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Work Absence Rates

2011



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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
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Abstract

The 2011 edition of this publication provides up-to-date benchmark data on work absences for personal reasons—that is, illness or disability, and personal or family responsibilities. It is based on data from the Labour Force Survey and uses the National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S) 2006 and the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Absence rates for 2011 are provided by sex, age, education, presence of children, industry and occupation, firm size, job tenure, job permanency, unionization, province, and census metropolitan area.

Time series from 2001 to 2011 (excluding maternity leave) are provided. However, men on paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation till 2006. Time series going back to 1987 are available in CANSIM series 282-0029, 282-0030 and 279-0029 through 279-0039.

Highlights

- In the first half of the 2000s, both the incidence and number of days lost for personal reasons (illness or disability, and personal or family responsibilities) trended upwards. In the latter half of the 2000s, the rates were flat or declined slightly. However, absence rates were somewhat higher in 2011 than in 2001.
- In an average week in 2001, excluding women on maternity leave, 7.0% of all full-time employees holding one job were absent from work for all or part of the week for personal reasons. By 2011, the figure had risen to 8.1% (913,000). Total work time missed edged up from 3.4% of the scheduled week in 2001 to 3.7% in 2011. Extrapolated over the full year, work time lost for personal reasons increased from the equivalent of 8.5 days per worker in 2001 to 9.3 days in 2011.
- Full-time employees in the public sector (more likely unionized or female) lost more work time in 2011 for personal reasons (12.9 days on average) than their private-sector counterparts (8.2 days).

Analysis

Work absences in 2011

Maria Dabboussy and Sharanjit Uppal

There are many kinds of work absence. Some, like annual vacation, are generally considered beneficial for both the organization and the employee. Since they are usually scheduled, their effect on the organization can be fairly easily absorbed; the same can be said of statutory holidays. Other absences, for instance those caused by illness and family-related demands, are generally unavoidable, as are those due to inclement weather.

Absenteeism, a term used to refer to absences that are avoidable, habitual and unscheduled, is a source of irritation to employers and co-workers. Such absences are disruptive to proper work scheduling and output, and costly to organizations and the economy as a whole. Although absenteeism is widely acknowledged to be a problem, it is not easy to quantify. The dividing line between avoidable and unavoidable is difficult to draw, and absenteeism generally masquerades as legitimate absence. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) can provide measures of time lost because of personal reasons—that is, illness or disability, and personal or family responsibilities. However, within these categories, it is impossible to determine if an absence is avoidable or unscheduled. LFS data on absences for personal reasons can, however, be analyzed to identify patterns or trends that indicate the effect of absenteeism (see Data quality, concepts and methodology — Data Source).

Recent trends—2001 to 2011

In the first half of the 2000s, both the incidence and the number of days lost for personal reasons (illness or disability, and personal or family responsibilities) trended upwards. In the latter half of the 2000s, the rates were flat or declined slightly. However, absence rates were somewhat higher in 2011 than in 2001.

In an average week in 2001, excluding women on maternity leave,¹ 7.0% of all full-time employees holding one job were absent from work for all or part of the week for personal reasons. By 2011, the figure had risen to 8.1% (913,000) (table 6-1). Total work time missed also rose, from 3.4% of the scheduled week in 2001 to 3.7% in 2011; this was up slightly from 2010. Extrapolated over the full year, work time lost for personal reasons increased from the equivalent of 8.5 days per worker in 2001 to 9.3 days in 2011.

Variations in absence rates in 2011

Absence for personal reasons differs among various worker groups. Several factors are responsible, principally working conditions (physical environment, degree of job stress, employer–employee relations, collective agreement provisions and work schedules); adequacy and affordability of community facilities like child care centres and public transportation; family circumstances, especially the presence of preschool children or other dependent family members; and physical health of the worker, a factor closely related to age. Measuring the effects of these and other contributing factors is not easy since many are not captured by the LFS. However, some insight is gained by examining personal absences in 2011 by selected demographic characteristics, occupation and industry, and other attributes like union and job status.

1. Exclusion of maternity leave started in 1997 with the introduction of the revised Labour Force Survey questionnaire.

Demographic differences

In 2011, excluding women on maternity leave, an estimated 8.1% of full-time employees missed some work each week for personal reasons: 5.9% for own illness or disability, and 2.2% for personal or family responsibilities (table 6-1). As a result, full-time employees lost 3.7% of their work time each week.

On average, each full-time employee lost 9.3 days in 2011 for personal reasons (7.7 for own illness or disability plus 1.6 for personal or family demands). This amounted to an estimated 105 million work days for all full-time employees. Men lost fewer days than women—7.7 (6.4 for illness or disability plus 1.4 for personal or family demands) versus 11.4 (9.4 plus 2.0).

The presence of preschool-age children exerts a strong influence on work absences for personal or family responsibilities. In 2011, full-time employees in families with at least one preschool-age child lost an average of 3.0 days, compared with only 1.4 for those in families without children (table 1-3).

Work days missed because of illness or disability tended to rise with age, from an average of 5.1 days for youth (15 to 19) to 11.5 for full-time employees age 55 to 64 (table 1-1).

Industry and sector

Work absence rates differ by sector (public or private) and industry, with almost all of the difference arising from illness and disability absences (table 2-1). Contributing factors include the nature and demands of the job, the male–female composition of the workforce, and union density—the last being a strong determinant of the presence of paid sick or family leave.

Full-time employees in the public sector (more likely unionized or female) lost more work time (12.9 days) in 2011 for personal reasons than their private-sector counterparts (8.2 days).

At the major (2-digit) industry level, the most work days were missed by employees in health care and social assistance (14.0 days), public administration (12.8) and transportation and warehousing (12.3).

The lowest averages were recorded by full-time workers in professional, scientific and technical services (5.8), other services (except public administration) (6.5) and primary industries (7.2).

Occupation

Contributing factors for absence rates by occupation are similar to those for industry (table 3-1). Again, as by major industry, differences arise mainly from time lost due to illness or disability.

The most days lost in 2011 were recorded for full-time employees in health occupations (14.1) and occupations unique to production (10.8). Workers in natural and applied sciences (5.8), management (6.8), and culture and recreation (7.3) recorded the fewest days lost.

Union coverage, job status, workplace size and job tenure

Full-time workers who belonged to unions or were covered by collective agreements missed more work days on average in 2011 for personal reasons than their non-unionized counterparts (13.2 versus 7.5) (table 1-6).

Workers with permanent jobs (more likely to be unionized) lost more work days (9.6) than those whose jobs were not permanent (7.0).

Days lost tended to rise with workplace size, increasing from a low of 7.5 in workplaces with fewer than 20 employees (firms more likely to have low union rates) to 11.1 in workplaces with more than 500 employees (firms likely to have high union rates) (table 1-4).

Days lost tended to rise with job tenure, with almost all the differences arising from illness and disability (table 1-5). Employees with tenure of up to 1 year lost 6.2 days, while those with over 14 years lost 11.7 days (the latter group was also likely older).

Province and CMA

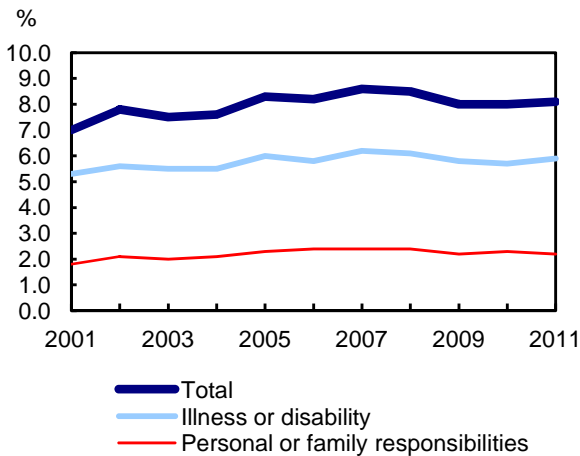
Work absence levels differed by geographic area (table 1-7), with most of the variation again arising from illness or disability.

Full-time employees in Saskatchewan (11.0) lost the most work time in 2011, followed by those in New Brunswick, Quebec, and Nova Scotia (10.8 each). Those in Alberta (7.9) and Ontario (8.3) lost the least.

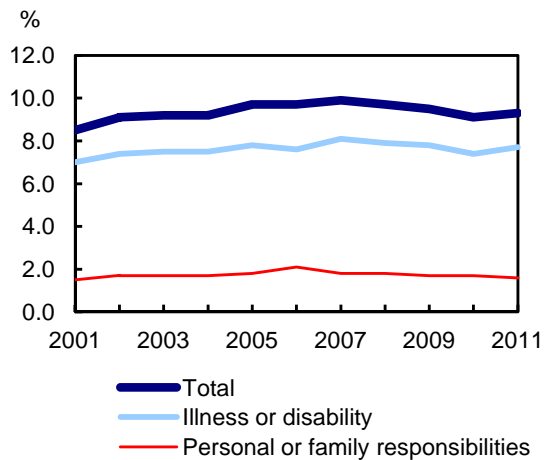
Among the census metropolitan areas, Gatineau (11.7), Victoria (11.1) and Montréal (10.8) lost the most days per full-time worker (table 1-8). Guelph (6.8), Toronto (7.1) and Calgary (7.1) lost the least.

Chart 1
The incidence of work absences due to personal reasons and the resulting days lost

Weekly incidence



Days lost per worker in year



Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Related products

Selected publications from Statistics Canada

71-526-X	Methodology of the Canadian Labour Force Survey
71F0004X	Labour Force Historical Review
71M0001X	Labour Force Survey Microdata File
75-001-X	Perspectives on Labour and Income

Selected CANSIM tables from Statistics Canada

109-5324	Unemployment rate, Canada, provinces, health regions (2011 boundaries) and peer groups, annual
279-0029	Absence rates of full-time employees, by sex for Canada, provinces and census metropolitan areas (CMA), annual
279-0030	Absence rates of full-time employees, by sex and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), Canada, annual
279-0031	Absence rates of full-time employees, by sex and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), Canada, annual
279-0032	Absence rates of full-time employees, by sex and age group, Canada, annual
279-0033	Absence rates of full-time employees, by sex and presence of children, Canada, annual
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282-0102	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, age group, Canada, regions, provinces and Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver census metropolitan areas, annual
282-0103	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, sex and detailed age group, Canada, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly
282-0104	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, sex and detailed age group, Canada, annual
282-0105	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, educational attainment, sex and age group, Canada, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly
282-0106	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, educational attainment, sex and age group, Canada, annual
282-0107	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, country of birth, sex and age group, Canada, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly
282-0108	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by immigrant status, country of birth, sex and age group, Canada, annual
282-0109	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2006 census boundaries, sex and age group, 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly
282-0110	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2006 census boundaries, sex and age group, annual
282-0111	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2006 census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly
282-0112	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2006 census boundaries and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual
282-0113	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2006 census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), 3-month moving average, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly

282-0114	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by census metropolitan area based on 2006 census boundaries and National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S), annual
282-0115	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by selected census agglomerations based on 2006 census boundaries, annual
282-0116	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by census metropolitan area based on 2006 census boundaries, 3-month moving average, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly
282-0117	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas based on 2006 census boundaries, seasonally adjusted and unadjusted, monthly
282-0118	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by urban and rural areas based on 2006 census boundaries, sex and age group, unadjusted for seasonality, monthly
282-0119	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), by urban and rural areas based on 2006 census boundaries, sex and age group, annual
282-0120	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by urban and rural areas based on 2006 census boundaries, class of worker and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), unadjusted for seasonality, monthly
282-0121	Labour force survey estimates (LFS), employment by urban and rural areas based on 2006 census boundaries, class of worker and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), annual

Selected surveys from Statistics Canada

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Selected summary tables from Statistics Canada

- *Days lost per worker by cause, by province*
- *Days lost per worker by industry and sex*
- *People employed, by educational attainment*
- *Reasons for part-time work by sex and age group*
- *Self-employment, historical summary*
- *Employment by age, sex, type of work, class of worker and province (monthly)*
- *Employment by major industry groups, seasonally adjusted, by province (monthly)*
- *Actual hours worked per week by industry, seasonally adjusted (monthly)*

- *Labour force characteristics, unadjusted, by territory (3 month moving average)*
- *Average hourly wages of employees by selected characteristics and profession, unadjusted data, by province (monthly)*
- *Labour force, employed and unemployed, numbers and rates, by province*
- *Employment by industry and sex*
- *Full-time and part-time employment by sex and age group*
- *Labour force characteristics by age and sex*
- *Labour force characteristics, population 15 years and older, by economic region, by province*
- *Labour force characteristics by immigrant status of population aged 25 to 54, and by educational attainment*
- *Labour force characteristics by immigrant status, by detailed age group*
- *Labour force characteristics by immigrant status of population aged 25 to 54, by country of birth*
- *Days lost per worker due to illness or disability, by sex, by province*
- *Latest indicators - Home page*
- *Employment by industry*
- *Labour force characteristics, seasonally adjusted, by province (monthly)*
- *Labour force characteristics, unadjusted, by province (monthly)*
- *Labour force characteristics, unadjusted, by economic region (3 month moving average)*
- *Economic indicators, by province and territory (monthly and quarterly)*
- *Labour force characteristics, population 15 years and older, by census metropolitan area*
- *Labour force characteristics, seasonally adjusted, by census metropolitan area (3 month moving average)*
- *Labour force characteristics, unadjusted, by census metropolitan area (3 month moving average)*
- *Distribution of employed people, by industry, by province*
- *Canada: Economic and financial data*
- *Labour force characteristics*
- *Labour force characteristics by sex and age group*
- *Labour force characteristics by immigrant status of population aged 25 to 54, by province*

Statistical tables

Table 1-1
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and age, 2011 ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes									
15 to 19 years	6.9	5.3	1.6	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.1	1.4
20 to 24 years	6.4	4.7	1.7	2.4	1.8	0.5	5.9	4.6	1.3
25 to 34 years	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.8	6.1	1.8
35 to 44 years	8.3	5.6	2.6	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	7.0	1.8
45 to 54 years	8.1	6.1	2.0	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.3	8.8	1.5
55 to 64 years	9.4	7.3	2.1	5.3	4.6	0.7	13.2	11.5	1.7
65 years and over	6.9	5.2	1.8	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.6
Males									
15 to 19 years	6.9	5.5	1.4	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.5	5.3	1.2
20 to 24 years	6.0	4.3	1.6	2.2	1.7	0.5	5.5	4.3	1.2
25 to 34 years	6.6	4.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	0.6	6.3	5.0	1.4
35 to 44 years	6.9	4.7	2.2	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.7	1.5
45 to 54 years	6.9	5.1	1.8	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.4	7.2	1.2
55 to 64 years	8.0	6.0	2.0	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.2	9.7	1.5
65 years and over	6.9	5.1	1.8	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.8	1.8
Females									
15 to 19 years	6.8	4.9	1.9	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.5	4.7	1.7
20 to 24 years	7.0	5.1	1.9	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.1	1.5
25 to 34 years	9.9	6.8	3.1	4.0	3.1	0.9	10.0	7.6	2.3
35 to 44 years	9.9	6.8	3.1	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.7	2.3
45 to 54 years	9.5	7.3	2.2	5.0	4.3	0.7	12.6	10.9	1.7
55 to 64 years	11.2	8.8	2.4	6.3	5.5	0.8	15.8	13.8	2.0
65 years and over	7.0	5.3	F	3.8	3.3	F	9.6	8.1	F

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 1-2
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and education attainment, 2011 ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes									
Less than grade 9	8.2	6.3	1.8	4.4	3.9	0.5	11.1	9.8	1.3
Some secondary	9.1	6.9	2.2	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.0	10.2	1.8
High school graduation	8.0	6.0	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
Some postsecondary	8.2	6.2	2.0	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.4	8.0	1.4
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	8.4	6.1	2.3	4.0	3.3	0.7	9.9	8.2	1.7
University degree	7.6	5.1	2.4	2.9	2.3	0.7	7.4	5.7	1.7
Males									
Less than grade 9	7.4	5.7	1.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	10.0	8.7	1.3
Some secondary	8.4	6.3	2.1	4.5	3.8	0.6	11.2	9.6	1.6
High school graduation	6.9	5.2	1.7	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.3	7.0	1.3
Some postsecondary	7.0	5.2	1.8	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.7	6.5	1.3
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.6	1.4
University degree	6.1	4.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	0.5	5.4	4.0	1.3
Females									
Less than grade 9	9.8	7.8	F	5.5	5.0	F	13.7	12.5	F
Some secondary	10.5	8.1	2.4	5.5	4.6	0.9	13.7	11.5	2.2
High school graduation	9.5	7.0	2.5	4.7	4.0	0.8	11.8	9.9	1.9
Some postsecondary	9.8	7.4	2.3	4.7	4.1	0.7	11.8	10.1	1.7
Postsecondary certificate or diploma	10.1	7.4	2.7	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.4	10.3	2.1
University degree	9.0	6.2	2.8	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.4	2.1

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 1-3
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and presence of children, 2011¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes									
With children	8.6	5.7	2.9	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.4	7.4	2.1
Preschoolers, under 5 years	9.5	5.5	4.0	3.8	2.5	1.2	9.4	6.4	3.0
Children 5-12 years	8.6	5.7	2.9	3.7	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.3	1.8
Children 13 years and over	7.9	5.9	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
Without children	7.8	6.0	1.8	3.7	3.1	0.5	9.2	7.9	1.4
Males									
With children	7.0	4.7	2.4	3.0	2.3	0.6	7.4	5.8	1.6
Preschoolers, under 5 years	7.6	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.0	0.9	7.2	5.0	2.2
Children 5-12 years	7.1	4.7	2.3	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.4	6.0	1.4
Children 13 years and over	6.4	4.6	1.8	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.3	1.2
Without children	6.8	5.1	1.7	3.2	2.7	0.5	7.9	6.7	1.2
Females									
With children	10.5	7.0	3.5	4.8	3.8	1.1	12.1	9.4	2.6
Preschoolers, under 5 years	12.8	7.2	5.7	5.4	3.5	1.9	13.5	8.9	4.7
Children 5-12 years	10.3	6.7	3.6	4.5	3.5	1.0	11.2	8.8	2.4
Children 13 years and over	9.4	7.1	2.3	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.0	10.2	1.8
Without children	9.0	7.1	2.0	4.4	3.8	0.6	11.0	9.4	1.6

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 1-4
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and workplace size, 2011¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes									
Under 20 employees	6.9	4.6	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.0	1.6
20 to 99 employees	8.2	6.0	2.2	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.7	1.6
100 to 500 employees	8.9	6.7	2.3	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.6	9.0	1.7
Over 500 employees	9.2	6.9	2.3	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.3	1.8
Males									
Under 20 employees	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.6	5.2	1.4
20 to 99 employees	7.0	5.1	1.9	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.8	6.4	1.3
100 to 500 employees	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.6	7.3	1.3
Over 500 employees	7.7	5.7	2.0	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.5
Females									
Under 20 employees	8.0	5.4	2.5	3.5	2.8	0.8	8.8	7.0	1.9
20 to 99 employees	9.8	7.2	2.6	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.4	9.4	2.0
100 to 500 employees	11.0	8.2	2.8	5.4	4.5	0.9	13.5	11.4	2.2
Over 500 employees	10.9	8.2	2.7	5.6	4.7	0.9	13.9	11.7	2.1

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 1-5
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and job tenure, 2011 ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes									
1 to 12 months	6.5	4.5	2.0	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.2	4.8	1.4
Over 1 to 5 years	7.9	5.7	2.1	3.5	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.1	1.6
Over 5 to 9 years	8.6	6.1	2.4	3.9	3.1	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.8
Over 9 to 14 years	9.3	6.5	2.7	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.8	8.8	2.0
Over 14 years	8.8	6.7	2.2	4.7	4.0	0.6	11.7	10.1	1.6
Males									
1 to 12 months	5.7	4.1	1.6	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.8	4.6	1.2
Over 1 to 5 years	6.7	4.9	1.8	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.0	1.3
Over 5 to 9 years	7.1	4.9	2.2	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
Over 9 to 14 years	7.8	5.4	2.4	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.1	1.5
Over 14 years	7.5	5.5	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.5	9.7	8.3	1.4
Females									
1 to 12 months	7.6	5.0	2.6	2.8	2.0	0.7	6.9	5.0	1.9
Over 1 to 5 years	9.3	6.7	2.5	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.5	8.5	2.0
Over 5 to 9 years	10.3	7.6	2.7	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.3	10.2	2.1
Over 9 to 14 years	10.9	7.7	3.2	5.3	4.4	1.0	13.4	10.9	2.5
Over 14 years	10.5	8.1	2.4	5.7	5.0	0.7	14.3	12.4	1.9

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 1-6
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex, job status and union coverage, 2011 ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Job status									
Both sexes									
Permanent	8.3	6.0	2.3	3.8	3.2	0.7	9.6	7.9	1.7
Non-permanent	6.7	4.7	1.9	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.6	1.5
Males									
Permanent	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.5	1.4
Non-permanent	5.9	4.2	1.6	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	5.1	1.2
Females									
Permanent	9.9	7.2	2.7	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.8	9.8	2.1
Non-permanent	7.7	5.4	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.3	1.8
Union coverage									
Both sexes									
Unionized	10.4	8.0	2.4	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.2	11.3	1.9
Non-unionized	7.0	4.8	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	5.9	1.5
Males									
Unionized	8.5	6.5	2.0	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.6	9.2	1.4
Non-unionized	6.2	4.2	1.9	2.6	2.0	0.5	6.4	5.1	1.3
Females									
Unionized	12.5	9.7	2.8	6.5	5.6	1.0	16.3	13.9	2.4
Non-unionized	8.2	5.6	2.5	3.6	2.8	0.7	8.9	7.1	1.8

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 1-7
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex, province and region, 2011 ¹

Province and region	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes									
Atlantic provinces	8.7	6.3	2.4	4.2	3.6	0.7	10.6	8.9	1.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	7.6	5.4	2.2	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.8
Prince Edward Island	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.9	8.3	1.5
Nova Scotia	9.1	6.6	2.5	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.0	1.8
New Brunswick	8.9	6.7	2.3	4.3	3.7	0.7	10.8	9.2	1.7
Quebec	8.8	6.5	2.3	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.8	9.3	1.5
Ontario	7.7	5.5	2.3	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.6	1.7
Prairie provinces	8.0	5.8	2.3	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	7.0	1.8
Manitoba	9.1	6.5	2.7	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.2	8.2	1.9
Saskatchewan	9.5	6.6	2.8	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.8	2.2
Alberta	7.3	5.3	2.0	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.3	1.6
British Columbia	7.7	5.9	1.9	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.9	8.3	1.6
Males									
Atlantic provinces	7.1	5.1	2.0	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.5	7.1	1.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	6.2	4.3	1.9	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.5
Prince Edward Island	6.8	4.8	2.0	2.9	2.5	0.4	7.3	6.2	1.1
Nova Scotia	7.6	5.4	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.4	1.5
New Brunswick	7.2	5.4	1.8	3.3	2.9	0.5	8.3	7.2	1.1
Quebec	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.0	7.8	1.2
Ontario	6.6	4.6	2.0	2.7	2.2	0.6	6.8	5.4	1.4
Prairie provinces	6.8	4.8	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
Manitoba	7.9	5.6	2.3	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.2	1.7
Saskatchewan	7.9	5.5	2.3	3.6	2.8	0.7	8.9	7.1	1.8
Alberta	6.2	4.4	1.8	2.5	2.0	0.6	6.3	4.9	1.4
British Columbia	6.8	5.0	1.7	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.3	1.4
Females									
Atlantic provinces	10.5	7.7	2.8	5.3	4.4	0.9	13.3	11.0	2.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.3	6.7	2.6	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.5	10.4	2.1
Prince Edward Island	10.1	7.4	2.7	5.1	4.3	0.8	12.8	10.8	2.0
Nova Scotia	10.8	7.9	2.9	5.3	4.4	0.9	13.2	10.9	2.3
New Brunswick	11.0	8.2	2.8	5.6	4.7	0.9	14.0	11.7	2.3
Quebec	10.6	7.8	2.8	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.2	11.3	1.9
Ontario	9.1	6.5	2.6	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.2	8.2	2.0
Prairie provinces	9.8	7.1	2.7	4.5	3.6	0.9	11.2	9.0	2.2
Manitoba	10.7	7.6	3.1	4.8	3.9	0.9	11.9	9.6	2.3
Saskatchewan	11.6	8.0	3.5	5.6	4.4	1.1	13.9	11.1	2.8
Alberta	9.1	6.6	2.4	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.3	8.3	2.0
British Columbia	8.9	6.9	2.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.4	9.5	1.9

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 1-8
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and census metropolitan area (CMA), 2011^{1,2}

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
CMA									
Both sexes									
ALL CMAs	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.3	1.6
St. John's	8.6	5.8	2.8	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.4	8.4	2.0
Halifax	9.2	6.6	2.6	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.2	8.3	1.9
Saint John	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.9	7.9	2.0
Gatineau	11.2	8.2	3.1	4.7	3.8	0.8	11.7	9.6	2.1
Montréal	9.1	6.7	2.4	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.8	9.3	1.5
Québec	8.4	5.9	2.5	3.8	3.3	0.6	9.6	8.1	1.4
Saguenay ³	7.4	5.2	F	3.5	3.0	F	8.7	7.5	F
Sherbrooke	8.2	6.3	F	3.9	3.5	F	9.9	8.8	F
Trois-Rivières	7.7	5.7	F	3.7	3.3	F	9.4	8.2	F
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury ⁴	8.6	6.1	F	4.1	3.4	F	10.3	8.5	F
Hamilton	7.6	5.1	2.4	3.6	2.8	0.7	8.9	7.1	1.8
Kingston	8.5	6.3	F	3.8	3.1	F	9.6	7.8	F
Kitchener	7.9	5.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.4	1.8
London	7.7	5.3	2.4	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.5	1.7
Oshawa	7.8	5.7	2.1	3.3	2.6	0.6	8.2	6.6	1.6
Ottawa	10.0	6.8	3.3	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.3	7.2	2.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	8.0	5.7	2.3	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.3	1.7
Thunder Bay	9.0	6.6	F	4.2	3.4	F	10.5	8.5	F
Toronto	6.9	4.9	2.0	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.7	1.5
Windsor	8.2	6.0	2.3	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.5	1.6
Winnipeg	9.2	6.7	2.5	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.3	1.7
Regina	9.7	6.6	3.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	10.0	8.0	2.0
Saskatoon	8.9	6.7	2.2	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.4
Calgary	7.0	5.2	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.8	1.4
Edmonton	7.7	5.7	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.6	1.5
Abbotsford-Mission	8.0	6.5	F	4.0	3.5	F	10.1	8.8	F
Vancouver	7.3	5.5	1.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.5	1.5
Victoria	9.1	6.8	2.4	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.2	1.8
Non-CMAs	8.4	6.0	2.4	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.9	1.9
Population centres	8.2	6.0	2.2	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.3	1.7
Males									
ALL CMAs	6.8	4.9	1.9	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.0	1.3
St. John's	7.0	4.3	2.7	3.2	2.4	0.8	8.0	6.0	2.0
Halifax	8.0	5.7	2.3	3.6	2.9	0.6	8.9	7.3	1.6
Saint John	6.1	4.5	0.0	2.9	2.6	0.0	7.3	6.4	0.0
Gatineau	9.6	7.1	2.5	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
Montréal	7.5	5.4	2.0	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.4	7.2	1.2
Québec	7.8	5.6	2.3	3.8	3.3	0.5	9.5	8.3	1.2
Saguenay ³	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Sherbrooke	6.7	4.9	F	3.4	3.0	F	8.5	7.6	F
Trois-Rivières	6.6	F	F	3.2	F	F	7.9	F	F
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury ⁴	6.5	F	F	3.1	F	F	7.7	F	F
Hamilton	6.9	4.6	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.2	1.7
Kingston	7.3	F	F	3.3	F	F	8.4	F	F
Kitchener	6.2	3.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	0.7	6.1	4.4	1.7
London	6.9	4.7	2.2	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.2	1.5
Oshawa	6.3	4.3	0.0	2.6	2.0	0.0	6.5	5.0	0.0
Ottawa	8.5	5.6	3.0	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.5	5.9	1.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	7.2	5.3	F	3.4	2.8	F	8.5	7.1	F
Thunder Bay	7.8	F	F	3.8	F	F	9.5	F	F
Toronto	5.8	4.2	1.6	2.2	1.7	0.5	5.5	4.4	1.1
Windsor	7.6	5.3	F	3.0	2.4	F	7.5	6.1	F
Winnipeg	8.1	5.9	2.2	3.6	2.9	0.6	8.9	7.3	1.6
Regina	8.2	5.6	2.6	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.4	6.6	1.8
Saskatoon	7.4	5.7	1.7	3.2	2.7	0.4	7.9	6.9	1.1
Calgary	5.9	4.3	1.6	2.2	1.7	0.5	5.4	4.3	1.2
Edmonton	6.5	4.8	1.7	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.6	5.3	1.3

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1-8 – continued

Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and census metropolitan area (CMA), 2011^{1,2}

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Abbotsford-Mission	7.0	F	F	3.0	F	F	7.4	F	F
Vancouver	6.2	4.6	1.6	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.7	6.5	1.2
Victoria	8.5	6.1	F	4.1	3.3	F	10.2	8.3	F
Non-CMAs	7.1	5.0	2.0	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.5	1.6
Population centres	6.9	5.0	1.9	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.8	1.4
Females									
ALL CMAs	9.5	6.9	2.6	4.3	3.6	0.8	10.8	8.9	1.9
St. John's	10.4	7.5	2.9	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.3	11.3	2.0
Halifax	10.6	7.6	2.9	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.7	9.4	2.3
Saint John	10.3	7.4	F	5.2	3.9	F	13.1	9.7	F
Gatineau	13.0	9.3	3.7	5.5	4.5	1.1	13.8	11.1	2.7
Montréal	11.0	8.2	2.8	5.5	4.7	0.7	13.7	11.8	1.9
Québec	9.1	6.3	2.8	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.6	8.0	1.7
Saguenay ³	9.9	0.0	F	4.2	0.0	F	10.6	0.0	F
Sherbrooke	10.1	7.9	F	4.7	4.2	F	11.7	10.5	F
Trois-Rivières	9.2	F	F	4.5	F	F	11.3	F	F
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury ⁴	11.6	8.7	F	5.7	4.9	F	14.2	12.2	F
Hamilton	8.4	5.8	2.6	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.1	8.2	1.9
Kingston	9.8	7.0	F	4.4	3.5	F	11.0	8.7	F
Kitchener	10.2	7.2	3.0	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.2	2.0
London	8.7	6.1	2.6	3.6	2.7	0.8	8.9	6.8	2.1
Oshawa	9.6	7.4	F	4.2	3.5	F	10.5	8.7	F
Ottawa	11.7	8.2	3.6	4.5	3.5	1.0	11.3	8.8	2.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	9.0	6.2	F	3.9	3.1	F	9.8	7.7	F
Thunder Bay	10.6	F	F	4.8	F	F	11.9	F	F
Toronto	8.2	5.8	2.4	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.1	7.2	1.9
Windsor	9.1	6.8	F	4.5	3.8	F	11.3	9.4	F
Winnipeg	10.5	7.7	2.8	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.5	9.6	2.0
Regina	11.4	7.9	3.5	4.8	3.9	1.0	12.1	9.7	2.4
Saskatoon	10.9	8.0	2.9	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.2	10.2	2.0
Calgary	8.5	6.3	2.2	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
Edmonton	9.5	7.0	2.4	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.5	8.6	1.9
Abbotsford-Mission	9.3	7.9	F	5.6	4.9	F	13.9	12.2	F
Vancouver	8.6	6.7	1.9	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.8	8.9	1.9
Victoria	9.8	7.4	F	4.8	4.1	F	12.0	10.4	F
Non-CMAs	10.3	7.4	2.9	5.3	4.4	0.9	13.3	11.0	2.4
Population centres	9.9	7.3	2.6	5.1	4.2	0.9	12.7	10.5	2.2

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.
2. The census metropolitan areas (CMA) are based on the 2006 Census boundaries.
3. Formerly Chicoutimi-Jonquière.
4. Formerly Sudbury.

Table 1-9
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex, public sector ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ²									
2001	8.3	6.5	1.8	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.0	1.8
2002	9.5	7.2	2.3	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.9	9.8	2.1
2003	9.1	7.0	2.0	4.6	3.9	0.8	11.6	9.6	2.0
2004	9.4	7.1	2.2	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	10.0	2.0
2005	10.1	7.6	2.5	5.0	4.1	0.9	12.5	10.2	2.3
2006	10.3	7.7	2.6	5.2	4.1	1.1	12.9	10.3	2.7
2007	10.5	8.0	2.5	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.5	10.4	2.0
2008	10.6	8.0	2.6	5.2	4.3	0.8	12.9	10.8	2.1
2009	10.0	7.6	2.4	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.3	10.3	2.0
2010	10.2	7.5	2.7	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.8	9.7	2.0
2011	10.5	8.0	2.6	5.2	4.3	0.8	12.9	10.9	2.0
Males ²									
2001	6.9	5.4	1.5	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.1	7.7	1.4
2002	7.4	5.6	1.9	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.8	1.7
2003	7.5	5.7	1.8	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
2004	7.8	5.7	2.1	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.8	7.8	1.9
2005	8.6	6.4	2.2	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.8	8.6	2.1
2006	8.5	6.2	2.3	4.2	3.3	0.9	10.5	8.2	2.3
2007	8.6	6.3	2.2	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.6	7.9	1.8
2008	8.7	6.5	2.2	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.8	1.7
2009	8.1	6.0	2.1	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
2010	8.2	5.8	2.4	3.6	3.0	0.7	9.1	7.4	1.7
2011	8.6	6.4	2.2	4.0	3.4	0.6	9.9	8.4	1.6
Females ²									
2001	9.5	7.4	2.0	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.2	10.1	2.1
2002	11.1	8.4	2.7	5.5	4.5	1.0	13.8	11.4	2.4
2003	10.3	8.1	2.2	5.3	4.4	0.9	13.2	11.0	2.2
2004	10.6	8.2	2.4	5.5	4.7	0.8	13.8	11.8	2.0
2005	11.3	8.6	2.7	5.6	4.6	1.0	13.9	11.5	2.5
2006	11.7	8.8	2.9	5.9	4.7	1.2	14.8	11.9	2.9
2007	11.9	9.3	2.7	5.9	5.0	0.9	14.7	12.4	2.3
2008	12.0	9.1	2.9	5.9	4.9	1.0	14.8	12.4	2.4
2009	11.4	8.8	2.6	5.7	4.9	0.9	14.3	12.1	2.2
2010	11.6	8.7	2.8	5.5	4.6	0.9	13.8	11.5	2.3
2011	11.9	9.1	2.8	6.0	5.1	0.9	15.1	12.7	2.4

- Public sector employees are those working for government departments or agencies, crown corporations, or publicly funded schools, hospitals or other institutions.
- Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 1-10
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex, private sector

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.7	4.9	1.8	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.5	1.4
2002	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.4	6.7	1.6
2003	7.1	5.1	2.0	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.0	1.6
2004	7.1	5.0	2.1	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.4	6.8	1.7
2005	7.7	5.5	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.2	1.7
2006	7.6	5.3	2.3	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.9	6.9	2.0
2007	8.1	5.7	2.4	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.4	1.8
2008	7.9	5.5	2.4	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	7.0	1.8
2009	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.4	2.8	0.7	8.6	7.0	1.6
2010	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.3	2.6	0.6	8.2	6.6	1.6
2011	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.7	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	6.0	4.4	1.6	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.4	6.1	1.3
2002	6.6	4.6	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.2	1.5
2003	6.3	4.5	1.8	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.9	6.3	1.5
2004	6.4	4.4	2.0	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
2005	6.9	4.9	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.5	1.6
2006	6.9	4.8	2.1	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2007	7.0	4.9	2.1	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.6	1.6
2008	6.9	4.8	2.1	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.2	1.5
2009	6.5	4.6	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.3	1.4
2010	6.3	4.5	1.9	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.0	1.4
2011	6.5	4.6	1.9	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.2	5.9	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	7.7	5.7	2.0	3.5	2.9	0.7	8.8	7.1	1.7
2002	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.7
2003	8.3	6.0	2.3	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.8
2004	8.3	6.0	2.3	3.9	3.1	0.7	9.6	7.8	1.8
2005	8.9	6.4	2.5	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.1	8.2	1.9
2006	8.6	6.0	2.6	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.8	7.5	2.2
2007	9.6	6.8	2.8	4.4	3.5	0.8	10.9	8.8	2.1
2008	9.3	6.6	2.8	4.2	3.3	0.8	10.5	8.3	2.1
2009	8.7	6.2	2.5	4.0	3.2	0.8	10.0	8.1	2.0
2010	8.6	6.0	2.6	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.7	2.0
2011	8.6	6.0	2.5	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	7.9	1.9

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 1-11
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and job status

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Job status, permanent									
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.1	5.3	1.8	3.4	2.9	0.6	8.6	7.1	1.5
2002	7.9	5.7	2.2	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.7
2003	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.7
2004	7.7	5.6	2.1	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.7
2005	8.4	6.1	2.3	4.0	3.2	0.7	9.9	8.0	1.9
2006	8.3	5.9	2.4	4.0	3.1	0.9	9.9	7.8	2.2
2007	8.7	6.3	2.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.1	8.3	1.8
2008	8.6	6.2	2.5	4.0	3.2	0.7	9.9	8.1	1.8
2009	8.2	6.0	2.2	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
2010	8.1	5.8	2.3	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.3	7.6	1.7
2011	8.3	6.0	2.3	3.8	3.2	0.7	9.6	7.9	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	6.2	4.6	1.6	3.1	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.4	1.3
2002	6.8	4.9	1.9	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.5	1.6
2003	6.6	4.8	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.7	1.5
2004	6.7	4.7	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.1	6.5	1.6
2005	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	7.1	1.7
2006	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.8	6.8	2.0
2007	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.6
2008	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.7	1.6
2009	6.9	5.0	1.9	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.7	1.4
2010	6.8	4.8	2.0	3.1	2.6	0.6	7.8	6.4	1.4
2011	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.5	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.3	6.3	2.0	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.2	1.8
2002	9.3	6.9	2.5	4.4	3.6	0.8	10.9	9.0	1.9
2003	9.0	6.7	2.3	4.4	3.6	0.8	10.9	9.0	1.9
2004	9.1	6.8	2.3	4.5	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.3	1.8
2005	9.8	7.2	2.6	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.5	9.4	2.1
2006	9.7	6.9	2.7	4.6	3.6	1.0	11.5	9.1	2.5
2007	10.4	7.6	2.8	4.9	4.0	0.9	12.3	10.1	2.1
2008	10.3	7.5	2.8	4.8	3.9	0.9	12.0	9.9	2.2
2009	9.7	7.1	2.6	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.7	9.7	2.0
2010	9.7	7.0	2.7	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.2	2.1
2011	9.9	7.2	2.7	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.8	9.8	2.1
Job status, non-permanent									
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.5	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
2002	6.8	4.8	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.7	7.8	6.1	1.7
2003	6.6	4.7	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.2	1.7
2004	6.5	4.4	2.1	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.4	5.5	1.9
2005	6.9	4.9	2.0	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.5	5.8	1.7
2006	7.2	5.2	2.0	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.3	1.7
2007	7.7	5.3	2.4	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.2	6.3	1.9
2008	7.5	5.1	2.4	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.2	1.8
2009	6.7	4.5	2.2	3.0	2.2	0.7	7.4	5.6	1.9
2010	6.5	4.3	2.2	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.7	4.9	1.8
2011	6.7	4.7	1.9	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.6	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	5.8	4.4	1.5	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.3	1.4
2002	6.1	4.2	1.8	3.0	2.3	0.6	7.4	5.9	1.6
2003	5.7	4.0	1.7	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
2004	5.8	3.8	2.0	2.7	2.1	0.7	6.8	5.1	1.7
2005	6.0	4.3	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.6	6.6	5.1	1.6
2006	6.3	4.5	1.7	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.5
2007	6.3	4.1	2.2	2.8	2.2	0.7	7.1	5.4	1.7
2008	6.6	4.6	2.0	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.4	6.0	1.5
2009	5.9	3.9	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.7	6.9	5.2	1.7
2010	5.3	3.5	1.8	2.3	1.7	0.7	5.8	4.2	1.7
2011	5.9	4.2	1.6	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	5.1	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.5	5.7	1.9
2002	7.9	5.5	2.3	3.4	2.6	0.7	8.4	6.5	1.9
2003	7.9	5.7	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.7	1.8
2004	7.4	5.1	2.4	3.3	2.4	0.9	8.2	6.0	2.2
2005	8.2	5.8	2.4	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.6	6.7	1.9
2006	8.4	6.0	2.4	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.5	2.0
2007	9.4	6.8	2.6	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.8	7.7	2.1
2008	8.6	5.7	2.9	3.6	2.6	1.0	8.9	6.5	2.4
2009	7.8	5.4	2.4	3.3	2.4	0.8	8.1	6.1	2.1
2010	8.1	5.5	2.6	3.2	2.4	0.8	8.1	6.0	2.1
2011	7.7	5.4	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.3	1.8

1. Data beginning in 1997 exclude maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 1-12
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and union coverage

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Unionized									
Both sexes 1									
2001	8.6	6.9	1.7	4.8	4.2	0.7	12.1	10.4	1.6
2002	9.6	7.5	2.2	5.1	4.4	0.8	12.8	10.9	1.9
2003	9.3	7.4	2.0	5.2	4.4	0.8	12.9	11.0	1.9
2004	9.5	7.4	2.1	5.2	4.5	0.8	13.0	11.1	1.9
2005	10.0	7.7	2.3	5.3	4.4	0.8	13.2	11.1	2.1
2006	10.3	7.8	2.5	5.4	4.5	1.0	13.6	11.1	2.5
2007	10.5	8.1	2.4	5.4	4.7	0.8	13.6	11.6	2.0
2008	10.4	8.0	2.4	5.4	4.6	0.8	13.4	11.5	2.0
2009	10.1	7.8	2.3	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.2	11.3	2.0
2010	10.3	7.8	2.5	5.2	4.4	0.8	12.9	10.9	2.0
2011	10.4	8.0	2.4	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.2	11.3	1.9
Males 1									
2001	7.5	6.0	1.5	4.3	3.8	0.5	10.8	9.4	1.4
2002	8.0	6.2	1.9	4.4	3.8	0.7	11.0	9.4	1.6
2003	8.0	6.3	1.8	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.4	9.7	1.7
2004	8.2	6.2	2.0	4.6	3.8	0.7	11.4	9.6	1.8
2005	8.6	6.6	2.0	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.6	9.7	1.9
2006	8.8	6.6	2.2	4.8	3.9	0.9	11.9	9.8	2.1
2007	8.7	6.6	2.1	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.2	9.6	1.6
2008	8.7	6.6	2.1	4.5	3.9	0.7	11.3	9.6	1.6
2009	8.4	6.5	2.0	4.5	3.8	0.6	11.2	9.6	1.6
2010	8.5	6.4	2.1	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.7	9.1	1.6
2011	8.5	6.5	2.0	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.6	9.2	1.4
Females 1									
2001	10.0	8.1	2.0	5.5	4.7	0.8	13.8	11.8	2.0
2002	11.7	9.1	2.6	6.1	5.2	0.9	15.4	13.0	2.3
2003	11.1	8.9	2.2	6.0	5.2	0.9	15.1	12.9	2.2
2004	11.1	8.8	2.3	6.1	5.3	0.8	15.3	13.3	2.0
2005	11.9	9.2	2.7	6.2	5.2	1.0	15.4	13.0	2.4
2006	12.2	9.3	2.9	6.4	5.2	1.2	15.9	13.0	2.9
2007	12.6	9.9	2.7	6.7	5.7	1.0	16.7	14.3	2.4
2008	12.5	9.7	2.8	6.5	5.5	1.0	16.2	13.8	2.4
2009	12.0	9.3	2.7	6.3	5.3	0.9	15.6	13.3	2.3
2010	12.3	9.4	2.9	6.2	5.2	1.0	15.5	13.1	2.5
2011	12.5	9.7	2.8	6.5	5.6	1.0	16.3	13.9	2.4
Non-unionized									
Both sexes 1									
2001	6.3	4.5	1.8	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.8	5.4	1.4
2002	6.8	4.7	2.1	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.6	1.6
2003	6.6	4.6	2.0	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.4	5.8	1.6
2004	6.7	4.6	2.1	2.9	2.3	0.7	7.3	5.7	1.6
2005	7.4	5.1	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.2	1.7
2006	7.2	4.9	2.3	3.2	2.4	0.8	7.9	5.9	2.0
2007	7.7	5.3	2.4	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.4	1.8
2008	7.6	5.1	2.5	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.2	1.8
2009	7.0	4.9	2.1	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
2010	6.8	4.6	2.2	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.7	1.6
2011	7.0	4.8	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	5.9	1.5
Males 1									
2001	5.4	3.8	1.6	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.0	4.8	1.2
2002	6.0	4.1	1.9	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.0	1.5
2003	5.7	3.9	1.8	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.1	1.5
2004	5.8	3.8	2.0	2.6	1.9	0.6	6.4	4.9	1.5
2005	6.5	4.4	2.1	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.1	5.5	1.6
2006	6.4	4.3	2.1	2.9	2.1	0.7	7.1	5.3	1.8
2007	6.6	4.5	2.2	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.5	1.6
2008	6.6	4.4	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.8	5.3	1.5
2009	6.1	4.2	1.9	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.6	5.2	1.4
2010	5.9	3.9	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	4.9	1.4
2011	6.2	4.2	1.9	2.6	2.0	0.5	6.4	5.1	1.3
Females 1									
2001	7.3	5.3	2.1	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.8	6.1	1.7
2002	7.9	5.5	2.4	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.6	1.7
2003	7.7	5.5	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.8	1.7
2004	7.8	5.5	2.3	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	6.9	1.8
2005	8.5	5.9	2.5	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.3	1.9
2006	8.2	5.6	2.6	3.6	2.7	0.9	9.0	6.8	2.2
2007	9.2	6.4	2.8	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.7	2.0
2008	9.0	6.2	2.8	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.6	7.5	2.1
2009	8.2	5.8	2.5	3.7	2.9	0.7	9.2	7.3	1.9
2010	8.1	5.5	2.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.8	1.9
2011	8.2	5.6	2.5	3.6	2.8	0.7	8.9	7.1	1.8

1. Data beginning in 1997 exclude maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 2-1
Absence rates for full-time employees by industry, sector and sex — Both sexes, 2011 ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Public sector ²	10.5	8.0	2.6	5.2	4.3	0.8	12.9	10.9	2.0
Private sector ³	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.7	1.5
Goods-producing industries	7.2	5.0	2.2	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.8	1.5
Primary	5.8	3.9	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
Agriculture	7.2	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.8	5.8	2.0
Other primary industries	5.4	3.8	1.6	2.8	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.7	1.4
Utilities	6.9	4.8	2.1	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.3	5.5	1.8
Construction	6.6	4.6	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.2	1.5
Manufacturing	7.9	5.6	2.4	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.5	1.5
Durable goods ⁴	7.8	5.4	2.4	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.1	1.5
Non-Durable goods ⁵	8.1	5.9	2.2	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.8	8.2	1.6
Service-producing	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
Trade	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.1	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.4	1.4
Wholesale trade	6.8	4.6	2.1	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.6	1.4
Retail trade	7.1	5.2	1.9	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.8	1.4
Transportation and warehousing	8.4	6.4	2.0	4.9	4.3	0.7	12.3	10.6	1.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	8.2	5.8	2.3	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.6
Finance and insurance	8.4	5.9	2.4	3.5	2.8	0.6	8.7	7.1	1.6
Real estate and leasing	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.2	2.5	0.6	8.0	6.3	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	7.0	4.4	2.6	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.8	4.3	1.5
Business, building and other support services	8.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	3.4	0.6	10.1	8.6	1.6
Educational services	9.1	6.6	2.5	3.8	3.0	0.7	9.4	7.6	1.8
Health care and social assistance	10.3	8.0	2.3	5.6	4.7	0.8	14.0	11.8	2.1
Information, culture and recreation	7.5	5.6	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.6	8.6	7.2	1.4
Accommodation and food services	6.0	4.3	1.7	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
Other services	6.9	4.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	4.9	1.6
Public administration	11.5	8.5	3.0	5.1	4.3	0.9	12.8	10.7	2.1
Federal administration	14.6	10.5	4.1	6.1	5.0	1.1	15.2	12.5	2.7
Provincial administration	10.5	8.0	2.4	4.8	4.1	0.7	11.9	10.2	1.8
Local and other administration	8.5	6.3	2.2	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.8	1.7

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.
2. Public sector employees are those working for government departments or agencies, crown corporations, or publicly funded schools, hospitals or other institutions.
3. Private sector employees are all other wage and salary earners. Those who work as employees of a private firm or business.
4. Durable goods include: wood, non-metallic mineral, primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic, electric equipment, transportation equipment and furniture.
5. Non durable goods include: food, beverages and tobacco, textiles and textile products, clothing, leather and allied, paper, printing, petroleum and coal, chemicals, plastics and rubber and miscellaneous.

Table 2-2
Absence rates for full-time employees by industry, sector and sex — Males, 2011 ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Public sector ²	8.6	6.4	2.2	4.0	3.4	0.6	9.9	8.4	1.6
Private sector ³	6.5	4.6	1.9	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.2	5.9	1.3
Goods-producing industries	6.8	4.8	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.5	1.4
Primary	5.6	4.0	1.7	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	5.9	1.4
Agriculture	6.9	4.3	2.6	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.2	1.7
Other primary industries	5.3	3.9	1.4	2.9	2.3	0.5	7.2	5.9	1.3
Utilities	6.1	4.3	1.8	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.0	1.5
Construction	6.4	4.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.5	7.5	6.1	1.4
Manufacturing	7.5	5.3	2.2	3.4	2.8	0.5	8.5	7.1	1.4
Durable goods ⁴	7.4	5.1	2.3	3.2	2.7	0.6	8.1	6.6	1.5
Non-Durable goods ⁵	7.6	5.7	2.0	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.1	7.9	1.2
Service-producing	6.9	5.0	1.9	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.3	1.4
Trade	6.0	4.4	1.7	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.2
Wholesale trade	5.8	4.1	1.8	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.8	4.5	1.3
Retail trade	6.2	4.5	1.6	2.7	2.3	0.5	6.8	5.7	1.1
Transportation and warehousing	7.2	5.6	1.6	4.4	3.9	0.6	11.0	9.6	1.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	6.7	4.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.4	4.9	1.5
Finance and insurance	6.8	4.5	2.3	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.9	4.3	1.6
Real estate and leasing	6.4	4.9	0.0	3.0	2.5	0.0	7.5	6.3	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.9	3.6	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.4	3.1	1.3
Business, building and other support services	7.7	6.0	1.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	8.9	7.5	1.4
Educational services	7.5	5.6	1.9	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.7	6.4	1.3
Health care and social assistance	8.4	6.7	1.7	4.2	3.7	0.5	10.5	9.2	1.3
Information, culture and recreation	6.5	5.0	1.5	2.7	2.3	0.4	6.9	5.8	1.1
Accommodation and food services	4.8	3.3	1.5	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.0	4.7	1.3
Other services	6.7	4.2	2.5	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.4	4.8	1.6
Public administration	9.3	6.8	2.5	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.2	1.8
Federal administration	12.4	8.7	3.7	4.8	3.8	0.9	11.9	9.6	2.4
Provincial administration	8.4	6.4	1.9	3.8	3.3	0.5	9.5	8.2	1.3
Local and other administration	6.7	4.9	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.8	1.4

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.
2. Public sector employees are those working for government departments or agencies, crown corporations, or publicly funded schools, hospitals or other institutions.
3. Private sector employees are all other wage and salary earners. Those who work as employees of a private firm or business.
4. Durable goods include: wood, non-metallic mineral, primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic, electric equipment, transportation equipment and furniture.
5. Non durable goods include: food, beverages and tobacco, textiles and textile products, clothing, leather and allied, paper, printing, petroleum and coal, chemicals, plastics and rubber and miscellaneous.

Table 2-3
Absence rates for full-time employees by industry, sector and sex — Females, 2011 ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Public sector ²	11.9	9.1	2.8	6.0	5.1	0.9	15.1	12.7	2.4
Private sector ³	8.6	6.0	2.5	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	7.9	1.9
Goods-producing industries	8.7	5.9	2.8	4.0	3.1	0.8	9.9	7.8	2.1
Primary	6.5	3.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	0.9	6.9	4.6	2.2
Agriculture	7.8	F	F	3.0	F	F	7.6	F	F
Other primary industries	5.6	3.3	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.0	6.4	4.5	0.0
Utilities	9.3	6.4	F	4.0	2.8	F	9.9	6.9	F
Construction	8.4	5.4	3.0	3.6	2.7	0.9	9.0	6.7	2.3
Manufacturing	9.1	6.3	2.8	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.7	1.9
Durable goods ⁴	9.3	6.4	2.8	4.2	3.5	0.6	10.4	8.8	1.6
Non-Durable goods ⁵	9.0	6.3	2.7	4.4	3.5	0.9	10.9	8.7	2.3
Service-producing	9.8	7.2	2.6	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.7	9.7	2.0
Trade	8.3	5.9	2.4	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.1	1.8
Wholesale trade	8.9	5.9	3.0	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.3	1.7
Retail trade	8.2	5.9	2.2	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.8
Transportation and warehousing	12.5	9.4	3.1	6.9	5.8	1.1	17.2	14.4	2.8
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	9.2	6.6	2.6	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.1	8.3	1.7
Finance and insurance	9.3	6.7	2.5	4.1	3.5	0.7	10.4	8.7	1.6
Real estate and leasing	8.8	5.9	2.9	3.4	2.5	0.9	8.6	6.3	2.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	8.5	5.5	2.9	3.1	2.4	0.8	7.8	5.9	1.9
Business, building and other support services	10.4	7.8	2.6	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.1	10.2	1.8
Educational services	10.0	7.2	2.8	4.2	3.3	0.8	10.5	8.4	2.1
Health care and social assistance	10.7	8.3	2.4	5.9	5.0	0.9	14.7	12.5	2.3
Information, culture and recreation	8.8	6.4	2.4	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.2	1.8
Accommodation and food services	6.9	5.1	1.8	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.6
Other services	7.1	4.7	2.4	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.6	5.1	1.5
Public administration	13.8	10.3	3.5	6.3	5.3	1.0	15.8	13.3	2.5
Federal administration	16.6	12.2	4.4	7.3	6.1	1.2	18.3	15.2	3.1
Provincial administration	12.0	9.2	2.8	5.5	4.7	0.9	13.8	11.6	2.1
Local and other administration	11.4	8.5	3.0	5.7	4.9	0.8	14.2	12.2	2.1

1. Excluding maternity leave.

2. Public sector employees are those working for government departments or agencies, crown corporations, or publicly funded schools, hospitals or other institutions.

3. Private sector employees are all other wage and salary earners. Those who work as employees of a private firm or business.

4. Durable goods include: wood, non-metallic mineral, primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic, electric equipment, transportation equipment and furniture.

5. Non durable goods include: food, beverages and tobacco, textiles and textile products, clothing, leather and allied, paper, printing, petroleum and coal, chemicals, plastics and rubber and miscellaneous.

Table 3-1
Absence rates for full-time employees by occupation and sex — Both sexes, 2011 ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Management	6.1	4.2	1.9	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.8	5.5	1.3
Business, finance and administrative	9.5	6.8	2.7	4.1	3.3	0.7	10.1	8.4	1.8
Business professionals	7.9	5.3	2.6	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.5	5.7	1.8
Administrative	9.0	6.1	2.9	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.7	1.8
Clerical	10.2	7.6	2.6	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.2	9.4	1.8
Natural and applied sciences	7.0	4.6	2.4	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.8	4.4	1.4
Health	9.9	7.9	2.0	5.6	4.8	0.8	14.1	12.0	2.1
Health professional	6.5	3.8	2.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	6.0	3.8	2.1
Nursing	10.6	8.8	1.9	6.3	5.5	0.8	15.8	13.7	2.1
Technical occupations in health	9.5	7.4	2.2	5.2	4.3	0.9	13.0	10.7	2.2
Support staff in health	10.8	8.9	1.9	6.6	5.9	0.8	16.6	14.7	1.9
Social and public service	9.0	6.4	2.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.8	6.9	2.0
Legal, social and religious workers	9.6	6.8	2.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.7	7.6	2.1
Teachers and professors	8.5	6.0	2.5	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.2	1.8
Secondary and elementary teachers	10.3	7.4	2.9	3.9	3.0	0.8	9.7	7.6	2.1
Other teachers and professors	4.4	3.0	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.6	3.3	1.3
Culture and recreation	7.5	5.3	2.2	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.0	1.4
Sales and service	7.3	5.5	1.8	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.8	1.5
Wholesale	5.3	3.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	0.5	5.2	3.9	1.3
Retail	7.0	5.2	1.9	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.6	7.0	1.6
Food and beverage	5.7	4.2	1.5	3.1	2.5	0.5	7.7	6.4	1.3
Protective services	8.2	6.6	1.5	4.8	4.2	0.6	11.9	10.4	1.5
Childcare and home support	9.6	6.5	3.1	4.1	3.1	1.0	10.3	7.9	2.5
Travel and accommodation	8.5	6.7	1.9	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.3	9.7	1.6
Trades, transport and equipment operators	7.8	5.7	2.1	4.0	3.3	0.6	9.9	8.3	1.6
Contractors and supervisors	5.3	3.7	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.2
Construction trades	8.1	5.5	2.5	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.2	7.2	2.0
Other trades	8.3	5.9	2.4	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.1	8.5	1.6
Transportation equipment operators	7.1	5.5	1.6	4.3	3.8	0.5	10.8	9.4	1.4
Helpers and labourers	8.4	6.3	2.0	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.8	1.7
Occupations unique to primary industry	6.1	4.2	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
Occupations unique to production	8.8	6.4	2.4	4.3	3.7	0.7	10.8	9.1	1.7
Machine operators and assemblers	8.4	6.0	2.4	4.0	3.4	0.7	10.1	8.5	1.6
Labourers	10.4	8.0	2.4	5.5	4.8	0.7	13.7	11.9	1.8

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 3-2
Absence rates for full-time employees by occupation and sex — Males, 2011 ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Management	5.3	3.6	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.7	4.6	1.2
Business, finance and administrative	7.7	5.4	2.3	2.8	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.6	1.5
Business professionals	6.4	3.8	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	4.6	2.8	1.9
Administrative	7.3	4.8	2.5	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.8	4.2	1.6
Clerical	8.3	6.2	2.1	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.4	7.2	1.3
Natural and applied sciences	6.6	4.3	2.3	2.1	1.6	0.5	5.3	4.0	1.3
Health	7.8	6.3	1.5	4.0	3.5	0.5	9.9	8.7	1.2
Health professional	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Nursing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Technical occupations in health	7.8	6.3	F	4.2	3.8	F	10.5	9.4	F
Support staff in health	9.3	8.3	F	5.2	4.9	F	13.0	12.2	F
Social and public service	6.8	4.9	1.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.1	4.8	1.3
Legal, social and religious workers	6.8	4.8	2.0	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.2	4.9	1.3
Teachers and professors	6.8	5.0	1.8	2.4	1.9	0.5	5.9	4.7	1.3
Secondary and elementary teachers	9.8	7.5	2.4	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.8	1.9
Other teachers and professors	3.7	2.5	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	3.1	2.5	0.0
Culture and recreation	5.7	4.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	0.5	5.4	4.2	1.2
Sales and service	5.9	4.4	1.5	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.2	6.0	1.2
Wholesale	4.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.4	3.8	2.8	1.1
Retail	5.4	3.8	1.6	2.4	2.0	0.4	6.1	5.0	1.1
Food and beverage	4.8	3.5	1.3	2.5	2.0	0.4	6.2	5.1	1.1
Protective services	6.8	5.3	1.5	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.4	8.0	1.3
Childcare and home support	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Travel and accommodation	7.2	5.7	1.5	3.7	3.1	0.5	9.2	7.9	1.3
Trades, transport and equipment operators	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
Contractors and supervisors	5.4	3.7	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.2
Construction trades	7.7	5.3	2.4	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.8	1.9
Other trades	8.2	5.9	2.3	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.5	1.5
Transportation equipment operators	6.9	5.4	1.5	4.2	3.7	0.5	10.4	9.1	1.2
Helpers and labourers	8.0	6.2	1.8	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.5	1.5
Occupations unique to primary industry	5.9	4.2	1.7	3.0	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
Occupations unique to production	7.9	5.8	2.2	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.4	7.9	1.5
Machine operators and assemblers	7.7	5.5	2.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5
Labourers	9.0	7.1	F	4.4	3.8	F	10.9	9.6	F

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 3-3
Absence rates for full-time employees by occupation and sex — Females, 2011 ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Management	7.4	5.2	2.2	3.4	2.7	0.6	8.4	6.8	1.6
Business, finance and administrative	10.3	7.5	2.9	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.6	9.6	1.9
Business professionals	9.0	6.4	2.6	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.8
Administrative	9.4	6.5	3.0	4.2	3.4	0.7	10.4	8.6	1.8
Clerical	11.1	8.2	2.9	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.6	10.5	2.0
Natural and applied sciences	8.6	5.8	2.8	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.6	5.8	1.8
Health	10.3	8.2	2.2	6.0	5.1	0.9	14.9	12.7	2.3
Health professional	7.1	4.3	F	2.6	1.7	F	6.4	4.2	F
Nursing	10.8	8.8	2.0	6.5	5.6	0.9	16.3	14.1	2.2
Technical occupations in health	10.0	7.7	2.4	5.5	4.5	1.0	13.7	11.2	2.6
Support staff in health	11.0	9.0	2.0	6.8	6.0	0.8	17.1	15.0	2.1
Social and public service	10.2	7.2	3.0	4.2	3.2	1.0	10.5	8.1	2.4
Legal, social and religious workers	11.0	7.8	3.2	4.6	3.6	1.0	11.6	9.0	2.6
Teachers and professors	9.5	6.6	2.9	3.7	2.9	0.9	9.4	7.2	2.2
Secondary and elementary teachers	10.5	7.4	3.1	4.0	3.1	0.9	10.0	7.9	2.2
Other teachers and professors	5.5	3.6	F	2.7	1.8	F	6.8	4.6	F
Culture and recreation	9.2	6.5	2.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5
Sales and service	8.7	6.5	2.1	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.5	9.6	1.9
Wholesale	7.1	4.9	2.3	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	5.9	1.6
Retail	8.2	6.1	2.1	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.6	8.5	2.0
Food and beverage	6.4	4.7	1.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.5	1.5
Protective services	13.2	11.6	F	8.6	7.7	F	21.6	19.4	F
Childcare and home support	9.6	6.5	3.1	4.1	3.1	1.0	10.2	7.8	2.5
Travel and accommodation	9.8	7.6	2.2	5.4	4.6	0.8	13.4	11.6	1.9
Trades, transport and equipment operators	11.7	7.6	4.1	6.0	4.6	1.3	15.0	11.6	3.4
Contractors and supervisors	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Construction trades	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other trades	11.0	5.7	F	4.8	3.3	F	12.1	8.2	F
Transportation equipment operators	11.6	8.4	F	7.1	5.7	F	17.8	14.2	F
Helpers and labourers	12.0	7.8	F	5.8	4.5	F	14.4	11.3	F
Occupations unique to primary industry	7.2	F	F	3.4	F	F	8.5	F	F
Occupations unique to production	10.9	7.9	3.0	5.8	4.9	0.9	14.4	12.2	2.2
Machine operators and assemblers	10.4	7.4	3.0	5.2	4.4	0.8	13.0	11.0	2.0
Labourers	12.7	9.7	F	7.4	6.3	F	18.6	15.8	F

1. Excluding maternity leave.

Table 4-1
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Goods-producing industries

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.9	5.1	1.8	3.4	2.9	0.6	8.5	7.1	1.4
2002	7.6	5.4	2.1	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.6	1.6
2003	7.4	5.4	2.1	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.3	7.7	1.6
2004	7.5	5.2	2.3	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.1	7.4	1.7
2005	7.8	5.5	2.4	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.5	1.8
2006	7.8	5.5	2.3	3.8	3.1	0.8	9.6	7.6	1.9
2007	8.1	5.6	2.5	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.7	1.7
2008	7.9	5.5	2.4	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.3	7.7	1.7
2009	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.6
2010	7.2	5.0	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.6
2011	7.2	5.0	2.2	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.8	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	6.5	4.8	1.7	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.3	6.9	1.3
2002	7.1	5.1	2.0	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.6
2003	6.9	5.0	1.9	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.3	1.6
2004	6.9	4.8	2.1	3.4	2.8	0.7	8.6	6.9	1.7
2005	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	7.0	1.7
2006	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.4	1.8
2007	7.3	5.2	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.2	1.6
2008	7.4	5.1	2.2	3.5	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.1	1.6
2009	6.9	4.8	2.0	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	7.0	1.6
2010	6.7	4.7	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.6	1.5
2011	6.8	4.8	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.5	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	7.9	1.6
2002	9.2	6.6	2.6	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.6	8.7	1.9
2003	9.4	6.7	2.6	4.4	3.6	0.7	10.9	9.1	1.8
2004	9.5	6.7	2.8	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.2	1.9
2005	9.8	6.9	2.9	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.3	2.0
2006	9.5	6.4	3.0	4.3	3.4	0.9	10.8	8.5	2.3
2007	10.8	7.2	3.5	4.9	4.0	0.9	12.2	9.9	2.3
2008	10.0	7.1	2.9	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.9	9.9	2.0
2009	8.7	5.9	2.8	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.9
2010	9.2	6.1	3.1	4.0	3.2	0.8	10.1	8.0	2.1
2011	8.7	5.9	2.8	4.0	3.1	0.8	9.9	7.8	2.1

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-2
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Primary

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.0	4.2	1.8	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.8	1.7
2002	6.0	4.1	1.9	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.2	6.2	2.0
2003	5.9	4.0	1.9	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.3	1.6
2004	5.7	3.8	1.9	3.2	2.4	0.7	7.9	6.1	1.8
2005	6.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.6	5.8	1.8
2006	5.9	4.0	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.4	1.9
2007	6.6	4.5	2.1	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2008	6.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
2009	5.3	3.6	1.7	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.3	4.8	1.5
2010	5.6	3.4	2.2	2.8	2.0	0.7	7.0	5.1	1.9
2011	5.8	3.9	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	5.7	4.0	1.7	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.9	1.7
2002	5.7	3.9	1.7	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.2	6.2	2.0
2003	5.4	3.7	1.7	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.4	1.6
2004	5.1	3.6	1.5	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.0	1.6
2005	5.4	3.6	1.8	2.9	2.2	0.6	7.2	5.6	1.6
2006	5.4	3.6	1.8	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.2	1.7
2007	6.0	4.2	1.8	3.2	2.5	0.6	7.9	6.3	1.6
2008	5.4	3.6	1.7	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.1	5.6	1.5
2009	4.7	3.2	1.5	2.4	1.8	0.5	6.0	4.6	1.4
2010	5.1	3.3	1.9	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.8	5.1	1.7
2011	5.6	4.0	1.7	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	5.9	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	7.5	5.1	F	3.3	2.6	F	8.2	6.6	F
2002	7.2	4.9	F	3.3	2.6	F	8.3	6.4	F
2003	8.0	5.3	2.7	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.6	5.8	1.9
2004	8.4	4.9	3.6	3.7	2.6	1.2	9.3	6.4	2.9
2005	8.5	5.6	2.9	3.7	2.7	1.0	9.2	6.7	2.5
2006	8.1	5.4	2.7	3.9	2.9	1.0	9.8	7.3	2.5
2007	8.7	5.5	3.2	3.9	2.9	1.0	9.8	7.2	2.6
2008	8.2	5.3	2.9	3.8	2.9	0.9	9.5	7.2	2.3
2009	7.7	5.1	2.5	3.1	2.2	0.9	7.7	5.5	2.2
2010	7.6	4.0	3.6	3.0	2.0	1.0	7.5	5.0	2.5
2011	6.5	3.6	2.9	2.7	1.8	0.9	6.9	4.6	2.2

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-3
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Agriculture

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.2	4.1	2.1	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.3	5.5	1.7
2002	6.3	4.2	2.1	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.7	5.8	2.0
2003	6.1	3.7	2.4	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.3	4.6	1.7
2004	6.3	4.0	2.4	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.8	5.0	1.8
2005	6.6	4.1	2.5	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.3	4.5	1.9
2006	6.4	4.1	2.2	3.1	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.2	1.7
2007	8.2	5.3	2.9	3.7	2.8	0.8	9.2	7.1	2.1
2008	7.0	4.4	2.6	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.2	6.3	1.9
2009	6.0	3.5	2.5	2.6	1.8	0.7	6.4	4.6	1.8
2010	6.5	3.2	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.0	7.3	4.7	2.6
2011	7.2	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.8	5.8	2.0
Males ¹									
2001	5.3	3.4	F	2.5	1.9	F	6.4	4.6	F
2002	5.3	3.4	F	2.5	1.8	F	6.3	4.5	F
2003	5.4	3.1	F	2.4	1.7	F	6.0	4.4	F
2004	5.1	3.4	F	2.1	1.7	F	5.4	4.2	F
2005	5.5	3.2	F	2.1	1.5	F	5.3	3.8	F
2006	5.9	3.9	F	3.0	2.3	F	7.4	5.8	F
2007	7.6	5.0	2.6	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.6	1.9
2008	5.9	3.6	F	2.5	1.9	F	6.4	4.8	F
2009	5.1	3.1	F	2.3	1.7	F	5.7	4.3	F
2010	6.2	3.3	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.0	7.3	4.8	2.5
2011	6.9	4.3	2.6	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.2	1.7
Females ¹									
2001	8.3	5.5	F	3.7	3.0	F	9.4	7.6	F
2002	8.3	5.8	F	4.4	3.5	F	11.0	8.8	F
2003	7.8	F	F	2.8	F	F	6.9	F	F
2004	9.0	F	F	4.1	F	F	10.2	F	F
2005	8.7	5.8	F	3.4	2.4	F	8.5	5.9	F
2006	7.2	4.7	F	3.6	2.8	F	9.0	7.1	F
2007	9.3	6.0	F	4.3	3.3	F	10.8	8.2	F
2008	9.2	6.0	F	4.9	3.8	F	12.2	9.5	F
2009	8.1	F	F	3.4	F	F	8.4	F	F
2010	7.1	F	F	2.9	F	F	7.2	F	F
2011	7.8	F	F	3.0	F	F	7.6	F	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-4
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Other primary industries

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.0	4.3	1.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.3	1.7
2002	5.8	4.1	1.8	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.4	6.4	2.0
2003	5.8	4.1	1.7	3.5	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.0	1.6
2004	5.5	3.8	1.7	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2005	5.7	3.9	1.8	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.3	1.7
2006	5.8	3.9	1.9	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.4	6.5	1.9
2007	6.0	4.2	1.9	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.3	1.7
2008	5.6	3.9	1.7	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.7	1.6
2009	5.1	3.6	1.5	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.3	4.8	1.4
2010	5.4	3.5	1.9	2.7	2.1	0.7	6.9	5.2	1.7
2011	5.4	3.8	1.6	2.8	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.7	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	5.8	4.2	1.6	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.6	1.7
2002	5.8	4.1	1.7	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.8	6.8	2.1
2003	5.4	3.9	1.5	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.1	1.6
2004	5.1	3.7	1.4	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.6	1.7
2005	5.3	3.6	1.6	3.1	2.5	0.7	7.8	6.2	1.7
2006	5.2	3.5	1.7	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.3	1.8
2007	5.6	3.9	1.6	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.2	1.6
2008	5.2	3.7	1.6	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
2009	4.6	3.2	1.4	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.1	4.7	1.4
2010	4.8	3.3	1.6	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.2	1.5
2011	5.3	3.9	1.4	2.9	2.3	0.5	7.2	5.9	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	6.9	F	F	2.8	F	F	7.1	F	F
2002	6.3	F	F	2.3	F	F	5.8	F	F
2003	8.2	5.5	F	3.3	2.5	F	8.3	6.3	F
2004	8.0	4.6	F	3.4	2.4	F	8.4	5.9	F
2005	8.3	5.5	F	3.9	3.0	F	9.8	7.4	F
2006	8.7	5.9	F	4.2	3.0	F	10.5	7.5	F
2007	8.3	5.2	F	3.7	2.6	F	9.2	6.5	F
2008	7.5	4.9	F	3.0	2.3	F	7.6	5.7	F
2009	7.4	5.5	F	2.9	2.3	F	7.4	5.7	F
2010	7.9	4.6	3.4	3.1	2.1	0.9	7.6	5.3	2.3
2011	5.6	3.3	0.0	2.6	1.8	0.0	6.4	4.5	0.0

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-5
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Utilities

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.4	5.0	1.4	3.2	2.7	0.5	7.9	6.7	1.2
2002	6.9	4.9	2.0	3.3	2.7	0.7	8.3	6.6	1.7
2003	8.3	6.3	2.0	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.1	8.4	1.6
2004	7.9	5.8	2.1	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.2	8.7	1.5
2005	7.9	5.8	2.1	3.7	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.5	1.6
2006	9.5	7.1	2.4	5.0	4.3	0.7	12.4	10.7	1.7
2007	9.1	6.9	2.1	4.3	3.7	0.7	10.9	9.1	1.7
2008	9.1	6.6	2.5	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.8
2009	7.9	5.7	2.2	3.8	3.1	0.6	9.4	7.8	1.6
2010	7.2	4.9	2.3	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	7.0	1.6
2011	6.9	4.8	2.1	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.3	5.5	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	6.1	4.7	F	3.2	2.6	F	7.9	6.6	F
2002	6.2	4.3	2.0	2.6	2.0	0.7	6.6	5.0	1.7
2003	7.5	5.7	1.8	3.8	3.1	0.6	9.4	7.8	1.6
2004	6.9	5.0	1.8	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.6	7.2	1.3
2005	7.3	5.4	1.9	3.5	2.9	0.5	8.6	7.4	1.3
2006	8.6	6.6	2.0	4.6	4.0	0.7	11.6	9.9	1.7
2007	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.3	2.7	0.7	8.3	6.7	1.6
2008	8.4	5.9	2.5	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.4	1.9
2009	6.6	4.8	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.8	1.4
2010	6.8	4.4	2.3	3.4	2.8	0.7	8.5	6.9	1.6
2011	6.1	4.3	1.8	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.0	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	7.5	6.1	F	3.2	2.9	F	8.1	7.2	F
2002	9.2	7.0	F	5.7	5.0	F	14.2	12.5	F
2003	11.4	8.9	F	5.1	4.4	F	12.7	11.0	F
2004	10.9	8.0	F	6.0	5.2	F	14.9	13.1	F
2005	10.0	7.2	F	4.3	3.2	F	10.8	8.1	F
2006	12.3	8.8	F	6.2	5.4	F	15.4	13.6	F
2007	13.6	11.1	F	7.4	6.6	F	18.4	16.5	F
2008	11.7	9.2	F	4.7	4.1	F	11.8	10.2	F
2009	11.9	8.5	F	5.4	4.5	F	13.5	11.3	F
2010	8.7	6.5	F	3.7	3.0	F	9.2	7.5	F
2011	9.3	6.4	F	4.0	2.8	F	9.9	6.9	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-6
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Construction

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.5	4.6	1.9	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.6
2002	7.0	5.0	2.1	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.7
2003	6.6	4.5	2.0	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.8	1.8
2004	6.2	3.9	2.3	2.9	2.1	0.8	7.2	5.3	1.9
2005	7.2	4.8	2.4	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2006	7.4	5.2	2.2	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.5	2.0
2007	7.7	5.3	2.4	3.7	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.3	1.9
2008	7.3	4.9	2.4	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2009	6.9	4.6	2.3	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.6	1.7
2010	6.6	4.3	2.2	2.9	2.3	0.7	7.3	5.7	1.6
2011	6.6	4.6	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.2	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	6.5	4.6	1.9	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.1	1.5
2002	6.9	5.0	1.9	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.7	1.6
2003	6.5	4.5	2.0	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.8	1.9
2004	6.0	3.8	2.2	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.2	5.4	1.9
2005	6.9	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.5	1.6
2006	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.7	2.0
2007	7.5	5.3	2.2	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.5	1.8
2008	7.0	4.8	2.3	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.5	1.6
2009	6.8	4.7	2.2	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.4	6.7	1.7
2010	6.4	4.3	2.1	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
2011	6.4	4.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.5	7.5	6.1	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	6.6	4.5	F	2.8	2.1	F	7.0	5.3	F
2002	8.5	5.2	F	3.5	2.2	F	8.8	5.5	F
2003	7.2	5.2	F	3.1	2.6	F	7.7	6.5	F
2004	8.1	4.6	3.5	2.7	1.7	0.9	6.7	4.3	2.4
2005	9.7	5.4	4.4	3.9	2.6	1.3	9.7	6.4	3.3
2006	8.6	4.9	3.7	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.4	5.4	2.0
2007	9.1	4.8	4.3	3.2	2.1	1.1	8.0	5.3	2.6
2008	9.6	5.6	4.0	4.1	2.6	1.4	10.2	6.6	3.6
2009	7.8	4.5	3.3	3.1	2.2	0.9	7.7	5.4	2.2
2010	8.2	4.6	3.6	3.2	2.2	1.0	8.0	5.5	2.5
2011	8.4	5.4	3.0	3.6	2.7	0.9	9.0	6.7	2.3

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-7
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Manufacturing

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.2	5.3	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.6	7.3	1.3
2002	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.8	3.1	0.6	9.4	7.9	1.5
2003	7.9	5.7	2.1	3.9	3.2	0.6	9.7	8.1	1.6
2004	8.1	5.8	2.3	4.0	3.3	0.7	9.9	8.2	1.7
2005	8.4	5.9	2.5	4.0	3.3	0.7	9.9	8.2	1.8
2006	8.3	5.9	2.4	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.8	1.9
2007	8.5	5.9	2.6	3.9	3.3	0.7	9.8	8.1	1.6
2008	8.5	6.1	2.4	4.1	3.4	0.6	10.2	8.6	1.6
2009	7.8	5.6	2.3	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.6	8.0	1.6
2010	8.0	5.7	2.3	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	7.9	1.5
2011	7.9	5.6	2.4	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.5	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	6.7	5.0	1.7	3.2	2.8	0.5	8.1	6.9	1.2
2002	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.5	3.0	0.6	8.8	7.4	1.4
2003	7.2	5.3	1.9	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.5	1.5
2004	7.4	5.3	2.2	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.6	1.7
2005	7.8	5.5	2.4	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.5	1.8
2006	7.8	5.6	2.2	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.4	1.8
2007	7.6	5.3	2.3	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.2	1.4
2008	7.9	5.6	2.3	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.8	1.5
2009	7.5	5.4	2.1	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.4	7.8	1.6
2010	7.3	5.3	2.0	3.6	3.0	0.6	8.9	7.5	1.4
2011	7.5	5.3	2.2	3.4	2.8	0.5	8.5	7.1	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.7	6.3	2.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.3	1.7
2002	9.4	6.9	2.6	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.1	1.8
2003	9.6	6.9	2.7	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.5	9.6	1.9
2004	9.7	7.1	2.6	4.6	4.0	0.7	11.6	9.9	1.7
2005	9.9	7.2	2.7	4.7	4.0	0.7	11.7	10.0	1.8
2006	9.6	6.7	2.9	4.5	3.5	0.9	11.1	8.8	2.3
2007	11.1	7.6	3.5	5.1	4.3	0.9	12.8	10.7	2.2
2008	10.3	7.5	2.8	5.0	4.4	0.7	12.6	10.9	1.7
2009	8.8	6.1	2.7	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.7
2010	9.7	6.7	3.0	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	9.0	2.0
2011	9.1	6.3	2.8	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.7	1.9

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-8
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Durable goods ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ²									
2001	7.3	5.4	2.0	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.5	7.2	1.4
2002	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.8	1.5
2003	8.0	5.7	2.3	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
2004	8.3	5.8	2.5	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.9	8.1	1.7
2005	9.0	6.2	2.7	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.4	8.5	2.0
2006	8.3	5.7	2.6	3.8	3.0	0.9	9.6	7.4	2.1
2007	8.5	5.8	2.7	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.8	1.6
2008	8.7	6.2	2.5	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.5	1.6
2009	7.8	5.4	2.4	3.6	3.0	0.7	9.1	7.5	1.7
2010	8.0	5.6	2.4	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.7
2011	7.8	5.4	2.4	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.1	1.5
Males ²									
2001	7.0	5.2	1.8	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.3	7.0	1.2
2002	7.7	5.5	2.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	8.9	7.4	1.5
2003	7.6	5.5	2.1	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.8	1.5
2004	7.9	5.4	2.4	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.6	7.9	1.7
2005	8.4	5.8	2.6	4.0	3.2	0.8	9.9	8.0	1.9
2006	7.9	5.5	2.5	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.1	7.1	2.0
2007	7.8	5.3	2.5	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.1	1.5
2008	8.1	5.6	2.5	3.7	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.5	1.6
2009	7.3	5.1	2.3	3.5	2.9	0.7	8.8	7.2	1.7
2010	7.4	5.2	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.1	1.5
2011	7.4	5.1	2.3	3.2	2.7	0.6	8.1	6.6	1.5
Females ²									
2001	8.8	6.1	2.7	3.8	3.1	0.8	9.6	7.6	2.0
2002	9.2	6.8	2.4	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.7	9.1	1.6
2003	9.7	6.6	3.1	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.8	2.2
2004	9.7	7.0	2.7	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.0	1.8
2005	11.1	7.9	3.2	5.0	4.1	0.8	12.4	10.3	2.1
2006	9.8	6.6	3.2	4.5	3.5	1.0	11.3	8.7	2.6
2007	11.4	7.9	3.5	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.4	10.3	2.0
2008	10.9	8.2	2.7	5.4	4.8	0.6	13.5	12.1	1.4
2009	9.5	6.4	3.0	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.3	8.6	1.7
2010	10.4	7.1	3.2	4.5	3.6	0.9	11.1	8.9	2.2
2011	9.3	6.4	2.8	4.2	3.5	0.6	10.4	8.8	1.6

1. Durable goods include: wood, non-metallic mineral, primary metal, fabricated metal, machinery, computer and electronic, electric equipment, transportation equipment and furniture.
2. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-9
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Non-Durable goods ¹

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ²									
2001	7.0	5.3	1.7	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.7	7.4	1.3
2002	7.9	5.7	2.2	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	8.0	1.5
2003	7.6	5.7	1.9	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.3	1.4
2004	7.8	5.8	2.0	4.0	3.3	0.6	9.9	8.3	1.6
2005	7.5	5.5	2.0	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.7	1.5
2006	8.1	6.1	2.0	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.4	1.6
2007	8.5	6.0	2.5	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.4	8.7	1.7
2008	8.3	6.0	2.3	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.4	8.9	1.6
2009	7.9	5.9	2.1	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.2	8.7	1.5
2010	7.9	5.8	2.1	4.0	3.4	0.5	9.9	8.5	1.4
2011	8.1	5.9	2.2	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.8	8.2	1.6
Males ²									
2001	6.1	4.6	1.5	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.8	6.6	1.2
2002	6.9	5.0	1.8	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.8	7.4	1.3
2003	6.5	4.9	1.6	3.4	2.8	0.5	8.4	7.1	1.4
2004	6.7	5.0	1.7	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.1	1.5
2005	6.7	4.8	1.9	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.1	6.6	1.5
2006	7.4	5.8	1.7	3.8	3.2	0.5	9.5	8.1	1.4
2007	7.1	5.2	1.9	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.8	7.5	1.4
2008	7.5	5.5	2.0	3.9	3.4	0.5	9.7	8.4	1.3
2009	7.7	5.8	1.9	4.1	3.6	0.6	10.3	9.0	1.4
2010	7.3	5.5	1.7	3.8	3.3	0.5	9.4	8.2	1.2
2011	7.6	5.7	2.0	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.1	7.9	1.2
Females ²									
2001	8.5	6.4	2.1	4.1	3.6	0.6	10.3	8.9	1.4
2002	9.7	6.9	2.8	4.4	3.6	0.8	10.9	9.0	1.9
2003	9.5	7.2	2.4	4.8	4.2	0.6	11.9	10.4	1.5
2004	9.7	7.2	2.6	4.9	4.3	0.7	12.3	10.7	1.6
2005	8.9	6.6	2.3	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.2	9.7	1.5
2006	9.4	6.7	2.7	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	8.9	2.1
2007	10.9	7.3	3.6	5.3	4.4	0.9	13.2	10.9	2.3
2008	9.8	6.9	2.9	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.8	9.8	1.9
2009	8.3	5.9	2.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.3	1.7
2010	9.2	6.4	2.8	4.4	3.7	0.7	10.9	9.1	1.7
2011	9.0	6.3	2.7	4.4	3.5	0.9	10.9	8.7	2.3

1. Non durable goods include: food, beverages and tobacco, textiles and textile products, clothing, leather and allied, paper, printing, petroleum and coal, chemicals, plastics and rubber and miscellaneous.

2. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-10
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Service-producing

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.1	5.3	1.7	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	7.0	1.5
2002	7.9	5.7	2.1	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.3	1.8
2003	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.7
2004	7.7	5.6	2.1	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.7
2005	8.4	6.2	2.3	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.9
2006	8.3	6.0	2.4	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.8	7.6	2.2
2007	8.8	6.4	2.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.1	8.2	1.9
2008	8.8	6.3	2.5	4.0	3.2	0.8	9.9	8.0	1.9
2009	8.3	6.1	2.2	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
2010	8.2	5.9	2.3	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.5	1.7
2011	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	5.9	4.4	1.5	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.2	6.0	1.2
2002	6.5	4.6	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	5.9	1.6
2003	6.3	4.5	1.7	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.2	1.5
2004	6.5	4.6	1.9	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
2005	7.2	5.2	1.9	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.8	1.7
2006	7.0	4.9	2.1	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.3	6.3	2.0
2007	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.3	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.5	1.6
2008	7.2	5.1	2.1	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.4	1.6
2009	6.8	4.9	1.8	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.3	1.4
2010	6.7	4.7	2.0	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.4	6.0	1.4
2011	6.9	5.0	1.9	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.3	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.2	6.2	2.0	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.8
2002	9.2	6.8	2.4	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.7	1.9
2003	8.8	6.6	2.2	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.8	1.9
2004	8.8	6.6	2.2	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	8.9	1.9
2005	9.6	7.1	2.5	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.2	9.1	2.0
2006	9.5	6.9	2.6	4.5	3.6	1.0	11.3	8.9	2.5
2007	10.3	7.6	2.7	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	9.9	2.1
2008	10.2	7.4	2.8	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.8	9.5	2.2
2009	9.7	7.1	2.5	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.6	9.5	2.1
2010	9.6	7.0	2.6	4.5	3.6	0.8	11.1	9.0	2.1
2011	9.8	7.2	2.6	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.7	9.7	2.0

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-11
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Trade

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.5	4.8	1.7	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.5	6.1	1.3
2002	6.7	4.8	2.0	2.9	2.4	0.6	7.4	5.9	1.4
2003	6.8	5.0	1.8	3.2	2.7	0.6	8.1	6.7	1.4
2004	6.7	4.7	2.0	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.0	1.6
2005	7.3	5.4	1.9	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.7	1.5
2006	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.5	2.0
2007	8.0	5.7	2.3	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.3	1.8
2008	7.9	5.5	2.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.9	1.7
2009	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.3	2.6	0.6	8.2	6.6	1.6
2010	7.1	5.1	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.6	1.5
2011	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.1	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.4	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	5.6	4.1	1.5	2.6	2.2	0.5	6.6	5.4	1.2
2002	6.1	4.2	1.8	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.5	5.2	1.3
2003	6.1	4.5	1.7	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.1	1.3
2004	6.2	4.3	1.9	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.1	5.6	1.5
2005	6.7	5.0	1.7	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.5	6.1	1.3
2006	6.5	4.5	2.0	3.1	2.3	0.7	7.7	5.8	1.8
2007	7.1	5.0	2.1	3.2	2.7	0.6	8.1	6.7	1.4
2008	7.0	4.9	2.1	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.8	1.4
2009	6.3	4.6	1.8	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.0	5.7	1.3
2010	6.2	4.6	1.6	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.0	5.8	1.2
2011	6.0	4.4	1.7	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	7.6	5.7	1.9	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.2	1.5
2002	7.6	5.5	2.1	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.0	1.6
2003	7.6	5.6	2.1	3.7	3.0	0.6	9.2	7.6	1.6
2004	7.3	5.3	2.1	3.3	2.7	0.7	8.4	6.7	1.7
2005	8.2	6.0	2.1	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.7
2006	8.2	5.8	2.5	3.8	3.0	0.9	9.6	7.4	2.2
2007	9.2	6.5	2.7	4.2	3.3	0.9	10.5	8.2	2.2
2008	9.0	6.3	2.7	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.3	8.2	2.1
2009	8.6	6.1	2.5	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.8	7.8	2.0
2010	8.1	5.7	2.4	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.6	2.0
2011	8.3	5.9	2.4	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.1	1.8

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-12
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Wholesale trade

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.1	4.2	1.9	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.2	4.8	1.4
2002	6.4	4.1	2.3	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.1	4.6	1.5
2003	6.8	4.7	2.1	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
2004	6.5	4.2	2.3	2.8	2.0	0.7	6.9	5.1	1.8
2005	7.5	5.2	2.3	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.5	1.6
2006	7.0	4.4	2.7	3.0	2.1	0.9	7.4	5.1	2.2
2007	7.4	5.1	2.4	3.3	2.7	0.7	8.4	6.7	1.7
2008	8.0	5.3	2.7	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.9	6.3	1.5
2009	7.2	4.8	2.4	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.1	5.6	1.5
2010	6.6	4.6	2.1	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.0	5.6	1.3
2011	6.8	4.6	2.1	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.6	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	5.4	3.8	1.6	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.7	4.5	1.2
2002	5.8	3.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	0.6	5.8	4.4	1.4
2003	6.3	4.4	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.1	1.4
2004	6.2	4.0	2.2	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.1	5.3	1.8
2005	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.3	1.4
2006	6.5	4.1	2.4	2.8	2.0	0.9	7.1	4.9	2.1
2007	6.9	4.9	2.1	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.8	6.5	1.3
2008	6.9	4.6	2.3	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.3	1.4
2009	6.5	4.4	2.1	2.7	2.1	0.5	6.7	5.3	1.3
2010	6.0	4.1	1.8	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.4	5.1	1.2
2011	5.8	4.1	1.8	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.8	4.5	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	7.9	5.3	2.6	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.6	5.6	2.0
2002	7.9	5.0	2.8	2.7	2.1	0.7	6.9	5.2	1.7
2003	7.9	5.2	2.7	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.3	1.7
2004	7.2	4.7	2.5	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.3	4.7	1.6
2005	8.6	5.8	2.7	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.0	7.0	2.0
2006	8.0	4.9	3.2	3.2	2.2	1.0	8.1	5.6	2.5
2007	8.6	5.6	3.0	3.9	2.9	1.0	9.6	7.2	2.4
2008	10.3	6.8	3.5	4.3	3.5	0.7	10.6	8.8	1.8
2009	8.8	5.8	3.1	3.2	2.5	0.8	8.1	6.2	1.9
2010	8.2	5.6	2.6	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.8	1.5
2011	8.9	5.9	3.0	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.3	1.7

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-13
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Retail trade

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.6	5.0	1.6	3.2	2.7	0.5	8.0	6.8	1.3
2002	6.9	5.0	1.8	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.5	1.4
2003	6.8	5.1	1.7	3.3	2.8	0.6	8.3	6.9	1.4
2004	6.7	4.9	1.8	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.4	1.5
2005	7.3	5.5	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.8	1.4
2006	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.6	2.8	0.7	9.0	7.1	1.9
2007	8.2	5.9	2.3	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.6	1.8
2008	7.8	5.6	2.3	3.6	2.8	0.7	8.9	7.1	1.8
2009	7.3	5.4	1.9	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	7.0	1.6
2010	7.3	5.3	1.9	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.0	1.6
2011	7.1	5.2	1.9	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.8	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	5.7	4.4	1.4	2.8	2.4	0.5	7.1	6.0	1.1
2002	6.2	4.5	1.7	2.8	2.3	0.5	6.9	5.6	1.3
2003	6.1	4.5	1.5	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.1	1.2
2004	6.2	4.5	1.7	2.9	2.3	0.5	7.1	5.8	1.4
2005	6.5	4.9	1.6	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.1	1.3
2006	6.5	4.8	1.8	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.3	1.7
2007	7.2	5.1	2.0	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.8	1.5
2008	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.0	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.2	1.4
2009	6.2	4.7	1.5	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.2	6.0	1.2
2010	6.4	4.9	1.5	2.9	2.5	0.5	7.3	6.2	1.1
2011	6.2	4.5	1.6	2.7	2.3	0.5	6.8	5.7	1.1
Females ¹									
2001	7.5	5.7	1.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.6	1.4
2002	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.4	1.6
2003	7.6	5.7	1.9	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	7.9	1.6
2004	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.2	1.7
2005	8.1	6.1	2.0	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.6	1.6
2006	8.3	6.0	2.3	4.0	3.2	0.8	10.0	7.9	2.1
2007	9.3	6.7	2.6	4.3	3.4	0.9	10.7	8.5	2.2
2008	8.6	6.1	2.5	4.1	3.2	0.9	10.3	8.1	2.2
2009	8.5	6.2	2.3	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.2	8.2	2.0
2010	8.1	5.8	2.3	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.9	7.8	2.1
2011	8.2	5.9	2.2	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.8

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-14
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Transportation and warehousing

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.0	5.4	1.6	4.0	3.5	0.5	10.1	8.7	1.3
2002	7.2	5.5	1.8	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.3	8.7	1.6
2003	7.4	5.9	1.5	4.6	4.0	0.6	11.5	10.0	1.5
2004	7.6	5.6	2.0	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.3	1.8
2005	8.4	6.2	2.1	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.2	10.2	2.0
2006	7.9	5.8	2.1	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.6	9.5	2.1
2007	8.7	6.5	2.1	4.8	4.1	0.8	12.1	10.2	1.9
2008	8.6	6.6	2.0	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.0	10.3	1.8
2009	8.3	6.3	2.0	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.4	10.5	1.9
2010	7.5	5.9	1.7	4.3	3.8	0.5	10.8	9.5	1.3
2011	8.4	6.4	2.0	4.9	4.3	0.7	12.3	10.6	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	6.7	5.3	1.4	4.0	3.6	0.5	10.1	8.9	1.2
2002	6.8	5.2	1.6	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.1	8.6	1.5
2003	7.4	5.9	1.5	4.8	4.1	0.6	11.9	10.3	1.6
2004	6.9	5.1	1.8	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.4	8.7	1.6
2005	7.3	5.4	1.9	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.2	1.8
2006	7.3	5.5	1.8	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.3	1.7
2007	7.5	5.7	1.8	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.8	9.2	1.6
2008	7.7	6.0	1.7	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.1	9.7	1.5
2009	7.7	5.8	1.9	4.6	3.8	0.7	11.4	9.6	1.9
2010	7.0	5.5	1.5	4.1	3.6	0.5	10.1	9.0	1.2
2011	7.2	5.6	1.6	4.4	3.9	0.6	11.0	9.6	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	7.9	5.8	2.1	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.2	1.8
2002	8.6	6.4	2.2	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.1	9.1	2.0
2003	7.7	6.2	1.5	4.0	3.5	0.4	9.9	8.9	1.1
2004	9.9	7.4	2.5	5.5	4.6	1.0	13.8	11.4	2.4
2005	12.3	9.2	3.1	6.7	5.6	1.0	16.6	14.1	2.5
2006	9.9	6.8	3.1	5.6	4.2	1.4	14.1	10.5	3.5
2007	12.5	9.2	3.3	6.7	5.6	1.1	16.8	14.0	2.9
2008	11.8	8.5	3.3	6.1	5.0	1.1	15.2	12.5	2.8
2009	10.5	8.0	2.4	6.5	5.7	0.8	16.2	14.1	2.0
2010	9.5	7.4	2.0	5.3	4.6	0.6	13.1	11.5	1.6
2011	12.5	9.4	3.1	6.9	5.8	1.1	17.2	14.4	2.8

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-15
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.8	4.9	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.0	1.5
2002	7.7	5.5	2.2	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.5	1.5
2003	7.5	5.4	2.1	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.2	1.6
2004	6.9	5.1	1.8	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.8	6.5	1.4
2005	8.2	6.0	2.2	3.6	2.9	0.6	8.9	7.4	1.6
2006	7.4	4.9	2.4	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.5	5.6	1.9
2007	8.2	5.8	2.4	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.0	1.6
2008	7.7	5.4	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.3	1.7
2009	7.1	5.0	2.1	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.2	1.5
2010	7.4	5.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.3	1.6
2011	8.2	5.8	2.3	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	5.1	3.5	1.6	2.1	1.6	0.5	5.3	4.1	1.2
2002	6.3	4.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.3	4.4	1.9
2003	5.5	3.5	1.9	2.0	1.5	0.5	5.0	3.8	1.2
2004	5.2	3.4	1.8	2.1	1.7	0.4	5.3	4.2	1.1
2005	6.4	4.6	1.8	2.7	2.2	0.4	6.7	5.6	1.1
2006	6.0	3.8	2.2	2.3	1.6	0.7	5.8	4.0	1.8
2007	6.4	4.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.1	4.8	1.3
2008	6.3	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.2	4.7	1.5
2009	5.6	4.1	1.5	2.5	2.1	0.4	6.2	5.1	1.0
2010	5.8	3.7	2.1	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.6	4.2	1.5
2011	6.7	4.6	2.0	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.4	4.9	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	7.8	5.8	2.1	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.3	1.7
2002	8.7	6.5	2.2	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.2	8.0	1.2
2003	8.8	6.6	2.3	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.4	9.5	1.8
2004	8.0	6.2	1.9	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.6	8.1	1.5
2005	9.4	6.9	2.5	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.4	8.6	1.9
2006	8.2	5.7	2.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.8	6.8	2.0
2007	9.3	6.7	2.6	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.3	8.6	1.7
2008	8.7	6.3	2.5	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.5	1.8
2009	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.5	2.8	0.8	8.9	7.0	1.9
2010	8.6	6.2	2.4	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.8
2011	9.2	6.6	2.6	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.1	8.3	1.7

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-16
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Finance and insurance

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.2	1.6
2002	7.9	5.8	2.1	3.2	2.7	0.5	8.1	6.8	1.3
2003	7.7	5.6	2.1	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5
2004	7.3	5.5	1.8	3.3	2.8	0.6	8.3	6.9	1.4
2005	8.6	6.4	2.2	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.6	8.0	1.6
2006	7.6	5.0	2.5	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.8	5.8	2.0
2007	8.5	6.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	0.6	8.9	7.3	1.6
2008	7.9	5.6	2.3	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.6	1.7
2009	7.4	5.1	2.2	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.5	1.7
2010	7.6	5.3	2.2	3.3	2.6	0.6	8.2	6.6	1.6
2011	8.4	5.9	2.4	3.5	2.8	0.6	8.7	7.1	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	4.6	3.0	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.4	3.2	1.3
2002	6.2	4.1	2.2	2.2	1.5	0.7	5.4	3.7	1.7
2003	5.5	3.6	1.9	2.0	1.5	0.5	5.0	3.7	1.2
2004	5.5	3.7	1.8	2.2	1.7	0.5	5.5	4.3	1.2
2005	6.7	4.8	1.9	2.8	2.4	0.4	7.0	5.9	1.1
2006	5.9	3.5	2.4	2.2	1.4	0.7	5.4	3.6	1.8
2007	6.1	3.9	2.2	2.1	1.6	0.6	5.3	3.9	1.4
2008	6.3	4.3	2.0	2.4	1.9	0.6	6.1	4.7	1.4
2009	5.6	4.1	1.5	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.0	4.8	1.1
2010	5.5	3.5	2.0	1.9	1.4	0.5	4.8	3.4	1.3
2011	6.8	4.5	2.3	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.9	4.3	1.6
Females ¹									
2001	8.3	6.1	2.2	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.8
2002	8.9	6.8	2.1	3.9	3.5	0.5	9.8	8.6	1.1
2003	8.9	6.7	2.2	4.6	4.0	0.6	11.5	9.9	1.6
2004	8.3	6.5	1.8	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.4	1.5
2005	9.7	7.3	2.4	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.2	1.8
2006	8.5	5.9	2.6	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.2	7.1	2.1
2007	9.8	7.2	2.6	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.3	1.7
2008	8.9	6.4	2.5	3.9	3.1	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.8
2009	8.3	5.7	2.6	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.5	2.0
2010	8.8	6.4	2.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.4	1.8
2011	9.3	6.7	2.5	4.1	3.5	0.7	10.4	8.7	1.6

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-17
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Real estate and leasing

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	5.8	4.2	1.6	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	5.1	1.2
2002	7.0	4.6	2.4	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.5	5.4	2.0
2003	6.7	4.6	2.1	3.0	2.3	0.8	7.6	5.6	1.9
2004	5.3	3.5	1.8	2.4	2.0	0.4	6.0	4.9	1.1
2005	6.6	4.4	2.2	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	4.9	1.6
2006	6.4	4.4	2.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.7	5.0	1.7
2007	7.0	4.8	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.4	5.9	1.5
2008	7.0	4.6	2.3	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.7	5.0	1.7
2009	5.9	4.3	1.6	2.5	2.0	0.4	6.2	5.1	1.1
2010	6.9	4.6	2.4	3.0	2.2	0.7	7.4	5.6	1.8
2011	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.2	2.5	0.6	8.0	6.3	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	6.4	4.7	F	3.0	2.5	F	7.6	6.3	F
2002	6.6	4.6	F	3.5	2.5	F	8.6	6.3	F
2003	5.3	3.4	F	2.0	1.5	F	5.0	3.8	F
2004	4.5	2.8	F	1.9	1.6	F	4.9	4.0	F
2005	5.8	4.2	F	2.4	1.9	F	6.0	4.8	F
2006	6.3	4.5	F	2.7	2.0	F	6.8	5.1	F
2007	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.2	2.7	0.4	7.9	6.8	1.1
2008	6.1	3.9	2.1	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.6	4.8	1.8
2009	5.6	4.0	F	2.7	2.4	F	6.7	5.9	F
2010	6.5	4.3	2.3	3.1	2.3	0.7	7.7	5.9	1.8
2011	6.4	4.9	0.0	3.0	2.5	0.0	7.5	6.3	0.0
Females ¹									
2001	5.1	3.6	F	1.9	1.4	F	4.7	3.5	F
2002	7.6	4.7	F	2.3	1.7	F	5.8	4.1	F
2003	8.3	5.9	F	4.3	3.1	F	10.7	7.9	F
2004	6.4	4.4	F	3.0	2.5	F	7.6	6.2	F
2005	7.5	4.7	2.8	2.9	2.0	0.9	7.1	5.0	2.1
2006	6.6	4.3	F	2.7	2.0	F	6.7	5.0	F
2007	6.5	4.0	2.5	2.7	1.9	0.8	6.8	4.7	2.1
2008	8.1	5.5	2.5	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.0	5.3	1.7
2009	6.3	4.6	F	2.2	1.6	F	5.6	4.0	F
2010	7.5	5.0	2.6	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.0	5.1	1.8
2011	8.8	5.9	2.9	3.4	2.5	0.9	8.6	6.3	2.2

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-18
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Professional, scientific and technical services

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	5.9	4.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.6	5.1	3.6	1.5
2002	6.8	4.4	2.4	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
2003	6.2	3.9	2.3	2.1	1.5	0.6	5.3	3.8	1.5
2004	6.4	4.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	0.6	5.6	4.2	1.5
2005	6.6	4.1	2.4	2.1	1.6	0.6	5.3	3.9	1.4
2006	6.7	4.4	2.3	2.2	1.6	0.6	5.6	4.0	1.6
2007	7.5	4.8	2.7	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.4	4.8	1.7
2008	7.4	4.5	2.9	2.4	1.7	0.7	6.0	4.3	1.7
2009	7.2	4.7	2.6	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.5	4.7	1.7
2010	6.7	4.1	2.6	2.2	1.5	0.7	5.4	3.8	1.6
2011	7.0	4.4	2.6	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.8	4.3	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	5.1	3.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.5	4.2	2.9	1.2
2002	5.8	3.7	2.1	2.1	1.5	0.6	5.4	3.8	1.5
2003	5.2	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.2	0.5	4.4	3.0	1.3
2004	5.8	3.7	2.2	2.0	1.5	0.6	5.1	3.7	1.4
2005	5.5	3.6	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.5	4.3	3.1	1.3
2006	5.7	3.5	2.2	1.7	1.1	0.7	4.4	2.7	1.7
2007	6.5	4.0	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.6	5.2	3.6	1.6
2008	5.9	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	4.0	2.8	1.3
2009	6.1	3.9	2.2	2.0	1.5	0.6	5.1	3.6	1.4
2010	5.2	3.3	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.5	4.0	2.8	1.2
2011	5.9	3.6	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.4	3.1	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	6.9	4.8	2.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.2	4.5	1.7
2002	8.0	5.3	2.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.1	5.4	1.8
2003	7.3	4.7	2.6	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.4	4.8	1.6
2004	7.2	5.0	2.2	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.3	4.8	1.5
2005	7.9	4.8	3.1	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	4.9	1.6
2006	7.9	5.5	2.4	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
2007	8.9	5.8	3.1	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.4	1.8
2008	9.6	6.1	3.5	3.5	2.6	1.0	8.8	6.4	2.4
2009	8.6	5.6	3.1	3.3	2.4	0.8	8.2	6.1	2.1
2010	8.5	5.2	3.3	2.9	2.0	0.9	7.3	5.1	2.2
2011	8.5	5.5	2.9	3.1	2.4	0.8	7.8	5.9	1.9

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-19
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Business, building and other support services

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.9	5.2	1.8	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.6	1.5
2002	8.4	5.9	2.5	3.6	2.7	0.9	9.1	6.9	2.2
2003	7.8	5.7	2.1	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	7.0	1.8
2004	8.5	6.3	2.2	3.8	3.2	0.7	9.6	7.9	1.7
2005	9.9	7.3	2.6	4.4	3.5	0.8	11.0	8.9	2.1
2006	9.9	7.3	2.6	4.6	3.6	1.0	11.5	9.1	2.4
2007	9.9	7.1	2.8	4.2	3.3	0.9	10.4	8.2	2.2
2008	10.3	7.6	2.8	4.5	3.6	0.9	11.3	9.0	2.3
2009	8.8	6.7	2.0	4.0	3.4	0.7	10.1	8.5	1.7
2010	9.0	6.8	2.2	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.4	8.8	1.6
2011	8.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	3.4	0.6	10.1	8.6	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	6.1	4.5	1.5	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.2	1.5
2002	7.2	5.2	2.0	3.4	2.6	0.9	8.5	6.4	2.1
2003	6.2	4.7	1.5	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.0	1.3
2004	7.0	5.0	2.0	2.9	2.4	0.6	7.3	5.9	1.4
2005	8.9	6.8	2.1	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.4	1.8
2006	8.6	6.6	2.1	4.2	3.3	0.8	10.5	8.4	2.1
2007	7.8	5.6	2.2	3.3	2.6	0.8	8.3	6.4	1.9
2008	7.9	5.9	2.1	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.6
2009	6.7	5.2	1.5	3.2	2.7	0.5	7.9	6.7	1.2
2010	7.5	5.7	1.7	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.8	7.6	1.3
2011	7.7	6.0	1.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	8.9	7.5	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.0	5.9	2.0	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.1	1.6
2002	9.8	6.8	3.0	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.8	7.5	2.3
2003	9.8	7.1	2.7	4.2	3.3	0.9	10.5	8.2	2.3
2004	10.3	7.9	2.4	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.6	10.5	2.1
2005	11.2	7.9	3.3	4.8	3.8	1.0	12.0	9.4	2.6
2006	11.6	8.3	3.3	5.1	4.0	1.1	12.8	10.0	2.8
2007	12.7	9.2	3.5	5.3	4.3	1.0	13.4	10.8	2.6
2008	13.5	9.8	3.7	5.9	4.6	1.3	14.7	11.4	3.2
2009	11.9	9.1	2.8	5.5	4.5	1.0	13.6	11.2	2.4
2010	11.1	8.2	2.9	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.6	10.5	2.1
2011	10.4	7.8	2.6	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.1	10.2	1.8

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-20
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Educational services

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.2	5.5	1.7	3.4	2.8	0.7	8.6	7.0	1.7
2002	8.5	6.2	2.3	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.7	7.6	2.2
2003	8.0	6.1	1.9	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.6	1.9
2004	7.7	5.7	2.1	3.5	2.8	0.8	8.8	6.9	1.9
2005	8.9	6.4	2.5	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.8	7.5	2.4
2006	9.2	6.6	2.6	4.3	3.2	1.0	10.7	8.1	2.6
2007	9.5	7.1	2.5	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.3	8.3	2.0
2008	9.1	6.4	2.7	3.8	2.9	0.9	9.5	7.3	2.1
2009	8.8	6.5	2.3	3.9	3.2	0.8	9.8	7.9	1.9
2010	9.2	6.5	2.7	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.5	2.0
2011	9.1	6.6	2.5	3.8	3.0	0.7	9.4	7.6	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	5.9	4.6	1.2	3.0	2.5	0.4	7.4	6.3	1.1
2002	6.4	4.7	1.7	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
2003	6.4	4.7	1.7	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.1	1.8
2004	6.5	4.7	1.8	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.3	5.5	1.8
2005	7.3	5.3	2.0	3.4	2.6	0.9	8.5	6.4	2.1
2006	7.3	5.1	2.1	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.8	6.8	2.0
2007	8.2	5.8	2.4	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.4	6.8	1.6
2008	7.2	5.0	2.3	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	5.9	1.6
2009	7.1	5.1	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.4	1.5
2010	7.5	5.1	2.4	3.0	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
2011	7.5	5.6	1.9	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.7	6.4	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	8.0	6.0	1.9	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.4	7.4	2.0
2002	9.8	7.1	2.7	4.4	3.4	1.0	11.1	8.5	2.6
2003	9.0	7.0	2.0	4.2	3.5	0.8	10.6	8.6	2.0
2004	8.5	6.2	2.3	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.8	7.8	1.9
2005	9.9	7.1	2.9	4.3	3.3	1.0	10.7	8.2	2.5
2006	10.4	7.5	2.9	4.8	3.6	1.2	11.9	8.9	3.0
2007	10.4	7.8	2.5	4.6	3.7	0.9	11.6	9.4	2.2
2008	10.2	7.2	3.0	4.3	3.3	1.0	10.7	8.2	2.5
2009	9.7	7.2	2.5	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.9	2.1
2010	10.2	7.3	2.9	4.2	3.3	0.9	10.5	8.2	2.3
2011	10.0	7.2	2.8	4.2	3.3	0.8	10.5	8.4	2.1

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-21
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Health care and social assistance

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	9.0	7.2	1.8	5.1	4.3	0.8	12.8	10.8	2.1
2002	10.1	7.9	2.2	5.5	4.7	0.8	13.7	11.6	2.0
2003	9.4	7.3	2.1	5.2	4.3	0.9	13.0	10.8	2.2
2004	10.1	8.2	1.9	5.8	5.0	0.8	14.4	12.5	1.9
2005	10.5	8.4	2.1	5.7	4.9	0.8	14.2	12.2	2.0
2006	10.5	8.1	2.5	5.7	4.7	1.1	14.3	11.7	2.7
2007	10.7	8.6	2.2	5.7	4.9	0.8	14.2	12.3	1.9
2008	10.8	8.5	2.3	5.9	5.1	0.9	14.8	12.7	2.1
2009	10.5	8.3	2.2	5.6	4.8	0.8	14.1	12.1	2.0
2010	10.2	7.8	2.4	5.3	4.5	0.9	13.4	11.2	2.2
2011	10.3	8.0	2.3	5.6	4.7	0.8	14.0	11.8	2.1
Males ¹									
2001	7.8	6.4	1.4	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.8	9.8	1.9
2002	8.0	5.9	2.1	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.2	8.1	2.1
2003	7.7	5.8	2.0	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.4	8.4	2.0
2004	8.1	6.2	1.9	4.5	3.6	0.8	11.2	9.1	2.1
2005	10.2	8.1	2.0	5.5	4.7	0.8	13.7	11.7	2.0
2006	8.7	6.8	1.9	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.3	1.9
2007	8.6	6.6	2.0	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.1	8.4	1.7
2008	7.8	6.0	1.8	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.4	8.9	1.5
2009	7.9	6.3	1.6	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.3	8.7	1.6
2010	8.1	5.9	2.2	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.5	8.5	2.0
2011	8.4	6.7	1.7	4.2	3.7	0.5	10.5	9.2	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	9.3	7.4	1.9	5.2	4.4	0.8	13.1	11.0	2.1
2002	10.6	8.4	2.2	5.8	5.0	0.8	14.5	12.4	2.0
2003	9.8	7.7	2.1	5.4	4.6	0.9	13.6	11.4	2.2
2004	10.5	8.6	1.9	6.1	5.3	0.7	15.2	13.3	1.8
2005	10.6	8.4	2.2	5.7	4.9	0.8	14.3	12.4	2.0
2006	10.9	8.3	2.6	6.0	4.9	1.1	15.0	12.2	2.9
2007	11.2	9.0	2.2	6.0	5.3	0.8	15.1	13.2	1.9
2008	11.5	9.0	2.4	6.3	5.4	0.9	15.8	13.5	2.3
2009	11.1	8.7	2.3	6.0	5.1	0.8	14.9	12.9	2.1
2010	10.7	8.2	2.5	5.6	4.7	0.9	14.0	11.8	2.2
2011	10.7	8.3	2.4	5.9	5.0	0.9	14.7	12.5	2.3

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-22
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Information, culture and recreation

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.6	5.1	1.5	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.5	6.2	1.3
2002	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.6	8.2	6.6	1.5
2003	6.7	4.9	1.8	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.1	1.4
2004	6.8	4.8	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.1	1.7
2005	7.6	5.6	2.1	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.8	1.8
2006	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.8	6.8	2.0
2007	7.5	5.4	2.0	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.3	1.7
2008	7.7	5.2	2.5	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.7	5.9	1.8
2009	7.4	5.6	1.8	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.4	1.4
2010	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.3	1.3
2011	7.5	5.6	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.6	8.6	7.2	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	5.2	4.0	1.2	2.5	2.1	0.4	6.3	5.2	1.1
2002	6.2	4.5	1.7	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.2	1.5
2003	5.4	3.7	1.6	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.0	4.4	1.6
2004	5.8	4.1	1.7	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	5.0	1.3
2005	6.7	4.8	1.9	2.9	2.1	0.8	7.3	5.4	2.0
2006	6.9	4.9	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.8	8.3	6.4	1.9
2007	6.0	4.4	1.5	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.1	5.8	1.3
2008	6.5	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	4.9	1.6
2009	6.4	4.6	1.7	2.8	2.3	0.4	6.9	5.8	1.1
2010	6.3	4.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	5.1	1.2
2011	6.5	5.0	1.5	2.7	2.3	0.4	6.9	5.8	1.1
Females ¹									
2001	8.3	6.4	1.9	3.6	3.0	0.6	8.9	7.4	1.5
2002	8.8	6.6	2.2	4.0	3.3	0.6	10.0	8.4	1.6
2003	8.3	6.3	1.9	3.8	3.3	0.5	9.5	8.3	1.3
2004	7.9	5.5	2.4	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.7	7.4	2.2
2005	8.9	6.6	2.3	4.1	3.4	0.6	10.2	8.6	1.6
2006	7.8	5.6	2.2	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.3	7.3	2.0
2007	9.4	6.7	2.7	4.6	3.7	0.9	11.4	9.2	2.2
2008	9.2	6.4	2.8	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.3	7.2	2.1
2009	8.6	6.8	1.8	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.2	9.4	1.8
2010	8.8	6.6	2.3	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.4	7.9	1.5
2011	8.8	6.4	2.4	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.2	1.8

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-23
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Accommodation and food services

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.0	4.6	1.4	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
2002	6.3	4.6	1.7	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.7	5.8	1.9
2003	6.0	4.4	1.7	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.8	6.1	1.7
2004	6.4	4.4	1.9	3.2	2.4	0.7	7.9	6.1	1.8
2005	7.0	5.0	1.9	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.2	1.9
2006	6.7	4.8	1.9	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.2	6.2	2.0
2007	6.7	5.0	1.7	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.2	1.7
2008	6.3	4.6	1.8	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.2	5.6	1.7
2009	6.5	4.7	1.8	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.4	1.5
2010	6.2	4.4	1.9	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.2	1.8
2011	6.0	4.3	1.7	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	4.2	3.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	0.4	4.9	3.8	1.1
2002	4.9	3.5	1.4	2.3	1.6	0.7	5.8	4.0	1.9
2003	4.6	3.3	1.4	2.5	1.9	0.7	6.4	4.7	1.7
2004	4.9	3.2	1.6	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.3	4.5	1.8
2005	5.4	4.0	1.4	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.6	1.5
2006	5.1	3.6	1.6	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.5	4.7	1.8
2007	4.9	3.7	1.2	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.7	4.4	1.3
2008	4.9	3.5	1.4	2.2	1.6	0.7	5.6	3.9	1.6
2009	5.1	3.5	1.6	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.8	4.3	1.5
2010	5.2	3.6	1.6	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.3	4.8	1.5
2011	4.8	3.3	1.5	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.0	4.7	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	7.3	5.5	1.8	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.2	7.3	1.9
2002	7.3	5.4	1.9	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.1	7.2	1.9
2003	7.1	5.2	1.9	3.6	2.8	0.7	8.9	7.1	1.8
2004	7.5	5.3	2.1	3.7	2.9	0.7	9.2	7.3	1.8
2005	8.2	5.8	2.3	4.3	3.4	0.9	10.6	8.5	2.2
2006	7.8	5.7	2.1	3.8	2.9	0.9	9.5	7.3	2.1
2007	8.0	6.0	2.1	3.8	3.1	0.8	9.6	7.6	2.0
2008	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.9	1.7
2009	7.5	5.6	1.9	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	8.0	1.5
2010	7.0	5.0	2.1	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.4	2.1
2011	6.9	5.1	1.8	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.6

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-24
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Other services

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.1	4.1	2.1	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.0	1.5
2002	7.0	4.8	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.3	1.4
2003	6.6	4.6	2.0	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.5	1.6
2004	7.1	4.9	2.3	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
2005	6.7	4.5	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.2	1.5
2006	7.0	4.5	2.5	2.9	2.2	0.8	7.3	5.4	1.9
2007	8.2	5.6	2.6	3.6	2.9	0.8	9.1	7.2	2.0
2008	7.3	4.7	2.6	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.6	5.6	1.9
2009	7.0	4.8	2.2	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.2	5.5	1.7
2010	6.4	4.2	2.2	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	4.9	1.4
2011	6.9	4.4	2.4	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	4.9	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	5.5	3.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.7	4.6	1.1
2002	6.5	4.5	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	5.0	1.3
2003	5.9	4.1	1.8	2.7	2.1	0.5	6.7	5.3	1.4
2004	6.5	4.4	2.1	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.0	5.7	1.4
2005	6.5	4.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	0.6	6.6	5.2	1.4
2006	7.0	4.3	2.7	2.8	1.9	0.9	6.9	4.7	2.2
2007	8.5	5.8	2.7	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.6	7.6	2.1
2008	7.4	4.8	2.6	3.0	2.3	0.8	7.6	5.6	2.0
2009	6.1	4.3	1.9	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.2	4.8	1.4
2010	5.9	3.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	0.4	5.9	4.8	1.1
2011	6.7	4.2	2.5	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.4	4.8	1.6
Females ¹									
2001	6.9	4.6	2.3	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.5	5.6	1.9
2002	7.6	5.1	2.5	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.7	1.6
2003	7.4	5.2	2.3	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.5	5.7	1.8
2004	7.8	5.4	2.4	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.6	1.6
2005	6.9	4.7	2.2	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.0	5.2	1.7
2006	6.9	4.7	2.2	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.3	1.5
2007	7.8	5.4	2.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.7	1.8
2008	7.2	4.6	2.6	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.5	5.6	1.9
2009	7.9	5.3	2.6	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.3	6.3	2.0
2010	6.9	4.5	2.4	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.7	5.0	1.7
2011	7.1	4.7	2.4	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.6	5.1	1.5

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-25
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Public administration

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.7	6.7	2.0	4.1	3.4	0.6	10.2	8.6	1.6
2002	9.5	6.9	2.6	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	9.0	2.0
2003	9.3	6.9	2.4	4.4	3.5	0.9	10.9	8.7	2.2
2004	9.5	6.8	2.7	4.4	3.5	0.9	10.9	8.7	2.2
2005	10.5	7.6	2.9	4.9	3.8	1.1	12.2	9.4	2.7
2006	10.9	7.7	3.1	4.8	3.6	1.2	12.0	9.0	3.0
2007	11.1	8.0	3.1	4.7	3.7	1.0	11.8	9.3	2.5
2008	11.6	8.6	3.0	5.3	4.4	0.9	13.3	11.1	2.2
2009	10.6	7.7	2.9	4.8	3.9	0.8	12.0	9.9	2.1
2010	11.2	7.9	3.2	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.8	9.5	2.4
2011	11.5	8.5	3.0	5.1	4.3	0.9	12.8	10.7	2.1
Males ¹									
2001	7.4	5.7	1.7	3.7	3.1	0.5	9.2	7.8	1.4
2002	7.5	5.6	1.9	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.3	7.6	1.6
2003	7.5	5.6	2.0	3.6	2.9	0.8	9.1	7.1	1.9
2004	8.2	5.9	2.3	4.0	3.1	0.9	9.9	7.7	2.1
2005	9.1	6.5	2.7	4.5	3.4	1.1	11.2	8.5	2.7
2006	9.1	6.2	2.9	4.1	2.9	1.2	10.3	7.3	3.1
2007	8.7	6.1	2.6	3.7	2.9	0.9	9.4	7.1	2.2
2008	9.9	7.4	2.5	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	10.1	2.0
2009	8.8	6.4	2.3	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.1	1.7
2010	8.9	6.2	2.7	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.0	7.1	1.9
2011	9.3	6.8	2.5	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.2	1.8
Females ¹									
2001	10.4	7.9	2.4	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.5	9.6	1.9
2002	11.9	8.5	3.4	5.3	4.3	1.0	13.3	10.7	2.6
2003	11.3	8.4	2.9	5.3	4.2	1.0	13.2	10.6	2.6
2004	10.9	7.9	3.1	4.8	3.9	0.9	12.1	9.7	2.4
2005	12.1	8.9	3.2	5.3	4.2	1.1	13.3	10.5	2.8
2006	12.9	9.4	3.4	5.6	4.4	1.2	13.9	11.0	2.9
2007	13.8	10.1	3.7	5.8	4.7	1.1	14.5	11.8	2.7
2008	13.3	9.8	3.5	5.9	4.8	1.0	14.7	12.1	2.5
2009	12.6	9.1	3.4	5.7	4.7	1.0	14.3	11.8	2.5
2010	13.6	9.8	3.8	6.0	4.9	1.1	15.0	12.1	2.8
2011	13.8	10.3	3.5	6.3	5.3	1.0	15.8	13.3	2.5

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-26
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Federal administration

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	10.8	7.9	2.9	4.6	3.7	0.9	11.6	9.3	2.3
2002	11.3	7.8	3.4	5.0	3.9	1.1	12.5	9.7	2.8
2003	11.1	7.8	3.4	4.7	3.4	1.3	11.8	8.5	3.3
2004	11.6	8.2	3.4	5.2	4.1	1.2	13.1	10.1	3.0
2005	13.4	9.4	4.0	5.8	4.3	1.5	14.4	10.8	3.6
2006	13.7	9.5	4.1	5.7	4.1	1.6	14.1	10.2	3.9
2007	13.9	10.0	4.0	5.7	4.4	1.3	14.3	11.1	3.2
2008	14.2	10.2	4.0	6.2	5.0	1.2	15.5	12.4	3.1
2009	13.2	9.0	4.2	5.5	4.2	1.2	13.7	10.6	3.1
2010	13.5	9.2	4.3	5.3	4.1	1.2	13.3	10.2	3.1
2011	14.6	10.5	4.1	6.1	5.0	1.1	15.2	12.5	2.7
Males ¹									
2001	9.0	6.7	2.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.7
2002	9.3	6.9	2.5	4.6	3.7	1.0	11.6	9.1	2.4
2003	8.9	5.9	2.9	3.5	2.3	1.2	8.7	5.8	3.0
2004	10.1	6.8	3.3	4.5	3.3	1.1	11.1	8.3	2.8
2005	12.4	8.5	3.9	5.5	4.0	1.5	13.7	10.0	3.6
2006	12.1	8.1	4.0	5.1	3.4	1.7	12.8	8.5	4.3
2007	10.8	7.8	3.1	4.6	3.5	1.1	11.4	8.8	2.7
2008	13.1	9.6	3.6	6.4	5.2	1.2	16.0	12.9	3.0
2009	11.3	7.7	3.6	4.4	3.4	1.1	11.1	8.5	2.7
2010	10.9	7.4	3.4	3.9	2.9	1.0	9.7	7.3	2.4
2011	12.4	8.7	3.7	4.8	3.8	0.9	11.9	9.6	2.4
Females ¹									
2001	12.8	9.2	3.6	5.3	4.1	1.2	13.2	10.3	2.9
2002	13.3	8.9	4.4	5.4	4.1	1.3	13.6	10.3	3.3
2003	13.5	9.6	3.8	6.0	4.5	1.4	14.9	11.3	3.6
2004	13.1	9.6	3.6	6.0	4.8	1.2	15.1	12.0	3.1
2005	14.4	10.3	4.1	6.1	4.6	1.5	15.3	11.6	3.7
2006	15.1	10.8	4.3	6.2	4.8	1.4	15.5	11.9	3.5
2007	16.7	11.9	4.8	6.8	5.3	1.5	16.9	13.3	3.7
2008	15.2	10.8	4.4	6.0	4.8	1.3	15.0	11.9	3.2
2009	15.1	10.3	4.8	6.5	5.1	1.4	16.2	12.7	3.5
2010	16.0	10.9	5.1	6.7	5.2	1.5	16.8	13.0	3.8
2011	16.6	12.2	4.4	7.3	6.1	1.2	18.3	15.2	3.1

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-27
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Provincial administration

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.9	6.3	1.6	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.2	7.9	1.3
2002	8.6	6.2	2.4	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.8	1.9
2003	8.4	6.6	1.8	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.3	1.6
2004	8.9	6.8	2.1	4.0	3.3	0.7	9.9	8.2	1.7
2005	9.5	7.0	2.5	4.3	3.3	1.0	10.7	8.3	2.4
2006	10.4	7.8	2.6	4.7	3.7	1.0	11.7	9.2	2.5
2007	11.2	8.2	3.0	4.9	4.0	0.9	12.2	10.0	2.2
2008	10.6	8.2	2.4	4.9	4.3	0.6	12.3	10.8	1.5
2009	9.5	7.6	1.9	4.6	4.1	0.6	11.5	10.2	1.4
2010	10.6	7.9	2.7	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	10.0	2.0
2011	10.5	8.0	2.4	4.8	4.1	0.7	11.9	10.2	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	7.0	5.4	1.6	3.2	2.7	0.5	8.0	6.9	1.2
2002	6.5	4.7	1.8	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.0	1.5
2003	6.9	5.4	1.5	3.4	2.8	0.5	8.4	7.1	1.3
2004	7.7	5.9	1.8	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.9	7.0	1.8
2005	7.0	4.9	2.2	3.2	2.2	1.0	7.9	5.5	2.4
2006	8.5	5.9	2.6	3.7	2.7	1.0	9.2	6.6	2.5
2007	8.6	6.0	2.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.2	1.9
2008	8.9	7.0	1.9	3.9	3.5	0.5	9.8	8.7	1.1
2009	7.4	5.9	1.5	3.5	3.1	0.4	8.7	7.6	1.0
2010	7.8	5.5	2.4	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.4	6.8	1.5
2011	8.4	6.4	1.9	3.8	3.3	0.5	9.5	8.2	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	8.6	7.0	1.6	4.1	3.6	0.5	10.3	8.9	1.4
2002	10.6	7.6	3.1	4.8	3.8	0.9	11.9	9.6	2.3
2003	9.7	7.6	2.1	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.4	9.5	1.9
2004	9.9	7.6	2.3	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.8	9.3	1.6
2005	11.6	8.8	2.7	5.3	4.3	1.0	13.3	10.8	2.4
2006	12.1	9.5	2.7	5.6	4.6	1.0	14.0	11.6	2.4
2007	13.4	10.0	3.4	5.9	4.9	1.0	14.8	12.3	2.5
2008	12.1	9.3	2.8	5.8	5.1	0.7	14.5	12.8	1.8
2009	11.4	9.1	2.3	5.6	5.0	0.7	14.1	12.4	1.7
2010	13.0	10.1	3.0	6.1	5.1	1.0	15.2	12.8	2.4
2011	12.0	9.2	2.8	5.5	4.7	0.9	13.8	11.6	2.1

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 4-28
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and industry — Local and other administration

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.0	5.6	1.4	3.8	3.3	0.4	9.4	8.3	1.1
2002	8.0	6.4	1.6	4.2	3.7	0.5	10.4	9.2	1.2
2003	7.8	6.0	1.8	4.3	3.8	0.6	10.8	9.4	1.5
2004	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.2	1.8
2005	7.9	5.9	2.0	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.6	8.7	1.9
2006	8.0	5.6	2.4	3.9	2.9	0.9	9.7	7.3	2.4
2007	7.8	5.6	2.2	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.7	1.8
2008	9.1	6.9	2.2	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.5	9.6	1.8
2009	8.1	6.1	1.9	4.0	3.5	0.6	10.1	8.6	1.5
2010	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.8	3.2	0.7	9.6	7.9	1.7
2011	8.5	6.3	2.2	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.8	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	6.1	4.9	1.3	3.6	3.1	0.4	8.9	7.8	1.1
2002	6.3	5.0	1.4	3.3	2.9	0.4	8.3	7.3	1.0
2003	6.6	5.3	1.3	4.0	3.4	0.5	9.9	8.6	1.3
2004	6.8	5.1	1.7	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.3	7.7	1.7
2005	7.3	5.6	1.7	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	9.1	1.9
2006	6.9	4.9	2.1	3.6	2.7	0.9	9.0	6.7	2.3
2007	6.9	4.8	2.1	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.8	5.7	2.1
2008	7.4	5.7	1.8	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.8	8.3	1.5
2009	7.0	5.4	1.6	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.3	8.1	1.2
2010	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.6	6.9	1.7
2011	6.7	4.9	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.8	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.9	7.2	F	4.2	3.8	F	10.5	9.4	F
2002	11.2	9.0	2.1	5.9	5.2	0.6	14.7	13.1	1.6
2003	9.9	7.3	2.6	5.0	4.3	0.7	12.6	10.8	1.8
2004	8.3	5.1	3.2	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.2	6.2	2.1
2005	8.9	6.4	2.5	4.0	3.3	0.7	9.9	8.2	1.7
2006	9.9	6.9	3.0	4.4	3.5	1.0	11.0	8.6	2.4
2007	9.3	7.1	2.2	4.0	3.4	0.5	9.9	8.5	1.3
2008	11.7	8.8	2.8	5.7	4.7	1.0	14.2	11.7	2.4
2009	9.8	7.3	2.5	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.4	9.5	1.8
2010	9.9	7.3	2.5	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.2	9.5	1.7
2011	11.4	8.5	3.0	5.7	4.9	0.8	14.2	12.2	2.1

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-1
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Management

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	4.9	3.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	0.5	4.9	3.6	1.2
2002	5.7	3.9	1.9	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.8	4.2	1.5
2003	5.1	3.3	1.8	2.2	1.5	0.6	5.4	3.8	1.5
2004	5.3	3.3	1.9	2.1	1.5	0.6	5.3	3.8	1.4
2005	6.1	3.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
2006	5.7	3.6	2.0	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.9	4.3	1.6
2007	6.1	4.2	2.0	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.3	4.8	1.4
2008	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.4	1.9	0.6	6.1	4.7	1.4
2009	5.6	3.8	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.1	4.7	1.4
2010	5.6	3.8	1.8	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.8	4.5	1.3
2011	6.1	4.2	1.9	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.8	5.5	1.3
Males ¹									
2001	4.1	2.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.4	4.0	2.8	1.1
2002	4.9	3.2	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.6	4.8	3.3	1.5
2003	4.4	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.6	4.4	3.0	1.4
2004	4.4	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	4.1	3.0	1.1
2005	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.3	0.6	4.8	3.4	1.4
2006	4.8	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	4.7	3.2	1.5
2007	4.9	3.2	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.5	4.9	3.7	1.2
2008	5.1	3.4	1.7	2.1	1.6	0.5	5.2	4.0	1.2
2009	4.6	3.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.5	4.9	3.7	1.1
2010	4.7	3.1	1.5	1.9	1.5	0.4	4.6	3.6	1.0
2011	5.3	3.6	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.7	4.6	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	6.4	4.5	1.9	2.6	2.1	0.6	6.5	5.1	1.4
2002	7.3	5.2	2.2	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.7	6.1	1.6
2003	6.4	4.3	2.1	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.0	5.2	1.8
2004	6.6	4.4	2.2	2.9	2.1	0.8	7.3	5.3	2.0
2005	7.8	5.3	2.6	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2006	7.1	4.9	2.2	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.2	1.7
2007	8.0	5.6	2.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.7	1.8
2008	7.5	5.0	2.4	3.0	2.4	0.7	7.5	5.9	1.6
2009	7.1	4.7	2.4	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.3	1.9
2010	7.0	4.9	2.1	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.6	5.9	1.8
2011	7.4	5.2	2.2	3.4	2.7	0.6	8.4	6.8	1.6

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-2
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Business, finance and administrative

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.7	5.6	2.1	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.7	1.6
2002	8.5	5.9	2.5	3.4	2.8	0.7	8.6	6.9	1.6
2003	8.4	6.0	2.4	3.8	3.0	0.7	9.4	7.6	1.8
2004	8.4	6.0	2.4	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.3	1.7
2005	9.3	6.7	2.6	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.9	7.8	2.0
2006	9.1	6.3	2.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.7	7.5	2.2
2007	10.0	7.1	2.9	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.3	8.3	2.0
2008	9.7	6.8	3.0	4.0	3.2	0.8	10.0	8.0	2.0
2009	8.9	6.3	2.6	3.9	3.2	0.8	9.9	7.9	2.0
2010	9.1	6.3	2.9	3.8	3.1	0.8	9.5	7.6	1.9
2011	9.5	6.8	2.7	4.1	3.3	0.7	10.1	8.4	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	6.5	4.7	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.8	1.4
2002	7.0	5.0	2.0	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.8	1.4
2003	6.7	4.7	2.0	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.0	1.6
2004	7.1	5.1	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.4	1.6
2005	7.9	5.8	2.1	3.4	2.8	0.7	8.6	6.9	1.7
2006	7.6	5.5	2.2	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2007	8.3	5.9	2.4	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.7	1.6
2008	7.9	5.6	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.6	7.9	6.3	1.6
2009	7.3	5.3	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.5	1.6
2010	7.3	5.0	2.3	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.8	1.4
2011	7.7	5.4	2.3	2.8	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.6	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	8.2	6.0	2.2	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	7.0	1.7
2002	9.1	6.4	2.7	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.4	1.7
2003	9.1	6.6	2.5	4.1	3.3	0.7	10.2	8.3	1.9
2004	8.9	6.4	2.5	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.7	1.8
2005	9.9	7.0	2.9	4.2	3.3	0.9	10.4	8.2	2.2
2006	9.7	6.7	3.0	4.1	3.2	1.0	10.3	7.9	2.4
2007	10.7	7.6	3.2	4.5	3.6	0.9	11.2	9.1	2.2
2008	10.5	7.3	3.2	4.4	3.5	0.9	10.9	8.7	2.2
2009	9.6	6.8	2.9	4.3	3.4	0.9	10.7	8.5	2.2
2010	9.9	6.8	3.1	4.2	3.4	0.9	10.6	8.5	2.1
2011	10.3	7.5	2.9	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.6	9.6	1.9

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-3
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Business professionals

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.8	4.7	2.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.9	5.1	1.8
2002	6.9	4.9	2.0	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.8	5.3	1.5
2003	6.8	4.6	2.2	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.5	1.5
2004	6.5	4.5	2.0	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.6	5.0	1.6
2005	7.7	5.4	2.3	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.6	6.0	1.7
2006	7.0	4.6	2.4	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.6	4.8	1.7
2007	7.7	5.5	2.2	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.5	1.5
2008	7.3	4.9	2.4	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.3	5.5	1.8
2009	8.2	5.4	2.7	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.5	2.0
2010	7.2	4.7	2.5	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.1	5.5	1.6
2011	7.9	5.3	2.6	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.5	5.7	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	4.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.5	4.0	2.8	1.2
2002	6.0	3.8	2.2	2.1	1.5	0.6	5.3	3.7	1.6
2003	5.0	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.2	0.6	4.5	3.0	1.5
2004	5.5	3.5	1.9	2.3	1.6	0.7	5.7	4.0	1.8
2005	6.0	4.2	1.8	2.3	1.8	0.6	5.9	4.5	1.4
2006	5.6	3.6	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.5	3.3	1.2
2007	6.2	4.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	0.4	5.2	4.1	1.1
2008	6.4	4.0	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.4	4.8	1.7
2009	6.7	4.4	2.3	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.0	5.3	1.8
2010	5.6	3.2	2.3	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.5	3.3	1.3
2011	6.4	3.8	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	4.6	2.8	1.9
Females ¹									
2001	8.5	6.0	2.4	3.8	2.9	0.9	9.5	7.2	2.3
2002	7.7	5.8	1.9	3.2	2.7	0.6	8.1	6.7	1.4
2003	8.3	6.1	2.2	3.6	3.1	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.4
2004	7.3	5.2	2.1	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	5.9	1.4
2005	8.9	6.2	2.6	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.1	1.9
2006	8.2	5.5	2.7	3.4	2.5	0.9	8.5	6.2	2.2
2007	8.8	6.5	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.7	1.8
2008	8.0	5.6	2.4	3.2	2.4	0.8	8.0	6.1	1.9
2009	9.3	6.3	3.0	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.6	7.4	2.2
2010	8.5	5.9	2.6	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.4	1.8
2011	9.0	6.4	2.6	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.8

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-4
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Administrative

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.9	4.7	2.2	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.8	5.1	1.7
2002	8.0	5.3	2.7	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.2	1.8
2003	8.0	5.5	2.6	3.5	2.6	0.9	8.7	6.6	2.1
2004	8.2	5.7	2.6	3.2	2.6	0.7	8.1	6.4	1.7
2005	8.7	6.0	2.7	3.7	2.8	0.8	9.2	7.1	2.1
2006	8.5	5.8	2.8	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.1	7.0	2.1
2007	8.8	6.0	2.7	3.7	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.3	1.8
2008	9.0	6.1	2.9	3.6	2.8	0.8	8.9	6.9	2.0
2009	8.1	5.6	2.5	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.8	6.8	1.9
2010	9.1	5.9	3.3	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.0	7.0	2.0
2011	9.0	6.1	2.9	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.7	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	6.1	4.0	2.1	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.4	5.0	1.4
2002	6.4	4.6	1.8	2.6	2.2	0.5	6.5	5.4	1.2
2003	6.3	4.5	1.8	2.8	1.9	0.8	6.9	4.8	2.0
2004	6.1	3.9	2.2	2.4	1.8	0.7	6.1	4.4	1.7
2005	6.1	4.6	1.5	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.2	4.9	1.3
2006	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.4	4.6	1.8
2007	7.9	5.6	2.4	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.4	1.5
2008	8.1	5.3	2.8	3.1	2.3	0.7	7.6	5.8	1.8
2009	5.8	4.3	1.4	2.3	1.9	0.5	5.8	4.6	1.2
2010	7.2	4.4	2.7	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.0	4.4	1.6
2011	7.3	4.8	2.5	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.8	4.2	1.6
Females ¹									
2001	7.0	4.9	2.2	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.8	5.1	1.7
2002	8.4	5.4	2.9	3.3	2.6	0.8	8.4	6.4	2.0
2003	8.4	5.7	2.7	3.6	2.8	0.9	9.1	7.0	2.2
2004	8.7	6.1	2.7	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.9	1.7
2005	9.3	6.4	2.9	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.8	7.6	2.3
2006	9.2	6.2	2.9	3.9	3.1	0.9	9.8	7.7	2.1
2007	9.0	6.1	2.8	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.4	7.5	1.9
2008	9.3	6.3	3.0	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.3	7.2	2.0
2009	8.6	5.9	2.7	3.8	2.9	0.9	9.5	7.4	2.1
2010	9.7	6.3	3.4	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.8	7.7	2.1
2011	9.4	6.5	3.0	4.2	3.4	0.7	10.4	8.6	1.8

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-5
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Clerical

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.3	6.2	2.1	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.8	1.5
2002	9.1	6.5	2.6	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.7	1.6
2003	8.9	6.6	2.3	4.1	3.5	0.7	10.3	8.6	1.7
2004	8.9	6.5	2.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.1	8.3	1.8
2005	10.0	7.3	2.7	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.8	8.7	2.1
2006	9.8	7.0	2.9	4.3	3.4	1.0	10.8	8.4	2.4
2007	11.2	8.0	3.2	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.7	9.5	2.2
2008	10.8	7.6	3.1	4.5	3.6	0.9	11.2	9.1	2.1
2009	9.5	6.9	2.6	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.8	8.8	2.0
2010	9.7	6.9	2.8	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.6	8.6	2.0
2011	10.2	7.6	2.6	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.2	9.4	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	7.2	5.4	1.8	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.2	1.5
2002	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.8	1.4
2003	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.6	2.9	0.6	8.9	7.4	1.6
2004	7.9	5.9	1.9	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.8	1.5
2005	9.0	6.7	2.3	4.1	3.4	0.8	10.3	8.4	1.9
2006	8.9	6.6	2.2	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.4	8.4	2.0
2007	9.2	6.6	2.5	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.8	1.8
2008	8.5	6.3	2.1	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	7.0	1.5
2009	8.0	6.0	2.1	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.1	7.5	1.6
2010	8.1	6.0	2.1	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.3	1.4
2011	8.3	6.2	2.1	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.4	7.2	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	8.8	6.6	2.2	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.6	8.1	1.5
2002	9.8	7.0	2.8	3.9	3.3	0.7	9.8	8.2	1.7
2003	9.6	7.2	2.4	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.2	1.8
2004	9.3	6.8	2.6	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.4	8.5	1.9
2005	10.5	7.6	2.9	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.8	2.2
2006	10.2	7.1	3.1	4.4	3.4	1.0	11.0	8.4	2.6
2007	12.1	8.6	3.5	5.1	4.1	0.9	12.7	10.4	2.4
2008	11.8	8.2	3.6	5.0	4.0	1.0	12.5	10.1	2.4
2009	10.2	7.3	2.9	4.6	3.8	0.9	11.6	9.4	2.2
2010	10.4	7.3	3.1	4.5	3.7	0.9	11.4	9.1	2.2
2011	11.1	8.2	2.9	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.6	10.5	2.0

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-6
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Natural and applied sciences

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.0	4.4	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.8	4.5	1.3
2002	6.7	4.5	2.3	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.3	4.5	1.7
2003	6.5	4.4	2.1	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	4.9	1.3
2004	6.7	4.6	2.2	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.3	4.8	1.5
2005	7.4	5.0	2.4	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.2	5.4	1.8
2006	7.3	4.6	2.6	2.7	1.9	0.9	6.8	4.6	2.1
2007	7.7	5.0	2.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	6.9	5.2	1.7
2008	7.7	4.9	2.7	2.7	2.1	0.7	6.8	5.1	1.7
2009	7.4	5.0	2.3	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.2	1.6
2010	7.3	4.7	2.6	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.5	4.8	1.7
2011	7.0	4.6	2.4	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.8	4.4	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	5.4	3.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	0.4	5.1	4.0	1.1
2002	6.1	4.0	2.2	2.3	1.6	0.7	5.7	4.0	1.7
2003	5.9	3.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	0.5	5.6	4.4	1.3
2004	6.4	4.3	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.0	4.5	1.5
2005	7.0	4.6	2.4	2.8	2.0	0.8	7.0	5.1	1.9
2006	6.7	4.2	2.5	2.5	1.7	0.9	6.3	4.2	2.2
2007	6.9	4.3	2.6	2.4	1.7	0.7	5.9	4.2	1.7
2008	6.8	4.2	2.5	2.4	1.7	0.6	5.9	4.4	1.6
2009	6.7	4.6	2.1	2.4	1.9	0.6	6.1	4.7	1.4
2010	6.6	4.3	2.4	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.0	4.4	1.6
2011	6.6	4.3	2.3	2.1	1.6	0.5	5.3	4.0	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	8.2	6.3	1.9	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.7	1.9
2002	9.1	6.3	2.7	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.6	1.9
2003	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.6
2004	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.7	6.0	1.7
2005	9.2	6.6	2.6	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.7	1.6
2006	9.3	6.2	3.1	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.4	2.1
2007	10.7	7.5	3.2	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.6	1.9
2008	10.8	7.4	3.4	4.1	3.2	0.9	10.1	7.9	2.2
2009	9.7	6.5	3.1	3.6	2.8	0.8	8.9	6.9	2.0
2010	9.6	6.2	3.4	3.4	2.4	1.0	8.5	6.1	2.4
2011	8.6	5.8	2.8	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.6	5.8	1.8

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-7
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Health

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.7	7.1	1.6	5.2	4.4	0.7	12.9	11.1	1.9
2002	10.2	8.2	2.0	5.9	5.0	0.9	14.7	12.6	2.1
2003	9.1	7.3	1.8	5.2	4.4	0.8	13.0	11.0	2.0
2004	9.8	8.1	1.7	6.0	5.3	0.7	14.9	13.2	1.8
2005	10.4	8.5	1.9	6.0	5.2	0.8	15.0	13.1	1.9
2006	10.2	7.9	2.2	5.8	4.8	1.1	14.6	11.9	2.7
2007	10.7	8.8	1.9	6.2	5.5	0.7	15.6	13.7	1.9
2008	10.9	8.8	2.1	6.4	5.6	0.8	16.0	14.0	2.0
2009	10.7	8.8	1.9	6.0	5.3	0.7	15.0	13.1	1.9
2010	10.2	7.9	2.3	5.6	4.7	0.9	13.9	11.8	2.2
2011	9.9	7.9	2.0	5.6	4.8	0.8	14.1	12.0	2.1
Males ¹									
2001	7.0	5.9	F	4.3	3.6	F	10.8	8.9	F
2002	7.1	5.3	F	3.5	2.9	F	8.8	7.2	F
2003	7.2	5.4	F	3.6	3.0	F	9.1	7.4	F
2004	7.2	5.4	1.9	4.1	3.2	0.8	10.2	8.1	2.1
2005	9.6	8.0	F	5.5	4.6	F	13.9	11.6	F
2006	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.9	2.9	1.0	9.6	7.2	2.5
2007	8.5	6.7	1.8	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.6	8.7	2.0
2008	8.2	6.7	F	4.8	4.2	F	12.0	10.6	F
2009	7.3	5.9	F	3.9	3.3	F	9.7	8.3	F
2010	7.9	5.7	2.2	4.2	3.3	0.9	10.5	8.2	2.3
2011	7.8	6.3	1.5	4.0	3.5	0.5	9.9	8.7	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	9.0	7.4	1.6	5.4	4.6	0.7	13.4	11.6	1.9
2002	10.8	8.7	2.1	6.4	5.5	0.9	15.9	13.7	2.2
2003	9.5	7.7	1.8	5.5	4.7	0.8	13.8	11.8	2.0
2004	10.4	8.7	1.6	6.4	5.7	0.7	16.0	14.3	1.7
2005	10.6	8.6	2.0	6.1	5.4	0.7	15.2	13.4	1.8
2006	10.7	8.5	2.2	6.2	5.2	1.1	15.6	12.9	2.7
2007	11.1	9.2	1.9	6.6	5.9	0.7	16.6	14.8	1.8
2008	11.4	9.2	2.2	6.7	5.9	0.8	16.8	14.7	2.1
2009	11.3	9.3	2.0	6.5	5.7	0.8	16.2	14.2	2.0
2010	10.6	8.4	2.3	5.9	5.0	0.9	14.7	12.5	2.1
2011	10.3	8.2	2.2	6.0	5.1	0.9	14.9	12.7	2.3

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-8
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Health professional

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	5.0	3.2	F	2.3	1.3	F	5.9	3.2	F
2002	5.7	4.3	F	2.4	1.8	F	6.0	4.4	F
2003	5.7	3.6	F	2.7	1.8	F	6.6	4.5	F
2004	7.7	5.9	F	3.7	3.2	F	9.2	8.0	F
2005	7.6	5.2	2.4	3.1	2.2	0.9	7.7	5.5	2.3
2006	7.0	4.5	2.5	3.3	2.0	1.3	8.3	5.0	3.3
2007	6.8	4.9	F	2.6	2.1	F	6.6	5.2	F
2008	7.4	5.7	F	3.8	3.1	F	9.6	7.9	F
2009	6.8	5.4	F	3.2	2.7	F	8.0	6.7	F
2010	6.0	3.9	2.1	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.0	4.8	1.2
2011	6.5	3.8	2.7	2.4	1.5	0.9	6.0	3.8	2.1
Males ¹									
2001	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2002	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2003	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2004	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2005	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2006	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2007	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2008	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2009	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2010	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2011	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Females ¹									
2001	5.6	F	F	2.4	F	F	5.9	F	F
2002	5.9	4.9	F	2.3	1.8	F	5.6	4.4	F
2003	5.7	3.9	F	2.8	2.0	F	6.9	5.0	F
2004	10.0	8.1	F	4.9	4.5	F	12.3	11.1	F
2005	9.5	6.7	F	3.8	2.8	F	9.4	7.1	F
2006	8.7	5.7	F	4.1	2.7	F	10.3	6.6	F
2007	7.7	5.5	F	3.0	2.3	F	7.4	5.8	F
2008	8.4	6.4	F	4.4	3.6	F	11.1	9.0	F
2009	8.7	6.9	F	3.9	3.3	F	9.8	8.2	F
2010	7.6	4.9	F	3.1	2.4	F	7.7	6.1	F
2011	7.1	4.3	F	2.6	1.7	F	6.4	4.2	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-9
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Nursing

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	9.5	8.0	1.6	6.0	5.2	0.8	15.1	13.0	2.1
2002	11.2	9.1	2.1	6.8	5.7	1.1	17.0	14.4	2.7
2003	10.0	8.3	1.8	6.3	5.4	0.9	15.7	13.4	2.3
2004	11.6	9.7	1.9	7.5	6.6	0.9	18.7	16.4	2.3
2005	9.8	7.9	1.9	5.6	4.8	0.8	13.9	11.9	2.0
2006	11.4	9.4	2.0	7.0	5.9	1.1	17.6	14.8	2.8
2007	10.3	8.7	1.7	6.5	5.7	0.8	16.2	14.3	1.9
2008	12.2	10.1	2.1	7.5	6.6	0.9	18.8	16.5	2.3
2009	11.0	9.2	1.8	6.7	5.9	0.9	16.8	14.6	2.2
2010	10.8	8.9	1.9	6.3	5.5	0.9	15.8	13.7	2.1
2011	10.6	8.8	1.9	6.3	5.5	0.8	15.8	13.7	2.1
Males ¹									
2001	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2002	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2003	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2004	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2005	11.0	F	F	5.0	F	F	12.5	F	F
2006	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2007	11.2	F	F	5.5	F	F	13.7	F	F
2008	9.9	F	F	5.5	F	F	13.7	F	F
2009	10.8	9.4	F	6.7	5.9	F	16.7	14.7	F
2010	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2011	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Females ¹									
2001	9.6	8.0	1.6	6.0	5.2	0.9	15.1	13.0	2.2
2002	11.4	9.2	2.2	7.0	5.9	1.1	17.5	14.7	2.8
2003	10.1	8.2	1.8	6.3	5.4	0.9	15.8	13.4	2.4
2004	11.9	10.2	1.7	7.8	7.0	0.9	19.6	17.4	2.2
2005	9.7	7.7	2.0	5.6	4.8	0.8	14.0	12.1	1.9
2006	11.6	9.6	1.9	7.1	6.1	1.0	17.8	15.3	2.5
2007	10.3	8.6	1.7	6.6	5.8	0.8	16.4	14.5	1.9
2008	12.4	10.3	2.1	7.7	6.8	0.9	19.3	17.0	2.3
2009	11.0	9.2	1.8	6.7	5.9	0.9	16.8	14.6	2.2
2010	11.1	9.2	2.0	6.6	5.7	0.9	16.4	14.2	2.2
2011	10.8	8.8	2.0	6.5	5.6	0.9	16.3	14.1	2.2

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-10
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Technical occupations in health

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.4	6.9	1.5	5.2	4.5	0.6	13.0	11.4	1.6
2002	9.2	7.1	2.0	5.2	4.4	0.8	12.9	11.0	1.9
2003	8.0	6.1	1.9	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.7	1.8
2004	7.8	6.6	1.2	4.9	4.3	0.5	12.2	10.8	1.4
2005	10.6	8.7	1.9	6.5	5.8	0.7	16.2	14.4	1.8
2006	9.5	7.6	1.9	5.4	4.7	0.7	13.5	11.7	1.8
2007	10.5	8.5	2.0	6.0	5.1	0.9	14.9	12.8	2.2
2008	10.6	8.4	2.3	6.2	5.4	0.8	15.4	13.4	2.0
2009	10.8	8.6	2.2	5.7	4.9	0.8	14.3	12.2	2.1
2010	10.1	7.5	2.6	5.0	4.0	1.0	12.6	10.1	2.5
2011	9.5	7.4	2.2	5.2	4.3	0.9	13.0	10.7	2.2
Males ¹									
2001	7.0	6.3	F	5.0	4.6	F	12.4	11.5	F
2002	6.4	F	F	3.4	F	F	8.5	F	F
2003	6.9	5.0	F	3.5	3.0	F	8.7	7.5	F
2004	7.0	5.6	F	4.1	3.3	F	10.2	8.2	F
2005	11.2	9.5	F	7.9	6.9	F	19.7	17.3	F
2006	8.4	6.7	F	4.5	4.0	F	11.2	9.9	F
2007	7.8	5.3	F	4.3	3.0	F	10.8	7.5	F
2008	9.9	8.1	F	6.5	5.9	F	16.2	14.7	F
2009	8.0	6.2	F	3.9	3.2	F	9.8	8.0	F
2010	8.4	6.2	F	4.8	3.7	F	11.9	9.2	F
2011	7.8	6.3	F	4.2	3.8	F	10.5	9.4	F
Females ¹									
2001	8.9	7.1	1.8	5.3	4.5	0.7	13.2	11.3	1.8
2002	10.1	8.1	2.1	5.8	5.0	0.8	14.5	12.5	2.0
2003	8.4	6.4	2.0	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.1	9.1	2.0
2004	8.1	6.9	F	5.1	4.7	F	12.9	11.7	F
2005	10.4	8.5	1.9	6.0	5.4	0.6	15.1	13.5	1.6
2006	9.9	7.9	1.9	5.7	4.9	0.8	14.1	12.2	1.9
2007	11.4	9.6	1.8	6.5	5.8	0.7	16.4	14.6	1.8
2008	10.9	8.5	2.4	6.0	5.2	0.8	15.1	13.0	2.1
2009	11.6	9.3	2.3	6.3	5.4	0.9	15.8	13.6	2.1
2010	10.6	7.9	2.7	5.1	4.1	1.0	12.8	10.4	2.4
2011	10.0	7.7	2.4	5.5	4.5	1.0	13.7	11.2	2.6

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-11
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Support staff in health

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	9.4	8.0	1.5	5.5	4.9	0.6	13.7	12.3	1.4
2002	11.7	9.6	2.1	7.0	6.2	0.8	17.5	15.5	2.0
2003	10.3	8.7	1.5	6.0	5.3	0.7	15.0	13.3	1.7
2004	10.4	8.6	1.8	6.2	5.5	0.7	15.6	13.8	1.8
2005	12.0	10.2	1.7	7.2	6.5	0.7	18.1	16.3	1.8
2006	10.7	8.1	2.6	6.1	4.9	1.2	15.3	12.2	3.0
2007	12.7	10.7	2.0	7.7	7.0	0.7	19.4	17.6	1.8
2008	11.1	9.0	2.1	6.5	5.7	0.7	16.1	14.3	1.8
2009	11.7	9.8	1.9	6.7	6.1	0.7	16.8	15.1	1.7
2010	11.2	8.8	2.4	6.5	5.6	0.9	16.3	14.0	2.3
2011	10.8	8.9	1.9	6.6	5.9	0.8	16.6	14.7	1.9
Males ¹									
2001	9.0	7.9	F	4.5	4.1	F	11.3	10.3	F
2002	9.2	F	F	3.9	F	F	9.8	F	F
2003	7.3	F	F	3.6	F	F	9.1	F	F
2004	11.3	9.0	F	7.2	6.1	F	17.9	15.3	F
2005	12.0	10.2	F	6.3	5.6	F	15.9	13.9	F
2006	8.2	F	F	4.4	F	F	11.0	F	F
2007	11.5	10.3	F	6.0	5.5	F	14.9	13.8	F
2008	7.2	F	F	3.7	F	F	9.3	F	F
2009	8.2	7.0	F	4.2	3.8	F	10.6	9.6	F
2010	12.1	8.1	F	6.7	5.0	F	16.6	12.6	F
2011	9.3	8.3	F	5.2	4.9	F	13.0	12.2	F
Females ¹									
2001	9.5	8.0	1.5	5.6	5.0	0.6	14.1	12.6	1.5
2002	12.0	9.9	2.2	7.4	6.6	0.8	18.5	16.4	2.1
2003	10.7	9.1	1.6	6.3	5.6	0.7	15.8	14.1	1.8
2004	10.2	8.5	1.7	6.1	5.4	0.7	15.2	13.5	1.7
2005	12.0	10.2	1.7	7.4	6.7	0.7	18.5	16.7	1.7
2006	11.0	8.4	2.6	6.4	5.1	1.3	15.9	12.8	3.2
2007	12.9	10.7	2.2	8.0	7.2	0.8	20.0	18.1	1.9
2008	11.7	9.5	2.2	6.9	6.1	0.8	17.1	15.2	2.0
2009	12.1	10.2	2.0	7.0	6.3	0.7	17.6	15.8	1.7
2010	11.0	8.9	2.1	6.5	5.7	0.8	16.3	14.2	2.0
2011	11.0	9.0	2.0	6.8	6.0	0.8	17.1	15.0	2.1

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-12
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Social and public service

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.5	5.7	1.8	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	6.9	1.8
2002	8.4	6.1	2.4	3.8	2.9	0.9	9.5	7.3	2.2
2003	7.8	5.8	2.0	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.0	7.0	2.0
2004	8.2	6.0	2.1	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.5	2.0
2005	8.7	6.1	2.6	3.7	2.8	0.9	9.3	7.0	2.3
2006	9.0	6.4	2.6	4.0	2.9	1.1	9.9	7.1	2.8
2007	9.8	7.1	2.7	4.3	3.4	0.9	10.8	8.6	2.2
2008	9.1	6.4	2.7	3.8	2.9	0.9	9.6	7.3	2.2
2009	8.9	6.5	2.4	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.4	7.5	1.9
2010	9.1	6.4	2.6	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.2	7.3	1.9
2011	9.0	6.4	2.6	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.8	6.9	2.0
Males ¹									
2001	5.4	4.0	1.5	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.2	4.9	1.2
2002	5.9	4.1	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.8	4.9	1.8
2003	5.7	3.9	1.8	2.7	2.0	0.8	6.8	4.9	1.9
2004	6.2	4.4	1.8	2.8	2.1	0.8	7.0	5.1	1.9
2005	7.6	5.2	2.4	3.3	2.4	0.9	8.3	6.0	2.3
2006	6.9	4.7	2.1	3.0	2.1	0.9	7.5	5.1	2.3
2007	7.3	5.1	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.8	5.3	1.5
2008	6.6	4.1	2.5	2.6	1.8	0.8	6.4	4.5	1.9
2009	6.5	4.4	2.1	2.5	1.8	0.6	6.2	4.6	1.5
2010	6.6	4.3	2.2	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.2	4.5	1.6
2011	6.8	4.9	1.9	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.1	4.8	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	8.7	6.7	2.0	4.1	3.3	0.9	10.4	8.2	2.2
2002	9.9	7.2	2.7	4.5	3.5	1.0	11.2	8.8	2.5
2003	9.1	7.0	2.1	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.4	8.4	2.0
2004	9.3	7.0	2.3	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	8.9	2.1
2005	9.3	6.7	2.6	4.0	3.0	0.9	9.9	7.6	2.3
2006	10.2	7.3	2.9	4.6	3.4	1.2	11.5	8.4	3.1
2007	11.2	8.3	2.9	5.3	4.2	1.1	13.2	10.6	2.6
2008	10.5	7.6	2.8	4.6	3.6	1.0	11.4	9.0	2.4
2009	10.2	7.6	2.6	4.5	3.6	0.9	11.2	9.1	2.1
2010	10.4	7.5	2.9	4.4	3.5	0.8	10.9	8.8	2.1
2011	10.2	7.2	3.0	4.2	3.2	1.0	10.5	8.1	2.4

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-13
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Legal, social and religious workers

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.4	6.4	2.0	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.8
2002	8.6	6.1	2.5	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.7	2.0
2003	8.4	6.2	2.2	3.8	3.1	0.8	9.6	7.7	1.9
2004	9.4	6.9	2.5	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.8	2.2
2005	8.9	6.3	2.6	3.7	3.0	0.8	9.3	7.4	1.9
2006	9.1	6.5	2.6	3.9	2.9	1.0	9.8	7.2	2.6
2007	10.3	7.5	2.9	4.8	3.9	1.0	12.1	9.7	2.4
2008	9.5	6.6	2.9	4.0	3.1	0.9	10.1	7.8	2.3
2009	9.3	6.5	2.7	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.6	1.9
2010	9.3	6.7	2.6	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.8
2011	9.6	6.8	2.8	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.7	7.6	2.1
Males ¹									
2001	6.0	4.3	1.7	2.5	2.1	0.5	6.3	5.2	1.2
2002	5.8	3.8	2.0	2.6	1.8	0.7	6.5	4.6	1.8
2003	6.0	4.2	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.7	7.3	5.7	1.6
2004	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.4	6.4	2.0
2005	8.1	5.7	2.4	3.5	2.8	0.6	8.7	7.1	1.6
2006	7.0	5.0	2.0	2.9	1.9	1.0	7.2	4.8	2.4
2007	7.1	5.2	2.0	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
2008	6.8	3.9	2.9	2.7	1.8	0.9	6.7	4.4	2.3
2009	6.5	4.2	2.2	2.2	1.6	0.6	5.5	4.0	1.5
2010	6.6	4.5	2.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.3	4.6	1.8
2011	6.8	4.8	2.0	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.2	4.9	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	9.6	7.5	2.1	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.7	9.6	2.2
2002	10.1	7.3	2.8	4.7	3.8	0.8	11.7	9.6	2.1
2003	9.7	7.3	2.4	4.4	3.6	0.8	10.9	8.9	2.0
2004	10.8	8.0	2.9	5.1	4.1	1.0	12.7	10.3	2.4
2005	9.4	6.6	2.7	3.9	3.0	0.8	9.7	7.6	2.1
2006	10.2	7.4	2.8	4.5	3.5	1.1	11.3	8.6	2.7
2007	12.0	8.7	3.4	5.9	4.8	1.2	14.8	11.9	2.9
2008	11.0	8.1	2.9	4.8	3.9	0.9	12.1	9.8	2.3
2009	10.7	7.7	3.0	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.7	9.5	2.2
2010	10.8	7.9	2.9	4.7	3.9	0.7	11.6	9.8	1.8
2011	11.0	7.8	3.2	4.6	3.6	1.0	11.6	9.0	2.6

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-14
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Teachers and professors

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.8	5.2	1.6	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.2	1.8
2002	8.3	6.0	2.3	3.8	2.8	1.0	9.4	7.0	2.4
2003	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.5	2.0
2004	7.2	5.4	1.8	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.4	1.9
2005	8.5	6.0	2.5	3.7	2.7	1.0	9.3	6.7	2.6
2006	8.9	6.2	2.7	4.0	2.8	1.2	10.0	7.1	3.0
2007	9.3	6.8	2.5	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.8	7.7	2.1
2008	8.7	6.2	2.5	3.6	2.8	0.9	9.1	6.9	2.2
2009	8.6	6.4	2.2	3.7	3.0	0.8	9.3	7.4	1.9
2010	8.8	6.2	2.7	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.7	2.0
2011	8.5	6.0	2.5	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.2	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	5.0	3.7	1.3	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.0	4.7	1.3
2002	6.0	4.3	1.7	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.0	5.2	1.8
2003	5.5	3.7	1.8	2.6	1.8	0.9	6.5	4.4	2.1
2004	5.7	3.9	1.8	2.4	1.7	0.7	6.0	4.2	1.8
2005	7.2	4.7	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.1	8.0	5.2	2.8
2006	6.8	4.6	2.2	3.0	2.1	0.9	7.6	5.4	2.3
2007	7.4	5.0	2.4	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.0	1.5
2008	6.5	4.3	2.2	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.2	4.7	1.5
2009	6.5	4.6	2.0	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.1	1.6
2010	6.5	4.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.0	4.5	1.5
2011	6.8	5.0	1.8	2.4	1.9	0.5	5.9	4.7	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	8.0	6.1	1.9	3.7	2.8	0.9	9.3	7.1	2.2
2002	9.7	7.1	2.6	4.4	3.3	1.1	10.9	8.1	2.7
2003	8.6	6.7	1.9	4.0	3.2	0.8	9.9	7.9	2.0
2004	8.1	6.3	1.9	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.8	1.9
2005	9.3	6.7	2.6	4.0	3.1	1.0	10.1	7.6	2.5
2006	10.3	7.3	3.0	4.6	3.3	1.4	11.6	8.2	3.4
2007	10.6	7.9	2.6	4.8	3.8	1.0	12.0	9.5	2.5
2008	10.0	7.2	2.8	4.3	3.3	1.0	10.9	8.3	2.6
2009	9.7	7.4	2.3	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.8	8.7	2.1
2010	10.0	7.2	2.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	10.2	7.9	2.3
2011	9.5	6.6	2.9	3.7	2.9	0.9	9.4	7.2	2.2

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-15
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Secondary and elementary teachers

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.4	5.8	1.7	3.5	2.8	0.8	8.9	6.9	1.9
2002	9.3	6.9	2.4	4.1	3.0	1.1	10.3	7.6	2.7
2003	8.6	6.7	1.9	4.1	3.2	0.9	10.2	7.9	2.3
2004	8.1	6.2	1.9	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.2	7.1	2.1
2005	9.9	7.0	2.9	4.3	3.1	1.2	10.8	7.8	3.0
2006	10.0	7.2	2.9	4.6	3.2	1.3	11.4	8.1	3.4
2007	10.8	8.1	2.8	4.7	3.7	1.0	11.7	9.4	2.4
2008	9.7	7.0	2.7	4.0	3.1	0.9	10.0	7.7	2.3
2009	9.9	7.6	2.4	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.8	2.1
2010	10.2	7.3	3.0	4.0	3.1	1.0	10.0	7.7	2.4
2011	10.3	7.4	2.9	3.9	3.0	0.8	9.7	7.6	2.1
Males ¹									
2001	5.8	4.6	F	2.9	2.4	F	7.2	6.1	F
2002	6.9	5.2	F	3.2	2.4	F	7.9	6.1	F
2003	6.8	4.8	1.9	3.4	2.3	1.1	8.4	5.7	2.7
2004	6.3	4.4	1.8	2.5	1.7	0.8	6.2	4.2	2.0
2005	9.4	6.3	3.0	4.2	2.7	1.6	10.6	6.7	3.9
2006	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.8	7.5	2.3
2007	8.4	5.9	2.6	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.4	1.6
2008	7.6	5.3	2.3	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
2009	7.9	5.7	2.2	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2010	8.1	5.6	2.5	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.1	5.5	1.5
2011	9.8	7.5	2.4	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.8	1.9
Females ¹									
2001	8.2	6.3	1.9	3.9	2.9	0.9	9.7	7.3	2.4
2002	10.3	7.6	2.8	4.5	3.3	1.2	11.3	8.2	3.1
2003	9.5	7.5	1.9	4.4	3.6	0.9	11.1	9.0	2.1
2004	8.9	6.9	1.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.5	8.4	2.1
2005	10.1	7.3	2.8	4.3	3.3	1.0	10.9	8.3	2.6
2006	10.7	7.6	3.1	4.9	3.3	1.5	12.1	8.3	3.8
2007	11.9	9.0	2.9	5.5	4.4	1.1	13.8	11.1	2.7
2008	10.5	7.6	2.9	4.4	3.4	1.1	11.1	8.4	2.7
2009	10.7	8.3	2.5	4.8	3.9	0.9	12.0	9.7	2.3
2010	11.1	7.9	3.2	4.5	3.4	1.1	11.2	8.5	2.7
2011	10.5	7.4	3.1	4.0	3.1	0.9	10.0	7.9	2.2

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-16
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Other teachers and professors

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	5.3	3.8	1.5	2.4	1.8	0.6	5.9	4.4	1.5
2002	5.8	4.0	1.8	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.2	5.6	1.6
2003	4.5	2.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.6	4.7	3.2	1.4
2004	5.3	3.6	1.7	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.4	4.9	1.5
2005	5.3	3.6	1.7	2.4	1.7	0.7	6.1	4.3	1.8
2006	6.4	4.1	2.2	2.8	2.0	0.8	7.0	4.9	2.1
2007	6.0	4.1	1.9	2.3	1.8	0.6	5.9	4.4	1.5
2008	6.6	4.4	2.2	2.9	2.1	0.7	7.2	5.4	1.9
2009	5.3	3.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	0.5	5.7	4.3	1.3
2010	5.3	3.4	1.9	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.7	4.5	1.2
2011	4.4	3.0	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.6	3.3	1.3
Males ¹									
2001	4.0	2.6	F	1.8	1.2	F	4.6	3.0	F
2002	4.9	3.0	F	2.3	1.6	F	5.8	4.0	F
2003	4.0	2.4	F	1.7	1.1	F	4.3	2.9	F
2004	4.9	3.3	F	2.4	1.7	F	5.9	4.2	F
2005	4.5	2.8	F	2.1	1.4	F	5.1	3.5	F
2006	4.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.9	5.2	3.0	2.3
2007	6.1	4.0	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.0	4.5	1.5
2008	5.1	3.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	0.6	4.9	3.3	1.6
2009	4.9	3.1	F	2.0	1.5	F	5.0	3.7	F
2010	4.6	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.3	0.6	4.8	3.3	1.5
2011	3.7	2.5	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	3.1	2.5	0.0
Females ¹									
2001	7.1	5.4	F	3.1	2.5	F	7.8	6.3	F
2002	7.1	5.3	F	3.7	3.1	F	9.2	7.8	F
2003	5.3	3.5	F	2.1	1.5	F	5.2	3.8	F
2004	5.7	4.0	F	2.8	2.3	F	7.0	5.8	F
2005	6.4	4.6	F	2.9	2.1	F	7.3	5.4	F
2006	8.4	6.1	F	3.9	3.1	F	9.7	7.8	F
2007	5.8	4.2	F	2.3	1.7	F	5.7	4.3	F
2008	8.3	5.9	2.4	4.0	3.1	0.9	10.1	7.9	2.2
2009	5.9	4.3	F	2.6	2.1	F	6.5	5.2	F
2010	6.2	4.5	F	2.7	2.3	F	6.7	5.8	F
2011	5.5	3.6	F	2.7	1.8	F	6.8	4.6	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-17
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Culture and recreation

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.5	4.7	1.8	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.2	4.9	1.3
2002	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.4	5.8	1.6
2003	7.2	5.4	1.8	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.1	5.8	1.3
2004	7.0	4.9	2.1	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.5	5.6	1.9
2005	8.2	5.7	2.6	3.2	2.4	0.8	7.9	5.9	2.1
2006	7.5	5.0	2.5	2.8	1.9	0.9	7.0	4.8	2.2
2007	7.7	5.3	2.4	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.6	5.1	1.5
2008	7.9	5.4	2.4	3.2	2.3	0.8	7.9	5.8	2.0
2009	7.7	5.4	2.3	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
2010	8.0	5.2	2.9	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.7	4.9	1.8
2011	7.5	5.3	2.2	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.0	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	5.4	3.8	F	2.1	1.6	F	5.3	4.0	F
2002	6.5	4.7	1.9	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.6	5.3	1.4
2003	6.9	5.0	1.9	2.7	2.0	0.6	6.6	5.1	1.5
2004	5.9	3.8	2.1	2.4	1.7	0.7	6.0	4.2	1.9
2005	7.7	5.5	2.2	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.8	5.8	2.0
2006	6.5	4.4	2.2	2.6	1.8	0.8	6.4	4.5	1.9
2007	6.1	4.1	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.6	5.0	3.6	1.4
2008	5.7	3.8	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.5	4.2	3.0	1.2
2009	6.5	4.2	2.3	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.8	4.4	1.4
2010	6.1	3.6	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.4	4.9	3.8	1.1
2011	5.7	4.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	0.5	5.4	4.2	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	7.5	5.5	2.0	2.8	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.7	1.4
2002	8.2	5.9	2.2	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.2	6.3	1.9
2003	7.5	5.8	1.6	3.0	2.6	0.4	7.5	6.4	1.0
2004	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.5	2.8	0.8	8.9	7.0	1.9
2005	8.7	5.8	2.9	3.2	2.4	0.8	8.1	6.0	2.1
2006	8.4	5.6	2.8	3.0	2.0	1.0	7.5	5.1	2.4
2007	9.0	6.3	2.6	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.3	1.6
2008	9.7	6.8	2.9	4.4	3.3	1.1	11.0	8.3	2.7
2009	8.7	6.4	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.6	8.4	6.9	1.6
2010	9.6	6.5	3.2	3.3	2.4	1.0	8.3	5.9	2.4
2011	9.2	6.5	2.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-18
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Sales and service

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.7	5.1	1.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.1	1.5
2002	7.1	5.2	1.8	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	7.1	1.7
2003	7.0	5.3	1.7	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.3	1.6
2004	6.9	5.1	1.8	3.5	2.9	0.7	8.8	7.2	1.6
2005	7.7	5.8	1.9	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
2006	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.8	7.7	2.0
2007	7.7	5.7	2.0	3.8	3.0	0.7	9.4	7.6	1.8
2008	7.7	5.7	2.0	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.8
2009	7.3	5.5	1.8	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.7	1.5
2010	7.2	5.4	1.8	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.7	1.6
2011	7.3	5.5	1.8	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.8	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	5.4	4.1	1.3	2.7	2.3	0.5	6.8	5.6	1.2
2002	5.8	4.2	1.6	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.5	1.5
2003	5.7	4.2	1.5	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
2004	5.7	4.0	1.6	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.1	5.6	1.5
2005	6.3	4.8	1.5	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.3	1.4
2006	6.4	4.7	1.7	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.4	6.5	1.8
2007	6.4	4.8	1.6	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.4	1.5
2008	6.5	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.8	6.4	1.4
2009	6.1	4.6	1.6	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.3	1.3
2010	6.0	4.5	1.5	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.7	6.4	1.2
2011	5.9	4.4	1.5	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.2	6.0	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	8.0	6.1	1.9	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.6	1.8
2002	8.4	6.3	2.1	4.3	3.5	0.7	10.7	8.8	1.9
2003	8.3	6.3	2.0	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.6	8.9	1.7
2004	8.2	6.2	2.0	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.7	9.0	1.8
2005	9.0	6.8	2.2	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.7	9.8	1.9
2006	8.7	6.4	2.3	4.5	3.6	0.9	11.2	8.9	2.2
2007	8.9	6.6	2.4	4.4	3.5	0.8	10.9	8.8	2.1
2008	8.9	6.6	2.3	4.4	3.6	0.9	11.1	9.0	2.2
2009	8.5	6.4	2.1	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.2	1.8
2010	8.4	6.3	2.1	4.4	3.6	0.8	10.9	8.9	2.0
2011	8.7	6.5	2.1	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.5	9.6	1.9

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-19
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Wholesale

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	5.3	3.5	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.4	4.9	3.8	1.1
2002	6.1	4.0	2.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.0	4.5	1.6
2003	5.7	3.8	1.9	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.1	4.6	1.4
2004	5.5	3.5	2.0	2.2	1.6	0.6	5.5	4.0	1.5
2005	6.2	4.1	2.1	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.1	4.7	1.4
2006	5.6	3.7	2.0	2.3	1.6	0.7	5.8	4.1	1.8
2007	6.3	4.1	2.2	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.0	4.5	1.4
2008	6.1	4.1	2.0	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.7	4.4	1.3
2009	5.5	3.7	1.8	2.3	1.8	0.5	5.6	4.4	1.2
2010	6.4	4.2	2.2	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.0	1.5
2011	5.3	3.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	0.5	5.2	3.9	1.3
Males ¹									
2001	4.3	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.4	4.0	2.9	1.1
2002	4.8	2.9	1.9	1.8	1.2	0.5	4.4	3.1	1.3
2003	4.0	2.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.5	4.3	3.1	1.1
2004	4.5	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.4	3.2	1.3
2005	4.9	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.2	0.5	4.1	2.9	1.2
2006	4.9	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.7	5.3	3.4	1.8
2007	5.0	3.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	0.5	4.9	3.7	1.1
2008	5.2	3.4	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.4	4.5	3.3	1.1
2009	4.4	2.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.4	4.4	3.4	0.9
2010	4.3	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.5	4.4	3.3	1.2
2011	4.2	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.1	0.4	3.8	2.8	1.1
Females ¹									
2001	7.3	5.1	2.2	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.7	5.6	1.1
2002	8.4	5.9	2.5	3.6	2.8	0.8	8.9	7.0	1.9
2003	8.5	5.8	2.7	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.4	7.4	2.0
2004	7.2	4.9	2.4	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.6	5.7	1.9
2005	8.5	5.8	2.7	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.2	1.8
2006	7.0	4.8	2.2	2.7	2.1	0.7	6.8	5.2	1.7
2007	8.2	5.1	3.1	3.1	2.3	0.7	7.7	5.9	1.9
2008	7.7	5.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.2	1.6
2009	7.5	5.1	2.4	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.2	1.7
2010	10.0	6.9	3.1	4.1	3.3	0.9	10.4	8.1	2.2
2011	7.1	4.9	2.3	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	5.9	1.6

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-20
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Retail

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.9	5.2	1.7	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	7.0	1.7
2002	6.6	4.8	1.7	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.2	1.4
2003	7.0	5.5	1.6	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.5	7.2	1.3
2004	6.5	4.7	1.8	3.1	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.2	1.7
2005	7.1	5.4	1.7	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.6	1.7
2006	7.3	5.4	2.0	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.3	7.3	2.0
2007	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.5	1.8
2008	7.5	5.5	2.0	3.6	2.8	0.8	8.9	7.0	1.9
2009	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.5	2.9	0.7	8.8	7.1	1.6
2010	7.2	5.4	1.8	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.3	1.8
2011	7.0	5.2	1.9	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.6	7.0	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	5.4	4.0	1.4	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.6	5.3	1.3
2002	5.4	3.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	0.4	5.8	4.8	1.0
2003	5.7	4.2	1.5	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.7	5.5	1.3
2004	5.4	3.6	1.8	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
2005	6.1	4.5	1.5	2.8	2.2	0.6	6.9	5.4	1.5
2006	5.5	3.9	1.6	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.0	5.3	1.7
2007	6.2	4.5	1.7	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
2008	6.3	4.5	1.8	2.8	2.2	0.5	7.0	5.6	1.4
2009	5.8	4.3	1.5	2.5	2.1	0.4	6.3	5.2	1.1
2010	6.0	4.3	1.7	2.8	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.7	1.4
2011	5.4	3.8	1.6	2.4	2.0	0.4	6.1	5.0	1.1
Females ¹									
2001	8.0	6.1	1.9	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.3	8.3	2.0
2002	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.3	1.6
2003	8.0	6.4	1.6	3.9	3.4	0.5	9.8	8.5	1.3
2004	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.8
2005	7.9	6.0	1.9	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.5	1.8
2006	8.6	6.3	2.3	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.7	2.2
2007	8.5	6.4	2.2	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.7	1.9
2008	8.3	6.1	2.2	4.1	3.2	0.9	10.3	8.0	2.3
2009	8.5	6.3	2.2	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.6	8.5	2.0
2010	8.1	6.1	2.0	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.5	8.5	2.0
2011	8.2	6.1	2.1	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.6	8.5	2.0

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-21
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Food and beverage

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	5.4	4.2	1.2	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.0	5.7	1.2
2002	6.3	4.6	1.7	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.1	1.7
2003	6.2	4.6	1.6	3.5	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.0	1.6
2004	5.8	4.2	1.7	3.0	2.4	0.7	7.6	5.9	1.7
2005	6.3	4.7	1.6	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.7	1.6
2006	7.1	5.4	1.7	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.8
2007	6.8	5.1	1.7	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	7.0	1.8
2008	6.1	4.4	1.7	3.0	2.4	0.7	7.6	5.9	1.7
2009	6.2	4.5	1.7	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
2010	6.2	4.4	1.8	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.4	1.8
2011	5.7	4.2	1.5	3.1	2.5	0.5	7.7	6.4	1.3
Males ¹									
2001	4.0	3.2	F	2.0	1.7	F	4.9	4.2	F
2002	5.1	3.5	1.5	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.3	4.5	1.8
2003	4.4	3.3	F	2.6	2.1	F	6.6	5.3	F
2004	4.8	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.5	0.8	5.9	3.8	2.0
2005	4.9	3.6	F	2.2	1.8	F	5.4	4.4	F
2006	5.6	4.2	1.5	3.0	2.4	0.7	7.6	6.0	1.6
2007	5.1	3.8	1.3	2.8	2.1	0.6	6.9	5.3	1.6
2008	4.5	3.0	1.4	1.9	1.4	0.5	4.9	3.5	1.3
2009	5.2	3.5	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.6	6.1	4.7	1.4
2010	5.0	3.6	1.4	2.4	1.9	0.5	6.1	4.8	1.3
2011	4.8	3.5	1.3	2.5	2.0	0.4	6.2	5.1	1.1
Females ¹									
2001	6.5	5.0	1.5	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	7.1	1.6
2002	7.1	5.4	1.8	3.6	3.0	0.7	9.1	7.4	1.7
2003	7.5	5.4	2.0	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.3	8.4	1.9
2004	6.6	5.0	1.6	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.0	7.6	1.4
2005	7.5	5.6	1.9	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.8	8.7	2.1
2006	8.1	6.3	1.8	4.5	3.8	0.8	11.3	9.4	1.9
2007	8.1	6.1	2.0	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.5	8.4	2.0
2008	7.5	5.6	1.9	4.0	3.2	0.8	10.1	8.1	2.0
2009	7.1	5.4	1.7	3.6	2.9	0.6	8.9	7.4	1.6
2010	7.3	5.2	2.1	4.1	3.2	0.9	10.2	7.9	2.3
2011	6.4	4.7	1.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.5	1.5

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-22
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Protective services

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	5.7	4.8	1.0	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.7	7.5	1.2
2002	6.5	4.9	1.6	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	7.9	1.9
2003	6.1	4.6	1.5	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.2	1.8
2004	6.6	4.9	1.7	3.8	2.9	0.8	9.4	7.4	2.0
2005	8.1	6.5	1.6	5.0	4.3	0.7	12.4	10.7	1.8
2006	7.6	5.6	2.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	10.9	8.2	2.7
2007	7.7	6.1	1.7	4.1	3.4	0.8	10.4	8.4	1.9
2008	7.6	6.2	1.4	4.7	4.1	0.6	11.8	10.3	1.5
2009	7.6	6.3	1.3	4.7	4.3	0.5	11.8	10.7	1.1
2010	7.7	6.4	1.2	4.5	4.0	0.5	11.2	9.9	1.2
2011	8.2	6.6	1.5	4.8	4.2	0.6	11.9	10.4	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	5.4	4.4	F	3.4	3.0	F	8.6	7.4	F
2002	5.9	4.2	1.7	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.4	2.1
2003	5.6	4.3	1.3	3.3	2.7	0.7	8.3	6.7	1.7
2004	5.6	3.9	1.7	3.2	2.4	0.8	8.0	5.9	2.1
2005	7.2	5.7	1.5	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.5	9.8	1.7
2006	7.1	5.4	1.7	4.2	3.3	0.9	10.5	8.2	2.3
2007	7.0	5.4	1.6	3.7	3.0	0.8	9.4	7.5	1.9
2008	6.8	5.7	1.1	4.3	3.9	0.4	10.8	9.7	1.1
2009	7.1	5.7	1.3	4.3	3.8	0.5	10.7	9.5	1.2
2010	7.0	5.9	1.1	4.2	3.7	0.4	10.5	9.4	1.1
2011	6.8	5.3	1.5	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.4	8.0	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	7.1	6.4	F	3.6	3.3	F	9.0	8.2	F
2002	9.3	8.2	F	6.5	6.3	F	16.3	15.7	F
2003	8.6	6.4	F	4.6	3.7	F	11.4	9.3	F
2004	11.2	9.6	F	6.6	5.9	F	16.5	14.7	F
2005	12.1	9.8	F	6.7	5.9	F	16.9	14.8	F
2006	10.0	6.4	F	5.2	3.3	F	12.9	8.3	F
2007	11.0	9.1	F	5.9	5.1	F	14.9	12.7	F
2008	11.0	8.3	F	6.4	5.2	F	16.0	13.0	F
2009	10.0	9.1	F	6.8	6.4	F	16.9	16.0	F
2010	10.0	8.3	F	5.6	4.9	F	14.0	12.2	F
2011	13.2	11.6	F	8.6	7.7	F	21.6	19.4	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-23
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Childcare and home support

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.2	5.8	2.4	4.1	3.0	1.1	10.3	7.6	2.7
2002	9.5	7.0	2.5	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.2	9.3	1.9
2003	9.5	6.6	2.8	4.8	3.7	1.1	11.9	9.2	2.7
2004	9.2	7.2	2.0	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.4	9.3	2.1
2005	9.5	6.7	2.7	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.8	1.9
2006	10.4	7.5	2.9	4.9	3.8	1.0	12.2	9.6	2.6
2007	10.5	7.6	2.9	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.5	8.5	2.1
2008	11.2	8.0	3.1	5.0	4.0	1.0	12.6	10.1	2.6
2009	9.9	7.1	2.8	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.2	1.8
2010	9.7	6.6	3.1	4.2	3.1	1.2	10.6	7.7	2.9
2011	9.6	6.5	3.1	4.1	3.1	1.0	10.3	7.9	2.5
Males ¹									
2001	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2002	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2003	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2004	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2005	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2006	13.5	F	F	6.9	F	F	17.3	F	F
2007	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2008	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2009	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2010	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2011	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Females ¹									
2001	8.4	6.0	2.4	4.1	3.1	1.0	10.3	7.9	2.5
2002	9.8	7.4	2.5	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.6	9.8	1.8
2003	9.8	6.8	3.0	4.9	3.8	1.1	12.3	9.4	2.8
2004	9.2	7.1	2.1	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.5	9.4	2.1
2005	9.5	6.7	2.8	3.9	3.2	0.8	9.8	7.9	1.9
2006	10.1	7.1	3.1	4.7	3.6	1.1	11.8	9.0	2.8
2007	10.7	7.7	3.0	4.4	3.5	0.9	10.9	8.8	2.2
2008	11.4	8.2	3.2	5.1	4.1	1.0	12.8	10.3	2.6
2009	10.0	7.2	2.8	4.4	3.7	0.8	11.0	9.2	1.9
2010	10.0	6.7	3.3	4.3	3.1	1.2	10.9	7.9	3.0
2011	9.6	6.5	3.1	4.1	3.1	1.0	10.2	7.8	2.5

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-24
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Travel and accommodation

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.9	6.2	1.7	4.4	3.7	0.7	10.9	9.2	1.7
2002	8.2	6.3	1.9	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	8.9	1.8
2003	8.1	6.2	1.9	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.6	8.7	1.9
2004	8.3	6.5	1.8	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.3	9.7	1.6
2005	9.1	7.1	2.0	4.9	4.1	0.7	12.2	10.3	1.8
2006	8.7	6.6	2.1	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.7	9.5	2.1
2007	8.8	6.7	2.1	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.4	1.9
2008	9.1	7.0	2.1	4.6	3.8	0.7	11.4	9.6	1.9
2009	8.5	6.5	2.0	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.4	9.6	1.8
2010	7.7	6.1	1.7	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.5	9.1	1.5
2011	8.5	6.7	1.9	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.3	9.7	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	6.6	5.2	1.4	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.6	1.4
2002	6.8	5.3	1.5	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.3	1.5
2003	7.3	5.4	1.9	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.4	7.4	2.0
2004	6.9	5.5	1.4	3.7	3.3	0.5	9.3	8.1	1.2
2005	7.4	5.9	1.5	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
2006	7.8	5.9	1.9	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.3	8.5	1.8
2007	7.7	5.9	1.7	4.0	3.4	0.6	9.9	8.5	1.4
2008	8.0	6.2	1.9	3.9	3.3	0.7	9.8	8.2	1.6
2009	7.3	5.6	1.8	3.8	3.1	0.6	9.4	7.8	1.6
2010	6.9	5.4	1.4	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.3	8.1	1.2
2011	7.2	5.7	1.5	3.7	3.1	0.5	9.2	7.9	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	9.0	7.1	2.0	5.1	4.3	0.8	12.8	10.8	2.1
2002	9.6	7.3	2.3	5.1	4.2	0.9	12.7	10.5	2.2
2003	8.9	6.9	2.0	4.8	4.0	0.7	12.0	10.1	1.9
2004	9.7	7.5	2.2	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.2	11.2	2.0
2005	10.7	8.2	2.5	5.8	5.0	0.9	14.6	12.5	2.1
2006	9.6	7.3	2.4	5.2	4.2	1.0	13.0	10.6	2.5
2007	9.9	7.4	2.5	5.1	4.1	1.0	12.7	10.3	2.4
2008	10.1	7.7	2.4	5.2	4.3	0.8	12.9	10.8	2.1
2009	9.6	7.4	2.2	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.4	11.4	2.0
2010	8.5	6.7	1.9	4.7	4.0	0.7	11.7	10.0	1.7
2011	9.8	7.6	2.2	5.4	4.6	0.8	13.4	11.6	1.9

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-25
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Trades, transport and equipment operators

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.1	5.4	1.7	3.9	3.3	0.5	9.7	8.3	1.3
2002	7.7	5.7	2.0	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.3	8.6	1.6
2003	7.6	5.8	1.9	4.3	3.6	0.6	10.6	9.1	1.5
2004	7.4	5.2	2.2	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
2005	8.0	5.7	2.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.3	8.5	1.8
2006	8.3	6.0	2.3	4.4	3.5	0.8	10.9	8.9	2.1
2007	8.3	6.0	2.3	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.7	8.9	1.8
2008	8.3	5.9	2.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.1	8.4	1.8
2009	7.8	5.7	2.2	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.7
2010	7.5	5.4	2.1	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.8	1.5
2011	7.8	5.7	2.1	4.0	3.3	0.6	9.9	8.3	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	7.0	5.3	1.7	3.9	3.3	0.5	9.7	8.4	1.3
2002	7.6	5.6	2.0	4.1	3.4	0.6	10.1	8.5	1.6
2003	7.5	5.7	1.8	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.5	8.9	1.6
2004	7.2	5.0	2.1	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.7
2005	7.8	5.5	2.2	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.2	1.7
2006	8.1	5.8	2.3	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.7	2.0
2007	8.0	5.7	2.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.3	8.6	1.8
2008	8.1	5.7	2.4	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.1	1.7
2009	7.6	5.5	2.1	4.0	3.3	0.7	9.9	8.2	1.7
2010	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5
2011	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	8.2	6.0	2.2	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.4	1.9
2002	9.8	7.2	2.6	5.1	4.1	1.0	12.7	10.2	2.5
2003	10.3	7.9	2.4	5.8	5.3	0.6	14.6	13.1	1.5
2004	11.6	9.0	2.6	6.3	5.6	0.7	15.7	13.9	1.8
2005	11.6	8.6	3.1	6.3	5.4	0.9	15.8	13.5	2.3
2006	11.3	8.5	2.8	6.1	5.1	1.0	15.3	12.8	2.6
2007	13.2	10.0	3.2	7.2	6.1	1.1	18.0	15.2	2.7
2008	12.1	8.8	3.3	6.2	5.1	1.0	15.4	12.8	2.6
2009	12.7	9.2	3.5	7.0	6.0	1.1	17.6	15.0	2.6
2010	10.1	7.6	2.5	5.4	4.7	0.7	13.5	11.6	1.9
2011	11.7	7.6	4.1	6.0	4.6	1.3	15.0	11.6	3.4

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-26
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Contractors and supervisors

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.2	4.2	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.5	1.5
2002	6.3	4.1	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.4
2003	5.6	3.8	1.9	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.5	5.8	1.8
2004	5.6	3.5	2.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.3	4.5	1.8
2005	6.0	4.2	1.8	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.2	6.0	1.2
2006	5.9	3.7	2.2	2.7	2.2	0.6	6.8	5.4	1.4
2007	5.9	4.0	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.5	6.0	4.6	1.4
2008	5.8	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.7	4.2	1.5
2009	7.4	4.8	2.6	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.3	1.5
2010	6.1	3.9	2.2	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.4	5.0	1.4
2011	5.3	3.7	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.2
Males ¹									
2001	6.0	4.1	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.3	1.4
2002	6.3	4.1	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.0	1.5
2003	5.7	3.8	1.9	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.5	5.7	1.8
2004	5.4	3.4	2.0	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.3	4.5	1.8
2005	5.8	4.1	1.8	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.2	6.1	1.1
2006	5.6	3.4	2.2	2.5	2.0	0.6	6.3	4.9	1.4
2007	5.7	3.7	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	5.9	4.5	1.4
2008	5.5	3.3	2.3	2.2	1.7	0.6	5.6	4.2	1.4
2009	7.0	4.4	2.6	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.6	1.5
2010	6.1	3.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	0.6	6.3	4.9	1.4
2011	5.4	3.7	1.6	2.5	2.1	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2002	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2003	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2004	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2005	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2006	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2007	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2008	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2009	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2010	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2011	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-27
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Construction trades

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.0	4.9	2.0	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.4	7.9	1.5
2002	8.6	6.5	2.1	5.0	4.2	0.7	12.5	10.6	1.9
2003	8.0	5.7	2.3	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.1	9.2	2.0
2004	6.9	4.7	2.2	3.8	2.9	0.8	9.4	7.3	2.1
2005	8.0	5.4	2.6	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.8	1.9
2006	8.6	6.3	2.2	4.6	3.6	1.0	11.4	9.0	2.4
2007	9.2	6.4	2.7	4.5	3.6	1.0	11.3	8.9	2.4
2008	8.3	5.7	2.6	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.6	7.6	2.0
2009	8.3	5.9	2.3	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.6	1.9
2010	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.8	1.7
2011	8.1	5.5	2.5	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.2	7.2	2.0
Males ¹									
2001	6.9	4.9	2.0	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.8	1.5
2002	8.7	6.6	2.1	5.0	4.3	0.7	12.6	10.7	1.8
2003	7.9	5.7	2.2	4.4	3.7	0.8	11.1	9.1	1.9
2004	6.8	4.6	2.2	3.8	2.9	0.8	9.4	7.3	2.1
2005	8.0	5.4	2.5	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.9
2006	8.5	6.2	2.3	4.5	3.6	1.0	11.4	8.9	2.4
2007	8.9	6.3	2.6	4.5	3.5	0.9	11.1	8.8	2.3
2008	8.3	5.7	2.6	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.6	1.9
2009	8.1	5.8	2.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.4	8.5	1.8
2010	7.2	5.0	2.2	3.3	2.7	0.7	8.3	6.7	1.6
2011	7.7	5.3	2.4	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.8	1.9
Females ¹									
2001	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2002	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2003	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2004	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2005	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2006	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2007	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2008	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2009	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2010	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2011	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-28
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Other trades

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.1	5.3	1.8	3.6	3.0	0.5	8.9	7.6	1.3
2002	7.8	5.7	2.1	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.5	1.5
2003	7.5	5.6	1.9	3.8	3.3	0.5	9.5	8.2	1.4
2004	7.4	5.2	2.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5
2005	8.1	5.7	2.4	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.6	1.7
2006	8.5	5.9	2.6	4.2	3.4	0.9	10.6	8.4	2.2
2007	8.1	5.8	2.4	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.6	8.0	1.6
2008	8.5	5.9	2.6	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.8
2009	7.6	5.4	2.1	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.6	1.6
2010	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	7.0	1.5
2011	8.3	5.9	2.4	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.1	8.5	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	7.0	5.2	1.7	3.6	3.0	0.5	8.9	7.6	1.3
2002	7.8	5.7	2.1	3.6	3.0	0.6	8.9	7.5	1.4
2003	7.3	5.4	1.9	3.7	3.1	0.5	9.2	7.9	1.4
2004	7.2	5.0	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.2	1.5
2005	7.9	5.6	2.3	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.7
2006	8.4	5.8	2.5	4.1	3.3	0.9	10.3	8.1	2.2
2007	7.9	5.6	2.3	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.4	7.8	1.6
2008	8.4	5.8	2.6	3.9	3.1	0.7	9.7	7.8	1.8
2009	7.5	5.5	2.1	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.7	1.6
2010	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.4	6.9	1.5
2011	8.2	5.9	2.3	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.5	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	9.1	6.8	F	3.7	2.9	F	9.2	7.2	F
2002	9.8	6.6	F	4.1	3.2	F	10.3	8.0	F
2003	12.7	9.8	F	7.3	6.8	F	18.4	17.0	F
2004	13.1	10.2	F	6.8	6.1	F	16.9	15.3	F
2005	11.3	7.7	F	4.9	4.1	F	12.2	10.3	F
2006	12.5	9.4	F	7.3	6.1	F	18.3	15.1	F
2007	12.6	10.1	F	6.0	5.4	F	15.0	13.4	F
2008	10.0	7.3	F	4.4	3.8	F	11.0	9.4	F
2009	8.8	F	F	4.0	F	F	9.9	F	F
2010	8.8	6.6	F	4.5	4.0	F	11.3	10.0	F
2011	11.0	5.7	F	4.8	3.3	F	12.1	8.2	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-29
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Transportation equipment operators

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.9	5.6	1.3	4.4	3.9	0.5	11.1	9.8	1.2
2002	6.7	5.0	1.7	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.4	8.7	1.7
2003	7.6	6.1	1.5	4.9	4.3	0.6	12.2	10.7	1.5
2004	7.3	5.4	1.9	4.4	3.8	0.7	11.1	9.4	1.7
2005	7.5	5.7	1.7	4.9	4.2	0.7	12.3	10.5	1.8
2006	7.5	5.6	1.9	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.4	9.5	1.9
2007	7.7	5.7	2.0	4.9	4.1	0.7	12.1	10.4	1.8
2008	7.7	5.7	2.0	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.4	1.7
2009	7.0	5.3	1.7	4.3	3.7	0.7	10.8	9.2	1.6
2010	7.5	5.8	1.7	4.6	4.0	0.6	11.4	10.0	1.4
2011	7.1	5.5	1.6	4.3	3.8	0.5	10.8	9.4	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	6.9	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	0.5	11.2	10.0	1.2
2002	6.5	4.9	1.6	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.6	1.6
2003	7.6	6.0	1.5	4.9	4.3	0.6	12.2	10.7	1.5
2004	7.1	5.2	1.9	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.0	1.7
2005	7.1	5.3	1.7	4.6	3.8	0.7	11.4	9.6	1.8
2006	7.3	5.4	1.9	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.2	1.8
2007	7.4	5.4	2.0	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.6	9.9	1.7
2008	7.3	5.4	1.9	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.6	9.0	1.6
2009	6.7	5.0	1.7	4.1	3.4	0.6	10.2	8.6	1.6
2010	7.3	5.5	1.8	4.4	3.8	0.6	11.0	9.6	1.4
2011	6.9	5.4	1.5	4.2	3.7	0.5	10.4	9.1	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2002	9.8	F	F	6.0	F	F	14.9	F	F
2003	8.6	F	F	4.8	F	F	12.1	F	F
2004	10.2	8.2	F	7.2	6.6	F	18.1	16.5	F
2005	15.8	14.2	F	12.3	11.5	F	30.7	28.7	F
2006	11.5	8.9	F	7.0	6.0	F	17.5	14.9	F
2007	12.7	9.9	F	9.0	7.9	F	22.5	19.7	F
2008	14.9	11.0	F	8.2	6.8	F	20.4	17.0	F
2009	13.4	11.4	F	9.5	8.7	F	23.8	21.9	F
2010	10.4	9.5	F	7.4	7.0	F	18.4	17.4	F
2011	11.6	8.4	F	7.1	5.7	F	17.8	14.2	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-30
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Helpers and labourers

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.8	6.1	1.7	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.3	8.9	1.5
2002	9.2	7.1	2.1	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.2	11.3	1.9
2003	8.6	6.6	1.9	4.7	4.0	0.7	11.8	10.1	1.7
2004	8.6	6.3	2.3	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	8.9	1.9
2005	9.1	6.5	2.6	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.1	1.8
2006	9.5	7.3	2.2	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.3	10.4	1.9
2007	10.0	7.3	2.6	5.1	4.2	0.9	12.7	10.6	2.2
2008	9.7	7.4	2.3	4.9	4.2	0.6	12.2	10.6	1.6
2009	9.6	7.0	2.6	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.4	10.4	2.0
2010	8.8	6.4	2.4	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.5	1.5
2011	8.4	6.3	2.0	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.8	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	7.8	6.1	1.6	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.5	9.1	1.5
2002	9.0	6.9	2.1	5.2	4.4	0.7	12.9	11.1	1.9
2003	8.4	6.5	1.9	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.4	9.7	1.8
2004	8.2	5.9	2.3	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.3	8.4	1.9
2005	9.0	6.5	2.5	4.4	3.7	0.7	10.9	9.2	1.7
2006	9.4	7.3	2.1	4.9	4.2	0.7	12.3	10.5	1.8
2007	9.5	7.0	2.5	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	10.0	2.0
2008	9.3	7.1	2.2	4.6	4.0	0.6	11.5	10.0	1.5
2009	9.0	6.6	2.4	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.7	9.8	1.9
2010	8.5	6.2	2.3	3.9	3.4	0.6	9.8	8.4	1.4
2011	8.0	6.2	1.8	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.5	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	7.7	F	F	3.4	F	F	8.5	F	F
2002	10.9	8.8	F	6.1	5.1	F	15.2	12.7	F
2003	10.2	8.0	F	5.9	5.5	F	14.9	13.8	F
2004	11.7	9.1	F	6.1	5.3	F	15.1	13.3	F
2005	10.3	6.8	F	4.7	3.6	F	11.8	9.0	F
2006	10.4	7.2	F	4.9	3.8	F	12.2	9.6	F
2007	13.8	10.2	F	7.5	6.1	F	18.8	15.1	F
2008	13.0	10.0	F	7.1	6.2	F	17.8	15.4	F
2009	14.6	10.1	F	7.3	6.1	F	18.2	15.1	F
2010	11.4	7.9	F	4.6	3.6	F	11.6	9.1	F
2011	12.0	7.8	F	5.8	4.5	F	14.4	11.3	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-31
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Occupations unique to primary industry

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.4	4.6	1.8	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.6	1.7
2002	6.0	4.3	1.7	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.0	7.1	1.9
2003	5.7	3.9	1.8	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.8	1.7
2004	6.2	4.2	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.4	1.6
2005	6.0	4.3	1.7	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.4	1.4
2006	6.0	4.1	1.9	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.7	1.8
2007	6.7	4.5	2.2	3.5	2.7	0.7	8.7	6.8	1.9
2008	6.7	4.5	2.2	3.6	2.8	0.7	8.9	7.1	1.9
2009	5.1	3.4	1.8	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.4	4.9	1.5
2010	5.9	3.7	2.2	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.7	5.7	2.0
2011	6.1	4.2	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	6.4	4.6	1.7	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.6	7.8	1.7
2002	5.5	4.0	1.5	3.4	2.6	0.7	8.5	6.6	1.9
2003	5.5	3.8	1.7	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.7	1.7
2004	5.8	4.1	1.7	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.8	6.4	1.3
2005	5.4	3.9	1.6	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.2	5.9	1.3
2006	5.7	4.0	1.8	3.3	2.6	0.6	8.2	6.6	1.6
2007	6.5	4.3	2.2	3.4	2.7	0.8	8.6	6.7	1.9
2008	6.2	4.2	1.9	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.5	1.7
2009	4.7	3.3	1.4	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	5.0	1.3
2010	5.6	3.7	1.9	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.7	5.9	1.8
2011	5.9	4.2	1.7	3.0	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	6.5	F	F	2.9	F	F	7.1	F	F
2002	8.7	6.4	F	5.0	4.0	F	12.5	10.1	F
2003	7.2	F	F	3.4	F	F	8.6	F	F
2004	8.4	4.6	F	3.8	2.5	F	9.5	6.3	F
2005	9.2	6.5	F	4.6	3.6	F	11.4	9.0	F
2006	7.7	5.0	F	4.1	3.0	F	10.3	7.5	F
2007	8.2	6.0	F	3.9	3.2	F	9.6	7.9	F
2008	9.7	6.1	F	5.5	4.3	F	13.8	10.8	F
2009	7.4	F	F	3.0	F	F	7.4	F	F
2010	7.8	F	F	3.1	F	F	7.7	F	F
2011	7.2	F	F	3.4	F	F	8.5	F	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-32
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Occupations unique to production

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.1	6.2	1.9	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.3	8.8	1.5
2002	8.9	6.6	2.2	4.4	3.8	0.6	11.1	9.5	1.6
2003	8.7	6.5	2.3	4.5	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.3	1.9
2004	9.5	6.9	2.5	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.6	10.5	2.1
2005	9.3	6.9	2.4	4.7	4.0	0.7	11.8	10.0	1.9
2006	9.4	7.1	2.4	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	9.9	2.1
2007	9.7	7.1	2.6	4.9	4.2	0.7	12.2	10.4	1.8
2008	9.8	7.3	2.5	5.2	4.5	0.7	13.0	11.2	1.7
2009	9.1	6.8	2.3	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.0	10.3	1.7
2010	8.8	6.6	2.2	4.5	3.8	0.6	11.1	9.6	1.5
2011	8.8	6.4	2.4	4.3	3.7	0.7	10.8	9.1	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	7.4	5.7	1.7	3.8	3.3	0.5	9.5	8.2	1.3
2002	8.2	6.1	2.1	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.2	8.7	1.5
2003	7.7	5.8	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.7	9.8	8.2	1.6
2004	8.7	6.3	2.5	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.5	9.4	2.1
2005	8.6	6.3	2.2	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.0	1.8
2006	8.7	6.5	2.1	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	9.0	1.9
2007	8.6	6.3	2.3	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.6	9.1	1.6
2008	9.0	6.8	2.3	4.7	4.0	0.6	11.6	10.1	1.6
2009	8.5	6.3	2.2	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.2	9.7	1.6
2010	7.7	5.8	1.9	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.3	1.4
2011	7.9	5.8	2.2	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.4	7.9	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	9.6	7.2	2.4	4.9	4.1	0.7	12.2	10.4	1.8
2002	10.4	8.0	2.5	5.2	4.5	0.7	13.1	11.3	1.7
2003	11.0	8.0	2.9	5.7	4.7	1.0	14.3	11.9	2.4
2004	11.2	8.4	2.8	6.0	5.2	0.8	15.0	12.9	2.1
2005	11.0	8.3	2.7	5.8	5.0	0.8	14.4	12.5	2.0
2006	11.2	8.3	2.9	5.7	4.7	1.0	14.3	11.8	2.4
2007	12.4	9.0	3.4	6.4	5.5	1.0	16.1	13.6	2.4
2008	11.7	8.7	3.0	6.4	5.6	0.8	16.1	14.0	2.1
2009	10.5	7.8	2.6	5.6	4.8	0.7	13.9	12.0	1.9
2010	11.7	8.8	2.9	6.0	5.3	0.7	15.1	13.3	1.8
2011	10.9	7.9	3.0	5.8	4.9	0.9	14.4	12.2	2.2

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-33
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Machine operators and assemblers

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.9	5.9	1.9	3.9	3.4	0.6	9.9	8.4	1.5
2002	8.7	6.4	2.3	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.7	9.2	1.6
2003	8.4	6.3	2.2	4.3	3.7	0.7	10.8	9.1	1.7
2004	9.3	6.7	2.6	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.1	10.1	2.0
2005	9.1	6.7	2.4	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.6	9.7	1.9
2006	9.5	7.0	2.5	4.7	3.9	0.9	11.8	9.7	2.1
2007	9.5	7.0	2.6	4.7	4.0	0.7	11.8	10.1	1.8
2008	9.8	7.3	2.5	5.2	4.5	0.7	13.0	11.3	1.7
2009	9.1	6.7	2.4	4.7	4.0	0.7	11.8	10.1	1.7
2010	8.7	6.4	2.3	4.4	3.7	0.6	10.9	9.3	1.6
2011	8.4	6.0	2.4	4.0	3.4	0.7	10.1	8.5	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	7.2	5.5	1.7	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.0	7.7	1.3
2002	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.8	8.3	1.5
2003	7.5	5.7	1.9	3.8	3.3	0.6	9.6	8.2	1.5
2004	8.6	6.1	2.5	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.1	9.1	2.0
2005	8.5	6.2	2.2	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.0	1.8
2006	8.7	6.5	2.2	4.4	3.6	0.8	10.9	8.9	2.0
2007	8.5	6.2	2.2	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.5	8.9	1.6
2008	8.9	6.7	2.3	4.7	4.0	0.6	11.7	10.1	1.6
2009	8.5	6.3	2.3	4.5	3.8	0.6	11.2	9.6	1.6
2010	7.9	5.9	2.0	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.2	8.7	1.5
2011	7.7	5.5	2.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	9.4	7.0	2.4	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.0	10.2	1.8
2002	10.3	7.9	2.4	5.2	4.5	0.7	12.9	11.3	1.7
2003	10.7	7.7	2.9	5.6	4.6	0.9	13.9	11.6	2.3
2004	10.9	8.1	2.8	5.8	5.0	0.8	14.4	12.5	2.0
2005	10.7	7.9	2.9	5.5	4.6	0.9	13.6	11.5	2.1
2006	11.5	8.3	3.2	5.7	4.7	1.0	14.2	11.7	2.5
2007	12.3	8.8	3.4	6.2	5.2	0.9	15.5	13.1	2.3
2008	12.1	8.8	3.2	6.7	5.8	0.9	16.7	14.6	2.1
2009	10.5	7.7	2.8	5.4	4.6	0.8	13.4	11.4	1.9
2010	10.8	7.7	3.1	5.2	4.5	0.8	13.1	11.2	1.9
2011	10.4	7.4	3.0	5.2	4.4	0.8	13.0	11.0	2.0

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 5-34
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and occupation — Labourers

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	9.0	7.2	1.8	4.9	4.3	0.6	12.3	10.9	1.4
2002	9.9	7.7	2.2	5.2	4.5	0.7	13.0	11.4	1.7
2003	10.0	7.4	2.5	5.0	4.0	1.0	12.6	10.0	2.6
2004	10.5	8.0	2.4	6.0	5.0	1.1	15.1	12.5	2.6
2005	10.2	7.8	2.4	5.2	4.5	0.7	13.0	11.2	1.8
2006	9.4	7.4	2.0	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.5	10.6	1.9
2007	10.5	7.8	2.7	5.5	4.7	0.8	13.8	11.8	2.0
2008	10.0	7.6	2.4	5.0	4.4	0.7	12.6	10.9	1.7
2009	9.2	7.2	2.0	5.2	4.6	0.6	13.1	11.5	1.6
2010	9.5	7.9	1.6	4.9	4.4	0.4	12.2	11.1	1.1
2011	10.4	8.0	2.4	5.5	4.8	0.7	13.7	11.9	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	8.4	6.9	F	4.8	4.3	F	11.9	10.8	F
2002	9.3	7.4	1.8	5.1	4.5	0.6	12.7	11.3	1.5
2003	8.8	6.4	2.4	4.4	3.3	1.0	10.9	8.3	2.5
2004	9.5	7.1	2.4	5.6	4.5	1.1	13.9	11.3	2.7
2005	9.2	6.8	2.4	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.7	2.1
2006	8.7	6.8	1.9	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.2	9.5	1.7
2007	9.2	6.8	2.4	4.6	3.9	0.6	11.4	9.8	1.6
2008	9.6	7.3	2.3	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.4	9.9	1.5
2009	8.3	6.4	F	4.6	4.0	F	11.6	10.0	F
2010	6.5	5.2	F	2.7	2.4	F	6.8	5.9	F
2011	9.0	7.1	F	4.4	3.8	F	10.9	9.6	F
Females ¹									
2001	10.1	7.6	2.4	5.2	4.4	0.8	12.9	11.0	1.9
2002	10.8	8.1	2.7	5.4	4.6	0.8	13.6	11.5	2.1
2003	12.1	9.2	2.9	6.3	5.2	1.1	15.6	13.0	2.6
2004	12.1	9.6	2.5	6.9	5.8	1.0	17.2	14.6	2.6
2005	11.7	9.4	2.3	6.7	6.2	0.6	16.9	15.5	1.4
2006	10.3	8.2	2.2	5.8	4.9	0.9	14.4	12.2	2.2
2007	12.7	9.6	3.2	7.2	6.1	1.1	18.0	15.2	2.8
2008	10.7	8.2	2.5	5.7	4.9	0.8	14.4	12.4	2.0
2009	10.5	8.3	F	6.2	5.5	F	15.4	13.8	F
2010	14.4	12.4	F	8.5	7.9	F	21.3	19.8	F
2011	12.7	9.7	F	7.4	6.3	F	18.6	15.8	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-1
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Canada

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.0	5.3	1.8	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	7.0	1.5
2002	7.8	5.6	2.1	3.6	3.0	0.7	9.1	7.4	1.7
2003	7.5	5.5	2.0	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.7
2004	7.6	5.5	2.1	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.7
2005	8.3	6.0	2.3	3.9	3.1	0.7	9.7	7.8	1.8
2006	8.2	5.8	2.4	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.7	7.6	2.1
2007	8.6	6.2	2.4	4.0	3.2	0.7	9.9	8.1	1.8
2008	8.5	6.1	2.4	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.8
2009	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.8	1.7
2010	8.0	5.7	2.3	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.4	1.7
2011	8.1	5.9	2.2	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.3	7.7	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	6.1	4.6	1.6	3.1	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.4	1.3
2002	6.7	4.8	1.9	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.5	1.6
2003	6.5	4.7	1.8	3.3	2.6	0.6	8.2	6.6	1.5
2004	6.6	4.6	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.7	8.0	6.4	1.6
2005	7.2	5.2	2.1	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.9	1.7
2006	7.2	5.1	2.1	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.7	1.9
2007	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.4	6.8	1.6
2008	7.3	5.1	2.2	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.7	1.6
2009	6.8	4.9	1.9	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.1	6.6	1.5
2010	6.7	4.7	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.2	1.4
2011	6.9	4.9	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.5	7.7	6.4	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.2	6.2	2.0	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.8
2002	9.2	6.7	2.4	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.7	1.9
2003	8.9	6.6	2.3	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.8	1.9
2004	8.9	6.6	2.3	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.9	9.0	1.9
2005	9.6	7.0	2.6	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.2	9.2	2.0
2006	9.5	6.8	2.7	4.5	3.5	1.0	11.2	8.8	2.4
2007	10.3	7.5	2.8	4.8	4.0	0.9	12.0	9.9	2.1
2008	10.2	7.3	2.8	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.8	9.6	2.2
2009	9.5	7.0	2.5	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.4	9.3	2.0
2010	9.6	6.9	2.7	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	8.9	2.1
2011	9.7	7.0	2.6	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.4	9.4	2.0

1. Excluding maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are currently included in the calculation, but in the near future men on parental leave will be excluded, as are women on maternity leave.

Table 6-2
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Atlantic provinces

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.5	5.9	1.6	3.8	3.3	0.5	9.5	8.2	1.3
2002	7.8	5.9	1.9	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.1	1.5
2003	7.6	5.8	1.8	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.4	1.5
2004	7.6	5.6	1.9	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.7
2005	8.2	6.2	2.1	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.3	8.5	1.7
2006	8.4	6.3	2.0	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.7	8.9	1.7
2007	8.7	6.5	2.2	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.7	9.0	1.7
2008	8.7	6.6	2.2	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.7	9.0	1.7
2009	8.7	6.5	2.2	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.1	1.8
2010	8.4	6.2	2.2	4.1	3.4	0.6	10.2	8.6	1.6
2011	8.7	6.3	2.4	4.2	3.6	0.7	10.6	8.9	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	6.3	4.9	1.4	3.2	2.8	0.5	8.0	6.9	1.1
2002	6.6	5.0	1.6	3.4	2.8	0.5	8.4	7.1	1.3
2003	6.2	4.7	1.5	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.4	7.2	1.3
2004	6.3	4.6	1.7	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.0	1.6
2005	7.0	5.2	1.8	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.4	1.6
2006	7.0	5.2	1.8	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5
2007	7.2	5.3	1.9	3.5	3.0	0.6	8.9	7.4	1.4
2008	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.7	1.4
2009	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.8	1.4
2010	7.0	5.1	2.0	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.6	7.2	1.4
2011	7.1	5.1	2.0	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.5	7.1	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.9	7.0	1.9	4.6	4.0	0.7	11.5	9.9	1.6
2002	9.2	6.9	2.2	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.4	9.5	1.9
2003	9.3	7.2	2.1	4.8	4.0	0.7	12.0	10.1	1.9
2004	9.1	6.9	2.2	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.4	10.5	1.9
2005	9.7	7.4	2.4	4.8	4.0	0.8	11.9	10.0	1.9
2006	10.0	7.7	2.3	5.1	4.3	0.8	12.7	10.7	2.0
2007	10.4	7.8	2.6	5.2	4.4	0.8	13.0	11.0	2.0
2008	10.2	7.8	2.5	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.6	10.6	2.0
2009	10.2	7.6	2.6	5.1	4.3	0.9	12.9	10.7	2.2
2010	9.9	7.4	2.5	4.9	4.1	0.7	12.2	10.3	1.9
2011	10.5	7.7	2.8	5.3	4.4	0.9	13.3	11.0	2.2

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-3
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Newfoundland and Labrador

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.7	5.2	1.5	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.7	7.4	1.3
2002	6.6	4.8	1.8	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.9	1.7
2003	7.2	5.7	1.5	4.2	3.7	0.6	10.6	9.1	1.4
2004	7.0	5.5	1.5	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.3	8.8	1.5
2005	6.9	5.3	1.6	3.8	3.3	0.6	9.5	8.1	1.4
2006	7.1	5.5	1.6	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.8	8.2	1.5
2007	7.6	5.8	1.8	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
2008	7.7	6.0	1.7	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
2009	8.3	6.5	1.7	4.6	4.0	0.6	11.5	9.9	1.5
2010	8.4	6.2	2.3	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.2	1.8
2011	7.6	5.4	2.2	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	5.2	4.0	1.3	2.8	2.3	0.5	6.9	5.7	1.2
2002	5.2	3.6	1.6	2.9	2.2	0.6	7.1	5.6	1.6
2003	5.4	4.2	1.1	3.5	3.0	0.4	8.7	7.6	1.0
2004	5.8	4.6	1.2	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.0	7.8	1.3
2005	5.5	4.2	1.3	3.3	2.7	0.5	8.2	6.8	1.3
2006	5.3	4.1	1.1	3.0	2.6	0.4	7.5	6.5	1.0
2007	6.0	4.7	1.3	3.3	2.8	0.4	8.2	7.1	1.1
2008	5.7	4.4	1.3	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.4	6.3	1.2
2009	6.3	4.9	1.4	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.8	7.6	1.2
2010	6.6	4.8	1.8	3.5	3.0	0.6	8.9	7.4	1.5
2011	6.2	4.3	1.9	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	8.5	6.6	1.9	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.1	9.7	1.4
2002	8.3	6.2	2.1	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.6	1.8
2003	9.4	7.4	1.9	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.1	11.2	1.9
2004	8.5	6.6	2.0	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.1	10.3	1.8
2005	8.5	6.7	1.9	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.4	9.9	1.5
2006	9.3	7.1	2.2	5.1	4.2	0.9	12.8	10.6	2.2
2007	9.4	7.0	2.4	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.8	9.7	2.1
2008	10.0	7.8	2.1	5.1	4.4	0.8	12.8	10.9	2.0
2009	10.6	8.4	2.1	6.0	5.2	0.8	15.1	13.1	2.0
2010	10.4	7.7	2.8	5.5	4.6	0.9	13.8	11.5	2.3
2011	9.3	6.7	2.6	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.5	10.4	2.1

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-4
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Prince Edward Island

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.5	4.8	1.7	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.6	6.5	1.2
2002	7.5	5.3	2.2	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.6
2003	6.6	4.9	1.7	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.7	6.4	1.3
2004	6.4	4.4	2.0	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.0	1.5
2005	7.7	5.4	2.3	3.4	2.8	0.7	8.5	6.9	1.6
2006	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.0	1.6
2007	7.5	5.3	2.2	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.8	1.5
2008	7.2	5.3	1.9	3.5	3.0	0.6	8.8	7.4	1.4
2009	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.6
2010	7.6	5.2	2.4	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.4	1.8
2011	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.9	8.3	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	5.4	3.9	1.5	2.6	2.2	0.4	6.4	5.4	1.0
2002	6.1	4.2	2.0	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.5	5.2	1.3
2003	5.5	4.1	1.4	2.7	2.3	0.4	6.7	5.7	1.0
2004	5.3	3.7	1.6	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.8	5.4	1.3
2005	6.0	4.2	1.8	2.8	2.3	0.5	6.9	5.7	1.3
2006	6.5	4.7	1.8	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.3	1.3
2007	5.9	4.0	1.9	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.5	5.2	1.3
2008	6.1	4.3	1.7	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.0	5.6	1.3
2009	6.0	4.3	1.7	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.7	5.5	1.2
2010	5.9	4.1	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.8	1.4
2011	6.8	4.8	2.0	2.9	2.5	0.4	7.3	6.2	1.1
Females ¹									
2001	7.7	5.8	1.9	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.7	1.5
2002	8.9	6.5	2.4	4.3	3.6	0.8	10.9	8.9	1.9
2003	7.8	5.7	2.1	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.2	1.7
2004	7.6	5.2	2.4	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.7	1.8
2005	9.5	6.6	2.9	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.4	8.3	2.1
2006	8.1	5.8	2.4	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.6	7.7	1.9
2007	9.3	6.8	2.5	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.4	8.7	1.7
2008	8.5	6.4	2.1	4.4	3.8	0.6	11.1	9.5	1.5
2009	8.9	6.4	2.5	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.5	8.5	2.1
2010	9.3	6.3	3.0	4.6	3.7	0.9	11.4	9.2	2.2
2011	10.1	7.4	2.7	5.1	4.3	0.8	12.8	10.8	2.0

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-5
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Nova Scotia

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.7	6.2	1.5	3.9	3.3	0.5	9.7	8.3	1.4
2002	8.4	6.3	2.1	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.4	8.8	1.6
2003	7.8	5.9	1.9	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.1	1.7
2004	8.0	5.9	2.1	4.4	3.7	0.8	11.1	9.2	1.9
2005	8.8	6.6	2.2	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.0	1.8
2006	8.6	6.4	2.2	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.0	1.8
2007	9.6	7.2	2.4	4.7	4.0	0.8	11.8	9.9	1.9
2008	9.3	7.0	2.3	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.3	9.7	1.6
2009	9.1	6.8	2.4	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.2	9.3	1.9
2010	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.9	3.3	0.7	9.8	8.1	1.7
2011	9.1	6.6	2.5	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	9.0	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	6.7	5.4	1.3	3.3	2.9	0.4	8.3	7.2	1.0
2002	7.3	5.5	1.8	3.7	3.1	0.5	9.1	7.8	1.4
2003	6.6	4.8	1.8	3.3	2.8	0.6	8.4	6.9	1.5
2004	6.8	4.8	2.0	3.7	2.9	0.7	9.2	7.3	1.8
2005	7.5	5.5	2.0	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.7
2006	7.6	5.5	2.1	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.1	1.8
2007	8.2	6.0	2.1	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.7
2008	8.4	6.3	2.1	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.5	9.1	1.4
2009	8.1	6.0	2.1	4.0	3.3	0.7	9.9	8.3	1.6
2010	7.5	5.4	2.1	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.6
2011	7.6	5.4	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.4	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	8.9	7.1	1.8	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.6	9.7	1.8
2002	9.9	7.4	2.5	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.2	10.2	2.0
2003	9.3	7.2	2.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.8	9.8	2.0
2004	9.6	7.3	2.3	5.4	4.7	0.8	13.6	11.7	1.9
2005	10.4	8.0	2.4	5.1	4.3	0.8	12.8	10.7	2.0
2006	9.7	7.4	2.2	4.8	4.0	0.7	11.9	10.1	1.8
2007	11.2	8.4	2.7	5.5	4.7	0.8	13.8	11.7	2.1
2008	10.4	7.8	2.5	4.9	4.2	0.7	12.4	10.5	1.8
2009	10.3	7.7	2.7	5.1	4.2	0.9	12.8	10.5	2.3
2010	9.3	6.9	2.4	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.2	1.9
2011	10.8	7.9	2.9	5.3	4.4	0.9	13.2	10.9	2.3

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-6
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — New Brunswick

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.8	6.1	1.7	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.2	8.8	1.4
2002	7.7	6.1	1.6	3.9	3.3	0.5	9.7	8.4	1.3
2003	7.8	6.0	1.8	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.2	8.7	1.4
2004	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
2005	8.5	6.3	2.2	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.3	8.5	1.8
2006	9.2	7.0	2.2	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.5	9.7	1.8
2007	8.5	6.3	2.2	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.8	1.7
2008	8.9	6.6	2.3	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.8	8.9	2.0
2009	8.6	6.2	2.3	4.1	3.5	0.7	10.3	8.6	1.7
2010	8.5	6.4	2.1	4.2	3.6	0.5	10.4	9.1	1.3
2011	8.9	6.7	2.3	4.3	3.7	0.7	10.8	9.2	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	6.7	5.1	1.5	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.8	7.5	1.3
2002	6.7	5.4	1.4	3.5	3.0	0.4	8.7	7.6	1.1
2003	6.4	4.9	1.5	3.4	3.0	0.5	8.6	7.4	1.2
2004	6.2	4.4	1.7	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.5	1.5
2005	7.5	5.6	1.9	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.8	1.7
2006	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	8.0	1.5
2007	7.0	5.1	1.9	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.8	1.4
2008	7.5	5.4	2.0	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.1	7.5	1.7
2009	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.1	7.8	1.3
2010	6.9	5.0	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.5	7.4	1.2
2011	7.2	5.4	1.8	3.3	2.9	0.5	8.3	7.2	1.1
Females ¹									
2001	9.2	7.3	1.9	4.9	4.2	0.6	12.2	10.6	1.6
2002	8.9	6.9	2.0	4.4	3.8	0.7	11.0	9.4	1.6
2003	9.5	7.3	2.1	4.9	4.2	0.7	12.2	10.4	1.7
2004	9.3	7.1	2.2	4.7	4.0	0.8	11.8	9.9	1.9
2005	9.7	7.3	2.5	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.5	9.5	2.0
2006	11.3	8.8	2.5	5.6	4.8	0.8	14.1	12.0	2.1
2007	10.3	7.8	2.5	5.4	4.5	0.8	13.4	11.4	2.0
2008	10.6	7.9	2.6	5.2	4.2	0.9	12.9	10.6	2.3
2009	9.9	7.1	2.8	4.8	3.9	0.9	12.0	9.7	2.3
2010	10.4	8.1	2.3	5.1	4.5	0.6	12.7	11.2	1.5
2011	11.0	8.2	2.8	5.6	4.7	0.9	14.0	11.7	2.3

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-7
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Quebec

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.6	5.2	1.4	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.1	7.9	1.2
2002	7.7	5.8	1.9	3.9	3.4	0.6	9.9	8.4	1.4
2003	8.1	6.2	2.0	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.8	9.3	1.5
2004	8.2	6.2	2.0	4.3	3.8	0.6	10.8	9.4	1.4
2005	8.7	6.6	2.1	4.5	3.8	0.6	11.2	9.6	1.6
2006	8.9	6.5	2.4	4.6	3.7	0.9	11.5	9.3	2.2
2007	9.2	6.8	2.3	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.4	9.8	1.5
2008	8.8	6.4	2.4	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.8	9.3	1.5
2009	8.7	6.8	2.0	4.4	3.9	0.5	11.0	9.7	1.3
2010	8.6	6.2	2.4	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.4	8.9	1.5
2011	8.8	6.5	2.3	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.8	9.3	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	5.7	4.5	1.2	3.2	2.8	0.4	8.0	7.0	1.0
2002	6.7	5.0	1.7	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.3	1.4
2003	7.0	5.3	1.7	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.8	8.3	1.5
2004	7.2	5.3	1.8	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.3	1.4
2005	7.6	5.7	1.9	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.7
2006	7.9	5.7	2.2	4.2	3.3	0.9	10.4	8.2	2.2
2007	7.6	5.5	2.1	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.4	8.1	1.4
2008	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.6	1.4
2009	7.3	5.5	1.7	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.3	8.1	1.2
2010	7.1	5.1	2.1	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.0	7.7	1.3
2011	7.4	5.4	2.0	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.0	7.8	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	7.9	6.2	1.7	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.6	9.1	1.5
2002	9.1	6.9	2.2	4.6	4.0	0.6	11.5	10.0	1.5
2003	9.6	7.4	2.2	4.9	4.3	0.6	12.2	10.7	1.5
2004	9.6	7.4	2.2	4.9	4.4	0.6	12.3	10.9	1.4
2005	10.1	7.9	2.2	5.0	4.4	0.6	12.6	11.1	1.5
2006	10.2	7.6	2.6	5.2	4.3	0.8	12.9	10.8	2.1
2007	11.1	8.4	2.6	5.6	4.9	0.7	13.9	12.2	1.7
2008	10.5	7.8	2.7	5.3	4.6	0.6	13.2	11.5	1.6
2009	10.5	8.3	2.3	5.3	4.8	0.6	13.3	11.9	1.4
2010	10.4	7.7	2.7	4.9	4.2	0.7	12.2	10.5	1.7
2011	10.6	7.8	2.8	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.2	11.3	1.9

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-8
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Ontario

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.9	4.9	2.0	3.0	2.4	0.7	7.6	6.0	1.6
2002	7.7	5.3	2.3	3.4	2.6	0.7	8.4	6.6	1.9
2003	7.2	5.1	2.1	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2004	7.6	5.3	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.8	8.6	6.7	1.9
2005	8.1	5.7	2.5	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.7	1.9
2006	7.9	5.4	2.5	3.5	2.6	0.9	8.8	6.6	2.2
2007	8.4	5.8	2.6	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.1	7.2	2.0
2008	8.5	5.9	2.6	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.3	7.4	2.0
2009	7.8	5.4	2.4	3.5	2.7	0.7	8.7	6.9	1.8
2010	7.6	5.2	2.4	3.3	2.5	0.7	8.2	6.3	1.9
2011	7.7	5.5	2.3	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.6	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	6.1	4.3	1.8	2.8	2.2	0.6	6.9	5.5	1.4
2002	6.6	4.5	2.1	2.9	2.3	0.7	7.3	5.6	1.7
2003	6.2	4.4	1.9	2.9	2.2	0.6	7.2	5.6	1.6
2004	6.7	4.4	2.2	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.3	5.6	1.7
2005	7.2	5.0	2.2	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.6	5.9	1.7
2006	6.9	4.7	2.2	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.8	5.8	1.9
2007	7.1	4.8	2.2	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.7	6.0	1.7
2008	7.3	5.0	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.6	8.0	6.4	1.6
2009	6.6	4.5	2.1	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
2010	6.4	4.4	2.0	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.3	1.5
2011	6.6	4.6	2.0	2.7	2.2	0.6	6.8	5.4	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	7.9	5.7	2.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.6	1.9
2002	9.1	6.4	2.7	4.0	3.1	0.8	10.0	7.9	2.1
2003	8.6	6.1	2.4	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.7	2.0
2004	8.8	6.4	2.5	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.2	8.1	2.1
2005	9.3	6.5	2.8	4.0	3.1	0.9	10.1	7.8	2.2
2006	9.2	6.3	2.9	4.1	3.1	1.0	10.2	7.6	2.6
2007	10.1	7.0	3.0	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.7	2.3
2008	9.9	7.0	3.0	4.4	3.5	1.0	11.1	8.7	2.5
2009	9.1	6.4	2.7	4.1	3.3	0.9	10.3	8.1	2.2
2010	9.1	6.2	2.9	4.0	3.0	1.0	10.0	7.6	2.4
2011	9.1	6.5	2.6	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.2	8.2	2.0

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-9
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Prairie provinces

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.7	5.7	2.1	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	7.0	1.7
2002	8.1	5.9	2.2	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.3	1.8
2003	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.6	6.9	1.8
2004	7.5	5.2	2.2	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.4	6.5	1.9
2005	8.2	5.7	2.5	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.3	7.2	2.1
2006	8.4	5.8	2.5	3.8	2.9	0.9	9.5	7.2	2.3
2007	8.8	6.3	2.5	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.5	2.0
2008	8.5	5.9	2.6	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.0	6.9	2.1
2009	7.8	5.5	2.3	3.5	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.8	1.9
2010	8.0	5.6	2.4	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.8	6.9	1.9
2011	8.0	5.8	2.3	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	7.0	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	6.7	4.8	1.8	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.1	1.4
2002	7.1	5.0	2.1	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.7
2003	6.6	4.6	1.9	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
2004	6.4	4.3	2.1	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.3	5.5	1.9
2005	6.9	4.8	2.2	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.8	6.0	1.8
2006	7.1	4.8	2.3	3.2	2.4	0.8	8.0	6.0	2.0
2007	7.5	5.2	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.3	1.7
2008	7.0	4.8	2.2	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.3	5.5	1.7
2009	6.7	4.8	2.0	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	5.9	1.6
2010	6.8	4.7	2.1	2.9	2.3	0.7	7.4	5.6	1.7
2011	6.8	4.8	1.9	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	9.2	6.8	2.4	4.2	3.4	0.9	10.6	8.4	2.2
2002	9.6	7.1	2.5	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.4	8.5	1.9
2003	8.6	6.3	2.3	4.0	3.2	0.8	10.0	8.0	2.0
2004	8.9	6.4	2.5	4.0	3.2	0.8	10.0	8.0	2.0
2005	10.0	7.1	2.9	4.6	3.6	1.0	11.4	9.0	2.5
2006	10.2	7.3	2.9	4.7	3.6	1.1	11.8	9.1	2.8
2007	10.5	7.7	2.9	4.6	3.7	1.0	11.6	9.2	2.4
2008	10.6	7.5	3.1	4.7	3.6	1.0	11.6	9.0	2.6
2009	9.3	6.5	2.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	10.3	8.1	2.3
2010	9.6	6.9	2.8	4.4	3.5	0.9	10.9	8.7	2.2
2011	9.8	7.1	2.7	4.5	3.6	0.9	11.2	9.0	2.2

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-10
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Manitoba

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.6	6.4	2.2	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.7
2002	8.9	6.7	2.2	4.0	3.4	0.7	10.1	8.4	1.7
2003	8.1	6.0	2.1	3.8	3.1	0.6	9.4	7.8	1.6
2004	8.6	6.2	2.4	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.8
2005	8.7	6.1	2.6	4.0	3.2	0.8	10.0	8.0	2.0
2006	8.8	6.3	2.5	4.0	3.3	0.8	10.1	8.1	1.9
2007	9.7	7.0	2.7	4.2	3.5	0.8	10.6	8.7	1.9
2008	9.9	7.3	2.7	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	9.1	2.0
2009	8.7	6.3	2.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.3	1.7
2010	9.1	6.5	2.6	4.1	3.4	0.8	10.4	8.5	1.9
2011	9.1	6.5	2.7	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.2	8.2	1.9
Males ¹									
2001	7.4	5.4	1.9	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.6	1.4
2002	7.8	5.8	1.9	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.1	7.7	1.4
2003	7.3	5.4	1.9	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	7.1	1.5
2004	7.5	5.3	2.2	3.5	2.8	0.6	8.7	7.1	1.6
2005	7.5	5.3	2.2	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	7.1	1.8
2006	7.6	5.3	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.9	1.7
2007	8.4	6.1	2.3	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.7
2008	8.7	6.5	2.3	3.9	3.3	0.7	9.8	8.2	1.6
2009	7.8	5.7	2.1	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.7	1.4
2010	8.0	5.6	2.4	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.3	1.7
2011	7.9	5.6	2.3	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.2	1.7
Females ¹									
2001	10.2	7.6	2.5	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.2	2.1
2002	10.3	7.7	2.6	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.5	9.4	2.1
2003	9.1	6.9	2.3	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.9	1.7
2004	10.0	7.2	2.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.3	2.0
2005	10.2	7.2	3.0	4.6	3.7	0.9	11.5	9.2	2.3
2006	10.4	7.6	2.8	4.9	4.0	0.9	12.3	10.0	2.3
2007	11.3	8.2	3.1	4.9	4.0	0.9	12.3	10.1	2.3
2008	11.5	8.3	3.2	5.1	4.1	1.0	12.7	10.3	2.4
2009	10.0	7.2	2.8	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.1	9.2	1.9
2010	10.6	7.7	2.9	4.9	4.0	0.8	12.1	10.0	2.1
2011	10.7	7.6	3.1	4.8	3.9	0.9	11.9	9.6	2.3

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-11
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Saskatchewan

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.2	6.0	2.2	4.0	3.2	0.7	9.9	8.1	1.8
2002	8.7	6.3	2.4	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.3	8.4	2.0
2003	8.3	6.3	2.0	4.2	3.4	0.7	10.4	8.6	1.8
2004	8.5	6.0	2.5	4.1	3.2	0.9	10.3	8.1	2.2
2005	9.6	6.8	2.8	4.4	3.6	0.9	11.1	8.9	2.2
2006	9.2	6.6	2.7	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.7	2.3
2007	9.5	6.8	2.7	4.2	3.3	0.8	10.4	8.3	2.1
2008	9.5	6.7	2.8	4.1	3.2	0.9	10.3	8.1	2.2
2009	9.0	6.3	2.7	4.2	3.3	0.9	10.4	8.2	2.2
2010	8.6	6.0	2.6	3.9	3.0	0.8	9.6	7.6	2.0
2011	9.5	6.6	2.8	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.8	2.2
Males ¹									
2001	7.2	5.3	2.0	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.4	1.6
2002	7.1	5.0	2.1	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.6
2003	7.0	5.3	1.7	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.5	1.5
2004	7.2	5.0	2.3	3.6	2.7	0.9	9.0	6.8	2.1
2005	8.4	5.9	2.5	4.0	3.2	0.8	10.0	8.1	1.9
2006	7.7	5.4	2.4	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.4	7.3	2.0
2007	7.7	5.3	2.4	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.3	1.8
2008	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.4	2.7	0.8	8.6	6.7	1.9
2009	7.7	5.4	2.4	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.0	7.0	2.0
2010	7.3	5.0	2.3	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2011	7.9	5.5	2.3	3.6	2.8	0.7	8.9	7.1	1.8
Females ¹									
2001	9.4	6.9	2.5	4.5	3.7	0.9	11.3	9.2	2.2
2002	10.8	7.9	2.8	5.0	4.0	1.0	12.5	10.0	2.5
2003	10.0	7.6	2.4	4.9	4.0	0.9	12.3	10.1	2.2
2004	10.0	7.3	2.7	4.9	3.9	0.9	12.1	9.8	2.4
2005	11.2	8.0	3.1	5.1	4.1	1.0	12.7	10.1	2.5
2006	11.1	8.1	3.0	5.3	4.2	1.1	13.3	10.6	2.8
2007	11.8	8.7	3.2	5.4	4.4	1.0	13.6	11.1	2.5
2008	11.5	8.3	3.2	5.0	4.0	1.0	12.6	10.1	2.5
2009	10.7	7.5	3.1	5.0	4.0	1.0	12.4	10.0	2.4
2010	10.2	7.2	3.0	4.6	3.7	0.9	11.5	9.2	2.3
2011	11.6	8.0	3.5	5.6	4.4	1.1	13.9	11.1	2.8

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-12
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — Alberta

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.4	5.3	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.5	1.7
2002	7.8	5.6	2.2	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.7	1.8
2003	7.0	4.9	2.1	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.2	1.8
2004	6.8	4.7	2.1	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.5	5.6	1.9
2005	7.7	5.3	2.4	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.6	6.6	2.1
2006	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.6	2.6	1.0	9.0	6.6	2.4
2007	8.4	5.9	2.5	3.6	2.8	0.8	8.9	6.9	2.0
2008	7.9	5.4	2.5	3.3	2.4	0.8	8.2	6.1	2.1
2009	7.2	5.1	2.2	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.8	6.0	1.8
2010	7.5	5.2	2.2	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.2	1.9
2011	7.3	5.3	2.0	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.3	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	6.3	4.5	1.8	2.8	2.2	0.5	7.0	5.6	1.4
2002	6.9	4.8	2.1	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.8	6.0	1.9
2003	6.2	4.2	2.0	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.1	5.5	1.7
2004	5.9	3.8	2.0	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.5	4.7	1.9
2005	6.4	4.3	2.1	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.1	5.3	1.8
2006	6.8	4.5	2.2	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.5	5.4	2.1
2007	7.2	5.0	2.2	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.7	5.9	1.8
2008	6.3	4.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	0.7	6.3	4.6	1.7
2009	6.2	4.4	1.8	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.1	1.5
2010	6.3	4.4	1.9	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.7	5.0	1.7
2011	6.2	4.4	1.8	2.5	2.0	0.6	6.3	4.9	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.8	6.4	2.4	4.0	3.2	0.9	10.1	7.9	2.2
2002	9.1	6.7	2.3	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.8	1.7
2003	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.2	7.2	2.0
2004	8.2	5.9	2.3	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.1	7.1	2.0
2005	9.6	6.8	2.8	4.4	3.4	1.0	11.1	8.5	2.5
2006	9.9	7.0	2.9	4.5	3.4	1.2	11.3	8.4	2.9
2007	10.0	7.2	2.8	4.3	3.4	0.9	10.9	8.5	2.4
2008	10.1	7.1	3.0	4.4	3.3	1.1	11.1	8.4	2.7
2009	8.7	6.0	2.7	3.8	2.9	0.9	9.5	7.2	2.3
2010	9.2	6.5	2.7	4.1	3.3	0.9	10.3	8.1	2.2
2011	9.1	6.6	2.4	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.3	8.3	2.0

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 6-13
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and geography — British Columbia

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.2	5.7	1.5	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.3	1.4
2002	7.6	5.7	2.0	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.8	1.7
2003	7.4	5.7	1.8	4.0	3.3	0.7	9.9	8.1	1.7
2004	6.8	5.2	1.7	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.3	1.5
2005	7.9	5.9	2.0	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.4	8.5	1.9
2006	7.3	5.5	1.9	3.8	3.0	0.7	9.4	7.6	1.8
2007	8.1	6.1	2.0	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.1	8.3	1.8
2008	8.1	6.1	2.0	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
2009	7.5	5.6	1.9	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.8	7.8	2.0
2010	7.6	5.8	1.8	3.7	3.2	0.6	9.3	7.9	1.4
2011	7.7	5.9	1.9	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.9	8.3	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	6.4	5.0	1.4	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.2	7.9	1.3
2002	6.5	4.8	1.7	3.3	2.8	0.6	8.3	6.9	1.4
2003	6.6	4.9	1.7	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.2	1.5
2004	6.0	4.4	1.6	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.4	1.4
2005	7.0	5.2	1.8	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.7
2006	6.8	5.1	1.6	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5
2007	7.2	5.3	1.9	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.9	7.3	1.6
2008	7.1	5.3	1.8	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.2	1.5
2009	6.4	4.6	1.7	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.5	1.7
2010	6.4	4.9	1.5	3.1	2.7	0.4	7.7	6.7	1.0
2011	6.8	5.0	1.7	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.3	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.2	6.5	1.6	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.3	8.8	1.5
2002	9.1	6.8	2.3	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.2	2.1
2003	8.6	6.7	1.9	4.7	3.8	0.8	11.6	9.5	2.1
2004	7.9	6.2	1.8	4.1	3.5	0.7	10.4	8.6	1.7
2005	9.1	6.9	2.2	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.7	9.7	2.1
2006	8.1	5.9	2.1	3.9	3.1	0.9	9.8	7.6	2.2
2007	9.4	7.2	2.2	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.7	9.7	2.0
2008	9.5	7.2	2.3	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.2	9.2	2.0
2009	9.0	6.8	2.2	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.8	9.5	2.3
2010	9.1	7.0	2.1	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.4	9.5	1.9
2011	8.9	6.9	2.0	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.4	9.5	1.9

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 7-1
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and age group — 15 to 19 years

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.8	5.3	1.5	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.8	5.6	1.3
2002	6.5	4.9	1.6	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.4	5.2	1.2
2003	6.8	5.0	1.9	2.7	2.1	0.7	6.8	5.2	1.6
2004	6.7	5.1	1.6	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.6	5.2	1.4
2005	7.0	5.3	1.7	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.4	5.0	1.4
2006	7.5	5.7	1.8	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
2007	8.4	6.0	2.4	3.2	2.3	0.8	7.9	5.9	2.0
2008	7.1	5.2	1.8	2.6	2.1	0.6	6.6	5.2	1.4
2009	6.6	4.8	1.8	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.4	4.8	1.5
2010	6.0	4.4	1.7	2.4	1.9	0.5	5.9	4.7	1.2
2011	6.9	5.3	1.6	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.1	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	6.3	4.9	1.4	2.9	2.3	0.5	7.1	5.8	1.3
2002	6.2	4.6	1.6	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.1	4.9	1.2
2003	6.5	4.8	1.7	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.5	1.5
2004	6.3	4.8	1.5	2.5	2.0	0.5	6.3	5.1	1.2
2005	6.3	4.8	1.6	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.2	4.8	1.4
2006	7.3	5.4	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.2	1.4
2007	7.7	5.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.2	5.4	1.8
2008	6.9	5.0	1.8	2.6	2.0	0.5	6.4	5.0	1.4
2009	6.1	4.3	1.8	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.1	4.5	1.6
2010	5.7	4.2	1.6	2.3	1.9	0.5	5.9	4.7	1.1
2011	6.9	5.5	1.4	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.5	5.3	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	7.4	5.9	F	2.5	2.1	F	6.4	5.2	F
2002	7.0	5.4	1.6	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.8	5.5	1.3
2003	7.3	5.2	2.1	2.6	1.9	0.8	6.6	4.7	1.9
2004	7.2	5.6	1.6	2.8	2.1	0.6	6.9	5.3	1.6
2005	8.1	6.2	1.9	2.7	2.2	0.6	6.8	5.4	1.4
2006	7.8	6.1	1.7	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.6	6.0	1.7
2007	9.5	7.1	2.4	3.6	2.6	0.9	8.9	6.6	2.4
2008	7.4	5.6	1.8	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.9	5.4	1.5
2009	7.2	5.5	1.7	2.7	2.2	0.6	6.8	5.4	1.4
2010	6.5	4.7	1.8	2.4	1.9	0.6	6.1	4.7	1.4
2011	6.8	4.9	1.9	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.5	4.7	1.7

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 7-2
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and age group — 20 to 24 years

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.9	5.2	1.7	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.5	1.5
2002	7.5	5.7	1.8	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.1	5.7	1.4
2003	6.9	5.1	1.7	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.8	5.4	1.5
2004	6.6	4.5	2.1	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.4	4.7	1.7
2005	7.3	5.4	1.9	2.8	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.7	1.4
2006	7.6	5.5	2.1	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.6	5.8	1.8
2007	8.0	5.9	2.1	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.0	1.5
2008	7.9	5.8	2.1	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.7	1.6
2009	6.8	5.0	1.8	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.9	5.4	1.5
2010	6.5	4.5	1.9	2.4	1.8	0.5	6.0	4.6	1.4
2011	6.4	4.7	1.7	2.4	1.8	0.5	5.9	4.6	1.3
Males ¹									
2001	6.3	4.8	1.5	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.5	5.2	1.3
2002	7.0	5.3	1.7	2.8	2.2	0.5	6.9	5.6	1.3
2003	6.4	4.6	1.7	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.2	1.5
2004	6.2	4.2	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.6	5.9	4.4	1.5
2005	6.9	5.1	1.8	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.7	5.2	1.4
2006	7.1	5.3	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.7	1.6
2007	7.2	5.3	1.9	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.0	5.7	1.3
2008	7.3	5.4	1.9	2.8	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.7	1.4
2009	6.0	4.3	1.7	2.5	1.9	0.6	6.4	4.8	1.5
2010	5.9	4.0	1.8	2.2	1.7	0.5	5.5	4.2	1.3
2011	6.0	4.3	1.6	2.2	1.7	0.5	5.5	4.3	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	7.7	5.8	1.9	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.8	6.0	1.9
2002	8.2	6.3	2.0	2.9	2.4	0.6	7.3	5.9	1.4
2003	7.6	5.8	1.8	2.8	2.3	0.6	7.0	5.6	1.4
2004	7.2	5.0	2.2	2.8	2.1	0.8	7.1	5.2	1.9
2005	7.8	5.9	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.3	1.5
2006	8.2	5.9	2.3	3.2	2.3	0.9	8.0	5.8	2.2
2007	9.2	6.7	2.5	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.3	6.5	1.8
2008	8.8	6.4	2.4	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.6	5.8	1.9
2009	7.9	6.0	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.5
2010	7.3	5.2	2.1	2.7	2.1	0.6	6.6	5.1	1.5
2011	7.0	5.1	1.9	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.5	5.1	1.5

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 7-3
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and age group — 25 to 34 years

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.0	4.9	2.0	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.3	5.5	1.8
2002	8.0	5.4	2.6	3.4	2.5	0.9	8.4	6.2	2.2
2003	7.8	5.4	2.4	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.6	6.5	2.1
2004	7.8	5.3	2.5	3.2	2.4	0.8	8.1	6.1	2.0
2005	8.8	6.0	2.7	3.6	2.7	0.9	9.1	6.8	2.3
2006	8.6	5.8	2.8	3.6	2.5	1.1	9.1	6.4	2.7
2007	8.9	6.0	2.8	3.5	2.6	0.8	8.7	6.6	2.1
2008	8.5	5.7	2.8	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.4	2.1
2009	8.1	5.7	2.4	3.4	2.6	0.7	8.4	6.6	1.8
2010	7.9	5.3	2.6	3.0	2.3	0.8	7.6	5.7	1.9
2011	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.1	2.4	0.7	7.8	6.1	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	6.0	4.2	1.8	2.6	1.9	0.6	6.4	4.9	1.6
2002	7.0	4.7	2.3	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.5	5.5	2.1
2003	6.9	4.7	2.2	3.2	2.3	0.8	7.9	5.9	2.1
2004	6.7	4.3	2.4	2.8	2.0	0.8	7.0	4.9	2.1
2005	7.4	5.0	2.4	3.1	2.3	0.9	7.9	5.7	2.2
2006	7.5	5.0	2.5	3.2	2.2	1.0	8.0	5.5	2.6
2007	7.3	4.7	2.5	2.8	2.0	0.8	7.1	5.1	2.0
2008	6.7	4.4	2.3	2.6	1.9	0.7	6.5	4.8	1.7
2009	6.8	4.8	2.1	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.4	1.6
2010	6.4	4.2	2.2	2.4	1.7	0.6	5.9	4.3	1.6
2011	6.6	4.6	2.0	2.5	2.0	0.6	6.3	5.0	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.4	6.0	2.4	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.6	6.5	2.1
2002	9.4	6.5	2.9	3.8	2.9	1.0	9.6	7.2	2.4
2003	9.1	6.4	2.6	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.4	2.1
2004	9.2	6.6	2.5	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.8	1.9
2005	10.7	7.5	3.2	4.4	3.4	0.9	10.9	8.6	2.3
2006	10.2	6.9	3.2	4.2	3.1	1.2	10.6	7.6	3.0
2007	11.0	7.8	3.2	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.7	2.3
2008	10.9	7.5	3.4	4.5	3.5	1.0	11.3	8.7	2.6
2009	9.8	7.0	2.8	4.2	3.3	0.8	10.4	8.3	2.1
2010	9.9	6.7	3.2	4.0	3.0	0.9	9.9	7.6	2.4
2011	9.9	6.8	3.1	4.0	3.1	0.9	10.0	7.6	2.3

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 7-4
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and age group — 35 to 44 years

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.1	5.2	1.9	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.2	1.5
2002	7.9	5.6	2.3	3.6	3.0	0.7	9.1	7.4	1.7
2003	7.7	5.4	2.3	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.3	7.5	1.8
2004	7.9	5.5	2.4	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.4	7.5	1.9
2005	8.5	6.0	2.6	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.8	7.8	2.0
2006	8.5	5.7	2.8	3.9	2.9	1.0	9.8	7.3	2.5
2007	8.8	6.1	2.7	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.7	2.0
2008	8.7	5.9	2.8	3.8	2.9	0.8	9.4	7.4	2.0
2009	8.4	5.9	2.6	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.6	1.9
2010	8.2	5.6	2.7	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.7	6.8	2.0
2011	8.3	5.6	2.6	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	7.0	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	6.1	4.5	1.6	3.1	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.4	1.3
2002	6.7	4.6	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.2	1.5
2003	6.4	4.5	1.9	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.4	1.5
2004	6.7	4.6	2.1	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.2	1.7
2005	7.3	5.0	2.3	3.4	2.6	0.7	8.4	6.6	1.8
2006	7.2	4.8	2.4	3.4	2.5	0.9	8.4	6.2	2.2
2007	7.2	4.9	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.1	1.8
2008	7.3	4.9	2.4	3.0	2.4	0.7	7.6	5.9	1.7
2009	7.1	4.9	2.2	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.3	1.7
2010	6.8	4.6	2.2	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
2011	6.9	4.7	2.2	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.1	5.7	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	8.4	6.2	2.2	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.4	1.8
2002	9.5	6.8	2.7	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	9.0	2.0
2003	9.3	6.6	2.7	4.5	3.6	0.9	11.3	9.1	2.2
2004	9.4	6.7	2.7	4.6	3.7	0.8	11.4	9.3	2.1
2005	10.1	7.1	2.9	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.8	9.5	2.3
2006	10.1	6.9	3.2	4.7	3.5	1.1	11.6	8.8	2.9
2007	10.7	7.5	3.1	4.9	4.0	0.9	12.2	9.9	2.3
2008	10.6	7.3	3.4	4.7	3.7	1.0	11.8	9.3	2.5
2009	10.1	7.0	3.1	4.6	3.7	0.9	11.5	9.2	2.3
2010	10.0	6.8	3.2	4.3	3.3	1.0	10.7	8.2	2.5
2011	9.9	6.8	3.1	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.7	2.3

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 7-5
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and age group — 45 to 54 years

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.0	5.5	1.5	3.7	3.2	0.5	9.3	8.1	1.3
2002	7.6	5.7	1.9	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
2003	7.1	5.6	1.6	3.8	3.3	0.5	9.6	8.3	1.3
2004	7.5	5.7	1.8	4.0	3.4	0.6	9.9	8.5	1.5
2005	7.9	5.9	2.0	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.5	1.6
2006	7.8	5.8	2.0	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.6
2007	8.5	6.3	2.2	4.3	3.7	0.7	10.9	9.2	1.6
2008	8.3	6.2	2.2	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.8	1.7
2009	7.8	5.9	1.9	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.1	8.6	1.5
2010	7.9	5.9	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.8	8.4	1.5
2011	8.1	6.1	2.0	4.1	3.5	0.6	10.3	8.8	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	6.0	4.7	1.4	3.2	2.8	0.4	8.1	7.1	1.0
2002	6.4	4.7	1.7	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.3	6.9	1.4
2003	6.0	4.6	1.4	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.2	7.0	1.2
2004	6.5	4.8	1.7	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.8	7.5	1.3
2005	7.0	5.2	1.8	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.0	7.7	1.3
2006	6.6	4.8	1.8	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.3	1.4
2007	7.2	5.2	1.9	3.7	3.1	0.5	9.2	7.8	1.4
2008	7.3	5.3	2.0	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.8	1.4
2009	6.5	4.8	1.7	3.4	2.8	0.5	8.4	7.1	1.3
2010	6.4	4.7	1.7	3.2	2.7	0.5	8.0	6.7	1.2
2011	6.9	5.1	1.8	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.4	7.2	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	8.2	6.5	1.7	4.4	3.7	0.6	10.9	9.4	1.5
2002	9.1	6.9	2.1	4.6	4.0	0.7	11.6	10.0	1.6
2003	8.4	6.7	1.8	4.6	3.9	0.6	11.4	9.8	1.6
2004	8.7	6.7	2.0	4.5	3.9	0.7	11.4	9.7	1.7
2005	9.0	6.8	2.2	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.3	9.5	1.8
2006	9.1	6.9	2.2	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	10.1	1.9
2007	10.0	7.5	2.5	5.2	4.4	0.8	12.9	10.9	2.0
2008	9.5	7.2	2.3	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.1	10.1	2.0
2009	9.3	7.1	2.2	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.1	10.3	1.8
2010	9.5	7.2	2.3	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.1	10.3	1.8
2011	9.5	7.3	2.2	5.0	4.3	0.7	12.6	10.9	1.7

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 7-6
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and age group — 55 to 64 years

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.4	6.0	1.4	4.5	4.0	0.5	11.3	10.1	1.3
2002	8.0	6.4	1.6	4.9	4.3	0.5	12.1	10.8	1.3
2003	8.3	6.6	1.7	5.0	4.4	0.6	12.5	11.0	1.5
2004	8.2	6.6	1.6	5.0	4.4	0.6	12.5	11.1	1.4
2005	8.5	6.6	1.9	5.0	4.3	0.6	12.4	10.8	1.6
2006	8.5	6.7	1.8	5.0	4.3	0.7	12.4	10.8	1.7
2007	8.9	7.0	1.9	5.2	4.5	0.6	12.9	11.3	1.6
2008	9.4	7.3	2.1	5.4	4.8	0.6	13.6	12.0	1.6
2009	8.7	6.6	2.1	5.0	4.3	0.7	12.4	10.7	1.8
2010	9.0	7.0	2.0	5.1	4.5	0.6	12.8	11.2	1.6
2011	9.4	7.3	2.1	5.3	4.6	0.7	13.2	11.5	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	6.9	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	0.4	11.2	10.1	1.1
2002	7.0	5.7	1.3	4.4	4.0	0.4	11.0	9.9	1.1
2003	7.2	5.7	1.5	4.4	3.9	0.5	10.9	9.7	1.2
2004	7.1	5.6	1.5	4.4	3.9	0.5	11.0	9.7	1.3
2005	7.6	5.9	1.7	4.6	4.1	0.5	11.5	10.1	1.3
2006	7.8	6.1	1.7	4.8	4.2	0.6	11.9	10.4	1.5
2007	7.9	6.2	1.6	4.6	4.1	0.5	11.5	10.3	1.2
2008	8.2	6.2	2.0	4.7	4.2	0.6	11.8	10.4	1.4
2009	7.5	5.7	1.7	4.4	3.9	0.5	11.1	9.7	1.3
2010	8.0	6.3	1.7	4.7	4.3	0.5	11.9	10.6	1.2
2011	8.0	6.0	2.0	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.2	9.7	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	8.3	6.6	1.7	4.7	4.0	0.6	11.6	10.1	1.6
2002	9.5	7.5	1.9	5.6	4.9	0.7	14.0	12.2	1.8
2003	9.9	7.9	2.0	6.0	5.2	0.8	15.0	13.1	1.9
2004	9.7	8.0	1.7	5.9	5.3	0.6	14.8	13.2	1.6
2005	9.7	7.6	2.1	5.5	4.8	0.8	13.8	11.9	1.9
2006	9.5	7.4	2.1	5.3	4.5	0.8	13.2	11.3	1.9
2007	10.2	8.0	2.2	5.9	5.1	0.8	14.9	12.8	2.1
2008	10.8	8.6	2.2	6.4	5.6	0.7	15.9	14.1	1.8
2009	10.1	7.6	2.5	5.7	4.7	0.9	14.2	11.9	2.3
2010	10.1	7.8	2.3	5.6	4.8	0.8	14.1	12.0	2.1
2011	11.2	8.8	2.4	6.3	5.5	0.8	15.8	13.8	2.0

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 7-7
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and age group — 65 years and over

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	5.6	3.7	F	3.8	2.6	F	9.6	6.4	F
2002	6.6	4.1	F	3.7	2.6	F	9.1	6.6	F
2003	5.5	3.5	F	3.0	2.3	F	7.6	5.7	F
2004	5.8	4.6	F	3.5	2.9	F	8.7	7.3	F
2005	6.5	4.3	2.2	3.5	2.9	0.7	8.8	7.1	1.7
2006	5.7	4.3	F	3.6	3.0	F	9.0	7.6	F
2007	7.6	5.8	1.8	4.3	3.6	0.6	10.6	9.1	1.6
2008	7.8	5.6	2.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.2	2.0
2009	7.7	5.9	1.8	4.0	3.6	0.4	10.0	9.0	1.0
2010	8.0	5.9	2.1	5.1	4.2	0.9	12.6	10.5	2.1
2011	6.9	5.2	1.8	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.5	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	5.5	F	F	3.9	F	F	9.8	F	F
2002	6.7	4.1	F	3.6	2.6	F	9.1	6.6	F
2003	5.3	3.6	F	3.1	2.4	F	7.7	6.1	F
2004	5.7	4.6	F	3.2	2.7	F	7.9	6.7	F
2005	6.8	4.4	F	3.9	3.2	F	9.7	8.0	F
2006	5.6	4.3	F	3.5	3.0	F	8.7	7.5	F
2007	6.4	5.0	F	3.6	3.1	F	9.1	7.7	F
2008	8.0	5.8	2.2	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	9.9	2.0
2009	7.1	5.3	1.8	3.8	3.4	0.4	9.4	8.5	1.0
2010	8.0	5.9	2.1	5.2	4.3	0.9	13.1	10.8	2.3
2011	6.9	5.1	1.8	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.8	1.8
Females ¹									
2001	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2002	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2003	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2004	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
2005	6.0	F	F	2.8	F	F	7.1	F	F
2006	5.9	F	F	3.8	F	F	9.6	F	F
2007	9.8	7.3	F	5.5	4.7	F	13.8	11.8	F
2008	7.3	5.1	F	4.0	3.1	F	9.9	7.8	F
2009	8.9	7.2	F	4.5	4.1	F	11.3	10.2	F
2010	8.0	6.0	F	4.7	4.0	F	11.8	9.9	F
2011	7.0	5.3	F	3.8	3.3	F	9.6	8.1	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 8-1
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and presence of children — With children

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.5	5.3	2.2	3.6	2.8	0.7	9.0	7.1	1.9
2002	8.3	5.5	2.8	3.9	2.9	0.9	9.7	7.3	2.3
2003	7.9	5.4	2.6	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.7	7.4	2.2
2004	8.2	5.5	2.7	3.9	3.0	0.9	9.9	7.6	2.3
2005	8.7	5.8	2.9	4.0	3.0	1.0	10.0	7.6	2.4
2006	8.7	5.6	3.1	4.1	2.9	1.2	10.3	7.3	3.0
2007	9.0	6.0	3.0	4.1	3.2	0.9	10.1	7.9	2.2
2008	9.1	6.0	3.1	4.0	3.2	0.9	10.1	7.9	2.2
2009	8.7	5.9	2.8	4.0	3.1	0.8	10.0	7.8	2.1
2010	8.4	5.5	2.9	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.1	7.0	2.1
2011	8.6	5.7	2.9	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.4	7.4	2.1
Males ¹									
2001	6.2	4.3	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
2002	6.8	4.5	2.4	3.3	2.4	0.8	8.1	6.1	2.1
2003	6.6	4.3	2.3	3.3	2.4	0.8	8.2	6.1	2.1
2004	6.7	4.3	2.5	3.2	2.4	0.9	8.1	5.9	2.2
2005	7.3	4.7	2.6	3.4	2.5	0.9	8.4	6.2	2.2
2006	7.2	4.5	2.8	3.4	2.4	1.1	8.6	5.9	2.7
2007	7.2	4.7	2.5	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.2	1.8
2008	7.3	4.8	2.6	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.3	1.8
2009	7.0	4.7	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.0	6.3	1.8
2010	6.7	4.4	2.3	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.1	5.5	1.6
2011	7.0	4.7	2.4	3.0	2.3	0.6	7.4	5.8	1.6
Females ¹									
2001	9.1	6.4	2.7	4.3	3.4	0.9	10.7	8.5	2.2
2002	10.1	6.8	3.3	4.7	3.6	1.1	11.8	9.1	2.7
2003	9.6	6.7	2.9	4.7	3.7	1.0	11.7	9.2	2.5
2004	10.0	7.0	3.0	4.9	3.9	1.0	12.2	9.8	2.4
2005	10.5	7.2	3.3	4.9	3.8	1.1	12.1	9.5	2.7
2006	10.6	6.9	3.6	5.0	3.7	1.3	12.5	9.2	3.3
2007	11.2	7.6	3.6	5.2	4.1	1.1	12.9	10.2	2.7
2008	11.2	7.5	3.7	5.1	4.0	1.1	12.8	10.0	2.8
2009	10.6	7.2	3.4	5.0	3.9	1.0	12.4	9.8	2.6
2010	10.4	6.9	3.5	4.7	3.6	1.1	11.6	8.9	2.7
2011	10.5	7.0	3.5	4.8	3.8	1.1	12.1	9.4	2.6

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 8-2
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and presence of children — Preschoolers, under 5 years

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.7	5.3	3.4	3.9	2.5	1.4	9.7	6.3	3.4
2002	9.8	5.6	4.2	4.4	2.7	1.8	11.1	6.7	4.4
2003	9.3	5.2	4.1	4.3	2.6	1.7	10.8	6.5	4.3
2004	9.3	5.2	4.2	4.1	2.4	1.7	10.4	6.0	4.4
2005	10.0	5.6	4.4	4.4	2.6	1.8	11.0	6.5	4.4
2006	10.7	5.8	5.0	4.9	2.7	2.3	12.4	6.6	5.7
2007	10.4	6.0	4.4	4.2	2.8	1.4	10.4	7.0	3.4
2008	10.7	6.2	4.4	4.4	3.0	1.4	11.1	7.5	3.6
2009	9.7	5.8	3.8	4.1	2.8	1.2	10.1	7.0	3.1
2010	9.7	5.5	4.2	3.8	2.5	1.3	9.5	6.3	3.1
2011	9.5	5.5	4.0	3.8	2.5	1.2	9.4	6.4	3.0
Males ¹									
2001	7.3	4.4	2.9	3.3	2.2	1.1	8.3	5.5	2.9
2002	8.3	4.7	3.7	3.8	2.2	1.6	9.5	5.6	4.0
2003	7.9	4.4	3.6	3.9	2.2	1.6	9.7	5.6	4.1
2004	7.9	4.1	3.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	8.6	4.4	4.3
2005	8.4	4.6	3.8	3.7	2.0	1.6	9.2	5.1	4.1
2006	9.2	4.8	4.4	4.3	2.1	2.2	10.8	5.3	5.4
2007	8.4	4.9	3.5	3.3	2.2	1.1	8.2	5.5	2.7
2008	8.7	5.1	3.6	3.4	2.3	1.1	8.5	5.8	2.7
2009	7.7	4.6	3.1	3.1	2.1	1.0	7.8	5.4	2.4
2010	7.8	4.5	3.3	2.9	2.0	0.9	7.2	4.9	2.3
2011	7.6	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.0	0.9	7.2	5.0	2.2
Females ¹									
2001	11.4	6.9	4.5	5.0	3.2	1.8	12.5	8.0	4.5
2002	12.5	7.3	5.2	5.7	3.6	2.1	14.3	9.1	5.2
2003	11.8	6.7	5.1	5.2	3.3	1.9	13.1	8.3	4.8
2004	12.0	7.2	4.8	5.5	3.7	1.8	13.9	9.3	4.5
2005	13.0	7.5	5.6	5.8	3.7	2.1	14.5	9.4	5.1
2006	13.6	7.6	6.0	6.2	3.7	2.5	15.5	9.3	6.3
2007	14.0	8.2	5.8	5.9	4.0	1.9	14.8	10.0	4.8
2008	14.3	8.4	5.9	6.5	4.3	2.1	16.2	10.8	5.4
2009	13.2	8.0	5.1	5.9	4.1	1.8	14.7	10.3	4.4
2010	13.1	7.3	5.8	5.5	3.6	1.9	13.8	9.0	4.8
2011	12.8	7.2	5.7	5.4	3.5	1.9	13.5	8.9	4.7

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 8-3
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and presence of children — Children 5-12 years

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.2	5.1	2.1	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.3	6.9	1.4
2002	8.0	5.4	2.6	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	7.0	1.7
2003	8.1	5.6	2.5	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.3	7.7	1.7
2004	8.3	5.6	2.6	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.7
2005	8.7	5.9	2.8	3.9	3.1	0.7	9.6	7.8	1.8
2006	8.5	5.5	2.9	3.7	2.8	0.9	9.3	7.1	2.2
2007	8.8	5.8	3.0	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.4	7.3	2.0
2008	8.8	5.8	3.0	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.4	7.4	2.0
2009	8.9	6.0	2.9	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.8	1.9
2010	8.3	5.5	2.7	3.5	2.7	0.7	8.7	6.9	1.8
2011	8.6	5.7	2.9	3.7	2.9	0.7	9.1	7.3	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	5.9	4.3	1.6	2.9	2.4	0.4	7.1	6.1	1.0
2002	6.2	4.3	1.9	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.8	5.5	1.2
2003	6.4	4.4	2.0	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.1	1.3
2004	6.5	4.3	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.0	1.4
2005	6.8	4.5	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.1	1.4
2006	6.6	4.4	2.3	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.4	5.7	1.7
2007	6.6	4.2	2.4	2.7	2.1	0.7	6.9	5.2	1.6
2008	6.7	4.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.2	5.6	1.6
2009	6.9	4.7	2.3	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.6	6.1	1.6
2010	6.6	4.4	2.2	2.7	2.2	0.5	6.8	5.5	1.3
2011	7.1	4.7	2.3	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.4	6.0	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.9	6.2	2.7	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.8
2002	10.2	6.8	3.4	4.5	3.6	0.9	11.3	9.0	2.3
2003	10.1	7.0	3.0	4.8	3.9	0.9	11.9	9.8	2.2
2004	10.3	7.2	3.2	4.8	3.9	0.8	11.9	9.8	2.1
2005	10.9	7.6	3.4	4.9	4.0	0.9	12.3	10.0	2.3
2006	10.6	6.9	3.7	4.7	3.5	1.2	11.8	8.8	2.9
2007	11.1	7.6	3.6	4.9	3.9	1.0	12.4	9.8	2.5
2008	11.2	7.5	3.8	4.8	3.9	1.0	12.1	9.7	2.4
2009	11.1	7.5	3.6	4.8	3.9	0.9	12.1	9.8	2.3
2010	10.1	6.8	3.4	4.4	3.4	1.0	10.9	8.5	2.4
2011	10.3	6.7	3.6	4.5	3.5	1.0	11.2	8.8	2.4

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 8-4
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and presence of children — Children 13 years and over

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.9	5.4	1.5	3.6	3.1	0.5	9.0	7.9	1.2
2002	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	8.0	1.4
2003	6.9	5.3	1.6	3.7	3.1	0.5	9.2	7.8	1.4
2004	7.4	5.6	1.8	4.0	3.4	0.6	9.9	8.5	1.4
2005	7.7	5.8	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.6	8.1	1.5
2006	7.6	5.5	2.1	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.6	7.9	1.7
2007	8.3	6.2	2.1	4.3	3.6	0.6	10.6	9.1	1.5
2008	8.1	6.0	2.1	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.5	1.5
2009	7.7	5.8	2.0	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.1	8.5	1.6
2010	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.7	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.6
2011	7.9	5.9	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	5.7	4.4	1.3	3.1	2.7	0.4	7.7	6.8	0.9
2002	6.1	4.5	1.6	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.2	7.0	1.2
2003	5.6	4.2	1.4	3.1	2.6	0.4	7.7	6.6	1.1
2004	5.9	4.4	1.5	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.2	7.1	1.2
2005	6.7	4.9	1.8	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.6	7.3	1.4
2006	6.1	4.3	1.7	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.9	6.6	1.3
2007	6.8	5.0	1.7	3.5	3.1	0.5	8.9	7.7	1.2
2008	6.7	4.9	1.8	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.4	7.2	1.2
2009	6.5	4.9	1.6	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.6	7.3	1.3
2010	5.9	4.3	1.6	2.9	2.4	0.5	7.3	6.0	1.3
2011	6.4	4.6	1.8	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.3	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	8.2	6.4	1.8	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.5	9.1	1.4
2002	8.8	6.6	2.2	4.4	3.7	0.7	10.9	9.2	1.7
2003	8.2	6.4	1.9	4.4	3.7	0.7	10.9	9.2	1.7
2004	8.9	6.8	2.1	4.7	4.0	0.7	11.8	10.1	1.7
2005	8.8	6.7	2.1	4.3	3.7	0.7	10.8	9.1	1.7
2006	9.1	6.7	2.4	4.6	3.8	0.9	11.6	9.4	2.2
2007	9.8	7.3	2.5	5.0	4.3	0.8	12.5	10.6	1.9
2008	9.6	7.1	2.5	4.7	3.9	0.7	11.7	9.8	1.9
2009	8.9	6.6	2.3	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.5	9.7	1.9
2010	9.2	6.8	2.4	4.4	3.7	0.8	11.1	9.2	1.9
2011	9.4	7.1	2.3	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.0	10.2	1.8

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 8-5
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and presence of children — Without children

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.7	5.3	1.4	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.2	7.0	1.2
2002	7.4	5.7	1.7	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.7	7.4	1.3
2003	7.2	5.6	1.6	3.6	3.0	0.5	8.9	7.6	1.3
2004	7.2	5.5	1.7	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.7	7.4	1.3
2005	7.9	6.1	1.9	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.4	8.0	1.4
2006	7.8	6.0	1.8	3.8	3.1	0.6	9.4	7.8	1.5
2007	8.4	6.4	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.8	8.2	1.6
2008	8.2	6.1	2.0	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	7.9	1.6
2009	7.6	5.8	1.8	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.7	1.4
2010	7.7	5.8	1.9	3.6	3.1	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.4
2011	7.8	6.0	1.8	3.7	3.1	0.5	9.2	7.9	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	6.1	4.7	1.3	3.0	2.6	0.4	7.6	6.5	1.1
2002	6.6	5.0	1.6	3.2	2.7	0.5	7.9	6.7	1.2
2003	6.4	5.0	1.5	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.1	7.0	1.2
2004	6.6	4.9	1.7	3.2	2.7	0.5	8.0	6.7	1.2
2005	7.2	5.5	1.7	3.5	2.9	0.5	8.7	7.4	1.3
2006	7.1	5.4	1.7	3.5	2.9	0.5	8.7	7.3	1.4
2007	7.3	5.5	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.6	8.6	7.2	1.4
2008	7.2	5.3	1.9	3.3	2.8	0.6	8.3	6.9	1.4
2009	6.7	5.0	1.7	3.2	2.7	0.5	8.1	6.8	1.3
2010	6.7	4.9	1.7	3.2	2.7	0.5	8.0	6.7	1.3
2011	6.8	5.1	1.7	3.2	2.7	0.5	7.9	6.7	1.2
Females ¹									
2001	7.5	6.0	1.5	3.6	3.1	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.4
2002	8.5	6.7	1.8	3.9	3.4	0.5	9.8	8.5	1.3
2003	8.3	6.5	1.7	4.0	3.4	0.6	10.0	8.5	1.4
2004	8.1	6.3	1.8	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.8	8.4	1.5
2005	9.0	6.9	2.0	4.2	3.6	0.6	10.5	8.9	1.6
2006	8.8	6.8	2.0	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.4	8.6	1.8
2007	9.7	7.5	2.2	4.5	3.9	0.7	11.4	9.6	1.7
2008	9.4	7.2	2.2	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.3	1.8
2009	8.8	6.8	2.0	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.6	9.0	1.6
2010	9.0	6.8	2.1	4.2	3.6	0.7	10.5	8.9	1.7
2011	9.0	7.1	2.0	4.4	3.8	0.6	11.0	9.4	1.6

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 9-1
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and education — Less than grade 9

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.7	6.2	1.6	4.7	4.2	0.5	11.9	10.6	1.3
2002	7.9	6.1	1.7	4.7	4.0	0.7	11.7	10.0	1.6
2003	8.6	6.8	1.8	5.2	4.7	0.5	13.0	11.7	1.3
2004	8.7	6.7	2.0	5.1	4.5	0.6	12.8	11.2	1.6
2005	8.1	6.3	1.9	4.6	3.9	0.6	11.4	9.8	1.6
2006	7.4	5.9	1.5	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.7	9.2	1.5
2007	9.1	7.1	2.0	5.5	4.8	0.7	13.7	12.0	1.7
2008	9.1	7.1	2.0	5.5	4.8	0.7	13.8	12.0	1.8
2009	7.4	5.6	1.7	4.2	3.7	0.5	10.5	9.2	1.3
2010	9.0	7.0	2.0	5.4	4.7	0.7	13.5	11.8	1.8
2011	8.2	6.3	1.8	4.4	3.9	0.5	11.1	9.8	1.3
Males ¹									
2001	7.5	6.0	1.5	4.7	4.2	0.6	11.8	10.4	1.4
2002	7.2	5.6	1.6	4.4	3.7	0.6	10.9	9.3	1.6
2003	7.6	6.0	1.6	4.6	4.1	0.5	11.4	10.2	1.2
2004	7.7	5.7	2.0	4.4	3.8	0.6	11.1	9.5	1.6
2005	7.7	5.9	1.8	4.5	3.9	0.6	11.4	9.9	1.5
2006	6.9	5.5	1.4	4.0	3.5	0.5	10.1	8.8	1.3
2007	8.9	6.8	2.1	5.2	4.5	0.7	13.0	11.3	1.7
2008	8.7	6.9	1.8	5.0	4.5	0.5	12.6	11.3	1.3
2009	7.4	5.8	1.6	4.2	3.8	0.4	10.6	9.5	1.1
2010	8.8	6.9	1.9	5.4	4.8	0.7	13.6	11.9	1.6
2011	7.4	5.7	1.7	4.0	3.5	0.5	10.0	8.7	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	8.3	6.6	1.7	4.8	4.4	0.4	12.0	11.0	1.1
2002	9.3	7.2	2.1	5.3	4.6	0.7	13.3	11.6	1.7
2003	10.4	8.3	2.1	6.5	5.9	0.6	16.3	14.7	1.5
2004	10.5	8.6	2.0	6.4	5.8	0.7	16.1	14.4	1.7
2005	8.8	6.9	1.9	4.6	3.9	0.8	11.6	9.7	1.9
2006	8.2	6.5	1.7	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	10.1	1.9
2007	9.6	7.6	1.9	6.1	5.4	0.7	15.1	13.4	1.7
2008	10.1	7.5	2.6	6.5	5.4	1.1	16.3	13.5	2.8
2009	7.3	5.3	2.0	4.1	3.5	0.7	10.3	8.6	1.7
2010	9.4	7.2	F	5.4	4.6	F	13.5	11.5	F
2011	9.8	7.8	F	5.5	5.0	F	13.7	12.5	F

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 9-2
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and education — Some secondary

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	8.0	6.4	1.6	4.6	4.0	0.6	11.4	9.9	1.5
2002	8.5	6.5	2.0	4.4	3.8	0.6	11.1	9.5	1.6
2003	8.5	6.4	2.1	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.2	9.5	1.7
2004	8.6	6.6	2.0	4.6	4.0	0.7	11.6	9.9	1.7
2005	9.0	6.8	2.3	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.1	10.2	2.0
2006	9.5	7.1	2.3	5.1	4.2	0.9	12.7	10.5	2.2
2007	9.9	7.5	2.4	5.1	4.3	0.8	12.9	10.9	2.0
2008	9.9	7.3	2.6	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.6	10.5	2.1
2009	8.9	6.7	2.2	4.9	4.1	0.7	12.1	10.3	1.8
2010	8.5	6.3	2.2	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.3	1.7
2011	9.1	6.9	2.2	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.0	10.2	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	7.2	5.7	1.5	4.2	3.6	0.5	10.4	9.1	1.3
2002	8.0	6.2	1.7	4.3	3.7	0.5	10.6	9.3	1.4
2003	7.8	5.9	1.9	4.1	3.6	0.6	10.4	8.9	1.5
2004	7.9	6.1	1.8	4.3	3.7	0.6	10.7	9.2	1.6
2005	8.3	6.1	2.3	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	9.0	2.0
2006	8.7	6.5	2.1	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.7	9.7	2.0
2007	8.8	6.7	2.1	4.7	4.0	0.7	11.8	9.9	1.8
2008	8.7	6.4	2.3	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.7	1.8
2009	7.7	5.6	2.0	4.2	3.5	0.6	10.4	8.8	1.6
2010	7.7	5.7	2.0	4.0	3.3	0.6	9.9	8.3	1.6
2011	8.4	6.3	2.1	4.5	3.8	0.6	11.2	9.6	1.6
Females ¹									
2001	9.4	7.5	1.9	5.4	4.7	0.7	13.5	11.6	1.9
2002	9.7	7.1	2.6	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.1	10.0	2.1
2003	9.9	7.4	2.5	5.2	4.4	0.9	13.1	10.9	2.2
2004	9.9	7.5	2.5	5.4	4.6	0.8	13.6	11.5	2.1
2005	10.5	8.2	2.3	5.9	5.1	0.8	14.7	12.7	2.0
2006	10.9	8.2	2.8	5.9	4.8	1.1	14.8	12.0	2.8
2007	11.9	8.9	3.0	6.0	5.1	0.9	15.1	12.8	2.3
2008	12.2	9.1	3.1	6.7	5.7	1.1	16.9	14.1	2.7
2009	11.3	8.7	2.6	6.4	5.5	0.9	15.9	13.7	2.2
2010	10.2	7.6	2.6	5.4	4.6	0.8	13.4	11.4	2.0
2011	10.5	8.1	2.4	5.5	4.6	0.9	13.7	11.5	2.2

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 9-3
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and education — High school graduation

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.3	5.5	1.8	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.9	7.4	1.5
2002	7.8	5.8	2.0	3.8	3.2	0.7	9.6	7.9	1.7
2003	7.5	5.7	1.8	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	8.0	1.5
2004	7.5	5.5	2.0	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.7	1.6
2005	8.0	5.9	2.1	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	7.9	1.6
2006	8.0	5.8	2.3	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.6	2.0
2007	8.3	6.0	2.3	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.6	7.8	1.8
2008	8.3	6.0	2.3	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.8
2009	7.7	5.7	2.0	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.8	1.7
2010	7.8	5.8	2.0	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.6	8.0	1.6
2011	8.0	6.0	2.0	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.2	1.5
Males ¹									
2001	6.5	4.9	1.6	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.2	6.9	1.3
2002	6.7	4.9	1.9	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.8	1.5
2003	6.7	5.0	1.6	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.3	1.4
2004	6.4	4.6	1.8	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.5	1.5
2005	7.1	5.4	1.7	3.5	2.9	0.5	8.7	7.3	1.4
2006	7.1	5.2	1.9	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	6.9	1.8
2007	7.1	5.1	2.0	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.7	1.6
2008	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.6
2009	6.7	5.0	1.7	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	7.0	1.5
2010	6.7	5.0	1.7	3.3	2.7	0.5	8.1	6.8	1.3
2011	6.9	5.2	1.7	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.3	7.0	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	8.3	6.2	2.1	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.8	8.0	1.8
2002	9.2	6.9	2.3	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.3	9.5	1.8
2003	8.6	6.5	2.0	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.9	1.6
2004	8.9	6.7	2.2	4.5	3.7	0.7	11.2	9.4	1.8
2005	9.2	6.7	2.5	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.7	2.0
2006	9.2	6.5	2.7	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.7	2.4
2007	9.8	7.1	2.6	4.6	3.7	0.8	11.4	9.3	2.1
2008	9.4	6.9	2.6	4.4	3.6	0.8	11.0	9.0	2.0
2009	8.9	6.5	2.4	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.8	8.9	1.9
2010	9.4	6.9	2.4	4.6	3.9	0.8	11.6	9.7	1.9
2011	9.5	7.0	2.5	4.7	4.0	0.8	11.8	9.9	1.9

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 9-4
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and education — Some postsecondary

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.2	5.3	1.9	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.5	1.5
2002	8.0	5.7	2.3	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.7	6.9	1.8
2003	8.0	5.7	2.3	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.6	7.5	2.1
2004	8.0	5.6	2.5	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.3	7.4	1.9
2005	8.6	6.2	2.4	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.6	1.9
2006	8.8	6.4	2.4	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.2	8.2	2.0
2007	9.1	6.6	2.4	4.0	3.3	0.7	10.0	8.1	1.8
2008	9.3	6.7	2.5	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.2	8.3	1.9
2009	8.5	6.1	2.4	3.8	3.0	0.7	9.5	7.6	1.9
2010	8.2	6.0	2.2	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	8.0	1.6
2011	8.2	6.2	2.0	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.4	8.0	1.4
Males ¹									
2001	6.5	4.8	1.8	3.0	2.5	0.6	7.6	6.2	1.4
2002	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.1	6.4	1.7
2003	6.8	5.0	1.8	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.4	6.7	1.7
2004	7.1	4.8	2.3	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.4	6.6	1.8
2005	7.4	5.2	2.2	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.3	1.8
2006	7.9	5.8	2.1	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.7	8.0	1.7
2007	7.6	5.6	2.1	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.9	1.7
2008	7.9	5.5	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.6	1.8
2009	7.3	5.2	2.1	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.3	1.5
2010	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.6	1.4
2011	7.0	5.2	1.8	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.7	6.5	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	8.1	6.0	2.1	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.6	7.0	1.6
2002	9.2	6.6	2.7	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.6	1.9
2003	9.5	6.6	2.9	4.5	3.4	1.0	11.1	8.6	2.5
2004	9.3	6.6	2.7	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.5	8.5	2.0
2005	10.1	7.5	2.6	4.6	3.8	0.9	11.6	9.4	2.1
2006	10.1	7.2	2.9	4.4	3.4	1.0	11.0	8.5	2.5
2007	10.9	8.0	2.9	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	9.9	2.1
2008	11.1	8.4	2.8	5.1	4.3	0.8	12.8	10.8	2.0
2009	10.2	7.2	2.9	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.7	9.4	2.3
2010	9.8	7.4	2.4	4.7	4.0	0.7	11.8	10.0	1.8
2011	9.8	7.4	2.3	4.7	4.1	0.7	11.8	10.1	1.7

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 9-5
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and education — Postsecondary certificate or diploma

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.3	5.4	1.9	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.5
2002	8.1	5.9	2.2	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.8	1.7
2003	7.8	5.7	2.1	3.9	3.2	0.7	9.6	7.9	1.8
2004	7.9	5.6	2.2	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.8	1.8
2005	8.7	6.3	2.4	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.4	8.5	1.9
2006	8.5	6.1	2.4	4.1	3.3	0.9	10.3	8.2	2.1
2007	9.2	6.6	2.5	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.8	8.9	1.9
2008	8.9	6.3	2.5	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.4	8.5	1.9
2009	8.5	6.3	2.3	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.4	8.6	1.7
2010	8.4	5.9	2.5	3.9	3.1	0.7	9.7	7.9	1.8
2011	8.4	6.1	2.3	4.0	3.3	0.7	9.9	8.2	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	6.1	4.5	1.6	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.6	6.3	1.3
2002	6.9	4.9	2.0	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.2	6.7	1.6
2003	6.6	4.8	1.9	3.4	2.7	0.6	8.4	6.8	1.6
2004	6.7	4.6	2.1	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.6	1.7
2005	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.2	1.7
2006	7.4	5.2	2.2	3.6	2.8	0.8	9.1	7.1	2.0
2007	7.7	5.4	2.2	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.4	1.6
2008	7.3	5.2	2.2	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	7.0	1.5
2009	7.2	5.2	2.0	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.7	7.2	1.5
2010	7.0	4.8	2.1	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.6	1.5
2011	7.0	5.0	2.0	3.2	2.6	0.6	8.0	6.6	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	8.7	6.5	2.1	4.2	3.4	0.7	10.4	8.6	1.8
2002	9.7	7.1	2.6	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.3	2.0
2003	9.3	6.9	2.4	4.5	3.7	0.8	11.3	9.3	2.0
2004	9.3	6.9	2.3	4.5	3.8	0.7	11.3	9.5	1.8
2005	10.4	7.6	2.8	4.9	4.1	0.9	12.4	10.2	2.1
2006	10.0	7.2	2.7	4.8	3.8	0.9	12.0	9.6	2.4
2007	11.0	8.0	3.0	5.3	4.4	0.9	13.2	10.9	2.3
2008	10.8	7.8	3.0	5.1	4.2	0.9	12.8	10.5	2.3
2009	10.1	7.5	2.6	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.5	10.5	2.0
2010	10.2	7.3	2.9	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.8	9.6	2.2
2011	10.1	7.4	2.7	4.9	4.1	0.8	12.4	10.3	2.1

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 9-6
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and education — University degree

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Both sexes ¹									
2001	5.8	4.1	1.6	2.4	1.8	0.6	6.0	4.5	1.5
2002	6.7	4.6	2.1	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.7	4.9	1.8
2003	6.4	4.4	2.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	6.7	5.0	1.6
2004	6.7	4.6	2.1	2.8	2.1	0.7	7.0	5.2	1.8
2005	7.4	5.0	2.4	3.0	2.2	0.8	7.5	5.5	2.0
2006	7.3	4.8	2.5	3.0	2.1	0.9	7.6	5.3	2.3
2007	7.6	5.2	2.4	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.5	5.7	1.7
2008	7.5	5.1	2.4	2.9	2.2	0.7	7.3	5.6	1.8
2009	7.3	5.1	2.2	2.9	2.3	0.7	7.3	5.7	1.7
2010	7.2	4.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.7	6.9	5.1	1.7
2011	7.6	5.1	2.4	2.9	2.3	0.7	7.4	5.7	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	4.7	3.3	1.4	1.9	1.4	0.4	4.6	3.5	1.1
2002	5.4	3.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	0.7	5.2	3.5	1.7
2003	5.2	3.3	1.9	2.1	1.4	0.7	5.2	3.5	1.6
2004	5.6	3.6	2.0	2.2	1.6	0.7	5.5	3.9	1.7
2005	6.4	4.1	2.3	2.5	1.8	0.8	6.4	4.4	2.0
2006	6.0	3.7	2.3	2.4	1.5	0.9	6.0	3.9	2.2
2007	6.0	3.8	2.2	2.1	1.5	0.6	5.3	3.8	1.5
2008	6.0	3.9	2.1	2.3	1.7	0.6	5.7	4.2	1.5
2009	5.8	3.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.5	5.5	4.1	1.3
2010	5.6	3.6	2.0	2.0	1.5	0.6	5.1	3.7	1.4
2011	6.1	4.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	0.5	5.4	4.0	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	7.1	5.2	1.9	3.1	2.3	0.8	7.7	5.8	1.9
2002	8.2	5.9	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.7	1.9
2003	7.7	5.7	2.0	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.8	1.7
2004	7.8	5.7	2.1	3.5	2.7	0.7	8.7	6.8	1.9
2005	8.6	6.1	2.5	3.5	2.7	0.8	8.8	6.9	2.0
2006	8.8	6.1	2.7	3.8	2.8	1.0	9.4	6.9	2.5
2007	9.3	6.7	2.6	4.0	3.2	0.8	9.9	7.9	2.0
2008	9.1	6.4	2.8	3.7	2.8	0.8	9.2	7.1	2.1
2009	8.9	6.4	2.5	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.3	7.3	2.0
2010	8.7	6.0	2.7	3.5	2.7	0.9	8.8	6.7	2.1
2011	9.0	6.2	2.8	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.4	2.1

1. Data from 1987 to 1996 include maternity leave. Also, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 10-1
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and workplace size — Less than 100 employees

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
Under 20 employees									
Both sexes ¹									
2001	6.3	4.4	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.3	5.8	1.5
2002	6.8	4.7	2.1	3.1	2.4	0.6	7.7	6.1	1.6
2003	6.4	4.5	1.9	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.0	1.5
2004	6.5	4.4	2.2	2.9	2.3	0.7	7.4	5.6	1.7
2005	7.3	5.0	2.3	3.2	2.5	0.7	8.1	6.3	1.8
2006	7.1	4.8	2.3	3.3	2.5	0.8	8.2	6.2	1.9
2007	7.6	5.2	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.6	6.8	1.8
2008	7.5	5.1	2.5	3.3	2.6	0.8	8.3	6.4	1.9
2009	6.9	4.7	2.2	3.2	2.5	0.7	7.9	6.3	1.6
2010	6.7	4.5	2.2	2.9	2.3	0.7	7.3	5.6	1.7
2011	6.9	4.6	2.2	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.0	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	5.7	4.0	1.7	2.8	2.2	0.5	6.9	5.5	1.4
2002	6.0	4.2	1.8	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.2	5.7	1.5
2003	5.6	3.9	1.7	2.7	2.2	0.6	6.8	5.4	1.4
2004	5.9	3.8	2.1	2.6	2.0	0.6	6.6	5.0	1.6
2005	6.6	4.5	2.1	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.4	5.7	1.7
2006	6.2	4.3	2.0	3.0	2.3	0.7	7.4	5.7	1.7
2007	6.7	4.7	2.1	3.2	2.5	0.6	7.9	6.3	1.6
2008	6.6	4.4	2.1	2.9	2.3	0.6	7.4	5.8	1.6
2009	6.0	4.1	1.9	2.8	2.2	0.6	7.0	5.6	1.4
2010	5.8	3.9	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.6	6.4	5.0	1.4
2011	6.0	4.0	2.0	2.6	2.1	0.5	6.6	5.2	1.4
Females ¹									
2001	6.9	4.9	2.0	3.1	2.5	0.7	7.8	6.1	1.7
2002	7.7	5.4	2.3	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.7	1.8
2003	7.5	5.3	2.1	3.4	2.7	0.7	8.5	6.8	1.7
2004	7.4	5.1	2.3	3.4	2.6	0.7	8.4	6.5	1.9
2005	8.2	5.7	2.5	3.6	2.9	0.8	9.1	7.1	1.9
2006	8.1	5.5	2.7	3.7	2.8	0.9	9.2	6.9	2.2
2007	8.6	6.0	2.7	3.8	3.0	0.8	9.5	7.6	2.0
2008	8.7	5.8	2.9	3.8	2.9	0.9	9.5	7.2	2.3
2009	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.7	2.9	0.8	9.2	7.2	2.0
2010	7.8	5.2	2.6	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.5	2.0
2011	8.0	5.4	2.5	3.5	2.8	0.8	8.8	7.0	1.9
20 to 99 employees									
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.0	5.2	1.8	3.3	2.8	0.6	8.3	6.9	1.4
2002	7.9	5.7	2.2	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.2	1.7
2003	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.5	1.7
2004	7.6	5.5	2.1	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.3	1.6
2005	8.1	5.8	2.3	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.2	7.4	1.8
2006	8.1	5.7	2.4	3.7	2.9	0.9	9.3	7.2	2.2
2007	8.8	6.2	2.5	3.9	3.1	0.8	9.7	7.8	1.9
2008	8.6	6.1	2.5	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.7	1.8
2009	8.0	5.8	2.2	3.7	3.0	0.7	9.1	7.4	1.7
2010	8.1	5.8	2.3	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.3	1.7
2011	8.2	6.0	2.2	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.3	7.7	1.6
Males ¹									
2001	6.1	4.6	1.6	3.0	2.5	0.5	7.5	6.3	1.2
2002	6.8	4.8	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.8	6.3	1.5
2003	6.7	4.9	1.8	3.3	2.7	0.6	8.3	6.8	1.5
2004	6.4	4.6	1.9	3.1	2.5	0.6	7.7	6.2	1.5
2005	6.9	4.9	2.0	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.5	1.7
2006	7.2	5.0	2.1	3.4	2.6	0.8	8.5	6.6	2.0
2007	7.4	5.2	2.2	3.3	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.6	1.7
2008	7.3	5.0	2.2	3.2	2.6	0.6	7.9	6.4	1.5
2009	6.7	4.8	1.9	3.2	2.5	0.6	7.9	6.4	1.5
2010	6.8	4.7	2.0	3.0	2.4	0.6	7.5	6.1	1.4
2011	7.0	5.1	1.9	3.1	2.6	0.5	7.8	6.4	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	8.2	6.2	2.1	3.8	3.1	0.7	9.5	7.7	1.8
2002	9.5	6.9	2.6	4.2	3.4	0.8	10.6	8.6	2.1
2003	8.9	6.6	2.3	4.2	3.5	0.8	10.6	8.6	1.9
2004	9.0	6.7	2.3	4.3	3.5	0.7	10.7	8.8	1.9
2005	9.6	6.9	2.6	4.3	3.5	0.8	10.7	8.7	2.1
2006	9.3	6.5	2.8	4.2	3.2	1.0	10.5	8.0	2.5
2007	10.6	7.6	2.9	4.7	3.8	0.9	11.8	9.5	2.3
2008	10.2	7.4	2.8	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.5	9.4	2.1
2009	9.6	7.0	2.6	4.3	3.6	0.8	10.8	8.9	1.9
2010	9.8	7.1	2.7	4.4	3.5	0.8	10.9	8.8	2.1
2011	9.8	7.2	2.6	4.6	3.8	0.8	11.4	9.4	2.0

1. Data beginning in 1997 exclude maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Table 10-2
Absence rates for full-time employees by sex and workplace size — 100 employees and over

	Incidence			Inactivity rate			Days lost per worker in year		
	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities	Total	Illness or disability	Personal or family responsibilities
	percent						days		
100 to 500 employees									
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.7	5.9	1.8	3.9	3.2	0.6	9.6	8.1	1.6
2002	8.3	6.1	2.2	4.0	3.2	0.8	9.9	8.0	1.9
2003	8.2	6.1	2.1	4.1	3.4	0.7	10.4	8.5	1.9
2004	8.3	6.1	2.1	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.4	8.7	1.8
2005	9.0	6.7	2.3	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.9	9.0	1.9
2006	9.0	6.6	2.4	4.4	3.5	0.9	11.0	8.7	2.3
2007	9.3	6.8	2.5	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.1	1.8
2008	9.3	6.9	2.4	4.4	3.6	0.7	11.0	9.1	1.9
2009	8.8	6.7	2.2	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.7	8.9	1.8
2010	8.7	6.5	2.2	4.2	3.5	0.7	10.5	8.8	1.7
2011	8.9	6.7	2.3	4.3	3.6	0.7	10.6	9.0	1.7
Males ¹									
2001	6.4	4.9	1.5	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.4	7.0	1.3
2002	7.2	5.2	2.0	3.5	2.8	0.7	8.8	6.9	1.8
2003	7.0	5.0	1.9	3.6	2.8	0.7	8.9	7.1	1.8
2004	7.0	5.1	1.9	3.6	2.9	0.7	9.0	7.3	1.7
2005	7.7	5.6	2.0	3.7	3.1	0.7	9.4	7.6	1.7
2006	7.7	5.5	2.2	3.8	2.9	0.8	9.4	7.3	2.1
2007	7.7	5.6	2.1	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5
2008	7.9	5.7	2.2	3.7	3.0	0.6	9.2	7.5	1.6
2009	7.6	5.6	1.9	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.0	7.5	1.6
2010	7.1	5.3	1.8	3.5	3.0	0.5	8.8	7.5	1.3
2011	7.4	5.5	1.9	3.4	2.9	0.5	8.6	7.3	1.3
Females ¹									
2001	9.5	7.3	2.1	4.6	3.9	0.8	11.6	9.7	1.9
2002	9.8	7.4	2.4	4.7	3.9	0.8	11.7	9.8	1.9
2003	10.0	7.6	2.4	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.5	10.6	1.9
2004	9.9	7.5	2.4	5.0	4.2	0.8	12.5	10.6	1.9
2005	10.8	8.1	2.7	5.2	4.4	0.8	13.1	11.0	2.1
2006	10.8	8.1	2.7	5.3	4.3	1.0	13.3	10.8	2.5
2007	11.4	8.5	2.9	5.5	4.5	0.9	13.6	11.4	2.3
2008	11.3	8.5	2.8	5.4	4.6	0.9	13.6	11.4	2.2
2009	10.5	7.9	2.5	5.2	4.3	0.8	12.9	10.9	2.1
2010	10.8	8.1	2.8	5.1	4.2	0.9	12.8	10.6	2.2
2011	11.0	8.2	2.8	5.4	4.5	0.9	13.5	11.4	2.2
Over 500 employees									
Both sexes ¹									
2001	7.8	6.1	1.6	3.9	3.3	0.6	9.8	8.3	1.5
2002	8.8	6.7	2.1	4.5	3.8	0.6	11.1	9.5	1.6
2003	8.6	6.6	2.0	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.0	9.3	1.7
2004	9.2	7.0	2.2	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	10.0	1.9
2005	9.6	7.3	2.3	4.8	4.0	0.8	12.0	10.0	2.0
2006	9.4	7.0	2.4	4.8	3.9	0.9	12.0	9.7	2.3
2007	9.4	7.2	2.2	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.5	9.7	1.8
2008	9.3	7.0	2.3	4.6	3.9	0.7	11.5	9.7	1.8
2009	9.3	7.1	2.2	4.8	4.0	0.7	11.9	10.1	1.8
2010	9.2	6.7	2.5	4.4	3.7	0.8	11.1	9.2	1.9
2011	9.2	6.9	2.3	4.4	3.7	0.7	11.1	9.3	1.8
Males ¹									
2001	6.6	5.2	1.5	3.3	2.8	0.5	8.3	7.0	1.3
2002	7.3	5.5	1.8	3.6	3.0	0.6	9.1	7.6	1.5
2003	7.3	5.6	1.7	3.8	3.2	0.6	9.5	8.1	1.4
2004	8.1	5.8	2.2	4.1	3.3	0.8	10.3	8.3	2.0
2005	8.4	6.3	2.1	4.3	3.5	0.7	10.7	8.8	1.8
2006	8.1	5.9	2.2	4.2	3.3	0.8	10.4	8.3	2.1
2007	7.5	5.4	2.1	3.4	2.8	0.6	8.5	6.9	1.6
2008	7.6	5.6	2.0	3.7	3.1	0.6	9.2	7.7	1.5
2009	7.5	5.6	1.9	3.7	3.2	0.6	9.4	8.0	1.4
2010	7.7	5.4	2.3	3.6	2.9	0.7	8.9	7.2	1.8
2011	7.7	5.7	2.0	3.5	2.9	0.6	8.8	7.2	1.5
Females ¹									
2001	9.3	7.4	1.9	4.8	4.1	0.7	12.1	10.3	1.8
2002	10.8	8.4	2.4	5.6	4.9	0.7	14.1	12.3	1.8
2003	10.3	8.0	2.3	5.3	4.4	0.8	13.2	11.1	2.1
2004	10.6	8.4	2.2	5.7	4.9	0.7	14.1	12.3	1.8
2005	11.0	8.6	2.5	5.5	4.6	0.9	13.8	11.6	2.2
2006	11.1	8.5	2.6	5.7	4.7	1.0	14.2	11.7	2.5
2007	11.7	9.3	2.4	6.1	5.3	0.8	15.3	13.3	2.0
2008	11.4	8.7	2.7	5.8	4.9	0.9	14.5	12.3	2.2
2009	11.4	8.9	2.6	6.0	5.1	0.9	14.9	12.7	2.2
2010	10.9	8.1	2.8	5.5	4.6	0.9	13.7	11.6	2.1
2011	10.9	8.2	2.7	5.6	4.7	0.9	13.9	11.7	2.1

1. Data beginning in 1997 exclude maternity leave. However, men using paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

Data Source

This publication uses data from Statistics Canada's **Labour Force Survey** (LFS). The LFS is a monthly household survey that collects data on the labour market activities of working-age Canadians, namely, those 15 years of age or over. Excluded from the survey are persons living in Yukon, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories, persons living on Indian reserves, inmates of institutions, and full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces.

The majority of LFS statistics refer to a particular week each month (the reference week). The data in this publication are based on the average of the 12 reference weeks of the year in question. Annual average data eliminate the effects of seasonal movements and, being based on larger samples, considerably reduce sampling error.

The statistical objective of the LFS from its inception has been to break the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications: employed, unemployed, and not in the labour force, and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each category.

The 1997 LFS redesign allowed, for the first time, the exclusion of maternity leave, a major factor in time lost by women for personal or family responsibilities. The LFS enhancements also added more classification variables. It is now possible, for example, to estimate work absence rates by workplace size, union coverage and job permanency. (Note that any changes in a questionnaire may yield data that differ slightly from those of earlier years.)

Tables 1 to 3 provide absence rates for 2011 by a variety of factors. Tables 4 to 10 provide time series for the period 2001 to 2011. Maternity leave is excluded from the personal or family responsibilities code. However, men on paid paternity (in Quebec only) and parental leave are included in the calculation until 2006.

All estimates have been adjusted to reflect the 2006 Census population data. Industry estimates have been reclassified from the 2002 to the 2007 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Occupation estimates have been reclassified from the 2001 to the 2006 National Occupational Classification for Statistics (NOC-S). Geography boundaries have been updated from the 2001 to the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC), which mainly affects boundaries of census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations. There was also an update of seasonal adjustment. For an overview of the effect of these changes on the estimates, see "The 2011 revisions of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)," which is available as part of the Improvements to the Labour Force Survey series (71F0031X, free).

For a fuller description of the LFS objectives, coverage, sampling techniques, concepts, definitions and data quality, see the Labour Force Historical Review (Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 71F0004XCB) or the Guide to the Labour Force Survey at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/bsolc/olc-cel/olc-cel?lang=eng&catno=71-543-G>.

Definitions

The population covered in this publication consists of full-time employees (30 hours or more per week) holding only one job.

Prior to the 1997 redesign, **usual hours worked** were the number of hours, paid or unpaid, usually worked by a full-time worker in a typical week. Beginning in 1997, usual hours refer to normal paid hours, not counting overtime. The effects of this change on absence rates are unclear.

For part-week absences, the respondent is asked to report the number of work hours missed; for full-week absences, hours missed are the usual hours worked. For workers with variable hours, the number of hours actually worked in the previous four weeks is averaged. Differences between this average and hours worked in the reference week attributable purely to work scheduling are not regarded as time lost or overtime.

Part-time workers, the self-employed and multiple jobholders are excluded from the data; definitions and reasons for the exclusion are as follows:

Part-time workers are employed persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week. Their work schedules generally provide them with more opportunity to attend to personal or family demands outside normal working hours than is the case for full-time workers. Also, events that would otherwise result in absences sometimes occur on days when the part-time worker is not scheduled to be at work. Not surprisingly, absence rates tend to be lower among part-time workers.

The **self-employed** includes all persons working for themselves in incorporated or unincorporated businesses, with or without paid help. Self-employed workers generally control their work schedules, so an 'absence from work' means something different for them than for employees. The same is true for unpaid workers in a family business.

Multiple jobholders are workers with two or more jobs. It is not possible using LFS data to link time they may have lost, or the reason for it, to a specific job. Also, since the LFS records an industry and occupation description only for the main job (the one involving the most hours per week), time lost cannot be accurately allocated to an industry or an occupation.

In 1997, the redesigned LFS split the personal or family responsibility work absence code into sub-categories, allowing maternity leave to be excluded.

Industry and occupation are based on the 2007 North American Industry Classification System and the 2006 National Occupational Classification for Statistics.

Workplace size refers to the number of employees at the location of employment. This may not reflect the total employment for firms operating in more than one location.

Job tenure refers to the number of consecutive months or years a person has worked for the current employer. The employee may have worked in one or more occupations or one location, or experienced periods of temporary layoff and still be considered to have continuous tenure if the employer has not changed. But if a person has worked for the same employer over different periods of time, job tenure measures the most recent period of uninterrupted work.

A **permanent job** is one that is expected to last as long as the employee wants it, given that business conditions permit. That is, there is no pre-determined termination date. A **non-permanent job** has a predetermined end date, or will end as soon as a specified project is completed. Included are jobs that are seasonal; temporary, term or contract, including work done through a temporary help agency; casual; and other temporary work.

Census metropolitan area (CMA) is an urbanized core with a total population of at least 100,000 together with its main labour market area (determined by commuting patterns). The CMA to which the job belongs is determined by the respondent's place of residence, not place of work.

What is absenteeism?

There are many kinds of work absence. Some, like annual vacation, are generally considered beneficial for both the organization and the employee. Since they are usually scheduled, their effect on the organization can be fairly easily absorbed; the same can be said of statutory holidays. Other absences, like those caused by illness and family-related demands, are generally unavoidable, as are those due to inclement weather.

Absenteeism, a term used to refer to absences that are avoidable, habitual and unscheduled, is a source of irritation to employers and co-workers. Such absences are disruptive to proper work scheduling and output, and costly to organizations and the economy as a whole. Although absenteeism is widely acknowledged to be a problem, it is not easy to quantify. The dividing line between avoidable and unavoidable is difficult to draw, and absenteeism generally masquerades as legitimate absence. The Labour Force Survey (LFS) can provide measures of time lost because of personal reasons—that is, illness or disability, and personal or family responsibilities. However, within these categories, it is impossible to determine if an absence is avoidable or unscheduled. LFS data on absences for personal reasons can, however, be analyzed to identify patterns or trends that indicate the effect of absenteeism.

This publication presents absence rates due to personal reasons, which accounted for 28% of all time lost by full-time paid workers each week in 2011. Vacations, which accounted for 40% of total time away from work, are not counted in this report, nor are statutory holidays, which represented 12%. Maternity leave accounted for 12% and other reasons, 7%.

Reasons for absence

The LFS redesign in 1997 resulted in changes being made to the reasons for being away all or part of the week. This publication provides data incorporating both the pre- and post-redesign reasons. In this way, new data can be examined and a time series can be maintained for comparison purposes.

Before the 1997 redesign, the LFS grouped the reasons as follows:

illness or disability	working short time (part-week absence)
personal or family responsibilities	laid off during week
weather (part-week absence)	new job started during week
labour dispute	seasonal business (full-week absence)
vacation	other
holiday (part-week absence)	

The first two reasons are referred to as absences from work for personal reasons. Persons absent because of illness or disability include those who missed work because of medical or dental appointments or other temporary health-related absences. Absence for personal or family responsibilities includes taking care of children, attending funerals, appearing in court, serving on a jury, and taking care of a sick family member. Longer absences, such as maternity leave, are also included.

After the redesign, reasons were changed to read:

own illness or disability	temporary layoff due to business conditions
caring for own children	holiday (legal or religious)
caring for elder relative (60 years or older)	weather
maternity leave (women only)	job started or ended during week
other personal or family responsibilities	working short time (because of material shortages, plant maintenance or repair, for instance)
vacation	other
labour dispute (strike or lockout)	

Illness or disability remain unchanged, whereas personal or family responsibilities now consist of caring for own children, caring for elder relative, and other personal or family responsibilities. Maternity leave is excluded from the estimates.

The elimination of maternity leave has led to an overall decline in women's work absence estimates for personal or family responsibilities.

How absences are measured

This publication uses three measures of absence.

The **incidence** of absence is the percentage of full-time employees reporting some absence in the reference week. In calculating incidence, the length of work absence-whether an hour, a day, or a full week-is irrelevant.

The **inactivity rate** shows hours lost as a proportion of the usual weekly hours of all full-time employees. It takes into account both the incidence and length of absence.

Days lost per worker are calculated by multiplying the inactivity rate by the estimated number of working days in the year (250).

The estimated number of working days in the year (250) is in line with other research in the field. This number assumes that the typical full-time employee works a 5-day week (the 1995 Survey of Work Arrangements showed that 75% of full-timers worked a 5-day week) and is entitled to all statutory holidays (around 10 days a year). Thus, the potential annual labour supply of a typical worker would be 52 weeks multiplied by 5, less 10 statutory holidays, or 250 days. This allows the days lost per worker in a year to be calculated.

Varying the number of working days would slightly alter the number of person-days lost in the year, but not the thrust of the findings as they relate to different industries, demographic groups, and so forth.

Frequently asked questions

Q. What is the data source for these absence rates?

A. The data are based on annual averages from the Labour Force Survey (see Data source), not a special survey of absenteeism.

Although the LFS was not specifically designed to capture the incidence and level of absence from work, it is the best source of data on the subject. Use of a household survey to provide such data is not unique to Canada. All countries belonging to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) have surveys like the LFS that provide data on persons 'with a job but not at work.' Many of these surveys look at the reasons for the difference between usual and actual hours worked (that is, number of hours absent) in the reference week; these data can be used to generate work absence rates. Unfortunately, differences in the classification of reasons for work absence, and in periodicity, etc., have made international comparisons difficult. Both the OECD and the International Labour Office are currently making efforts to promote the gathering and publication of comparable data.

Most firms and institutions in Canada keep records on worker absences for administrative and accounting purposes. Again, differences in coverage, periodicity and definitions limit comparability or across-industry aggregation of the data into meaningful national rates by sex, age, industry, occupation, and so forth.

Q. Is maternity leave included in the absence data?

A. As of 1997, women with a full-time job but on maternity leave are excluded from the data. Prior to the 1997 redesign, this was not possible. Maternity leave is not considered a reason for absenteeism since it is often scheduled and thus entails minimal disruption at the workplace.

Q. How are long-term disability absences treated?

A. The LFS does not distinguish between long- and short-term disability absences. Those who are absent but consider themselves 'employed,' and who receive full or partial pay from their employer, are included in the illness or disability category, irrespective of length of absence. In 2001, an average of 16,000 employees each week had been absent from work for over a year because of illness or disability. Their exclusion would have had a minimal effect on the overall findings.

Q. Are absences resulting from work-related injuries or illness included in the data?

A. The LFS does not ask if an illness or disability is work-related. Thus, all such absences are included in the data in this publication.

Q. Do the data include both paid and unpaid absences?

A. Yes, both are included. However, only persons on full-week absences are asked whether they received any wages from their employer for any time lost from work. Those on part-week absences are not asked this question.

Q. Does the LFS measure the effect of stress?

A. Not directly. While stress may be an important factor in explaining work absences, this reason and others, such as worker boredom (with repetitive work, for example), employer-employee relations, and poor working conditions—all of which affect work attendance—are not listed separately in the LFS response categories. Answers to such questions are often difficult to substantiate.

Industry and occupation classifications

The industry and occupation work absence data presented in this report are based on NAICS 2007 and 2006 NOC-S, and as such differ from those contained in earlier reports and studies. A brief review of differences between the old and new classifications (including an examination of the LFS algorithm for classifying employment by industry and occupation) and comparison tables are presented below and in the appendix.

Classifying employment by industry and occupation

Questions classifying job activity

As part of the monthly LFS questionnaire, respondents who are currently employed, or who had a job or business within the previous 12 months, are asked to provide information on the nature of their work. The coding of industry, occupation and public/private status is based on the responses given to the following four questions:

For whom did (this person) work?

If the respondent is self-employed, the question is customized to read 'What was the name of this person's business?'

What kind of business, industry or service was this?

What kind of work was (this person) doing?

What were (this person's) most important activities or duties?

Coding

The LFS uses a combination of automated and manual coding. Approximately 30% of industry and occupation codes are assigned automatically. The remainder are manually assigned by experienced coders.

Public/private sector redefined

Another definitional change introduced by the LFS in January 1999 pertains to the public and private sectors of the economy.

The distinction between public and private sector employment is important in the analysis of output and employment growth. Prior to 1999, the LFS used 'ownership' as the basis for classification to the public sector. This differed slightly from the definition used by the System of National Accounts (SNA) (which was related to 'funding and control').

As of January 1999, LFS data have been harmonized to the SNA standard. Under the former 'ownership' rules, LFS classified about 60% of hospital workers to the private sector, within the broad group of health and social services. These workers are now coded as public. Under the old rules, employment by universities was coded to the private sector. This group is now also coded to the public sector. The sector data have been revised back to 1976.

Data quality

The Labour Force Survey produces estimates based on information drawn from a sample survey of households. Somewhat different estimates might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, interviewers, supervisors, processing methods, and so forth. The difference between the estimates obtained from the sample and a complete count taken under similar conditions is called the sampling error of the estimate.

While the sampling error is not known, it can be estimated from the sample data. One measure used is the coefficient of variation (CV), which is the standard deviation expressed as a percentage of the estimate. Since it can be very time-consuming and expensive to compute CVs for a large number of estimates from a complex survey such as the LFS, an indirect measure of reliability may be used. Generally speaking, the larger the estimate, the smaller its CV. Analysis has shown that LFS estimates of less than 1,500 typically have high CVs, making them unreliable.

In this publication, absence rates at the national level are considered reliable enough if they are derived from estimates of at least 1,500. For example, in 1997 the estimated number of male full-time employees aged 65 and over was 32,700. Since the estimated number of these men with absences was below the reliability threshold of 1,500, no rates are shown. Estimates not reliable enough to be published are shown as 'F'.

For provinces and regions, reliability thresholds are as follows:

Text table 1
Reliability thresholds

Provinces and regions	Number
Atlantic provinces	500
Newfoundland and Labrador	500
Prince Edward Island	200
Nova Scotia	500
New Brunswick	500
Quebec	1,500
Ontario	1,500
Prairies	500
Manitoba	500
Saskatchewan	500
Alberta	1,500
British Columbia	1,500

Errors that are not related to sampling may occur at almost any phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaire, or errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulation of the data. These are all examples of non-sampling errors.

Over a large number of observations, randomly occurring errors will have little effect on estimates derived from the survey. However, errors occurring systematically will contribute to biases in the survey estimates. Considerable time and effort was taken to reduce non-sampling errors in the survey. Quality-assurance measures, implemented at each stage of the data collection and processing cycle, included the use of well-trained and highly skilled interviewers, the observation of interviewers to detect problems of questionnaire design or misunderstanding of instructions, the use of procedures to ensure that data-capture errors were minimized, and the provision of coding and edit quality checks to verify the processing logic.

Appendix I

References

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