

Employment Insurance, September 2015

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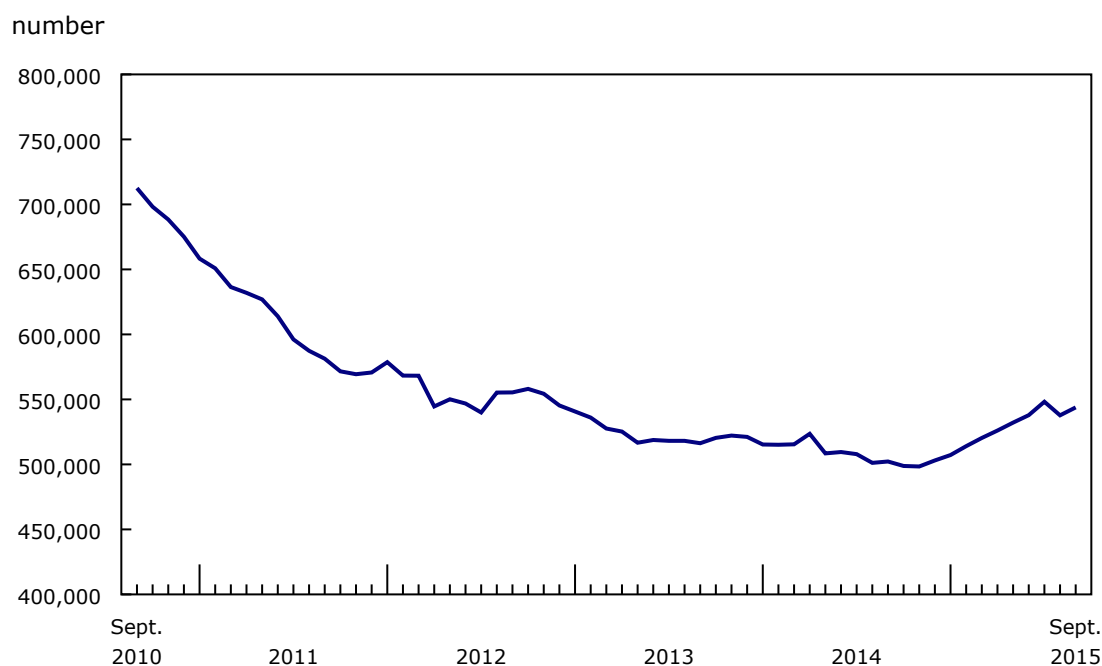
In September, 6,100 more people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits compared with August, up 1.1% to 543,800. On a year-over-year basis, the number of EI beneficiaries rose by 41,600 or 8.3%.

Most of the increase in September came from Alberta, where the number of beneficiaries increased 9.1%. Smaller increases were recorded in Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.2%) as well as Nova Scotia (+2.1%).

Over the same period, the number of beneficiaries declined in Prince Edward Island (-1.1%), while the remaining provinces reported little change.

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 sub-provincial overview

In Alberta, the number of people receiving EI benefits increased by 9.1% in September to 58,000. The largest increases came from persons who last worked in trades, transport and equipment operations (+13.3%), and in business, finance and administrative occupations (+10.4%). Both the metropolitan areas of Calgary (+7.7%) and Edmonton (+5.3%) reported increases for the month.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, 32,600 people received EI benefits, up 2.2% from August. Increases were reported throughout the province, led by the metropolitan area of St. John's (+2.7%) as well as areas outside of the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs) (+2.3%).



Nova Scotia reported a 2.1% increase in the number of beneficiaries to 28,600 in September, offsetting the declines reported over the previous three months. Most of the monthly increase came from the province's CAs (+4.6%), followed by Halifax (+1.6%).

The number of beneficiaries in Prince Edward Island declined 1.1% to 7,400. The decline was focused in Charlottetown (-4.5%), while Summerside reported a small increase (+1.1%).

While there was little change in the number of EI beneficiaries in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick in September, this was not the case in some areas within these provinces.

Across the four CMAs in British Columbia, the number of EI beneficiaries decreased 3.7% in Vancouver and increased 1.9% in Abbotsford–Mission, while Victoria and Kelowna were unchanged over the month. The number of beneficiaries increased 2.6% in the areas outside of CMAs and CAs.

In Saskatchewan, the number of people receiving EI benefits increased in Regina (+4.7%), while it declined in Saskatoon (-2.0%).

Manitoba reported a decrease in the number of people receiving regular EI benefits in the Winnipeg metropolitan area (-2.2%), while beneficiaries increased in the province's CAs (+3.0%).

In Ontario, the number of beneficiaries decreased in 7 of the 15 CMAs: Guelph (-4.1%), Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (-2.0%), London (-2.0%), Brantford (-1.5%), Ottawa (-1.2%), Toronto (-1.1%), and Windsor (-1.1%). On the other hand, the number of people receiving EI benefits increased in St. Catharines–Niagara (+3.3%), Greater Sudbury (+2.2%) and Thunder Bay (+1.1%).

The Québec CMA reported a 4.3% increase in the number of beneficiaries, while Saguenay posted a 1.6% decline.

The number of EI beneficiaries rose in both of New Brunswick's CMAs, up 3.1% in Moncton and 1.5% in Saint John. At the same time, the number of beneficiaries decreased 1.0% in the province's CAs.

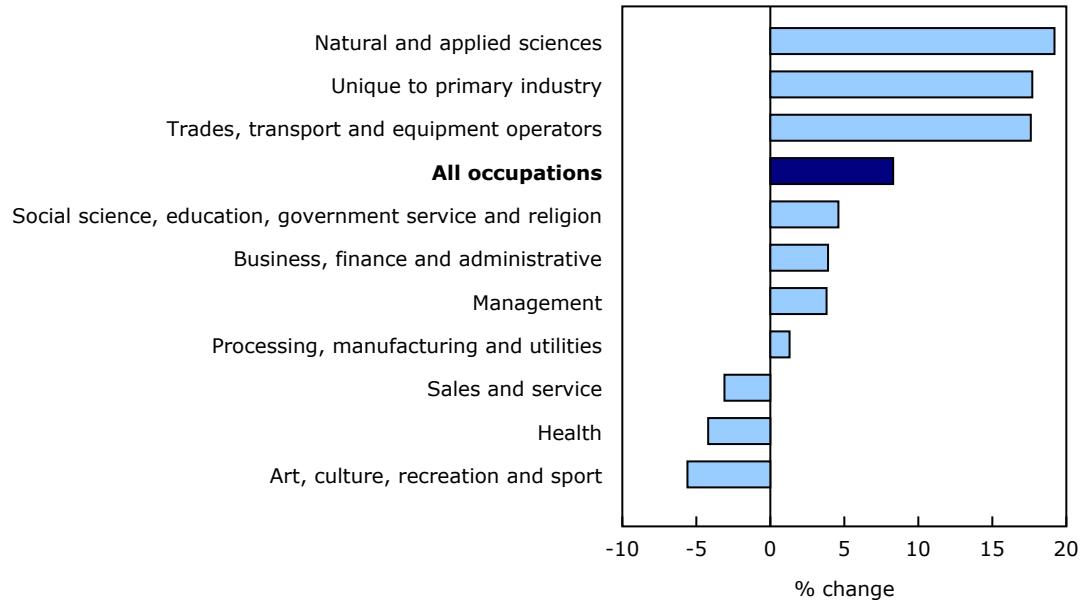
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

Compared with September 2014, there were more EI recipients among workers whose last job was in natural and applied sciences (+19.2%), occupations unique to primary industry (+17.7%) and those who worked as trades, transport and equipment operators (+17.6%).

Additionally, there were more beneficiaries among people who last worked in social sciences, education, government services and religion (+4.6%), in business, finance and administrative occupations (+3.9%), in management positions (+3.8%) and in occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities (+1.3%).

On the other hand, there were fewer beneficiaries among people who last worked in art, culture, recreation and sport (-5.6%), in health (-4.2%) and in sales and service occupations (-3.1%).

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



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

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

Compared with August, there were more EI beneficiaries among people aged 55 and older, up 1.8% or 2,300. The increase for this age group was entirely among men, who saw the number of EI beneficiaries increase by 2.9%.

The number of beneficiaries also increased among people aged 25 to 54, rising 1.0% or 3,500, with men accounting for the entire monthly increase (+1.6%).

In the 12 months to September, the number of beneficiaries continued to increase for all age groups, with men posting most of the gain.

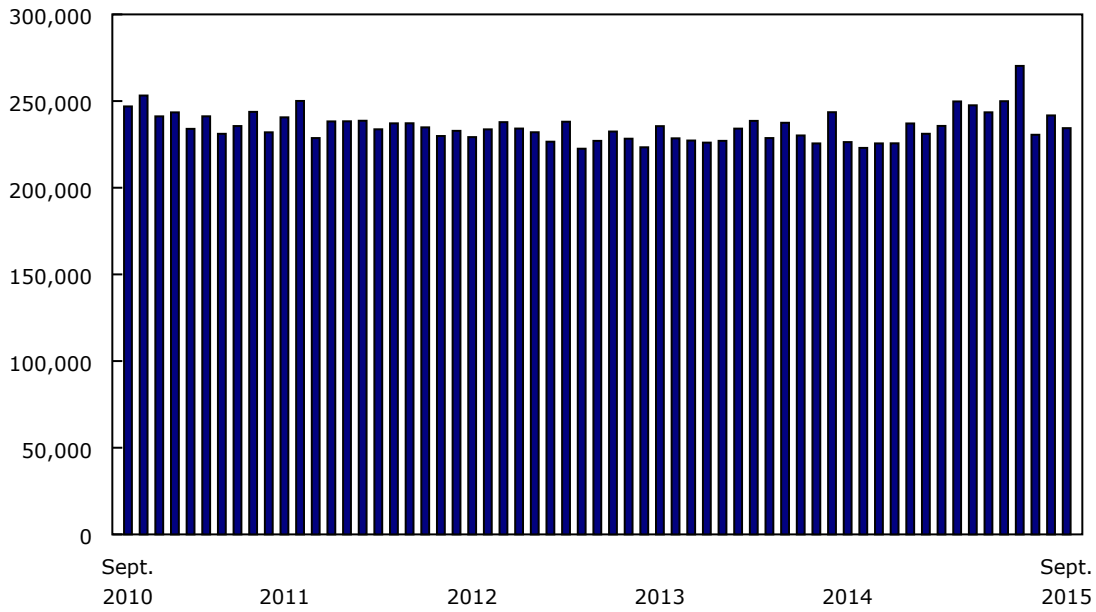
Employment Insurance claims

The number of Employment Insurance claims declined by 3.0% to 234,400 in September. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

EI claims decreased in seven provinces, led by Ontario (-4.1%), Manitoba (-4.0%) and Quebec (-3.6%). Claims also fell in New Brunswick (-2.8%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-2.8%), Alberta (-2.5%) and Saskatchewan (-2.0%). The number of claims was unchanged for British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Chart 3
Employment Insurance claims

number of claims



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 September 13 to 19. 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.

Next release

Data on Employment Insurance for October will be released on December 17.

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

	September 2014	August 2015 ^P	September 2015 ^P	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	502,230	537,750	543,830	6,080	41,600	1.1	8.3
15 to 24 years	50,340	53,980	54,290	310	3,950	0.6	7.8
25 to 54 years	335,380	358,100	361,560	3,460	26,180	1.0	7.8
55 years and over	116,500	125,670	127,980	2,310	11,480	1.8	9.9
Men	309,220	339,710	345,940	6,230	36,720	1.8	11.9
15 to 24 years	38,060	40,820	41,170	350	3,110	0.9	8.2
25 to 54 years	199,840	220,180	223,790	3,610	23,950	1.6	12.0
55 years and over	71,330	78,710	80,980	2,270	9,650	2.9	13.5
Women	193,010	198,040	197,890	-150	4,880	-0.1	2.5
15 to 24 years	12,290	13,160	13,120	-40	830	-0.3	6.8
25 to 54 years	135,550	137,930	137,770	-160	2,220	-0.1	1.6
55 years and over	45,170	46,960	47,000	40	1,830	0.1	4.1
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	30,150	31,870	32,580	710	2,430	2.2	8.1
15 to 24 years	2,710	2,960	3,060	100	350	3.4	12.9
25 to 54 years	18,000	18,890	19,160	270	1,160	1.4	6.4
55 years and over	9,450	10,020	10,370	350	920	3.5	9.7
Men	17,960	19,330	20,100	770	2,140	4.0	11.9
Women	12,200	12,540	12,480	-60	280	-0.5	2.3
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,020	7,430	7,350	-80	330	-1.1	4.7
15 to 24 years	810	790	800	10	-10	1.3	-1.2
25 to 54 years	4,150	4,420	4,410	-10	260	-0.2	6.3
55 years and over	2,060	2,220	2,140	-80	80	-3.6	3.9
Men	4,220	4,510	4,480	-30	260	-0.7	6.2
Women	2,800	2,910	2,870	-40	70	-1.4	2.5
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	25,560	27,980	28,570	590	3,010	2.1	11.8
15 to 24 years	2,550	2,790	2,820	30	270	1.1	10.6
25 to 54 years	16,470	17,830	18,180	350	1,710	2.0	10.4
55 years and over	6,540	7,360	7,580	220	1,040	3.0	15.9
Men	16,400	18,260	18,710	450	2,310	2.5	14.1
Women	9,160	9,720	9,860	140	700	1.4	7.6
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	30,650	32,330	32,340	10	1,690	0.0	5.5
15 to 24 years	3,580	3,420	3,410	-10	-170	-0.3	-4.7
25 to 54 years	18,640	19,660	19,570	-90	930	-0.5	5.0
55 years and over	8,430	9,240	9,360	120	930	1.3	11.0
Men	19,630	21,010	21,170	160	1,540	0.8	7.8
Women	11,020	11,310	11,170	-140	150	-1.2	1.4
Quebec							
Both sexes	150,690	148,800	149,620	820	-1,070	0.6	-0.7
15 to 24 years	15,340	14,580	14,630	50	-710	0.3	-4.6
25 to 54 years	99,800	97,210	97,490	280	-2,310	0.3	-2.3
55 years and over	35,550	37,020	37,490	470	1,940	1.3	5.5
Men	97,570	96,440	96,980	540	-590	0.6	-0.6
Women	53,120	52,360	52,630	270	-490	0.5	-0.9
Ontario							
Both sexes	146,060	149,110	148,790	-320	2,730	-0.2	1.9
15 to 24 years	13,130	13,510	13,410	-100	280	-0.7	2.1
25 to 54 years	102,640	104,230	103,810	-420	1,170	-0.4	1.1
55 years and over	30,290	31,370	31,580	210	1,290	0.7	4.3
Men	86,570	87,650	88,450	800	1,880	0.9	2.2
Women	59,490	61,460	60,350	-1,110	860	-1.8	1.4

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

	September 2014	August 2015 ^P	September 2015 ^P	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015
Manitoba							
Both sexes	13,080	14,770	14,660	-110	1,580	-0.7	12.1
15 to 24 years	1,820	2,120	2,090	-30	270	-1.4	14.8
25 to 54 years	8,810	9,880	9,840	-40	1,030	-0.4	11.7
55 years and over	2,450	2,770	2,730	-40	280	-1.4	11.4
Men	8,420	10,090	10,050	-40	1,630	-0.4	19.4
Women	4,660	4,680	4,610	-70	-50	-1.5	-1.1
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	10,890	14,060	14,170	110	3,280	0.8	30.1
15 to 24 years	1,490	1,940	1,910	-30	420	-1.5	28.2
25 to 54 years	7,060	9,290	9,400	110	2,340	1.2	33.1
55 years and over	2,340	2,830	2,860	30	520	1.1	22.2
Men	7,200	10,100	10,190	90	2,990	0.9	41.5
Women	3,690	3,960	3,980	20	290	0.5	7.9
Alberta							
Both sexes	29,150	53,120	57,980	4,860	28,830	9.1	98.9
15 to 24 years	3,770	6,110	6,520	410	2,750	6.7	72.9
25 to 54 years	20,000	37,730	41,000	3,270	21,000	8.7	105.0
55 years and over	5,380	9,280	10,460	1,180	5,080	12.7	94.4
Men	18,500	36,210	39,390	3,180	20,890	8.8	112.9
Women	10,650	16,910	18,590	1,680	7,940	9.9	74.6
British Columbia							
Both sexes	56,010	54,000	53,540	-460	-2,470	-0.9	-4.4
15 to 24 years	4,890	5,370	5,230	-140	340	-2.6	7.0
25 to 54 years	37,630	35,840	35,660	-180	-1,970	-0.5	-5.2
55 years and over	13,480	12,790	12,650	-140	-830	-1.1	-6.2
Men	30,930	33,550	33,750	200	2,820	0.6	9.1
Women	25,070	20,450	19,790	-660	-5,280	-3.2	-21.1
Yukon							
Both sexes	890	720	720	0	-170	0.0	-19.1
15 to 24 years	90	60	80	20	-10	33.3	-11.1
25 to 54 years	590	480	460	-20	-130	-4.2	-22.0
55 years and over	210	170	180	10	-30	5.9	-14.3
Men	530	450	460	10	-70	2.2	-13.2
Women	360	280	260	-20	-100	-7.1	-27.8
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	780	740	760	20	-20	2.7	-2.6
15 to 24 years	70	60	70	10	0	16.7	0.0
25 to 54 years	590	560	560	0	-30	0.0	-5.1
55 years and over	130	130	130	0	0	0.0	0.0
Men	500	510	530	20	30	3.9	6.0
Women	280	240	220	-20	-60	-8.3	-21.4
Nunavut							
Both sexes	410	400	410	10	0	2.5	0.0
15 to 24 years	40	50	50	0	10	0.0	25.0
25 to 54 years	330	310	310	0	-20	0.0	-6.1
55 years and over	40	40	50	10	10	25.0	25.0
Men	270	250	270	20	0	8.0	0.0
Women	140	150	140	-10	0	-6.7	0.0

^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

	September 2014	August 2015 ^P	September 2015 ^P	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015
	number			change		% change	
Canada	225,570	241,710	234,370	-7,340	8,800	-3.0	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,680	9,300	9,040	-260	360	-2.8	4.1
Prince Edward Island	2,240	2,260	2,250	-10	10	-0.4	0.4
Nova Scotia	9,140	9,350	9,400	50	260	0.5	2.8
New Brunswick	9,720	10,000	9,720	-280	0	-2.8	0.0
Quebec	66,420	67,290	64,840	-2,450	-1,580	-3.6	-2.4
Ontario	69,920	71,750	68,780	-2,970	-1,140	-4.1	-1.6
Manitoba	7,290	7,990	7,670	-320	380	-4.0	5.2
Saskatchewan	5,950	6,920	6,780	-140	830	-2.0	13.9
Alberta	19,470	28,080	27,390	-690	7,920	-2.5	40.7
British Columbia	25,760	27,760	27,540	-220	1,780	-0.8	6.9
Yukon	300	330	310	-20	10	-6.1	3.3
Northwest Territories	300	310	300	-10	0	-3.2	0.0
Nunavut	190	230	190	-40	0	-17.4	0.0

^P preliminary

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

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

	September 2014	August 2015 ^P	September 2015 ^P	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	3,370	4,010	4,120	110	750	2.7	22.3
St. John's	3,370	4,010	4,120	110	750	2.7	22.3
Census agglomerations	3,050	3,300	3,340	40	290	1.2	9.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	23,730	24,560	25,130	570	1,400	2.3	5.9
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	2,890	2,940	2,850	-90	-40	-3.1	-1.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,140	4,490	4,500	10	360	0.2	8.7
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	4,760	5,120	5,200	80	440	1.6	9.2
Halifax	4,760	5,120	5,200	80	440	1.6	9.2
Census agglomerations	7,860	9,080	9,500	420	1,640	4.6	20.9
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	12,940	13,770	13,880	110	940	0.8	7.3
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,280	5,860	5,990	130	710	2.2	13.4
Moncton	2,890	3,250	3,350	100	460	3.1	15.9
Saint John	2,400	2,600	2,640	40	240	1.5	10.0
Census agglomerations	6,200	6,720	6,650	-70	450	-1.0	7.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	19,170	19,750	19,700	-50	530	-0.3	2.8
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	80,370	79,180	79,800	620	-570	0.8	-0.7
Montréal	56,240	54,790	55,050	260	-1,190	0.5	-2.1
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,650	3,870	3,870	0	220	0.0	6.0
Québec	9,670	9,780	10,200	420	530	4.3	5.5
Saguenay	4,240	4,430	4,360	-70	120	-1.6	2.8
Sherbrooke	3,420	3,360	3,350	-10	-70	-0.3	-2.0
Trois-Rivières	3,160	2,970	2,970	0	-190	0.0	-6.0
Census agglomerations	21,230	21,150	21,240	90	10	0.4	0.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	49,090	48,460	48,580	120	-510	0.2	-1.0
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	106,430	109,160	108,400	-760	1,970	-0.7	1.9
Barrie	2,330	2,460	2,470	10	140	0.4	6.0
Brantford	1,930	1,980	1,950	-30	20	-1.5	1.0
Greater Sudbury	2,390	2,260	2,310	50	-80	2.2	-3.3
Guelph	1,200	1,230	1,180	-50	-20	-4.1	-1.7
Hamilton	6,690	7,160	7,180	20	490	0.3	7.3
Kingston	1,600	1,650	1,650	0	50	0.0	3.1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,200	4,970	4,870	-100	-330	-2.0	-6.3
London	5,510	5,110	5,010	-100	-500	-2.0	-9.1
Oshawa	3,940	4,200	4,210	10	270	0.2	6.9
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,240	7,600	7,510	-90	270	-1.2	3.7
Peterborough	1,470	1,410	1,420	10	-50	0.7	-3.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	5,880	5,450	5,630	180	-250	3.3	-4.3
Thunder Bay	1,620	1,860	1,880	20	260	1.1	16.0
Toronto	55,590	57,390	56,740	-650	1,150	-1.1	2.1
Windsor	3,850	4,430	4,380	-50	530	-1.1	13.8
Census agglomerations	16,650	17,170	17,250	80	600	0.5	3.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	22,980	22,780	23,150	370	170	1.6	0.7

Table 3 - continued

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

	September 2014	August 2015 ^P	September 2015 ^P	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	6,740	7,730	7,560	-170	820	-2.2	12.2
Winnipeg	6,740	7,730	7,560	-170	820	-2.2	12.2
Census agglomerations	880	1,000	1,030	30	150	3.0	17.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,460	6,040	6,070	30	610	0.5	11.2
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	3,490	4,750	4,770	20	1,280	0.4	36.7
Regina	1,360	1,720	1,800	80	440	4.7	32.4
Saskatoon	2,120	3,030	2,970	-60	850	-2.0	40.1
Census agglomerations	1,900	2,660	2,630	-30	730	-1.1	38.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,500	6,650	6,770	120	1,270	1.8	23.1
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	19,580	35,000	37,270	2,270	17,690	6.5	90.3
Calgary	9,600	17,400	18,740	1,340	9,140	7.7	95.2
Edmonton	9,980	17,600	18,530	930	8,550	5.3	85.7
Census agglomerations	4,510	9,060	9,760	700	5,250	7.7	116.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,060	9,060	10,950	1,890	5,890	20.9	116.4
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	31,030	28,320	27,620	-700	-3,410	-2.5	-11.0
Abbotsford–Mission	2,860	2,690	2,740	50	-120	1.9	-4.2
Kelowna	2,460	2,770	2,760	-10	300	-0.4	12.2
Vancouver	22,870	19,950	19,220	-730	-3,650	-3.7	-16.0
Victoria	2,840	2,900	2,900	0	60	0.0	2.1
Census agglomerations	13,920	14,500	14,450	-50	530	-0.3	3.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	11,050	11,180	11,470	290	420	2.6	3.8

^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 occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2014	August 2015 ^P	September 2015 ^P	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015	August to September 2015	September 2014 to September 2015
	number		change		% change		
All occupations	502,230	537,750	543,830	6,080	41,600	1.1	8.3
Management occupations	31,440	32,620	32,650	30	1,210	0.1	3.8
Senior management occupations	2,800	2,830	2,770	-60	-30	-2.1	-1.1
Other management occupations	28,640	29,790	29,880	90	1,240	0.3	4.3
Business, finance and administrative occupations	62,260	64,620	64,670	50	2,410	0.1	3.9
Professional occupations in business and finance	4,790	5,070	5,080	10	290	0.2	6.1
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	16,900	17,500	17,390	-110	490	-0.6	2.9
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	40,570	42,060	42,200	140	1,630	0.3	4.0
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	26,660	31,380	31,780	400	5,120	1.3	19.2
Health occupations	7,680	7,790	7,360	-430	-320	-5.5	-4.2
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,270	1,270	1,230	-40	-40	-3.1	-3.1
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,410	6,520	6,130	-390	-280	-6.0	-4.4
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	29,540	30,740	30,900	160	1,360	0.5	4.6
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	15,570	16,420	16,100	-320	530	-1.9	3.4
Teachers and professors	13,970	14,330	14,810	480	840	3.3	6.0
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	9,810	9,190	9,260	70	-550	0.8	-5.6
Sales and service occupations	93,340	91,140	90,460	-680	-2,880	-0.7	-3.1
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	4,990	5,290	5,200	-90	210	-1.7	4.2
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	16,120	16,480	16,280	-200	160	-1.2	1.0
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	16,990	16,560	16,270	-290	-720	-1.8	-4.2
Occupations in protective services	4,800	4,930	4,990	60	190	1.2	4.0
Childcare and home support workers	19,270	16,210	16,190	-20	-3,080	-0.1	-16.0
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	31,170	31,660	31,530	-130	360	-0.4	1.2
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	160,530	184,660	188,830	4,170	28,300	2.3	17.6
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,090	7,670	7,970	300	1,880	3.9	30.9
Construction trades	34,080	37,320	37,390	70	3,310	0.2	9.7
Other trades occupations	37,450	46,970	47,100	130	9,650	0.3	25.8
Transport and equipment operators	38,570	42,650	45,440	2,790	6,870	6.5	17.8
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	44,340	50,050	50,940	890	6,600	1.8	14.9
Occupations unique to primary industry	34,640	39,770	40,760	990	6,120	2.5	17.7
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	45,980	45,130	46,590	1,460	610	3.2	1.3
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	22,540	22,390	23,330	940	790	4.2	3.5
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	23,440	22,740	23,260	520	-180	2.3	-0.8

^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](#).

More information about the concepts and use of Employment Insurance statistics is available online in the *Guide to Employment Insurance Statistics (73-506-G)*, from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca).

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