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# Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the skilled trades: Canada Emergency Response Benefit



by Sophia Su and Hyeongsuk Jin

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# Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the skilled trades: Canada Emergency Response Benefit

by **Sophia Su** and **Hyeongsuk Jin**

Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, several unprecedented government interventions related to COVID-19—including the closure of non-essential businesses, travel restrictions and public health measures limiting public interactions—have been put in place. These measures, implemented by public health officials across Canada, had a clear impact on the Canadian labour market, as businesses and institutions in a variety of industries announced layoffs, reduced employment hours and halted many on-the-job opportunities.

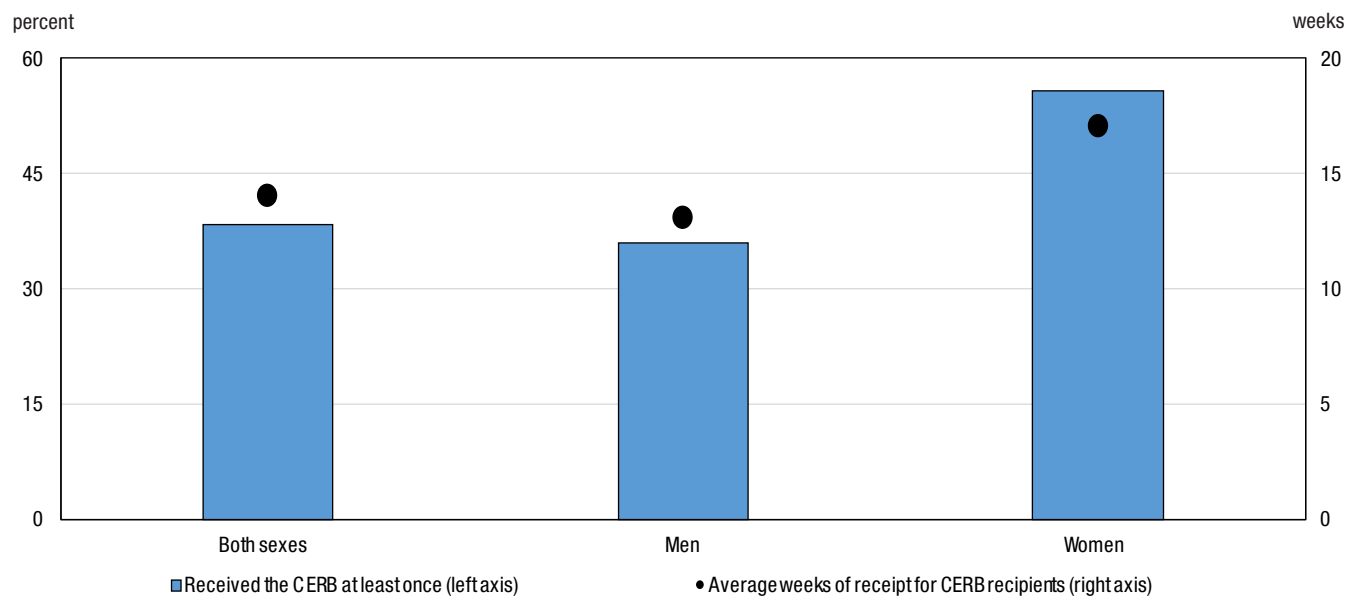
In response, to support Canadians facing the labour market impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown, the Government of Canada introduced a temporary benefit, the [Canada Emergency Response Benefit](#) (CERB). The CERB paid \$500 a week to those who made at least \$5,000 in the preceding 12 months and whose income was drastically reduced because of the pandemic. It was a temporary program introduced on March 15, 2020, and was replaced by Employment Insurance and other recovery benefits on September 27 of the same year.

The COVID-19 pandemic had large impacts on many of those in the skilled trades, as these jobs often require hands-on and close-proximity interactions. However, journeypersons in different trades had different impacts. Some sectors deemed non-essential services were hit harder than sectors deemed essential services. In addition, geographic variations in easing and reinstating restrictions over time affected journeypersons and apprentices across regions differently. Using data from the Education and Labour Market Longitudinal Platform (see note to readers for details), this study examines the proportion of journeypersons who received the CERB among those who certified between 2008 and 2019.<sup>1</sup> By examining the proportions across trades, geography and population groups, this study can provide further insight into how the early months of the pandemic affected those in the skilled trades and the differing impacts across trades and groups.

1. As of writing this article, in June 2021, the 2020 data for the Registered Apprenticeship Information System, which include records of new registrations and certifications in 2020, are being collected and processed.

## Over half of certified female journeypersons received the CERB at least once

**Chart 1**  
**Percentage of journeypersons who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) and average weeks of receipt for CERB recipients, by sex, Canada**

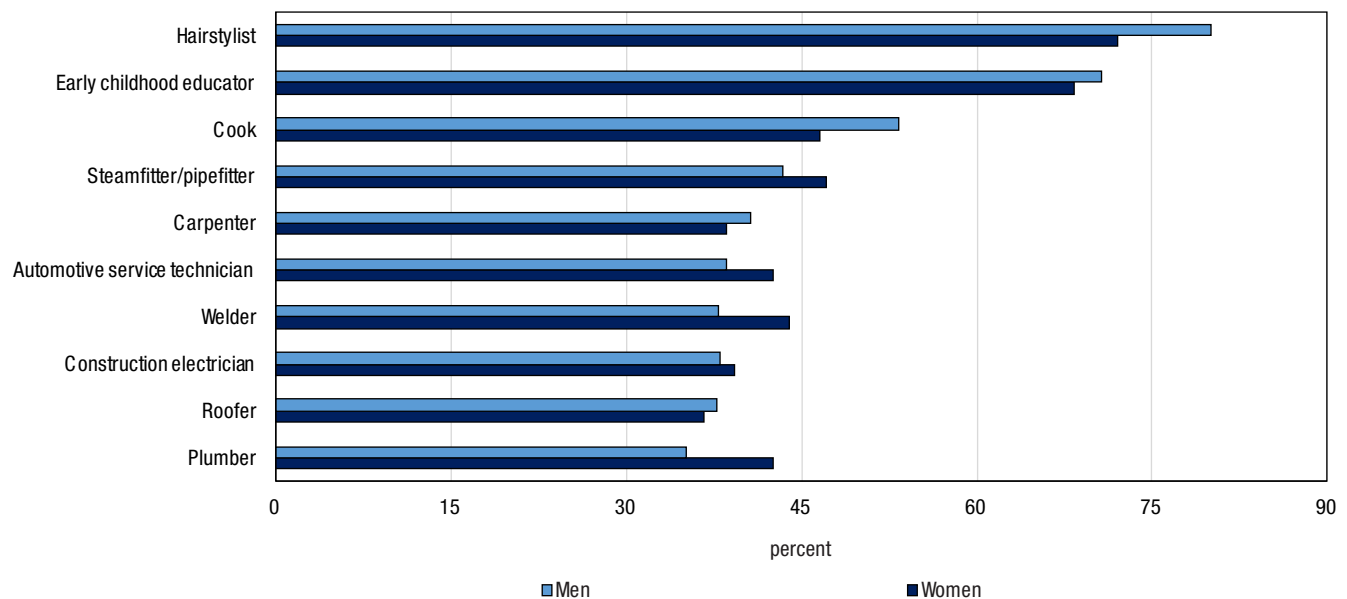


Sources: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.

For the 28 weeks that the CERB was available, 38% of journeypersons who certified between 2008 and 2019 received the benefit at least once. In comparison, of the entire working population (workers who earned at least \$5,000 in 2019), about one-third (35.2%) received the benefit. Among the general working population, the percentage of workers who received the benefit was roughly equal for men and women, 34.2% and 36.3% respectively.<sup>2</sup> At the same time, over half (56%) of certified female journeypersons received the benefit, compared with just over one-third (36%) for male journeypersons. Not only were female journeypersons more likely to receive the benefit than male journeypersons, women also received the benefit for more weeks (17 weeks) than men (13 weeks). This suggests that in the early months of the pandemic the financial impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were more widespread among female journeypersons than their male counterparts, and it might be related in large part to the types of trades in which male and female journeypersons certified.

2. Morissette, Turcotte, Bernard and Olson (2021).

**Chart 2**  
**Percentage of those who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit among journeypersons certified in selected trades, by trade and sex**



**Source:** Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.

The closure of non-essential businesses and institutions during this time period disproportionately impacted journeypersons employed in the food and accommodation, and personal care service (hair salons and barbershops) industries, as their ability to work remotely was limited. As a result, journeypersons certified in trades related to such industries had the highest proportion of benefit recipients. Over 70% of certified hairstylists and early childhood educators received the CERB. Considering these trades account for the majority of female journeypersons in Canada, this likely explains the higher proportion of women receiving the CERB than men.<sup>3</sup>

While declines in employment were observed in most industries during this period, some sectors deemed essential, such as construction, oil and gas extraction, and utilities, or sectors where close contact with others was less necessary, were less impacted by the COVID-19 economic shutdown. Certified journeypersons in these industries, such as agricultural equipment technicians (7%), powerline technicians (13%) and truck and transport mechanics (18%), had the lowest CERB take-up rates for both men and women (Table A1).

## The proportions of journeypersons who received the benefit were higher in Quebec and Ontario than in the rest of Canada

Although the unemployment rate rose markedly in all provinces at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, from 5.9% in February 2020 to 13.8% in May 2020 according to the Labour Force Survey (LFS), each of the provinces and territories implemented its own measures depending on the severity of the outbreaks it faced. Varying restrictions across regions, combined with differences in industrial composition, resulted in differences in the percentage of journeypersons who received the CERB. The geographic distribution also differed between men and women.

For men, journeypersons in Quebec (43%) were most likely to receive the benefit, followed by those in Ontario (36%). Male journeypersons in Manitoba had the lowest percentage receiving the benefit. In contrast, the percentage of female journeypersons who received the benefit was the highest in Manitoba (64%), followed by those in Ontario (60%).

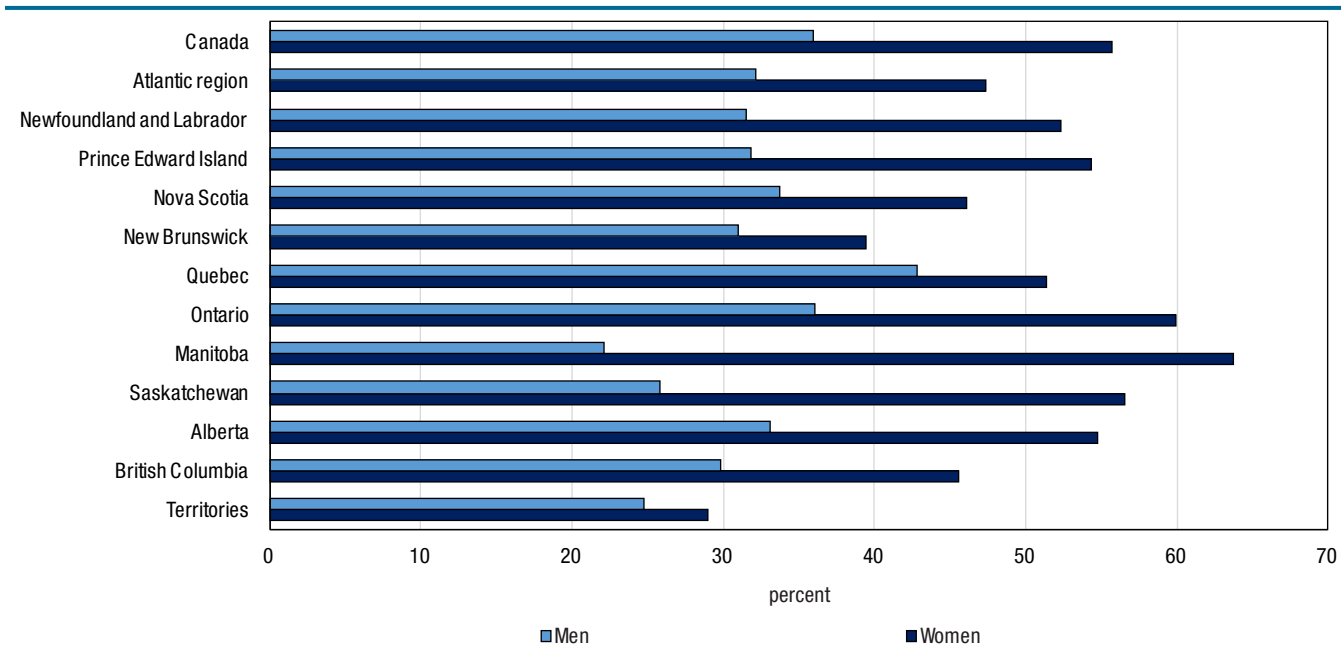
3. Although the percentage of women studying for male-dominated trades related to the construction industry has been increasing over time, many trades are male-dominated, and women are concentrated in a small number of trades, such as hairstylists, cooks, bakers and early childhood educators (Statistics Canada, 2020a).

For both men and women, journeypersons in Ontario were more likely to receive the CERB than those in other provinces. Ontario also had the highest percentage of female journeypersons (42%) who received the benefit for 15 or more weeks (Table A2). This might be related to prolonged COVID-19 outbreaks in many regions of southwestern Ontario during the period the CERB was offered (between March and October 2020), including Toronto. Tighter measures were implemented in response, whereas the rest of Canada was faring relatively well and lifting initial restrictions.

For men, Alberta had the highest percentage of journeypersons who received the benefit for 15 or more weeks (Table A2), and this appeared to be related to the economic hardship the province was facing. According to the Labour Force Survey, Alberta recorded the largest decline in employment in 2020 among the provinces (-10% from 2019), and industries hiring many male journeypersons, such as oil and gas extraction and construction, were struggling even before the pandemic because of a decrease in oil prices.

**Chart 3**

**Percentage of journeypersons who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit, by jurisdiction of certification**



Source: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.

## Almost half of Black, Chinese, Latin American and South Asian journeypersons received the CERB at least once

The declines in economic activity caused by the COVID-19 pandemic disproportionately affected many vulnerable Canadians, including youth, visible minorities and lower-wage workers (Statistics Canada, 2020b). The differences were also observed among certified journeypersons. Compared with the journeypersons who were not designated as a visible minority (37%), the percentage of journeypersons in groups designated as visible minorities who received the benefit was higher. Close to half of Black (48%), Chinese (48%), Latin American (47%) and South Asian (47%) journeypersons received the benefit.<sup>4</sup> Journeypersons in groups designated as visible minorities also received the benefit for more weeks. On average, non-visible-minority journeypersons received the benefit for 13 weeks. Black (16 weeks), Chinese (17 weeks) and South Asian (16 weeks) journeypersons received the benefit for 3 to 4 weeks longer, on average.

4. Population group information from the 2016 Census was used to identify some journeypersons as members of groups designated as visible minorities. Although the 2016 Census enumerated 12 visible minority groups, the largest 5 groups (South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino and Latin American) are used for separate population group analysis, and people belonging to other groups are aggregated into "All other designated groups." See the note to readers.

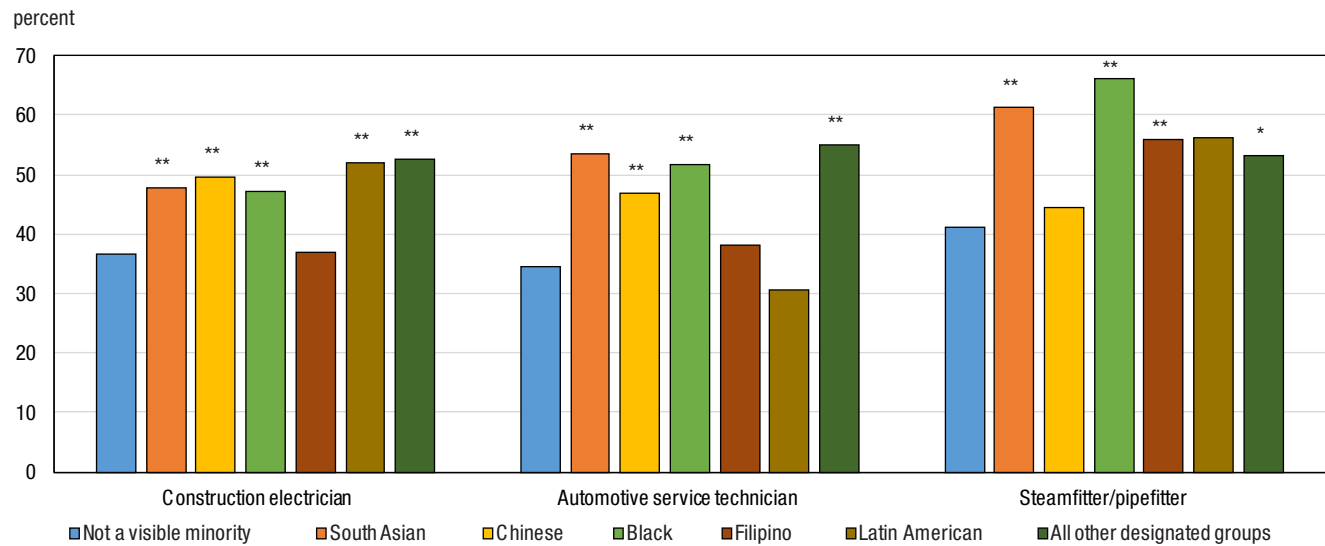
This was observed for both men and women, but the difference was more pronounced among female journeypersons. Of female journeypersons who were not a visible minority, 53% received the benefit at least once, compared to more than two in three Latin American (68%) and South Asian (66%) female journeypersons. In terms of the duration, on average, Black and South Asian female journeypersons received the benefit for more weeks (both 19 weeks) than non-visible-minority female journeypersons (16 weeks).

## Proportions of population groups who received the CERB varied between trades

Although almost half of Black, Chinese, Latin American and South Asian journeypersons received the CERB at least once, the levels of CERB take up varied between trades. Chart 4 and Chart 5 illustrate the estimates for the three trades with the largest differences in CERB take-up rates across population groups, for men and women, respectively.<sup>5</sup>

Black (66%), South Asian (61%), Filipino (56%) and Latin American (56%) male steamfitters/pipefitters had the highest proportion of CERB take up, with a more than 20-percentage-point difference for some of these groups compared with their non-visible-minority counterparts (41%) (Chart 4). In contrast, compared with non-visible-minority male journeypersons in the same trade, there were no significant differences in the proportion of Latin American construction electricians and automotive service technicians who received the benefit.

**Chart 4**  
**Percentage of journeypersons who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit in selected trades, men, by population group, Canada**



\* significantly different from the estimates of not a visible minority ( $p < 0.05$ )

\*\* significantly different from the estimates of not a visible minority ( $p < 0.01$ )

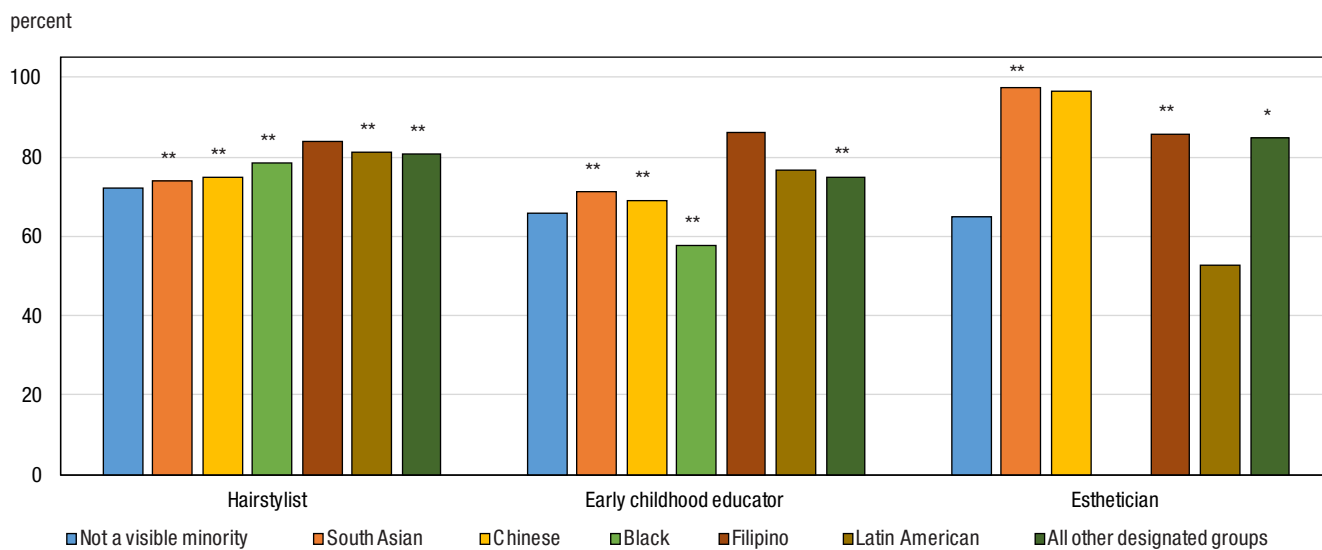
Sources: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.

In general, more visible-minority female journeypersons received the benefit than non-visible-minority women, but the percentage varied across population groups and trades. Among certified female hairstylists, the trade with the largest number of female journeypersons, more than two in three (72%) non-visible-minority women received the benefit (Chart 5). While there were no significant differences in the percentages for South Asian and Chinese female hairstylists, Filipino female hairstylists were more likely to receive the benefit (84%).

5. See Table A3 and Table A4 for other trades.

Among female estheticians, almost all Chinese (96%) and South Asian (97%) estheticians received the benefit, compared with two-thirds of non-visible-minority female journeypersons (65%) in the trade. The percentage was lower for Latin American female estheticians (53%), and the difference was not statistically significant from non-visible-minority female estheticians.

**Chart 5**  
**Percentage of journeypersons who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit in selected trades, women, by population group, Canada**



\* significantly different from the estimates of not a visible minority (p < 0.05)

\*\* significantly different from the estimates of not a visible minority (p < 0.01)

Sources: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.

## Conclusion

The implementation of COVID-19-related health measures, such as province-wide lockdowns and the closure of non-essential businesses, had clear impacts on the Canadian labour market. Those in the skilled trades also felt the impact of the pandemic measures. From this study on journeypersons, it is becoming evident that some groups among the Canadian population were disproportionately affected, in particular, women, visible minorities and people working in public-facing industries.

Between sexes, a higher percentage of female journeypersons received the CERB, and female journeypersons also received a higher average number weeks of benefit payments, compared with their male counterparts. A likely explanation for these differences lies in the trades in which men and women certify, as female journeypersons are concentrated in public-facing occupations such as hairstylists, estheticians and early childhood educators, were more likely to be closed during the lockdown.

As well, differences in CERB take-up rates were evident when comparing visible minority population groups (Black, South Asian, Chinese, Filipino and Latin American) with non-visible-minority journeypersons, by sex and trade. Generally, non-visible-minority journeypersons were less likely to receive the CERB, compared with journeypersons in groups designated as visible minorities.

As provinces continue to gradually reopen their economies, it will be important to follow the labour market conditions faced by journeypersons and continuing apprentices

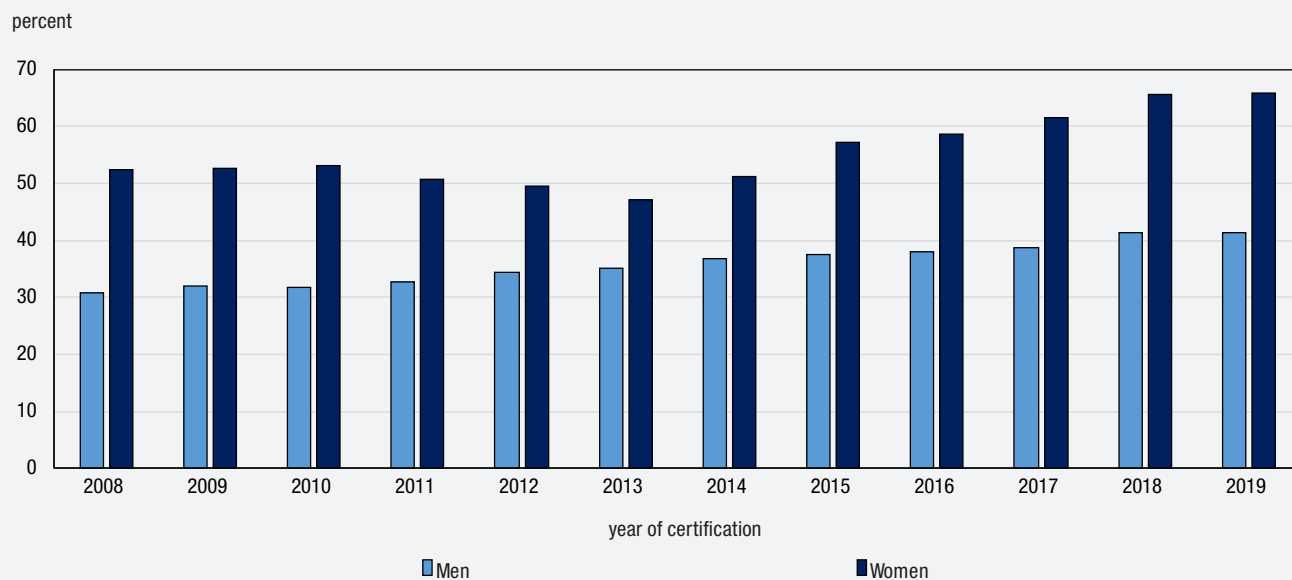


## The percentage of journeypersons receiving the CERB appears to correlate with labour market experience

Generally, journeypersons who certified more recently had higher CERB take-up rates than those in older cohorts. For example, fewer journeypersons who certified in 2008 received the CERB compared with those who certified in 2019. There are relatively steady increases in the percentage across cohorts, especially for men (Chart A1). This finding is in line with the analysis of the general working population, which found that younger workers were more likely to receive the CERB than older workers (Morissette et al. 2021).

**Chart A.1**

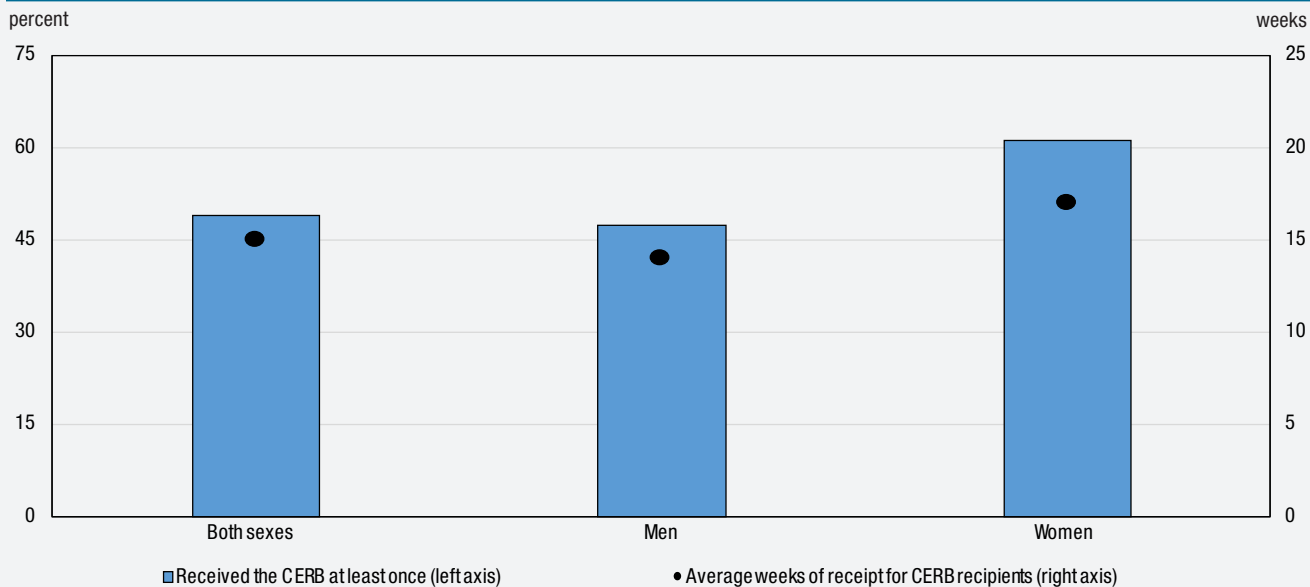
### Percentage of journeypersons who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit in selected trades, women, by population group, Canada



**Sources:** Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.

A similar relationship is also observed when comparing registered apprentices who were continuing their training at the end of 2019 with journeypersons certified in or before 2019. Of the apprentices who registered in 2016 or later and who were continuing their training at the end of 2019, 49% (47% of men and 61% of women) received the CERB (Chart A2). This is about 11 percentage points higher (11 percentage points for men and 5 percentage points for women) than the proportion of certified journeypersons who received the CERB (Chart 1). Since registered apprentices are required to work with journeypersons for their on-the-job training, they were more likely to be affected by the reduction of hours or layoffs. In addition, their in-class training was also very likely to be disrupted because of the temporary closure of educational institutions across Canada.

**Chart A.2**  
**Percentage of journeypersons who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) and average weeks of receipt for CERB recipients, by sex, Canada**



Sources: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.

## Note to readers

This study used data from the Education and Labour Market Longitudinal Platform (ELMLP). The ELMLP at Statistics Canada was developed to allow for the combination of anonymized information from the Registered Apprenticeship Information System (RAIS) and the Postsecondary Student Information System, with anonymized information from other administrative datasets.

The RAIS provides information on individuals who register for training and those who obtain certification within a trade where apprenticeship training is offered. For this study, the records of journeypersons who certified between 2008 and 2019 were used. As of writing this article, in June 2021, records for 2020 are being collected and processed. Although the majority of journeypersons had only one certification record, it is not uncommon for a person to receive multiple certificates across trades or jurisdictions. In this study, only the most recent certification record of an individual is considered. If the journeyperson received multiple certificates on the same day, one of them was randomly chosen.

The records of the RAIS are integrated with the administrative file of the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB), which contains records of CERB payments in 2020 to determine whether a journeyperson had received the benefit. Note that the CERB program does not collect information on applicants' occupation, and the trade and geography information used in this study is from the certification records in the RAIS. Therefore, it is possible that the journeypersons were not working in the trade they certified in.

For the analysis of journeypersons in groups designated as visible minorities in the second half of the paper, the RAIS–CERB sample is integrated further with the 2016 Census of Population. Because the RAIS does not contain information on an individual’s population group, the response in the 2016 Census is used to designate some journeypersons as belonging to groups designated as visible minorities.<sup>6</sup> For a variety of reasons, it is possible that the response in the 2016 Census did not capture the accurate population group the person belongs to in 2020. For more information, see the census definition of visible minority of person.<sup>7</sup> Approximately 25% of journeypersons in the RAIS responded to the long-form census that includes population group questions, and those records were weighted in analysis.

## Definitions

**Journeypersons** are those individuals who passed the qualification exam and received their certificate of qualification from the apprenticeship authority.

The *Employment Equity Act* defines **visible minorities (visible minority persons)** as, “persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.” The 2016 Census of Population contained population group questions to derive counts for visible minority populations. Statistics Canada designates some population groups as visible minorities. Although the 2016 Census enumerated 12 visible minority groups, the largest 5 groups (South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino and Latin American) are used for separate population group analysis, and people belonging to other groups are aggregated into “all other designated groups.” Because of the nature of the aggregation, individuals in the same population groups have diverse backgrounds, including different immigration statuses, places of birth, and cultural or ethnic origins.

## References

Government of Canada. [Canada Emergency Response Benefit](http://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/ei/cerb-application.html). <http://www.canada.ca/en/services/benefits/ei/cerb-application.html>.

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6. Therefore, the sample is further restricted to those who responded to the 2016 Census and received a certificate of qualification between 2008 and 2019.

7. Visible minority of person (Statistics Canada 2015).

**Table A1**  
**Percentage of journeypersons who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) and average number of weeks of receipt, by sex and trade, Canada**

	Men				Women			
	Journeypersons	Received the CERB at least once	Received the CERB for 15 weeks or more	Average number of weeks receiving the CERB	Journeypersons	Received the CERB at least once	Received the CERB for 15 weeks or more	Average number of weeks receiving the CERB
		persons	percent	percent		weeks	persons	percent
All trades	504,160	36.0	13.9	13	69,240	55.7	32.7	17
All Red Seal trades	382,790	36.0	14.4	14	41,680	61.2	38.1	17
Selected Red Seal trades	328,660	35.4	14.2	14	38,370	63.0	39.6	17
Construction electrician	69,300	38.0	15.8	14	1,750	39.2	19.7	15
Carpenter	47,760	40.7	11.0	11	670	38.5	19.0	15
Automotive service technician	27,000	38.5	15.3	14	500	42.6	21.4	15
Hairstylist	3,680	80.1	58.0	18	27,180	72.1	46.8	17
Welder	21,560	37.9	19.6	15	1,130	43.9	23.6	16
Steamfitter/pipefitter	17,440	43.4	19.3	14	350	47.1	28.0	16
Plumber	20,860	35.1	14.4	14	310	42.6	21.9	16
Cook	9,220	53.3	33.2	17	3,900	46.6	29.8	17
Heavy duty equipment technician	14,570	17.8	7.9	14	120	25.0	12.5	14
Industrial mechanic (millwright)	18,140	21.0	7.1	13	240	23.3	12.1	15
Truck and transport mechanic	11,900	17.6	7.8	14	120	30.0	11.7	13
Industrial electrician	8,640	23.1	7.4	12	160	25.6	11.3	13
Sheet metal worker	8,240	42.2	13.7	12	120	38.3	15.0	14
Refrigeration and air conditioning mechanic	7,880	32.7	8.1	12	60	38.3	13.3	12
Ironworker	3,520	39.9	16.8	14	50	56.0	24.0	15
Machinist	4,690	24.0	9.7	13	130	27.7	10.0	13
Roofer	4,370	37.8	11.3	12	30	36.7	13.3	14
Industrial instrumentation and control technician	5,060	18.6	9.8	15	210	20.0	12.9	19
Bricklayer	4,230	39.7	10.4	11	20	50.0	10.0	12
Powerline technician	5,930	13.1	5.5	14	40	15.0	5.0	12
Painter and decorator	3,390	46.8	17.6	13	520	46.0	15.2	12
Crane operator	4,920	36.0	13.9	13	90	48.9	26.7	15
Landscape horticulturist	1,740	26.0	6.8	12	560	24.1	6.6	12
Agricultural equipment technician	1,420	7.1	2.0	11	..	..	..	..
Auto body repairer	3,220	34.2	18.4	16	70	35.7	17.1	15
Other Red Seal trades	54,130	40.0	15.5	13	3,310	40.5	20.7	15
All non-Red Seal trades	121,370	36.0	12.2	13	27,560	47.2	24.5	16
Selected non-Red Seal trades	570	58.1	27.0	16	6,870	65.7	31.6	15
Child and youth worker	90	47.8	8.9	12	390	64.4	17.9	13
Developmental services worker	140	27.1	12.1	15	570	26.7	12.3	15
Early childhood educator	180	70.6	38.3	16	3,830	68.3	34.8	15
Educational assistant	60	75.0	20.0	13	600	71.8	14.5	12
Esthetician	100	78.0	48.0	18	1,470	72.4	41.4	17
Other non-Red Seal trades	120,810	35.9	12.1	13	20,690	41.1	22.2	16

.. not available for a specific reference period

**Note:** To protect confidentiality and ensure reliability of estimates, all counts are rounded.

**Sources:** Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.

**Table A2**  
**Percentage of journeypersons who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) and average number of weeks of receipt, by sex and geography**

	Men				Women			
	Journeypersons	Received the CERB at least once	Received the CERB for 15 weeks or more	Average number of weeks receiving the CERB	Journeypersons	Received the CERB at least once	Received the CERB for 15 weeks or more	Average number of weeks receiving the CERB
		persons	percent	percent		weeks	persons	percent
All trades								
Canada	504,160	36.0	13.9	13	69,240	55.7	32.7	17
Atlantic region	29,380	32.1	14.8	15	1,330	47.4	26.5	16
Newfoundland and Labrador	7,240	31.5	16.3	15	480	52.3	31.5	16
Prince Edward Island	1,760	31.8	11.9	13	140	54.3	26.4	15
Nova Scotia	9,550	33.7	15.8	15	360	46.1	25.3	16
New Brunswick	10,830	31.0	13.4	14	350	39.4	21.1	17
Quebec	166,950	42.8	11.4	11	17,750	51.4	25.7	15
Ontario	122,370	36.1	15.6	14	28,270	59.9	41.5	18
Manitoba	12,730	22.1	9.3	14	3,200	63.7	30.9	16
Saskatchewan	16,310	25.8	11.4	14	2,630	56.6	23.5	15
Alberta	93,460	33.1	17.3	15	10,930	54.8	28.0	16
British Columbia	61,640	29.8	13.0	14	5,020	45.6	26.1	17
Territories	1,320	24.8	10.9	14	100	29.0	16.0	16
All Red Seal trades								
Canada	382,790	36.0	14.4	14	41,680	61.2	38.1	17
Atlantic region	27,500	32.7	15.1	14	1,280	48.1	27.0	16
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,900	32.0	16.6	15	470	53.0	31.7	16
Prince Edward Island	1,680	32.1	11.9	13	130	55.4	26.9	15
Nova Scotia	8,820	33.9	15.9	15	350	46.0	25.4	16
New Brunswick	10,110	32.1	13.8	14	330	40.6	21.8	16
Quebec	83,310	46.9	12.0	11	5,220	62.7	31.1	15
Ontario	105,540	37.4	16.1	14	17,150	69.0	53.4	18
Manitoba	11,790	22.4	9.2	13	2,030	62.1	25.9	15
Saskatchewan	15,590	25.3	11.0	14	2,360	57.2	23.0	15
Alberta	86,360	33.4	17.3	15	10,770	55.2	28.2	16
British Columbia	51,460	28.6	11.9	14	2,780	43.4	22.6	16
Territories	1,240	24.8	10.8	14	100	29.0	16.0	16

**Note:** To protect confidentiality and ensure reliability of estimates, all counts are rounded. Due to rounding, sum of regions may be different from the total.

**Sources:** Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.

**Table A3**  
**Percentage of journeypersons who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit, by population group and trade, men, Canada**

	Not a visible minority	South Asian	Chinese	Black	Filipino	Latin American	All other designated groups
All trades	34.7	42.8**	45.8**	43.2**	38.7**	43.2**	48.0**
All Red Seal trades	34.6	43.3**	46.9**	43.8**	38.3**	41.1**	49.2**
Selected Red Seal trades	33.8	43.9**	47.4**	42.5**	38.4**	41.2**	49.4**
Construction electrician	36.6	47.9**	49.7**	47.3**	36.8	52.1**	52.6**
Carpenter	40.2	7.1**	42.7	56.1*	28.3	44.0	34.5
Automotive service technician	34.4	53.5**	46.9**	51.7**	38.0	30.7	55.0**
Hairstylist	80.5	76.3	88.8*	98.1*	94.2*	73.1	87.7*
Welder	36.9	48.2*	64.4**	51.3*	41.7	36.3	48.2**
Steamfitter/pipefitter	41.0	61.2**	44.6	66.1**	56.0**	56.3	53.1*
Plumber	33.2	48.0**	58.5**	40.6	43.8	33.0	49.5**
Cook	52.8	55.0	61.0	43.4	64.7*	55.2	59.5
Heavy duty equipment technician	17.7	13.7	25.4	22.3	17.9	17.7	26.8
Industrial mechanic (millwright)	20.0	20.9	26.7	21.6	14.9	37.0	26.7
Truck and transport mechanic	15.3	32.4**	28.6	12.0	10.4	5.5*	15.2
Industrial electrician	18.9	28.7**	43.4**	17.9	29.9	26.4	30.8**
Sheet metal worker	41.5	18.7	28.9	32.5	39.8	40.4	30.6
Refrigeration and air conditioning mechanic	33.1	48.5*	31.7	42.7	37.9	33.6	46.3*
Ironworker	39.0	67.3	x	25.3	x	12.6**	71.8*
Machinist	24.5	20.2	31.4	0.0**	41.5	28.6	28.3
Roofer	36.7	x	77.3**	71.9	x	44.4	16.8
Industrial instrumentation and control technician	16.1	35.1**	34.7**	30.7	24.4	0.0**	7.9
Bricklayer	39.9	x	..	91.0**	x	44.5	22.2
Powerline technician	12.4	57.7**	..	14.0	37.4**	x	0.0**
Painter and decorator	44.6	x	0.0**	55.3	x	48.9	53.8
Crane operator	37.2	40.7	..	16.7	x	x	17.9
Landscape horticulturist	27.4	x**	40.8	x	..	24.9	12.8
Agricultural equipment technician	6.5	..	..	x	x	..	x
Auto body repairer	30.1	52.1**	13.7*	35.1	45.2	37.2	52.5**
Other Red Seal trades	39.5	31.6*	40.1	51.2**	37.1	40.7	47.4*
All non-Red Seal trades	34.8	39.6*	40.3*	41.6**	40.8	48.4**	44.0**
Selected non-Red Seal trades	56.6	69.7	85.6**	75.1	x	x	65.4
Child and youth worker	38.6	x	x	78.6	..	x	..
Developmental services worker	21.4	..	x	55.6	..	..	x
Early childhood educator	70.7	58.2	x	86.2**	x	..	30.6*
Educational assistant	100.1	..	..	x	..	..	x
Esthetician	95.0	x	x	..	..	..	89.3
Other non-Red Seal trades	34.7	38.9	39.4	39.7*	40.8	48.5**	42.7**

.. not available for a specific reference period

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

\* significantly different from the estimates of not a visible minority ( $p < 0.05$ )

\*\* significantly different from the estimates of not a visible minority ( $p < 0.01$ )

Sources: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; 2016 Census; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.

**Table A4**  
**Percentage of journeypersons who received the Canada Emergency Response Benefit, by population group and trade, women, Canada**

	Not a visible minority	South Asian	Chinese	Black	Filipino	Latin American	All other designated groups
All trades	53.1	66.1**	58.7	62.6**	61.7**	68.4**	73.6**
All Red Seal trades	59.5	70.9**	66.2	71.3**	69.0*	79.1**	76.6**
Selected Red Seal trades	61.5	71.1**	70.3*	73.6**	72.0*	80.2**	77.9**
Construction electrician	34.7	x	64.2*	x	x	x	46.4
Carpenter	36.4	..	x	..	..	..	53.6
Automotive service technician	40.5	46.6	x	x	x	..	x
Hairstylist	71.9	73.8	74.9	78.3*	83.9**	81.1*	80.6**
Welder	40.1	x	x	x	x	x	x
Steamfitter/pipefitter	45.2	..	x	x	..	..	..
Plumber	40.5	x	..	..	x	..	..
Cook	46.0	53.7	56.3	44.8	44.5	61.3	57.4
Heavy duty equipment technician	24.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial mechanic (millwright)	30.6	..	x	x	..	..	..
Truck and transport mechanic	9.0	..	..	x	..	..	..
Industrial electrician	36.5	x	x	..	x	..	..
Sheet metal worker	25.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refrigeration and air conditioning mechanic	35.5	x	..	x	..	..	..
Ironworker	36.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Machinist	27.5	..	..	..	x	..	..
Roofer	28.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial instrumentation and control technician	18.4	..	x	..	..	..	x
Bricklayer	38.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Powerline technician	29.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Painter and decorator	47.2	..	x	..	x	..	..
Crane operator	65.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landscape horticulturist	20.5	..	x	x	..	..	x
Agricultural equipment technician	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Auto body repairer	52.0	x	..	..	x	..	..
Other Red Seal trades	38.8	x	40.7	31.0	31.8	x	47.8
All non-Red Seal trades	43.2	59.9**	50.1	56.0**	54.6**	55.3*	67.3**
Selected non-Red Seal trades	60.9	75.2**	72.6	59.6	82.0**	76.7	78.2**
Child and youth worker	53.2	91.8**	..	51.1	..	..	x
Developmental services worker	27.0	..	x	40.8	x	x	..
Early childhood educator	65.8	71.0	69.0	57.6	86.3*	76.4	75.0*
Educational assistant	72.6	75.9**	x	93.9**	x	x	88.7
Esthetician	64.9	97.5**	96.3*	x	85.7	52.9	84.6**
Other non-Red Seal trades	38.6	37.0	40.3	53.0**	38.8	46.2	42.9

.. not available for a specific reference period

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

\* significantly different from the estimates of not a visible minority ( $p < 0.05$ )

\*\* significantly different from the estimates of not a visible minority ( $p < 0.01$ )

Sources: Registered Apprenticeship Information System, 2008 to 2019; 2016 Census; and Canada Emergency Response Benefit administrative file.