



**Labour Market Profile
of Youth in New Brunswick
May 2021**



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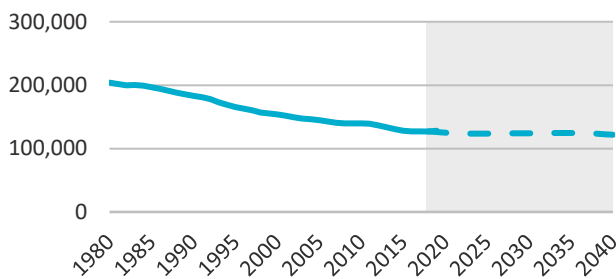
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Population

Overview¹

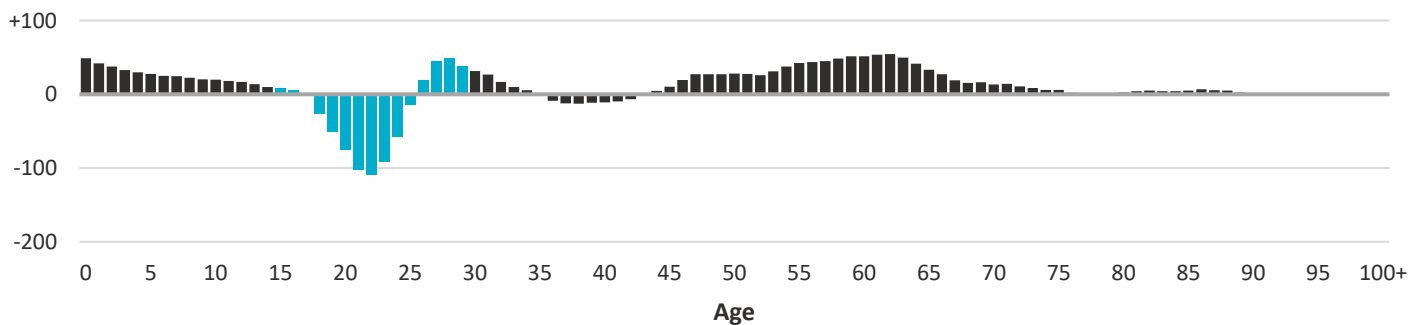
As of July 1, 2020, there were an estimated 128,100 New Brunswick residents between the ages of 15 and 29 years, representing 16.4% of the province’s overall population (the second lowest proportion among the provinces and territories). This is in stark contrast to 40 years ago, when New Brunswick was home to 203,900 individuals in this age range, which accounted for 28.9% of the province’s overall population.

Population Aged 15 to 29 in New Brunswick (Historical and Projected)



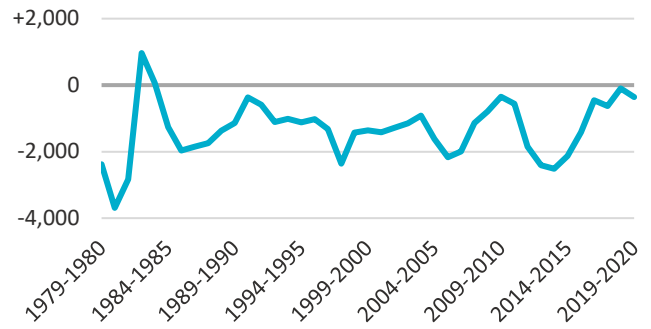
This decline has been the result of consistently high levels of youth out-migration, coupled with fertility rates that, after peaking in the late-1950s, declined significantly throughout the 1960s and 1970s and have remained quite low since. Migration trends among youth were similar between males and females; however, males were somewhat more likely to move away from the province than females.

Average Annual Net Interprovincial Migration by Age - New Brunswick - July 2017 to June 2020



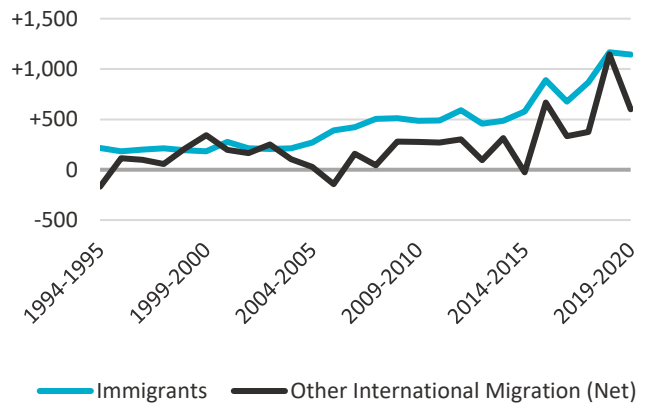
¹ Source(s): Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates, Tables 17-10-0005, 17-10-0015, 17-10-0014 and 17-10-0057

Net Interprovincial Migration Among Population Aged 15 to 29 in New Brunswick



Despite low fertility rates and high levels of youth out-migration expected to continue, immigration, which has increased significantly in recent years, will largely offset these downward pressures. As a result, the province’s youth population is expected to gradually decline.

International Migration Among Population Aged 15 to 29 in New Brunswick



While the border restrictions that were put in place in mid-March in response to the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in fewer international migrants entering the province, the overall impact of these restrictions on youth demographic estimates as of July 2020 was minimal. The impact of the pandemic on demographic trends will be more fully reflected in estimates for 2021.

Sub-Provincial²

Within New Brunswick, the province's three major urban centres, Fredericton, Moncton, and Saint John, have significantly larger youth populations than the province's less densely populated areas, both in terms of absolutes and on a relative basis. Similar trends are seen across most parts of the country. Despite having large youth populations relative to the rest of New Brunswick, greater Moncton and greater Saint John's youth populations are relatively small compared to most comparably sized urban centres across Canada (while Fredericton's youth population was fairly on par).

Percentage of Population Between the Ages of 15 and 29 by CMA/CA³ – N.B. and Canada – July 2020

| | Percentage |
|---------------------|------------|
| Greater Moncton | 18% |
| Greater Saint John | 17% |
| Greater Fredericton | 20% |
| Greater Bathurst | 14% |
| Greater Miramichi | 15% |
| Greater Edmundston | 14% |
| Greater Campbellton | 15% |
| Other N.B. | 15% |

The relatively small number of the youth found in more rural parts of the province is the result of years of seeing consistent net losses in interprovincial migration and relatively low levels of immigration. While Fredericton, Moncton and Saint John have also consistently

experienced net negative youth interprovincial migration, other sources, namely immigration, have offset these losses in recent years to some degree.

Annual Average Migration Among Population Aged 15 to 29 by CMA/CA – N.B. – July 2017 to June 2020

| Annual Average | |
|--|------|
| Net Interprovincial Migration | |
| Greater Moncton | -25 |
| Greater Saint John | -129 |
| Greater Fredericton | -184 |
| Greater Bathurst | -27 |
| Greater Miramichi | -12 |
| Greater Edmundston | -19 |
| Greater Campbellton | -1 |
| Other N.B. | +36 |
| Net Intraprovincial Migration⁴ | |
| Greater Moncton | +218 |
| Greater Saint John | -20 |
| Greater Fredericton | +321 |
| Greater Bathurst | -39 |
| Greater Miramichi | -34 |
| Greater Edmundston | -14 |
| Greater Campbellton | -28 |
| Other N.B. | -404 |
| Net International Migration | |
| Greater Moncton | +544 |
| Greater Saint John | +288 |
| Greater Fredericton | +438 |
| Greater Bathurst | +79 |
| Greater Miramichi | +36 |
| Greater Edmundston | +50 |
| Greater Campbellton | +28 |
| Other N.B. | +302 |

² Source(s): Statistics Canada, Annual Demographic Estimates, Tables 17-10-0005, 17-10-0135, 17-10-0136 and 17-10-0138

³ Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs) are large urban areas (known as urban cores) together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban cores. A census metropolitan area (CMA) has an urban core population of at least 100,000 and a census agglomeration (CA) has an urban core population between 10,000 and 99,999 based on the previous census. As of 2020, there were seven CMA/CAs in New Brunswick: Moncton, Saint John, Fredericton, Bathurst, Campbellton, Miramichi and Edmundston.

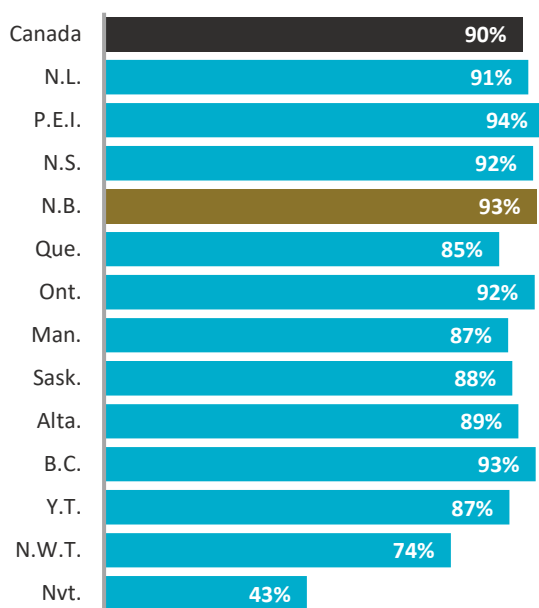
⁴ 'Intraprovincial migrants': persons who moved to a different city, town, village or community, but stayed within the same province or territory.

Education

High School Completion Rates⁵

Across Canada, youth in New Brunswick are among the most likely to have completed high school.⁶ At the time of the 2016 Census, 92.7% of New Brunswickers aged 20 to 29 had completed high school. This was the second highest high school completion rate for this age range among the provinces and territories. This represented an improvement compared to 2011, when only 89.4% of New Brunswickers aged 20 to 29 years had completed high school (which ranked fourth among the provinces and territories).

High School Completion Rate Among the Population Aged 20 to 29 – 2016



High School Completion Rate by Sex Among the Population Aged 20 to 29 – N.B. and Canada – 2016

| | N.B. | | Canada | |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 20 to 24 years | 93% | 94% | 88% | 91% |
| 25 to 29 years | 91% | 93% | 88% | 92% |
| Total | 92% | 94% | 88% | 92% |

New Brunswick's high school completion rate among youth compared favourably among many sub-populations as well. Among the Indigenous population aged 20 to 29 living in the province, 74.2% of those living on reserve, and 89.5% of those living off reserve, had completed high school; at a national level these percentages were 46.5% and 76.0% respectively.

High School Completion Rate Among the Indigenous Population Aged 20 to 29 – N.B. and Canada – 2016

| | N.B. | | Canada | |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| On Reserve | | | | |
| 20 to 24 years | 76% | 76% | 43% | 48% |
| 25 to 29 years | 69% | 76% | 43% | 52% |
| Off Reserve | | | | |
| 20 to 24 years | 93% | 93% | 74% | 78% |
| 25 to 29 years | 87% | 84% | 73% | 79% |

Post-Secondary Education⁷

Despite being among the most likely to have completed high school, relatively few young New Brunswickers have completed a post-secondary education. At the time of the 2016 Census, 62.5% of New Brunswickers aged 25 to 29 had completed some form of post-secondary education (unchanged from 2011), compared to 67.9% at a national level. Post-secondary educational attainment levels in New Brunswick at the time of the 2016 Census varied significantly by:

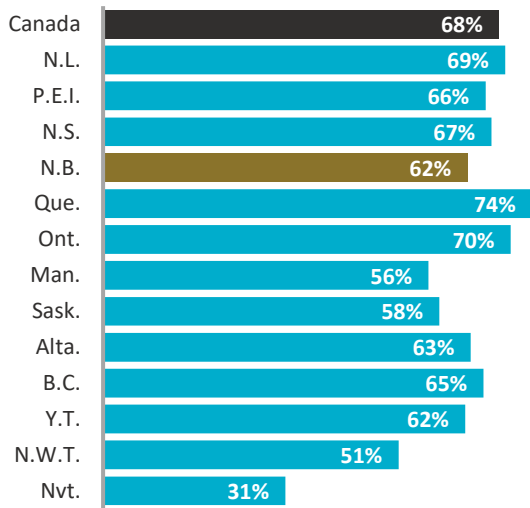
- **Sex:** Only 55.5% of males aged 25 to 29 years had completed some form of post-secondary education, compared to 69.4% of females in this age range.
- **Geography:** Only 55.3% of individuals aged 25 to 29 years that were living non-CMA/CA parts of the province had completed some form of post-secondary education, compared to 65.9% of those that were living in one of the province's seven CMA/CAs.

⁵ Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, Table 98-400-X2016177

⁶ "Completed high school" = with high school diploma or equivalency certificate

⁷ Source(s): Statistics Canada, Census of Population, Tables 98-400-X2016256, 98-400-X2016264 and 98-400-X2016269

Post-Secondary Education Completion Rate Among the Population Aged 25 to 29 – 2016

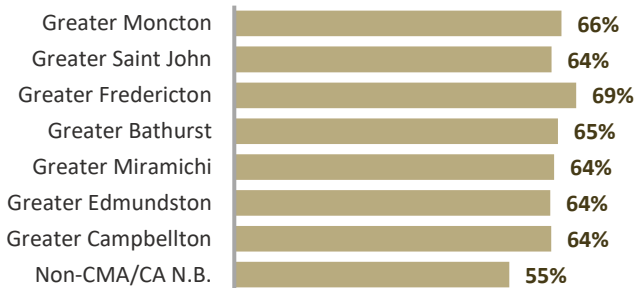


Relative to at a national level, youth in New Brunswick were noticeably more likely to have a college-level education, and noticeably less likely to have a university-level education.

In general, the relatively low percentage of youth with a post-secondary education in the province, in particular at the university level, was in part a reflection of consistently high levels of out-migration.

Despite a relatively low proportion of the overall youth population having completed a post-secondary education, education levels of the Indigenous youth population in New Brunswick compared favourably to this population at a national level.

Post-Secondary Education Completion Rate Among the Population Aged 25 to 29 by CMA/CA – 2016



Post-Secondary Education Completion Rate Among the Indigenous Population Aged 25 to 29 – N.B. and Canada – 2016

| | N.B. | Canada |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| On Reserve | 35% | 24% |
| Off Reserve | 53% | 46% |
| Total | 48% | 42% |

Among Indigenous individuals that do pursue a post-secondary education, college or other non-university programs are by far the most common route (with university being relatively uncommon).

Highest Certificate, Diploma or Degree Among the Population Aged 25 to 29 – N.B. and Canada – 2016

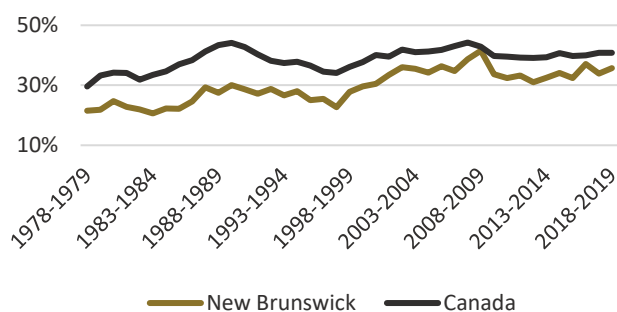
| | New Brunswick | | | Canada | | |
|---|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| No Certificate, Diploma or Degree | 8% | 9% | 6% | 9% | 10% | 7% |
| High School or Equivalent | 30% | 36% | 24% | 23% | 27% | 20% |
| Post-Secondary | 62% | 56% | 69% | 68% | 63% | 73% |
| Apprenticeship/Trades | 8% | 11% | 5% | 10% | 13% | 6% |
| College/Non-University Certificate or Diploma | 28% | 24% | 32% | 21% | 19% | 24% |
| University, Below Bachelor Level | 1% | 1% | 1% | 3% | 2% | 3% |
| University, Bachelor Level | 20% | 16% | 25% | 26% | 21% | 30% |
| University, Above Bachelor Level | 5% | 4% | 6% | 9% | 7% | 10% |

Labour Force Characteristics

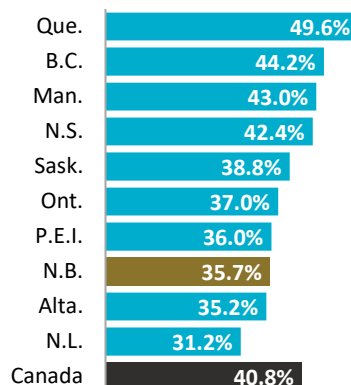
Pre-Pandemic Trends⁸

Throughout 2019, an average of 58.2% of New Brunswickers aged 15 to 24 years were employed, compared to 57.8% at a national level. New Brunswick's youth employment rate was helped by the relatively high percentage of youth in the province who were not enrolled in any form of post-secondary education (and thus were more likely to be working). Throughout the 2018-2019 academic year, only 55.3% of New Brunswickers aged 15 to 24 years were enrolled in school. This represented the lowest percentage among the provinces. When the population is separated into students and non-students, employment rates among New Brunswick youth compare much less favourably to the rest of Canada. During the 2018-2019 academic year (September 2018 to April 2019), only 35.7% of New Brunswick students aged 15 to 24 years were employed, compared to 40.8% at a national level. New Brunswick's student employment rate compared especially unfavourably among youth aged 20 to 24 years. The employment rate of students in New Brunswick has seen very little change since the early 2000s, despite some fluctuation.

Employment Rate Among Students Aged 15 to 24 During School Months – New Brunswick and Canada



Employment Rate Among Students Aged 15 to 24 During School Months – 2018-2019



Both at a provincial and national level, female students were much more likely to be employed than male students; however, both male and female students in New Brunswick compared unfavourably to their respective populations at a national level.

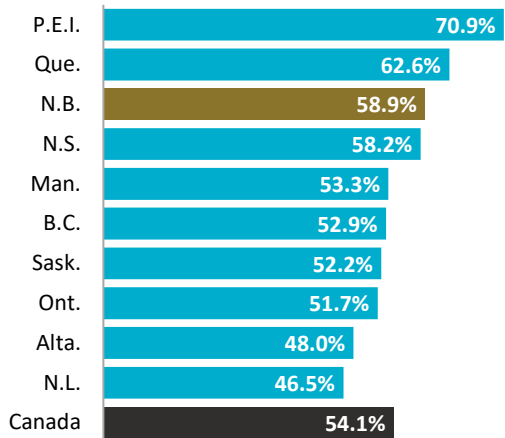
Employment Rate Among Students Aged 15 to 24 During School Months – N.B. and Canada – 2018-2019

| | N.B. | | Canada | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 15 to 19 years | 27.8% | 40.7% | 32.8% | 38.8% |
| 20 to 24 years | 34.2% | 43.4% | 43.0% | 54.3% |
| Total | 29.4% | 41.5% | 36.5% | 44.8% |

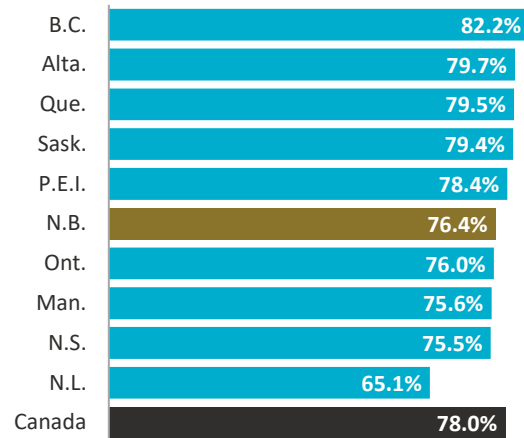
It's worth noting that, while students in New Brunswick had a relatively low employment rate during the school months, this was not the case in the summer months. In 2019, 58.9% of full-time students aged 15 to 24 years in New Brunswick worked during the summer break (May to August), compared to 54.1% nationally.

⁸ Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Tables 14-10-0327, 14-10-0021 and 14-10-0286

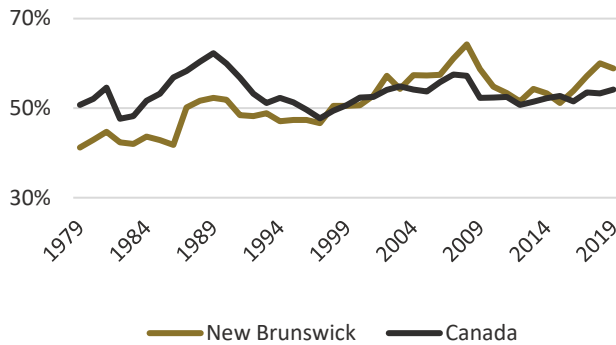
Employment Rate Among Full-Time Students Aged 15 to 24 During Summer Break - 2019



Employment Rate Among Non-Students Aged 15 to 24 During School Months – 2018-2019



Employment Rate Among Full-Time Students Aged 15 to 24 During Summer Break – N.B. and Canada



In recent years this rate has been trending upwards in the province, after having declined for several years following the 2008/2009 recession.

While a relatively high percentage of youth in New Brunswick were not in school, a somewhat low percentage of these individuals were employed. Throughout the 2018-2019 academic year, 76.4% of non-students aged 15 to 24 years were employed in New Brunswick, compared to 78.0% at a national level.

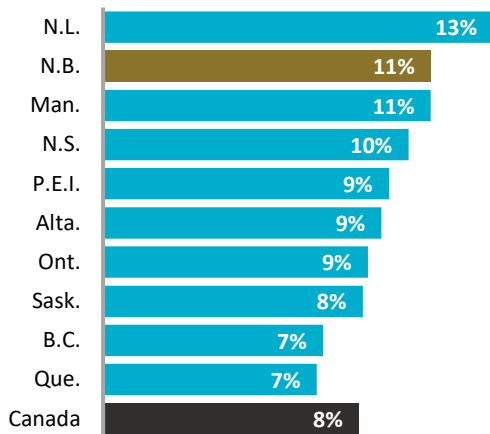
In contrast to what was seen at a national level, male non-students in the province trailed significantly behind female non-students in term of employment rate (72.7% among males compared to 81.0% among females).

Employment Rate Among Non-Students Aged 15 to 24 During School Months – N.B. and Canada – 2018-2019

| | N.B. | | Canada | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 15 to 19 years | 59.9% | 79.4% | 68.1% | 65.4% |
| 20 to 24 years | 76.2% | 81.4% | 80.7% | 80.4% |
| Total | 72.7% | 81.0% | 78.2% | 77.8% |

Overall, a relatively high percentage of New Brunswick’s youth population were not in education, employment or training. Throughout the 2018-2019 academic year, approximately 10.5% of New Brunswickers aged 15 to 24 years were not in education, employment or training, representing the second highest percentage among the provinces. This percentage was particularly high among individuals aged 20 to 24 years.

Percentage of Population Aged 15 to 24 Not in Education, Employment or Training – 2018-2019



Population Aged 15 to 24 by Education and Labour Market Status – N.B. and Canada – 2018-2019

| | N.B. | Canada |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| 15 to 19 years | | |
| In Education | 81% | 85% |
| Not in Education, Employed | 13% | 10% |
| Not in Education, Not Employed | 6% | 5% |
| 20 to 24 years | | |
| In Education | 31% | 44% |
| Not in Education, Employed | 54% | 45% |
| Not in Education, Not Employed | 15% | 11% |

Population Aged 15 to 24 by Education and Labour Market Status – New Brunswick – 2018-2019

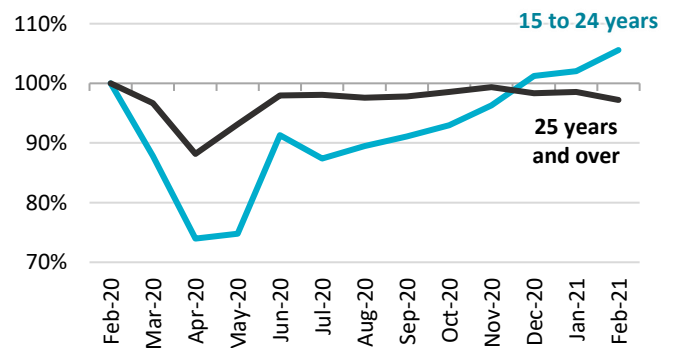
| | Male | Female |
|--------------------------------|------|--------|
| 15 to 19 years | | |
| In Education | 78% | 84% |
| Not in Education, Employed | 14% | 12% |
| Not in Education, Not Employed | 9% | 3% |
| 20 to 24 years | | |
| In Education | 27% | 35% |
| Not in Education, Employed | 56% | 53% |
| Not in Education, Not Employed | 17% | 12% |

COVID-19 Pandemic

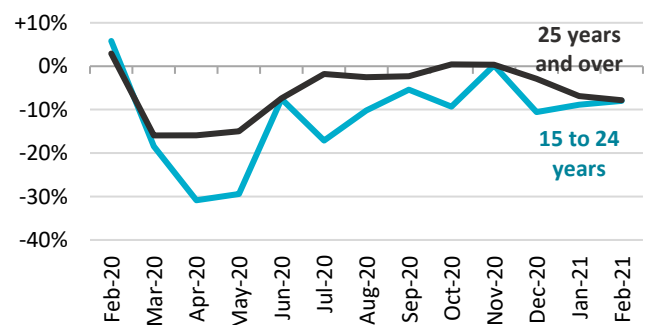
As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the various restrictions and measures that were put in place in response to it, the labour market was significantly impacted in 2020.

At the onset of the pandemic, youth were disproportionately affected in terms of job losses resulting from the shutdowns. In April 2020, employment among individuals aged 15 to 24 years in the province was down 26.0% relative to February 2020, while total hours worked among this group were down 30.9% year-over-year. In contrast, employment among individuals aged 25 years and over was down 11.8% at this time, while hours worked among this group were down 15.9%. Male and female youth saw similar levels of job losses.

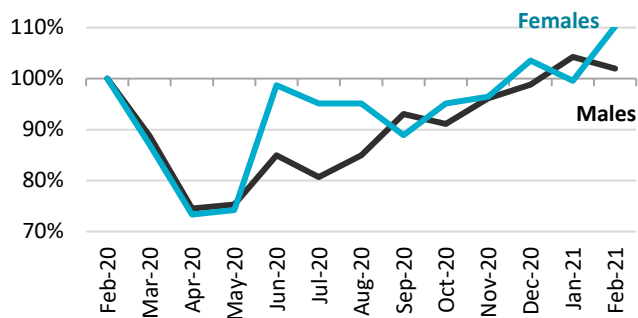
Employment Relative to February 2020 by Age Group – New Brunswick (Seasonally Adjusted)



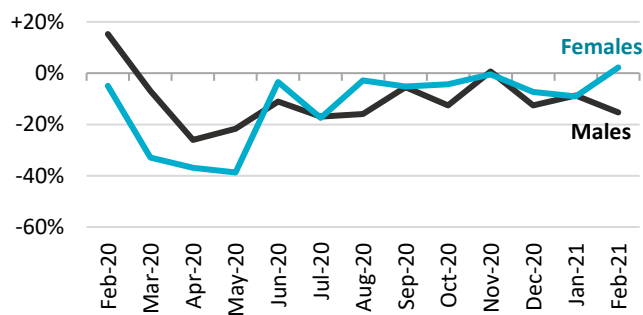
Year-over-Year Change in Hours Worked by Age Group – New Brunswick (Unadjusted for Seasonality)



Employment Relative to February 2020 Among the Population Aged 15 to 24 by Sex – New Brunswick (Seasonally Adjusted)



Year-over-Year Change in Hours Worked Among the Population Aged 15 to 24 by Sex – New Brunswick (Unadjusted for Seasonality)



The disproportionate amount of job losses experienced by youth were in large part a product of the types of jobs and industries in which youth tend to be employed. More specifically, compared to older age groups, youth are relatively much more likely to be employed in jobs that involve a high degree of face-to-face to contact with customers or co-workers.

At the time of the most recent Census (May 2016), the following six occupations accounted for just over half of total employment among New Brunswickers aged 15 to 24 years who had not completed any form of post-secondary education:

- Cashiers
- Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related support occupations
- Retail salespersons
- Store shelf stockers, clerks and order fillers
- Cooks
- Other customer and information services representatives

Among post-secondary graduates aged 15 to 24 years in the province, the following six occupations accounted for just under one-fifth of total employment:

- Retail salespersons
- Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates
- Early childhood educators and assistants
- Other customer and information services representatives
- Registered nurses
- Social and community service workers

While employment among those aged 25 years and over was relatively quick to return to near pre-pandemic levels (recovering to within 2.1% of February 2020 levels by June 2020), employment among youth did not begin to see comparable levels of recovery until the end of 2020. Employment among male youth was particularly slow to show significant signs of recovery.

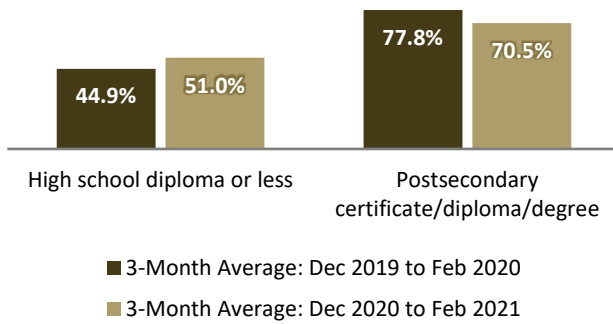
It's important to note that while labour force and employment levels may point towards the economy being close to a full recovery, many workers were still working reduced hours and/or were employed in jobs that were only able to exist due to government support programs such as the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy. A full return to pre-pandemic levels of output will likely stretch into 2022 (or beyond).

As of February 2021, employment among youth was up 5.6% compared to February 2020. Despite this however, total hours worked among youth remained down 7.9% year-over-year.

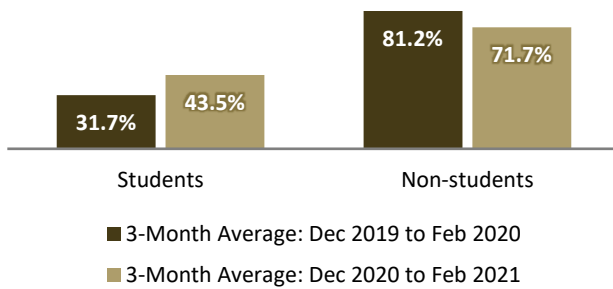
Estimates from late-2020/early-2021 suggest that while employment among the youth population as a whole had seemingly recovered, within this population, employment among those with post-secondary credentials remained below pre-pandemic levels. On the other hand, employment among youth without post-secondary credentials was exceeding pre-pandemic levels.

One factor that may be contributing to this trend could be the type of work that is available. Students and other youth without post-secondary credentials may be more willing than post-secondary graduates to accept low-skill and/or part-time job opportunities.

Employment Rate of Population Aged 15 to 24 by Educational Attainment – New Brunswick



Employment Rate of Population Aged 15 to 24 by Student Status – New Brunswick



Wages

Pre-Pandemic Trends⁹

In general, young workers earn significantly less than older workers. This is primarily a reflection of differences in experience and education levels. According to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, in 2019 the median hourly wage rate among New Brunswick employees aged 15 to 24 years was \$13.50, compared to \$23.00 among employees aged 25 to 54 years. Nationally, the median wage among employees aged 15 to 24 years was \$15.00, compared to \$26.50 among those aged 25 to 54 years. These low overall figures among young Canadians were in large part a reflection of the significant portion of the youth population who were working in relatively low-skill, low-paying jobs while still attending school.

Percentage of Employees Aged 15 to 24 Earning Minimum Wage – N.B. and Canada – 2019

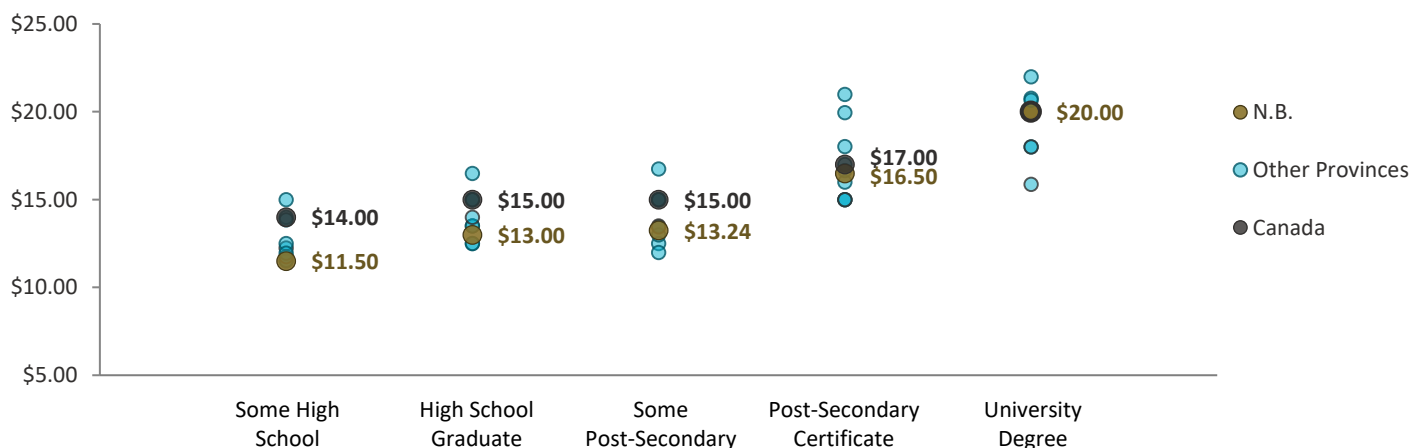
| | N.B. | | Canada | |
|----------------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 15 to 19 years | 49% | 45% | 50% | 56% |
| 20 to 24 years | 10% | 12% | 16% | 22% |

Looking at wage rates among youth by educational attainment level, it can be seen that wages were noticeably higher among those with post-secondary credentials, although were still quite low compared to the wage rates of older workers. Median hourly wage rates of youth by highest level of education can be found in the table and graph below.

Median Hourly Wage Rate Among Employees Aged 15 to 24 by Highest Level of Education – N.B. and Canada – 2019

| | Male | Female |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|
| New Brunswick | | |
| Some High School | \$11.50 | \$11.50 |
| High School Graduate | \$14.00 | \$13.00 |
| Some Post-Secondary | \$14.00 | \$12.90 |
| Post-Secondary Certificate | \$17.25 | \$15.98 |
| University Degree | \$20.00 | \$19.50 |
| Canada | | |
| Some High School | \$14.00 | \$14.00 |
| High School Graduate | \$15.00 | \$15.00 |
| Some Post-Secondary | \$15.00 | \$14.25 |
| Post-Secondary Certificate | \$18.00 | \$16.00 |
| University Degree | \$22.00 | \$19.71 |

Median Hourly Wage Rate Among Employed Individuals Aged 15 to 24 by Highest Level of Education - 2019



⁹ Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0340 and Special Data Purchases.

COVID-19 Pandemic

Amidst the pandemic, the median hourly wage rate among employees aged 15 to 24 years in New Brunswick remained unchanged at \$13.50 per hour in 2020. Due to the pandemic, it is difficult to assess the significance of this, since changes in average and median wage rates can be significantly influenced by substantial changes in employment levels. The above-mentioned median wage rate would only reflect the median wage rate of employees who managed to keep their jobs (and/or find a new job). With that said, estimates suggest that the median wage rate of youth with post-secondary credentials actually decreased, while the median wage rate among youth without post-secondary credentials increased slightly.

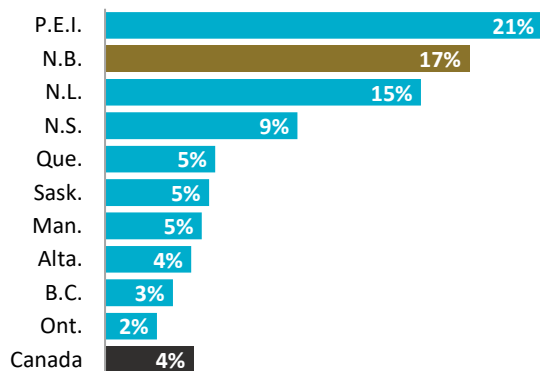
It is also worth considering that, among employees who managed to keep their jobs (or find new jobs), many were working reduced hours, limiting their total earnings.

Employment Insurance¹⁰

Pre-Pandemic Trends

In 2018, 17.2% of New Brunswickers aged 15 to 24 received employment insurance benefits, the second highest percentage among the ten provinces.

Percentage of Population Aged 15 to 24 Receiving Employment Insurance Benefits – 2018



Some of the factors contributing to the relatively high percentage of youth that receive employment insurance in New Brunswick are:

- The province’s relatively weak economic / labour market conditions
- The seasonal nature of many prominent industries in the province, such as seafood processing, construction, natural resources (fishing, forestry and logging, etc.) and certain tourism-related industries
- The “New Brunswick Employment Insurance Connect Program” which offers eligible individuals the opportunity to continue to receive regular E.I. benefits for the duration of their claim while attending an approved training program.

Relative to Canada as a whole, young New Brunswickers were much more likely to be receiving employment insurance benefits regardless of sex or age. Perhaps most eye-catching however, was the number of youth aged 15 to 19 in the province that were receiving employment insurance.

Despite only accounting for 2.0% of the national population aged 15 to 19, New Brunswick accounted for 17.0% of individuals aged 15 to 19 that received employment insurance in 2018. This was likely in part due to the presence of the province’s EI connect program.

Percentage of Population Aged 15 to 24 Receiving Employment Insurance Benefits – N.B. and Canada – 2018

| | N.B. | | Canada | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 15 to 19 years | 6.3% | 5.4% | 0.9% | 0.5% |
| 20 to 24 years | 32.0% | 26.1% | 9.1% | 6.3% |
| Total | 18.9% | 15.5% | 5.0% | 3.4% |

¹⁰ Sources(s): Statistics Canada, Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals (T1 Family File), Tables 11-10-0027 and 11-10-0005

While the percentage of youth that received employment insurance in 2018 was relatively high across all of New Brunswick, it was particularly high in northern and/or rural parts of the province.

Percentage of Population Aged 15 to 24 Receiving Employment Insurance Benefits – N.B. – 2018

| | Age Group | |
|---------------------|-----------|----------|
| | 15 to 19 | 20 to 24 |
| Greater Moncton | 2.7% | 20.0% |
| Greater Saint John | 1.6% | 19.3% |
| Greater Fredericton | 1.5% | 16.0% |
| Greater Bathurst | 11.1% | 44.8% |
| Greater Miramichi | 13.3% | 49.0% |
| Greater Edmundston | 11.1% | 41.7% |
| Greater Campbellton | 12.7% | 45.2% |
| Other N.B. | 9.3% | 39.6% |

Overall, more than 30,000 youth aged 15 to 24 years received CERB benefits at some point between March and October 2020, representing approximately 37% individuals in this age range. This percentage was surpassed only by the population aged 25 to 34 years, which saw approximately 40% of its population receive CERB benefits. While it is not possible to determine exactly how many youth have been supported by at least one of the various federal support programs (since adding estimates for each individual program would result in many cases of double or triple counting certain individuals), it is likely that close to half of youth aged 15 to 24 years have received benefits from one or more of the previously mentioned support programs since the onset of the pandemic.

COVID-19 Pandemic

The federal government’s Employment Insurance (EI) system has long been the country’s main income support program for individuals who were temporarily out of work. However, at the onset of the pandemic, it was quickly discovered that the EI system was not equipped to handle the unprecedented level of disruption caused by the lockdowns. As a result, the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) and the Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB) were established as a temporary replacement for the EI system. In the fall of 2020, the federal government transitioned away from these programs to a modified employment insurance program. In addition to temporary changes being made to the existing EI program, a suite of new temporary recovery benefits to further support workers were introduced: the Canada Recovery Benefit (CRB), the Canada Recovery Caregiving Benefit (CRCB), and the Canada Recovery Sickness Benefit (CRSB).

Due to the province’s aging population, combined with the fact that many youth have limited attachment to the labour force, the number of youth that have received benefits from these programs doesn’t immediately stand out; however, on a relative basis, youth have been among the most likely to be supported by many of these programs.