

Employment Insurance, March 2021

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, May 20, 2021

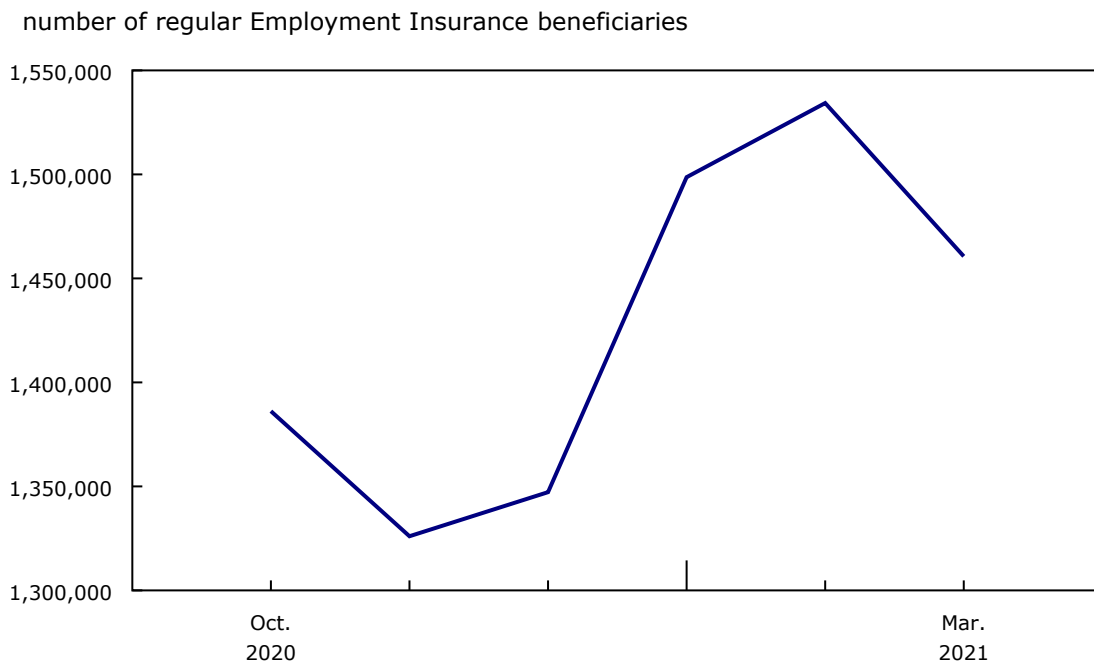
March Employment Insurance (EI) statistics reflect labour market conditions as of the week of March 14 to 20.

Compared with the February reference week, public health measures were eased in most provinces as of the March reference week. Stay-at-home orders were lifted for all regions of Ontario by March 8, although personal care services, recreation and fitness facilities, and in-person dining remained closed in some areas, including Toronto. In Quebec, measures affecting restaurants, and recreation and entertainment facilities were eased in some regions in late February and early March, while Montréal and surrounding regions remained under the highest level of restrictions. Lockdown measures in Newfoundland and Labrador were partially eased on February 27 and again on March 11, although in-person dining remained closed in St. John's and the Avalon Peninsula. Various public health measures were also eased in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia.

Number of regular EI beneficiaries down in March

The number of Canadians receiving regular EI benefits fell 4.8% (-74,000) to 1.5 million in March. Results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) indicate that employment increased by 303,000 in March, while unemployment fell to 1.5 million, including 1.4 million people who were looking for work and 100,000 who had a connection to a job, because they either were on temporary layoff or had arrangements to begin a new job in the near future.

Chart 1
Regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries down in March



Source(s): Employment Insurance Statistics ([2604](#)), table [14-10-0011-01](#).



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Almost one-quarter of regular EI beneficiaries received employment income during the reference week

In March, almost one-quarter (24.0%) of regular EI beneficiaries received employment income at some point during the reference week, compared with 12.4% 12 months earlier. Ontario (34.9%) had the highest proportion of regular EI recipients who received employment income during the reference week, while Saskatchewan had the lowest (5.9%). Changes in the proportion of regular EI recipients receiving employment income can be attributable to a number of factors, including changes in the number of people receiving EI while working reduced hours and rapid changes in the number of people transitioning into and out of employment as public health restrictions are tightened and eased.

Decrease in the number of regular EI beneficiaries concentrated in Ontario and Quebec

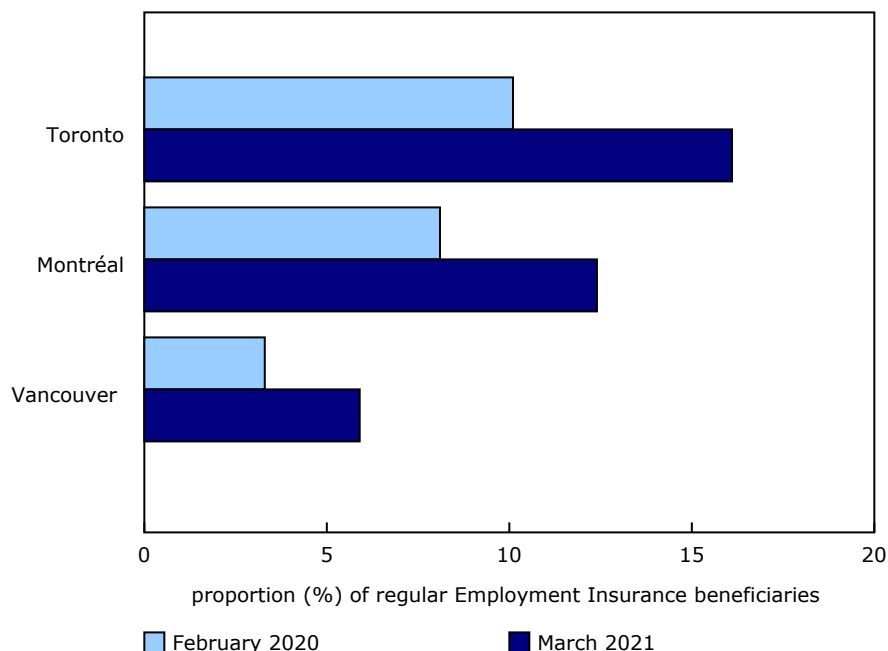
In March, the decrease in the number of regular EI beneficiaries was concentrated in Ontario (-62,000; -10.5%) and Quebec (-17,000; -4.7%), partly reflecting employment gains in both provinces as public health measures were eased, as reported in the March LFS release. At the same time, British Columbia (+8,000; +4.9%) and New Brunswick (+3,000; +6.0%) had the largest increases in the number of regular EI beneficiaries.

As with March LFS employment gains in Ontario, the decrease in the number of regular EI beneficiaries in March, which was concentrated in Ontario, was influenced in part by spring break for schools in that province being rescheduled to mid-April. This resulted in a disruption of seasonal patterns for workers in educational services.

Census metropolitan areas (CMAs) (-68,000; -6.4%) accounted for most of the monthly decrease in the number of regular EI recipients, particularly CMAs in Ontario (-56,000; -11.3%) and Quebec (-15,000; -5.8%). In the Toronto CMA, the number of regular EI recipients dropped by 35,000 (-12.8%), the first decline since new EI eligibility rules were introduced in late September. From February 2020 to March 2021, the number of regular EI beneficiaries rose by 1.0 million (+227.1%). CMAs accounted for more than three-quarters (76.6%) of this increase, with the largest CMAs—Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver—accounting for 40.2%.

Chart 2

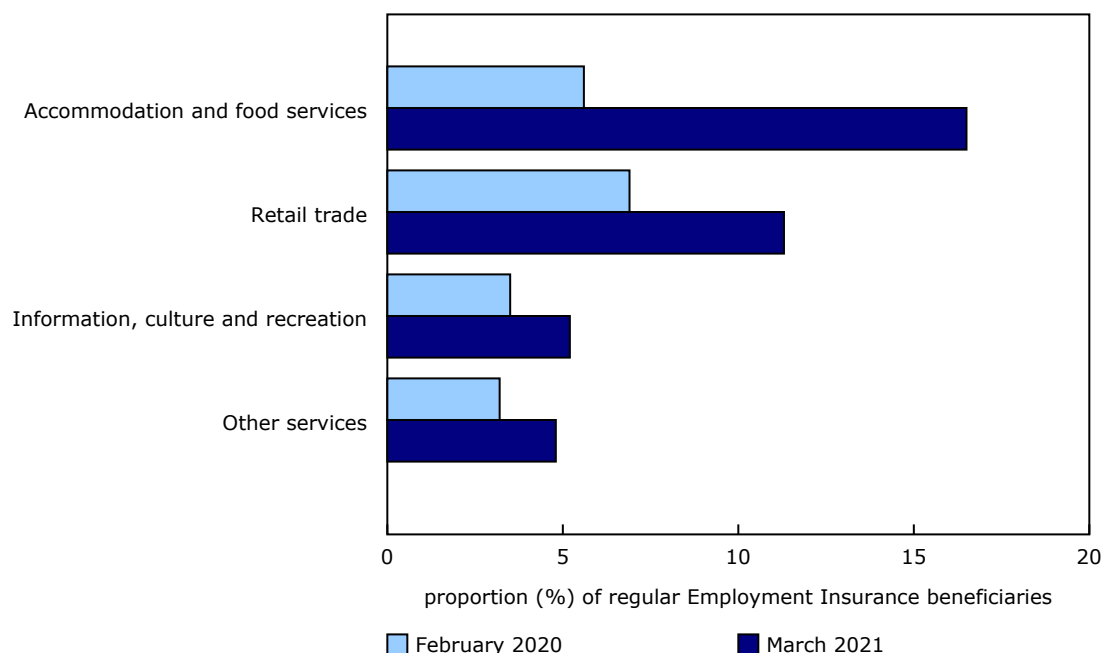
The proportion of total regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries has increased in Canada's three largest census metropolitan areas during the pandemic



Source(s): Employment Insurance Statistics (2604), table 14-10-0322-01.

Almost three-quarters of regular EI recipients last worked in the services-producing sector

In March, regular EI recipients who last worked in the services-producing sector accounted for 72.5% of total regular EI recipients, compared with 51.8% in February 2020, before the pandemic (not seasonally adjusted). The higher proportion of regular EI beneficiaries observed in the services-producing sector was driven by increases in the proportion of regular EI recipients who last worked in accommodation and food services (+10.9 percentage points) and retail trade (+4.4 percentage points), industries that have been hard hit by public health measures (not seasonally adjusted). According to March LFS results, employment in both accommodation and food services (-24.4%) and retail trade (-1.2%) remained below pre-COVID-19 levels.

Chart 3**Services-producing industries most impacted by public health measures (not seasonally adjusted)**

Source(s): Employment Insurance Statistics (2604), custom tabulation.

Bigger drop in regular EI beneficiaries among women than men

In March, the number of core-aged (25 to 54 years) women receiving regular EI benefits fell by 40,000 (-9.0%), almost twice the decrease among core-aged men (-22,000; -4.7%). Core-aged women in Ontario accounted for almost two-thirds (62.7%) of the total monthly decline.

Female youth aged 15 to 24 years (+3,000; +3.2%) were the only age group to show a monthly increase in the number of regular EI beneficiaries in March. The labour market challenges faced by female youth are further reflected in the March LFS results, which indicate that employment among young women remained further from pre-pandemic levels than that among all other demographic groups.

Long-term unemployment reflected in EI benefits

As the labour market continues to adjust to the challenges posed by COVID-19, the ability of workers to find their way back to employment after a long period of joblessness will be crucial. March EI results show that 40.9% of regular EI recipients had received regular EI benefits or the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) in at least 10 of the previous 12 months, up from 1.2% in February 2020, before the pandemic (not seasonally adjusted). In March, almost half (48.9%) of regular EI recipients in British Columbia had received regular EI benefits or the CERB in at least 10 of the previous 12 months, compared with one in five (20.6%) in Prince Edward Island (not seasonally adjusted). This builds on the March LFS data, which showed that 30.7% of all unemployed people had been continuously out of work for 27 weeks or more, compared with 15.6% before the pandemic in February 2020.

Next release

April EI results will reflect the impacts on people receiving regular EI benefits of the tightened public health measures introduced in many regions in the weeks following the March reference week.

Sustainable development goals

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

Employment Insurance statistics are an example of how Statistics Canada supports the reporting on the global sustainable development goals. This release will be used to help measure the following goal:



Note to readers

Employment Insurance in the context of broader COVID-19 benefit programs

No methodological changes were made to the Employment Insurance Statistics (EIS) program over the COVID-19 period. EIS reflect the Employment Insurance (EI) program for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reference week in each month.

Data for the October 2020 reference period and onward consist of individuals who obtained EI benefits, and exclude beneficiaries of the Canada recovery benefits (Canada Recovery Benefit, Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit and Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit).

Concepts and methodology

The analysis focuses on people who received regular EI benefits related to job loss.

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.

EI statistics indicate the number of people who received EI benefits and should not be confused with 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 jobs voluntarily or those who did not accumulate enough hours of work to receive benefits.

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted, unless otherwise specified. Values for all series from March 2020 to March 2021 have been treated as outliers in the determination of a seasonal pattern for seasonal adjustment. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

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

The **number of beneficiaries** is a measure of all people who received regular EI benefits from March 14 to 20. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

Beneficiaries who qualified for EI under the new EI rules introduced in September 2020

Temporary changes to the EI program that provided all new regular EI beneficiaries with a one-time credit of 300 insurable hours were introduced on September 27, 2020. In addition, the unemployment rate used to calculate their eligibility and entitlement weeks was 13.1%, unless their region's unemployment rate was higher.

This supplementary indicator presents the number of individuals who qualified for EI only as a result of these program changes.

EI beneficiaries by industry

The industry of EI beneficiaries is determined through the integration of EI and record of employment administrative data. For beneficiaries with more than one record of employment in the past 52 weeks, the records with the greatest number of hours are used. If no industry information can be found, industry information is deemed "Not classified" for the beneficiary.

EI beneficiaries by number of months on EI or Canada Emergency Response Benefit over the previous year

This supplementary indicator presents the number of regular EI recipients who received either regular EI benefits or the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) for a defined number of total months over the previous 12 months.

A **census metropolitan area (CMA)** or **census agglomeration (CA)** is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred 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.

Data availability

Data tables 14-10-0336 and 14-10-0337 remain suspended as of the December 2019 reference period, because of occupational coding issues from the source data file. Work is ongoing to identify a solution and continue publication of the tables.

Data tables 14-10-0004, 14-10-0005, 14-10-0007 and 14-10-0008 remain suspended as of the March 2020 reference period, because a source data file contains records for CERB claimants and beneficiaries that could not be identified and excluded through processing.

In the data table 14-10-0009, for the March to September reference periods, sub-aggregates of the parent "regular benefits" benefit type have been suppressed because of data quality.

Next release

Data on EI for April 2021 will be released on June 17, 2021.

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

	March 2020	February 2021 ^P	March 2021 ^P	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	522,220	1,534,290	1,460,620	-73,670	938,400	-4.8	179.7
15 to 24 years	47,820	231,750	231,670	-80	183,850	-0.0	384.5
25 to 54 years	331,400	916,360	853,970	-62,390	522,570	-6.8	157.7
55 years and over	143,000	386,170	374,970	-11,200	231,970	-2.9	162.2
Men	312,760	808,710	779,150	-29,560	466,390	-3.7	149.1
15 to 24 years	32,510	127,610	124,200	-3,410	91,690	-2.7	282.0
25 to 54 years	194,650	473,990	451,580	-22,410	256,930	-4.7	132.0
55 years and over	85,600	207,110	203,360	-3,750	117,760	-1.8	137.6
Women	209,460	725,580	681,460	-44,120	472,000	-6.1	225.3
15 to 24 years	15,300	104,140	107,460	3,320	92,160	3.2	602.4
25 to 54 years	136,750	442,380	402,390	-39,990	265,640	-9.0	194.3
55 years and over	57,400	179,060	171,610	-7,450	114,210	-4.2	199.0
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	34,510	55,290	55,000	-290	20,490	-0.5	59.4
15 to 24 years	2,910	6,880	6,920	40	4,010	0.6	137.8
25 to 54 years	18,990	29,530	29,070	-460	10,080	-1.6	53.1
55 years and over	12,610	18,880	19,000	120	6,390	0.6	50.7
Men	20,680	31,620	31,000	-620	10,320	-2.0	49.9
Women	13,830	23,670	23,990	320	10,160	1.4	73.5
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	7,880	10,730	11,820	1,090	3,940	10.2	50.0
15 to 24 years	1,270	2,110	2,730	620	1,460	29.4	115.0
25 to 54 years	4,000	5,200	5,520	320	1,520	6.2	38.0
55 years and over	2,610	3,420	3,570	150	960	4.4	36.8
Men	4,590	6,230	6,480	250	1,890	4.0	41.2
Women	3,280	4,500	5,340	840	2,060	18.7	62.8
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	27,970	45,670	48,320	2,650	20,350	5.8	72.8
15 to 24 years	2,670	5,470	5,950	480	3,280	8.8	122.8
25 to 54 years	16,510	26,690	27,600	910	11,090	3.4	67.2
55 years and over	8,780	13,510	14,760	1,250	5,980	9.3	68.1
Men	17,660	26,390	27,150	760	9,490	2.9	53.7
Women	10,310	19,280	21,160	1,880	10,850	9.8	105.2
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	31,990	50,150	53,150	3,000	21,160	6.0	66.1
15 to 24 years	4,840	9,790	11,130	1,340	6,290	13.7	130.0
25 to 54 years	16,980	25,490	26,670	1,180	9,690	4.6	57.1
55 years and over	10,170	14,880	15,350	470	5,180	3.2	50.9
Men	19,790	28,240	29,050	810	9,260	2.9	46.8
Women	12,200	21,910	24,100	2,190	11,900	10.0	97.5
Quebec							
Both sexes	126,830	355,010	338,500	-16,510	211,670	-4.7	166.9
15 to 24 years	9,470	51,020	47,410	-3,610	37,940	-7.1	400.6
25 to 54 years	79,450	210,070	196,650	-13,420	117,200	-6.4	147.5
55 years and over	37,910	93,920	94,440	520	56,530	0.6	149.1
Men	76,610	201,340	186,180	-15,160	109,570	-7.5	143.0
Women	50,220	153,670	152,320	-1,350	102,100	-0.9	203.3
Ontario							
Both sexes	144,520	592,330	530,090	-62,240	385,570	-10.5	266.8
15 to 24 years	11,970	94,700	96,510	1,810	84,540	1.9	706.3
25 to 54 years	96,340	357,990	308,830	-49,160	212,490	-13.7	220.6
55 years and over	36,210	139,650	124,750	-14,900	88,540	-10.7	244.5
Men	80,680	283,840	281,060	-2,780	200,380	-1.0	248.4
Women	63,830	308,490	249,030	-59,460	185,200	-19.3	290.1

Table 1 - continued

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

	March 2020	February 2021 ^P	March 2021 ^P	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes	16,360	50,270	48,510	-1,760	32,150	-3.5	196.5
15 to 24 years	2,110	9,780	9,240	-540	7,130	-5.5	337.9
25 to 54 years	10,670	28,650	27,850	-800	17,180	-2.8	161.0
55 years and over	3,570	11,850	11,430	-420	7,860	-3.5	220.2
Men	10,510	26,130	24,340	-1,790	13,830	-6.9	131.6
Women	5,850	24,140	24,170	30	18,320	0.1	313.2
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	17,140	35,790	36,180	390	19,040	1.1	111.1
15 to 24 years	1,920	5,260	5,220	-40	3,300	-0.8	171.9
25 to 54 years	11,170	21,340	21,680	340	10,510	1.6	94.1
55 years and over	4,050	9,190	9,270	80	5,220	0.9	128.9
Men	11,860	21,230	20,260	-970	8,400	-4.6	70.8
Women	5,280	14,560	15,910	1,350	10,630	9.3	201.3
Alberta							
Both sexes	58,900	179,320	171,580	-7,740	112,680	-4.3	191.3
15 to 24 years	5,800	26,470	25,490	-980	19,690	-3.7	339.5
25 to 54 years	40,530	116,030	110,270	-5,760	69,740	-5.0	172.1
55 years and over	12,570	36,820	35,820	-1,000	23,250	-2.7	185.0
Men	38,110	101,610	92,310	-9,300	54,200	-9.2	142.2
Women	20,790	77,710	79,270	1,560	58,480	2.0	281.3
British Columbia							
Both sexes	53,450	153,470	161,000	7,530	107,550	4.9	201.2
15 to 24 years	4,590	19,440	20,210	770	15,620	4.0	340.3
25 to 54 years	34,880	91,280	95,560	4,280	60,680	4.7	174.0
55 years and over	13,980	42,750	45,230	2,480	31,250	5.8	223.5
Men	30,620	78,650	77,850	-800	47,230	-1.0	154.2
Women	22,830	74,820	83,140	8,320	60,310	11.1	264.2
Yukon							
Both sexes	580	1,470	1,520	50	940	3.4	162.1
15 to 24 years	50	160	160	0	110	0.0	220.0
25 to 54 years	370	920	940	20	570	2.2	154.1
55 years and over	160	390	410	20	250	5.1	156.3
Men	370	850	860	10	490	1.2	132.4
Women	210	610	660	50	450	8.2	214.3
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	700	1,430	1,540	110	840	7.7	120.0
15 to 24 years	50	140	160	20	110	14.3	220.0
25 to 54 years	520	970	1,050	80	530	8.2	101.9
55 years and over	130	320	330	10	200	3.1	153.8
Men	460	880	920	40	460	4.5	100.0
Women	250	550	620	70	370	12.7	148.0
Nunavut							
Both sexes	470	800	850	50	380	6.3	80.9
15 to 24 years	60	110	120	10	60	9.1	100.0
25 to 54 years	350	600	630	30	280	5.0	80.0
55 years and over	60	100	110	10	50	10.0	83.3
Men	320	510	540	30	220	5.9	68.8
Women	150	290	310	20	160	6.9	106.7

^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

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

	March 2020	February 2021 ^P	March 2021 ^P	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	4,640	13,190	13,320	130	8,680	1.0	187.1
St. John's	4,640	13,190	13,320	130	8,680	1.0	187.1
Census agglomerations	4,710	7,560	7,230	-330	2,520	-4.4	53.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	25,170	34,540	34,450	-90	9,280	-0.3	36.9
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	3,530	5,460	6,180	720	2,650	13.2	75.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,350	5,270	5,640	370	1,290	7.0	29.7
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	5,690	13,860	14,470	610	8,780	4.4	154.3
Halifax	5,690	13,860	14,470	610	8,780	4.4	154.3
Census agglomerations	9,090	12,700	13,600	900	4,510	7.1	49.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,190	19,110	20,240	1,130	7,050	5.9	53.4
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	5,730	14,240	14,880	640	9,150	4.5	159.7
Moncton	2,970	7,210	7,570	360	4,600	5.0	154.9
Saint John	2,760	7,030	7,310	280	4,550	4.0	164.9
Census agglomerations	6,810	11,450	12,020	570	5,210	5.0	76.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	19,450	24,470	26,250	1,780	6,800	7.3	35.0
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	70,260	252,100	237,460	-14,640	167,200	-5.8	238.0
Montréal	49,190	191,460	181,100	-10,360	131,910	-5.4	268.2
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	3,450	13,340	12,300	-1,040	8,850	-7.8	256.5
Québec	9,170	24,790	23,400	-1,390	14,230	-5.6	155.2
Saguenay	3,220	6,210	6,170	-40	2,950	-0.6	91.6
Sherbrooke	2,760	8,710	7,550	-1,160	4,790	-13.3	173.6
Trois-Rivières	2,470	7,590	6,940	-650	4,470	-8.6	181.0
Census agglomerations	16,000	34,610	33,110	-1,500	17,110	-4.3	106.9
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	40,570	68,310	67,930	-380	27,360	-0.6	67.4
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	108,620	493,610	437,640	-55,970	329,020	-11.3	302.9
Barrie	2,320	8,810	7,910	-900	5,590	-10.2	240.9
Belleville	1,390	4,140	3,960	-180	2,570	-4.3	184.9
Brantford	1,750	6,920	6,210	-710	4,460	-10.3	254.9
Greater Sudbury	2,610	6,660	6,730	70	4,120	1.1	157.9
Guelph	1,500	5,500	4,920	-580	3,420	-10.5	228.0
Hamilton	7,100	27,470	24,480	-2,990	17,380	-10.9	244.8
Kingston	1,790	6,590	6,400	-190	4,610	-2.9	257.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	4,910	20,110	16,070	-4,040	11,160	-20.1	227.3
London	5,380	20,160	17,690	-2,470	12,310	-12.3	228.8
Oshawa	5,030	17,010	16,130	-880	11,100	-5.2	220.7
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	6,830	37,540	35,990	-1,550	29,160	-4.1	426.9
Peterborough	1,250	4,120	3,930	-190	2,680	-4.6	214.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	5,630	30,680	29,220	-1,460	23,590	-4.8	419.0
Thunder Bay	1,860	5,600	5,590	-10	3,730	-0.2	200.5
Toronto	53,020	270,140	235,430	-34,710	182,410	-12.8	344.0
Windsor	6,270	22,150	16,970	-5,180	10,700	-23.4	170.7
Census agglomerations	15,740	45,720	42,270	-3,450	26,530	-7.5	168.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	20,160	53,010	50,190	-2,820	30,030	-5.3	149.0
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	7,930	34,150	32,600	-1,550	24,670	-4.5	311.1
Winnipeg	7,930	34,150	32,600	-1,550	24,670	-4.5	311.1
Census agglomerations	1,500	3,710	3,580	-130	2,080	-3.5	138.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	6,920	12,420	12,330	-90	5,410	-0.7	78.2

Table 2 - continued

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

	March 2020	February 2021 ^P	March 2021 ^P	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021	February to March 2021	March 2020 to March 2021
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	6,230	16,280	16,680	400	10,450	2.5	167.7
Regina	2,370	6,940	7,020	80	4,650	1.2	196.2
Saskatoon	3,860	9,340	9,660	320	5,800	3.4	150.3
Census agglomerations	3,140	7,010	6,860	-150	3,720	-2.1	118.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	7,770	12,510	12,630	120	4,860	1.0	62.5
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	40,420	130,300	124,440	-5,860	84,020	-4.5	207.9
Calgary	18,300	59,710	57,830	-1,880	39,530	-3.1	216.0
Edmonton	20,860	67,480	63,560	-3,920	42,700	-5.8	204.7
Lethbridge	1,250	3,100	3,050	-50	1,800	-1.6	144.0
Census agglomerations	8,200	23,260	21,990	-1,270	13,790	-5.5	168.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	10,280	25,770	25,160	-610	14,880	-2.4	144.7
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	28,970	102,070	109,900	7,830	80,930	7.7	279.4
Abbotsford–Mission	2,320	5,390	6,420	1,030	4,100	19.1	176.7
Kelowna	2,620	6,750	6,690	-60	4,070	-0.9	155.3
Vancouver	21,240	80,540	86,420	5,880	65,180	7.3	306.9
Victoria	2,790	9,390	10,370	980	7,580	10.4	271.7
Census agglomerations	14,380	29,610	29,800	190	15,420	0.6	107.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	10,100	21,790	21,290	-500	11,190	-2.3	110.8

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

2. 2016 Standard Geographical Classification.

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

Available tables: 14-10-0006-01, 14-10-0009-01 to 14-10-0011-01 , 14-10-0137-01, 14-10-0322-01, 14-10-0323-01, 14-10-0343-01, 14-10-0344-01 and 14-10-0346-01.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

More information about the concepts and use of Employment Insurance statistics is available in the *Guide to Employment Insurance Statistics* (73-506-G).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca).