

# Employment Insurance, March 2016

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, May 19, 2016

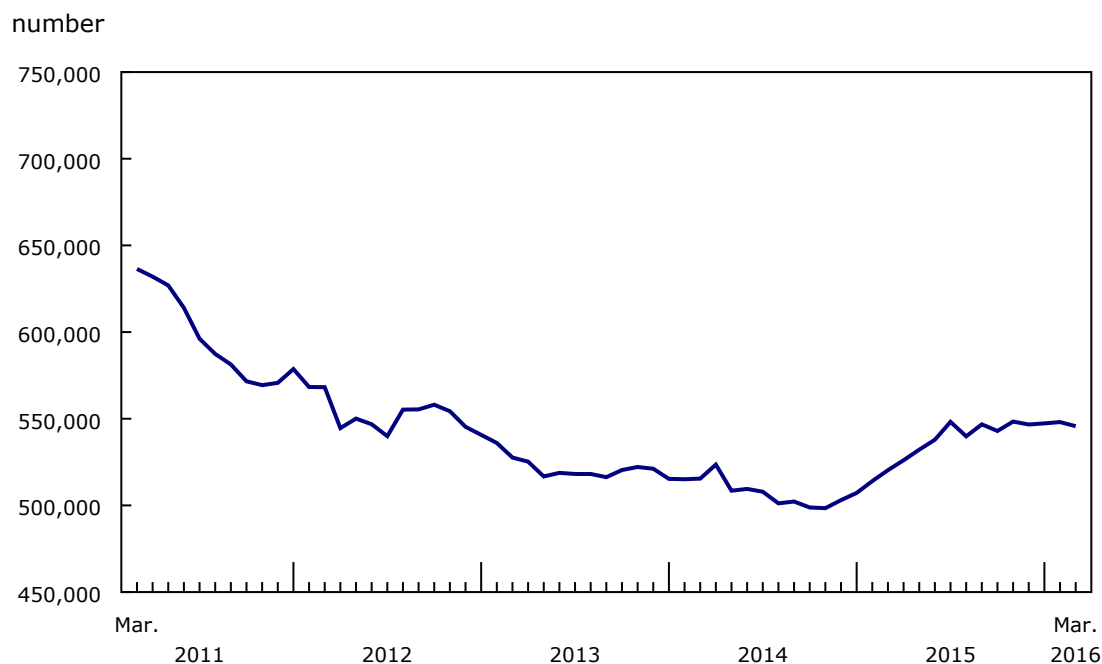
In March, 545,700 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, essentially unchanged from the previous month (-2,400 or -0.4%). The number of EI beneficiaries has been little changed since the fall of 2015.

Provincially, the number of EI beneficiaries decreased in Newfoundland and Labrador (-2.4%), Ontario (-1.5%), Nova Scotia (-1.1%) and British Columbia (-1.0%). In Alberta, on the other hand, the number of beneficiaries continued to increase, up 3.3% in March over the previous month. There were also more beneficiaries in Manitoba (+1.1%), while little change was observed in the remaining provinces.

On a year-over-year basis, the total number of EI beneficiaries in Canada was up by 25,400 or 4.9%, largely as a result of increases in Alberta.

Changes in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflect various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, those going back to work and those 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 Newfoundland and Labrador, 33,900 people received EI benefits in March, down 2.4% from February. The census metropolitan area (CMA) of St. John's (-1.1%) had fewer EI beneficiaries, as did the rest of the province.

The number of EI beneficiaries in Ontario decreased by 1.5% in March compared with the previous month, totalling 141,700. There were fewer beneficiaries in 9 of 15 CMAs, with a notable decrease in Windsor (-25.6%). Barrie and Thunder Bay were the only CMAs in Ontario with more beneficiaries.



Nova Scotia had fewer people receiving EI benefits in March, down 1.1% from February to 27,500, with the largest decline occurring in Halifax. On a year-over-year basis, EI beneficiaries in the province declined by 3.6%, mostly in areas outside Halifax.

The number of EI beneficiaries in British Columbia also decreased in March, down 1.0% over February to 52,300. Most areas of the province reported a decline in recipients, though Abbotsford–Mission (+4.6%) posted an increase. In the 12 months to March, there were 5.0% more beneficiaries in British Columbia, with much of the growth occurring in areas outside of Vancouver and Abbotsford–Mission.

In Alberta, 67,600 people received regular EI benefits in March, up 3.3% from February, continuing an upward trend that began in the fall of 2014. Both the CMAs of Calgary (+2.5%) and Edmonton (+2.2%) had more recipients, as did the rest of the province. On a year-over-year basis, the number of EI beneficiaries in Alberta increased by 67.6%.

The number of EI beneficiaries in Manitoba (+1.1%) rose slightly in March, with most of the increase occurring in areas outside of Winnipeg and the census agglomerations (CAs). On a year-over-year basis, the number of beneficiaries in Manitoba increased by 11.8%.

While the number of EI beneficiaries in the remaining provinces was little changed in March, this was not the case for some areas within Quebec and Saskatchewan.

Most areas within Quebec recorded declines in EI recipients. However, among the CMAs, the number of beneficiaries in Montréal and Saguenay was largely unchanged from February.

Saskatchewan also had little change in March, but Regina posted an increase of 2.5%, while the number of EI beneficiaries fell by 2.1% in Saskatoon.

## **Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups**

Compared with February, none of the major demographic groups saw a notable change in the number of EI beneficiaries in March. However, on a year-over-year basis, there were increases in virtually all major demographic groups, with a greater increase in the number of men receiving benefits (+7.1%) than women (+1.2%).

## **Employment Insurance claims**

From February to March, the number of EI claims was little changed at 236,200. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

There were more EI claims in five provinces: British Columbia (+8.1%), Saskatchewan (+5.7%), Manitoba (+3.9%), Ontario (+3.4%) and Nova Scotia (+2.7%). In contrast, EI claims were down in Quebec (-8.0%), Alberta (-2.3%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.2%). There was little change in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick.

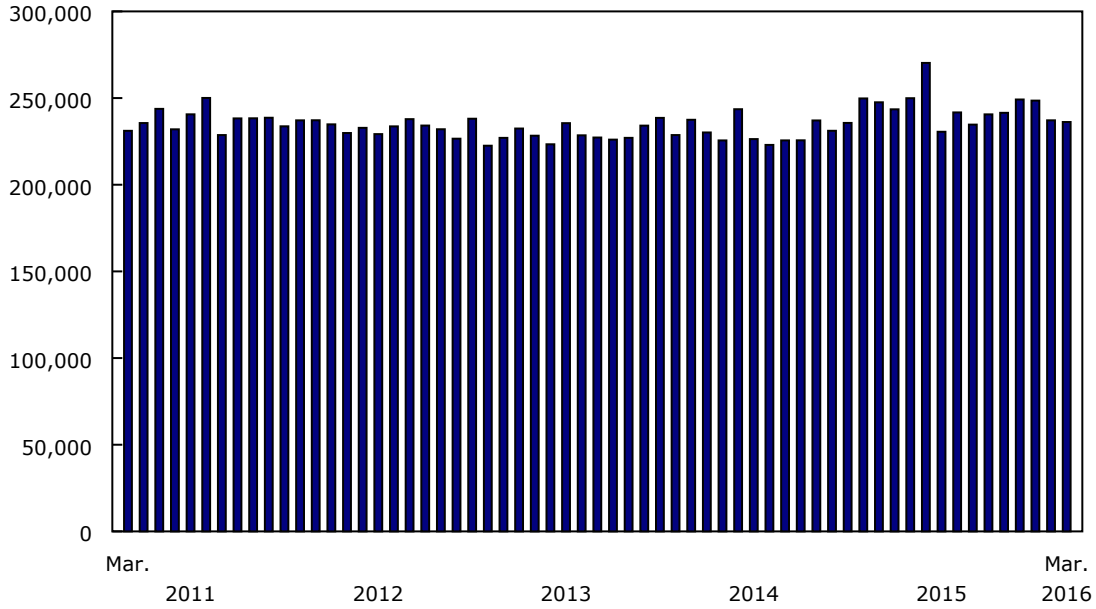
Compared with 12 months earlier, EI claims were down 4.6% at the national level. This decline was largely the result of fewer claims in Ontario and Quebec on a year-over-year basis.

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**Chart 2**  
**Employment Insurance claims**

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number of claims



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

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## **Note to readers**

### **Availability of data by occupation**

Information on Employment Insurance (EI) beneficiaries by occupation will not be available until the completion of the reclassification of the administrative files to the 2011 National Occupational Classification (NOC) from the 2006 National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S).

As a consequence, the table, "Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits by occupation," is not available in The Daily. In addition, CANSIM tables 276-0040 and 276-0041 cannot be updated and will be replaced by new CANSIM tables once the reclassification is completed.

### **Concepts and methodology**

Regular 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 was 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 March 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," 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 EI for April will be released on June 23.

**Table 1**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory, sex and age –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	March 2015	February 2016 <sup>P</sup>	March 2016 <sup>P</sup>	February to March 2016	March 2015 to March 2016	February to March 2016	March 2015 to March 2016
	number		change		% change		
<b>Canada</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>520,330</b>	<b>548,070</b>	<b>545,690</b>	<b>-2,380</b>	<b>25,360</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>
15 to 24 years	51,280	54,990	55,000	10	3,720	0.0	7.3
25 to 54 years	346,100	364,690	362,640	-2,050	16,540	-0.6	4.8
55 years and over	122,950	128,400	128,050	-350	5,100	-0.3	4.1
<b>Men</b>	<b>327,940</b>	<b>352,380</b>	<b>351,090</b>	<b>-1,290</b>	<b>23,150</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>7.1</b>
15 to 24 years	38,600	41,910	42,030	120	3,430	0.3	8.9
25 to 54 years	212,490	229,590	228,400	-1,190	15,910	-0.5	7.5
55 years and over	76,850	80,880	80,650	-230	3,800	-0.3	4.9
<b>Women</b>	<b>192,380</b>	<b>195,690</b>	<b>194,600</b>	<b>-1,090</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.2</b>
15 to 24 years	12,670	13,080	12,970	-110	300	-0.8	2.4
25 to 54 years	133,610	135,090	134,240	-850	630	-0.6	0.5
55 years and over	46,100	47,520	47,400	-120	1,300	-0.3	2.8
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>33,170</b>	<b>34,770</b>	<b>33,930</b>	<b>-840</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>
15 to 24 years	2,990	3,220	3,220	0	230	0.0	7.7
25 to 54 years	19,980	20,850	20,210	-640	230	-3.1	1.2
55 years and over	10,200	10,710	10,490	-220	290	-2.1	2.8
<b>Men</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>21,700</b>	<b>21,120</b>	<b>-580</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>13,020</b>	<b>13,070</b>	<b>12,810</b>	<b>-260</b>	<b>-210</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>7,490</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>7,680</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>
15 to 24 years	860	950	950	0	90	0.0	10.5
25 to 54 years	4,410	4,520	4,480	-40	70	-0.9	1.6
55 years and over	2,220	2,230	2,250	20	30	0.9	1.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>28,520</b>	<b>27,780</b>	<b>27,480</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-1,040</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
15 to 24 years	2,880	2,820	2,830	10	-50	0.4	-1.7
25 to 54 years	18,160	17,640	17,380	-260	-780	-1.5	-4.3
55 years and over	7,490	7,320	7,270	-50	-220	-0.7	-2.9
<b>Men</b>	<b>18,590</b>	<b>18,140</b>	<b>17,910</b>	<b>-230</b>	<b>-680</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>9,640</b>	<b>9,570</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-360</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-3.6</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>32,900</b>	<b>33,160</b>	<b>33,200</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
15 to 24 years	3,640	3,820	3,860	40	220	1.0	6.0
25 to 54 years	19,990	19,920	19,920	0	-70	0.0	-0.4
55 years and over	9,270	9,420	9,420	0	150	0.0	1.6
<b>Men</b>	<b>21,640</b>	<b>21,620</b>	<b>21,750</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>11,260</b>	<b>11,540</b>	<b>11,440</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>152,320</b>	<b>145,560</b>	<b>144,450</b>	<b>-1,110</b>	<b>-7,870</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
15 to 24 years	14,610	13,250	13,130	-120	-1,480	-0.9	-10.1
25 to 54 years	99,880	95,870	95,120	-750	-4,760	-0.8	-4.8
55 years and over	37,840	36,450	36,190	-260	-1,650	-0.7	-4.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>98,380</b>	<b>93,930</b>	<b>93,350</b>	<b>-580</b>	<b>-5,030</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>53,940</b>	<b>51,630</b>	<b>51,090</b>	<b>-540</b>	<b>-2,850</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>145,880</b>	<b>143,860</b>	<b>141,700</b>	<b>-2,160</b>	<b>-4,180</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-2.9</b>
15 to 24 years	12,830	12,410	12,210	-200	-620	-1.6	-4.8
25 to 54 years	101,900	100,360	98,770	-1,590	-3,130	-1.6	-3.1
55 years and over	31,150	31,090	30,720	-370	-430	-1.2	-1.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>87,600</b>	<b>87,220</b>	<b>85,650</b>	<b>-1,570</b>	<b>-1,950</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>58,280</b>	<b>56,650</b>	<b>56,050</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-2,230</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-3.8</b>

**Table 1 - continued**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by province and territory, sex and age –**  
**Seasonally adjusted**

	March 2015	February 2016 <sup>P</sup>	March 2016 <sup>P</sup>	February to March 2016	March 2015 to March 2016	February to March 2016	March 2015 to March 2016
<b>Manitoba</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>14,010</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>15,670</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>11.8</b>
15 to 24 years	1,950	2,220	2,240	20	290	0.9	14.9
25 to 54 years	9,490	10,210	10,330	120	840	1.2	8.9
55 years and over	2,580	3,070	3,100	30	520	1.0	20.2
<b>Men</b>	<b>9,440</b>	<b>10,740</b>	<b>10,930</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>15.8</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>4,760</b>	<b>4,740</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>12,690</b>	<b>16,750</b>	<b>16,840</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>32.7</b>
15 to 24 years	1,780	2,590	2,660	70	880	2.7	49.4
25 to 54 years	8,250	10,640	10,660	20	2,410	0.2	29.2
55 years and over	2,660	3,510	3,520	10	860	0.3	32.3
<b>Men</b>	<b>8,580</b>	<b>11,860</b>	<b>12,120</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>41.3</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>4,890</b>	<b>4,720</b>	<b>-170</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>
<b>Alberta</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>40,330</b>	<b>65,470</b>	<b>67,600</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>27,270</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>67.6</b>
15 to 24 years	4,830	7,980	8,320	340	3,490	4.3	72.3
25 to 54 years	28,380	46,070	47,390	1,320	19,010	2.9	67.0
55 years and over	7,120	11,420	11,890	470	4,770	4.1	67.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>26,970</b>	<b>46,300</b>	<b>47,920</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>20,950</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>77.7</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>13,350</b>	<b>19,170</b>	<b>19,680</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>6,330</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>47.4</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>49,760</b>	<b>52,780</b>	<b>52,260</b>	<b>-520</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
15 to 24 years	4,580	5,210	5,030	-180	450	-3.5	9.8
25 to 54 years	33,350	35,120	34,740	-380	1,390	-1.1	4.2
55 years and over	11,830	12,450	12,490	40	660	0.3	5.6
<b>Men</b>	<b>29,990</b>	<b>33,040</b>	<b>32,430</b>	<b>-610</b>	<b>2,440</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>19,760</b>	<b>19,740</b>	<b>19,830</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Yukon</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-190</b>	<b>-9.3</b>	<b>-21.8</b>
15 to 24 years	110	80	80	0	-30	0.0	-27.3
25 to 54 years	550	510	460	-50	-90	-9.8	-16.4
55 years and over	210	170	140	-30	-70	-17.6	-33.3
<b>Men</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-14.5</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-16.0</b>	<b>-34.4</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>-9.2</b>
15 to 24 years	60	60	60	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	580	490	500	10	-80	2.0	-13.8
55 years and over	120	130	120	-10	0	-7.7	0.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>-25.9</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>
15 to 24 years	40	50	40	-10	0	-20.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	280	310	300	-10	20	-3.2	7.1
55 years and over	50	40	40	0	-10	0.0	-20.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>18.2</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>-14.3</b>

<sup>P</sup> 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**

	March 2015	February 2016 <sup>P</sup>	March 2016 <sup>P</sup>	February to March 2016	March 2015 to March 2016	February to March 2016	March 2015 to March 2016
	number			change		% change	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>247,550</b>	<b>237,150</b>	<b>236,180</b>	<b>-970</b>	<b>-11,370</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,280	8,840	8,810	-30	-470	-0.3	-5.1
Prince Edward Island	2,610	2,410	2,380	-30	-230	-1.2	-8.8
Nova Scotia	9,700	9,250	9,500	250	-200	2.7	-2.1
New Brunswick	10,050	10,280	10,250	-30	200	-0.3	2.0
Quebec	67,590	67,410	62,040	-5,370	-5,550	-8.0	-8.2
Ontario	74,480	65,320	67,560	2,240	-6,920	3.4	-9.3
Manitoba	7,650	8,000	8,310	310	660	3.9	8.6
Saskatchewan	6,880	7,420	7,840	420	960	5.7	14.0
Alberta	30,520	32,490	31,750	-740	1,230	-2.3	4.0
British Columbia	27,790	24,830	26,850	2,020	-940	8.1	-3.4
Yukon	330	300	340	40	10	13.3	3.0
Northwest Territories	300	290	280	-10	-20	-3.4	-6.7
Nunavut	190	200	170	-30	-20	-15.0	-10.5

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

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

**Table 3**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by census metropolitan category<sup>2</sup> – Seasonally adjusted**

	March 2015	February 2016 <sup>P</sup>	March 2016 <sup>P</sup>	February to March 2016	March 2015 to March 2016	February to March 2016	March 2015 to March 2016
	number		change		% change		
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>4,560</b>	<b>4,510</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>6.6</b>
St. John's	4,230	4,560	4,510	-50	280	-1.1	6.6
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>25,580</b>	<b>26,710</b>	<b>26,020</b>	<b>-690</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>4,660</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>4.5</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>5,330</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>
Halifax	5,100	5,330	5,210	-120	110	-2.3	2.2
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>9,240</b>	<b>9,260</b>	<b>9,200</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>14,180</b>	<b>13,190</b>	<b>13,060</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-1,120</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-7.9</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Moncton	3,120	3,300	3,310	10	190	0.3	6.1
Saint John	2,680	2,740	2,760	20	80	0.7	3.0
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>6,820</b>	<b>6,950</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>20,290</b>	<b>20,170</b>	<b>20,210</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>81,220</b>	<b>77,810</b>	<b>77,400</b>	<b>-410</b>	<b>-3,820</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>-4.7</b>
Montréal	56,160	53,890	54,040	150	-2,120	0.3	-3.8
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	4,050	4,100	3,980	-120	-70	-2.9	-1.7
Québec	9,980	9,480	9,290	-190	-690	-2.0	-6.9
Saguenay	4,690	4,130	4,130	0	-560	0.0	-11.9
Sherbrooke	3,510	3,520	3,320	-200	-190	-5.7	-5.4
Trois-Rivières	2,830	2,690	2,640	-50	-190	-1.9	-6.7
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>21,710</b>	<b>20,570</b>	<b>20,210</b>	<b>-360</b>	<b>-1,500</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-6.9</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>49,400</b>	<b>47,180</b>	<b>46,840</b>	<b>-340</b>	<b>-2,560</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-5.2</b>
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>106,890</b>	<b>103,280</b>	<b>101,580</b>	<b>-1,700</b>	<b>-5,310</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
Barrie	2,310	2,460	2,520	60	210	2.4	9.1
Brantford	1,930	1,820	1,770	-50	-160	-2.7	-8.3
Greater Sudbury	2,260	2,790	2,780	-10	520	-0.4	23.0
Guelph	1,160	1,160	1,170	10	10	0.9	0.9
Hamilton	6,350	6,580	6,460	-120	110	-1.8	1.7
Kingston	1,630	1,610	1,590	-20	-40	-1.2	-2.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4,450	4,400	4,320	-80	-130	-1.8	-2.9
London	4,880	4,670	4,450	-220	-430	-4.7	-8.8
Oshawa	4,060	4,600	4,500	-100	440	-2.2	10.8
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,280	7,510	7,450	-60	170	-0.8	2.3
Peterborough	1,360	1,450	1,420	-30	60	-2.1	4.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	5,030	5,170	4,930	-240	-100	-4.6	-2.0
Thunder Bay	1,550	1,730	1,770	40	220	2.3	14.2
Toronto	55,410	53,740	53,800	60	-1,610	0.1	-2.9
Windsor	7,240	3,590	2,670	-920	-4,570	-25.6	-63.1
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>16,620</b>	<b>17,230</b>	<b>16,930</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>22,370</b>	<b>23,360</b>	<b>23,190</b>	<b>-170</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>3.7</b>



Table 3 - continued

**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by census metropolitan category<sup>2</sup> – Seasonally adjusted**

	March 2015	February 2016 <sup>P</sup>	March 2016 <sup>P</sup>	February to March 2016	March 2015 to March 2016	February to March 2016	March 2015 to March 2016
<b>Manitoba</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>7,340</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8.0</b>
Winnipeg	7,340	7,920	7,930	10	590	0.1	8.0
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>25.0</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>6,430</b>	<b>6,540</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>4,060</b>	<b>5,860</b>	<b>5,820</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>1,760</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>43.3</b>
Regina	1,500	2,030	2,080	50	580	2.5	38.7
Saskatoon	2,560	3,820	3,740	-80	1,180	-2.1	46.1
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>2,430</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>37.0</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>7,690</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>24.0</b>
<b>Alberta</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>25,920</b>	<b>43,010</b>	<b>44,040</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>18,120</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>69.9</b>
Calgary	12,620	21,580	22,130	550	9,510	2.5	75.4
Edmonton	13,310	21,430	21,910	480	8,600	2.2	64.6
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>7,080</b>	<b>11,180</b>	<b>11,700</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>4,620</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>65.3</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>7,320</b>	<b>11,290</b>	<b>11,860</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>62.0</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>26,580</b>	<b>26,290</b>	<b>26,080</b>	<b>-210</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Abbotsford–Mission	2,740	2,180	2,280	100	-460	4.6	-16.8
Kelowna	2,510	2,910	2,910	0	400	0.0	15.9
Vancouver	18,760	18,380	18,100	-280	-660	-1.5	-3.5
Victoria	2,560	2,830	2,800	-30	240	-1.1	9.4
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>13,080</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>15,050</b>	<b>-100</b>	<b>1,970</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>15.1</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>11,330</b>	<b>11,130</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>

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](#).

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

**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](mailto:STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca)).

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