

Employment Insurance, July 2015

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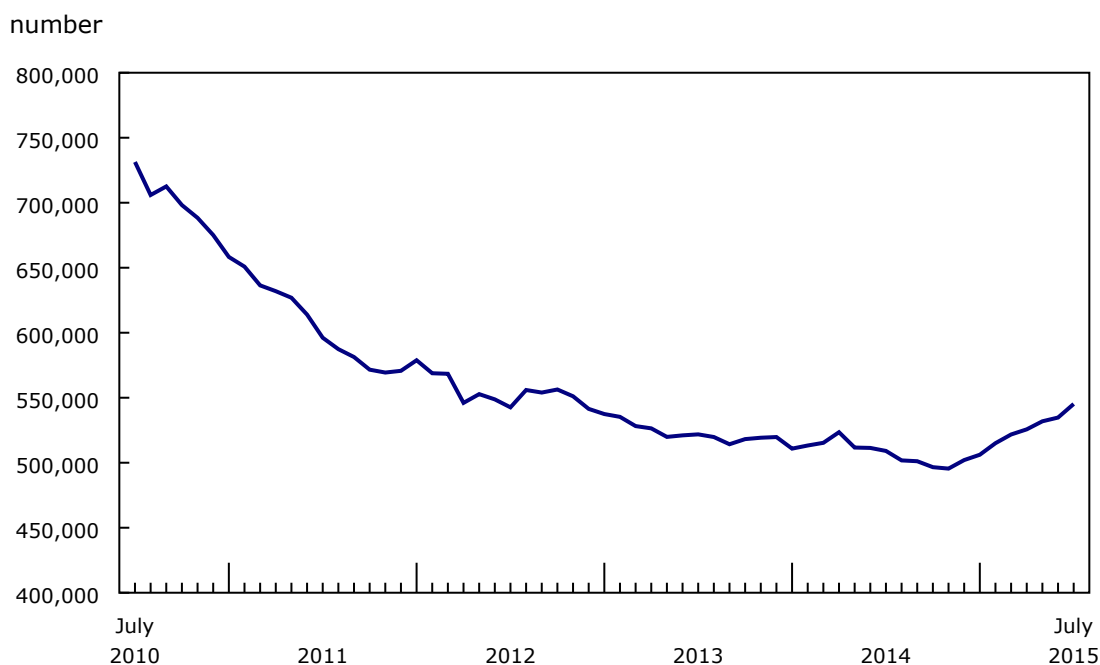
In July, 10,500 more people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits compared with June, up 2.0% to 545,200. On a year-over-year basis, the number of EI beneficiaries increased by 36,100 or 7.1%.

Most of the increase in July was in British Columbia and Ontario, where the number of beneficiaries rose 3.9% and 3.6% respectively. Smaller increases were recorded in Alberta (+1.8%), Quebec (+1.4%) and Saskatchewan (+1.2%).

In contrast, the number of beneficiaries decreased by 2.5% in Manitoba and 1.5% in Newfoundland and Labrador, whereas the remaining provinces saw little change.

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 sub-provincial overview

In British Columbia, 55,200 people received EI benefits in July, up 3.9% from June. Three of the four metropolitan areas in the province recorded increases: Kelowna (+7.3%), Victoria (+4.6%) and Vancouver (+2.7%). There was virtually no change in Abbotsford–Mission. Additionally, there were more people receiving benefits outside the metropolitan areas (+5.0%).



Ontario also saw an increase in the number of beneficiaries, up 3.6% to 153,600 in July. This was the largest increase in the number of beneficiaries for the province since June 2009. Of the 15 metropolitan areas in Ontario, Oshawa recorded the largest increase (+36.6%). Nine other metropolitan areas also posted increases, ranging from 1.9% in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo to 9.5% in Peterborough. Kingston was the lone metropolitan area with a decline (-4.2%), while the remaining metropolitan areas saw little change.

The number of beneficiaries in Alberta rose for the ninth consecutive month, up 1.8% to 52,700. However, this increase was smaller than those recorded in recent months. The largest increases in July came from Albertans who had last worked in natural and applied sciences (+5.7%), management (+4.5%) and in trades, transport and as equipment operators (+3.4%). Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of beneficiaries in the province was up 72.2%.

Most of the increase in July came from the metropolitan area of Edmonton (+4.6%), with the number of beneficiaries totalling 17,800, marking a ninth consecutive monthly increase. There was little change in Calgary and a slight increase (+1.6%) for the rest of the province.

Following several months of little change, the number of people receiving benefits in Quebec rose by 1.4% to 153,000. Most of the increase in July came from regions outside the metropolitan areas and census agglomerations.

Saskatchewan posted a small increase in the number of beneficiaries, up 1.2% to 13,800 in July. This was the eighth consecutive monthly gain for the province. Saskatoon accounted for most of the July increase (+3.9%).

The number of beneficiaries in Manitoba fell 2.5% in July to 13,900. Both the metropolitan area of Winnipeg and the rest of the province posted declines.

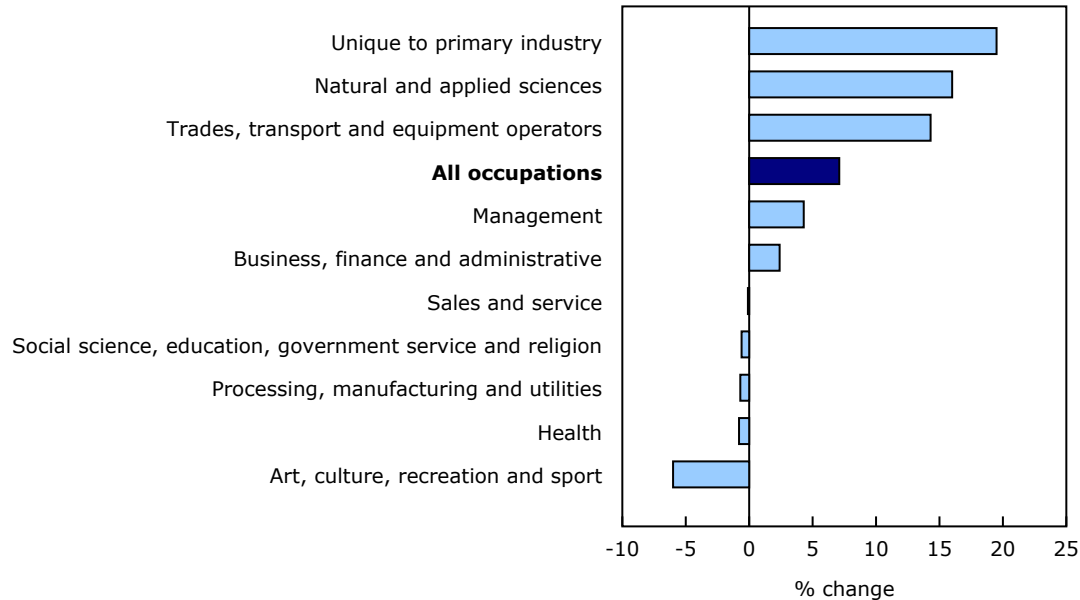
In Newfoundland and Labrador, the number of beneficiaries was down 1.5% to 31,600 in July, with the decline spread across the province.

Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

Compared with July 2014, there were more EI recipients among workers whose last job was in primary industry (+19.5%), natural and applied sciences (+16.0%) and in trades, transport and as equipment operators (+14.3%). These three categories have been leading the increases among all 10 major occupation groups in recent months.

There was also an increase among people who had held management jobs (+4.3%) before becoming beneficiaries, as well as those who last worked in business, finance and administration (+2.4%). In contrast, there were fewer beneficiaries who last worked in art, culture, recreation and sport (-6.0%), and there was little change among the remaining occupations.

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



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

Employment Insurance beneficiaries in major demographic groups

Compared with June, there were more EI beneficiaries among all age groups in July, most notably for people aged 25 to 54 (+2.4% or +8,500). For this group, the increase was greater among women (+4.1%) than men (+1.3%). On a year-over-year basis, the number of beneficiaries continued on an upward trend for all age groups.

Employment Insurance claims

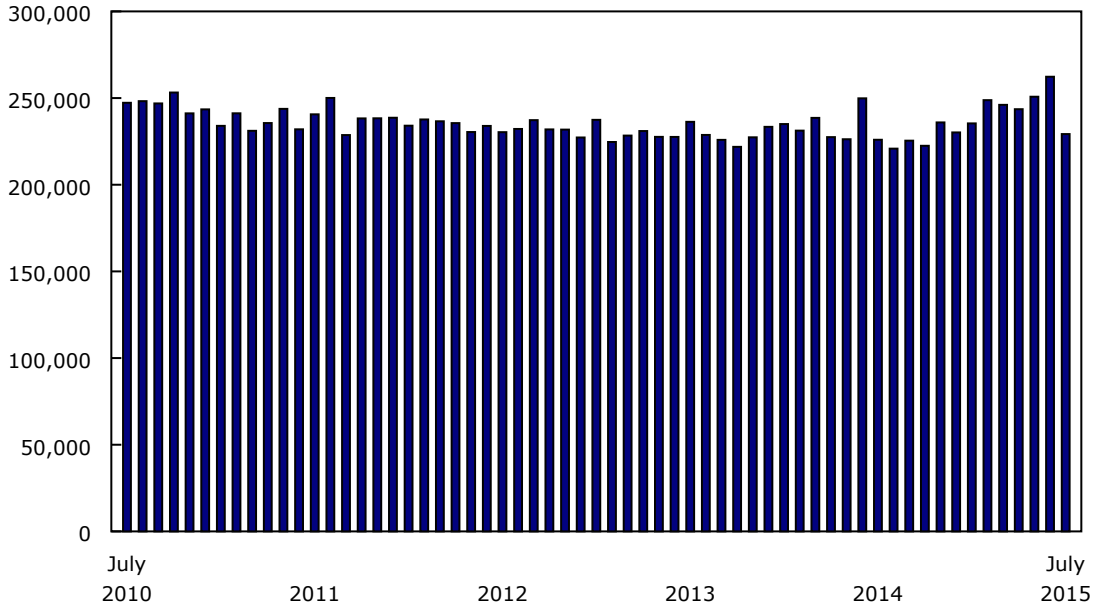
Following two consecutive monthly increases, the number of EI claims fell by 12.6% to 229,200 in July (see note to readers). The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries.

EI claims fell in six provinces, led by Ontario (-27.9%), British Columbia (-12.8%) and Alberta (-12.4%). Claims also declined in New Brunswick (-4.0%), Saskatchewan (-2.6%) and Manitoba (-1.0%).

However, claims increased in Nova Scotia (+5.4%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+4.0%) and Prince Edward Island (+1.7%).

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 July 12 to 18. 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.

Claims estimates in the summer

Claims estimates in June and July could have been affected by irregular calendar effects. As a consequence, some claims that would normally be received in the first week of July may have been received in late June. Therefore, data should be interpreted with caution and users should focus on long-term trends.

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.

Next release

EI data for August will be released on October 22.

Historical revision

With the October 22 release of August data, seasonally adjusted series of EI statistics will be revised to reflect the most recent seasonal factors.

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

	July 2014	June 2015 ^P	July 2015 ^P	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	number		change		% change		
Canada							
Both sexes	509,070	534,750	545,200	10,450	36,130	2.0	7.1
15 to 24 years	50,580	53,990	54,640	650	4,060	1.2	8.0
25 to 54 years	340,510	356,120	364,610	8,490	24,100	2.4	7.1
55 years and over	117,990	124,640	125,960	1,320	7,970	1.1	6.8
Men	308,270	338,960	342,840	3,880	34,570	1.1	11.2
15 to 24 years	37,810	41,190	41,450	260	3,640	0.6	9.6
25 to 54 years	198,290	219,650	222,560	2,910	24,270	1.3	12.2
55 years and over	72,170	78,120	78,820	700	6,650	0.9	9.2
Women	200,800	195,800	202,370	6,570	1,570	3.4	0.8
15 to 24 years	12,770	12,800	13,190	390	420	3.0	3.3
25 to 54 years	142,220	136,480	142,050	5,570	-170	4.1	-0.1
55 years and over	45,820	46,510	47,130	620	1,310	1.3	2.9
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	30,490	32,060	31,570	-490	1,080	-1.5	3.5
15 to 24 years	2,730	2,990	2,800	-190	70	-6.4	2.6
25 to 54 years	18,440	19,120	18,920	-200	480	-1.0	2.6
55 years and over	9,310	9,950	9,850	-100	540	-1.0	5.8
Men	18,480	19,470	19,030	-440	550	-2.3	3.0
Women	12,000	12,590	12,540	-50	540	-0.4	4.5
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,100	7,170	7,200	30	100	0.4	1.4
15 to 24 years	760	810	770	-40	10	-4.9	1.3
25 to 54 years	4,290	4,260	4,240	-20	-50	-0.5	-1.2
55 years and over	2,050	2,090	2,200	110	150	5.3	7.3
Men	4,190	4,430	4,390	-40	200	-0.9	4.8
Women	2,920	2,740	2,810	70	-110	2.6	-3.8
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	26,010	28,110	27,880	-230	1,870	-0.8	7.2
15 to 24 years	2,550	2,850	2,660	-190	110	-6.7	4.3
25 to 54 years	16,660	17,860	17,820	-40	1,160	-0.2	7.0
55 years and over	6,800	7,410	7,400	-10	600	-0.1	8.8
Men	16,470	18,410	18,000	-410	1,530	-2.2	9.3
Women	9,550	9,710	9,870	160	320	1.6	3.4
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	31,020	32,140	32,400	260	1,380	0.8	4.4
15 to 24 years	3,430	3,610	3,360	-250	-70	-6.9	-2.0
25 to 54 years	19,030	19,430	19,810	380	780	2.0	4.1
55 years and over	8,560	9,090	9,230	140	670	1.5	7.8
Men	19,680	21,210	20,970	-240	1,290	-1.1	6.6
Women	11,340	10,930	11,430	500	90	4.6	0.8
Quebec							
Both sexes	149,650	150,880	152,960	2,080	3,310	1.4	2.2
15 to 24 years	15,800	15,030	14,370	-660	-1,430	-4.4	-9.1
25 to 54 years	98,590	98,630	100,900	2,270	2,310	2.3	2.3
55 years and over	35,260	37,230	37,690	460	2,430	1.2	6.9
Men	95,990	97,920	99,690	1,770	3,700	1.8	3.9
Women	53,660	52,960	53,270	310	-390	0.6	-0.7
Ontario							
Both sexes	153,120	148,190	153,590	5,400	470	3.6	0.3
15 to 24 years	13,320	13,120	13,380	260	60	2.0	0.5
25 to 54 years	108,140	103,550	108,280	4,730	140	4.6	0.1
55 years and over	31,660	31,530	31,940	410	280	1.3	0.9
Men	86,990	88,350	88,100	-250	1,110	-0.3	1.3
Women	66,130	59,850	65,500	5,650	-630	9.4	-1.0

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

	July 2014	June 2015 ^P	July 2015 ^P	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
Manitoba							
Both sexes	13,700	14,200	13,850	-350	150	-2.5	1.1
15 to 24 years	1,870	2,130	1,930	-200	60	-9.4	3.2
25 to 54 years	9,100	9,430	9,200	-230	100	-2.4	1.1
55 years and over	2,720	2,640	2,710	70	-10	2.7	-0.4
Men	8,540	9,790	9,640	-150	1,100	-1.5	12.9
Women	5,150	4,410	4,210	-200	-940	-4.5	-18.3
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	11,000	13,630	13,800	170	2,800	1.2	25.5
15 to 24 years	1,480	2,020	2,080	60	600	3.0	40.5
25 to 54 years	7,160	8,830	8,970	140	1,810	1.6	25.3
55 years and over	2,360	2,780	2,750	-30	390	-1.1	16.5
Men	7,260	9,530	9,760	230	2,500	2.4	34.4
Women	3,750	4,100	4,040	-60	290	-1.5	7.7
Alberta							
Both sexes	30,580	51,710	52,660	950	22,080	1.8	72.2
15 to 24 years	3,570	5,800	7,730	1,930	4,160	33.3	116.5
25 to 54 years	21,100	36,930	36,550	-380	15,450	-1.0	73.2
55 years and over	5,910	8,980	8,380	-600	2,470	-6.7	41.8
Men	18,710	35,290	37,200	1,910	18,490	5.4	98.8
Women	11,880	16,420	15,460	-960	3,580	-5.8	30.1
British Columbia							
Both sexes	53,470	53,150	55,230	2,080	1,760	3.9	3.3
15 to 24 years	4,800	5,280	5,220	-60	420	-1.1	8.8
25 to 54 years	35,900	35,540	36,940	1,400	1,040	3.9	2.9
55 years and over	12,770	12,330	13,070	740	300	6.0	2.3
Men	30,170	32,410	33,720	1,310	3,550	4.0	11.8
Women	23,300	20,750	21,510	760	-1,790	3.7	-7.7
Yukon							
Both sexes	940	760	750	-10	-190	-1.3	-20.2
15 to 24 years	100	90	80	-10	-20	-11.1	-20.0
25 to 54 years	610	490	490	0	-120	0.0	-19.7
55 years and over	230	180	170	-10	-60	-5.6	-26.1
Men	590	490	470	-20	-120	-4.1	-20.3
Women	350	270	280	10	-70	3.7	-20.0
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	790	710	750	40	-40	5.6	-5.1
15 to 24 years	70	50	40	-10	-30	-20.0	-42.9
25 to 54 years	580	540	570	30	-10	5.6	-1.7
55 years and over	140	120	140	20	0	16.7	0.0
Men	520	460	500	40	-20	8.7	-3.8
Women	270	250	250	0	-20	0.0	-7.4
Nunavut							
Both sexes	430	380	380	0	-50	0.0	-11.6
15 to 24 years	40	40	40	0	0	0.0	0.0
25 to 54 years	340	290	290	0	-50	0.0	-14.7
55 years and over	50	40	40	0	-10	0.0	-20.0
Men	280	230	240	10	-40	4.3	-14.3
Women	150	140	140	0	-10	0.0	-6.7

^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, 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

	July 2014	June 2015 ^P	July 2015 ^P	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	number			change		% change	
Canada	225,940	262,300	229,220	-33,080	3,280	-12.6	1.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,740	8,770	9,120	350	-620	4.0	-6.4
Prince Edward Island	2,260	2,310	2,350	40	90	1.7	4.0
Nova Scotia	8,940	9,010	9,500	490	560	5.4	6.3
New Brunswick	9,760	10,290	9,880	-410	120	-4.0	1.2
Quebec	67,330	65,850	65,550	-300	-1,780	-0.5	-2.6
Ontario	70,210	91,960	66,340	-25,620	-3,870	-27.9	-5.5
Manitoba	6,890	7,920	7,840	-80	950	-1.0	13.8
Saskatchewan	5,980	6,880	6,700	-180	720	-2.6	12.0
Alberta	18,140	27,550	24,140	-3,410	6,000	-12.4	33.1
British Columbia	25,770	30,850	26,900	-3,950	1,130	-12.8	4.4
Yukon	300	330	320	-10	20	-3.0	6.7
Northwest Territories	300	280	280	0	-20	0.0	-6.7
Nunavut	180	200	190	-10	10	-5.0	5.6

^P preliminary

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

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

	July 2014	June 2015 ^P	July 2015 ^P	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	3,710	3,990	3,890	-100	180	-2.5	4.9
St. John's	3,710	3,990	3,890	-100	180	-2.5	4.9
Census agglomerations	3,130	3,290	3,250	-40	120	-1.2	3.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	23,650	24,780	24,430	-350	780	-1.4	3.3
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	2,980	2,820	2,880	60	-100	2.1	-3.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,120	4,350	4,320	-30	200	-0.7	4.9
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	4,830	4,980	5,020	40	190	0.8	3.9
Halifax	4,830	4,980	5,020	40	190	0.8	3.9
Census agglomerations	8,120	9,340	9,240	-100	1,120	-1.1	13.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,070	13,780	13,620	-160	550	-1.2	4.2
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,270	5,940	5,920	-20	650	-0.3	12.3
Moncton	2,920	3,270	3,290	20	370	0.6	12.7
Saint John	2,350	2,670	2,630	-40	280	-1.5	11.9
Census agglomerations	6,390	6,770	6,800	30	410	0.4	6.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	19,360	19,430	19,670	240	310	1.2	1.6
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	79,900	81,870	81,840	-30	1,940	0.0	2.4
Montréal	55,750	56,440	56,430	-10	680	0.0	1.2
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,550	3,910	4,010	100	460	2.6	13.0
Québec	9,830	10,190	10,180	-10	350	-0.1	3.6
Saguenay	4,210	4,810	4,670	-140	460	-2.9	10.9
Sherbrooke	3,410	3,420	3,480	60	70	1.8	2.1
Trois-Rivières	3,160	3,100	3,070	-30	-90	-1.0	-2.8
Census agglomerations	21,010	21,520	21,790	270	780	1.3	3.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	48,740	47,500	49,330	1,830	590	3.9	1.2
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	113,420	107,500	112,980	5,480	-440	5.1	-0.4
Barrie	2,420	2,420	2,430	10	10	0.4	0.4
Brantford	1,980	2,000	2,010	10	30	0.5	1.5
Greater Sudbury	2,490	2,120	2,250	130	-240	6.1	-9.6
Guelph	1,360	1,210	1,320	110	-40	9.1	-2.9
Hamilton	7,430	6,930	6,930	0	-500	0.0	-6.7
Kingston	1,590	1,660	1,590	-70	0	-4.2	0.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,360	4,760	4,850	90	-510	1.9	-9.5
London	5,660	5,010	5,260	250	-400	5.0	-7.1
Oshawa	6,080	4,070	5,560	1,490	-520	36.6	-8.6
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	6,980	7,640	7,600	-40	620	-0.5	8.9
Peterborough	1,580	1,370	1,500	130	-80	9.5	-5.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	5,970	5,690	5,700	10	-270	0.2	-4.5
Thunder Bay	1,670	1,840	1,920	80	250	4.3	15.0
Toronto	58,970	56,230	59,200	2,970	230	5.3	0.4
Windsor	3,890	4,550	4,860	310	970	6.8	24.9
Census agglomerations	17,050	17,350	17,550	200	500	1.2	2.9
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	22,650	23,340	23,070	-270	420	-1.2	1.9

Table 3 - continued

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

	July 2014	June 2015 ^P	July 2015 ^P	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	7,250	7,180	7,040	-140	-210	-1.9	-2.9
Winnipeg	7,250	7,180	7,040	-140	-210	-1.9	-2.9
Census agglomerations	890	1,010	930	-80	40	-7.9	4.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,550	6,010	5,880	-130	330	-2.2	5.9
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	3,480	4,490	4,590	100	1,110	2.2	31.9
Regina	1,350	1,650	1,640	-10	290	-0.6	21.5
Saskatoon	2,130	2,840	2,950	110	820	3.9	38.5
Census agglomerations	1,900	2,620	2,640	20	740	0.8	38.9
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,630	6,520	6,570	50	940	0.8	16.7
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	20,730	33,360	34,020	660	13,290	2.0	64.1
Calgary	10,050	16,360	16,230	-130	6,180	-0.8	61.5
Edmonton	10,680	17,000	17,790	790	7,110	4.6	66.6
Census agglomerations	4,600	9,090	9,320	230	4,720	2.5	102.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,250	9,270	9,330	60	4,080	0.6	77.7
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	30,370	27,970	28,790	820	-1,580	2.9	-5.2
Abbotsford–Mission	2,590	2,700	2,680	-20	90	-0.7	3.5
Kelowna	2,480	2,620	2,810	190	330	7.3	13.3
Vancouver	22,280	19,840	20,370	530	-1,910	2.7	-8.6
Victoria	3,020	2,810	2,940	130	-80	4.6	-2.6
Census agglomerations	13,070	14,250	14,880	630	1,810	4.4	13.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	10,040	10,930	11,560	630	1,520	5.8	15.1

^P preliminary

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

	July 2014	June 2015 ^P	July 2015 ^P	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015	June to July 2015	July 2014 to July 2015
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	509,070	534,750	545,200	10,450	36,130	2.0	7.1
Management occupations	31,090	32,440	32,440	0	1,350	0.0	4.3
Senior management occupations	2,740	2,850	2,840	-10	100	-0.4	3.6
Other management occupations	28,360	29,590	29,600	10	1,240	0.0	4.4
Business, finance and administrative occupations	63,430	64,290	64,970	680	1,540	1.1	2.4
Professional occupations in business and finance	4,940	5,020	5,080	60	140	1.2	2.8
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	17,320	17,460	17,650	190	330	1.1	1.9
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	41,170	41,800	42,240	440	1,070	1.1	2.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	27,060	30,890	31,380	490	4,320	1.6	16.0
Health occupations	7,820	7,650	7,760	110	-60	1.4	-0.8
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,320	1,270	1,270	0	-50	0.0	-3.8
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	6,490	6,380	6,480	100	-10	1.6	-0.2
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	31,350	29,210	31,170	1,960	-180	6.7	-0.6
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	16,640	15,690	16,750	1,060	110	6.8	0.7
Teachers and professors	14,700	13,520	14,420	900	-280	6.7	-1.9
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	9,810	8,970	9,220	250	-590	2.8	-6.0
Sales and service occupations	93,140	90,720	93,090	2,370	-50	2.6	-0.1
Wholesale, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	5,090	5,240	5,320	80	230	1.5	4.5
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	16,430	16,410	16,600	190	170	1.2	1.0
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	17,190	16,670	16,580	-90	-610	-0.5	-3.5
Occupations in protective services	4,930	4,880	4,790	-90	-140	-1.8	-2.8
Childcare and home support workers	17,810	16,170	18,310	2,140	500	13.2	2.8
Sales and service occupations (not elsewhere classified), including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	31,690	31,340	31,490	150	-200	0.5	-0.6
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	163,540	182,940	187,000	4,060	23,460	2.2	14.3
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	6,210	7,360	7,780	420	1,570	5.7	25.3
Construction trades	34,630	37,220	38,560	1,340	3,930	3.6	11.3
Other trades occupations	37,150	45,840	47,120	1,280	9,970	2.8	26.8
Transport and equipment operators	40,320	43,400	43,920	520	3,600	1.2	8.9
Trades helpers, construction and transportation labourers and related occupations	45,240	49,110	49,630	520	4,390	1.1	9.7
Occupations unique to primary industry	33,050	40,030	39,490	-540	6,440	-1.3	19.5
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	48,240	46,940	47,920	980	-320	2.1	-0.7
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	24,720	24,090	24,740	650	20	2.7	0.1
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	23,520	22,840	23,180	340	-340	1.5	-1.4

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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](#).

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

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lahouaria Yssaad (613-951-0627; lahouaria.yssaad@statcan.gc.ca), Labour Statistics Division.