

Employment Insurance, November 2018

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, January 24, 2019

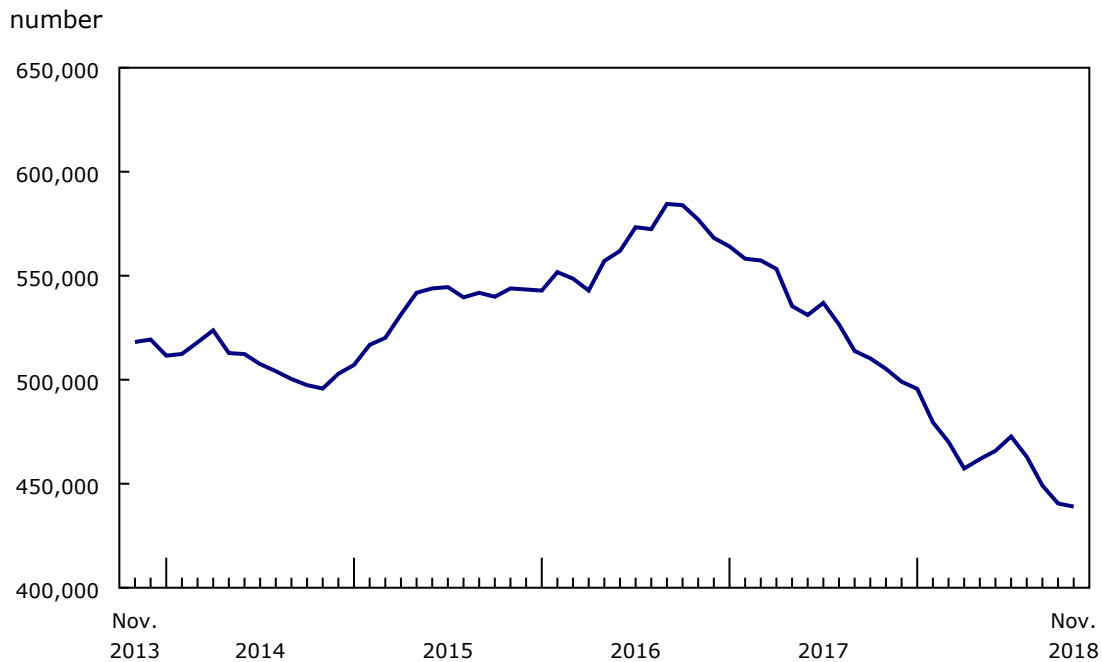
In November, the number of regular Employment Insurance (EI) beneficiaries was virtually unchanged from a month earlier at 439,000, following three consecutive months of declines.

Increases in Ontario (+2.6%) and New Brunswick (+2.5%) were offset by decreases in Quebec (-3.8%), Manitoba (-1.5%), Alberta (-1.5%) and Saskatchewan (-1.4%). There was little change in the other four provinces.

Compared with November 2017, the number of EI recipients in Canada declined by 66,200 (-13.1%), with all provinces recording year-over-year decreases.

In general, variations in the number of beneficiaries can reflect changes in the circumstances 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.

Chart 1
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries



Source(s): Table 14-10-0011-01 (formerly CANSIM table 276-0022).

Provincial and sub-provincial overview

In Ontario, the number of people receiving EI benefits increased 2.6% from October to 115,700 in November. This was the first notable increase since May, as the number of EI beneficiaries in the province had trended down since the start of 2017. Increases in November were observed across most census metropolitan areas (CMAs). The most notable was in Windsor (+21.7%), which coincided with the temporary shutdown of an automobile manufacturing plant. On a year-over-year basis, the number of EI beneficiaries in the province fell by 9.8%.



The number of EI beneficiaries in New Brunswick rose 2.5% to 29,800, the fifth increase in six months, following a low point in May 2018. In November, most of the increase occurred in areas outside the CMAs and census agglomerations (CAs) (+2.9%). In the 12 months to November, the number of beneficiaries declined by 8.3%, driven by decreases in the first half of the period. According to data from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), employment has been edging down in New Brunswick since the spring of 2018.

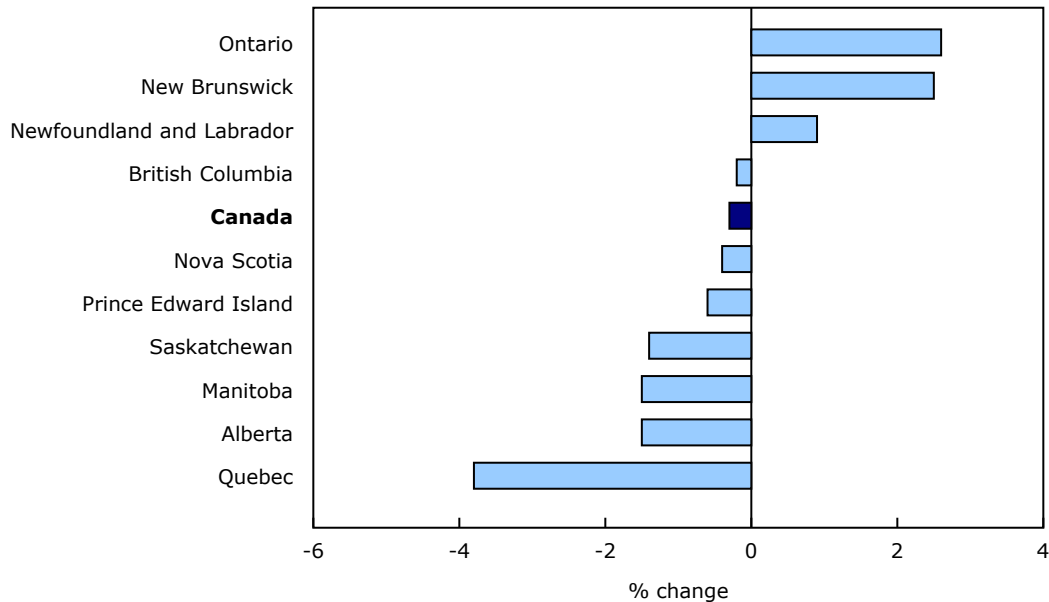
In November, the number of EI beneficiaries in Quebec decreased 3.8% to 107,700. This was the fourth consecutive monthly decline in the province. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of beneficiaries fell by 11.4%. LFS data show that unemployment has been relatively stable in Quebec since the start of 2018.

In Manitoba, the number of EI beneficiaries was down 1.5% to 15,200, led by the CMA of Winnipeg (-1.7%). In the 12 months to November, the number of beneficiaries declined by 4.4% in Manitoba.

There were 46,200 Albertans receiving regular EI benefits in November, 1.5% fewer than in October. The decrease was due to a decline in the CMA of Calgary (-4.7%), where the number of beneficiaries has trended down since the fall of 2016. At the same time, there were more beneficiaries in the CA of Wood Buffalo (+6.9%). On a year-over-year basis, the number of beneficiaries declined by 27.2% in Alberta, with the decrease spread across the province.

In Saskatchewan, the number of beneficiaries has trended down since the beginning of 2018. In November, there was a 1.4% decline to 14,800, driven by decreases in areas outside the CMAs and CAs (-2.6%). On a year-over-year basis, the number of beneficiaries was down by 17.9%, with the CMAs of Saskatoon (-25.6%) and Regina (-21.1%) posting the largest declines. According to the LFS, the unemployment rate in the province fell by 0.7 percentage points over the same period.

Chart 2
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by province, October to November 2018



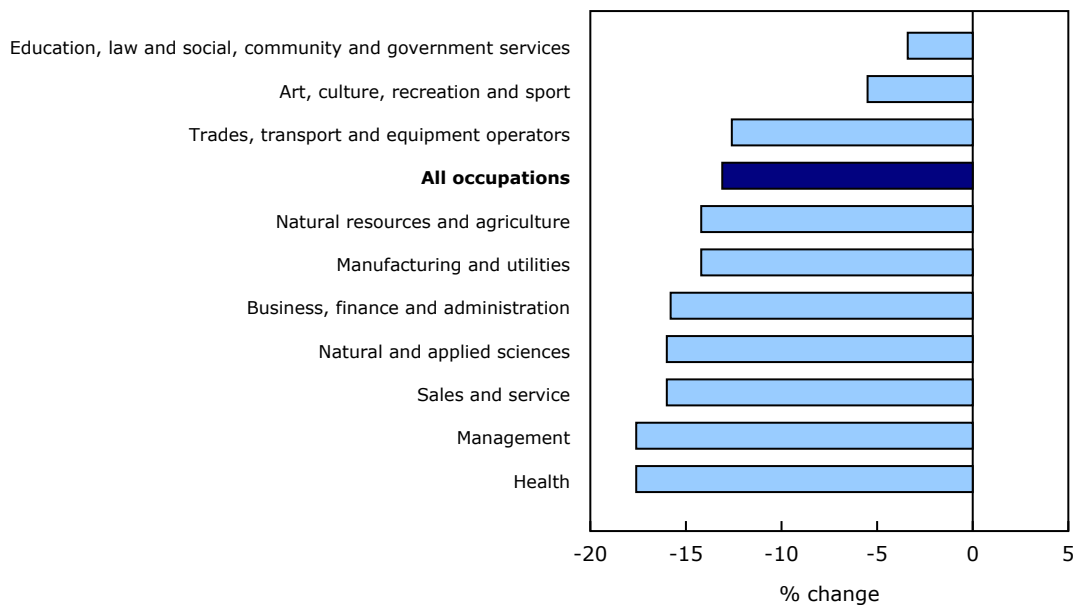
Source(s): Table 14-10-0011-01 (formerly CANSIM table 276-0022).

Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

In November, the number of EI beneficiaries rose among those whose last job was in manufacturing and utilities occupations (+2.7%); followed by sales and service (+2.2%); and art, culture, recreation and sport (+1.2%). At the same time, there were fewer beneficiaries among those whose last job was in 4 of the 10 broad occupational groups, led by education, law and social, community and government services (-2.0%) and natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (-2.0%).

Compared with 12 months earlier, there was a decrease in the number of beneficiaries who were last employed in each of the 10 broad occupational groups.

Chart 3
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, November 2017 to November 2018



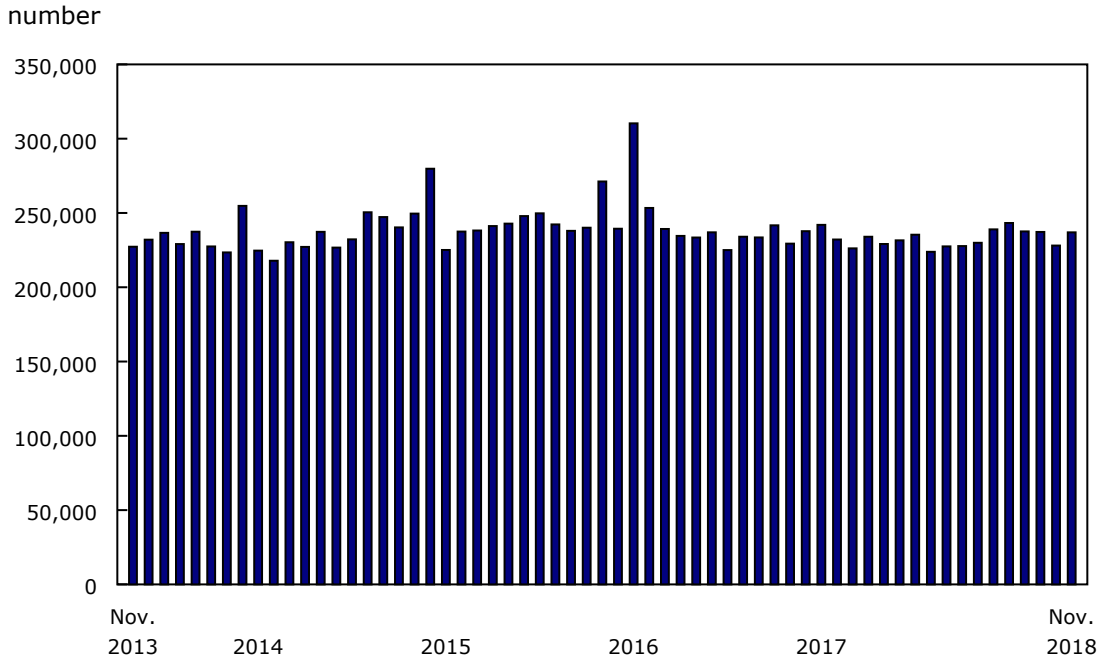
Source(s): Table 14-10-0337-01 (formerly CANSIM table 276-0043).

Employment Insurance claims

The number of EI claims rose by 8,900 or 3.9% to 237,000 in November, offsetting a decrease in the previous month. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries. Claims increased in every province except Newfoundland and Labrador, where there was little change.

Compared with November 2017, claims increased by 3.4% at the national level. Saskatchewan (-5.2%) and Alberta (-4.4%) were the only provinces in which claims decreased over that period. The number of claims in Canada has been relatively stable since the fall of 2016.

**Chart 4
Employment Insurance claims**



Source(s): Table 14-10-0005-01 (formerly CANSIM table 276-0004).

Employment Insurance beneficiaries aged 55 and older

In the 12 months to November, the number of EI beneficiaries aged 55 and older decreased by 11.4% compared with a decline of 13.7% for those aged 15 to 54. Declines were similar for older men (-11.8%) and women (-10.8%). The number of beneficiaries in this age group has trended downward since the spring of 2017. According to the LFS, the unemployment rate for this age group trended down throughout 2017, ranging from 4.9% to 5.5% in 2018. The employment rate for older workers has remained relatively high since hitting a peak of 36.4% in December 2017.

EI beneficiaries aged 55 and older represented 26.7% of all beneficiaries in November 2018. This proportion has been relatively stable since the spring of 2018 after having been on an upward trend that began in the summer of 2015. Those aged 55 and older represented 21.6% of the labour force in November.

Since the start of the century, both the proportion of older beneficiaries and of older individuals in the labour force have been trending upward. The proportion of older beneficiaries increased at a faster pace than the proportion of older labour force participants.

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

	November 2017	October 2018 ^P	November 2018 ^P	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	505,230	440,510	438,990	-1,520	-66,240	-0.3	-13.1
15 to 24 years	50,330	44,450	44,470	20	-5,860	0.0	-11.6
25 to 54 years	322,390	279,040	277,130	-1,910	-45,260	-0.7	-14.0
55 years and over	132,500	117,010	117,380	370	-15,120	0.3	-11.4
Men	318,550	277,720	276,920	-800	-41,630	-0.3	-13.1
15 to 24 years	36,350	32,380	32,250	-130	-4,100	-0.4	-11.3
25 to 54 years	199,850	172,810	172,020	-790	-27,830	-0.5	-13.9
55 years and over	82,350	72,530	72,650	120	-9,700	0.2	-11.8
Women	186,680	162,790	162,070	-720	-24,610	-0.4	-13.2
15 to 24 years	13,980	12,080	12,220	140	-1,760	1.2	-12.6
25 to 54 years	122,550	106,230	105,110	-1,120	-17,440	-1.1	-14.2
55 years and over	50,150	44,480	44,740	260	-5,410	0.6	-10.8
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	39,050	33,600	33,890	290	-5,160	0.9	-13.2
15 to 24 years	3,670	2,960	2,980	20	-690	0.7	-18.8
25 to 54 years	22,410	19,010	19,100	90	-3,310	0.5	-14.8
55 years and over	12,970	11,630	11,820	190	-1,150	1.6	-8.9
Men	24,400	20,430	20,570	140	-3,830	0.7	-15.7
Women	14,650	13,170	13,320	150	-1,330	1.1	-9.1
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	8,590	8,060	8,010	-50	-580	-0.6	-6.8
15 to 24 years	1,570	1,580	1,630	50	60	3.2	3.8
25 to 54 years	4,520	4,090	4,070	-20	-450	-0.5	-10.0
55 years and over	2,490	2,380	2,310	-70	-180	-2.9	-7.2
Men	5,090	4,750	4,660	-90	-430	-1.9	-8.4
Women	3,490	3,310	3,350	40	-140	1.2	-4.0
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	28,120	27,210	27,090	-120	-1,030	-0.4	-3.7
15 to 24 years	3,400	3,620	3,670	50	270	1.4	7.9
25 to 54 years	16,830	15,950	15,830	-120	-1,000	-0.8	-5.9
55 years and over	7,890	7,640	7,590	-50	-300	-0.7	-3.8
Men	18,140	17,480	17,370	-110	-770	-0.6	-4.2
Women	9,980	9,730	9,720	-10	-260	-0.1	-2.6
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	32,450	29,040	29,770	730	-2,680	2.5	-8.3
15 to 24 years	5,180	4,840	4,960	120	-220	2.5	-4.2
25 to 54 years	17,610	15,500	15,770	270	-1,840	1.7	-10.4
55 years and over	9,660	8,700	9,040	340	-620	3.9	-6.4
Men	20,790	18,580	19,060	480	-1,730	2.6	-8.3
Women	11,660	10,460	10,710	250	-950	2.4	-8.1
Quebec							
Both sexes	121,590	111,980	107,710	-4,270	-13,880	-3.8	-11.4
15 to 24 years	10,330	9,050	8,630	-420	-1,700	-4.6	-16.5
25 to 54 years	77,070	71,580	67,940	-3,640	-9,130	-5.1	-11.8
55 years and over	34,180	31,350	31,140	-210	-3,040	-0.7	-8.9
Men	78,910	73,170	69,890	-3,280	-9,020	-4.5	-11.4
Women	42,680	38,810	37,820	-990	-4,860	-2.6	-11.4
Ontario							
Both sexes	128,240	112,730	115,700	2,970	-12,540	2.6	-9.8
15 to 24 years	10,360	9,590	10,060	470	-300	4.9	-2.9
25 to 54 years	86,840	75,370	77,230	1,860	-9,610	2.5	-11.1
55 years and over	31,040	27,770	28,410	640	-2,630	2.3	-8.5
Men	75,610	67,870	70,110	2,240	-5,500	3.3	-7.3
Women	52,630	44,860	45,600	740	-7,030	1.6	-13.4

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

	November 2017	October 2018 ^P	November 2018 ^P	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018
Manitoba							
Both sexes	15,920	15,450	15,220	-230	-700	-1.5	-4.4
15 to 24 years	2,400	2,280	2,280	0	-120	0.0	-5.0
25 to 54 years	10,260	10,140	9,900	-240	-360	-2.4	-3.5
55 years and over	3,260	3,020	3,040	20	-220	0.7	-6.7
Men	10,810	10,230	10,070	-160	-740	-1.6	-6.8
Women	5,110	5,210	5,150	-60	40	-1.2	0.8
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	18,060	15,040	14,830	-210	-3,230	-1.4	-17.9
15 to 24 years	2,430	1,960	1,900	-60	-530	-3.1	-21.8
25 to 54 years	11,520	9,590	9,470	-120	-2,050	-1.3	-17.8
55 years and over	4,120	3,490	3,460	-30	-660	-0.9	-16.0
Men	12,530	10,330	10,180	-150	-2,350	-1.5	-18.8
Women	5,530	4,710	4,650	-60	-880	-1.3	-15.9
Alberta							
Both sexes	63,400	46,830	46,150	-680	-17,250	-1.5	-27.2
15 to 24 years	6,250	4,810	4,600	-210	-1,650	-4.4	-26.4
25 to 54 years	43,060	31,720	31,570	-150	-11,490	-0.5	-26.7
55 years and over	14,100	10,300	9,970	-330	-4,130	-3.2	-29.3
Men	42,030	31,000	30,750	-250	-11,280	-0.8	-26.8
Women	21,370	15,830	15,400	-430	-5,970	-2.7	-27.9
British Columbia							
Both sexes	46,990	37,030	36,950	-80	-10,040	-0.2	-21.4
15 to 24 years	4,450	3,390	3,360	-30	-1,090	-0.9	-24.5
25 to 54 years	30,310	23,560	23,630	70	-6,680	0.3	-22.0
55 years and over	12,220	10,090	9,960	-130	-2,260	-1.3	-18.5
Men	28,430	21,670	21,930	260	-6,500	1.2	-22.9
Women	18,560	15,360	15,020	-340	-3,540	-2.2	-19.1
Yukon							
Both sexes	760	590	600	10	-160	1.7	-21.1
15 to 24 years	80	60	60	0	-20	0.0	-25.0
25 to 54 years	470	390	390	0	-80	0.0	-17.0
55 years and over	210	140	150	10	-60	7.1	-28.6
Men	500	390	400	10	-100	2.6	-20.0
Women	260	200	200	0	-60	0.0	-23.1
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	710	660	700	40	-10	6.1	-1.4
15 to 24 years	80	70	70	0	-10	0.0	-12.5
25 to 54 years	490	490	510	20	20	4.1	4.1
55 years and over	140	110	120	10	-20	9.1	-14.3
Men	490	450	480	30	-10	6.7	-2.0
Women	220	220	230	10	10	4.5	4.5
Nunavut							
Both sexes	560	450	440	-10	-120	-2.2	-21.4
15 to 24 years	60	60	60	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	440	350	340	-10	-100	-2.9	-22.7
55 years and over	50	40	40	0	-10	0.0	-20.0
Men	380	300	290	-10	-90	-3.3	-23.7
Women	180	150	150	0	-30	0.0	-16.7

^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.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0011-01 (formerly CANSIM table 276-0022).

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

	November 2017	October 2018 ^P	November 2018 ^P	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018
	number			change		% change	
Canada	229,110	228,060	236,950	8,890	7,840	3.9	3.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,230	9,180	9,150	-30	920	-0.3	11.2
Prince Edward Island	2,580	2,540	2,690	150	110	5.9	4.3
Nova Scotia	9,750	9,630	9,970	340	220	3.5	2.3
New Brunswick	10,110	10,330	10,890	560	780	5.4	7.7
Quebec	61,820	60,470	64,270	3,800	2,450	6.3	4.0
Ontario	69,030	71,530	73,940	2,410	4,910	3.4	7.1
Manitoba	8,520	8,380	8,600	220	80	2.6	0.9
Saskatchewan	7,450	6,920	7,060	140	-390	2.0	-5.2
Alberta	26,310	24,480	25,140	660	-1,170	2.7	-4.4
British Columbia	24,290	23,630	24,290	660	0	2.8	0.0
Yukon	330	300	300	0	-30	0.0	-9.1
Northwest Territories	330	300	320	20	-10	6.7	-3.0
Nunavut	220	210	200	-10	-20	-4.8	-9.1

^P preliminary

Source(s): Table 14-10-0005-01 (formerly CANSIM table 276-0004).

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

	November 2017	October 2018 ^P	November 2018 ^P	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	5,400	4,560	4,550	-10	-850	-0.2	-15.7
St. John's	5,400	4,560	4,550	-10	-850	-0.2	-15.7
Census agglomerations	4,020	3,450	3,440	-10	-580	-0.3	-14.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	29,630	25,600	25,900	300	-3,730	1.2	-12.6
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	3,140	2,960	2,920	-40	-220	-1.4	-7.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,450	5,100	5,080	-20	-370	-0.4	-6.8
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	5,220	4,960	4,950	-10	-270	-0.2	-5.2
Halifax	5,220	4,960	4,950	-10	-270	-0.2	-5.2
Census agglomerations	9,090	8,690	8,790	100	-300	1.2	-3.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,810	13,560	13,350	-210	-460	-1.5	-3.3
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,250	4,810	4,930	120	-320	2.5	-6.1
Moncton	2,740	2,590	2,650	60	-90	2.3	-3.3
Saint John	2,510	2,220	2,280	60	-230	2.7	-9.2
Census agglomerations	7,070	6,160	6,240	80	-830	1.3	-11.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	20,130	18,070	18,600	530	-1,530	2.9	-7.6
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	63,600	59,510	56,620	-2,890	-6,980	-4.9	-11.0
Montréal	44,530	41,340	39,660	-1,680	-4,870	-4.1	-10.9
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,020	2,980	2,870	-110	-150	-3.7	-5.0
Québec	7,940	7,620	7,000	-620	-940	-8.1	-11.8
Saguenay	3,160	2,780	2,650	-130	-510	-4.7	-16.1
Sherbrooke	2,710	2,690	2,490	-200	-220	-7.4	-8.1
Trois-Rivières	2,230	2,100	1,950	-150	-280	-7.1	-12.6
Census agglomerations	16,500	14,880	14,280	-600	-2,220	-4.0	-13.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	41,490	37,590	36,810	-780	-4,680	-2.1	-11.3
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	90,570	79,550	81,920	2,370	-8,650	3.0	-9.6
Barrie	1,970	1,760	1,840	80	-130	4.5	-6.6
Brantford	1,470	1,450	1,490	40	20	2.8	1.4
Greater Sudbury	2,650	1,950	2,090	140	-560	7.2	-21.1
Guelph	1,090	960	1,040	80	-50	8.3	-4.6
Hamilton	6,000	5,530	5,570	40	-430	0.7	-7.2
Kingston	1,340	1,230	1,280	50	-60	4.1	-4.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4,380	3,770	3,800	30	-580	0.8	-13.2
London	4,650	3,990	4,020	30	-630	0.8	-13.5
Oshawa	3,960	3,090	3,220	130	-740	4.2	-18.7
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	6,220	5,710	5,820	110	-400	1.9	-6.4
Peterborough	1,230	1,030	1,100	70	-130	6.8	-10.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	4,910	4,290	4,460	170	-450	4.0	-9.2
Thunder Bay	1,540	1,440	1,460	20	-80	1.4	-5.2
Toronto	46,320	40,210	40,920	710	-5,400	1.8	-11.7
Windsor	2,830	3,140	3,820	680	990	21.7	35.0
Census agglomerations	15,590	13,460	13,670	210	-1,920	1.6	-12.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	22,090	19,720	20,110	390	-1,980	2.0	-9.0
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	7,760	7,450	7,320	-130	-440	-1.7	-5.7
Winnipeg	7,760	7,450	7,320	-130	-440	-1.7	-5.7
Census agglomerations	1,070	1,120	1,100	-20	30	-1.8	2.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	7,090	6,870	6,800	-70	-290	-1.0	-4.1

Table 3 - continued

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

	November 2017	October 2018 ^P	November 2018 ^P	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	6,700	5,100	5,100	0	-1,600	0.0	-23.9
Regina	2,420	1,910	1,910	0	-510	0.0	-21.1
Saskatoon	4,290	3,190	3,190	0	-1,100	0.0	-25.6
Census agglomerations	3,030	2,490	2,470	-20	-560	-0.8	-18.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	8,330	7,450	7,260	-190	-1,070	-2.6	-12.8
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	43,240	32,000	31,340	-660	-11,900	-2.1	-27.5
Calgary	21,130	14,560	13,880	-680	-7,250	-4.7	-34.3
Edmonton	22,100	17,440	17,460	20	-4,640	0.1	-21.0
Census agglomerations	9,390	6,990	7,010	20	-2,380	0.3	-25.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	10,770	7,840	7,790	-50	-2,980	-0.6	-27.7
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	22,360	18,980	18,800	-180	-3,560	-0.9	-15.9
Abbotsford–Mission	2,210	1,700	1,700	0	-510	0.0	-23.1
Kelowna	2,820	1,930	1,940	10	-880	0.5	-31.2
Vancouver	15,030	13,490	13,270	-220	-1,760	-1.6	-11.7
Victoria	2,290	1,870	1,890	20	-400	1.1	-17.5
Census agglomerations	13,460	9,660	9,640	-20	-3,820	-0.2	-28.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	11,170	8,400	8,500	100	-2,670	1.2	-23.9

^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): Table 14-10-0013-01 (formerly CANSIM table 276-0034).

Table 4
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	November 2017	October 2018 ^P	November 2018 ^P	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	505,230	440,510	438,990	-1,520	-66,240	-0.3	-13.1
Management occupations	33,050	27,580	27,220	-360	-5,830	-1.3	-17.6
Senior management occupations	2,990	2,550	2,540	-10	-450	-0.4	-15.1
Specialized middle management occupations	11,500	9,480	9,290	-190	-2,210	-2.0	-19.2
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	11,560	9,640	9,590	-50	-1,970	-0.5	-17.0
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	6,990	5,910	5,810	-100	-1,180	-1.7	-16.9
Business, finance and administration occupations	52,200	44,170	43,930	-240	-8,270	-0.5	-15.8
Professional occupations in business and finance	6,300	5,450	5,380	-70	-920	-1.3	-14.6
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	22,310	18,830	18,580	-250	-3,730	-1.3	-16.7
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	1,980	1,750	1,720	-30	-260	-1.7	-13.1
Office support occupations	14,850	12,340	12,360	20	-2,490	0.2	-16.8
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	6,760	5,800	5,890	90	-870	1.6	-12.9
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	27,510	23,240	23,120	-120	-4,390	-0.5	-16.0
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	7,810	6,300	6,270	-30	-1,540	-0.5	-19.7
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	19,700	16,940	16,840	-100	-2,860	-0.6	-14.5
Health occupations	7,770	6,450	6,400	-50	-1,370	-0.8	-17.6
Professional occupations in nursing	750	600	580	-20	-170	-3.3	-22.7
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	590	560	540	-20	-50	-3.6	-8.5
Technical occupations in health	2,720	2,150	2,150	0	-570	0.0	-21.0
Assisting occupations in support of health services	3,720	3,150	3,130	-20	-590	-0.6	-15.9
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	43,400	42,780	41,910	-870	-1,490	-2.0	-3.4
Professional occupations in education services	10,630	11,620	11,040	-580	410	-5.0	3.9
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	5,040	4,310	4,380	70	-660	1.6	-13.1
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	9,360	9,440	9,370	-70	10	-0.7	0.1
Occupations in front-line public protection services	660	530	530	0	-130	0.0	-19.7
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	17,720	16,880	16,590	-290	-1,130	-1.7	-6.4
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	8,720	8,140	8,240	100	-480	1.2	-5.5
Professional occupations in art and culture	1,760	1,640	1,610	-30	-150	-1.8	-8.5
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	6,960	6,500	6,620	120	-340	1.8	-4.9
Sales and service occupations	80,720	66,370	67,830	1,460	-12,890	2.2	-16.0
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	4,030	3,300	3,340	40	-690	1.2	-17.1
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	15,750	13,170	13,390	220	-2,360	1.7	-15.0
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	11,810	9,260	9,650	390	-2,160	4.2	-18.3
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	20,760	17,390	17,680	290	-3,080	1.7	-14.8
Sales support occupations	7,770	6,160	6,350	190	-1,420	3.1	-18.3
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	20,600	17,090	17,420	330	-3,180	1.9	-15.4
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	172,830	153,440	151,080	-2,360	-21,750	-1.5	-12.6
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	63,650	58,080	56,340	-1,740	-7,310	-3.0	-11.5
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	16,230	14,390	14,340	-50	-1,890	-0.3	-11.6
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	9,630	8,250	8,360	110	-1,270	1.3	-13.2
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	41,130	34,670	34,600	-70	-6,530	-0.2	-15.9
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	42,200	38,040	37,440	-600	-4,760	-1.6	-11.3

Table 4 - continued

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

	November 2017	October 2018 ^P	November 2018 ^P	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018	October to November 2018	November 2017 to November 2018
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	36,510	31,980	31,340	-640	-5,170	-2.0	-14.2
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	7,430	6,940	6,980	40	-450	0.6	-6.1
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	14,350	12,620	11,880	-740	-2,470	-5.9	-17.2
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	14,730	12,410	12,490	80	-2,240	0.6	-15.2
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	40,880	34,150	35,080	930	-5,800	2.7	-14.2
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	2,730	2,430	2,390	-40	-340	-1.6	-12.5
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	11,770	10,130	10,150	20	-1,620	0.2	-13.8
Assemblers in manufacturing	6,920	3,900	4,940	1,040	-1,980	26.7	-28.6
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	19,460	17,690	17,610	-80	-1,850	-0.5	-9.5

^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): Table 14-10-0337-01 (formerly CANSIM table 276-0043).

Sustainable Development Goals

On January 1, 2016, the world officially began implementation of the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)—the United Nations' transformative plan of action that addresses urgent global challenges over the next 15 years. The plan is based on 17 specific sustainable development goals.

Employment Insurance is an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the Global Goals for Sustainable Development. This release will be used in helping to measure the following goal:



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.

Regular EI benefits are paid 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 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](#).

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 4 to 10, 2018. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS. However, claims data are for the entire month.

On December 18, 2018, the data from January 2004 to December 2017 were corrected for the "Compassionate care benefits," "Special benefits" and "All types of income benefits" series.

Geographical definitions

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centered 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 2018 will be released on February 21, 2019.

Available tables: [14-10-0004-01](#) to [14-10-0014-01](#) , [14-10-0336-01](#) and [14-10-0337-01](#).

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).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bertrand Ouellet-Léveillé (613-864-6641; bertrand.ouellet-leveille@canada.ca) or Client Services (toll free: 1-866-873-8788; statcan.labour-travail.statcan@canada.ca), Labour Statistics Division.