



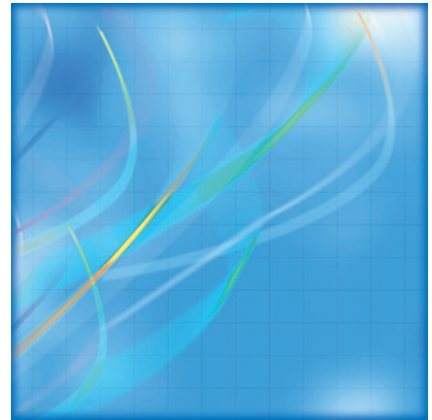
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2001 Census: analysis series

The changing profile of Canada's labour force

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Statistics Canada
Census Operations Division

2001 Census: analysis series

The changing profile of Canada's labour force

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The changing profile of Canada's labour force

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Canada

Shaping the nation's workforce: Immigrants, demand for skills and an aging population

During the past decade, three key factors have shaped the nation's workforce: A demand for skills in the face of advancing technologies and the 'knowledge based economy'; a working-age population that is increasingly made up of older people; and a growing reliance on immigration as a source of skills and labour force growth.

The demand for skills has been clearly evident in new data from the 2001 Census. Between 1991 and 2001, the number of people in the labour force increased by 1.3 million. Almost one-half of this growth occurred in highly skilled occupations that normally require university qualifications, while low skilled occupations requiring high school or less accounted for only a quarter of the increase.

At the same time, the workforce has become much "greyer". The average age of the labour force rose from 37.1 years in 1991 to 39.0 years in 2001.

By the end of the decade, 15% of the labour force was within 10 years of retirement age. By 2011, when almost one fifth of the baby boom generation will be at least 61 years of age, the potential exists for shortages in certain occupations.

In addition, rates of fertility have remained at low levels for the past 30 years. As a result, fewer young people are entering the working-age population to replace individuals in the age group nearing retirement. In 2001, there were 2.7 persons aged 20 to 34 in the labour force for every participant aged 55 and over, down from a ratio of 3.7 in 1981.

Canada has increasingly turned to immigration as a source of skills and knowledge. Census data show that immigrants who landed in Canada during the 1990s, and who were in the labour force in 2001, represented almost 70% of the total growth of the labour force over the decade. If current immigration rates continue, it is possible that immigration could account for virtually all labour force growth by 2011.

Occupational classification and skill level

Workers can be classified into one of more than 500 occupations, depending on the nature of their work and duties. These occupational groups can be assigned an estimated skill level that reflects the level of education normally required in the labour market for a particular occupation. There are three broad skill level categories:

- highly skilled occupations normally requiring a university education;
- skilled occupations normally requiring a college diploma or certificate or apprenticeship training;
- low-skilled occupations normally requiring a high school diploma or less.

Managers, as an occupational group are not included in this skill based classification since there is great variation in their background and educational attainment.

The skill classification of occupations does not necessarily reflect the educational attainment of those actually working in these occupations. For example, a taxi driver with a university degree is still classified as working in an occupation that normally requires a high school diploma or less.

Demand for skills

High-skilled jobs led growth in 1990s

Using 2001 Census data growth in the labour force was analyzed on the basis of three broad categories of occupation groups. Each required a different skill level that reflected the level of education “normally” required in the labour market. See the accompanying box for a complete description.

As of May 15, 2001, Canada’s labour force consisted of almost 15.6 million people, up 9.5% from 14.2 million a decade earlier. The number of women in the labour force grew at twice the pace of men, increasing 13.8% to 7.3 million. The number of men increased by 6.0% to 8.3 million.

More than 90% of the 1.3 million overall gain in the labour force occurred in the last half of the decade, as the economy rebounded from the recession of the early 1990s.

Of the 15.6 million people in the labour force, more than 2.5 million were in highly skilled occupations that normally required university education. This was a 33% increase from 1991, triple the rate of growth for the labour force as a whole.

Highly skilled occupations accounted for almost one half of the total labour force growth over the decade. As a result, there has been a shift in the skill makeup of the labour force. In 2001, people in highly skilled occupations normally requiring a university education accounted for 16% of the total labour force, up from 13% a decade earlier.

Skilled occupations – those usually requiring a community college diploma or apprenticeship training – grew at less than a third of the pace of the labour force as a whole. The census enumerated nearly 4.7 million people in such occupations, a 3.3% increase from 1991. As a result of this slow growth rate, occupations usually requiring a college education or apprenticeship training accounted for 30% of the total labour force in 2001, down from 32% a decade earlier.

Within the skilled occupations, there was a 3.8% decline in the number of people in occupations normally requiring apprenticeship training, such as skilled trades. In particular, the number with skills in certain construction trades plunged by between 40% and 60%.

In contrast, the number of skilled occupations usually requiring a college education increased 6% during the decade, two thirds the pace of the total labour force. Within this skill group, there was a strong increase in childcare workers and administrative officers.

The census enumerated 6.8 million people in occupations normally requiring at most a high school diploma. The rate of growth for these occupations was 5.4%, much slower than total labour force growth. As a result, their share of the labour force in 2001 was 43%, down from 45% in 1991.

The number of managers increased 17.2% over the decade to just over 1.6 million in 2001. These occupations accounted for 18% of the growth of the labour force.

Demand for computer specialists spearheads growth in labour force

The demand for computer specialists led the growth in the labour force during the 1990s, although almost all of it occurred in the latter half of the decade. By the end of 2000, this demand had slowed to a crawl, as the high-tech sector struggled on a number of fronts.

The census counted 406,700 persons in computer-related occupations in 2001, more than double the level in 1991. Although their share of the total labour force was 2.6% in 2001, they accounted for one-sixth of the labour force growth (17%) over the decade. These professions included analysts, consultants, programmers, website developers, software writers. Almost three quarters of this group were in occupations requiring a university education.

The emergence of call centres increased the demand for customer service workers, whose ranks almost tripled to 164,770. They accounted for 7.5% of the growth in the labour force during the 1990s. The gains were most notable in New Brunswick, where a relatively large amount of call centre employment is located.

The census counted almost 136,400 childcare workers, an increase of 87% during the decade. While they represented less than 1% of the labour force in 2001, they accounted for almost 5% of the overall labour force growth. This was likely due to demand from the record high proportion of women with pre-school age children in the workforce. The gains were particularly pronounced in Quebec where a \$5-a-day childcare program implemented in the late 1990s increased the demand for such services.

The economic expansion and increased demand for financial planning during the second half of the decade led to an increase in financial auditors and accountants, whose numbers reached 171,300. While they represented 1% of the labour force, they accounted for almost 5% of the overall labour force growth over the decade.

A total of 263,500 people reported truck driver as their occupation, 29% more than in 1991. They accounted for just over 4% of total growth, likely reflecting higher volumes of international and interprovincial trade.

While some occupations were on the rise, others were on the wane, substantially in some cases. With the proliferation of word processing, accounting software and office automation, the demand for secretaries and accounting clerks declined. The census counted 271,100 secretaries, excluding legal and medical secretaries, 35% fewer than there were a decade earlier. Similarly, the number of accounting clerks fell by 31% to 178,200.

Women making inroads in highly qualified positions

Women accounted for fully two-thirds, or 884,400, of the overall 1.3 million gain in the labour force during the 1990s. As a result, their share of the labour force increased to 46.7% from 45.0% in 1991.

The census showed that women were making inroads in many “non-traditional” areas, particularly in highly skilled occupations. They accounted for more than one-half of the growth during the decade in those occupations which normally require a university education. Their numbers doubled in information technology occupations and more than doubled in professional occupations in business and finance. Women managers increased by more than 40% over the decade.

Overall, sales persons was the most common occupation for women in 2001. Secretarial positions were second highest despite the large decrease in the occupation. The most common

occupation for men was truck driver. However, if all occupations in information technology (IT) were combined as a group, they outnumber truck drivers as the leading occupation for men.

Young men account for one-third of growth in IT occupations

The number of young people in the labour force aged 20 to 34 declined from 5.7 million to 4.9 million over the decade. This reflects both a decline in their population and lower labour force participation among young men. The participation rate of young women remained stable over the decade. As a result, the number of young men in the labour force fell by 17.4% compared with a drop of only 12.5% among women of this age group.

Despite this overall decline, individuals aged 20 to 34 accounted for 15.5% of the growth in all highly skilled occupations. Moreover, young men accounted for one-third of the total growth in information technology occupations and 19% of the growth in financial analysts.

However, there was a sharp decline in the number of young men in low skilled occupations, which fell by 20.1% over the decade.

Young women also made gains in highly skilled occupations (+8.7%) such as information technology and business and finance. However, their number declined sharply by 21.5% in college related occupations and by 15.3% in low skilled occupations.

The aging workforce

Baby boomers edging closer to retirement

An aging workforce is not unique to Canada. What distinguishes Canada is the relatively large size of the baby boom generation and, therefore, the potential rapid exit of these aging boomers from the labour market.

Beginning in 2010, the proportion of the population in the age group 65 and over will expand rapidly, reinforced by a low birth rate and longer life expectancy.

Retiring baby boomers will have a significant impact on the size of the labour market, especially as relatively small cohorts of young people will be entering it. Boomers, those aged 37 to 55 in 2001, made up 47% of the labour force. Ten years from now, half of them will be 55 or over, and 18% of them will be over the age of 60.

The province with the highest proportion of the labour force aged 55 and over was Saskatchewan, where this age group represented 15% of the total, compared to 11.8% for Canada as a whole. Saskatchewan's labour force also had the highest average age of all provinces, 39.8 years, compared with the national average of 39.0.

British Columbia was a close second. Individuals aged 55 and over represented 13% of its labour force, while the province's average age was 39.6 years.

Some occupations may risk shortages

An aging workforce may have a bigger impact on some occupations than others. Among the occupations at risk, the health sector is often identified because of the increased health care needs of an aging population. Furthermore, medical specialists and general practitioners are already older, on average, than the overall workforce, which compounds concerns about potential shortages.

In 2001, the average age of medical specialists was 45.6. Almost 25% were aged 55 and over, an increase from 23% in 1991 and more than double the proportion of older workers in the labour force as a whole. The average age of general practitioners was only slightly younger at 45.2 and the proportion aged 55 and over rose even more rapidly from 18.0% in 1991 to 21.4% in 2001. In 1991, there were 1.1 specialists aged 20 to 34 for every one aged 55 and over. By 2001, this was down to just under 1. Among general practitioners, the ratio of young to old fell sharply from 1.8 to 1.0 over the same period.

The average age of registered nurses is below that of medical practitioners, but still slightly above average. However, the nursing profession has been aging rapidly because of relatively few new entrants. In 1991, there were almost five nurses aged 20 to 34 for every nurse aged 55 and over. By 2001, there were fewer than two young nurses for every nurse 55 and over.

The relatively large share of educators in older age groups may also lead to shortages. This could occur just as the knowledge economy is demanding workers with higher levels of education.

Professors at university and college are already older, on average, than the overall labour force. In 2001, almost 29% of professors were aged 55 and over, much higher than the proportion of

only 19% a decade earlier. In 2001, more than 17% of college teachers were aged 55 and over compared to less than 11% in 1991.

Several of the skilled trades in the construction sector have a relatively large share of older workers, which may lead to shortages in the coming years.

The average age, at about 43, is relatively high among contractors and supervisors in the construction sector. Within this group, 18% of pipefitters and 16% of carpenters were aged 55 and over. In 2001 there were only just over 1 worker aged 20 to 34 for every one aged 55 and over in these occupations. In comparison, the ratio of younger to older workers in the overall labour force was 2.7.

Bricklayers were among the oldest construction workers, with 17.5% aged 55 or more, followed by 14.3% for plumbers. At the same time, the number of young workers in these occupations decreased. In 1991, there were 2.7 bricklayers aged 20 to 34 for every one aged 55 and over. By 2001, that ratio had dropped to 1.5. Similarly, the ratio of younger to older plumbers fell from 3.9 to 2.3 over the decade.

While the average age of electricians is only slightly above that of the overall labour force, the occupation has aged more rapidly over the last ten years and the share of older electricians has increased from 7.7% to 11.8%. At the same time, the number of younger workers in this occupation has fallen off dramatically. As a result, the ratio of younger to older electricians plunged from 6.3 in 1991 to 2.8 in 2001.

Youngest occupations found at both high and low end of skills spectrum

In contrast to doctors, nurses, teachers and skilled tradesmen, individuals in computer-related occupations are relatively young. So, too, are those in some health related occupations, such as audiologists, occupational therapists and physiotherapists.

Workers in service occupations that require no more than a high school education, for example food and beverage servers and cashiers, also tend to be relatively young. The average age in these occupations increased little over the last 10 years.

Immigrants in the labour force

Recent immigrants represented almost 70% of labour force growth

As of May 15, 2001, almost 3.2 million people in the labour force, or 20% of the total, were born outside the country.

During the 1990s, an annual average of about 220,400 immigrants came to Canada. This was a considerable increase from the annual average of 125,400 who arrived during the 1980s.

Immigration has been an important source of growth in the labour force during the 1990s. In 2001, a total of 977,500 immigrants who arrived in the 1990s were part of the labour force. They represented almost 70% of the total growth in the labour force over the decade.

The lion's share of new foreign-born workers who arrived in the 1990s went to Ontario's labour market. About 557,900 immigrants who arrived in the 1990s, or 57% of the total, were in the province's labour force in 2001. They represented the major part of the growth in the province's labour force during the decade.

In distant second place was British Columbia, where 186,400 immigrants who arrived in the 1990s were in the labour force in 2001. They represented about 60% of the growth in British Columbia's labour force during the 1990s.

In 2001, 124,900 immigrants who arrived in the 1990s were in Quebec's labour force. They accounted for 61% of the total growth in the province's labour force during this period.

Gap in labour market conditions between recent immigrants and Canadian-born workers persists

In the early 1990s, when the economy was in recession, labour market conditions had deteriorated markedly for new immigrants. As a result, they lost considerable ground compared with workers born in Canada.

In 1996, only 61.0% of the recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 held jobs, compared with 78.4% of the Canadian born population in the same age group, a gap of 17.4 percentage points. The difficulties facing recent immigrants from 1991 to 1996 were similar to those experienced by youths. Both groups were new entrants to a difficult labour market. Some recent immigrants were also facing other difficulties such as a lack of fluency in one of the two official languages and problems with their credentials being recognized.

Recent immigrants have not always faced more difficult labour market conditions than individuals born in Canada. For example, the employment rate of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 who arrived in the second half of the 1970s were very similar to their Canadian-born counterparts.

However, in the first half of the 1980s, a small gap in the employment rate emerged, and became extremely pronounced during the difficult years of the early 1990s. This gap between the two groups reached its peak in 1996.

Census 2001 shows that the gap in labour market conditions between recent immigrants and Canadian born persisted, despite the strong economic growth of the late 1990s. In 2001, only 65.8% of recent immigrants were employed, 16 percentage points lower than the rate of 81.8% among Canadian born.

The unemployment rate of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 was still twice that of the Canadian born population, 12.1% compared with 6.4%.

Female immigrants of 1990s faced tougher labour market than men

The situation was very different for men and women in 2001. Male recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 had an employment rate of 77.4%, 8.9 percentage points lower than the rate for their Canadian born counterparts. However, this was a marked improvement compared to 1996 when the gap was 12.3 percentage points, and was slightly better than 1991 when the gap was 9.3 percentage points.

In contrast, only 55.6% of female recent immigrants in 2001 were employed, 21.8 percentage points lower than the employment rate of 77.4% for Canadian born women in 2001. Unlike male recent immigrants, this was similar to the gap in 1996, and double the gap in 1991.

According to data from Citizenship and Immigration Canada, only 12% of women who immigrated to Canada between 1998 and 2000 did so as economic immigrants, compared with 34% of men. This may explain much of the difference in recent labour market performance.

A large proportion of female immigrants entered as a family member of an economic immigrant, or on grounds of family reunification. This was the case for almost three-quarters of female immigrants arriving in 1998, compared with 48% of their male counterparts.

Lower employment rates among recent female immigrants aged 25 to 44 may also be a reflection of their greater likelihood to be in school compared to Canadian born women. In 1995-96, 26% of recent female immigrants were attending school compared to 13% of their Canadian born counterparts. Some may have come with the intention of furthering their education, while others may be seeking Canadian credentials or to improve their English or French.

Improved labour market conditions since 1996 for those immigrants arriving in the early 1990s

The longer they have been in Canada, immigrants tend to be more integrated in the labour market. The labour market conditions of immigrants aged 25 to 44 who arrived in Canada between 1991 and 1996 were particularly difficult. Similar to youths, they were new entrants to a labour market in recession. In the later half of the 1990s, their situation improved considerably, as they were no longer new labour market entrants, and the economy was in expansion.

As a result, their employment rate was 74.3% by 2001, much higher than it had been in 1996 (61.0%). However, there was still a considerable gap of 7.5 percentage points between the immigrants of the early 1990s and their Canadian born counterparts in 2001.

Immigrants of the 1990s a growing source of skilled workers

The profile of recent immigrants has undergone a dramatic change. The level of education has increased as Canada's immigration policy has favoured the entrance of better educated immigrants. Recent immigrants have been, therefore, a source of skilled workers.

More immigrants are also coming as entrepreneurs. These people, as well as individuals who are well educated, tend to do better in the labour market than those who enter for family reasons, or as refugees.

The census showed a dramatic increase in the proportion of recent immigrants working in high-skilled occupations – those that normally require a university education. These occupations are

generally much better paid than those in sales and service, where recent immigrants traditionally found work.

In 2001, recent immigrants aged 25 to 64 who arrived during the 1990s represented 24% of the workforce in highly skilled occupations. In 1991, immigrants who had arrived between 1986 and 1990 accounted for only 13% in highly-skilled occupations. This substantial increase occurred primarily among younger recent immigrants aged 25 to 44. It also occurred despite the fact that labour market conditions among recent immigrants were still weaker than in 1991.

New immigrants clearly played a role in the growth of highly skilled occupations over the decade, particularly computer-related occupations and accountants. For example, in 1991, only about 3% of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 worked in information technology occupations. By 2001, the proportion had more than quadrupled to 12% reaching more than 34,400. In contrast, 3.0% of the Canadian born had an information technology occupation.

Recent immigrants were also overrepresented in engineering and natural sciences occupations. In 2001, 3.0% of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 in the labour force were in engineering compared to only 1.0% of the Canadian born. Similarly, 1.2% of recent immigrants were in natural sciences occupations compared to 0.6% of the Canadian born.

A large proportion of recent immigrants were still in low-skilled jobs in 2001, although their proportion was in decline. In 2001, 43% of those aged 25 to 44 were in low-skilled occupations, compared with 51% a decade earlier.

Toronto: Improved labour market conditions for recent immigrants

Toronto has long attracted the largest number of immigrants of any area in the country – about 46% of those arriving between 1998 and 2000 chose Toronto. Vancouver follows with 16% and Montréal with 13%.

Of those who had immigrated to Toronto between 1996 and 2000, 205,000 were in the labour force in 2001. Their share of the Toronto labour force was 8%, the same as in 1991 (8%).

The recession years of the early 1990s had been especially difficult for recent immigrants in Toronto. In 1996, the proportion of those aged 25-44 who had arrived in the preceding 5 years and were employed (the employment rate) was 62.2%, down from 71.7% for recent immigrants in 1991. Over the same difficult period, the decline in the employment rate of non-immigrants was much less severe, dropping from 84.3% to 83.4%. As a result, the gap in labour market conditions between recent immigrants and non-immigrants widened substantially from 12.6 percentage points to 21.2 percentage points.

With the economic growth of the late 1990s, labour market conditions improved and the gap between the employment rates of recent immigrants (69.4%) and non-immigrants (85.9%) narrowed slightly compared to 1996, but was still larger than it had been in 1991.

Despite the improvement since 1996, the employment rate of recent immigrants aged 25 to 44 remained 16.5 percentage points below their Canadian counterparts in 2001. However, the situation was quite different for male and female recent immigrants. For men, the employment rate gap in 2001 was 8.8 percentage points, down from 11.5 in 1991. For women, the employment rate gap in 2001 was 22.9 percentage points, almost double that of 1991.

Vancouver: Labour market conditions more difficult for recent immigrants

The share of new immigrants in Vancouver's labour market rose from 5.7% in 1991 to 7% in 2001.

In Vancouver labour market conditions for recent immigrants were only marginally better in 2001 than they had been in the middle of the decade and much worse than ten years earlier. In 2001, their employment rate was 62.4%, up from 60.5% in 1996, but far below the rate of 69.0% in 1991.

The gap in the labour market conditions of recent immigrants and the Canadian born has widened in Vancouver over the 1990s – especially for women.

For men, the employment rate gap in 2001 was 13.2 percentage points, up from 10.1 in 1991. For women, the employment rate gap in 2001 was 25.7 percentage points, almost double that of 1991.

Montréal: A widening gap in labour market conditions for recent immigrants and non-immigrants

In Montréal, recent immigrants accounted for 3% of the city's labour force, about the same share as in 1991 and well below the corresponding proportion for Toronto and Vancouver.

Labour market conditions improved greatly over the decade for non-immigrant men aged 25 to 44 in Montréal. Their employment rate was a record 87.7% in 2001, up from 84.3% ten years earlier. Non-immigrant women saw an even greater improvement – their employment rate soared to 79.5% in 2001, a huge jump from 71.2% in 1991.

However, the labour market was not as favourable for recent immigrants aged 25 to 44. The employment rate for men decreased slightly over the decade from 67.2% in 1991 to 65.9% in 2001. The proportion of women with a job also dropped, down from 48.6% in 1991 to 45.6% in 2001.

As a result, the gap in labour market conditions between recent immigrants and non-immigrants widened considerably, especially for women. The employment rate gap for men was 21.8 percentage points in 2001 up from 17.1 in 1991. Women's employment rate gap rose to 33.9 percentage points in 2001 from 22.6 in 1991.

Calgary and Ottawa-Hull: Emerging centers of attraction for new immigrants

Calgary and Ottawa-Hull are emerging centers of attraction for immigrants. Although only 4% of recent immigrants have settled into each of these cities respectively, they account for about 3% of the Calgary labour force and 3% of the Ottawa-Hull labour force, similar to the share in Montréal.

With a booming economy, Calgary's labour market was more favourable than that of most other CMAs for recent immigrants. The employment rate of men aged 25-44 who had immigrated in the previous five years was 83.2%, up from 79.6% in 1991. This employment rate was among the highest in Canada for recent immigrants and even higher than the rate for non-immigrants for Canada as a whole (81.8%). Female recent immigrants had the highest employment rate of the five largest CMAs, reaching 65.6% in 2001, a little higher than in 1991 (64.1%).

In terms of the employment rate, for men, the gap had narrowed between non-immigrants and recent immigrant males by 2001. For women, despite the relatively high employment rate of female recent immigrants, the gap actually increased, as non-immigrant women made tremendous headway in the labour market and posted a record employment rate of 81.0% in 2001.

In Ottawa-Hull, immigrants who arrived between 1991 and 2000 represented over 60% of the total growth of the labour force. Many of them were attracted by the high tech sector as 36% were in occupations related to information technology and engineering. In 2001, the employment rate for male recent immigrants in Ottawa-Hull was 77.8%, up from 75.9% in 1991. The employment rate for non-immigrants was slightly higher in 2001 at 90.4% compared with 1991. As a result, the gap in labour market conditions between recent immigrant and non-immigrant males narrowed slightly over the decade.

Female recent immigrants only regained part of their losses of the early 1990s, and their employment rate was only 49.6% in 2001 compared with 57.6% in 1991. In contrast, the employment rate for non-immigrant women improved strongly, rising from 78.6% to 82.8%, and the gap between the two groups widened.

More immigrants are highly skilled

Although the share of recent immigrants in highly skilled occupations has increased over time in all five CMAs, the majority are still employed in lower skilled occupations. Ottawa-Hull stands out with the highest share of recent immigrants in highly skilled occupations (almost one half compared to one quarter in the other CMAs).

In all five CMAs, information technology was the most common occupation of recent immigrants. Fully 30% of recent immigrants in Ottawa-Hull were in this occupation in 2001 followed by 13% in Toronto, and about 10% in each of Vancouver, Montréal and Calgary.

Unpaid work

Despite an aging population, the number of unpaid hours devoted to senior care only slightly increased

The 2001 Census was the second to include questions on unpaid work. Respondents were asked to report the amount of time they spent in the week prior to the census providing care or assistance to seniors, doing unpaid housework or home maintenance and taking care of children without pay.

Overall, almost all Canadians aged 15 and over reported that they did some form of unpaid work in the week prior to the census.

As census data on age and sex released on July 16, 2002 revealed, the population aged 80 and over soared 41% since 1996 and reached 932,000 in 2001. Despite this increase, the proportion of the total population aged 15 and over which devoted some time to caring for a senior was relatively small, at 18.2% and only slightly above that of 1996 (16.5%).

About 20% of women reported taking care of a senior, compared with 15% of men. Only a fraction of the population – less than 4% of women and 2% of men – reported devoting more than 10 hours to caring for a senior.

Some 90% of the population aged 15 and over reported that they did unpaid housework or home maintenance. This proportion had barely changed compared to 1996.

Women still had the lion's share of the number of hours devoted to unpaid household work in 2001. About 21% of women devoted 30 hours and more to this activity during the week prior to the census, compared to 8% for men. Only 7.5% of women reported that they did not devote any hours to household unpaid work, compared with 13.3% of men. In 1996, these proportions were very similar.

In total, 38% of the population allocated some hours to child care in 2001. This was virtually unchanged from 1996. About 16% of women aged 15 and over devoted 30 hours and more on child care, more than twice the proportion of 7% among men. About 21% of men allocated fewer than 15 hours to child care, compared with 18% of women.

Provinces and territories

Growth in employment: Oil-rich Alberta led the way

Employment soared in oil-rich Alberta during the 1990s, with most of the gains occurring in the last half of the decade. Alberta had just over 1.6 million people working in 2001, a 22.9% increase from 1991, the largest gain among the provinces.

Census data on migration, released on December 10, 2002, showed that the booming province had a net inflow of 119,400 people between 1996 and 2001, also highest in the country. Alberta's strong, energy-based economy attracted thousands of workers from other provinces. In 2001, 69.3% of Alberta's working age population was employed, by far the highest employment rate of any province.

The second biggest employment gain over the decade occurred in British Columbia, where employment rose 20.1% to almost 1.9 million. Unlike Alberta, British Columbia had stronger economic and labour market growth in the first half of the decade. Between 1991 and 1996, employment grew 13.0%.

Between 1996 and 2001, British Columbia's economy weakened and labour market conditions deteriorated. As demand for workers slowed, British Columbia posted its first net loss to interprovincial migration in 30 years, and employment growth fell to only 6.2%. In 2001, British Columbia's employment rate of 59.6% was down slightly from 1991.

Employment in Ontario increased 13.3% to just over 5.7 million, the third highest growth rate. Highly skilled occupations normally requiring a university education accounted for almost one-half of the labour force growth.

Although employment growth was slower in Quebec and New Brunswick, both provinces showed a big improvement in their employment rates over the decade.

Employment in Quebec totalled just over 3.4 million in 2001, up 10.4% during the 1990s, with almost all the gains occurring during the second half of the decade.

By 2001, Quebec's labour market had improved considerably. About 59% of the working age population was employed in 2001, a record for the province and a substantial improvement from 55% in 1996.

Employment growth in New Brunswick during the second half of the 1990s was double that in the first half. As a result, the province's workforce rose 8.1% for the decade as a whole to just over 325,300. New Brunswick's employment rate rose from 53.2% in 1991 to 55.2% in 2001, a record high for the province.

Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province in which employment declined during the 1990s. Employment in 2001 was 188,800, down 2.1% from 1991, largely reflecting the decline in the working age population due to low fertility and out-migration. In 2001, 45.1% of Newfoundland and Labrador's labour force was employed, the lowest share of any province, but this was an improvement from 1991 when the employment rate was 44.2%.

Aging labour force: Saskatchewan had oldest workers, Nunavut the youngest

The labour force in Saskatchewan was the oldest in Canada in 2001, with an average age of 39.8 years, compared with the national average of 39.0. During the 1990s, the number of young people aged 20 to 34 in the province's labour force declined 22.5%, a steeper drop than the national decline of 15.1%. As a result, their share of total labour force fell from 38% to 29%, the lowest among all the provinces.

The average age of Nunavut's labour force was the youngest in Canada in 2001 at 36.2 years. Among the provinces, Alberta had the nation's youngest labour force, with an average age of 38.4. One-third (33%) of its labour force was aged 20 to 34.

In British Columbia, the average age of the labour force was 39.6 years, a close second to Saskatchewan. However, the number of young people aged 20 to 34 in British Columbia's labour force declined only 9.0% during the 1990s. Most of this decline occurred between 1996 and 2001 when fewer workers migrated into the province. In 2001, 30% of B.C.'s labour force was aged 20 to 34, down from 39% in 1991.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the average age of the labour force was virtually on par with the national average in 2001. However, the number of young people aged 20 to 34 in the labour force incurred the biggest decline among the provinces (-34.0%) during the decade, largely reflecting low fertility rates and out-migration. These young people accounted for 32% of the province's labour force in 2001, down substantially from 43% a decade earlier.

Women drove growth in the labour force in most provinces

Women drove the growth in the labour force within most provinces during the 1990s, according to the census. In Alberta, they accounted for about 50% of the growth in its booming labour market, and about 60% of the growth in both Ontario and British Columbia.

The exception was Newfoundland and Labrador, where the number of both men and women in the labour force fell, although the loss was much greater for men (-13.9%) than women (-4.1%).

During the last several decades, the participation of women in the labour force has undergone dramatic growth. Most of this growth took place in the 1970s and 1980s. Over the 1990s, their labour force participation rate increased at a much slower pace, from 59.9% to 60.5%.

The participation rate of women was highest in the Yukon at 77.6% in 2001, followed by the Northwest Territories (73.6%). It was lowest in Nunavut (64.8%).

Among the provinces, women had the highest participation rate in Alberta (66.6%), and the lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador (52.3%).

The only provinces in which the participation rate of women declined were Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario. In both, the decline was concentrated among female youths aged 15 to 24, although it was partially offset by an increase among older women aged 45 to 64.

Among men, however, the story was quite different. Their participation rates have been on the decline over the last three decades, due largely to earlier retirement. In 2001, the participation rate for men was 72.7%, down from 76.4% a decade earlier.

The largest decline in labour force participation among men was in Newfoundland and Labrador, where it fell from 68.9% to 63.2%. The smallest decline was in Prince Edward Island, where it fell from 76.4% to 74.7%.

As a result of these shifts, women comprised 46.7% of the national labour force, in 2001, up from 45.0% in 1991. Their share was highest in Prince Edward Island at 47.9% and in Ontario and Nova Scotia at 47.2%. However, in Alberta, their share was the lowest at 45.8%.

Gain in highly- skilled occupations widespread

All provinces and territories experienced strong growth in the number of people in the labour force in highly skilled occupations.

At the national level, highly skilled occupations jumped by 32.9% between 1991 and 2001. At the provincial level, growth was strongest in British Columbia (+49.8%), followed by Alberta (+39.2%) and Ontario (+35.8%).

Growth was slowest in Newfoundland and Labrador where the highly skilled labour force rose only 7.2% during the 1990s. However, given the province's weak economy, even this growth rate was remarkable, as the number of low-skilled occupations in the province's labour force tumbled 16.5%.

As a result of strong growth in highly skilled occupations, the profile of skills shifted in all provinces and territories.

Highly skilled occupations accounted for more than 17% of all occupations in Ontario, the largest share among the provinces, up from 14% in 1991. About 16% of all occupations in both Quebec and British Columbia were in the highly skilled group.

These occupations accounted for only 12% of the labour force in Prince Edward Island in 2001, although this was up from about 11% a decade earlier.

Sub-provincial

Toronto: Rebound in economy led to demand for skilled workers

Following the recession of the early 1990s, the labour market in the census metropolitan area of Toronto rebounded strongly in the second half of the decade.

As of May 15, 2001, 2.413 million people were working, up 351,000, or 17%, from 1996. For the decade as a whole, employment increased 18%. In 2001, Toronto's employment rate of 64.7% was the highest of the three largest metropolitan areas, while its unemployment rate was the lowest at 5.4%. In 2001, 16% of the total employed population in Canada lived in the Toronto CMA.

The revitalized economy led to increased demand for highly skilled workers in Toronto. Occupations requiring a university degree accounted for one out of every two new jobs created over the decade. Gains were especially strong for those in the information technology occupations, followed by accountants and financial analysts. Only one-quarter of Toronto's labour force growth occurred in occupations requiring no more than a high school diploma.

There was also a strong demand for managers in Toronto between 1996 and 2001, more than making up for declines in this occupational group in the early 1990s.

Toronto remains the financial centre of Canada, with the highest concentration of head offices. As a result, more than one-quarter of Canada's workers in business services live in the census metropolitan area. Toronto accounts for 18% of Canada's manufacturing jobs. Within this sector, the concentration of workers in computer and electronic products manufacturing is especially high at 28%, followed by furniture manufacturing (26%).

It is also an important arts and culture centre for English Canada. Toronto has 23% of all jobs in the performing arts in Canada, 30% of all jobs in the motion picture and sound recording industry, and 23% of all jobs in broadcasting and telecommunications, and the publishing industry.

Montreal: Almost all labour force growth in skilled occupations

The census counted 1.679 million employed people in Montréal in 2001, up 164,300 or 10.8% from 1991. In 2001, 11% of the total employed population in Canada lived in the Montréal CMA.

Employment was relatively unchanged during the first half of the decade in the wake of the recession, with declines in manufacturing, construction and trade employment. Since 1996, the recovery in the manufacturing sector and most service industries resulted in a strong demand for workers. In the last half of the decade alone, employment rose 176,340 or 11.7%.

In 2001, 60.8% of Montréal's working age population was employed, a record high, compared with 56.4% five years earlier. During the same time period, Montréal's unemployment rate fell dramatically, from 11.2% to 7.0%.

Almost all the growth in Montréal's labour force during the decade reflected a strong demand for skilled workers. Over 80% of the increase came from university-level occupations, with one-third of these in information technology occupations.

Montréal remains an important manufacturing centre, more specifically in the clothing, leather and aerospace industries. Almost 40% of all Canadian workers occupied in clothing manufacturing live in Montréal. This is also true for 22% of Canadian workers in leather manufacturing and for 49% of aerospace workers.

Montréal and Toronto are closely matched in terms of workers in the pharmaceutical and chemical industries. Together they account for almost one-half of the employment in the chemical industry and two-thirds in the pharmaceutical industry.

Montréal is also a centre for the arts for French Canada. It accounts for one-quarter of all Canadian workers in the motion picture and sound recording industry, 17% of all workers in broadcasting and telecommunications, and 15% in both publishing and the performing arts.

Vancouver: Over 40% of growth in highly skilled occupations

The census counted 995,320 employed people in Vancouver in 2001, up 181,190 or 22.3% from a decade earlier. This represented 7% of the overall employment in Canada.

The labour market in Vancouver was much stronger in the first half of the 1990s compared with the second half.

In 2001, 61.4% of the population aged 15 and over was employed in Vancouver, down slightly from a decade earlier. During the same time period, Vancouver's unemployment rate edged down from 8.7% to 6.6%.

Over 40% of the labour force growth in Vancouver occurred in highly skilled occupations that normally require a university education. Information technology occupations alone accounted for 14% of the overall labour force growth.

Low-skilled occupations (those requiring only high school education) accounted for only 28% of Vancouver's labour force increase. Growth in these occupations was strongest among customer service clerks, general office clerks and administrative officers.

Vancouver remains a key centre for water transportation, representing 17% of Canadian employment in the marine shipping industry, considerably more than Montréal which is second in Canada with 6%.

Vancouver also has almost one-fifth (17%) of all Canada's employment in the air transport industry, similar to proportions in Toronto (20%) and in Montréal (18%). It is also an important centre for the motion picture and sound recording industry, with 16% of Canada's employment in this sector.

Definitions

Experienced Labour Force

Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), were employed or unemployed who worked for pay or in self-employment since January 1, 2000.

Labour Force

Refers to persons who were either **employed** or **unemployed** during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

Employment (employed in reference week)

Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001):

- (a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice;
- (b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the **entire week** because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Industry

Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Occupation

Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 15, 2001), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2000. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Participation Rate

Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

Employment Rate

Refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

Unemployment Rate

Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 15, 2001).

Recent Immigrants

Those who immigrated to Canada in the 5 years preceding the census, excluding the census year itself, e.g., recent immigrants in 1996 were those who immigrated from 1991 to 1995.

Occupational skill groups by sex, Canada, 1991, 1996 and 2001¹

	Labour force aged 15 and over					
	1991	1996	2001	Growth 1991-2001	Percent growth 1991-2001	Contribution to labour force growth 1991-2001 ²
Both sexes						
All occupations	14,220,230	14,317,540	15,576,560	1,356,330	9.5	100.0
University	1,904,445	2,082,810	2,530,895	626,450	32.9	46.2
College and apprenticeship training	4,515,175	4,360,245	4,662,120	146,945	3.3	10.8
College	3,172,000	3,167,340	3,369,510	197,510	6.2	14.6
Apprenticeship training	1,343,175	1,192,905	1,292,605	-50,570	-3.8	-3.7
Secondary or less	6,417,200	6,585,370	6,762,640	345,440	5.4	25.5
Managers	1,383,405	1,289,125	1,620,905	237,500	17.2	17.5
Men						
All occupations	7,839,245	7,768,485	8,311,130	471,885	6.0	34.8
University	923,355	993,275	1,223,775	300,420	32.5	22.1
College	1,431,405	1,453,750	1,478,455	47,050	3.3	3.5
Apprenticeship training	1,272,720	1,137,895	1,221,505	-51,215	-4.0	-3.8
Secondary or less	3,237,055	3,303,320	3,340,875	103,820	3.2	7.7
Managers	974,710	880,240	1,046,525	71,815	7.4	5.3
Women						
All occupations	6,380,985	6,549,060	7,265,430	884,445	13.9	65.2
University	981,095	1,089,535	1,307,125	326,030	33.2	24.0
College	1,740,600	1,713,580	1,891,060	150,460	8.6	11.1
Apprenticeship training	70,450	55,010	71,095	645	0.9	0.0
Secondary or less	3,180,140	3,282,050	3,421,765	241,625	7.6	17.8
Managers	408,700	408,885	574,380	165,680	40.5	12.2

¹ Includes the experienced labour force only. The experienced labour force comprises persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week preceding Census Day but who had been employed at some point since January 1 of the year preceding the census year.

² Contribution to labour force growth is calculated by dividing the growth for any sex and occupational skill group category by the total labour force growth. For example, the number of women in occupations requiring a university education grew by 326,030 between 1991 and 2001. The labour force grew by 1,356,330 over the same period. Therefore, women in this occupational skill group contributed 24.0% of the growth in the labour force.

Labour force changes and their contribution to labour force growth, by sex and selected occupations, Canada, 1991 to 2001¹

	Skill group ²	Labour force aged 15 and over			
		2001	Growth 1991-2001	Percent growth 1991-2001	Contribution to labour force growth 1991-2001 ³
Both sexes					
All occupations		15,576,560	1,356,330	9.5	100.0
Information technologies occupations	University	406,735	227,320	126.7	16.8
Customer service and information clerks	Secondary	164,775	101,470	160.3	7.5
Early childhood educators and assistants	College	136,370	63,520	87.2	4.7
Financial auditors and accountants	University	171,310	61,675	56.3	4.5
Truck drivers	Secondary	263,510	59,315	29.0	4.4
Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers	Secondary	293,155	57,540	24.4	4.2
Administrative officers	College	151,390	47,460	45.7	3.5
Sales, marketing and advertising managers	Managers	140,910	45,900	48.3	3.4
Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	Secondary	142,425	39,330	38.2	2.9
Material handlers	Secondary	167,355	36,905	28.3	2.7
Men					
All occupations		8,311,135	471,890	6.0	34.8
Information technologies occupations	University	296,620	178,200	150.5	13.1
Truck drivers	Secondary	255,990	56,010	28.0	4.1
Customer service and information clerks	Secondary	48,450	30,110	164.2	2.2
Material handlers	Secondary	144,900	27,610	23.5	2.0
Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	Secondary	94,335	22,095	30.6	1.6
Sales, marketing and advertising managers	Managers	94,775	20,570	27.7	1.5
Senior managers - financial, communication and other business services	Managers	40,395	19,680	95.1	1.5
Financial auditors and accountants	University	81,245	17,965	28.4	1.3
Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers	Secondary	104,940	15,460	17.3	1.1
Other financial officers	University	29,680	15,155	104.4	1.1
Women					
All occupations		7,265,435	884,440	13.9	65.2
Customer service and information clerks	Secondary	116,320	71,355	158.7	5.3
Early childhood educators and assistants	College	131,180	61,075	87.1	4.5
Information technologies occupations	University	110,115	49,115	80.5	3.6
Administrative officers	College	125,450	47,155	60.2	3.5
Financial auditors and accountants	University	90,065	43,715	94.3	3.2
Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers	Secondary	188,220	42,075	28.8	3.1
Elementary and secondary school teacher assistants	Secondary	72,280	27,855	62.7	2.1
Sales, marketing and advertising managers	Managers	46,140	25,335	121.8	1.9
General office clerks	Secondary	233,870	25,065	12.0	1.8
Visiting homemakers and housekeepers	Secondary	82,040	21,985	36.6	1.6

¹ Includes the experienced labour force only. The experienced labour force comprises persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week preceding Census Day but who had been employed at some point since January 1 of the year preceding the census year.

² Secondary refers to secondary or less.

³ Contribution to labour force growth is calculated by dividing the growth for any sex and occupational category by the total labour force growth. For example, the number of male truck drivers grew by 56,010 between 1991 and 2001. The labour force grew by 1,356,330 over the same period. Therefore, male truck drivers contributed 4.1% of the growth in the labour force.

Occupational skill groups in labour force aged 20 to 34, by sex, Canada, 1991, 1996 and 2001¹

	Labour force aged 20 to 34				
	1991	1996	2001	Change 1991-2001	Percent change 1991-2001
Both sexes					
All occupations	5,726,220	5,095,955	4,861,330	-864,890	-15.1
University	718,620	680,340	815,915	97,295	13.5
College	1,277,175	1,092,730	1,021,550	-255,625	-20.0
Apprenticeship training	550,660	404,020	380,200	-170,460	-31.0
Secondary or less	2,763,445	2,590,565	2,271,485	-491,960	-17.8
Managers	416,320	328,300	372,180	-44,140	-10.6
Men					
All occupations	3,079,220	2,709,875	2,544,900	-534,320	-17.4
University	325,495	309,595	388,505	63,010	19.4
College	534,670	478,150	439,030	-95,640	-17.9
Apprenticeship training	525,440	386,935	361,000	-164,440	-31.3
Secondary or less	1,429,140	1,334,100	1,141,290	-287,850	-20.1
Managers	264,475	201,095	215,075	-49,400	-18.7
Women					
All occupations	2,647,145	2,385,915	2,316,530	-330,615	-12.5
University	393,155	370,670	427,390	34,235	8.7
College	742,570	614,575	582,610	-159,960	-21.5
Apprenticeship training	25,220	17,070	19,135	-6,085	-24.1
Secondary or less	1,334,320	1,256,425	1,130,240	-204,080	-15.3
Managers	151,880	127,175	157,155	5,275	3.5

¹ Includes the experienced labour force only. The experienced labour force comprises persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week preceding Census Day but who had been employed at some point since January 1 of the year preceding the census year.

Labour force changes in 20-34 age group, by sex and selected occupations, Canada, 1991 to 2001¹

	Skill group ²	Labour force aged 20 to 34		
		2001	Change 1991-2001	Percent change 1991-2001
Both sexes				
All occupations		4,861,355	-864,910	-15.1
Information technologies occupations	University	192,190	85,945	80.9
Customer service and information clerks	Secondary	75,945	42,935	130.1
Early childhood educators and assistants	College	58,135	18,570	46.9
Sales, marketing and advertising managers	Managers	40,590	10,365	34.3
Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	University	70,235	9,090	14.9
Elementary and secondary school teacher assistants	Secondary	23,630	8,770	59.0
Financial and investment analyst	University	15,760	8,380	113.6
Other financial officers	University	15,775	7,785	97.4
Other elemental sales occupations	Secondary	22,340	7,305	48.6
Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers	Secondary	80,250	7,280	10.0
Men				
All occupations		2,544,895	-534,280	-17.4
Information technologies occupations	University	145,360	75,560	108.3
Customer service and information clerks	Secondary	24,770	14,860	149.9
Financial and investment analyst	University	8,480	4,335	104.6
Cashiers	Secondary	15,560	4,170	36.6
Grocery clerks and store shelf stockers	Secondary	33,050	4,060	14.0
Graphic designers and illustrators	College	11,895	3,500	41.7
Other financial officers	University	8,035	3,420	74.1
Computer and information systems managers	Managers	9,715	3,235	49.9
Operators and attendants in amusement, recreation and sport	Secondary	8,425	2,840	50.9
Other elemental sales occupations	Secondary	8,325	2,550	44.2
Women				
All occupations		2,316,455	-330,640	-12.5
Customer service and information clerks	Secondary	51,180	28,075	121.5
Early childhood educators and assistants	College	55,615	17,475	45.8
Information technologies occupations	University	46,830	10,390	28.5
Sales, marketing and advertising managers	University	18,020	8,465	88.6
Elementary school and kindergarten teachers	University	58,835	7,485	14.6
Elementary and secondary school teacher assistants	Secondary	19,780	6,845	52.9
Food counter attendants, kitchen helpers	Secondary	51,360	6,350	14.1
Financial auditors and accountants	University	28,875	4,975	20.8
Secondary school teachers	University	28,130	4,945	21.3
Other assisting occupations in support of health services	Secondary	15,610	4,915	46.0

¹ Includes the experienced labour force only. The experienced labour force comprises persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week preceding Census Day but who had been employed at some point since January 1 of the year preceding the census year.

² Secondary refers to secondary or less.

Age indicators, by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991 and 2001¹

	Percentage aged 55 and over		Average age		Number of workers aged 20 to 34 for each worker aged 55 and over	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Canada						
Both sexes	10.6	11.8	37.1	39.0	3.8	2.7
Men	12.1	13.3	37.7	39.5	3.3	2.3
Women	8.8	10.0	36.4	38.5	4.7	3.2
Newfoundland and Labrador						
Both sexes	7.3	9.7	36	39.1	5.9	3.3
Men	9.1	11.4	36.8	39.7	4.5	2.7
Women	5.1	7.7	34.9	38.3	9.0	4.3
Prince Edward Island						
Both sexes	10.8	12.5	36.8	39.1	3.7	2.4
Men	13.0	14.3	37.5	39.7	2.9	2.1
Women	8.2	10.5	36	38.4	5.2	3.0
Nova Scotia						
Both sexes	9.2	10.6	36.6	38.9	4.6	3.0
Men	10.8	12.4	37.2	39.6	3.8	2.4
Women	7.3	8.5	35.7	38.1	6.0	3.8
New Brunswick						
Both sexes	9.0	10.5	36.5	38.8	4.6	3.0
Men	10.4	12.3	37.1	39.3	3.8	2.5
Women	7.1	8.6	35.6	38.1	6.1	3.8
Quebec						
Both sexes	9.6	10.9	37.1	39.1	4.2	2.9
Men	11.0	12.5	37.7	39.6	3.6	2.4
Women	7.7	9.1	36.4	38.6	5.5	3.5
Ontario						
Both sexes	11.3	11.9	37.3	39.0	3.5	2.6
Men	12.8	13.3	37.9	39.4	3.1	2.3
Women	9.5	10.3	36.6	38.4	4.3	3.1
Manitoba						
Both sexes	11.8	12.6	37.3	39.0	3.3	2.4
Men	13.2	14.1	37.8	39.4	3.0	2.1
Women	10.1	11.0	36.6	38.5	3.9	2.8
Saskatchewan						
Both sexes	15.0	15.2	38.3	39.8	2.5	1.9
Men	17.0	17.1	38.9	40.4	2.2	1.7
Women	12.4	13.0	37.4	39.1	3.1	2.3
Alberta						
Both sexes	10.1	11.6	36.5	38.4	4.2	2.8
Men	11.3	12.9	37	38.8	3.7	2.5
Women	8.6	10.0	35.9	37.9	5.0	3.3
British Columbia						
Both sexes	10.5	12.7	37.3	39.6	3.7	2.4
Men	12.0	14.3	37.9	40.1	3.1	2.1
Women	8.7	11.0	36.6	39.0	4.6	2.8
Yukon						
Both sexes	8.0	11.5	36.6	39.6	4.9	2.4
Men	9.2	13.0	37.3	40.0	4.2	2.0
Women	6.6	10.0	35.8	39.2	6.2	2.9
Northwest Territories						
Both sexes	5.8	8.5	34.8	37.7	8.2	4.1
Men	6.8	9.6	35.3	38.1	6.9	3.5
Women	4.6	7.2	34	37.2	10.8	5.0
Nunavut						
Both sexes	5.9	7.9	34	36.2	8.9	5.4
Men	6.9	9.0	34.9	36.9	7.3	4.6
Women	4.3	6.6	32.8	35.4	12.8	6.6

¹ Includes the experienced labour force only. The experienced labour force comprises persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week preceding Census Day but who had been employed at some point since January 1 of the year preceding the census year.

Average age and percentage distribution of the labour force by age, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991 and 2001¹

	Average age		Percentage distribution							
			Age 15 to 19		Age 20 to 34		Age 35 to 54		Age 55 and over	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Canada	37.1	39.0	6.1	6.2	40.3	31.2	43.0	50.8	10.6	11.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	36.0	39.1	5.4	4.6	43.1	31.7	44.2	54.1	7.3	9.7
Prince Edward Island	36.8	39.1	7.3	7.2	40.0	30.6	41.9	49.7	10.8	12.5
Nova Scotia	36.6	38.9	5.7	5.8	42.3	31.3	42.8	52.3	9.2	10.6
New Brunswick	36.5	38.8	6.3	6.2	41.2	31.4	43.5	51.8	9.0	10.5
Quebec	37.1	39.1	5.2	5.1	40.6	31.2	44.7	52.8	9.6	10.9
Ontario	37.3	39.0	6.2	6.4	40.1	31.4	42.4	50.3	11.3	11.9
Manitoba	37.3	39.0	7.0	7.4	39.4	30.6	41.7	49.3	11.8	12.6
Saskatchewan	38.3	39.8	7.2	7.8	37.6	28.9	40.2	48.1	15.0	15.2
Alberta	36.5	38.4	6.7	7.5	42.1	32.5	41.2	48.5	10.1	11.6
British Columbia	37.3	39.6	6.2	6.0	38.7	30.1	44.5	51.2	10.5	12.7
Yukon	36.6	39.6	5.8	6.8	39.5	27.4	46.6	54.3	8.0	11.5
Northwest Territories	34.8	37.7	6.0	6.3	47.5	34.7	40.7	50.5	5.8	8.5
Nunavut	34.0	36.2	5.7	6.4	52.3	42.7	36.1	43.0	5.9	7.9

¹ Includes the experienced labour force only. The experienced labour force comprises persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week preceding Census Day but who had been employed at some point since January 1 of the year preceding the census year.

Age indicators, by selected occupations, Canada, 1991, 1996 and 2001¹

	Percentage aged 55 and over		Average age		Number of workers aged 20 to 34 for each worker aged 55 and over	
	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001
Health occupations						
Specialist physician	23.1	24.5	44.2	45.6	1.1	0.9
General practitioners and family physicians	18.0	21.4	42.2	45.2	1.8	1.0
Registered nurses	8.0	12.5	38.7	42.9	4.7	1.8
Education						
University professors	19.5	28.7	45.2	47.1	0.9	0.5
College and other vocational instructors	10.8	17.1	41.0	43.9	2.5	1.2
Specialized trades						
Contractors and supervisors in trades	15.2	15.0	41.8	43.2	1.9	1.4
Pipefitting trades	17.5	18.1	43.4	44.1	1.4	1.1
Carpentry trades	16.8	15.8	41.4	43.1	1.9	1.4
Bricklayers	15.7	17.5	38.9	41.7	2.7	1.5
Plumbers	11.4	14.3	37.6	40.5	3.9	2.3
Electricians	7.7	11.8	36.1	39.9	6.3	2.8
Occupations with a relatively young labour force						
Information technology occupations	2.5	3.6	33.6	35.7	23.6	13.3
Petroleum engineers	6.9	9.5	37.4	40.2	6.8	3.5
Aerospace engineers	10.0	9.6	37.8	39.8	4.6	3.5
Audiologists and speech-language pathologists	2.7	5.2	35.3	38.4	18.6	7.4
Occupational therapists	4.7	4.5	34.4	36.2	12.5	11.3

¹ Includes the experienced labour force only. The experienced labour force comprises persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week preceding Census Day but who had been employed at some point since January 1 of the year preceding the census year.

Immigrants in the labour force, Canada, provinces and territories and selected census metropolitan areas, 2001

	Total labour force	All immigrants		Immigrants who arrived 1991-2000	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%
Canada	15,872,070	3,150,765	19.9	977,555	6.2
Provinces and territories					
Newfoundland and Labrador	241,500	4,590	1.9	945	0.4
Prince Edward Island	73,635	2,235	3.0	350	0.5
Nova Scotia	451,375	22,010	4.9	4,770	1.1
New Brunswick	371,805	12,785	3.4	2,160	0.6
Quebec	3,742,485	393,570	10.5	124,935	3.3
Ontario	6,086,820	1,772,505	29.1	557,935	9.2
Manitoba	585,425	79,885	13.6	18,010	3.1
Saskatchewan	512,240	25,585	5.0	6,170	1.2
Alberta	1,696,760	274,685	16.2	74,815	4.4
British Columbia	2,059,945	558,415	27.1	186,360	9.0
Yukon	17,945	2,230	12.4	490	2.7
Northwest Territories	20,785	1,870	9.0	530	2.5
Nunavut	11,355	390	3.4	80	0.7
Census metropolitan areas					
Toronto	2,564,590	1,235,885	48.2	439,360	17.1
Montréal	1,814,170	348,205	19.2	111,985	6.2
Vancouver	1,073,010	417,505	38.9	160,050	14.9
Ottawa-Hull	594,945	111,085	18.7	36,555	6.1
Calgary	568,465	127,305	22.4	39,715	7.0

Labour force indicators for persons aged 25 to 44, by immigrant status, selected census metropolitan areas, 1991, 1996 and 2001

		1991	1996	2001
Toronto				
Labour force	Number	1,228,400	1,245,820	1,328,945
Non-immigrants	Number	673,755	676,115	691,985
All immigrants	Number	515,750	555,260	620,705
Recent immigrants ¹	Number	126,035	142,090	138,750
Percent distribution				
Labour force	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-immigrants	%	54.8	54.3	52.1
All immigrants	%	42.0	44.6	46.7
Recent immigrants ¹	%	10.3	11.4	10.4
Employment rate				
Labour force	%	81.0	77.6	81.3
Non-immigrants	%	84.3	83.4	85.9
All immigrants	%	78.5	72.3	77.4
Recent immigrants ¹	%	71.7	62.2	69.4
Unemployment rate				
Labour force	%	7.9	8.3	5.4
Non-immigrants	%	6.1	5.8	3.7
All immigrants	%	9.7	11.0	7.0
Recent immigrants ¹	%	14.0	16.4	10.7
Montréal				
Labour force	Number	951,145	924,705	918,500
Non-immigrants	Number	777,785	754,555	738,515
All immigrants	Number	159,410	160,385	170,030
Recent immigrants ¹	Number	34,850	42,010	38,260
Percent distribution				
Labour force	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-immigrants	%	81.8	81.6	80.4
All immigrants	%	16.8	17.3	18.5
Recent immigrants ¹	%	3.7	4.5	4.2
Employment rate				
Labour force	%	75.5	74.2	79.8
Non-immigrants	%	77.6	78.0	83.5
All immigrants	%	68.5	61.6	67.8
Recent immigrants ¹	%	58.3	50.7	55.8
Unemployment rate				
Labour force	%	11.2	10.7	7.0
Non-immigrants	%	9.8	8.7	5.4
All immigrants	%	16.5	18.6	13.4
Recent immigrants ¹	%	23.6	26.3	20.6
Vancouver				
Labour force	Number	499,200	538,930	539,305
Non-immigrants	Number	335,815	345,050	326,670
All immigrants	Number	155,485	187,585	205,700
Recent immigrants ¹	Number	33,335	52,310	48,790
Percent distribution				
Labour force	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-immigrants	%	67.3	64.0	60.6
All immigrants	%	31.1	34.8	38.1
Recent immigrants ¹	%	6.7	9.7	9.0

Labour force indicators for persons aged 25 to 44, by immigrant status, selected census metropolitan areas, 1991, 1996 and 2001 – Concluded

		1991	1996	2001
Employment rate				
Labour force	%	80.1	78.0	78.2
Non-immigrants	%	81.6	82.4	83.2
All immigrants	%	77.9	71.9	72.6
Recent immigrants ¹	%	69.0	60.5	62.4
Unemployment rate				
Labour force	%	8.7	7.9	6.6
Non-immigrants	%	8.3	6.8	5.4
All immigrants	%	9.8	10.1	8.3
Recent immigrants ¹	%	13.9	14.3	12.0
Ottawa-Hull				
Labour force	Number	304,700	301,210	303,130
Non-immigrants	Number	256,415	250,200	245,310
All immigrants	Number	45,845	49,485	55,700
Recent immigrants ¹	Number	10,200	11,920	13,255
Percent distribution				
Labour force	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-immigrants	%	84.2	83.1	80.9
All immigrants	%	15.0	16.4	18.4
Recent immigrants ¹	%	3.3	4.0	4.4
Employment rate				
Labour force	%	82.7	79.9	83.5
Non-immigrants	%	83.9	82.4	86.5
All immigrants	%	77.9	70.0	73.6
Recent immigrants ¹	%	66.9	55.6	63.0
Unemployment rate				
Labour force	%	6.8	7.7	4.7
Non-immigrants	%	6.2	6.6	3.8
All immigrants	%	9.3	13.0	8.7
Recent immigrants ¹	%	16.2	21.5	13.5
Calgary				
Labour force	Number	259,970	267,925	291,950
Non-immigrants	Number	202,415	211,065	227,450
All immigrants	Number	55,520	55,415	61,940
Recent immigrants ¹	Number	10,440	11,275	12,275
Percent distribution				
Labour force	%	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-immigrants	%	77.9	78.8	77.9
All immigrants	%	21.4	20.7	21.2
Recent immigrants ¹	%	4.0	4.2	4.2
Employment rate				
Labour force	%	82.7	83.3	84.8
Non-immigrants	%	83.7	84.8	86.4
All immigrants	%	79.8	78.6	80.2
Recent immigrants ¹	%	71.5	70.4	73.6
Unemployment rate				
Labour force	%	7.3	5.6	4.1
Non-immigrants	%	6.9	5.3	3.8
All immigrants	%	8.7	6.8	5.3
Recent immigrants ¹	%	13.8	10.4	6.9

¹ Those who immigrated to Canada in the 5 years preceding the census, excluding the census year itself, e.g., recent immigrants in 1996 were those who immigrated from 1991 to 1995.

Labour force indicators for persons aged 25 to 44, by immigrant status and sex, Canada, 1981, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001

		1981	1986	1991	1996	2001
Both sexes						
Labour force	Number	5,742,925	6,823,955	7,961,290	7,914,815	7,781,760
Non-immigrants	Number	4,564,760	5,613,880	6,510,060	6,463,970	6,241,160
All immigrants	Number	1,178,165	1,210,080	1,370,155	1,406,820	1,486,670
Recent immigrants ¹	Number	156,910	137,835	278,800	323,070	308,965
Percent distribution						
Labour force	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-immigrants	%	79.5	82.3	81.8	81.7	80.2
All immigrants	%	20.5	17.7	17.2	17.8	19.1
Recent immigrants ¹	%	2.7	2.0	3.5	4.1	4.0
Employment rate						
Labour force	%	75.5	76.3	78.2	77.0	80.3
Non-immigrants	%	74.6	75.8	78.7	78.4	81.8
All immigrants	%	79.3	78.5	77.2	72.1	75.6
Recent immigrants ¹	%	75.7	71.1	68.6	61.0	65.8
Unemployment rate						
Labour force	%	5.9	9.1	9.6	9.3	6.7
Non-immigrants	%	6.3	9.4	9.4	8.8	6.4
All immigrants	%	4.5	7.7	10.4	11.0	7.9
Recent immigrants ¹	%	6.0	11.8	15.6	16.7	12.1
Men						
Labour force	Number	3,413,995	3,839,495	4,299,545	4,205,045	4,071,365
Non-immigrants	Number	2,729,620	3,172,650	3,524,800	3,439,720	3,267,795
All immigrants	Number	684,380	666,845	730,215	739,130	771,325
Recent immigrants ¹	Number	91,650	77,265	153,045	171,660	166,325
Percent distribution						
Labour force	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-immigrants	%	80.0	82.6	82.0	81.8	80.3
All immigrants	%	20.0	17.4	17.0	17.6	18.9
Recent immigrants ¹	%	2.7	2.0	3.6	4.1	4.1
Employment rate						
Labour force	%	90.6	87.1	85.2	82.9	85.6
Non-immigrants	%	90.0	86.6	85.7	83.9	86.3
All immigrants	%	93.2	89.1	84.5	80.2	83.6
Recent immigrants ¹	%	90.8	82.6	76.4	71.6	77.4
Unemployment rate						
Labour force	%	4.9	8.3	9.6	9.4	6.7
Non-immigrants	%	5.3	8.6	9.4	9.1	6.6
All immigrants	%	3.2	6.5	9.9	10.0	6.9
Recent immigrants ¹	%	4.2	10.4	15.0	14.6	10.1
Women						
Labour force	Number	2,328,930	2,984,465	3,661,740	3,709,770	3,710,400
Non-immigrants	Number	1,835,145	2,441,230	2,985,260	3,024,245	2,973,365
All immigrants	Number	493,785	543,235	639,945	667,690	715,350
Recent immigrants ¹	Number	65,265	60,570	125,750	151,415	142,640
Percent distribution						
Labour force	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-immigrants	%	78.8	81.8	81.5	81.5	80.1
All immigrants	%	21.2	18.2	17.5	18.0	19.3
Recent immigrants ¹	%	2.8	2.0	3.4	4.1	3.8
Employment rate						
Labour force	%	60.4	65.6	71.4	71.2	75.2
Non-immigrants	%	59.1	65.0	71.8	73.1	77.4
All immigrants	%	65.5	68.2	70.2	64.8	68.4
Recent immigrants ¹	%	60.9	59.9	60.9	51.8	55.6
Unemployment rate						
Labour force	%	7.4	10.1	9.7	9.2	6.7
Non-immigrants	%	7.7	10.4	9.4	8.5	6.1
All immigrants	%	6.2	9.1	10.9	12.2	8.9
Recent immigrants ¹	%	8.5	13.7	16.3	19.0	14.4

¹ Those who immigrated to Canada in the 5 years preceding the census, excluding the census year itself, e.g., recent immigrants in 1996 were those who immigrated from 1991 to 1995.

Occupational skill groups of recent immigrants¹ aged 25 to 44, Canada², 1991 and 2001,

	1991	1996	2001	1991	1996	2001
	Number			%		
All occupations	268,565	296,980	294,470	100.0	100.0	100.0
University	36,045	44,510	77,855	13.4	15.0	26.4
College	51,050	57,175	50,115	19.0	19.3	17.0
Apprenticeship training	25,525	19,405	15,855	9.5	6.5	5.4
Secondary and less	135,615	155,660	125,960	50.5	52.4	42.8
Managers	20,325	20,230	24,685	7.6	6.8	8.4

¹ Those who immigrated to Canada in the 5 years preceding the census, excluding the census year itself, e.g., recent immigrants in 1996 were those who immigrated from 1991 to 1995.

² Includes the experienced labour force only. The experienced labour force comprises persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week preceding Census Day but who had been employed at some point since January 1 of the year preceding the census year.

Number of persons aged 15 and over, by unpaid hours spent providing care or assistance to seniors, Canada, 1996 and 2001¹

	1996		2001	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
Both sexes	22,628,920	100.0	23,901,360	100.0
No hours	18,905,475	83.5	19,555,605	81.8
Less than 5 hours	2,443,210	10.8	2,768,390	11.6
5 to 9 hours	735,680	3.3	925,900	3.9
10 or more hours	544,555	2.4	651,470	2.7
10 to 19 hours	..	..	327,100	1.4
20 or more hours	..	..	324,375	1.4
Women	11,606,470	100.0	12,274,570	100.0
No hours	9,382,045	80.8	9,703,440	79.1
Less than 5 hours	1,388,900	12.0	1,554,940	12.7
5 to 9 hours	473,650	4.1	584,470	4.8
10 or more hours	361,885	3.1	431,725	3.5
10 to 19 hours	..	..	216,690	1.8
20 or more hours	..	..	215,035	1.8
Men	11,022,455	100.0	11,626,790	100.0
No hours	9,523,430	86.4	9,852,165	84.7
Less than 5 hours	1,054,315	9.6	1,213,450	10.4
5 to 9 hours	262,035	2.4	341,425	2.9
10 or more hours	182,675	1.7	219,750	1.9
10 to 19 hours	..	..	110,410	0.9
20 or more hours	..	..	109,340	0.9

¹ Refers to the week preceding census day.

.. not available for a specific reference period.

Number of persons aged 15 and over, by number of unpaid hours doing housework, Canada, 1996 and 2001¹

	1996		2001	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
Both sexes	22,628,925	100.0	23,901,355	100.0
No hours	2,612,075	11.5	2,475,110	10.4
Less than 5 hours	5,138,765	22.7	5,625,165	23.5
5 to 14 hours	6,867,640	30.3	7,540,180	31.5
15 to 29 hours	4,348,355	19.2	4,716,120	19.7
30 to 59 hours	2,582,905	11.4	2,524,015	10.6
60 or more hours	1,079,180	4.8	1,020,765	4.3
Women	11,606,470	100.0	12,274,570	100.0
No hours	897,600	7.7	924,845	7.5
Less than 5 hours	1,819,670	15.7	2,139,030	17.4
5 to 14 hours	3,263,075	28.1	3,650,145	29.7
15 to 29 hours	2,776,115	23.9	2,929,165	23.9
30 to 59 hours	1,965,495	16.9	1,834,035	14.9
60 or more hours	884,520	7.6	797,360	6.5
Men	11,022,450	100.0	11,626,785	100.0
No hours	1,714,475	15.6	1,550,265	13.3
Less than 5 hours	3,319,100	30.1	3,486,140	30.0
5 to 14 hours	3,604,570	32.7	3,890,035	33.5
15 to 29 hours	1,572,240	14.3	1,786,960	15.4
30 to 59 hours	617,415	5.6	689,980	5.9
60 or more hours	194,660	1.8	223,405	1.9

¹ Refers to the week preceding Census Day.

Number of persons aged 15 and over, by unpaid hours looking after children, Canada, 1996 and 2001¹

	1996		2001	
	Number of persons	%	Number of persons	%
Both sexes	22,628,925	100	23,901,360	100.0
No hours	13,937,410	61.6	14,799,060	61.9
Less than 5 hours	2,205,130	9.7	2,340,885	9.8
5 to 14 hours	2,310,715	10.2	2,363,360	9.9
15 to 29 hours	1,534,260	6.8	1,632,290	6.8
30 to 59 hours	1,174,445	5.2	1,235,825	5.2
60 or more hours	1,466,965	6.5	1,529,940	6.4
Women	11,606,470	100.0	12,274,570	100.0
No hours	6,696,720	57.7	7,173,070	58.4
Less than 5 hours	1,004,715	8.7	1,095,585	8.9
5 to 14 hours	1,113,780	9.6	1,156,525	9.4
15 to 29 hours	836,100	7.2	883,200	7.2
30 to 59 hours	788,795	6.8	795,500	6.5
60 or more hours	1,166,360	10.0	1,170,685	9.5
Men	11,022,455	100.0	11,626,790	100.0
No hours	7,240,690	65.7	7,625,985	65.6
Less than 5 hours	1,200,420	10.9	1,245,300	10.7
5 to 14 hours	1,196,935	10.9	1,206,835	10.4
15 to 29 hours	698,160	6.3	749,090	6.4
30 to 59 hours	385,645	3.5	440,325	3.8
60 or more hours	300,605	2.7	359,255	3.1

¹ Refers to the week preceding Census Day.

Employment, employment growth and employment rate, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991 and 2001

	Employment		Growth in employment 1991-2001	Employment rate	
	1991	2001		1991	2001
	Number	Number	%	%	
Canada	13,005,505	14,695,135	13.0	61.0	61.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	192,890	188,820	-2.1	44.2	45.1
Prince Edward Island	59,070	63,935	8.2	59.8	59.9
Nova Scotia	390,785	402,295	2.9	55.3	54.9
New Brunswick	300,965	325,335	8.1	52.6	55.2
Quebec	3,110,795	3,434,270	10.4	57.3	58.9
Ontario	5,041,935	5,713,900	13.3	63.6	63.2
Manitoba	521,490	549,990	5.5	62.1	63.3
Saskatchewan	470,475	479,735	2.0	63.7	63.5
Alberta	1,308,800	1,608,835	22.9	68.2	69.3
British Columbia	1,568,780	1,883,975	20.1	60.7	59.6
Yukon	15,040	15,860	5.5	72.1	70.5
Northwest Territories	17,805	18,810	5.6	69.3	69.8
Nunavut	6,670	9,380	40.6	51.8	56.2

Labour force indicators, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	1991	1996	2001
Canada			
Employed			
15 years and over	13,005,505	13,318,740	14,695,135
Men	7,151,295	7,191,125	7,810,290
Women	5,854,205	6,127,615	6,884,840
Age 20 to 34	5,115,735	4,639,435	4,497,975
Men	2,731,265	2,448,075	2,342,880
Women	2,384,475	2,191,355	2,155,095
Employment rate			
15 years and over	61.0	58.9	61.5
Men	68.6	65.2	67.2
Women	53.8	52.8	56.1
Age 20 to 34	75.2	72.8	76.0
Men	80.6	77.6	80.0
Women	69.9	68.1	72.1
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	10.2	10.1	7.4
Men	10.1	10.2	7.6
Women	10.2	10.0	7.2
Age 20 to 34	12.3	12.2	9.2
Men	12.7	12.5	9.5
Women	11.8	11.9	9.0
Newfoundland and Labrador			
Employed			
15 years and over	192,890	184,325	188,820
Men	106,995	98,895	97,495
Women	85,900	85,430	91,320
Age 20 to 34	78,745	66,645	57,520
Men	40,715	33,660	27,985
Women	38,030	32,980	29,535
Employment rate			
15 years and over	44.2	42.1	45.1
Men	49.4	46.1	47.9
Women	39.2	38.4	42.4
Age 20 to 34	55.3	52.2	57.4
Men	57.8	53.7	57.7
Women	52.9	50.7	57.1
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	27.8	25.1	21.8
Men	28.4	26.9	24.2
Women	27.0	22.9	19.1
Age 20 to 34	31.9	29.1	25.3
Men	33.8	32.3	28.9
Women	29.9	25.4	21.6
Prince Edward Island			
Employed			
15 years and over	59,070	61,060	63,935
Men	32,325	32,780	33,150
Women	26,745	28,280	30,785
Age 20 to 34	22,735	21,460	19,025
Men	11,785	11,215	9,630
Women	10,950	10,250	9,395
Employment rate			
15 years and over	59.8	58.9	59.9
Men	66.8	64.8	64.5
Women	53.1	53.2	55.7
Age 20 to 34	75.7	75.0	75.6
Men	80.4	78.8	78.5
Women	71.3	71.4	72.9
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	13.5	13.8	13.2
Men	12.5	13.5	13.6
Women	14.7	14.1	12.6
Age 20 to 34	16.8	15.9	15.4
Men	15.6	15.5	15.6
Women	18.0	16.2	15.2

Labour force indicators, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991, 1996 and 2001 – Continued

	1991	1996	2001
Nova Scotia			
Employed			
15 years and over	390,785	380,785	402,295
Men	218,900	206,555	211,460
Women	171,885	174,235	190,830
Age 20 to 34	159,855	137,335	122,370
Men	86,805	72,585	62,195
Women	73,050	64,745	60,175
Employment rate			
15 years and over	55.3	52.9	54.9
Men	63.6	59.6	60.3
Women	47.4	46.7	50.0
Age 20 to 34	71.6	69.0	71.7
Men	78.2	74.2	75.6
Women	65.0	64.0	68.1
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	12.7	13.3	10.9
Men	12.2	13.5	11.3
Women	13.2	12.9	10.4
Age 20 to 34	15.6	16.2	13.7
Men	15.4	16.5	14.0
Women	15.8	15.9	13.4
New Brunswick			
Employed			
15 years and over	300,965	307,830	325,335
Men	167,885	164,975	169,090
Women	133,080	142,855	156,245
Age 20 to 34	119,295	111,285	100,200
Men	63,995	57,915	50,655
Women	55,305	53,370	49,550
Employment rate			
15 years and over	53.2	52.6	55.2
Men	60.7	57.9	59.2
Women	46.1	47.6	51.4
Age 20 to 34	68.1	67.6	71.2
Men	73.8	70.8	73.3
Women	62.5	64.4	69.2
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	15.4	15.5	12.5
Men	15.5	16.7	14.4
Women	15.2	14.0	10.3
Age 20 to 34	18.6	18.3	14.2
Men	19.0	19.7	16.4
Women	18.2	16.7	12.0
Quebec			
Employed			
15 years and over	3,110,795	3,119,130	3,434,265
Men	1,735,390	1,705,300	1,837,950
Women	1,375,410	1,413,830	1,596,315
Age 20 to 34	1,235,875	1,073,930	1,057,530
Men	661,330	570,295	551,005
Women	574,540	503,630	506,525
Employment rate			
15 years and over	57.3	55.0	58.9
Men	65.8	61.9	64.9
Women	49.2	48.5	53.2
Age 20 to 34	72.3	69.8	75.4
Men	77.6	74.2	78.5
Women	67.1	65.3	72.4
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	12.1	11.8	8.2
Men	12.0	12.3	8.7
Women	12.1	11.2	7.7
Age 20 to 34	13.8	13.1	9.3
Men	14.5	14.1	10.1
Women	12.9	12.0	8.4

Labour force indicators, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991, 1996 and 2001 – Continued

	1991	1996	2001
Ontario			
Employed			
15 years and over	5,041,935	5,077,670	5,713,900
Men	2,730,290	2,719,570	3,027,615
Women	2,311,650	2,358,100	2,686,285
Age 20 to 34	1,975,260	1,787,430	1,758,425
Men	1,042,865	940,890	915,240
Women	932,390	846,535	843,185
Employment rate			
15 years and over	63.6	60.2	63.2
Men	70.7	66.6	69.1
Women	56.9	54.2	57.6
Age 20 to 34	77.5	74.1	77.7
Men	82.4	79.2	82.2
Women	72.6	69.2	73.3
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	8.5	9.1	6.1
Men	8.6	8.7	5.8
Women	8.4	9.6	6.5
Age 20 to 34	10.7	11.6	8.1
Men	11.2	11.2	7.7
Women	10.1	12.1	8.6
Manitoba			
Employed			
15 years and over	521,490	523,215	549,990
Men	284,790	280,615	291,590
Women	236,700	242,595	258,400
Age 20 to 34	200,860	179,845	164,905
Men	108,015	95,365	86,575
Women	92,850	84,485	78,330
Employment rate			
15 years and over	62.1	61.1	63.3
Men	69.3	67.3	69.0
Women	55.2	55.2	57.9
Age 20 to 34	76.7	75.2	76.9
Men	81.9	80.0	81.3
Women	71.5	70.4	72.5
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	8.1	7.9	6.1
Men	8.4	8.5	6.3
Women	7.8	7.1	5.7
Age 20 to 34	10.4	10.0	8.3
Men	11.2	10.7	8.7
Women	9.6	9.2	7.8
Saskatchewan			
Employed			
15 years and over	470,480	467,285	479,740
Men	262,105	254,450	254,910
Women	208,370	212,835	224,830
Age 20 to 34	172,565	148,320	134,175
Men	93,205	78,580	69,870
Women	79,355	69,740	64,300
Employment rate			
15 years and over	63.7	62.5	63.5
Men	72.0	69.4	69.1
Women	55.6	55.8	58.1
Age 20 to 34	78.0	75.0	74.7
Men	84.6	80.3	78.9
Women	71.5	69.7	70.7
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	7.1	7.2	6.3
Men	6.7	7.4	6.9
Women	7.5	7.0	5.7
Age 20 to 34	9.6	10.5	9.8
Men	9.3	11.0	10.8
Women	9.9	9.9	8.7

Labour force indicators, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991, 1996 and 2001 – Continued

	1991	1996	2001
Alberta			
Employed			
15 years and over	1,308,800	1,379,705	1,608,835
Men	725,330	750,845	872,770
Women	583,470	628,865	736,070
Age 20 to 34	540,340	488,570	514,760
Men	294,185	260,170	278,130
Women	246,155	228,405	236,630
Employment rate			
15 years and over	68.2	67.1	69.3
Men	75.7	73.5	75.5
Women	60.8	60.8	63.1
Age 20 to 34	79.3	78.8	80.2
Men	86.0	84.1	85.7
Women	72.5	73.6	74.7
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	7.8	7.2	5.2
Men	7.5	7.3	5.1
Women	8.2	7.1	5.2
Age 20 to 34	9.5	8.9	6.7
Men	9.2	9.1	6.4
Women	9.9	8.5	7.0
British Columbia			
Employed			
15 years and over	1,568,780	1,773,285	1,883,975
Men	865,475	953,395	991,410
Women	703,305	819,895	892,565
Age 20 to 34	592,750	607,455	554,565
Men	319,060	318,505	284,305
Women	273,685	288,950	270,260
Employment rate			
15 years and over	60.7	60.0	59.6
Men	68.0	65.8	64.3
Women	53.6	54.4	55.1
Age 20 to 34	75.8	74.0	73.2
Men	81.7	78.7	76.3
Women	69.9	69.4	70.1
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	10.3	9.6	8.5
Men	10.1	9.8	9.0
Women	10.5	9.2	8.0
Age 20 to 34	12.4	11.4	10.5
Men	12.4	11.8	11.3
Women	12.5	10.9	9.7
Yukon			
Employed			
15 years and over	15,040	16,845	15,860
Men	8,070	8,835	7,880
Women	6,970	8,005	7,985
Age 20 to 34	5,800	5,675	4,295
Men	2,995	2,910	2,055
Women	2,805	2,765	2,240
Employment rate			
15 years and over	72.1	72.4	70.6
Men	74.3	73.9	70.2
Women	69.7	70.8	70.9
Age 20 to 34	76.5	76.5	78.1
Men	80.4	79.3	79.3
Women	72.7	73.9	77.0
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	11.6	11.0	11.6
Men	12.9	12.1	14.5
Women	9.9	9.9	8.6
Age 20 to 34	13.6	13.8	12.7
Men	15.0	14.0	14.9
Women	11.9	13.3	10.6

Labour force indicators, by age and sex, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991, 1996 and 2001 – Concluded

	1991	1996	2001
Northwest Territories			
Employed			
15 years and over	17,805	19,080	18,810
Men	9,900	10,145	9,960
Women	7,905	8,935	8,855
Age 20 to 34	8,315	7,665	6,355
Men	4,490	3,945	3,245
Women	3,825	3,725	3,110
Employment rate			
15 years and over	69.3	68.2	69.8
Men	73.1	70.3	72.1
Women	65.1	66.0	67.4
Age 20 to 34	74.7	72.1	73.6
Men	79.2	74.2	76.4
Women	70.1	70.0	70.8
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	11.3	11.7	9.5
Men	11.8	13.4	10.4
Women	10.6	9.6	8.5
Age 20 to 34	13.0	14.5	12.2
Men	13.5	16.7	13.3
Women	12.4	12.0	11.0
Nunavut			
Employed			
15 years and over	6,670	8,515	9,380
Men	3,855	4,765	5,010
Women	2,815	3,750	4,370
Age 20 to 34	3,340	3,825	3,850
Men	1,815	2,035	1,995
Women	1,525	1,785	1,855
Employment rate			
15 years and over	51.8	56.1	56.2
Men	57.2	59.7	58.1
Women	46.0	52.0	54.2
Age 20 to 34	56.5	58.6	58.0
Men	60.1	61.3	59.8
Women	52.7	55.5	56.1
Unemployment rate			
15 years and over	18.2	15.4	17.4
Men	17.9	15.5	18.4
Women	18.5	15.3	16.3
Age 20 to 34	21.9	19.2	21.1
Men	23.4	20.2	22.7
Women	19.7	17.8	19.3

Total labour force, by sex, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991 and 2001

	1991		2001		Growth 1991-2001	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Number				%	
Canada	7,957,830	6,517,110	8,452,015	7,420,060	6.2	13.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	149,415	117,745	128,640	112,860	-13.9	-4.1
Prince Edward Island	36,935	31,345	38,395	35,240	4.0	12.4
Nova Scotia	249,435	198,085	238,440	212,940	-4.4	7.5
New Brunswick	198,685	157,005	197,610	174,195	-0.5	10.9
Quebec	1,972,305	1,565,335	2,012,345	1,730,145	2.0	10.5
Ontario	2,987,410	2,523,830	3,214,995	2,871,820	7.6	13.8
Manitoba	310,940	256,730	311,355	274,065	0.1	6.8
Saskatchewan	281,005	225,290	273,905	238,335	-2.5	5.8
Alberta	783,790	635,485	920,140	776,615	17.4	22.2
British Columbia	962,715	786,210	1,089,740	970,205	13.2	23.4
Yukon	9,270	7,735	9,210	8,735	-0.6	12.9
Northwest Territories	11,225	8,855	11,115	9,665	-1.0	9.1
Nunavut	4,705	3,455	6,135	5,220	30.4	51.1

Occupational skill groups, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991 and 2001¹

	1991	2001	Growth 1991-2001
	Number of persons		%
Canada			
All occupations	14,220,100	15,576,840	8.7
University	1,904,475	2,530,895	24.8
College	3,172,005	3,369,625	5.9
Apprenticeship training	1,343,110	1,292,715	-3.9
Secondary or less	6,417,120	6,762,700	5.1
Managers	1,383,390	1,620,905	14.7
Newfoundland and Labrador			
All occupations	258,340	232,145	-11.3
University	30,970	33,210	6.7
College	58,405	53,645	-8.9
Apprenticeship training	24,550	20,560	-19.4
Secondary or less	126,410	105,690	-19.6
Managers	18,005	19,040	5.4
Prince Edward Island			
All occupations	67,580	72,640	7.0
University	7,335	8,865	17.3
College	17,085	18,725	8.8
Apprenticeship training	5,350	5,230	-2.3
Secondary or less	32,850	33,760	2.7
Managers	4,960	6,060	18.2
Nova Scotia			
All occupations	440,015	442,425	0.5
University	55,260	65,190	15.2
College	96,900	96,750	-0.2
Apprenticeship training	43,005	37,250	-15.4
Secondary or less	206,710	200,955	-2.9
Managers	38,140	42,280	9.8
New Brunswick			
All occupations	347,675	364,970	4.7
University	41,705	48,445	13.9
College	73,730	76,635	3.8
Apprenticeship training	37,675	32,710	-15.2
Secondary or less	166,950	176,475	5.4
Managers	27,615	30,705	10.1
Quebec			
All occupations	3,440,990	3,644,580	5.6
University	468,410	594,880	21.3
College	752,665	805,875	6.6
Apprenticeship training	325,860	303,215	-7.5
Secondary or less	1,560,650	1,597,060	2.3
Managers	333,405	343,550	3.0
Ontario			
All occupations	5,435,725	5,992,780	9.3
University	766,980	1,041,695	26.4
College	1,150,850	1,205,440	4.5
Apprenticeship training	503,525	477,215	-5.5
Secondary or less	2,453,020	2,583,035	5.0
Managers	561,350	685,395	18.1
Manitoba			
All occupations	559,425	577,210	3.1
University	70,115	82,615	15.1
College	129,805	126,700	-2.5
Apprenticeship training	51,515	48,375	-6.5
Secondary or less	260,220	268,760	3.2
Managers	47,770	50,760	5.9

Occupational skill groups, Canada, provinces and territories, 1991 and 2001¹ – Concluded

	1991	2001	Growth 1991-2001
	Number of persons		%
Saskatchewan			
All occupations	499,770	504,415	0.9
University	56,900	66,680	14.7
College	147,365	142,800	-3.2
Apprenticeship training	39,800	40,565	1.9
Secondary or less	215,275	211,765	-1.7
Managers	40,430	42,605	5.1
Alberta			
All occupations	1,404,570	1,681,990	16.5
University	185,260	257,935	28.2
College	352,300	389,920	9.6
Apprenticeship training	135,800	161,525	15.9
Secondary or less	596,955	696,650	14.3
Managers	134,255	175,960	23.7
British Columbia			
All occupations	1,721,665	2,014,500	14.5
University	215,270	322,515	33.3
College	382,270	442,225	13.6
Apprenticeship training	171,925	162,100	-6.1
Secondary or less	780,000	869,230	10.3
Managers	172,200	218,430	21.2
Yukon			
All occupations	16,800	17,700	5.1
University	2,305	3,065	24.8
College	3,895	3,915	0.5
Apprenticeship training	1,895	1,410	-34.4
Secondary or less	6,800	6,960	2.3
Managers	1,905	2,350	18.9
Northwest Territories			
All occupations	19,885	20,670	3.8
University	3,005	3,675	18.2
College	4,950	4,540	-9.0
Apprenticeship training	1,785	1,745	-2.3
Secondary or less	7,775	7,975	2.5
Managers	2,370	2,735	13.3
Nunavut			
All occupations	7,905	10,815	26.9
University	1,160	2,080	44.2
College	1,525	2,225	31.5
Apprenticeship training	790	860	8.1
Secondary or less	3,545	4,485	21.0
Managers	885	1,165	24.0

¹ Includes the experienced labour force only. The experienced labour force comprises persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week preceding Census Day but who had been employed at some point since January 1 of the year preceding the census year.

Employment, employment growth and employment rate, selected census metropolitan areas, 1991, 1996 and 2001

	Employment			Employment growth 1991-2001	Employment rate		
	1991	1996	2001		1991	1996	2001
	Number			%	%		
Toronto	2,042,955	2,061,615	2,413,100	18.1	65.6	61.1	64.7
Montréal	1,514,415	1,502,380	1,678,720	10.8	58.9	56.4	60.8
Vancouver	814,130	908,325	995,315	22.3	63.3	61.5	61.4
Ottawa-Hull ¹	497,680	495,960	561,875	12.9	67.6	63.2	66.5
Calgary	406,015	441,580	540,375	33.1	69.8	69.1	71.5

¹ Now known as Ottawa-Gatineau.

Occupational skill groups, selected census metropolitan areas, 1991 and 2001¹

	1991	2001	Growth 1991-2001
	Number of persons		%
Toronto			
All occupations	2,198,865	2,522,025	14.7
University	343,200	498,870	45.4
College	457,795	489,875	7.0
Apprenticeship training	172,125	160,510	-6.7
Secondary or less	969,440	1,044,465	7.7
Managers	256,305	328,295	28.1
Montréal			
All occupations	1,667,165	1,765,760	5.9
University	246,725	327,155	32.6
College	349,900	378,170	8.1
Apprenticeship training	139,710	121,015	-13.4
Secondary or less	745,885	746,980	0.1
Managers	184,950	192,440	4.0
Vancouver			
All occupations	883,180	1,049,910	18.9
University	126,130	196,060	55.4
College	194,635	223,215	14.7
Apprenticeship training	78,310	71,460	-8.7
Secondary or less	387,020	434,210	12.2
Managers	97,090	124,965	28.7
Ottawa-Hull²			
All occupations	529,485	585,930	10.7
University	110,030	160,090	45.5
College	115,730	117,890	1.9
Apprenticeship training	32,215	29,390	-8.8
Secondary or less	206,185	202,750	-1.7
Managers	65,325	75,805	16.0
Calgary			
All occupations	436,985	564,045	29.1
University	71,860	111,575	55.3
College	100,230	118,525	18.3
Apprenticeship training	37,670	46,015	22.2
Secondary or less	179,145	219,490	22.5
Managers	48,090	68,445	42.3

¹ Includes the experienced labour force only. The experienced labour force comprises persons who were either employed or unemployed during the week preceding Census Day but who had been employed at some point since January 1 of the year preceding the census year.

² Now known as Ottawa-Gatineau.