

The Canadian labour market recovered relatively quickly from the 2008–2009 recession. During the downturn, unemployment reached 8.7% and the number of people employed fell by more than 400,000 in the 9 months following October 2008.

By January 2011—27 months after employment last peaked in October 2008—employment had regained all of the lost ground and unemployment had declined to 7.8%. By comparison, the labour market took much longer to recover from the recessions in the early 1980s and early 1990s—40 months and 53 months, respectively.

## Employment growth

Employment increased by 298,000 (1.8%) in 2010, mostly in the first half of the year. This was the largest increase since 2007. This increase followed a 1.2% decrease in employment in 2009.

The job growth was in both full-time (215,000) and part-time (83,000) work; however, part-time grew at a faster pace (2.6% versus 1.6%). This contrasts with 2009, when full-time employment declined by 1.5% and part-time employment increased by 0.2%. With more people working full time in 2010, the number of hours worked rose 1.9%, after having declined 0.8% the year before.

Older workers experienced the fastest employment growth in 2010. Employment among workers aged 55 and older increased 6.4% (180,000), with strong employment growth seen among both older men (6.0%) and older women (6.8%). Employment grew by 0.8% for both core-age workers (aged 25 to 54) and youths (aged 15 to 24). For core-age workers, all the employment growth occurred among men (2.0%).

In the downturn, younger workers, men and individuals with less education experienced disproportionate job losses.

## Where the jobs are

Most of 2010's employment growth was in the private sector, where the increase numbered 297,000 employees, up 2.8%. Employment in the public sector increased by 109,000 workers, up 3.1%. The number of self-employed workers, however, fell by 108,000 workers, a drop of 3.9%. In 2009, self-employment grew by 85,000 and the number of private-sector employees fell by 293,000. There was little change in the public sector.

Manufacturing dominated employment growth at year-end. In December 2010, employment in manufacturing rose steeply. Overall, manufacturing employment increased 2.2% in 2010. However, the fastest employment growth occurred in the following industries: transportation and warehousing (9.8%); natural resources (7.3%); business, building and other support services (6.8%); public administration (5.3%); and construction (4.3%).

Provincially, employment growth rates in 2010 were above the national average of 1.8% in Newfoundland and Labrador (3.9%), Quebec (2.4%), Manitoba (2.4%) and Ontario (2.3%). Ontario and Quebec are home to nearly 3 out of 4 manufacturing jobs. West of Manitoba, employment growth was much slower than the national average, while employment declined 1.1% in each of the Maritime provinces.

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## The underemployed

While employment recovered ground lost during the downturn, some of the workforce still remained underemployed as 2010 drew to a close. Visible underemployment happens when someone does not believe his or her work hours are sufficient, while invisible underemployment occurs when skills are not fully used or when the job is considered substandard because of wages or other employment characteristics.

A proxy for visible underemployment is the number of part-time workers who would prefer to be working full time. From October 2008 to October 2010, the number of involuntary part-time workers increased by 20.0% (140,400). These underemployed workers represented 4.1% of the employed population in October 2008, which expanded to 4.9% in October 2010.

An alternative measure of unemployment known as R7, which Statistics Canada produces according to concepts and methods suggested by the International

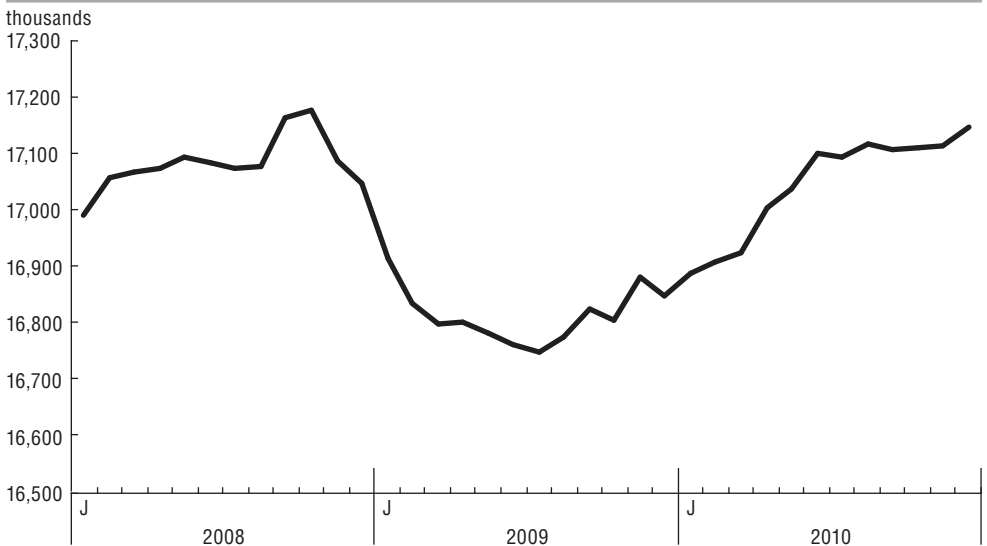
**Table 21.a**  
**Labour market indicators**

	2009	2010
	thousands	
<b>Population aged 15 and older</b>	<b>27,298.2</b>	<b>27,658.5</b>
Labour force	18,329.0	18,525.1
Employment	16,813.1	17,041.0
Unemployment	1,516.0	1,484.1
Not in labour force	8,969.1	9,133.4
	%	
Unemployment rate	8.3	8.0
Participation rate	67.1	67.0
Employment rate	61.6	61.6

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Labor Organization, includes involuntary part-time workers—or underemployed workers. Taking the underemployed into account can increase the unemployment rate by a substantial margin. The R7 rate was 7.4% in October 2008, compared with the standard unemployment rate of 5.6%. By 2009, R7 was 9.9% and the standard rate was 7.6%. By October 2010, the R7 rate had fallen 0.6 percentage points, but was still much higher than it had been at the beginning of the recession.

**Chart 21.1**  
**Employment, all industries, by month**



**Note:** Seasonally adjusted.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0087.

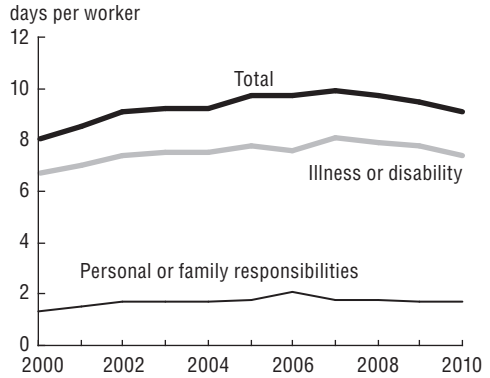
## Work absences for personal reasons rising

Canadians are increasingly missing work for personal reasons (illness, disability and personal or family responsibilities excluding maternity). In 2010, 9.1 days were missed on average by employees working full-time, compared with 8.0 days in 2000. Factors behind this trend are aging workers, more women in the workforce, high stress and generous sick and family-related benefits.

In 2010, men were absent 7.6 days and women, 11.0. Full-time workers with one or more preschoolers were absent 3.1 days, whereas families without children were absent 1.4 days. Workers who do not belong to a union, are not permanent or work in the private sector missed fewer days.

The most days missed in 2010 were by full-time employees in Newfoundland and Labrador (11.0), New Brunswick, Quebec

**Chart 21.2**  
Work absences for personal reasons



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

and Manitoba (10.4); workers in Alberta (8.1) and Ontario (8.2) were absent the least number of days. The industry with the most days missed was health care and social assistance (13.4) and the industry with the least days was professional, scientific and technical services (5.4).

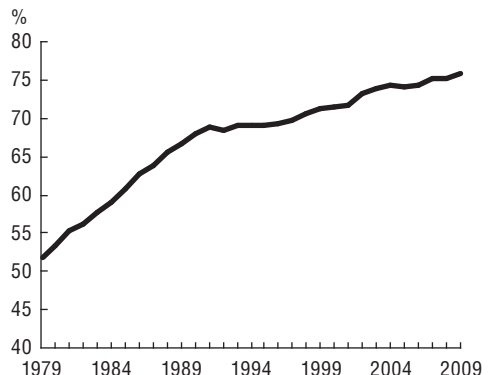
## Working wives in economic downturns

Over the past 40 years, women's participation in the labour force has been increasing; this trend has improved the economic security of Canadian couples during economic downturns.

In the 2008–2009 recession, almost 70% of unemployed husbands had a working spouse, compared with 50% during the 1981–1983 recession. Women married to unemployed men averaged about 30 hours of work per week in both of these downturns. They worked on average 41 weeks in 2006, an increase from 35 weeks in 1981. By 2006, wives were earning an average of \$18,550 per year, compared with \$10,690 in 1981.

Between the two downturns, more and more women joined the labour market. Women with an unemployed spouse

**Chart 21.3**  
Labour force participation rates of married women aged 20 to 64



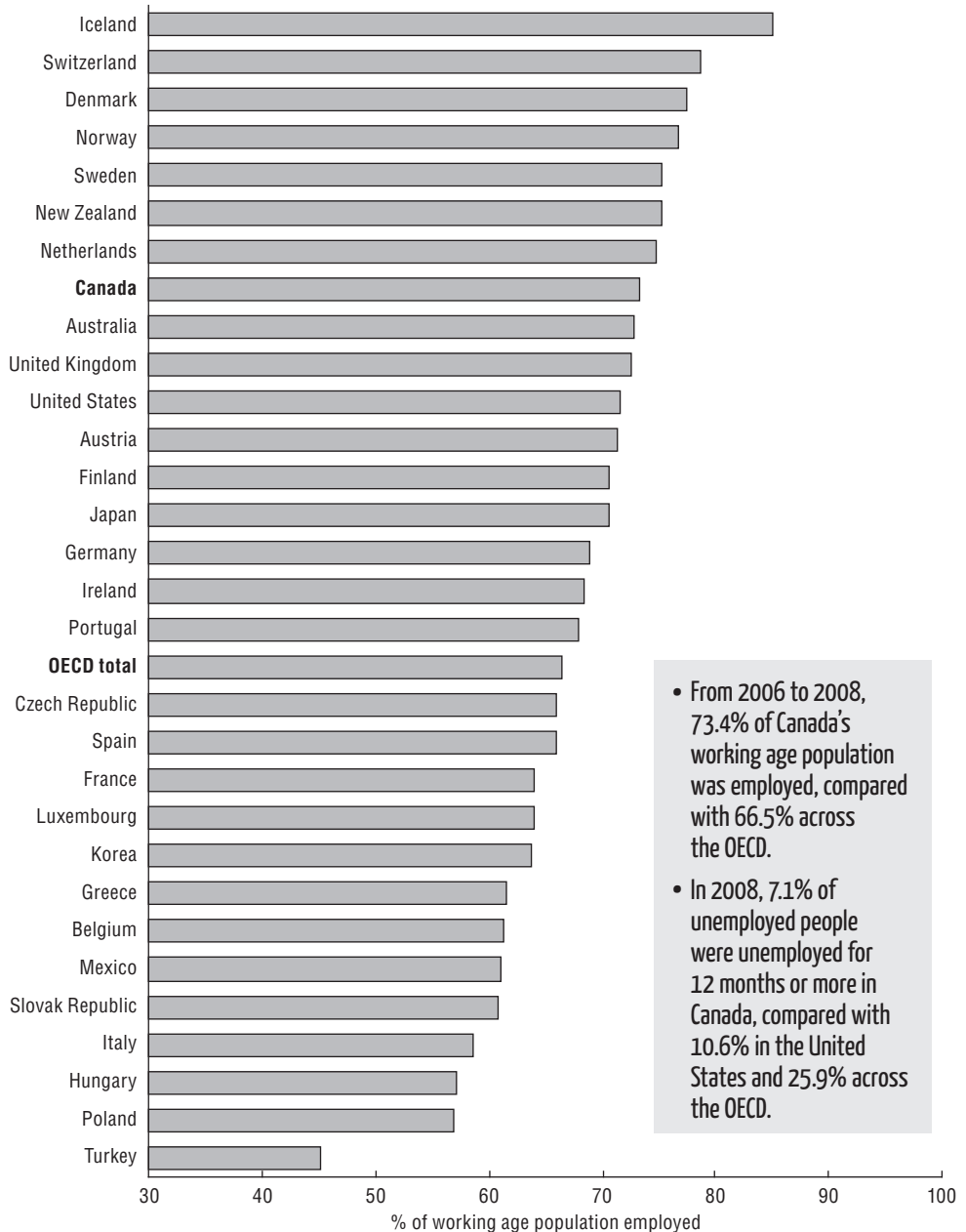
Note: Includes legal marriage and common-law relationships.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

increased their participation the most when their husbands were aged 45 to 64 or when their husbands did not have a university degree.

# INTERNATIONAL perspective

**Chart 21.4**  
**Employment rate by selected country, 2006-to-2008 average**



Source: Data based on OECD (2010), *OECD Factbook 2010*.

**Table 21.1 Labour force characteristics, by sex and by province, 2010**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands				
<b>Population</b>					
Both sexes	27,658.5	428.1	117.0	777.0	616.8
Males	13,624.9	208.5	56.9	371.0	298.4
Females	14,033.6	219.6	60.2	406.0	318.3
<b>Labour force</b>					
Both sexes	18,525.1	256.3	79.5	498.8	392.5
Males	9,763.3	133.0	41.2	253.3	203.2
Females	8,761.8	123.3	38.3	245.4	189.3
<b>Employment</b>					
Both sexes	17,041.0	219.4	70.6	452.5	356.1
Males	8,911.6	110.0	35.8	226.7	181.2
Females	8,129.5	109.4	34.8	225.7	174.9
<b>Unemployment</b>					
Both sexes	1,484.1	36.9	8.9	46.3	36.4
Males	851.7	23.0	5.3	26.6	22.0
Females	632.4	13.9	3.5	19.7	14.4
<b>Not in the labour force</b>					
Both sexes	9,133.4	171.8	37.6	278.3	224.2
Males	3,861.6	75.5	15.7	117.7	95.2
Females	5,271.8	96.2	21.8	160.6	129.0
	%				
<b>Participation rate</b>					
Both sexes	67.0	59.9	67.9	64.2	63.6
Males	71.7	63.8	72.4	68.3	68.1
Females	62.4	56.1	63.6	60.4	59.5
<b>Employment rate</b>					
Both sexes	61.6	51.2	60.3	58.2	57.7
Males	65.4	52.8	62.9	61.1	60.7
Females	57.9	49.8	57.8	55.6	54.9
<b>Unemployment rate</b>					
Both sexes	8.0	14.4	11.2	9.3	9.3
Males	8.7	17.3	12.9	10.5	10.8
Females	7.2	11.3	9.1	8.0	7.6

**Note:** Population aged 15 and older.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
thousands					
6,507.2	10,790.6	941.0	790.9	2,960.9	3,729.1
3,213.1	5,276.0	464.1	391.4	1,509.6	1,835.8
3,294.0	5,514.6	476.9	399.5	1,451.3	1,893.3
4,253.6	7,236.6	654.9	553.0	2,157.3	2,442.7
2,244.2	3,767.5	349.3	296.7	1,188.8	1,286.2
2,009.4	3,469.1	305.6	256.2	968.6	1,156.6
3,915.1	6,610.0	619.8	524.3	2,016.6	2,256.5
2,045.0	3,417.5	329.6	280.4	1,108.1	1,177.3
1,870.2	3,192.5	290.2	243.9	908.5	1,079.2
338.5	626.6	35.1	28.7	140.7	186.2
199.2	350.0	19.7	16.3	80.7	108.9
139.2	276.6	15.4	12.3	60.0	77.3
2,253.6	3,554.0	286.1	237.9	803.5	1,286.4
968.9	1,508.5	114.8	94.7	320.8	549.7
1,284.6	2,045.5	171.2	143.2	482.7	736.7
%					
65.4	67.1	69.6	69.9	72.9	65.5
69.8	71.4	75.3	75.8	78.7	70.1
61.0	62.9	64.1	64.1	66.7	61.1
60.2	61.3	65.9	66.3	68.1	60.5
63.6	64.8	71.0	71.6	73.4	64.1
56.8	57.9	60.9	61.1	62.6	57.0
8.0	8.7	5.4	5.2	6.5	7.6
8.9	9.3	5.6	5.5	6.8	8.5
6.9	8.0	5.0	4.8	6.2	6.7

**Table 21.2 Labour force and participation rates, by sex and age group, 1985 to 2010**

	Labour force			Participation rates	
	15 and older			15 and older	
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Males	Females
	thousands			%	
1985	<b>13,026.1</b>	7,485.3	5,540.7	76.7	54.9
1986	<b>13,282.7</b>	7,589.0	5,693.7	76.9	55.7
1987	<b>13,526.0</b>	7,680.2	5,845.8	76.8	56.5
1988	<b>13,779.1</b>	7,754.3	6,024.8	76.6	57.4
1989	<b>14,057.0</b>	7,872.4	6,184.6	76.8	58.1
1990	<b>14,244.6</b>	7,924.1	6,320.6	76.1	58.5
1991	<b>14,336.3</b>	7,924.6	6,411.8	75.0	58.4
1992	<b>14,336.1</b>	7,911.2	6,425.0	73.9	57.8
1993	<b>14,435.0</b>	7,943.2	6,491.9	73.3	57.7
1994	<b>14,573.7</b>	8,014.3	6,559.4	73.1	57.5
1995	<b>14,689.2</b>	8,049.5	6,639.8	72.5	57.5
1996	<b>14,848.5</b>	8,122.8	6,725.7	72.2	57.5
1997	<b>15,080.6</b>	8,235.9	6,844.6	72.2	57.8
1998	<b>15,314.8</b>	8,326.4	6,988.4	72.1	58.4
1999	<b>15,583.7</b>	8,453.4	7,130.3	72.4	58.9
2000	<b>15,841.9</b>	8,565.7	7,276.2	72.3	59.4
2001	<b>16,104.9</b>	8,689.2	7,415.7	72.3	59.7
2002	<b>16,569.1</b>	8,908.1	7,661.0	73.0	60.9
2003	<b>16,948.0</b>	9,064.9	7,883.2	73.4	61.9
2004	<b>17,154.3</b>	9,158.4	7,995.9	73.2	61.9
2005	<b>17,293.5</b>	9,236.6	8,056.9	72.8	61.6
2006	<b>17,516.7</b>	9,308.3	8,208.4	72.3	61.8
2007	<b>17,884.2</b>	9,472.3	8,411.9	72.5	62.5
2008	<b>18,203.9</b>	9,644.4	8,559.5	72.8	62.7
2009	<b>18,329.0</b>	9,671.3	8,657.8	71.9	62.5
2010	<b>18,525.1</b>	9,763.3	8,761.8	71.7	62.4

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
%							
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
64.0	60.4	91.6	77.8	55.4	37.1	9.8	3.4
63.6	59.2	91.9	78.5	55.8	38.1	9.9	3.6
63.4	60.1	92.2	79.0	55.9	39.3	10.3	3.5
65.3	61.6	92.1	79.6	56.4	40.0	9.8	3.4
65.8	62.9	92.1	79.9	56.7	40.9	9.5	3.3
66.0	63.2	92.1	80.4	56.9	41.6	9.4	3.4
67.7	65.3	92.4	81.3	58.2	43.2	10.4	3.8
68.2	66.4	92.5	81.8	59.2	45.1	11.5	4.3
67.6	66.0	92.4	82.2	59.6	45.5	11.8	4.5
66.0	65.7	92.3	81.7	59.9	45.7	12.1	4.9
66.2	66.2	92.1	81.7	59.6	46.6	12.1	5.2
67.4	66.5	92.1	82.5	60.0	47.7	13.0	5.6
68.0	67.0	92.4	82.1	60.5	48.5	14.2	6.8
65.7	65.2	91.4	82.3	60.5	48.9	15.1	6.7
64.4	64.6	91.3	82.3	60.7	49.3	16.2	7.5



**Table 21.3 Labour force characteristics, by sex and age group, 2010**

	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands			%		
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>18,525.1</b>	<b>17,041.0</b>	<b>1,484.1</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>
15 to 24	2,876.5	2,451.3	425.2	64.5	55.0	14.8
15 to 19	1,113.2	891.4	221.8	51.4	41.1	19.9
20 to 24	1,763.3	1,559.9	203.4	76.9	68.0	11.5
25 and older	15,648.7	14,589.7	1,058.9	67.5	62.9	6.8
25 to 44	7,967.6	7,389.8	577.8	86.8	80.5	7.3
25 to 34	3,941.5	3,636.9	304.5	86.2	79.6	7.7
35 to 44	4,026.2	3,752.9	273.3	87.5	81.5	6.8
45 to 64	7,162.7	6,707.1	455.7	75.4	70.6	6.4
45 to 54	4,545.6	4,263.8	281.9	85.6	80.3	6.2
55 to 64	2,617.1	2,443.3	173.8	62.5	58.3	6.6
55 and older	3,135.4	2,936.1	199.2	36.0	33.7	6.4
65 and older	518.3	492.8	25.4	11.4	10.9	4.9
<b>Males</b>	<b>9,763.3</b>	<b>8,911.6</b>	<b>851.7</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>
15 to 24	1,467.6	1,216.5	251.1	64.4	53.4	17.1
15 to 19	547.3	422.8	124.5	49.4	38.2	22.7
20 to 24	920.3	793.6	126.6	78.6	67.8	13.8
25 and older	8,295.7	7,695.1	600.6	73.1	67.8	7.2
25 to 44	4,195.1	3,877.5	317.7	91.3	84.4	7.6
25 to 34	2,075.3	1,901.0	174.3	90.7	83.1	8.4
35 to 44	2,119.8	1,976.5	143.3	92.0	85.8	6.8
45 to 64	3,768.4	3,502.1	266.4	80.1	74.4	7.1
45 to 54	2,361.1	2,200.5	160.5	89.1	83.0	6.8
55 to 64	1,407.3	1,301.6	105.9	68.4	63.3	7.5
55 and older	1,739.6	1,617.1	122.5	42.4	39.4	7.0
65 and older	332.2	315.5	16.7	16.2	15.4	5.0
<b>Females</b>	<b>8,761.8</b>	<b>8,129.5</b>	<b>632.4</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>7.2</b>
15 to 24	1,408.9	1,234.8	174.1	64.6	56.6	12.4
15 to 19	565.9	468.5	97.4	53.4	44.2	17.2
20 to 24	843.0	766.2	76.8	75.1	68.2	9.1
25 and older	7,352.9	6,894.7	458.3	62.0	58.2	6.2
25 to 44	3,772.5	3,512.3	260.2	82.3	76.7	6.9
25 to 34	1,866.0	1,735.9	130.2	81.7	76.0	7.0
35 to 44	1,906.4	1,776.5	130.0	82.9	77.3	6.8
45 to 64	3,394.5	3,205.1	189.3	70.9	66.9	5.6
45 to 54	2,184.7	2,063.3	121.4	82.2	77.7	5.6
55 to 64	1,209.8	1,141.8	67.9	56.7	53.5	5.6
55 and older	1,395.8	1,319.1	76.8	30.3	28.6	5.5
65 and older	186.0	177.3	8.8	7.5	7.1	4.7

**Note:** Population aged 15 and older.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

**Table 21.4 Labour force characteristics, by census metropolitan area, 2010**

	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands			%		
St. John's	109.3	100.9	8.4	68.6	63.3	7.7
Halifax	236.0	221.1	14.9	70.6	66.1	6.3
Moncton	76.2	70.9	5.3	67.3	62.6	7.0
Saint John	69.3	64.0	5.3	65.7	60.7	7.6
Saguenay	75.6	69.5	6.1	59.8	55.0	8.1
Québec	431.1	410.2	21.0	68.6	65.2	4.9
Sherbrooke	100.3	92.6	7.6	61.6	56.8	7.6
Trois-Rivières	72.8	66.2	6.6	58.9	53.6	9.1
Montréal	2,138.9	1,954.2	184.7	67.2	61.4	8.6
Ottawa–Gatineau	736.1	687.9	48.2	72.5	67.7	6.5
Kingston	82.1	77.1	5.0	62.7	58.9	6.1
Peterborough	63.2	57.2	6.1	62.0	56.1	9.7
Oshawa	209.0	188.2	20.8	70.1	63.1	10.0
Toronto	3,210.2	2,919.4	290.8	68.3	62.2	9.1
Hamilton	402.5	371.8	30.7	65.8	60.8	7.6
St. Catharines–Niagara	212.5	192.5	20.0	62.9	57.0	9.4
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	286.6	263.7	22.9	71.2	65.5	8.0
Brantford	73.8	67.4	6.4	68.9	62.9	8.7
Guelph	82.0	75.5	6.5	73.2	67.4	7.9
London	268.1	244.9	23.1	65.7	60.1	8.6
Windsor	168.0	148.7	19.3	62.6	55.4	11.5
Barrie	113.1	102.2	10.8	71.3	64.4	9.5
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	89.9	81.5	8.4	64.9	58.8	9.3
Thunder Bay	64.0	59.8	4.2	62.3	58.2	6.6
Winnipeg	433.1	408.5	24.5	70.5	66.5	5.7
Regina	124.8	118.9	5.9	71.8	68.4	4.7
Saskatoon	154.2	145.9	8.3	71.7	67.8	5.4
Calgary	756.2	704.8	51.3	74.6	69.5	6.8
Edmonton	679.2	633.4	45.8	71.5	66.7	6.7
Kelowna	102.6	94.6	7.9	69.8	64.4	7.7
Abbotsford–Mission	97.3	89.5	7.8	68.6	63.1	8.0
Vancouver	1,318.5	1,219.6	98.9	66.2	61.2	7.5
Victoria	194.9	183.4	11.6	65.4	61.6	6.0

**Notes:** Population aged 15 and older.

All geographic boundaries are based on the 2006 Census boundaries.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0110.

**Table 21.5 Full-time and part-time employment, by sex and age group, 2005 to 2010**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	thousands					
<b>Total employment</b>						
Both sexes	16,124.7	16,410.2	16,805.6	17,087.4	16,813.1	17,041.0
15 to 24	2,480.8	2,546.0	2,615.1	2,646.7	2,471.9	2,451.3
25 to 44	7,535.1	7,516.6	7,556.6	7,549.5	7,359.2	7,389.8
45 and older	6,108.8	6,347.6	6,633.9	6,891.2	6,982.0	7,199.9
Males	8,589.9	8,701.8	8,868.2	9,012.4	8,760.7	8,911.6
15 to 24	1,246.1	1,284.9	1,328.7	1,339.4	1,225.7	1,216.5
25 to 44	4,008.2	3,991.4	3,982.5	3,994.4	3,839.0	3,877.5
45 and older	3,335.7	3,425.5	3,557.1	3,678.5	3,696.0	3,817.6
Females	7,534.8	7,708.5	7,937.3	8,075.1	8,052.4	8,129.5
15 to 24	1,234.7	1,261.1	1,286.4	1,307.4	1,246.2	1,234.8
25 to 44	3,527.0	3,525.2	3,574.1	3,555.1	3,520.2	3,512.3
45 and older	2,773.1	2,922.2	3,076.8	3,212.6	3,286.0	3,382.3
<b>Full-time employment</b>						
Both sexes	13,158.1	13,431.6	13,732.7	13,922.9	13,578.9	13,736.7
15 to 24	1,370.4	1,419.9	1,444.3	1,457.8	1,312.9	1,274.3
25 to 44	6,628.8	6,645.6	6,681.8	6,666.4	6,447.7	6,460.3
45 and older	5,159.0	5,366.1	5,606.6	5,798.7	5,818.3	6,002.1
Males	7,654.3	7,752.0	7,883.1	7,991.2	7,707.2	7,830.9
15 to 24	784.1	811.2	835.7	840.4	752.0	736.2
25 to 44	3,810.8	3,804.8	3,793.1	3,787.2	3,615.7	3,648.6
45 and older	3,059.3	3,136.0	3,254.3	3,363.6	3,339.6	3,446.1
Females	5,503.8	5,679.6	5,849.6	5,931.7	5,871.7	5,905.8
15 to 24	586.2	608.8	608.6	617.4	560.9	538.1
25 to 44	2,818.0	2,840.8	2,888.8	2,879.3	2,832.1	2,811.7
45 and older	2,099.6	2,230.1	2,352.2	2,435.0	2,478.7	2,556.0
<b>Part-time employment</b>						
Both sexes	2,966.6	2,978.6	3,072.9	3,164.5	3,234.2	3,304.4
15 to 24	1,110.4	1,126.0	1,170.8	1,188.9	1,159.0	1,177.0
25 to 44	906.3	871.0	874.8	883.1	911.5	929.5
45 and older	949.8	981.6	1,027.3	1,092.5	1,163.7	1,197.8
Males	935.6	949.8	985.2	1,021.1	1,053.4	1,080.7
15 to 24	461.9	473.7	493.0	499.0	473.7	480.3
25 to 44	197.3	186.6	189.5	207.3	223.4	228.9
45 and older	276.4	289.5	302.7	314.9	356.4	371.5
Females	2,031.0	2,028.8	2,087.7	2,143.3	2,180.8	2,223.7
15 to 24	648.5	652.4	677.8	689.9	685.3	696.7
25 to 44	709.0	684.4	685.3	675.8	688.1	700.6
45 and older	673.4	692.1	724.6	777.6	807.3	826.3

**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, 2010**

	15 and older	15 to 24	25 to 44	45 and older
	thousands			
<b>All people employed part time</b>	<b>3,304.4</b>	<b>1,177.0</b>	<b>929.5</b>	<b>1,197.8</b>
Males	1,080.7	480.3	228.9	371.5
Females	2,223.7	696.7	700.6	826.3
	%			
<b>Both sexes</b>				
Own illness	3.4	0.5	3.1	6.5
Caring for children	9.4	0.8	26.8	4.4
Other personal/family responsibilities	2.6	0.5	3.6	4.0
Going to school	29.2	72.6	10.8	0.8
Personal preference	26.2	4.8	15.8	55.5
Other voluntary	1.3	0.6	1.9	1.5
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	27.8	20.3	38.0	27.4
<b>Males</b>				
Own illness	3.7	0.5	5.2	7.1
Caring for children	1.2	x	3.5	1.2
Other personal/family responsibilities	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.6
Going to school	36.5	73.0	17.9	0.9
Personal preference	25.1	4.6	16.7	56.7
Other voluntary	1.7	0.6	3.2	2.0
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	30.8	20.7	52.1	30.7
<b>Females</b>				
Own illness	3.2	0.4	2.4	6.2
Caring for children	13.4	1.3	34.4	5.8
Other personal/family responsibilities	3.4	0.5	4.3	5.1
Going to school	25.6	72.3	8.5	0.8
Personal preference	26.8	4.9	15.4	55.0
Other voluntary	1.1	0.6	1.5	1.2
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	26.4	20.0	33.4	25.9

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

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014.

**Table 21.7 Employment, by industry, 1996 to 2010**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	thousands					
<b>All industries</b>	<b>13,420.1</b>	<b>13,708.2</b>	<b>14,047.0</b>	<b>14,402.0</b>	<b>14,760.1</b>	<b>14,940.9</b>
Goods-producing	3,470.8	3,572.9	3,667.4	3,734.1	3,809.5	3,772.0
Agriculture	417.7	412.2	420.1	404.1	371.3	322.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	292.7	298.0	293.7	263.1	273.3	277.6
Utilities	124.0	115.7	114.3	114.7	115.8	122.9
Construction	711.9	725.8	736.0	763.9	806.9	819.5
Manufacturing	1,924.5	2,021.2	2,103.3	2,188.2	2,242.3	2,229.7
Services-producing	9,949.3	10,135.2	10,379.6	10,667.9	10,950.6	11,168.9
Trade	2,095.1	2,119.6	2,133.4	2,224.4	2,299.8	2,368.1
Transportation and warehousing	673.1	693.7	713.2	738.3	773.0	776.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	861.1	865.6	847.0	858.8	858.2	874.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	709.2	779.8	849.4	903.4	935.7	987.7
Business, building and other support services	421.1	440.4	476.6	502.5	531.2	532.8
Educational services	912.8	913.7	930.5	971.4	970.1	974.4
Health care and social assistance	1,392.8	1,384.6	1,425.2	1,436.9	1,516.9	1,545.3
Information, culture and recreation	578.2	602.1	613.6	629.2	667.6	709.3
Accommodation and food services	846.2	865.7	908.0	913.6	940.9	949.2
Other services	652.9	674.7	701.2	712.3	682.7	664.0
Public administration	806.8	795.5	781.6	777.1	774.6	786.4

**Notes:** Population aged 15 and older.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
thousands								
<b>15,297.9</b>	<b>15,662.9</b>	<b>15,921.8</b>	<b>16,124.7</b>	<b>16,410.2</b>	<b>16,805.6</b>	<b>17,087.4</b>	<b>16,813.1</b>	<b>17,041.0</b>
3,878.4	3,927.8	3,993.3	4,008.1	3,975.9	3,975.7	4,013.4	3,724.3	3,740.0
325.7	330.9	328.6	347.5	346.9	335.0	323.6	316.1	300.7
270.7	280.2	287.0	311.7	334.1	341.7	344.6	317.9	329.4
130.3	129.9	131.9	124.1	121.3	137.7	151.5	147.6	148.3
860.7	908.0	953.3	1,015.4	1,066.4	1,130.5	1,231.0	1,160.8	1,217.2
2,291.0	2,278.8	2,292.4	2,209.5	2,107.2	2,030.9	1,962.7	1,781.8	1,744.3
11,419.5	11,735.1	11,928.5	12,116.6	12,434.3	12,829.9	13,074.0	13,088.8	13,301.0
2,389.7	2,453.4	2,497.1	2,565.0	2,616.4	2,673.3	2,684.9	2,652.2	2,677.8
759.0	790.8	808.2	794.6	794.8	819.7	848.9	816.2	805.7
900.5	923.7	964.3	986.1	1,032.9	1,055.8	1,073.6	1,092.1	1,095.7
981.4	999.8	1,009.6	1,041.5	1,082.1	1,129.9	1,189.3	1,191.9	1,266.7
585.7	611.5	630.8	653.3	683.3	699.0	685.0	654.9	672.2
1,003.6	1,030.0	1,033.5	1,098.9	1,154.7	1,179.8	1,186.3	1,188.8	1,217.8
1,613.2	1,674.1	1,719.1	1,721.3	1,779.0	1,835.4	1,893.0	1,949.2	2,030.7
713.1	717.5	733.9	729.4	742.3	776.3	758.4	769.6	766.0
987.6	996.5	1,003.9	999.4	1,013.9	1,073.8	1,080.6	1,056.6	1,058.4
691.0	714.2	701.5	696.1	701.1	721.8	748.3	787.0	753.5
794.7	823.6	826.6	831.0	834.0	865.1	925.7	930.3	956.4

**Table 21.8 Employment, by industry and by province, 2010**

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands				
<b>All industries</b>	<b>17,041.0</b>	<b>219.4</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>452.5</b>	<b>356.1</b>
Goods-producing	3,740.0	44.7	16.7	86.8	79.8
Agriculture	300.7	1.7	3.3	5.8	5.8
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas extraction	329.4	15.9	2.8	12.0	10.5
Utilities	148.3	1.9	0.3	4.2	4.3
Construction	1,217.2	15.4	5.0	32.1	28.4
Manufacturing	1,744.3	9.8	5.3	32.7	30.8
Services-producing	13,301.0	174.6	54.0	365.7	276.3
Trade	2,677.8	37.4	10.3	76.3	56.0
Transportation and warehousing	805.7	11.8	2.1	18.5	18.9
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,095.7	7.6	2.5	24.4	15.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,266.7	7.1	2.7	23.7	15.6
Business, building and other support services	672.2	5.6	2.8	23.6	17.4
Educational services	1,217.8	17.1	5.9	33.6	26.4
Health care and social assistance	2,030.7	36.6	8.7	68.7	50.1
Information, culture and recreation	766.0	7.8	2.6	19.4	12.7
Accommodation and food services	1,058.4	13.9	5.2	28.5	20.8
Other services	753.5	11.2	3.2	18.5	17.2
Public administration	956.4	18.6	8.0	30.7	25.4

**Notes:** Population aged 15 and older.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

**Table 21.9 Payroll employment and earnings, public administration, 1997 to 2010**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	thousands				
<b>Employment</b>					
<b>All industries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>11,624.9</b>	<b>11,885.4</b>	<b>12,055.8</b>	<b>12,460.9</b>	<b>12,898.1</b>
Public administration	707.6	702.3	705.0	713.0	840.5
Federal administration	236.8	234.7	237.9	240.9	252.0
Provincial and territorial administration	202.7	202.1	206.1	208.0	224.3
Local administration	234.8	231.5	226.6	229.9	324.1
	average weekly (\$)				
<b>Earnings</b>					
<b>All industries<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>623.43</b>	<b>632.72</b>	<b>640.47</b>	<b>655.55</b>	<b>657.01</b>
Public administration	729.12	734.05	761.05	781.15	781.53
Federal administration	813.34	830.71	886.01	926.60	934.05
Provincial and territorial administration	741.41	750.14	758.82	767.44	798.67
Local administration	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, CANSIM tables 281-0024 and 281-0027.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
thousands					
<b>3,915.1</b>	<b>6,610.0</b>	<b>619.8</b>	<b>524.3</b>	<b>2,016.6</b>	<b>2,256.5</b>
848.3	1,394.0	143.4	143.4	540.2	442.7
53.6	84.6	25.2	41.8	47.1	31.8
30.1	40.7	7.2	26.0	143.6	40.6
33.3	58.8	8.1	5.0	18.4	14.0
230.7	428.8	39.7	40.1	206.5	190.5
500.7	781.1	63.1	30.5	124.6	165.8
3,066.8	5,216.0	476.4	381.0	1,476.4	1,813.8
637.6	1,011.1	92.9	80.2	306.0	370.1
165.6	304.3	35.2	25.7	104.9	118.6
235.9	497.6	34.5	30.5	105.2	141.8
296.7	544.8	27.3	23.4	150.9	174.3
143.5	283.8	19.9	11.7	72.9	91.0
257.8	489.1	51.9	39.3	129.5	167.3
506.0	718.3	91.1	67.8	219.3	264.2
174.7	322.4	22.6	18.6	77.0	108.1
243.5	388.3	40.0	30.6	125.2	162.3
166.5	283.7	25.8	24.3	98.4	104.7
238.9	372.5	35.3	28.6	86.9	111.4

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
thousands								
<b>13,108.5</b>	<b>13,383.0</b>	<b>13,605.7</b>	<b>13,890.0</b>	<b>14,260.9</b>	<b>14,570.4</b>	<b>14,845.0</b>	<b>14,575.8</b>	<b>14,701.4</b>
842.6	891.1	900.6	924.2	948.3	963.9	1,010.7	1,044.5	1,049.7
260.7	265.6	264.9	267.2	280.7	281.5	292.2	292.3	295.6
220.4	238.1	240.0	248.2	252.6	255.4	267.6	286.5	285.2
320.4	343.9	350.2	363.4	371.1	383.6	406.5	421.6	424.3
average weekly (\$)								
<b>672.85</b>	<b>690.87</b>	<b>709.37</b>	<b>737.39</b>	<b>755.53</b>	<b>788.18</b>	<b>810.96</b>	<b>823.88</b>	<b>853.19</b>
844.05	867.51	893.86	925.30	950.88	1,007.27	1,040.23	1,070.82	1,094.93
1,006.75	1,050.21	1,077.79	1,137.76	1,145.57	1,233.71	1,286.46	1,324.27	1,356.52
835.75	884.38	924.90	953.10	1,000.25	1,046.59	1,089.55	1,161.63	1,170.49
755.43	751.61	772.87	788.08	809.12	856.34	871.63	876.99	909.87



**Table 21.10 Employee wages, by selected characteristics and professions, 2009 and 2010**

	2009		2010	
	thousands	average hourly wage (\$)	thousands	average hourly wage (\$)
<b>All employed people<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>14,124.4</b>	<b>22.04</b>	<b>14,371.2</b>	<b>22.53</b>
Aged 15 to 24	2,385.4	12.83	2,362.0	13.05
Aged 25 to 54	9,751.4	23.98	9,891.9	24.41
Aged 55 and older	1,987.6	23.59	2,117.4	24.33
Males	7,026.5	23.87	7,175.3	24.33
Females	7,097.9	20.23	7,195.9	20.74
Full-time workers	11,499.4	23.53	11,683.4	24.04
Part-time workers	2,625.1	15.53	2,687.8	15.96
Union coverage <sup>2</sup>	4,444.4	25.20	4,532.6	26.04
No union coverage <sup>3</sup>	9,680.1	20.59	9,838.6	20.92
Permanent job <sup>4</sup>	12,355.1	22.70	12,449.2	23.25
Temporary job <sup>5</sup>	1,769.4	17.42	1,922.0	17.89
<b>Occupations</b>				
Management	1,018.2	34.07	1,004.6	34.89
Business, finance and administration	2,753.2	20.95	2,764.1	21.20
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,042.8	30.76	1,091.9	31.13
Health	921.9	25.95	956.2	26.26
Social science, education, public administration and religion	1,372.6	28.12	1,414.1	28.94
Art, culture, recreation and sport	332.6	21.55	346.8	22.61
Sales and service	3,663.8	14.83	3,721.8	15.26
Trade, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,010.7	21.80	2,048.3	22.39
Occupations unique to primary industry	265.9	18.73	274.0	19.42
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	742.7	18.92	749.5	19.12

**Note:** Data are in current dollars.

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, 1994 to 2008**

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Males	Females	Earnings ratio <sup>1</sup>	Males	Females	Earnings ratio <sup>1</sup>
	\$ constant 2008		%	\$ constant 2008		%
1994	40,000	24,800	61.9	53,600	37,600	70.2
1995	39,300	25,300	64.2	52,400	38,300	73.0
1996	40,000	25,400	63.6	53,000	38,600	72.8
1997	41,100	25,400	61.8	54,600	38,200	70.0
1998	42,300	26,500	62.8	56,300	40,500	71.9
1999	43,000	27,000	62.6	56,900	38,900	68.4
2000	44,500	27,500	61.7	56,900	40,200	70.6
2001	44,400	27,600	62.1	58,100	40,600	69.9
2002	44,400	27,900	62.8	58,200	40,800	70.2
2003	43,800	27,600	62.9	57,900	40,700	70.2
2004	44,000	27,900	63.5	59,900	42,000	70.1
2005	44,700	28,600	64.0	59,400	41,800	70.5
2006	44,800	29,000	64.7	60,000	43,200	71.9
2007	45,500	29,900	65.7	61,700	44,100	71.4
2008	46,900	30,200	64.5	62,600	44,700	71.3

1. Represents female-to-male earnings ratio.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

**Table 21.12 Earners, by sex and work pattern, 1994 to 2008**

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands					
1994	<b>14,968</b>	8,175	6,793	<b>8,337</b>	5,097	3,240
1995	<b>15,313</b>	8,324	6,988	<b>8,532</b>	5,175	3,357
1996	<b>15,275</b>	8,340	6,936	<b>8,416</b>	5,155	3,261
1997	<b>15,616</b>	8,465	7,152	<b>8,560</b>	5,230	3,330
1998	<b>15,896</b>	8,599	7,298	<b>8,178</b>	4,939	3,239
1999	<b>16,403</b>	8,813	7,590	<b>8,497</b>	5,066	3,431
2000	<b>16,858</b>	9,028	7,830	<b>8,305</b>	4,956	3,349
2001	<b>17,226</b>	9,221	8,004	<b>8,713</b>	5,194	3,518
2002	<b>17,445</b>	9,324	8,121	<b>8,483</b>	5,006	3,477
2003	<b>17,830</b>	9,494	8,336	<b>8,725</b>	5,075	3,650
2004	<b>18,163</b>	9,709	8,454	<b>9,006</b>	5,263	3,743
2005	<b>18,393</b>	9,779	8,615	<b>9,342</b>	5,396	3,946
2006	<b>18,863</b>	10,013	8,850	<b>9,072</b>	5,268	3,804
2007	<b>19,251</b>	10,176	9,076	<b>9,266</b>	5,339	3,927
2008	<b>19,464</b>	10,280	9,184	<b>9,593</b>	5,533	4,060

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, 2000 and 2010**

	2000			2010		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	%					
<b>All education levels</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>57.9</b>
15 to 24	56.2	56.7	55.7	55.0	53.4	56.6
25 to 44	80.8	86.6	75.1	80.5	84.4	76.7
45 and older	45.9	53.8	38.7	51.3	56.5	46.5
Less than Grade 9	21.9	30.4	14.2	19.8	27.5	12.7
15 to 24	25.1	29.6	19.0	24.2	27.3	20.5
25 to 44	52.0	62.8	39.6	51.0	62.4	35.1
45 and older	17.3	25.0	10.8	15.8	22.6	10.1
Some high school	45.3	53.0	37.4	40.3	45.7	34.5
15 to 24	41.9	43.1	40.6	37.4	36.5	38.4
25 to 44	67.8	76.5	56.7	63.6	70.2	54.1
45 and older	35.0	46.0	26.2	34.7	43.7	26.3
High school graduate	65.9	73.9	58.9	61.7	67.7	55.9
15 to 24	69.0	72.0	65.4	64.5	65.2	63.7
25 to 44	80.2	87.6	73.2	75.9	81.3	69.5
45 and older	50.5	58.9	44.4	53.0	59.6	48.0
Some postsecondary	63.6	67.3	60.0	60.7	62.9	58.6
15 to 24	58.6	58.6	58.6	57.1	55.3	58.8
25 to 44	77.0	82.7	71.5	73.8	77.8	69.2
45 and older	52.8	58.7	47.4	54.6	58.8	50.8
Postsecondary certificate or diploma <sup>1</sup>	72.9	78.0	67.8	70.8	74.0	67.6
15 to 24	75.7	75.4	75.9	75.3	73.1	77.3
25 to 44	85.2	90.2	80.2	84.6	88.4	80.7
45 and older	57.2	63.6	50.9	59.4	62.8	56.1
Bachelor's degree	78.1	80.9	75.5	75.3	77.8	73.2
15 to 24	75.1	74.4	75.6	73.2	68.7	75.9
25 to 44	86.4	91.0	82.6	85.0	88.9	82.1
45 and older	65.9	68.3	63.0	64.3	67.5	61.1
Above bachelor's degree	79.0	79.2	78.6	75.4	74.6	76.4
15 to 24	73.9	79.5	70.5	66.1	57.8	71.9
25 to 44	87.5	90.5	84.1	85.0	87.7	82.5
45 and older	70.7	70.4	71.4	67.9	66.5	69.9

1. Includes trades certificate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

**Table 21.14 Self-employment, by sex, 1980 to 2010**

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands		
1980	<b>1,363.6</b>	971.9	391.7
1981	<b>1,425.2</b>	1,020.6	404.6
1982	<b>1,483.2</b>	1,056.7	426.5
1983	<b>1,543.2</b>	1,094.5	448.7
1984	<b>1,569.7</b>	1,096.4	473.3
1985	<b>1,662.7</b>	1,148.8	513.9
1986	<b>1,656.1</b>	1,164.0	492.0
1987	<b>1,699.1</b>	1,185.8	513.3
1988	<b>1,774.1</b>	1,233.1	541.0
1989	<b>1,800.3</b>	1,240.7	559.6
1990	<b>1,836.6</b>	1,263.6	573.0
1991	<b>1,895.8</b>	1,313.2	582.6
1992	<b>1,927.5</b>	1,316.7	610.8
1993	<b>2,011.1</b>	1,361.7	649.4
1994	<b>2,028.5</b>	1,351.7	676.7
1995	<b>2,083.1</b>	1,381.8	701.3
1996	<b>2,174.0</b>	1,428.2	745.9
1997	<b>2,343.6</b>	1,519.4	824.2
1998	<b>2,413.6</b>	1,556.6	857.0
1999	<b>2,441.3</b>	1,587.9	853.4
2000	<b>2,381.0</b>	1,543.4	837.6
2001	<b>2,280.5</b>	1,506.2	774.3
2002	<b>2,328.8</b>	1,508.4	820.3
2003	<b>2,408.5</b>	1,574.6	834.0
2004	<b>2,469.9</b>	1,624.7	845.2
2005	<b>2,523.1</b>	1,654.6	868.5
2006	<b>2,499.6</b>	1,623.6	876.1
2007	<b>2,611.1</b>	1,700.6	910.5
2008	<b>2,623.1</b>	1,715.7	907.4
2009	<b>2,688.6</b>	1,734.1	954.5
2010	<b>2,669.8</b>	1,736.3	933.5

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.

**Table 21.15 Days lost annually per full-time employee, by province, 2005 to 2010**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number of days					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.1</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.7	11.5	11.0
Prince Edward Island	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.8	8.5	9.2
Nova Scotia	10.8	10.8	11.8	11.3	11.2	9.8
New Brunswick	10.3	11.5	10.5	10.8	10.3	10.4
Quebec	11.2	11.5	11.4	10.8	11.0	10.4
Ontario	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.3	8.7	8.2
Manitoba	10.0	10.1	10.6	11.0	10.0	10.4
Saskatchewan	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.3	10.4	9.6
Alberta	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.8	8.1
British Columbia	10.4	9.4	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.3

**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, 2005 to 2010**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number of days					
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	9.9	9.2
Prince Edward Island	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.4	6.9	7.4
Nova Scotia	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.7	9.3	8.1
New Brunswick	8.5	9.7	8.8	8.9	8.6	9.1
Quebec	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.3	9.7	8.9
Ontario	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.4	6.9	6.3
Manitoba	8.0	8.1	8.7	9.1	8.3	8.5
Saskatchewan	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.1	8.2	7.6
Alberta	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.1	6.0	6.2
British Columbia	8.5	7.6	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.9

**Note:** Excludes maternity leave.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

**Table 21.17 Days lost annually per full-time employee, by industry, 2005 to 2010**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number of days					
<b>Goods-producing</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Primary industries	7.6	8.3	8.3	7.5	6.3	7.0
Utilities	9.1	12.4	10.9	9.8	9.4	8.7
Construction	8.3	9.5	9.1	8.3	8.3	7.3
Manufacturing	9.9	9.7	9.8	10.2	9.6	9.5
<b>Services-producing</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>
Trade	8.2	8.5	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.1
Transportation and warehousing	12.2	11.6	12.1	12.0	12.4	10.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	8.9	7.5	8.6	8.0	7.7	8.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.3	5.6	6.4	6.0	6.5	5.4
Business, building and other support services	11.0	11.5	10.4	11.3	10.1	10.4
Educational services	9.8	10.7	10.3	9.5	9.8	9.5
Health care and social assistance	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.8	14.1	13.4
Information, culture and recreation	8.6	8.8	9.0	7.7	8.8	7.6
Accommodation and food services	9.1	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.9	8.0
Public administration	12.2	12.0	11.8	13.3	12.0	11.8
Other services	6.7	7.3	9.1	7.6	7.2	6.3

**Notes:** Excludes maternity leave.

Includes absences because of illness, disability, or personal or family responsibility.  
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

**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				
<b>Registered Pension Plan members<sup>1</sup></b>					
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>4,834,019</b>	<b>5,244,703</b>	<b>5,088,455</b>	<b>5,522,563</b>	<b>5,908,633</b>
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
	%				
<b>Labour force covered by a Registered Pension Plan</b>					
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>32.6</b>
Males	39.8	37.6	34.1	32.9	31.7
Females	29.1	34.4	32.7	33.3	33.7
<b>Paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan<sup>2</sup></b>					
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>38.3</b>
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 sectors 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 Employment Insurance beneficiaries, by type of income benefit, 2006 to 2010**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number (annual average)				
<b>Total income benefits<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>761,747</b>	<b>733,770</b>	<b>750,343</b>	<b>1,056,316</b>	<b>982,171</b>
Regular	494,043	479,469	486,326	733,984	683,815
Training	22,446	22,308	22,991	33,233	31,374
Job creation	582	549	439	512	414
Self-employment	2,004	1,815	1,635	2,185	2,107
Sickness	59,228	59,583	60,984	62,174	61,393
Maternity	46,912	47,064	48,145	48,788	47,077
Fishing	12,808	12,562	12,595	12,118	11,545
Work sharing	1,791	2,556	4,755	48,343	30,954
Adoption	1,209	1,138	1,092	1,085	1,025
Parental	120,718	106,707	111,354	113,868	112,438

1. Excludes Employment Insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.

**Table 21.20 Weekly hours of hourly paid employees, by industry, 2006 to 2010**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	hours/week				
<b>All industries excluding unclassified enterprises</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>30.3</b>
Forestry, logging and support	39.3	39.4	39.7	F	36.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	39.6	40.2	38.6	39.3	40.9
Utilities	39.1	38.7	38.8	38.7	F
Construction	36.5	37.2	37.1	36.6	36.5
Manufacturing	38.1	38.2	37.4	36.8	36.8
Wholesale trade	34.6	34.7	34.6	35.3	35.5
Retail trade	26.6	26.2	26.3	27.0	26.8
Transportation and warehousing	35.9	34.2	34.9	34.0	35.1
Information and cultural industries	31.9	31.9	30.0	30.9	29.9
Finance and insurance	29.0	28.6	28.5	28.9	28.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	29.2	29.5	28.6	28.2	29.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	32.4	31.3	31.4	31.7	31.9
Management of companies and enterprises	.	.	.	.	.
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	30.5	30.3	29.9	30.1	31.0
Educational services	24.4	24.1	25.8	16.9	19.0
Health care and social assistance	28.6	28.1	28.6	28.7	28.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	20.3	21.4	22.6	23.8	24.2
Accommodation and food services	23.8	23.3	23.3	22.8	23.0
Public administration	30.8	30.9	30.8	31.0	31.3
Other services	28.8	28.9	29.5	28.7	29.1

**Notes:** Data include overtime.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0033 and Catalogue no. 72-002-X.