

The academic achievement of Canadian 9-year-old children varies widely across the country. Some variations are linked to gender, some to household income, and others to province of residence.

Girls and boys did not differ in mathematics achievement in the 2006/2007 academic year. However, girls rated higher than boys in attention ability and were more often reported by their parents as doing well in their reading and written work and at school overall. Girls were less likely than boys to receive tutoring or extra help for academic problems.

Optimistic parents

Canada's 9-year-olds have parents who value good grades and who are optimistic about their children's future education. However, income-level differences are evident when it comes to education goals. A lower percentage of children from very low-income families than from high-

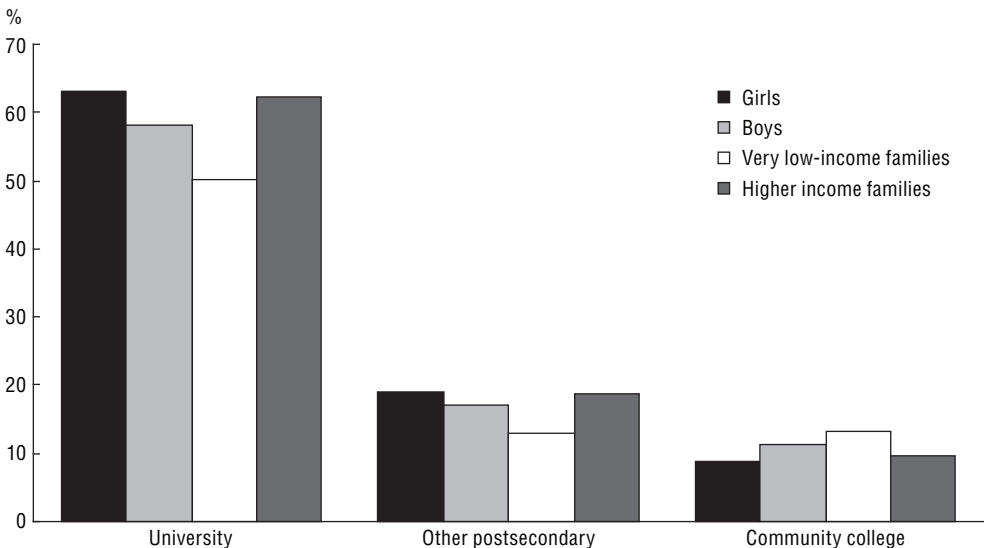
income families have parents who expect them to attend university.

In 2006/2007, parents of half the children from very low-income homes expected their children to attend university, whereas parents of almost two-thirds of the children from higher income homes expected the same. Similarly, parents of 24% of children from very low-income homes had set secondary school completion (or less) or non-academic training as a goal for their children, compared with parents of 9% of children from higher-income homes.

Children living in smaller communities are less likely than those in large urban centres to have parents who hope that they will attend university—a finding perhaps linked to the availability of postsecondary options in their communities.

Most 9-year-olds have parents who are actively involved in their schooling. These parents talk with their children daily

Chart 5.1
Parents' hopes for their 9-year-olds, by income group and child's sex, 2006/2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-599-X.

about school work and school friends, monitor their homework, and participate in activities at their school.

Homework differs

In 2006/2007, the frequency with which children were assigned homework varied considerably, with more than half having daily homework, but 15% having homework once a week or less. The frequency of daily homework differed substantially among the 10 provinces.

Of the 9-year-old children who had daily homework in 2006/2007, 82% had parents who reported checking or providing help with their homework every day. Another 12% reported doing so a few times a week. Even among children who did not have daily homework, 26% had parents who reported checking or providing help with homework daily, while 42% had parents who did so a few times a week. No differences appeared in mathematics achievement between those with daily homework and those with less frequent homework.

Table 5.a
Population under 25, by age group and sex, 2009

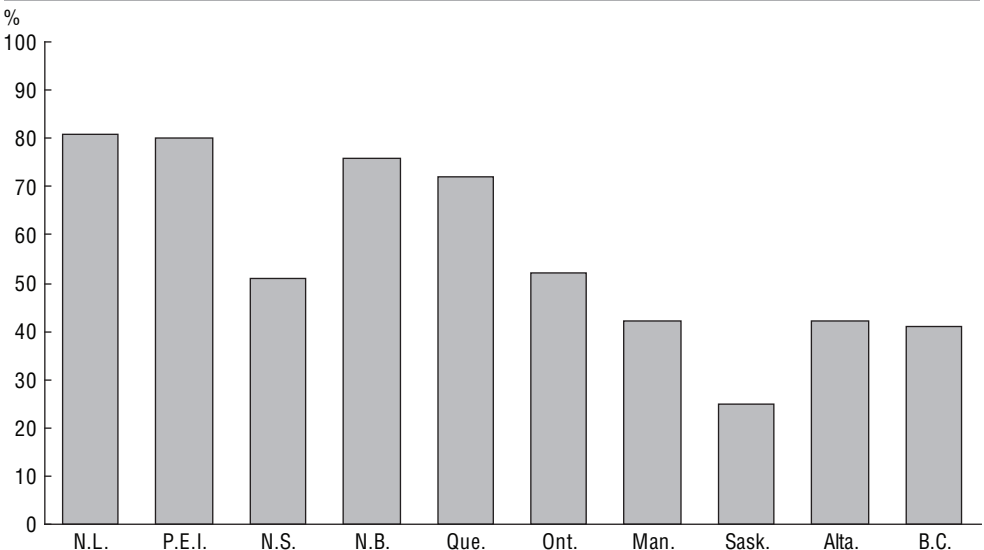
	Males ^P	Females ^P
	number	
Total	5,226,869	4,958,297
0 to 4 years	943,435	894,289
5 to 9 years	925,703	873,599
10 to 14 years	1,011,814	962,766
15 to 19 years	1,153,334	1,098,791
20 to 24 years	1,192,583	1,128,852

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

Children who score highest on indicators of school readiness at age 5 also score highest on academic achievement at age 9, regardless of the child's gender or the income level of the child's family.

The level of attention ability children attain at age 5 tends to persist throughout their schooling. Attention is a fundamental skill linked to all aspects of academic achievement measured at age 9. In 2006/2007, children at this age with lower levels of attention ability tended to show lower academic achievement than those with higher levels.

Chart 5.2
Nine-year-olds with daily homework, by province, 2006/2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-599-M.

Life after teenage motherhood

Teenage motherhood has generally been associated with long-term socioeconomic consequences for women, but it does not always limit them to a life of low income.

Education seems to make a large difference. By ages 30 to 39, both teenage and adult mothers with similar education levels have almost the same probability of living in low-income situations. However, teen mothers who have postsecondary education are more likely to be working in full-year, full-time jobs than adult mothers with postsecondary education.

Family background remains an influence even in the long run. Women whose mothers finished high school or postsecondary education are more likely to work full year, full time than women whose mothers had not completed high school.

Child luring over the Internet

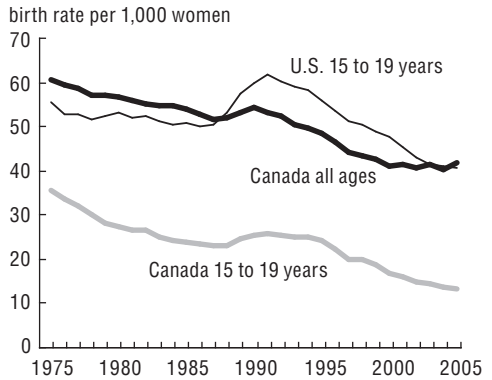
Child luring over the Internet was added as a criminal offence under the *Criminal Code* in 2002. Although such offences represent a small proportion of all police-reported crime (and that data represent only a fraction of the incidents that have come to the attention of police), the number of charges has been increasing.

Police services reported 464 incidents in 2006 and 2007—a rate of 3 incidents per 100,000 young people (aged 17 and younger) per year.

During those two years, 64% of the incidents were not solved by police. An accused was identified in about one-third of luring cases compared with about half of child pornography incidents and more than three-quarters of other sexual offences primarily involving sexual abuse of children.

The proportion of unsolved child-luring incidents likely reflects the unique

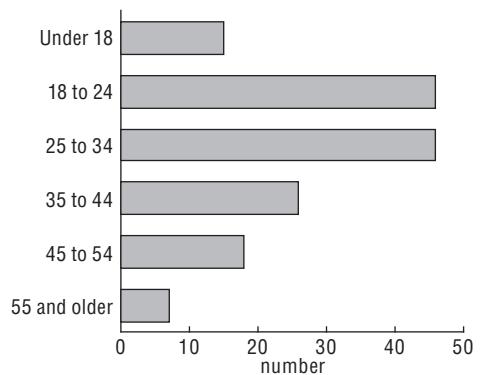
Chart 5.3
Teenage pregnancies, Canada and United States



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 106-9002 and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

In 2005, there were 30,534 teen pregnancies in Canada, almost half of which resulted in live births. These births represented 4.1% of total births.

Chart 5.4
Persons accused of child luring by age, 2006 and 2007



Note: The survey covers approximately 92% of Canada's population.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2006 and 2007.

challenges in identifying and apprehending online predators.

Table 5.1 Children and youth, by age group, selected years, 1974 to 2009

	1974		1979		1984	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
Both sexes, less than 25 years	10,563,411	46.3	10,450,002	43.2	10,125,489	39.5
Less than 1 year	338,337	1.5	358,344	1.5	370,618	1.4
1 to 4 years	1,439,358	6.3	1,422,378	5.9	1,478,316	5.8
5 to 9 years	1,991,842	8.7	1,829,208	7.6	1,806,123	7.1
10 to 14 years	2,373,809	10.4	2,035,541	8.4	1,863,492	7.3
15 to 19 years	2,314,170	10.1	2,429,491	10.0	2,091,627	8.2
20 to 24 years	2,105,895	9.2	2,375,040	9.8	2,515,313	9.8
Males, less than 25 years	5,385,288	23.6	5,329,481	22.0	5,183,236	20.2
Less than 1 year	173,269	0.8	183,889	0.8	189,886	0.7
1 to 4 years	738,458	3.2	729,346	3.0	758,930	3.0
5 to 9 years	1,019,412	4.5	938,774	3.9	925,732	3.6
10 to 14 years	1,213,871	5.3	1,042,532	4.3	955,286	3.7
15 to 19 years	1,177,623	5.2	1,238,001	5.1	1,073,038	4.2
20 to 24 years	1,062,655	4.7	1,196,939	4.9	1,280,364	5.0
Females, less than 25 years	5,178,123	22.7	5,120,521	21.2	4,942,253	19.3
Less than 1 year	165,068	0.7	174,455	0.7	180,732	0.7
1 to 4 years	700,900	3.1	693,032	2.9	719,386	2.8
5 to 9 years	972,430	4.3	890,434	3.7	880,391	3.4
10 to 14 years	1,159,938	5.1	993,009	4.1	908,206	3.5
15 to 19 years	1,136,547	5.0	1,191,490	4.9	1,018,589	4.0
20 to 24 years	1,043,240	4.6	1,178,101	4.9	1,234,949	4.8

Note: Percentage of the total population of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

1989		1994		1999		2004		2009	
number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%	number	%
9,777,891	35.8	9,941,892	34.3	10,032,302	33.0	10,105,930	31.6	10,185,166	30.2
382,907	1.4	384,934	1.3	338,430	1.1	338,030	1.1	376,842	1.1
1,512,066	5.5	1,625,520	5.6	1,489,812	4.9	1,369,246	4.3	1,460,882	4.3
1,903,668	7.0	1,968,145	6.8	2,056,237	6.8	1,905,018	6.0	1,799,302	5.3
1,856,124	6.8	1,982,380	6.8	2,034,498	6.7	2,142,366	6.7	1,974,580	5.9
1,939,950	7.1	1,956,819	6.7	2,074,868	6.8	2,143,698	6.7	2,252,125	6.7
2,183,176	8.0	2,024,094	7.0	2,038,457	6.7	2,207,572	6.9	2,321,435	6.9
5,005,432	18.4	5,091,176	17.6	5,141,412	16.9	5,179,062	16.2	5,226,869	15.5
196,178	0.7	197,620	0.7	173,364	0.6	173,710	0.5	193,273	0.6
774,375	2.8	832,553	2.9	762,729	2.5	702,203	2.2	750,162	2.2
977,537	3.6	1,008,418	3.5	1,053,093	3.5	974,929	3.1	925,703	2.7
951,730	3.5	1,016,851	3.5	1,043,560	3.4	1,096,878	3.4	1,011,814	3.0
994,870	3.6	1,005,733	3.5	1,066,081	3.5	1,103,140	3.5	1,153,334	3.4
1,110,742	4.1	1,030,001	3.6	1,042,585	3.4	1,128,202	3.5	1,192,583	3.5
4,772,459	17.5	4,850,716	16.7	4,890,890	16.1	4,926,868	15.4	4,958,297	14.7
186,729	0.7	187,314	0.6	165,066	0.5	164,320	0.5	183,569	0.5
737,691	2.7	792,967	2.7	727,083	2.4	667,043	2.1	710,720	2.1
926,131	3.4	959,727	3.3	1,003,144	3.3	930,089	2.9	873,599	2.6
904,394	3.3	965,529	3.3	990,938	3.3	1,045,488	3.3	962,766	2.9
945,080	3.5	951,086	3.3	1,008,787	3.3	1,040,558	3.3	1,098,791	3.3
1,072,434	3.9	994,093	3.4	995,872	3.3	1,079,370	3.4	1,128,852	3.3

Table 5.2 Children and youth, by age group and by province and territory, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	%				
Both sexes, less than 25 years	30.2	27.3	30.4	28.2	28.0
Less than 1 year	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9
1 to 4 years	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8
5 to 9 years	5.3	4.9	5.4	4.8	5.0
10 to 14 years	5.9	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.5
15 to 19 years	6.7	6.3	7.3	6.5	6.4
20 to 24 years	6.9	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.3
Males, less than 25 years	15.5	14.0	15.5	14.3	14.4
Less than 1 year	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
1 to 4 years	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9
5 to 9 years	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6
10 to 14 years	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.9
15 to 19 years	3.4	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.3
20 to 24 years	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2
Females, less than 25 years	14.7	13.3	14.9	13.9	13.6
Less than 1 year	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
1 to 4 years	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9
5 to 9 years	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4
10 to 14 years	2.9	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7
15 to 19 years	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.1
20 to 24 years	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.0

Note: Percentage of the total population of Canada, the province or the territory.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
%								
28.4	30.7	33.3	33.7	32.9	28.8	31.0	38.4	51.4
1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.4
4.2	4.3	4.9	5.0	5.1	3.9	4.5	6.1	8.6
4.9	5.5	6.1	6.1	5.8	4.9	5.8	7.0	10.6
5.5	6.0	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.5	6.0	7.0	10.5
6.5	6.8	7.3	7.4	6.7	6.4	6.8	8.7	10.0
6.2	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.9	7.0	6.9	8.0	9.3
14.6	15.7	17.1	17.3	17.0	14.9	16.1	19.7	26.7
0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3
2.1	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.2	4.5
2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	5.6
2.8	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.6	5.3
3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.6	4.6	5.2
3.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.8
13.9	15.0	16.2	16.4	15.9	13.9	14.9	18.7	24.7
0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1
2.0	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.9	4.1
2.4	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.7	5.0
2.7	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.4	5.1
3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	4.9
3.1	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.8	4.5

Table 5.3 Children aged 9, by selected characteristics, 2006/2007

	Children at age 9	
	%	number
All children	100.0	373,300
School grade at age 9		
Grade 3	15.2	55,700
Grade 4	84.2	308,900
Other (grade 1, 2, 5, ungraded)	F	F
Sex of child		
Girls	48.8	182,100
Boys	51.2	191,300
Household income level (2-level)		
Below low income cut-off	14.6	54,600
Low income cut-off or above	85.4	318,700
Household income level (4-level)		
Below low income cut-off	14.6	54,600
Low income cut-off to less than 2 times low income cut-off	36.0	134,300
Two times to less than 3 times low income cut-off	26.6	99,200
Three times low income cut-off or above	22.8	85,200
Parent education level		
High school or less	31.7	117,200
More than high school	68.3	252,800
Missing	...	3,400
Family structure		
One-parent family	17.5	65,300
Two-parent family	82.5	308,000
Country of birth of parent		
Not Canada	20.6	74,400
Canada	79.4	286,900
Missing	...	12,000
Community size – population		
Rural	13.1	49,000
Under 30,000	8.9	33,300
30,000 to under 100,000	10.9 ^E	40,600
100,000 to under 500,000	18.3	68,300
500,000 and over	48.8	182,100
Province of residence		
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.4	5,300
Prince Edward Island	0.4	1,600
Nova Scotia	2.6	9,900
New Brunswick	2.1	7,900
Quebec	21.9	81,600
Ontario	41.5	155,000
Manitoba	3.7	13,900
Saskatchewan	3.1	11,500
Alberta	11.0	41,000
British Columbia	12.2	45,700

Note: Population number has been rounded to the nearest 100. Total sample=3,379.

Source: Statistics Canada, National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth 2006/2007, Catalogue no. 89-599-M.

Table 5.4 Children attending school at age 9, by school outcome, 2006/2007

	Child is doing well or very well %
How is the child doing overall?	
All children	74.2
Girls	79.5 ¹
Boys	69.1
Very low income	62.4 ¹
Higher income	76.1
How is the child doing in reading?	
All children	72.5
Girls	77.6 ¹
Boys	67.6
Very low income	61.8 ¹
Higher income	74.3
How is the child doing in written work?	
All children	62.3
Girls	71.0 ¹
Boys	54.0
Very low income	54.0 ¹
Higher income	63.7
How is the child doing in mathematics?	
All children	71.5
Girls	70.1
Boys	72.9
Very low income	61.3 ¹
Higher income	73.2

1. Statistically significant and substantive difference between boys and girls or income levels. Statistical significance: $p < 0.01$ for differences between levels. Substantive differences are defined as percentage differences of 5 points or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-599-M.

Table 5.5 Children at age 9, by educational characteristics, 2006/2007

	Repeated a grade	Special education program	Tutoring or extra help
	%		
All children	3.6	3.7	21.4
School grade at age 9			
Grade 3	21.4	6.2 ^E	28.2 ¹
Grade 4	F	3	19.9
Other	F	F	F
Sex of child			
Girls	2.5 ^E	2.8 ^E	18.6 ¹
Boys	4.7	4.6	24.0
Household income level			
Very low income	8.9 ^{E,1}	5.1 ^E	27.1
Higher income	2.7	3.4	20.4

1. Statistically significant and substantive difference between grade levels, sexes or income levels. Statistical significance: $p < 0.01$ for differences between levels. Substantive differences are defined as percentage differences of 5 points or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-599-M.

Table 5.6 Deaths and death rates of children and youth, by age group, 1997, 2002 and 2007

	1997		2002		2007	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Less than 1 year	1,928	5.5	1,762	5.4	1,881	5.1
Males	1,076	6.0	980	5.8	1,043	5.5
Females	852	5.0	782	4.9	838	4.7
1 to 4 years	455	0.3	319	0.2	271	0.2
Males	250	0.3	168	0.2	155	0.2
Females	205	0.3	151	0.2	116	0.2
5 to 9 years	316	0.2	231	0.1	210	0.1
Males	176	0.2	137	0.1	102	0.1
Females	140	0.1	94	0.1	108	0.1
10 to 14 years	400	0.2	332	0.2	273	0.1
Males	246	0.2	194	0.2	161	0.2
Females	154	0.2	138	0.1	112	0.1
15 to 19 years	1,155	0.6	978	0.5	956	0.4
Males	824	0.8	673	0.6	670	0.6
Females	331	0.3	305	0.3	286	0.3

Note: Rate per 1,000 population. For less than one year, mortality rate calculation uses live births in calendar year instead of the under one year of age population estimate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0504.

Table 5.7 Leading causes of death of children and youth, by age group, 2003 to 2005

	2003		2004		2005	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Less than 1 year						
Perinatal conditions	981	292.7	1,019	302.3	1,037	303.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities	423	126.2	412	122.2	447	130.6
Sudden infant death syndrome ¹	96	28.6	84	24.9	112	32.7
1 to 4 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	86	6.3	67	4.9	74	5.4
Malignant neoplasms	29	2.1	36	2.6	28	2.1
Congenital conditions	35	2.5	38	2.8	36	2.6
5 to 9 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	69	3.5	72	3.8	64	3.4
Malignant neoplasms	45	2.3	45	2.3	45	2.4
Congenital conditions	12	0.6	15	0.8	13	0.7
10 to 14 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	110	5.2	90	4.2	95	4.5
Malignant neoplasms	40	1.9	52	2.5	43	2.0
Suicide (intentional self-harm)	27	1.3	28	1.3	43	2.0
15 to 19 years						
Accidents (unintentional injuries)	444	20.9	414	19.5	458	21.3
Suicide (intentional self-harm)	216	10.2	210	9.9	213	9.9
Malignant neoplasms	83	3.9	66	3.1	61	2.8

Note: Age-specific mortality rate per 100,000 population.

1. The rate is the number of deaths of infants aged less than one year during a given year per 100,000 live births in the same year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 102-0551 and 102-0562.

Table 5.8 Current daily or occasional smokers among children and youth, selected years, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2003	2005	2007	2008
	% of males				% of females			
Canada	14.4	12.0	12.4	12.6	15.3	12.3	11.6	10.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	19.1	18.2 ^E	22.5 ^E	12.0 ^E	14.8	17.2 ^E	9.8 ^E	F
Prince Edward Island	9.9 ^E	10.6 ^E	22.2 ^E	F	12.9 ^E	11.7 ^E	F	F
Nova Scotia	12.7	10.7 ^E	F	14.0 ^E	14.5	8.4 ^E	F	11.2 ^E
New Brunswick	14.5 ^E	11.4 ^E	14.0 ^E	10.3 ^E	14.3	8.2 ^E	F	13.2 ^E
Quebec	19.8	15.1	14.1	17.4	20.5	18.3	17.3	12.9
Ontario	13.7	11.0	11.1	9.1	13.7	10.4	9.3	7.7
Manitoba	11.2 ^E	10.5 ^E	11.1 ^E	21.3 ^E	17.1	9.4 ^E	8.8 ^E	13.5 ^E
Saskatchewan	13.7	12.8	13.2 ^E	22.3 ^E	17.0	13.4	15.6 ^E	20.2 ^E
Alberta	13.4	10.7	14.1 ^E	13.1 ^E	14.5	11.1	9.2 ^E	9.3 ^E
British Columbia	9.0	9.9	11.1 ^E	9.5 ^E	10.9	10.0	11.9 ^E	9.1 ^E
Yukon	F	12.6 ^E	F	F	F	18.1 ^E	F	F
Northwest Territories	22.8 ^E	19.8 ^E	F	F	37.6	15.3 ^E	33.9 ^E	F
Nunavut (10 largest communities)	50.4 ^E	36.5	45.1 ^E	37.9 ^E	61.7 ^E	50.9	43.2 ^E	43.0 ^E

Note: Population aged 12 to 19.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.9 Alcohol consumption among children and youth, selected years, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2005	2007	2008	2003	2005	2007	2008
	% of males				% of females			
Canada	17.8	17.3	16.4	16.9	10.7	11.3	10.9	10.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	26.1	20.4	31.6 ^E	15.1 ^E	12.8 ^E	13.8 ^E	12.8 ^E	14.0 ^E
Prince Edward Island	16.4 ^E	20.8 ^E	25.5 ^E	F	11.8 ^E	12.9 ^E	F	F
Nova Scotia	20.0	18.2 ^E	19.2 ^E	20.2 ^E	15.5	11.9 ^E	7.9 ^E	14.4 ^E
New Brunswick	18.9	24.0	21.1 ^E	13.1 ^E	10.3 ^E	11.4 ^E	16.3 ^E	F
Quebec	19.9	18.0	16.4	21.3	11.9	12.0	11.0	8.8 ^E
Ontario	16.9	16.2	13.2	13.9	8.8	10.0	8.3	9.3
Manitoba	17.0	16.9 ^E	18.3 ^E	24.1 ^E	12.4	15.0 ^E	13.2 ^E	16.9 ^E
Saskatchewan	23.9	26.3	22.7 ^E	25.4	17.3	14.6	19.8 ^E	16.5 ^E
Alberta	19.7	16.5	23.2	18.9	11.8	12.4	14.4 ^E	14.5 ^E
British Columbia	12.1	16.1	14.8	12.7	9.5	10.8	12.0 ^E	8.2 ^E
Yukon	22.6 ^E	21.7 ^E	F	23.2 ^E	F	F	F	F
Northwest Territories	20.1 ^E	F	F	F	23.5 ^E	17.1 ^E	F	F
Nunavut (10 largest communities)	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

Note: Population aged 12 to 19.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.10 Labour force characteristics, population aged 15 to 24, by age group and sex, 1999 and 2009

	1999			2009		
	Full-time students	Part-time students	Non-students	Full-time students	Part-time students	Non-students
	thousands					
Males 15 to 19	823.4	28.0	188.7	860.3	31.6	214.6
Labour force	306.6	21.2	157.2	328.2	22.4	176.7
Employment full time	11.0	7.0	94.4	10.1	4.5	100.2
Employment part time	237.8	10.0	27.7	244.8	12.5	33.5
Unemployment	57.7	4.2	35.1	73.2	5.4	43.0
	%					
Participation rate	37.2	75.7	83.3	38.1	70.9	82.3
Employment rate	30.2	60.7	64.7	29.6	53.8	62.3
Unemployment rate	18.8	19.8	22.3	22.3	24.1	24.3
	thousands					
Males 20 to 24	314.3	38.8	662.6	361.4	50.7	723.0
Labour force	135.5	33.4	617.6	156.3	42.6	664.0
Employment full time	17.4	19.8	484.6	23.1	22.8	498.3
Employment part time	106.3	9.7	48.4	117.4	12.7	62.2
Unemployment	11.7	3.9	84.6	15.9	7.0	103.5
	%					
Participation rate	43.1	86.1	93.2	43.2	84.0	91.8
Employment rate	39.4	76.0	80.4	38.9	70.2	77.5
Unemployment rate	8.6	11.7	13.7	10.2	16.4	15.6
	thousands					
Females 15 to 19	813.6	26.0	147.3	872.9	31.1	150.7
Labour force	328.5	19.3	109.1	396.6	22.6	117.1
Employment full time	6.7	4.5	53.9	7.5	4.1	52.0
Employment part time	268.6	11.7	37.2	328.7	14.0	44.8
Unemployment	53.2	3.1	18.1	60.3	4.6	20.3
	%					
Participation rate	40.4	74.2	74.1	45.4	72.7	77.7
Employment rate	33.8	62.3	61.8	38.5	58.2	64.2
Unemployment rate	16.2	16.1	16.6	15.2	20.4	17.3
	thousands					
Females 20 to 24	344.4	49.2	584.7	421.9	60.9	614.5
Labour force	163.4	41.5	485.3	224.0	49.9	523.0
Employment full time	13.2	22.4	340.0	21.4	22.5	372.1
Employment part time	137.6	15.4	96.9	187.2	21.6	104.1
Unemployment	12.5	3.7	48.4	15.3	5.7	46.8
	%					
Participation rate	47.4	84.3	83.0	53.1	81.9	85.1
Employment rate	43.8	76.8	74.7	49.4	72.4	77.5
Unemployment rate	7.6	8.9	10.0	6.8	11.4	8.9

Note: Labour market activity during school months.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0095.