

Employment Insurance, January 2022

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Approximately 633,000 Canadians received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in January, little changed from one month earlier.

January EI statistics reflect labour market conditions during the week of January 9 to 15, 2022.

With the spread of the Omicron variant of COVID-19, many jurisdictions had implemented stricter public health measures. Capacity limits or closures had been reintroduced in retail stores and high-contact settings such as restaurants, bars, concert halls and gyms.

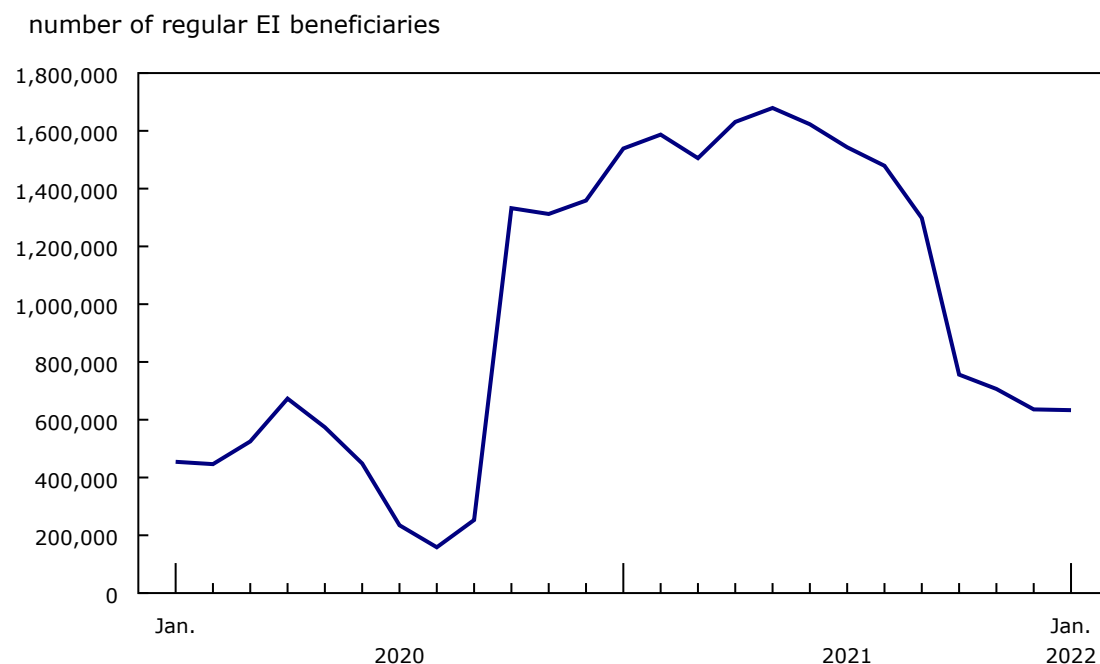
The number of Canadians collecting regular EI benefits holds steady in January

The number of Canadians receiving regular EI benefits held steady in January at approximately 633,000.

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), unemployment rose by 106,000 to 1.3 million in January. The unemployed included 1.1 million Canadians who were looking for work and 200,000 who had a connection to a job, either because they were on temporary layoff or had arrangements to begin a new job in the near future.

Chart 1

Regular Employment Insurance (EI) beneficiaries holds steady in January



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

A higher proportion of the labour force in Atlantic Canada receives regular EI benefits

In January, the decreases in the number of regular EI beneficiaries in six provinces were offset by increases in Quebec (+10,000; +6.2%) and Prince Edward Island (+200; +1.9%). There was little change in the number of regular EI beneficiaries in Ontario and Manitoba. January LFS results indicated that employment decreased in Quebec (-63,000) and Prince Edward Island (-2,900).



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Atlantic Canada had the largest share of its labour force receiving regular EI benefits, led by Newfoundland and Labrador (15.2%) and Prince Edward Island (10.1%). Outside of Atlantic Canada, Quebec (3.6%) had the highest proportion of regular EI beneficiaries relative to the labour force, while British Columbia had the lowest (2.0%).

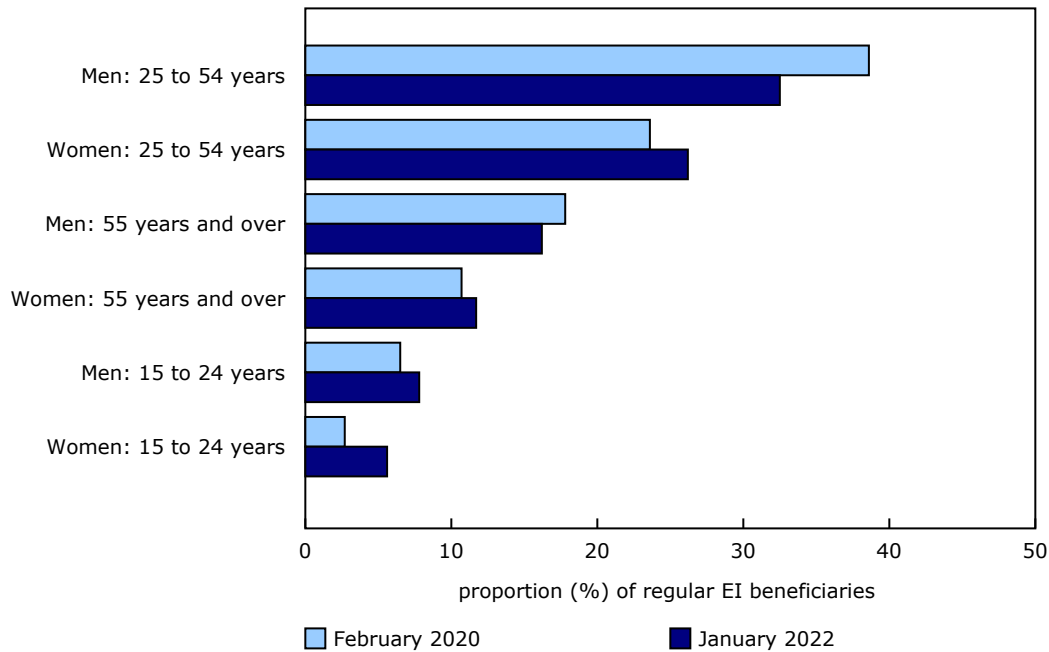
On a regional basis, the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) of Regina (-13.2%; -400) and Oshawa (-12.6%; -700) posted the largest percentage decreases in regular EI beneficiaries. In Ontario, the Windsor CMA saw its number of regular EI beneficiaries increase by 80.3% (+4,000). According to the January LFS, unemployment rose by 2,600 in the Windsor CMA.

More core-aged women, fewer core-aged men receive regular EI benefits

Among core-aged (25 to 54 years) beneficiaries, the number of women receiving regular EI benefits increased by 5,000 (+3.2%) in January, while 6,000 (-2.7%) fewer men received regular EI benefits. January LFS results indicated that unemployment rose by 35,000 for core-aged women and by 12,000 for men in the same age group.

In January, almost one-third (32.5%) of regular EI beneficiaries were core-aged men, while more than one-quarter (26.2%) were core-aged women. Compared with February 2020, women in all age groups accounted for a larger share of regular EI beneficiaries in January 2022, particularly young women aged 15 to 24 years (+2.8 percentage points). At the same time, there were declines in the shares of core aged men (-6.1 percentage points) and men aged 55 and older (-1.7 percentage points).

Chart 2
Almost one-third of regular Employment Insurance (EI) beneficiaries were core-aged men



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

Five industries account for over half of regular EI recipients

In January, over half (54.8%) of regular EI recipients last worked in one of the following five industries: 21.7% in construction; 9.3% in accommodation and food services; 9.1% in manufacturing; 7.5% in administrative and support services; and 7.3% in retail trade (not seasonally adjusted). January LFS results showed that employment in accommodation and food services (-26.4%; -324,000) remained further from its pre-pandemic February 2020 level than all other industries.

Over one-third of regular EI recipients are longer-term beneficiaries

In January, 307,000 (38.2%) EI recipients received regular EI benefits in at least 7 of the last 12 months, compared with 95,000 (16.1%) in February 2020 (not seasonally adjusted). Among longer-term regular EI beneficiaries, close to one-third (31.0%) were core-aged men, while one-quarter (24.6%) were core-aged women. By province, the proportion of EI recipients who had received regular EI benefits in at least 7 of the last 12 months ranged from 30.3% in Quebec to 59.3% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

January LFS results showed that 263,000 (19.6%) Canadians had been unemployed continuously for 27 weeks or more, compared with 180,000 (15.6%) in February 2020.

Over half of longer-term regular EI recipients last worked in sales and service occupations or trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations

Among those who received regular EI benefits in January and who received regular EI benefits in at least 10 of the previous 12 months, over half (52.7%) last worked in either sales and service occupations (29.8%) or trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations (22.9%) (not seasonally adjusted). Among longer-term regular EI beneficiaries who last worked in sales and service occupations, 20.1% worked and received part of their EI benefits during the same period. By comparison, natural resources, agriculture and related production (4.5%) had the smallest proportion of longer-term regular EI beneficiaries who worked while on claim.

The number of monthly claims holds steady in January

During January, there were 350,000 EI claims, compared with 432,000 in January 2021. The number of claims provides an indication of the number of people who could become beneficiaries. Claims data include initial and renewal claims received for any type of EI benefit, including special benefits.

The number of claims received declined from December 2021 to January 2022 in seven provinces, led by Alberta (-23.6%; -8,000), Saskatchewan (-17.3%; -1,000) and British Columbia (-13.7%; -5,000). These decreases were offset by more claims in Ontario (+25.4%; +26,000), New Brunswick (+15.5%; +2,000) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+2.5%; +300).

Next release

Information on the profile of regular EI recipients for the week of February 13 to 19 will be released on April 21.

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 have been 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 January 2022 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 January 9 to 15, 2022. This period coincides with the reference week of the LFS.

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.

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 Canada Emergency Response Benefit claimants and beneficiaries who could not be identified and excluded through processing.

Next release

Data on EI for February will be released on April 21.

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

	January 2021	December 2021 ^P	January 2022 ^P	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
	number			change		% change	
Canada							
Both sexes	1,538,800	635,740	633,130	-2,610	-905,670	-0.4	-58.9
15 to 24 years	254,590	86,780	84,860	-1,920	-169,730	-2.2	-66.7
25 to 54 years	910,580	372,440	371,950	-490	-538,630	-0.1	-59.2
55 years and over	373,630	176,530	176,320	-210	-197,310	-0.1	-52.8
Men	788,730	365,410	357,870	-7,540	-430,860	-2.1	-54.6
15 to 24 years	124,130	52,240	49,700	-2,540	-74,430	-4.9	-60.0
25 to 54 years	465,160	211,510	205,800	-5,710	-259,360	-2.7	-55.8
55 years and over	199,450	101,650	102,370	720	-97,080	0.7	-48.7
Women	750,070	270,340	275,260	4,920	-474,810	1.8	-63.3
15 to 24 years	130,470	34,540	35,170	630	-95,300	1.8	-73.0
25 to 54 years	445,420	160,930	166,150	5,220	-279,270	3.2	-62.7
55 years and over	174,180	74,880	73,940	-940	-100,240	-1.3	-57.5
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	45,550	38,890	38,200	-690	-7,350	-1.8	-16.1
15 to 24 years	5,310	5,000	4,650	-350	-660	-7.0	-12.4
25 to 54 years	24,350	18,870	18,940	70	-5,410	0.4	-22.2
55 years and over	15,880	15,020	14,610	-410	-1,270	-2.7	-8.0
Men	26,610	21,880	21,570	-310	-5,040	-1.4	-18.9
Women	18,940	17,010	16,630	-380	-2,310	-2.2	-12.2
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	10,100	8,850	9,020	170	-1,080	1.9	-10.7
15 to 24 years	2,000	1,840	1,910	70	-90	3.8	-4.5
25 to 54 years	5,010	4,130	4,270	140	-740	3.4	-14.8
55 years and over	3,090	2,890	2,850	-40	-240	-1.4	-7.8
Men	5,780	5,100	5,140	40	-640	0.8	-11.1
Women	4,320	3,750	3,890	140	-430	3.7	-10.0
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	43,980	32,520	31,320	-1,200	-12,660	-3.7	-28.8
15 to 24 years	5,630	4,250	4,220	-30	-1,410	-0.7	-25.0
25 to 54 years	25,450	18,300	17,560	-740	-7,890	-4.0	-31.0
55 years and over	12,890	9,960	9,540	-420	-3,350	-4.2	-26.0
Men	24,850	19,330	18,320	-1,010	-6,530	-5.2	-26.3
Women	19,130	13,190	13,000	-190	-6,130	-1.4	-32.0
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	45,630	38,100	37,240	-860	-8,390	-2.3	-18.4
15 to 24 years	8,300	7,330	7,650	320	-650	4.4	-7.8
25 to 54 years	23,920	18,590	18,020	-570	-5,900	-3.1	-24.7
55 years and over	13,400	12,170	11,560	-610	-1,840	-5.0	-13.7
Men	26,020	22,060	21,440	-620	-4,580	-2.8	-17.6
Women	19,610	16,030	15,800	-230	-3,810	-1.4	-19.4
Quebec							
Both sexes	378,370	154,110	163,610	9,500	-214,760	6.2	-56.8
15 to 24 years	58,230	17,000	18,240	1,240	-39,990	7.3	-68.7
25 to 54 years	214,400	87,760	92,700	4,940	-121,700	5.6	-56.8
55 years and over	105,740	49,360	52,660	3,300	-53,080	6.7	-50.2
Men	205,000	92,030	94,110	2,080	-110,890	2.3	-54.1
Women	173,370	62,080	69,500	7,420	-103,870	12.0	-59.9
Ontario							
Both sexes	564,920	186,150	184,770	-1,380	-380,150	-0.7	-67.3
15 to 24 years	103,290	26,760	25,500	-1,260	-77,790	-4.7	-75.3
25 to 54 years	336,330	114,180	114,020	-160	-222,310	-0.1	-66.1
55 years and over	125,290	45,210	45,250	40	-80,040	0.1	-63.9
Men	265,450	101,870	98,910	-2,960	-166,540	-2.9	-62.7
Women	299,470	84,280	85,860	1,580	-213,610	1.9	-71.3

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

	January 2021	December 2021 ^P	January 2022 ^P	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
Manitoba							
Both sexes	51,720	21,500	21,360	-140	-30,360	-0.7	-58.7
15 to 24 years	11,330	3,780	3,720	-60	-7,610	-1.6	-67.2
25 to 54 years	29,450	13,040	13,120	80	-16,330	0.6	-55.4
55 years and over	10,950	4,680	4,520	-160	-6,430	-3.4	-58.7
Men	26,190	13,090	12,910	-180	-13,280	-1.4	-50.7
Women	25,530	8,410	8,450	40	-17,080	0.5	-66.9
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	38,570	19,850	18,600	-1,250	-19,970	-6.3	-51.8
15 to 24 years	5,630	3,020	2,710	-310	-2,920	-10.3	-51.9
25 to 54 years	24,190	12,150	11,460	-690	-12,730	-5.7	-52.6
55 years and over	8,740	4,670	4,430	-240	-4,310	-5.1	-49.3
Men	22,900	12,360	11,430	-930	-11,470	-7.5	-50.1
Women	15,660	7,490	7,180	-310	-8,480	-4.1	-54.2
Alberta							
Both sexes	208,240	72,240	67,540	-4,700	-140,700	-6.5	-67.6
15 to 24 years	34,560	10,220	9,180	-1,040	-25,380	-10.2	-73.4
25 to 54 years	132,300	45,850	43,250	-2,600	-89,050	-5.7	-67.3
55 years and over	41,380	16,170	15,110	-1,060	-26,270	-6.6	-63.5
Men	107,570	42,140	39,730	-2,410	-67,840	-5.7	-63.1
Women	100,670	30,110	27,810	-2,300	-72,860	-7.6	-72.4
British Columbia							
Both sexes	147,520	59,820	57,310	-2,510	-90,210	-4.2	-61.2
15 to 24 years	19,800	7,080	6,550	-530	-13,250	-7.5	-66.9
25 to 54 years	92,310	37,140	35,850	-1,290	-56,460	-3.5	-61.2
55 years and over	35,410	15,610	14,910	-700	-20,500	-4.5	-57.9
Men	75,820	33,310	31,850	-1,460	-43,970	-4.4	-58.0
Women	71,700	26,510	25,470	-1,040	-46,230	-3.9	-64.5
Yukon							
Both sexes	1,370	780	800	20	-570	2.6	-41.6
15 to 24 years	160	70	70	0	-90	0.0	-56.3
25 to 54 years	900	510	530	20	-370	3.9	-41.1
55 years and over	310	190	200	10	-110	5.3	-35.5
Men	830	490	490	0	-340	0.0	-41.0
Women	530	290	320	30	-210	10.3	-39.6
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	1,450	990	970	-20	-480	-2.0	-33.1
15 to 24 years	160	120	110	-10	-50	-8.3	-31.3
25 to 54 years	980	640	640	0	-340	0.0	-34.7
55 years and over	320	230	220	-10	-100	-4.3	-31.3
Men	880	620	590	-30	-290	-4.8	-33.0
Women	570	370	370	0	-200	0.0	-35.1
Nunavut							
Both sexes	750	640	640	0	-110	0.0	-14.7
15 to 24 years	100	90	100	10	0	11.1	0.0
25 to 54 years	560	470	460	-10	-100	-2.1	-17.9
55 years and over	90	80	80	0	-10	0.0	-11.1
Men	470	380	360	-20	-110	-5.3	-23.4
Women	280	260	280	20	0	7.7	0.0

^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.

Source(s): Table 14-10-0011-01.

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

	January 2021	December 2021 ^P	January 2022 ^P	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
	number			change		% change	
Canada	432,070	348,150	349,920	1,770	-82,150	0.5	-19.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	9,060	10,480	10,740	260	1,680	2.5	18.5
Prince Edward Island	2,680	3,420	3,030	-390	350	-11.4	13.1
Nova Scotia	9,510	11,280	10,780	-500	1,270	-4.4	13.4
New Brunswick	12,700	12,120	14,000	1,880	1,300	15.5	10.2
Quebec	134,150	116,820	107,120	-9,700	-27,030	-8.3	-20.1
Ontario	172,730	102,350	128,330	25,980	-44,400	25.4	-25.7
Manitoba	10,420	10,880	9,980	-900	-440	-8.3	-4.2
Saskatchewan	8,090	8,460	7,000	-1,460	-1,090	-17.3	-13.5
Alberta	37,130	34,880	26,650	-8,230	-10,480	-23.6	-28.2
British Columbia	34,680	36,400	31,410	-4,990	-3,270	-13.7	-9.4
Yukon	350	340	310	-30	-40	-8.8	-11.4
Northwest Territories	260	350	300	-50	40	-14.3	15.4
Nunavut	170	240	190	-50	20	-20.8	11.8

^P preliminary

Source(s): Table [14-10-0005-01](#).

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

	January 2021	December 2021 ^P	January 2022 ^P	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	10,180	7,010	7,290	280	-2,890	4.0	-28.4
St. John's	10,180	7,010	7,290	280	-2,890	4.0	-28.4
Census agglomerations	5,930	5,120	5,020	-100	-910	-2.0	-15.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	29,440	26,770	25,890	-880	-3,550	-3.3	-12.1
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	5,510	4,370	4,550	180	-960	4.1	-17.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	4,590	4,480	4,480	0	-110	0.0	-2.4
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	15,320	7,770	7,770	0	-7,550	0.0	-49.3
Halifax	15,320	7,770	7,770	0	-7,550	0.0	-49.3
Census agglomerations	11,980	9,870	9,430	-440	-2,550	-4.5	-21.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	16,680	14,880	14,130	-750	-2,550	-5.0	-15.3
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	12,880	8,570	8,410	-160	-4,470	-1.9	-34.7
Moncton	6,720	4,590	4,360	-230	-2,360	-5.0	-35.1
Saint John	6,170	3,980	4,050	70	-2,120	1.8	-34.4
Census agglomerations	10,870	8,390	8,420	30	-2,450	0.4	-22.5
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	21,870	21,140	20,410	-730	-1,460	-3.5	-6.7
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	259,380	89,620	96,950	7,330	-162,430	8.2	-62.6
Montréal	188,230	64,500	68,920	4,420	-119,310	6.9	-63.4
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	12,930	4,450	5,150	700	-7,780	15.7	-60.2
Québec	33,720	10,420	11,740	1,320	-21,980	12.7	-65.2
Saguenay	7,860	3,670	3,800	130	-4,060	3.5	-51.7
Sherbrooke	8,940	3,470	3,800	330	-5,140	9.5	-57.5
Trois-Rivières	7,700	3,100	3,550	450	-4,150	14.5	-53.9
Census agglomerations	39,900	18,580	19,640	1,060	-20,260	5.7	-50.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	79,090	45,910	47,010	1,100	-32,080	2.4	-40.6
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	478,170	142,900	143,980	1,080	-334,190	0.8	-69.9
Barrie	9,750	3,340	3,320	-20	-6,430	-0.6	-65.9
Belleville	4,560	1,980	1,890	-90	-2,670	-4.5	-58.6
Brantford	6,170	2,330	2,250	-80	-3,920	-3.4	-63.5
Greater Sudbury	6,460	3,060	3,000	-60	-3,460	-2.0	-53.6
Guelph	4,940	1,680	1,600	-80	-3,340	-4.8	-67.6
Hamilton	30,800	9,620	9,030	-590	-21,770	-6.1	-70.7
Kingston	6,260	2,310	2,470	160	-3,790	6.9	-60.5
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	20,130	6,900	6,490	-410	-13,640	-5.9	-67.8
London	20,060	7,690	7,060	-630	-13,000	-8.2	-64.8
Oshawa	16,870	5,560	4,860	-700	-12,010	-12.6	-71.2
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	33,940	10,190	10,230	40	-23,710	0.4	-69.9
Peterborough	4,530	1,690	1,630	-60	-2,900	-3.6	-64.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	26,330	7,040	8,180	1,140	-18,150	16.2	-68.9
Thunder Bay	4,730	2,110	2,000	-110	-2,730	-5.2	-57.7
Toronto	265,300	71,860	70,000	-1,860	-195,300	-2.6	-73.6
Windsor	17,340	5,530	9,970	4,440	-7,370	80.3	-42.5
Census agglomerations	41,530	19,630	18,360	-1,270	-23,170	-6.5	-55.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	45,210	23,630	22,430	-1,200	-22,780	-5.1	-50.4
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	35,440	11,430	11,440	10	-24,000	0.1	-67.7
Winnipeg	35,440	11,430	11,440	10	-24,000	0.1	-67.7
Census agglomerations	4,000	1,740	1,670	-70	-2,330	-4.0	-58.3
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	12,290	8,330	8,250	-80	-4,040	-1.0	-32.9

Table 3 - continued

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

	January 2021	December 2021 ^P	January 2022 ^P	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	17,550	7,590	6,890	-700	-10,660	-9.2	-60.7
Regina	7,590	3,260	2,830	-430	-4,760	-13.2	-62.7
Saskatoon	9,960	4,330	4,060	-270	-5,900	-6.2	-59.2
Census agglomerations	7,380	3,270	3,020	-250	-4,360	-7.6	-59.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	13,640	8,980	8,690	-290	-4,950	-3.2	-36.3
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	152,380	50,300	46,640	-3,660	-105,740	-7.3	-69.4
Calgary	71,520	23,200	21,300	-1,900	-50,220	-8.2	-70.2
Edmonton	76,670	25,580	23,980	-1,600	-52,690	-6.3	-68.7
Lethbridge	4,180	1,510	1,360	-150	-2,820	-9.9	-67.5
Census agglomerations	26,790	9,600	9,000	-600	-17,790	-6.3	-66.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	29,070	12,350	11,900	-450	-17,170	-3.6	-59.1
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	97,290	33,600	32,550	-1,050	-64,740	-3.1	-66.5
Abbotsford–Mission	4,470	2,450	2,440	-10	-2,030	-0.4	-45.4
Kelowna	6,260	3,140	2,860	-280	-3,400	-8.9	-54.3
Vancouver	76,640	24,590	24,010	-580	-52,630	-2.4	-68.7
Victoria	9,910	3,420	3,240	-180	-6,670	-5.3	-67.3
Census agglomerations	29,340	14,550	13,780	-770	-15,560	-5.3	-53.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	20,890	11,670	10,990	-680	-9,900	-5.8	-47.4

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

	January 2021	December 2021 ^P	January 2022 ^P	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
	number			change		% change	
All occupations	1,538,800	635,740	633,130	-2,610	-905,670	-0.4	-58.9
Management occupations	99,450	36,480	36,720	240	-62,730	0.7	-63.1
Senior management occupations	7,070	3,510	3,470	-40	-3,600	-1.1	-50.9
Specialized middle management occupations	25,870	11,350	11,070	-280	-14,800	-2.5	-57.2
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	50,420	13,560	14,280	720	-36,140	5.3	-71.7
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	16,100	8,060	7,900	-160	-8,200	-2.0	-50.9
Business, finance and administration occupations	158,650	70,650	66,970	-3,680	-91,680	-5.2	-57.8
Professional occupations in business and finance	17,030	7,330	7,030	-300	-10,000	-4.1	-58.7
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	64,410	30,120	29,270	-850	-35,140	-2.8	-54.6
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	5,430	2,660	2,510	-150	-2,920	-5.6	-53.8
Office support occupations	48,010	20,560	19,150	-1,410	-28,860	-6.9	-60.1
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	23,770	9,980	9,010	-970	-14,760	-9.7	-62.1
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	54,580	28,630	27,200	-1,430	-27,380	-5.0	-50.2
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	16,300	7,380	6,710	-670	-9,590	-9.1	-58.8
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	38,280	21,250	20,490	-760	-17,790	-3.6	-46.5
Health occupations	23,710	12,880	12,320	-560	-11,390	-4.3	-48.0
Professional occupations in nursing	1,660	1,220	1,100	-120	-560	-9.8	-33.7
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	2,290	820	890	70	-1,400	8.5	-61.1
Technical occupations in health	8,320	3,420	3,320	-100	-5,000	-2.9	-60.1
Assisting occupations in support of health services	11,450	7,430	7,020	-410	-4,430	-5.5	-38.7
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	129,660	74,000	75,900	1,900	-53,760	2.6	-41.5
Professional occupations in education services	25,270	16,390	17,710	1,320	-7,560	8.1	-29.9
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	13,100	6,790	6,780	-10	-6,320	-0.1	-48.2
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	41,960	19,450	20,510	1,060	-21,450	5.4	-51.1
Occupations in front-line public protection services	1,020	740	680	-60	-340	-8.1	-33.3
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	48,300	30,640	30,220	-420	-18,080	-1.4	-37.4
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	39,700	13,220	15,120	1,900	-24,580	14.4	-61.9
Professional occupations in art and culture	4,630	2,240	2,240	0	-2,390	0.0	-51.6
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	35,070	10,980	12,870	1,890	-22,200	17.2	-63.3
Sales and service occupations	602,010	132,490	147,140	14,650	-454,870	11.1	-75.6
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	16,800	5,690	5,070	-620	-11,730	-10.9	-69.8
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	123,210	22,020	28,680	6,660	-94,530	30.2	-76.7
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	88,320	21,720	15,480	-6,240	-72,840	-28.7	-82.5
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	206,250	35,950	49,410	13,460	-156,840	37.4	-76.0
Sales support occupations	47,030	15,580	13,190	-2,390	-33,840	-15.3	-72.0
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	120,400	31,520	35,310	3,790	-85,090	12.0	-70.7
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	294,810	183,140	169,380	-13,760	-125,430	-7.5	-42.5
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	91,650	59,040	53,390	-5,650	-38,260	-9.6	-41.7
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	37,060	18,280	17,190	-1,090	-19,870	-6.0	-53.6
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	25,320	13,070	12,040	-1,030	-13,280	-7.9	-52.4
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	72,490	47,370	44,800	-2,570	-27,690	-5.4	-38.2
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	68,300	45,380	41,970	-3,410	-26,330	-7.5	-38.6

Table 4 - continued

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

	January 2021	December 2021 ^P	January 2022 ^P	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022	December 2021 to January 2022	January 2021 to January 2022
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	47,200	36,080	36,330	250	-10,870	0.7	-23.0
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	10,000	8,440	8,320	-120	-1,680	-1.4	-16.8
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	16,310	13,020	13,050	30	-3,260	0.2	-20.0
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	20,890	14,620	14,970	350	-5,920	2.4	-28.3
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	78,260	46,620	44,060	-2,560	-34,200	-5.5	-43.7
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	5,380	2,830	2,930	100	-2,450	3.5	-45.5
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	20,610	11,570	10,930	-640	-9,680	-5.5	-47.0
Assemblers in manufacturing	11,640	7,930	7,580	-350	-4,060	-4.4	-34.9
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	40,630	24,300	22,610	-1,690	-18,020	-7.0	-44.4

^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; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).