

Employment Insurance, February 2015

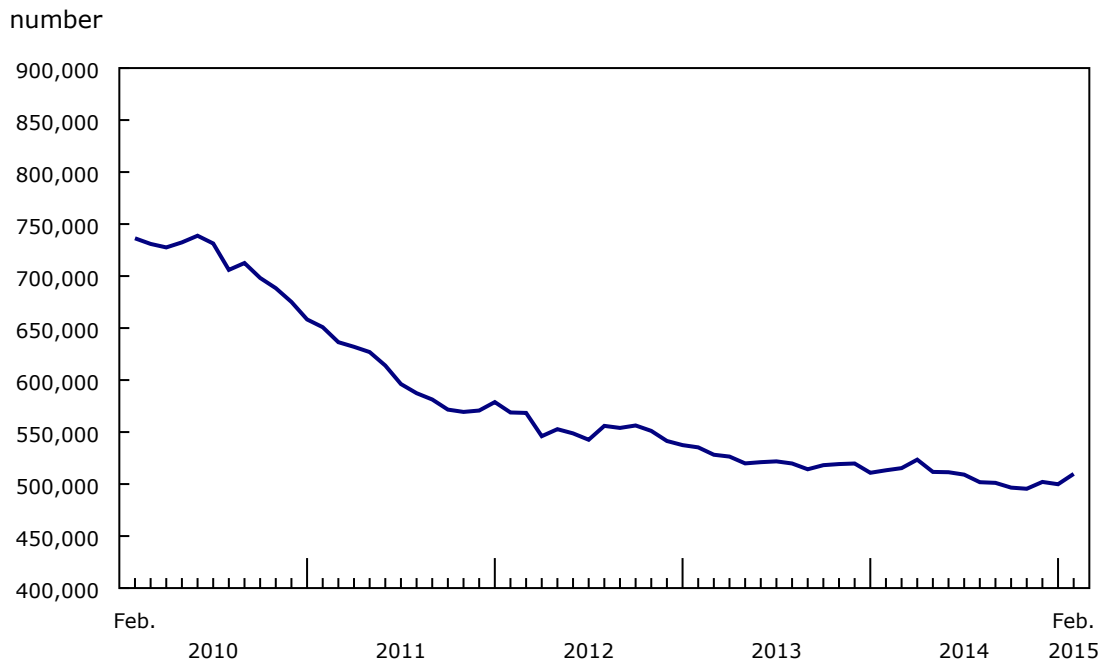
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, April 23, 2015

The number of people receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits rose by 2.0% (+9,900) to 509,800 in February, following five months of little change. Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of beneficiaries was down slightly (-0.7% or -3,500).

In February, the number of beneficiaries rose notably in several provinces compared with a month earlier, with Alberta experiencing the largest increase (+15.6%), followed by Saskatchewan (+4.9%) and Prince Edward Island (+3.7%).

The change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries reflects various situations, including people becoming beneficiaries, people going back to work and people no longer receiving regular benefits.

Chart 1
Number of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries



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

Provincial and metropolitan area overview

In Alberta, the number of people receiving benefits rose a substantial 15.6% in February to 36,000. This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase for the province and the largest since May 2009. The largest increases for the province were among beneficiaries who last worked in occupations unique to primary industry (+51.8%); processing, manufacturing and utilities (+29.1%); natural and applied sciences (+28.8%); as well as management (+14.3%).

There was a marked 24.2% increase in Alberta's census agglomerations (CAs) and in areas outside census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and CAs (+21.9%). At the same time, the CMAs of Edmonton (+12.3%) and Calgary (+11.8%) also had more beneficiaries in February. See "geographical definitions" in the note to readers.



In Saskatchewan, the number of people receiving regular EI benefits rose by 4.9% to 11,600 in February, the third consecutive monthly increase. The province had a marked 19.2% increase in the number of beneficiaries who last worked in occupations unique to primary industry. There was a notable increase in the province's CAs (+15.0%), while the CMA of Regina was up 2.8%.

Compared with January, the number of beneficiaries in Prince Edward Island rose by 3.7% to 7,500 in February, the third consecutive monthly increase. There were more beneficiaries in the CAs (+3.7%) and in the outlying areas (+3.5%) of the province.

In Quebec, the number of beneficiaries rose by 2.5% to 154,300. There were increases in all six metropolitan areas, ranging from 6.0% in Sherbrooke to 1.9% in Montréal. The number of beneficiaries also rose in the province's CAs (+3.4%) and outside of the CMAs and CAs (+2.4%).

Between January and February, the number of people receiving benefits in Newfoundland and Labrador rose by 2.3% to 31,800, continuing an upward trend that began last November. In February, there was a notable increase in the metropolitan area of St. John's (+5.3%). For the CAs within the province, the number of beneficiaries rose by 3.5%.

In Nova Scotia, there were 27,200 people receiving regular EI benefits in February, up 2.2% from January and the third consecutive monthly increase. While the number of beneficiaries was virtually unchanged in Halifax, regions outside of the CAs posted a 3.1% increase in February.

In New Brunswick, the number of people receiving benefits edged up 1.1% to 32,200, continuing a gradual upward trend that began last fall. In February, Moncton posted a 3.8% increase, partly offsetting a decline in January.

In Manitoba, the number of beneficiaries edged up 1.0% in February to 13,500. There were more people receiving benefits in the province's CAs (+4.6%), while there was little change elsewhere in the province.

While Ontario and British Columbia had little change in the number of beneficiaries between January and February, this was not the case in some areas within these provinces.

Of the 15 metropolitan areas in Ontario, 4 had more beneficiaries in February, most notably Windsor, (+14.4%). At the same time, there were declines in a number of metropolitan areas, especially Oshawa (-8.3%), Hamilton (-3.9%), Guelph (-3.3%) and St. Catharines–Niagara (-3.2%).

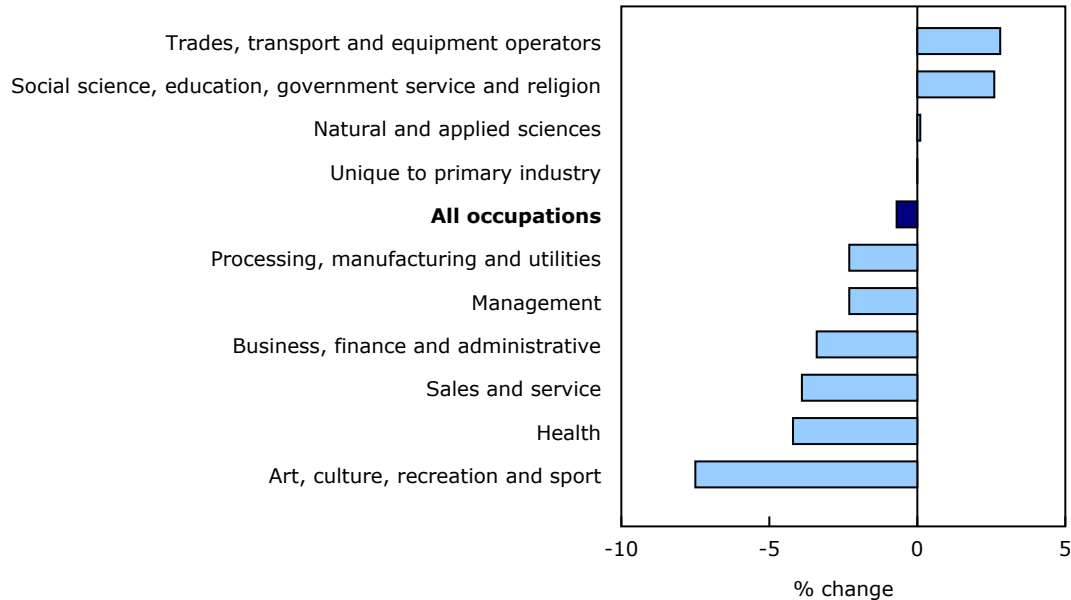
In February, two of the four metropolitan areas in British Columbia had fewer beneficiaries: Vancouver (-3.0%) and Abbotsford–Mission (-2.7%). In contrast, there were increases in the CAs (+1.5%) and in areas outside of the province's CMAs and CAs (+1.3%).

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

Compared with February 2014, the number of EI beneficiaries edged down 0.7% (-3,500).

Looking at EI recipients' last occupation, there were large decreases in the number of beneficiaries in several major occupation groups such as art, culture, recreation and sport occupations (-7.5%) and health (-4.2%) compared with the same month a year ago. In contrast, there were more people receiving benefits in trades, transport and equipment operators (+2.8%), as well as social science, education, government service and religion (+2.6%). At the same time, there was virtually no change in natural and applied sciences and in occupations unique to primary industry.

Chart 2
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, percentage change, February 2014 to February 2015



Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0041](#).

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

Compared with January, the number of beneficiaries increased 4.0% in February among men aged 15 to 24, while there was little change for women in the same age group.

Among men aged 25 to 54, the number of beneficiaries rose 2.4%, the third consecutive monthly increase, while there was a slight increase (+1.4%) among women in the same age group.

The number of beneficiaries rose slightly in February for men aged 55 and older (+1.7%) and for women in the same age group (+1.2%).

On a year-over-year basis, the fastest rate of decline was among women aged 15 to 24 (-5.1%) and women aged 25 to 54 (-3.7%). There was little change for men in the same age groups.

The number of men aged 55 and older receiving benefits increased by 2.7% compared with 12 months earlier, and rose by 2.2% for women in the same age group.

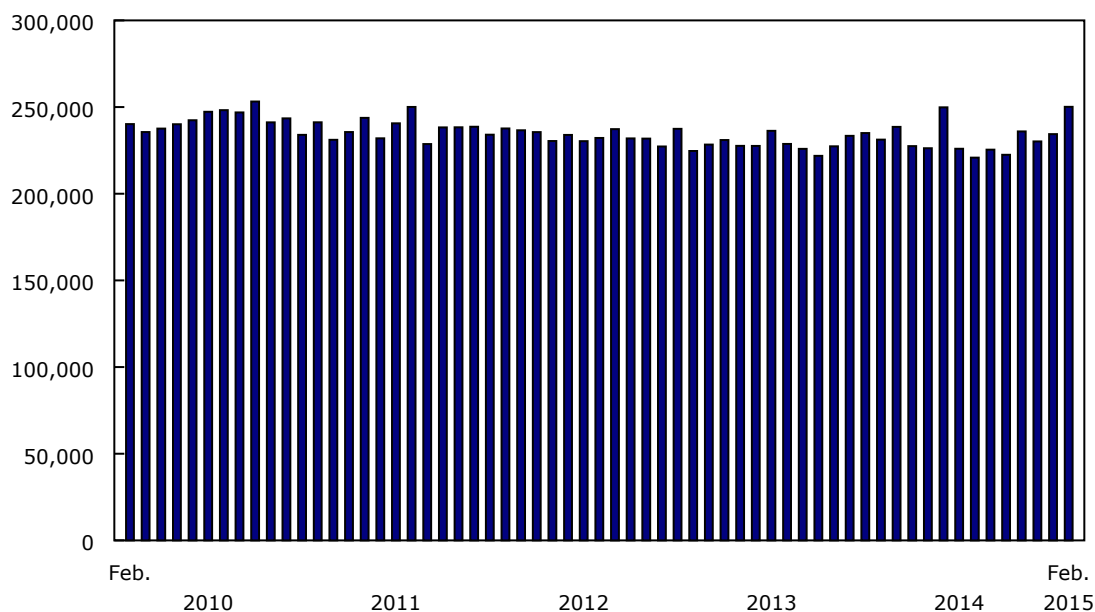
Employment Insurance claims

Nationally, the number of EI claims increased 6.7% in February compared with January. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

Every province had more claims in February, led by Alberta, where there was a marked 29.4% increase. This was the second consecutive month with an increase over 20% for the province and the largest since February 2009. There were also notable increases in February for Prince Edward Island (+11.9%), Manitoba (+6.3%), Ontario (+5.8%), British Columbia (+4.1%) and Saskatchewan (+3.9%). Smaller increases were posted in the other four provinces.

Chart 3 Employment Insurance claims

number of claims



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

Note to readers

Regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits are available to eligible individuals who lose their jobs and who are available for and able to work, but cannot find a job. To receive EI benefits, individuals must first submit a claim. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

There is always a certain proportion of unemployed people who do not qualify for benefits. Some unemployed people have not contributed to the program because they have not worked in the past 12 months or their employment 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](#).

EI statistics are produced from administrative data sources provided by Service Canada and Employment and Social Development Canada. These statistics may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the Employment Insurance Act or administrative procedures.

The number of regular EI beneficiaries and the number of claims received for the current and previous month are subject to revision.

The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all people who received EI benefits from February 15 to 21. This period coincides with the reference week of the Labour Force Survey (LFS). However, initial and renewal claims data are for the entire month.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits, and should not be confused with LFS data, which provide information on the total number of unemployed people.

Geographical definitions

A Census metropolitan area (CMA) or a Census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre. A CMA, also referred to as a 'metropolitan area' in this release, 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.

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

	February 2014	January 2015 ^P	February 2015 ^P	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	number		change		% change		
Canada							
Both sexes	513,250	499,840	509,780	9,940	-3,470	2.0	-0.7
15 to 24 years	49,070	46,820	48,250	1,430	-820	3.1	-1.7
25 to 54 years	346,610	334,250	340,970	6,720	-5,640	2.0	-1.6
55 years and over	117,570	118,770	120,550	1,780	2,980	1.5	2.5
Men	320,120	313,860	321,420	7,560	1,300	2.4	0.4
15 to 24 years	36,310	34,760	36,150	1,390	-160	4.0	-0.4
25 to 54 years	210,610	205,160	210,070	4,910	-540	2.4	-0.3
55 years and over	73,190	73,930	75,200	1,270	2,010	1.7	2.7
Women	193,130	185,990	188,350	2,360	-4,780	1.3	-2.5
15 to 24 years	12,750	12,060	12,100	40	-650	0.3	-5.1
25 to 54 years	135,990	129,100	130,900	1,800	-5,090	1.4	-3.7
55 years and over	44,380	44,830	45,360	530	980	1.2	2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	32,530	31,120	31,830	710	-700	2.3	-2.2
15 to 24 years	2,800	2,660	2,800	140	0	5.3	0.0
25 to 54 years	20,000	18,780	19,180	400	-820	2.1	-4.1
55 years and over	9,730	9,680	9,850	170	120	1.8	1.2
Men	19,690	18,680	19,170	490	-520	2.6	-2.6
Women	12,830	12,450	12,660	210	-170	1.7	-1.3
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,460	7,250	7,520	270	60	3.7	0.8
15 to 24 years	830	810	850	40	20	4.9	2.4
25 to 54 years	4,530	4,280	4,450	170	-80	4.0	-1.8
55 years and over	2,110	2,150	2,220	70	110	3.3	5.2
Men	4,530	4,430	4,570	140	40	3.2	0.9
Women	2,930	2,820	2,950	130	20	4.6	0.7
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	27,030	26,610	27,190	580	160	2.2	0.6
15 to 24 years	2,570	2,580	2,640	60	70	2.3	2.7
25 to 54 years	17,640	17,110	17,470	360	-170	2.1	-1.0
55 years and over	6,810	6,920	7,080	160	270	2.3	4.0
Men	17,330	17,270	17,700	430	370	2.5	2.1
Women	9,700	9,340	9,490	150	-210	1.6	-2.2
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	32,580	31,860	32,200	340	-380	1.1	-1.2
15 to 24 years	3,490	3,400	3,430	30	-60	0.9	-1.7
25 to 54 years	20,260	19,550	19,750	200	-510	1.0	-2.5
55 years and over	8,830	8,910	9,020	110	190	1.2	2.2
Men	20,960	20,850	21,020	170	60	0.8	0.3
Women	11,620	11,000	11,180	180	-440	1.6	-3.8
Quebec							
Both sexes	149,430	150,540	154,330	3,790	4,900	2.5	3.3
15 to 24 years	14,290	13,590	14,030	440	-260	3.2	-1.8
25 to 54 years	99,420	99,950	102,350	2,400	2,930	2.4	2.9
55 years and over	35,710	37,010	37,940	930	2,230	2.5	6.2
Men	97,010	98,000	100,600	2,600	3,590	2.7	3.7
Women	52,420	52,540	53,730	1,190	1,310	2.3	2.5
Ontario							
Both sexes	154,280	145,500	144,440	-1,060	-9,840	-0.7	-6.4
15 to 24 years	13,350	12,470	12,540	70	-810	0.6	-6.1
25 to 54 years	109,180	102,050	101,240	-810	-7,940	-0.8	-7.3
55 years and over	31,750	30,970	30,660	-310	-1,090	-1.0	-3.4
Men	92,940	87,580	86,940	-640	-6,000	-0.7	-6.5
Women	61,340	57,920	57,500	-420	-3,840	-0.7	-6.3

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

	February 2014	January 2015 ^P	February 2015 ^P	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
Manitoba							
Both sexes	13,490	13,370	13,500	130	10	1.0	0.1
15 to 24 years	1,800	1,770	1,810	40	10	2.3	0.6
25 to 54 years	9,250	9,140	9,250	110	0	1.2	0.0
55 years and over	2,440	2,460	2,440	-20	0	-0.8	0.0
Men	8,780	8,860	9,010	150	230	1.7	2.6
Women	4,710	4,510	4,490	-20	-220	-0.4	-4.7
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	11,050	11,080	11,620	540	570	4.9	5.2
15 to 24 years	1,420	1,390	1,480	90	60	6.5	4.2
25 to 54 years	7,340	7,280	7,600	320	260	4.4	3.5
55 years and over	2,290	2,400	2,550	150	260	6.3	11.4
Men	7,320	7,380	7,730	350	410	4.7	5.6
Women	3,730	3,700	3,900	200	170	5.4	4.6
Alberta							
Both sexes	30,790	31,090	35,950	4,860	5,160	15.6	16.8
15 to 24 years	3,570	3,640	4,100	460	530	12.6	14.8
25 to 54 years	21,630	21,560	25,180	3,620	3,550	16.8	16.4
55 years and over	5,590	5,890	6,670	780	1,080	13.2	19.3
Men	19,010	19,930	23,720	3,790	4,710	19.0	24.8
Women	11,770	11,160	12,230	1,070	460	9.6	3.9
British Columbia							
Both sexes	51,890	48,540	48,180	-360	-3,710	-0.7	-7.1
15 to 24 years	4,700	4,230	4,270	40	-430	0.9	-9.1
25 to 54 years	35,360	32,450	32,320	-130	-3,040	-0.4	-8.6
55 years and over	11,830	11,850	11,580	-270	-250	-2.3	-2.1
Men	30,780	29,080	29,080	0	-1,700	0.0	-5.5
Women	21,110	19,450	19,100	-350	-2,010	-1.8	-9.5
Yukon							
Both sexes	950	880	910	30	-40	3.4	-4.2
15 to 24 years	110	100	100	0	-10	0.0	-9.1
25 to 54 years	620	560	580	20	-40	3.6	-6.5
55 years and over	220	220	230	10	10	4.5	4.5
Men	620	550	570	20	-50	3.6	-8.1
Women	330	340	340	0	10	0.0	3.0
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	790	720	730	10	-60	1.4	-7.6
15 to 24 years	70	60	60	0	-10	0.0	-14.3
25 to 54 years	600	550	550	0	-50	0.0	-8.3
55 years and over	130	110	120	10	-10	9.1	-7.7
Men	500	450	470	20	-30	4.4	-6.0
Women	280	270	260	-10	-20	-3.7	-7.1
Nunavut							
Both sexes	470	360	360	0	-110	0.0	-23.4
15 to 24 years	40	30	40	10	0	33.3	0.0
25 to 54 years	390	280	270	-10	-120	-3.6	-30.8
55 years and over	40	40	50	10	10	25.0	25.0
Men	310	230	230	0	-80	0.0	-25.8
Women	160	130	130	0	-30	0.0	-18.8

^P preliminary

1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

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

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

	February 2014	January 2015 ^P	February 2015 ^P	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	number			change		% change	
Canada	231,210	234,380	250,130	15,750	18,920	6.7	8.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,830	8,880	9,060	180	230	2.0	2.6
Prince Edward Island	2,270	2,350	2,630	280	360	11.9	15.9
Nova Scotia	9,420	9,340	9,520	180	100	1.9	1.1
New Brunswick	9,660	9,830	10,060	230	400	2.3	4.1
Quebec	69,040	66,620	68,410	1,790	-630	2.7	-0.9
Ontario	73,880	72,900	77,160	4,260	3,280	5.8	4.4
Manitoba	7,650	7,490	7,960	470	310	6.3	4.1
Saskatchewan	5,830	6,350	6,600	250	770	3.9	13.2
Alberta	17,840	23,850	30,850	7,000	13,010	29.4	72.9
British Columbia	25,940	25,850	26,920	1,070	980	4.1	3.8
Yukon	320	380	370	-10	50	-2.6	15.6
Northwest Territories	280	270	280	10	0	3.7	0.0
Nunavut	190	180	170	-10	-20	-5.6	-10.5

^P preliminary

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

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

	February 2014	January 2015 ^P	February 2015 ^P	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	3,950	3,740	3,940	200	-10	5.3	-0.3
St. John's	3,950	3,740	3,940	200	-10	5.3	-0.3
Census agglomerations	3,240	3,160	3,270	110	30	3.5	0.9
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	25,330	24,230	24,620	390	-710	1.6	-2.8
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	3,100	2,950	3,060	110	-40	3.7	-1.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,360	4,300	4,450	150	90	3.5	2.1
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	5,040	4,850	4,880	30	-160	0.6	-3.2
Halifax	5,040	4,850	4,880	30	-160	0.6	-3.2
Census agglomerations	8,620	8,610	8,760	150	140	1.7	1.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,370	13,140	13,550	410	180	3.1	1.3
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,310	5,320	5,460	140	150	2.6	2.8
Moncton	3,000	2,860	2,970	110	-30	3.8	-1.0
Saint John	2,310	2,460	2,490	30	180	1.2	7.8
Census agglomerations	6,710	6,550	6,630	80	-80	1.2	-1.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	20,570	19,990	20,110	120	-460	0.6	-2.2
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	77,330	79,870	81,720	1,850	4,390	2.3	5.7
Montréal	53,760	55,700	56,760	1,060	3,000	1.9	5.6
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,590	3,840	3,960	120	370	3.1	10.3
Québec	9,590	9,680	9,950	270	360	2.8	3.8
Saguenay	4,230	4,490	4,600	110	370	2.4	8.7
Sherbrooke	3,050	3,330	3,530	200	480	6.0	15.7
Trois-Rivières	3,120	2,840	2,910	70	-210	2.5	-6.7
Census agglomerations	21,530	21,210	21,940	730	410	3.4	1.9
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	50,560	49,460	50,670	1,210	110	2.4	0.2
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	113,260	106,500	105,550	-950	-7,710	-0.9	-6.8
Barrie	2,510	2,370	2,390	20	-120	0.8	-4.8
Brantford	1,970	1,810	1,830	20	-140	1.1	-7.1
Greater Sudbury	2,560	2,220	2,280	60	-280	2.7	-10.9
Guelph	1,300	1,220	1,180	-40	-120	-3.3	-9.2
Hamilton	7,230	7,010	6,740	-270	-490	-3.9	-6.8
Kingston	1,660	1,620	1,600	-20	-60	-1.2	-3.6
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,570	4,960	4,940	-20	-630	-0.4	-11.3
London	5,810	5,290	5,270	-20	-540	-0.4	-9.3
Oshawa	4,260	4,360	4,000	-360	-260	-8.3	-6.1
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	7,160	7,480	7,480	0	320	0.0	4.5
Peterborough	1,530	1,460	1,440	-20	-90	-1.4	-5.9
St. Catharines–Niagara	5,790	5,370	5,200	-170	-590	-3.2	-10.2
Thunder Bay	1,790	1,660	1,690	30	-100	1.8	-5.6
Toronto	59,860	56,060	55,420	-640	-4,440	-1.1	-7.4
Windsor	4,270	3,600	4,120	520	-150	14.4	-3.5
Census agglomerations	17,670	16,660	16,700	40	-970	0.2	-5.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	23,350	22,340	22,190	-150	-1,160	-0.7	-5.0

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

	February 2014	January 2015 ^P	February 2015 ^P	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	7,110	7,020	7,040	20	-70	0.3	-1.0
Winnipeg	7,110	7,020	7,040	20	-70	0.3	-1.0
Census agglomerations	890	870	910	40	20	4.6	2.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,490	5,480	5,550	70	60	1.3	1.1
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	3,630	3,640	3,690	50	60	1.4	1.7
Regina	1,440	1,410	1,450	40	10	2.8	0.7
Saskatoon	2,190	2,220	2,240	20	50	0.9	2.3
Census agglomerations	1,900	1,930	2,220	290	320	15.0	16.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,520	5,510	5,710	200	190	3.6	3.4
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	20,780	20,820	23,320	2,500	2,540	12.0	12.2
Calgary	10,210	9,950	11,120	1,170	910	11.8	8.9
Edmonton	10,570	10,860	12,200	1,340	1,630	12.3	15.4
Census agglomerations	4,770	4,830	6,000	1,170	1,230	24.2	25.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,240	5,440	6,630	1,190	1,390	21.9	26.5
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	29,750	26,680	26,010	-670	-3,740	-2.5	-12.6
Abbotsford–Mission	2,780	2,630	2,560	-70	-220	-2.7	-7.9
Kelowna	2,460	2,410	2,410	0	-50	0.0	-2.0
Vancouver	21,680	19,070	18,500	-570	-3,180	-3.0	-14.7
Victoria	2,830	2,570	2,550	-20	-280	-0.8	-9.9
Census agglomerations	12,620	12,270	12,460	190	-160	1.5	-1.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	9,530	9,590	9,710	120	180	1.3	1.9

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

2. 2011 Standard Geographical Classification.

Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0034](#).

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

	February 2014	January 2015 ^P	February 2015 ^P	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015	January to February 2015	February 2014 to February 2015
	number		change		% change		
All occupations	513,250	499,840	509,780	9,940	-3,470	2.0	-0.7
Management occupations	31,690	30,850	30,970	120	-720	0.4	-2.3
Senior management occupations	2,810	2,800	2,740	-60	-70	-2.1	-2.5
Other management occupations	28,880	28,050	28,230	180	-650	0.6	-2.3
Business, finance and administrative occupations	63,910	61,010	61,710	700	-2,200	1.1	-3.4
Professional occupations in business and finance	5,090	4,580	4,620	40	-470	0.9	-9.2
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,300	16,550	16,710	160	-590	1.0	-3.4
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	41,520	39,880	40,370	490	-1,150	1.2	-2.8
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	27,770	27,370	27,790	420	20	1.5	0.1
Health occupations	7,840	7,500	7,510	10	-330	0.1	-4.2
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,270	1,250	1,250	0	-20	0.0	-1.6
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,560	6,250	6,270	20	-290	0.3	-4.4
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	27,780	27,380	28,500	1,120	720	4.1	2.6
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	14,930	15,010	15,250	240	320	1.6	2.1
Teachers and professors	12,850	12,380	13,250	870	400	7.0	3.1
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	9,820	9,160	9,080	-80	-740	-0.9	-7.5
Sales and service occupations	91,390	86,650	87,870	1,220	-3,520	1.4	-3.9
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,160	4,860	4,910	50	-250	1.0	-4.8
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	17,230	15,610	15,570	-40	-1,660	-0.3	-9.6
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	17,640	16,660	16,710	50	-930	0.3	-5.3
Occupations in protective services	4,970	4,650	4,690	40	-280	0.9	-5.6
Childcare and home support workers	15,200	15,330	15,530	200	330	1.3	2.2
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	31,190	29,540	30,460	920	-730	3.1	-2.3
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	169,530	169,560	174,270	4,710	4,740	2.8	2.8
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,580	6,710	7,020	310	440	4.6	6.7
Construction trades	36,320	36,180	37,200	1,020	880	2.8	2.4
Other trades occupations	38,950	38,610	39,850	1,240	900	3.2	2.3
Transport and equipment operators	39,220	39,730	40,840	1,110	1,620	2.8	4.1
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	48,450	48,350	49,360	1,010	910	2.1	1.9
Occupations unique to primary industry	36,340	35,660	36,330	670	-10	1.9	0.0
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	46,010	43,990	44,970	980	-1,040	2.2	-2.3
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	21,780	20,820	21,600	780	-180	3.7	-0.8
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	24,240	23,170	23,380	210	-860	0.9	-3.5

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1. Includes people who receive regular income benefits whether or not they participate in one of three employment benefit programs, namely the Skills Development Program, Job Creation Partnerships Program and Self-employment Program.

2. 2006 National Occupational Classification – Statistics.

Source(s): CANSIM table [276-0041](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [276-0003](#), [276-0004](#), [276-0011](#), [276-0017](#), [276-0018](#), [276-0020 to 276-0022](#), [276-0033 to 276-0035](#), [276-0040](#) and [276-0041](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2604](#).

Data on Employment Insurance for March will be released on May 21.

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

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