

One of the ways that Canadians are engaged in society is through their social networks—their families and friends, neighbours, co-workers, religious and voluntary organizations, community groups, institutions or the Internet.

Many Canadians turn to these networks to help them cope with a major change, such as undergoing a change in their finances or health, or experiencing the death of a loved one. In 2008, more than 4 in 10 Canadians (43%) aged 20 and older had experienced at least one major change in the previous year that had a large impact on their lives.

Types of change, their impact and how they were handled all varied by life stage. One constant, however, was that no matter the life stage, Canadians consistently identified family as the most helpful resource for dealing with major change, providing such things as emotional, financial and informational support. Nearly

7 in 10 Canadians turned to their families for support and almost 6 in 10 Canadians turned to their close friends when dealing with a major life change.

While 39% of people used the Internet to help deal with change, it was seldom cited as the most helpful resource, implying that Canadians still rely on people to help cope with life changes.

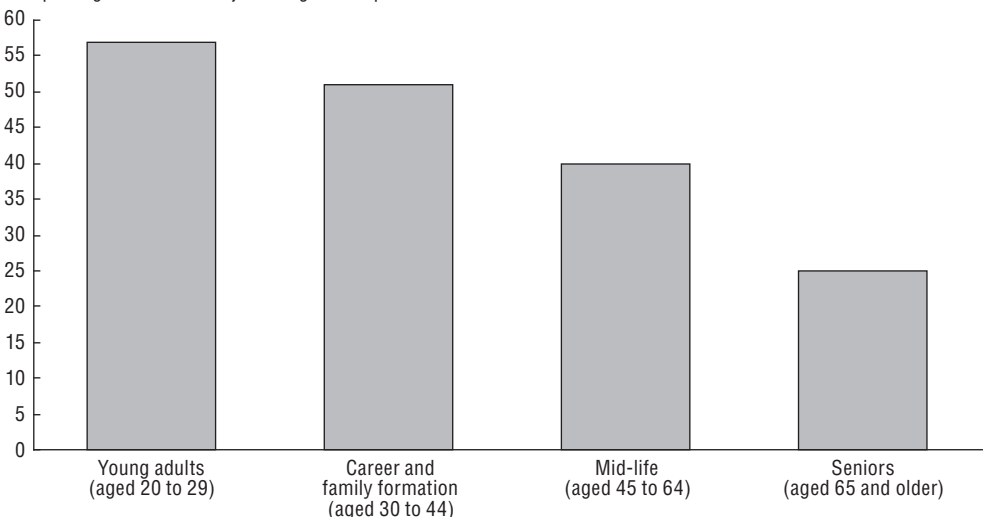
Community contributions

Many Canadians give to their communities by donating time, money or both. In 2007, about 84% of people aged 15 and older reported that they donated money to charitable or other nonprofit organizations and 46% of people volunteered for an organization. The rates of donations and volunteering were virtually the same rates as in 2004.

The amount of financial donations and volunteer time did increase from 2004. Canadians donated \$10.0 billion in 2007,

Chart 29.1
Major changes by life stage, 2008

% reporting at least one major change in the previous 12 months



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no.11-008-X.

an increase of 12% in donations from the \$8.9 billion reported in 2004. However, these figures are not adjusted for inflation. Canadians volunteered 2.1 billion hours in 2007, an increase of 4% from 2004. That volunteer time was the equivalent of 1.1 million full-time jobs.

The top quarter of donors (who gave \$364 or more) contributed 59% of total donations and 40% of total volunteer hours.

In 2007, 84% of Canadians provided direct help to someone instead of through an organization, such as doing housework or driving someone to an appointment. Those aged 15 to 34 gave direct help more frequently than other age groups.

Sense of belonging

In 2008, nearly 9 in 10 Canadians surveyed felt a 'somewhat strong' or 'very strong' sense of belonging to Canada, while more than 8 in 10 felt that level of attachment to their province and more than 7 in 10 felt a 'somewhat strong' or

Table 29.a
Volunteering

	2004	2007
Volunteers ¹ (thousands)	11,809	12,478
Volunteer rate (%)	45	46
Total hours volunteered (millions)	1,983	2,067
Full-time year-round job equivalents ² (number)	1,033,019	1,076,673
Average hours per year	168	166

1. Represents a statistically significant difference ($\alpha=0.05$) between 2004 and 2007.

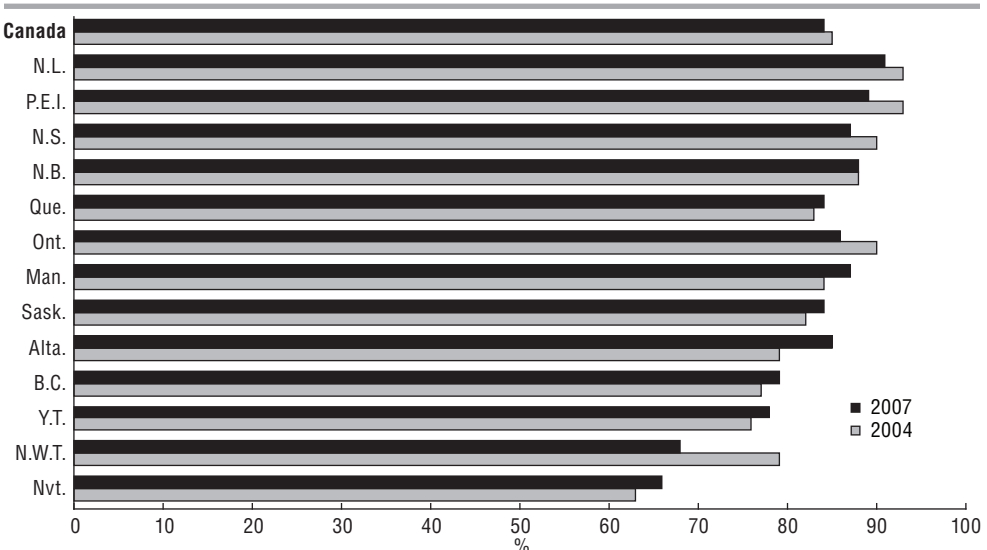
2. Assuming 40 hours of work per week for 48 weeks.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

'very strong' sense of belonging to their local community. Proportionately, men and women expressed virtually the same levels of attachment to Canada. The percentage of Canadians with a 'very strong' sense of belonging to Canada increased with age.

Two out of three residents of the Prairie provinces said they felt a 'very strong' sense of belonging to Canada—the highest proportion among survey respondents. The lowest proportion was in Quebec, where one in three residents reported a 'very strong' sense of belonging to their country.

Chart 29.2
Charitable donors, by province and territory



Note: Population aged 15 and older.

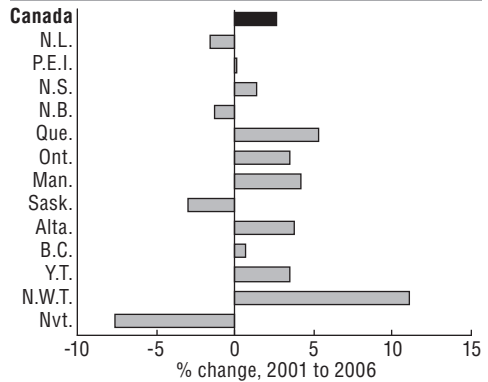
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Growth in the countryside

The population in settlements with 1,000 or more residents grew at twice the rate of the population in the countryside and in centres with less than 1,000 from 2001 to 2006. The population in larger centres grew to 25.3 million people, a 6% increase, compared with smaller centres that increased to 6.3 million people, a 3% increase.

Notably, from 2001 to 2006, the population in the countryside and smaller settlements of Saskatchewan fell by 3%, continuing a six-decade decline. In that period, most of the growth in the countryside and smaller settlements occurred in four provinces (Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta) and two territories (Yukon and the Northwest Territories). Prince Edward Island and Nunavut are the only two jurisdictions where residents in the countryside or smaller settlements represent a majority.

Chart 29.3
Population change in countryside and smaller settlements



Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

An increasing share of Canadian residents in the countryside and smaller settlements live within the commuting zone of larger centres. In 2006, more than one in three (35%) were living relatively near a larger centre.

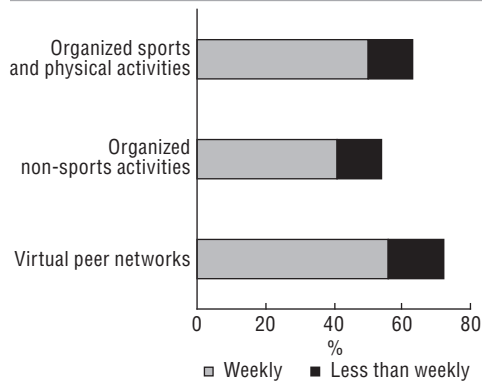
Social participation of children with disabilities

About two-thirds (63%) of children aged 5 to 14 who have disabilities and are living with their parents took part in organized sports and physical activities in 2006. Just over half (54%) were into non-sport activities like taking lessons, joining clubs and community groups; while nearly three-quarters (72%) were networking virtually with peers online and by phone.

The type of disability was significantly associated only with non-sport activities, as children with a non-physical disability, such as a learning disability, had lower odds of participating. Similarly, the severity of limitation was related only to virtual networking—children with a severe disability were less likely to network online.

Parental support at school increased a child's odds of participating in both

Chart 29.4
Social participation of children with disabilities, 2006



Note: Children aged 5 to 14 with disabilities and living with their parents.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

organized sports and non-sport activities, but it did not increase their odds of using virtual social networks.

Table 29.1 Charitable donations, by selected characteristics of donors, and by province and territory, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	number				
All taxfilers ¹	24,035,930	395,850	104,110	682,960	568,320
All donors	5,795,210	85,600	26,920	159,010	125,670
	% of donors				
Males	54	57	51	53	54
Females	46	43	49	47	46
	years				
Average age of donors ²	53	55	55	56	54
	% of donors				
Age group of donors ²					
0 to 24	3	1	2	2	2
25 to 34	12	9	9	9	10
35 to 44	18	17	16	15	16
45 to 54	24	23	23	22	23
55 to 64	20	25	23	22	23
65 and older	24	25	26	30	26
	\$				
Average donation by age group of donors ²					
0 to 24	480	370	220	270	450
25 to 34	760	520	450	480	530
35 to 44	1,150	730	650	730	720
45 to 54	1,520	940	980	1,000	1,040
55 to 64	1,580	1,090	1,100	1,240	1,240
65 and older	1,810	1,130	1,730	1,730	1,630
Median total income of donors ^{3,4}	50,530	39,250	40,550	44,380	42,430
Median donation ⁴	250	340	370	300	290
Males	280	370	420	330	320
Females	230	310	320	280	260
	\$ thousands				
Charitable donations	8,189,280	80,900	29,290	186,455	141,490
Males	5,361,840	52,595	16,860	113,040	88,360
Females	2,827,435	28,305	12,430	73,415	53,130

Notes: Charitable donations are amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.

2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.

3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
number								
5,932,910	9,029,190	852,300	734,510	2,515,790	3,152,990	22,590	27,730	16,690
1,296,250	2,317,350	231,730	188,760	622,980	729,870	4,820	4,510	1,730
% of donors								
55	54	53	55	56	53	44	50	47
45	46	47	45	44	47	56	50	53
years								
53	53	53	54	50	54	50	45	46
% of donors								
3	2	4	3	5	3	2	4	4
11	12	12	12	15	11	13	18	21
17	19	17	15	19	17	20	24	22
25	23	23	23	24	23	30	29	25
21	19	19	19	18	21	23	18	20
24	25	24	27	19	25	13	6	8
\$								
150	480	730	760	740	620	400	330	640
290	780	970	830	1,210	960	530	690	900
510	1,250	1,380	1,270	1,710	1,460	740	910	1,550
600	1,730	1,760	1,540	2,590	1,800	1,150	1,650	2,080
590	1,820	1,750	1,650	2,870	1,860	1,460	1,750	2,280
870	2,080	1,900	1,820	2,780	2,000	1,660	2,050	1,860
46,880	53,330	44,890	47,920	59,610	50,050	64,100	84,500	85,600
130	300	330	320	360	340	240	260	500
150	330	370	350	410	380	260	280	520
120	280	290	300	300	300	220	250	480
\$ thousands								
774,670	3,707,455	369,370	280,500	1,378,400	1,226,735	5,350	5,775	2,890
494,815	2,420,965	240,330	177,490	957,130	792,590	2,945	3,200	1,520
279,855	1,286,490	129,040	103,005	421,270	434,145	2,410	2,575	1,370

Table 29.2 Charitable donations, by selected characteristics of donors, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number					
All taxfilers¹	22,465,770	22,725,310	23,311,690	23,338,370	23,725,970	24,035,930
All donors	5,588,590	5,781,250	5,833,930	5,752,630	5,698,880	5,795,210
	%					
Males	57	56	56	56	55	54
Females	43	44	44	44	45	46
	years					
Average age of donors²	52	52	52	52	53	53
	%					
Age group of donors²						
0 to 24	3	3	3	3	3	3
25 to 34	12	12	12	12	12	12
35 to 44	21	20	20	19	18	18
45 to 54	23	23	23	24	24	24
55 to 64	17	18	18	19	20	20
65 and older	24	24	24	24	24	24
	\$					
Average donations by age group of donors²						
0 to 24	470	460	490	530	510	480
25 to 34	700	700	820	930	840	760
35 to 44	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,300	1,270	1,150
45 to 54	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,600	1,610	1,520
55 to 64	1,300	1,300	1,500	1,600	1,680	1,580
65 and older	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,800	1,940	1,810
Median total income of donors^{3,4}	42,400	43,700	45,400	47,400	49,310	50,530
Total median donations⁴	220	230	240	250	250	250
Males	240	250	260	270	270	280
Females	200	200	210	220	230	230
	\$ thousands					
Charitable donations, both sexes	6,513,013	6,922,616	7,879,588	8,529,976	8,648,660	8,189,280
Males	4,389,106	4,591,471	5,293,624	5,723,000	5,728,385	5,361,840
Females	2,123,908	2,331,145	2,585,965	2,806,976	2,920,275	2,827,435

Notes: Charitable donations are amounts given to charities and approved organizations for which official tax receipts were provided and claimed on tax returns.

A donor is defined as a taxfiler reporting a charitable donation amount on line 340 of the personal income tax form.

1. Taxfilers are people who filed a tax return for the reference year and were alive at the end of the year.

2. Characteristics such as age are as of December 31 of the reference year.

3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars.

4. Zero values are not included in the calculation of medians for individuals.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 111-0001 and 111-0002.

Table 29.3 Volunteer rate, by selected characteristics of volunteers, 2004 and 2007

	Volunteer rate		Average annual volunteer hours	
	2004	2007	2004	2007
	%		hours	
All ages	45	46	168	166
15 to 24	55	58	139	138
25 to 34	42	40	137	133
35 to 44	51	52	152	158
45 to 54	47	48	177	170
55 to 64	42	40	202	205
65 and older	32	36	245	218
Sex				
Male	44	45	168	168
Female	47	47	168	164
Marital status				
Married or common-law	46	47	172	168
Single, never married	48	48	148	153
Separated or divorced	43	39	199	196
Widow or widower	28	31	201	179
Education				
Less than high school	37	39	140	136
Graduated from high school	42	42	161	159
Some postsecondary	50	50	166	138
Postsecondary diploma	47	47	172	168
University degree	59	57	180	187
Labour force status				
Employed	50	50	152	150
Unemployed	42	38	235	205
Not in the labour force	43	44	199	190
Household income				
Less than \$20,000	30	31	177	200
\$20,000 to \$39,999	37	36	175	183
\$40,000 to \$59,999	45	44	184	153
\$60,000 to \$79,999	48	47	168	173
\$80,000 to \$99,999	51	52	151	161
\$100,000 or more	60	60	155	155
Presence of children in household¹				
No children in household	40	39	191	184
Preschool-aged children only	43	41	125	110
Both preschool- and school-aged children	53	54	141	147
School-aged children only	59	62	142	153

Notes: Average volunteer hours are calculated for volunteers only.

Population aged 15 and older.

Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

1. Preschool-aged is defined as aged 0 to 5, while school-aged is defined as aged 6 to 17. "Both pre-school and school-aged children" indicates the presence in the household of at least one child from each age range (i.e., at least one child aged 0 to 5 and at least one child aged 6 to 17).

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Table 29.4 Average volunteer hours, by selected organization type, 2004 and 2007

	2004	2007
	hours	
Religion	126	141
Sports and recreation	122	119
Social services	117	114
Hospitals	114	107
Arts and culture	120	107
Law, advocacy and politics	123	104
Development and housing	98	99
Business and professional associations and unions	106	91
Environment	98	88
Education and research	74	79
Health	55	52
Grant-making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion	48	44

Notes: Some types of organizations are excluded because of the reliability of the estimates.
Volunteers aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Table 29.5 Donor rate, by selected organization type, 2004 and 2007

	2004	2007
	%	
Health	57	56
Social services ¹	43	39
Religion ¹	38	36
Hospitals	18	18
Sports and recreation ¹	18	14
Education and research ¹	20	14
Grant-making, fundraising and voluntarism promotion ¹	13	10
International ¹	7	9
Environment	7	7
Law, advocacy and politics ¹	6	5

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

1. Represents a statistically significant difference ($\alpha=0.05$) between 2004 and 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-542-X.

Table 29.6 Religious attendance rates, by sex, 1985 to 2008

	Males		Females	
	Monthly ¹	Not at all ²	Monthly ¹	Not at all ²
	%			
1985	37.0	33.7	47.8	26.1
1986	38.9	29.5	46.6	23.6
1987				
1988	36.7	31.0	46.1	24.9
1989	34.5	34.3	42.7	25.6
1990	32.9	39.5	40.8	31.8
1991	29.0	44.2	40.7	31.6
1992	31.7	41.2	39.3	32.1
1993	31.0	44.6	40.6	35.5
1994	29.5	43.4	39.9	33.2
1995	30.0	46.5	36.8	38.3
1996	27.6	45.8	34.6	39.1
1997				
1998	29.0	41.4	37.0	34.2
1999	29.6	43.2	36.5	35.5
2000	27.2	44.5	34.9	37.1
2001	26.9	46.4	34.0	38.9
2002				
2003	27.2	46.7	34.4	39.3
2004	28.3	46.0	34.9	37.0
2005	28.3	45.5	33.5	39.7
2006	25.1	43.8	32.2	37.4
2007				
2008	26.1	44.5	30.7	39.3

Notes: Prior to 2005, the General Social Survey did not ask those who had no religious affiliation about the frequency of attending religious services and they were assumed to have not attended. In 2006 and 2008, all respondents were asked about frequency of attendance.

In 2008, about 80% of those with no religious affiliation did not attend and 16% attended infrequently.

1. "Monthly" refers to attendance at religious services at least once a month during the previous 12 months.
2. "Not at all" indicates not attending religious services at all during the previous 12 months.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

Table 29.7 Annual admissions to shelters, by facility type, 2008

	Total	Women number	Children
All facility types	101,019	61,690	37,902
Transition homes	44,639	27,420	17,219
Second-stage housing	3,312	1,489	1,823
Safe home network	817	500	317
Women's emergency shelter	25,530	14,170	9,933
Emergency shelter	19,182	11,601	7,581
Family resource centre	1,135	749	386
Other types of shelter ¹	6,404	5,761	643

Notes: The woman-child distribution of annual admissions was unknown for about 4% of admissions; in such cases, shelters only provided the total number of admissions for the year. Precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2008 or their own 12-month fiscal period.

1. Includes all facilities not otherwise classified. This category may include Rural Family Violence Prevention Centres in Alberta, Interim Housing in Manitoba and other types of emergency shelters like the YWCA. These services may not be exclusive to abused women.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 256-0013.

Table 29.8 Women residing in shelters for reasons of abuse, 2008

	number	%
Type of abuse		
Physical abuse	2,349	73
Sexual abuse	1,040	32
Financial abuse	1,550	48
Psychological abuse	2,798	87
Threats	1,658	51
Harassment	1,209	38
Other abuse	368	11
To protect children from		
Physical abuse	523	23
Sexual abuse	171	8
Psychological abuse	842	38
Threats	433	19
Neglect	314	14
Witnessing abuse of their mother	1,065	48
For unknown reasons	31	3

Note: Respondents may report more than one type of abuse.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 256-0014.

Table 29.9 Time spent doing unpaid work, by sex, 2008

	Total	Males	Females
	%		
Housework, inside the household			
No hours	13	16	10
Fewer than 5 hours	24	29	19
5 to 14 hours	38	38	38
15 hours or more	25	18	33
Housework, outside the household			
No hours	85	82	88
Fewer than 10 hours	13	16	11
10 hours or more	2	2	2
Looking after children, inside the household¹			
No hours	14	18	10
Fewer than 15 hours	17	24	10
15 hours or more	69	58	80
Looking after children, outside the household			
No hours	83	85	82
Fewer than 5 hours	7	7	7
5 hours or more	9	8	11
Providing care or assistance to seniors, inside the household			
No hours	82	84	82
Fewer than 10 hours	8	9	7
10 hours or more	10	8	12
Providing care or assistance to seniors, outside the household			
No hours	87	88	85
Fewer than 5 hours	10	9	10
5 hours or more	4	3	5

Note: Does not include volunteer work for a non-profit organization, a religious organization, a charity or community group, or work without pay in the operation of a family farm, business or professional practice.

1. The question was asked of respondents who had a child aged 14 or younger living in the household.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-640-X.

Table 29.10 Occupations, by sex, 1989, 1999 and 2009

	1989				
	Males		Females		Females' share ¹
	number	%	number	%	%
All occupations²	7,292.0	100.0	5,704.2	100.0	43.9
Management occupations	774.4	10.6	364.3	6.4	32.0
Senior management occupations	52.8	0.7	14.8	0.3	21.9
Other management occupations	721.5	9.9	349.5	6.1	32.6
Business, finance and administrative occupations	728.6	10.0	1,825.1	32.0	71.5
Professional occupations in business and finance	169.1	2.3	118.1	2.1	41.1
Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations	139.2	1.9	753.7	13.2	84.4
Clerical occupations, including supervisors	420.2	5.8	953.4	16.7	69.4
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	541.8	7.4	131.4	2.3	19.5
Health occupations	144.5	2.0	519.5	9.1	78.2
Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses	83.0	1.1	265.0	4.6	76.1
Technical, assisting and related occupations in health	61.5	0.8	254.5	4.5	80.6
Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	335.0	4.6	487.0	8.5	59.2
Occupations in social science, government service and religion	142.2	2.0	254.0	4.5	64.1
Teachers and professors	192.8	2.6	233.0	4.1	54.7
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	156.8	2.2	157.4	2.8	50.1
Sales and service occupations	1,328.8	18.2	1,650.5	28.9	55.4
Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers	232.6	3.2	102.8	1.8	30.7
Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors	219.0	3.0	531.1	9.3	70.8
Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors	140.3	1.9	221.8	3.9	61.3
Occupation in protective services	166.1	2.3	22.9	0.4	12.1
Childcare and home support workers	20.7	0.3	194.5	3.4	90.4
Sales and service occupations not elsewhere classified, including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors	550.1	7.5	577.4	10.1	51.2
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,075.9	28.5	117.7	2.1	5.4
Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation	220.2	3.0	9.6	0.2	4.2
Construction trades	296.6	4.1	8.2	0.1	2.7
Other trades occupations	787.5	10.8	40.2	0.7	4.9
Transport and equipment operators	497.3	6.8	38.2	0.7	7.1
Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations	274.4	3.8	21.4	0.4	7.2
Occupations unique to primary industry	495.4	6.8	125.3	2.2	20.2
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	710.9	9.7	326.0	5.7	31.4
Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors	550.8	7.6	239.9	4.2	30.3
Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities	160.1	2.2	86.1	1.5	35.0

1. Females' share of total employed in occupation.

2. Includes occupations that are not classified.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0024.

Note to readers:

This table has been corrected as of April 8, 2011.

1999					2009				
Males		Females		Females' share ¹	Males		Females		Females' share ¹
number	%	number	%	%	number	%	number	%	%
7,797.2	100.0	6,609.6	100.0	45.9	8,772.7	100.0	8,076.2	100.0	47.9
884.4	11.3	478.2	7.2	35.1	967.2	11.0	569.2	7.0	37.0
60.2	0.8	23.6	0.4	28.2	56.2	0.6	26.0	0.3	31.6
824.1	10.6	454.6	6.9	35.5	911.0	10.4	543.1	6.7	37.3
741.8	9.5	1,833.4	27.7	71.2	885.5	10.1	2,168.1	26.8	71.0
211.7	2.7	206.2	3.1	49.3	278.5	3.2	292.8	3.6	51.2
121.1	1.6	686.4	10.4	85.0	138.0	1.6	694.5	8.6	83.4
409.0	5.2	940.7	14.2	69.7	468.9	5.3	1,180.8	14.6	71.6
747.2	9.6	195.0	3.0	20.7	926.7	10.6	266.0	3.3	22.3
166.0	2.1	607.4	9.2	78.5	207.4	2.4	858.4	10.6	80.5
96.8	1.2	287.5	4.3	74.8	118.9	1.4	383.3	4.7	76.3
69.3	0.9	320.0	4.8	82.2	88.5	1.0	475.1	5.9	84.3
396.1	5.1	729.5	11.0	64.8	475.1	5.4	1,085.2	13.4	69.6
184.2	2.4	385.9	5.8	67.7	234.5	2.7	619.7	7.7	72.5
211.9	2.7	343.6	5.2	61.9	240.6	2.7	465.5	5.8	65.9
189.8	2.4	223.6	3.4	54.1	250.2	2.9	298.5	3.7	54.4
1,448.3	18.6	1,940.2	29.4	57.3	1,765.2	20.1	2,330.9	28.9	56.9
271.3	3.5	144.4	2.2	34.7	362.9	4.1	209.5	2.6	36.6
255.5	3.3	601.6	9.1	70.2	337.5	3.8	717.5	8.9	68.0
176.2	2.3	284.1	4.3	61.7	200.8	2.3	324.7	4.0	61.8
159.8	2.0	39.2	0.6	19.7	201.0	2.3	50.1	0.6	20.0
18.8	0.2	203.3	3.1	91.5	16.4	0.2	203.4	2.5	92.5
566.7	7.3	667.5	10.1	54.1	646.5	7.4	825.6	10.2	56.1
2,036.0	26.1	130.7	2.0	6.0	2,310.2	26.3	157.5	2.0	6.4
182.5	2.3	11.5	0.2	5.9	254.8	2.9	13.2	0.2	4.9
298.0	3.8	8.7	0.1	2.8	368.8	4.2	12.5	0.2	3.3
791.3	10.1	44.2	0.7	5.3	838.3	9.6	40.6	0.5	4.6
523.3	6.7	40.1	0.6	7.1	565.7	6.4	48.6	0.6	7.9
241.0	3.1	26.2	0.4	9.8	282.6	3.2	42.5	0.5	13.1
461.5	5.9	126.8	1.9	21.6	431.3	4.9	104.4	1.3	19.5
726.1	9.3	344.7	5.2	32.2	553.9	6.3	238.1	2.9	30.1
592.8	7.6	266.8	4.0	31.0	467.5	5.3	180.2	2.2	27.8
133.3	1.7	78.0	1.2	36.9	86.5	1.0	58.0	0.7	40.1

Table 29.11 Top occupations by sex, 2006

	Employment	2001 to 2006 change number
Males		
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	285,800	63,600
Truck drivers	276,200	40,900
Retail trade managers	192,200	-8,100
Janitors, caretakers and building superintendents	154,100	18,800
Farmers and farm managers	147,800	-21,200
Material handlers	147,000	13,900
Automotive service technicians, truck and bus mechanics and mechanical repairers	143,000	20,400
Carpenters	142,400	32,900
Construction trades helpers and labourers	133,600	47,500
Sales, marketing and advertising managers	102,600	10,200
Females		
Retail salespersons and sales clerks	400,000	68,600
Cashiers	255,500	35,500
Registered nurses	249,400	33,800
General office clerks	244,200	23,100
Secretaries (except legal and medical)	237,300	-16,500
Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	214,600	19,900
Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related occupations	194,800	23,100
Early childhood educators and assistants	157,700	31,700
Food and beverage servers	152,000	-2,900
Light duty cleaners	147,400	24,400

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

Table 29.12 Employment rate of women with children at home, by age of youngest child, 1976 to 2008

	Total with children under age 16	Youngest child under age 3	Youngest child aged 3 to 5	Youngest child aged 6 to 15	No children at home ¹
	%				
1976	39.1	27.6	36.8	46.4	60.9
1977	40.4	29.3	37.9	47.5	61.2
1978	42.6	32.0	40.6	49.2	62.3
1979	44.6	34.6	42.9	50.9	64.1
1980	47.1	36.9	45.2	53.5	65.2
1981	49.3	39.3	46.7	56.2	66.0
1982	48.8	39.4	46.5	55.3	64.9
1983	49.8	42.2	47.9	55.0	65.7
1984	51.6	44.1	49.1	57.0	66.1
1985	53.9	46.7	52.0	59.1	67.7
1986	56.6	49.3	54.4	61.8	69.1
1987	58.2	50.2	56.1	63.8	69.8
1988	60.4	51.8	58.2	66.5	71.7
1989	62.3	52.9	59.2	69.0	72.7
1990	63.0	53.4	59.5	70.1	73.5
1991	62.8	54.4	60.1	69.0	72.6
1992	62.1	54.0	59.4	68.0	71.6
1993	62.4	54.4	59.4	68.5	71.6
1994	62.8	55.6	59.1	68.5	72.1
1995	63.8	56.0	60.2	69.8	73.0
1996	64.5	57.8	60.5	69.8	72.4
1997	65.9	58.8	62.1	71.1	73.4
1998	67.0	59.2	63.9	72.1	74.8
1999	68.4	60.1	66.0	73.4	76.0
2000	69.2	60.3	67.3	74.4	76.3
2001	70.1	61.3	67.0	75.3	76.8
2002	71.4	61.9	68.1	77.0	77.9
2003	71.6	62.7	68.5	76.7	79.0
2004	72.4	64.5	69.4	77.0	79.3
2005	72.8	64.7	70.6	77.4	78.7
2006	72.9	64.3	69.4	78.2	79.9
2007	74.3	65.1	72.6	79.4	80.9
2008	73.8	64.5	70.3	80.0	81.2

1. Women aged 55 and younger with no children aged 16 and younger living at home.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table 29.13 Children with disabilities participating in social activities, selected characteristics, 2006

	Organized sports and physical activities	Organized non-sports activities	Virtual peer network ¹
	%		
Children with disabilities	63	54	72
Type of disability			
Physical only ²	70	64	86
Non-physical only	69	53	76
Both physical and non-physical	59 ³	52 ³	66 ³
Severity of disability			
Mild ²	70	57	86
Moderate	67	55	80
Severe	65	54	71 ³
Very severe	45 ³	49	43 ³
Child's condition causes disadvantages at school			
None/few ²	67	56	78
Often/always	58 ³	52	63 ³
Child's condition causes disadvantages in transportation or leisure			
None/few ²	67	56	77
Often/always	49 ³	47	52 ³
Child receives help with everyday activities because of condition			
No ²	66	54	81
Yes	54 ³	53	44 ³
Overall, the school accommodates the child's condition			
Mainly agree ²	63	54	71
Strongly agree	65	56	77
Age group			
5 to 9 ²	68	53	60
10 to 14	60	55	82 ³
Sex			
Males ²	63	51	69
Females	64	61 ³	80 ³
Family structure			
Lone-parent family ²	59	46	76
Two-parent family	65	57 ³	71
Family income			
Under \$30,000 ²	54	48	70
\$30,000 to \$59,999	54	50	73
\$60,000 to \$89,999	67 ³	57	74
\$90,000 or more	76 ³	61	72
Place of residence			
Rural Canada ²	56	57	78
Urban Canada	65 ³	54	71

Note: Children aged 5 to 14.

1. Children who take part in Internet chatrooms, newsgroups, or use e-mail or the phone to keep in touch with friends.

2. Reference group.

3. Statistically significant difference from reference group at $p < 0.05$.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.