

Employment Insurance, November 2017

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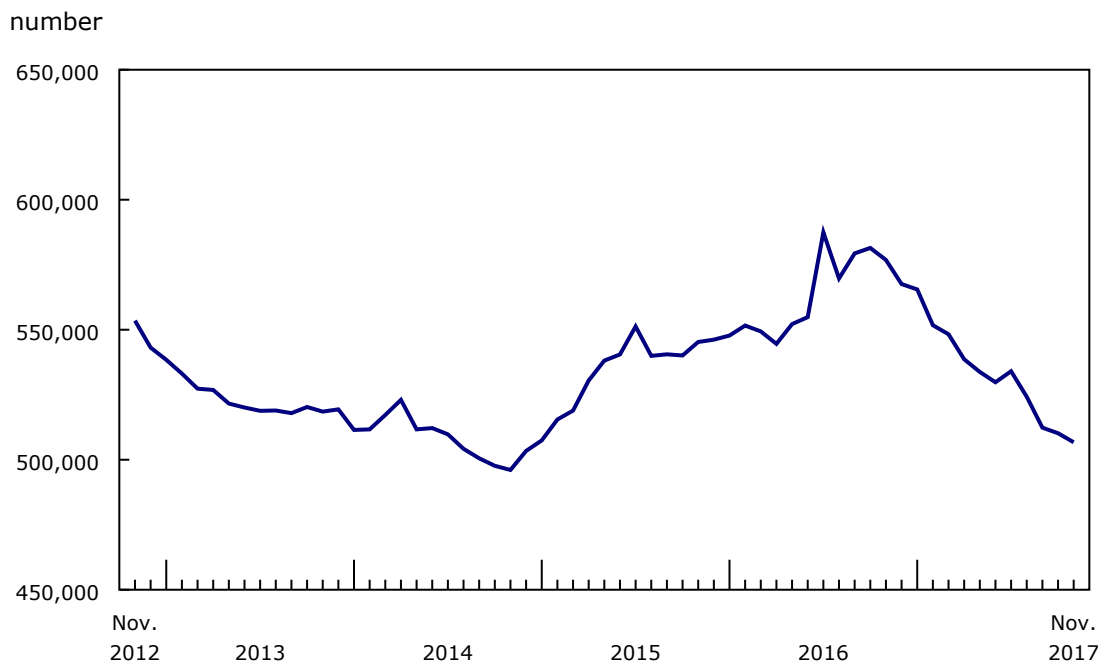
Regular Employment Insurance (EI) beneficiaries totalled 506,700 in November, down slightly from the previous month (-3,500 or -0.7%).

The number of beneficiaries in November fell in Ontario (-3.8%) and Quebec (-2.5%), while it rose in Manitoba (+4.0%), Saskatchewan (+4.0%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.4%), Alberta (+1.8%) and Nova Scotia (+1.4%). At the same time, there was a slight increase in British Columbia (+0.9%) and little change in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

In general, variations in the number of beneficiaries can reflect changes in the circumstances in a number of different groups, including those becoming beneficiaries, those going back to work, those exhausting their regular benefits, and those no longer receiving benefits for other reasons.

Compared with November 2016, the number of people receiving benefits fell by 70,100 or 12.2%. Nearly half of this decrease was attributable to Alberta. Following the [EI policy changes](#) that came into effect in July 2016, the number of beneficiaries in Canada was unusually high for the latter half of 2016.

Chart 1
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries



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

Provincial and sub-provincial overview

The number of regular EI beneficiaries in Ontario fell by 3.8% to 128,300 in November, its lowest level since July 2001. The decline in November was driven by Windsor and London, the two census metropolitan areas (CMAs) that had experienced large increases in October against the backdrop of work stoppages and planned shutdowns in the automotive industry. However, among the province's 15 CMAs, 8 showed increases in November,



ranging from 1.7% in Toronto to 8.5% in Thunder Bay. Compared with November 2016, the number of beneficiaries in Ontario fell by 7.5%, coinciding with an upward trend in employment and in line with data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The number of beneficiaries in Quebec declined for a fourth consecutive month in November, down 2.5% to 122,000—the lowest level since January 1997, when comparable data became available. The decline was spread across the province. Among the CMAs, decreases ranged from 1.7% in Québec to 4.4% in the Quebec part of Ottawa–Gatineau. Saguenay was the lone CMA with little change. In Montréal, the number of EI recipients totalled 44,600, down 2.7% from October. In the 12 months to November, the number of beneficiaries in Quebec fell by 10.1%. As in Ontario, the downward trend in the province's beneficiaries has been consistent with LFS data showing higher employment combined with a falling unemployment rate.

In Manitoba, 15,900 people received benefits in November, up 4.0% from October. Virtually all areas in the province recorded increases, including the CMA of Winnipeg (+3.5%). Compared with November 2016, the number of beneficiaries in Manitoba was little changed.

The number of EI beneficiaries in Saskatchewan rose by 4.0% in November to 18,400, with the increase spread across the province. Both the CMAs of Regina (+7.2%) and Saskatoon (+4.3%) saw more people receiving benefits. On a year-over-year basis, there were 10.0% fewer EI recipients in the province.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, 39,400 people received EI benefits in November, up 2.4% from the previous month. Virtually all of the increase occurred outside the CMA of St. John's. Compared with November 2016, the number of recipients in the province rose by 3.6%.

Alberta had 63,500 EI recipients in November, up 1.8% from October. This was the first increase following 12 consecutive monthly declines, and it was driven by Edmonton, where the number of beneficiaries rose by 5.9%. Smaller increases were recorded elsewhere in the province, except in Calgary, where the number fell by 1.7%. In the 12 months to November, the number of beneficiaries in Alberta fell by 36.0%, the fastest decline among the provinces. Over the same period, the province's unemployment rate fell from 9.0% to 7.3%.

The number of EI recipients in Nova Scotia totalled 28,300 in November, up 1.4% from October. The monthly increase was mostly accounted for by the census agglomeration of Cape Breton (+3.7%). On a year-over-year basis, the number of beneficiaries in the province was down 1.3%.

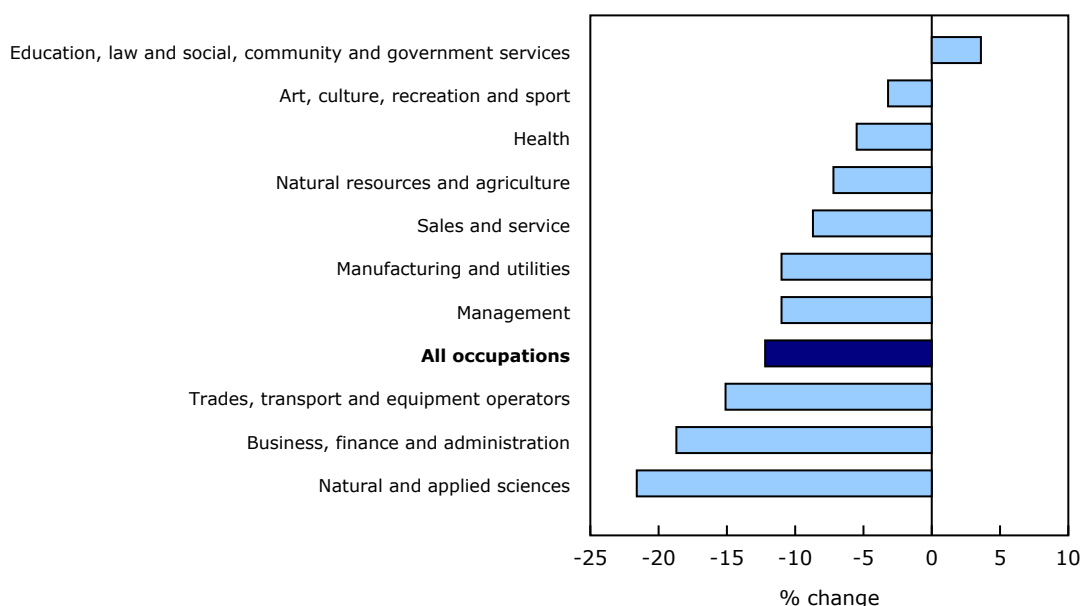
In British Columbia, 47,000 people received benefits in November, up slightly (+0.9%) from October. Increases were observed in Kelowna (+5.1%) and in areas outside the CMAs. On the other hand, there was a decline in Vancouver (-1.1%). In the 12 months to November, the number of beneficiaries in the province was down 16.5%. Over the same period, British Columbia saw its unemployment rate fall from 6.1% to 4.8%, the lowest rate among the provinces.

Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

In the 12 months to November, the number of regular EI beneficiaries fell in 9 of the 10 broad occupational groups. The declines ranged from 3.2% in art, culture, recreation and sport, to 21.6% in natural and applied sciences. A downward trend has been observed since the summer of 2017 for those whose last job was in art, culture, recreation and sport, and since the autumn of 2016 for beneficiaries who had last worked in natural and applied sciences.

Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services were the only group with an increase in beneficiaries in the 12 months to November (+3.6%).

Chart 2
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, November 2016 to November 2017



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

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

Fewer young (15 to 24) and core-aged (25 to 54) men received regular EI benefits in November (-1.8% and -1.0%, respectively). The number of beneficiaries was also down for women aged 25 to 54 (-1.4%). There was little change in the other groups.

In the 12 months to November, all major demographic groups had fewer beneficiaries, with the declines ranging from 3.3% for women aged 55 and older to 16.0% for core-aged men. The majority of the decrease for core-aged male beneficiaries was accounted for by Alberta and, to a lesser extent, Ontario and Quebec. The unemployment rate for core-aged men fell the most in Alberta, dropping from 8.8% to 5.7% over the 12-month period.

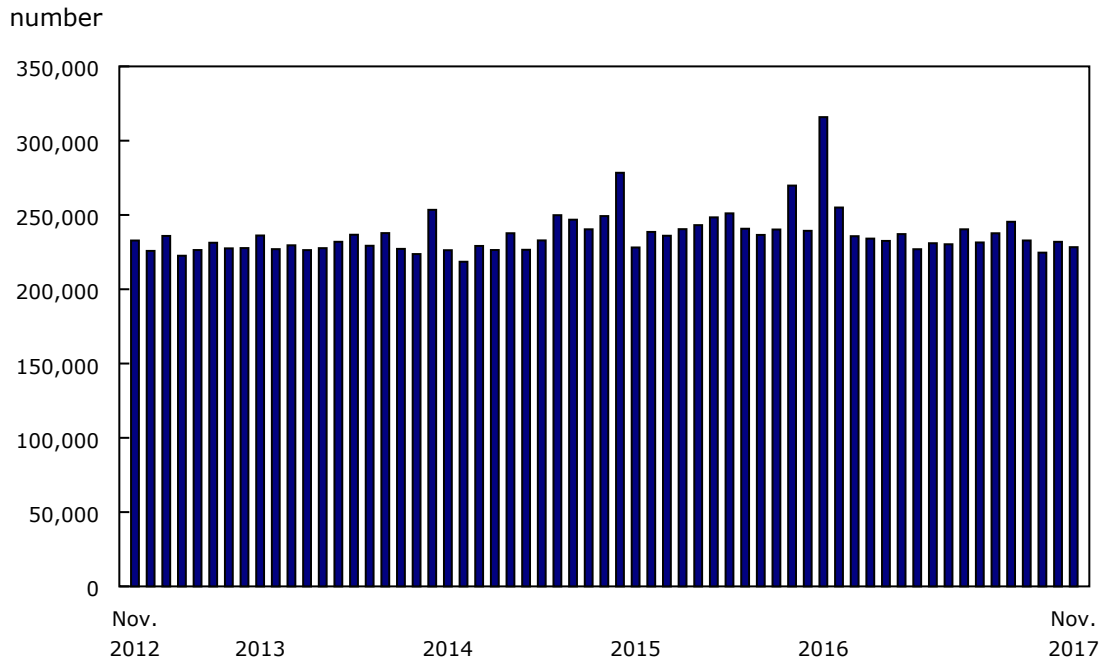
Employment Insurance claims

EI claims totalled 228,300 in November, down 1.6% from October. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Claims fell in five provinces, led by Ontario (-7.9%) and followed by Prince Edward Island (-2.9%), Nova Scotia (-1.9%), British Columbia (-1.4%) and New Brunswick (-1.3%). At the same time, claims increased in the remaining provinces, led by Saskatchewan (+7.2%) and Alberta (+6.3%). Smaller increases were recorded in Manitoba (+2.1%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+1.6%) and Quebec (+1.0%).

In the 12 months to November, EI claims in Canada fell by 1.8%. This year-over-year decline was attributable to Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario.

Chart 3
Employment Insurance claims



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

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 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 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 November 5 to 11, 2017. 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 December 2017 will be released on February 15, 2018.

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

	November 2016	October 2017 ^P	November 2017 ^P	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	576,840	510,190	506,710	-3,480	-70,130	-0.7	-12.2
15 to 24 years	57,810	51,010	50,410	-600	-7,400	-1.2	-12.8
25 to 54 years	376,870	327,110	323,290	-3,820	-53,580	-1.2	-14.2
55 years and over	142,160	132,070	133,010	940	-9,150	0.7	-6.4
Men	371,610	321,180	319,230	-1,950	-52,380	-0.6	-14.1
15 to 24 years	43,160	37,120	36,450	-670	-6,710	-1.8	-15.5
25 to 54 years	238,310	202,110	200,080	-2,030	-38,230	-1.0	-16.0
55 years and over	90,150	81,960	82,700	740	-7,450	0.9	-8.3
Women	205,230	189,010	187,480	-1,530	-17,750	-0.8	-8.6
15 to 24 years	14,660	13,890	13,960	70	-700	0.5	-4.8
25 to 54 years	138,560	125,010	123,210	-1,800	-15,350	-1.4	-11.1
55 years and over	52,010	50,110	50,310	200	-1,700	0.4	-3.3
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	37,990	38,410	39,350	940	1,360	2.4	3.6
15 to 24 years	3,570	3,530	3,620	90	50	2.5	1.4
25 to 54 years	22,390	22,050	22,610	560	220	2.5	1.0
55 years and over	12,030	12,840	13,120	280	1,090	2.2	9.1
Men	23,860	23,750	24,510	760	650	3.2	2.7
Women	14,120	14,660	14,840	180	720	1.2	5.1
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,950	8,650	8,700	50	750	0.6	9.4
15 to 24 years	1,070	1,550	1,590	40	520	2.6	48.6
25 to 54 years	4,470	4,500	4,560	60	90	1.3	2.0
55 years and over	2,400	2,600	2,550	-50	150	-1.9	6.3
Men	4,830	5,070	5,130	60	300	1.2	6.2
Women	3,120	3,590	3,570	-20	450	-0.6	14.4
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	28,650	27,890	28,280	390	-370	1.4	-1.3
15 to 24 years	3,230	3,250	3,360	110	130	3.4	4.0
25 to 54 years	17,710	16,830	16,920	90	-790	0.5	-4.5
55 years and over	7,710	7,800	7,990	190	280	2.4	3.6
Men	18,670	17,870	18,150	280	-520	1.6	-2.8
Women	9,980	10,020	10,120	100	140	1.0	1.4
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	33,670	32,400	32,590	190	-1,080	0.6	-3.2
15 to 24 years	4,820	5,140	5,230	90	410	1.8	8.5
25 to 54 years	19,060	17,660	17,630	-30	-1,430	-0.2	-7.5
55 years and over	9,790	9,610	9,740	130	-50	1.4	-0.5
Men	21,850	20,660	20,800	140	-1,050	0.7	-4.8
Women	11,830	11,740	11,790	50	-40	0.4	-0.3
Quebec							
Both sexes	135,680	125,060	121,990	-3,070	-13,690	-2.5	-10.1
15 to 24 years	12,480	10,980	10,580	-400	-1,900	-3.6	-15.2
25 to 54 years	87,130	79,940	77,320	-2,620	-9,810	-3.3	-11.3
55 years and over	36,060	34,150	34,090	-60	-1,970	-0.2	-5.5
Men	87,360	81,450	79,330	-2,120	-8,030	-2.6	-9.2
Women	48,310	43,610	42,660	-950	-5,650	-2.2	-11.7
Ontario							
Both sexes	138,810	133,340	128,330	-5,010	-10,480	-3.8	-7.5
15 to 24 years	12,430	11,430	10,400	-1,030	-2,030	-9.0	-16.3
25 to 54 years	94,820	90,810	86,880	-3,930	-7,940	-4.3	-8.4
55 years and over	31,560	31,090	31,050	-40	-510	-0.1	-1.6
Men	84,190	80,250	75,350	-4,900	-8,840	-6.1	-10.5
Women	54,610	53,080	52,980	-100	-1,630	-0.2	-3.0

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

	November 2016	October 2017 ^P	November 2017 ^P	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017
Manitoba							
Both sexes	15,820	15,260	15,870	610	50	4.0	0.3
15 to 24 years	2,260	2,260	2,320	60	60	2.7	2.7
25 to 54 years	10,480	9,940	10,280	340	-200	3.4	-1.9
55 years and over	3,080	3,070	3,270	200	190	6.5	6.2
Men	10,840	9,960	10,700	740	-140	7.4	-1.3
Women	4,980	5,310	5,170	-140	190	-2.6	3.8
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	20,390	17,660	18,360	700	-2,030	4.0	-10.0
15 to 24 years	2,640	2,320	2,460	140	-180	6.0	-6.8
25 to 54 years	13,300	11,390	11,700	310	-1,600	2.7	-12.0
55 years and over	4,450	3,950	4,200	250	-250	6.3	-5.6
Men	14,570	12,060	12,770	710	-1,800	5.9	-12.4
Women	5,810	5,610	5,600	-10	-210	-0.2	-3.6
Alberta							
Both sexes	99,140	62,360	63,480	1,120	-35,660	1.8	-36.0
15 to 24 years	9,690	5,900	6,150	250	-3,540	4.2	-36.5
25 to 54 years	68,830	42,330	43,190	860	-25,640	2.0	-37.3
55 years and over	20,620	14,130	14,140	10	-6,480	0.1	-31.4
Men	68,950	40,740	42,440	1,700	-26,510	4.2	-38.4
Women	30,190	21,610	21,040	-570	-9,150	-2.6	-30.3
British Columbia							
Both sexes	56,330	46,580	47,020	440	-9,310	0.9	-16.5
15 to 24 years	5,350	4,360	4,410	50	-940	1.1	-17.6
25 to 54 years	36,950	29,910	30,320	410	-6,630	1.4	-17.9
55 years and over	14,030	12,310	12,300	-10	-1,730	-0.1	-12.3
Men	34,930	27,730	28,280	550	-6,650	2.0	-19.0
Women	21,400	18,850	18,750	-100	-2,650	-0.5	-12.4
Yukon							
Both sexes	830	720	770	50	-60	6.9	-7.2
15 to 24 years	100	70	80	10	-20	14.3	-20.0
25 to 54 years	530	440	470	30	-60	6.8	-11.3
55 years and over	200	210	210	0	10	0.0	5.0
Men	540	450	500	50	-40	11.1	-7.4
Women	290	270	260	-10	-30	-3.7	-10.3
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	820	650	710	60	-110	9.2	-13.4
15 to 24 years	90	90	90	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	600	450	490	40	-110	8.9	-18.3
55 years and over	130	110	140	30	10	27.3	7.7
Men	540	450	490	40	-50	8.9	-9.3
Women	290	200	220	20	-70	10.0	-24.1
Nunavut							
Both sexes	490	530	550	20	60	3.8	12.2
15 to 24 years	60	60	60	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	380	410	430	20	50	4.9	13.2
55 years and over	50	60	50	-10	0	-16.7	0.0
Men	310	350	370	20	60	5.7	19.4
Women	180	180	180	0	0	0.0	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, 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

	November 2016	October 2017 ^P	November 2017 ^P	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017
	number			change		% change	
Canada	232,530	231,920	228,320	-3,600	-4,210	-1.6	-1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,090	8,280	8,410	130	320	1.6	4.0
Prince Edward Island	2,360	2,740	2,660	-80	300	-2.9	12.7
Nova Scotia	9,360	9,980	9,790	-190	430	-1.9	4.6
New Brunswick	9,780	10,240	10,110	-130	330	-1.3	3.4
Quebec	63,040	60,270	60,870	600	-2,170	1.0	-3.4
Ontario	69,770	74,370	68,470	-5,900	-1,300	-7.9	-1.9
Manitoba	7,550	8,160	8,330	170	780	2.1	10.3
Saskatchewan	6,800	7,090	7,600	510	800	7.2	11.8
Alberta	29,600	25,220	26,800	1,580	-2,800	6.3	-9.5
British Columbia	25,310	24,590	24,250	-340	-1,060	-1.4	-4.2
Yukon	260	300	350	50	90	16.7	34.6
Northwest Territories	280	320	330	10	50	3.1	17.9
Nunavut	180	200	220	20	40	10.0	22.2

^P preliminary

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

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

	November 2016	October 2017 ^P	November 2017 ^P	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	5,190	5,400	5,420	20	230	0.4	4.4
St. John's	5,190	5,400	5,420	20	230	0.4	4.4
Census agglomerations	4,110	3,940	4,050	110	-60	2.8	-1.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	28,690	29,070	29,880	810	1,190	2.8	4.1
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	3,050	3,130	3,160	30	110	1.0	3.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,900	5,530	5,530	0	630	0.0	12.9
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	5,440	5,120	5,170	50	-270	1.0	-5.0
Halifax	5,440	5,120	5,170	50	-270	1.0	-5.0
Census agglomerations	9,050	8,810	9,110	300	60	3.4	0.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	14,150	13,960	13,990	30	-160	0.2	-1.1
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,960	5,150	5,200	50	-760	1.0	-12.8
Moncton	3,220	2,650	2,690	40	-530	1.5	-16.5
Saint John	2,740	2,500	2,500	0	-240	0.0	-8.8
Census agglomerations	7,150	7,070	7,110	40	-40	0.6	-0.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	20,570	20,170	20,280	110	-290	0.5	-1.4
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	73,370	65,340	63,630	-1,710	-9,740	-2.6	-13.3
Montréal	51,690	45,810	44,580	-1,230	-7,110	-2.7	-13.8
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,580	3,170	3,030	-140	-550	-4.4	-15.4
Québec	9,010	8,040	7,900	-140	-1,110	-1.7	-12.3
Saguenay	3,670	3,170	3,140	-30	-530	-0.9	-14.4
Sherbrooke	2,980	2,800	2,720	-80	-260	-2.9	-8.7
Trois-Rivières	2,440	2,350	2,270	-80	-170	-3.4	-7.0
Census agglomerations	18,090	17,210	16,710	-500	-1,380	-2.9	-7.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	44,210	42,510	41,650	-860	-2,560	-2.0	-5.8
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	98,370	95,270	90,210	-5,060	-8,160	-5.3	-8.3
Barrie	2,340	1,870	1,930	60	-410	3.2	-17.5
Brantford	1,810	1,460	1,460	0	-350	0.0	-19.3
Greater Sudbury	3,250	2,520	2,630	110	-620	4.4	-19.1
Guelph	1,170	1,110	1,100	-10	-70	-0.9	-6.0
Hamilton	6,730	5,760	5,970	210	-760	3.6	-11.3
Kingston	1,520	1,380	1,360	-20	-160	-1.4	-10.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4,360	4,380	4,460	80	100	1.8	2.3
London	4,410	5,640	4,660	-980	250	-17.4	5.7
Oshawa	3,700	3,860	3,950	90	250	2.3	6.8
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,090	6,040	6,190	150	-900	2.5	-12.7
Peterborough	1,300	1,230	1,230	0	-70	0.0	-5.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	5,400	4,940	4,970	30	-430	0.6	-8.0
Thunder Bay	1,660	1,420	1,540	120	-120	8.5	-7.2
Toronto	49,950	44,930	45,700	770	-4,250	1.7	-8.5
Windsor	3,690	8,710	3,080	-5,630	-610	-64.6	-16.5
Census agglomerations	16,830	16,210	15,660	-550	-1,170	-3.4	-7.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	23,610	21,860	22,460	600	-1,150	2.7	-4.9

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

	November 2016	October 2017 ^P	November 2017 ^P	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	7,670	7,500	7,760	260	90	3.5	1.2
Winnipeg	7,670	7,500	7,760	260	90	3.5	1.2
Census agglomerations	1,230	1,020	1,070	50	-160	4.9	-13.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	6,930	6,740	7,050	310	120	4.6	1.7
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	7,310	6,530	6,890	360	-420	5.5	-5.7
Regina	2,300	2,350	2,520	170	220	7.2	9.6
Saskatoon	5,010	4,180	4,360	180	-650	4.3	-13.0
Census agglomerations	4,000	2,980	3,050	70	-950	2.3	-23.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	9,070	8,140	8,430	290	-640	3.6	-7.1
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	65,290	42,790	43,680	890	-21,610	2.1	-33.1
Calgary	32,740	21,510	21,150	-360	-11,590	-1.7	-35.4
Edmonton	32,550	21,280	22,530	1,250	-10,020	5.9	-30.8
Census agglomerations	16,100	8,900	8,990	90	-7,110	1.0	-44.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	17,750	10,660	10,810	150	-6,940	1.4	-39.1
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	26,040	22,140	22,170	30	-3,870	0.1	-14.9
Abbotsford–Mission	2,490	2,230	2,240	10	-250	0.4	-10.0
Kelowna	3,570	2,730	2,870	140	-700	5.1	-19.6
Vancouver	17,230	14,940	14,780	-160	-2,450	-1.1	-14.2
Victoria	2,740	2,240	2,280	40	-460	1.8	-16.8
Census agglomerations	17,100	13,380	13,600	220	-3,500	1.6	-20.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,190	11,060	11,250	190	-1,940	1.7	-14.7

^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 occupation², Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2016	October 2017 ^P	November 2017 ^P	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017
	number		change		% change		
All occupations	576,840	510,190	506,710	-3,480	-70,130	-0.7	-12.2
Management occupations	36,980	33,050	32,910	-140	-4,070	-0.4	-11.0
Senior management occupations	3,220	2,950	2,960	10	-260	0.3	-8.1
Specialized middle management occupations	13,150	11,530	11,470	-60	-1,680	-0.5	-12.8
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	12,300	11,580	11,480	-100	-820	-0.9	-6.7
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	8,300	6,980	7,000	20	-1,300	0.3	-15.7
Business, finance and administration occupations	63,740	52,100	51,820	-280	-11,920	-0.5	-18.7
Professional occupations in business and finance	7,480	6,230	6,250	20	-1,230	0.3	-16.4
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	26,650	22,230	22,120	-110	-4,530	-0.5	-17.0
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	2,430	2,050	1,970	-80	-460	-3.9	-18.9
Office support occupations	18,280	14,820	14,760	-60	-3,520	-0.4	-19.3
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	8,890	6,780	6,720	-60	-2,170	-0.9	-24.4
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	35,450	27,400	27,810	410	-7,640	1.5	-21.6
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	10,750	7,870	7,820	-50	-2,930	-0.6	-27.3
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	24,700	19,530	20,000	470	-4,700	2.4	-19.0
Health occupations	8,210	7,870	7,760	-110	-450	-1.4	-5.5
Professional occupations in nursing	800	760	740	-20	-60	-2.6	-7.5
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	640	630	590	-40	-50	-6.3	-7.8
Technical occupations in health	2,960	2,710	2,720	10	-240	0.4	-8.1
Assisting occupations in support of health services	3,810	3,770	3,710	-60	-100	-1.6	-2.6
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	43,020	45,250	44,550	-700	1,530	-1.5	3.6
Professional occupations in education services	11,370	11,760	10,760	-1,000	-610	-8.5	-5.4
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	5,600	5,080	5,080	0	-520	0.0	-9.3
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	9,260	9,700	9,760	60	500	0.6	5.4
Occupations in front-line public protection services	730	670	670	0	-60	0.0	-8.2
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	16,070	18,040	18,280	240	2,210	1.3	13.8
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	8,880	8,600	8,600	0	-280	0.0	-3.2
Professional occupations in art and culture	1,770	1,730	1,740	10	-30	0.6	-1.7
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	7,100	6,870	6,860	-10	-240	-0.1	-3.4
Sales and service occupations	88,630	79,810	80,960	1,150	-7,670	1.4	-8.7
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	4,820	4,060	4,040	-20	-780	-0.5	-16.2
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	16,760	15,300	15,580	280	-1,180	1.8	-7.0
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	12,630	11,470	11,850	380	-780	3.3	-6.2
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	23,380	20,690	20,900	210	-2,480	1.0	-10.6
Sales support occupations	8,130	7,660	7,760	100	-370	1.3	-4.6
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	22,910	20,630	20,830	200	-2,080	1.0	-9.1
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	202,580	171,740	172,060	320	-30,520	0.2	-15.1
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	77,320	64,240	63,720	-520	-13,600	-0.8	-17.6
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	20,970	16,670	15,980	-690	-4,990	-4.1	-23.8
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	10,680	9,710	9,490	-220	-1,190	-2.3	-11.1
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	49,280	39,820	40,880	1,060	-8,400	2.7	-17.0
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	44,320	41,300	41,980	680	-2,340	1.6	-5.3

Table 4 - continued

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

	November 2016	October 2017 ^P	November 2017 ^P	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017	October to November 2017	November 2016 to November 2017
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	40,350	35,810	37,450	1,640	-2,900	4.6	-7.2
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	8,890	7,410	7,570	160	-1,320	2.2	-14.8
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	15,730	14,530	14,860	330	-870	2.3	-5.5
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	15,740	13,870	15,020	1,150	-720	8.3	-4.6
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	46,280	46,880	41,190	-5,690	-5,090	-12.1	-11.0
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	3,510	2,770	2,690	-80	-820	-2.9	-23.4
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	12,890	12,080	11,880	-200	-1,010	-1.7	-7.8
Assemblers in manufacturing	7,730	11,480	7,420	-4,060	-310	-35.4	-4.0
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	22,150	20,560	19,200	-1,360	-2,950	-6.6	-13.3

^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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