

Employment Insurance, May 2017

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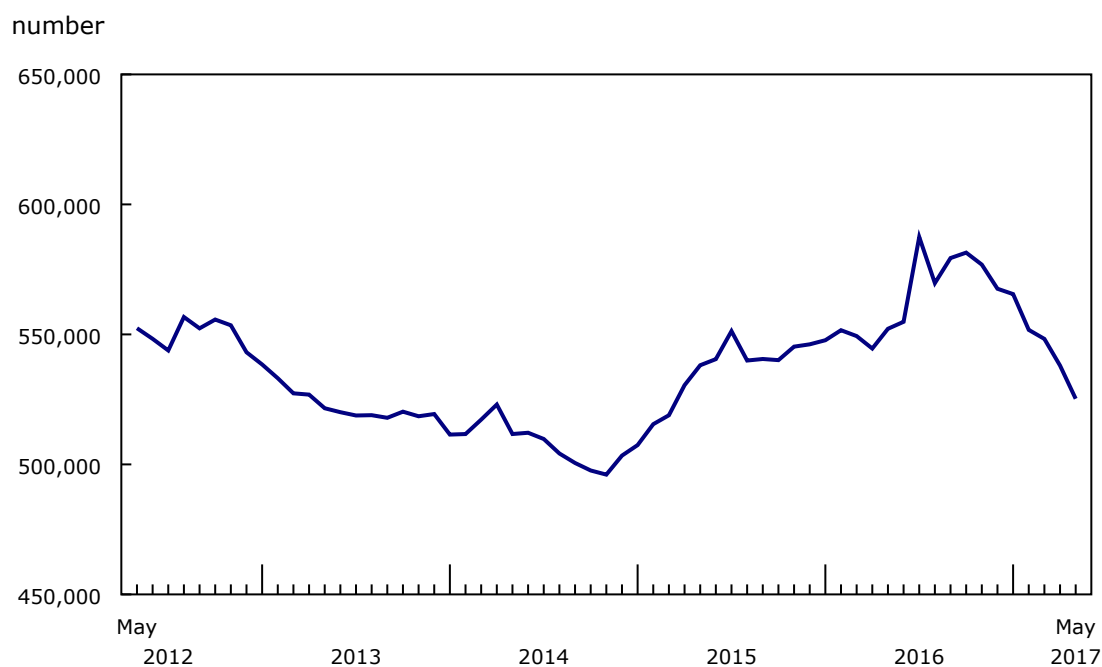
In May, 525,300 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, down 12,800 (-2.4%) from April. This continues a downward trend that began in late autumn 2016, reflecting the relative strength observed in the economy.

Eight provinces recorded decreases in the number of beneficiaries, led by Alberta (-7.2%). Declines also occurred in British Columbia (-3.5%), Prince Edward Island (-3.3%), Nova Scotia (-2.8%), New Brunswick (-2.1%) and Quebec (-1.9%), as well as in Ontario (-1.3%) and Manitoba (-1.3%). On the other hand, beneficiaries increased in Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.7%), while they were little changed in Saskatchewan.

Compared with May 2016, the number of EI recipients declined by 4.9%, largely the result of decreases in Quebec, Alberta and Ontario. This is the second year-over-year decline observed since December 2014.

In general, changes in the number of beneficiaries reflect various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, those going back to work, and those no longer receiving regular benefits.

Chart 1
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries



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

Provincial and sub-provincial overview

In May, 72,000 people received regular EI benefits in Alberta, down 7.2% from the previous month. EI recipients in the province have been declining since December 2016, coinciding with improved labour market conditions after the downturn in oil prices. Data from the Job Vacancy and Wage Survey show that job vacancies in Alberta rose 9.3% on a year-over-year basis in the first quarter of 2017, the first increase since the first quarter of 2015, when data collection for the survey began. All areas in Alberta recorded decreases in the number of beneficiaries in May, including the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Edmonton (-7.5%) and Calgary (-6.9%).



In the 12 months to May, the number of EI recipients in Alberta declined by 11.1%—the first year-over-year decrease in the province since November 2014, when the downturn in oil prices began. The size of this decline is partly attributable to an atypical increase in beneficiaries in northern Alberta in May 2016, associated with the wildfires and evacuation of residents in that area. Over one-third (34.6%) of the decline in beneficiaries in the 12 months to May occurred in the census agglomeration (CA) of Wood Buffalo.

The number of beneficiaries in British Columbia fell 3.5% from the previous month to 50,900 in May. Declines were spread across the province, most notably in the CMAs of Abbotsford–Mission (-8.7%), Victoria (-3.7%) and Vancouver (-3.2%). Compared with May 2016, EI recipients declined 5.1%. The number of beneficiaries in British Columbia has been on a downward trend since November 2016. According to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), employment in the province grew by 4.2% on a year-over-year basis, continuing an upward trend that began in spring 2015.

In Prince Edward Island, 7,700 people received benefits in May, down 3.3% from the previous month. Declines were observed throughout the province, driven by decreases in the CAs (-6.0%). Prince Edward Island was one of three provinces to post year-over-year increases, with a 3.4% rise in beneficiaries compared with May 2016.

In May, the number of people receiving benefits in Nova Scotia was down 2.8% to 27,300, a third consecutive monthly decline. Decreases were spread across the province, notably in the CMA of Halifax (-4.6%) and the CAs (-4.0%).

The number of beneficiaries in New Brunswick fell 2.1% to 32,000 in May. Declines occurred in the CMA of Moncton (-4.7%), the CAs (-3.7%) and areas outside the CMAs and CAs (-1.3%). In the 12 months to May, the number of beneficiaries declined by 1.1%, the first notable year-over-year decline since May 2016.

In Quebec, 129,800 people received benefits in May, down 1.9% from the previous month, continuing a downward trend that began last summer. Data from the LFS show that employment in the province has been on an upward trend since summer 2016, growing 2.0% on a year-over-year basis in May. The reduction in beneficiaries in May was driven by decreases in the CMAs, particularly Québec (-3.4%) and Montréal (-2.6%), which accounted for about two-thirds of the decline. Compared with May 2016, the number of beneficiaries in the province decreased by 8.8%. Among the provinces, Quebec had the second largest year-over-year decline, after Alberta.

The number of beneficiaries in Ontario decreased 1.3% from the previous month to 130,300 in May. There were declines in the CMAs of Brantford (-5.7%), Windsor (-4.0%) and Toronto (-3.5%), while there were increases in St. Catharines–Niagara (+5.5%), Thunder Bay (+4.2%), and Peterborough (+3.1%). From May 2016 to May 2017, the number of EI recipients in the province declined by 6.3%.

In Manitoba, 15,000 people received benefits in May, down 1.3% from the previous month. Most of the decline occurred in the CMA of Winnipeg (-3.3%). Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of beneficiaries in the province declined by 2.1%.

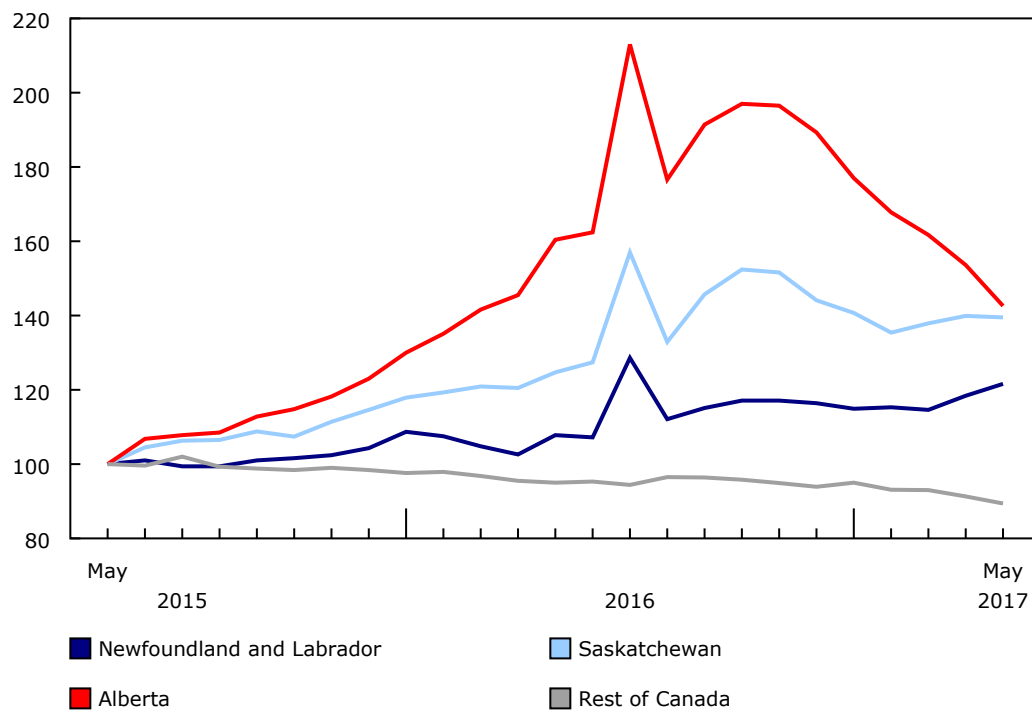
In May, the number of EI recipients in Newfoundland and Labrador rose 2.7% from the previous month to 39,400. Newfoundland and Labrador was the sole province to record an increase in beneficiaries in the month. Increases were observed throughout the province, with areas outside the CMA of St. John's and the CAs (+2.6%) accounting for most of the rise. On a year-over-year basis, the number of beneficiaries in Newfoundland and Labrador was up 12.8%, the largest increase among the provinces.

In Saskatchewan, the number of beneficiaries was little changed in May, although it was up 11.9% on a year-over-year basis.

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador were particularly affected by the downturn in oil prices that began in late 2014. However, while the number of beneficiaries in Alberta has been trending downward, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador have not seen similar declines.

Chart 2
Beneficiaries in Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the rest of Canada

index (May 2015=100)



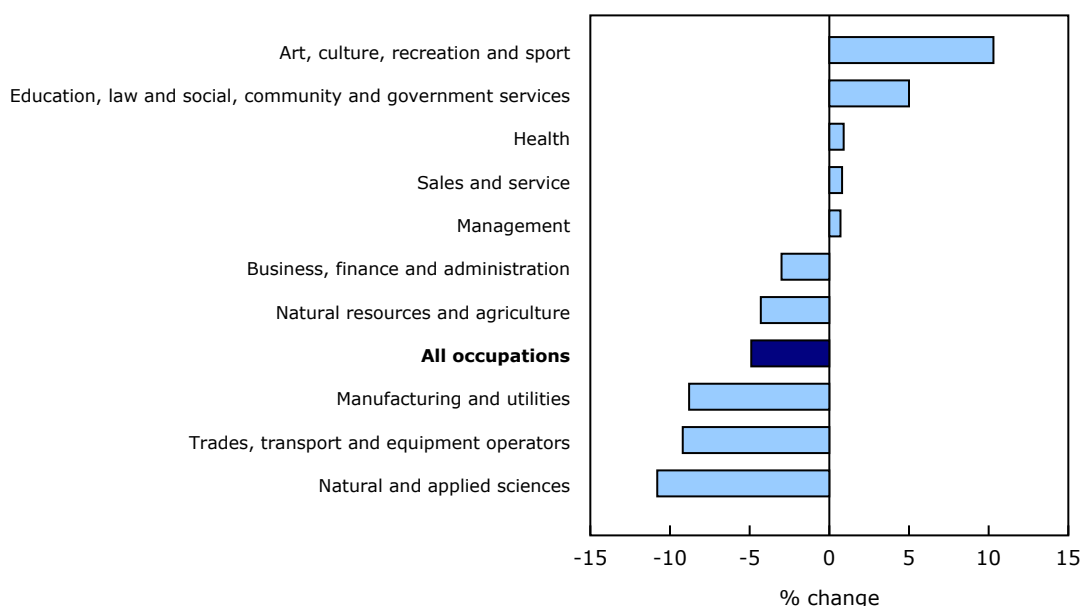
Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0022](#).

Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

In the 12 months to May, the number of beneficiaries fell in 5 of the 10 broad occupational groups. The decrease was led by natural and applied sciences and related occupations (-10.8%); trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (-9.2%); and manufacturing and utilities occupations (-8.8%). There were also declines in natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (-4.3%) and in business, finance and administration occupations (-3.0%).

On the other hand, there were increases in the number of beneficiaries whose last job was in art, culture, recreation and sport occupations (+10.3%) and in education, law and social, community and government services occupations (+5.0%). The remaining occupational groups were little changed.

Chart 3
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, May 2016 to May 2017



Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0043](#).

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

In May, all major demographic groups recorded decreases in the number of beneficiaries compared with the previous month, except for women aged 55 years and over, among whom there was little change. For men, there were fewer beneficiaries in all age groups, most notably for youth aged 15 to 24 (-3.3%) and men aged 25 to 54 (-3.1%). Among women, there were decreases for those aged 15 to 24 (-5.0%) and those aged 25 to 54 (-2.1%).

In the 12 months to May, the number of beneficiaries who were aged 55 years and over increased for both women (+8.5%) and men (+2.9%). On the other hand, the number of people receiving benefits declined for men aged 15 to 24 (-14.0%) and those aged 25 to 54 (-10.4%). There were fewer female beneficiaries aged 25 to 54 (-2.5%), while the number of beneficiaries for those aged 15 to 24 was unchanged.

Employment Insurance claims

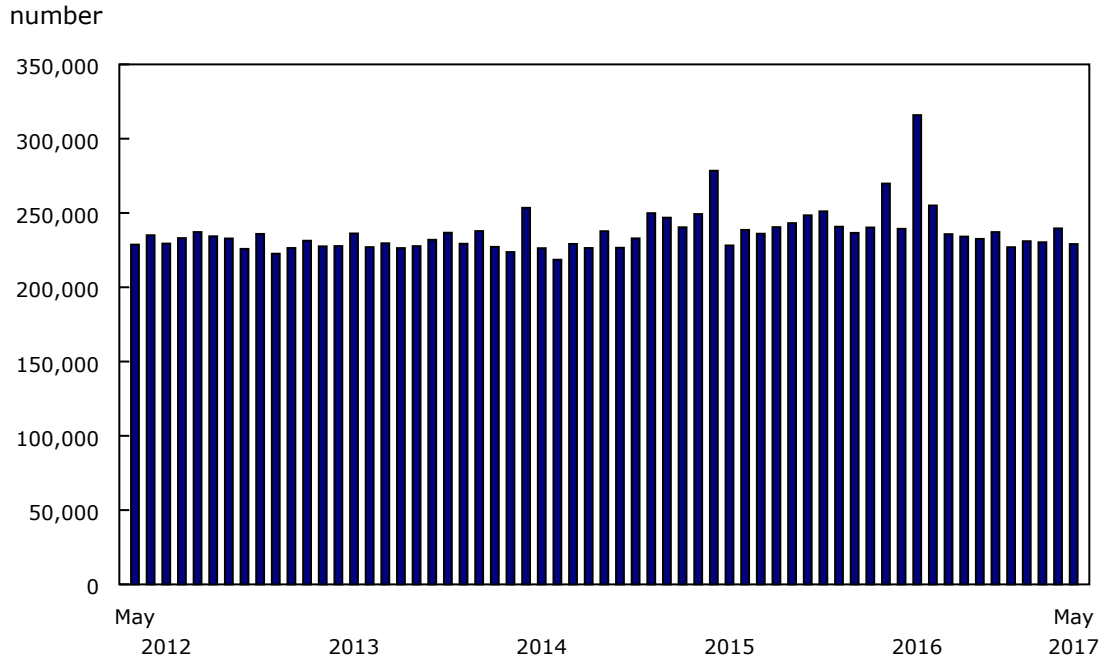
The number of EI claims totalled 229,100 in May, down 4.4% from April and largely offsetting increases seen in that month. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

In May, the number of claims declined in seven provinces, driven by Newfoundland and Labrador (-31.3%). Smaller decreases occurred in Saskatchewan (-9.7%), Alberta (-6.1%) and Ontario (-4.2%).

On the other hand, the number of EI claims increased in Manitoba (+5.5%), Prince Edward Island (+3.5%) and New Brunswick (+1.7%).

Compared with 12 months earlier, EI claims were down 15.1% at the national level. The decrease largely reflects the sudden increase in claims that occurred in May 2016 due to the wildfires in northern Alberta, leading to the mandatory evacuation of Fort McMurray residents.

Chart 4
Employment Insurance claims



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



In celebration of the country's 150th birthday, Statistics Canada is presenting snapshots from our rich statistical history.

The distribution of beneficiaries by sex and the impact of economic downturns

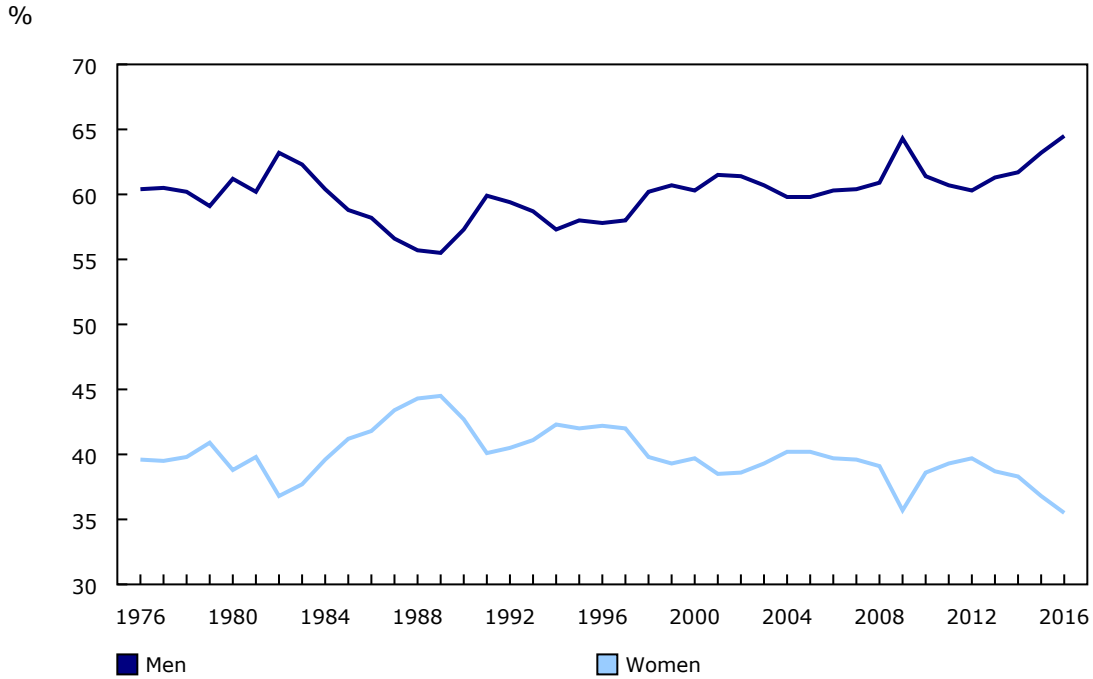
For a variety of reasons, men have historically been more likely than women to receive regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits. The proportion of men and women receiving benefits also varies with the business cycle. Men tend to be harder hit by recessions than women, as men are over-represented in the goods-producing sector, which is more affected than the service-producing sector. Goods-producing industries, particularly manufacturing, tend to be more cyclical than the rest of the economy, growing faster during periods of expansion and growing slower or declining more when the economy contracts. For this reason, during economic downturns, the proportion of men receiving benefits increases to a greater extent than the proportion of women.

In 1979, as the economy was expanding, 59.1% of beneficiaries were men, while 40.9% were women. On the other hand, during the recession of the early 1980s, the proportion of men receiving benefits increased from 60.2% in 1981 to 63.2% in 1982. The share of women who were beneficiaries fell from 39.8% to 36.8% over that same period. Similar changes were observed during the 2008-2009 recession, when men's share of beneficiaries rose from 60.9% in 2008 to 64.3% in 2009—the largest year-over-year change since 1975. At the same time, the proportion of women receiving benefits declined from 39.1% to 35.7%.

The fall in oil prices that began in 2014 had an effect on the proportion of men receiving benefits similar to that of the 2008-2009 recession, most notably in Alberta. In 2014, men accounted for 62.1% of beneficiaries in Alberta while women accounted for 37.9%. During the period from 2014 to 2016, the share of male beneficiaries increased by 7.4 percentage points in Alberta, while the proportional drop for women was about the same, the largest percentage point changes among the provinces. In 2016, men represented 69.4% of those receiving benefits in Alberta, while women represented 30.6%.

Sources: "Canada's employment downturn." *Perspectives on Labour and Income* (75-001-X); "The Canadian Manufacturing Sector: Adapting to Challenges." *Economic Analysis Research Paper Series* (11F0027M); "The Service Economy." National Bureau of Economic Research; "Women and Paid Work." *Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report* (89-503-X); "Workers laid off during the last three recessions: Who were they, and how did they fare?" *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series* (11F0019M); and CANSIM table 276-0020 (seasonally unadjusted data).

Chart 5
Proportion of Employment Insurance beneficiaries by sex, 1976 to 2016



Note(s): This chart uses annual averages of monthly data unadjusted for seasonality. Data from 1975 to 1996 include those people receiving regular benefits, training benefits, job creation benefits and self-employment benefits. Data from 1997 to 2016 include those people receiving regular benefits, whether or not they participate in one of the three employment benefit programs.

Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0001](#) (data from 1975 to 1996) and CANSIM table [276-0020](#) (data from 1997 to 2016).

Note to readers

Concepts and methodology

The analysis presented here focuses on people who received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits related to job loss. Claims data pertain to initial and renewal claims received for any type of EI benefits, including special benefits.

EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and by 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 most recent series of changes were introduced in July 2016.

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.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, which provide estimates of the total number of unemployed people. 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 because 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](#).

Numbers in the Daily text are rounded to the nearest hundred.

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 May 14 to 20. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS. However, claims data are for the entire month.

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 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 June will be released on August 24.

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

	May 2016	April 2017 ^P	May 2017 ^P	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017
	number		change		% change		
Canada							
Both sexes	552,160	538,010	525,250	-12,760	-26,910	-2.4	-4.9
15 to 24 years	55,130	51,190	49,260	-1,930	-5,870	-3.8	-10.6
25 to 54 years	366,630	348,600	339,130	-9,470	-27,500	-2.7	-7.5
55 years and over	130,400	138,230	136,860	-1,370	6,460	-1.0	5.0
Men	356,320	337,960	328,710	-9,250	-27,610	-2.7	-7.7
15 to 24 years	41,960	37,330	36,090	-1,240	-5,870	-3.3	-14.0
25 to 54 years	231,710	214,160	207,560	-6,600	-24,150	-3.1	-10.4
55 years and over	82,640	86,470	85,050	-1,420	2,410	-1.6	2.9
Women	195,850	200,050	196,540	-3,510	690	-1.8	0.4
15 to 24 years	13,170	13,860	13,170	-690	0	-5.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	134,920	134,440	131,570	-2,870	-3,350	-2.1	-2.5
55 years and over	47,760	51,760	51,810	50	4,050	0.1	8.5
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	34,960	38,390	39,430	1,040	4,470	2.7	12.8
15 to 24 years	3,080	3,550	3,520	-30	440	-0.8	14.3
25 to 54 years	20,800	22,230	22,720	490	1,920	2.2	9.2
55 years and over	11,080	12,610	13,190	580	2,110	4.6	19.0
Men	21,870	22,990	23,650	660	1,780	2.9	8.1
Women	13,090	15,400	15,780	380	2,690	2.5	20.6
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,460	7,970	7,710	-260	250	-3.3	3.4
15 to 24 years	850	1,020	910	-110	60	-10.8	7.1
25 to 54 years	4,330	4,480	4,330	-150	0	-3.3	0.0
55 years and over	2,280	2,470	2,470	0	190	0.0	8.3
Men	4,590	4,800	4,550	-250	-40	-5.2	-0.9
Women	2,870	3,170	3,160	-10	290	-0.3	10.1
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	27,390	28,100	27,300	-800	-90	-2.8	-0.3
15 to 24 years	2,660	3,040	2,790	-250	130	-8.2	4.9
25 to 54 years	17,420	17,390	16,880	-510	-540	-2.9	-3.1
55 years and over	7,310	7,680	7,630	-50	320	-0.7	4.4
Men	18,020	18,030	17,350	-680	-670	-3.8	-3.7
Women	9,380	10,080	9,950	-130	570	-1.3	6.1
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	32,320	32,650	31,980	-670	-340	-2.1	-1.1
15 to 24 years	3,720	4,500	4,250	-250	530	-5.6	14.2
25 to 54 years	19,280	18,600	18,110	-490	-1,170	-2.6	-6.1
55 years and over	9,310	9,550	9,610	60	300	0.6	3.2
Men	21,070	21,060	20,690	-370	-380	-1.8	-1.8
Women	11,250	11,590	11,280	-310	30	-2.7	0.3
Quebec							
Both sexes	142,370	132,380	129,840	-2,540	-12,530	-1.9	-8.8
15 to 24 years	13,330	11,240	11,260	20	-2,070	0.2	-15.5
25 to 54 years	93,370	85,160	83,000	-2,160	-10,370	-2.5	-11.1
55 years and over	35,670	35,980	35,580	-400	-90	-1.1	-0.3
Men	92,030	85,180	83,620	-1,560	-8,410	-1.8	-9.1
Women	50,340	47,210	46,220	-990	-4,120	-2.1	-8.2
Ontario							
Both sexes	139,070	132,040	130,270	-1,770	-8,800	-1.3	-6.3
15 to 24 years	12,040	11,020	11,100	80	-940	0.7	-7.8
25 to 54 years	96,610	90,330	88,610	-1,720	-8,000	-1.9	-8.3
55 years and over	30,420	30,690	30,560	-130	140	-0.4	0.5
Men	84,350	78,480	77,540	-940	-6,810	-1.2	-8.1
Women	54,720	53,560	52,740	-820	-1,980	-1.5	-3.6

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

	May 2016	April 2017 ^P	May 2017 ^P	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017
Manitoba							
Both sexes	15,310	15,180	14,990	-190	-320	-1.3	-2.1
15 to 24 years	2,190	2,120	2,070	-50	-120	-2.4	-5.5
25 to 54 years	10,200	9,920	9,790	-130	-410	-1.3	-4.0
55 years and over	2,920	3,140	3,140	0	220	0.0	7.5
Men	10,700	10,070	9,880	-190	-820	-1.9	-7.7
Women	4,610	5,110	5,110	0	500	0.0	10.8
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	16,770	18,810	18,760	-50	1,990	-0.3	11.9
15 to 24 years	2,350	2,380	2,320	-60	-30	-2.5	-1.3
25 to 54 years	11,030	12,130	12,130	0	1,100	0.0	10.0
55 years and over	3,390	4,300	4,320	20	930	0.5	27.4
Men	12,000	12,950	12,860	-90	860	-0.7	7.2
Women	4,760	5,850	5,900	50	1,140	0.9	23.9
Alberta							
Both sexes	80,910	77,500	71,950	-5,550	-8,960	-7.2	-11.1
15 to 24 years	9,500	7,410	6,390	-1,020	-3,110	-13.8	-32.7
25 to 54 years	56,760	52,380	49,100	-3,280	-7,660	-6.3	-13.5
55 years and over	14,650	17,700	16,460	-1,240	1,810	-7.0	12.4
Men	56,960	51,610	47,200	-4,410	-9,760	-8.5	-17.1
Women	23,960	25,890	24,750	-1,140	790	-4.4	3.3
British Columbia							
Both sexes	53,650	52,760	50,910	-1,850	-2,740	-3.5	-5.1
15 to 24 years	5,210	4,660	4,420	-240	-790	-5.2	-15.2
25 to 54 years	35,400	34,400	33,000	-1,400	-2,400	-4.1	-6.8
55 years and over	13,040	13,700	13,490	-210	450	-1.5	3.5
Men	33,430	31,380	30,040	-1,340	-3,390	-4.3	-10.1
Women	20,220	21,380	20,870	-510	650	-2.4	3.2
Yukon							
Both sexes	580	660	640	-20	60	-3.0	10.3
15 to 24 years	60	60	70	10	10	16.7	16.7
25 to 54 years	400	430	400	-30	0	-7.0	0.0
55 years and over	120	170	170	0	50	0.0	41.7
Men	400	430	400	-30	0	-7.0	0.0
Women	180	230	240	10	60	4.3	33.3
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	730	730	630	-100	-100	-13.7	-13.7
15 to 24 years	60	80	70	-10	10	-12.5	16.7
25 to 54 years	540	530	450	-80	-90	-15.1	-16.7
55 years and over	130	130	110	-20	-20	-15.4	-15.4
Men	500	480	400	-80	-100	-16.7	-20.0
Women	230	250	220	-30	-10	-12.0	-4.3
Nunavut							
Both sexes	410	530	520	-10	110	-1.9	26.8
15 to 24 years	40	70	70	0	30	0.0	75.0
25 to 54 years	320	410	400	-10	80	-2.4	25.0
55 years and over	40	50	50	0	10	0.0	25.0
Men	270	350	350	0	80	0.0	29.6
Women	140	190	180	-10	40	-5.3	28.6

^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, the Job Creation Partnerships Program and the Self-employment Program.

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

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

	May 2016	April 2017 ^P	May 2017 ^P	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017
	number			change		% change	
Canada	269,780	239,600	229,060	-10,540	-40,720	-4.4	-15.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,940	13,680	9,400	-4,280	460	-31.3	5.1
Prince Edward Island	2,590	2,290	2,370	80	-220	3.5	-8.5
Nova Scotia	9,790	9,470	9,360	-110	-430	-1.2	-4.4
New Brunswick	10,230	10,070	10,240	170	10	1.7	0.1
Quebec	64,810	65,020	64,130	-890	-680	-1.4	-1.0
Ontario	71,590	72,290	69,250	-3,040	-2,340	-4.2	-3.3
Manitoba	7,910	7,770	8,200	430	290	5.5	3.7
Saskatchewan	7,150	8,120	7,330	-790	180	-9.7	2.5
Alberta	59,920	24,460	22,960	-1,500	-36,960	-6.1	-61.7
British Columbia	25,870	25,500	25,010	-490	-860	-1.9	-3.3
Yukon	270	340	270	-70	0	-20.6	0.0
Northwest Territories	330	270	250	-20	-80	-7.4	-24.2
Nunavut	210	210	190	-20	-20	-9.5	-9.5

^P preliminary

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

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

	May 2016	April 2017 ^P	May 2017 ^P	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	4,770	5,250	5,410	160	640	3.0	13.4
St. John's	4,770	5,250	5,410	160	640	3.0	13.4
Census agglomerations	3,450	3,880	3,990	110	540	2.8	15.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	26,750	29,260	30,030	770	3,280	2.6	12.3
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	2,910	3,020	2,840	-180	-70	-6.0	-2.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,540	4,950	4,870	-80	330	-1.6	7.3
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	5,170	5,450	5,200	-250	30	-4.6	0.6
Halifax	5,170	5,450	5,200	-250	30	-4.6	0.6
Census agglomerations	9,070	8,890	8,530	-360	-540	-4.0	-6.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,150	13,760	13,570	-190	420	-1.4	3.2
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,910	5,520	5,370	-150	-540	-2.7	-9.1
Moncton	3,200	2,960	2,820	-140	-380	-4.7	-11.9
Saint John	2,710	2,560	2,540	-20	-170	-0.8	-6.3
Census agglomerations	6,670	6,950	6,690	-260	20	-3.7	0.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	19,740	20,190	19,920	-270	180	-1.3	0.9
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	77,210	69,530	67,910	-1,620	-9,300	-2.3	-12.0
Montréal	54,110	48,560	47,280	-1,280	-6,830	-2.6	-12.6
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,690	3,560	3,490	-70	-200	-2.0	-5.4
Québec	9,500	8,720	8,420	-300	-1,080	-3.4	-11.4
Saguenay	4,020	3,610	3,530	-80	-490	-2.2	-12.2
Sherbrooke	3,170	2,760	2,690	-70	-480	-2.5	-15.1
Trois-Rivières	2,710	2,330	2,490	160	-220	6.9	-8.1
Census agglomerations	20,140	18,360	17,760	-600	-2,380	-3.3	-11.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	45,020	44,490	44,160	-330	-860	-0.7	-1.9
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	100,290	94,100	92,540	-1,560	-7,750	-1.7	-7.7
Barrie	2,330	2,140	2,120	-20	-210	-0.9	-9.0
Brantford	1,680	1,740	1,640	-100	-40	-5.7	-2.4
Greater Sudbury	3,040	2,740	2,710	-30	-330	-1.1	-10.9
Guelph	1,180	1,260	1,260	0	80	0.0	6.8
Hamilton	6,310	6,790	6,880	90	570	1.3	9.0
Kingston	1,550	1,470	1,450	-20	-100	-1.4	-6.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4,420	4,270	4,260	-10	-160	-0.2	-3.6
London	4,680	4,510	4,600	90	-80	2.0	-1.7
Oshawa	4,370	3,520	3,470	-50	-900	-1.4	-20.6
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,260	6,630	6,590	-40	-670	-0.6	-9.2
Peterborough	1,350	1,280	1,320	40	-30	3.1	-2.2
St. Catharines–Niagara	5,380	4,740	5,000	260	-380	5.5	-7.1
Thunder Bay	1,640	1,440	1,500	60	-140	4.2	-8.5
Toronto	51,880	48,800	47,080	-1,720	-4,800	-3.5	-9.3
Windsor	3,230	2,770	2,660	-110	-570	-4.0	-17.6
Census agglomerations	16,260	15,540	15,180	-360	-1,080	-2.3	-6.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	22,530	22,410	22,550	140	20	0.6	0.1

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

	May 2016	April 2017 ^P	May 2017 ^P	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	7,790	7,470	7,220	-250	-570	-3.3	-7.3
Winnipeg	7,790	7,470	7,220	-250	-570	-3.3	-7.3
Census agglomerations	1,220	1,050	1,050	0	-170	0.0	-13.9
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	6,300	6,660	6,720	60	420	0.9	6.7
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	5,930	7,150	7,240	90	1,310	1.3	22.1
Regina	2,190	2,310	2,300	-10	110	-0.4	5.0
Saskatoon	3,740	4,840	4,940	100	1,200	2.1	32.1
Census agglomerations	3,230	3,240	3,190	-50	-40	-1.5	-1.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	7,600	8,410	8,330	-80	730	-1.0	9.6
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	50,700	53,540	49,690	-3,850	-1,010	-7.2	-2.0
Calgary	25,460	26,940	25,090	-1,850	-370	-6.9	-1.5
Edmonton	25,240	26,600	24,600	-2,000	-640	-7.5	-2.5
Census agglomerations	15,470	10,750	9,820	-930	-5,650	-8.7	-36.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	14,750	13,210	12,440	-770	-2,310	-5.8	-15.7
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	26,490	24,970	24,080	-890	-2,410	-3.6	-9.1
Abbotsford–Mission	2,410	2,290	2,090	-200	-320	-8.7	-13.3
Kelowna	3,140	3,070	3,010	-60	-130	-2.0	-4.1
Vancouver	17,970	17,160	16,610	-550	-1,360	-3.2	-7.6
Victoria	2,970	2,460	2,370	-90	-600	-3.7	-20.2
Census agglomerations	15,610	15,130	14,570	-560	-1,040	-3.7	-6.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	11,550	12,660	12,260	-400	710	-3.2	6.1

^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, the Job Creation Partnerships Program and the 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

	May 2016	April 2017 ^P	May 2017 ^P	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	552,160	538,010	525,250	-12,760	-26,910	-2.4	-4.9
Management occupations	34,960	35,560	35,220	-340	260	-1.0	0.7
Senior management occupations	3,030	3,090	3,040	-50	10	-1.6	0.3
Specialized middle management occupations	12,290	12,890	12,710	-180	420	-1.4	3.4
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	11,740	11,980	11,910	-70	170	-0.6	1.4
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	7,900	7,600	7,560	-40	-340	-0.5	-4.3
Business, finance and administration occupations	59,890	59,090	58,120	-970	-1,770	-1.6	-3.0
Professional occupations in business and finance	6,860	6,990	6,930	-60	70	-0.9	1.0
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	24,600	24,610	23,890	-720	-710	-2.9	-2.9
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	2,270	2,180	2,230	50	-40	2.3	-1.8
Office support occupations	17,250	17,480	17,460	-20	210	-0.1	1.2
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	8,910	7,830	7,610	-220	-1,300	-2.8	-14.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	32,880	30,610	29,340	-1,270	-3,540	-4.1	-10.8
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	9,960	9,220	8,940	-280	-1,020	-3.0	-10.2
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	22,920	21,390	20,400	-990	-2,520	-4.6	-11.0
Health occupations	7,820	7,950	7,890	-60	70	-0.8	0.9
Professional occupations in nursing	750	770	790	20	40	2.6	5.3
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	570	640	650	10	80	1.6	14.0
Technical occupations in health	2,910	2,740	2,660	-80	-250	-2.9	-8.6
Assisting occupations in support of health services	3,600	3,790	3,780	-10	180	-0.3	5.0
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	43,780	46,300	45,990	-310	2,210	-0.7	5.0
Professional occupations in education services	12,260	12,520	12,230	-290	-30	-2.3	-0.2
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	5,570	5,580	5,390	-190	-180	-3.4	-3.2
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	9,730	10,170	10,110	-60	380	-0.6	3.9
Occupations in front-line public protection services	680	680	620	-60	-60	-8.8	-8.8
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	15,540	17,340	17,640	300	2,100	1.7	13.5
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	8,440	9,270	9,310	40	870	0.4	10.3
Professional occupations in art and culture	1,780	1,900	1,930	30	150	1.6	8.4
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	6,660	7,370	7,380	10	720	0.1	10.8
Sales and service occupations	83,900	85,330	84,530	-800	630	-0.9	0.8
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	4,560	4,520	4,380	-140	-180	-3.1	-3.9
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	15,880	16,080	16,360	280	480	1.7	3.0
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	11,780	12,420	12,130	-290	350	-2.3	3.0
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	22,320	22,330	22,100	-230	-220	-1.0	-1.0
Sales support occupations	7,630	8,100	8,070	-30	440	-0.4	5.8
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	21,730	21,880	21,500	-380	-230	-1.7	-1.1
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	193,740	184,920	175,890	-9,030	-17,850	-4.9	-9.2
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	74,020	71,470	68,060	-3,410	-5,960	-4.8	-8.1
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	21,210	18,530	17,730	-800	-3,480	-4.3	-16.4
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	10,630	10,140	9,520	-620	-1,110	-6.1	-10.4
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	45,370	43,090	41,350	-1,740	-4,020	-4.0	-8.9
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	42,510	41,690	39,230	-2,460	-3,280	-5.9	-7.7
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	37,070	35,620	35,490	-130	-1,580	-0.4	-4.3

Table 4 - continued

Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2016	April 2017 ^P	May 2017 ^P	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017	April to May 2017	May 2016 to May 2017
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	8,550	7,450	7,270	-180	-1,280	-2.4	-15.0
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	14,800	14,510	15,100	590	300	4.1	2.0
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	13,710	13,660	13,110	-550	-600	-4.0	-4.4
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	46,240	42,370	42,180	-190	-4,060	-0.4	-8.8
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	3,520	3,070	3,020	-50	-500	-1.6	-14.2
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	13,280	12,770	13,120	350	-160	2.7	-1.2
Assemblers in manufacturing	6,280	5,990	5,560	-430	-720	-7.2	-11.5
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	23,150	20,530	20,480	-50	-2,670	-0.2	-11.5

^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, the Job Creation Partnerships Program and the Self-employment Program.

2. National Occupational Classification 2011.

Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0043](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [276-0003](#), [276-0004](#), [276-0011](#), [276-0017](#), [276-0018](#), [276-0020 to 276-0022](#), [276-0033 to 276-0035](#), [276-0042](#) and [276-0043](#).

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](#)).

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

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