

Employment Insurance, September 2021

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The number of Canadians receiving regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits dropped 187,000 (-12.7%) in September to 1.3 million. Ontario, Quebec and Alberta accounted for most of the national decrease.

Do you use labour market information **as part of your work**? Statistics Canada and the Labour Market Information Council are teaming up to gather feedback from professionals that are regularly using labour statistics, including journalists, policy analysts, sector association representatives, and career counsellors, to assess their labour market information needs. Tell us what your priorities are and the gaps you face when using labour market information by answering [a few questions](#). Your opinions will help shape action to address labour market information gaps.

September EI statistics reflect labour market conditions during the week of September 12 to 18.

By mid-September, several provinces had introduced, or planned to introduce, proof-of-vaccination requirements to enter non-essential businesses such as restaurants, bars and gyms. Alberta reintroduced an alcohol service curfew at restaurants, pubs and bars beginning September 4. In addition, employers in the province were urged to pause return-to-work plans. On September 14, Nova Scotia postponed entering its final phase of reopening.

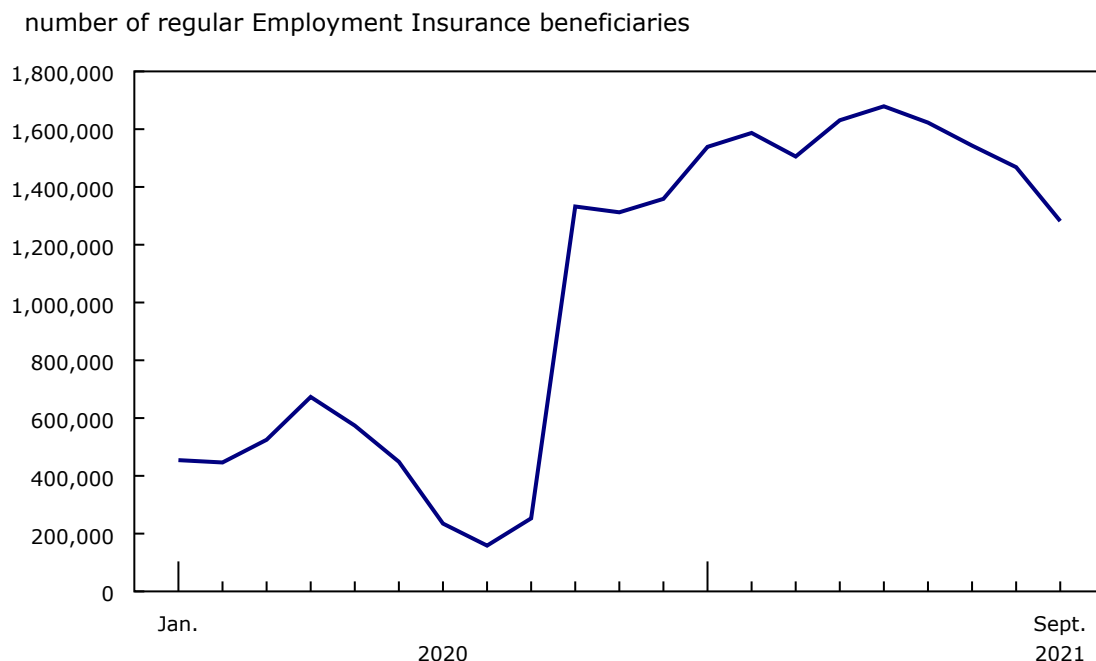
Fewer Canadians collect regular EI benefits in September

Approximately 1.3 million Canadians received regular EI benefits in September, down 187,000 (-12.7%) from a month earlier.

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), employment rose by 157,000 in September, bringing employment back to the same level as February 2020, before the pandemic. Unemployment held steady in September at 1.4 million, including 1.3 million Canadians who were looking for work and 200,000 who had a connection to a job, because they were either on temporary layoff or had arrangements to begin a new job in the near future.



Chart 1 Fewer regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries in September



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

The decrease in regular EI beneficiaries concentrated in Ontario, Quebec and Alberta

The number of regular EI beneficiaries fell in seven provinces in September, led by Ontario (-98,000; -19.1%), Quebec (-40,000; -12.7%) and Alberta (-29,000; -16.2%). According to September LFS results, employment rose by 74,000 in Ontario, 31,000 in Quebec and 20,000 in Alberta.

In September, there were more regular EI beneficiaries in New Brunswick (+1,000; +1.5%), and little change in Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia, compared with August.

On a regional basis, the census metropolitan areas of Toronto (-54,000; -23.2%) and Montréal (-27,000; -18.0%) accounted for 43.5% of the monthly decrease in regular EI recipients.

EI recipients who last worked in sales and service occupations account for two-thirds of the monthly decline in regular EI beneficiaries

In September, the number of regular EI recipients declined in 9 of 10 broad occupational groups compared with August, with those who last worked in sales and service occupations (-124,000; -25.3%) accounting for two-thirds of the monthly decline. At the same time, more regular EI recipients last worked in occupations in education, law and social, community and government services (+22,000; +22.8%).

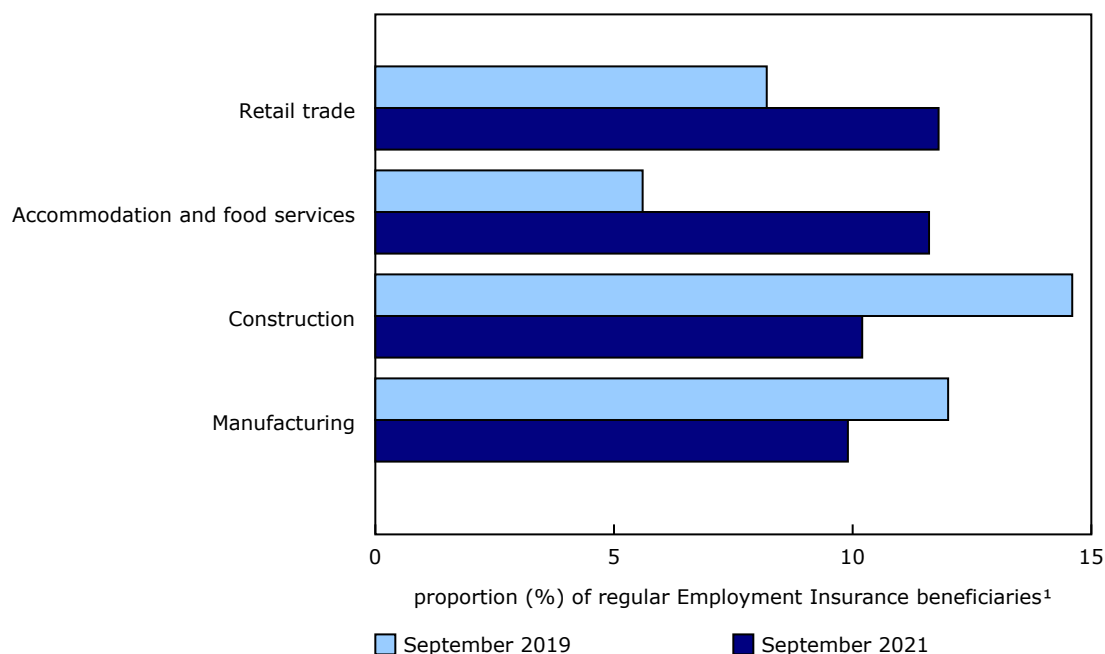
Just over half (52.4%) of regular EI recipients last worked in sales and service occupations or trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations in September.

More than 4 in 10 regular EI recipients last worked in one of four industries

In September, 43.5% of regular EI recipients last worked in one of four industries, including 11.8% in retail trade; 11.6% in accommodation and food services; 10.2% in construction; and 9.9% in manufacturing (not seasonally adjusted). In September, the share of regular EI recipients who last worked in accommodation and food services was 6.0 percentage points higher (not seasonally adjusted) compared with September 2019. September LFS results showed that employment in these same four industries was 339,000 below pre-COVID February 2020 levels.

Chart 2

More than 4 in 10 regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries last worked in one of four industries



1. These data are not seasonally adjusted.

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

Bigger drop in regular EI beneficiaries among core-aged women than core-aged men

In September, the number of core-aged (25 to 54 years) women receiving regular EI benefits fell by 89,000 (-21.1%), a decrease almost 1.5 times larger than that among core-aged men (-63,000; -13.8%). September LFS results showed that employment rose by 86,000 among core-aged women and by 57,000 among core-aged men.

Women aged 55 years and older (+38,000; +24.4%) was the lone demographic group with more regular EI recipients in September compared with August. According to September LFS results, employment among older women (-2.2%) and young men aged 15 to 24 years (-2.2%) was further below February 2020 levels than all other demographic groups.

Long-term unemployment reflected in regular EI benefits

The September LFS showed that 27.3% of all unemployed had been continuously out of work for 27 weeks or more, compared with 15.6% before the pandemic in February 2020. This elevated level of long-term unemployment is reflected in regular EI data.

In September, more than two-thirds (69.0%) of EI recipients had received regular EI benefits or the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) in at least 7 of the last 12 months, up from 16.1% in February 2020 (not seasonally adjusted). Over two-thirds of women (69.2%) and men (68.8%) received regular EI benefits or CERB in at least 7 of the last 12 months. Among longer-term regular EI recipients, over half (56.6%) were core-aged (aged 25 to 54 years), similar to the share of this age group among the long-term unemployed as measured by the LFS. By province, the proportion of EI recipients who had received regular EI benefits or CERB in at least 7 of the last 12 months ranged from 64.8% in Nova Scotia to 71.4% in Ontario.

Next release

October EI results will reflect the impact on the profile of regular EI recipients following changes to regular EI eligibility criteria, including an increase in the number of insured hours required, introduced on September 26, 2021.

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 reporting on 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 pandemic 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 comprise 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 September 2021 have been treated as outliers in determining 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 September 12 to 18. 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 by integrating EI data with record of employment administrative data. For beneficiaries with more than one record of employment in the 52 weeks prior to the reference week, 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 12 months

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 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

In the data tables 14-10-0004, 14-10-0005, 14-10-0007 and 14-10-0008, for the March to September 2020 reference periods, data have been suppressed because a source data file contains records for CERB claimants and beneficiaries who could not be identified and excluded through processing.

Next release

Data on EI for October will be released on December 16, 2021.

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

	September 2020	August 2021 ^P	September 2021 ^P	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021
	number		change		% change		
Canada							
Both sexes	252,860	1,468,400	1,281,880	-186,520	1,029,020	-12.7	407.0
15 to 24 years	21,520	215,550	168,930	-46,620	147,410	-21.6	685.0
25 to 54 years	161,520	881,620	728,850	-152,770	567,330	-17.3	351.2
55 years and over	69,810	371,230	384,100	12,870	314,290	3.5	450.2
Men	178,820	792,290	683,360	-108,930	504,540	-13.7	282.1
15 to 24 years	17,720	117,150	96,680	-20,470	78,960	-17.5	445.6
25 to 54 years	111,220	459,110	395,640	-63,470	284,420	-13.8	255.7
55 years and over	49,880	216,040	191,040	-25,000	141,160	-11.6	283.0
Women	74,030	676,100	598,520	-77,580	524,490	-11.5	708.5
15 to 24 years	3,800	98,400	72,250	-26,150	68,450	-26.6	1,801.3
25 to 54 years	50,310	422,510	333,210	-89,300	282,900	-21.1	562.3
55 years and over	19,930	155,190	193,060	37,870	173,130	24.4	868.7
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	20,360	58,630	58,160	-470	37,800	-0.8	185.7
15 to 24 years	1,470	8,160	7,590	-570	6,120	-7.0	416.3
25 to 54 years	11,810	30,590	28,450	-2,140	16,640	-7.0	140.9
55 years and over	7,090	19,880	22,120	2,240	15,030	11.3	212.0
Men	13,910	33,830	32,380	-1,450	18,470	-4.3	132.8
Women	6,450	24,810	25,780	970	19,330	3.9	299.7
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	2,480	16,240	15,730	-510	13,250	-3.1	534.3
15 to 24 years	200	3,990	2,710	-1,280	2,510	-32.1	1,255.0
25 to 54 years	1,350	7,570	7,470	-100	6,120	-1.3	453.3
55 years and over	930	4,690	5,550	860	4,620	18.3	496.8
Men	1,670	8,710	8,500	-210	6,830	-2.4	409.0
Women	810	7,540	7,230	-310	6,420	-4.1	792.6
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	8,960	62,790	63,310	520	54,350	0.8	606.6
15 to 24 years	640	10,470	8,440	-2,030	7,800	-19.4	1,218.8
25 to 54 years	4,790	35,960	36,390	430	31,600	1.2	659.7
55 years and over	3,530	16,360	18,470	2,110	14,940	12.9	423.2
Men	6,030	35,830	34,600	-1,230	28,570	-3.4	473.8
Women	2,930	26,960	28,710	1,750	25,780	6.5	879.9
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	12,220	68,020	69,040	1,020	56,820	1.5	465.0
15 to 24 years	540	16,440	10,200	-6,240	9,660	-38.0	1,788.9
25 to 54 years	7,230	32,770	34,620	1,850	27,390	5.6	378.8
55 years and over	4,450	18,810	24,220	5,410	19,770	28.8	444.3
Men	8,760	39,080	39,740	660	30,980	1.7	353.7
Women	3,460	28,940	29,300	360	25,840	1.2	746.8
Quebec							
Both sexes	67,570	318,080	277,590	-40,490	210,020	-12.7	310.8
15 to 24 years	5,080	36,500	31,500	-5,000	26,420	-13.7	520.1
25 to 54 years	43,000	185,430	152,050	-33,380	109,050	-18.0	253.6
55 years and over	19,490	96,160	94,040	-2,120	74,550	-2.2	382.5
Men	50,670	179,500	155,450	-24,050	104,780	-13.4	206.8
Women	16,900	138,580	122,140	-16,440	105,240	-11.9	622.7
Ontario							
Both sexes	70,920	511,570	413,850	-97,720	342,930	-19.1	483.5
15 to 24 years	5,980	78,130	58,090	-20,040	52,110	-25.6	871.4
25 to 54 years	47,110	313,780	243,130	-70,650	196,020	-22.5	416.1
55 years and over	17,820	119,660	112,630	-7,030	94,810	-5.9	532.0
Men	47,780	253,650	210,920	-42,730	163,140	-16.8	341.4
Women	23,140	257,920	202,930	-54,990	179,790	-21.3	777.0

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

	September 2020	August 2021 ^P	September 2021 ^P	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes	8,820	48,400	42,060	-6,340	33,240	-13.1	376.9
15 to 24 years	1,260	8,150	6,890	-1,260	5,630	-15.5	446.8
25 to 54 years	5,280	31,670	25,190	-6,480	19,910	-20.5	377.1
55 years and over	2,270	8,580	9,980	1,400	7,710	16.3	339.6
Men	6,560	27,980	23,460	-4,520	16,900	-16.2	257.6
Women	2,250	20,430	18,590	-1,840	16,340	-9.0	726.2
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	9,170	40,050	35,390	-4,660	26,220	-11.6	285.9
15 to 24 years	1,120	6,330	5,050	-1,280	3,930	-20.2	350.9
25 to 54 years	5,870	24,950	21,410	-3,540	15,540	-14.2	264.7
55 years and over	2,190	8,770	8,940	170	6,750	1.9	308.2
Men	7,450	25,180	19,610	-5,570	12,160	-22.1	163.2
Women	1,720	14,860	15,780	920	14,060	6.2	817.4
Alberta							
Both sexes	31,310	176,850	148,130	-28,720	116,820	-16.2	373.1
15 to 24 years	3,460	26,310	19,700	-6,610	16,240	-25.1	469.4
25 to 54 years	21,060	111,890	90,140	-21,750	69,080	-19.4	328.0
55 years and over	6,790	38,660	38,290	-370	31,500	-1.0	463.9
Men	22,340	103,780	80,970	-22,810	58,630	-22.0	262.4
Women	8,970	73,070	67,160	-5,910	58,190	-8.1	648.7
British Columbia							
Both sexes	20,040	161,770	153,040	-8,730	133,000	-5.4	663.7
15 to 24 years	1,680	20,380	18,120	-2,260	16,440	-11.1	978.6
25 to 54 years	13,310	102,980	86,350	-16,630	73,040	-16.1	548.8
55 years and over	5,060	38,420	48,570	10,150	43,510	26.4	859.9
Men	12,890	81,380	74,490	-6,890	61,600	-8.5	477.9
Women	7,150	80,400	78,550	-1,850	71,400	-2.3	998.6
Yukon							
Both sexes	430	1,480	1,370	-110	940	-7.4	218.6
15 to 24 years	50	140	120	-20	70	-14.3	140.0
25 to 54 years	290	930	820	-110	530	-11.8	182.8
55 years and over	90	410	440	30	350	7.3	388.9
Men	330	830	770	-60	440	-7.2	133.3
Women	100	640	600	-40	500	-6.3	500.0
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	240	1,900	1,800	-100	1,560	-5.3	650.0
15 to 24 years	20	210	200	-10	180	-4.8	900.0
25 to 54 years	170	1,290	1,220	-70	1,050	-5.4	617.6
55 years and over	50	400	380	-20	330	-5.0	660.0
Men	190	1,190	1,120	-70	930	-5.9	489.5
Women	50	710	680	-30	630	-4.2	1,260.0
Nunavut							
Both sexes	160	1,230	1,190	-40	1,030	-3.3	643.8
15 to 24 years	10	180	160	-20	150	-11.1	1,500.0
25 to 54 years	130	920	870	-50	740	-5.4	569.2
55 years and over	10	130	160	30	150	23.1	1,500.0
Men	130	730	730	0	600	0.0	461.5
Women	30	490	460	-30	430	-6.1	1,433.3

^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.

Table 2
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by census metropolitan category² – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2020	August 2021 ^P	September 2021 ^P	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	2,310	12,890	11,730	-1,160	9,420	-9.0	407.8
St. John's	2,310	12,890	11,730	-1,160	9,420	-9.0	407.8
Census agglomerations	2,550	7,790	7,760	-30	5,210	-0.4	204.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	15,500	37,950	38,660	710	23,160	1.9	149.4
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	1,320	7,690	7,570	-120	6,250	-1.6	473.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	1,160	8,550	8,160	-390	7,000	-4.6	603.4
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	1,930	18,640	17,010	-1,630	15,080	-8.7	781.3
Halifax	1,930	18,640	17,010	-1,630	15,080	-8.7	781.3
Census agglomerations	2,780	18,100	19,250	1,150	16,470	6.4	592.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,250	26,060	27,050	990	22,800	3.8	536.5
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	2,160	16,580	16,420	-160	14,260	-1.0	660.2
Moncton	970	9,290	9,550	260	8,580	2.8	884.5
Saint John	1,190	7,290	6,880	-410	5,690	-5.6	478.2
Census agglomerations	2,540	14,570	14,000	-570	11,460	-3.9	451.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	7,520	36,870	38,620	1,750	31,100	4.7	413.6
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	34,620	205,560	171,200	-34,360	136,580	-16.7	394.5
Montréal	23,590	151,780	124,530	-27,250	100,940	-18.0	427.9
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	1,710	10,460	8,500	-1,960	6,790	-18.7	397.1
Québec	4,740	23,510	20,180	-3,330	15,440	-14.2	325.7
Saguenay	1,720	6,750	6,370	-380	4,650	-5.6	270.3
Sherbrooke	1,550	6,990	6,120	-870	4,570	-12.4	294.8
Trois-Rivières	1,300	6,080	5,500	-580	4,200	-9.5	323.1
Census agglomerations	8,550	34,910	32,800	-2,110	24,250	-6.0	283.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	24,400	77,610	73,580	-4,030	49,180	-5.2	201.6
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	50,100	421,340	331,520	-89,820	281,420	-21.3	561.7
Barrie	1,230	8,240	6,780	-1,460	5,550	-17.7	451.2
Belleville	730	4,330	3,600	-730	2,870	-16.9	393.2
Brantford	950	5,630	4,590	-1,040	3,640	-18.5	383.2
Greater Sudbury	1,270	6,970	5,720	-1,250	4,450	-17.9	350.4
Guelph	550	3,810	4,230	420	3,680	11.0	669.1
Hamilton	3,320	25,740	20,150	-5,590	16,830	-21.7	506.9
Kingston	870	5,560	4,480	-1,080	3,610	-19.4	414.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2,520	17,690	14,620	-3,070	12,100	-17.4	480.2
London	2,620	19,560	16,060	-3,500	13,440	-17.9	513.0
Oshawa	2,460	14,810	11,600	-3,210	9,140	-21.7	371.5
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	3,020	28,730	21,880	-6,850	18,860	-23.8	624.5
Peterborough	680	3,970	3,230	-740	2,550	-18.6	375.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	3,090	21,170	16,040	-5,130	12,950	-24.2	419.1
Thunder Bay	990	4,520	3,710	-810	2,720	-17.9	274.7
Toronto	23,430	231,870	178,010	-53,860	154,580	-23.2	659.8
Windsor	2,390	18,760	16,790	-1,970	14,400	-10.5	602.5
Census agglomerations	8,190	42,450	40,280	-2,170	32,090	-5.1	391.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	12,630	47,770	42,050	-5,720	29,420	-12.0	232.9
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	4,430	30,220	24,410	-5,810	19,980	-19.2	451.0
Winnipeg	4,430	30,220	24,410	-5,810	19,980	-19.2	451.0
Census agglomerations	730	3,870	3,930	60	3,200	1.6	438.4

Table 2 - continued

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

	September 2020	August 2021 ^P	September 2021 ^P	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	3,660	14,310	13,720	-590	10,060	-4.1	274.9
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	2,850	17,950	16,520	-1,430	13,670	-8.0	479.6
Regina	1,180	7,770	7,110	-660	5,930	-8.5	502.5
Saskatoon	1,670	10,180	9,410	-770	7,740	-7.6	463.5
Census agglomerations	1,990	7,060	5,800	-1,260	3,810	-17.8	191.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,340	15,030	13,070	-1,960	8,730	-13.0	201.2
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	22,660	126,390	104,010	-22,380	81,350	-17.7	359.0
Calgary	9,250	61,170	52,080	-9,090	42,830	-14.9	463.0
Edmonton	12,720	61,330	48,890	-12,440	36,170	-20.3	284.4
Lethbridge	690	3,890	3,040	-850	2,350	-21.9	340.6
Census agglomerations	3,990	23,170	20,380	-2,790	16,390	-12.0	410.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,660	27,290	23,740	-3,550	19,080	-13.0	409.4
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	10,050	102,590	98,740	-3,850	88,690	-3.8	882.5
Abbotsford–Mission	870	6,870	7,040	170	6,170	2.5	709.2
Kelowna	910	7,930	8,350	420	7,440	5.3	817.6
Vancouver	7,210	77,210	74,920	-2,290	67,710	-3.0	939.1
Victoria	1,060	10,580	8,430	-2,150	7,370	-20.3	695.3
Census agglomerations	5,470	34,460	31,810	-2,650	26,340	-7.7	481.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,520	24,720	22,500	-2,220	17,980	-9.0	397.8

^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.

Table 3
Beneficiaries receiving regular income benefits¹ by occupation,² Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	September 2020	August 2021 ^P	September 2021 ^P	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021
	number		change		% change		
All occupations	252,860	1,468,400	1,281,880	-186,520	1,029,020	-12.7	407.0
Management occupations	14,570	84,230	72,830	-11,400	58,260	-13.5	399.9
Senior management occupations	1,220	6,810	6,150	-660	4,930	-9.7	404.1
Specialized middle management occupations	4,160	24,140	21,400	-2,740	17,240	-11.4	414.4
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	5,680	37,350	30,810	-6,540	25,130	-17.5	442.4
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	3,510	15,930	14,470	-1,460	10,960	-9.2	312.3
Business, finance and administration occupations	19,100	159,250	137,840	-21,410	118,740	-13.4	621.7
Professional occupations in business and finance	1,940	15,550	13,340	-2,210	11,400	-14.2	587.6
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	9,080	64,680	54,480	-10,200	45,400	-15.8	500.0
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	660	5,800	4,950	-850	4,290	-14.7	650.0
Office support occupations	4,150	48,460	43,960	-4,500	39,810	-9.3	959.3
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	3,280	24,760	21,110	-3,650	17,830	-14.7	543.6
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	15,360	52,800	48,650	-4,150	33,290	-7.9	216.7
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	3,180	14,710	13,280	-1,430	10,100	-9.7	317.6
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	12,180	38,090	35,380	-2,710	23,200	-7.1	190.5
Health occupations	2,330	29,080	25,060	-4,020	22,730	-13.8	975.5
Professional occupations in nursing	200	2,120	2,030	-90	1,830	-4.2	915.0
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	120	1,450	1,560	110	1,440	7.6	1,200.0
Technical occupations in health	940	9,020	7,110	-1,910	6,170	-21.2	656.4
Assisting occupations in support of health services	1,080	16,510	14,350	-2,160	13,270	-13.1	1,228.7
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	11,660	94,670	116,260	21,590	104,600	22.8	897.1
Professional occupations in education services	10	32,070	22,420	-9,650	22,410	-30.1	224,100.0
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	1,570	12,820	11,290	-1,530	9,720	-11.9	619.1
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	2,710	18,130	30,720	12,590	28,010	69.4	1,033.6
Occupations in front-line public protection services	240	1,400	1,330	-70	1,090	-5.0	454.2
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	7,130	30,250	50,500	20,250	43,370	66.9	608.3
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	4,700	33,430	26,380	-7,050	21,680	-21.1	461.3
Professional occupations in art and culture	510	4,130	4,380	250	3,870	6.1	758.8
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	4,200	29,300	22,000	-7,300	17,800	-24.9	423.8
Sales and service occupations	39,290	488,290	364,610	-123,680	325,320	-25.3	828.0
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	1,810	14,570	12,250	-2,320	10,440	-15.9	576.8
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	9,510	82,640	58,990	-23,650	49,480	-28.6	520.3
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	3,860	90,230	67,980	-22,250	64,120	-24.7	1,661.1
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	10,600	139,920	99,250	-40,670	88,650	-29.1	836.3
Sales support occupations	2,320	57,640	47,240	-10,400	44,920	-18.0	1,936.2
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	11,190	103,300	78,900	-24,400	67,710	-23.6	605.1
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	108,810	330,480	307,070	-23,410	198,260	-7.1	182.2
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	42,160	99,110	81,670	-17,440	39,510	-17.6	93.7
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	10,350	34,630	27,380	-7,250	17,030	-20.9	164.5
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	6,390	28,550	22,150	-6,400	15,760	-22.4	246.6
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	17,670	90,190	112,240	22,050	94,570	24.4	535.2
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	32,240	78,000	63,630	-14,370	31,390	-18.4	97.4

Table 3 - continued

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

	September 2020	August 2021 ^P	September 2021 ^P	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021	August to September 2021	September 2020 to September 2021
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	16,450	67,260	62,720	-4,540	46,270	-6.7	281.3
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	1,910	14,090	13,000	-1,090	11,090	-7.7	580.6
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	5,190	27,410	25,310	-2,100	20,120	-7.7	387.7
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	9,350	25,770	24,410	-1,360	15,060	-5.3	161.1
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	19,100	115,230	108,890	-6,340	89,790	-5.5	470.1
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	1,190	6,060	5,450	-610	4,260	-10.1	358.0
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	5,520	26,450	24,070	-2,380	18,550	-9.0	336.1
Assemblers in manufacturing	3,730	27,740	29,520	1,780	25,790	6.4	691.4
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	8,660	54,980	49,850	-5,130	41,190	-9.3	475.6

^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 2016.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0337-01](#).

Available tables: [14-10-0004-01](#) to [14-10-0011-01](#) , [14-10-0137-01](#), [14-10-0322-01](#), [14-10-0323-01](#), [14-10-0336-01](#), [14-10-0337-01](#), [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).