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A profile of self-employment in rural and small town Canada: Is there an impending retirement of self-employed business operators?

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Highlights

- In 2010, there were roughly 0.6 million self-employed people in rural and small town Canada, representing 21% of total employment.
- Farming is a significant component of self-employment, both in rural and small town areas and in the countryside within the commuting zone of larger urban centres.
- Rural and small town Canada is relatively more intensive in self-employment activities. Among non-farm jobs, self-employment represents 17% of non-farm employment in rural and small town areas, while it represents 14% of non-farm employment in larger urban centres.
- Self-employment in construction and in professional, scientific and technical services has been increasing over time in rural and small town areas.
- Self-employment in farming and wholesale and retail trade businesses has been decreasing.
- In rural and small town areas, the share of the self-employed, who are currently aged 55 to 64 and who will likely retire within 10 years, was 24% in 2010. This compares with 17% for salaried employees in rural and small town areas. Both of these shares have increased since 2006 as the overall labour force is aging.
- The rural self-employed with the highest share expected to retire in the next 10 years are operators of funeral homes (43%), operators of storage facilities (43%), clay and brick manufacturers (40%), educational and vocational counsellors and testers (39%) and operators of private or boarding schools (36%). In each case, the absolute number of self-employed was not large, fewer than 250 individuals.
- The industry sectors with the largest absolute number of impending retirees of rural self-employed operators were farmers (33,300 or 23%), house contractors (4,105 or 19%), operators providing landscaping, cleaning of buildings and pest control services (3,145 or 20%), operators of garages or service stations (2,640 or 22%) and self-employed truckers (2,145 or 20%). In each case, the expected rate of turnover resulting from retirement is less than for all self-employed in rural and small town areas.



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.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 ^s	value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
p	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

Introduction

Self-employment is often considered as an indicator of entrepreneurship. However, not all self-employed individuals innovate or intend to innovate, nor do they grow or intend to grow their business (Hurst and Pugsley, 2010). Thus, not all self-employed are “entrepreneurs” (for definitions and discussion, see Box 1).

In rural and small town areas, self-employed individuals generally operate small(er) enterprises. Most are unincorporated but some are incorporated. These small(er) self-employment enterprises typically provide important services in rural and small town areas. Examples range from general stores to hair styling salons to plumbing and electrician enterprises to dentists.

This bulletin analyzes the relative importance of each of these self-employment businesses in rural and small town Canada. It examines the age structure of self-employed workers to evaluate

whether there is an impending surge of retirements among the rural self-employed.

Compared with the more urbanized areas of Canada, we find a higher prevalence of self-employment in rural and small town areas, even when only non-farm jobs are considered. The share of self-employed individuals approaching retirement is also higher in rural and small town areas than in metropolitan areas. Some relatively small industry sectors in rural areas have a particularly high share of self-employed who are approaching retirement age, although most of the self-employed in the pre-retirement age groups remain concentrated in farming, construction and transportation businesses.

These activities may face different patterns of change and different challenges in the near future. This may include a relative employment decline and/or contraction of some sectors, or some consolidation and structural changes in the given sector. It may also put some pressure on the labour market if a retirement cohort is not fully replaced by younger generations providing the same type of services.

Box 1: Definition of self employment

The self-employed include working owners of an incorporated business, farm or professional practice, or working owners of an unincorporated business, farm or professional practice. The latter group also includes self-employed workers who do not own a business (such as babysitters and newspaper carriers). Self-employed workers are further subdivided by those with or without paid help. Also included among the self-employed are unpaid family workers. They are persons who work without pay on a farm or in a business or professional practice owned and operated by another family member living in the same dwelling. They represented in 2011 about 1% of the self-employed.

Note that self-employment is a legal or contractual form – specifically, one is working for one’s self. On the other hand, entrepreneurship generally implies innovation and the creation and development of new ventures – typically, with a plan to grow the business. Given this perspective, the creation of a mom-and-pop business would not be viewed as “entrepreneurship”. As noted in the text, according to Hurst and Pugsley (2010), the majority of the self-employed do not innovate or intend to innovate, nor do they grow or intend to grow their business (Hurst and Pugsley, 2010). Thus, not all self-employed are “entrepreneurs” (Sanandaji, 2010).

This definition also implies that a focus on the self-employed is not a focus on small businesses, unless "small business" is defined as the self-employed. For example, Industry Canada (2010) defines a small business as having fewer than 100 employees. Rothwell notes that 97% of all firms in rural and small town Canada (Box 2) have fewer than 50 employees (Rothwell, 2010).

The self-employed can be identified on the Labour Force Survey and the Census of Population. However, these data sources do not allow us to identify the owners or the operators of incorporated business, except those who classify themselves as “self-employed with an incorporated business.”

The relative magnitudes are:

1. the 2010 Labour Force Survey identified 2.7 million individuals as being self-employed (both unincorporated and incorporated);
2. the 2006 Census of Population enumerated 2.0 million individuals as being self-employed (both unincorporated and incorporated):
 - a. 1.2 million self-employed without paid help; and
 - b. 0.8 million self-employed with paid help.

As noted by du Plessis (2004a, 2004b), the number of self-employed on the Census of Population is under-enumerated compared with the Labour Force Survey. In 2006, the Labour Force Survey estimated 2.5 million being self-employed compared with the 2.0 million enumerated on the Census of Population. We will use Census of Population data to document the age distribution for detailed industry groups (where the sample size of the Labour Force Survey is too small for this purpose).

As a point of comparison, in 2009, Statistics Canada’s Business Register counted:

- c. 1.2 million establishments with no paid employees;
- d. 0.6 million establishments with 1 to 4 employees; and
- e. 0.2 million establishments with 5 to 9 employees.

Box 1: Definition of self employment (continued)

The starting point for building the Business Register is the list of legal entities produced by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA). As part of the registration process, CRA collects information such as the legal name, business address and the major activity of the business. The Business Register identifies statistical “establishments” that are, in most cases, equivalent to a profit centre and which provide data on the value of output, the cost of inputs and labour. This supplies sufficient data to calculate value added (profit and salary & wages). There may be more than one establishment within an enterprise or within a company. Importantly for our analysis, the Business Register is focused on the nature of the establishment, but not on the characteristics of the owners or the operators (Statistics Canada, 2010).

The number of “establishments” in the Business Register without paid help (1.2 million) is similar to the number of self-employed without paid help reported in the 2006 census (1.2 million). The number of establishments in the Business Register with 1 to 9 employees (0.8 million) is similar to the number of self-employed with paid help.

However, the numeric similarity does not imply they are the same business entities. Many self-employed businesses are not included in the Business Register because they do not have a business number or a GST/HST number. Also, many self-employed individuals could be a partner in a given Business Register establishment. Nevertheless, these numeric counts are similar.

The Business Register does not provide any information on the owners or operators of the business. Thus, to get to the issue of the impending retirement of owners, we are restricted to a discussion of the self-employed using data from the Labour Force Survey or the Census of Population.

Box 2: Geographic definitions

Larger urban centres (LUCs) are Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs):

- **Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs)** have a built-up core population of 50,000 or more with a total population of 100,000 or more (prior to 2006, the built-up core threshold was 100,000).
- **Census Agglomerations (CAs)** have a built-up core population of 10,000 or more with a total population of less than 100,000 (prior to 2006, a few CAs had a total population over 100,000 if they had fewer than 100,000 in the built-up core – due to the different definition of a CMA prior to 2006).
- Both CMAs and CAs include the total population of neighboring census subdivisions (CSDs) (i.e., incorporated towns and municipalities) where more than 50% of the employed residents commute (i.e., a measure of social-economic integration) to the built-up core of a specific CMA or CA. More details of the delineation are available from Statistics Canada (2007c).

Rural and small town (RST) areas are non-CMA/CA areas. RST areas are divided into five zones based on the degree of influence (i.e., commuting) to any larger urban centre (LUC). These zones are Census **M**etropolitan and Census Agglomerated **I**nfluenced **Z**ones (MIZs) (Statistics Canada, 2007c). They are defined as follows:

- **Strong MIZ** includes CSDs where at least 30% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;
- **Moderate MIZ** includes CSDs where 5% to less than 30% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;
- **Weak MIZ** includes CSDs where more than zero but less than 5% of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA;
- **No MIZ** includes CSDs where none of the employed residents commute to any CMA or CA (or the number of employed residents is less than 40); and
- **RST Territories** refers to the non-CMA/CA parts of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut (i.e. the areas outside the CAs of Whitehorse and Yellowknife).

Within each of larger urban centres and rural and small town areas, the population may be classified as living within **population centres** or outside population centres.

A **population centre** is a locality with a minimum population concentration of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre, based on the current census population count. All territory outside population centres is classified as rural areas and in this report, these rural areas are termed **census rural areas**. Residents in population centres include all individuals living in the built-up core, in secondary built-up cores, in population centres in fringes of census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs), as well as the residents of centres outside CMAs and CAs.

Box 2: Geographic definitions (continued)

Within census rural areas, population densities and living conditions can vary greatly. Included in census rural areas are:

- small towns, villages and other populated places with a population of fewer than 1,000 according to the current census;
- rural fringes of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations that may contain estate lots, as well as agricultural, undeveloped and non-developable lands;
- agricultural lands; and
- remote and wilderness areas.

Note that both population centres and census rural areas may exist within each of the “higher” geographical groups. Thus, population centres and census rural areas may be used as variables to cross-classify census data within any standard geographic area such as census subdivisions, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, census agglomerations or census Metropolitan area and census agglomeration Influenced Zones (MIZ).

The Labour Force Survey (in CANSIM Table 282-0121) uses the following terminology:

Labour Force Survey terminology	Terminology used in this report
Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations (CMA/CA)	Larger urban centres
Urban core	Population centres in the built-up core
Urban fringe	Population centres that are not contiguous with the built-up core
Rural fringe	Census rural within CMA/CA
Non-CMA/CA areas	Rural and small town (RST) areas
Small towns	RST population centres
Rural areas	RST census rural areas

Background

In 2010, the Labour Force Survey reported 2.7 million individuals in Canada who were self-employed. They represented 16% of Canada's total employment (Table 1).

The number of self-employed in Canada has been increasing over time in conjunction with the growth of the workforce. The number of non-farm self-employed has increased more than the decline in the number of farm self-employed (Appendix Table A1). This has been the experience in some OECD countries (such as Australia, Austria, Ireland, Netherlands and the United States). In a comparison across countries, we note that self-employment is lower in countries with:

- a more advanced economy (Blanchflower, 2004);
- an employment protection program; and
- lower rates of tax evasion (Nunziata, 2009).

In Canada, there was strong growth between 1997 and 1999. Small declines were recorded in 1986, from 1999 to 2001, in 2006 and in 2010. In general, self-employment has tended to grow faster during difficult labour market conditions or recessions (Picot and Heisz, 2000). However, a recent report showed that typically only a small portion of paid employees became self-employed in the aftermath of a layoff (LaRochelle-Côté, 2010). This suggests that other factors have contributed to a subsequent increase in self-employment. These factors include other possible effects of the downturn on the labour market (such as fewer jobs for new entrants to the labour market or spouses re-entering the labour market if his/her partner has lost his/her job).

Between October 2008 and October 2009, the number of paid employees declined by 361 thousand, while the number of self-employed workers increased by 115 thousand. Some groups of self-employed showed large

increases. The increase in the number of incorporated self-employed without paid help was 128 thousand. Also, those aged 45 and over increased by 156 thousand and those who worked “part-time for economic reasons and wanted full-time” increased by 23 thousand. Large increases were noted in the industry sectors of finance and real estate, wholesale trade, “other” (personal) services and the industry sector of professional, scientific and technical services (LaRochelle-Côté, 2010).

In 2006, there were about 2 million self-employed in Canada. Within this group, the majority (1.3 million or 64%) were operating unincorporated businesses. The majority of operators of unincorporated businesses were operating without any paid help (0.9 million of 1.3 million or 71%). Thus, overall, 45% of all operators of self-employed businesses were unincorporated with no hired help (i.e., 0.9 million of 2 million self-employed individuals) (Appendix Table A2).

In 2005, the productivity (i.e. the gross domestic product per hour worked) for the self-employed operating an unincorporated business ranged from a low of under \$5/hour in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector and in the manufacturing sector to a high of over \$20 hour in the health care and social assistance sector, the retail trade sector and the construction sector (Baldwin and Rispoli, 2010).

Among workers aged 55 and older, the self-employed were less likely than paid workers to report dissatisfaction with their work-life balance (6.1 percentage points lower probability) (Uriarte-Landa and Hebert, 2009).

In 2010, 21% of the rural and small town workforce was self-employed

In 2010, as noted above, at the Canada level, there were 2.7 million individuals who were self-employed, representing 16% of total employment (Table 1). Within rural and small town (RST)

areas, there were about 0.6 million self-employed, representing 21% of total RST employment.

As noted by du Plessis (2004a, 2004b), part of the difference in self-employment rates across types of geographic areas is due to the role of farming in rural areas. In Table 1, we present the classification of du Plessis (2004a, 2004b) to show that self-employment, overall, is higher in the census rural areas within larger urban centres (LUCs) (20%) and higher in the census rural areas within RST areas (24%)¹.

However, if we look specifically at the rate of self-employment in the non-agriculture workforce (i.e., individuals not working on farms), we find the self-employment rates remain higher in rural areas, but the urban-rural differences are smaller:

- 17% of the RST non-agricultural workforce is self-employed; whereas
- 14% of the LUC non-agricultural workforce is self-employed.

Thus, rural and small town areas are relatively more intensive in self-employment activity. Part of the reason for this finding is the lower density of population in RST areas, which implies smaller businesses in each community. For example, in a sparse market, there might be one self-employed plumber with one paid worker. In a higher density market, each self-employed plumber may have 4 or 5 paid workers. Thus, the smaller scale of businesses in RST areas is one reason for a higher ratio of self-employment to total workers (Rothwell, 2010).

The share of the non-farm workforce that was self-employed was marginally higher in the late 1990s in both LUCs and in RST areas. However, these shares have been somewhat lower and essentially constant since 2001 (Figure 1). At the end of the 1990s, the difference in self-employment rates between LUC and RST areas was 4 percentage points with the share being higher in RST areas. By 2010, this difference had declined with RST areas having a 3-percentage-point greater share of their non-agricultural workforce.

Table 1 Self-employment in Canada, 2010

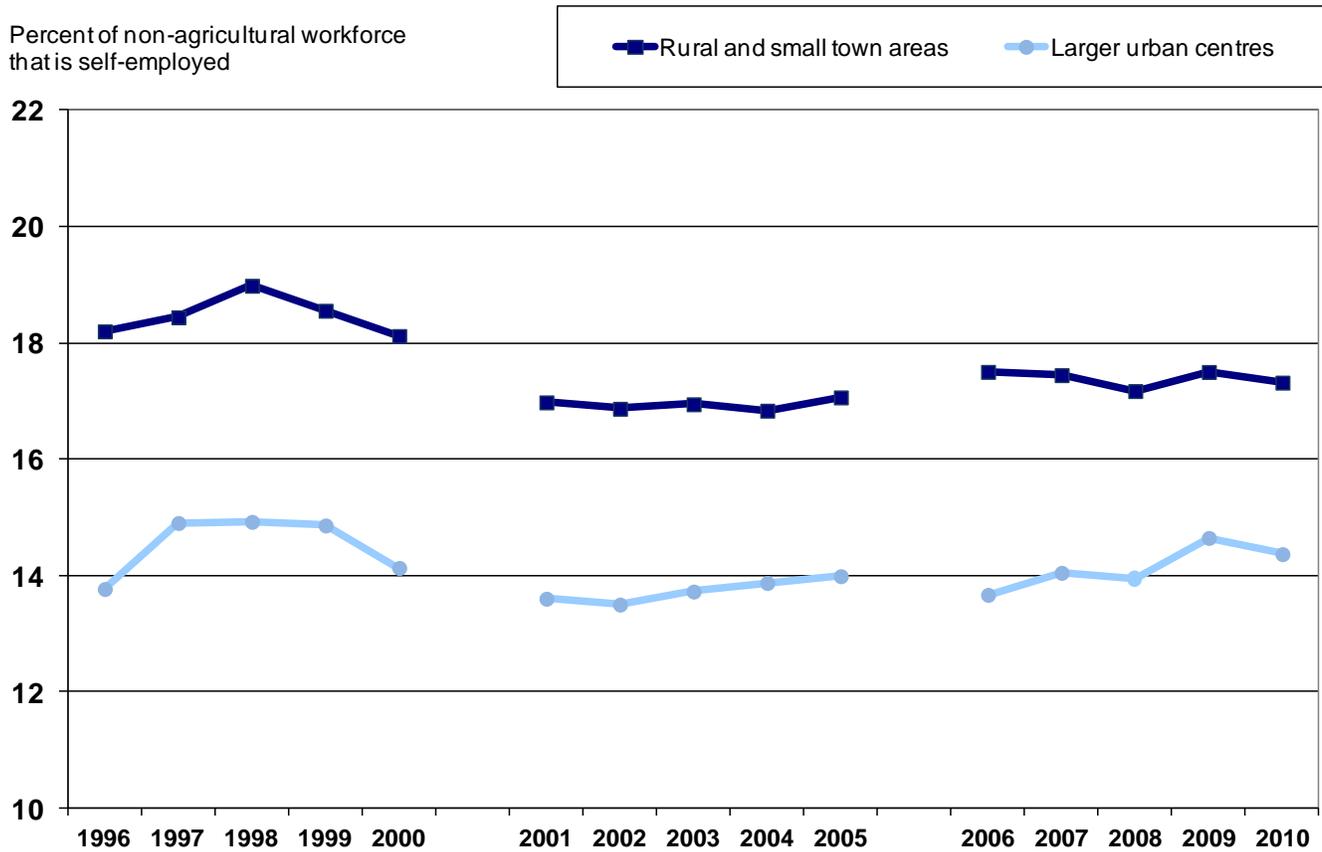
Type of geographic area ¹	Total number employed (,000)			Number self-employed (,000)			Percent self-employed		
	Agri-culture	Non-agri-culture	Total	Agri-culture	Non-agri-culture	Total	Agri-culture	Non-agri-culture	Total
Larger urban centres (subtotal)	100	14,145	14,245	47	2,032	2,080	47	14	15
Population centres in the built-up core	51	12,569	12,620	15	1,767	1,782	30	14	14
Population centres that are not contiguous with the built-up core	4	424	428	..	..	63	..	..	15
Census rural within CMA/CA	45	1,151	1,107	31	204	235	69	18	20
Rural and small town (RST) areas (subtotal)	201	2,596	2,796	141	450	590	70	17	21
RST population centres	18	972	990	7	141	148	39	15	15
RST census rural areas	182	1,624	1,806	134	309	442	73	19	24
Canada	301	16,740	17,041	188	2,482	2,670	62	15	16

1. See Box 2 for geographic definitions.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Table 282-0121.

1. For information on the size of farming activity within LUC labour market areas, see Lonmo (1999) and Statistics Canada (2007b).

Figure 1 In 2010 in rural and small town areas, the share of the non-agricultural workforce that was self-employed was 3 percentage points higher than in larger urban centres



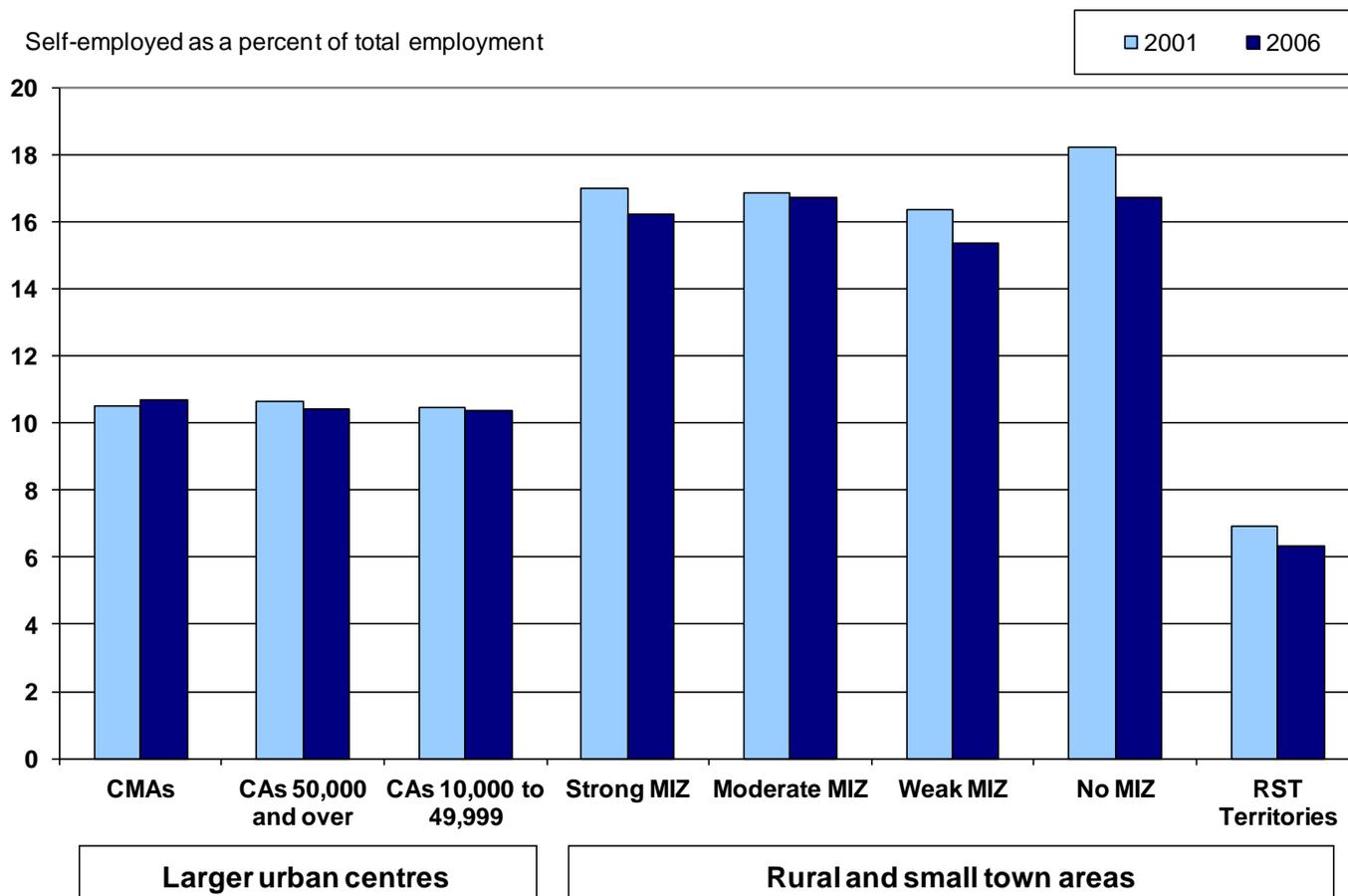
Note: Data are shown for the delineation of rural and small town areas for the census at the beginning of each five-year period.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Tables 282-0067, 282-0060 and 282-0120.

Within RST areas, each Metropolitan Influenced Zone (MIZ) group reports a higher share of the workforce being self-employment, compared to LUCs (Figure 2). The exception is the RST Territories. The RST Territories are the areas outside the CAs of Whitehorse and Yellowknife.

In 2006, 6% of the workforce in the RST Territories was self-employed. Part of the decline in the RST workforce share that was self-employed between 2001 and 2006 would be due to the decline in the number of self-employed farmers.

Figure 2 A higher share of the workforce is self-employed in rural and small town areas (except in the RST Territories), Canada



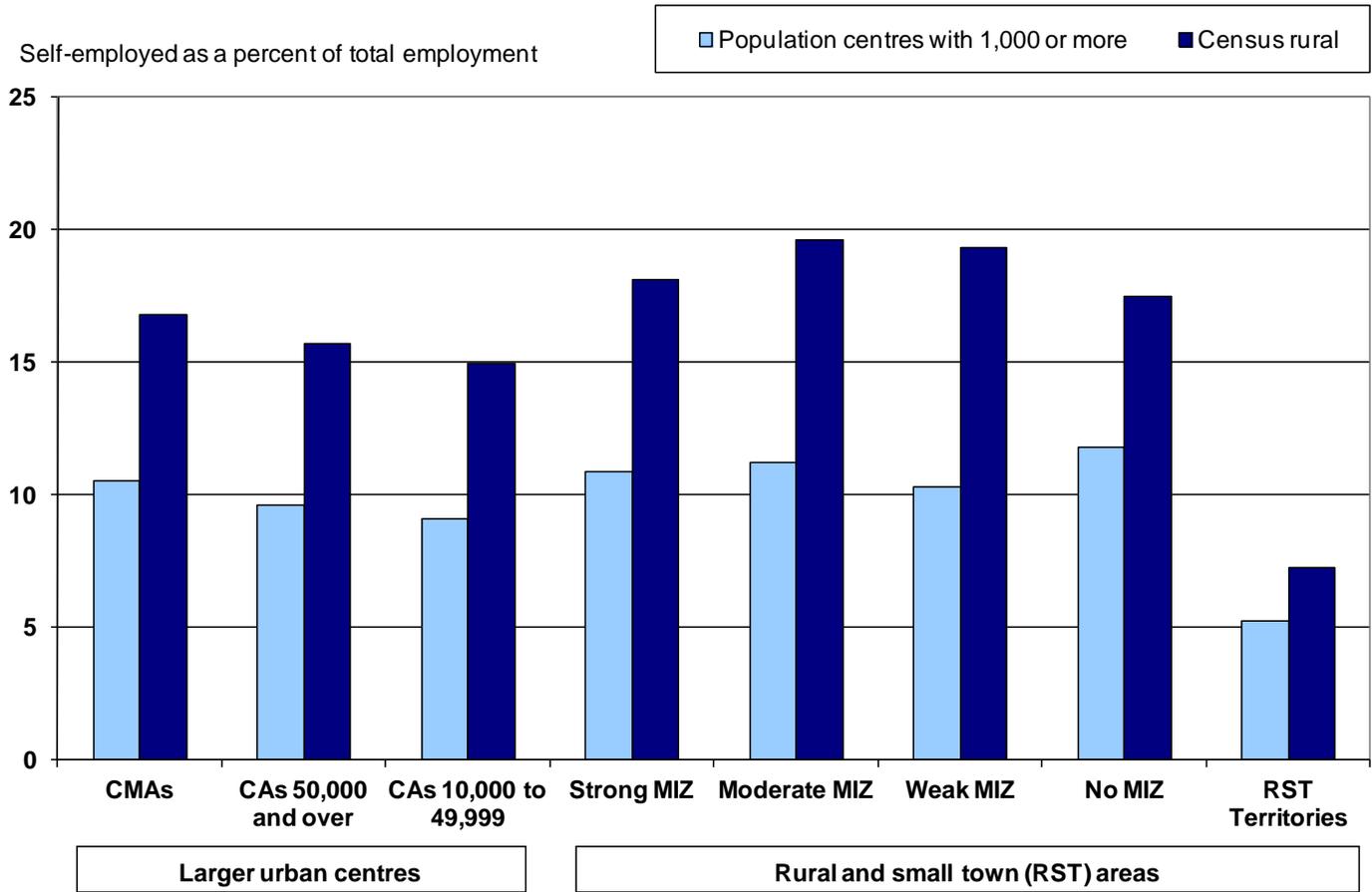
Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2001 and 2006.

Self-employed farmers contribute significantly to the higher self-employment rates in rural and small town areas

As noted above (Table 1), the higher self-employment rates in RST areas are due, in part, to the contribution of farming self-employment in census rural areas within each of the LUC and RST labour markets. Specifically,

- within census rural areas in each of LUC and RST labour markets, the self-employment rate varies between 15% and 20% (again, with the exception of the RST Territories) (Figure 3); and
- within population centres (with 1,000 or more population) in both LUC and RST labour markets, the self-employment rate is systematically lower, ranging from 9% to 12% (except in the RST Territories).

Figure 3 Self-employment is higher in RST labour markets and is higher in census rural neighbourhoods within each type of labour market, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006.

Within rural and small town areas, non-farm self-employment rates are higher in Strong and Moderate MIZ

Even when employment on farms is factored out, non-farm self-employment rates in most MIZ groups are somewhat higher than in LUCs (Figure 4; see Figure 1 for the Canada trend). Note that non-farm self-employment rates are lower as one moves from Strong MIZ to ‘more’ rural MIZs. Only No MIZ and the RST Territories have a non-farm self-employment rate that is lower than in the LUCs.

However, total self-employment is markedly higher in each MIZ area (except the RST Territories) due to the presence of farming self-employment (the top part of each bar in Figure 4). In No MIZ, farming self-employment is 9% of total employment, while in Moderate MIZ and in Weak MIZ, farming self-employment is 5% of total employment.

Among all sectors in rural and small town Canada, agriculture has the largest number of self-employed individuals

The ranking of industry sectors by the number self-employed in RST areas in 2010 is presented in Table 2, while Figure 5 displays the trends for non-agricultural sectors between 1996 and 2010 (Appendix Table A3 provides the detailed data). Several trends and patterns are worth pointing out:

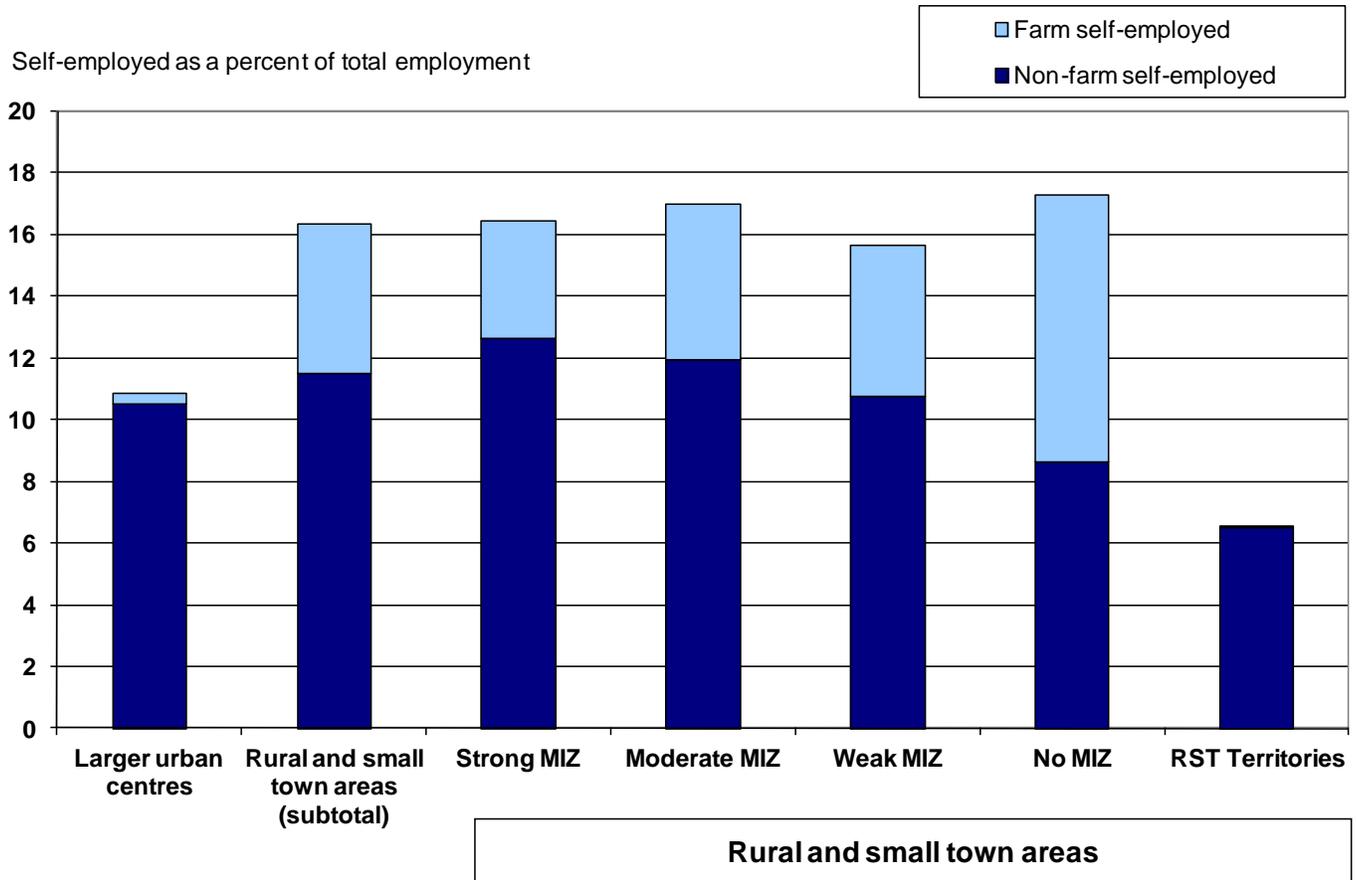
- First, reflecting the long-term trend in farming, although agriculture remains the largest industry in terms of the RST number self-employed (141 thousand) (Table 2), there was a substantial drop between 1996 and 2010 (Appendix Table A3);

- Construction is the second largest sector with 86 thousand self-employed in RST areas. It also showed substantial growth from 1996 to 2010. Most RST self-employed workers in construction are involved in the construction of buildings;
- Three industry sectors report about 50 thousand self-employed in RST areas (wholesale and retail trade², 57 thousand; other (personal) services, 55 thousand; and professional, scientific and technical services³, 45 thousand).

The level of self-employment in the remaining industrial sectors is shown in Table 2 with historical details in Appendix Table A3.

-
2. The number self-employed in wholesale and retail trade in RST areas declined in the 1996 to 2010 period – however, total employment (i.e. paid workers plus self-employed workers) has been increasing.
 3. The sector providing “professional, scientific and technical services” comprises establishments engaged in activities where human capital is the major input. The industries within this sector are each defined by the expertise and training of the service provider. The sector includes such enterprises as offices of lawyers, engineering services (including geophysical surveying and mapping), architectural services, advertising agencies, interior design, accounting services, management consulting, environmental consulting and veterinary services. Some specific groups with large numbers are “management, scientific and technical consulting services” and “computer systems design and related services.”

Figure 4 Strong MIZ has the highest share of the workforce that is non-farm self-employed and No MIZ has the highest share that is farm self-employed, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006, special tabulation.

Table 2 Number and percent self-employed in rural and small town Canada, 2010

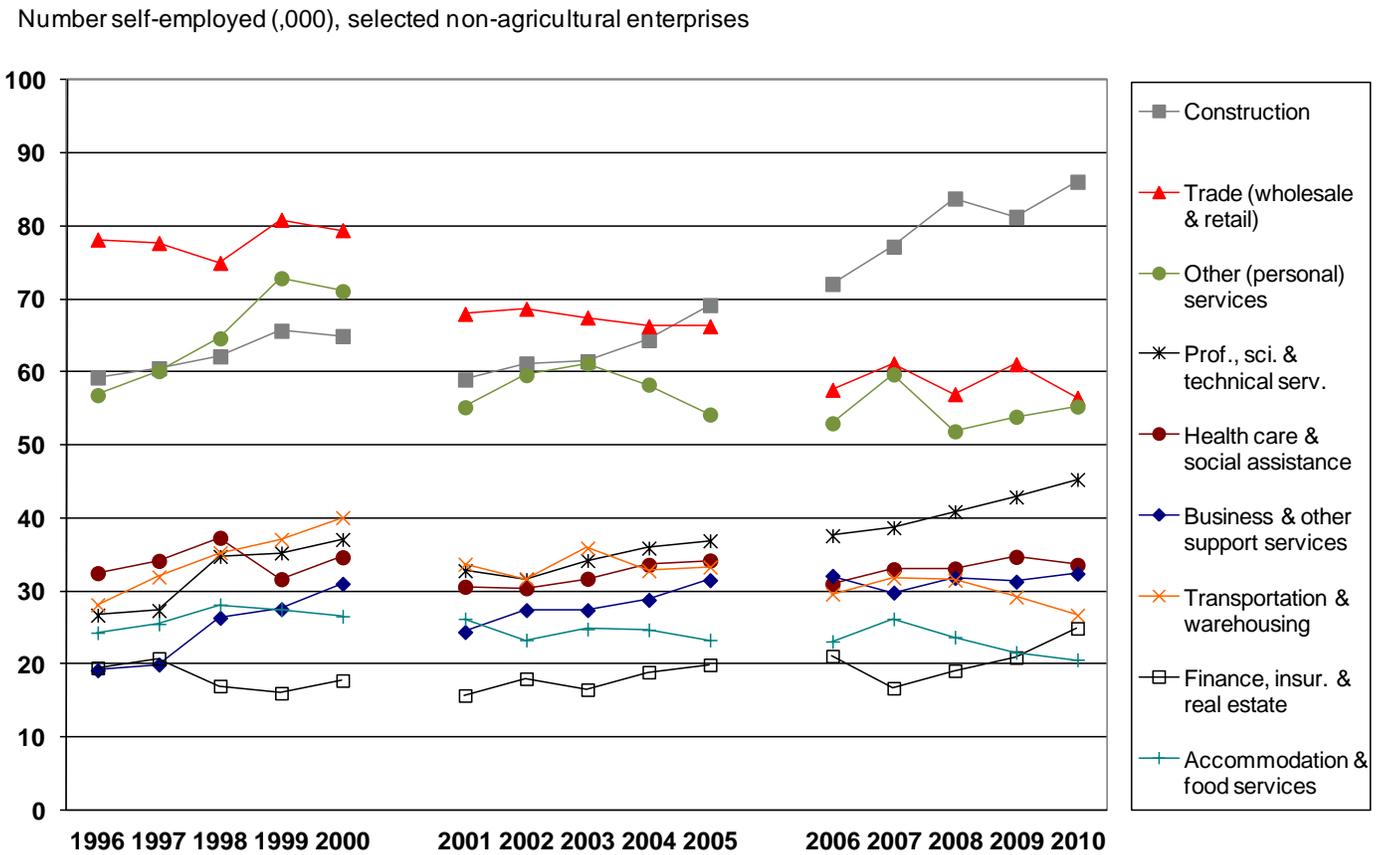
Industry sector ^{1,2}	Total employed	Number self-employed	Percent self-employed in each industry sector	As a percent of all self-employed in rural and small town areas
	(,000)		percent	
All industry sectors	2,796	590	21	100
Non-agriculture (subtotal)	2,596	450	17	76
Services-producing sectors (subtotal)	1,860	315	17	53
Goods-producing sectors (subtotal)	937	275	29	47
Agriculture (G)	201	141	70	24
Construction (G)	255	86	34	15
Trade (wholesale and retail) (S)	409	57	14	10
Other services (S)	129	55	43	9
Professional, scientific and technical services (S)	104	45	44	8
Health care and social assistance (S)	349	34	10	6
Business, building and other support services (S)	81	32	40	5
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas (G)	131	28	21	5
Transportation and warehousing (S)	135	27	20	5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing (S)	109	25	23	4
Accommodation and food services (S)	169	21	12	3
Manufacturing (G)	318	20	6	3
Information, culture and recreation (S)	80	14	17	2
Educational services (S)	171	6	4	1
Utilities (G)	33	0	0	0
Public administration (S)	122	0	0	0

1. Industry sectors are ranked by the number self-employed.

2. "G" denotes a goods-producing sector and "S" denotes a services-producing sector.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Table 282-0121.

Figure 5 Number self-employed in non-agricultural enterprises, rural and small town Canada, 1996 to 2010



Note: Data are shown for the delineation of rural and small town areas for the census at the beginning of each five-year period. Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Tables 282-0067, 282-0060 and 282-0120.

About 6% to 7% of all workers report their main job to be a paid job while, at the same time, they also report some non-farm self-employment income

In Figure 4 above, we showed non-farm self-employment rates across the MIZ areas in the bottom part of each bar and the top part of each bar showed the farm self-employment rates.

In Figure 6, we provide more details on the type of self-employment business. The bottom parts of each column show the share of individuals whose main job is self-employment. These individuals

are classified as the combination of unincorporated or incorporated and with or without paid help. The sum of these four categories is equal to the bottom part of each corresponding column in Figure 4.

The last category shown in Figure 6 (i.e., the top part of each column) represents the percentage of individuals who are paid workers in their main job but who, at the same time, also report some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business (see the details in Appendix Table A4).

Hence, Figure 6 shows the full range of non-farm self-employment activity rates, both for

individuals whose main job is self-employment, as well as for those individuals who have a mixed type of employment (a paid job as well as some non-farm self-employment income). Across these geographic groups, 6% to 7% of all workers report a paid job as their main job but also report some non-farm self-employment income (i.e. the top part of each bar).

Some points should be noted about Figure 6. First, most of the difference among types of regions is due to a different share of the labour force that is self-employed and unincorporated without paid help. This appears to reflect, again, the small scale nature of rural self-employment businesses. Second, across these geographic groups, 6% to 7% of all workers report a paid job as their main job but also report some non-farm self-employment income (i.e., the top part of each bar).

The height of each bar in Figure 6 shows the non-farm self-employment activity rate⁴. The rate is highest in Strong MIZ and is lower as one moves to MIZ areas that are more ‘rural’.

In terms of impending retirement, within the group with a paid job as their main job but some non-farm self-employment income, we find a lower share in the 55 to 64 age group in each MIZ. For example, in weak MIZ, the share in the impending retirement group (aged 55 to 64) is 19%, compared with 20% to 24% among those with self-employment as their main job (Appendix Table A4.1).

Is there an impending retirement of self-employed individuals?

There has been a small continuous increase in the share of the self-employed who are aged 55 to 64 (Figure 7). This increase has matched the aging trend for the workforce as a whole.

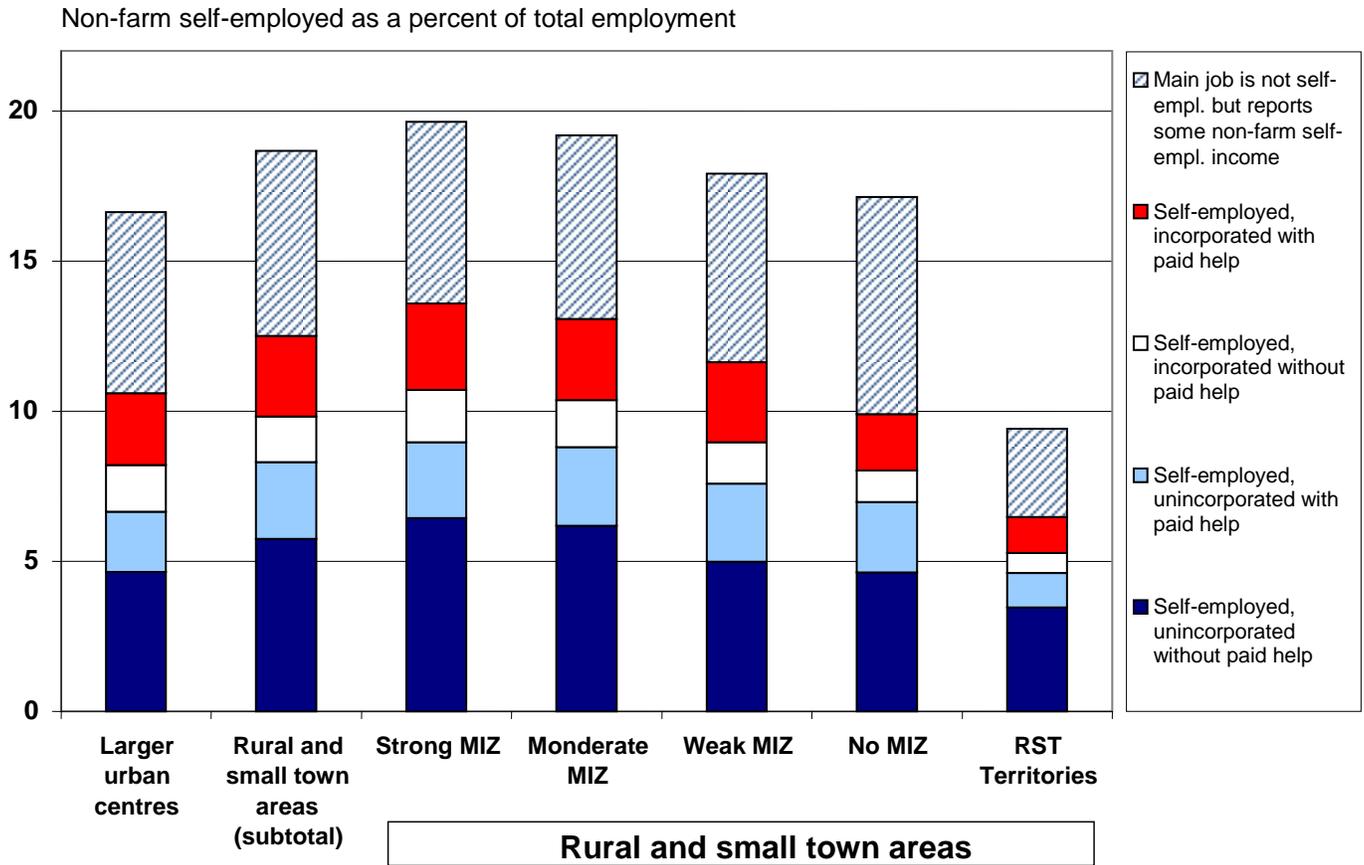
Most paid workers retire before or at the age of 65. Among self-employed workers, the median retirement age⁵ has been about 65 or 66 for men in recent years.⁶ It has been marginally lower for women over the same period. Thus, among the self-employed, the target retirement age appears to be 65. So the focus on self-employed people expected to retire in the following 10 years should be on those aged 55 to 64.

4. du Plessis (2004a, 2004b) and du Plessis and Cooke-Reynolds (2005) define a “self-employment activity rate” to be the sum of those with self-employment as their main job plus, for those with paid work as their main job, those with some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a farm or non-farm business.

5. To define “retirement age,” the Labour Force Survey asks people who are not working, and who have left their last job within the year prior to being surveyed, why they left this job. One of the response categories is “retired.” The median retirement age is calculated from this variable (Bowby, 2007).

6. Based on the median retirement age of self-employed workers between 1977 and 2008. See Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM Table 282-0051.

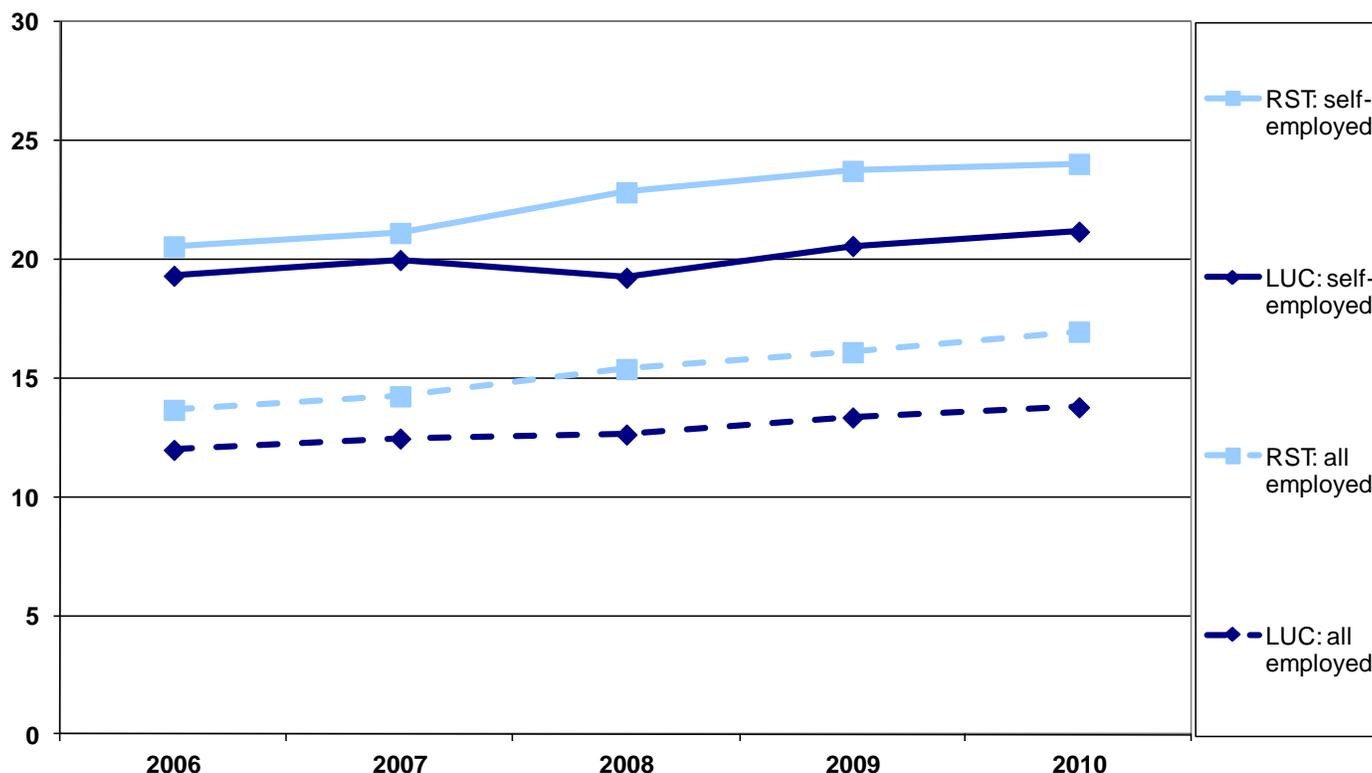
Figure 6 Strong MIZ reports the highest share of the workforce being self-employed with a non-farm enterprise, Canada, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006, special tabulation.

Figure 7 Increase in the share of the workforce that is 55-64 years of age, Canada, 2006 to 2010

Number 55 to 64 years of age as a percent of total number employed



Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, special tabulation.

To obtain an idea of the industry sector(s) where self-employment businesses will be subject to retirement pressure in the near future, we do two sets of analysis:

- first, we document the industry sector in which the self-employed individual is operating his/her business;
- then, only for the self-employment businesses in the sector, we rank the self-employed businesses in terms of the share of the self-employed in RST areas who are aged 55 to 64.

If there is a high share of self-employed in the 55-to-64 age group, the self-employment businesses in the given sector would be expected to experience a relatively higher turnover in the

number of owner-operators. In RST areas, this might mean that the business would close and the rural community would be deprived of the services provided by the business. Or, there would be an opportunity for individuals to become owner-operators of these businesses.

Our classification of self-employment business by industry sector uses the most detailed description of businesses provided by the 2006 Census of Population, specifically, businesses coded to 4-digit NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) (Statistics Canada, 2007a). At this level of detail, there are many industry sectors for which there is only a small number self-employed owner-operators in RST Canada.

Given our focus on the self-employed aged 55 to 64, we have chosen to rank only those industry

sectors within RST Canada with 100 or more self-employed who were in this age group⁷ in 2006. As a result, we are considering 128 4-digit NAICS sectors out of a total 307 sub-sectors coded with 4-digit NAICS codes.

With our ranking, the top 6 industry groups with a higher expected rate of turnover due to retirement of self-employed owner-operators are:

1. self-employed individuals operating funeral homes (43% are aged 55 to 64, comprising 190 individuals) (Table 3);
2. self-employed individuals providing warehouse and storage services⁸ (43% are 55 to 64 – 100 individuals);
3. self-employed individuals manufacturing clay or brick products⁹ (40% are 55 to 64 – 170 individuals);
4. self-employed individuals providing educational support¹⁰ (39% are 55 to 64 – 115 individuals);
5. self-employed individuals operating private schools or boarding schools (36% are 55 to 64 – 240 individuals); and

6. self-employed individuals providing equipment wholesale services¹¹ (36% are 55 to 64 – 140 individuals).

Table 3 documents the top 50 sectors in rural and small town Canada in terms of the share of self-employed individuals expected to retire within the next 10 years. Note in almost every case, there are only a few self-employed in each industry group.

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7. The choice of “100” as a cut-off for our tables is arbitrary. Recall that the long-form Census of Population was enumerated for a 20% sample and thus an estimate of 100 self-employed would be based in a sample of 20 observations. In addition, for the policy concern of a possible impending high rate of retirement among self-employed business operators, it seemed less likely that policy would focus on industry sectors with less than 100 self-employed operators expecting to retire in the near future.
 8. NAICS 4931 “warehousing and storage” includes general warehousing, refrigerated storage, farm product warehousing (such as grain storage, potato storage and tobacco warehousing), automobile dead storage and lumber storage.
 9. NAICS 3271 “clay product and refractory manufacturing” includes the manufacturing of pottery, ceramic and structural clay products. Examples include China tableware, electrical insulators, pottery or stoneware, ceramic tile for floors or walls, bricks, drainage tiles and refractory cement and mortar.
 10. NAICS 6117 “educational support services” are enterprises primarily engaged in non-instructional services such as educational and vocational counseling and educational testing services.

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11. NAICS 4179 “other machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaler-distributors” includes enterprises wholesaling equipment, furniture and machines for business offices, beauty parlours, hotels, restaurants, dry cleaning and laundry establishments, school textbooks, equipment for architects and engineers, equipment for medical and dental offices, pleasure boats, garage and service station equipment, etc. (Statistics Canada, 2007a).

Table 3 Top 50 industry sectors ranked by percent self-employed in rural and small town Canada who were 55 to 64 years of age in 2006 (for sectors with 100 or more self-employed who are 55 to 64 years of age)

Type of industry sector in rural and small town Canada ranked by percent of self-employed who are 55 to 64 years of age	All age groups	55 to 64	All age groups	55 to 64	Rank for number 55- 64 years	Rank for percent 55-64 years	
	total number self-employed in rural and small town Canada		percent distribution			if number is 100+	if number is 1,000+
Total experienced labour force	492,980	110,385	100	22			
8122 Funeral services	445	190	100	43	90	1	...
4931 Warehousing and storage	235	100	100	43	127	2	...
3271 Clay product and refractory manufacturing	420	170	100	40	100	3	...
6117 Educational support services	295	115	100	39	118	4	...
6111 Elementary and secondary schools	670	240	100	36	74	5	...
4179 Other machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaler-distributors	405	140	100	35	109	6	...
4533 Used merchandise stores	1,190	410	100	34	49	7	...
5313 Activities related to real estate	1,115	380	100	34	58	8	...
4512 Book, periodical and music stores	470	160	100	34	103	9	...
3366 Ship and boat building	355	120	100	34	117	10	...
5242 Agencies, brokerages and other insurance related activities	2,055	685	100	33	31	11	...
5613 Employment services	320	105	100	33	121	12	...
4853 Taxi and limousine service	1,005	320	100	32	62	13	...
5511 Management of companies and enterprises	425	135	100	32	110	14	...
4511 Sporting goods, hobby and musical instrument stores	1,880	595	100	32	36	15	...
7211 Traveller accommodation	5,925	1,875	100	32	10	16	1
4121 Petroleum product wholesaler-distributors	395	125	100	32	114	17	...
5111 Newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishers	1,510	475	100	31	44	18	...
5311 Lessors of real estate	2,545	800	100	31	28	19	...
5416 Management, scientific and technical consulting services	5,255	1,650	100	31	13	20	2
2123 Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying	430	135	100	31	111	21	...
5231 Securities and commodity contracts intermediation and brokerage	415	130	100	31	112	22	...
4531 Florists	885	275	100	31	70	23	...
3117 Seafood product preparation and packaging	340	105	100	31	122	24	...
6230 Nursing and residential care facilities (6231 to 6239)	1,605	495	100	31	41	25	...
8123 Dry-cleaning and laundry services	535	165	100	31	102	26	...
4181 Recyclable material wholesaler-distributors	730	225	100	31	79	27	...
7224 Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	765	235	100	31	76	28	...
5616 Investigation and security services	760	225	100	30	80	29	...
5411 Legal services	3,415	1,000	100	29	21	30	3
4172 Construction, forestry, mining, and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies wholesaler-distributors	720	210	100	29	84	31	...
3121 Beverage manufacturing	360	105	100	29	123	32	...
4191 Wholesale agents and brokers	895	260	100	29	73	33	...
5312 Offices of real estate agents and brokers	2,240	650	100	29	33	34	...
6211 Offices of physicians	3,575	1,015	100	28	20	35	4
4483 Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores	570	160	100	28	104	36	...
5412 Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	7,575	2,115	100	28	6	37	5
4543 Direct selling establishments	1,755	490	100	28	42	38	...
5413 Architectural, engineering and related services	4,905	1,360	100	28	16	39	6
4161 Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies wholesaler-distributors	380	105	100	28	124	40	...
6241 Individual and family services	1,420	390	100	27	53	41	...
5121 Motion picture and video industries	850	230	100	27	78	42	...
7115 Independent artists, writers and performers	6,010	1,625	100	27	14	43	7
2372 Land subdivision	540	145	100	27	107	44	...
8131 Religious organizations	580	155	100	27	105	45	...
3116 Meat product manufacturing	655	175	100	27	99	46	...
2373 Highway, street and bridge construction	1,050	280	100	27	68	47	...
5419 Other professional, scientific and technical services	3,625	965	100	27	23	48	...
4884 Support activities for road transportation	695	185	100	27	93	49	...
5614 Business support services	680	180	100	26	98	50	...

Note: For a detailed description of examples of the types of enterprises within each NAICS group, see Statistics Canada (2007a). Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006, special tabulation.

The RST sector with the largest number of self-employed approaching retirement is farming

An alternative way to quantify the impact of an impending retirement of self-employed individuals in RST areas is to rank the sectors by the absolute number of self-employed individuals in the 55 to 64 age group (Table 4).

This will indicate the magnitude of the training that may be required to take over such businesses or perhaps the magnitude of closure (or consolidation) of businesses in rural communities if these businesses were to close. The ranking is:

1. Self-employed farmers: About 33,220 individuals were aged 55 to 64 in 2006, representing 23% of all self-employed farmers. This ranks 83rd in the list of sectors in terms of the rate of turnover expected due to retirement;
2. Self-employed residential building contractors: About 4,105 were aged 55 to 64, about 19% of all self-employed contractors. This ranks 109th in the list of sectors in terms of the rate of turnover expected due to retirement;
3. Self-employed providing services to buildings¹²: About 3,145 were aged 55 to 64, about 20% of all self-employed in this group. This ranks 105th among sectors in terms of the rate of turnover expected due to retirement;
4. Self-employed automotive and maintenance operators: About 2,640 were aged 55 to 64, about 22% of all self-employed in this group. This ranks 89th among sectors in terms of the rate of turnover expected due to retirement;
5. Self-employed general freight truckers: About 2,145 were aged 55 to 64, representing 20% of all self-employed in this group. This ranks 103rd among sectors in terms of the rate of turnover expected due to retirement;
6. Self-employed accountants: About 2,115 were 55 to 64, about 28% of all self-employed accountants. This ranks 37th among sectors in terms of the rate of turnover expected due to retirement; and
7. Self-employed fishers: About 2,050 were aged 55 to 64, representing 23% of all fishers. This ranks 78th among sectors in terms of the rate of turnover expected due to retirement.

In the list of the top 50 in Table 4, only 6 sectors ranked in the top 20 when ranked by share reaching retirement age in 10 years. These 6 sectors are:

1. Self-employed individuals providing traveler accommodation¹³, which ranked 10th in absolute numbers and 16th in terms of share of individuals aged 55 to 64;
2. Self-employed individuals providing consulting services¹⁴ which ranked 13th in absolute numbers and which 20th in terms of the share of individuals aged 55 to 64;
3. Self-employed in leasing and renting of real estate, 28th in absolute terms and 19th in terms of the share of individuals aged 55 to 64;

12. NAICS group 5617 “services to buildings and dwellings” includes pest control services, janitorial services, landscaping services, carpet cleaning services and duct and chimney cleaning services, etc. (Statistics Canada, 2007a).

13. NAICS group 7211 “traveller accommodation” includes hotels, motels, resorts, bed and breakfasts, cottages, cabins, etc. Note that in some provinces of Canada, one must provide hotel services to operate a bar or tavern and these establishments may be coded as a “hotel.”

14. NAICS group 5416 is “management, scientific and technical consulting services” and includes management consulting (strategic planning, financial planning, human resource policies, etc.), environmental consulting (planning for control of pollutants, toxic substances, etc.), agricultural consulting (agrology, agronomy, livestock consulting), etc. (Statistics Canada, 2007a).

4. Self-employed insurance agents, 31st in absolute numbers and 11th in terms of the share who are aged 55 to 64;
5. Self-employed owner-operators of retail stores selling sporting goods, hobby supplies and musical instruments, 36th in absolute numbers and 15th in terms of share aged 55 to 64; and
6. Self-employed individuals operating used merchandise stores¹⁵, 49th in absolute numbers and 7th in the share of self-employed aged 55 to 64.

To summarize, in 2006, 22% of the self-employed in RST Canada were aged 55 to 64. When we ranked the industry sub-sectors of the RST self-employed, we found that the rate of expected retirement would be 35% or more among:

1. funeral home operators (43%);
2. warehouse operators (43%);
3. manufacturers of clay and brick products (40%);
4. educational counselling and testing services (39%);
5. private and boarding school operators (36%); and
6. wholesalers and distributors for businesses (35%).

These are the type of RST self-employment businesses for which we expect a relatively higher rate of turnover of business owner-operators due to retirement.

When we rank self-employment operators in RST Canada in terms of the number of self-employed aged 55 to 64, we are then focusing on the demand for training new entrants or the opportunity to take over a business from a retiring operator. The top 5 types of self-employed operators with this ranking are:

1. farmers;
2. residential building contractors;
3. operators providing cleaning, landscaping and pest control services for buildings;
4. garage or service station operators; and
5. accountants.

In each case, the share approaching retirement is less than for the overall workforce in RST Canada.

15. NAICS 4533 “used merchandise stores” includes stores selling antiques, used appliances, secondhand clothing, secondhand furniture, secondhand books, etc. (Statistics Canada, 2007a).

Table 4 Top 50 industry sectors ranked by number self-employed in rural and small town Canada who were 55 to 64 years of age in 2006 (for sectors with 100 or more self-employed who are 55 to 64 years of age)

Type of industry sector in rural and small town Canada ranked by number of self-employed who are 55 to 64 years of age	All age groups	55 to 64	All age groups	55 to 64	Rank for number 55 to 64 years of age	Rank for percent 55 to 64 years of age
	total number self-employed in rural and small town Canada		percent distribution			
Total experienced labour force	492,980	110,385	100	22	...	...
1110 Farms (1111 to 1129)	145,855	33,220	100	23	1	83
2361 Residential building construction	21,735	4,105	100	19	2	109
5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	15,840	3,145	100	20	3	105
8111 Automotive repair and maintenance	12,000	2,640	100	22	4	89
4841 General freight trucking	10,720	2,145	100	20	5	103
5412 Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	7,575	2,115	100	28	6	37
1141 Fishing	8,790	2,050	100	23	7	78
2382 Building equipment contractors	8,630	2,030	100	24	8	75
8121 Personal care services	14,690	1,920	100	13	9	127
7211 Traveller accommodation	5,925	1,875	100	32	10	16
2383 Building finishing contractors	10,685	1,765	100	17	11	121
1133 Logging	6,885	1,705	100	25	12	63
5416 Management, scientific and technical consulting services	5,255	1,650	100	31	13	20
7115 Independent artists, writers and performers	6,010	1,625	100	27	14	43
7221 Full-service restaurants	6,075	1,460	100	24	15	71
5413 Architectural, engineering and related services	4,905	1,360	100	28	16	39
2389 Other specialty trade contractors	5,720	1,250	100	22	17	90
4842 Specialized freight trucking	6,195	1,180	100	19	18	108
4451 Grocery stores	4,625	1,120	100	24	19	69
6211 Offices of physicians	3,575	1,015	100	28	20	35
5411 Legal services	3,415	1,000	100	29	21	30
2381 Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	5,580	1,000	100	18	22	115
5419 Other professional, scientific and technical services	3,625	965	100	27	23	48
6116 Other schools and instruction	4,015	895	100	22	24	86
8113 Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	4,875	885	100	18	25	114
8114 Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	3,845	855	100	22	26	87
6213 Offices of other health practitioners	4,250	850	100	20	27	104
5311 Lessors of real estate	2,545	800	100	31	28	19
2131 Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction	5,395	740	100	14	29	125
6244 Child day-care services	8,685	695	100	8	30	128
5242 Agencies, brokerages and other insurance related activities	2,055	685	100	33	31	11
7222 Limited-service eating places	3,370	665	100	20	32	106
5312 Offices of real estate agents and brokers	2,240	650	100	29	33	34
4471 Gasoline stations	2,555	600	100	23	34	76
8141 Private households	3,210	600	100	19	35	111
4511 Sporting goods, hobby and musical instrument stores	1,880	595	100	32	36	15
7139 Other amusement and recreation industries	2,705	555	100	21	37	101
7212 RV (recreational vehicle) parks and recreational camps	2,065	535	100	26	38	54
5415 Computer systems design and related services	3,165	535	100	17	39	117
3371 Household and institutional furniture and kitchen cabinet manufacturing	3,310	535	100	16	40	122
6230 Nursing and residential care facilities (6231 to 6239)	1,605	495	100	31	41	25
4543 Direct selling establishments	1,755	490	100	28	42	38
4411 Automobile dealers	1,990	490	100	25	43	65
5111 Newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishers	1,510	475	100	31	44	18
4441 Building material and supplies dealers	2,095	475	100	23	45	84
4481 Clothing stores	1,895	465	100	25	46	66
3399 Other miscellaneous manufacturing	1,725	425	100	25	47	64
4532 Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	1,605	415	100	26	48	55
4533 Used merchandise stores	1,190	410	100	34	49	7
1153 Support activities for forestry	1,635	410	100	25	50	59

Note: For a detailed description of examples of the types of enterprises within each NAICS group, see Statistics Canada (2007a). Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006, special tabulation.

Summary

In 2010, there were 0.6 million self-employed people in rural and small town Canada, representing 21% of total employment.

Farmers are a significant component of the self-employed, both in rural and small town areas and in the countryside within the commuting zone of larger urban centres.

Among non-farm jobs, self-employment represents 17% of total employment in rural and small town areas and 14% of total employment in larger urban centres. Thus, rural and small town areas are relatively more intensive in self-employment activity, even when only non-farm self-employment is considered.

Self-employment in construction and in professional, scientific and technical services has increased over time in rural and small town areas.

Self-employment in farming and wholesale and retail trade businesses has decreased. However, over time there has been an increase in total employment in the wholesale and retail trade sector in rural and small town Canada, resulting from an increase in the number of paid workers.

The median retirement age for the self-employed in Canada is 65 for men and marginally lower for women.

In rural and small town areas, the share of the self-employed who would pass this milestone within 10 years (i.e. who are aged 55 to 64) was 24% in 2010, compared with 17% for salaried workers in rural and small town areas. Both of these shares have increased since 2006 as the overall labour force is aging.

The rural self-employed with the highest share expected to retire in the next 10 years are operators of funeral homes (43%), operators of storage facilities (43%), clay and brick manufacturers (40%), educational and vocational counselors and testers (39%) and operators of private or boarding schools (36%). In each case, the absolute numbers were not large, fewer than 250 in each case for rural and small town Canada.

The industry sectors with the largest absolute number of impending retirees of self-employed operators were farmers (33,300 or 23%), house contractors (4,105 or 19%), operators providing landscaping, cleaning of buildings and pest control services (3,145 or 20%), operators of garages or service stations (2,640 or 22%) and self-employed truckers (2,145 or 20%). In each case, the expected rate of turnover due to retirement is less than for all self-employed in rural and small town areas.

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Table A1 Number of self-employed workers, Canada, 1982 to 2010

Year	Total	Males	Females
	,000		
1982	1,483	1,057	427
1983	1,543	1,095	449
1984	1,570	1,096	473
1985	1,663	1,149	514
1986	1,656	1,164	492
1987	1,699	1,186	513
1988	1,774	1,233	541
1989	1,800	1,241	560
1990	1,837	1,264	573
1991	1,896	1,313	583
1992	1,928	1,317	611
1993	2,011	1,362	649
1994	2,029	1,352	677
1995	2,083	1,382	701
1996	2,174	1,428	746
1997	2,344	1,519	824
1998	2,414	1,557	857
1999	2,441	1,588	853
2000	2,381	1,543	838
2001	2,281	1,506	774
2002	2,329	1,508	820
2003	2,409	1,575	834
2004	2,470	1,625	845
2005	2,523	1,655	869
2006	2,500	1,624	876
2007	2,611	1,701	911
2008	2,623	1,716	907
2009	2,689	1,734	955
2010	2,670	1,736	934

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Table A2 Number of self-employed¹ in the experienced² labour force by age and sex, Canada, 2006

	Number in the experienced ² labour force									
	All age classes			15 to 24 years of age	25 to 34 years of age	35 to 44 years of age	45 to 54 years of age	55 to 64 years of age	65 to 74 years of age	75 years of age and older
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
Total experienced ² labour force	17,146,135	9,020,595	8,125,540	2,757,975	3,416,605	4,158,045	4,190,910	2,179,355	361,740	81,505
Class of worker - Not applicable ³	284,950	135,785	149,170	95,485	50,270	56,170	48,505	26,005	5,620	2,890
All classes of worker	16,861,180	8,884,805	7,976,375	2,662,490	3,366,330	4,101,875	4,142,405	2,153,345	356,115	78,605
Paid workers ⁴	15,535,410	8,081,435	7,453,975	2,605,420	3,187,450	3,769,125	3,773,690	1,885,715	263,500	50,510
Employees	14,816,205	7,558,530	7,257,675	2,591,035	3,107,105	3,575,935	3,543,685	1,735,180	222,790	40,460
Self-employed (incorporated) ⁴	719,205	522,905	196,300	14,380	80,345	193,185	230,005	150,535	40,710	10,050
Without paid help	291,390	206,430	84,955	8,700	36,820	75,850	86,715	60,485	18,170	4,645
With paid help	427,815	316,475	111,340	5,675	43,525	117,330	143,295	90,050	22,540	5,395
Self-employed (unincorporated)	1,274,505	787,235	487,275	45,370	173,220	323,810	358,400	258,520	88,255	26,925
Without paid help	900,615	529,560	371,055	35,515	126,555	222,495	243,955	184,845	66,400	20,860
With paid help	373,885	257,670	116,215	9,855	46,665	101,315	114,440	73,675	21,855	6,070
Unpaid family workers	51,265	16,140	35,125	11,700	5,660	8,945	10,315	9,115	4,360	1,170
Subtotals:										
All self-employed	1,993,710	1,310,140	683,575	59,750	253,565	516,995	588,405	409,055	128,965	36,975
All self-employed without paid help	1,192,005	735,990	456,010	44,215	163,375	298,345	330,670	245,330	84,570	25,505
All self-employed with paid help	801,700	574,145	227,555	15,530	90,190	218,645	257,735	163,725	44,395	11,465
	as percent of total within each age group (column percent)									
Total experienced ² labour force	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Class of worker - Not applicable ³	2	2	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	4
All classes of worker	98	98	98	97	99	99	99	99	98	96
Paid workers ⁴	91	90	92	94	93	91	90	87	73	62
Employees	86	84	89	94	91	86	85	80	62	50
Self-employed (incorporated) ⁴	4	6	2	1	2	5	5	7	11	12
Without paid help	2	2	1	0	1	2	2	3	5	6
With paid help	2	4	1	0	1	3	3	4	6	7
Self-employed (unincorporated)	7	9	6	2	5	8	9	12	24	33
Without paid help	5	6	5	1	4	5	6	8	18	26
With paid help	2	3	1	0	1	2	3	3	6	7
Unpaid family workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Subtotals:										
All self-employed	12	15	8	2	7	12	14	19	36	45
All self-employed without paid help	7	8	6	2	5	7	8	11	23	31
All self-employed with paid help	5	6	3	1	3	5	6	8	12	14
	as percent of total within each class of worker and sex group (row percent)									
Total experienced ² labour force	100	100	100	16	20	24	24	13	2	0
Class of worker - Not applicable ³	100	100	100	34	18	20	17	9	2	1
All classes of worker	100	100	100	16	20	24	25	13	2	0
Paid workers ⁴	100	100	100	17	21	24	24	12	2	0
Employees	100	100	100	17	21	24	24	12	2	0
Self-employed (incorporated) ⁴	100	100	100	2	11	27	32	21	6	1
Without paid help	100	100	100	3	13	26	30	21	6	2
With paid help	100	100	100	1	10	27	33	21	5	1
Self-employed (unincorporated)	100	100	100	4	14	25	28	20	7	2
Without paid help	100	100	100	4	14	25	27	21	7	2
With paid help	100	100	100	3	12	27	31	20	6	2
Unpaid family workers	100	100	100	23	11	17	20	18	9	2
Subtotals:										
All self-employed	100	100	100	3	13	26	30	21	6	2
All self-employed without paid help	100	100	100	4	14	25	28	21	7	2
All self-employed with paid help	100	100	100	2	11	27	32	20	6	1
Location quotient (intensity of self-employment workers in age group relative to the national intensity of self-employment workers)	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.6	3.1	4.0

1. Includes self-employed without paid help in unincorporated businesses, self-employed with paid help in unincorporated businesses, self-employed without paid help in incorporated businesses; and self-employed with paid help in incorporated businesses.

2. Refers to the experienced labour force population: includes persons who were employed and persons who were unemployed who worked for pay or in self-employment since January 1, 2005.

3. Unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2005 only.

4. In this table, the self-employed with an incorporated enterprise are classified as paid workers.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006, Catalogue no. 97-559-XCB2006025.

Table A3 Number self-employed in rural and small town Canada, 1996 to 2010

Industry sector	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	number self-employed (,000)														
All industry sectors	652	677	699	693	671	571	578	596	595	617	593	601	597	596	590
Goods-producing sector	348	362	361	345	314	266	270	276	276	295	289	283	285	279	275
Agriculture	235	243	240	224	195	160	157	163	156	168	157	151	148	149	141
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil & gas	29	33	34	34	34	28	30	31	35	33	38	31	32	27	28
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	59	61	62	66	65	59	61	62	64	69	72	77	84	81	86
Manufacturing	25	26	25	22	20	20	21	20	21	25	22	23	22	22	20
Services-producing sector	304	315	338	348	357	304	308	320	319	322	305	319	312	317	315
Trade (wholesale & retail)	78	78	75	81	79	68	69	68	66	66	58	61	57	61	57
Transportation & warehousing	28	32	35	37	40	34	32	36	33	33	30	32	32	29	27
Finance, insurance, real estate & leasing	19	21	17	16	18	16	18	17	19	20	21	17	19	21	25
Professional, scientific & technical serv.	27	27	35	35	37	33	32	34	36	37	38	39	41	43	45
Business, building & other support serv.	19	20	26	28	31	24	27	27	29	32	32	30	32	31	32
Educational services	5	6	7	6	7	6	6	7	7	8	6	7	6	6	6
Health care & social assistance	32	34	37	32	35	31	30	32	34	34	31	33	33	35	34
Information, culture & recreation	12	12	13	13	13	12	11	14	13	14	14	14	17	15	14
Accommodation & food services	24	26	28	28	27	26	23	25	25	23	23	26	24	22	21
Other services	57	60	65	73	71	55	60	61	58	54	53	60	52	54	55
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-agriculture (subtotal)	417	434	460	470	476	411	420	433	439	449	437	450	449	447	450
	total number employed (paid workers plus self-employed) (,000)														
All industries	2,629	2,676	2,735	2,836	2,848	2,642	2,715	2,781	2,825	2,862	2,721	2,794	2,821	2,764	2,796
Goods-producing sector	1,021	1,041	1,055	1,081	1,063	959	984	1,016	1,027	1,017	956	957	985	932	937
Agriculture	312	311	309	300	267	222	223	228	214	230	226	213	206	212	201
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	131	132	134	132	132	128	122	129	135	132	132	130	140	123	131
Utilities	29	30	30	26	28	27	30	30	31	29	26	30	36	31	33
Construction	171	169	170	181	188	178	189	186	203	204	211	222	246	245	255
Manufacturing	378	399	412	442	448	403	421	444	444	423	362	361	357	321	318
Services-producing sector	1,608	1,636	1,683	1,754	1,785	1,684	1,731	1,765	1,798	1,846	1,765	1,838	1,836	1,833	1,860
Trade (wholesale and retail)	374	368	376	399	409	388	406	397	413	428	399	417	410	399	409
Transportation and warehousing	133	131	140	153	159	140	141	146	153	160	146	151	147	139	135
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	99	99	97	94	97	93	98	91	96	98	101	103	101	103	109
Professional, scientific and technical services	64	68	75	80	84	80	81	84	86	91	86	93	91	94	104
Business, building and other support services	51	53	61	63	70	64	69	73	76	82	85	86	85	86	81
Educational services	157	156	162	174	173	164	162	167	171	166	172	174	162	162	171
Health care and social assistance	251	260	261	270	283	275	281	303	302	318	293	310	326	329	349
Information, culture and recreation	67	67	67	71	77	74	75	80	78	81	79	83	86	81	80
Accommodation and food services	152	164	178	181	170	167	176	176	170	173	170	181	177	177	169
Other services	136	144	140	148	151	129	137	138	135	126	123	129	134	138	129
Public administration	124	126	126	121	112	110	106	109	117	122	110	112	119	124	122
Non-agriculture (subtotal)	2,317	2,365	2,426	2,536	2,582	2,420	2,492	2,554	2,610	2,633	2,495	2,581	2,615	2,553	2,596
	self-employed as a percent of the total number employed														
All industries	25	25	26	24	24	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	21	22	21
Goods-producing sector	34	35	34	32	30	28	27	27	27	29	30	30	29	30	29
Agriculture	75	78	78	74	73	72	70	72	73	73	69	71	72	71	70
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	22	25	25	25	26	22	25	24	26	25	29	24	23	22	21
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	35	36	37	36	35	33	32	33	32	34	34	35	34	33	34
Manufacturing	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	7	6
Services-producing sector	19	19	20	20	20	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	17
Trade (wholesale and retail)	21	21	20	20	19	18	17	17	16	15	14	15	14	15	14
Transportation and warehousing	21	24	25	24	25	24	22	25	21	21	20	21	21	21	20
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	20	21	18	17	18	17	18	18	20	20	21	16	19	20	23
Professional, scientific and technical services	42	40	46	44	44	41	39	41	42	40	44	42	45	46	44
Business, building and other support services	38	38	43	44	44	38	40	38	38	39	38	35	38	36	40
Educational services	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4
Health care and social assistance	13	13	14	12	12	11	11	10	11	11	11	11	10	11	10
Information, culture and recreation	18	18	19	19	16	16	15	17	17	18	18	17	20	19	17
Accommodation and food services	16	16	16	15	16	16	13	14	15	13	14	14	13	12	12
Other services	42	42	46	49	47	43	44	44	43	43	43	46	39	39	43
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-agriculture (subtotal)	18	18	19	19	18	17	17	17	17	17	18	17	17	17	17

(Continued)

Table A3 Number self-employed in rural and small town Canada, 1996 to 2010 (continued)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
	percent distribution of self-employed														
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Goods-producing sector	53	53	52	50	47	47	47	46	46	48	49	47	48	47	47
Agriculture	36	36	34	32	29	28	27	27	26	27	26	25	25	25	24
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	5	6	5	5	4	5
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	15
Manufacturing	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Services-producing sector	47	47	48	50	53	53	53	54	54	52	51	53	52	53	53
Trade (wholesale and retail)	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10
Transportation and warehousing	4	5	5	5	6	6	5	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	4
Professional, scientific and technical services	4	4	5	5	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8
Business, building and other support services	3	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Educational services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health care and social assistance	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	5	5	6	6	6
Information, culture and recreation	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2
Accommodation and food services	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
Other services	9	9	9	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	10	9	9	9
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-agriculture (subtotal)	64	64	66	68	71	72	73	73	74	73	74	75	75	75	76
	percent distribution of non-agricultural self-employed														
All industries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goods-producing sector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	7	9	7	7	6	6
Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14	15	15	17	17	19	18	19
Manufacturing	6	6	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
Services-producing sector	73	73	74	74	75	74	73	74	73	72	70	71	69	71	70
Trade (wholesale and retail)	19	18	16	17	17	17	16	16	15	15	13	14	13	14	13
Transportation and warehousing	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	6
Professional, scientific and technical services	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	10	10
Business, building and other support services	5	5	6	6	7	6	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Educational services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1
Health care and social assistance	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	7	7	7	8	7
Information, culture and recreation	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3
Accommodation and food services	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	5	5	5
Other services	14	14	14	16	15	13	14	14	13	12	12	13	12	12	12
Public administration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-agriculture (subtotal)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Note: Data are shown for the delineation of rural and small town as determined from the Census of Population for the year at the beginning of each 5-year period.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Tables 282-0067, 282-0060 and 282-0120.

Table A4.1 Number employed by class of worker, type of geographic area and age, Canada, 2006

Class of worker	Experienced labour force in all industry sectors														
	All age groups	Less than 45	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	All age groups	Less than 45	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	All age groups	Less than 45	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
	number in the experienced labour force					as percent of total (row percent)					as percent of total within each geographic area (column percent)				
All types of geographic areas															
Total - experienced labour force	16,861,185	10,130,705	4,142,400	2,153,350	434,725	100	60	25	13	3	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	373,885	157,845	114,445	73,675	27,925	100	42	31	20	7	2	2	3	3	6
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	900,615	384,560	243,955	184,845	87,255	100	43	27	21	10	5	4	6	9	20
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	427,815	166,540	143,290	90,045	27,940	100	39	33	21	7	3	2	3	4	6
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	291,395	121,375	86,710	60,490	22,820	100	42	30	21	8	2	1	2	3	5
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	1,008,555	510,500	280,105	172,040	45,910	100	51	28	17	5	6	5	7	8	11
All others	13,858,915	8,789,890	3,273,900	1,572,250	222,875	100	63	24	11	2	82	87	79	73	51
Larger urban centres (subtotal)															
Total - experienced labour force	13,835,570	8,468,920	3,338,480	1,705,515	322,650	100	61	24	12	2	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	284,140	123,770	86,525	54,325	19,515	100	44	30	19	7	5	2	3	3	6
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	660,445	301,385	178,705	129,515	50,835	100	46	27	20	8	5	4	5	8	16
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	336,515	134,505	110,545	69,850	21,620	100	40	33	21	6	2	2	3	4	7
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	219,640	93,365	66,015	44,975	15,285	100	43	30	20	7	2	1	2	3	5
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	830,380	429,060	226,580	137,015	37,730	100	52	27	17	5	6	5	7	8	12
All others	11,504,460	7,386,835	2,670,115	1,269,835	177,670	100	64	23	11	2	83	87	80	74	55
Rural and small town areas (subtotal)															
Total - experienced labour force	3,025,610	1,661,785	803,920	447,830	112,075	100	55	27	15	4	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	89,745	34,070	27,920	19,345	8,410	100	38	31	22	9	3	2	3	4	8
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	240,175	83,175	65,250	55,330	36,420	100	35	27	23	15	8	5	8	12	32
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	91,305	32,035	32,745	20,200	6,320	100	35	36	22	7	3	2	4	5	6
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	71,755	28,010	20,700	15,510	7,530	100	39	29	22	10	2	2	3	3	7
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	178,175	81,440	53,520	35,030	8,180	100	46	30	20	5	6	5	7	8	7
All others	2,354,455	1,403,055	603,785	302,415	45,205	100	60	26	13	2	78	84	75	68	40
Strong MIZ															
Total - experienced labour force	722,115	398,780	193,920	104,925	24,495	100	55	27	15	3	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	21,140	8,455	6,775	4,210	1,700	100	40	32	20	8	3	2	3	4	7
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	57,260	21,780	15,985	12,380	7,110	100	38	28	22	12	8	5	8	12	29
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	23,360	8,495	8,265	4,910	1,690	100	36	35	21	7	3	2	4	5	7
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	16,850	6,110	5,315	3,765	1,660	100	36	32	22	10	2	2	3	4	7
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	42,215	19,535	12,395	8,320	1,960	100	46	29	20	5	6	5	6	8	8
All others	561,290	334,405	145,190	71,330	10,365	100	60	26	13	2	78	84	75	68	42
Moderate MIZ															
Total - experienced labour force	1,110,580	597,995	299,015	171,100	42,475	100	54	27	15	4	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	34,045	12,620	10,550	7,680	3,200	100	37	31	23	9	3	2	4	4	8
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	92,275	31,860	25,280	21,575	13,555	100	35	27	23	15	8	5	8	13	32
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	34,115	11,650	12,350	7,625	2,490	100	34	36	22	7	3	2	4	4	6
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	28,075	11,030	7,775	6,245	3,020	100	39	28	22	11	3	2	3	4	7
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	64,715	28,750	19,485	13,290	3,190	100	44	30	21	5	6	5	7	8	8
All others	857,350	502,080	223,565	114,690	17,010	100	59	26	13	2	77	84	75	67	40
Weak MIZ															
Total - experienced labour force	1,032,325	575,560	270,260	148,610	37,900	100	56	26	14	4	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	30,525	11,595	9,240	6,625	3,065	100	38	30	22	10	3	2	3	4	8
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	77,070	25,645	20,475	18,175	12,780	100	33	27	24	17	7	4	8	12	34
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	30,385	10,830	10,875	6,835	1,845	100	36	36	22	6	3	2	4	5	5
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	23,180	9,435	6,605	4,715	2,415	100	41	28	20	10	2	2	2	3	6
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	61,665	28,750	18,550	11,715	2,650	100	47	30	19	4	6	5	7	8	7
All others	809,505	489,305	204,515	100,535	15,145	100	60	25	12	2	78	85	76	68	40
No MIZ															
Total - experienced labour force	132,650	71,300	34,710	20,030	6,615	100	54	26	15	5	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	3,715	1,295	1,230	775	415	100	35	33	21	11	3	2	4	4	6
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	12,585	3,440	3,260	3,000	2,880	100	27	26	24	23	9	5	9	15	44
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	3,110	945	1,155	735	275	100	30	37	24	9	2	1	3	4	4
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	3,460	1,360	940	730	430	100	39	27	21	12	3	2	3	4	7
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	8,755	3,985	2,855	1,570	345	100	46	33	18	4	7	6	8	8	5
All others	101,030	60,270	25,275	13,220	2,270	100	60	25	13	2	76	85	73	66	34
RST Territories															
Total - experienced labour force	27,940	18,150	6,025	3,170	595	100	65	22	11	2	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	320	105	125	60	30	100	33	39	19	9	1	1	2	2	5
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	990	445	255	205	85	100	45	26	21	9	4	2	4	6	14
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	335	110	110	85	20	100	33	33	25	6	1	1	2	3	3
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	185	70	60	50	10	100	38	32	27	5	1	0	1	2	2
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	820	420	235	130	30	100	51	29	16	4	3	2	4	4	5
All others	25,285	16,995	5,240	2,640	410	100	67	21	10	2	90	94	87	83	69

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006, special tabulation.

Table A4.2 Number employed with agriculture as the main job, by class of worker, by type of geographic area and by age, Canada, 2006

Class of worker	Main job is in the agriculture industry														
	All age groups	Less than 45	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	All age groups	Less than 45	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over	All age groups	Less than 45	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 and over
	number in the experienced labour force					as percent of total (row percent)					as percent of total within each geographic area (column percent)				
	All types of geographic areas														
All types of geographic areas															
Total - experienced labour force	384,815	172,710	85,470	69,405	57,230	100	45	22	18	15	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	26,675	7,345	7,890	5,940	5,505	100	28	30	22	21	7	4	9	9	10
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	105,810	23,720	23,245	26,375	32,475	100	22	22	25	31	27	14	27	38	57
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	25,030	8,260	8,295	5,460	3,020	100	33	33	22	12	7	5	10	8	5
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	37,425	14,475	9,590	7,375	5,980	100	39	26	20	16	10	8	11	11	10
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	11,555	5,820	3,035	1,825	875	100	50	26	16	8	3	3	4	3	2
All others	178,320	113,090	33,410	22,430	9,375	100	63	19	13	5	46	65	39	32	16
Larger urban centres (subtotal)															
Total - experienced labour force	135,330	66,285	28,420	22,985	17,650	100	49	21	17	13	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	8,000	2,150	2,340	1,870	1,640	100	27	29	23	21	6	3	8	8	9
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	25,045	5,010	4,805	6,365	8,870	100	20	19	25	35	19	8	17	28	50
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	8,315	2,550	2,670	1,955	1,140	100	31	32	24	14	6	4	9	9	6
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	7,725	2,460	2,010	1,740	1,520	100	32	26	23	20	6	4	7	8	9
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	4,715	2,280	1,295	695	440	100	48	27	15	9	3	3	5	3	2
All others	81,540	51,830	15,305	10,360	4,040	100	64	19	13	5	60	78	54	45	23
Rural and small town areas (subtotal)															
Total - experienced labour force	249,480	106,425	57,050	46,420	39,580	100	43	23	19	16	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	18,670	5,195	5,550	4,070	3,860	100	28	30	22	21	7	5	10	9	10
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	80,765	18,705	18,440	20,010	23,605	100	23	23	25	29	32	18	32	43	60
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	16,720	5,710	5,625	3,505	1,885	100	34	34	21	11	7	5	10	8	5
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	29,700	12,015	7,585	5,635	4,465	100	40	26	19	15	12	11	13	12	11
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	6,850	3,540	1,745	1,125	435	100	52	25	16	6	3	3	3	2	1
All others	96,780	61,260	18,110	12,070	5,335	100	63	19	12	6	39	58	32	26	13
Strong MIZ															
Total - experienced labour force	51,325	23,470	11,415	9,090	7,350	100	46	22	18	14	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	4,235	1,270	1,345	940	685	100	30	32	22	16	8	5	12	10	9
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	14,070	3,555	2,970	3,405	4,145	100	25	21	24	29	27	15	26	37	56
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	4,045	1,500	1,275	790	480	100	37	32	20	12	8	6	11	9	7
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	5,110	1,865	1,490	990	760	100	36	29	19	15	10	8	13	11	10
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	1,595	870	380	215	130	100	55	24	13	8	3	4	3	2	2
All others	22,260	14,400	3,965	2,750	1,150	100	65	18	12	5	43	61	35	30	16
Moderate MIZ															
Total - experienced labour force	98,570	43,785	22,545	17,925	14,315	100	44	23	18	15	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	7,560	2,340	2,105	1,560	1,555	100	31	28	21	21	8	5	9	9	11
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	29,750	7,245	6,925	7,390	8,190	100	24	23	25	28	30	17	31	41	57
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	6,820	2,345	2,285	1,395	795	100	34	34	20	12	7	5	10	8	6
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	12,165	5,090	2,965	2,375	1,735	100	42	24	20	14	12	12	13	13	12
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	2,790	1,425	745	460	155	100	51	27	16	6	3	3	3	3	1
All others	39,490	25,345	7,520	4,750	1,880	100	64	19	12	5	40	58	33	26	13
Weak MIZ															
Total - experienced labour force	81,940	32,670	18,740	15,940	14,590	100	40	23	19	18	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	5,860	1,345	1,745	1,395	1,375	100	23	30	24	23	7	4	9	9	9
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	29,650	6,360	6,800	7,500	8,985	100	21	23	25	30	36	19	36	47	62
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	4,910	1,640	1,655	1,115	505	100	33	34	23	10	6	5	9	7	3
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	10,165	4,195	2,515	1,830	1,620	100	41	25	18	16	12	13	13	11	11
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	2,025	1,040	515	340	130	100	51	25	17	6	2	3	3	2	1
All others	29,330	18,090	5,505	3,755	1,975	100	62	19	13	7	36	55	29	24	14
No MIZ															
Total - experienced labour force	17,570	6,465	4,335	3,455	3,320	100	37	25	20	19	100	100	100	100	100
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	1,005	240	350	180	240	100	24	35	18	24	6	4	8	5	7
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	7,265	1,530	1,740	1,715	2,280	100	21	24	24	31	41	24	40	50	69
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	945	225	410	200	105	100	24	43	21	11	5	3	9	6	3
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	2,255	860	605	435	345	100	38	27	19	15	13	13	14	13	10
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	440	205	105	115	20	100	47	24	26	5	3	3	2	3	1
All others	5,660	3,400	1,115	815	330	100	60	20	14	6	32	53	26	24	10
RST Territories															
Total - experienced labour force	70	30	15	15	0	100	43	21	21	0	100	100	100	100	...
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	0	10	0	0	10	...	...	...	...	...	0	33	0	0	...
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	25	10	0	0	0	100	40	0	0	0	36	33	0	0	...
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	0	10	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	33	0	67	...
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	0	0	0	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	...
All others	25	20	0	0	0	100	80	0	0	0	36	67	0	0	...

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006, special tabulation.

Table A4.3 Number employed with a non-agricultural job, by class of worker, by type of geographic area and by age, Canada, 2006

Class of worker	Main job is a non-agricultural industry sector																								
	All age groups					Less than 45					45 to 54					55 to 64					65 and over				
	number in the experienced labour force					as percent of total (row percent)					as percent of total within each geographic area (column percent)														
All types of geographic areas																									
Total - experienced labour force	16,476,370	9,957,995	4,056,930	2,083,945	377,495	100	60	25	13	2	100	100	100	100	100										
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	347,210	150,500	106,555	52,455	22,420	100	43	31	20	6	2	2	3	3	6										
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	794,805	360,840	220,710	158,470	54,780	100	45	28	20	7	5	4	5	8	15										
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	402,785	158,280	134,995	84,585	24,920	100	39	34	21	6	2	2	3	4	7										
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	253,970	106,900	77,120	53,115	16,840	100	42	30	21	7	2	1	2	3	4										
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	997,000	504,680	277,070	170,215	45,035	100	51	28	17	5	6	5	7	8	12										
All others	13,680,595	8,676,800	3,240,490	1,549,820	213,500	100	63	24	11	2	83	87	80	74	57										
Larger urban centres (subtotal)																									
Total - experienced labour force	13,700,240	8,402,635	3,310,060	1,682,530	305,000	100	61	24	12	2	100	100	100	100	100										
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	276,140	121,620	84,185	52,455	17,875	100	44	30	19	6	2	1	3	3	6										
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	635,400	296,375	173,900	123,150	41,965	100	47	27	19	7	5	4	5	7	14										
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	328,200	131,955	107,875	67,895	20,480	100	40	33	21	6	2	2	3	4	7										
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	211,915	90,905	64,005	43,235	13,765	100	43	30	20	6	2	1	2	3	5										
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	825,665	426,780	225,285	136,320	37,290	100	52	27	17	5	6	5	7	8	12										
All others	11,422,920	7,335,005	2,654,810	1,259,475	173,630	100	64	23	11	2	83	87	80	75	57										
Rural and small town areas (subtotal)																									
Total - experienced labour force	2,776,130	1,555,360	746,870	401,410	72,495	100	56	27	14	3	100	100	100	100	100										
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	71,075	28,875	22,370	15,275	4,550	100	41	31	21	6	3	2	3	4	6										
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	159,410	64,470	46,810	35,320	12,815	100	40	29	22	8	6	4	6	9	18										
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	74,585	26,325	27,120	16,695	4,435	100	35	36	22	6	3	2	4	4	6										
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	42,055	15,995	13,115	9,875	3,065	100	38	31	23	7	2	1	2	2	4										
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	171,325	77,900	51,775	33,905	7,745	100	45	30	20	5	6	5	7	8	11										
All others	2,257,675	1,341,795	585,675	290,345	39,870	100	59	26	13	2	81	86	78	72	55										
Strong MIZ																									
Total - experienced labour force	670,790	375,310	182,505	95,835	17,145	100	56	27	14	3	100	100	100	100	100										
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	16,905	7,185	5,430	3,270	1,015	100	43	32	19	6	3	2	3	3	6										
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	43,190	18,225	13,015	8,975	2,965	100	42	30	21	7	6	5	7	9	17										
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	19,315	6,995	6,990	4,120	1,210	100	36	36	21	6	3	2	4	4	7										
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	11,740	4,245	3,825	2,775	900	100	36	33	24	8	2	1	2	3	5										
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	40,620	18,665	12,015	8,105	1,830	100	46	30	20	5	6	5	7	8	11										
All others	539,030	320,005	141,225	68,580	9,215	100	59	26	13	2	80	85	77	72	54										
Moderate MIZ																									
Total - experienced labour force	1,012,010	554,210	276,470	153,175	28,160	100	55	27	15	3	100	100	100	100	100										
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	26,485	10,280	8,445	6,120	1,645	100	39	32	23	6	3	2	3	4	6										
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	62,525	24,615	18,355	14,185	5,365	100	39	29	23	9	6	4	7	9	19										
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	27,295	9,305	10,065	6,230	1,695	100	34	37	23	6	3	2	4	4	6										
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	15,910	5,940	4,810	3,870	1,285	100	37	30	24	8	2	1	2	3	5										
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	61,925	27,325	18,740	12,830	3,035	100	44	30	21	5	6	5	7	8	11										
All others	817,860	476,735	216,045	109,940	15,130	100	58	26	13	2	81	86	78	72	54										
Weak MIZ																									
Total - experienced labour force	950,385	542,890	251,520	132,670	23,310	100	57	26	14	2	100	100	100	100	100										
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	24,665	10,250	7,495	5,230	1,690	100	42	30	21	7	3	2	3	4	7										
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	47,420	19,285	13,675	10,675	3,795	100	41	29	23	8	5	4	5	8	16										
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	25,475	9,190	9,220	5,720	1,340	100	36	36	22	5	3	2	4	4	6										
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	13,015	5,240	4,090	2,885	795	100	40	31	22	6	1	1	2	2	3										
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	59,640	27,710	18,035	11,375	2,520	100	46	30	19	4	6	5	7	9	11										
All others	780,175	471,215	199,010	96,780	13,170	100	60	26	12	2	82	87	79	73	56										
No MIZ																									
Total - experienced labour force	115,080	64,835	30,375	16,575	3,295	100	56	26	14	3	100	100	100	100	100										
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	2,710	1,055	880	595	175	100	39	32	22	6	2	2	3	4	5										
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	5,320	1,910	1,520	1,285	600	100	36	29	24	11	5	3	5	8	18										
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	2,165	720	745	535	170	100	33	34	25	8	2	1	2	3	5										
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	1,205	500	335	295	85	100	41	28	24	7	1	1	1	2	3										
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	8,315	3,780	2,750	1,455	325	100	45	33	17	4	7	6	9	9	10										
All others	95,370	56,870	24,160	12,405	1,940	100	60	25	13	2	83	88	80	75	59										
RST Territories																									
Total - experienced labour force	27,870	18,120	6,010	3,155	595	100	65	22	11	2	100	100	100	100	100										
Self-employed unincorporated w ith paid help	320	95	125	60	20	100	30	39	19	6	1	1	2	2	3										
Self-employed unincorporated w ithout paid help	965	435	255	205	85	100	45	26	21	9	3	2	4	6	14										
Self-employed incorporated w ith paid help	335	110	110	85	20	100	33	33	25	6	1	1	2	3	3										
Self-employed incorporated w ithout paid help	185	60	60	40	10	100	32	32	22	5	1	0	1	1	2										
Individuals not classified as self-employed above but w ho have some unincorporated self-employment income from operating a non-farm business	820	420	235	130	30	100	51	29	16	4	3	2	4	4	5										
All others	25,260	16,975	5,240	2,640	410	100	67	21	10	2	91	94	87	84	69										

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006, special tabulation.

Table A5 Number and percent self-employment, Canada, 1996 to 2010

Industry sector	Class of worker	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Larger urban centres																
Agriculture	Self-employed: number (,000)	53	53	55	59	54	46	50	51	53	49	51	58	54	50	47
	All workers: number (,000)	106	103	116	107	107	101	102	105	112	114	121	122	117	104	100
	Percent self-employed	50	51	47	55	51	45	49	49	47	43	42	48	46	48	47
Non-agriculture sectors	Self-employed: number (,000)	1,467	1,624	1,667	1,701	1,668	1,660	1,687	1,755	1,805	1,846	1,855	1,951	1,973	2,043	2,033
	All workers: number (,000)	10,656	10,897	11,168	11,447	11,803	12,203	12,493	12,786	13,011	13,193	13,568	13,890	14,149	13,944	14,145
	Percent self-employed	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	14
All sectors	Self-employed: number (,000)	1,520	1,677	1,722	1,760	1,723	1,706	1,737	1,806	1,858	1,895	1,906	2,010	2,026	2,093	2,080
	All workers: number (,000)	10,762	11,001	11,284	11,554	11,910	12,304	12,595	12,891	13,123	13,307	13,689	14,012	14,266	14,049	14,245
	Percent self-employed	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15
Rural and small town areas																
Agriculture	Self-employed: number (,000)	231	240	237	222	195	160	157	163	156	168	157	151	148	149	141
	All workers: number (,000)	312	311	309	300	267	222	223	228	214	230	226	213	206	212	201
	Percent self-employed	74	77	77	74	73	72	70	72	73	73	69	71	72	71	70
Non-agriculture sectors	Self-employed: number (,000)	422	436	461	470	468	411	420	433	439	449	437	450	449	447	450
	All workers: number (,000)	2,317	2,365	2,426	2,536	2,582	2,420	2,492	2,554	2,610	2,633	2,495	2,581	2,615	2,553	2,596
	Percent self-employed	18	18	19	19	18	17	17	17	17	17	18	17	17	17	17
All sectors	Self-employed: number (,000)	652	676	698	692	662	571	578	596	595	617	593	601	597	596	590
	All workers: number (,000)	2,629	2,676	2,735	2,836	2,848	2,642	2,715	2,781	2,825	2,862	2,721	2,794	2,821	2,764	2,796
	Percent self-employed	25	25	26	24	23	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	21	22	21
All areas																
Agriculture	Self-employed: number (,000)	284	293	292	281	249	206	207	214	209	217	208	210	201	199	188
	All workers: number (,000)	419	414	425	408	374	323	325	332	326	344	347	335	324	316	301
	Percent self-employed	68	71	69	69	67	64	64	64	64	63	60	63	62	63	62
Non-agriculture sectors	Self-employed: number (,000)	1,889	2,060	2,127	2,172	2,136	2,071	2,107	2,188	2,245	2,295	2,292	2,402	2,422	2,489	2,482
	All workers: number (,000)	12,973	13,262	13,594	13,982	14,385	14,623	14,985	15,340	15,621	15,826	16,063	16,471	16,764	16,497	16,740
	Percent self-employed	15	16	16	16	15	14	14	14	14	15	14	15	14	15	15	15
All sectors	Self-employed: number (,000)	2,173	2,353	2,420	2,452	2,385	2,277	2,315	2,402	2,453	2,512	2,500	2,611	2,623	2,689	2,670
	All workers: number (,000)	13,392	13,676	14,019	14,390	14,759	14,946	15,310	15,672	15,947	16,170	16,410	16,806	17,087	16,813	17,041
	Percent self-employed	16	17	17	17	16	15	15	15	15	16	15	16	15	16	16	16

Note: Data are shown for the delineation of rural and small town areas as determined from the Census of Population for the year at the beginning of each five-year period.

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey. CANSIM Tables 282-0067, 282-0060 and 282-0120.

Table A6 Industry sectors (at the level of 4-digit NAICS codes) ranked by the number of male self-employed¹ workers in the experienced² labour force, Canada, 2006

Industry of major job (North American Industry Classification System, 2002)	Total number in the experienced ² labour force			Self-employed ¹ workers			Percent of experienced ² labour force who were self-employed ¹		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total experienced ² labour force	17,146,135	9,020,595	8,125,540	1,993,710	1,310,140	683,570	11.6	14.5	8.4
Industry - Not applicable ³	284,950	135,785	149,170	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All industries	16,861,180	8,884,805	7,976,375	1,993,710	1,310,140	683,570	11.8	14.7	8.6
1110 Farms (1111 to 1129)	384,810	254,720	130,090	194,940	142,560	52,375	50.7	56.0	40.3
2361 Residential building construction	300,180	263,480	36,705	96,545	89,615	6,930	32.2	34.0	18.9
2383 Building finishing contractors	156,125	137,170	18,955	59,455	54,100	5,360	38.1	39.4	28.3
5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	262,000	161,410	100,590	78,180	49,335	28,845	29.8	30.6	28.7
5415 Computer systems design and related services	234,695	169,750	64,945	50,935	40,495	10,435	21.7	23.9	16.1
4841 General freight trucking	191,390	163,600	27,790	42,205	38,060	4,135	22.1	23.3	14.9
8111 Automotive repair and maintenance	168,395	145,800	22,595	39,705	35,705	4,000	23.6	24.5	17.7
5416 Management, scientific and technical consulting services	134,205	76,620	57,580	50,975	33,690	17,280	38.0	44.0	30.0
2382 Building equipment contractors	220,835	193,300	27,540	36,845	33,355	3,485	16.7	17.3	12.7
5413 Architectural, engineering and related services	209,040	149,805	59,235	38,730	31,955	6,775	18.5	21.3	11.4
5411 Legal services	137,785	47,820	89,965	39,160	28,110	11,045	28.4	58.8	12.3
5412 Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	139,290	52,695	86,600	49,290	24,605	24,680	35.4	46.7	28.5
2381 Foundation, structure, and building exterior contractors	121,670	110,860	10,805	25,530	23,705	1,825	21.0	21.4	16.9
6211 Offices of physicians	107,380	32,145	75,225	33,365	21,935	11,435	31.1	68.2	15.2
7115 Independent artists, writers and performers	51,860	27,625	24,230	38,520	20,340	18,180	74.3	73.6	75.0
7221 Full-service restaurants	450,790	200,370	250,420	31,640	19,055	12,580	7.0	9.5	5.0
4853 Taxi and limousine service	43,100	38,015	5,085	18,660	17,810	855	43.3	46.8	16.8
5419 Other professional, scientific and technical services	86,295	35,200	51,095	27,485	15,830	11,655	31.9	45.0	22.8
2389 Other specialty trade contractors	79,225	69,235	9,990	15,820	14,020	1,800	20.0	20.2	18.0
4842 Specialized freight trucking	87,005	74,675	12,330	15,595	13,855	1,740	17.9	18.6	14.1
5312 Offices of real estate agents and brokers	97,995	48,195	49,800	22,615	13,150	9,465	23.1	27.3	19.0
6213 Offices of other health practitioners	87,005	20,590	66,415	33,250	12,790	20,460	38.2	62.1	30.8
8121 Personal care services	162,920	22,995	139,925	65,980	11,935	54,040	40.5	51.9	38.6
8114 Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	35,195	23,080	12,110	16,730	11,705	5,025	47.5	50.7	41.5
5414 Specialized design services	52,035	24,000	28,035	25,545	11,650	13,895	49.1	48.5	49.6
7222 Limited-service eating places	348,835	123,110	225,720	20,795	11,640	9,160	6.0	9.5	4.1
8113 Commercial and industrial machinery and equipment (except automotive and electronic) repair and maintenance	58,395	51,100	7,290	12,610	11,370	1,245	21.6	22.3	17.1
6116 Other schools and instruction	93,695	32,315	61,380	32,940	11,325	21,615	35.2	35.0	35.2
6212 Offices of dentists	92,795	16,515	76,275	15,815	10,935	4,880	17.0	66.2	6.4
4451 Grocery stores	400,130	179,490	220,645	19,000	10,910	8,095	4.7	6.1	3.7
1141 Fishing	41,265	34,050	7,215	11,570	10,100	1,465	28.0	29.7	20.3
5418 Advertising and related services	71,525	33,515	38,010	17,195	10,090	7,105	24.0	30.1	18.7
5239 Other financial investment activities	68,715	36,225	32,490	13,710	10,035	3,675	20.0	27.7	11.3
5311 Lessors of real estate	78,025	41,465	36,560	15,965	9,785	6,175	20.5	23.6	16.9
5121 Motion picture and video industries	61,780	36,670	25,105	13,760	9,780	3,980	22.3	26.7	15.9
3371 Household and institutional furniture and kitchen equipment	77,775	58,730	19,045	10,950	9,740	1,210	14.1	16.6	6.4
2131 Support activities for mining and oil and gas extraction	103,515	87,735	15,775	11,460	9,410	2,055	11.1	10.7	13.0
1133 Logging	56,810	50,840	5,965	10,215	9,280	930	18.0	18.3	15.6
5242 Agencies, brokerages and other insurance related activities	99,705	38,010	61,695	11,660	8,490	3,170	11.7	22.3	5.1
2362 Non-residential building construction	75,540	65,690	9,850	9,095	8,180	920	12.0	12.5	9.3
4411 Automobile dealers	142,510	111,610	30,900	8,730	7,640	1,090	6.1	6.8	3.5
6220 Hospitals (6221 to 6223)	563,665	108,955	454,710	12,345	7,040	5,300	2.2	6.5	1.2

1. Includes self-employed without paid help in unincorporated businesses, self-employed with paid help in unincorporated businesses, self-employed without paid help in incorporated businesses; and self-employed with paid help in incorporated businesses.

2. Refers to the experienced labour force population: includes persons who were employed and persons who were unemployed who worked for pay or in self-employment since January 1, 2005.

3. Unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2005 only.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006, Catalogue Number 97-559-XCB2006009.

Table A7 Industry sectors (at the level of 4-digit NAICS codes) ranked by the number of female self-employed¹ workers in the experienced² labour force, Canada, 2006

Industry of major job (North American Industry Classification System, 2002)	Total number in the experienced ² labour force			Self-employed ¹ workers			Percent of experienced ² labour force who were self-employed ¹		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total experienced ² labour force	17,146,135	9,020,595	8,125,540	1,993,710	1,310,140	683,570	11.6	14.5	8.4
Industry - Not applicable ³	284,950	135,785	149,170	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All industries	16,861,180	8,884,805	7,976,375	1,993,710	1,310,140	683,570	11.8	14.7	8.6
8121 Personal care services	162,920	22,995	139,925	65,980	11,935	54,040	40.5	51.9	38.6
1110 Farms (1111 to 1129)	384,810	254,720	130,090	194,940	142,560	52,375	50.7	56.0	40.3
6244 Child day-care services	189,035	7,865	181,170	49,835	1,550	48,285	26.4	19.7	26.7
5617 Services to buildings and dwellings	262,000	161,410	100,590	78,180	49,335	28,845	29.8	30.6	28.7
5412 Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	139,290	52,695	86,600	49,290	24,605	24,680	35.4	46.7	28.5
6116 Other schools and instruction	93,695	32,315	61,380	32,940	11,325	21,615	35.2	35.0	35.2
6213 Offices of other health practitioners	87,005	20,590	66,415	33,250	12,790	20,460	38.2	62.1	30.8
7115 Independent artists, writers and performers	51,860	27,625	24,230	38,520	20,340	18,180	74.3	73.6	75.0
5416 Management, scientific and technical consulting services	134,205	76,620	57,580	50,975	33,690	17,280	38.0	44.0	30.0
8141 Private households	77,035	8,095	68,940	16,670	1,735	14,935	21.6	21.4	21.7
5414 Specialized design services	52,035	24,000	28,035	25,545	11,650	13,895	49.1	48.5	49.6
7221 Full-service restaurants	450,790	200,370	250,420	31,640	19,055	12,580	7.0	9.5	5.0
5419 Other professional, scientific and technical services	86,295	35,200	51,095	27,485	15,830	11,655	31.9	45.0	22.8
6211 Offices of physicians	107,380	32,145	75,225	33,365	21,935	11,435	31.1	68.2	15.2
5411 Legal services	137,785	47,820	89,965	39,160	28,110	11,045	28.4	58.8	12.3
5415 Computer systems design and related services	234,695	169,750	64,945	50,935	40,495	10,435	21.7	23.9	16.1
5312 Offices of real estate agents and brokers	97,995	48,195	49,800	22,615	13,150	9,465	23.1	27.3	19.0
7222 Limited-service eating places	348,835	123,110	225,720	20,795	11,640	9,160	6.0	9.5	4.1
4451 Grocery stores	400,130	179,490	220,645	19,000	10,910	8,095	4.7	6.1	3.7
5418 Advertising and related services	71,525	33,515	38,010	17,195	10,090	7,105	24.0	30.1	18.7
2361 Residential building construction	300,180	263,480	36,705	96,545	89,615	6,930	32.2	34.0	18.9
5413 Architectural, engineering and related services	209,040	149,805	59,235	38,730	31,955	6,775	18.5	21.3	11.4
4481 Clothing stores	159,600	28,890	130,705	10,420	3,940	6,485	6.5	13.6	5.0
8129 Other personal services	26,470	10,030	16,435	8,320	2,040	6,280	31.4	20.3	38.2
4543 Direct selling establishments	33,775	14,950	18,825	9,935	3,675	6,260	29.4	24.6	33.3
5311 Lessors of real estate	78,025	41,465	36,560	15,965	9,785	6,175	20.5	23.6	16.9
7211 Traveller accommodation	184,325	67,935	116,385	11,935	5,825	6,110	6.5	8.6	5.2
6241 Individual and family services	130,420	25,600	104,815	7,450	1,760	5,695	5.7	6.9	5.4
5614 Business support services	124,350	49,640	74,705	8,110	2,490	5,620	6.5	5.0	7.5
2383 Building finishing contractors	156,125	137,170	18,955	59,455	54,100	5,360	38.1	39.4	28.3
7139 Other amusement and recreation industries	152,405	80,455	71,945	12,225	6,915	5,310	8.0	8.6	7.4
6220 Hospitals (6221 to 6223)	563,665	108,955	454,710	12,345	7,040	5,300	2.2	6.5	1.2
8114 Personal and household goods repair and maintenance	35,195	23,080	12,110	16,730	11,705	5,025	47.5	50.7	41.5
6212 Offices of dentists	92,795	16,515	76,275	15,815	10,935	4,880	17.0	66.2	6.4
3152 Cut and sew clothing manufacturing	57,385	13,015	44,365	6,970	2,085	4,880	12.1	16.0	11.0
4461 Health and personal care stores	157,485	41,425	116,065	10,655	6,035	4,625	6.8	14.6	4.0
6214 Out-patient care centres	89,980	15,405	74,575	6,190	1,740	4,445	6.9	11.3	6.0
5111 Newspaper, periodical, book and directory publishers	82,035	38,030	44,005	8,935	4,610	4,330	10.9	12.1	9.8
4532 Office supplies, stationery and gift stores	48,360	15,385	32,975	6,760	2,445	4,320	14.0	15.9	13.1
6230 Nursing and residential care facilities (6231 to 6239)	314,910	46,140	268,770	5,945	1,730	4,215	1.9	3.7	1.6
4841 General freight trucking	191,390	163,600	27,790	42,205	38,060	4,135	22.1	23.3	14.9
4539 Other miscellaneous store retailers	45,405	19,785	25,620	9,250	5,145	4,105	20.4	26.0	16.0
8111 Automotive repair and maintenance	168,395	145,800	22,595	39,705	35,705	4,000	23.6	24.5	17.7

1. Includes self-employed without paid help in unincorporated businesses, self-employed with paid help in unincorporated businesses, self-employed without paid help in incorporated businesses; and self-employed with paid help in incorporated businesses.

2. Refers to the experienced labour force population: includes persons who were employed and persons who were unemployed who worked for pay or in self-employment since January 1, 2005.

3. Unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2005 only.

Source: Statistics Canada. Census of Population, 2006, Catalogue Number 97-559-XCB2006009.

Appendix B: Managers of smaller firms

Recall that our focus, due to data limitations, has been on the self-employed. Data are not available for individuals who are classified as “paid workers” but who may be operating small businesses. A subset of these paid workers may be classified as having a “management occupation.” We expect that many others who operate a small business

would classify their occupation as “plumber” or “consulting engineer” or “veterinarian”, etc. In rural and small town areas, a smaller number of paid workers (23 thousand, Table B1) were employed by a firm with 1 to 19 employees and who reported their main job to “management occupation.” Within this group, 4 thousand (18%) were 55 to 64 years of age.

Table B1 Number of paid workers with a "management occupation" as the main job and employed in firms with 1-19 employees, Canada

Employed with main job as a "management occupation" and working for a firm with 1 to 19 employees (5-year average, 2006-2010)	All areas	Larger urban centres	Rural and small town areas
Aged 55 to 64 (number)	20,340	16,220	4,120
All ages (number)	144,060	121,020	23,060
Aged 55 to 64 (as a percent of total)	14	13	18

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey, special tabulation.

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