,910 | 60,258 | 14,672 | 18,296,646 | 1993 |
| 22,780 | 115,114 | 947,766 | 83,034 | 525,610 | 123,499 | 19,037 | 15,791,447 | 1994 |
| | | | | | | | | Terre–Neuve |
| ... | ... | 1,906 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 183,007 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 2,054 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 215,875 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 3,854 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 251,493 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 5,098 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 234,114 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 5,835 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 265,484 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 6,657 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 293,725 | 1981 |
| 158 | 1,667 | 7,109 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 384,143 | 1982 |
| 511 | 5,393 | 8,521 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 459,921 | 1983 |
| 395 | 7,932 | 8,476 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 498,861 | 1984 |
| 319 | 7,075 | 8,628 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 554,405 | 1985 |
| 270 | 5,311 | 9,295 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 614,276 | 1986 |
| 204 | 5,115 | 8,426 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 651,196 | 1987 |
| 125 | 6,371 | 9,330 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 751,775 | 1988 |
| 97 | 6,157 | 11,126 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 823,752 | 1989 |
| 217 | 8,455 | 13,986 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 848,127 | 1990 |
| 643 | 6,933 | 23,410 | 3,341 | 9,737 | ... | ... | 967,021 | 1991 |
| 1,326 | 9,085 | 47,979 | 7,917 | 25,361 | 1,215 | 186 | 1,095,894 | 1992 |
| 864 | 8,000 | 52,984 | 6,754 | 21,421 | 4,316 | 414 | 943,314 | 1993 |
| 419 | 7,129 | 53,820 | 6,529 | 25,804 | 4,364 | 462 | 803,329 | 1994 |
| | | | | | | | | Île–du–Prince–Édouard |
| ... | ... | 186 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31,982 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 255 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38,306 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 1,149 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 45,500 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 1,572 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 43,320 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 1,565 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46,482 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 1,867 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52,944 | 1981 |
| 71 | 751 | 1,730 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 69,025 | 1982 |
| 179 | 2,289 | 1,835 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 81,728 | 1983 |
| 132 | 2,837 | 2,453 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98,225 | 1984 |
| 115 | 2,030 | 2,432 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106,916 | 1985 |
| 63 | 1,070 | 2,356 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120,047 | 1986 |
| 46 | 1,217 | 2,011 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 123,179 | 1987 |
| 54 | 1,469 | 1,942 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 138,545 | 1988 |
| 34 | 1,428 | 2,047 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 151,154 | 1989 |
| 235 | 2,018 | 2,337 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153,847 | 1990 |
| 308 | 1,916 | 3,625 | 368 | 1,646 | ... | ... | 189,023 | 1991 |
| 646 | 2,016 | 7,410 | 935 | 3,961 | 361 | 14 | 213,387 | 1992 |
| 393 | 1,969 | 8,044 | 860 | 4,123 | 1,364 | 61 | 215,586 | 1993 |
| 66 | 2,015 | 7,929 | 808 | 3,947 | 1,777 | 124 | 191,727 | 1994 |

## Table 12

## Benefit Payments[6] by Type of Benefit and Province, 1976–1994 –continued

| Province and year | type of benefit | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular<br>Ordinaire | Sickness<br>Maladie | Maternity<br>Maternité | Adoption<br>Adoption | Parental<br>Parentale | Retirement[5]<br>Retraite[5] | Fishing<br>Pêche |
| | in thousands | | | | | | |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 136,091 | 4,861 | 3,867 | ... | ... | 670 | 7,334 |
| 1977 | 170,541 | 6,216 | 4,544 | ... | ... | 477 | 9,991 |
| 1978 | 188,542 | 6,242 | 5,394 | ... | ... | 510 | 12,412 |
| 1979 | 163,018 | 5,810 | 5,227 | ... | ... | 488 | 13,412 |
| 1980 | 175,307 | 6,319 | 5,926 | ... | ... | 499 | 16,248 |
| 1981 | 197,968 | 6,574 | 6,812 | ... | ... | 559 | 18,322 |
| 1982 | 303,526 | 7,027 | 7,955 | ... | ... | 582 | 23,733 |
| 1983 | 336,635 | 6,935 | 8,806 | ... | ... | 624 | 29,479 |
| 1984 | 348,755 | 7,706 | 9,906 | 190 | ... | 573 | 35,224 |
| 1985 | 383,364 | 8,352 | 11,218 | 214 | ... | 681 | 38,443 |
| 1986 | 408,243 | 9,243 | 12,215 | 178 | ... | 678 | 43,696 |
| 1987 | 415,291 | 10,584 | 13,225 | 222 | ... | 687 | 45,156 |
| 1988 | 433,126 | 12,149 | 14,302 | 161 | ... | 515 | 54,230 |
| 1989 | 465,005 | 13,556 | 15,616 | 173 | ... | 703 | 54,925 |
| 1990 | 522,539 | 14,912 | 18,978 | 202 | 8 | 469 | 57,716 |
| 1991 | 619,214 | 16,608 | 20,297 | 176 | 8,914 | ... | 64,871 |
| 1992 | 655,610 | 18,399 | 21,386 | 221 | 12,024 | ... | 73,299 |
| 1993 | 649,889 | 18,527 | 20,363 | 121 | 11,683 | ... | 76,151 |
| 1994 | 595,626 | 18,065 | 19,254 | 110 | 11,532 | ... | 71,105 |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 170,131 | 3,799 | 3,135 | ... | ... | 461 | 2,646 |
| 1977 | 206,773 | 4,406 | 3,677 | ... | ... | 347 | 4,938 |
| 1978 | 226,646 | 4,500 | 4,178 | ... | ... | 345 | 6,733 |
| 1979 | 204,431 | 4,279 | 4,231 | ... | ... | 346 | 7,342 |
| 1980 | 225,697 | 4,454 | 4,800 | ... | ... | 377 | 8,586 |
| 1981 | 257,629 | 4,613 | 5,314 | ... | ... | 419 | 8,653 |
| 1982 | 353,657 | 4,924 | 6,355 | ... | ... | 403 | 10,298 |
| 1983 | 405,534 | 5,418 | 7,125 | ... | ... | 444 | 12,315 |
| 1984 | 447,627 | 6,185 | 7,901 | 97 | ... | 416 | 14,762 |
| 1985 | 468,740 | 7,049 | 8,396 | 106 | ... | 481 | 16,017 |
| 1986 | 494,422 | 7,598 | 9,215 | 142 | ... | 430 | 18,748 |
| 1987 | 511,285 | 8,872 | 9,426 | 161 | ... | 507 | 20,283 |
| 1988 | 550,911 | 10,467 | 10,720 | 124 | ... | 373 | 22,840 |
| 1989 | 566,055 | 11,467 | 11,434 | 137 | ... | 507 | 20,762 |
| 1990 | 600,154 | 12,423 | 13,248 | 131 | 13 | 347 | 19,578 |
| 1991 | 704,045 | 14,500 | 14,584 | 131 | 6,802 | ... | 20,833 |
| 1992 | 747,389 | 15,544 | 15,959 | 112 | 9,167 | ... | 22,289 |
| 1993 | 737,364 | 16,271 | 14,859 | 107 | 8,785 | ... | 22,773 |
| 1994 | 675,677 | 16,305 | 14,812 | 116 | 8,676 | ... | 22,569 |
| Quebec | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 1,163,472 | 39,886 | 37,971 | ... | ... | 4,376 | 2,036 |
| 1977 | 1,372,419 | 46,761 | 46,188 | ... | ... | 2,985 | 3,574 |
| 1978 | 1,568,560 | 46,085 | 54,449 | ... | ... | 3,205 | 4,813 |
| 1979 | 1,373,320 | 42,400 | 59,531 | ... | ... | 3,228 | 6,006 |
| 1980 | 1,451,579 | 43,563 | 65,370 | ... | ... | 3,467 | 7,076 |
| 1981 | 1,643,436 | 48,431 | 75,756 | ... | ... | 3,917 | 7,916 |
| 1982 | 2,688,954 | 45,328 | 80,954 | ... | ... | 4,061 | 10,057 |
| 1983 | 2,819,737 | 47,173 | 85,036 | ... | ... | 3,850 | 12,030 |
| 1984 | 2,765,118 | 55,375 | 97,656 | 174 | ... | 3,716 | 13,304 |
| 1985 | 2,885,025 | 57,825 | 102,368 | 283 | ... | 3,851 | 14,422 |
| 1986 | 2,899,613 | 58,759 | 106,971 | 316 | ... | 3,562 | 16,554 |
| 1987 | 2,847,220 | 65,858 | 114,634 | 393 | ... | 3,912 | 17,837 |
| 1988 | 3,064,973 | 74,222 | 131,919 | 327 | ... | 3,257 | 22,113 |
| 1989 | 3,371,972 | 81,570 | 148,504 | 467 | ... | 4,159 | 20,935 |
| 1990 | 3,820,057 | 83,051 | 171,346 | 511 | 96 | 3,019 | 17,767 |
| 1991 | 4,716,458 | 89,835 | 191,994 | 1,245 | 92,621 | ... | 15,440 |
| 1992 | 4,860,954 | 98,996 | 207,283 | 1,076 | 126,114 | ... | 14,054 |
| 1993 | 4,698,227 | 100,627 | 197,396 | 1,223 | 122,882 | ... | 12,925 |
| 1994 | 3,957,798 | 102,981 | 184,698 | 1,263 | 117,087 | ... | 12,185 |

## Tableau 12

## Prestations versées[6] selon le genre de prestations et la province, 1976–1994 –suite

| genre de prestations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Work sharing<br>Travail partagé | Job creation<br>Création d'emplois | Training<br>Formation<br>Income support<br>Soutien de revenu | Training<br>Formation<br>Supplementary allowances<br>Allocations supplémentaires | Training<br>Formation<br>Course costs<br>Frais des cours | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant<br>Income support<br>Soutien de revenu | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant<br>Project costs<br>Frais des projets | Total | Province et année |
| | | | | en milliers | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Nouvelle–Écosse |
| ... | ... | 934 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153,422 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 1,111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 192,539 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 3,415 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 216,515 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 4,939 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 192,894 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 5,796 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 210,097 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 6,654 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 236,868 | 1981 |
| 1,418 | 182 | 8,262 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 352,705 | 1982 |
| 2,165 | 6,223 | 7,517 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 398,385 | 1983 |
| 913 | 6,481 | 7,401 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 418,148 | 1984 |
| 1,699 | 4,803 | 8,660 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 457,434 | 1985 |
| 513 | 5,542 | 9,496 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 489,805 | 1986 |
| 198 | 4,316 | 8,358 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 498,037 | 1987 |
| 138 | 3,930 | 8,844 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 527,396 | 1988 |
| 189 | 4,779 | 11,945 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 567,091 | 1989 |
| 768 | 4,408 | 13,575 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 633,575 | 1990 |
| 2,441 | 4,353 | 17,284 | 2,023 | 6,837 | ... | ... | 763,017 | 1991 |
| 2,086 | 4,276 | 32,357 | 4,670 | 25,107 | 1,287 | 198 | 850,922 | 1992 |
| 645 | 3,729 | 34,353 | 5,199 | 18,033 | 4,940 | 595 | 844,228 | 1993 |
| 517 | 5,763 | 37,589 | 5,675 | 23,144 | 6,543 | 1,062 | 796,187 | 1994 |
| | | | | | | | | Nouveau–Brunswick |
| ... | ... | 1,455 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 181,144 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 1,540 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 220,734 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 4,250 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 248,653 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 6,039 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 226,668 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 7,009 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250,923 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 7,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 283,909 | 1981 |
| 1,325 | 2,696 | 8,317 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 387,974 | 1982 |
| 1,913 | 5,577 | 9,030 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 447,356 | 1983 |
| 1,429 | 5,594 | 9,870 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 493,881 | 1984 |
| 652 | 5,983 | 10,164 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 517,590 | 1985 |
| 680 | 4,543 | 9,785 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 545,562 | 1986 |
| 695 | 4,079 | 8,841 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 564,170 | 1987 |
| 373 | 4,641 | 8,947 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 609,396 | 1988 |
| 556 | 6,264 | 11,353 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 626,535 | 1989 |
| 1,206 | 6,334 | 15,260 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 668,694 | 1990 |
| 3,757 | 8,937 | 19,451 | 1,907 | 9,254 | ... | ... | 802,202 | 1991 |
| 4,921 | 7,022 | 36,570 | 5,134 | 18,121 | 464 | 217 | 883,007 | 1992 |
| 2,306 | 7,440 | 47,639 | 7,672 | 19,906 | 4,494 | 857 | 890,473 | 1993 |
| 561 | 8,990 | 49,922 | 8,844 | 17,564 | 5,492 | 763 | 830,311 | 1994 |
| | | | | | | | | Québec |
| ... | ... | 5,460 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,246,093 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 8,272 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,472,748 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 22,827 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,699,939 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 35,668 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,520,151 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 37,449 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,608,504 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 39,188 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,816,646 | 1981 |
| 23,718 | 1,399 | 44,924 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,899,395 | 1982 |
| 21,894 | 9,458 | 49,010 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,048,186 | 1983 |
| 8,938 | 22,392 | 57,042 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,021,716 | 1984 |
| 5,375 | 41,050 | 61,254 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,171,454 | 1985 |
| 3,486 | 33,706 | 61,225 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,168,193 | 1986 |
| 3,347 | 26,933 | 55,777 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,135,712 | 1987 |
| 4,762 | 35,282 | 57,357 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,394,212 | 1988 |
| 6,385 | 36,573 | 56,524 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,727,090 | 1989 |
| 21,892 | 40,053 | 77,118 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,234,910 | 1990 |
| 53,092 | 38,649 | 117,999 | 8,905 | 34,104 | ... | ... | 5,360,343 | 1991 |
| 43,163 | 38,217 | 299,693 | 27,424 | 148,485 | 2,360 | 607 | 5,868,626 | 1992 |
| 20,544 | 35,608 | 240,599 | 20,736 | 128,370 | 16,623 | 2,341 | 5,598,301 | 1993 |
| 9,317 | 40,433 | 261,839 | 21,478 | 135,598 | 30,821 | 3,646 | 4,879,144 | 1994 |

## Table 12

## Benefit Payments[6] by Type of Benefit and Province, 1976–1994 –continued

| Province and year | type of benefit | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular<br>Ordinaire | Sickness<br>Maladie | Maternity<br>Maternité | Adoption<br>Adoption | Parental<br>Parentale | Retirement[5]<br>Retraite[5] | Fishing<br>Pêche |
| | in thousands | | | | | | |
| Ontario | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 807,681 | 47,337 | 54,230 | ... | ... | 7,807 | 748 |
| 1977 | 872,364 | 55,327 | 66,313 | ... | ... | 5,719 | 816 |
| 1978 | 991,562 | 57,904 | 75,727 | ... | ... | 6,573 | 1,190 |
| 1979 | 842,032 | 52,867 | 79,442 | ... | ... | 6,666 | 1,007 |
| 1980 | 1,029,836 | 57,191 | 90,593 | ... | ... | 6,953 | 1,204 |
| 1981 | 1,035,861 | 59,678 | 102,838 | ... | ... | 7,548 | 1,412 |
| 1982 | 2,072,519 | 65,652 | 119,989 | ... | ... | 7,974 | 1,978 |
| 1983 | 2,518,108 | 68,465 | 132,340 | ... | ... | 8,070 | 2,159 |
| 1984 | 2,165,004 | 78,654 | 155,472 | 1,429 | ... | 8,676 | 2,649 |
| 1985 | 2,161,847 | 87,225 | 173,473 | 1,798 | ... | 10,789 | 2,443 |
| 1986 | 2,073,933 | 99,508 | 194,246 | 1,803 | ... | 11,036 | 1,172 |
| 1987 | 1,951,074 | 117,344 | 212,287 | 1,887 | ... | 11,781 | 1,004 |
| 1988 | 1,876,078 | 140,293 | 240,344 | 2,074 | ... | 9,982 | 940 |
| 1989 | 1,921,977 | 150,411 | 271,382 | 2,004 | ... | 13,972 | 905 |
| 1990 | 2,775,437 | 165,786 | 309,273 | 2,024 | 162 | 9,754 | 890 |
| 1991 | 4,321,228 | 157,804 | 332,678 | 2,776 | 148,704 | ... | 1,094 |
| 1992 | 4,546,306 | 159,822 | 356,169 | 1,876 | 210,446 | ... | 1,272 |
| 1993 | 4,181,410 | 157,440 | 345,812 | 1,769 | 213,324 | ... | 1,044 |
| 1994 | 3,222,299 | 159,009 | 334,902 | 1,589 | 210,489 | ... | 1,085 |
| Manitoba | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 56,372 | 6,053 | 6,378 | ... | ... | 877 | 461 |
| 1977 | 81,554 | 7,145 | 7,416 | ... | ... | 851 | 680 |
| 1978 | 109,590 | 6,522 | 7,920 | ... | ... | 798 | 699 |
| 1979 | 84,945 | 5,927 | 7,950 | ... | ... | 769 | 403 |
| 1980 | 92,329 | 6,197 | 8,983 | ... | ... | 824 | 612 |
| 1981 | 109,400 | 6,616 | 10,200 | ... | ... | 908 | 747 |
| 1982 | 215,046 | 7,134 | 11,996 | ... | ... | 832 | 851 |
| 1983 | 269,813 | 7,106 | 13,329 | ... | ... | 910 | 1,878 |
| 1984 | 253,878 | 8,315 | 15,528 | 123 | ... | 981 | 1,708 |
| 1985 | 271,566 | 8,982 | 17,441 | 172 | ... | 1,054 | 2,161 |
| 1986 | 272,678 | 9,407 | 19,095 | 141 | ... | 1,054 | 2,437 |
| 1987 | 280,039 | 10,621 | 20,474 | 172 | ... | 1,076 | 2,964 |
| 1988 | 303,720 | 11,274 | 21,890 | 153 | ... | 893 | 3,320 |
| 1989 | 320,610 | 12,043 | 24,181 | 251 | ... | 1,137 | 3,861 |
| 1990 | 324,794 | 12,805 | 25,881 | 231 | 19 | 829 | 3,756 |
| 1991 | 394,582 | 13,894 | 27,678 | 409 | 12,990 | ... | 3,557 |
| 1992 | 380,365 | 15,867 | 28,834 | 254 | 17,326 | ... | 4,953 |
| 1993 | 362,506 | 14,979 | 28,673 | 294 | 17,653 | ... | 4,223 |
| 1994 | 291,720 | 14,833 | 27,387 | 278 | 17,039 | ... | 3,584 |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 42,536 | 3,559 | 4,705 | ... | ... | 534 | 129 |
| 1977 | 59,385 | 4,559 | 5,873 | ... | ... | 469 | 244 |
| 1978 | 74,024 | 4,460 | 6,790 | ... | ... | 507 | 212 |
| 1979 | 56,864 | 3,983 | 7,102 | ... | ... | 498 | 55 |
| 1980 | 61,548 | 4,165 | 7,619 | ... | ... | 517 | 59 |
| 1981 | 74,671 | 4,541 | 9,421 | ... | ... | 580 | 54 |
| 1982 | 146,353 | 4,822 | 11,054 | ... | ... | 550 | 63 |
| 1983 | 192,257 | 4,893 | 12,782 | ... | ... | 693 | 132 |
| 1984 | 210,788 | 5,425 | 14,489 | 169 | ... | 697 | 76 |
| 1985 | 224,106 | 5,448 | 16,228 | 175 | ... | 755 | 102 |
| 1986 | 246,417 | 5,949 | 17,348 | 225 | ... | 722 | 134 |
| 1987 | 250,763 | 6,292 | 18,396 | 218 | ... | 735 | 138 |
| 1988 | 263,596 | 6,894 | 19,699 | 207 | ... | 567 | 174 |
| 1989 | 275,125 | 7,223 | 21,113 | 276 | ... | 713 | 262 |
| 1990 | 257,581 | 8,004 | 22,337 | 294 | 9 | 551 | 253 |
| 1991 | 299,191 | 9,269 | 22,905 | 341 | 10,518 | ... | 320 |
| 1992 | 318,388 | 9,990 | 24,653 | 180 | 14,266 | ... | 598 |
| 1993 | 301,510 | 9,620 | 22,368 | 207 | 13,221 | ... | 440 |
| 1994 | 235,105 | 9,711 | 20,766 | 141 | 12,479 | ... | 400 |

## Tableau 12

## Prestations versées[6] selon le genre de prestations et la province, 1976–1994 –suite

| genre de prestations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Work sharing<br>Travail partagé | Job creation<br>Création d'emplois | Training<br>Formation<br>Income support<br>Soutien de revenu | Training<br>Formation<br>Supplementary allowances<br>Allocations supplémentaires | Training<br>Formation<br>Course costs<br>Frais des cours | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant<br>Income support<br>Soutien de revenu | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant<br>Project costs<br>Frais des projets | Total | Province et année |
| | | | en milliers | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Ontario |
| ... | ... | 8,901 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 920,851 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 10,653 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,003,980 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 27,844 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,160,841 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 42,268 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,024,282 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 50,788 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,236,565 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 50,701 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,258,037 | 1981 |
| 36,612 | 8,910 | 66,977 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,380,612 | 1982 |
| 30,849 | 22,403 | 77,020 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,859,415 | 1983 |
| 9,583 | 23,092 | 72,394 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,516,951 | 1984 |
| 6,990 | 31,671 | 75,037 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,551,273 | 1985 |
| 5,420 | 23,089 | 72,499 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,482,706 | 1986 |
| 3,407 | 20,637 | 67,160 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,386,600 | 1987 |
| 5,891 | 21,202 | 73,248 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,370,052 | 1988 |
| 8,135 | 20,206 | 80,805 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,469,797 | 1989 |
| 28,985 | 22,290 | 104,582 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,419,183 | 1990 |
| 66,991 | 26,145 | 173,985 | 12,273 | 118,754 | ... | ... | 5,362,434 | 1991 |
| 37,861 | 21,251 | 323,509 | 23,530 | 160,990 | 1,250 | 456 | 5,844,736 | 1992 |
| 16,523 | 24,150 | 288,515 | 17,400 | 137,049 | 16,980 | 4,192 | 5,405,608 | 1993 |
| 7,609 | 26,582 | 303,823 | 18,898 | 181,811 | 35,074 | 5,965 | 4,511,334 | 1994 |
| | | | | | | | | Manitoba |
| ... | ... | 794 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 89,714 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 1,472 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98,250 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 5,252 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 130,782 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 6,529 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106,522 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 7,883 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 116,830 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 9,016 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 136,887 | 1981 |
| 3,436 | 465 | 10,674 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250,434 | 1982 |
| 5,249 | 1,337 | 10,903 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 310,525 | 1983 |
| 2,294 | 3,086 | 9,597 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 295,512 | 1984 |
| 1,723 | 3,256 | 11,178 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 317,534 | 1985 |
| 1,331 | 2,049 | 12,554 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 320,947 | 1986 |
| 1,300 | 1,881 | 12,669 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 331,196 | 1987 |
| 1,884 | 2,218 | 13,220 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 358,572 | 1988 |
| 2,030 | 2,543 | 13,637 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 380,295 | 1989 |
| 2,991 | 2,694 | 14,115 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 388,114 | 1990 |
| 8,683 | 3,822 | 20,194 | 1,827 | 5,142 | ... | ... | 493,076 | 1991 |
| 7,545 | 3,706 | 36,497 | 4,578 | 27,433 | 1,270 | 384 | 526,810 | 1992 |
| 5,785 | 2,276 | 30,163 | 2,868 | 18,109 | 4,808 | 629 | 493,165 | 1993 |
| 1,223 | 3,367 | 31,756 | 3,165 | 23,587 | 6,266 | 1,157 | 425,360 | 1994 |
| | | | | | | | | Saskatchewan |
| ... | ... | 649 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 51,615 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 999 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 70,949 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 4,054 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90,048 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 4,661 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73,161 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 5,489 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79,396 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 5,435 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94,703 | 1981 |
| 1,320 | 5 | 5,765 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 169,931 | 1982 |
| 1,588 | 14 | 6,179 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 218,537 | 1983 |
| 1,203 | 2,072 | 6,658 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 241,577 | 1984 |
| 1,683 | 3,175 | 8,536 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 258,207 | 1985 |
| 1,533 | 2,103 | 6,337 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 260,768 | 1986 |
| 1,644 | 2,099 | 6,796 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 287,081 | 1987 |
| 1,379 | 2,647 | 7,384 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 302,547 | 1988 |
| 1,468 | 1,856 | 7,677 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 315,713 | 1989 |
| 1,525 | 2,450 | 7,685 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 300,691 | 1990 |
| 2,524 | 2,336 | 11,021 | 1,916 | 7,632 | ... | ... | 367,972 | 1991 |
| 1,490 | 2,406 | 18,898 | 3,709 | 13,675 | 317 | 259 | 408,828 | 1992 |
| 919 | 1,906 | 24,682 | 4,410 | 15,394 | 2,495 | 781 | 397,953 | 1993 |
| 395 | 2,088 | 21,555 | 3,591 | 16,012 | 5,432 | 1,271 | 328,949 | 1994 |

## Table 12

## Benefit Payments[6] by Type of Benefit and Province, 1976–1994 –continued

| Province and year | type of benefit | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular<br>Ordinaire | Sickness<br>Maladie | Maternity<br>Maternité | Adoption<br>Adoption | Parental<br>Parentale | Retirement[5]<br>Retraite[5] | Fishing<br>Pêche |
| | in thousands | | | | | | |
| Alberta | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 62,639 | 8,725 | 13,093 | ... | ... | 1,089 | 17 |
| 1977 | 82,471 | 11,459 | 16,027 | ... | ... | 901 | 18 |
| 1978 | 101,836 | 10,981 | 17,566 | ... | ... | 930 | 13 |
| 1979 | 75,564 | 10,091 | 19,296 | ... | ... | 997 | 11 |
| 1980 | 88,636 | 10,966 | 22,360 | ... | ... | 1,051 | 8 |
| 1981 | 107,639 | 11,825 | 28,752 | ... | ... | 1,197 | 14 |
| 1982 | 416,067 | 13,500 | 36,147 | ... | ... | 1,262 | 31 |
| 1983 | 818,898 | 13,809 | 40,451 | ... | ... | 1,456 | 39 |
| 1984 | 827,012 | 14,597 | 44,592 | 414 | ... | 1,490 | 96 |
| 1985 | 735,448 | 15,561 | 49,261 | 536 | ... | 1,662 | 98 |
| 1986 | 871,317 | 17,448 | 53,853 | 674 | ... | 1,598 | 135 |
| 1987 | 836,759 | 19,080 | 55,922 | 737 | ... | 1,579 | 143 |
| 1988 | 740,959 | 21,841 | 60,025 | 837 | ... | 1,274 | 173 |
| 1989 | 770,246 | 24,727 | 65,824 | 796 | ... | 1,764 | 156 |
| 1990 | 755,004 | 26,868 | 69,644 | 901 | 27 | 1,217 | 172 |
| 1991 | 978,510 | 29,630 | 74,168 | 896 | 28,927 | ... | 299 |
| 1992 | 1,076,112 | 31,799 | 77,702 | 644 | 43,273 | ... | 295 |
| 1993 | 1,016,728 | 31,572 | 72,464 | 498 | 42,779 | ... | 400 |
| 1994 | 854,801 | 32,022 | 69,640 | 480 | 40,451 | ... | 379 |
| British Columbia | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 368,828 | 13,044 | 12,557 | ... | ... | 1,932 | 7,102 |
| 1977 | 397,749 | 16,832 | 15,800 | ... | ... | 1,542 | 11,465 |
| 1978 | 469,351 | 17,328 | 18,224 | ... | ... | 1,740 | 13,372 |
| 1979 | 386,570 | 16,651 | 19,385 | ... | ... | 1,806 | 12,138 |
| 1980 | 358,891 | 18,181 | 22,789 | ... | ... | 2,007 | 8,485 |
| 1981 | 394,555 | 20,166 | 26,778 | ... | ... | 2,173 | 10,885 |
| 1982 | 1,049,445 | 21,830 | 33,478 | ... | ... | 2,241 | 14,118 |
| 1983 | 1,230,497 | 21,250 | 35,402 | ... | ... | 2,193 | 20,791 |
| 1984 | 1,286,120 | 23,450 | 40,571 | 398 | ... | 2,335 | 25,138 |
| 1985 | 1,260,698 | 25,002 | 43,898 | 404 | ... | 2,813 | 29,552 |
| 1986 | 1,295,354 | 28,372 | 46,431 | 550 | ... | 2,470 | 37,735 |
| 1987 | 1,301,004 | 33,355 | 50,139 | 612 | ... | 2,512 | 39,891 |
| 1988 | 1,307,604 | 39,936 | 54,792 | 654 | ... | 2,067 | 46,327 |
| 1989 | 1,300,448 | 46,993 | 59,952 | 537 | ... | 2,714 | 51,323 |
| 1990 | 1,354,316 | 57,630 | 68,846 | 710 | 27 | 1,871 | 50,231 |
| 1991 | 1,725,360 | 67,641 | 76,463 | 856 | 34,069 | ... | 60,610 |
| 1992 | 1,705,224 | 74,782 | 65,267 | 662 | 49,761 | ... | 62,146 |
| 1993 | 1,613,172 | 75,657 | 67,885 | 565 | 53,514 | ... | 63,290 |
| 1994 | 1,341,410 | 78,216 | 67,776 | 527 | 53,391 | ... | 63,666 |
| Yukon | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 7,106 | 88 | 144 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 |
| 1977 | 6,346 | 108 | 181 | ... | ... | 5 | 10 |
| 1978 | 7,768 | 115 | 226 | ... | ... | 9 | 7 |
| 1979 | 6,726 | 96 | 261 | ... | ... | 8 | – |
| 1980 | 5,276 | 117 | 287 | ... | ... | 8 | 2 |
| 1981 | 6,188 | 132 | 383 | ... | ... | 7 | 9 |
| 1982 | 12,738 | 128 | 404 | ... | ... | 8 | 6 |
| 1983 | 16,385 | 72 | 478 | ... | ... | 9 | – |
| 1984 | 15,304 | 130 | 528 | 9 | ... | 12 | – |
| 1985 | 16,405 | 170 | 593 | 16 | ... | 15 | 3 |
| 1986 | 16,592 | 146 | 634 | 10 | ... | 8 | – |
| 1987 | 18,072 | 228 | 679 | 8 | ... | 14 | 7 |
| 1988 | 18,784 | 272 | 836 | 9 | ... | 13 | – |
| 1989 | 20,130 | 299 | 793 | 5 | ... | 15 | 13 |
| 1990 | 21,560 | 290 | 992 | 11 | – | 12 | 11 |
| 1991 | 24,326 | 365 | 1,097 | 10 | 450 | ... | 36 |
| 1992 | 25,324 | 435 | 1,114 | 9 | 675 | ... | 12 |
| 1993 | 36,863 | 502 | 1,152 | 8 | 695 | ... | 17 |
| 1994 | 26,796 | 643 | 836 | – | 492 | ... | 17 |

## Tableau 12

## Prestations versées[6] selon le genre de prestations et la province, 1976–1994 – suite

| genre de prestations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Work sharing<br>Travail partagé | Job creation<br>Création d'emplois | Training<br>Formation | | | Self-employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant | | Total | Province et année |
| | | Income support<br>Soutien de revenu | Supplementary allowances<br>Allocations supplémentaires | Course costs<br>Frais des cours | Income support<br>Soutien de revenu | Project costs<br>Frais des projets | | |
| | | | | en milliers | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Alberta |
| ... | ... | 1,843 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 86,590 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 2,860 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 112,582 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 12,304 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143,630 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 16,084 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 122,043 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 17,785 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 140,805 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 20,601 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 170,026 | 1981 |
| 4,125 | 23 | 24,364 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 495,519 | 1982 |
| 6,729 | 103 | 27,322 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 908,807 | 1983 |
| 3,462 | 5,745 | 26,033 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 923,442 | 1984 |
| 2,403 | 8,176 | 24,608 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 837,773 | 1985 |
| 6,820 | 6,314 | 25,173 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 983,333 | 1986 |
| 4,860 | 7,757 | 24,140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 950,976 | 1987 |
| 1,260 | 6,926 | 22,089 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 855,386 | 1988 |
| 1,314 | 7,173 | 26,549 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 898,548 | 1989 |
| 984 | 6,805 | 29,431 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 891,072 | 1990 |
| 4,075 | 7,427 | 41,167 | 4,951 | 31,972 | ... | ... | 1,202,022 | 1991 |
| 6,334 | 8,139 | 73,015 | 7,129 | 27,597 | 2,124 | 954 | 1,355,118 | 1992 |
| 1,259 | 6,159 | 74,831 | 7,034 | 31,932 | 10,211 | 1,644 | 1,297,513 | 1993 |
| 423 | 6,197 | 70,256 | 5,755 | 34,916 | 9,864 | 1,624 | 1,126,806 | 1994 |
| | | | | | | | | Colombie-Britannique |
| ... | ... | 3,404 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 404,706 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 4,737 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 445,590 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 13,578 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 533,594 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 14,329 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 450,876 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 16,418 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 426,771 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 16,872 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 471,429 | 1981 |
| 10,945 | 8,195 | 22,245 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,162,497 | 1982 |
| 11,929 | 50,667 | 26,889 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,399,618 | 1983 |
| 5,936 | 34,215 | 25,452 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,443,614 | 1984 |
| 4,195 | 25,115 | 24,323 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,416,000 | 1985 |
| 1,523 | 12,207 | 26,507 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,451,148 | 1986 |
| 1,278 | 13,457 | 27,784 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,470,032 | 1987 |
| 960 | 15,435 | 34,075 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,501,850 | 1988 |
| 930 | 12,725 | 45,354 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,520,975 | 1989 |
| 2,928 | 14,060 | 50,696 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,601,336 | 1990 |
| 17,596 | 14,337 | 63,528 | 5,687 | 38,450 | ... | ... | 2,104,599 | 1991 |
| 11,306 | 17,051 | 111,640 | 9,807 | 53,346 | 2,870 | 1,049 | 2,184,910 | 1992 |
| 4,950 | 11,681 | 120,257 | 8,481 | 66,769 | 13,116 | 3,063 | 2,122,400 | 1993 |
| 2,004 | 10,455 | 105,080 | 7,354 | 59,702 | 17,423 | 2,906 | 1,829,911 | 1994 |
| | | | | | | | | Yukon |
| ... | ... | – | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,345 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,659 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 520 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,444 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 545 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,637 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 532 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,223 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 535 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,254 | 1981 |
| 22 | 167 | 610 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,103 | 1982 |
| 124 | 1,871 | 829 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,768 | 1983 |
| 105 | 689 | 810 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17,587 | 1984 |
| 37 | 277 | 944 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,459 | 1985 |
| 14 | 50 | 838 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,293 | 1986 |
| – | 127 | 777 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,912 | 1987 |
| 1 | 55 | 637 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,606 | 1988 |
| – | 88 | 1,006 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,349 | 1989 |
| 1 | 46 | 998 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,941 | 1990 |
| 3 | 42 | 1,091 | 74 | 580 | ... | ... | 28,073 | 1991 |
| 39 | 139 | 1,729 | 93 | 1,226 | 35 | – | 30,829 | 1992 |
| 112 | 64 | 2,085 | 97 | 1,857 | 359 | – | 43,610 | 1993 |
| 45 | 95 | 2,204 | 134 | 985 | 368 | – | 32,615 | 1994 |

## Table 12

## Benefit Payments[6] by Type of Benefit and Province, 1976–1994 –concluded

| Province and year | type of benefit | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular<br>Ordinaire | Sickness<br>Maladie | Maternity<br>Maternité | Adoption<br>Adoption | Parental<br>Parentale | Retirement[5]<br>Retraite[5] | Fishing<br>Pêche |
| | in thousands | | | | | | |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 2,687 | 88 | 243 | ... | ... | 7 | 18 |
| 1977 | 3,421 | 85 | 252 | ... | ... | 6 | 21 |
| 1978 | 4,864 | 122 | 341 | ... | ... | 7 | 26 |
| 1979 | 4,471 | 139 | 384 | ... | ... | 9 | 18 |
| 1980 | 3,397 | 136 | 462 | ... | ... | 8 | 9 |
| 1981 | 3,696 | 127 | 564 | ... | ... | 9 | 11 |
| 1982 | 6,207 | 164 | 680 | ... | ... | 10 | 3 |
| 1983 | 11,379 | 208 | 817 | ... | ... | 9 | 14 |
| 1984 | 11,304 | 191 | 783 | 18 | ... | 12 | 30 |
| 1985 | 13,713 | 252 | 951 | 34 | ... | 12 | 35 |
| 1986 | 15,847 | 291 | 1,252 | 27 | ... | 10 | 23 |
| 1987 | 17,818 | 271 | 1,397 | 47 | ... | 7 | 36 |
| 1988 | 16,415 | 333 | 1,617 | 51 | ... | 14 | 56 |
| 1989 | 16,955 | 410 | 1,733 | 64 | ... | 13 | 59 |
| 1990 | 18,598 | 499 | 2,185 | 153 | – | 8 | 101 |
| 1991 | 23,382 | 632 | 2,527 | 77 | 764 | ... | 92 |
| 1992 | 28,778 | 704 | 2,728 | 95 | 1,205 | ... | 201 |
| 1993 | 28,600 | 742 | 2,426 | 160 | 1,162 | ... | 245 |
| 1994 | 22,131 | 736 | 2,768 | 136 | 1,212 | ... | 249 |

## Tableau 12

## Prestations versées[6] selon le genre de prestations et la province, 1976–1994 –fin

| genre de prestations | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Work sharing<br>Travail partagé | Job creation<br>Création d'emplois | Training<br>Formation | | | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant | | Total | Province et année |
| | | Income support<br>Soutien de revenu | Supplementary allowances<br>Allocations supplémentaires | Course costs<br>Frais des cours | Income support<br>Soutien de revenu | Project costs<br>Frais des projets | | |
| en milliers | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Territoires du Nord–Ouest |
| ... | ... | – | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,043 | 1976 |
| ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,791 | 1977 |
| ... | ... | 158 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,518 | 1978 |
| ... | ... | 269 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,290 | 1979 |
| ... | ... | 269 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,279 | 1980 |
| ... | ... | 340 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,747 | 1981 |
| 1 | – | 381 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,446 | 1982 |
| 10 | 1,324 | 710 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,471 | 1983 |
| – | 1,052 | 659 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14,049 | 1984 |
| – | 2 | 765 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15,765 | 1985 |
| – | 29 | 868 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18,347 | 1986 |
| – | – | 1,016 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,592 | 1987 |
| – | – | 946 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,431 | 1988 |
| – | 37 | 1,017 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20,267 | 1989 |
| – | 22 | 971 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,536 | 1990 |
| 5 | 36 | 1,462 | 306 | 1,801 | ... | ... | 31,124 | 1991 |
| – | – | 2,468 | 635 | 1,318 | 33 | 90 | 38,255 | 1992 |
| 16 | – | 2,729 | 685 | 2,946 | 551 | 94 | 40,356 | 1993 |
| – | – | 1,984 | 604 | 2520 | 76 | 57 | 32,472 | 1994 |

## Table 13

## Number of Weeks Paid by Type of Benefit and Province, 1976–1994

| Province and year | type of benefit | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular<br>Ordinaire | Sickness<br>Maladie | Maternity<br>Maternité | Adoption<br>Adoption | Parental<br>Parentale | Retirement[5]<br>Retraite[5] | Fishing<br>Pêche |
| | in thousands | | | | | | |
| **Total[1]** | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 32,419 | 1,345 | 1,339 | ... | ... | 169 | 273 |
| 1977 | 34,370 | 1,467 | 1,598 | ... | ... | 111 | 424 |
| 1978 | 36,575 | 1,361 | 1,661 | ... | ... | 111 | 492 |
| 1979 | 31,882 | 1,253 | 1,770 | ... | ... | 113 | 552 |
| 1980 | 31,262 | 1,210 | 1,806 | ... | ... | 109 | 592 |
| 1981 | 31,870 | 1,199 | 1,918 | ... | ... | 110 | 618 |
| 1982 | 53,119 | 1,169 | 2,042 | ... | ... | 105 | 688 |
| 1983 | 58,926 | 1,117 | 2,033 | ... | ... | 97 | 779 |
| 1984 | 55,130 | 1,193 | 2,218 | 15 | ... | 93 | 798 |
| 1985 | 53,063 | 1,199 | 2,302 | 18 | ... | 102 | 800 |
| 1986 | 51,506 | 1,235 | 2,396 | 18 | ... | 93 | 841 |
| 1987 | 48,441 | 1,346 | 2,438 | 19 | ... | 93 | 816 |
| 1988 | 46,696 | 1,498 | 2,590 | 18 | ... | 73 | 904 |
| 1989 | 46,277 | 1,563 | 2,721 | 18 | ... | 94 | 861 |
| 1990 | 49,051 | 1,631 | 2,906 | 18 | 1 | 63 | 800 |
| 1991 | 60,411 | 1,649 | 2,985 | 22 | 1,289 | ... | 828 |
| 1992 | 60,821 | 1,714 | 3,062 | 16 | 1,784 | ... | 808 |
| 1993 | 56,728 | 1,712 | 2,927 | 15 | 1,747 | ... | 673 |
| 1994 | 47,452 | 1,805 | 2,832 | 14 | 1,719 | ... | 663 |
| **1994** | | | | | | | |
| Total[1] | 47,452 | 1,805 | 2,832 | 14 | 1,719 | ... | 663 |
| Newfoundland | 2,686 | 35 | 36 | – – | 20 | ... | 162 |
| Prince Edward Island | 628 | 12 | 12 | – – | 7 | ... | 50 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,556 | 81 | 79 | – – | 46 | ... | 161 |
| New Brunswick | 2,734 | 70 | 62 | – – | 35 | ... | 57 |
| Québec | 15,927 | 440 | 706 | 4 | 440 | ... | 31 |
| Ontario | 12,162 | 613 | 1,137 | 4 | 704 | ... | 3 |
| Manitoba | 1,227 | 63 | 111 | 1 | 67 | ... | 15 |
| Saskatchewan | 995 | 44 | 86 | – – | 51 | ... | 2 |
| Alberta | 3,267 | 135 | 267 | 2 | 151 | ... | 1 |
| British Columbia | 5,100 | 307 | 324 | 2 | 192 | ... | 160 |
| Yukon | 87 | 2 | 3 | – | 2 | ... | – – |
| Northwest Territories | 74 | 2 | 8 | – – | 4 | ... | 1 |

## Tableau 13

## Nombre de semaines de prestations versées selon le genre de prestations et la province, 1976–1994

| genre de prestations | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Training<br>Formation | Work Sharing<br>Travail Partagé | Job creation<br>Création d'emploi | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant | Total[1] | Province et année |
| en milliers | | | | | |
| | | | | | **Total[1]** |
| 645 | ... | ... | ... | 36,190 | 1976 |
| 731 | ... | ... | ... | 38,702 | 1977 |
| 1,155 | ... | ... | ... | 41,355 | 1978 |
| 1,325 | ... | ... | ... | 36,896 | 1979 |
| 1,354 | ... | ... | ... | 36,333 | 1980 |
| 1,297 | ... | ... | ... | 37,011 | 1981 |
| 1,444 | 1,775 | 100 | ... | 60,441 | 1982 |
| 1,478 | 1,718 | 437 | ... | 66,585 | 1983 |
| 1,424 | 595 | 397 | ... | 61,862 | 1984 |
| 1,413 | 439 | 452 | ... | 59,768 | 1985 |
| 1,333 | 324 | 317 | ... | 58,063 | 1986 |
| 1,188 | 249 | 283 | ... | 54,875 | 1987 |
| 1,196 | 241 | 310 | ... | 53,527 | 1988 |
| 1,270 | 302 | 293 | ... | 53,399 | 1989 |
| 1,452 | 830 | 300 | ... | 57,053 | 1990 |
| 2,016 | 1,964 | 297 | ... | 71,460 | 1991 |
| 3,950 | 1,313 | 286 | 41 | 73,795 | 1992 |
| 3,566 | 609 | 256 | 237 | 68,469 | 1993 |
| 3,667 | 264 | 286 | 358 | 59,079 | 1994 |
| | | | | | **1994** |
| 3,667 | 264 | 286 | 358 | 59,079 | Total[2] |
| 231 | 4 | 19 | 14 | 3,207 | Terre–Neuve |
| 38 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 760 | Île–du–Prince–Édouard |
| 170 | 6 | 16 | 20 | 3,155 | Nouvelle – Écosse |
| 240 | 6 | 23 | 17 | 3,244 | Nouveau – Brunswick |
| 1,022 | 109 | 97 | 91 | 18,867 | Québec |
| 1,074 | 90 | 69 | 95 | 15,953 | Ontario |
| 138 | 15 | 9 | 18 | 1,664 | Manitoba |
| 92 | 4 | 6 | 17 | 1,296 | Saskatchewan |
| 267 | 4 | 16 | 27 | 4,139 | Alberta |
| 401 | 23 | 26 | 51 | 6,566 | Colombie–Britannique |
| 8 | – – | – – | 1 | 103 | Yukon |
| 7 | – | – | – – | 96 | Territoires du Nord–Ouest |

## Table 14

## Average Weekly Payment by Type of Benefit and Province, 1976–1994

| Province and year | type of benefit | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Regular<br>Ordinaire | Sickness<br>Maladie | Maternity<br>Maternité | Adoption<br>Adoption | Parental<br>Parentale | Retirement[5]<br>Retraite[5] | Fishing<br>Pêche |
| **Total[1]** | | | | | | | |
| 1976 | 93.14 | 96.49 | 97.69 | ... | ... | 107.05 | 105.64 |
| 1977 | 101.40 | 106.20 | 107.77 | ... | ... | 122.09 | 114.03 |
| 1978 | 109.55 | 115.84 | 117.59 | ... | ... | 133.26 | 128.84 |
| 1979 | 107.62 | 115.83 | 117.29 | ... | ... | 133.18 | 128.36 |
| 1980 | 119.91 | 127.81 | 129.95 | ... | ... | 146.86 | 139.41 |
| 1981 | 129.14 | 136.98 | 142.36 | ... | ... | 159.33 | 149.70 |
| 1982 | 143.94 | 149.24 | 154.73 | ... | ... | 173.62 | 162.56 |
| 1983 | 153.91 | 160.84 | 169.26 | ... | ... | 190.00 | 182.11 |
| 1984 | 160.08 | 171.51 | 178.53 | 200.26 | ... | 205.22 | 204.72 |
| 1985 | 169.15 | 184.12 | 187.88 | 213.39 | ... | 219.31 | 224.75 |
| 1986 | 178.81 | 195.99 | 197.22 | 230.57 | ... | 233.94 | 247.85 |
| 1987 | 187.37 | 207.11 | 207.59 | 243.83 | ... | 247.92 | 272.93 |
| 1988 | 199.36 | 217.01 | 218.80 | 259.65 | ... | 261.40 | 298.78 |
| 1989 | 212.78 | 228.02 | 232.34 | 275.59 | ... | 278.24 | 313.28 |
| 1990 | 230.25 | 239.32 | 246.21 | 293.77 | 269.95 | 291.00 | 329.55 |
| 1991 | 244.71 | 248.46 | 260.85 | 322.61 | 272.43 | ... | 346.53 |
| 1992 | 253.20 | 255.12 | 272.72 | 330.74 | 275.73 | ... | 366.88 |
| 1993 | 256.83 | 255.26 | 275.58 | 342.12 | 282.35 | ... | 383.25 |
| 1994 | 252.94 | 245.49 | 273.69 | 341.12 | 279.20 | ... | 375.69 |
| **1994** | | | | | | | |
| Total[1] | 252.94 | 245.49 | 273.69 | 341.12 | 279.20 | ... | 375.69 |
| Newfoundland | 233.75 | 226.92 | 257.12 | 263.81 | 268.00 | ... | 334.69 |
| Prince Edward Island | 236.25 | 216.49 | 231.18 | 228.79 | 237.24 | ... | 392.38 |
| Nova Scotia | 233.06 | 223.27 | 242.35 | 312.76 | 250.76 | ... | 392.54 |
| New Brunswick | 247.14 | 232.07 | 240.43 | 305.76 | 248.27 | ... | 394.66 |
| Québec | 248.50 | 234.18 | 261.69 | 347.67 | 265.85 | ... | 394.91 |
| Ontario | 264.95 | 259.41 | 294.44 | 361.44 | 298.68 | ... | 333.47 |
| Manitoba | 237.82 | 233.88 | 246.45 | 305.35 | 254.30 | ... | 246.65 |
| Saskatchewan | 236.32 | 220.93 | 241.36 | 294.54 | 246.50 | ... | 266.65 |
| Alberta | 261.61 | 236.49 | 260.62 | 310.85 | 267.17 | ... | 391.22 |
| British Columbia | 263.00 | 255.02 | 271.11 | 352.15 | 278.52 | ... | 396.80 |
| Yukon | 306.84 | 304.26 | 316.32 | ... | 321.13 | ... | 307.13 |
| Northwest Territories | 299.67 | 309.81 | 333.66 | 372.81 | 307.55 | ... | 383.12 |

## Tableau 14

## Prestations hebdomadaires moyennes selon le genre de prestations et la province, 1976–1994

| genre de prestations | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Training<br>Formation | Work Sharing<br>Travail Partagé | Job creation<br>Création d'emploi | Self–employment assistance<br>Aide au travail indépendant | Total[1] | Province et année |
| | | | | | **Total[1]** |
| 39.60 | ... | ... | ... | 92.89 | 1976 |
| 46.44 | ... | ... | ... | 101.00 | 1977 |
| 85.77 | ... | ... | ... | 109.71 | 1978 |
| 104.16 | ... | ... | ... | 108.63 | 1979 |
| 115.81 | ... | ... | ... | 120.92 | 1980 |
| 127.36 | ... | ... | ... | 130.45 | 1981 |
| 139.97 | 46.84 | 237.64 | ... | 141.86 | 1982 |
| 152.75 | 48.40 | 244.20 | ... | 152.72 | 1983 |
| 159.31 | 54.44 | 290.49 | ... | 161.42 | 1984 |
| 165.99 | 57.35 | 293.18 | ... | 171.05 | 1985 |
| 177.80 | 66.64 | 302.86 | ... | 181.07 | 1986 |
| 188.40 | 68.21 | 309.52 | ... | 190.28 | 1987 |
| 199.21 | 69.72 | 329.52 | ... | 202.75 | 1988 |
| 211.89 | 69.94 | 347.52 | ... | 215.88 | 1989 |
| 227.87 | 74.35 | 364.96 | ... | 231.18 | 1990 |
| 266.77 | 81.55 | 387.18 | ... | 243.91 | 1991 |
| 275.31 | 88.92 | 396.24 | 331.14 | 254.72 | 1992 |
| 283.00 | 89.17 | 402.15 | 338.84 | 260.20 | 1993 |
| 279.57 | 86.27 | 402.07 | 345.45 | 258.07 | 1994 |
| | | | | | **1994** |
| 279.57 | 86.27 | 402.07 | 345.45 | 258.07 | Total[1] |
| 261.42 | 103.09 | 377.42 | 317.12 | 242.29 | Terre–Neuve |
| 226.15 | 71.21 | 343.46 | 309.03 | 246.95 | Île–du–Prince–Édouard |
| 256.26 | 86.84 | 359.11 | 321.20 | 244.65 | Nouvelle – Écosse |
| 244.72 | 69.20 | 391.69 | 330.72 | 250.27 | Nouveau – Brunswick |
| 277.13 | 85.63 | 415.96 | 338.87 | 251.23 | Québec |
| 300.55 | 86.33 | 413.04 | 367.79 | 271.02 | Ontario |
| 252.93 | 80.38 | 388.86 | 340.21 | 240.76 | Manitoba |
| 274.79 | 93.96 | 374.45 | 322.36 | 240.55 | Saskatchewan |
| 284.82 | 94.14 | 391.76 | 360.83 | 263.44 | Alberta |
| 280.22 | 86.49 | 404.01 | 342.15 | 268.35 | Colombie–Britannique |
| 307.13 | 99.73 | 440.04 | 374.27 | 307.28 | Yukon |
| 382.35 | ... | ... | 400.47 | 310.00 | Territoires du Nord–Ouest |

## Table 15

## Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments, Insurable Earnings and Contributions, 1943–1994

## Tableau 15

## Prestations versées d'assurance–chômage, rémunération assurable et cotisations, 1943–1994

| Year / Année | Weekly benefit[6] Prestations hebdomadaires[6] | | Average weekly earnings[7] Rémunération hebdomadaire moyenne[7] | Maximum weekly insurable earnings Maximum de la rémunération hebdomadaire assurable | Contributions[8] – Cotisations[8] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Maximum | Average Moyenne | | | Maximum per week Maximum hebdomadaire | Per $100 of insurable earnings Par $100 de rémunération assurable |
| | in dollars – en dollars | | | | | |
| 1943 | 14.40 | 11.12 | 28.16 | 26.00 | 0.36 | ... |
| 1944 | 14.40 | 11.57 | 29.13 | 26.00 | 0.36 | ... |
| 1945 | 14.40 | 11.91 | 29.31 | 26.00 | 0.36 | ... |
| 1946 | 14.40 | 12.03 | 29.71 | 26.00 | 0.36 | ... |
| 1947 | 14.40 | 11.62 | 33.10 | 26.00 | 0.36 | ... |
| 1948 | 18.30 | 11.88 | 36.84 | 34.00 | 0.42 | ... |
| 1949 | 18.30 | 13.47 | 39.30 | 34.00 | 0.42 | ... |
| 1950 | 21.00 | 14.18 | 41.23 | 48.00 | 0.54 | ... |
| 1951 | 21.00 | 14.71 | 45.77 | 48.00 | 0.54 | ... |
| 1952 | 24.00 | 16.41 | 49.77 | 48.00 | 0.54 | ... |
| 1953 | 24.00 | 18.10 | 52.62 | 48.00 | 0.54 | ... |
| 1954 | 24.00 | 18.38 | 54.00 | 48.00 | 0.54 | ... |
| 1955 | 30.00 | 18.49 | 55.84 | 57.00 | 0.60 | ... |
| 1956 | 30.00 | 18.82 | 58.94 | 57.00 | 0.60 | ... |
| 1957 | 30.00 | 20.94 | 62.11 | 57.00 | 0.60 | ... |
| 1958 | 30.00 | 21.29 | 64.35 | 57.00 | 0.60 | ... |
| 1959 | 36.00 | 21.18 | 67.14 | 69.00 | 0.94 | ... |
| 1960 | 36.00 | 22.32 | 69.30 | 69.00 | 0.94 | ... |
| 1961 | 36.00 | 23.82 | 71.57 | 69.00 | 0.94 | ... |
| 1962 | 36.00 | 24.17 | 73.67 | 69.00 | 0.94 | ... |
| 1963 | 36.00 | 24.45 | 76.17 | 69.00 | 0.94 | ... |
| 1964 | 36.00 | 24.57 | 79.12 | 69.00 | 0.94 | ... |
| 1965 | 36.00 | 24.54 | 83.25 | 69.00 | 0.94 | ... |
| 1966 | 36.00 | 24.52 | 88.09 | 69.00 | 0.94 | ... |
| 1967 | 36.00 | 25.46 | 94.02 | 69.00 | 0.94 | ... |
| 1968 | 53.00 | 26.57 | 100.54 | 100.00 | 1.40 | ... |
| 1969 | 53.00 | 31.71 | 107.78 | 100.00 | 1.40 | ... |
| 1970 | 53.00 | 35.08 | 115.97 | 100.00 | 1.40 | ... |
| 1971 | 100.00 | 39.35 | 125.90 | 150.00 | 1.35 | 0.90 |
| 1972 | 100.00 | 61.79 | 136.49 | 150.00 | 1.35 | 0.90 |
| 1973 | 107.00 | 68.45 | 146.77 | 160.00 | 1.60 | 1.00 |
| 1974 | 113.00 | 74.89 | 162.89 | 170.00 | 2.38 | 1.40 |
| 1975 | 123.00 | 84.64 | 185.99 | 185.00 | 2.59 | 1.40 |
| 1976 | 133.00 | 92.89 | 208.58 | 200.00 | 3.30 | 1.65 |
| 1977 | 147.00 | 101.00 | 228.63 | 220.00 | 3.30 | 1.50 |
| 1978 | 160.00 | 109.71 | 242.71 | 240.00 | 3.60 | 1.50 |
| 1979 | 159.00 | 108.63 | 263.72 | 265.00 | 3.58 | 1.35 |
| 1980 | 174.00 | 120.92 | 290.31 | 290.00 | 3.92 | 1.35 |
| 1981 | 189.00 | 130.45 | 324.97 | 315.00 | 5.67 | 1.80 |
| 1982 | 210.00 | 141.88 | 357.45 | 350.00 | 5.78 | 1.65 |
| 1983 | 231.00 | 152.72 | 382.10 | 385.00 | 8.86 | 2.30 |
| 1984 | 255.00 | 161.42 | 398.10 | 425.00 | 9.78 | 2.30 |
| 1985 | 276.00 | 171.05 | 412.02 | 460.00 | 10.81 | 2.35 |
| 1986 | 297.00 | 181.07 | 424.25 | 495.00 | 11.63 | 2.35 |
| 1987 | 318.00 | 190.26 | 440.26 | 530.00 | 12.46 | 2.35 |
| 1988 | 339.00 | 202.75 | 459.75 | 565.00 | 13.28 | 2.35 |
| 1989 | 363.00 | 215.88 | 483.31 | 605.00 | 11.80 | 1.95 |
| 1990 | 384.00 | 231.18 | 505.14 | 640.00 | 14.40 | 2.25 |
| 1991 | 408.00 | 243.91 | 528.60 | 680.00 | 15.30/19.00 | 2.25/2.80 |
| 1992 | 426.00 | 254.72 | 547.01 | 710.00 | 21.30 | 3.00 |
| 1993 | 447.00/425.00 | 260.20 | 556.76 | 745.00 | 22.35 | 3.00 |
| 1994 | 445.00/429.00 | 258.07 | 567.11 | 780.00 | 23.95 | 3.07 |

## Table 16

## Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments and Average Weekly Earnings in Current and in 1986 Dollars, 1943–1994

## Tableau 16

## Prestations versées d'assurance–chômage, et rémunération hebdomadaire moyenne en dollars courants et en dollars de 1986, 1943–1994

| Year / Année | Consumer Price Index[5] / Indice des prix à la consommation[5] | Maximum weekly payment[6] / Le maximum des prestations hebdomadaires[6] | | Average weekly payment / Prestations hebdomadaires moyennes | | Average weekly earning[7] / Rémunération hebdomadaire moyenne[7] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Current dollars / Dollars courants | 1986 Dollars / Dollars de 1986 | Current dollars / Dollars courants | 1986 Dollars / Dollars de 1986 | Current dollars / Dollars courants | 1986 Dollars / Dollars de 1986 |
| 1943 | 13.7 | 14.40 | 105.11 | 11.12 | 81.17 | 28.16 | 205.55 |
| 1944 | 13.8 | 14.40 | 104.35 | 11.57 | 83.84 | 29.13 | 211.09 |
| 1945 | 13.9 | 14.40 | 103.60 | 11.91 | 85.68 | 29.31 | 210.86 |
| 1946 | 14.3 | 14.40 | 100.70 | 12.03 | 84.13 | 29.71 | 207.76 |
| 1947 | 15.7 | 14.40 | 91.72 | 11.62 | 74.01 | 33.10 | 210.83 |
| 1948 | 17.9 | 18.30 | 102.23 | 11.88 | 66.37 | 36.64 | 204.69 |
| 1949 | 18.5 | 18.30 | 98.92 | 13.47 | 72.81 | 39.30 | 212.43 |
| 1950 | 19.0 | 21.00 | 110.53 | 14.18 | 74.63 | 41.23 | 217.00 |
| 1951 | 21.1 | 21.00 | 99.53 | 14.71 | 69.72 | 45.77 | 216.92 |
| 1952 | 21.8 | 24.00 | 111.11 | 16.41 | 75.97 | 49.77 | 230.42 |
| 1953 | 21.4 | 24.00 | 112.15 | 18.10 | 84.58 | 52.82 | 245.89 |
| 1954 | 21.5 | 24.00 | 111.63 | 18.38 | 85.49 | 54.00 | 251.18 |
| 1955 | 21.5 | 30.00 | 139.53 | 18.49 | 86.00 | 55.84 | 259.72 |
| 1956 | 21.8 | 30.00 | 137.61 | 18.82 | 86.33 | 58.94 | 270.37 |
| 1957 | 22.5 | 30.00 | 133.33 | 20.94 | 93.07 | 62.11 | 276.04 |
| 1958 | 23.1 | 30.00 | 129.87 | 21.29 | 92.18 | 64.35 | 278.57 |
| 1959 | 23.4 | 36.00 | 153.85 | 21.18 | 90.51 | 67.14 | 286.92 |
| 1960 | 23.7 | 36.00 | 151.90 | 22.32 | 94.18 | 69.30 | 292.41 |
| 1961 | 23.9 | 36.00 | 150.63 | 23.82 | 99.67 | 71.57 | 299.46 |
| 1962 | 24.2 | 36.00 | 148.78 | 24.17 | 99.88 | 73.67 | 304.42 |
| 1963 | 24.6 | 36.00 | 146.34 | 24.45 | 99.39 | 76.17 | 309.63 |
| 1964 | 25.1 | 36.00 | 143.43 | 24.57 | 97.89 | 79.12 | 315.22 |
| 1965 | 25.7 | 36.00 | 140.08 | 24.54 | 95.49 | 83.25 | 323.93 |
| 1966 | 26.6 | 36.00 | 135.34 | 24.52 | 92.18 | 88.09 | 331.17 |
| 1967 | 27.6 | 36.00 | 130.43 | 25.46 | 92.25 | 94.02 | 340.65 |
| 1968 | 28.7 | 53.00 | 184.67 | 26.57 | 92.58 | 100.54 | 350.31 |
| 1969 | 30.0 | 53.00 | 176.67 | 31.71 | 105.70 | 107.78 | 359.27 |
| 1970 | 31.0 | 53.00 | 170.97 | 35.08 | 113.16 | 115.97 | 374.10 |
| 1971 | 31.9 | 100.00 | 313.48 | 39.35 | 123.35 | 125.90 | 394.67 |
| 1972 | 33.4 | 100.00 | 299.40 | 61.79 | 185.00 | 136.49 | 408.65 |
| 1973 | 36.0 | 107.00 | 297.22 | 68.45 | 190.14 | 146.77 | 407.69 |
| 1974 | 39.9 | 113.00 | 283.21 | 74.89 | 187.69 | 162.89 | 408.25 |
| 1975 | 44.2 | 123.00 | 278.28 | 84.64 | 191.49 | 185.99 | 420.79 |
| 1976 | 47.5 | 133.00 | 280.00 | 92.89 | 195.56 | 208.58 | 439.12 |
| 1977 | 51.3 | 147.00 | 286.55 | 101.00 | 196.88 | 228.63 | 445.67 |
| 1978 | 55.9 | 160.00 | 286.23 | 109.71 | 196.26 | 242.71 | 434.19 |
| 1979 | 61.0 | 159.00 | 260.66 | 108.63 | 178.08 | 263.72 | 432.33 |
| 1980 | 67.2 | 174.00 | 258.93 | 120.92 | 179.94 | 290.31 | 432.01 |
| 1981 | 75.5 | 169.00 | 250.33 | 130.45 | 172.78 | 324.97 | 430.42 |
| 1982 | 83.7 | 210.00 | 250.90 | 141.88 | 169.51 | 357.45 | 427.06 |
| 1983 | 88.5 | 231.00 | 261.02 | 152.72 | 172.56 | 382.10 | 431.75 |
| 1984 | 92.4 | 255.00 | 275.97 | 161.42 | 174.70 | 398.10 | 430.84 |
| 1985 | 96.0 | 276.00 | 287.50 | 171.05 | 178.18 | 412.02 | 429.19 |
| 1986 | 100.0 | 297.00 | 297.00 | 181.07 | 181.07 | 424.25 | 424.25 |
| 1987 | 104.4 | 318.00 | 304.60 | 190.26 | 182.24 | 440.26 | 421.70 |
| 1988 | 108.6 | 339.00 | 312.15 | 202.75 | 186.69 | 459.75 | 423.34 |
| 1989 | 114.0 | 363.00 | 318.42 | 215.88 | 189.37 | 483.31 | 423.96 |
| 1990 | 119.5 | 384.00 | 321.34 | 231.18 | 193.46 | 505.14 | 422.71 |
| 1991 | 126.2 | 408.00 | 323.30 | 243.91 | 193.27 | 528.60 | 418.86 |
| 1992 | 128.1 | 426.00 | 332.55 | 254.72 | 198.84 | 547.01 | 427.02 |
| 1993 | 130.4 | 447.00/425.00 | 342.79/325.92 | 260.20 | 199.54 | 556.76 | 426.96 |
| 1994 | 130.7 | 445.00/429.00 | 340.47/328.23 | 258.07 | 197.45 | 567.11 | 433.90 |

## Table 17

## Unemployment Insurance Benefit Payments and Wages and Salaries[10], 1947–1994

## Tableau 17

## Prestations d'assurance–chômage versées et salaires et traitements[10], 1947–1994

| Year<br>Année | Benefit payments<br>Prestations versées | Wages and salaries<br>Salaires et traitements | Benefit payments as a percentage of wages and salaries<br>Prestations versées exprimées en pourcentage des salaires et traitements |
|---|---|---|---|
| | in millions of dollars – en millions de dollars | | |
| 1947 | 32 | 6,452 | 0.5 |
| 1948 | 40 | 7,505 | 0.5 |
| 1949 | 69 | 8,060 | 0.9 |
| 1950 | 99 | 8,679 | 1.1 |
| 1951 | 76 | 10,174 | 0.7 |
| 1952 | 118 | 11,354 | 1.0 |
| 1953 | 158 | 12,260 | 1.3 |
| 1954 | 241 | 12,554 | 1.9 |
| 1955 | 229 | 13,397 | 1.7 |
| 1956 | 210 | 15,079 | 1.4 |
| 1957 | 305 | 16,303 | 1.9 |
| 1958 | 493 | 16,711 | 3.0 |
| 1959 | 406 | 17,832 | 2.3 |
| 1960 | 482 | 18,740 | 2.6 |
| 1961 | 494 | 19,642 | 2.5 |
| 1962 | 409 | 21,141 | 1.9 |
| 1963 | 394 | 22,566 | 1.7 |
| 1964 | 344 | 24,714 | 1.4 |
| 1965 | 312 | 27,552 | 1.1 |
| 1966 | 295 | 30,916 | 1.0 |
| 1967 | 353 | 34,198 | 1.0 |
| 1968 | 438 | 37,141 | 1.2 |
| 1969 | 499 | 41,604 | 1.2 |
| 1970 | 695 | 45,083 | 1.5 |
| 1971 | 891 | 49,470 | 1.8 |
| 1972 | 1,872 | 55,405 | 3.4 |
| 1973 | 2,005 | 63,897 | 3.1 |
| 1974 | 2,119 | 75,833 | 2.8 |
| 1975 | 3,146 | 88,198 | 3.6 |
| 1976 | 3,342 | 101,641 | 3.3 |
| 1977 | 3,885 | 112,277 | 3.5 |
| 1978 | 4,537 | 121,752 | 3.7 |
| 1979 | 4,008 | 137,049 | 2.9 |
| 1980 | 4,393 | 155,334 | 2.8 |
| 1981 | 4,828 | 178,318 | 2.7 |
| 1982 | 8,575 | 190,087 | 4.5 |
| 1983 | 10,169 | 198,339 | 5.1 |
| 1984 | 9,986 | 213,432 | 4.7 |
| 1985 | 10,227 | 229,864 | 4.4 |
| 1986 | 10,514 | 245,367 | 4.3 |
| 1987 | 10,441 | 266,721 | 3.9 |
| 1988 | 10,852 | 292,620 | 3.7 |
| 1989 | 11,528 | 316,273 | 3.6 |
| 1990 | 13,189 | 330,737 r | 4.0 r |
| 1991 | 17,696 | 335,756 r | 5.3 r |
| 1992 | 19,308 | 340,246 p | 5.7 p |
| 1993 | 18,297 | 344,406 p | 5.3 p |
| 1994 | 15,791 | 354,561 p | 4.5 p |

## Table 18

## Number of Employees Contributing to Unemployment Insurance by Province and Sex, 1985–1993

## Tableau 18

## Nombre de salariés qui cotisent à l'assurance–chômage selon la province et le sexe, 1985–1993

| Province and sex / Province et sexe | | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | based on 10% sample – fondé sur un échantillon de 10 % | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | T. | 228,110 | 229,860 | 238,830 | 247,700 | 253,820 | 251,460 | 248,680 | 241,740 | 232,970 |
| Terre–Neuve | M. – H. | 132,090 | 129,700 | 132,840 | 135,570 | 136,620 | 134,820 | 133,640 | 129,620 | 125,830 |
| | F. | 96,020 | 100,160 | 105,790 | 112,130 | 117,200 | 116,660 | 115,040 | 112,120 | 107,140 |
| Prince Edward Island | T. | 54,900 | 56,170 | 57,260 | 59,980 | 62,480 | 62,510 | 63,560 | 61,730 | 60,870 |
| Île–du–Prince–Édouard | M. – H. | 29,690 | 30,350 | 30,800 | 31,780 | 32,360 | 31,810 | 32,770 | 31,820 | 31,460 |
| | F. | 25,210 | 25,820 | 26,460 | 28,200 | 30,120 | 30,700 | 30,790 | 29,910 | 29,410 |
| Nova Scotia | T. | 382,670 | 386,840 | 394,320 | 406,190 | 417,200 | 418,550 | 407,960 | 403,790 | 391,870 |
| Nouvelle–Écosse | M. – H. | 223,040 | 221,530 | 223,410 | 227,260 | 230,660 | 228,690 | 222,160 | 219,470 | 213,770 |
| | F. | 159,630 | 165,310 | 170,910 | 178,930 | 186,540 | 189,860 | 185,600 | 184,320 | 178,100 |
| New Brunswick | T. | 304,320 | 308,050 | 316,930 | 326,490 | 337,310 | 342,150 | 337,610 | 331,250 | 329,000 |
| Nouveau–Brunswick | M. – H. | 175,760 | 175,670 | 178,670 | 182,890 | 187,060 | 189,340 | 185,750 | 181,730 | 179,650 |
| | F. | 128,560 | 132,380 | 138,260 | 143,600 | 150,250 | 152,810 | 151,860 | 149,520 | 149,350 |
| Québec | T. | 2,911,880 | 2,984,450 | 3,064,990 | 3,161,670 | 3,232,980 | 3,253,700 | 3,185,960 | 3,119,520 | 3,084,190 |
| | M. – H. | 1,684,760 | 1,709,660 | 1,753,530 | 1,775,400 | 1,791,190 | 1,786,680 | 1,741,870 | 1,694,680 | 1,674,310 |
| | F. | 1,227,120 | 1,274,790 | 1,331,460 | 1,386,270 | 1,441,790 | 1,467,020 | 1,444,090 | 1,424,640 | 1,409,880 |
| Ontario | T. | 4,651,140 | 4,812,700 | 4,988,630 | 5,142,120 | 5,296,310 | 5,318,370 | 5,132,820 | 4,931,160 | 4,836,110 |
| | M. – H. | 2,573,880 | 2,646,970 | 2,723,050 | 2,784,240 | 2,846,460 | 2,832,960 | 2,715,490 | 2,602,000 | 2,546,350 |
| | F. | 2,077,260 | 2,165,730 | 2,265,580 | 2,357,880 | 2,449,850 | 2,485,410 | 2,417,330 | 2,329,160 | 2,289,760 |
| Manitoba | T. | 474,500 | 484,920 | 491,050 | 490,410 | 491,690 | 497,980 | 483,260 | 477,900 | 467,450 |
| | M. – H. | 260,940 | 263,860 | 264,750 | 262,170 | 261,710 | 262,310 | 252,740 | 249,850 | 244,130 |
| | F. | 213,560 | 221,060 | 226,300 | 228,240 | 230,160 | 235,670 | 230,520 | 228,050 | 223,320 |
| Saskatchewan | T. | 380,920 | 372,750 | 372,910 | 384,800 | 385,390 | 387,200 | 384,120 | 379,390 | 372,990 |
| | M. – H. | 208,460 | 203,090 | 201,620 | 204,800 | 199,490 | 199,510 | 196,930 | 195,910 | 192,170 |
| | F. | 172,460 | 169,660 | 171,290 | 180,000 | 185,900 | 187,690 | 185,190 | 183,480 | 180,820 |
| Alberta | T. | 1,163,770 | 1,175,960 | 1,168,840 | 1,200,840 | 1,231,670 | 1,272,780 | 1,264,350 | 1,234,190 | 1,238,880 |
| | M. – H. | 646,560 | 645,000 | 634,820 | 650,320 | 661,150 | 681,450 | 676,550 | 659,050 | 660,940 |
| | F. | 517,210 | 530,960 | 534,020 | 550,520 | 570,520 | 591,330 | 587,800 | 575,140 | 577,940 |
| British Columbia | T. | 1,270,770 | 1,312,620 | 1,344,730 | 1,404,900 | 1,467,200 | 1,557,610 | 1,563,130 | 1,585,600 | 1,603,070 |
| Colombie–Britannique | M. – H. | 711,730 | 726,350 | 744,100 | 770,080 | 809,010 | 842,080 | 839,710 | 846,980 | 855,580 |
| | F. | 559,040 | 586,270 | 600,630 | 634,820 | 678,190 | 715,530 | 723,420 | 738,670 | 747,490 |
| Yukon | T. | 13,150 | 15,050 | 16,170 | 16,770 | 17,590 | 18,280 | 17,530 | 18,160 | 18,910 |
| | M. – H. | 7,280 | 8,480 | 8,990 | 9,310 | 9,520 | 9,520 | 9,190 | 9,710 | 8,950 |
| | F. | 5,870 | 6,570 | 7,180 | 7,460 | 8,070 | 8,760 | 8,340 | 8,450 | 7,960 |
| Northwest Territories | T. | 35,810 | 33,810 | 32,370 | 32,960 | 35,490 | 36,590 | 35,540 | 34,940 | 35,820 |
| Territoires du Nord–Ouest | M. – H. | 23,210 | 21,120 | 19,670 | 19,670 | 21,250 | 21,730 | 20,620 | 20,170 | 20,540 |
| | F. | 12,600 | 12,690 | 12,700 | 13,290 | 14,240 | 14,860 | 14,920 | 14,770 | 15,280 |
| Total[1] | T. | 11,690,620 | 12,191,400 | 12,522,370 | 12,891,470 | 13,263,910 | 13,433,900 | 13,142,090 | 12,834,480 | 12,680,640 |
| | M. – H. | 6,891,580 | 6,795,840 | 6,926,920 | 7,067,000 | 7,199,360 | 7,233,910 | 7,042,760 | 6,852,650 | 6,761,290 |
| | F. | 5,199,040 | 5,395,560 | 5,593,450 | 5,824,470 | 6,064,550 | 6,199,990 | 6,099,330 | 5,981,830 | 5,919,350 |

## Table 19

## Employee Contributions to Unemployment Insurance by Province and Sex, 1985–1993

## Tableau 19

## Cotisations versées par les salariés à l'assurance–chômage selon la province et le sexe, 1985–1993

| Province and sex / Province et sexe | | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | based on 10% sample – fondé sur un échantillon de 10 % in thousands of dollars – en milliers de dollars | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland | T. | 56,965 | 60,456 | 66,936 | 73,211 | 65,941 | 79,674 | 91,794 | 108,287 | 109,274 |
| Terre–Neuve | M. – H. | 37,655 | 39,247 | 43,415 | 47,223 | 41,714 | 49,672 | 56,478 | 65,774 | 66,926 |
| | F. | 19,310 | 21,209 | 23,521 | 25,988 | 24,227 | 30,003 | 35,316 | 42,513 | 42,348 |
| Prince Edward Island | T. | 12,990 | 14,015 | 15,329 | 17,058 | 15,376 | 19,077 | 22,083 | 26,494 | 26,862 |
| Île–du–Prince–Édouard | M. – H. | 7,973 | 8,539 | 9,310 | 10,299 | 9,114 | 11,057 | 12,061 | 14,690 | 15,031 |
| | F. | 5,017 | 5,476 | 6,019 | 6,759 | 6,262 | 8,020 | 9,482 | 11,604 | 11,831 |
| Nova Scotia | T. | 112,698 | 120,589 | 129,898 | 140,873 | 127,418 | 155,285 | 178,973 | 217,339 | 214,129 |
| Nouvelle–Écosse | M. – H. | 74,992 | 79,764 | 85,532 | 91,915 | 82,401 | 98,552 | 112,370 | 135,343 | 133,733 |
| | F. | 37,705 | 40,825 | 44,367 | 48,956 | 45,015 | 56,733 | 66,603 | 81,996 | 80,396 |
| New Brunswick | T. | 84,000 | 90,636 | 98,472 | 107,573 | 97,735 | 119,908 | 138,919 | 168,875 | 170,715 |
| Nouveau–Brunswick | M. – H. | 55,893 | 60,456 | 64,970 | 70,917 | 64,306 | 77,570 | 88,707 | 107,363 | 107,265 |
| | F. | 28,106 | 30,181 | 33,501 | 36,656 | 33,429 | 42,338 | 50,212 | 61,512 | 63,450 |
| Québec | T. | 921,545 | 995,951 | 1,088,791 | 1,182,698 | 1,057,614 | 1,289,756 | 1,489,948 | 1,802,209 | 1,833,469 |
| | M. – H. | 601,256 | 647,568 | 704,696 | 756,915 | 672,127 | 803,844 | 914,701 | 1,092,254 | 1,108,886 |
| | F. | 320,289 | 348,383 | 384,094 | 425,783 | 385,487 | 485,912 | 575,246 | 709,955 | 724,582 |
| Ontario | T. | 1,536,017 | 1,696,534 | 1,871,845 | 2,053,235 | 1,875,218 | 2,264,892 | 2,595,378 | 3,093,341 | 3,136,749 |
| | M. – H. | 973,617 | 1,069,228 | 1,171,868 | 1,271,911 | 1,150,934 | 1,360,009 | 1,533,422 | 1,815,673 | 1,831,546 |
| | F. | 562,399 | 627,307 | 699,977 | 781,324 | 724,285 | 904,883 | 1,061,955 | 1,277,668 | 1,307,203 |
| Manitoba | T. | 149,088 | 160,553 | 171,825 | 181,753 | 159,263 | 195,583 | 222,420 | 274,930 | 273,471 |
| | M. – H. | 93,574 | 100,259 | 106,394 | 111,756 | 97,358 | 117,606 | 132,658 | 163,315 | 162,116 |
| | F. | 55,514 | 60,294 | 65,431 | 69,997 | 61,905 | 77,974 | 89,783 | 111,615 | 111,356 |
| Saskatchewan | T. | 117,674 | 118,681 | 125,217 | 137,741 | 120,109 | 147,533 | 173,589 | 210,489 | 212,333 |
| | M. – H. | 72,611 | 73,365 | 77,410 | 83,842 | 71,879 | 86,973 | 102,742 | 123,736 | 124,719 |
| | F. | 45,263 | 45,316 | 47,807 | 53,900 | 48,230 | 60,559 | 70,847 | 86,753 | 87,614 |
| Alberta | T. | 377,613 | 398,416 | 416,042 | 452,849 | 408,848 | 514,312 | 603,384 | 729,244 | 745,942 |
| | M. – H. | 235,445 | 245,442 | 256,385 | 280,096 | 251,289 | 313,864 | 365,783 | 438,712 | 452,924 |
| | F. | 142,368 | 152,974 | 159,657 | 172,753 | 157,559 | 200,448 | 237,601 | 290,532 | 293,018 |
| British Columbia | T. | 414,490 | 443,655 | 484,611 | 532,518 | 497,659 | 633,061 | 745,357 | 940,988 | 982,875 |
| Colombie–Britannique | M. – H. | 262,656 | 278,964 | 307,640 | 336,886 | 313,457 | 392,565 | 455,486 | 567,355 | 590,520 |
| | F. | 151,834 | 164,691 | 177,171 | 195,632 | 184,202 | 240,496 | 289,872 | 373,613 | 392,355 |
| Yukon | T. | 3,857 | 4,845 | 5,524 | 6,069 | 5,575 | 7,215 | 8,407 | 10,822 | 9,896 |
| | M. – H. | 2,289 | 2,914 | 3,331 | 3,641 | 3,331 | 4,069 | 4,730 | 6,204 | 5,418 |
| | F. | 1,568 | 1,931 | 2,193 | 2,428 | 2,244 | 3,146 | 3,677 | 4,619 | 4,479 |
| Northwest Territories | T. | 11,126 | 10,928 | 11,196 | 12,325 | 11,464 | 14,620 | 18,978 | 21,128 | 22,156 |
| Territoires du Nord–Ouest | M. – H. | 7,658 | 7,254 | 7,183 | 7,749 | 7,200 | 9,088 | 10,323 | 12,629 | 13,245 |
| | F. | 3,470 | 3,674 | 4,034 | 4,576 | 4,264 | 5,532 | 8,655 | 8,499 | 8,913 |
| Total[1] | T. | 3,806,409 | 4,124,235 | 4,494,515 | 4,907,570 | 4,450,148 | 5,451,343 | 6,299,997 | 7,617,611 | 7,749,127 |
| | M. – H. | 2,432,428 | 2,620,719 | 2,845,631 | 3,081,612 | 2,772,302 | 3,333,692 | 3,800,612 | 4,554,561 | 4,619,891 |
| | F | 1,373,982 | 1,503,516 | 1,648,885 | 1,825,958 | 1,677,846 | 2,117,651 | 2,499,385 | 3,063,030 | 3,129,237 |

## Table 20

## Number of Employees Contributing to Unemployment Insurance and their Contributions, Insurable Earnings and Work Earnings by Province and Sex, 1993

## Tableau 20

## Nonbre de salariés qui cotisent à l'assurance–chômage, leurs cotisations, leur rémunération assurable et leurs revenus provenant d'un emploi selon la province et le sexe, 1993

| Province and sex / Province et sexe | | Number of contributors / Nombre de cotisants | Total employee contributions / Total cotisations des salariées ($000) | Total insurable earnings / Total rémunération assurable ($000) | Total work earnings / Total revenus d'emploi ($000) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| based on 10% sample – fondé sur un échantillon de 10 % | | | | | |
| Newfoundland / Terre–Neuve | T. | 232,970 | 109,274 | 3,537,609 | 4,290,887 |
| | M. – H. | 125,830 | 66,926 | 2,151,282 | 2,773,828 |
| | F. | 107,140 | 42,348 | 1,386,328 | 1,517,059 |
| Prince Edward Island / Île–du–Prince–Édouard | T. | 60,870 | 26,862 | 873,094 | 998,987 |
| | M. – H. | 31,460 | 15,031 | 486,716 | 576,339 |
| | F. | 29,410 | 11,831 | 386,379 | 422,649 |
| Nova Scotia / Nouvelle–Écosse | T. | 391,870 | 214,129 | 6,929,343 | 8,293,209 |
| | M. – H. | 213,770 | 133,733 | 4,300,619 | 5,409,424 |
| | F. | 178,100 | 80,396 | 2,628,723 | 2,883,785 |
| New Brunswick / Nouveau–Brunswick | T. | 329,000 | 170,715 | 5,535,219 | 6,557,867 |
| | M. – H. | 179,650 | 107,265 | 3,460,054 | 4,298,739 |
| | F. | 149,350 | 63,450 | 2,075,165 | 2,259,128 |
| Québec | T. | 3,084,190 | 1,833,469 | 59,298,827 | 73,651,332 |
| | M. – H. | 1,674,310 | 1,108,886 | 35,629,176 | 47,046,099 |
| | F. | 1,409,880 | 724,582 | 23,669,650 | 26,605,233 |
| Ontario | T. | 4,836,110 | 3,138,749 | 100,882,504 | 134,066,466 |
| | M. – H. | 2,546,350 | 1,831,546 | 58,419,140 | 83,856,528 |
| | F. | 2,289,760 | 1,307,203 | 42,463,364 | 50,209,938 |
| Manitoba | T. | 467,450 | 273,471 | 8,872,486 | 10,539,950 |
| | M. – H. | 244,130 | 162,116 | 5,217,935 | 6,524,660 |
| | F. | 223,320 | 111,356 | 3,654,552 | 4,015,289 |
| Saskatchewan | T. | 372,990 | 212,333 | 6,873,968 | 8,279,365 |
| | M. – H. | 192,170 | 124,719 | 4,004,345 | 5,145,358 |
| | F. | 180,820 | 87,614 | 2,869,623 | 3,134,007 |
| Alberta | T. | 1,238,880 | 745,942 | 24,033,314 | 31,637,677 |
| | M. – H. | 660,940 | 452,924 | 14,478,947 | 20,692,125 |
| | F. | 577,940 | 293,018 | 9,554,367 | 10,945,552 |
| British Columbia / Colombie–Britannique | T. | 1,603,070 | 982,875 | 31,693,818 | 41,217,894 |
| | M. – H. | 855,580 | 590,520 | 18,881,416 | 26,546,596 |
| | F. | 747,490 | 392,355 | 12,812,402 | 14,671,298 |
| Yukon | T. | 16,910 | 9,896 | 318,537 | 435,319 |
| | M. – H. | 8,950 | 5,418 | 173,326 | 255,089 |
| | F. | 7,960 | 4,479 | 145,210 | 180,230 |
| Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord–Ouest | T. | 35,820 | 22,158 | 708,593 | 1,093,760 |
| | M. – H. | 20,540 | 13,245 | 422,844 | 702,915 |
| | F. | 15,280 | 8,913 | 285,749 | 390,845 |
| Total[1] | T. | 12,880,640 | 7,749,127 | 249,861,690 | 321,543,583 |
| | M. – H. | 6,761,290 | 4,619,891 | 147,873,649 | 204,234,482 |
| | F. | 5,919,350 | 3,129,237 | 101,988,041 | 117,309,101 |

## Table 21

## Unemployment Insurance Revenue and Expenditure, 1973–1994[11]

## Tableau 21

## Recettes et dépenses du compte d'assurance–chômage, 1973–1994[11]

| Year / Année | revenue in millions of dollars – recettes en millions de dollars | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Net contribution from employers and employees / Cotisation nette des employeurs et employés | Government contributions / Cotisations du gouvernement | Interest earned (net) / Revenus d'intérêts (nets) | Income from penalties / Revenu de pénalisation | Total revenue / Total des recettes |
| 1973 | 928 | 915 | –16 | 1 | 1,628 |
| 1974 | 1,545 | 874 | –28 | 1 | 2,392 |
| 1975 | 1,953 | 1,703 | –14 | 1 | 3,643 |
| 1976 | 2,476 | 1,353 | 8 | 2 | 3,839 |
| 1977 | 2,551 | 1,784 | 12 | 2 | 4,348 |
| 1978 | 2,838 | 2,251 | 20 | 7 | 5,116 |
| 1979 | 2,812 | 1,289 | 25 | 4 | 4,130 |
| 1980 | 3,125 | 1,030 | 12 | 4 | 4,171 |
| 1981 | 4,716 | 992 | 26 | 4 | 5,738 |
| 1982 | 4,793 | 1,776 | –89 | 6 | 6,486 |
| 1983 | 7,017 | 2,811 | –409 | 10 | 9,428 |
| 1984 | 7,627 | 2,890 | –453 | 12 | 10,076 |
| 1985 | 8,753 | 2,888 | –522 | 14 | 11,133 |
| 1986 | 9,616 | 2,814 | –463 | 16 | 11,982 |
| 1987 | 10,212 | 2,767 | –275 | 18 | 12,722 |
| 1988 | 11,876 | 2,633 | –104 | 20 | 14,425 |
| 1989 | 10,369 | 2,748 | 60 | 30 | 13,207 |
| 1990 | 12,867 | 2,416 | 222 | 45 | 15,550 |
| 1991 | 14,761 | – | –5 | 62 | 14,818 |
| 1992 | 17,685 | – | –255 | 85 | 17,715 |
| 1993r | 18,469 | – | –405 | 91 | 18,155 |
| 1994p | 19,327 | – | –325 | 90 | 19,092 |

| Year / Année | expenditure in millions of dollars – dépenses en millions de dollars | | | | Excess of revenue over expenditure / Excédent des recettes sur les dépenses | Balance at end of period / Solde à la fin de la période |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Benefit payments[12] / Prestations[12] | Bad debts / Mauvaises créances | Administration | Total expenditure / Total des dépenses | | |
| 1973 | 2,004 | .. | 141 | 2,145 | –318 | –502 |
| 1974 | 2,116 | .. | 163 | 2,279 | 113 | –418 |
| 1975 | 3,130 | .. | 192 | 3,322 | 321 | –97 |
| 1976 | 3,332 | .. | 207 | 3,539 | 301 | 204 |
| 1977 | 3,900 | 4 | 234 | 4,138 | 210 | 414 |
| 1978 | 4,506 | 5 | 277 | 4,789 | 327 | 741 |
| 1979 | 3,947 | 7 | 267 | 4,221 | –91 | 650 |
| 1980 | 4,332 | 5 | 490 | 4,827 | –656 | –6 |
| 1981 | 4,757 | 5 | 639 | 5,401 | 337 | 331 |
| 1982 | 8,455 | –12 | 772 | 9,214 | –2,728 | –2,397 |
| 1983 | 10,063 | 5 | 818 | 10,885 | –1,457 | –3,854 |
| 1984 | 9,859 | 11 | 898 | 10,768 | –692 | –4,546 |
| 1985 | 10,118 | 12 | 902 | 11,032 | 101 | –4,445 |
| 1986 | 10,394 | 8 | 928 | 11,330 | 653 | –3,792 |
| 1987 | 10,326 | 10 | 962 | 11,298 | 1,424 | –2,368 |
| 1988 | 10,716 | 17 | 968 | 11,701 | 2,724 | 356 |
| 1989 | 11,373 | 24 | 1,054 | 12,451 | 758 | 1,113 |
| 1990 | 13,368 | 39 | 1,215 | 14,622 | 928 | 2,161 |
| 1991 | 17,691 | 105 | 1,228 | 19,024 | –4,205 | –2,045 |
| 1992 | 19,110 | 8 | 1,227 | 20,345 | –2,631 | –4,676 |
| 1993r | 17,972 | 97 | 1,294 | 19,363 | –1,208 | –5,884 |
| 1994p | 15,525 | 39 | 1,283 | 16,847 | 2,245 | –3,640 |

# Methodology and Data Coverage

## Objective

The objective of the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Statistics Program is to report on the operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act (Act). The mandate for the compilation of unemployment insurance statistics was given to Statistics Canada by an Order-in-Council of 1941. Data have been published since 1942 in the quarterly publication **Statistical Report on the Operation of the Unemployment Insurance Act** (Catalogue 73-001). Starting in June 1985, this report was replaced by the monthly publication **Unemployment Insurance Statistics** (Catalogue 73-001), and its **Annual Supplement** (Catalogue 73-202S).

## Use of Administrative Data

The Unemployment Insurance Statistics Program uses administrative records to compile statistics. The source data are collected by Human Resources Development Canada (formerly Employment Immigration Canada) primarily to administer the unemployment insurance program. The data provide a readily accessible data source for statistical information and eliminate the need for a costly survey. In addition, the use of administrative records does not impose a response burden.

While administrative records provide a complete source of information on UI beneficiaries, the data may not match target populations needed for specific analytical or statistical purposes. For example, statistics based on administrative records with respect to the UI Program may exclude specific groups (for example, those unemployed for more than twelve months) which may be of interest to labour market analysts or policy makers.

## Target Population

The target population is the number of individuals who are in receipt of unemployment insurance benefits. In order to become a beneficiary, an individual must file a claim and meet certain eligibility requirements. That is, the claimant must experience an interruption of earnings and he or she must have worked a certain number of weeks in insurable employment.

The publications contain data on claims, payments made to individuals and the characteristics of beneficiaries. The information is received monthly by Statistics Canada from Human Resources Development Canada on magnetic tape and as summary reports.



# Méthodologie et champ d'observation

## Objectif

L'objectif du Programme de statistiques sur l'assurance-chômage est de publier des statistiques sur le fonctionnement du Régime d'assurance-chômage. La responsabilité d'établir ces statistiques a été confiée à Statistique Canada par un décret du conseil en 1941. Depuis 1942, des données sont publiées dans la publication trimestrielle intitulée **Rapport statistique sur l'application de la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage** (nº 73-001 au catalogue). Depuis juin 1985, cette publication a été remplacée par la publication mensuelle **Statistiques sur l'assurance-chômage** (nº 73-001 au catalogue) et son **Supplément Annuel** (nº 73-202S au catalogue).

## Utilisation des données administratives

Les données publiées par le Programme de statistiques sur l'assurance-chômage proviennent de dossiers administratifs. Les données sont recueillies par le ministère du Développement des ressources humaines Canada (auparavant Emploi et Immigration Canada) pour des fins administratives. Ces données sont une source importante de renseignements statistiques, facilement accessibles. Leur utilisation élimine également la nécessité d'avoir recours à des enquêtes coûteuses, diminuant par le fait même le fardeau des répondants.

Bien que les données administratives fournissent des renseignements détaillés sur les bénéficiaires d'assurance-chômage, il se peut qu'elles ne soient pas appropriées pour certaines analyses ou recherches statistiques. Par exemple, les statistiques basées sur des données administratives dans le cadre du Régime d'assurance-chômage peuvent exclure certains groupes (ex: les individus à la recherche d'un emploi depuis plus de douze mois) qui seraient d'un intérêt particulier pour des analystes du marché du travail ou pour ceux qui établissent des politiques.

## Population cible

La population cible est le nombre de personnes ayant droit de recevoir des prestations d'assurance-chômage. Pour être bénéficiaire, une personne doit soumettre une demande de prestations d'assurance-chômage et rencontrer un certain nombre de critères. Par exemple, la personne doit subir une interruption des gains et avoir un certain nombre de semaines d'emploi assurable.

La publication renferme des données sur les demandes d'assurance-chômage, les prestations versées aux individus et les bénéficiaires. Les statistiques sont reçues chaque mois sur bande magnétique et sous forme de rapports sommaires du ministère du Développement des ressources humaines Canada.

**Reference Period**

The data on beneficiaries cover persons who draw benefits during the Labour Force Survey reference week, a week which usually contains the 15th day of the month. Therefore, individuals who exhaust their benefits the week before the survey reference week or who start to collect benefits the week after, are not included in the count of beneficiaries for that month.

Data for the number of claims received and allowed, the amount of benefits paid and the number of weeks paid represent an entire calendar month. "Claims allowed" are claims which have been approved for benefit payment. Given existing procedures, a claim could be received in one month and approved the next month.

It should be noted that a short-term comparison between the number of beneficiaries and the amount of benefits paid or claims received may lead to erroneous conclusions because of differences in the survey periods.

**Data Revision**

The data on beneficiaries are revised two months after their first release. The preliminary statistics underestimate the final figures by between 1% and 2%. The data for claims, benefit weeks and benefit payments are considered final when released.

**Data Evaluation**

Once the data are received at Statistics Canada, month-to-month and year-over-year comparisons are made. If anomalies are observed, Human Resources Development Canada is contacted to provide explanations or to correct the data.

**Data Confidentiality**

To prevent the identification of individuals, the last digit of all values shown in this publication has been systematically rounded to either "0" or "10". For this reason, the sum of a column or row may be slightly different from the total shown. This procedure is not applied to derived data, for example, averages, data expressed in thousands, and percentages.

**Période de référence**

Les données sur les bénéficiaires couvrent les personnes qui reçoivent des prestations au cours de la semaine de référence de l'enquête sur la population active, semaine qui comprend généralement le 15ème jour du mois. Ainsi les estimations mensuelles du nombre de bénéficiaires n'inclue pas ceux qui terminent leur période de prestations la semaine précédant la semaine de référence de l'enquête, ou ceux qui commencent à recevoir des prestations la semaine suivante.

Les données pour le nombre de demandes reçues et approuvées, les montants de prestations versées ainsi que le nombre de semaines de prestations visent le mois civil au complet. Les "demandes acceptées" représentent les demandes qui ont été approuvées pour le versement de prestations. Selon la procédure existante, une demande peut être reçue un mois donné et approuvée le mois suivant.

Il y a lieu de mentionner que toute comparaison à court terme entre le nombre de bénéficiaires et, le montant des prestations versées ou des demandes reçues peut conduire à des conclusions erronées en raison des différentes périodes de couverture en cause.

**Révision des données**

Les données sur les bénéficiaires sont révisées deux mois après leur première diffusion. La sous-couverture des estimations provisoires varie de 1 à 2%. Les données concernant les demandes reçues, les montants et le nombre de semaines de prestations versées sont considérés comme étant finales lorsqu'elles sont publiées.

**Évaluation des données**

Les données reçues à Statistique Canada font l'objet d'une vérification. Une attention particulière est apportée aux variations mensuelles et annuelles. Si les données semblent incohérentes, le ministère du Développement des ressources humaines Canada qui fournit les données sera contacté en vue de fournir des explications ou de corriger les données.

**Confidentialité des données**

Pour se conformer aux exigences de la confidentialité, le dernier chiffre de toutes les valeurs absolues contenues dans cette publication a été systématiquement arrondi à "0" ou à "10". C'est pourquoi la somme des éléments d'une colonne ou d'une rangée peut différer légèrement du total. Cette procédure n'a pas été appliquée pour les données dérivées comme les moyennes, les données exprimées en milliers et en pourcentages.

### Data Comparability Over Time

Over the years the UI Act has changed to reflect current economic and social conditions (see the Chronological Overview for more details). The changes in legislation must be considered when data comparisons are made over time. For example, changes in coverage of the work force affects the data. Initially, approximately 42% of the workforce was covered by the UI Program. Coverage increased over the years and became virtually universal with the implementation of the UI Act of 1971. In 1990, other important changes related to eligibility rules and duration of benefits were implemented. Moreover, additional funding was provided for family related benefits and training benefits resulting in a substantial increase in the number of beneficiaries in these categories.

Another factor to be considered when making year-over-year comparisons is that every year, the maximum insurable earnings and weekly benefits are revised. This affects average weekly benefits and total benefit levels.

### Comparability with Labour Force Survey Data

Comparisons are sometimes made between the number of unemployed as determined by the Labour Force Survey and the count of beneficiaries. The use of either data series has advantages and disadvantages, depending on the purpose of the study. For example, unemployment insurance statistics provide finer geographic detail than is available from the Labour Force Survey.

The sources of the data are quite different. While both series have the same reference week each month, the number of unemployed is based on a household sample survey whereas the number of beneficiaries represents a census originating from administrative claim records.

### Comparaison des données d'une période à l'autre

Au cours des années, la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage a été modifiée afin de refléter les changements dans les conditions économiques et sociales (voir Aperçu chronologique pour plus de détails). Ces changements doivent être considérés lorsque les données sont comparées d'une période à l'autre. Par exemple, les modifications visant à élargir la couverture des travailleurs affectent les données. À ses débuts, le Programme ne couvrait que 42% des travailleurs, mais avec les années, cette couverture a été élargie, si bien que, depuis les révisions majeures apportées à la Loi en 1971, le programme couvre la quasi-totalité des employés. D'autres changements importants ont été effectués en 1990 visant, entre autres, à modifier les règles d'admissibilité et la durée des prestations. De plus, des sommes additionnelles d'argent ont été allouées à la formation et aux prestations suivant la naissance d'un enfant. Il s'en est donc suivie une augmentation substantielle du nombre de bénéficiaires recevant ces prestations spéciales.

La révision annuelle du montant maximum des gains assurables ainsi que celui des prestations hebdomadaires est également un autre facteur qui doit être pris en considération lorsque l'on compare les variations annuelles des montants totaux de prestations versées ainsi que des prestations hebdomadaires moyennes.

### Comparabilité avec les données de l'enquête sur la population active

On établit parfois des comparaisons entre les estimations du nombre de chômeurs d'après l'enquête sur la population active et les statistiques sur les bénéficiaires d'assurance-chômage. L'emploi de l'une ou de l'autre série présente à la fois des avantages et des inconvénients, suivant l'objectif de l'étude. Par exemple, les données sur les bénéficiaires offrent des détails géographiques d'une plus grande finesse que celles provenant de l'enquête sur la population active.

La provenance des données est très différente. Il est vrai que les deux séries utilisent la même semaine de référence chaque mois, mais par contre le nombre de chômeurs est établi d'après un sondage auprès des ménages, tandis que le nombre de bénéficiaires représente le résultat d'un recensement effectué au moyen des dossiers administratifs.

There are also significant conceptual differences between the Labour Force Survey's "unemployed" and the Unemployment Insurance Program's "beneficiaries". The Labour Force Survey estimate of unemployment includes, in the main, persons who are without work and who are actively looking for work. In contrast, persons who are eligible for unemployment insurance benefits must have had prior insured employment, and must experience an interruption of earnings. A claimant qualifying for regular benefits must be available for and capable of employment, but he/she may receive work-related earnings up to a certain limit while drawing benefits. Also, most persons eligible for the "special" benefits would not be counted as "unemployed" under the Labour Force Survey definition.

The beneficiaries data most similar to the unemployment estimates from the Labour Force Survey are "beneficiaries receiving regular benefits without reported earnings". However, there still remain significant differences. While meeting the Labour Force Survey criteria, the beneficiary count is affected by legislative requirements, for example, a person must have had insured employment prior to being eligible for benefits, all claimants must wait two weeks before they can receive benefits, disqualifications and disentitlements may have been imposed, and beneficiaries can exhaust their benefit rights.

**Seasonal Adjustment**

Some of the data on beneficiaries in the publication have been seasonally adjusted to facilitate month-to-month comparisons and to show trends. Fluctuations in time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal variations which repeat every year have been removed, but it still contains irregular and long-term cyclical movements.

**Terms and Definitions Used in This Publication**

***Persons Covered by Unemployment Insurance***: The number of persons covered by unemployment insurance includes all individuals for whom there exists an employer-employee relationship, except for those earning less than 20% of maximum weekly insurable earnings **and** who are employed for less than 15 hours per week. The monthly estimates are derived by adding to the "employed paid workers", as measured by the Labour Force Survey, the strength of the Armed Forces and the number of beneficiaries. The annual data are estimated from a 10% sample of the T4 Supplementaries which must be issued every year by employers to their employees.

Il existe des différences conceptuelles importantes entre les "chômeurs" de l'enquête sur la population active et les "bénéficiaires" du programme d'assurance- chômage. Le nombre estimé de chômeurs établi d'après l'enquête sur la population active englobe essentiellement les personnes qui sont sans travail et qui cherchent activement un emploi. Par contre, les personnes qui ont droit aux prestations d'assurance-chômage doivent avoir eu au préalable un emploi assurable et avoir subi un arrêt de rémunération. Pour avoir droit aux prestations "ordinaires", un prestataire doit être prêt et apte à travailler, mais il peut retirer des gains associés à un travail jusqu'à une certaine limite pendant qu'il touche des prestations. De plus, la plupart des personnes qui ont droit aux prestations "spéciales" ne seraient pas comptées comme "chômeurs" selon la définition de l'enquête sur la population active.

Les données sur les bénéficiaires qui se rapprochent le plus des estimations du nombre de chômeurs établies par l'enquête sur la population active sont les "bénéficiaires touchant des prestations ordinaires, sans gains déclarés". Et même dans ce cas, des différences importantes subsistent. Même s'il satisfait aux critères de l'enquête sur la population active, le nombre établi de bénéficiaires est assujetti aux contraintes de la Loi, par exemple, les personnes doivent avoir eu un emploi assurable pour avoir droit aux prestations, tous les prestataires doivent attendre deux semaines avant de recevoir des prestations, des cas d'exclusion et d'inadmissibilité peuvent être intervenus, et les personnes peuvent avoir épuisé leurs droits aux prestations.

**Désaisonnalisation**

Quelques séries sur les bénéficiaires ont été désaisonnalisées afin de faciliter les comparaisons mensuelles et de dégager la tendance. Les variations dans les séries chronologiques sont causées par des mouvements saisonniers, cycliques et irréguliers. Les séries désaisonnalisées ne contiennent donc plus les mouvements saisonniers qui se répètent à intervalle régulier mais reflètent toujours les fluctuations irrégulières et les changements cycliques à long terme dans la série.

**Termes et définitions utilisés dans cette publication**

***Personnes visées par l'assurance-chômage***: "Les personnes contribuant à l'assurance-chômage" comprennent tous ceux pour qui il existe une relation employeur-employé, sauf les travailleurs à faible revenu, c'est-à-dire ceux qui gagnent moins de 20% du maximum du revenu assurable et qui travaillent moins de 15 heures par semaine. Les estimations mensuelles sont obtenues en ajoutant les membres des forces armées et les bénéficiaires aux "travailleurs rémunérés occupés", tel que mesuré par l'enquête de la population active. Les données annuelles sont des estimations du nombre de personnes qui ont versé des cotisations au régime d'assurance-chômage durant l'année civile basées sur un échantillon de 10% du nombre de feuillets T4 supplémentaires émis par l'employeur.

***Contributors and Contributions:*** A contributor is a person for whom the employer deducts unemployment insurance premiums from earnings.

Contributions are unemployment insurance premiums which have been deducted from earnings. Employers are required to remit 1.4 times the amount contributed by employees. This amount is reduced if the employer has an approved sickness or maternity benefits plan for employees.

***Claimant***: A claimant is a person who has applied for unemployment insurance benefits. The person may or may not be in receipt of benefits.

The claimant data comprise all persons who are in current claim status on the last working day of the month. The count of claimants includes persons who: are in receipt of benefits, are in the mandatory waiting period, have disqualifications or disentitlements imposed, and have returned to employment. There is no obligation on the part of the claimant to report that he/she has found new employment.

***Initial and Renewal Claims Received:*** Persons seeking unemployment insurance benefits must file a claim. The distinction between "initial" and "renewal" claim is mainly administrative. The claim is categorized as "initial" if no benefit period was established previously. However, if benefit rights are in existence, the claimant is given a choice between continuing an existing claim, a "renewal", or starting a new one.

***Claims Allowed:*** When a person applies for benefits, the claim is adjudicated and is either allowed or disallowed. A claim could be allowed with or without disqualification or disentitlement. The term "initial claim allowed" means the same as the establishment of a benefit period.

***Beneficiary:*** For purposes of this report, a beneficiary is a person who receives unemployment insurance benefits during a specific week of the month (usually the week containing the 15th day of the month, that is, the week during which the Labour Force Survey is conducted).

***Occupation:*** The occupation is usually the principal activity a person is engaged in at his or her last work. The occupation of a beneficiary is coded according to the National Occupational Classification, 1993 (Human Resources Development Canada, Catalogue No. MP53-25/1-1993).

***Age:*** The age of a beneficiary is calculated by reducing the claimant's year of birth by one year, and then subtracting this difference from the current year.

***Cotisant et cotisations:*** Un cotisant est une personne pour laquelle son employeur déduit des primes d'assurance-chômage de son salaire.

Les cotisations sont des primes d'assurance-chômage qui ont été prélevées sur la rémunération. Les employeurs doivent généralement fournir 1.4 fois le montant versé par les salariés. Ce montant peut être réduit lorsque l'employeur participe à un plan d'assurance-salaire pour les employés en cas de maladie ou de maternité.

***Prestataire:*** Un prestataire est une personne qui demande ou qui a demandé des prestations d'assurance-chômage. Cette personne peut recevoir ou non des prestations.

La série sur les prestataires indique le nombre de requérants le dernier jour ouvrable du mois. Le nombre de prestataires englobe toutes les personnes qui reçoivent des prestations, celles qui sont assujetties au délai de carence obligatoire, celles qui sont exclues ou inadmissibles, et celles qui sont retournées au travail (le prestataire n'est pas tenu de signaler qu'il est retourné au travail).

***Demandes initiales et demandes renouvelées reçues:*** Les personnes qui désirent recevoir des prestations d'assurance-chômage doivent produire une demande. La distinction entre demandes initiales et demandes renouvelées est surtout d'ordre administratif. La demande sera classée "initiale" lorsque l'individu n'a pas établi une période de prestations. Par contre, lorsque l'individu a déjà établi ses droits aux prestations, le choix lui est donné d'utiliser la même demande, il s'agit dans ce cas d'une "demande renouvelée", ou de commencer une nouvelle période de prestations, il s'agit alors d'une "demande initiale."

***Demandes approuvées:*** Lorsqu'une personne fait une demande de prestations, la demande est étudiée, puis approuvée ou rejetée. Une demande peut être approuvée qu'il y ait ou non exclusion ou inadmissibilité. L'expression "demande initiale approuvée" veut dire la même chose que "période de prestations établie".

***Bénéficiaire:*** Dans cette publication, un bénéficiaire est une personne qui reçoit des prestations d'assurance-chômage pour une semaine de référence (c'est-à-dire la semaine durant laquelle s'effectue l'enquête mensuelle sur la population active, comprenant habituellement le 15ème jour du mois).

***Profession:*** La profession représente habituellement l'activité principale du bénéficiaire lors de son dernier emploi. La profession du bénéficiaire est codée selon la Classification Nationale des Professions, 1993 (Développement des ressources humaines Canada, Catalogue MP53-25/1-1993).

***Âge:*** L'âge des bénéficiaires est calculé en enlevant un an à l'année de naissance de la personne, et en soustrayant cette différence de l'année courante.

***Work Earnings:*** Work earnings are gross earnings from employment before deductions.

***Insurable Earnings:*** Insurable earnings are the gross earnings of contributors, up to a maximum, as specified by the Act. The maximum insurable earnings are derived each year by multiplying the 1975 base-year amount of $185.00 with an annual earnings index. This index is calculated as a ratio of an eight-year moving average of earnings (for 1995 the average includes the years from 1986 to 1993), as determined by Revenue Canada, to an eight-year base average covering the years from 1966 to 1973.

***Interruption of Earnings:*** This term means that a worker's earnings have been interrupted because of separations from employment (for example, in case of lay-off or illness), or because the employer reduced the hours of work (for example, work sharing) as permitted under the Act.

***Qualifying Period:*** The qualifying period is the 52-week period immediately preceding the establishment of a benefit period, or the period since the start of a claimant's last claim, whichever is shorter.

***Type of Benefit:*** The types of benefit available in 1995 are: regular, sickness, maternity, parental, adoption, fishing, training, job creation, work sharing, and self-employment assistance. The "claim type" is assigned when a claim is allowed or when a benefit period is established, depending on the reason for the interruption of earnings. However, the "type of benefit paid" is determined when payment is made. It is possible that a claimant establishes eligibility for more than one type of benefit during a single benefit period, for example, if he/she becomes ill while collecting "regular" benefits.

***Regular*** benefits are paid to claimants who temporarily or permanently lost their employment. In order to be eligible for regular benefits, a person must have experienced an interruption of earnings, be capable and available for work and unable to find suitable employment. The unemployment rate of the claimant's area of residence is used to determine the minimum number of weeks of insurable employment an individual must have worked to be eligible for UI benefits and the maximum number of weeks he/she would be entitled to receive benefits (the maximum duration of a regular benefit period is 52 weeks including a two week waiting period).

***Maternity*** benefits are only available to the natural mother up to a maximum of 15 weeks. In addition, the natural, or adoptive parents, (either the mother or father) are eligible for 10 weeks of parental benefits. These benefits can be shared between the parents.

***Revenus d'emploi:*** Les revenus d'emploi sont les gains bruts provenant d'un ou plusieurs emplois avant les déductions aux fins de l'impôt sur le revenu.

***Rémunération assurable:*** La rémunération assurable est la portion des gains bruts des cotisants, jusqu'à concurrence d'un montant fixé par la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage. Le maximum de la rémunération assurable est établi chaque année en multipliant le montant de l'année de base 1975, soit $185.00, par un indice des gains annuels. Cet indice est calculé sous forme de ratio d'une moyenne mobile sur huit ans de la rémunération des salariés établie par Revenu Canada (pour 1995, la moyenne englobe les années de 1986 à 1993) par rapport à une moyenne de base sur huit ans couvrant les années de 1966 à 1973.

***Arrêt de rémunération:*** Cette expression signifie que la rémunération a été interrompue par une cessation de travail (par exemple suite à une mise à pied ou pour cause de maladie) ou a été réduite par suite d'une diminution des heures de travail (par exemple dans le cas du travail partagé), selon les dispositions de la Loi sur l'assurance-chômage.

***Période de référence:*** La période de référence représente la période de 52 semaines qui précède immédiatement l'établissement d'une période de prestations ou celle qui commence au début de la dernière période de prestations, selon celle qui est la plus courte.

***Genre de prestations:*** Les genres de prestations disponibles en 1995 sont: ordinaire, maladie, maternité, parentale, adoption, pêche, formation, création d'emplois, travail partagé et aide au travail indépendant. Le "genre de demande" est déterminé lorsqu'une période de prestations est établie, suivant la raison de l'arrêt des prestations. Cependant, le "genre de prestations payées" est déterminé au moment où sont effectués les paiements. Il se peut qu'un prestataire ait droit à plus d'un type de prestations durant une période de prestations donnée. Par exemple, une personne peut tomber malade pendant qu'elle recevait des prestations ordinaires.

Les prestations ***ordinaires*** sont versées aux individus qui ont perdu leur emploi de façon temporaire ou permanente. Pour avoir droit aux prestations ordinaires, un individu doit avoir subi un arrêt de rémunération, être prêt et apte à travailler et ne peut se trouver un emploi approprié. Le taux de chômage de lieu de résidence de l'individu déterminera le nombre minimum de semaines d'emploi assurable requis pour être admissible aux prestations ainsi que la durée maximale pendant laquelle des prestations pourront être versées (le maximum d'une période de prestations ordinaires est de 52 semaines incluant une période d'attente de deux semaines).

Les prestations de ***maternité*** sont versées à la mère de l'enfant pour une durée maximale de 15 semaines. Les prestations ***parentales*** ou ***d'adoption*** d'une durée de 10 semaines peuvent être versées aux parents naturels ou adoptifs, soit au père, soit à la mère, ou encore réparties entre les deux.

***Sickness*** benefits are payable to claimants up to a maximum of 15 weeks when the interruption of earnings is due to illness or injury. The sickness benefits can be combined with maternity and parental benefits. However, the maximum of special benefit entitlements is 30 weeks.

***Fishing*** benefits are only payable to claimants who fail to qualify for regular benefits. The claimant must have between 10 to 14 weeks of insurable employment (depending on the unemployment rate in the region where the claimant resides), including at least six insured weeks as a fisherman.

***Work sharing***, as part of the Unemployment Insurance Program, is designed to deal with situations in which an employer is required to temporarily reduce his/her work force. Work sharing offers an alternative; instead of a lay-off for selected employees, the program provides for a reduction in the working hours of an entire group while the financial loss to the individuals involved is partially offset by "work sharing benefits". Agreement between the employer and his/her employees to enter into a work sharing arrangement is required prior to approval by Human Resources Development Canada.

***Job creation*** is a program to encourage continued utilization of skills during periods when workers are unemployed. While participating in job creation, a claimant receives payment according to specified project rates up to the maximum level of unemployment insurance benefits. Project rates are based on regional rates of pay prevailing for the occupation. The maximum period during which a person is eligible for job creation benefits is 58 weeks.

***Training*** benefits are available to claimants who take courses which have been approved by Human Resources Development Canada. The courses are intended to provide skills which are in demand by Canadian employers, and which will enable the unemployed to find gainful employment. The weekly benefits for trainees may be set in accordance with allowances established under the National Training Act, if the allowance rates exceed the benefit rates. Training benefits may be paid up to a maximum of 156 weeks.

***Self-employment assistance*** benefits are available to claimants who start a business or who become self-employed. Claimants with viable business plans can receive unemployment insurance benefits that will provide income support during the early stages of setting up and operating a business. The maximum duration of a benefit period for self-employment assistance is 52 weeks.

Les prestations de ***maladie*** sont disponibles jusqu'à un maximum de 15 semaines lorsque l'arrêt de rémunération est causé par la maladie ou une blessure. Les prestations de maladie peuvent également être combinées aux prestations de maternité et parentale. Cependant, la durée cumulative de ces prestations spéciales ne doit pas dépasser 30 semaines.

Les prestations de ***pêche*** sont versées uniquement à ceux qui ne sont pas admissibles aux prestations ordinaires. Cependant, le prestataire doit avoir un nombre suffisant de semaines d'emploi assurable (de 10 à 14 semaines en fonction du taux de chômage où réside le prestataire) y compris au moins six semaines de travail assurable comme pêcheur.

Le ***travail partagé***, dans le contexte du programme d'assurance-chômage, vise à remédier aux situations où un employeur devrait réduire temporairement ses effectifs. Le travail partagé offre une solution de rechange; au lieu de congédier carrément un certain nombre d'employés, le programme permet de réduire les heures de travail du groupe tout entier et de compenser partiellement la perte de revenu des personnes touchées par des "prestations de travail partagé" provenant de l'assurance-chômage. Il doit y avoir entente préalable entre l'employeur et ses employés relativement à une formule de travail partagé pour que le ministère du Développement des ressources humaines Canada puisse y donner son approbation.

La ***création d'emplois*** est un programme pour encourager l'utilisation soutenue des compétences durant les périodes où les travailleurs sont en chômage. Lorsqu'il participe à la création d'emplois, un prestataire touche une somme établie d'après les taux fixés pour les projets, jusqu'au maximum des prestations d'assurance-chômage en vigueur. Les taux des projets sont fondés sur les taux régionaux de rémunération pratiqués pour une profession donnée. La durée maximale d'une période de prestations pour ceux qui participent à un projet de création d'emploi est de 58 semaines.

Des prestations de ***formation*** sont offertes aux prestataires qui suivent des cours approuvés par le ministère du Développement des ressources humaines. Les cours visent à fournir les compétences dont les employeurs canadiens ont besoin et à permettre aux chômeurs de trouver un emploi rémunérateur. Les prestations hebdomadaires allouées aux personnes en formation peuvent être déterminées suivant les indemnités établies aux termes de la Loi nationale sur la formation, si les taux d'indemnités excèdent les taux de prestations. La durée maximale d'une période de prestations pour ceux qui participent à un cours de formation est de 156 semaines.

Des prestations d'***aide au travail indépendant*** peuvent être versées aux prestataires qui désirent créer leur entreprise ou devenir travailleur indépendant. Les prestataires qui ont des projets d'entreprises viables peuvent recevoir des allocations d'assurance-chômage visant à soutenir leur revenu pendant les premières étapes de la conception et de l'exploitation de leur entreprise. La durée maximale d'une période de prestations d'aide au travail indépendant est de 52 semaines.

***Benefit Period Established:*** A benefit period is established when a person applies for unemployment insurance benefits and meets certain conditions, thus, he/she must experience an interruption of earnings, and have had a minimum number of weeks of insurable employment in the qualifying period.

The establishment of a benefit period does not mean that a person will receive benefits. For example, claimants may be disqualified, or find employment before benefits become payable.

***Benefit Period Terminated:*** A claim or a benefit period terminates when benefits are no longer payable. This occurs when a claimant has received all the benefits to which he/she is entitled. It is possible that a benefit period terminates without benefits having been paid, for example, if a claimant finds new employment during the initial waiting period.

***Disqualifications and Disentitlements:*** A disqualification or disentitlement is imposed on a claimant because of circumstances surrounding the claim. A person may be ineligible for benefits for a stated period (disqualification) or until a condition causing the non-receipt of benefits has been removed (disentitlement).

As of November 1990, the disqualification or disentitlement period ranges from seven to twelve weeks. During this time the claimant is ineligible to receive benefits. Effective April 4, 1993, individuals who voluntarily quit their jobs without just cause, or who lose their jobs because of misconduct are not eligible to collect unemployment insurance benefits.

Several disqualifications or disentitlements can be imposed at the same time. Since 1972, the published figures reflect a maximum of two; prior to this date only the main disqualification was recorded. The data show the number of disqualifications or disentitlements, not the number of persons affected.

***Benefit Payments:*** The Gross Amount represents the total unemployment insurance disbursements, including retroactive adjustments.

The ***Weeks Paid*** are the number of weeks for which benefit payments have been made.

The ***Average Weekly Payment*** is calculated by dividing the "gross amount" (excluding monies paid to institutions for training courses and monies allowed for project costs under Self-employment Assistance) by the "number of weeks paid". Because the "gross amount" includes retroactive adjustments, the calculated Average Weekly Payment can exceed the maximum benefit level. If this occurs, the average is reduced to the applicable maximum weekly benefit.

***Période de prestations établie:*** Une période de prestations est établie lorsqu'une personne fait une demande de prestations d'assurance-chômage et remplit certaines conditions; il faut donc qu'elle ait subi un arrêt de rémunération et qu'elle ait eu un nombre minimal de semaines d'emploi assurable au cours de la période de référence.

L'établissement d'une période de prestations ne signifie pas nécessairement qu'une personne recevra des prestations; par exemple, des prestataires peuvent être exclus ou trouver un emploi avant que les prestations deviennent payables.

***Période de prestations terminée:*** Une période de prestations prend fin lorsqu'il n'y a plus lieu de verser des prestations. Cela se produit lorsque le bénéficiaire a touché toutes les prestations auxquelles il avait droit. Il se peut qu'une période de prestations se termine sans que des prestations aient été versées, par exemple si un prestataire trouve un nouvel emploi durant le délai de carence initial.

***Exclusion et inadmissibilité:*** Un prestataire est exclu ou inadmissible en raison de circonstances entourant la demande. Une personne peut ne pas avoir le droit de recevoir des prestations pour une période donnée (exclusion) ou jusqu'à ce que la condition qui la prive de son droit aux prestations ait été éliminée (inadmissibilité).

Depuis novembre 1990, la période d'exclusion ou d'inadmissibilité peut aller de sept à douze semaines. Durant cette période le prestataire ne peut recevoir de prestations. À compter du 4 avril 1993, une personne qui a perdu son emploi pour inconduite ou qui a cessé volontairement de travailler sans raison valable ne peut recevoir des prestations d'assurance-chômage.

Plusieurs motifs d'exclusion ou d'inadmissibilité peuvent être invoqués en même temps. Depuis 1972, les chiffres publiés reflètent un maximum de deux; avant cette date, seul le motif principal d'exclusion était retenu. Les données indiquent le nombre d'exclusions/inadmissibilités et non le nombre de personnes touchées.

***Versements de prestations:*** Le montant brut représente le total des paiements d'assurance-chômage, y compris les ajustements rétroactifs.

Les ***semaines de prestations*** représentent le nombre de semaines pour lesquelles des prestations ont été versées.

Les ***prestations hebdomadaires moyennes*** sont calculées en divisant le "montant brut" (exception faite des montants alloués aux institutions pour les cours de formation et des montants réservés aux frais de projets pour l'aide au travail indépendant) par le "nombre de semaines de prestations versées. Puisque le "montant brut" inclut les ajustements rétroactifs, les prestations hebdomadaires moyennes calculées peuvent excéder le maximum des prestations. Lorsque c'est le cas, la moyenne sera représentée par le maximum des prestations en vigueur pour l'année en cours.

***Regional Unemployment Rates:*** The Unemployment Insurance Act requires Statistics Canada to derive regional rates of unemployment for purposes of administering the Act. The legislation specifies the use of a three-month average, adjusted for seasonal variation.

The regional unemployment rates determine a claimant's "Variable Entrance Requirement" - the number of weeks of insurable employment required to qualify for benefits - and the length of his/her benefit entitlement.

Employment and unemployment data from the Labour Force Survey are used to calculate unemployment rates for 62 regions, as specified by Human Resources Development Canada. The following steps are used to derive the regional unemployment rates:

1. The employment and unemployment data are adjusted to include Status Indians living on reserves.

2. The estimates in each cell are rounded to the nearest thousand.

3. The rounded data are seasonally adjusted. This statistical procedure removes variations which repeat yearly.

4. The seasonally adjusted employment and unemployment data are added to derive an estimate of the regional labour force.

5. The number of unemployed is then expressed as a percentage of the regional labour force; thus, providing a regional unemployment rate.

6. Finally, a three-month average of the regional unemployment rate is calculated. For example, the average rate for June includes the months of April, May, and June. The rate becomes effective the week following the release of the data, that is, approximately four weeks after the survey reference week.

***Taux de chômage régionaux:*** La Loi sur l'assurance-chômage exige de Statistique Canada qu'il établisse des taux de chômage régionaux aux fins de l'assurance-chômage. La Loi spécifie l'emploi d'une moyenne trimestrielle, désaisonnalisée.

Les taux de chômage régionaux servent à déterminer la "norme variable d'admissibilité" pour un prestataire, c'est-à-dire le nombre de semaines d'emploi assurable requis pour avoir droit aux prestations, de même que la durée de son admissibilité aux prestations.

Les données sur l'emploi et le chômage établies d'après l'enquête sur la population active servent à calculer les taux de chômage pour 62 régions spécifiées par le ministère du développement des ressources humaine Canada. Les étapes suivantes sont employées pour établir les taux de chômage régionaux:

1. Les données sur l'emploi et le chômage sont corrigées pour tenir compte des Indiens inscrits vivant dans les réserves.

2. Les estimations dans chaque catégorie sont arrondies au millier le plus proche.

3. Les données arrondies sont désaisonnalisées. Ce procédé statistique élimine les variations des estimations qui se répètent chaque année.

4. Les données désaisonnalisées sur l'emploi et le chômage sont additionnées pour produire une estimation de la population active régionale.

5. Le nombre de chômeurs est alors exprimé en pourcentage de la population active régionale, ce qui donne un taux de chômage régional.

6. Enfin, on établit une moyenne sur trois mois du taux de chômage régional. Par exemple, le taux moyen pour juin englobera les mois d'avril, mai et juin. Le taux entre en vigueur la semaine suivant la parution des données, c'est-à-dire environ quatre semaines après la semaine de référence de l'enquête.

**Availability of Data**

Each month, current data are published in the **Statistics Canada Daily** (Catalogue No. 11-001E) within 60 days after the reference month. Two weeks after the release of the **Daily**, the monthly report **Unemployment Insurance Statistics** (Catalogue No. 73-001) is published. Unemployment insurance statistics are also available through other Statistics Canada publications such as the **Canadian Economic Observer** (Catalogue No. 11-010).

Unemployment insurance statistics are available in machine readable form through **CANSIM** (Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System). Users interested in accessing data via **CANSIM** should contact one of Statistics Canada's regional centres at the numbers listed on the inside front cover of this publication, or contact the Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 at (613) 951-8200 or toll free at 1-800 465-1222.

In addition, unpublished data may be obtained on a cost recovery basis. Custom tabulations are available on request for sub-provincial regions or for regions defined by postal codes. If you would like more information, please call Statistics Canada at (613) 951-4045.

**Disponibilité des données**

Chaque mois, des données courantes sont publiées dans **Le Quotidien de Statistique Canada** (11-001F) dans les 60 jours qui suivent le mois de référence. Deux semaines après la publication du **Quotidien**, la publication mensuelle de **Statistiques sur l'assurance-chômage** (n° 73-001 au catalogue) est publiée. Les statistiques sur l'assurance-chômage figurent également dans d'autres publications de Statistique Canada tel l'**Observateur économique canadien** (n° 11-010 au catalogue).

Les statistiques sur l'assurance-chômage peuvent être obtenues sous forme lisible par machine de **CANSIM** (Système Canadien d'information socio-économique). Les utilisateurs voulant obtenir des chiffres par l'intermédiaire de **CANSIM** peuvent contacter un des centres de consultation de Statistique Canada dont les numéros de téléphone figurent au verso du couvert de cette publication ou en communiquant directement avec la Division du marketing, Statistique Canada, Immeuble R.H. Coats, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 (613) 951-8200 ou composer sans frais 1-800-465-1222.

Il est également possible d'obtenir des tableaux spéciaux adaptés à vos besoins (moyennant paiement) pour des régions infra-provinciales ou pour toute région définie au moyen du code postal. Pour de plus amples renseignements, veuillez contacter Statistique Canada au (613) 951-4045.

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