

There were 18.4 million people in the labour force in 2009, with 16.8 million employed. Over the year, the labour force grew by 0.7%, the lowest rate of growth in over two decades.

Employment fell by 284,000 (1.7%) during the first half of the year following the downturn in global financial markets. In July 2009, the unemployment rate peaked at 8.6%, the highest rate in over a decade.

The second half of the year saw weak employment gains in the labour market (104,000) and the year ended with employment levels below those in January 2009. Overall, employment fell by 277,000 (1.6%) in 2009, and the unemployment rate rose 2.2 percentage points to 8.3%.

Most of the employment losses in 2009 were in the goods-producing sector, particularly in the manufacturing and construction industries. Manufacturing lost

180,000 workers (9.1%) and construction lost 71,000 workers (5.7%).

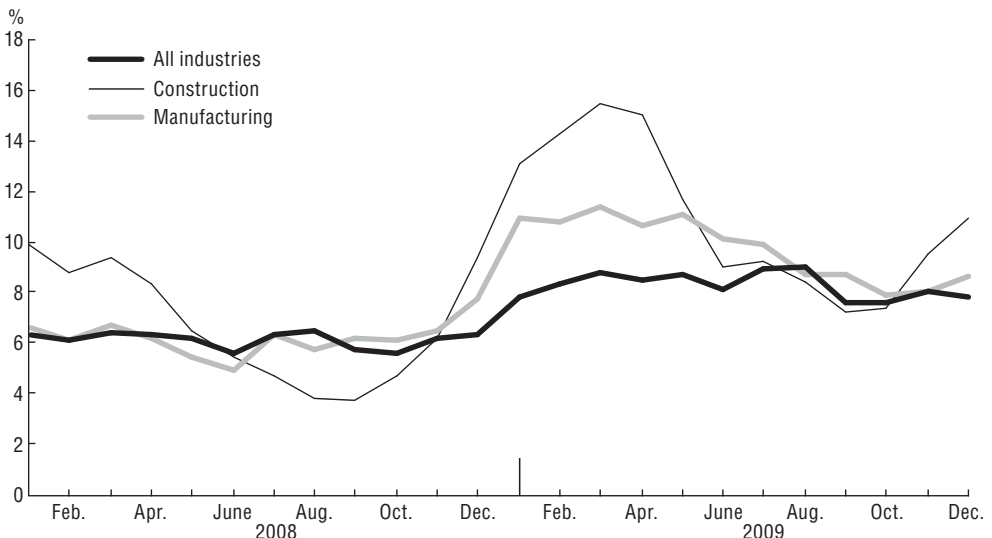
Employment losses

Provinces most affected by the labour market downturn were Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec. The unemployment rate was the highest in Ontario at 9.0% and in Quebec at 8.5%: the national average was 8.3%. The unemployment rate for British Columbia was 7.6% in 2009.

It was mainly full-time workers in the private sector who accounted for most of the employment decline in 2009. From 2008 to 2009, employment among full-time workers fell by 2.5% (348,000), whereas part-time employment grew by 2.3% (71,000).

Meanwhile, employment fell 3.0% in the private sector and slipped 0.4% in the public sector. Employment among the self-employed rose by 2.7% or 72,000.

Chart 21.1
Unemployment rate, selected industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0007.

Employment gain among older workers

Older workers experienced the fastest employment growth in 2009. Employment among workers aged 55 and older grew by 4.5%, or 120,000, the only age group to see growth over the period. By comparison, employment fell by 0.5% for core-age workers (aged 25 to 54), and by 4.8% for youth (aged 19 to 24).

Immigrant workers join Canadian labour force

Immigrants accounted for almost half of the 0.3% growth in the labour force in 2009. Three-quarters of all immigrants aged 15 and older who landed in Canada within the past five years were in the core-age group.

In 2009, core-age immigrants in the labour force grew at an annual rate of 1.9%, more than offsetting the 0.1% decline in the number of Canadian-born workers. Virtually all growth in the labour force for this age group came from immigrants.

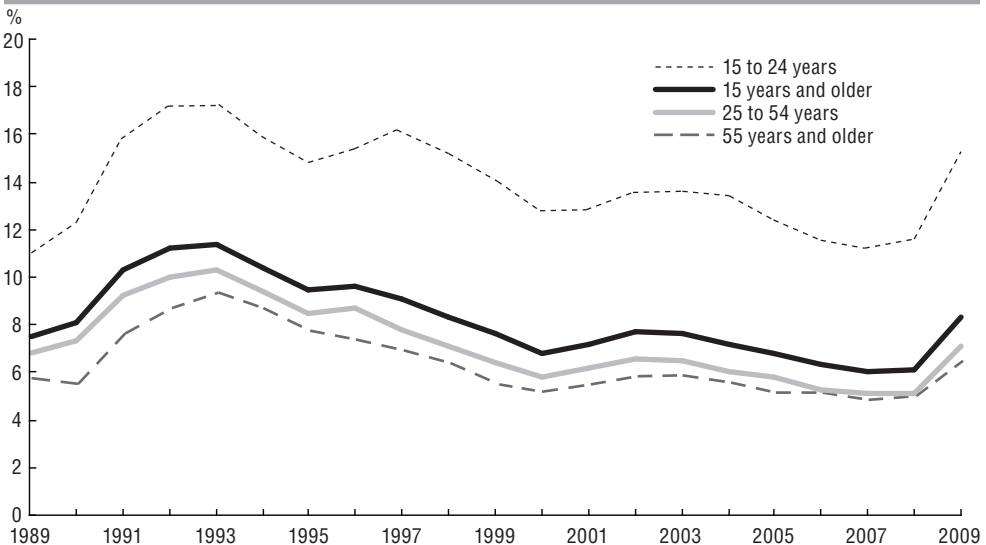
Table 21.a
Labour market indicators

	2008	2009
	thousands	
Population aged 15 and older	26,924.7	27,309.2
Labour force	18,245.1	18,368.7
Employment	17,125.8	16,848.9
Unemployment	1,119.3	1,519.8
Not in labour force	8,679.5	8,940.5
	%	
Unemployment rate	6.1	8.3
Participation rate	67.8	67.3
Employment rate	63.6	61.7

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

In 2009, the gap in employment widened between men and women as well as between immigrant men and their Canadian-born counterparts. In 2009, the employment rate was 61.4% for immigrant men and 51.0% for immigrant women. The employment rate for Canadian-born men was 66.4%, 5.8 percentage points higher than the rate for Canadian-born women and 5.0 percentage points higher than the rate for immigrant men.

Chart 21.2
Unemployment rate, by selected age groups



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

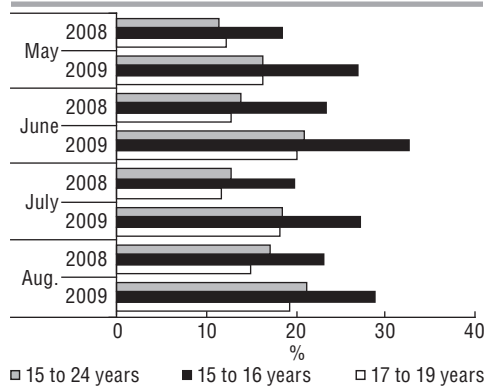
Fewer student jobs

Many students rely on part-time and full-time jobs to pay for tuition, school supplies and other education-related expenses, but the labour market in 2009 provided limited opportunity for Canada's youth in the workforce.

The average unemployment rate for students aged 15 to 24 during summer 2009 was 19.2%, the second highest rate since comparable data became available in 1977 and significantly higher than the 13.8% in summer 2008. In addition to fewer jobs being available, for those students who had jobs the average number of hours they worked during the summer was down to 23.4 hours per week—an all-time low.

The labour market for 15- to 19-year-old students also proved to be challenging, as employment was down by 106,000

Chart 21.3
Student unemployment during summer months, by selected age groups



■ 15 to 24 years ■ 15 to 16 years □ 17 to 19 years

Notes: Full-time students.

Data are unadjusted for seasonality.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0006.

employees from June 2008 to June 2009. Their unemployment rate in June 2009 stood at 21.2%, compared with 14.6% in June 2008.

Core-age men hardest hit

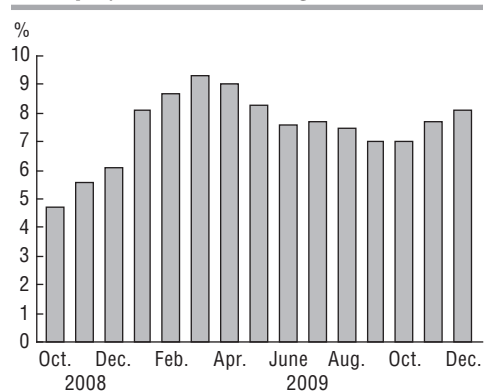
Since October 2008, men in the core working age group—aged 25 to 54—have been considerably affected by the labour market downturn that started in October 2008.

From October 2008 to October 2009, the unemployment rate for core-age men increased by 2.3 percentage points, peaking at 9.3% in March.

Core-age men without a degree, certificate or diploma saw the largest employment losses in 2009, a loss of 75,000 workers. The unemployment rate increased for high school graduates (3.5 percentage points) and those with some postsecondary education (3.1 percentage points). The unemployment rate rose the least (1.4 percentage points) for core-age men with a university degree.

The labour market downturn had a stronger impact in certain industries.

Chart 21.4
Unemployment rate, men aged 25 to 54



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0001.

Compared with 2008, unemployment for men in the core-age group almost doubled in construction and manufacturing. Employment fell by 88,000 in manufacturing and by 35,000 in construction.

Table 21.1 Labour force characteristics, by sex and by province, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands				
Population					
Both sexes	27,309.2	428.9	116.0	772.6	621.5
Males	13,446.4	208.1	56.1	371.9	302.6
Females	13,862.8	220.8	59.8	400.7	318.9
Labour force					
Both sexes	18,368.7	254.2	79.0	498.8	402.1
Males	9,684.6	133.3	40.5	254.6	208.9
Females	8,684.1	120.9	38.5	244.1	193.2
Employment					
Both sexes	16,848.9	214.9	69.5	452.8	366.4
Males	8,772.7	109.3	34.9	226.7	187.6
Females	8,076.2	105.6	34.6	226.1	178.8
Unemployment					
Both sexes	1,519.8	39.3	9.5	46.0	35.7
Males	912.0	24.0	5.6	28.0	21.3
Females	607.9	15.2	3.9	18.0	14.4
Not in the labour force					
Both sexes	8,940.5	174.7	37.0	273.8	219.3
Males	3,761.8	74.7	15.6	117.2	93.7
Females	5,178.7	99.9	21.4	156.6	125.7
	%				
Participation rate					
Both sexes	67.3	59.3	68.1	64.6	64.7
Males	72.0	64.1	72.2	68.5	69.0
Females	62.6	54.8	64.4	60.9	60.6
Employment rate					
Both sexes	61.7	50.1	59.9	58.6	59.0
Males	65.2	52.5	62.2	61.0	62.0
Females	58.3	47.8	57.9	56.4	56.1
Unemployment rate					
Both sexes	8.3	15.5	12.0	9.2	8.9
Males	9.4	18.0	13.8	11.0	10.2
Females	7.0	12.6	10.1	7.4	7.5

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
thousands					
6,437.0	10,659.6	922.6	779.6	2,864.8	3,706.7
3,166.3	5,219.3	453.8	384.4	1,457.2	1,826.7
3,270.7	5,440.4	468.8	395.2	1,407.5	1,880.0
4,199.4	7,175.1	640.2	546.9	2,127.8	2,445.3
2,208.5	3,745.8	342.3	291.7	1,170.4	1,288.6
1,990.9	3,429.3	297.9	255.1	957.5	1,156.7
3,844.2	6,526.1	606.9	520.6	1,988.1	2,259.4
1,990.2	3,359.3	324.0	276.1	1,086.1	1,178.4
1,854.0	3,166.8	282.9	244.4	902.0	1,081.0
355.2	649.0	33.2	26.3	139.7	185.9
218.3	386.5	18.3	15.6	84.2	110.2
136.9	262.5	14.9	10.7	55.5	75.7
2,237.6	3,484.5	282.4	232.8	736.9	1,261.4
957.8	1,473.5	111.5	92.7	286.9	538.1
1,279.8	2,011.0	170.9	140.0	450.1	723.3
%					
65.2	67.3	69.4	70.2	74.3	66.0
69.8	71.8	75.4	75.9	80.3	70.5
60.9	63.0	63.5	64.5	68.0	61.5
59.7	61.2	65.8	66.8	69.4	61.0
62.9	64.4	71.4	71.8	74.5	64.5
56.7	58.2	60.3	61.8	64.1	57.5
8.5	9.0	5.2	4.8	6.6	7.6
9.9	10.3	5.3	5.3	7.2	8.6
6.9	7.7	5.0	4.2	5.8	6.5

Table 21.2 Labour force and participation rates, by sex and age group, 1984 to 2009

	Labour force			Participation rates	
	15 and older			15 and older	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females
		thousands		%	
1984	12,747.9	7,392.8	5,355.1	76.7	53.8
1985	13,026.1	7,485.3	5,540.7	76.7	54.9
1986	13,282.7	7,589.0	5,693.7	76.9	55.7
1987	13,526.0	7,680.2	5,845.8	76.8	56.5
1988	13,779.1	7,754.3	6,024.8	76.6	57.4
1989	14,057.0	7,872.4	6,184.6	76.8	58.1
1990	14,244.6	7,924.1	6,320.6	76.1	58.5
1991	14,336.3	7,924.6	6,411.8	75.0	58.4
1992	14,336.1	7,911.2	6,425.0	73.9	57.8
1993	14,435.0	7,943.2	6,491.9	73.3	57.7
1994	14,573.7	8,014.3	6,559.4	73.1	57.5
1995	14,689.2	8,049.5	6,639.8	72.5	57.5
1996	14,853.5	8,129.1	6,724.4	72.2	57.4
1997	15,079.1	8,233.8	6,845.3	72.2	57.8
1998	15,316.3	8,324.3	6,992.0	72.1	58.4
1999	15,588.3	8,457.6	7,130.7	72.4	58.9
2000	15,847.0	8,569.2	7,277.8	72.4	59.4
2001	16,109.8	8,690.9	7,418.9	72.3	59.7
2002	16,579.3	8,906.2	7,673.1	73.0	60.9
2003	16,958.5	9,067.7	7,890.9	73.4	61.9
2004	17,182.3	9,166.0	8,016.3	73.2	62.0
2005	17,342.6	9,243.7	8,098.8	72.8	61.8
2006	17,592.8	9,335.4	8,257.3	72.5	62.1
2007	17,945.8	9,492.8	8,453.0	72.7	62.7
2008	18,245.1	9,654.0	8,591.2	72.9	62.8
2009	18,368.7	9,684.6	8,684.1	72.0	62.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Participation rates							
15 to 24		25 to 44		45 and older		65 and older	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
%							
70.8	65.0	94.1	69.4	60.3	30.8	11.8	3.9
71.3	65.8	94.3	71.0	59.4	31.8	11.4	3.9
72.3	67.1	94.4	73.2	58.7	31.0	11.0	3.4
73.0	67.5	94.3	74.0	58.1	32.0	11.2	3.3
73.1	68.0	94.2	75.3	57.5	33.0	10.7	3.6
73.8	68.5	94.2	76.6	57.4	33.4	10.5	3.9
72.4	67.3	93.8	77.7	56.8	33.9	10.8	3.6
70.1	66.1	93.1	77.8	56.3	34.6	11.1	3.4
67.8	64.5	92.0	76.8	55.9	35.4	10.6	3.4
66.5	62.2	92.1	77.1	55.5	36.1	9.7	3.5
65.9	61.9	91.8	76.9	55.9	36.6	10.7	3.4
64.9	61.3	91.6	77.1	55.4	36.9	9.9	3.4
64.1	60.3	91.6	77.8	55.4	37.1	9.8	3.4
63.6	59.2	91.9	78.4	55.8	38.1	9.8	3.6
63.4	60.2	92.2	79.0	55.8	39.3	10.2	3.5
65.3	61.5	92.2	79.6	56.4	39.9	9.8	3.4
65.9	62.8	92.1	79.9	56.7	40.9	9.5	3.3
66.1	63.2	92.1	80.4	56.9	41.6	9.4	3.4
67.8	65.3	92.3	81.3	58.1	43.2	10.3	3.8
68.3	66.5	92.5	81.7	59.2	45.0	11.5	4.2
67.8	66.2	92.4	82.2	59.6	45.5	11.8	4.4
66.1	65.8	92.3	81.8	59.9	45.9	12.1	5.0
66.4	66.4	92.0	81.8	59.6	46.8	12.1	5.2
67.4	66.5	92.1	82.6	60.0	47.8	13.0	5.6
67.8	67.0	92.4	82.1	60.5	48.6	14.2	6.8
65.4	65.1	91.4	82.4	60.6	49.0	15.2	6.7

Table 21.3 Labour force characteristics, by sex and age group, 2009

	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands			%		
Both sexes	18,368.7	16,848.9	1,519.8	67.3	61.7	8.3
15 to 24	2,867.9	2,430.1	437.8	65.3	55.3	15.3
15 to 19	1,140.4	912.1	228.4	52.8	42.2	20.0
20 to 24	1,727.5	1,518.0	209.5	77.4	68.0	12.1
25 and older	15,500.8	14,418.8	1,082.0	67.6	62.9	7.0
25 to 44	8,052.2	7,454.0	598.2	86.9	80.4	7.4
25 to 34	3,923.2	3,612.5	310.7	86.3	79.5	7.9
35 to 44	4,129.0	3,841.4	287.6	87.5	81.4	7.0
45 to 64	6,988.6	6,524.7	463.8	75.3	70.3	6.6
45 to 54	4,495.8	4,205.3	290.5	85.6	80.1	6.5
55 to 64	2,492.8	2,319.4	173.3	61.9	57.6	7.0
55 and older	2,952.8	2,759.5	193.3	35.2	32.9	6.5
65 and older	460.0	440.1	19.9	10.5	10.1	4.3
Males	9,684.6	8,772.7	912.0	72.0	65.2	9.4
15 to 24	1,466.0	1,201.4	264.6	65.4	53.6	18.0
15 to 19	568.8	437.8	131.0	51.4	39.6	23.0
20 to 24	897.2	763.6	133.6	79.0	67.3	14.9
25 and older	8,218.6	7,571.3	647.3	73.4	67.6	7.9
25 to 44	4,242.3	3,887.0	355.2	91.4	83.8	8.4
25 to 34	2,068.3	1,879.2	189.1	90.7	82.4	9.1
35 to 44	2,174.0	2,007.8	166.1	92.1	85.1	7.6
45 to 64	3,677.3	3,398.8	278.4	80.1	74.0	7.6
45 to 54	2,339.2	2,168.0	171.1	89.4	82.9	7.3
55 to 64	1,338.1	1,230.8	107.3	67.7	62.3	8.0
55 and older	1,637.2	1,516.3	120.9	41.5	38.4	7.4
65 and older	299.1	285.5	13.5	15.2	14.5	4.5
Females	8,684.1	8,076.2	607.9	62.6	58.3	7.0
15 to 24	1,401.9	1,228.7	173.2	65.1	57.1	12.4
15 to 19	571.6	474.3	97.4	54.2	45.0	17.0
20 to 24	830.3	754.4	75.8	75.7	68.7	9.1
25 and older	7,282.1	6,847.5	434.6	62.2	58.5	6.0
25 to 44	3,809.9	3,566.9	243.0	82.4	77.1	6.4
25 to 34	1,854.9	1,733.4	121.6	81.9	76.5	6.6
35 to 44	1,955.0	1,833.6	121.5	82.8	77.7	6.2
45 to 64	3,311.4	3,126.0	185.2	70.7	66.7	5.6
45 to 54	2,156.7	2,037.3	119.2	81.8	77.3	5.5
55 to 64	1,154.7	1,088.7	66.0	56.3	53.1	5.7
55 and older	1,315.6	1,243.2	72.4	29.6	27.9	5.5
65 and older	160.9	154.5	6.4	6.7	6.4	4.0

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 21.4 Labour force characteristics, by census metropolitan area, 2009

	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands			%		
St. John's	108.2	99.2	9.0	68.7	62.9	8.3
Halifax	230.3	215.6	14.7	71.7	67.1	6.4
Saint John	71.4	67.3	4.2	67.7	63.8	5.9
Saguenay	76.0	69.5	6.6	60.9	55.7	8.7
Québec	411.7	391.7	20.0	66.7	63.5	4.9
Sherbrooke	89.7	83.5	6.2	64.0	59.6	6.9
Trois-Rivières	73.9	67.4	6.5	60.2	54.9	8.8
Montréal	2,070.3	1,880.4	189.9	66.7	60.6	9.2
Ottawa–Gatineau	699.5	660.0	39.5	71.6	67.6	5.6
Kingston	83.0	77.9	5.1	65.7	61.6	6.1
Oshawa	197.3	179.5	17.8	67.1	61.1	9.0
Toronto	3,191.9	2,890.5	301.3	68.5	62.1	9.4
Hamilton	407.4	373.4	34.0	67.7	62.1	8.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	206.5	185.1	21.4	62.6	56.1	10.4
Kitchener	277.2	250.8	26.3	71.4	64.6	9.5
London	261.7	235.7	25.9	67.2	60.5	9.9
Windsor	174.8	150.6	24.2	64.0	55.1	13.8
Greater Sudbury/ Grand Sudbury	86.7	78.7	8.0	64.5	58.6	9.2
Thunder Bay	65.4	59.9	5.5	63.3	58.0	8.4
Winnipeg	418.0	395.6	22.4	70.5	66.7	5.4
Regina	121.5	116.2	5.3	70.8	67.7	4.4
Saskatoon	150.1	143.2	7.0	74.0	70.6	4.7
Calgary	747.9	698.2	49.7	76.9	71.8	6.6
Edmonton	661.6	617.3	44.3	73.1	68.2	6.7
Abbotsford–Mission	93.4	86.1	7.3	68.8	63.4	7.8
Vancouver	1,327.7	1,234.2	93.5	66.8	62.1	7.0
Victoria	193.9	181.4	12.5	67.2	62.9	6.4

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.

All geographic boundaries are based on the 2001 Census boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0053.

Table 21.5 Full-time and part-time employment, by sex and age group, 2004 to 2009

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	thousands					
Total employment						
Both sexes	15,947.0	16,169.7	16,484.3	16,866.4	17,125.8	16,848.9
15 to 24	2,461.0	2,472.5	2,535.8	2,589.4	2,607.2	2,430.1
25 to 44	7,594.0	7,597.5	7,610.7	7,658.9	7,648.0	7,454.0
45 and older	5,892.0	6,099.7	6,337.8	6,618.2	6,870.7	6,964.8
Males	8,480.6	8,594.7	8,727.1	8,888.9	9,021.3	8,772.7
15 to 24	1,248.3	1,239.0	1,276.9	1,313.3	1,315.1	1,201.4
25 to 44	4,023.8	4,032.1	4,035.3	4,032.6	4,043.3	3,887.0
45 and older	3,208.4	3,323.6	3,414.9	3,543.0	3,662.9	3,684.3
Females	7,466.4	7,575.0	7,757.2	7,977.5	8,104.5	8,076.2
15 to 24	1,212.6	1,233.5	1,258.9	1,276.1	1,292.1	1,228.7
25 to 44	3,570.2	3,565.4	3,575.4	3,626.2	3,604.7	3,566.9
45 and older	2,683.5	2,776.2	2,922.9	3,075.2	3,207.8	3,280.6
Full-time employment						
Both sexes	12,998.1	13,206.2	13,509.7	13,803.1	13,976.6	13,628.3
15 to 24	1,361.4	1,370.2	1,419.8	1,435.1	1,438.6	1,291.5
25 to 44	6,671.2	6,684.7	6,730.9	6,774.4	6,756.1	6,533.1
45 and older	4,965.5	5,151.3	5,359.0	5,593.6	5,782.0	5,803.7
Males	7,559.3	7,664.0	7,781.0	7,909.9	8,008.0	7,726.3
15 to 24	781.2	782.5	809.2	828.5	825.6	736.7
25 to 44	3,834.1	3,832.6	3,845.6	3,840.2	3,833.2	3,660.8
45 and older	2,944.1	3,048.9	3,126.2	3,241.3	3,349.2	3,328.8
Females	5,438.8	5,542.3	5,728.7	5,893.2	5,968.7	5,902.0
15 to 24	580.2	587.8	610.5	606.6	613.0	554.8
25 to 44	2,837.2	2,852.1	2,885.3	2,934.2	2,922.9	2,872.3
45 and older	2,021.4	2,102.4	2,232.8	2,352.4	2,432.8	2,474.9
Part-time employment						
Both sexes	2,948.9	2,963.5	2,974.7	3,063.3	3,149.2	3,220.5
15 to 24	1,099.6	1,102.3	1,116.0	1,154.3	1,168.6	1,138.6
25 to 44	922.8	912.8	879.9	884.5	891.9	920.8
45 and older	926.5	948.4	978.8	1,024.5	1,088.7	1,161.1
Males	921.3	930.7	946.1	979.0	1,013.3	1,046.4
15 to 24	467.1	456.5	467.7	484.8	489.5	464.7
25 to 44	189.8	199.5	189.7	192.5	210.1	226.2
45 and older	264.4	274.7	288.7	301.7	313.7	355.5
Females	2,027.6	2,032.8	2,028.5	2,084.3	2,135.9	2,174.2
15 to 24	632.4	645.8	648.4	669.5	679.1	673.9
25 to 44	733.0	713.3	690.1	692.0	681.8	694.6
45 and older	662.1	673.7	690.0	722.8	774.9	805.6

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 21.6 Reasons for part-time work, by sex and age group, 2009

	15 years and older	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 years and older
	thousands			
All people employed part-time	3,220.5	1,138.6	920.8	1,161.1
Males	1,046.4	464.7	226.2	355.5
Females	2,174.2	673.9	694.6	805.6
	%			
Both sexes				
Own illness	3.5	0.6	3.6	6.5
Caring for children	9.4	0.9	26.6	4.2
Other personal/family responsibilities	2.9	0.6	3.7	4.7
Going to school	28.9	72.4	10.5	0.8
Personal preference	26.8	5.4	17.5	55.4
Other voluntary	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.8
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	27.6	19.7	37.1	27.7
Males				
Own illness	3.7	0.6	5.6	6.5
Caring for children	1.1	x	3.2	1.1
Other personal/family responsibilities	1.2	0.5	1.7	1.8
Going to school	37.0	73.3	19.5	0.7
Personal preference	25.0	4.6	16.8	56.9
Other voluntary	1.1	0.5	1.9	1.3
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	30.9	20.5	51.2	31.7
Females				
Own illness	3.5	0.5	2.9	6.5
Caring for children	13.4	1.4	34.2	5.5
Other personal/family responsibilities	3.8	0.7	4.3	5.9
Going to school	25.0	71.9	7.6	0.9
Personal preference	27.7	5.9	17.7	54.7
Other voluntary	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	25.9	19.2	32.4	26.0

Note: Expressed as a percentage of total part-time employment.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014.

Table 21.7 Employment, by industry, 1995 to 2009

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	thousands					
All industries	13,295.4	13,421.4	13,706.0	14,046.2	14,406.7	14,764.2
Goods-producing	3,467.6	3,476.0	3,561.0	3,657.9	3,742.5	3,822.0
Agriculture	419.3	422.5	417.0	424.2	406.0	372.1
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	294.8	294.0	296.7	293.5	263.8	275.4
Utilities	123.5	124.1	115.3	114.7	114.3	114.9
Construction	726.4	709.7	721.0	731.9	766.9	810.1
Manufacturing	1,903.8	1,925.7	2,010.9	2,093.5	2,191.5	2,249.4
Services-producing	9,827.7	9,945.4	10,145.1	10,388.4	10,664.3	10,942.2
Trade	2,077.5	2,087.7	2,106.1	2,125.4	2,218.2	2,293.3
Transportation and warehousing	660.8	674.0	694.6	712.7	737.0	772.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	846.1	861.4	865.0	847.9	859.9	857.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	674.3	706.7	777.8	849.8	900.7	932.2
Business, building and other support services	402.5	420.8	441.8	478.1	504.7	537.0
Educational services	928.3	913.0	916.6	930.0	970.7	974.1
Health care and social assistance	1,388.6	1,390.9	1,388.4	1,428.5	1,436.0	1,514.0
Information, culture and recreation	567.7	579.1	603.5	615.8	630.5	662.1
Accommodation and food services	816.1	847.9	871.0	911.4	913.6	938.2
Other services	647.2	656.0	683.0	706.8	716.5	688.5
Public administration	818.6	807.8	797.2	781.9	776.3	772.6

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
thousands								
14,946.2	15,310.4	15,672.3	15,947.0	16,169.7	16,484.3	16,866.4	17,125.8	16,848.9
3,779.9	3,878.6	3,925.7	3,989.8	4,002.4	3,985.9	3,993.0	4,021.3	3,736.4
323.3	325.4	332.4	326.0	343.7	346.4	337.2	327.0	320.5
278.9	270.3	281.6	286.6	306.4	330.1	339.3	340.1	316.2
124.4	131.9	130.5	133.3	125.3	122.0	138.0	151.8	147.8
824.3	865.2	906.0	951.7	1,019.5	1,069.7	1,133.5	1,232.2	1,161.4
2,229.0	2,285.9	2,275.2	2,292.1	2,207.4	2,117.7	2,044.9	1,970.3	1,790.6
11,166.2	11,431.8	11,746.6	11,957.2	12,167.3	12,498.4	12,873.5	13,104.5	13,112.5
2,363.3	2,409.3	2,467.8	2,507.1	2,574.6	2,633.5	2,682.4	2,678.8	2,639.8
775.8	760.7	790.9	799.4	793.6	802.2	822.8	857.7	820.3
876.7	895.1	917.0	960.6	987.8	1,040.5	1,060.4	1,075.4	1,099.0
986.5	987.1	1,003.6	1,018.3	1,050.0	1,089.9	1,136.9	1,200.0	1,201.6
537.2	579.6	608.7	630.2	654.4	690.0	702.1	686.5	656.5
981.6	1,007.4	1,027.1	1,035.7	1,106.1	1,158.4	1,183.2	1,192.8	1,192.7
1,540.4	1,617.3	1,679.2	1,733.4	1,734.6	1,785.5	1,846.1	1,903.4	1,955.0
709.4	715.1	714.6	738.0	735.1	745.0	782.0	759.6	776.7
943.2	985.1	1,005.5	1,012.4	1,004.5	1,015.0	1,069.4	1,073.5	1,055.9
666.8	686.2	713.1	696.6	693.4	701.0	723.5	751.1	788.3
785.4	788.9	819.0	825.5	833.1	837.4	864.6	925.7	926.6

Table 21.8 Employment, by industry and by province, 2009

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands				
All industries	16,848.9	214.9	69.5	452.8	366.4
Goods-producing	3,736.4	45.2	17.3	86.7	83.1
Agriculture	320.5	0.8	3.7	6.7	7.2
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	316.2	14.7	2.4	12.6	11.0
Utilities	147.8	2.1	0.3	3.1	4.4
Construction	1,161.4	15.7	5.5	30.4	27.0
Manufacturing	1,790.6	11.9	5.5	33.8	33.4
Services-producing	13,112.5	169.7	52.2	366.1	283.4
Trade	2,639.8	34.7	10.0	76.6	54.7
Transportation and warehousing	820.3	11.7	2.2	20.6	18.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,099.0	7.4	2.5	23.3	16.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,201.6	7.7	2.2	22.7	17.1
Business, building and other support services	656.5	7.1	2.7	23.4	19.8
Educational services	1,192.7	17.3	5.3	37.8	27.7
Health care and social assistance	1,955.0	34.6	8.0	62.8	50.0
Information, culture and recreation	776.7	8.8	2.6	18.3	11.8
Accommodation and food services	1,055.9	13.1	5.6	29.3	23.4
Other services	788.3	10.3	3.2	19.5	15.8
Public administration	926.6	16.9	8.0	32.0	27.4

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.
 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

Table 21.9 Payroll employment and earnings, public administration, 1996 to 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	thousands					
Employment						
All industries¹	11,292.5	11,624.9	11,885.4	12,055.8	12,460.9	12,881.1
Public administration	722.7	707.6	702.3	705.0	713.0	837.6
Federal administration	251.9	236.8	234.7	237.9	240.9	252.0
Provincial and territorial administration	208.9	202.7	202.1	206.1	208.0	221.4
Local administration	230.1	234.8	231.5	226.6	229.9	324.1
	average weekly (\$)					
Earnings						
All industries¹	611.01	623.43	632.72	640.47	655.55	656.74
Public administration	725.35	729.12	734.05	761.05	781.15	782.01
Federal administration	801.01	813.34	830.71	886.01	926.60	934.05
Provincial and territorial administration	728.45	741.41	750.14	758.82	767.44	800.69
Local administration	670.12	666.15	657.34	671.37	680.57	685.09

Notes: Data include overtime.
 Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.
 1. Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and the military.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM tables 281-0024 and 281-0027.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
thousands					
3,844.2	6,526.1	606.9	520.6	1,988.1	2,259.4
864.6	1,383.8	139.9	139.5	529.9	446.5
58.4	84.1	26.6	43.4	55.3	34.3
29.0	35.7	6.6	24.5	139.3	40.3
34.6	58.1	7.6	4.7	20.4	12.7
210.5	409.1	37.6	38.5	191.8	195.3
532.2	796.8	61.5	28.5	123.1	163.8
2,979.6	5,142.3	467.1	381.0	1,458.2	1,812.9
626.3	996.6	89.4	81.1	301.5	369.1
169.7	314.7	39.1	25.0	103.3	115.2
224.1	506.6	36.2	29.4	109.7	143.1
274.5	510.0	24.7	21.7	151.7	169.3
141.7	269.7	19.5	12.1	66.6	93.9
259.2	463.1	48.5	39.5	132.1	162.3
481.9	708.7	84.6	66.3	197.8	260.3
172.0	319.9	23.7	20.3	80.0	119.4
231.1	388.3	36.3	30.6	126.1	172.1
175.5	308.9	28.7	24.2	100.1	102.0
223.7	355.8	36.3	31.0	89.3	106.3

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
thousands							
13,093.3	13,372.8	13,595.7	13,877.3	14,251.1	14,560.9	14,818.5	14,553.5
839.7	888.2	897.7	921.3	945.4	961.0	1,007.8	1,041.6
260.7	265.6	264.9	267.2	280.7	281.5	292.2	292.3
217.5	235.2	237.1	245.3	249.7	252.5	264.7	283.6
320.4	343.9	350.2	363.4	371.1	383.6	406.5	421.6
average weekly (\$)							
672.68	690.79	709.41	737.29	755.48	788.06	810.52	823.53
844.53	867.71	894.04	925.45	951.03	1,007.53	1,040.51	1,071.16
1,006.75	1,050.21	1,077.79	1,137.76	1,145.57	1,233.71	1,286.46	1,324.27
837.50	885.36	925.97	953.99	1,001.42	1,048.03	1,091.16	1,163.83
755.43	751.61	772.87	788.08	809.12	856.34	871.63	876.99

Table 21.10 Employee wages, by selected characteristics and professions, 2008 and 2009

	2008		2009	
	thousands	average hourly wage (\$)	thousands	average hourly wage (\$)
All employed people¹	14,496.2	21.32	14,147.2	22.05
Aged 15 to 24	2,522.1	12.39	2,344.7	12.83
Aged 25 to 54	10,049.8	23.22	9,823.2	23.95
Aged 55 and older	1,924.3	23.09	1,979.3	23.55
Males	7,301.6	23.18	7,030.4	23.87
Females	7,194.6	19.43	7,116.8	20.25
Full-time workers	11,910.6	22.70	11,536.9	23.52
Part-time workers	2,585.6	14.96	2,610.2	15.57
Union coverage ²	4,527.0	24.46	4,447.3	25.20
No union coverage ³	9,969.2	19.89	9,699.9	20.61
Permanent job ⁴	12,721.2	21.98	12,380.9	22.71
Temporary job ⁵	1,775.0	16.59	1,766.3	17.45
Occupations				
Management	1,058.1	33.25	1,021.5	34.01
Business, finance and administration	2,843.9	20.28	2,760.6	20.96
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,066.0	29.77	1,047.0	30.73
Health	899.2	24.87	924.2	25.94
Social science, education, public administration and religion	1,325.8	27.55	1,378.4	28.10
Art, culture, recreation and sport	339.2	21.04	334.3	21.61
Sales and service	3,668.2	14.22	3,654.4	14.86
Trade, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,155.4	21.05	2,012.4	21.79
Occupations unique to primary industry	279.2	18.39	267.1	18.68
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	861.3	18.32	747.4	18.91

Note: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

1. Those who work as paid employees of a private firm or business or the public sector. Excludes people who are self-employed.

2. Employees who are members of a union and employees who are not members of a union, but who are covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.

3. Employees who are not members of a union or not covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.

4. A job that is expected to last as long as the employee wants it (business conditions permitting) and has no predetermined end date.

5. A job that has a predetermined end date or will end as soon as a specified project is completed. This includes seasonal jobs; temporary, term or contract jobs including work done through a temporary help agency; casual jobs; and other temporary work.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0070 and 282-0074.

Table 21.11 Average earnings, by sex and work pattern, 1993 to 2007

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Males	Females	Earnings ¹ ratio	Males	Females	Earnings ¹ ratio
	\$ 2007 constant		%	\$ 2007 constant		%
1993	37,700	24,200	64.1	50,800	37,000	72.8
1994	39,100	24,200	61.9	52,400	36,800	70.2
1995	38,400	24,700	64.2	51,300	37,400	73.0
1996	39,100	24,900	63.6	51,800	37,700	72.8
1997	40,200	24,800	61.8	53,400	37,400	70.0
1998	41,300	25,900	62.8	55,000	39,500	71.9
1999	42,100	26,400	62.6	55,600	38,000	68.4
2000	43,500	26,800	61.7	55,600	39,300	70.6
2001	43,400	26,900	62.1	56,700	39,600	69.9
2002	43,400	27,300	62.8	56,800	39,900	70.2
2003	42,800	26,900	62.9	56,600	39,700	70.2
2004	43,100	27,300	63.4	58,700	41,000	69.9
2005	43,700	27,900	64.0	58,000	40,900	70.5
2006	43,800	28,400	64.7	58,700	42,200	71.9
2007	44,400	29,200	65.7	60,300	43,000	71.4

1. Represents female-to-male earnings ratio.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

Table 21.12 Earners, by sex and work pattern, 1993 to 2007

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands					
1993	14,900	8,105	6,795	8,050	4,867	3,182
1994	14,968	8,175	6,793	8,337	5,097	3,240
1995	15,313	8,324	6,988	8,532	5,175	3,357
1996	15,275	8,340	6,936	8,416	5,155	3,261
1997	15,616	8,465	7,152	8,560	5,230	3,330
1998	15,896	8,599	7,298	8,178	4,939	3,239
1999	16,403	8,813	7,590	8,497	5,066	3,431
2000	16,858	9,028	7,830	8,305	4,956	3,349
2001	17,226	9,221	8,004	8,713	5,194	3,518
2002	17,445	9,324	8,121	8,483	5,006	3,477
2003	17,830	9,494	8,336	8,725	5,075	3,650
2004	18,163	9,709	8,454	9,006	5,263	3,743
2005	18,393	9,779	8,615	9,342	5,396	3,946
2006	18,863	10,013	8,850	9,072	5,268	3,804
2007	19,251	10,176	9,076	9,266	5,339	3,927

Note: Data before 1996 are taken from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and data from 1996 on are taken from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). The surveys use different definitions and, as a result, the number of people working full-year, full-time in the SLID is smaller than in the SCF.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0101.

Table 21.13 Employment rate, by educational attainment, age group and sex, 1999 and 2009

	1999			2009		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	%					
All education levels	60.6	66.7	54.6	61.7	65.2	58.3
15 to 24	54.5	55.3	53.7	55.3	53.6	57.1
25 to 44	80.1	85.8	74.3	80.4	83.8	77.1
45 and older	45.1	53.2	37.8	51.0	56.1	46.3
Less than Grade 9	22.5	31.1	14.7	20.0	27.1	13.7
15 to 24	25.9	31.0	19.1	23.3	26.0	19.4
25 to 44	50.1	59.5	39.1	51.2	59.1	40.8
45 and older	18.0	26.0	11.3	16.1	22.7	10.8
Some high school	44.4	52.6	36.2	41.2	47.0	35.0
15 to 24	39.3	41.6	36.7	39.0	37.6	40.5
25 to 44	67.3	76.5	56.0	63.4	71.0	52.0
45 and older	34.6	45.5	25.9	35.2	44.8	26.4
High school graduate	65.6	73.4	58.8	61.8	67.7	56.2
15 to 24	68.4	71.4	64.9	65.0	64.9	65.1
25 to 44	79.0	86.2	72.2	75.9	81.3	69.6
45 and older	50.0	58.4	44.0	52.7	59.3	47.7
Some postsecondary	63.5	67.6	59.8	60.9	62.9	59.1
15 to 24	58.0	57.6	58.3	57.2	55.5	58.7
25 to 44	77.1	82.8	71.6	74.2	79.1	68.7
45 and older	51.7	58.5	45.8	54.2	56.7	52.0
Postsecondary certificate or diploma ¹	72.2	77.4	67.1	71.3	73.5	69.2
15 to 24	73.6	73.8	73.5	75.1	73.0	77.2
25 to 44	84.5	89.7	79.4	84.5	86.8	82.1
45 and older	56.4	63.0	49.9	59.9	62.6	57.3
Bachelor's degree	78.2	80.5	76.0	75.8	77.9	74.0
15 to 24	72.3	69.2	74.4	73.6	73.8	73.5
25 to 44	86.7	90.9	83.0	85.1	88.5	82.5
45 and older	65.8	67.5	63.7	64.8	67.2	62.4
Above bachelor's degree	79.5	80.2	78.5	76.4	76.3	76.6
15 to 24	74.1	75.4	73.1	74.0	73.9	74.1
25 to 44	88.1	90.6	85.0	85.8	88.1	83.6
45 and older	71.1	71.7	69.9	68.1	67.7	68.7

1. Includes trades certificate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

Table 21.14 Self-employment, by sex, 1979 to 2009

	Both sexes	Males	Females
		thousands	
1979	1,324.7	944.6	380.1
1980	1,363.6	971.9	391.7
1981	1,425.2	1,020.6	404.6
1982	1,483.2	1,056.7	426.5
1983	1,543.2	1,094.5	448.7
1984	1,569.7	1,096.4	473.3
1985	1,662.7	1,148.8	513.9
1986	1,656.1	1,164.0	492.0
1987	1,699.1	1,185.8	513.3
1988	1,774.1	1,233.1	541.0
1989	1,800.3	1,240.7	559.6
1990	1,836.6	1,263.6	573.0
1991	1,895.8	1,313.2	582.6
1992	1,927.5	1,316.7	610.8
1993	2,011.1	1,361.7	649.4
1994	2,028.5	1,351.7	676.7
1995	2,083.1	1,381.8	701.3
1996	2,171.6	1,426.8	744.8
1997	2,349.4	1,522.2	827.2
1998	2,405.7	1,550.6	855.1
1999	2,433.0	1,582.8	850.2
2000	2,373.7	1,538.7	835.1
2001	2,276.7	1,503.3	773.4
2002	2,314.5	1,499.7	814.7
2003	2,401.8	1,571.1	830.7
2004	2,453.4	1,614.5	838.9
2005	2,511.6	1,645.6	866.0
2006	2,498.0	1,621.4	876.6
2007	2,615.0	1,703.2	911.9
2008	2,629.6	1,719.7	909.9
2009	2,701.7	1,742.3	959.4

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.

Table 21.15 Days lost annually per full-time employee, by province, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number of days					
Canada	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.7	10.2	10.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	10.5	10.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.8
Prince Edward Island	7.7	7.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	9.0
Nova Scotia	9.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	12.0	11.4
New Brunswick	10.2	9.6	10.3	11.5	10.5	11.0
Quebec	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.5	12.0	11.6
Ontario	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.3	9.5
Manitoba	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.2
Saskatchewan	10.4	10.3	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.5
Alberta	8.0	7.5	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.3
British Columbia	9.9	8.8	10.3	9.4	10.1	9.8

Note: Excludes maternity leave.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 21.16 Days lost annually per full-time employee because of illness or disability, by province, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number of days					
Canada	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.6	8.1	7.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.1	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2
Prince Edward Island	6.4	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.4
Nova Scotia	8.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.9	9.7
New Brunswick	8.8	8.0	8.5	9.7	8.8	8.8
Quebec	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.2
Ontario	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.4
Manitoba	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.7	9.0
Saskatchewan	8.6	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.1
Alberta	6.2	5.6	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.1
British Columbia	8.1	7.3	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.0

Note: Excludes maternity leave.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 21.17 Days lost annually per full-time employee, by industry, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number of days					
Goods-producing	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.7
Primary industries	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.3	8.5	7.7
Utilities	10.0	10.2	9.1	12.4	11.2	10.1
Construction	8.6	7.2	8.3	9.5	9.4	8.6
Manufacturing	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.7	10.2	10.7
Services-producing	9.2	9.2	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.2
Trade	8.1	7.6	8.2	8.5	9.3	8.8
Transportation and warehousing	11.4	11.1	12.2	11.6	12.2	12.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	8.8	7.8	8.9	7.5	8.9	8.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	6.6	6.3
Business, building and other support services	8.7	9.6	11.0	11.5	10.6	11.5
Educational services	9.5	8.8	9.8	10.7	10.6	9.7
Health care and social assistance	13.0	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.9
Information, culture and recreation	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.7	9.3	7.9
Accommodation and food services	7.8	7.9	9.1	8.2	8.1	7.3
Public administration	10.9	10.9	12.2	12.0	12.2	13.8
Other services	7.0	7.5	6.8	7.3	9.5	7.9

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Excludes maternity leave.

Includes absences because of illness, disability, or personal or family responsibility.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0030.

Table 21.18 Labour force and paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan, by sex, selected years, 1987 to 2007

	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
	number				
Registered Pension Plan members¹					
Both sexes	4,834,019	5,244,703	5,088,455	5,522,563	5,908,633
Males	3,118,574	3,024,770	2,841,608	2,960,525	3,039,988
Females	1,715,445	2,219,933	2,246,847	2,562,038	2,868,645
	%				
Labour force covered by a Registered Pension Plan					
Both sexes	35.2	36.2	33.5	33.1	32.6
Males	39.8	37.6	34.1	32.9	31.7
Females	29.1	34.4	32.7	33.3	33.7
Paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan²					
Both sexes	42.7	45.3	41.6	39.7	38.3
Males	48.8	48.3	42.9	40.2	37.7
Females	34.8	41.8	40.1	39.2	38.8

Note: The data used from the Labour Force Survey (labour force and paid workers) are annual averages to which the number of Canadian Forces members was added.

1. Plans are established by either employers or unions to provide retirement income to employees.

2. Refers to employees in the public and private sector and includes self-employed workers in incorporated businesses (with and without paid help).

Source: Statistics Canada, Pension Plans in Canada and Labour Force Survey.

Table 21.19 Average weekly employment insurance benefits, 2005 to 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	\$				
All benefits	300.01	308.73	317.65	330.88	337.56
Regular	295.58	305.78	315.93	329.46	348.42
Sickness	275.51	286.75	294.55	307.85	318.60
Maternity	314.01	321.86	330.47	346.39	355.55
Fishing	374.94	371.49	378.88	391.90	402.86
Work sharing	95.15	95.48	103.22	104.01	110.42
Adoption	367.05	372.83	379.41	390.11	400.08

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0016.

Table 21.20 Employment insurance beneficiaries, by type of income benefit

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
	number (annual average)				
Total income benefits¹	804,841	761,747	733,770	750,343	1,056,316
Regular	516,732	494,043	479,469	486,326	733,984
Training	21,659	22,446	22,308	22,991	33,233
Job creation	706	582	549	439	512
Self-employment	2,188	2,004	1,815	1,635	2,185
Sickness	57,495	59,228	59,583	60,984	62,174
Maternity	57,912	46,912	47,064	48,145	48,788
Fishing	14,696	12,808	12,562	12,595	12,118
Work sharing	2,696	1,791	2,556	4,755	48,343
Adoption	1,530	1,209	1,138	1,092	1,085
Parental	129,217	120,718	106,707	111,354	113,868

1. Excludes employment insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.