

Employment Insurance, February 2019

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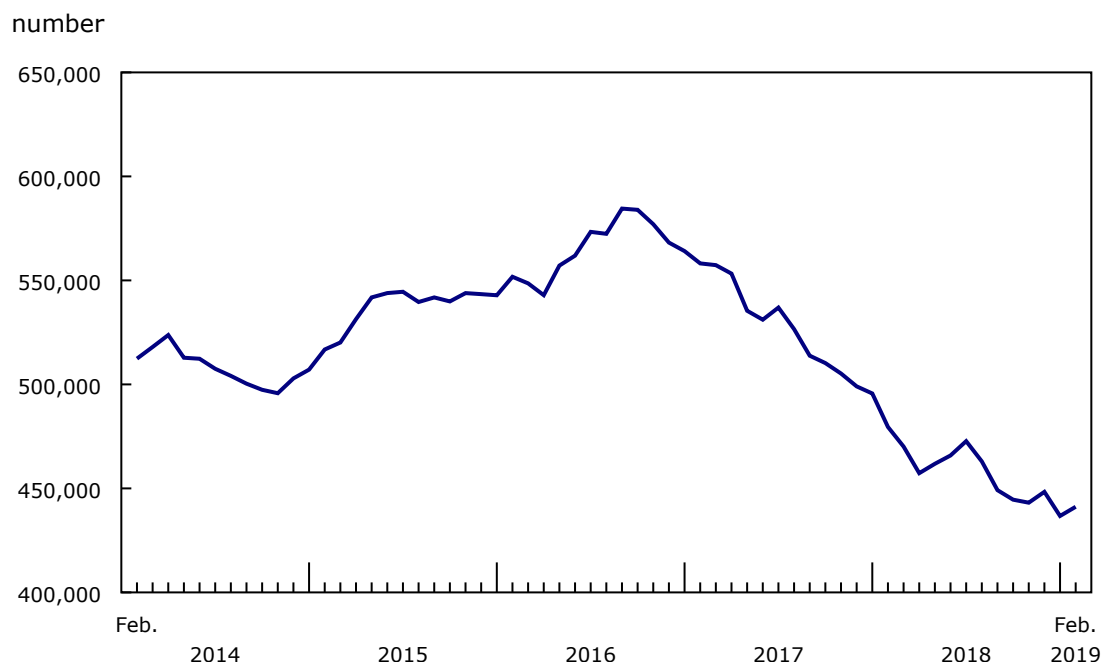
In February, 441,200 people received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits, an increase of 4,400 or 1.0% from January.

The number of beneficiaries increased in four provinces: Ontario (+3.1%), British Columbia (+2.7%), Alberta (+1.9%) and Nova Scotia (+1.1%). At the same time, the number of beneficiaries declined in New Brunswick (-2.4%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-1.2%) and Prince Edward Island (-1.1%). There was little change in Manitoba, Quebec and Saskatchewan.

Compared with February 2018, the number of EI recipients in Canada was down by 38,400 or 8.0%, with notable year-over-year decreases in eight provinces.

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 EI beneficiaries rose by 3.1% to 111,800 in February. Despite this monthly increase, the number of recipients in the province has been trending downward since the spring of 2017. There were increases across much of the province, led by the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Oshawa (+7.1%). On a year-over-year basis, the number of beneficiaries was down 8.5% in the province.



In February, the number of EI beneficiaries in British Columbia increased by 2.7% to 41,100, continuing an upward trend which began in November 2018. Increases were observed across the province, led by the CMA of Victoria (+6.1%). Compared with 12 months earlier, British Columbia had 9.0% fewer EI beneficiaries.

There were 51,600 EI recipients in Alberta in February, an increase of 1.9%. Most of this rise was in the CMAs of Calgary (+2.9%) and Edmonton (+1.1%). This was the third consecutive notable monthly increase in the province. Despite recent increases, Alberta (-15.9%) had the largest year-over-year decrease among the provinces.

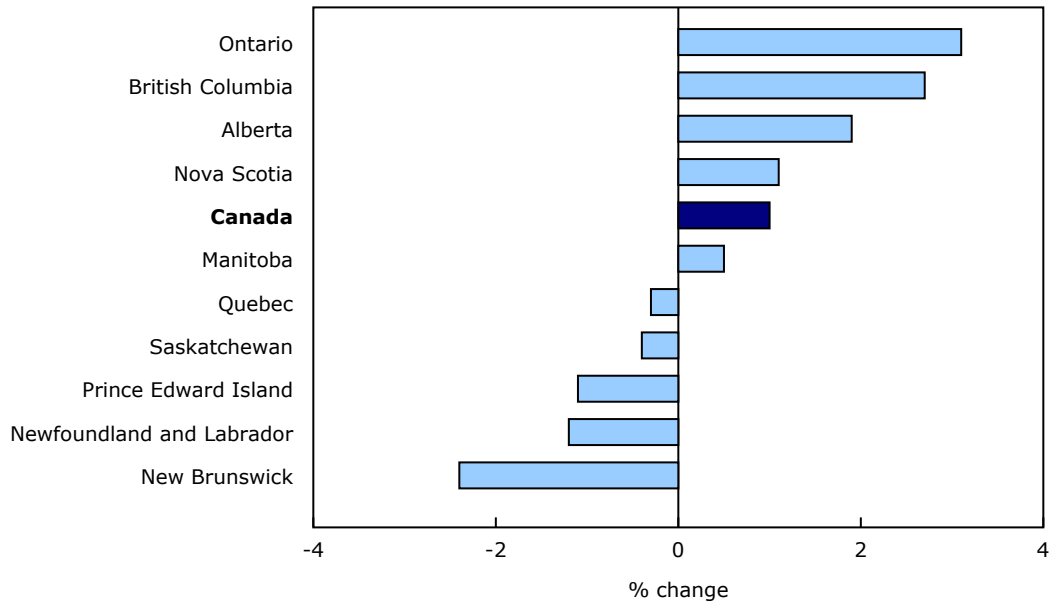
In Nova Scotia there were 26,800 people receiving regular EI benefits in February, an increase of 1.1%, with most of the rise taking place in areas outside CMAs and census agglomerations (CAs) (+1.8%). Compared with February 2018, the number of beneficiaries in the province was virtually unchanged.

The number of people receiving EI benefits in New Brunswick fell by 2.4% to 28,700 in February. Declines were recorded across the province, led by the CMA of Saint John (-6.3%). On a year-over-year basis, the number of EI recipients declined by 4.0%.

Newfoundland and Labrador had 33,400 EI recipients in February, a 1.2% decrease from January. The number of beneficiaries in the province has been trending downward since the summer of 2017 and declined by 11.0% in February compared with 12 months earlier. According to the Labour Force Survey, the unemployment rate in the province fell from 14.2% to 11.8% over the same period.

In Prince Edward Island there were 8,000 EI recipients in February, down 1.1% from January. The number of beneficiaries in the province was unchanged compared with February 2018.

Chart 2
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by province, January to February 2019



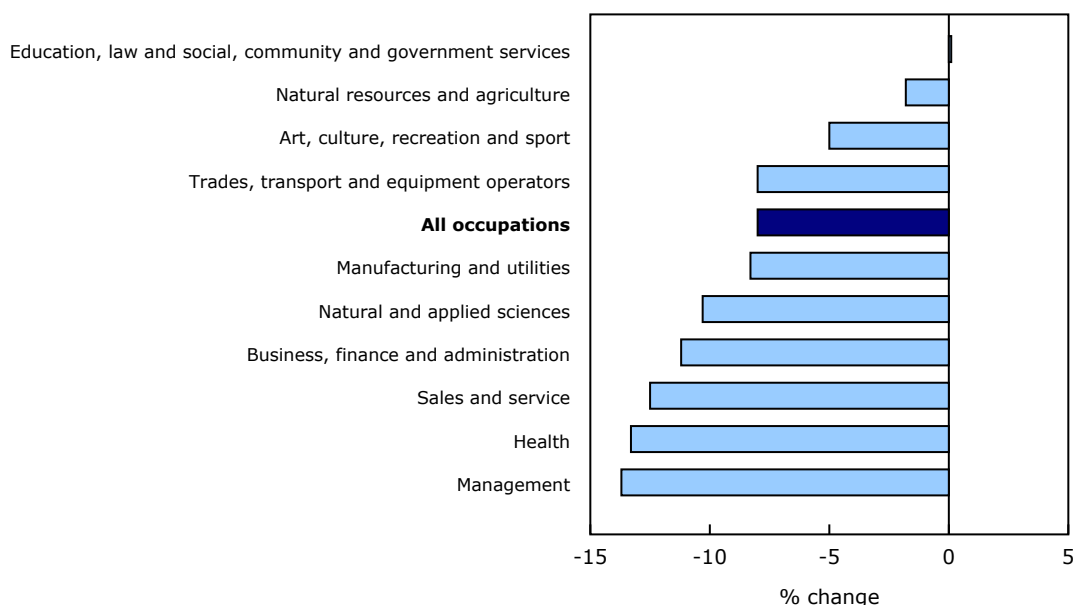
Source(s): Table 14-10-0011-01 (formerly CANSIM table 276-0022).

Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation

In February, the number of EI beneficiaries was little changed in 6 of the 10 broad occupational groups. Among the remaining four groups, the largest percentage increase was observed among those who were last employed in manufacturing and utilities (+4.7%). Smaller increases were observed in trades, transport and equipment operator occupations (+1.6%), as well as in education, law and social, community and government services (+1.6%). At the same time, there was a decline in the number of beneficiaries who last worked in occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport (-1.6%).

Compared with 12 months earlier, the number of EI beneficiaries decreased in 9 of the 10 broad occupational groups. Declines were led by those who last held occupations in management (-13.7%), health (-13.3%), sales and service (-12.5%), business, finance and administration (-11.2%) and natural and applied sciences (-10.3%). There was little change in the number who had last worked in education, law and social, community and government services occupations.

Chart 3
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries by occupation, February 2018 to February 2019



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

Employment Insurance claims

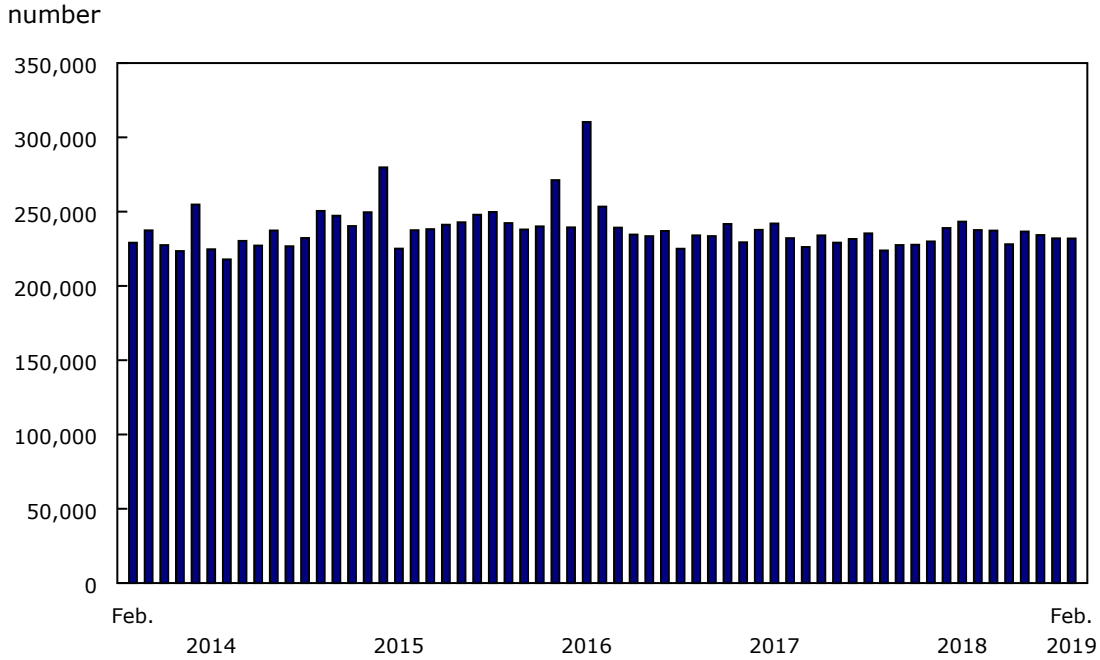
In February, there were 231,900 claims, essentially unchanged from January. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries. Claims data pertain to initial and renewal claims received for any type of EI benefits, which includes special benefits.

Provincially, claims fell in Alberta (-4.3%), Quebec (-3.5%) and Prince Edward Island (-3.1%). Declines were also observed in Saskatchewan (-2.7%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-2.0%) and New Brunswick (-1.8%).

At the same time, claims increased in Ontario (+4.4%) and British Columbia (+3.1%), while there was little change in Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

Compared with February 2018, the number of claims rose by 3.6% at the national level.

Chart 4
Employment Insurance claims



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

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 February 10 to 16. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS. However, claims data are for the entire month.

Geographical definitions

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities 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 EI for March will be released on May 23.

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

	February 2018	January 2019 ^P	February 2019 ^P	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019
	number		change		% change		
Canada							
Both sexes	479,540	436,740	441,160	4,420	-38,380	1.0	-8.0
15 to 24 years	44,570	40,490	39,990	-500	-4,580	-1.2	-10.3
25 to 54 years	305,160	274,040	277,500	3,460	-27,660	1.3	-9.1
55 years and over	129,810	122,220	123,670	1,450	-6,140	1.2	-4.7
Men	298,310	272,400	275,660	3,260	-22,650	1.2	-7.6
15 to 24 years	31,550	28,350	28,020	-330	-3,530	-1.2	-11.2
25 to 54 years	186,670	168,060	170,480	2,420	-16,190	1.4	-8.7
55 years and over	80,090	75,990	77,160	1,170	-2,930	1.5	-3.7
Women	181,230	164,350	165,490	1,140	-15,740	0.7	-8.7
15 to 24 years	13,010	12,140	11,970	-170	-1,040	-1.4	-8.0
25 to 54 years	118,490	105,980	107,020	1,040	-11,470	1.0	-9.7
55 years and over	49,730	46,230	46,500	270	-3,230	0.6	-6.5
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	37,580	33,840	33,440	-400	-4,140	-1.2	-11.0
15 to 24 years	3,610	2,990	2,900	-90	-710	-3.0	-19.7
25 to 54 years	21,380	18,910	18,690	-220	-2,690	-1.2	-12.6
55 years and over	12,580	11,930	11,840	-90	-740	-0.8	-5.9
Men	23,360	20,620	20,370	-250	-2,990	-1.2	-12.8
Women	14,210	13,220	13,070	-150	-1,140	-1.1	-8.0
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	8,000	8,090	8,000	-90	0	-1.1	0.0
15 to 24 years	1,390	1,560	1,490	-70	100	-4.5	7.2
25 to 54 years	4,260	4,080	4,040	-40	-220	-1.0	-5.2
55 years and over	2,350	2,440	2,470	30	120	1.2	5.1
Men	4,720	4,720	4,680	-40	-40	-0.8	-0.8
Women	3,290	3,360	3,320	-40	30	-1.2	0.9
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	26,870	26,480	26,770	290	-100	1.1	-0.4
15 to 24 years	3,220	3,450	3,360	-90	140	-2.6	4.3
25 to 54 years	16,110	15,510	15,730	220	-380	1.4	-2.4
55 years and over	7,540	7,520	7,690	170	150	2.3	2.0
Men	17,250	16,820	16,970	150	-280	0.9	-1.6
Women	9,620	9,660	9,800	140	180	1.4	1.9
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	29,920	29,410	28,710	-700	-1,210	-2.4	-4.0
15 to 24 years	4,480	4,660	4,160	-500	-320	-10.7	-7.1
25 to 54 years	16,390	15,590	15,420	-170	-970	-1.1	-5.9
55 years and over	9,050	9,160	9,130	-30	80	-0.3	0.9
Men	19,320	18,950	18,510	-440	-810	-2.3	-4.2
Women	10,600	10,470	10,200	-270	-400	-2.6	-3.8
Quebec							
Both sexes	111,690	104,320	103,970	-350	-7,720	-0.3	-6.9
15 to 24 years	8,140	7,580	7,370	-210	-770	-2.8	-9.5
25 to 54 years	69,820	64,290	63,990	-300	-5,830	-0.5	-8.4
55 years and over	33,730	32,460	32,610	150	-1,120	0.5	-3.3
Men	70,280	66,490	66,000	-490	-4,280	-0.7	-6.1
Women	41,410	37,830	37,970	140	-3,440	0.4	-8.3
Ontario							
Both sexes	122,120	108,380	111,760	3,380	-10,360	3.1	-8.5
15 to 24 years	9,530	7,980	8,300	320	-1,230	4.0	-12.9
25 to 54 years	81,950	71,930	74,450	2,520	-7,500	3.5	-9.2
55 years and over	30,630	28,470	29,010	540	-1,620	1.9	-5.3
Men	70,460	62,690	64,990	2,300	-5,470	3.7	-7.8
Women	51,660	45,680	46,780	1,100	-4,880	2.4	-9.4

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

	February 2018	January 2019 ^P	February 2019 ^P	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019
Manitoba							
Both sexes	15,790	15,300	15,370	70	-420	0.5	-2.7
15 to 24 years	2,230	2,130	2,090	-40	-140	-1.9	-6.3
25 to 54 years	10,320	9,980	10,040	60	-280	0.6	-2.7
55 years and over	3,240	3,180	3,240	60	0	1.9	0.0
Men	10,660	10,090	10,110	20	-550	0.2	-5.2
Women	5,140	5,210	5,270	60	130	1.2	2.5
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	17,840	16,020	15,950	-70	-1,890	-0.4	-10.6
15 to 24 years	2,180	1,940	1,910	-30	-270	-1.5	-12.4
25 to 54 years	11,530	10,290	10,260	-30	-1,270	-0.3	-11.0
55 years and over	4,130	3,790	3,790	0	-340	0.0	-8.2
Men	12,480	11,270	11,230	-40	-1,250	-0.4	-10.0
Women	5,360	4,750	4,730	-20	-630	-0.4	-11.8
Alberta							
Both sexes	61,350	50,630	51,610	980	-9,740	1.9	-15.9
15 to 24 years	5,620	4,510	4,560	50	-1,060	1.1	-18.9
25 to 54 years	41,690	34,790	35,480	690	-6,210	2.0	-14.9
55 years and over	14,040	11,330	11,580	250	-2,460	2.2	-17.5
Men	40,710	34,330	35,140	810	-5,570	2.4	-13.7
Women	20,640	16,290	16,470	180	-4,170	1.1	-20.2
British Columbia							
Both sexes	45,170	40,020	41,100	1,080	-4,070	2.7	-9.0
15 to 24 years	3,840	3,240	3,400	160	-440	4.9	-11.5
25 to 54 years	29,420	25,680	26,280	600	-3,140	2.3	-10.7
55 years and over	11,910	11,100	11,430	330	-480	3.0	-4.0
Men	27,000	23,680	24,820	1,140	-2,180	4.8	-8.1
Women	18,170	16,340	16,280	-60	-1,890	-0.4	-10.4
Yukon							
Both sexes	740	670	660	-10	-80	-1.5	-10.8
15 to 24 years	70	70	60	-10	-10	-14.3	-14.3
25 to 54 years	480	430	430	0	-50	0.0	-10.4
55 years and over	180	180	170	-10	-10	-5.6	-5.6
Men	490	460	450	-10	-40	-2.2	-8.2
Women	250	210	210	0	-40	0.0	-16.0
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	770	730	740	10	-30	1.4	-3.9
15 to 24 years	70	70	60	-10	-10	-14.3	-14.3
25 to 54 years	550	530	550	20	0	3.8	0.0
55 years and over	150	130	130	0	-20	0.0	-13.3
Men	540	500	510	10	-30	2.0	-5.6
Women	230	220	230	10	0	4.5	0.0
Nunavut							
Both sexes	590	440	440	0	-150	0.0	-25.4
15 to 24 years	70	50	50	0	-20	0.0	-28.6
25 to 54 years	460	340	340	0	-120	0.0	-26.1
55 years and over	60	50	50	0	-10	0.0	-16.7
Men	410	290	290	0	-120	0.0	-29.3
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

	February 2018	January 2019 ^P	February 2019 ^P	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019
	number			change		% change	
Canada	223,850	232,010	231,910	-100	8,060	-0.0	3.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	8,430	8,840	8,660	-180	230	-2.0	2.7
Prince Edward Island	2,420	2,620	2,540	-80	120	-3.1	5.0
Nova Scotia	9,610	9,500	9,450	-50	-160	-0.5	-1.7
New Brunswick	9,790	9,840	9,660	-180	-130	-1.8	-1.3
Quebec	61,140	63,540	61,320	-2,220	180	-3.5	0.3
Ontario	68,310	71,750	74,900	3,150	6,590	4.4	9.6
Manitoba	8,090	8,270	8,220	-50	130	-0.6	1.6
Saskatchewan	7,210	7,020	6,830	-190	-380	-2.7	-5.3
Alberta	23,210	25,140	24,070	-1,070	860	-4.3	3.7
British Columbia	24,740	24,490	25,250	760	510	3.1	2.1
Yukon	290	280	300	20	10	7.1	3.4
Northwest Territories	300	310	300	-10	0	-3.2	0.0
Nunavut	210	210	220	10	10	4.8	4.8

^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

	February 2018	January 2019 ^P	February 2019 ^P	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	5,010	4,450	4,400	-50	-610	-1.1	-12.2
St. John's	5,010	4,450	4,400	-50	-610	-1.1	-12.2
Census agglomerations	3,850	3,520	3,500	-20	-350	-0.6	-9.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	28,720	25,870	25,540	-330	-3,180	-1.3	-11.1
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	2,910	2,980	2,930	-50	20	-1.7	0.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,100	5,100	5,070	-30	-30	-0.6	-0.6
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	5,090	4,890	4,910	20	-180	0.4	-3.5
Halifax	5,090	4,890	4,910	20	-180	0.4	-3.5
Census agglomerations	8,780	8,720	8,760	40	-20	0.5	-0.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,000	12,870	13,100	230	100	1.8	0.8
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	4,960	5,030	4,820	-210	-140	-4.2	-2.8
Moncton	2,730	2,650	2,590	-60	-140	-2.3	-5.1
Saint John	2,240	2,380	2,230	-150	-10	-6.3	-0.4
Census agglomerations	6,330	6,260	5,980	-280	-350	-4.5	-5.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	18,630	18,130	17,900	-230	-730	-1.3	-3.9
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	58,090	53,150	52,750	-400	-5,340	-0.8	-9.2
Montréal	40,580	36,740	36,310	-430	-4,270	-1.2	-10.5
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	2,620	2,580	2,610	30	-10	1.2	-0.4
Québec	7,560	6,980	6,970	-10	-590	-0.1	-7.8
Saguenay	2,990	2,690	2,660	-30	-330	-1.1	-11.0
Sherbrooke	2,370	2,220	2,270	50	-100	2.3	-4.2
Trois-Rivières	1,980	1,950	1,930	-20	-50	-1.0	-2.5
Census agglomerations	14,800	14,370	14,230	-140	-570	-1.0	-3.9
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	38,810	36,800	37,000	200	-1,810	0.5	-4.7
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	87,360	77,550	80,210	2,660	-7,150	3.4	-8.2
Barrie	2,010	1,880	1,970	90	-40	4.8	-2.0
Brantford	1,430	1,290	1,350	60	-80	4.7	-5.6
Greater Sudbury	2,500	1,880	1,910	30	-590	1.6	-23.6
Guelph	1,080	960	980	20	-100	2.1	-9.3
Hamilton	5,710	5,120	5,240	120	-470	2.3	-8.2
Kingston	1,160	1,320	1,380	60	220	4.5	19.0
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4,070	3,620	3,740	120	-330	3.3	-8.1
London	4,230	3,860	3,970	110	-260	2.8	-6.1
Oshawa	4,030	2,940	3,150	210	-880	7.1	-21.8
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	5,890	5,260	5,280	20	-610	0.4	-10.4
Peterborough	1,200	1,080	1,120	40	-80	3.7	-6.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	4,480	3,850	3,990	140	-490	3.6	-10.9
Thunder Bay	1,460	1,290	1,290	0	-170	0.0	-11.6
Toronto	45,120	40,120	41,640	1,520	-3,480	3.8	-7.7
Windsor	2,990	3,080	3,220	140	230	4.5	7.7
Census agglomerations	14,820	12,700	13,090	390	-1,730	3.1	-11.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	19,950	18,120	18,470	350	-1,480	1.9	-7.4
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	7,590	7,380	7,360	-20	-230	-0.3	-3.0
Winnipeg	7,590	7,380	7,360	-20	-230	-0.3	-3.0
Census agglomerations	1,080	1,080	1,080	0	0	0.0	0.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	7,120	6,850	6,920	70	-200	1.0	-2.8

Table 3 - continued

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

	February 2018	January 2019 ^P	February 2019 ^P	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	6,390	5,700	5,680	-20	-710	-0.4	-11.1
Regina	2,180	2,080	2,100	20	-80	1.0	-3.7
Saskatoon	4,210	3,610	3,580	-30	-630	-0.8	-15.0
Census agglomerations	3,050	2,710	2,670	-40	-380	-1.5	-12.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	8,400	7,620	7,610	-10	-790	-0.1	-9.4
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	42,030	33,940	34,610	670	-7,420	2.0	-17.7
Calgary	20,550	15,620	16,080	460	-4,470	2.9	-21.8
Edmonton	21,480	18,320	18,530	210	-2,950	1.1	-13.7
Census agglomerations	9,010	7,910	8,100	190	-910	2.4	-10.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	10,300	8,770	8,900	130	-1,400	1.5	-13.6
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	22,030	19,670	20,110	440	-1,920	2.2	-8.7
Abbotsford–Mission	2,000	1,800	1,870	70	-130	3.9	-6.5
Kelowna	2,670	2,260	2,320	60	-350	2.7	-13.1
Vancouver	15,240	13,490	13,680	190	-1,560	1.4	-10.2
Victoria	2,130	2,120	2,250	130	120	6.1	5.6
Census agglomerations	12,550	10,860	11,250	390	-1,300	3.6	-10.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	10,590	9,490	9,740	250	-850	2.6	-8.0

^P preliminary

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

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

	February 2018	January 2019 ^P	February 2019 ^P	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019
	number		change		% change		
All occupations	479,540	436,740	441,160	4,420	-38,380	1.0	-8.0
Management occupations	31,830	27,280	27,470	190	-4,360	0.7	-13.7
Senior management occupations	2,940	2,570	2,550	-20	-390	-0.8	-13.3
Specialized middle management occupations	11,030	9,220	9,210	-10	-1,820	-0.1	-16.5
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	11,220	9,560	9,730	170	-1,490	1.8	-13.3
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	6,640	5,930	5,990	60	-650	1.0	-9.8
Business, finance and administration occupations	51,200	45,380	45,460	80	-5,740	0.2	-11.2
Professional occupations in business and finance	6,310	5,540	5,520	-20	-790	-0.4	-12.5
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	22,110	19,230	19,510	280	-2,600	1.5	-11.8
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	1,950	1,750	1,750	0	-200	0.0	-10.3
Office support occupations	14,200	12,960	12,930	-30	-1,270	-0.2	-8.9
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	6,630	5,900	5,750	-150	-880	-2.5	-13.3
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	25,880	23,030	23,220	190	-2,660	0.8	-10.3
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	7,320	6,390	6,460	70	-860	1.1	-11.7
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	18,560	16,640	16,760	120	-1,800	0.7	-9.7
Health occupations	7,350	6,320	6,370	50	-980	0.8	-13.3
Professional occupations in nursing	730	580	580	0	-150	0.0	-20.5
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	550	530	530	0	-20	0.0	-3.6
Technical occupations in health	2,520	2,100	2,150	50	-370	2.4	-14.7
Assisting occupations in support of health services	3,560	3,120	3,110	-10	-450	-0.3	-12.6
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	42,500	41,870	42,540	670	40	1.6	0.1
Professional occupations in education services	10,760	10,940	11,690	750	930	6.9	8.6
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	4,940	4,530	4,510	-20	-430	-0.4	-8.7
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	8,980	9,060	9,090	30	110	0.3	1.2
Occupations in front-line public protection services	660	530	500	-30	-160	-5.7	-24.2
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	17,160	16,800	16,750	-50	-410	-0.3	-2.4
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	8,920	8,610	8,470	-140	-450	-1.6	-5.0
Professional occupations in art and culture	1,750	1,680	1,640	-40	-110	-2.4	-6.3
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	7,160	6,930	6,820	-110	-340	-1.6	-4.7
Sales and service occupations	78,550	69,220	68,720	-500	-9,830	-0.7	-12.5
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	4,090	3,320	3,250	-70	-840	-2.1	-20.5
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	14,930	13,470	13,560	90	-1,370	0.7	-9.2
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	12,310	10,370	9,950	-420	-2,360	-4.1	-19.2
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	20,110	17,950	17,830	-120	-2,280	-0.7	-11.3
Sales support occupations	7,670	6,580	6,560	-20	-1,110	-0.3	-14.5
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	19,440	17,530	17,580	50	-1,860	0.3	-9.6
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	163,000	147,610	150,030	2,420	-12,970	1.6	-8.0
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	58,180	51,890	53,720	1,830	-4,460	3.5	-7.7
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	15,240	13,460	13,630	170	-1,610	1.3	-10.6
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	9,320	7,980	8,000	20	-1,320	0.3	-14.2
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	41,380	38,010	38,900	890	-2,480	2.3	-6.0
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	38,880	36,260	35,770	-490	-3,110	-1.4	-8.0

Table 4 - continued

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

	February 2018	January 2019 ^P	February 2019 ^P	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019	January to February 2019	February 2018 to February 2019
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	32,750	32,010	32,150	140	-600	0.4	-1.8
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	7,210	7,220	7,260	40	50	0.6	0.7
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	13,010	12,330	12,580	250	-430	2.0	-3.3
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	12,540	12,460	12,320	-140	-220	-1.1	-1.8
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	36,550	32,010	33,510	1,500	-3,040	4.7	-8.3
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	2,730	2,220	2,160	-60	-570	-2.7	-20.9
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	10,320	9,500	9,780	280	-540	2.9	-5.2
Assemblers in manufacturing	5,840	3,500	4,980	1,480	-860	42.3	-14.7
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	17,670	16,790	16,590	-200	-1,080	-1.2	-6.1

^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, 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).

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).

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