

Employment Insurance, January 2015

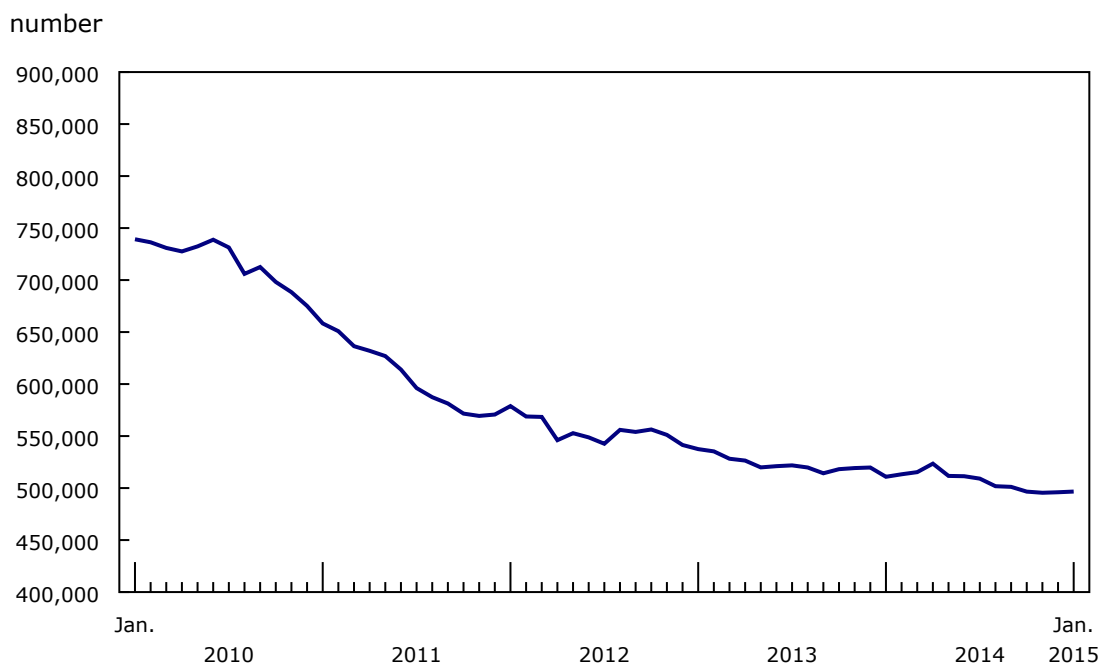
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, March 26, 2015

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits totalled 496,600 in January, virtually unchanged from the previous month. Compared with January 2014, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 14,200 or 2.8%.

In January, four provinces had more beneficiaries compared with a month earlier: Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia. In contrast, there were fewer beneficiaries in British Columbia and New Brunswick. There was little change in the other provinces.

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work and people no longer receiving regular benefits.

Chart 1
Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries



Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0022](#).

Provincial and metropolitan area overview

Between December and January, the number of people receiving regular benefits in Newfoundland and Labrador rose by 2.7% to 30,800, following little change over the previous three months. There was a notable increase in the metropolitan area of St. John's (+7.2%). Outside of this census metropolitan area, the number of beneficiaries rose by 2.1%. See "Geographical definitions" in the note to readers.

In Alberta, 31,000 people received benefits in January, up 2.4% from the previous month and the third consecutive monthly increase. Edmonton posted a 3.6% gain, while there was little change in Calgary. In the province's census agglomerations (CAs), the number of beneficiaries rose by 3.2%. There were notable increases in Alberta among beneficiaries who last worked in occupations unique to primary industry (+6.5%), natural and applied sciences (+5.6%) and in trades, transport and equipment operators (+4.5%).



In Saskatchewan, the number of people receiving benefits rose by 1.6% to 10,900. Both Saskatoon (+2.8%) and Regina (+2.2%) posted increases, while there was little change in the number of beneficiaries in outlying areas.

In Nova Scotia, there were 26,300 people receiving regular EI benefits in January, up 1.5% from December. There were more beneficiaries in both Halifax (+2.4%) and in the province's CAs (+3.2%).

Compared with December, British Columbia reported fewer beneficiaries in January, down 2.2% to 48,200 people. This decline in the province continued the downward trend that began in October 2014. Abbotsford–Mission (-4.0%) and Vancouver (-2.8%) had fewer beneficiaries in January, while there were increases in Kelowna (+2.1%) and Victoria (+2.0%).

In January, the number of people receiving regular benefits in New Brunswick declined by 1.6% to 31,600, following increases the previous three months. The metropolitan areas of Moncton (-3.7%) and Saint John (-2.4%) posted the largest declines in beneficiaries.

While the remaining four provinces saw little change in the number of beneficiaries between December and January, this was not the case in some areas within Quebec and Ontario.

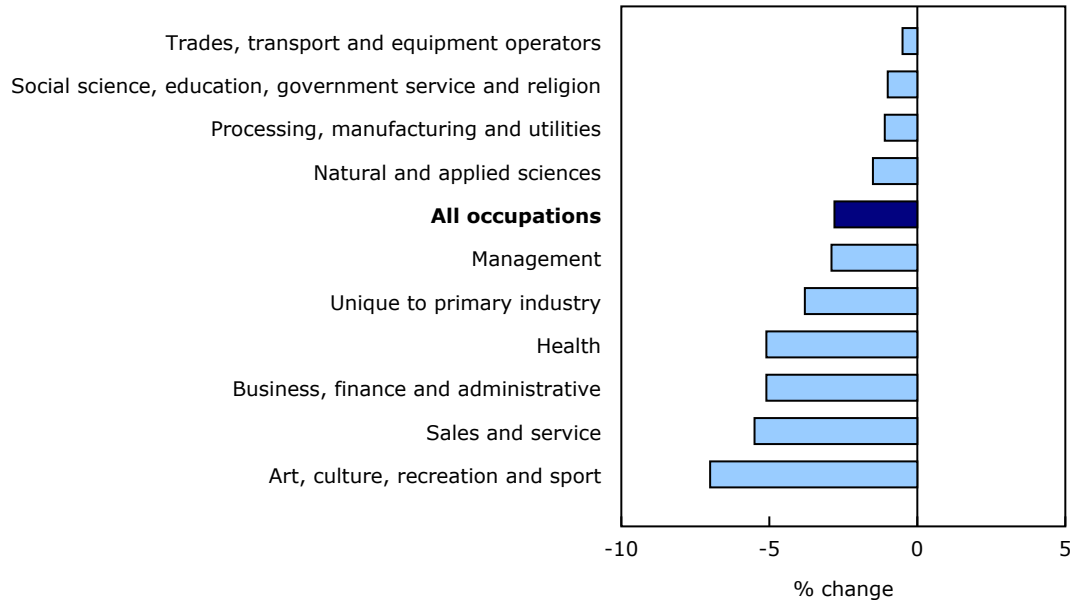
In Quebec, the number of beneficiaries fell in Trois-Rivières (-3.1%) and Sherbrooke (-2.1%), while there were more people receiving benefits in Gatineau (+2.2%). At the same time, the province's CAs posted a decline of 1.6% in the number of beneficiaries.

Of the 15 metropolitan areas in Ontario, 8 had more beneficiaries in January, with the largest percentage increases in Oshawa (+12.3%), Hamilton (+4.3%), London (+3.5%) and Guelph (+3.4%). At the same time, the number of beneficiaries declined by 3.4% in Windsor and by 1.8% in both Greater Sudbury and in St Catharines–Niagara.

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

In the 12 months to January, the number of beneficiaries in all occupation groups, based on EI recipients' last occupation, declined by 2.8%. There were fewer people receiving benefits in all major occupation groups, most notably in art, culture, recreation and sport occupations (-7.0%).

Chart 2
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, January 2014 to January 2015



Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0041](#).

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

Compared with December, the number of beneficiaries fell 3.2% in January among men aged 15 to 24, the fourth consecutive monthly decline. There was little change for women in the same age group.

For men aged 25 to 54, the number of beneficiaries rose 1.8% in January, while there was a slight decline of 1.4% among women in the same age group.

On a year-over-year basis, the fastest rate of decline in the number of beneficiaries continued to be among people aged 15 to 24, down 6.2% for women and 5.7% for men. Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries among women aged 25 to 54 fell by 4.9%, a faster rate of decline than the 2.5% decrease observed for men in the same age group.

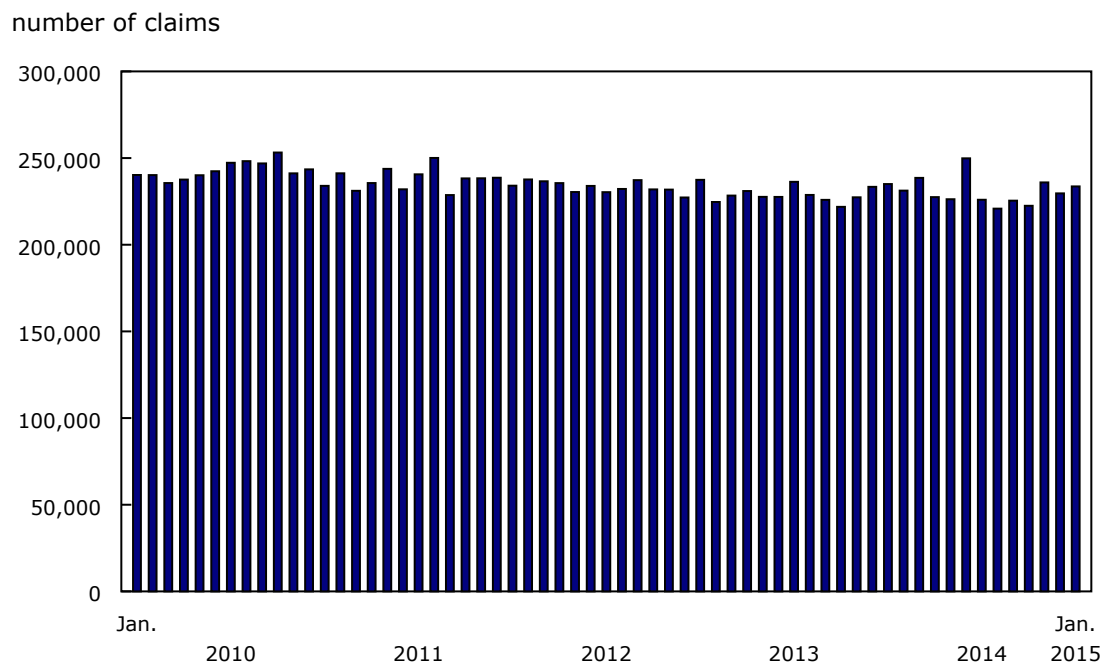
Employment Insurance claims

Nationally, the number of EI claims in January increased 1.8% compared with December. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Provincially, claims increased by 25.7% in Alberta, the largest increase in the province since February 2009. Claims also rose in Saskatchewan (+4.8%), Prince Edward Island (+2.6%) and British Columbia (+2.1%) in January.

At the same time, the number of claims fell in New Brunswick (-5.9%) and declined slightly in Quebec (-1.2%). There was little change in the other provinces.

Chart 3 More Employment Insurance claims in January



Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0004](#).

Note to readers

Regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but cannot find a job. To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment is not insured. Other unemployed people have contributed to the program but do not meet the eligibility criteria, such as workers who left their job voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Employment and Social Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.

The number of regular EI beneficiaries and the number of claims received for the current and previous month are subject to revision.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received EI benefits from January 11 to 17. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). However, initial and renewal claims data are for the entire month.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with LFS data, which provide information on the total number of unemployed people.

Geographical definitions

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre. A CMA, also referred to as a 'metropolitan area' in this release, must have a total population of at least 100,000. A CA must have a population of at least 10,000. See [Standard Geographical Classification 2011 – Definitions](#) for more information.

Table 1
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory, sex and age –
Seasonally adjusted

	January 2014	December 2014 ^P	January 2015 ^P	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	number		change		% change		
Canada							
Both sexes	510,850	495,970	496,640	670	-14,210	0.1	-2.8
15 to 24 years	49,500	47,800	46,600	-1,200	-2,900	-2.5	-5.9
25 to 54 years	344,230	330,620	332,340	1,720	-11,890	0.5	-3.5
55 years and over	117,110	117,550	117,710	160	600	0.1	0.5
Men	318,670	308,830	311,680	2,850	-6,990	0.9	-2.2
15 to 24 years	36,750	35,780	34,640	-1,140	-2,110	-3.2	-5.7
25 to 54 years	209,030	200,160	203,760	3,600	-5,270	1.8	-2.5
55 years and over	72,890	72,900	73,270	370	380	0.5	0.5
Women	192,180	187,130	184,970	-2,160	-7,210	-1.2	-3.8
15 to 24 years	12,750	12,020	11,960	-60	-790	-0.5	-6.2
25 to 54 years	135,200	130,460	128,580	-1,880	-6,620	-1.4	-4.9
55 years and over	44,230	44,650	44,430	-220	200	-0.5	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	32,950	30,030	30,840	810	-2,110	2.7	-6.4
15 to 24 years	2,830	2,570	2,660	90	-170	3.5	-6.0
25 to 54 years	20,370	18,020	18,600	580	-1,770	3.2	-8.7
55 years and over	9,760	9,440	9,580	140	-180	1.5	-1.8
Men	20,020	17,830	18,490	660	-1,530	3.7	-7.6
Women	12,930	12,210	12,350	140	-580	1.1	-4.5
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,540	7,070	7,140	70	-400	1.0	-5.3
15 to 24 years	840	820	800	-20	-40	-2.4	-4.8
25 to 54 years	4,590	4,130	4,210	80	-380	1.9	-8.3
55 years and over	2,120	2,130	2,130	0	10	0.0	0.5
Men	4,570	4,280	4,360	80	-210	1.9	-4.6
Women	2,970	2,790	2,790	0	-180	0.0	-6.1
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	27,320	25,880	26,260	380	-1,060	1.5	-3.9
15 to 24 years	2,640	2,540	2,560	20	-80	0.8	-3.0
25 to 54 years	17,840	16,600	16,870	270	-970	1.6	-5.4
55 years and over	6,840	6,740	6,830	90	-10	1.3	-0.1
Men	17,590	16,630	17,020	390	-570	2.3	-3.2
Women	9,730	9,250	9,240	-10	-490	-0.1	-5.0
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	32,720	32,170	31,640	-530	-1,080	-1.6	-3.3
15 to 24 years	3,540	3,540	3,390	-150	-150	-4.2	-4.2
25 to 54 years	20,350	19,600	19,410	-190	-940	-1.0	-4.6
55 years and over	8,820	9,020	8,840	-180	20	-2.0	0.2
Men	21,210	20,820	20,720	-100	-490	-0.5	-2.3
Women	11,510	11,350	10,930	-420	-580	-3.7	-5.0
Quebec							
Both sexes	146,520	150,640	149,460	-1,180	2,940	-0.8	2.0
15 to 24 years	14,230	14,340	13,550	-790	-680	-5.5	-4.8
25 to 54 years	96,950	99,730	99,240	-490	2,290	-0.5	2.4
55 years and over	35,340	36,580	36,670	90	1,330	0.2	3.8
Men	94,800	98,090	97,370	-720	2,570	-0.7	2.7
Women	51,720	52,560	52,090	-470	370	-0.9	0.7
Ontario							
Both sexes	153,720	143,890	145,110	1,220	-8,610	0.8	-5.6
15 to 24 years	13,620	12,450	12,490	40	-1,130	0.3	-8.3
25 to 54 years	108,460	101,070	101,840	770	-6,620	0.8	-6.1
55 years and over	31,630	30,370	30,770	400	-860	1.3	-2.7
Men	92,540	85,750	87,300	1,550	-5,240	1.8	-5.7
Women	61,180	58,140	57,810	-330	-3,370	-0.6	-5.5

Table 1 - continued
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by province and territory, sex and age –
Seasonally adjusted

	January 2014	December 2014 ^P	January 2015 ^P	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
Manitoba							
Both sexes	13,430	13,260	13,270	10	-160	0.1	-1.2
15 to 24 years	1,790	1,780	1,760	-20	-30	-1.1	-1.7
25 to 54 years	9,240	9,000	9,070	70	-170	0.8	-1.8
55 years and over	2,400	2,480	2,440	-40	40	-1.6	1.7
Men	8,790	8,660	8,780	120	-10	1.4	-0.1
Women	4,640	4,600	4,500	-100	-140	-2.2	-3.0
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	10,870	10,690	10,860	170	-10	1.6	-0.1
15 to 24 years	1,380	1,420	1,370	-50	-10	-3.5	-0.7
25 to 54 years	7,210	6,920	7,140	220	-70	3.2	-1.0
55 years and over	2,270	2,350	2,350	0	80	0.0	3.5
Men	7,210	6,970	7,200	230	-10	3.3	-0.1
Women	3,660	3,720	3,670	-50	10	-1.3	0.3
Alberta							
Both sexes	30,890	30,240	30,960	720	70	2.4	0.2
15 to 24 years	3,620	3,710	3,540	-170	-80	-4.6	-2.2
25 to 54 years	21,710	20,800	21,640	840	-70	4.0	-0.3
55 years and over	5,560	5,720	5,780	60	220	1.0	4.0
Men	19,260	19,000	19,850	850	590	4.5	3.1
Women	11,630	11,240	11,110	-130	-520	-1.2	-4.5
British Columbia							
Both sexes	51,900	49,300	48,220	-1,080	-3,680	-2.2	-7.1
15 to 24 years	4,720	4,360	4,190	-170	-530	-3.9	-11.2
25 to 54 years	35,340	32,750	32,250	-500	-3,090	-1.5	-8.7
55 years and over	11,840	12,200	11,780	-420	-60	-3.4	-0.5
Men	30,760	29,070	28,820	-250	-1,940	-0.9	-6.3
Women	21,140	20,230	19,400	-830	-1,740	-4.1	-8.2
Yukon							
Both sexes	940	840	880	40	-60	4.8	-6.4
15 to 24 years	110	100	100	0	-10	0.0	-9.1
25 to 54 years	610	530	550	20	-60	3.8	-9.8
55 years and over	220	220	220	0	0	0.0	0.0
Men	610	520	540	20	-70	3.8	-11.5
Women	320	330	340	10	20	3.0	6.3
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	790	740	720	-20	-70	-2.7	-8.9
15 to 24 years	70	60	60	0	-10	0.0	-14.3
25 to 54 years	590	570	550	-20	-40	-3.5	-6.8
55 years and over	130	110	110	0	-20	0.0	-15.4
Men	520	460	450	-10	-70	-2.2	-13.5
Women	280	280	270	-10	-10	-3.6	-3.6
Nunavut							
Both sexes	470	370	350	-20	-120	-5.4	-25.5
15 to 24 years	40	30	30	0	-10	0.0	-25.0
25 to 54 years	380	290	280	-10	-100	-3.4	-26.3
55 years and over	40	40	40	0	0	0.0	0.0
Men	310	230	230	0	-80	0.0	-25.8
Women	160	130	120	-10	-40	-7.7	-25.0

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0022](#).

Table 2
Initial and renewal claims received, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2014	December 2014 ^P	January 2015 ^P	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	number			change		% change	
Canada	235,000	229,620	233,640	4,020	-1,360	1.8	-0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,050	8,930	8,850	-80	-200	-0.9	-2.2
Prince Edward Island	2,480	2,270	2,330	60	-150	2.6	-6.0
Nova Scotia	9,580	9,240	9,250	10	-330	0.1	-3.4
New Brunswick	10,160	10,430	9,810	-620	-350	-5.9	-3.4
Quebec	69,290	67,310	66,510	-800	-2,780	-1.2	-4.0
Ontario	76,720	72,770	72,510	-260	-4,210	-0.4	-5.5
Manitoba	7,110	7,450	7,460	10	350	0.1	4.9
Saskatchewan	5,890	6,000	6,290	290	400	4.8	6.8
Alberta	18,400	19,080	23,990	4,910	5,590	25.7	30.4
British Columbia	25,380	25,180	25,700	520	320	2.1	1.3
Yukon	330	340	400	60	70	17.6	21.2
Northwest Territories	300	250	270	20	-30	8.0	-10.0
Nunavut	190	200	180	-20	-10	-10.0	-5.3

^P preliminary

Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0004](#).

Table 3
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by census metropolitan category² – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2014	December 2014 ^P	January 2015 ^P	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	4,010	3,470	3,720	250	-290	7.2	-7.2
St. John's	4,010	3,470	3,720	250	-290	7.2	-7.2
Census agglomerations	3,290	3,070	3,120	50	-170	1.6	-5.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	25,660	23,500	24,000	500	-1,660	2.1	-6.5
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	3,170	2,900	2,910	10	-260	0.3	-8.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,380	4,170	4,230	60	-150	1.4	-3.4
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	5,000	4,670	4,780	110	-220	2.4	-4.4
Halifax	5,000	4,670	4,780	110	-220	2.4	-4.4
Census agglomerations	8,770	8,250	8,510	260	-260	3.2	-3.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,540	12,970	12,970	0	-570	0.0	-4.2
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,380	5,460	5,280	-180	-100	-3.3	-1.9
Moncton	2,960	2,960	2,850	-110	-110	-3.7	-3.7
Saint John	2,420	2,500	2,440	-60	20	-2.4	0.8
Census agglomerations	6,730	6,550	6,500	-50	-230	-0.8	-3.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	20,600	20,160	19,860	-300	-740	-1.5	-3.6
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	75,610	79,790	79,270	-520	3,660	-0.7	4.8
Montréal	52,630	55,750	55,330	-420	2,700	-0.8	5.1
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,440	3,710	3,790	80	350	2.2	10.2
Québec	9,400	9,610	9,590	-20	190	-0.2	2.0
Saguenay	4,210	4,450	4,460	10	250	0.2	5.9
Sherbrooke	2,940	3,350	3,280	-70	340	-2.1	11.6
Trois-Rivières	2,990	2,920	2,830	-90	-160	-3.1	-5.4
Census agglomerations	20,970	21,400	21,050	-350	80	-1.6	0.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	49,940	49,440	49,140	-300	-800	-0.6	-1.6
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	112,630	104,930	106,200	1,270	-6,430	1.2	-5.7
Barrie	2,490	2,330	2,350	20	-140	0.9	-5.6
Brantford	1,900	1,820	1,800	-20	-100	-1.1	-5.3
Greater Sudbury	2,550	2,250	2,210	-40	-340	-1.8	-13.3
Guelph	1,280	1,190	1,230	40	-50	3.4	-3.9
Hamilton	7,300	6,670	6,960	290	-340	4.3	-4.7
Kingston	1,660	1,620	1,630	10	-30	0.6	-1.8
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,540	4,890	4,940	50	-600	1.0	-10.8
London	5,780	5,100	5,280	180	-500	3.5	-8.7
Oshawa	4,260	3,890	4,370	480	110	12.3	2.6
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,120	7,390	7,500	110	380	1.5	5.3
Peterborough	1,530	1,430	1,460	30	-70	2.1	-4.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	5,890	5,490	5,390	-100	-500	-1.8	-8.5
Thunder Bay	1,730	1,670	1,650	-20	-80	-1.2	-4.6
Toronto	59,830	55,660	56,000	340	-3,830	0.6	-6.4
Windsor	3,750	3,550	3,430	-120	-320	-3.4	-8.5
Census agglomerations	17,590	16,460	16,620	160	-970	1.0	-5.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	23,500	22,500	22,290	-210	-1,210	-0.9	-5.1

Table 3 - continued

Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by census metropolitan category² – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2014	December 2014 ^P	January 2015 ^P	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	7,050	6,970	6,980	10	-70	0.1	-1.0
Winnipeg	7,050	6,970	6,980	10	-70	0.1	-1.0
Census agglomerations	880	870	860	-10	-20	-1.1	-2.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,500	5,420	5,430	10	-70	0.2	-1.3
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	3,540	3,480	3,560	80	20	2.3	0.6
Regina	1,420	1,350	1,380	30	-40	2.2	-2.8
Saskatoon	2,120	2,130	2,190	60	70	2.8	3.3
Census agglomerations	1,870	1,870	1,900	30	30	1.6	1.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,460	5,340	5,400	60	-60	1.1	-1.1
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	20,900	20,190	20,650	460	-250	2.3	-1.2
Calgary	10,180	9,720	9,810	90	-370	0.9	-3.6
Edmonton	10,720	10,470	10,850	380	130	3.6	1.2
Census agglomerations	4,800	4,690	4,840	150	40	3.2	0.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,180	5,360	5,470	110	290	2.1	5.6
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	29,870	27,190	26,630	-560	-3,240	-2.1	-10.8
Abbotsford–Mission	2,780	2,740	2,630	-110	-150	-4.0	-5.4
Kelowna	2,450	2,340	2,390	50	-60	2.1	-2.4
Vancouver	21,790	19,600	19,050	-550	-2,740	-2.8	-12.6
Victoria	2,850	2,510	2,560	50	-290	2.0	-10.2
Census agglomerations	12,580	12,340	12,120	-220	-460	-1.8	-3.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	9,450	9,770	9,470	-300	20	-3.1	0.2

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2011 Standard Geographical Classification.

Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0034](#).

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation², Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	January 2014	December 2014 ^P	January 2015 ^P	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015	December 2014 to January 2015	January 2014 to January 2015
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	510,850	495,970	496,640	670	-14,210	0.1	-2.8
Management occupations	31,720	30,920	30,790	-130	-930	-0.4	-2.9
Senior management occupations	2,800	2,790	2,820	30	20	1.1	0.7
Other management occupations	28,930	28,140	27,980	-160	-950	-0.6	-3.3
Business, finance and administrative occupations	64,090	60,940	60,800	-140	-3,290	-0.2	-5.1
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,090	4,650	4,570	-80	-520	-1.7	-10.2
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,320	16,500	16,430	-70	-890	-0.4	-5.1
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	41,680	39,790	39,800	10	-1,880	0.0	-4.5
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	27,660	27,130	27,250	120	-410	0.4	-1.5
Health occupations	7,850	7,490	7,450	-40	-400	-0.5	-5.1
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,290	1,240	1,250	10	-40	0.8	-3.1
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,560	6,250	6,210	-40	-350	-0.6	-5.3
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	27,680	27,820	27,390	-430	-290	-1.5	-1.0
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	14,710	14,960	14,910	-50	200	-0.3	1.4
Teachers and professors	12,970	12,860	12,480	-380	-490	-3.0	-3.8
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	9,840	9,370	9,150	-220	-690	-2.3	-7.0
Sales and service occupations	91,490	87,100	86,440	-660	-5,050	-0.8	-5.5
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,170	4,840	4,830	-10	-340	-0.2	-6.6
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	17,410	15,760	15,580	-180	-1,830	-1.1	-10.5
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	17,620	16,650	16,570	-80	-1,050	-0.5	-6.0
Occupations in protective services	4,990	4,710	4,640	-70	-350	-1.5	-7.0
Childcare and home support workers	15,020	15,110	15,180	70	160	0.5	1.1
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	31,280	30,040	29,640	-400	-1,640	-1.3	-5.2
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	168,810	165,530	167,900	2,370	-910	1.4	-0.5
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,600	6,440	6,630	190	30	3.0	0.5
Construction trades	35,990	34,910	35,730	820	-260	2.3	-0.7
Other trades occupations	39,060	38,090	38,270	180	-790	0.5	-2.0
Transport and equipment operators	38,810	39,030	39,420	390	610	1.0	1.6
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	48,350	47,060	47,850	790	-500	1.7	-1.0
Occupations unique to primary industry	36,720	35,450	35,310	-140	-1,410	-0.4	-3.8
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	43,960	43,570	43,460	-110	-500	-0.3	-1.1
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	19,660	20,800	20,390	-410	730	-2.0	3.7
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	24,300	22,770	23,060	290	-1,240	1.3	-5.1

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 National Occupational Classification – Statistics.

Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0041](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [276-0003](#), [276-0004](#), [276-0011](#), [276-0017](#), [276-0018](#), [276-0020 to 276-0022](#), [276-0033 to 276-0035](#), [276-0040](#) and [276-0041](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2604](#).

Data on Employment Insurance for February will be released on April 23.

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