

The Daily

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Releases

Employment Insurance, October 2021

2

Approximately 742,000 Canadians received regular Employment Insurance benefits in October, down by 540,000 (-42.1%) from a month earlier.

Wholesale trade, October 2021

14

Wholesale sales grew 1.4% in October to the highest level on record, 11.4% higher than in February 2020. Ontario sales and the motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories subsector drove the increase.

Canada's population estimates, third quarter 2021

20

Canadian Community Health Survey: Data table, June to August 2021

22

New products and studies

27



Releases

Employment Insurance, October 2021

Approximately 742,000 Canadians received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in October, down by 540,000 (-42.1%) from a month earlier.

October EI statistics reflect labour market conditions during the week of October 10 to 16.

Changes to the EI program, including an increase in the number of insured hours required to qualify for benefits and a return to using regional unemployment rates to calculate the number of benefit weeks, were introduced on September 26, 2021.

Fewer Canadians collect regular EI benefits in October

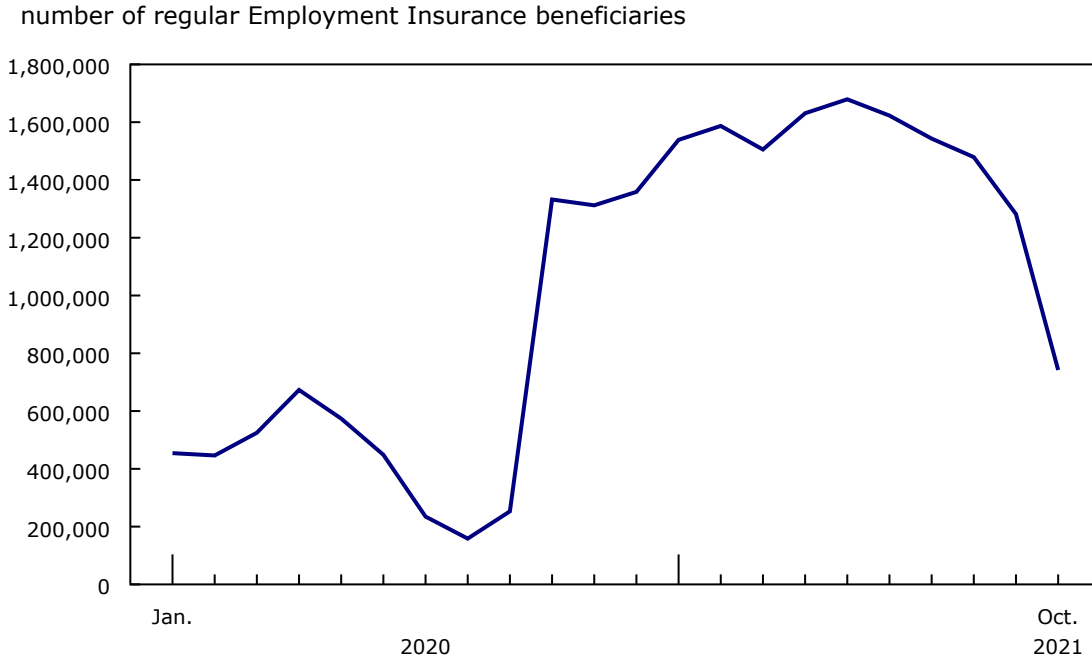
The number of Canadians receiving regular EI benefits dropped by 540,000 (-42.1%) in October to 742,000.

This decline coincided with a large number of Canadians who started receiving benefits when the EI program resumed in October 2020, reaching the maximum of 50 weeks of regular benefits before the October 2021 reference week. Of those who received regular benefits in September, 585,000 were not recipients in October, including 315,000 (53.9%) who had been continuously receiving regular EI benefits or the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) for 12 months or more (not seasonally adjusted).

The October decline in regular EI recipients was also influenced by fewer new entrants to the program than in previous months. The number of new regular EI recipients—that is, those who were not recipients of regular EI benefits or CERB in the previous month—was 105,000 in October 2021, compared with 227,000 new entrants in October 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).

According to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), employment held steady in October, while unemployment fell to 1.4 million, including 1.2 million Canadians who were looking for work and 100,000 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
Fewer regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries in October



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

The number of regular EI beneficiaries decreases in all provinces

The number of regular EI beneficiaries fell in all provinces in October, led by British Columbia (-51.1%; -78,000), Ontario (-47.3%; -196,000) and Alberta (-43.7%; -65,000). Newfoundland and Labrador (-25.2%; -15,000) and Prince Edward Island (-35.1%; -6,000) posted the smallest declines.

On a regional basis, census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in British Columbia (-55.6%; -55,000) posted the largest monthly declines, led by Vancouver (-56.9%; -43,000) and Abbotsford–Mission (-55.1%; -4,000). In Ontario, the Windsor CMA saw its number of beneficiaries decline by 62.6% (-11,000).

The drop in regular EI beneficiaries concentrated among core-aged people and older women

The October decline in the number of core-aged (25 to 54 years) regular EI beneficiaries was shared almost equally among women (-150,000; -45.0%) and men (-147,000; -37.2%). October LFS results showed that unemployment fell by 18,000 for core-aged women and by 19,000 for men in the same age group.

There was a larger drop in regular EI recipients among women aged 55 and older (-102,000; -53.0%) than among older men (-75,000; -39.1%) in October. According to LFS results, employment among older women remained 3.3% below its February 2020 level in October, while employment among older men remained on par with its pre-pandemic level.

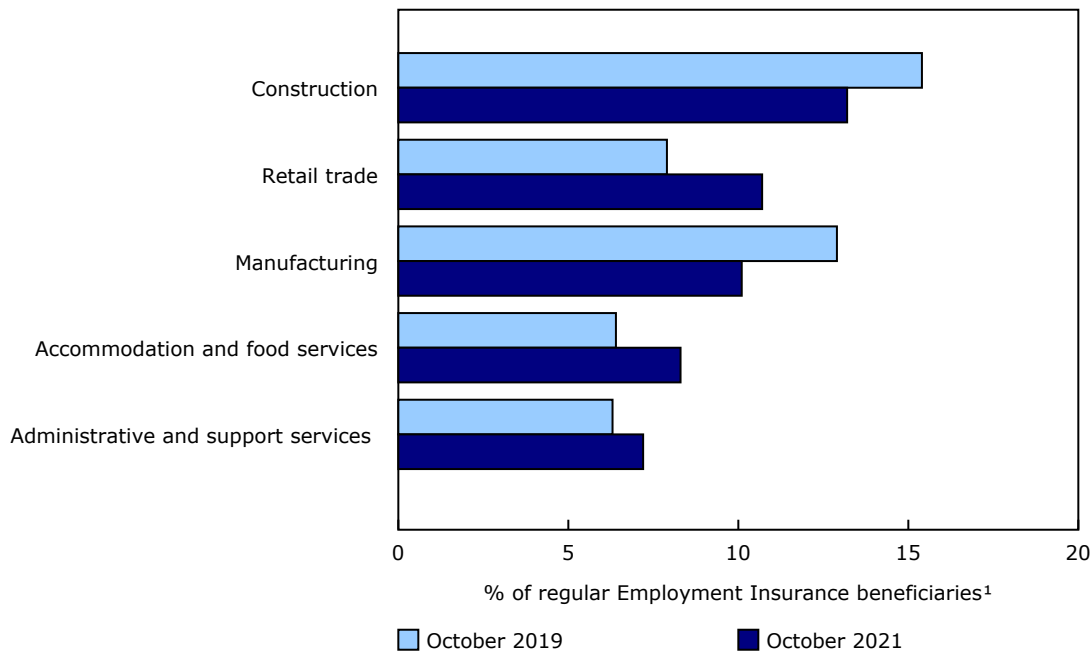
The number of regular EI recipients working while on claim falls

Regular EI beneficiaries are able to work and receive part of their EI benefits at the same time. One-quarter (25.8%) of the decline in the number of regular EI beneficiaries from September to October was due to a decrease (-139,000; -55.4%) in the number of recipients working while on claim. This proportion varied from over half (52.1%) of the month-to-month drop in New Brunswick, to 2.3% of the monthly decline in Alberta.

EI recipients who last worked in accommodation and food services account for 15.9% of the decline in regular EI recipients

Based on LFS results, employment in the accommodation and food services industry was 17.0% (-207,000) below its pre-pandemic level in October, more than in any other industry. An important question facing employers in this industry has been the extent to which people formerly employed in accommodation and food services are available and willing to return to the industry. The number of people whose last job was in accommodation and food services and who were receiving regular EI benefits fell by 76,000 from September to October, accounting for 15.9% of the drop in total regular EI recipients in the month (not seasonally adjusted). In October 2021, 8.3% of regular EI recipients last worked in this industry, compared with 6.4% in October 2019 (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 2
Half of regular Employment Insurance beneficiaries last worked in one of five industries



1. These data are not seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): Employment Insurance Statistics (2604), custom tabulation.

Next release

November EI results will reflect the impact on the profile of regular EI recipients following the easing of remaining public health measures in some provinces, and the expiry of the Canada Recovery Benefit on October 23, 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 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 October 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 October 10 to 16. 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.

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 November 2021 will be released on January 20, 2022.

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

	October 2020	September 2021 ^P	October 2021 ^P	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	number		change		% change		
Canada							
Both sexes	1,332,320	1,281,860	742,140	-539,720	-590,180	-42.1	-44.3
15 to 24 years	183,740	168,950	103,190	-65,760	-80,550	-38.9	-43.8
25 to 54 years	791,980	728,800	431,870	-296,930	-360,110	-40.7	-45.5
55 years and over	356,590	384,100	207,080	-177,020	-149,510	-46.1	-41.9
Men	703,980	683,340	427,150	-256,190	-276,830	-37.5	-39.3
15 to 24 years	96,760	96,690	62,170	-34,520	-34,590	-35.7	-35.7
25 to 54 years	427,350	395,610	248,580	-147,030	-178,770	-37.2	-41.8
55 years and over	179,870	191,030	116,400	-74,630	-63,470	-39.1	-35.3
Women	628,340	598,520	314,990	-283,530	-313,350	-47.4	-49.9
15 to 24 years	86,980	72,250	41,020	-31,230	-45,960	-43.2	-52.8
25 to 54 years	364,630	333,200	183,290	-149,910	-181,340	-45.0	-49.7
55 years and over	176,720	193,070	90,680	-102,390	-86,040	-53.0	-48.7
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes	46,250	58,150	43,470	-14,680	-2,780	-25.2	-6.0
15 to 24 years	4,880	7,590	5,800	-1,790	920	-23.6	18.9
25 to 54 years	25,120	28,440	21,320	-7,120	-3,800	-25.0	-15.1
55 years and over	16,250	22,130	16,350	-5,780	100	-26.1	0.6
Men	27,200	32,370	25,470	-6,900	-1,730	-21.3	-6.4
Women	19,050	25,780	18,010	-7,770	-1,040	-30.1	-5.5
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes	11,770	15,730	10,210	-5,520	-1,560	-35.1	-13.3
15 to 24 years	2,010	2,710	1,880	-830	-130	-30.6	-6.5
25 to 54 years	5,930	7,470	4,910	-2,560	-1,020	-34.3	-17.2
55 years and over	3,830	5,550	3,410	-2,140	-420	-38.6	-11.0
Men	6,580	8,500	5,850	-2,650	-730	-31.2	-11.1
Women	5,200	7,220	4,360	-2,860	-840	-39.6	-16.2
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes	51,310	63,300	38,990	-24,310	-12,320	-38.4	-24.0
15 to 24 years	5,680	8,430	5,350	-3,080	-330	-36.5	-5.8
25 to 54 years	30,750	36,390	22,080	-14,310	-8,770	-39.3	-28.2
55 years and over	14,890	18,480	11,570	-6,910	-3,320	-37.4	-22.3
Men	28,490	34,600	22,920	-11,680	-5,570	-33.8	-19.6
Women	22,820	28,700	16,080	-12,620	-6,740	-44.0	-29.5
New Brunswick							
Both sexes	52,720	69,030	43,710	-25,320	-9,010	-36.7	-17.1
15 to 24 years	7,500	10,210	7,370	-2,840	-130	-27.8	-1.7
25 to 54 years	28,230	34,600	21,600	-13,000	-6,630	-37.6	-23.5
55 years and over	16,990	24,220	14,740	-9,480	-2,250	-39.1	-13.2
Men	30,910	39,730	26,180	-13,550	-4,730	-34.1	-15.3
Women	21,810	29,300	17,530	-11,770	-4,280	-40.2	-19.6
Quebec							
Both sexes	290,920	277,620	177,890	-99,730	-113,030	-35.9	-38.9
15 to 24 years	38,700	31,500	20,100	-11,400	-18,600	-36.2	-48.1
25 to 54 years	165,210	152,070	100,550	-51,520	-64,660	-33.9	-39.1
55 years and over	87,010	94,050	57,240	-36,810	-29,770	-39.1	-34.2
Men	160,540	155,510	106,340	-49,170	-54,200	-31.6	-33.8
Women	130,390	122,120	71,550	-50,570	-58,840	-41.4	-45.1
Ontario							
Both sexes	458,770	413,840	218,170	-195,670	-240,600	-47.3	-52.4
15 to 24 years	67,840	58,090	32,150	-25,940	-35,690	-44.7	-52.6
25 to 54 years	276,730	243,120	132,480	-110,640	-144,250	-45.5	-52.1
55 years and over	114,210	112,630	53,540	-59,090	-60,670	-52.5	-53.1
Men	228,860	210,960	119,700	-91,260	-109,160	-43.3	-47.7
Women	229,910	202,890	98,470	-104,420	-131,440	-51.5	-57.2

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

	October 2020	September 2021 ^P	October 2021 ^P	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Manitoba							
Both sexes	39,860	42,050	25,720	-16,330	-14,140	-38.8	-35.5
15 to 24 years	6,550	6,890	4,710	-2,180	-1,840	-31.6	-28.1
25 to 54 years	23,810	25,190	15,550	-9,640	-8,260	-38.3	-34.7
55 years and over	9,500	9,980	5,460	-4,520	-4,040	-45.3	-42.5
Men	22,220	23,460	15,580	-7,880	-6,640	-33.6	-29.9
Women	17,640	18,590	10,140	-8,450	-7,500	-45.5	-42.5
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes	35,410	35,390	22,070	-13,320	-13,340	-37.6	-37.7
15 to 24 years	4,920	5,050	3,470	-1,580	-1,450	-31.3	-29.5
25 to 54 years	22,150	21,410	13,610	-7,800	-8,540	-36.4	-38.6
55 years and over	8,340	8,940	4,990	-3,950	-3,350	-44.2	-40.2
Men	20,000	19,610	13,850	-5,760	-6,150	-29.4	-30.8
Women	15,420	15,780	8,230	-7,550	-7,190	-47.8	-46.6
Alberta							
Both sexes	173,540	148,110	83,350	-64,760	-90,190	-43.7	-52.0
15 to 24 years	22,770	19,720	12,620	-7,100	-10,150	-36.0	-44.6
25 to 54 years	110,970	90,120	52,160	-37,960	-58,810	-42.1	-53.0
55 years and over	39,800	38,270	18,570	-19,700	-21,230	-51.5	-53.3
Men	96,030	80,850	48,240	-32,610	-47,790	-40.3	-49.8
Women	77,510	67,270	35,110	-32,160	-42,400	-47.8	-54.7
British Columbia							
Both sexes	167,810	153,020	74,850	-78,170	-92,960	-51.1	-55.4
15 to 24 years	22,490	18,130	9,240	-8,890	-13,250	-49.0	-58.9
25 to 54 years	100,440	86,340	45,190	-41,150	-55,250	-47.7	-55.0
55 years and over	44,890	48,560	20,420	-28,140	-24,470	-57.9	-54.5
Men	80,790	74,500	40,780	-33,720	-40,010	-45.3	-49.5
Women	87,020	78,530	34,070	-44,460	-52,950	-56.6	-60.8
Yukon							
Both sexes	1,240	1,370	950	-420	-290	-30.7	-23.4
15 to 24 years	130	120	100	-20	-30	-16.7	-23.1
25 to 54 years	780	820	610	-210	-170	-25.6	-21.8
55 years and over	330	440	250	-190	-80	-43.2	-24.2
Men	720	770	590	-180	-130	-23.4	-18.1
Women	520	600	360	-240	-160	-40.0	-30.8
Northwest Territories							
Both sexes	1,480	1,800	1,100	-700	-380	-38.9	-25.7
15 to 24 years	140	200	150	-50	10	-25.0	7.1
25 to 54 years	1,000	1,220	720	-500	-280	-41.0	-28.0
55 years and over	350	380	230	-150	-120	-39.5	-34.3
Men	910	1,120	680	-440	-230	-39.3	-25.3
Women	570	680	420	-260	-150	-38.2	-26.3
Nunavut							
Both sexes	730	1,190	740	-450	10	-37.8	1.4
15 to 24 years	90	160	100	-60	10	-37.5	11.1
25 to 54 years	540	870	540	-330	0	-37.9	0.0
55 years and over	90	160	100	-60	10	-37.5	11.1
Men	460	730	460	-270	0	-37.0	0.0
Women	270	460	280	-180	10	-39.1	3.7

^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.

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

	October 2020	September 2021 ^P	October 2021 ^P	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	number		change		% change		
Canada	1,642,250	297,550	360,180	62,630	-1,282,070	21.0	-78.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	40,870	8,630	17,010	8,380	-23,860	97.1	-58.4
Prince Edward Island	11,620	2,900	4,570	1,670	-7,050	57.6	-60.7
Nova Scotia	54,630	9,890	17,000	7,110	-37,630	71.9	-68.9
New Brunswick	55,980	12,900	19,750	6,850	-36,230	53.1	-64.7
Quebec	390,290	84,920	96,760	11,840	-293,530	13.9	-75.2
Ontario	573,740	96,310	108,290	11,980	-465,450	12.4	-81.1
Manitoba	49,220	10,310	11,670	1,360	-37,550	13.2	-76.3
Saskatchewan	39,840	7,780	9,670	1,890	-30,170	24.3	-75.7
Alberta	221,300	31,980	38,910	6,930	-182,390	21.7	-82.4
British Columbia	200,660	30,980	35,310	4,330	-165,350	14.0	-82.4
Yukon	1,290	260	400	140	-890	53.8	-69.0
Northwest Territories	1,720	310	460	150	-1,260	48.4	-73.3
Nunavut	970	220	210	-10	-760	-4.5	-78.4

^P preliminary

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

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

	October 2020	September 2021 ^P	October 2021 ^P	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	number		change		% change		
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Census metropolitan areas	10,040	11,730	7,990	-3,740	-2,050	-31.9	-20.4
St. John's	10,040	11,730	7,990	-3,740	-2,050	-31.9	-20.4
Census agglomerations	6,170	7,760	5,670	-2,090	-500	-26.9	-8.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	30,030	38,670	29,810	-8,860	-220	-22.9	-0.7
Prince Edward Island							
Census agglomerations	5,890	7,570	5,000	-2,570	-890	-33.9	-15.1
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	5,880	8,160	5,210	-2,950	-670	-36.2	-11.4
Nova Scotia							
Census metropolitan areas	16,010	17,010	9,640	-7,370	-6,370	-43.3	-39.8
Halifax	16,010	17,010	9,640	-7,370	-6,370	-43.3	-39.8
Census agglomerations	14,750	19,240	11,950	-7,290	-2,800	-37.9	-19.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	20,560	27,050	17,400	-9,650	-3,160	-35.7	-15.4
New Brunswick							
Census metropolitan areas	14,540	16,420	9,950	-6,470	-4,590	-39.4	-31.6
Moncton	8,510	9,540	5,530	-4,010	-2,980	-42.0	-35.0
Saint John	6,030	6,880	4,420	-2,460	-1,610	-35.8	-26.7
Census agglomerations	11,420	14,000	9,400	-4,600	-2,020	-32.9	-17.7
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	26,760	38,610	24,360	-14,250	-2,400	-36.9	-9.0
Quebec							
Census metropolitan areas	201,400	171,220	102,110	-69,110	-99,290	-40.4	-49.3
Montréal	149,870	124,550	72,200	-52,350	-77,670	-42.0	-51.8
Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part)	10,100	8,500	5,170	-3,330	-4,930	-39.2	-48.8
Québec	25,190	20,180	12,310	-7,870	-12,880	-39.0	-51.1
Saguenay	5,270	6,380	4,630	-1,750	-640	-27.4	-12.1
Sherbrooke	5,360	6,120	4,180	-1,940	-1,180	-31.7	-22.0
Trois-Rivières	5,600	5,500	3,610	-1,890	-1,990	-34.4	-35.5
Census agglomerations	28,000	32,810	22,190	-10,620	-5,810	-32.4	-20.8
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	61,520	73,590	53,600	-19,990	-7,920	-27.2	-12.9
Ontario							
Census metropolitan areas	383,190	331,500	167,050	-164,450	-216,140	-49.6	-56.4
Barrie	6,920	6,780	3,860	-2,920	-3,060	-43.1	-44.2
Belleville	3,330	3,600	2,170	-1,430	-1,160	-39.7	-34.8
Brantford	4,660	4,590	2,660	-1,930	-2,000	-42.0	-42.9
Greater Sudbury	5,370	5,720	3,600	-2,120	-1,770	-37.1	-33.0
Guelph	4,460	4,230	2,030	-2,200	-2,430	-52.0	-54.5
Hamilton	22,160	20,150	10,990	-9,160	-11,170	-45.5	-50.4
Kingston	4,580	4,470	2,600	-1,870	-1,980	-41.8	-43.2
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	15,080	14,620	8,030	-6,590	-7,050	-45.1	-46.8
London	14,390	16,060	9,220	-6,840	-5,170	-42.6	-35.9
Oshawa	13,480	11,600	6,230	-5,370	-7,250	-46.3	-53.8
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	27,380	21,880	11,420	-10,460	-15,960	-47.8	-58.3
Peterborough	3,310	3,230	1,880	-1,350	-1,430	-41.8	-43.2
St. Catharines–Niagara	19,990	16,040	8,160	-7,880	-11,830	-49.1	-59.2
Thunder Bay	3,650	3,710	2,310	-1,400	-1,340	-37.7	-36.7
Toronto	217,100	178,000	85,620	-92,380	-131,480	-51.9	-60.6
Windsor	17,330	16,800	6,290	-10,510	-11,040	-62.6	-63.7
Census agglomerations	37,800	40,300	23,750	-16,550	-14,050	-41.1	-37.2
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	37,780	42,050	27,370	-14,680	-10,410	-34.9	-27.6
Manitoba							
Census metropolitan areas	25,740	24,410	14,190	-10,220	-11,550	-41.9	-44.9
Winnipeg	25,740	24,410	14,190	-10,220	-11,550	-41.9	-44.9
Census agglomerations	3,590	3,930	2,370	-1,560	-1,220	-39.7	-34.0
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	10,540	13,710	9,160	-4,550	-1,380	-33.2	-13.1

Table 3 - continued

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

	October 2020	September 2021 ^P	October 2021 ^P	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Saskatchewan							
Census metropolitan areas	18,330	16,520	9,240	-7,280	-9,090	-44.1	-49.6
Regina	7,560	7,110	4,030	-3,080	-3,530	-43.3	-46.7
Saskatoon	10,770	9,410	5,210	-4,200	-5,560	-44.6	-51.6
Census agglomerations	6,130	5,800	3,590	-2,210	-2,540	-38.1	-41.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	10,950	13,070	9,250	-3,820	-1,700	-29.2	-15.5
Alberta							
Census metropolitan areas	124,630	104,000	58,050	-45,950	-66,580	-44.2	-53.4
Calgary	63,040	52,070	27,610	-24,460	-35,430	-47.0	-56.2
Edmonton	58,370	48,880	28,690	-20,190	-29,680	-41.3	-50.8
Lethbridge	3,220	3,040	1,750	-1,290	-1,470	-42.4	-45.7
Census agglomerations	24,160	20,380	11,210	-9,170	-12,950	-45.0	-53.6
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	24,750	23,740	14,090	-9,650	-10,660	-40.6	-43.1
British Columbia							
Census metropolitan areas	116,030	98,710	43,810	-54,900	-72,220	-55.6	-62.2
Abbotsford–Mission	4,880	7,040	3,160	-3,880	-1,720	-55.1	-35.2
Kelowna	8,230	8,350	4,180	-4,170	-4,050	-49.9	-49.2
Vancouver	92,900	74,900	32,250	-42,650	-60,650	-56.9	-65.3
Victoria	10,020	8,420	4,220	-4,200	-5,800	-49.9	-57.9
Census agglomerations	31,830	31,820	17,390	-14,430	-14,440	-45.3	-45.4
Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations	19,960	22,500	13,650	-8,850	-6,310	-39.3	-31.6

^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. 2016 Standard Geographical Classification.

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

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

	October 2020	September 2021 ^P	October 2021 ^P	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	number		change		% change		
All occupations	1,332,320	1,281,860	742,140	-539,720	-590,180	-42.1	-44.3
Management occupations	83,500	72,830	41,440	-31,390	-42,060	-43.1	-50.4
Senior management occupations	6,230	6,150	3,840	-2,310	-2,390	-37.6	-38.4
Specialized middle management occupations	24,630	21,400	12,720	-8,680	-11,910	-40.6	-48.4
Middle management occupations in retail and wholesale trade and customer services	37,520	30,810	15,950	-14,860	-21,570	-48.2	-57.5
Middle management occupations in trades, transportation, production and utilities	15,110	14,470	8,930	-5,540	-6,180	-38.3	-40.9
Business, finance and administration occupations	143,770	137,850	78,730	-59,120	-65,040	-42.9	-45.2
Professional occupations in business and finance	16,560	13,320	7,980	-5,340	-8,580	-40.1	-51.8
Administrative and financial supervisors and administrative occupations	57,360	54,400	32,520	-21,880	-24,840	-40.2	-43.3
Finance, insurance and related business administrative occupations	4,710	4,950	2,910	-2,040	-1,800	-41.2	-38.2
Office support occupations	45,250	44,100	23,650	-20,450	-21,600	-46.4	-47.7
Distribution, tracking and scheduling co-ordination occupations	19,890	21,080	11,680	-9,400	-8,210	-44.6	-41.3
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	53,190	48,660	32,740	-15,920	-20,450	-32.7	-38.4
Professional occupations in natural and applied sciences	17,210	13,280	8,320	-4,960	-8,890	-37.3	-51.7
Technical occupations related to natural and applied sciences	35,980	35,390	24,410	-10,980	-11,570	-31.0	-32.2
Health occupations	22,280	25,060	14,210	-10,850	-8,070	-43.3	-36.2
Professional occupations in nursing	1,610	2,030	1,320	-710	-290	-35.0	-18.0
Professional occupations in health (except nursing)	2,160	1,560	890	-670	-1,270	-42.9	-58.8
Technical occupations in health	7,700	7,110	3,860	-3,250	-3,840	-45.7	-49.9
Assisting occupations in support of health services	10,810	14,360	8,140	-6,220	-2,670	-43.3	-24.7
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	102,010	116,270	73,660	-42,610	-28,350	-36.6	-27.8
Professional occupations in education services	13,720	22,430	15,320	-7,110	1,600	-31.7	11.7
Professional occupations in law and social, community and government services	11,970	11,300	7,240	-4,060	-4,730	-35.9	-39.5
Paraprofessional occupations in legal, social, community and education services	33,200	30,730	18,630	-12,100	-14,570	-39.4	-43.9
Occupations in front-line public protection services	1,080	1,330	830	-500	-250	-37.6	-23.1
Care providers and educational, legal and public protection support occupations	42,030	50,480	31,640	-18,840	-10,390	-37.3	-24.7
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	32,930	26,380	15,340	-11,040	-17,590	-41.8	-53.4
Professional occupations in art and culture	5,290	4,380	2,670	-1,710	-2,620	-39.0	-49.5
Technical occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	27,640	22,000	12,670	-9,330	-14,970	-42.4	-54.2
Sales and service occupations	464,990	364,630	167,350	-197,280	-297,640	-54.1	-64.0
Retail sales supervisors and specialized sales occupations	12,190	12,250	6,670	-5,580	-5,520	-45.6	-45.3
Service supervisors and specialized service occupations	85,390	59,000	27,210	-31,790	-58,180	-53.9	-68.1
Sales representatives and salespersons - wholesale and retail trade	70,500	67,970	29,970	-38,000	-40,530	-55.9	-57.5
Service representatives and other customer and personal services occupations	155,740	99,260	45,130	-54,130	-110,610	-54.5	-71.0
Sales support occupations	43,460	47,230	20,400	-26,830	-23,060	-56.8	-53.1
Service support and other service occupations, n.e.c.	97,700	78,920	37,960	-40,960	-59,740	-51.9	-61.1
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	273,440	307,150	215,630	-91,520	-57,810	-29.8	-21.1
Industrial, electrical and construction trades	77,890	81,680	65,150	-16,530	-12,740	-20.2	-16.4
Maintenance and equipment operation trades	27,390	27,390	19,590	-7,800	-7,800	-28.5	-28.5
Other installers, repairers and servicers and material handlers	18,990	22,150	14,440	-7,710	-4,550	-34.8	-24.0
Transport and heavy equipment operation and related maintenance occupations	97,530	112,280	64,290	-47,990	-33,240	-42.7	-34.1
Trades helpers, construction labourers and related occupations	51,640	63,650	52,170	-11,480	530	-18.0	1.0

Table 4 - continued

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

	October 2020	September 2021 ^P	October 2021 ^P	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	49,440	62,760	43,320	-19,440	-6,120	-31.0	-12.4
Supervisors and technical occupations in natural resources, agriculture and related production	12,070	13,000	9,000	-4,000	-3,070	-30.8	-25.4
Workers in natural resources, agriculture and related production	17,270	25,340	16,190	-9,150	-1,080	-36.1	-6.3
Harvesting, landscaping and natural resources labourers	20,110	24,430	18,130	-6,300	-1,980	-25.8	-9.8
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	85,390	108,820	58,030	-50,790	-27,360	-46.7	-32.0
Processing, manufacturing and utilities supervisors and central control operators	5,410	5,460	3,290	-2,170	-2,120	-39.7	-39.2
Processing and manufacturing machine operators and related production workers	21,210	24,070	14,320	-9,750	-6,890	-40.5	-32.5
Assemblers in manufacturing	18,980	29,440	10,520	-18,920	-8,460	-64.3	-44.6
Labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities	39,800	49,850	29,900	-19,950	-9,900	-40.0	-24.9

^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](#).

Please note that the tables available on the [website](#) represent a subset of the data available with this release. The data tables released as part of the EI statistics release are available upon request by contacting statcan.labour-travail.statcan@statcan.gc.ca.

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-ligneinformatives.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).

Wholesale trade, October 2021

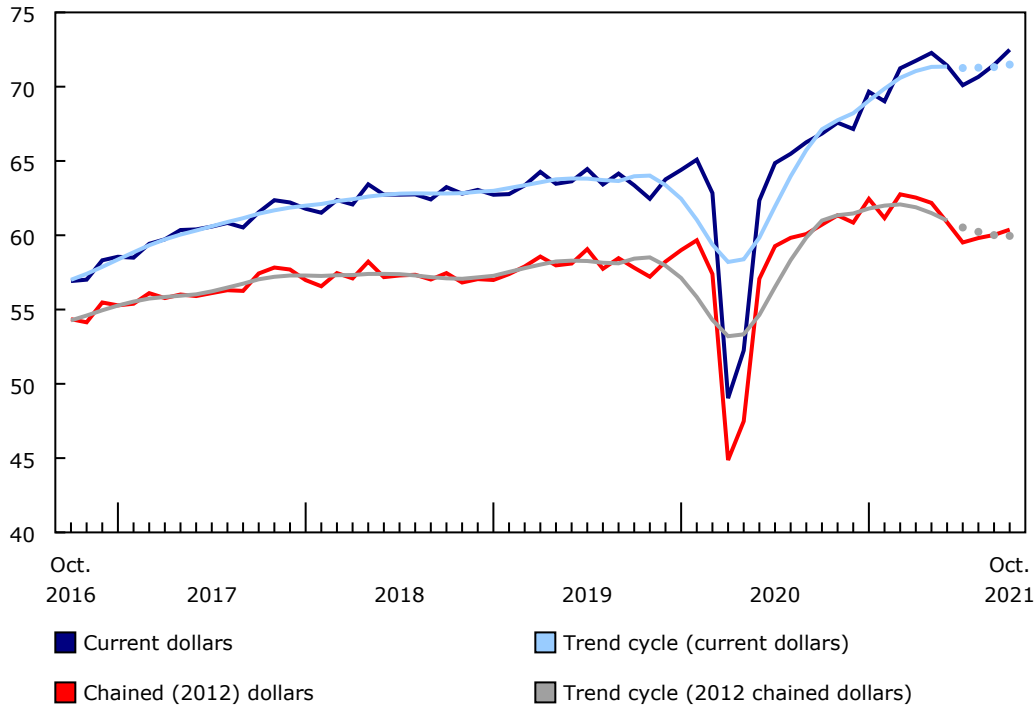
Wholesale sales reach all-time high

Wholesale sales rose 1.4% in October to \$72.5 billion, the highest level on record. This was the sixth increase in the past eight months, and wholesale sales in October were 11.4% higher than pre-pandemic levels in February 2020. The growth was largely due to a 7.1% increase in the sales of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts and accessories. Overall, five of seven subsectors posted higher sales in October, representing 61% of sales in the sector.

Constant dollar sales grew 0.6% in October.

Chart 1
Wholesale sales rise in October

billions of dollars



Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the three previous months. For more information, see the Note to readers.
Source(s): Tables [20-10-0074-01](#) and [20-10-0003-01](#).

Motor vehicle sales rebound

Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories posted its largest increase since July 2020, as sales rose 7.1% to \$10.8 billion in October 2021. The increase reflected the fact that a number of motor vehicle manufacturers were able to secure supplies of semiconductor chips in October. Semiconductor chips are expected to be in short supply for the foreseeable future and to improve around mid-2022 as more supplies become available and chip manufacturers operate at a higher capacity. Notwithstanding the large increase in October, there were still significant shutdowns among assembly plants in North America, and sales remained below pre-pandemic levels.

Sales of building material and supplies rose 1.9% in October to \$11.4 billion on higher sales of lumber and other building materials. The increase in the lumber and other building materials industry came as the price of lumber at the sawmill gate rose 6.2%, according to the Industrial Product Price Index. This was the first price increase after four months of declines.

Sales in the miscellaneous product subsector rose 1.9% to \$10.6 billion in October, the fourth increase in the past five months, pushing sales to their highest level on record. Higher sales of agricultural supplies and minerals, ores, and precious metals generated the increase.

Ontario leads provincial gains

Five provinces and one territory reported higher wholesale sales in October. Together, they represented 68% of national wholesale sales.

Sales grew the most in Ontario, where a 2.1% increase brought sales to \$37.2 billion, the highest total on record. October was the fourth consecutive month of growth. Four subsectors reported lower sales, but the three subsectors that grew contributed 57% of sales for the sector.

Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories merchant wholesalers recorded the largest increase in sales in Ontario, reporting 9.9% growth to \$7.3 billion in October. Higher sales in the subsector occurred in concert with a 30.8% increase in exports of motor vehicles and parts. Wholesale food, beverage, and tobacco sales increased 5.5% to \$6.1 billion, while sales of personal and household goods decreased 4.8% to \$6.1 billion.

Wholesale sales in Saskatchewan were up 6.8% in October, to \$2.9 billion, another provincial record level. Six subsectors comprising more than 99% of sales in the sector reported higher sales. A 9.0% increase in miscellaneous wholesale was the largest change by far, with monthly sales of \$1.5 billion. That subsector represented 52% of wholesale sales in Saskatchewan, and agricultural supplies specifically contributed 86% of the subsector's sales.

Sales in British Columbia grew 2.5% to \$7.3 billion. The sales by subsector were mixed, with three subsectors accounting for 50% of the sector reporting an increase in sales. Personal and household goods sales led the increase, adding 22.3% to \$0.8 billion. Sales of building materials and supplies increased 4.4% to \$2.2 billion.

Sales decreased the most in Nova Scotia, finishing 7.7% lower than in September at \$1.0 billion. The four subsectors that reported lower sales accounted for 62% of the sector in October. Food, beverage and tobacco merchant wholesalers reported a 21.4% decrease in monthly sales for a total of \$0.4 billion. Although all component industries saw lower sales, the food industry comprises 99% of the provincial subsector and accounted for virtually all of the change in October because of the fish and seafood product industry. Sales in the food wholesale industry were down across the Atlantic region, including a 29.5% drop in food sales in Prince Edward Island.

Inventories increase for the sixth consecutive month in October

The value of wholesale inventories rose 1.1% in October to \$99.2 billion, the 10th increase in the past 11 months. Increased inventories were reported in five of seven subsectors, representing 65% of total inventories.

Following four months of decline, inventories in the motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories subsector rose 6.5% to \$11.0 billion in October. This subsector accounted for 63% of the growth of wholesale inventories. All component industries had higher inventories, but the subsector's inventory levels were largely driven by the motor vehicle industry, which saw an 11.4% increase to \$5.8 billion.

The remaining increase to wholesale inventories in October was mainly due to increases in the miscellaneous subsector (+2.4%), and in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector (+1.1%). Inventory growth in the miscellaneous subsector was almost entirely due to continued higher inventories of agricultural supplies, up 5.7% to a record high of \$6.2 billion. Higher inventories in the machinery, equipment and supplies subsector reflected larger stocks of construction, forestry, mining and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies, and computer and communications equipment and supplies.

Inventories of personal and household goods declined for the fourth consecutive month, down 1.6% to \$16.1 billion. A 5.0% fall in pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies' inventories accounted for virtually all of the monthly decrease in the subsector. Excluding this subsector, total wholesale inventories increased 1.6%.

The inventory-to-sales ratio remained at 1.37 in October. This ratio is a measure of the time (in months) required to exhaust inventories if sales were to remain at their levels.

Table 1
Wholesale merchants' sales by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2020	September 2021 ^r	October 2021 ^p	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale sales (current dollars)	66,844	71,467	72,488	1.4	8.4
Total, wholesale sales (2012 chained dollars)	60,715	60,022	60,378	0.6	-0.6
Total wholesale sales (current dollars), excluding motor vehicle and parts	55,608	61,394	61,703	0.5	11.0
Farm product	917	1,023	1,060	3.6	15.6
Food, beverage and tobacco	12,259	13,403	13,226	-1.3	7.9
Food	10,705	11,742	11,586	-1.3	8.2
Beverage	828	824	838	1.7	1.2
Cigarette and tobacco product	602	642	637	-0.9	5.8
Cannabis	125	194	166	-14.6	33.1
Personal and household goods	9,841	10,468	10,527	0.6	7.0
Textile, clothing and footwear	1,181	1,241	1,460	17.6	23.7
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	895	781	765	-1.9	-14.5
Home furnishings	657	686	648	-5.5	-1.4
Personal goods	1,012	1,077	1,099	2.1	8.6
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	4,941	5,620	5,428	-3.4	9.9
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	1,154	1,064	1,126	5.8	-2.4
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories	11,236	10,073	10,785	7.1	-4.0
Motor vehicle	8,978	7,656	8,310	8.5	-7.4
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	2,202	2,334	2,406	3.1	9.3
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	56	82	68	-16.7	22.8
Building material and supplies	10,012	11,231	11,446	1.9	14.3
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	2,963	3,314	3,304	-0.3	11.5
Metal service centres	1,482	2,242	2,298	2.5	55.0
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	5,566	5,674	5,844	3.0	5.0
Machinery, equipment and supplies	13,932	14,833	14,810	-0.2	6.3
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	1,588	1,880	1,904	1.3	19.9
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	4,219	4,817	4,756	-1.3	12.7
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	4,736	4,694	4,638	-1.2	-2.1
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	3,389	3,442	3,512	2.0	3.6
Miscellaneous	8,647	10,436	10,634	1.9	23.0
Recyclable material	937	1,552	1,533	-1.2	63.7
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	1,015	1,135	1,142	0.7	12.5
Agricultural supplies	2,558	3,233	3,443	6.5	34.6
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,496	1,816	1,731	-4.7	15.7
Other miscellaneous	2,642	2,701	2,785	3.1	5.4

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Tables [20-10-0074-01](#) and [20-10-0003-01](#).

Table 2
Wholesale merchants' sales by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2020	September 2021 ^r	October 2021 ^p	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	millions of dollars			% change	
Canada	66,844	71,467	72,488	1.4	8.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	359	379	394	4.0	9.8
Prince Edward Island	91	132	118	-10.3	30.5
Nova Scotia	957	1,123	1,037	-7.7	8.4
New Brunswick	628	765	738	-3.6	17.5
Quebec	12,438	13,821	13,796	-0.2	10.9
Ontario	34,906	36,489	37,249	2.1	6.7
Manitoba	1,549	1,591	1,698	6.7	9.6
Saskatchewan	2,412	2,702	2,886	6.8	19.7
Alberta	6,467	7,291	7,221	-1.0	11.7
British Columbia	6,991	7,118	7,295	2.5	4.4
Yukon	13	16	19	19.3	42.8
Northwest Territories	22	26	23	-8.2	5.3
Nunavut	12	14	14	-1.5	8.6

^r revised

^p preliminary

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table [20-10-0074-01](#).

Table 3
Wholesale merchants' inventories by industry – Seasonally adjusted

	October 2020	September 2021 ^r	October 2021 ^p	September to October 2021	October 2020 to October 2021
	millions of dollars			% change	
Total, wholesale inventories	90,842	98,121	99,191	1.1	9.2
Farm product	220	259	264	2.0	20.0
Food, beverage and tobacco	10,327	11,347	11,386	0.3	10.3
Food	9,147	10,021	10,059	0.4	10.0
Beverage	590	729	737	1.1	25.0
Cigarette and tobacco product	403	400	384	-4.0	-4.7
Cannabis	187	197	207	4.7	10.4
Personal and household goods	16,045	16,323	16,058	-1.6	0.1
Textile, clothing and footwear	3,714	3,335	3,461	3.8	-6.8
Home entertainment equipment and household appliance	746	999	992	-0.7	33.1
Home furnishings	1,357	1,494	1,491	-0.2	9.9
Personal goods	1,894	2,182	2,175	-0.3	14.8
Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies	7,227	7,188	6,829	-5.0	-5.5
Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries	1,107	1,125	1,109	-1.4	0.3
Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and accessories	11,479	10,371	11,040	6.5	-3.8
Motor vehicle	6,852	5,231	5,829	11.4	-14.9
New motor vehicle parts and accessories	4,542	5,019	5,085	1.3	11.9
Used motor vehicle parts and accessories	85 ^E	F	F	F	F
Building material and supplies	14,131	18,359	18,347	-0.1	29.8
Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies	4,002	4,928	4,944	0.3	23.5
Metal service centres	3,465	4,764	5,172	8.6	49.3
Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies	6,664	8,667	8,230	-5.0	23.5
Machinery, equipment and supplies	27,028	27,613	27,919	1.1	3.3
Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment	5,496	5,828	5,854	0.4	6.5
Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies	12,786	12,200	12,360	1.3	-3.3
Computer and communications equipment and supplies	2,895	3,571	3,688	3.3	27.4
Other machinery, equipment and supplies	5,850	6,015	6,018	0.0	2.9
Miscellaneous	11,614	13,850	14,178	2.4	22.1
Recyclable material	934	1,312	1,326	1.1	41.9
Paper, paper product and disposable plastic product	999	1,150	1,173	1.9	17.4
Agricultural supplies	4,732	5,829	6,161	5.7	30.2
Chemical (except agricultural) and allied product	1,401	1,661	1,613	-2.9	15.2
Other miscellaneous	3,547	3,899	3,904	0.2	10.1

^r revised

^p preliminary

^E use with caution

^F too unreliable to be published

Note(s): Figures may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): Table 20-10-0076-01.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted and expressed in current dollars, unless otherwise noted.

Seasonally adjusted data are data that have been modified to eliminate the effect of seasonal and calendar influences to allow for more meaningful comparisons of economic conditions from period to period. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

Trend-cycle estimates are included in selected charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. These data represent a smoothed version of the [Seasonally adjusted time series](#) and provide information on longer-term movements including changes in direction underlying the series. For information on trend-cycle data, see [Trend-cycle estimates – Frequently asked questions](#).

Both seasonally adjusted data and trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and could even lead to a reversal of movement, especially for reference months near the end of the series or during periods of economic disruptions.

Total wholesale sales expressed in volume are calculated by deflating current dollar values using relevant price indexes. The wholesale sales series in chained (2012) dollars is a chained Fisher volume index, with 2012 as the reference year. For more information, see [Deflation of wholesale sales](#).

The Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey covers all industries within the wholesale trade sector, as defined by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), with the exception of oilseed and grain merchant wholesalers (NAICS 41112), petroleum and petroleum products merchant wholesalers (NAICS 412) and business-to-business electronic markets, and agents and brokers (NAICS 419).

Real-time data tables

Real-time data tables 20-10-0019-01, 20-10-0020-01 and 20-10-0005-01 will be updated soon.

Next release

Wholesale trade data for November 2021 will be released on January 19, 2022.

Available tables: [20-10-0003-01](#), [20-10-0074-01](#) and [20-10-0076-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2401](#).

Please note that the tables available on the [website](#) represent a subset of the data available with this release. The full dataset is available upon request by contacting Jeff Paul (jeff.paul@statcan.gc.ca).

The product "[Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey: Interactive Tool](#)" ([71-607-X](#)) is available online. This product is based on the data published in the tables of the Monthly Wholesale Trade Survey: 20-10-0074-01, 20-10-0076-01 and 20-10-0003-01.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jeff Paul (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca), Mining, Manufacturing, and Wholesale Trade Division.

Canada's population estimates, third quarter 2021

Population growth in Canada back to pre-pandemic levels

The population in Canada was estimated at 38,436,447 on October 1, 2021, an increase of 190,339 persons (+0.5%) from July 1, 2021. This is the second highest quarterly growth seen in Canada after the third quarter of 2019 (+210,169; +0.6%) and shows a return to pre-pandemic levels of growth.

Immigration reaches record high

Canada welcomed 122,748 immigrants from July to September 2021, the highest number in any quarter since 1946 (period with comparable data) and more than three times higher than the same period a year earlier (40,116).

This increase was mainly the result of temporary residents already in Canada becoming permanent residents and the easing of COVID-19-related border restrictions allowing approved immigrants to now come to Canada. Over the third quarter of 2021, Canada also started to welcome people from Afghanistan following the recent crisis in their country.

Nova Scotia on its way to one million people

Close to one million people (998,832) were estimated to be living in Nova Scotia on October 1, 2021. [Canada's population clock \(real-time model\)](#) now shows that Nova Scotia has more than one million people who call this province home. This assumes that growth has continued to follow recent trends since October 1. Nova Scotia's population growth in the third quarter of 2021 reached a record level due to both international and interprovincial migration.

Did you know?

[Canada's population clock \(real-time model\)](#) is an interactive model showing population growth in real time aiming to give Canadians a sense of the pace of the country's population renewal. The [population estimates](#) and [census counts](#) remain the measures used by various government programs.

Note to readers

The estimates released today are based on 2016 Census counts adjusted for census net undercoverage and incompletely enumerated Indian reserves, to which are added the population growth estimates for the period from May 10, 2016, to the date of the estimate. These estimates are not to be confused with the 2021 Census population counts, which will be released on February 9, 2022.

These are preliminary data that will be revised over the coming year.

Available tables: [17-10-0009-01](#), [17-10-0020-01](#), [17-10-0040-01](#), [17-10-0045-01](#) and [17-10-0059-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3601](#).

Please note that the full dataset for this release is available upon request by contacting statcan.demography-demographie.statcan@statcan.gc.ca.

The product *Quarterly demographic estimates, provinces and territories: Interactive dashboard* ([71-607-X](#)) is available.

The product *Canada's population clock (real-time model)* ([71-607-X](#)) is available.

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).

Canadian Community Health Survey: Data table, June to August 2021

Since COVID-19 vaccines have been available to Canadians, public health authorities have continued to advise that widespread vaccination is one of the most effective strategies to combat COVID-19, in addition to following existing health and safety measures. The first vaccine doses were administered in December 2020, across the country, after a first vaccine was authorized by Health Canada. As of June 2021, Canadians aged 12 and older have been authorized to receive a COVID-19 vaccine.

The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) has been tracking Canadians' willingness to get vaccinated against COVID-19 since September 2020. The data presented in this release cover Canadians aged 12 and older living in the provinces.

From June to August 2021, 95% of Canadians aged 12 and older reported that they were somewhat or very likely to get a COVID-19 vaccine, or had already received at least one dose—up from 88% during the period of March/April 2021. During the summer period of June to August, there was no statistical difference found in the vaccine willingness of males (95%) and females (95%).

A large increase in vaccine willingness reported among groups designated as visible minorities and recent immigrants during the summer of 2021

Since the authorization of the COVID-19 vaccines, government efforts, such as vaccine promotion and the introduction of a vaccination passport, have been made to increase COVID-19 vaccine uptake across Canada. Vaccine willingness across several population groups increased from March/April 2021 to the summer of 2021. In the summer of 2021, 97% of people designated as a visible minority reported that they were willing to receive a COVID-19 vaccine, up from 87% in March/April 2021. Meanwhile, increases were found among immigrants to Canada, with the vaccination willingness going from 81% to 98% for recent landed immigrants, whereas for established landed immigrants, this increase was from 92% to 96%.

Among the Indigenous population, increases in vaccine willingness were also observed from March/April 2021 to the summer of 2021 for First Nations people living off reserve (from 82% to 91%) and Métis (from 68% to 93%). Reliable estimates for the Inuit population could not be produced, due to an insufficient sample size.

In the summer of 2021, the LGBTQ2+ population maintained a high level of vaccine willingness (96%) when compared with March/April 2021 (94%). In the summer of 2021, among those living with certain chronic health conditions—including obesity, high blood pressure, heart disease, dementia among those aged 40 and older, effects of a stroke, diabetes, or cancer—94% reported being willing to receive a COVID-19 vaccine, up from 91% in March/April 2021.

Table 1
Percentage of Canadians aged 12 and older who were very or somewhat likely to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, or had already received at least one dose, by population groups, Canada, excluding the territories

	Very or somewhat likely to receive the COVID-19 vaccine, or already received at least one dose	
	June to August 2021	March to April 2021
	%	
Canada Total (excluding territories)	94.9^A	88.2
Visible minority population		
Visible minority	97.4 ^{*A}	87.0
South Asian	97.6 ^{*A}	88.9
Chinese	96.9	92.3
Black	94.9	87.5
Filipino	99.2 [*]	91.5
Latin American	100.0 [*]	91.3
Arab	95.7 ^A	73.6
Southeast Asian	98.4 ^{*A}	77.3
West Asian	98.4 [*]	F
Korean	100.0 [*]	F
Japanese	94.9	F
Visible minority not indicated elsewhere/multiple visible minorities	100.0 [*]	F
Not a visible minority (Reference category)	94.2 ^A	88.4
Immigration status		
Immigrants ¹	96.0 ^A	88.4
Immigrated less than 10 years ago	97.6 ^{*A}	80.6 [*]
Immigrated 10 years ago or more	96.2 ^A	91.9 [*]
Canadian-born (Reference category)	94.6 ^A	87.9
Indigenous identity		
Indigenous people ²	92.3 ^A	74.0 [*]
First Nations people living off reserve	91.3 ^A	81.5
Métis	93.0 ^A	67.7 [*]
Inuit	F	F
Non-Indigenous (Reference category)	95.1 ^A	88.7
LGBTQ2+ status		
LGBTQ2+ ³ population	96.2	93.9 [*]
Lesbian or gay	99.6 [*]	100.0 [*]
Bisexual, pansexual or another sexual orientation	95.4	90.6
Transgender or non-binary persons	F	F
Non-LGBTQ2+ (Reference category)	94.9 ^A	88.9
Underlying health conditions		
Has at least one underlying health condition ⁴	94.2 ^A	90.6 [*]
Does not have any underlying health conditions (Reference category)	95.3 ^A	86.8

^A significantly different from previous reference period (March to April 2021)

F too unreliable to be published

^{*} significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

1. The 'Immigrants' category includes landed immigrants and non-permanent residents. The 'Immigrated less than 10 years ago' and 'Immigrated 10 years ago or more' categories include landed immigrants only.

2. The Indigenous population includes First Nations people living off reserve, Métis and Inuit outside of Inuit Nunangat.

3. Sexual orientation is self-reported and only asked to respondents aged 15 and older, therefore the LGBTQ2+ and non-LGBTQ2+ only represents those aged 15 and older. The 'Lesbian or gay' and 'Bisexual, pansexual or another sexual orientation' categories include cisgender, transgender and non-binary respondents.

4. Underlying health conditions include obesity, high blood pressure, currently having cancer, heart disease, diabetes, dementia among those aged 40 and older, or effects of a stroke. The population with no underlying health conditions is calculated taking into account the non-response categories ("refusal", "don't know", "not applicable" and "not stated").

Source(s): Canadian Community Health Survey (March to April 2021 and June to August 2021) (3226).

In the summer of 2021, just over 1 in 10 Canadian adults reported not having received at least one vaccine dose

Efforts are being made across Canada to target and encourage the unvaccinated population to get a COVID-19 vaccine. Despite these efforts, across the summer of 2021, 11% of Canadians aged 18 and older reported that they did not receive at least one dose of a COVID-19 vaccine. No significant differences were found between males and females; or among any region (Atlantic provinces, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie provinces and British Columbia) when compared with the national average; or among groups designated as visible minorities compared with those who are not; landed immigrants and non-permanent residents compared with non-immigrants; and those living with at least one chronic health condition compared with those living without any chronic health condition.

Approximately half of unvaccinated adults reported being somewhat or very unlikely to get a vaccine

Overall, 11% of adults reported being unvaccinated at the time of the survey. Among those who reported being unvaccinated, a little less than half (46%) reported that they were somewhat or very unlikely to get a COVID-19 vaccine; this represents 1 in 20 (5%) Canadian adults. No statistical difference was found between males and females. Differences by age group were observed among the unvaccinated adult population: 63% of those aged 50 and older reported being unwilling to get a vaccine, whereas among those aged 18 to 49, 39% reported the same. Furthermore, among unvaccinated Canadian adults, 56% of those with certain chronic health conditions reported being unwilling to get a vaccine, which was higher than those without any chronic health condition (40%).

Note to readers

The Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS) is an annual survey that was adjusted during the pandemic to produce more timely estimates related to COVID-19. This analysis is based on CCHS data collected from June 1 to September 5, 2021.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had major impacts on data collection operations for the 2020 and 2021 CCHS. The impossibility of conducting in-person interviews and collection capacity issues resulted in a significant decrease in response rates in 2020 and 2021. As was done for previous CCHS cycles, survey weights were adjusted to minimise any potential bias that could arise from survey non-response; non-response adjustments and calibration using available auxiliary information were applied. Despite these rigorous adjustments and validations, the higher non-response increases the risk of a remaining bias as well as increasing the magnitude with which such a bias could impact estimates produced using the survey data. The sample of just over 10,000 respondents from June to the beginning of September is representative of the Canadian population living in the provinces. Sampling and collection for the time period used in this analysis does not have adequate coverage to represent the entire population of the territories. This analysis includes only non-proxy respondents.

Vaccine willingness includes respondents who reported being very likely or somewhat likely to receive a COVID-19 vaccine, or had already received at least one dose.

Vaccine unwillingness includes respondents who had not received any COVID-19 vaccine doses, and reported being very unlikely or somewhat unlikely to receive a COVID-19 vaccine.

Landed recent immigrants refers to those who had lived in Canada for less than 10 years. Landed established immigrants refers to those who had lived in Canada for 10 or more years. Respondents who are Canadian citizens by naturalization are considered to be immigrants.

Indigenous status is based on the self-reported answer to "Are you an Aboriginal person, that is, First Nations, Métis or Inuk (Inuit)? First Nations includes Status and Non-Status Indians." The CCHS does not collect data on reserves. Consequently, the results discussed for First Nations people exclude those living on reserves, as well as Indigenous people in the territories or remote northern regions of the provinces that include Inuit Nunangat.

LGBTQ2+ people in Canada include lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or two-spirit or persons reporting another non-binary gender or minority sexual identity.

Respondents were included in the LGBTQ2+ population on the basis of self-reported sexual orientation (including heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual, pansexual, or not elsewhere classified), sex at birth and gender identity (transgender, including respondents with non-binary identities like genderqueer, gender fluid or agender). The analysis of LGBTQ2+ individuals excludes proxy interviews and respondents under the age of 15.

Estimates on the LGB+ population (lesbian, gay, bisexual, pansexual, or those with another sexual orientation) include cisgender, transgender and non-binary respondents.

Underlying health conditions include obesity, high blood pressure, currently having cancer, heart disease, diabetes, dementia among those aged 40 and older, or effects of a stroke. The population with no underlying health conditions is calculated taking into account the non-response categories ("refusal", "don't know", "not applicable" and "not stated").

In this release, when two estimates are said to be different, this indicates that the difference was statistically significant at a 95% confidence level (p-value less than 5%).

For more information on survey definitions and methods, refer to the Statistics Canada survey information page: [Canadian Community Health Survey](#).

Available tables: [13-10-0806-01](#) and [13-10-0809-01](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [3226](#).

Please note that data tables for this release are available upon request by contacting Client Services (hd-ds@statcan.gc.ca).

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