

# Employment Insurance, April 2019

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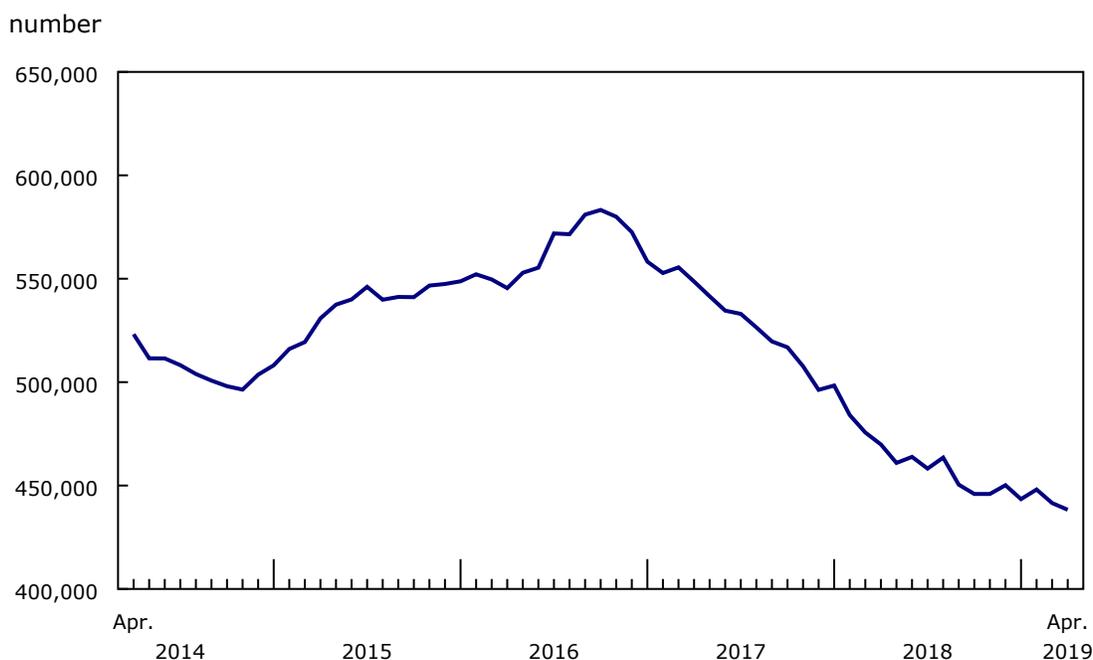
In April, 438,300 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, little changed from March.

The number of beneficiaries decreased in seven provinces, most notably in Saskatchewan (-2.9%), Alberta (-2.8%) and Manitoba (-2.6%). In contrast, there were increases in Nova Scotia (+4.2%) and New Brunswick (+1.1%), while there was little change in Quebec.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of EI beneficiaries in Canada decreased by 31,600 (-6.7%), with declines in all provinces. At the same time, employment has been trending up, increasing 2.3% over the 12 months to April.

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 Saskatchewan, 15,500 people received regular EI benefits in April, down 2.9% from March. There were notable declines in the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Saskatoon (-5.1%) and in areas outside the CMAs and census agglomerations (CAs) (-2.4%). On a year-over-year basis, the number of beneficiaries in Saskatchewan declined 11.6%, the largest decrease among the provinces. According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), employment in the province increased by 2.6% over the same period, while the unemployment rate decreased by 1.0 percentage point to 5.4%.



There were 51,600 Albertans receiving regular EI benefits in April, down 2.8% from March. There were decreases across the province, most notably in the areas outside of the CMAs and CAs (-3.8%) and in the CMA of Calgary (-3.7%). At the provincial level, there were fewer beneficiaries who had last worked in natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations (-12.4%). Compared with April 2018, the number of regular EI recipients was down 9.6% in the province.

In April, there were 15,500 regular EI beneficiaries in Manitoba, down 2.6% from the previous month. There were fewer beneficiaries in the CMA of Winnipeg (-3.1%) and in the areas outside the CMA and CAs (-2.2%). On a year-over-year basis, 1.9% fewer people received regular benefits.

The number of beneficiaries in British Columbia declined 2.2% to 40,600. Decreases across most of the province, notably in the CMA of Kelowna (-7.7%) and in the areas outside the CMAs and CAs (-4.4%), were partially offset by an increase in the CMA of Vancouver (+1.7%). Compared with April 2018, the number of beneficiaries in the province decreased by 5.3%.

There were 7,600 EI recipients in Prince Edward Island in April, 1.8% fewer than in March. This was the fourth consecutive monthly decrease, with declines spread across the province. Compared with 12 months earlier, there were 4.5% fewer beneficiaries in April.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits decreased by 1.8% to 33,200, due to fewer beneficiaries in areas outside of the CMA and CAs (-2.5%). Compared with April 2018, there were 10.9% fewer recipients in Newfoundland and Labrador. At the same time, according to the LFS, the unemployment rate in the province decreased 2.8 percentage points to 11.7%.

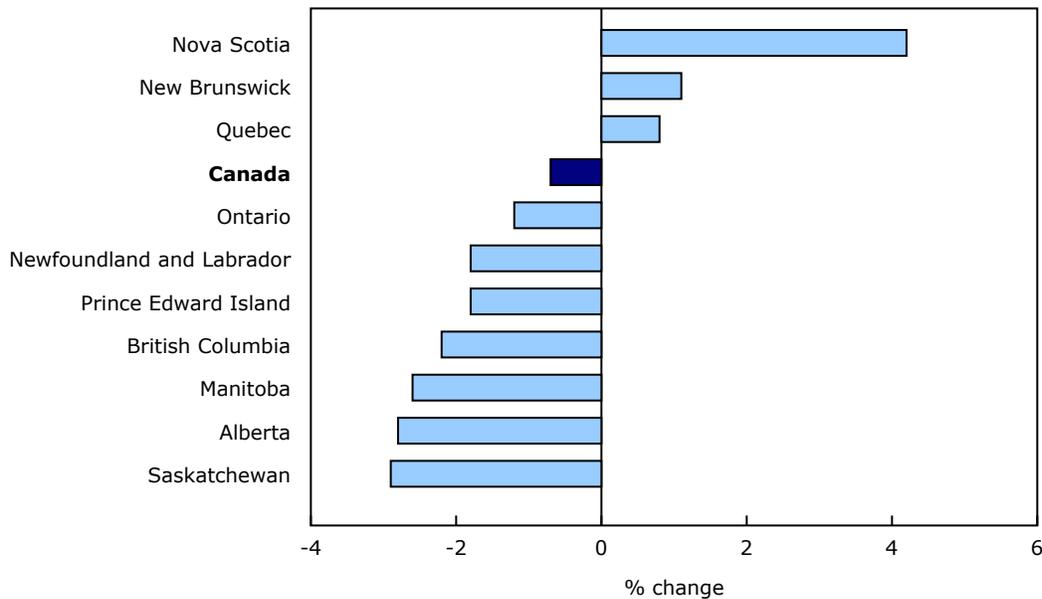
In April, 113,400 Ontarians received regular EI benefits, down 1.2% compared with March. Most of the decrease came from the CMAs, with declines in Oshawa (-7.3%), London (-6.4%), Hamilton (-3.7%) and Toronto (-1.6%) partially offset by increases in Windsor (+4.7%) and the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA (+2.6%). Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of beneficiaries in the province was down 6.3%, the 21st consecutive month of year-over-year declines.

The number of beneficiaries in Nova Scotia was up 4.2% to 26,300 in April, partially offsetting a decline in March. The increase in April was spread across the province. On a year-over-year basis, the number of EI recipients declined 3.5%. According to the LFS, the unemployment rate increased 0.7 percentage points to 6.9% in April, following a downward trend that started in September 2018.

In New Brunswick, there were 28,600 regular EI beneficiaries in April, 1.1% more than in March. Most of the increase took place outside the CMAs and CAs (+1.1%). There were 1.2% fewer regular EI recipients in the province in April compared with 12 months earlier.

There was little change in the number of people receiving EI benefits in Quebec in April, at 103,400. The number of beneficiaries in the province had been trending downward since September 2018. On a year-over-year basis, there were 7.7% fewer people receiving regular EI benefits in Quebec.

**Chart 2**  
**Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by province, March to April 2019**



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

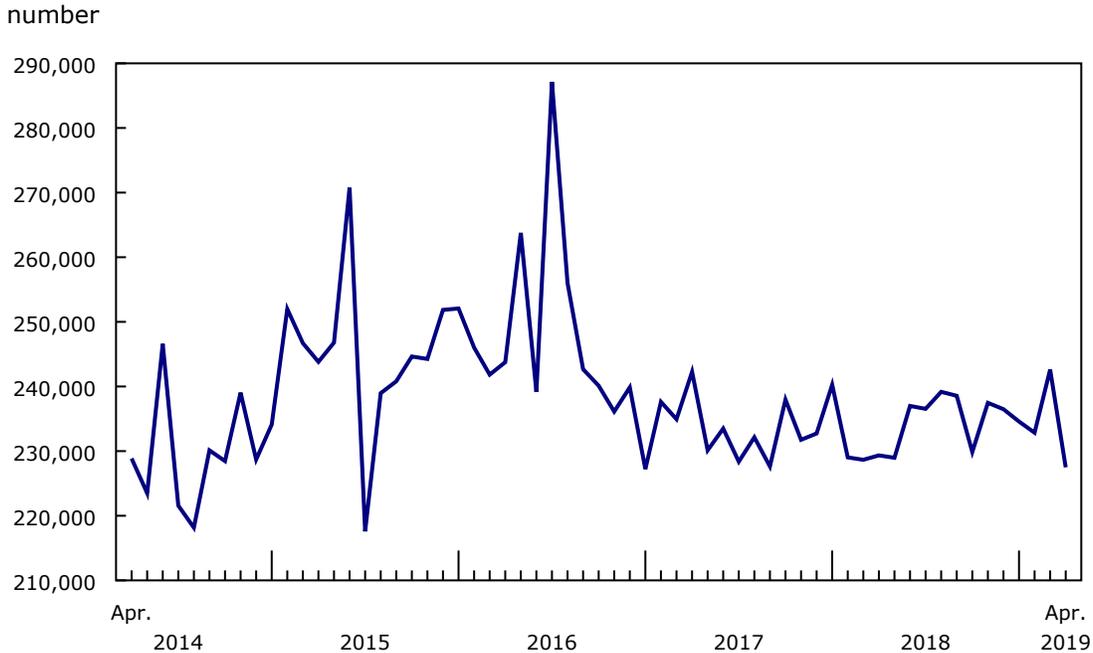
## Employment Insurance claims

In April, there were 227,500 claims, down 6.2% from the previous month. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries. Claims data pertain to initial and renewal claims received for any type of EI benefits, including special benefits.

The number of claims decreased in all provinces, most notably in Manitoba (-19.6%), Alberta (-8.4%) and Quebec (-8.2%). The decrease in Manitoba offset a similar increase in the previous month.

On a year-over-year basis, the number of claims was little changed, as decreases in seven provinces, notably Quebec (-4.5%) and Alberta (-4.4%), offset increases in Prince Edward Island (+6.4%), Ontario (+5.6%) and British Columbia (+2.7%).

**Chart 3  
Employment Insurance claims**



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

**Spotlight on Nunavut: 20 years of data**

In April 1999, the territory of Nunavut was created as part of the Nunavut Land Claims Agreement between the Inuit and the Government of Canada. For the last 20 years, Statistics Canada has been publishing data on Nunavut, including EI statistics.

Since October 2014, Nunavut has been divided into two EI economic regions: Iqaluit and the communities outside of the capital. For the period from April 7 to May 11, 2019, the unemployment rates for EI purposes were 6.1% in the Iqaluit region and 18.9% in the rest of Nunavut. The regional unemployment rates are used to determine the number of insured hours a worker has to have worked to qualify for regular benefits.

In April 2019, 460 Nunavummiut received regular EI benefits, little changed over the previous six months, following a downward trend throughout most of 2018.

The number of recipients in April 2019 was similar to what it was 20 years earlier, in April 1999, when there were 490 recipients. There were notable increases in 2009, coinciding with the economic downturn, and in July 2016, when the duration of EI benefits was increased in some regions of the country. For more information on this topic, please visit [Additional Employment Insurance regular benefits for unemployed workers in affected regions](#).

In April 2019, about two-thirds (67%) of those receiving regular EI benefits were men, a proportion that has remained relatively stable since comparable data became available in 1999. Also, 43% of recipients last worked in trades, transport, equipment operations and related occupations.

In addition to those receiving regular EI benefits, other Nunavummiut received special benefits (parental, maternity, and sickness benefits) and a small number received fishing benefits. On average, in 2018, close to one-third (32%) of those receiving EI benefits received special benefits, with the majority of them receiving parental benefits.

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## **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

### Historical revision

With the June 20, 2019 release of April data, the Employment Insurance (EI) statistics were revised back to January 2000. This revision contains the following changes:

Geography boundaries have been updated from the 2011 to the 2016 Standard Geographical Classification, which mainly affects boundaries of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs).

Occupations have been updated from the 2011 to the 2016 National Occupation Classification (NOC). This change had no effect on the estimates published at the 3-digit NOC level.

The seasonally adjusted series of EI statistics were revised to reflect the most recent seasonal factors.

To preserve consistencies across time despite all of the above changes, all EI data series have been the subject of an historical revision going back to January 2000.

### Concepts and methodology

The analysis presented here focuses on people who received regular 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](#).

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

### Geographical definitions

A CMA or a 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 2016 – definitions](#) for more information.

### Next release

Data on EI for May will be released on July 18.

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

	April 2018	March 2019 <sup>P</sup>	April 2019 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019
	number		change		% change		
<b>Canada</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>469,870</b>	<b>441,530</b>	<b>438,290</b>	<b>-3,240</b>	<b>-31,580</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
15 to 24 years	43,140	39,360	38,820	-540	-4,320	-1.4	-10.0
25 to 54 years	300,240	278,360	277,270	-1,090	-22,970	-0.4	-7.7
55 years and over	126,500	123,810	122,200	-1,610	-4,300	-1.3	-3.4
<b>Men</b>	<b>289,500</b>	<b>275,690</b>	<b>273,140</b>	<b>-2,550</b>	<b>-16,360</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-5.7</b>
15 to 24 years	31,070	27,760	27,570	-190	-3,500	-0.7	-11.3
25 to 54 years	181,450	170,680	169,570	-1,110	-11,880	-0.7	-6.5
55 years and over	76,990	77,250	76,000	-1,250	-990	-1.6	-1.3
<b>Women</b>	<b>180,370</b>	<b>165,850</b>	<b>165,150</b>	<b>-700</b>	<b>-15,220</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-8.4</b>
15 to 24 years	12,070	11,610	11,250	-360	-820	-3.1	-6.8
25 to 54 years	118,790	107,680	107,700	20	-11,090	0.0	-9.3
55 years and over	49,510	46,560	46,200	-360	-3,310	-0.8	-6.7
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>37,220</b>	<b>33,760</b>	<b>33,160</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-4,060</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-10.9</b>
15 to 24 years	3,470	2,920	2,860	-60	-610	-2.1	-17.6
25 to 54 years	21,510	18,880	18,550	-330	-2,960	-1.7	-13.8
55 years and over	12,240	11,960	11,750	-210	-490	-1.8	-4.0
<b>Men</b>	<b>23,330</b>	<b>20,660</b>	<b>20,260</b>	<b>-400</b>	<b>-3,070</b>	<b>-1.9</b>	<b>-13.2</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>13,890</b>	<b>13,110</b>	<b>12,890</b>	<b>-220</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>-1.7</b>	<b>-7.2</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>7,990</b>	<b>7,770</b>	<b>7,630</b>	<b>-140</b>	<b>-360</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
15 to 24 years	1,310	1,260	1,160	-100	-150	-7.9	-11.5
25 to 54 years	4,270	4,040	3,980	-60	-290	-1.5	-6.8
55 years and over	2,410	2,470	2,500	30	90	1.2	3.7
<b>Men</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>4,540</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>3,340</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>27,270</b>	<b>25,260</b>	<b>26,310</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>-960</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-3.5</b>
15 to 24 years	3,090	3,150	2,990	-160	-100	-5.1	-3.2
25 to 54 years	16,440	14,780	15,660	880	-780	6.0	-4.7
55 years and over	7,750	7,330	7,650	320	-100	4.4	-1.3
<b>Men</b>	<b>17,520</b>	<b>16,540</b>	<b>16,880</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>-640</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-3.7</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>9,750</b>	<b>8,720</b>	<b>9,430</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>-320</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-3.3</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>28,900</b>	<b>28,260</b>	<b>28,560</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>-340</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
15 to 24 years	3,920	3,880	3,830	-50	-90	-1.3	-2.3
25 to 54 years	16,050	15,180	15,410	230	-640	1.5	-4.0
55 years and over	8,930	9,200	9,330	130	400	1.4	4.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>18,580</b>	<b>18,310</b>	<b>18,460</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>10,320</b>	<b>9,950</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-220</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>-2.1</b>
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>112,040</b>	<b>102,650</b>	<b>103,440</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>-8,600</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
15 to 24 years	8,740	7,150	7,290	140	-1,450	2.0	-16.6
25 to 54 years	70,900	62,970	63,820	850	-7,080	1.3	-10.0
55 years and over	32,390	32,530	32,330	-200	-60	-0.6	-0.2
<b>Men</b>	<b>70,540</b>	<b>64,480</b>	<b>65,100</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>-5,440</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>41,500</b>	<b>38,170</b>	<b>38,340</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>-3,160</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-7.6</b>
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>121,080</b>	<b>114,780</b>	<b>113,440</b>	<b>-1,340</b>	<b>-7,640</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-6.3</b>
15 to 24 years	9,450	8,650	8,820	170	-630	2.0	-6.7
25 to 54 years	81,230	76,850	75,980	-870	-5,250	-1.1	-6.5
55 years and over	30,390	29,280	28,650	-630	-1,740	-2.2	-5.7
<b>Men</b>	<b>68,650</b>	<b>67,020</b>	<b>66,330</b>	<b>-690</b>	<b>-2,320</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-3.4</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>52,420</b>	<b>47,760</b>	<b>47,120</b>	<b>-640</b>	<b>-5,300</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-10.1</b>

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

	April 2018	March 2019 <sup>P</sup>	April 2019 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019
<b>Manitoba</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>15,820</b>	<b>15,930</b>	<b>15,520</b>	<b>-410</b>	<b>-300</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
15 to 24 years	2,200	2,140	2,020	-120	-180	-5.6	-8.2
25 to 54 years	10,470	10,420	10,180	-240	-290	-2.3	-2.8
55 years and over	3,150	3,370	3,310	-60	160	-1.8	5.1
<b>Men</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>10,540</b>	<b>10,250</b>	<b>-290</b>	<b>-210</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>5,270</b>	<b>-120</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-1.7</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>17,560</b>	<b>15,990</b>	<b>15,530</b>	<b>-460</b>	<b>-2,030</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>-11.6</b>
15 to 24 years	2,100	1,860	1,810	-50	-290	-2.7	-13.8
25 to 54 years	11,460	10,420	10,210	-210	-1,250	-2.0	-10.9
55 years and over	4,010	3,710	3,510	-200	-500	-5.4	-12.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>12,170</b>	<b>11,220</b>	<b>10,830</b>	<b>-390</b>	<b>-1,340</b>	<b>-3.5</b>	<b>-11.0</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>5,390</b>	<b>4,770</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-690</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>-12.8</b>
<b>Alberta</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>57,100</b>	<b>53,050</b>	<b>51,590</b>	<b>-1,460</b>	<b>-5,510</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-9.6</b>
15 to 24 years	5,110	4,730	4,610	-120	-500	-2.5	-9.8
25 to 54 years	38,620	36,200	35,380	-820	-3,240	-2.3	-8.4
55 years and over	13,370	12,120	11,600	-520	-1,770	-4.3	-13.2
<b>Men</b>	<b>37,210</b>	<b>35,800</b>	<b>34,740</b>	<b>-1,060</b>	<b>-2,470</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>19,890</b>	<b>17,260</b>	<b>16,850</b>	<b>-410</b>	<b>-3,040</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-15.3</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>42,820</b>	<b>41,490</b>	<b>40,560</b>	<b>-930</b>	<b>-2,260</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
15 to 24 years	3,550	3,360	3,190	-170	-360	-5.1	-10.1
25 to 54 years	27,820	26,810	26,310	-500	-1,510	-1.9	-5.4
55 years and over	11,450	11,320	11,050	-270	-400	-2.4	-3.5
<b>Men</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>24,800</b>	<b>24,060</b>	<b>-740</b>	<b>-940</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>17,820</b>	<b>16,690</b>	<b>16,490</b>	<b>-200</b>	<b>-1,330</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-7.5</b>
<b>Yukon</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-1.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>
15 to 24 years	60	50	50	0	-10	0.0	-16.7
25 to 54 years	360	420	420	0	60	0.0	16.7
55 years and over	150	170	160	-10	10	-5.9	6.7
<b>Men</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>23.5</b>
<b>Northwest Territories</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>4.2</b>
15 to 24 years	60	60	60	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	510	560	550	-10	40	-1.8	7.8
55 years and over	140	130	130	0	-10	0.0	-7.1
<b>Men</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>
<b>Nunavut</b>							
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>-19.3</b>
15 to 24 years	60	60	50	-10	-10	-16.7	-16.7
25 to 54 years	440	350	340	-10	-100	-2.9	-22.7
55 years and over	60	70	70	0	10	0.0	16.7
<b>Men</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-20.5</b>
<b>Women</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>-16.7</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, 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**

	April 2018	March 2019 <sup>P</sup>	April 2019 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019
	number		change		% change		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>229,340</b>	<b>242,610</b>	<b>227,490</b>	<b>-15,120</b>	<b>-1,850</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-0.8</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,990	8,730	8,300	-430	-690	-4.9	-7.7
Prince Edward Island	2,500	2,790	2,660	-130	160	-4.7	6.4
Nova Scotia	9,370	9,470	9,060	-410	-310	-4.3	-3.3
New Brunswick	10,220	10,600	9,960	-640	-260	-6.0	-2.5
Quebec	63,530	66,060	60,670	-5,390	-2,860	-8.2	-4.5
Ontario	70,170	76,800	74,090	-2,710	3,920	-3.5	5.6
Manitoba	8,280	9,520	7,650	-1,870	-630	-19.6	-7.6
Saskatchewan	7,300	6,900	6,590	-310	-710	-4.5	-9.7
Alberta	23,970	25,020	22,910	-2,110	-1,060	-8.4	-4.4
British Columbia	24,050	25,710	24,690	-1,020	640	-4.0	2.7
Yukon	300	300	270	-30	-30	-10.0	-10.0
Northwest Territories	300	320	280	-40	-20	-12.5	-6.7
Nunavut	220	220	190	-30	-30	-13.6	-13.6

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

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

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

	April 2018	March 2019 <sup>P</sup>	April 2019 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019
	number		change		% change		
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>5,230</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>4,460</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-770</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-14.7</b>
St. John's	5,230	4,500	4,460	-40	-770	-0.9	-14.7
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>4,470</b>	<b>4,520</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-430</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-8.7</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>27,040</b>	<b>24,790</b>	<b>24,180</b>	<b>-610</b>	<b>-2,860</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-10.6</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>							
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>3,440</b>	<b>3,390</b>	<b>3,310</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>-130</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-3.8</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>4,550</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-230</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>5,290</b>	<b>4,840</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>-270</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>-5.1</b>
Halifax	5,290	4,840	5,020	180	-270	3.7	-5.1
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.2</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>13,090</b>	<b>11,640</b>	<b>12,290</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>-6.1</b>
<b>New Brunswick</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>4,910</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
Moncton	2,750	2,610	2,610	0	-140	0.0	-5.1
Saint John	2,160	2,200	2,250	50	90	2.3	4.2
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>5,940</b>	<b>5,990</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-80</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>17,920</b>	<b>17,520</b>	<b>17,710</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>-210</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
<b>Quebec</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>61,080</b>	<b>53,020</b>	<b>53,230</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>-7,850</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-12.9</b>
Montréal	42,830	36,640	36,630	-10	-6,200	0.0	-14.5
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	2,840	2,590	2,660	70	-180	2.7	-6.3
Québec	7,720	6,950	6,950	0	-770	0.0	-10.0
Saguenay	3,010	2,680	2,680	0	-330	0.0	-11.0
Sherbrooke	2,500	2,180	2,290	110	-210	5.0	-8.4
Trois-Rivières	2,190	1,970	2,030	60	-160	3.0	-7.3
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>13,050</b>	<b>13,310</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>-190</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-1.4</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>37,460</b>	<b>36,590</b>	<b>36,900</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>-560</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
<b>Ontario</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>88,180</b>	<b>84,530</b>	<b>83,380</b>	<b>-1,150</b>	<b>-4,800</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-5.4</b>
Barrie	2,000	1,980	1,970	-10	-30	-0.5	-1.5
Belleville	1,440	1,170	1,120	-50	-320	-4.3	-22.2
Brantford	1,460	1,470	1,430	-40	-30	-2.7	-2.1
Greater Sudbury	2,400	1,990	2,020	30	-380	1.5	-15.8
Guelph	1,000	1,000	980	-20	-20	-2.0	-2.0
Hamilton	5,780	5,400	5,200	-200	-580	-3.7	-10.0
Kingston	1,300	1,430	1,420	-10	120	-0.7	9.2
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4,220	4,270	4,240	-30	20	-0.7	0.5
London	4,130	4,250	3,980	-270	-150	-6.4	-3.6
Oshawa	3,650	3,280	3,040	-240	-610	-7.3	-16.7
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	6,350	5,430	5,570	140	-780	2.6	-12.3
Peterborough	1,050	1,030	1,030	0	-20	0.0	-1.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	4,590	4,240	4,240	0	-350	0.0	-7.6
Thunder Bay	1,450	1,340	1,400	60	-50	4.5	-3.4
Toronto	44,250	42,860	42,190	-670	-2,060	-1.6	-4.7
Windsor	3,100	3,400	3,560	160	460	4.7	14.8
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>13,930</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>-160</b>	<b>-1,170</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-8.4</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>18,960</b>	<b>17,330</b>	<b>17,300</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-1,660</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-8.8</b>
<b>Manitoba</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>7,510</b>	<b>7,640</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>-240</b>	<b>-110</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Winnipeg	7,510	7,640	7,400	-240	-110	-3.1	-1.5
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>6,910</b>	<b>6,760</b>	<b>-150</b>	<b>-250</b>	<b>-2.2</b>	<b>-3.6</b>

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

	April 2018	March 2019 <sup>P</sup>	April 2019 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019
<b>Saskatchewan</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>6,270</b>	<b>5,790</b>	<b>5,550</b>	<b>-240</b>	<b>-720</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-11.5</b>
Regina	2,060	2,260	2,210	-50	150	-2.2	7.3
Saskatoon	4,210	3,530	3,350	-180	-860	-5.1	-20.4
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>2,850</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>-330</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>-10.5</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>8,150</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>-180</b>	<b>-980</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-12.0</b>
<b>Alberta</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>40,390</b>	<b>36,600</b>	<b>35,670</b>	<b>-930</b>	<b>-4,720</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-11.7</b>
Calgary	19,160	16,800	16,180	-620	-2,980	-3.7	-15.6
Edmonton	20,170	18,660	18,400	-260	-1,770	-1.4	-8.8
Lethbridge	1,070	1,140	1,090	-50	20	-4.4	1.9
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>7,180</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>7,110</b>	<b>-190</b>	<b>-70</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>9,530</b>	<b>9,150</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>-350</b>	<b>-730</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>-7.7</b>
<b>British Columbia</b>							
<b>Census metropolitan areas</b>	<b>21,470</b>	<b>20,540</b>	<b>20,480</b>	<b>-60</b>	<b>-990</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-4.6</b>
Abbotsford–Mission	1,820	1,830	1,780	-50	-40	-2.7	-2.2
Kelowna	2,490	2,460	2,270	-190	-220	-7.7	-8.8
Vancouver	15,150	14,140	14,380	240	-770	1.7	-5.1
Victoria	2,020	2,110	2,050	-60	30	-2.8	1.5
<b>Census agglomerations</b>	<b>11,890</b>	<b>11,580</b>	<b>11,100</b>	<b>-480</b>	<b>-790</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>-6.6</b>
<b>Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>8,970</b>	<b>-410</b>	<b>-480</b>	<b>-4.4</b>	<b>-5.1</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, the Job Creation Partnerships Program and the Self-employment Program.

2. 2016 Standard Geographical Classification.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0322-01.

**Table 4**  
**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by occupation,<sup>2</sup> Canada – Seasonally adjusted**

	April 2018	March 2019 <sup>P</sup>	April 2019 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019
	number			change		% change	
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>469,870</b>	<b>441,530</b>	<b>438,290</b>	<b>-3,240</b>	<b>-31,580</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-6.7</b>
<b>Management occupations</b>	<b>30,840</b>	<b>27,660</b>	<b>27,490</b>	<b>-170</b>	<b>-3,350</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-10.9</b>
Senior management occupations	2,900	2,500	2,430	-70	-470	-2.8	-16.2
Specialized middle management occupations	10,670	9,240	9,240	0	-1,430	0.0	-13.4
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	10,850	9,700	9,560	-140	-1,290	-1.4	-11.9
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	6,420	6,210	6,250	40	-170	0.6	-2.6
<b>Business, finance and administration occupations</b>	<b>49,700</b>	<b>46,130</b>	<b>46,040</b>	<b>-90</b>	<b>-3,660</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-7.4</b>
Professional occupations in business and finance	6,070	5,630	5,640	10	-430	0.2	-7.1
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	21,660	19,940	19,940	0	-1,720	0.0	-7.9
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	1,930	1,800	1,810	10	-120	0.6	-6.2
Office support occupations	13,590	12,830	12,660	-170	-930	-1.3	-6.8
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	6,450	5,920	5,990	70	-460	1.2	-7.1
<b>Natural and applied sciences and related occupations</b>	<b>24,870</b>	<b>23,280</b>	<b>22,440</b>	<b>-840</b>	<b>-2,430</b>	<b>-3.6</b>	<b>-9.8</b>
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	6,990	6,450	6,300	-150	-690	-2.3	-9.9
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	17,890	16,830	16,140	-690	-1,750	-4.1	-9.8
<b>Health occupations</b>	<b>7,170</b>	<b>6,410</b>	<b>6,390</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-780</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>-10.9</b>
Professional occupations in nursing	710	610	620	10	-90	1.6	-12.7
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	570	550	550	0	-20	0.0	-3.5
Technical occupations in health	2,470	2,160	2,120	-40	-350	-1.9	-14.2
Assisting occupations in support of health services	3,420	3,090	3,100	10	-320	0.3	-9.4
<b>Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services</b>	<b>46,880</b>	<b>42,960</b>	<b>43,090</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>-3,790</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-8.1</b>
Professional occupations in education services	12,680	11,610	11,950	340	-730	2.9	-5.8
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	4,810	4,610	4,650	40	-160	0.9	-3.3
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	10,110	9,490	9,290	-200	-820	-2.1	-8.1
Occupations in front-line public protection services	630	530	530	0	-100	0.0	-15.9
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	18,650	16,720	16,660	-60	-1,990	-0.4	-10.7
<b>Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport</b>	<b>8,550</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Professional occupations in art and culture	1,710	1,680	1,700	20	-10	1.2	-0.6
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	6,830	6,930	7,070	140	240	2.0	3.5
<b>Sales and service occupations</b>	<b>75,100</b>	<b>67,770</b>	<b>67,030</b>	<b>-740</b>	<b>-8,070</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>-10.7</b>
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	3,870	3,350	3,320	-30	-550	-0.9	-14.2
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	14,550	13,460	13,470	10	-1,080	0.1	-7.4
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	11,660	9,580	9,200	-380	-2,460	-4.0	-21.1
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	19,150	17,870	17,830	-40	-1,320	-0.2	-6.9
Sales support occupations	7,180	6,350	6,220	-130	-960	-2.0	-13.4
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	18,680	17,150	16,980	-170	-1,700	-1.0	-9.1
<b>Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations</b>	<b>155,870</b>	<b>149,510</b>	<b>148,910</b>	<b>-600</b>	<b>-6,960</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-4.5</b>
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	57,270	53,570	54,570	1,000	-2,700	1.9	-4.7
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	14,530	13,740	13,780	40	-750	0.3	-5.2
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	8,470	8,080	7,810	-270	-660	-3.3	-7.8
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	39,600	38,140	37,960	-180	-1,640	-0.5	-4.1
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	36,010	35,980	34,800	-1,180	-1,210	-3.3	-3.4

Table 4 - continued

**Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits<sup>1</sup> by occupation,<sup>2</sup> Canada – Seasonally adjusted**

	April 2018	March 2019 <sup>P</sup>	April 2019 <sup>P</sup>	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019	March to April 2019	April 2018 to April 2019
<b>Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations</b>	<b>32,880</b>	<b>32,410</b>	<b>32,080</b>	<b>-330</b>	<b>-800</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-2.4</b>
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	6,960	7,300	7,420	120	460	1.6	6.6
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	13,600	12,850	13,010	160	-590	1.2	-4.3
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	12,320	12,250	11,650	-600	-670	-4.9	-5.4
<b>Occupations in manufacturing and utilities</b>	<b>36,630</b>	<b>33,980</b>	<b>33,550</b>	<b>-430</b>	<b>-3,080</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>-8.4</b>
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	2,620	2,180	2,140	-40	-480	-1.8	-18.3
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	10,340	9,590	9,270	-320	-1,070	-3.3	-10.3
Assemblers in manufacturing	5,770	5,270	5,430	160	-340	3.0	-5.9
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	17,900	16,930	16,710	-220	-1,190	-1.3	-6.6

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

2. National Occupational Classification 2016.

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

**Available tables:** [14-10-0004-01](#) to [14-10-0011-01](#) , [14-10-0137-01](#), [14-10-0322-01](#), [14-10-0323-01](#), [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](#)).

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