The Daily

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Statistique Canada

Releases

Study: Unemployment dynamics among Canada's youth, 1977 to 2012

In 2012, the unemployment rate of youths aged 15 to 24 was 14.3%, compared with a rate of 6.0% for core-age adults aged 25 to 54. A significant gap between the unemployment rates of youths and adults have been observed every year since 1977.

Most of the gap between the unemployment rates of youths and adults is the result of higher unemployment inflows among youths. In 2012, 2.6% of youths aged 15 to 24 who were working in a given month became unemployed the next month. In comparison, the corresponding proportion among workers aged 25 to 54 was 1.1%. Inflows to unemployment have been higher among youths than among adults every year since 1977.

Most workers who become unemployed do so as a result of a layoff. In 2012, the average monthly layoff rate among those aged 15 to 24 was 3.5%, more than double the rate of 1.3% recorded among working adults aged 25 to 54. Part of this difference can be attributed to the lower seniority of younger workers on average. Among a sample of workers of all ages with less than one year of seniority with an employer, the gap between the layoff rates of youths and adults was smaller.

Although younger workers are more likely to become unemployed than adults, unemployment spells among youths are, on average, shorter than among adults. In 2012, 79.4% of youths aged 15 to 24 who had become unemployed were no longer unemployed less than three months later. In comparison, that proportion was 67.6% for adults aged 25 to 54.

Outflow rates within three months of new unemployment spells have been higher among youths than among adults every year since 1982. The gap can be explained in part because younger unemployed were more likely to find work in a shorter period of time than core-age adults. Younger people were also more likely to leave the labour force, most often to attend full-time education.

Even when outflows from unemployment that result in leaving the labour force are excluded, outflow rates within three months of new unemployment spells are higher among youths than among adults. In 2012, 67.6% of youths aged 15 to 24 who had become unemployed and who did not subsequently leave the labour force found a job in less than three months. For adults aged 25 to 54, this proportion was 58.0%.

Note to readers

This article reports on differences between youths and adults in terms of unemployment inflow and outflow rates, factors that contribute to a better understanding of the gap between the unemployment rates of youths and adults. Unemployment inflow rates provide information on the incidence of unemployment, while unemployment outflow rates provide information on the duration of unemployment. Data from the Labour Force Survey from 1977 to 2012 are used for this analysis.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The study "Unemployment Dynamics Among Canada's Youth", part of the *Economic Insights* series (11-626-X), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact André Bernard (613-951-4660), Analytical Studies Branch.

Registered apprenticeship training programs, 2011 (final)

Total registrations in apprenticeship training programs across Canada declined 1.0% from the previous year to 426,283 in 2011. This was the first decline since 2008.

Training programs received 97,605 new registrations in 2011, up 5.4% from 2010 but down from the 9.1% advance posted a year earlier. (This includes those individuals who were reinstated in 2011 after a year or more of absence.) Although new registrations have been increasing since the last economic downturn, they have not yet returned to the 2008 level.

In 2011, 55,422 certificates were awarded to both apprentices and trade qualifiers/challengers, up 6.9% from 2010 and comparable to the advance posted a year earlier.

Of the total certificates awarded, 41,160 were granted to apprentices who completed their training, up 14.3% from 2010 but down from the 16.6% advance posted a year earlier.

In 2011, 14,262 certificates were awarded to trade qualifiers/challengers, down 10.0% from 2010 and matching the decline from a year earlier.

Just under half (20,220) of the apprentice certificates awarded in 2011 were Red Seal certificates. The number of apprentice certificates with Red Seal endorsement has risen every year since 2008. However, the increase in 2011 was lower than the advance posted a year earlier.

In 2011, 5,511 or about 39% of trade qualifier/challenger certificates awarded were with Red Seal endorsement, down 10.6% from 2010 and over double the rate of decline posted a year earlier.

Note to readers

A Certificate of Qualification in a trade can be obtained by registered apprentices who have completed all of their training and are successful in passing their examination. A Certificate of Qualification can also be obtained by individuals known as trade qualifiers/challengers. These are individuals who, having extensive experience and knowledge in a trade but who have not completed a formal apprenticeship training program, can write (challenge) the examination and, if successful, receive their Certificate of Qualification.

The number of certificates granted each year are either awarded in Interprovincial Standard Red Seal-endorsed trades or in non-Red Seal endorsed trades. The Red Seal endorsed trades were established to provide mobility for anyone who has obtained the Red Seal endorsement on their certificate, allowing them to work in any province or territory that recognizes the Red Seal endorsement, without that individual having to re-write their examination.

Table 1
Registered apprenticeship training: Registrations and certifications

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2008 to 2009	2009 to 2010	2010 to 2011
	thousands					% change	
Total registrations	390,705	409,041	430,452	426,283	4.7	5.2	-1.0
New registrations	98,553	84,885	92,568	97,605	-13.9	9.1	5.4
Total certificates	47,739	48,501	51,864	55,422	1.6	6.9	6.9
Total apprentice certificates	29,124	30,903	36,018	41,160	6.1	16.6	14.3
With Red Seal endorsement Without Red Seal	14,811	16,683	18,816	20,220	12.6	12.8	7.5
endorsement	14,313	14,220	17,202	20,940	-0.6	21.0	21.7
Total trade qualifier/challenger	•		•	•			
certificates	18,615	17,598	15,846	14,262	-5.5	-10.0	-10.0
With Red Seal endorsement Without Red Seal	7,143	6,456	6,165	5,511	-9.6	-4.5	-10.6
endorsement	11,472	11,142	9,681	8,751	-2.9	-13.1	-9.6

Available in CANSIM: tables 477-0053 to 477-0055.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3154.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or the Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Longitudinal Administrative Databank, 2009 and 2010

Information from Tax Free Savings Accounts for 2009 and 2010 has been added to the Longitudinal Administrative Databank.

Note to readers

The Longitudinal Administrative Databank spans 29 years, from 1982 to 2010, and contains information about individuals and census families.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4107.

Custom tabulations (13C0019, various prices) are now available.

For more information, to order custom tabulations, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

New products and studies

New products

Economic Insights: "Unemployment Dynamics Among Canada's Youth", No. 24 Catalogue number 11-626-X2013024 (HTML | PDF)



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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