

CANADA YEAR BOOK

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I am pleased to present the 2011 *Canada Year Book*.

At Statistics Canada, our goal is to publish relevant, accessible and high-quality national statistics, and we are committed to providing Canadians with access to a trusted source of statistical information.

Since 1867, the Year Book has been a familiar authority, informing Canadians and international readers about Canada's economic and social statistics. The 2011 edition continues the tradition of providing reliable information on all aspects of the country—the land, the people, the society, the arts and the economy. This year's edition introduces search terms at the beginning of each chapter so readers can go online and explore each topic in more detail. Also new this year, international pages show how Canada compares with other countries.

I invite readers to visit us online at **www.statcan.gc.ca** to learn more about the work of their national statistical agency.

Wayne R. Smith
Chief Statistician of Canada



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Abbreviations and symbols



Provinces and territories

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Newfoundland and Labrador | N.L. |
| Prince Edward Island | P.E.I. |
| Nova Scotia | N.S. |
| New Brunswick | N.B. |
| Quebec | Que. |
| Ontario | Ont. |
| Manitoba | Man. |
| Saskatchewan | Sask. |
| Alberta | Alta. |
| British Columbia | B.C. |
| Yukon | Y.T. |
| Northwest Territories | N.W.T. |
| Nunavut | Nvt. |

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

| | |
|----------------|--|
| . | 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 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 <i>Statistics Act</i> |
| E | use with caution |
| F | too unreliable to be published |
| * | significantly different from reference category (p<0.05) |

When the figure is not accompanied by a data quality symbol, it means that the quality of the data was assessed to be 'acceptable or better' according to the policies and standards of Statistics Canada.

Notes

In some tables and charts, figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

All data are in current dollars unless otherwise stated.

International comparisons should be used to gain a general impression only, as there are differences in definition, data collection and other factors.

The statistics in this edition are the most up-to-date available at the time of its preparation. For more recent data, visit Summary Tables at www.statcan.gc.ca/summarytables.



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Even before the 2008–2009 recession, Aboriginal people—North American Indian (or First Nations people), Métis and Inuit—had a harder time finding work and faced higher unemployment than non-Aboriginal people. The gap widened following the downturn, as Aboriginal people aged 15 and older (excluding those living on reserves or in the territories) experienced sharper declines in employment rates than non-Aboriginal people did.

In 2009, the average employment rate for Aboriginal people was 57.0%, compared with 61.8% for non-Aboriginal people. The gap in employment widened to 4.8 percentage points from 3.5 percentage points in 2008.

At the same time, the unemployment rate rose sharply for Aboriginal people, rising from 10.4% in 2008 to 13.9%. The rate for non-Aboriginal people rose from 6.0% to 8.1%.

Among Aboriginal people, the top employer of core-age workers (aged 25 to 54) in 2009 was the health and social assistance industry, followed by trade, construction and manufacturing. For non-Aboriginal people, trade was the top employer for core-age workers, followed by manufacturing, health care and social assistance, and professional, scientific and technical services.

In 2009, nearly 15% of employed core-age Aboriginal people worked in the health care and social assistance industry. Aboriginal employment in this industry increased by 12% or 4,000 jobs from 2008, outstripping the 2% increase in this industry among non-Aboriginal people.

Larger job losses among Aboriginal people

Canada's manufacturing industry posted the largest employment losses during 2009. Among non-Aboriginal manufacturing workers in the core-age group, employment declined by 8% or

14,000 jobs, with the bulk of the jobs lost in Ontario. At the same time, manufacturing employment among their Aboriginal counterparts fell by 30% or 7,000 jobs, with jobs mostly lost in the Western provinces.

In the construction industry, Aboriginal employment fell by 16% or 4,000 jobs, while it decreased by 5% or 45,000 jobs among non-Aboriginal workers.

Young workers hit by labour downturn

The labour market downturn had an especially large impact on young people (aged 15 to 24). From 2008 to 2009, the employment rate for Aboriginal youth (excluding those on reserves) fell by 6.8 percentage points, compared with a decline of 4.2 percentage points among non-Aboriginal youth. Both decreases were much larger than the employment losses experienced by core-age workers over this period.

In 2009, the employment rate was 45.1% for Aboriginal youth, whereas it was 55.6% for their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

While the period was a turbulent one in the labour market for youth and core-age adults, Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people aged 55 and older were finding jobs, and so their employment rate increased slightly.

To learn more about

Aboriginal Children's Survey, Aboriginal culture, Aboriginal education, Aboriginal health and well-being, Aboriginal identity population, Aboriginal labour market, Aboriginal languages, Aboriginal peoples, Aboriginal population, Aboriginal society and community, cultural activities of Métis, First Nations, Inuit, Métis

visit www.statcan.gc.ca

Core-age Aboriginal people in British Columbia and Alberta, two of the provinces hardest hit by the downturn, experienced more pronounced changes in their employment and unemployment rates than did their counterparts in other provinces.

In Alberta, the employment rate among core-age Aboriginal people fell from 75.1% in 2008 to 69.5% in 2009, more than double the drop seen among non-Aboriginal people. In British Columbia, the core-age employment rate among Aboriginal people fell to 65.1%, a drop of 5.6 percentage points and the lowest rate for Aboriginal people among all the provinces.

Education matters in the labour market

Educational attainment also played a role both before and during the downturn. Aboriginal people who had completed postsecondary education were not as affected: their employment rate declined to 79.4%, down 1.8 percentage points from 2008 to 2009. The employment

Table 1.a
Employment rate of Aboriginal people, by educational attainment

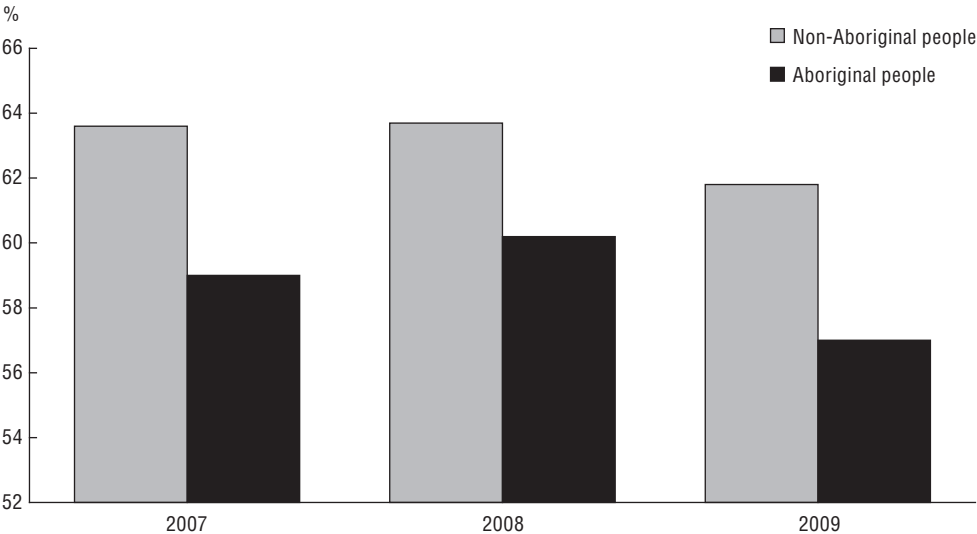
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | % | | |
| All education levels | 70.1 | 70.8 | 68.5 |
| Less than high school | 51.2 | 53.2 | 47.7 |
| High school graduate or some postsecondary | 70.4 | 69.6 | 66.3 |
| Completed postsecondary | 80.2 | 81.2 | 79.4 |

Notes: Population aged 25 to 54.
Excludes people living on reserves or in the territories.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-588-X.

rate for Aboriginal people with less than a high school diploma fell by 5.5 percentage points to 47.7%. Those with a high school diploma and some postsecondary education fared better, as their employment rate declined by 3.3 percentage points to 66.3%.

The employment rate among non-Aboriginal people with a completed postsecondary education was higher than that of their Aboriginal counterparts, but the decline in their employment rate was comparable at 1.5 percentage points.

Chart 1.1
Employment rate, by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal population



Notes: Population aged 15 and older.
Excludes people living on reserves or in the territories.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-588-X.

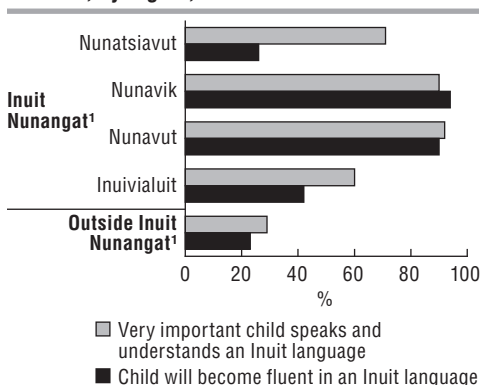
Young Inuit children and language use

For most Inuit parents, maintaining an Inuit language is very important. Nationally, 74% of the parents of Inuit children aged five or younger in 2006 thought it very important that their children learn to speak and understand their language. In addition, 71% of parents expected their children would become fluent.

Children are more likely to have an Inuit language as their mother tongue—the first language they learn and still understand—if they live in 1 of the 4 regions that make up the traditional Inuit homeland.

For 60% of Inuit children, an Inuit language is the language spoken to them most often at home. About 59% of Inuit children in Canada hear an Inuit language on a daily basis at the homes of others, while 58% hear one elsewhere in their community every day.

Chart 1.2
Inuit parents' language expectations for their children, by region, 2006



Note: Parents with children aged 5 or younger.

¹ Nunangat is Inuit for homeland.

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

In 2006, about 4,500 or 64% of Inuit children had an Inuit language as their mother tongue, the same percentage as in 1996.

Métis and traditional cultural activities

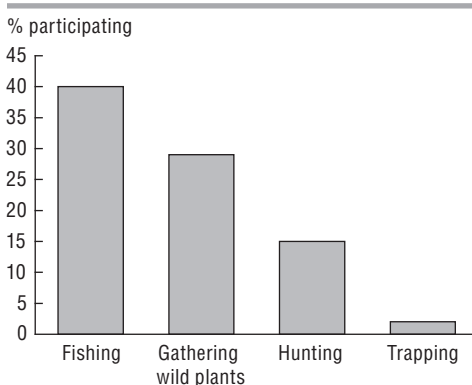
Hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering wild plants are some of the traditional activities that were once central to Métis life.

Today, fishing remains a popular activity among Métis adults. About 40% of Métis had fished during the year leading up to the Aboriginal Peoples Survey in 2006. About 15% had hunted and 2% had gone trapping.

Almost 1 in 5 Métis reported that they often consume land-based animals, such as moose, caribou, bear, deer and buffalo. More than 1 in 3 reported that they had consumed such meat a few times in the year prior to the survey.

Métis also participate in other traditional activities. The most common activities in

Chart 1.3
Traditional activity among Métis, 2006

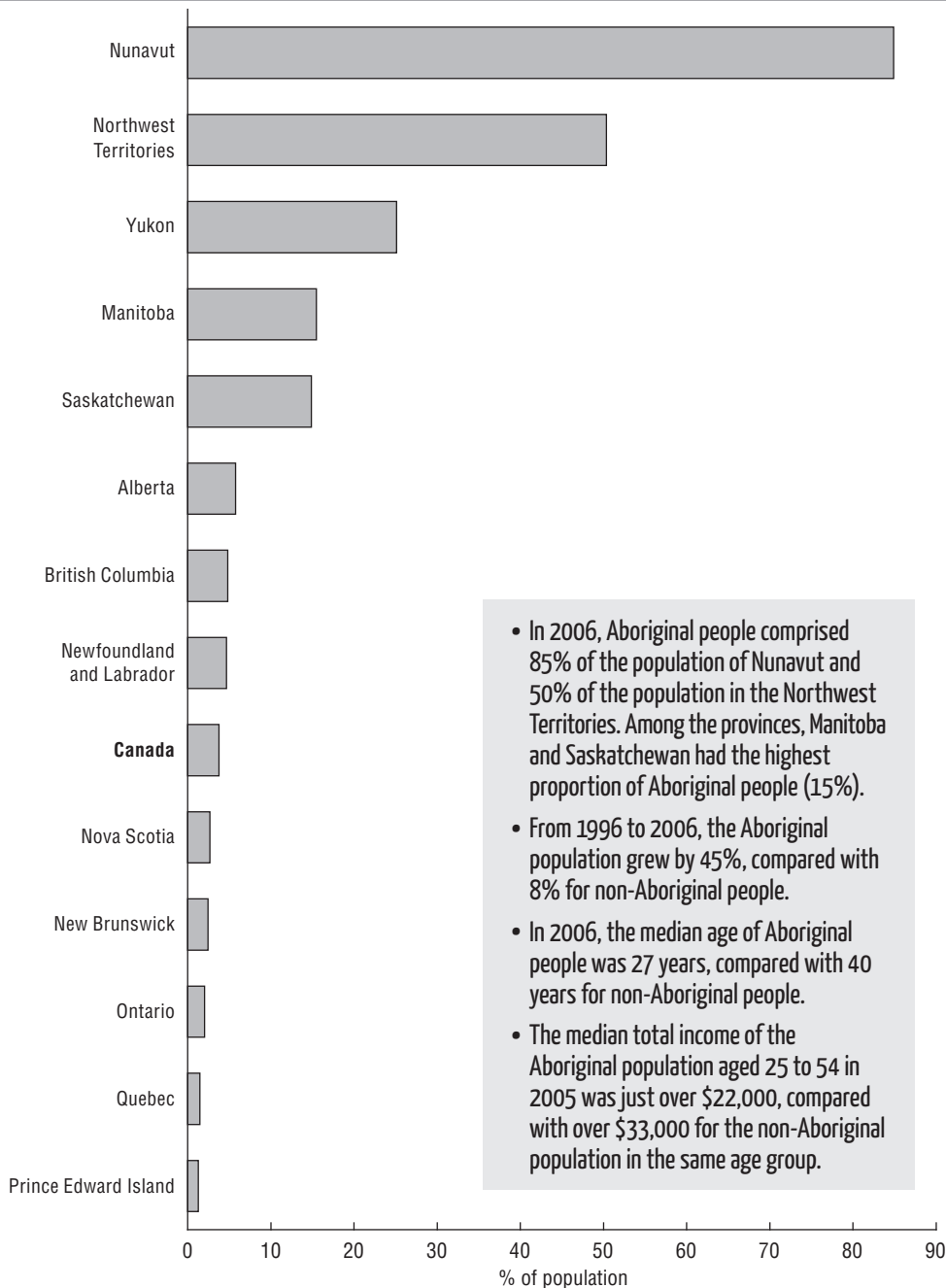


Note: Métis population aged 15 and older.

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

2006 were gathering plants (29%) and creating traditional arts and crafts (13%). Beadwork (33%) and painting (18%) were the most popular arts and crafts.

Chart 1.4
Aboriginal identity population, by province and territory, 2006



Note: The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 1.1 Aboriginal identity population, by sex and by province and territory, 2006

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Total population | 31,241,030 | 500,610 | 134,205 | 903,090 | 719,650 |
| Aboriginal identity population ¹ | 1,172,790 | 23,450 | 1,730 | 24,175 | 17,655 |
| North American Indian | 698,025 | 7,765 | 1,230 | 15,240 | 12,385 |
| Métis | 389,785 | 6,470 | 385 | 7,680 | 4,270 |
| Inuit | 50,480 | 4,715 | 30 | 320 | 185 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 30,068,240 | 477,155 | 132,475 | 878,915 | 701,995 |
| Males | 15,326,270 | 243,965 | 64,990 | 435,570 | 351,150 |
| Aboriginal identity population ¹ | 572,090 | 11,525 | 760 | 11,770 | 8,645 |
| North American Indian | 338,050 | 3,820 | 565 | 7,320 | 5,810 |
| Métis | 193,500 | 3,170 | 145 | 3,940 | 2,450 |
| Inuit | 25,025 | 2,365 | 10 | 140 | 70 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 14,754,175 | 232,445 | 64,230 | 423,800 | 342,505 |
| Females | 15,914,760 | 256,640 | 69,210 | 467,525 | 368,505 |
| Aboriginal identity population ¹ | 600,695 | 11,925 | 970 | 12,405 | 9,010 |
| North American Indian | 359,975 | 3,950 | 660 | 7,915 | 6,575 |
| Métis | 196,280 | 3,310 | 245 | 3,740 | 1,815 |
| Inuit | 25,455 | 2,345 | 20 | 180 | 110 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 15,314,065 | 244,715 | 68,245 | 455,115 | 359,495 |
| | % | | | | |
| Total population | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Aboriginal identity population ¹ | 3.8 | 4.7 | 1.3 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| North American Indian | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Métis | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Inuit | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 96.2 | 95.3 | 98.7 | 97.3 | 97.5 |
| Males | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Aboriginal identity population ¹ | 3.7 | 4.7 | 1.2 | 2.7 | 2.5 |
| North American Indian | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Métis | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Inuit | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 96.3 | 95.3 | 98.8 | 97.3 | 97.5 |
| Females | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Aboriginal identity population ¹ | 3.8 | 4.6 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| North American Indian | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Métis | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 |
| Inuit | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 96.2 | 95.4 | 98.6 | 97.3 | 97.6 |

1. The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 7,435,905 | 12,028,895 | 1,133,515 | 953,850 | 3,256,355 | 4,074,385 | 30,190 | 41,060 | 29,325 |
| 108,430 | 242,490 | 175,395 | 142,045 | 188,215 | 196,075 | 7,580 | 20,665 | 24,890 |
| 65,085 | 158,400 | 100,645 | 91,550 | 97,130 | 129,575 | 6,275 | 12,640 | 105 |
| 27,980 | 73,605 | 71,810 | 48,120 | 85,500 | 59,445 | 805 | 3,580 | 130 |
| 10,950 | 2,040 | 565 | 220 | 1,610 | 795 | 255 | 4,190 | 24,610 |
| 7,327,475 | 11,786,405 | 958,115 | 811,960 | 3,067,990 | 3,878,310 | 22,610 | 20,445 | 4,380 |
| 3,645,980 | 5,877,875 | 556,925 | 469,405 | 1,630,865 | 1,998,385 | 15,210 | 20,945 | 15,000 |
| 53,525 | 117,590 | 85,720 | 69,640 | 91,670 | 94,855 | 3,665 | 10,180 | 12,545 |
| 31,690 | 75,955 | 48,715 | 44,530 | 47,155 | 63,190 | 3,035 | 6,210 | 55 |
| 14,305 | 37,030 | 35,615 | 23,945 | 41,985 | 28,595 | 400 | 1,860 | 60 |
| 5,475 | 940 | 280 | 110 | 790 | 335 | 100 | 1,990 | 12,405 |
| 3,592,455 | 5,760,285 | 471,200 | 399,840 | 1,539,125 | 1,903,530 | 11,545 | 10,790 | 2,425 |
| 3,789,925 | 6,151,020 | 576,590 | 484,445 | 1,625,490 | 2,076,000 | 14,980 | 20,110 | 14,325 |
| 54,905 | 124,905 | 89,675 | 72,400 | 96,545 | 101,215 | 3,915 | 10,480 | 12,345 |
| 33,395 | 82,440 | 51,935 | 47,020 | 49,970 | 66,390 | 3,245 | 6,430 | 50 |
| 13,680 | 36,580 | 36,185 | 24,175 | 43,515 | 30,855 | 400 | 1,715 | 65 |
| 5,480 | 1,095 | 280 | 105 | 820 | 455 | 150 | 2,200 | 12,205 |
| 3,735,020 | 6,026,115 | 486,915 | 412,120 | 1,528,860 | 1,974,780 | 11,070 | 9,655 | 1,960 |
| % | | | | | | | | |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1.5 | 2.0 | 15.5 | 14.9 | 5.8 | 4.8 | 25.1 | 50.3 | 85.0 |
| 0.9 | 1.3 | 8.9 | 9.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 20.8 | 30.8 | 0.3 |
| 0.4 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 8.7 | 0.4 |
| 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 10.1 | 84.0 |
| 98.5 | 98.0 | 84.5 | 85.1 | 94.2 | 95.2 | 74.9 | 49.7 | 15.0 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1.5 | 2.0 | 15.4 | 14.8 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 24.1 | 48.5 | 83.8 |
| 0.9 | 1.3 | 8.7 | 9.5 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 20.0 | 29.6 | 0.3 |
| 0.4 | 0.6 | 6.4 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 8.9 | 0.4 |
| 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 9.4 | 82.8 |
| 98.5 | 98.0 | 84.6 | 85.2 | 94.4 | 95.3 | 75.9 | 51.5 | 16.2 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1.4 | 2.0 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 5.9 | 4.9 | 26.1 | 52.1 | 86.2 |
| 0.9 | 1.3 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 21.7 | 32.0 | 0.3 |
| 0.4 | 0.6 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 8.5 | 0.5 |
| 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 10.9 | 85.2 |
| 98.6 | 98.0 | 84.4 | 85.1 | 94.1 | 95.1 | 73.9 | 47.9 | 13.8 |

Table 1.2 Aboriginal identity population, by age group and sex and by province and territory, 2006

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Both sexes, all ages | 1,172,790 | 23,450 | 1,730 | 24,175 | 17,655 |
| 0 to 4 | 108,895 | 1,445 | 230 | 1,745 | 1,350 |
| 5 to 9 | 114,765 | 1,805 | 210 | 2,080 | 1,605 |
| 10 to 14 | 125,235 | 2,145 | 160 | 2,480 | 1,490 |
| 15 to 19 | 118,105 | 2,300 | 170 | 2,430 | 1,695 |
| 20 to 24 | 93,905 | 1,920 | 100 | 1,905 | 1,240 |
| 25 to 34 | 161,570 | 3,035 | 235 | 3,220 | 2,195 |
| 35 to 44 | 169,465 | 3,675 | 230 | 3,630 | 2,870 |
| 45 to 54 | 143,285 | 3,395 | 215 | 3,515 | 2,645 |
| 55 to 64 | 81,090 | 2,175 | 100 | 1,930 | 1,445 |
| 65 and older | 56,465 | 1,545 | 75 | 1,230 | 1,105 |
| Males, all ages | 572,090 | 11,525 | 760 | 11,770 | 8,645 |
| 0 to 4 | 55,380 | 700 | 120 | 880 | 690 |
| 5 to 9 | 58,910 | 920 | 95 | 1,060 | 815 |
| 10 to 14 | 64,120 | 1,135 | 75 | 1,240 | 715 |
| 15 to 19 | 60,250 | 1,150 | 65 | 1,170 | 885 |
| 20 to 24 | 45,390 | 940 | 70 | 945 | 615 |
| 25 to 34 | 76,220 | 1,375 | 120 | 1,455 | 1,040 |
| 35 to 44 | 79,205 | 1,735 | 70 | 1,690 | 1,390 |
| 45 to 54 | 67,540 | 1,735 | 85 | 1,715 | 1,310 |
| 55 to 64 | 39,420 | 1,140 | 30 | 1,020 | 720 |
| 65 and older | 25,650 | 695 | 30 | 595 | 460 |
| Females, all ages | 600,695 | 11,925 | 970 | 12,405 | 9,010 |
| 0 to 4 | 53,515 | 745 | 110 | 870 | 660 |
| 5 to 9 | 55,860 | 885 | 110 | 1,015 | 795 |
| 10 to 14 | 61,110 | 1,005 | 80 | 1,240 | 780 |
| 15 to 19 | 57,855 | 1,150 | 105 | 1,260 | 810 |
| 20 to 24 | 48,510 | 980 | 35 | 960 | 625 |
| 25 to 34 | 85,350 | 1,660 | 115 | 1,770 | 1,155 |
| 35 to 44 | 90,260 | 1,940 | 160 | 1,940 | 1,480 |
| 45 to 54 | 75,745 | 1,660 | 125 | 1,805 | 1,335 |
| 55 to 64 | 41,670 | 1,040 | 70 | 910 | 720 |
| 65 and older | 30,810 | 855 | 50 | 635 | 645 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 108,430 | 242,490 | 175,395 | 142,045 | 188,215 | 196,075 | 7,580 | 20,665 | 24,890 |
| 8,680 | 19,815 | 18,810 | 16,600 | 18,315 | 16,195 | 640 | 1,875 | 3,195 |
| 9,185 | 21,075 | 19,180 | 16,540 | 19,300 | 18,005 | 690 | 1,950 | 3,135 |
| 9,650 | 23,435 | 20,200 | 17,510 | 20,945 | 21,045 | 735 | 2,355 | 3,070 |
| 9,590 | 22,335 | 17,910 | 16,130 | 19,630 | 19,945 | 700 | 2,290 | 2,980 |
| 8,200 | 18,540 | 14,250 | 11,990 | 16,535 | 14,875 | 550 | 1,590 | 2,200 |
| 14,440 | 33,680 | 23,830 | 19,365 | 28,730 | 25,605 | 990 | 2,770 | 3,475 |
| 16,005 | 37,935 | 23,720 | 17,845 | 26,510 | 29,615 | 1,230 | 3,020 | 3,175 |
| 14,775 | 33,720 | 19,215 | 13,705 | 20,420 | 26,425 | 1,045 | 2,350 | 1,850 |
| 9,910 | 19,340 | 10,940 | 7,115 | 10,695 | 14,420 | 580 | 1,330 | 1,100 |
| 7,995 | 12,615 | 7,340 | 5,240 | 7,125 | 9,930 | 420 | 1,125 | 705 |
| 53,525 | 117,590 | 85,720 | 69,640 | 91,670 | 94,855 | 3,665 | 10,180 | 12,545 |
| 4,460 | 10,150 | 9,585 | 8,395 | 9,405 | 8,130 | 315 | 920 | 1,630 |
| 4,560 | 10,685 | 10,100 | 8,655 | 9,930 | 9,155 | 345 | 990 | 1,590 |
| 5,015 | 11,840 | 10,475 | 8,925 | 10,625 | 10,960 | 370 | 1,190 | 1,550 |
| 4,840 | 11,600 | 8,805 | 8,275 | 9,940 | 10,400 | 395 | 1,170 | 1,550 |
| 3,975 | 8,925 | 6,630 | 5,770 | 8,105 | 7,180 | 280 | 850 | 1,105 |
| 7,015 | 15,440 | 11,375 | 8,775 | 14,010 | 12,175 | 445 | 1,270 | 1,725 |
| 7,865 | 17,945 | 10,895 | 8,415 | 12,005 | 13,525 | 635 | 1,470 | 1,550 |
| 7,225 | 15,895 | 9,050 | 6,620 | 9,385 | 12,085 | 460 | 1,080 | 890 |
| 5,005 | 9,475 | 5,390 | 3,345 | 4,985 | 6,790 | 240 | 700 | 575 |
| 3,565 | 5,620 | 3,405 | 2,455 | 3,280 | 4,460 | 180 | 540 | 370 |
| 54,905 | 124,905 | 89,675 | 72,400 | 96,545 | 101,215 | 3,915 | 10,480 | 12,345 |
| 4,215 | 9,660 | 9,230 | 8,200 | 8,910 | 8,065 | 325 | 955 | 1,565 |
| 4,625 | 10,390 | 9,080 | 7,885 | 9,375 | 8,850 | 340 | 965 | 1,540 |
| 4,640 | 11,595 | 9,725 | 8,585 | 10,320 | 10,090 | 370 | 1,160 | 1,520 |
| 4,750 | 10,740 | 9,105 | 7,855 | 9,690 | 9,545 | 300 | 1,120 | 1,430 |
| 4,220 | 9,610 | 7,620 | 6,220 | 8,430 | 7,695 | 275 | 740 | 1,095 |
| 7,420 | 18,240 | 12,450 | 10,590 | 14,720 | 13,430 | 540 | 1,500 | 1,750 |
| 8,140 | 19,985 | 12,820 | 9,425 | 14,505 | 16,095 | 595 | 1,550 | 1,625 |
| 7,550 | 17,825 | 10,165 | 7,080 | 11,035 | 14,345 | 585 | 1,270 | 960 |
| 4,910 | 9,865 | 5,550 | 3,775 | 5,710 | 7,635 | 335 | 635 | 520 |
| 4,425 | 7,000 | 3,935 | 2,780 | 3,845 | 5,470 | 240 | 585 | 330 |

Table 1.3 Aboriginal identity population, by census metropolitan area, 2006

| | Total population | Aboriginal identity population ¹ | North American Indian | Métis | Inuit | Non-Aboriginal identity population |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|--|
| | number | | | | | |
| Canada² | 31,241,030 | 1,172,785 | 698,025 | 389,780 | 50,480 | 30,068,240 |
| St. John's | 179,270 | 2,015 | 770 | 550 | 280 | 177,250 |
| Halifax | 369,455 | 5,320 | 2,995 | 1,760 | 150 | 364,135 |
| Moncton | 124,055 | 1,175 | 665 | 405 | 15 | 122,880 |
| Saint John | 120,875 | 1,255 | 720 | 355 | 60 | 119,625 |
| Saguenay | 149,600 | 2,535 | 985 | 1,435 | 20 | 147,060 |
| Québec ² | 704,180 | 4,000 | 2,085 | 1,445 | 85 | 700,180 |
| Sherbrooke | 183,635 | 1,145 | 630 | 370 | 15 | 182,495 |
| Trois-Rivières | 138,555 | 1,205 | 715 | 380 | 15 | 137,350 |
| Montréal ² | 3,588,520 | 17,865 | 10,135 | 6,010 | 570 | 3,570,655 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 1,117,125 | 20,590 | 10,790 | 7,990 | 730 | 1,096,530 |
| Kingston | 148,475 | 3,290 | 1,895 | 1,130 | 80 | 145,180 |
| Peterborough | 115,140 | 3,575 | 2,350 | 1,010 | 35 | 111,560 |
| Oshawa | 328,065 | 4,785 | 2,900 | 1,510 | 130 | 323,285 |
| Toronto | 5,072,070 | 26,575 | 17,270 | 7,580 | 315 | 5,045,495 |
| Hamilton | 683,445 | 8,890 | 6,425 | 1,990 | 50 | 674,560 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 385,035 | 6,650 | 4,350 | 1,930 | 65 | 378,385 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 446,495 | 4,650 | 3,085 | 1,355 | 60 | 441,850 |
| Brantford ² | 122,825 | 3,865 | 3,140 | 600 | 0 | 118,960 |
| Guelph | 126,080 | 1,330 | 800 | 390 | 15 | 124,755 |
| London | 452,575 | 6,195 | 4,595 | 1,345 | 80 | 446,380 |
| Windsor | 320,730 | 5,585 | 3,185 | 2,105 | 0 | 315,140 |
| Barrie | 175,335 | 3,390 | 1,840 | 1,445 | 0 | 171,940 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 156,395 | 9,970 | 4,265 | 5,430 | 35 | 146,425 |
| Thunder Bay | 121,055 | 10,055 | 7,420 | 2,370 | 40 | 110,995 |
| Winnipeg | 686,035 | 68,385 | 25,900 | 40,980 | 350 | 617,655 |
| Regina | 192,435 | 17,105 | 9,495 | 7,185 | 25 | 175,330 |
| Saskatoon | 230,855 | 21,535 | 11,510 | 9,610 | 65 | 209,315 |
| Calgary ² | 1,070,295 | 26,575 | 10,875 | 14,770 | 250 | 1,043,720 |
| Edmonton | 1,024,825 | 52,100 | 22,440 | 27,740 | 590 | 972,720 |
| Kelowna | 160,560 | 6,115 | 3,135 | 2,775 | 25 | 154,440 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 156,640 | 5,800 | 3,080 | 2,495 | 40 | 150,840 |
| Vancouver | 2,097,960 | 40,310 | 23,515 | 15,075 | 210 | 2,057,655 |
| Victoria ² | 325,060 | 10,905 | 6,800 | 3,620 | 140 | 314,150 |

1. The Aboriginal identity population includes the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

2. Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 1.4 Aboriginal identity population, by educational attainment and by sex, 2006

| | All levels | Less than high school | High school only | Trade school ¹ | College ¹ | University ² | University degree ³ |
|---|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | number | | | | | | |
| Total population | 25,664,220 | 6,098,330 | 6,553,425 | 2,785,420 | 4,435,135 | 1,136,150 | 4,162,225 |
| Aboriginal identity population ⁴ | 823,890 | 359,780 | 179,585 | 93,885 | 119,680 | 22,950 | 42,280 |
| North American Indian | 473,235 | 228,985 | 94,380 | 49,240 | 62,340 | 13,685 | 21,440 |
| Métis | 291,330 | 100,770 | 74,575 | 38,220 | 49,210 | 8,035 | 18,265 |
| Inuit | 32,775 | 19,885 | 4,435 | 3,135 | 3,935 | 505 | 790 |
| Multiple Aboriginal identities | 5,590 | 2,010 | 1,435 | 755 | 835 | 165 | 355 |
| Other Aboriginal identity | 20,960 | 8,125 | 4,760 | 2,535 | 3,350 | 555 | 1,410 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 24,840,335 | 5,738,550 | 6,373,835 | 2,691,535 | 4,315,455 | 1,113,195 | 4,119,950 |
| Males | 12,470,785 | 3,004,625 | 3,032,870 | 1,778,080 | 1,906,335 | 479,095 | 2,045,725 |
| Aboriginal identity population ⁴ | 393,680 | 182,410 | 81,210 | 58,525 | 45,755 | 8,190 | 15,610 |
| North American Indian | 223,370 | 115,165 | 41,725 | 30,705 | 22,870 | 4,790 | 7,065 |
| Métis | 142,840 | 52,845 | 34,745 | 24,020 | 19,760 | 2,975 | 7,670 |
| Inuit | 15,965 | 9,795 | 2,005 | 2,020 | 1,660 | 170 | 260 |
| Multiple Aboriginal identities | 2,610 | 1,020 | 650 | 450 | 310 | 55 | 100 |
| Other Aboriginal identity | 8,895 | 3,585 | 2,075 | 1,325 | 1,145 | 190 | 505 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 12,077,100 | 2,822,210 | 2,951,660 | 1,719,555 | 1,860,580 | 470,905 | 2,030,105 |
| Females | 13,193,435 | 3,093,700 | 3,520,555 | 1,007,335 | 2,528,800 | 657,055 | 2,116,505 |
| Aboriginal identity population ⁴ | 430,205 | 177,365 | 98,380 | 35,360 | 73,925 | 14,760 | 26,665 |
| North American Indian | 249,865 | 113,825 | 52,660 | 18,530 | 39,465 | 8,895 | 14,370 |
| Métis | 148,490 | 47,925 | 39,825 | 14,205 | 29,455 | 5,050 | 10,600 |
| Inuit | 16,810 | 10,090 | 2,430 | 1,110 | 2,270 | 335 | 540 |
| Multiple Aboriginal identities | 2,975 | 990 | 785 | 300 | 525 | 110 | 240 |
| Other Aboriginal identity | 12,065 | 4,540 | 2,680 | 1,210 | 2,210 | 370 | 910 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 12,763,230 | 2,916,335 | 3,422,175 | 971,980 | 2,454,875 | 642,295 | 2,089,840 |

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

1. Certificate or diploma.

2. Certificate or diploma below bachelor's degree.

3. Degree at the bachelor's level or higher.

4. The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 1.5 Aboriginal identity population, by labour force characteristics and by sex, 2006

| | In the labour force | Employed | Unem- ployed | Not in the labour force | Partici- pation rate | Employ- ment rate | Unemploy- ment rate |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | number | | | | % | | |
| Total population | 17,146,135 | 16,021,180 | 1,124,960 | 8,518,085 | 66.8 | 62.4 | 6.6 |
| Aboriginal identity population ¹ | 519,250 | 442,395 | 76,860 | 304,635 | 63.0 | 53.7 | 14.8 |
| North American Indian | 278,455 | 228,285 | 50,175 | 194,780 | 58.8 | 48.2 | 18.0 |
| Métis | 204,165 | 183,785 | 20,375 | 87,165 | 70.1 | 63.1 | 10.0 |
| Inuit | 20,100 | 16,020 | 4,080 | 12,675 | 61.3 | 48.9 | 20.3 |
| Multiple Aboriginal identities | 3,595 | 3,290 | 310 | 1,990 | 64.3 | 58.9 | 8.6 |
| Other Aboriginal identity | 12,935 | 11,015 | 1,920 | 8,025 | 61.7 | 52.6 | 14.8 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 16,626,880 | 15,578,780 | 1,048,100 | 8,213,450 | 66.9 | 62.7 | 6.3 |
| Males | 9,020,595 | 8,431,530 | 589,065 | 3,450,190 | 72.3 | 67.6 | 6.5 |
| Aboriginal identity population ¹ | 264,980 | 222,350 | 42,625 | 128,700 | 67.3 | 56.5 | 16.1 |
| North American Indian | 141,100 | 113,150 | 27,950 | 82,275 | 63.2 | 50.7 | 19.8 |
| Métis | 105,790 | 94,720 | 11,070 | 37,050 | 74.1 | 66.3 | 10.5 |
| Inuit | 10,195 | 7,770 | 2,430 | 5,770 | 63.9 | 48.7 | 23.8 |
| Multiple Aboriginal identities | 1,810 | 1,615 | 195 | 800 | 69.3 | 61.9 | 10.8 |
| Other Aboriginal identity | 6,085 | 5,100 | 985 | 2,805 | 68.4 | 57.4 | 16.2 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 8,755,615 | 8,209,180 | 546,435 | 3,321,485 | 72.5 | 68.0 | 6.2 |
| Females | 8,125,540 | 7,589,650 | 535,890 | 5,067,895 | 61.6 | 57.5 | 6.6 |
| Aboriginal identity population ¹ | 254,270 | 220,040 | 34,230 | 175,935 | 59.1 | 51.1 | 13.5 |
| North American Indian | 137,360 | 115,135 | 22,220 | 112,505 | 55.0 | 46.1 | 16.2 |
| Métis | 98,370 | 89,060 | 9,310 | 50,120 | 66.2 | 60.0 | 9.5 |
| Inuit | 9,905 | 8,255 | 1,645 | 6,905 | 58.9 | 49.1 | 16.6 |
| Multiple Aboriginal identities | 1,785 | 1,670 | 115 | 1,190 | 60.0 | 56.1 | 6.4 |
| Other Aboriginal identity | 6,850 | 5,920 | 935 | 5,215 | 56.8 | 49.1 | 13.6 |
| Non-Aboriginal population | 7,871,265 | 7,369,605 | 501,660 | 4,891,960 | 61.7 | 57.7 | 6.4 |

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

1. The Aboriginal identity population comprises the Aboriginal groups (North American Indian, Métis and Inuit), multiple Aboriginal responses and Aboriginal responses not included elsewhere.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 1.6 Aboriginal languages among First Nations people, 2006

| | Aboriginal mother tongue ¹ | | Knowledge of an Aboriginal language ² | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| | number | % change from 2001 to 2006 ³ | number | % change from 2001 to 2006 ³ |
| Cree | 76,460 | 10 | 87,285 | 7 |
| Ojibway | 24,410 | -2 | 30,255 | -2 |
| Oji-Cree | 11,605 | 18 | 12,435 | 20 |
| Montagnais-Naskapi | 10,470 | 8 | 11,080 | 10 |
| Dene | 8,495 | 9 | 9,250 | 8 |
| Mi'kmaq | 7,685 | 4 | 8,540 | 0 |
| Siouan languages (Dakota/Sioux) ⁴ | 5,675 | 34 | 6,285 | 32 |
| Atikamekw | 5,140 | 11 | 5,320 | 12 |
| Blackfoot | 3,270 | 11 | 4,760 | 10 |
| Salish languages, not included elsewhere | 1,990 | 6 | 2,800 | -1 |
| Algonquin | 2,020 | 10 | 2,560 | 12 |
| Dogrib | 2,055 | 10 | 2,540 | 17 |
| Carrier | 1,800 | 29 | 2,320 | 18 |
| South Slave | 1,575 | 15 | 2,160 | 7 |

1. The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood.

2. Languages in which the respondent can conduct a conversation.

3. Data have been adjusted to account for incompletely enumerated reserves in 2001 and 2006.

4. Caution should be exercised when analysing data for Siouan languages (Dakota/Sioux) because of some overestimation in British Columbia in 2006.

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

Farming is still mainly a family business in Canada. Some farmers work huge mechanized farms while others supplement their farm incomes with work off the farm. Add in producer support programs, capital cost allowances, the vagaries of weather and changing market prices and it is not surprising that farm incomes can vary dramatically.

In 2008, the average income for farm families was \$100,031, up from \$72,792 in 2003. Both off-farm income and net farm operating income increased. Farm families in Alberta reported the highest incomes at \$122,845 and those in New Brunswick reported the lowest incomes at \$75,071.

The goods and services produced by agriculture and food industries together accounted for about 8% of Canada's GDP.

Fewer workers, larger farms

Many Canadians are a generation or two removed from the farm. In 1921, agriculture was the single most common occupation, employing 1 million Canadians and accounting for one-third of all jobs. By 2008, about 327,000 people were primarily employed in agriculture, accounting for 1.8% of the labour force. The food manufacturing industry directly employed 226,252 people and the beverage and tobacco products manufacturing industry employed another 26,695 people. This total of 252,947 workers accounted for 15.1% of the total employment in manufacturing.

Over time, farms have become more specialized and the average farm size has increased. However, from 1986 to 2006, the total farm area in Canada decreased slightly, from 67.8 million hectares to 67.6 million hectares and the number of farms in operation decreased from 293,089 to 229,373. During this period, the area dedicated to crop production increased from 33.2 million hectares to 35.9 million hectares.

Shifting production

Crops have shifted as well. Wheat remains an important crop, with 8.6 million hectares planted in 2010. But farmers also planted 6.8 million hectares in canola, a crop that has steadily expanded to meet growing demand for canola oil and for use in the biofuel industry. Farm receipts for canola totalled \$5.6 billion in 2010, exceeding the receipts for wheat.

In 2010, farmers cultivated 1.5 million hectares in soybeans, a nearly tenfold increase since 1976, when farmers began planting soybean varieties that could grow well in Canada's shorter growing season.

Labour-intensive fruit crops, including apples, have declined, while crops that grow on low bushes and can be machine-harvested, like blueberries or sour cherries, have increased. Berries containing antioxidants, particularly blueberries, have seen higher consumer demand. Farmers cultivated 66,767 hectares of blueberries in 2010, up from 50,159 hectares in 2002. Over the same years, apple production fell to 18,377 hectares from 24,522 hectares.

Greenhouse production has also expanded, making crops like tomatoes, cucumbers and green peppers more available year round. In 1986, there were 7.2 million square metres under glass. By 2006, greenhouse area had tripled to 21.9 million square metres.

To learn more about

agricultural water use, aquaculture industry, Canadian Agriculture at a Glance, Census of Agriculture, certified organic products, farm area, farm cash receipts, farm operators, Farm Product Price Index, fertilizer, field crop reporting, fruit and vegetable production, greenhouse, livestock, sod and nursery industries, summerfallow

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Among livestock producers, pork producers have faced a volatile market with fluctuating costs for feed and for prices paid at market. Livestock receipts totalled \$18.9 billion in 2010, up from \$18.1 billion in 2009. Receipts for pigs rose to \$3.4 billion from \$2.9 billion in 2009. Over the same period, cattle and calf receipts increased 5.0%, from \$5.9 billion to \$6.2 billion.

Turkeys and turkey farms are getting larger. From 2001 to 2006, the number of farms declined 19% and there were also 5% fewer birds. However, farmers produced 188.7 million kilograms of turkey in 2005, up 6% from 2000. Larger farms are producing fewer, heavier birds.

In addition to crop and animal production, commercial fisheries are an important source of food. In 2005, more than 16,500 marine vessels in Canada landed more than 1 million tonnes of seafood, which was worth more than \$2 billion.

Food exports

As one of the world's leading agri-food trading nations, Canada continued to

Table 2.a
Census farms and census farm area

| | 1986 | 2006 |
|--|----------------|----------------|
| Total number of farms | 293,089 | 229,373 |
| Area in hectares | 67,825,757 | 67,586,739 |
| Farms reporting | 293,089 | 229,373 |
| Total area owned | | |
| Area owned in hectares | 43,218,905 | 41,377,673 |
| Farms reporting | 273,963 | 220,513 |
| Total area rented or leased¹ | | |
| Area rented or leased in hectares | 24,606,852 | 26,209,066 |
| Farms reporting | 118,735 | 97,989 |

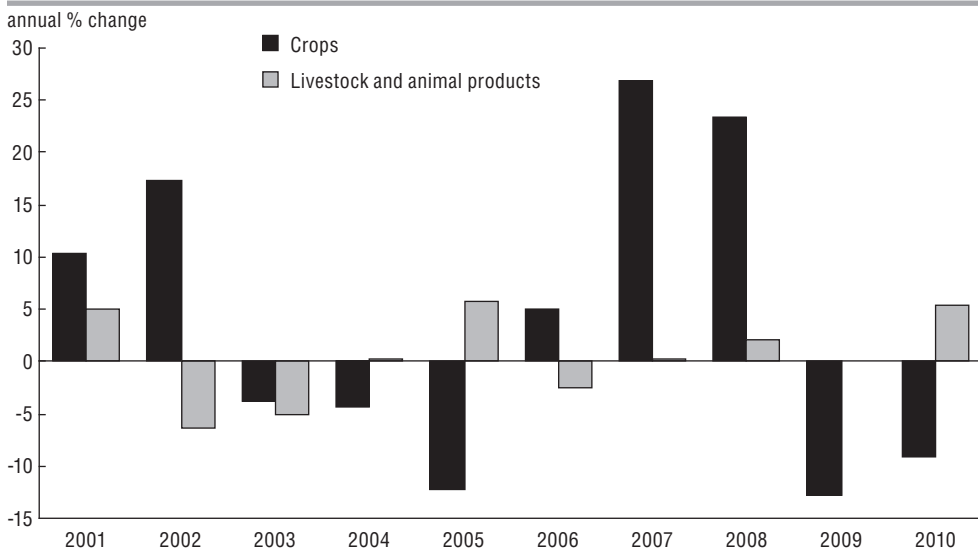
1. Includes land leased from governments, rented or leased from others and crop-shared from others.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of agriculture, 1986 and 2006.

export more agri-food products than it imported in 2009, even though exports decreased 7.6% to \$29.8 billion and imports increased 3.7% to \$27.8 billion. Canada's trade surplus in agricultural and fish products was \$2.0 billion in 2009.

OECD projections for 2007 to 2016 suggest that much of the increase in agricultural production will come from Australia, Canada, Mexico, New Zealand, Turkey and the United States—countries that showed a rapid growth in production over the 1990s.

Chart 2.1
Farm Product Price Index



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0022.

Our shifting diet

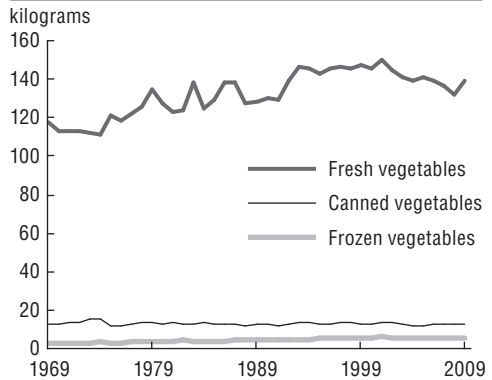
For two decades, Canadians have been shifting to a diet that includes more fruits and vegetables, and less red meat, oils and fats.

In 2009, fresh fruit intake, including citrus, reached a record 39.3 kg per person, up slightly from 2008. Fresh vegetable intake (excluding potatoes) reached a record 40.7 kg per person. Fresh apples available for consumption rose by 8.2% from 2008, as did strawberries (7.9%), avocados (13.2%), cranberries (26.8%) and cherries (33.3%).

Red meat consumption has declined over the last 20 years, falling to 23.4 kg per person in 2009. In contrast, poultry in the diet has risen to 13.4 kg per person.

Oil and fat consumption continued to decline, falling to 17.9 kg per person in 2009, down from the peak of 21.4 kg per person in 1998.

Chart 2.2
Vegetables available per person



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 21-020-X.

After six years of consumption decline, the amount of sugar and syrup in the Canadian diet has increased for two years in a row, reaching 23.8 kg per person in 2009.

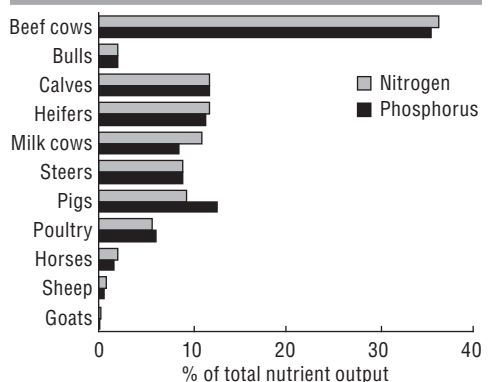
Manure and its effects

Livestock numbers have been growing in the last couple of decades and; therefore, manure production has been rising, too. While manure is valuable as a fertilizer, it can become a source of pollution if it is mismanaged, resulting in water contamination and unwanted air emissions.

Manure contains varying amounts of organic matter, water and nutrients, but generally includes more nitrogen than it does phosphorus. Larger animals such as cattle produce more manure, and thus generate greater amounts of nutrients per animal. However, there are other differences because of livestock type. For example, pig and poultry manure contains more phosphorus than other types of manure.

In 2006, Canadian livestock manure contained 1.1 million tonnes of nitrogen,

Chart 2.3
Nitrogen and phosphorus in manure, by livestock type, 2006

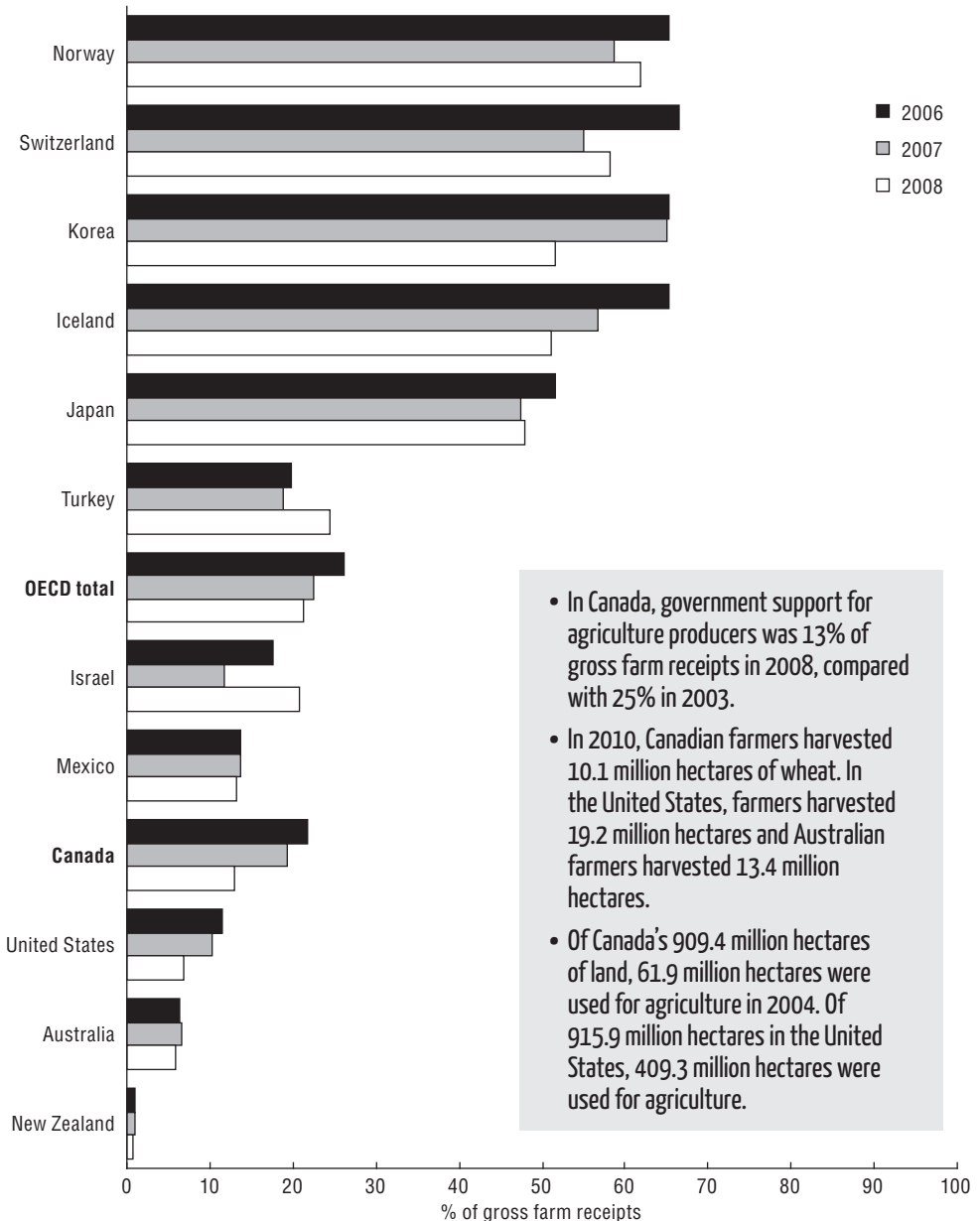


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-002-X.

up 17% from 1981 levels, and 300,000 tonnes of phosphorus, up 21% from 1981. These increases are a result of increased livestock populations as well as variations in nutrient output by animal type.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 2.4
Agricultural producer support, by selected country



Note: Based on the annual monetary value of gross transfers from consumers and taxpayers to agricultural producers, measured at the farm gate, arising from policies that support agriculture.

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

Table 2.1 Livestock and poultry, 1997 to 2011

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|--|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Inventory on January 1 | | | | | | |
| Cattle | 13,412 | 13,360 | 13,211 | 13,201 | 13,608 | 13,752 |
| Bulls ¹ | 246 | 236 | 225 | 230 | 239 | 237 |
| Milk cows | 1,231 | 1,184 | 1,157 | 1,103 | 1,091 | 1,084 |
| Beef cows | 4,387 | 4,361 | 4,386 | 4,452 | 4,602 | 4,636 |
| Dairy heifers ² | 531 | 511 | 494 | 487 | 498 | 508 |
| Beef heifers ² | 1,388 | 1,433 | 1,309 | 1,347 | 1,475 | 1,518 |
| For breeding | 724 | 687 | 605 | 645 | 674 | 654 |
| For market | 664 | 746 | 704 | 703 | 801 | 865 |
| Steers ³ | 981 | 1,004 | 1,197 | 1,267 | 1,222 | 1,195 |
| Calves | 4,648 | 4,631 | 4,443 | 4,315 | 4,482 | 4,574 |
| Pigs | 11,480 | 11,985 | 12,429 | 12,904 | 13,576 | 14,375 |
| Breeding stock | 1,195 | 1,287 | 1,304 | 1,346 | 1,406 | 1,512 |
| Boars, ⁴ six months and older | 58 | 58 | 54 | 49 | 46 | 44 |
| Sows ⁵ and gilts, ⁶ six months and older | 1,136 | 1,229 | 1,250 | 1,297 | 1,361 | 1,468 |
| All other pigs | 10,285 | 10,698 | 11,125 | 11,559 | 12,169 | 12,863 |
| Under 20 kilograms | 3,317 | 3,505 | 3,872 | 3,918 | 4,115 | 4,239 |
| 20 to 60 kilograms | 3,511 | 3,635 | 3,678 | 3,916 | 4,127 | 4,340 |
| Over 60 kilograms | 3,457 | 3,559 | 3,576 | 3,725 | 3,928 | 4,284 |
| Sheep, 1 year and older | 447 | 465 | 490 | 543 | 606 | 644 |
| Rams ⁷ | 23 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 30 | 29 |
| Ewes ⁸ | 425 | 441 | 465 | 515 | 576 | 615 |
| Lambs | 180 | 197 | 227 | 251 | 342 | 349 |
| Production | | | | | | |
| Chickens | 516,952 | 541,278 | 570,468 | 590,623 | 624,792 | 625,692 |
| Turkeys | 20,999 | 20,070 | 20,087 | 21,268 | 20,191 | 19,672 |

1. Uncastrated male bovines.

2. Female bovines that have never borne young.

3. Castrated male bovines.

4. Uncastrated male pigs.

5. Female pigs that have borne young.

6. Female pigs that have never borne young.

7. Male sheep.

8. Female sheep that have borne young.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 003-0004, 003-0018, 003-0019, 003-0031 and 003-0032.

| 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|-----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| thousands | | | | | | | | |
| 13,466 | 14,555 | 14,925 | 14,655 | 14,155 | 13,870 | 13,195 | 12,905 | 12,460 |
| 239 | 270 | 273 | 264 | 245 | 247 | 244 | 232 | 222 |
| 1,066 | 1,055 | 1,041 | 1,019 | 995 | 984 | 979 | 981 | 987 |
| 4,752 | 5,019 | 5,284 | 5,247 | 5,020 | 4,982 | 4,650 | 4,391 | 4,273 |
| 512 | 504 | 518 | 495 | 480 | 471 | 451 | 451 | 443 |
| 1,453 | 1,558 | 1,583 | 1,615 | 1,551 | 1,578 | 1,372 | 1,416 | 1,384 |
| 648 | 688 | 638 | 628 | 587 | 595 | 537 | 516 | 532 |
| 805 | 871 | 945 | 987 | 964 | 983 | 835 | 900 | 852 |
| 1,174 | 1,203 | 1,160 | 1,147 | 1,145 | 1,102 | 1,068 | 1,142 | 1,082 |
| 4,270 | 4,945 | 5,067 | 4,868 | 4,720 | 4,506 | 4,433 | 4,292 | 4,069 |
| 14,745 | 14,725 | 14,810 | 15,110 | 14,907 | 13,810 | 12,180 | 11,835 | 11,895 |
| 1,569 | 1,615 | 1,634 | 1,605 | 1,579 | 1,512 | 1,395 | 1,332 | 1,313 |
| 42 | 39 | 37 | 35 | 33 | 30 | 24 | 22 | 18 |
| 1,527 | 1,576 | 1,597 | 1,571 | 1,546 | 1,483 | 1,371 | 1,310 | 1,295 |
| 13,177 | 13,110 | 13,176 | 13,505 | 13,328 | 12,298 | 10,785 | 10,503 | 10,582 |
| 4,369 | 4,545 | 4,487 | 4,476 | 4,545 | 4,472 | 3,689 | 3,599 | 3,600 |
| 4,454 | 4,371 | 4,413 | 4,623 | 4,532 | 3,962 | 3,619 | 3,605 | 3,427 |
| 4,354 | 4,195 | 4,277 | 4,406 | 4,251 | 3,864 | 3,478 | 3,300 | 3,555 |
| 641 | 641 | 633 | 589 | 584 | 557 | 546 | 539 | 544 |
| 29 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 26 | 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| 613 | 613 | 606 | 563 | 558 | 533 | 522 | 516 | 522 |
| 334 | 354 | 345 | 305 | 295 | 269 | 262 | 267 | 269 |
| 615,921 | 613,510 | 626,270 | 622,197 | 640,380 | 640,833 | 637,035 | 641,506 | .. |
| 19,835 | 19,517 | 20,493 | 21,172 | 21,861 | 22,857 | 21,648 | 20,541 | .. |

Table 2.2 Principal field crops, seeded areas, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | hectares ¹ | | | | | |
| All wheat | 12,488,361 | 11,576,100 | 10,870,600 | 10,469,000 | 11,072,200 | 10,950,500 |
| Spring wheat | 9,983,447 | 9,016,600 | 7,533,200 | 8,288,900 | 8,001,100 | 8,325,400 |
| Winter wheat | 441,114 | 327,600 | 403,500 | 395,400 | 428,500 | 460,100 |
| Durum wheat | 2,063,800 | 2,231,900 | 2,933,900 | 1,784,700 | 2,642,600 | 2,165,000 |
| Oats | 2,060,342 | 1,876,300 | 2,062,600 | 1,885,700 | 1,825,700 | 1,907,400 |
| Barley | 5,238,025 | 5,021,500 | 4,632,300 | 4,409,100 | 5,101,300 | 4,700,200 |
| All rye | 218,265 | 208,000 | 267,300 | 225,000 | 188,200 | 181,400 |
| Fall rye | 202,065 | 191,800 | 249,100 | 208,800 | 167,900 | 163,200 |
| Spring rye | 16,200 | 16,200 | 18,200 | 16,200 | 20,300 | 18,200 |
| Mixed grains | 291,619 | 317,800 | 275,200 | 278,700 | 290,200 | 364,200 |
| Corn for grain | 1,130,775 | 1,052,500 | 1,126,500 | 1,166,200 | 1,206,000 | 1,294,200 |
| Buckwheat | 17,775 | 15,800 | 14,700 | 13,900 | 15,900 | 15,900 |
| Dry field peas | 544,300 | 848,500 | 1,084,500 | 851,300 | 1,240,200 | 1,343,600 |
| Dry white beans | 42,560 | 47,900 | 39,800 | 79,200 | 80,600 | 84,400 |
| Coloured beans | 43,144 | 43,900 | 54,100 | 70,700 | 84,400 | 94,900 |
| Flaxseed | 592,900 | 736,600 | 878,200 | 809,400 | 594,900 | 671,800 |
| Soybeans | 875,993 | 1,061,700 | 980,600 | 1,004,000 | 1,068,700 | 1,081,500 |
| Mustard seed | 239,100 | 292,200 | 283,200 | 279,900 | 212,300 | 165,800 |
| Canola (rapeseed) | 3,540,311 | 4,905,900 | 5,477,400 | 5,598,700 | 4,937,000 | 3,826,800 |
| Sunflower seed | 36,400 | 50,600 | 68,800 | 85,000 | 74,800 | 72,800 |
| Sugar beets | 23,800 | 14,200 | 18,200 | 18,200 | 17,000 | 12,100 |
| Tame hay | 6,395,660 | 6,349,500 | 6,578,600 | 6,937,100 | 7,270,700 | 7,663,400 |
| Fodder corn | 190,523 | 204,600 | 200,200 | 188,600 | 211,500 | 233,800 |
| Lentils | 303,500 | 329,000 | 378,400 | 506,300 | 698,900 | 708,200 |
| Canary seed | 248,800 | 113,300 | 210,400 | 149,800 | 165,900 | 170,000 |
| Fababeans | 1,840 | 2,400 | 5,600 | 2,800 | 6,100 | 5,200 |
| Triticale | 25,100 | 23,000 | 56,600 | 74,800 | 70,800 | 47,300 |
| Safflower | 800 | 0 | 1,200 | 4,000 | 5,200 | 2,400 |
| Caraway seed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7,300 |
| Coriander seed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Borage seed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chickpeas | .. | 10,500 | 38,800 | 141,600 | 295,400 | 485,700 |

1. Conversion factor: 1 hectare = 2.47 acres.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|-----------|
| hectares ¹ | | | | | | | | |
| 10,370,400 | 10,413,300 | 9,885,100 | 9,653,900 | 9,852,200 | 8,849,500 | 10,192,400 | 10,065,300 | 8,549,600 |
| 7,454,800 | 7,353,900 | 7,116,200 | 6,827,300 | 7,585,000 | 6,157,200 | 6,621,900 | 6,869,400 | 6,667,000 |
| 436,900 | 647,400 | 630,200 | 519,900 | 731,200 | 743,700 | 1,130,200 | 905,300 | 607,800 |
| 2,478,700 | 2,412,000 | 2,138,700 | 2,306,700 | 1,536,000 | 1,948,600 | 2,440,300 | 2,290,600 | 2,790,500 |
| 2,345,900 | 2,033,200 | 1,924,100 | 1,767,900 | 2,063,500 | 2,188,400 | 1,758,400 | 1,510,100 | 1,178,900 |
| 5,070,200 | 4,989,400 | 4,432,100 | 4,142,600 | 3,689,900 | 4,396,800 | 3,786,600 | 3,505,900 | 2,796,600 |
| 159,900 | 246,400 | 258,200 | 207,600 | 276,200 | 171,900 | 168,000 | 167,900 | 129,500 |
| 143,700 | 228,200 | 242,000 | 207,600 | 276,200 | 171,900 | 168,000 | 167,900 | 129,500 |
| 16,200 | 18,200 | 16,200 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 284,000 | 240,700 | 222,400 | 213,700 | 335,700 | 170,700 | 143,400 | 188,900 | 172,300 |
| 1,299,300 | 1,264,600 | 1,184,800 | 1,113,100 | 1,093,100 | 1,391,500 | 1,204,000 | 1,203,500 | 1,214,300 |
| 12,100 | 9,300 | 6,100 | 4,000 | 7,200 | 2,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,209,900 | 1,169,300 | 1,282,900 | 1,303,000 | 1,260,500 | 1,469,000 | 1,616,600 | 1,521,700 | 1,396,200 |
| 115,300 | 72,900 | 68,800 | 76,900 | 76,900 | 60,700 | 54,700 | 38,400 | 48,600 |
| 109,700 | 88,800 | 88,900 | 114,800 | 101,300 | 92,500 | 73,600 | 82,700 | 87,400 |
| 692,000 | 744,600 | 700,000 | 760,800 | 804,800 | 528,000 | 631,300 | 692,000 | 374,300 |
| 1,030,300 | 1,052,800 | 1,223,000 | 1,172,400 | 1,213,500 | 1,180,100 | 1,202,400 | 1,395,300 | 1,483,000 |
| 289,300 | 339,800 | 298,600 | 194,100 | 133,800 | 186,200 | 194,200 | 212,400 | 194,200 |
| 3,876,800 | 4,735,700 | 5,218,200 | 5,369,900 | 5,283,300 | 6,376,200 | 6,539,600 | 6,555,800 | 6,806,100 |
| 99,500 | 108,400 | 80,900 | 87,000 | 77,000 | 80,900 | 68,800 | 64,700 | 54,600 |
| 12,100 | 12,100 | 14,200 | 13,800 | 15,700 | 13,800 | 7,300 | 12,100 | 12,100 |
| 7,806,500 | 7,879,000 | 8,024,500 | 8,169,900 | 8,237,000 | 8,239,200 | 8,201,600 | 8,183,100 | 8,168,300 |
| 226,000 | 233,900 | 234,800 | 222,800 | 270,700 | 246,400 | 252,200 | 312,200 | 244,600 |
| 540,200 | 513,400 | 738,400 | 802,800 | 566,500 | 580,800 | 706,200 | 971,300 | 1,408,300 |
| 279,200 | 259,000 | 347,900 | 184,200 | 135,600 | 178,100 | 167,900 | 127,500 | 129,500 |
| 5,200 | 4,800 | 6,000 | 4,800 | 8,400 | 6,100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 87,000 | 78,100 | 72,900 | 53,800 | 57,300 | 48,600 | 34,400 | 48,600 | 40,500 |
| 2,000 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 8,100 | 8,100 | 4,000 | 0 | 5,800 | 8,100 | 0 | 0 | .. |
| 8,100 | 8,100 | 10,100 | 10,100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,000 | 2,000 | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 2,000 | .. | .. | .. |
| 192,200 | 62,700 | 46,600 | 78,800 | 129,100 | 174,000 | 44,400 | 42,400 | 82,900 |

Table 2.3 Principal field crop production, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | tonnes | | | | | |
| All wheat | 29,801,400 | 24,299,400 | 24,082,300 | 26,959,900 | 26,535,500 | 20,630,200 |
| Spring wheat | 24,146,900 | 19,032,400 | 16,564,600 | 20,900,800 | 19,027,000 | 16,010,200 |
| Winter wheat | 1,027,900 | 915,300 | 1,475,800 | 1,718,200 | 1,800,000 | 1,570,500 |
| Durum wheat | 4,626,600 | 4,351,700 | 6,041,900 | 4,340,900 | 5,708,500 | 3,049,500 |
| Oats | 4,361,100 | 3,489,300 | 3,957,500 | 3,641,300 | 3,403,300 | 2,690,700 |
| Barley | 15,562,000 | 13,533,900 | 12,708,700 | 13,196,000 | 13,228,600 | 10,845,600 |
| All rye | 309,400 | 320,000 | 408,200 | 386,600 | 260,300 | 227,800 |
| Fall rye | 291,100 | 303,400 | 391,700 | 366,800 | 247,000 | 215,600 |
| Spring rye | 18,300 | 16,600 | 16,500 | 19,800 | 13,300 | 12,200 |
| Mixed grains | 581,900 | 626,400 | 540,000 | 462,800 | 434,900 | 446,500 |
| Corn for grain | 7,541,700 | 7,179,800 | 8,952,400 | 9,161,300 | 6,953,700 | 8,389,200 |
| Buckwheat | 22,200 | 16,500 | 14,800 | 12,500 | 13,600 | 16,300 |
| Dry field peas | 1,173,000 | 1,762,300 | 2,336,800 | 2,251,900 | 2,864,300 | 2,044,800 |
| Dry white beans | 61,200 | 82,600 | 73,900 | 149,100 | 119,300 | 136,200 |
| Coloured beans | 71,800 | 85,400 | 111,200 | 135,400 | 142,100 | 153,000 |
| Flaxseed | 851,000 | 895,400 | 1,080,900 | 1,022,400 | 693,400 | 715,000 |
| Soybeans | 2,169,500 | 2,737,700 | 2,736,600 | 2,780,900 | 2,703,000 | 1,635,200 |
| Mustard seed | 230,800 | 243,400 | 238,600 | 306,400 | 202,200 | 107,100 |
| Canola (rapeseed) | 5,062,300 | 6,393,100 | 7,643,300 | 8,798,300 | 7,205,300 | 5,017,100 |
| Sunflower seed | 54,900 | 65,100 | 111,800 | 121,900 | 119,300 | 103,800 |
| Sugar beets | 1,034,200 | 635,000 | 880,000 | 743,900 | 821,000 | 544,300 |
| Tame hay | 28,025,000 | 21,137,500 | 21,825,000 | 25,032,900 | 23,921,600 | 20,373,500 |
| Fodder corn | 5,375,400 | 5,466,600 | 6,425,600 | 6,611,500 | 5,890,300 | 6,079,000 |
| Lentils | 402,500 | 378,800 | 479,800 | 723,800 | 914,100 | 566,300 |
| Canary seed | 284,600 | 115,000 | 235,300 | 166,000 | 170,800 | 113,900 |
| Fababeans | 5,520 | 4,300 | 13,700 | 6,500 | 15,400 | 10,200 |
| Triticale | 35,200 | 31,000 | 85,300 | 126,200 | 89,700 | 31,200 |
| Safflower | 700 | 0 | 1,400 | 3,800 | 6,700 | 2,900 |
| Caraway seed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,000 |
| Coriander seed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Borage seed | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Chickpeas | .. | 14,500 | 50,900 | 187,200 | 387,500 | 455,000 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| tonnes | | | | | | | | |
| 15,961,300 | 23,048,600 | 24,795,500 | 25,748,100 | 25,265,400 | 20,054,000 | 28,611,100 | 26,847,600 | 23,166,800 |
| 10,531,200 | 16,124,700 | 17,530,300 | 17,803,300 | 18,617,300 | 13,873,400 | 18,404,900 | 18,452,100 | 17,484,900 |
| 1,553,200 | 2,712,300 | 2,463,800 | 2,030,200 | 3,301,900 | 2,499,200 | 4,686,900 | 2,995,900 | 2,657,200 |
| 3,876,900 | 4,211,600 | 4,801,400 | 5,914,600 | 3,346,200 | 3,681,400 | 5,519,300 | 5,399,600 | 3,024,700 |
| 2,910,700 | 3,376,700 | 3,467,200 | 3,282,700 | 3,852,200 | 4,696,300 | 4,272,600 | 2,906,100 | 2,297,600 |
| 7,467,700 | 12,164,200 | 12,556,700 | 11,677,600 | 9,573,100 | 10,983,900 | 11,781,400 | 9,517,200 | 7,605,300 |
| 133,800 | 327,100 | 397,500 | 330,400 | 382,900 | 252,000 | 316,200 | 280,500 | 216,400 |
| 129,400 | 307,800 | 383,500 | 330,400 | 382,900 | 252,000 | 316,200 | 280,500 | 216,400 |
| 4,400 | 19,300 | 14,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 358,900 | 384,400 | 342,500 | 316,400 | 346,500 | 262,600 | 221,900 | 213,400 | 232,500 |
| 8,998,800 | 9,587,300 | 8,836,800 | 9,332,200 | 8,989,800 | 11,648,700 | 10,592,000 | 9,561,200 | 11,714,500 |
| 12,200 | 9,900 | 1,500 | 4,600 | 7,400 | 2,300 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,283,800 | 1,930,900 | 3,097,200 | 2,993,600 | 2,519,900 | 2,934,800 | 3,571,300 | 3,379,400 | 2,862,400 |
| 209,700 | 151,000 | 80,700 | 117,900 | 159,700 | 105,200 | 108,900 | 67,200 | 102,300 |
| 197,100 | 193,300 | 137,400 | 199,600 | 212,900 | 171,600 | 157,300 | 156,700 | 151,500 |
| 679,400 | 754,400 | 516,900 | 990,600 | 988,800 | 633,500 | 861,100 | 930,100 | 423,000 |
| 2,335,700 | 2,273,300 | 3,043,900 | 3,155,600 | 3,465,500 | 2,695,700 | 3,335,900 | 3,506,800 | 4,345,300 |
| 154,300 | 226,100 | 286,700 | 183,800 | 108,200 | 123,400 | 161,000 | 208,300 | 186,800 |
| 4,520,500 | 6,771,200 | 7,673,600 | 9,483,300 | 9,000,300 | 9,601,100 | 12,642,900 | 12,417,400 | 11,866,200 |
| 157,400 | 142,300 | 52,200 | 84,400 | 157,300 | 124,800 | 112,200 | 101,900 | 67,600 |
| 344,700 | 680,400 | 743,900 | 607,800 | 870,900 | 762,000 | 344,700 | 657,700 | 508,000 |
| 18,396,700 | 23,265,800 | 27,307,400 | 29,555,100 | 29,966,200 | 30,217,400 | 30,431,500 | 25,022,000 | 32,681,400 |
| 6,355,800 | 7,213,000 | 7,795,400 | 7,653,000 | 9,680,600 | 8,136,600 | 8,840,600 | 10,974,100 | 8,536,600 |
| 328,000 | 484,600 | 915,800 | 1,164,300 | 692,800 | 733,900 | 1,043,200 | 1,510,200 | 1,947,100 |
| 177,500 | 234,600 | 300,500 | 227,200 | 133,100 | 162,000 | 195,600 | 159,300 | 110,600 |
| 9,100 | 8,400 | 15,300 | 9,800 | 16,000 | 10,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26,000 | 64,400 | 80,000 | 43,200 | 26,900 | 47,000 | 37,900 | 30,000 | 66,000 |
| 1,100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,400 | 3,200 | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5,200 | 4,800 | 7,900 | 8,900 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 800 | 500 | 700 | 0 | 0 | 200 | .. | .. | .. |
| 144,500 | 67,600 | 51,200 | 103,900 | 163,200 | 224,800 | 67,000 | 75,500 | 128,300 |

Table 2.4 Principal field crop production, by province, 2010

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|-------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | tonnes | | | | |
| All wheat | 23,166,800 | . | 32,500 | 7,800 | 4,000 |
| Spring wheat | 17,484,900 | . | 27,600 | 1,300 | 3,300 |
| Winter wheat | 2,657,200 | . | 4,900 | 6,500 | 700 |
| Durum wheat | 3,024,700 | . | . | . | . |
| Oats | 2,297,600 | . | 12,200 | 4,200 | 26,300 |
| Barley | 7,605,300 | . | 61,000 | 8,400 | 34,700 |
| Fall rye | 216,400 | . | .. | .. | . |
| Mixed grains | 232,500 | . | 7,000 | .. | .. |
| Corn for grain | 11,714,500 | . | . | 40,000 | 37,000 |
| Buckwheat | 0 | . | . | . | . |
| Dry field peas | 2,862,400 | . | . | . | . |
| Dry white beans | 102,300 | . | . | . | . |
| Coloured beans | 151,500 | . | . | . | . |
| Flaxseed | 423,000 | . | . | . | . |
| Soybeans | 4,345,300 | . | 40,700 | . | . |
| Mustard seed | 186,800 | . | . | . | . |
| Canola (rapeseed) | 11,866,200 | . | . | . | . |
| Sunflower seed | 67,600 | . | . | . | . |
| Sugar beets | 508,000 | . | . | . | . |
| Tame hay | 32,681,400 | 37,200 | 229,500 | 401,000 | 362,900 |
| Fodder corn | 8,536,600 | . | 130,600 | 127,900 | 95,300 |
| Lentils | 1,947,100 | . | . | . | . |
| Canary seed | 110,600 | . | . | . | . |
| Fababeans | 0 | . | . | . | . |
| Triticale | 66,000 | . | . | . | . |
| Coriander seed | .. | . | . | . | . |
| Chickpeas | 128,300 | . | . | . | . |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 001-0010.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-----------|------------------|
| tonnes | | | | | |
| 157,000 | 1,924,200 | 3,261,200 | 9,566,300 | 8,170,100 | 43,700 |
| 144,000 | 160,600 | 2,876,100 | 6,744,000 | 7,484,300 | 43,700 |
| 13,000 | 1,763,600 | 385,100 | 219,400 | 264,000 | .. |
| . | . | .. | 2,602,900 | 421,800 | . |
| 255,000 | 75,600 | 542,900 | 701,700 | 647,700 | 32,000 |
| 260,000 | 256,900 | 487,700 | 1,937,700 | 4,528,700 | 30,200 |
| 0 | 35,600 | 42,400 | 87,600 | 50,800 | .. |
| 55,000 | 133,400 | 3,400 | 9,200 | 24,500 | 0 |
| 3,410,000 | 7,747,400 | 480,100 | . | .. | . |
| .. | 0 | 0 | . | . | . |
| . | . | 62,600 | 1,862,200 | 937,600 | .. |
| .. | 82,600 | 19,700 | . | .. | . |
| 7,000 | 46,700 | 63,500 | . | 34,300 | . |
| . | . | 81,300 | 311,200 | 30,500 | . |
| 807,000 | 3,048,100 | 435,400 | . | . | . |
| . | . | .. | 134,300 | 52,500 | . |
| 23,000 | 66,700 | 2,215,800 | 5,034,900 | 4,490,600 | 35,200 |
| . | . | 67,600 | 0 | .. | . |
| .. | . | .. | . | 508,000 | . |
| 4,240,200 | 5,942,100 | 3,538,000 | 7,212,100 | 9,162,600 | 1,555,800 |
| 2,000,300 | 4,472,400 | 562,500 | . | 680,400 | 294,800 |
| . | . | .. | 1,840,300 | 106,800 | . |
| . | . | 8,700 | 101,900 | .. | . |
| . | . | .. | .. | .. | . |
| . | . | .. | 27,900 | 38,100 | . |
| . | . | . | .. | . | . |
| . | . | . | 128,300 | .. | . |

Table 2.5 Farm cash receipts, crops, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| Total crop receipts | 14,016,229 | 14,093,889 | 13,642,036 | 13,121,182 | 12,969,706 | 13,504,866 |
| Wheat | 3,482,441 | 3,521,262 | 2,419,075 | 2,338,900 | 2,354,516 | 2,562,831 |
| Marketing Board payments ¹ | 1,123,878 | 725,720 | 948,849 | 948,353 | 811,564 | 1,042,085 |
| Oats | 305,427 | 263,857 | 193,228 | 174,622 | 196,414 | 273,962 |
| Barley | 960,127 | 727,160 | 510,285 | 421,352 | 477,973 | 621,288 |
| Deferred grain receipts | -1,036,068 | -1,000,195 | -951,219 | -612,127 | -600,798 | -901,715 |
| Liquidation of deferred grain receipts | 843,814 | 1,036,068 | 1,000,190 | 965,148 | 668,747 | 617,916 |
| Rye | 38,989 | 34,242 | 19,743 | 17,212 | 15,285 | 16,210 |
| Flaxseed | 220,875 | 291,632 | 262,858 | 138,965 | 148,743 | 165,737 |
| Canola (rapeseed) | 1,968,956 | 2,127,750 | 2,663,207 | 1,771,011 | 1,559,711 | 1,723,004 |
| Soybeans | 626,673 | 814,222 | 800,348 | 618,194 | 677,947 | 534,482 |
| Corn | 808,128 | 696,106 | 642,363 | 742,902 | 676,073 | 630,884 |
| Sugar beets | 40,670 | 34,483 | 39,838 | 30,527 | 32,899 | 19,333 |
| Potatoes | 533,124 | 512,581 | 612,166 | 700,669 | 682,785 | 722,874 |
| Greenhouse vegetables | 218,473 | 270,361 | 376,949 | 438,491 | 504,713 | 589,710 |
| Other vegetables | 749,685 | 778,440 | 791,025 | 782,354 | 796,612 | 866,539 |
| Apples | 186,587 | 177,700 | 168,718 | 182,629 | 192,597 | 181,209 |
| Other tree fruits | 54,853 | 57,135 | 63,100 | 70,360 | 67,919 | .. |
| Blueberries | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 84,236 |
| Strawberries | 48,639 | 49,979 | 53,015 | 53,590 | 53,550 | 55,890 |
| Grapes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 74,655 |
| Other berries and grapes | 206,101 | 202,124 | 201,996 | 268,504 | 232,888 | .. |
| Floriculture, nursery and sod | 999,335 | 1,095,216 | 1,059,689 | 1,195,407 | 1,417,392 | 1,496,750 |
| Floriculture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,076,423 |
| Nursery | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 339,175 |
| Sod | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 81,153 |
| Tobacco | 345,332 | 353,267 | 358,610 | 356,706 | 348,427 | 240,007 |
| Mustard seed | 110,974 | 95,161 | 87,716 | 89,486 | 63,774 | 54,142 |
| Sunflower seed | 19,607 | 17,166 | 26,282 | 30,326 | 31,237 | 33,495 |
| Lentils | 135,279 | 97,570 | 120,786 | 195,960 | 233,525 | 178,152 |
| Canary seed | 81,652 | 48,229 | 40,285 | 39,667 | 34,383 | 50,462 |
| Dry beans | 63,808 | 72,467 | 98,922 | 125,061 | 123,029 | 101,474 |
| Dry peas | 219,825 | 239,337 | 275,313 | 262,147 | 269,772 | 304,475 |
| Chickpeas | .. | 912 | 6,180 | 21,944 | 63,113 | 149,057 |
| Forage and grass seed | 66,785 | 77,518 | 87,346 | 84,867 | 82,882 | 67,218 |
| Hay and clover | 137,283 | 171,294 | 179,346 | 204,849 | 265,148 | 327,000 |
| Maple products | 121,386 | 131,098 | 137,470 | 147,277 | 180,680 | 145,777 |
| Forest products | 167,537 | 156,144 | 144,173 | 132,215 | 120,250 | 117,952 |
| Miscellaneous crops | 88,039 | 98,961 | 92,508 | 78,308 | 73,340 | 85,954 |
| Ginseng | 78,015 | 63,467 | 58,661 | 45,231 | 46,716 | 60,099 |
| Christmas trees | .. | 66,884 | 60,318 | 63,413 | 67,216 | 76,239 |

1. Payments made directly to producers by the Canadian Wheat Board, the Ontario Wheat Producers' Marketing Board and, starting in 2006, the Federation of Quebec Producers of Cash Crops.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0001.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| \$ thousands | | | | | | | | |
| 14,411,906 | 13,312,062 | 14,420,425 | 13,525,541 | 14,783,887 | 18,519,751 | 22,958,768 | 23,182,031 | 22,425,940 |
| 2,459,795 | 2,240,026 | 2,130,954 | 1,760,565 | 2,262,736 | 2,998,680 | 4,418,970 | 4,040,930 | 2,912,775 |
| 981,534 | 337,267 | 1,007,545 | 842,575 | 728,644 | 1,454,342 | 1,578,038 | 1,154,415 | 1,027,978 |
| 305,208 | 243,168 | 231,433 | 257,304 | 333,919 | 428,621 | 569,498 | 384,040 | 398,679 |
| 505,355 | 370,948 | 455,227 | 343,280 | 352,650 | 704,914 | 845,119 | 711,057 | 470,839 |
| -707,482 | -720,785 | -725,334 | -440,888 | -564,327 | -956,851 | -1,444,214 | -1,268,271 | -1,117,915 |
| 865,783 | 716,026 | 740,301 | 688,582 | 442,871 | 588,097 | 962,290 | 1,419,804 | 1,254,527 |
| 12,182 | 12,440 | 29,457 | 13,677 | 16,890 | 38,445 | 37,910 | 32,837 | 32,988 |
| 236,609 | 192,160 | 198,722 | 171,221 | 158,805 | 246,963 | 346,734 | 236,665 | 255,035 |
| 1,776,767 | 1,889,576 | 2,151,367 | 1,826,124 | 2,503,038 | 3,466,843 | 4,914,575 | 5,107,118 | 5,596,565 |
| 587,657 | 758,345 | 630,764 | 760,350 | 679,908 | 1,031,570 | 1,124,202 | 1,328,807 | 1,548,642 |
| 819,169 | 786,685 | 794,416 | 622,777 | 753,659 | 1,051,105 | 1,559,311 | 1,321,235 | 1,533,670 |
| 20,072 | 22,732 | 30,921 | 32,140 | 38,180 | 34,726 | 23,543 | 22,690 | 23,222 |
| 917,617 | 845,723 | 820,195 | 787,452 | 895,586 | 865,751 | 971,206 | 1,101,885 | 1,002,256 |
| 595,780 | 637,145 | 739,176 | 790,640 | 804,373 | 778,415 | 870,221 | 980,262 | 1,077,908 |
| 836,640 | 883,358 | 900,312 | 891,950 | 996,406 | 953,585 | 956,730 | 1,004,191 | 1,021,830 |
| 153,127 | 146,276 | 148,360 | 147,230 | 148,596 | 166,153 | 177,220 | 174,820 | 180,290 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 86,308 | 116,589 | 151,337 | 168,863 | 224,939 | 198,415 | 163,338 | 111,995 | 131,067 |
| 52,396 | 53,475 | 56,890 | 58,690 | 60,782 | 60,585 | 61,250 | 68,038 | 77,899 |
| 77,085 | 55,790 | 82,400 | 54,650 | 94,101 | 107,538 | 119,462 | 98,409 | 98,546 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,644,909 | 1,690,984 | 1,731,320 | 1,725,011 | 1,718,941 | 1,745,221 | 1,652,325 | 1,799,785 | 1,801,888 |
| 1,197,679 | 1,226,791 | 1,252,517 | 1,205,112 | 1,186,003 | 1,189,266 | 1,057,566 | 1,195,429 | 1,165,031 |
| 359,857 | 360,401 | 372,623 | 406,540 | 405,779 | 430,051 | 464,455 | 471,846 | 499,974 |
| 87,371 | 103,793 | 106,182 | 113,359 | 127,156 | 125,903 | 130,302 | 132,510 | 136,883 |
| 274,150 | 222,256 | 231,181 | 194,942 | 175,671 | 88,954 | 71,347 | 75,977 | 98,716 |
| 58,163 | 75,395 | 75,494 | 44,057 | 46,118 | 90,748 | 145,010 | 102,327 | 86,328 |
| 45,610 | 51,115 | 31,746 | 15,212 | 24,629 | 70,177 | 57,997 | 38,757 | 26,103 |
| 132,095 | 144,593 | 204,998 | 226,677 | 182,347 | 343,955 | 587,538 | 853,267 | 722,268 |
| 92,635 | 75,470 | 54,886 | 35,013 | 46,116 | 76,438 | 109,222 | 68,485 | 75,653 |
| 139,089 | 141,843 | 151,916 | 155,345 | 153,268 | 165,097 | 193,977 | 150,844 | 148,307 |
| 252,978 | 253,495 | 342,672 | 265,299 | 366,519 | 562,784 | 631,993 | 650,803 | 581,959 |
| 121,018 | 18,525 | 7,295 | 34,956 | 65,371 | 48,681 | 40,817 | 44,266 | 53,499 |
| 76,854 | 65,150 | 71,543 | 83,721 | 82,092 | 79,032 | 71,575 | 62,168 | 71,005 |
| 345,071 | 314,726 | 286,131 | 263,609 | 245,621 | 257,506 | 274,587 | 294,861 | 310,979 |
| 150,251 | 153,245 | 147,996 | 189,644 | 185,218 | 165,518 | 209,262 | 351,435 | 278,384 |
| 115,663 | 113,366 | 111,071 | 111,071 | 108,776 | 119,652 | 114,626 | 106,949 | 105,127 |
| 97,519 | 94,519 | 104,739 | 100,428 | 112,854 | 144,872 | 178,798 | 181,924 | 178,302 |
| 68,241 | 70,899 | 52,870 | 69,956 | 76,924 | 91,393 | 73,273 | 95,981 | 117,590 |
| 75,433 | 69,280 | 65,023 | 65,761 | 66,030 | 58,618 | 65,027 | 57,635 | 56,622 |

Table 2.6 Farm cash receipts, livestock and livestock products and direct payments, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| Total farm cash receipts from crops and livestock | 29,075,327 | 29,835,513 | 29,505,263 | 30,256,780 | 32,879,399 | 36,243,327 |
| Total receipts from livestock and livestock products | 13,857,294 | 14,632,865 | 14,441,683 | 15,159,564 | 17,100,989 | 18,972,521 |
| Cattle | 4,358,769 | 4,764,242 | 5,149,009 | 5,465,302 | 6,059,487 | 6,989,558 |
| Calves | 371,990 | 526,849 | 554,635 | 716,237 | 826,579 | 893,228 |
| Hogs | 2,884,759 | 2,989,331 | 2,201,164 | 2,395,475 | 3,355,271 | 3,838,667 |
| Sheep | 3,026 | 3,494 | 4,034 | 4,013 | 5,214 | 4,743 |
| Lambs | 74,812 | 71,844 | 67,723 | 70,463 | 81,521 | 92,273 |
| Dairy products | 3,514,733 | 3,709,267 | 3,846,077 | 3,920,935 | 4,029,833 | 4,142,313 |
| Hens and chickens | 1,248,291 | 1,298,789 | 1,356,008 | 1,320,852 | 1,368,143 | 1,522,302 |
| Turkeys | 266,906 | 258,588 | 248,836 | 240,235 | 263,253 | 262,503 |
| Eggs | 644,956 | 482,874 | 466,165 | 477,591 | 511,052 | 547,868 |
| Wool ¹ | 1,229 | 1,506 | 1,292 | 555 | 780 | .. |
| Honey | 62,817 | 74,486 | 88,593 | 79,602 | 69,489 | 84,868 |
| Furs | 57,974 | 41,261 | 41,298 | 30,500 | 46,209 | 46,203 |
| Miscellaneous livestock and livestock products | 242,507 | 259,286 | 260,480 | 277,403 | 313,315 | 507,216 |
| Hatcheries (chicks and poults) | .. | 28,304 | 32,406 | 30,233 | 32,729 | 40,778 |
| Total receipts from direct payments | 1,201,804 | 1,108,759 | 1,421,544 | 1,976,034 | 2,808,704 | 3,765,940 |
| Crop insurance payments ² | 256,832 | 302,721 | 318,356 | 239,544 | 451,382 | 917,589 |
| Private hail insurance | 81,613 | 71,068 | 55,855 | 68,628 | 159,254 | 123,657 |
| <i>Western Grain Stabilization Act</i> payments | -4,527 | -582 | -228 | -31 | .. | .. |
| Tripartite payments | -461 | 5,577 | -26 | 2,388 | .. | .. |
| Provincial stabilization payments | 300,359 | 170,846 | 507,947 | 572,776 | 411,180 | 516,476 |
| Dairy subsidy | 170,657 | 146,610 | 132,113 | 103,652 | 72,666 | 41,885 |
| Other payments ³ | 105,525 | 214,741 | 139,145 | 546,516 | 1,258,001 | 1,724,622 |
| Net Income Stabilization Account payments | 46,296 | 114,716 | 153,322 | 268,724 | 444,918 | 456,221 |
| Gross Revenue Insurance Plan payments | 177,090 | 44,456 | -342 | 137 | .. | .. |

1. As of 2001, receipts from wool are accounted for in "Miscellaneous livestock and livestock products."

2. Excludes payments under private hail insurance plans.

3. Programs to deal with unusual climatic or economic conditions in the agriculture sector. Starting in 1999, payments under the *Western Grain Stabilization Act*, Tripartite Plans and the Gross Revenue Insurance Plan are included in "Other payments."

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0001.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| \$ thousands | | | | | | | | |
| 35,970,624 | 34,244,827 | 36,338,224 | 36,802,541 | 37,070,542 | 40,879,220 | 45,936,842 | 44,545,626 | 44,439,149 |
| 18,129,777 | 16,084,649 | 17,055,534 | 18,353,578 | 17,752,981 | 18,266,562 | 18,845,832 | 18,074,081 | 18,879,512 |
| 6,873,961 | 4,574,415 | 4,512,524 | 5,666,567 | 5,625,468 | 5,689,560 | 5,886,506 | 5,308,087 | 5,554,663 |
| 803,334 | 588,460 | 575,359 | 723,841 | 721,350 | 651,029 | 647,326 | 559,588 | 606,662 |
| 3,240,401 | 3,345,475 | 4,217,338 | 3,893,275 | 3,374,442 | 3,279,251 | 3,172,444 | 2,912,014 | 3,360,757 |
| 3,568 | 4,395 | 4,246 | 6,195 | 6,697 | 6,114 | 5,337 | 7,076 | 9,021 |
| 99,486 | 96,377 | 80,088 | 104,948 | 124,986 | 124,075 | 121,037 | 126,543 | 133,347 |
| 4,135,287 | 4,480,779 | 4,601,909 | 4,852,249 | 4,843,231 | 5,207,151 | 5,306,310 | 5,449,917 | 5,523,912 |
| 1,453,080 | 1,528,417 | 1,579,731 | 1,615,170 | 1,549,378 | 1,747,633 | 1,995,141 | 2,023,025 | 1,967,043 |
| 258,788 | 262,642 | 267,824 | 271,505 | 278,480 | 325,764 | 388,442 | 359,061 | 322,459 |
| 563,678 | 566,227 | 560,520 | 556,186 | 585,531 | 598,623 | 649,454 | 696,989 | 704,451 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 133,024 | 157,184 | 135,384 | 104,317 | 104,494 | 95,645 | 98,349 | 116,874 | 134,435 |
| 49,971 | 49,914 | 77,512 | 85,314 | 96,599 | 90,174 | 116,242 | 76,285 | 104,693 |
| 472,049 | 388,120 | 394,396 | 430,561 | 402,141 | 410,972 | 421,633 | 400,628 | 419,672 |
| 43,152 | 42,248 | 48,703 | 43,449 | 40,183 | 40,568 | 37,608 | 37,990 | 38,399 |
| 3,428,941 | 4,848,116 | 4,862,265 | 4,923,422 | 4,533,674 | 4,092,907 | 4,132,242 | 3,289,514 | 3,133,697 |
| 1,407,047 | 1,707,485 | 755,810 | 820,072 | 600,268 | 570,674 | 598,788 | 810,875 | 1,156,897 |
| 86,071 | 104,507 | 108,718 | 116,304 | 138,832 | 188,443 | 316,514 | 118,033 | 150,289 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 395,673 | 711,321 | 626,336 | 390,763 | 496,919 | 837,851 | 643,780 | 689,046 | 194,768 |
| 8,758 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 915,707 | 1,601,738 | 2,437,261 | 3,153,942 | 2,980,709 | 2,223,736 | 2,333,414 | 1,470,040 | 1,631,648 |
| 441,711 | 615,685 | 723,065 | 934,140 | 442,340 | 316,946 | 272,203 | 239,746 | 201,520 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Table 2.7 Farm operators, by farm type and by province, 2006

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | number | | | |
| All farm operators¹ | 327,055 | 710 | 2,330 | 5,095 |
| Farm type² | | | | |
| Dairy cattle and milk production | 25,775 | 55 | 355 | 495 |
| Beef cattle ranching and farming, including feedlots | 86,005 | 60 | 475 | 900 |
| Hog and pig farming | 9,240 | 10 | 95 | 85 |
| Chicken egg production | 2,680 | 20 | 20 | 70 |
| Broiler and other meat-type chicken production | 2,935 | 5 | 15 | 95 |
| Turkey production | 450 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Poultry hatcheries | 70 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Combination poultry and egg production | 235 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Other poultry production | 385 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sheep farming | 4,260 | 30 | 20 | 80 |
| Goat farming | 1,525 | 5 | 5 | 40 |
| Apiculture | 2,165 | 5 | 5 | 30 |
| Horse and other equine production | 22,910 | 10 | 115 | 260 |
| Fur-bearing animal and rabbit production | 530 | 25 | 10 | 125 |
| Livestock combination farming | 10,860 | 25 | 75 | 225 |
| All other miscellaneous animal production | 3,765 | 0 | 0 | 30 |
| Soybean farming | 8,385 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Oilseed (except soybean) farming | 13,505 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dry pea and bean farming | 1,590 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Wheat farming | 15,475 | 0 | 10 | 5 |
| Corn farming | 4,885 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Other grain farming | 38,145 | 0 | 70 | 20 |
| Potato farming | 2,405 | 25 | 495 | 25 |
| Other vegetables (except potato) and melon farming | 5,315 | 95 | 70 | 175 |
| Fruit and tree-nut farming | 12,190 | 55 | 205 | 1,185 |
| Mushroom production | 240 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Other food crops grown under cover | 1,410 | 15 | 5 | 35 |
| Nursery and tree production | 6,895 | 55 | 25 | 500 |
| Floriculture production | 4,140 | 80 | 15 | 140 |
| Tobacco farming | 910 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Hay farming | 24,090 | 80 | 110 | 350 |
| Fruit and vegetable combination farming | 870 | 30 | 10 | 30 |
| All other miscellaneous crop farming | 12,815 | 15 | 90 | 160 |

Note: Each census farm is classified according to the commodity or group of commodities that accounts for 50% or more of its total potential receipts.

1. Farm operators are those responsible for the management decisions made in the operation of a census farm or agricultural operation. Up to three farm operators could be reported per farm.

2. Farm type is based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 2002 farm-typing categories.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Agriculture.

| New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|---------------|--------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|
| number | | | | | | |
| 3,695 | 45,470 | 82,405 | 26,620 | 59,185 | 71,660 | 29,865 |
| 435 | 12,545 | 8,540 | 825 | 365 | 1,055 | 1,110 |
| 675 | 6,370 | 15,000 | 9,240 | 16,800 | 30,115 | 6,365 |
| 60 | 2,970 | 3,395 | 1,160 | 320 | 955 | 200 |
| 50 | 220 | 930 | 185 | 80 | 220 | 880 |
| 15 | 555 | 1,260 | 135 | 105 | 295 | 455 |
| 5 | 75 | 170 | 35 | 20 | 50 | 85 |
| 0 | 15 | 20 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| 5 | 30 | 70 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 90 |
| 5 | 100 | 135 | 20 | 5 | 35 | 85 |
| 20 | 930 | 1,515 | 195 | 260 | 620 | 590 |
| 15 | 240 | 550 | 100 | 80 | 265 | 220 |
| 30 | 215 | 530 | 345 | 350 | 390 | 250 |
| 195 | 1,200 | 6,560 | 1,260 | 1,605 | 7,095 | 4,600 |
| 25 | 100 | 170 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 45 |
| 145 | 890 | 3,665 | 660 | 1,280 | 2,365 | 1,540 |
| 30 | 265 | 450 | 180 | 725 | 1,605 | 480 |
| 0 | 475 | 7,670 | 220 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 20 | 40 | 1,935 | 7,130 | 4,265 | 110 |
| 5 | 0 | 200 | 170 | 1,090 | 135 | 0 |
| 5 | 100 | 1,225 | 1,645 | 8,730 | 3,675 | 70 |
| 0 | 2,530 | 2,275 | 30 | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| 40 | 1,575 | 6,150 | 5,045 | 16,105 | 8,945 | 180 |
| 345 | 440 | 350 | 245 | 130 | 250 | 110 |
| 100 | 1,240 | 2,255 | 140 | 60 | 185 | 1,005 |
| 485 | 1,845 | 2,830 | 180 | 225 | 360 | 4,815 |
| 5 | 25 | 105 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 85 |
| 15 | 395 | 510 | 5 | 35 | 130 | 255 |
| 210 | 905 | 2,075 | 210 | 115 | 820 | 1,960 |
| 110 | 735 | 1,530 | 205 | 220 | 420 | 685 |
| 0 | 5 | 900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 395 | 2,365 | 7,965 | 1,660 | 2,470 | 5,850 | 2,850 |
| 30 | 155 | 260 | 15 | 20 | 55 | 250 |
| 250 | 5,935 | 3,115 | 505 | 850 | 1,430 | 465 |

Table 2.8 Farm operators, by sex and age group, 2001 and 2006

| | 2001 | | 2006 | | 2001 to 2006 |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| | number | % of total | number | % of total | % change |
| All farm operators¹ | 346,200 | 100.0 | 327,060 | 100.0 | -5.5 |
| Under 35 | 39,915 | 11.5 | 29,920 | 9.1 | -25.0 |
| 35 to 54 | 185,570 | 53.6 | 164,160 | 50.2 | -11.5 |
| 55 and older | 120,705 | 34.9 | 132,970 | 40.7 | 10.2 |
| Median age | 49 | ... | 51 | ... | 4.1 |
| Male operators | 255,015 | 73.7 | 236,220 | 72.2 | -7.4 |
| Under 35 | 29,430 | 8.5 | 22,165 | 6.8 | -24.7 |
| 35 to 54 | 132,065 | 38.1 | 114,690 | 35.1 | -13.2 |
| 55 and older | 93,525 | 27.0 | 99,360 | 30.4 | 6.2 |
| Median age | 50 | ... | 52 | ... | 4.0 |
| Female operators | 91,175 | 26.3 | 90,840 | 27.8 | -0.4 |
| Under 35 | 10,490 | 3.0 | 7,755 | 2.4 | -26.1 |
| 35 to 54 | 53,515 | 15.5 | 49,465 | 15.1 | -7.6 |
| 55 and older | 27,175 | 7.8 | 33,620 | 10.3 | 23.7 |
| Median age | 48 | ... | 50 | ... | 4.2 |

1. Farm operators are those responsible for the management decisions made in the operation of a census farm or agricultural operation. Up to three farm operators could be reported per farm.

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

Table 2.9 Total farm area, land tenure and land in crops, 1986 to 2006

| | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Total number of farms | 293,089 | 280,043 | 276,548 | 246,923 | 229,373 |
| Total farm area | | | | | |
| Area in hectares ¹ | 67,825,757 | 67,753,700 | 68,054,956 | 67,502,447 | 67,586,739 |
| Farms reporting | 293,089 | 280,043 | 276,548 | 246,923 | 229,373 |
| Average area in hectares per farm reporting | 231 | 242 | 246 | 273 | 295 |
| Total area owned | | | | | |
| Area in hectares ¹ | 43,218,905 | 42,961,352 | 43,060,963 | 42,265,707 | 41,377,673 |
| Farms reporting | 273,963 | 264,837 | 262,152 | 235,131 | 220,513 |
| Average area in hectares per farm reporting | 158 | 162 | 164 | 180 | 188 |
| Total area rented or leased from others² | | | | | |
| Area in hectares ¹ | 24,606,852 | 24,792,348 | 24,993,993 | 25,236,740 | 26,209,066 |
| Farms reporting | 118,735 | 111,387 | 111,718 | 103,484 | 97,989 |
| Average area in hectares per farm reporting | 207 | 223 | 224 | 244 | 267 |
| Land in crops (excluding Christmas tree area) | | | | | |
| Area in hectares ¹ | 33,181,235 | 33,507,780 | 34,918,733 | 36,395,151 | 35,912,247 |
| Farms reporting | 264,141 | 248,147 | 237,760 | 215,581 | 194,717 |
| Average area in hectares per farm reporting | 126 | 135 | 147 | 169 | 184 |

1. Conversion factor: 1 hectare = 2.47 acres.

2. Includes land leased from governments, rented or leased from others and crop-shared from others.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of agriculture, 1986 to 2006.

Table 2.10 Farm families, average total income, 2004 to 2008

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Farm families | 130,970 | 130,090 | 124,560 | 121,170 | 116,930 |
| | average per family (\$) | | | | |
| Total income | 78,252 | 82,500 | 87,200 | 93,703 | 100,031 |
| Off-farm income ¹ | 61,666 | 65,169 | 69,960 | 75,223 | 78,475 |
| Net operating income | 16,586 | 17,332 | 17,240 | 18,480 | 21,555 |
| Net program payments | 12,064 | 14,505 | 13,005 | 9,736 | 7,023 |
| Net market income | 4,522 | 2,827 | 4,235 | 8,744 | 14,532 |
| Adjustment for capital cost allowance (CCA) ² | 12,888 | 12,982 | 13,278 | 13,736 | 14,875 |
| Net market income adjusted for CCA ² | -8,366 | -10,155 | -9,044 | -4,992 | -342 |
| Total income adjusted for CCA² | 65,364 | 69,519 | 73,922 | 79,967 | 85,156 |

Note: The estimates cover farm families involved in a single unincorporated farm with gross operating revenues of \$10,000 or more.

1. Excludes taxable capital gains.

2. The capital cost allowance obtained from the income tax returns does not correspond to the economic depreciation. Capital cost allowance represents the expense written off by the taxfiler as allowed by tax regulations.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0024.

Table 2.11 Agriculture balance sheet, 2005 to 2009

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Farms | 147,700 | 145,220 | 163,050 | 156,405 | 150,670 |
| | average per farm (\$) | | | | |
| Total assets | 1,283,378 | 1,355,521 | 1,455,158 | 1,582,467 | 1,695,298 |
| Current assets | 112,072 | 124,130 | 138,288 | 165,320 | 163,442 |
| Long-term assets | 1,171,306 | 1,231,391 | 1,316,871 | 1,417,147 | 1,531,856 |
| Total liabilities | 247,434 | 252,981 | 263,843 | 301,370 | 323,146 |
| Current liabilities | 48,924 | 47,662 | 47,416 | 52,952 | 57,068 |
| Long-term liabilities | 198,510 | 205,320 | 216,427 | 248,417 | 266,078 |
| Net worth¹ | 1,035,944 | 1,102,540 | 1,191,315 | 1,281,098 | 1,372,153 |

1. Net worth is the difference between market value of the farms assets and the value of the liabilities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0065.

Households and consumers use a variety of service providers to meet their needs, ranging from book and newspaper publishers, to hotels and restaurants, to real estate agents and funeral homes. Service providers for businesses include advertising agencies, lawyers and accountants.

Service industries have grown more quickly than goods-producing industries in recent years. Service industries represented 71.8% of the economy in 2010, up from 68.9% in 2006 and 66.1% in 2000. The GDP of service industries for 2010 was \$890 billion, a 31.2% increase from 2000.

In 2010, 78.1% of working Canadians—13.3 million people—worked in services, an increase from the 10.9 million Canadians who worked in service industries in 2000 (74.2% of those employed).

Women more likely to work in service industries

Women are more likely than men to work in services. In 2010, 55.2% of those employed in service industries were women. The health care and social assistance industries employed a particularly large number of women in 2010—almost 1.7 million, or 82.1% of the total number of employees in that field. Women filled a smaller portion of transportation and warehousing jobs, holding 23.6% of the jobs in that industry.

The majority of employed women (66.1% in 2010) continue to work in occupations traditionally associated with women, such as teaching, nursing and related health occupations, clerical or other administrative positions, or jobs in sales and services. In contrast, 34.2% of employed men held these types of positions. The proportion of women working in business and professional fields has increased, however, rising to 50.6% in 2010, from

38.3% in 1987. Women also represented 76.2% of doctors, dentists and other health occupations in 2010, nearly unchanged from 75.6% in 1987. Women's representation in social sciences and religion increased from 61.4% in 1987 to 71.6% in 2010. Women's total share of managerial positions also rose from 30.1% in 1987 to 36.8% in 2010.

Service industries on the rise in Alberta

From 2000 to 2010, the GDP of service industries increased in most provinces between 24.4% and 32.7%. The exception was Alberta, where GDP from services increased by 51.2%, or \$37.7 billion over the decade. This large increase may be because services are catching up in Alberta's resource-rich economy that has traditionally been dominated by goods production. In 2000, services represented 53.0% of the GDP in Alberta; by 2010, this had increased to 61.5%.

The provinces with the largest service concentrations in 2010 were Nova Scotia (78.1%), British Columbia (77.3%), Prince Edward Island (76.9%), Ontario (75.5%) and New Brunswick (75.0%). Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province where the services GDP decreased over the decade, from 63.1%

To learn more about

advertising and related services, consulting services, consumer goods rental industry, engineering services, environmental goods and services, food services and drinking places, legal and accounting services, personal services, property management, real estate agents and other real estate activities, real estate rental and leasing

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in 2000 to 59.4% in 2010. This drop was likely because of the recent focus on natural resources and the goods-producing sector in that province.

Business and professional services increasing

Business and professional services are an increasingly important part of the Canadian economy. Over the past decade, business services—such as finance and insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, and management of companies and enterprises—increased their GDP contribution the most of all the service industries. These services rose 2.5 percentage points from 18.4% in 2000 to 20.9% in 2010.

The GDP of business services as a whole was \$682.3 billion in 2010, compared with \$515.5 billion in 2000. By industry, the GDP of finance and insurance reached \$83.4 billion in 2010, compared with \$61.0 billion in 2000. The GDP of real estate and rental and leasing

Table 3.a
GDP at basic prices, selected services

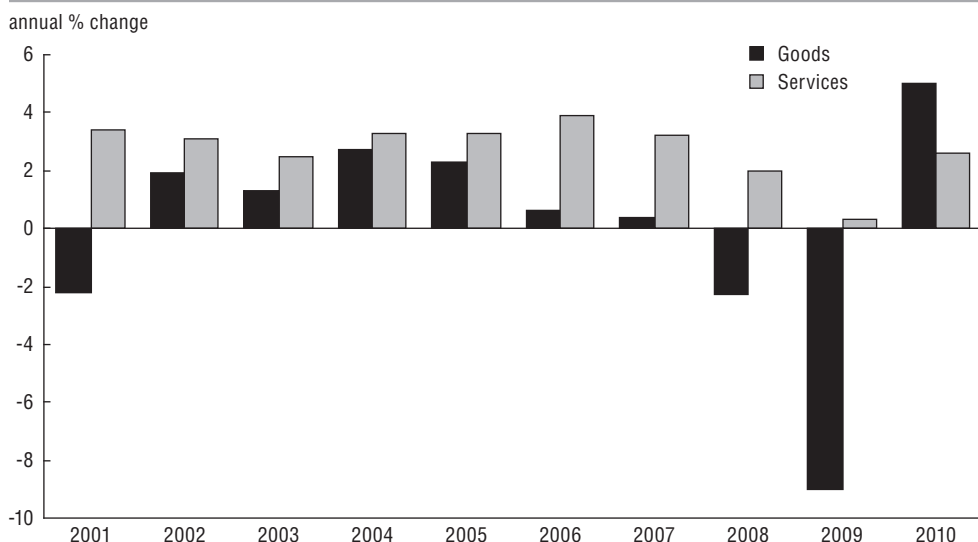
| | 2005 | 2010 |
|---|--------------------------|---------|
| | \$ millions chained 2002 | |
| Cable and other program distribution | 3,244 | 3,769 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 144,065 | 163,966 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 28,555 | 30,541 |
| Personal and laundry services and private household services | 8,251 | 9,021 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

rose to \$164.0 billion in 2010, up from \$121.9 billion in 2000.

The economic output of professional, scientific and technical services totalled \$60.8 billion in 2010, which increased their share of the services GDP from 4.5% in 2000 to 4.9% in 2010. This was a levelling off from the growth experienced in the late 1990s. Retail trade experienced a 1.1% increase, accounting for 6.2% of the services GDP in 2010. All other service industries essentially maintained their proportion of the GDP.

Chart 3.1
GDP, goods-producing industries and service industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

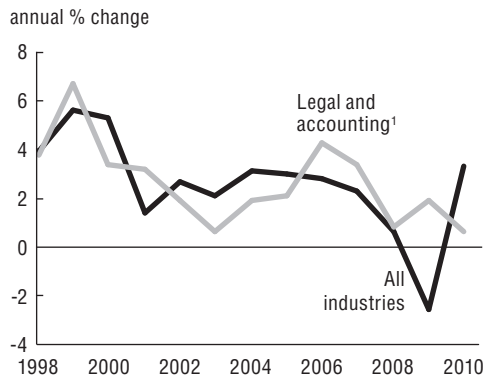
Legal and accounting services

Although legal and accounting services were hit hard by the 2008–2009 recession, their recovery was earlier than the rest of the Canadian economy.

In 2008, legal and accounting services grew 0.1%. In 2009, however, they posted a 1.9% growth at a time when the economy was on a downward slope and GDP dropped 2.6%. In comparison, the entire professional services sector remained relatively steady throughout the economic downturn, experiencing a 0.3% decline in 2009 and a 0.6% increase in 2010. Meanwhile, the overall GDP rose 3.3% in 2010 and surpassed early-2008 levels.

In 2010, employment in legal and accounting services together accounted for 22.6% of total employment in the professional services industry, a drop from 25.4% in 1997. Average weekly earnings for all employees (including overtime) in the

Chart 3.2
GDP, legal and accounting services



1. Includes tax preparation and bookkeeping services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

accounting services industry was \$1,020 in 2010, while in legal services it was \$1,140.

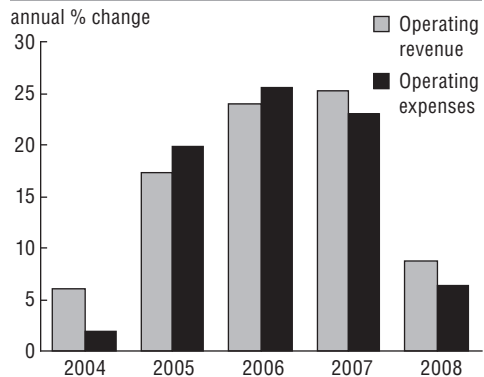
By the end of 2010, capital spending for legal and accounting services had rebounded to \$804.4 million, matching the level at the beginning of 2008.

Environmental consulting services increase

The use of environmental consulting services has been on the rise. In 2008, Canadian businesses earned \$1.8 billion from sales of environmental services. Environmental consulting services amounted to \$1.4 billion or about 80% of this total, while site remediation and emergency environmental services accounted for the remaining \$360 million.

Operating revenues for environmental and other scientific and technical consulting services increased by 9% in 2008, compared with a 25% increase in 2007. The revenue composition for consulting services as a whole has changed in recent years—the proportion of total consulting services revenue earned by management consulting fell from 82% in 2001 to 68% in

Chart 3.3
Environmental consulting services



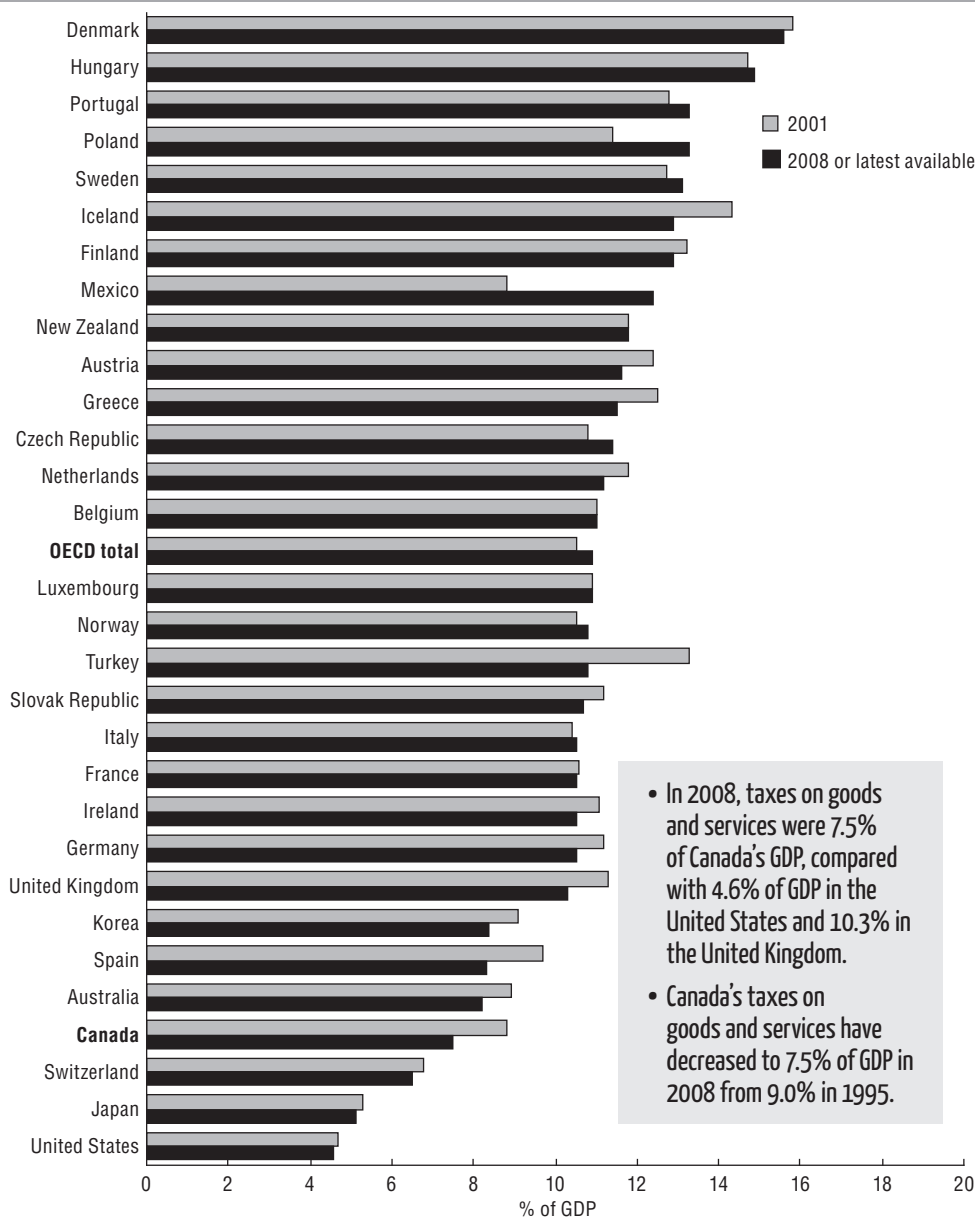
Note: Includes scientific and technical consulting services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 360-0001.

2008, whereas environmental and other scientific and technical consulting services increased their share from 18% to 32%.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 3.4
Taxes on goods and services



Note: Taxes on goods and services cover all taxes levied on the production, extraction, sale, transfer, leasing or delivery of goods, and the rendering of services, or on the use of goods or permission to use goods or to perform activities. They consist mainly of value-added and sales taxes.

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

Table 3.1 GDP of goods- and services-producing industries, by province and territory, 2005 to 2010

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | \$ millions chained 2002 | | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 368,652 | 371,046 | 372,586 | 364,184 | 331,478 | 348,728 |
| Services-producing industries | 790,243 | 821,208 | 847,881 | 865,162 | 867,752 | 889,898 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 7,000 | 7,327 | 8,500 | 8,539 | 6,789 | 7,378 |
| Services-producing industries | 9,127 | 9,298 | 9,509 | 9,884 | 10,149 | 10,484 |
| Prince Edward Island | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 908 | 948 | 970 | 928 | 884 | 883 |
| Services-producing industries | 2,640 | 2,733 | 2,787 | 2,834 | 2,870 | 2,943 |
| Nova Scotia | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 6,462 | 6,119 | 6,159 | 6,100 | 5,817 | 5,971 |
| Services-producing industries | 19,194 | 19,744 | 20,148 | 20,583 | 20,777 | 21,257 |
| New Brunswick | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 5,620 | 5,835 | 5,867 | 5,585 | 5,258 | 5,478 |
| Services-producing industries | 14,900 | 15,241 | 15,465 | 15,765 | 16,022 | 16,440 |
| Quebec | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 74,887 | 73,560 | 74,458 | 73,744 | 70,340 | 72,462 |
| Services-producing industries | 161,313 | 166,133 | 170,349 | 174,108 | 176,265 | 180,987 |
| Ontario | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 137,882 | 136,251 | 133,318 | 125,069 | 109,582 | 118,795 |
| Services-producing industries | 332,911 | 344,411 | 355,491 | 359,862 | 357,618 | 366,799 |
| Manitoba | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 9,816 | 10,227 | 10,612 | 10,762 | 10,458 | 10,314 |
| Services-producing industries | 25,772 | 26,655 | 27,348 | 27,898 | 28,205 | 28,947 |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 15,820 | 14,871 | 15,126 | 16,147 | 14,782 | 15,601 |
| Services-producing industries | 21,246 | 21,819 | 22,904 | 23,680 | 23,568 | 24,163 |
| Alberta | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 70,859 | 74,229 | 74,354 | 73,348 | 65,883 | 69,705 |
| Services-producing industries | 93,933 | 101,262 | 105,449 | 108,906 | 108,137 | 111,463 |
| British Columbia | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 36,334 | 37,237 | 37,198 | 35,952 | 32,892 | 35,200 |
| Services-producing industries | 105,217 | 109,809 | 114,098 | 115,474 | 115,996 | 119,625 |
| Yukon | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 181 | 202 | 236 | 253 | 278 | 297 |
| Services-producing industries | 1,083 | 1,127 | 1,160 | 1,172 | 1,191 | 1,233 |
| Northwest Territories | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 1,645 | 1,658 | 1,997 | 1,685 | 1,356 | 1,464 |
| Services-producing industries | 1,784 | 1,797 | 1,834 | 1,820 | 1,806 | 1,864 |
| Nunavut | | | | | | |
| Goods-producing industries | 152 | 159 | 191 | 259 | 188 | 348 |
| Services-producing industries | 788 | 808 | 813 | 840 | 859 | 885 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 379-0026 and 379-0027.

Table 3.2 Payroll earnings, by industry, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | average weekly (\$) | | | | |
| All industries (excluding unclassified) | 755.53 | 788.18 | 810.96 | 823.88 | 853.19 |
| Goods-producing industries | 947.22 | 997.45 | 1,028.73 | 1,029.25 | 1,073.39 |
| Forestry, logging and support | 902.28 | 907.41 | 935.84 | 853.28 | 948.38 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 1,325.73 | 1,437.44 | 1,528.26 | 1,593.18 | 1,705.57 |
| Utilities | 1,344.06 | 1,409.99 | 1,424.74 | 1,500.75 | 1,569.53 |
| Construction | 900.32 | 961.15 | 1,014.50 | 1,048.51 | 1,066.08 |
| Manufacturing | 904.63 | 940.61 | 949.57 | 917.07 | 960.43 |
| Services-producing industries | 705.32 | 735.02 | 757.76 | 777.92 | 803.85 |
| Trade | 583.85 | 598.60 | 612.93 | 628.24 | 648.62 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 834.70 | 865.11 | 884.79 | 874.81 | 883.32 |
| Information and cultural industries | 952.11 | 1,000.18 | 989.31 | 1,064.78 | 1,051.82 |
| Finance and insurance | 950.90 | 998.52 | 1,001.39 | 1,035.97 | 1,049.45 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 711.63 | 756.80 | 771.72 | 770.77 | 818.62 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 1,021.24 | 1,065.20 | 1,100.18 | 1,136.52 | 1,181.80 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 1,051.24 | 1,090.32 | 1,095.37 | 1,152.54 | 1,193.01 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 600.98 | 648.97 | 673.07 | 671.62 | 709.46 |
| Educational services | 807.71 | 834.12 | 862.09 | 876.93 | 934.00 |
| Health care and social assistance | 687.71 | 705.55 | 743.94 | 770.40 | 786.27 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 445.08 | 468.77 | 503.66 | 514.43 | 553.72 |
| Accommodation and food services | 299.73 | 318.40 | 331.11 | 334.81 | 353.93 |
| Public administration | 950.88 | 1,007.27 | 1,040.23 | 1,070.82 | 1,094.93 |
| Other services | 620.77 | 648.73 | 669.58 | 686.91 | 701.39 |

Notes: Data include overtime.

Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0027.

Table 3.3 Employees, by job permanency, 2005 to 2010

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Permanent employees | | | | | | |
| All industries | 11,809.6 | 12,091.6 | 12,352.6 | 12,686.9 | 12,355.1 | 12,449.2 |
| Goods-producing industries | 2,947.1 | 2,932.6 | 2,900.1 | 2,938.9 | 2,675.9 | 2,675.3 |
| Services-producing industries | 8,862.5 | 9,158.9 | 9,452.4 | 9,747.9 | 9,679.2 | 9,773.9 |
| Temporary employees | | | | | | |
| All industries | 1,792.0 | 1,819.0 | 1,841.9 | 1,777.4 | 1,769.4 | 1,922.0 |
| Goods-producing industries | 369.7 | 353.5 | 362.6 | 352.7 | 338.9 | 373.8 |
| Services-producing industries | 1,422.3 | 1,465.5 | 1,479.3 | 1,424.8 | 1,430.5 | 1,548.2 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0080.

Table 3.4 Payroll employment, by industry and by province and territory, 2010

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|---|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Industrial aggregate including unclassified businesses | 14,553,534 | 192,085 | 62,782 | 392,920 | 310,459 |
| Goods-producing industries | 2,618,047 | 29,890 | 10,411 | 59,501 | 56,108 |
| Forestry, logging and support | 39,374 | . | . | . | x |
| Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 180,041 | . | . | . | x |
| Utilities | 118,616 | . | . | . | .. |
| Construction | 794,209 | 11,769 | 4,640 | 21,194 | 19,059 |
| Manufacturing | 1,485,807 | 11,145 | 5,291 | 31,552 | 28,507 |
| Services-producing industries | 11,685,236 | 158,564 | 51,577 | 328,716 | 250,134 |
| Trade | 2,593,563 | 33,357 | 9,887 | 71,708 | 52,876 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 676,460 | 8,025 | 2,520 | 16,466 | 15,740 |
| Information and cultural industries | 320,316 | 3,571 | . | 7,789 | 4,936 |
| Finance and insurance | 671,389 | 6,164 | 1,761 | 17,508 | 12,267 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 242,552 | . | 751 | . | . |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 741,860 | 6,417 | 1,811 | 13,453 | 9,573 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 116,891 | 731 | 424 | 2,103 | 2,563 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 722,718 | 7,148 | 3,367 | 18,670 | 19,773 |
| Educational services | 1,151,367 | 21,166 | 5,112 | 36,023 | 25,438 |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,581,180 | 30,487 | 9,138 | 56,689 | 40,639 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 249,242 | 1,872 | 1,523 | 6,138 | 3,737 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,070,088 | 12,948 | 5,584 | 29,495 | 24,294 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 506,018 | 6,495 | 2,122 | 12,888 | 8,695 |
| Public administration | 1,041,592 | 17,843 | 6,769 | 32,574 | 26,188 |

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 3,341,648 | 5,580,565 | 558,626 | 439,809 | 1,729,785 | 1,888,501 | 19,228 | 26,886 | 10,241 |
| 636,771 | 984,468 | 89,411 | 69,516 | 385,413 | 289,316 | 1,636 | 4,668 | 938 |
| 12,248 | 4,386 | . | 453 | 3,241 | 13,355 | . | . | . |
| 11,800 | 23,228 | x | 14,827 | 102,968 | 13,702 | . | . | . |
| 29,151 | 45,566 | .. | 3,981 | 14,098 | 10,044 | . | . | . |
| 162,925 | 259,090 | 25,432 | 25,274 | 146,869 | 114,449 | 922 | 1,937 | 649 |
| 420,647 | 652,198 | 55,030 | 24,982 | 118,236 | 137,766 | . | . | . |
| 2,648,582 | 4,507,762 | 460,160 | 364,247 | 1,310,044 | 1,556,961 | 17,367 | 21,966 | 9,156 |
| 625,958 | 973,732 | 90,933 | 79,290 | 305,112 | 343,595 | 2,814 | 2,992 | 1,309 |
| 148,607 | 246,888 | 34,016 | 17,798 | 83,839 | 97,202 | 1,662 | 3,004 | 692 |
| 63,507 | 144,654 | 11,504 | 11,646 | 30,246 | 40,627 | 434 | . | . |
| 146,562 | 299,017 | 33,774 | 21,762 | 57,027 | 74,604 | 349 | 478 | . |
| 48,813 | 95,869 | 7,720 | 6,030 | 32,896 | 36,131 | . | . | . |
| 163,760 | 306,428 | 16,470 | 12,445 | 108,091 | 101,670 | 569 | 987 | 187 |
| 22,534 | 47,629 | 3,582 | 5,350 | 17,842 | 13,939 | . | . | . |
| 146,814 | 323,507 | 21,308 | 12,334 | 75,309 | 92,905 | 359 | 888 | 335 |
| 274,868 | 431,202 | 47,956 | 43,191 | 123,796 | 137,925 | x | 2,066 | x |
| 383,530 | 578,971 | 77,927 | 56,043 | 137,324 | 207,617 | 955 | 1,338 | 522 |
| 55,764 | 93,965 | 8,712 | 8,232 | 30,963 | 37,733 | . | . | . |
| 224,291 | 375,114 | 39,471 | 32,963 | 138,132 | 184,185 | 1,493 | 1,736 | 383 |
| 114,724 | 189,684 | 19,552 | 15,827 | 67,814 | 66,468 | 527 | 848 | 374 |
| 228,850 | 401,100 | 47,236 | 41,334 | 101,655 | 122,358 | 6,211 | 6,369 | 3,104 |

Table 3.5 Service industries, operating statistics, 2005 to 2009

| | 2005 | | | 2006 | | |
|---|-------------|----------|---------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| | Revenue | Expenses | Profit margin | Revenue | Expenses | Profit margin |
| | \$ millions | | % | \$ millions | | % |
| Personal and laundry services | 8,442.5 | 7,621.9 | 9.7 | 8,587.4 | 7,718.7 | 10.1 |
| Personal care | 3,797.0 | 3,446.8 | 9.2 | 3,912.7 | 3,468.8 | 11.3 |
| Funeral | 1,452.9 | 1,285.1 | 11.6 | 1,476.0 | 1,322.9 | 10.4 |
| Dry cleaning and laundry | 1,936.7 | 1,758.0 | 9.2 | 1,956.9 | 1,806.3 | 7.7 |
| Other personal services | 1,256.0 | 1,132.1 | 9.9 | 1,241.7 | 1,120.7 | 9.7 |
| Management consulting | 7,102.7 | 5,570.6 | 21.6 | 7,786.5 | 6,198.7 | 20.4 |
| Environmental and other scientific and technical consulting | 2,373.0 | 1,972.0 | 16.9 | 2,939.5 | 2,474.5 | 15.8 |
| Offices of real estate agents and brokers | 8,554.1 | 5,237.0 | 38.8 | 9,199.5 | 5,943.5 | 35.4 |
| Offices of real estate appraisers | 651.2 | 548.1 | 15.8 | 721.0 | 615.8 | 14.6 |
| Automotive equipment rental and leasing | 5,034.0 | 4,558.5 | 9.4 | 4,967.8 | 4,525.3 | 8.9 |
| Consumer goods rental | 2,112.1 | 1,995.9 | 5.5 | 2,114.3 | 2,002.6 | 5.3 |
| General rental centres | 366.5 | 322.0 | 12.1 | 385.5 | 357.9 | 7.2 |
| Food services and drinking places | 38,846.7 | 37,387.2 | 3.8 | 40,782.5 | 39,024.4 | 4.3 |
| Full-service restaurants | 17,271.3 | 16,743.9 | 3.1 | 18,050.0 | 17,492.8 | 3.1 |
| Limited-service eating places | 15,387.3 | 14,638.9 | 4.9 | 16,452.6 | 15,532.9 | 5.6 |
| Special food services | 3,371.9 | 3,280.8 | 2.7 | 3,596.0 | 3,439.1 | 4.4 |
| Drinking places (alcoholic beverages) | 2,816.2 | 2,723.6 | 3.3 | 2,683.8 | 2,559.6 | 4.6 |
| Specialized design services | 2,332.9 | 2,071.2 | 11.2 | 2,530.5 | 2,225.4 | 12.1 |
| Interior design | 682.2 | 616.7 | 9.6 | 833.1 | 750.4 | 9.9 |
| Industrial design | 228.6 | 207.3 | 9.3 | 226.2 | 199.6 | 11.7 |
| Graphic design | 1,265.6 | 1,106.8 | 12.6 | 1,301.7 | 1,124.8 | 13.6 |
| Other specialized design services | 156.5 | 140.4 | 10.3 | 169.5 | 150.5 | 11.2 |
| Advertising, public relations and related services | 5,383.5 | 4,953.7 | 8.0 | 6,192.6 | 5,599.5 | 9.6 |
| Architectural services | 2,290.9 | 1,912.9 | 16.5 | 2,629.3 | 2,239.3 | 14.8 |
| Engineering services | 13,793.5 | 11,919.7 | 13.6 | 16,141.4 | 14,390.4 | 10.8 |
| Surveying and mapping services | 2,287.3 | 2,052.3 | 10.3 | 2,704.5 | 2,390.9 | 11.6 |
| Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services | 9,901.2 | 6,920.1 | 30.1 | 11,048.5 | 7,773.4 | 29.6 |
| Employment services | 7,402.0 | 7,130.8 | 3.7 | 8,217.5 | 7,938.1 | 3.4 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 352-0005, 352-0008, 352-0010, 352-0017, 355-0005, 359-0001, 360-0001, 360-0002, 360-0003, 360-0004, 360-0005, 360-0006, 360-0007 and 361-0001.

Business, consumer and property services

| 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | |
|-------------|----------|---------------|-------------|----------|---------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| Revenue | Expenses | Profit margin | Revenue | Expenses | Profit margin | Revenue | Expenses | Profit margin |
| \$ millions | | % | \$ millions | | % | \$ millions | | % |
| 9,010.1 | 7,991.1 | 11.3 | 9,369.4 | 8,385.5 | 10.5 | 9,473.5 | 8,474.7 | 10.5 |
| 4,237.3 | 3,756.0 | 11.4 | 4,483.9 | 4,032.0 | 10.1 | 4,548.6 | 4,081.2 | 10.3 |
| 1,477.6 | 1,235.8 | 16.4 | 1,503.7 | 1,290.3 | 14.2 | 1,552.5 | 1,337.5 | 13.8 |
| 2,015.0 | 1,844.9 | 8.4 | 2,067.1 | 1,872.2 | 9.4 | 2,028.7 | 1,814.3 | 10.6 |
| 1,280.2 | 1,154.3 | 9.8 | 1,314.7 | 1,191.0 | 9.4 | 1,343.7 | 1,241.8 | 7.6 |
| 8,131.6 | 6,478.6 | 20.3 | 8,780.9 | 6,886.7 | 21.6 | 8,843.0 | 6,894.5 | 22.0 |
| 3,680.6 | 3,043.8 | 17.3 | 4,001.8 | 3,237.5 | 19.1 | 3,833.0 | 3,168.3 | 17.3 |
| 9,916.2 | 6,556.7 | 33.9 | 9,098.0 | 6,625.0 | 27.2 | 9,272.0 | 7,186.7 | 22.5 |
| 777.6 | 664.6 | 14.5 | 716.4 | 573.0 | 20.0 | 676.7 | 538.4 | 20.4 |
| 5,104.8 | 4,685.9 | 8.2 | 5,085.1 | 4,665.0 | 8.3 | 4,807.5 | 4,388.3 | 8.7 |
| 2,123.0 | 2,030.7 | 4.3 | 2,588.7 | 2,406.5 | 7.0 | 2,496.8 | 2,292.5 | 8.2 |
| 412.5 | 381.0 | 7.6 | 437.2 | 386.1 | 11.7 | 441.8 | 412.4 | 6.7 |
| 42,926.0 | 41,222.7 | 4.0 | 45,443.9 | 43,440.5 | 4.4 | 45,755.3 | 43,712.6 | 4.5 |
| 19,037.6 | 18,479.4 | 2.9 | 20,043.1 | 19,378.4 | 3.3 | 19,877.9 | 19,187.6 | 3.5 |
| 17,361.8 | 16,461.8 | 5.2 | 18,569.6 | 17,510.4 | 5.7 | 19,131.8 | 18,083.6 | 5.5 |
| 3,864.3 | 3,703.1 | 4.2 | 4,079.1 | 3,915.9 | 4.0 | 3,997.7 | 3,786.4 | 5.3 |
| 2,662.4 | 2,578.3 | 3.2 | 2,752.0 | 2,635.9 | 4.2 | 2,747.9 | 2,654.9 | 3.4 |
| 2,690.7 | 2,356.9 | 12.4 | 2,819.4 | 2,459.8 | 12.8 | 2,621.2 | 2,326.4 | 11.2 |
| 936.7 | 826.5 | 11.8 | 1,048.6 | 932.6 | 11.1 | 975.0 | 871.9 | 10.6 |
| x | x | x | 236.6 | 206.1 | 12.9 | 236.9 | 228.3 | 3.6 |
| 1,343.2 | 1,156.7 | 13.9 | 1,341.9 | 1,150.1 | 14.3 | 1,256.4 | 1,094.5 | 12.9 |
| x | x | x | 192.3 | 170.9 | 11.1 | 152.8 | 131.8 | 13.8 |
| 6,454.4 | 5,815.4 | 9.9 | 6,825.9 | 6,111.4 | 10.5 | 6,773.8 | 6,175.5 | 8.8 |
| 3,082.9 | 2,568.0 | 16.7 | 3,398.6 | 2,858.0 | 15.9 | 3,306.3 | 2,871.1 | 13.2 |
| 19,719.5 | 17,210.9 | 12.7 | 22,301.5 | 19,453.8 | 12.8 | 21,441.9 | 19,077.4 | 11.0 |
| 2,747.2 | 2,353.3 | 14.3 | 2,798.3 | 2,421.3 | 13.5 | 2,231.4 | 2,120.2 | 5.0 |
| 11,325.3 | 8,063.9 | 28.8 | 12,495.5 | 8,918.2 | 28.6 | 13,150.7 | 9,523.5 | 27.6 |
| 9,108.2 | 8,748.9 | 3.9 | 9,323.1 | 8,923.3 | 4.3 | 8,656.5 | 8,508.7 | 1.7 |

After bouncing back from sharp declines in the 2008–2009 recession, operating profits for Canadian corporations stalled throughout most of 2010. However, in the fourth quarter of 2010, corporate operating profits were \$65.5 billion, 9.0% higher than the fourth quarter of 2009 and 10.3% higher than the fourth quarter of 2008, when the recession began. Operating revenues rose to \$805.4 billion, up from \$768.3 billion in the same period in 2009.

One measure of financial health is the profit margin, which indicates management's ability to generate earnings from a firm's principal business activities. The profit margin for corporations in all industries rose to 8.1% in the fourth quarter of 2010, up from 7.8% in the same period of 2009 and 7.6% in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Another important indicator is the debt-to-equity ratio, which indicates the extent to which a firm relies on borrowed funds to finance its operations. A high ratio generally means a company has been aggressive in using debt rather than equity to finance operations. In the fourth quarter of 2010, the debt-to-equity ratio for all industries decreased to 0.838 from 0.881 in the fourth quarter of 2009 and from 0.943 in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Industry profits

In the fourth quarter of 2010, year-over-year profits in the non-financial industries increased by 16.6% to \$47.9 billion, whereas profits in the financial industries decreased by 7.0% to \$15.9 billion.

Of the 17 non-financial industries, 13 saw increased profits, with mining and quarrying, manufacturing, and arts, entertainment and recreation leading the way. Year-to-year profits in the mining and quarrying industry climbed 112.1% to \$2.3 billion. Profits for manufacturers increased 45.7% to \$11.1 billion. In the arts, entertainment and recreation industries, profits increased 61.6% to \$349 million.

In the financial sector, 2 out of 5 industries increased their profit margins. Growth was led by securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities, which increased 16.2% from the fourth quarter of 2009 to the fourth quarter of 2010. Non-depository credit intermediaries, posted 5.0% gains to \$2.2 billion. Depository credit intermediation industries, mainly chartered banks, declined 9.0%, showing a fourth-quarter profit of \$5.8 billion. Over the same period, profits for activities related to credit intermediation fell 23.0%; profits for insurance carriers and related activities fell 26.1%.

Business investment during a recession

During severe recessions, businesses invest less in plants and equipment, and the 2008–2009 recession was no exception. Canadian business investment declined by about 20% in volume in the recession. Investment picked up again in 2010, but by the third quarter, it amounted to only half of the pre-recession level. Business investment dropped off more sharply during the recent recession than in the previous two recessions of 1981 and 1990. Corporate capital spending also fell and rose in tandem with income during the 2008–2009 recession and the recovery of 2010.

To learn more about

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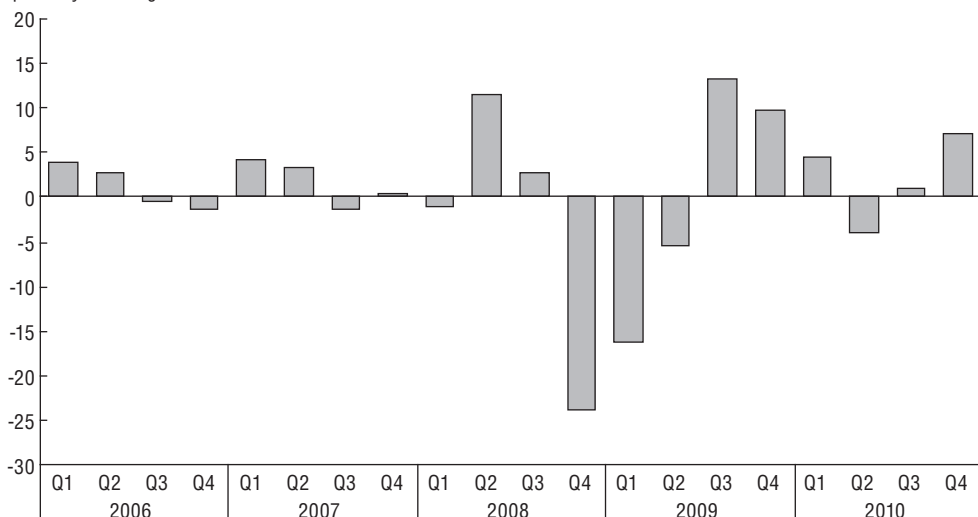
Business assets and ownership

In 2008, businesses operating in Canada held \$7.3 trillion in assets, a 0.1% increase from the year before. Enterprises operating in the non-financial sector accounted for 48.1% of total assets, with the remaining assets (51.9%) belonging to the finance and insurance industries.

In 2008, foreign businesses controlled 20.6% of the assets of enterprises operating in Canada. U.S.-controlled firms accounted for the majority (56.7%) of foreign assets in the non-financial industries and just under half (47.9%) of foreign assets in the finance and insurance industries. The share of assets under foreign control fell 4.6%, compared with the 1.3% increase posted by Canadian-controlled firms in 2008. This slower growth for foreign-controlled enterprises pulled their share of assets down from 21.6% in 2007 to 20.3% in 2008. Foreign-controlled revenues rose 6.7% compared with an increase of 4.2% for those under domestic control. The share of revenues under foreign control rose from 29.6% in 2007 to 30.1% in 2008.

Chart 4.1
Operating profits, all industries

quarterly % change



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0002.

Table 4.a
Balance sheet and income statement, all industries

| | 2000 | 2010 |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | \$ millions | |
| Operating revenue | 2,199,690 | 3,038,859 |
| Operating expenses | 2,034,537 | 2,798,795 |
| Profit before income tax | 136,313 | 238,202 |
| Income tax | 47,098 | 49,935 |
| Net profit | 98,419 | 201,674 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

Corporate taxes

Corporations paid a total of \$51.6 billion in income taxes in 2009, a drop from \$52.7 billion the year before. Income taxes represented 28.6% of their taxable income. The federal government collected income taxes amounting to 17.8% of corporations' taxable income, while the provincial governments collected 10.8%. Income taxes payable by the non-financial industries were down 9.2% to \$38.9 billion, while income taxes payable by the finance and insurance industries increased 28.3% to \$12.7 billion.

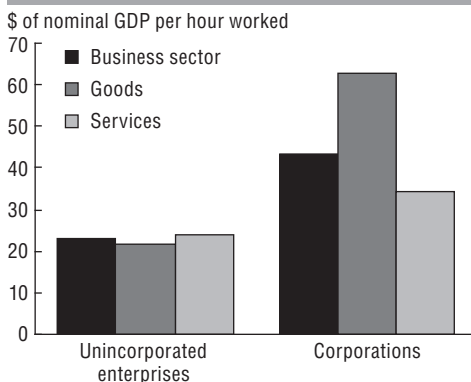
In 2009, corporations claimed a total of \$39.4 billion in tax credits to offset their total taxable income of \$180.3 billion.

Incorporated businesses have higher labour productivity

Businesses that are incorporated have significantly higher rates of labour productivity than those that are not. Labour productivity is measured by output per hour worked, and is an indicator of how efficiently businesses use labour in the production process. In 2005, output per hour worked was nearly twice as much for corporations (\$43.40) than for unincorporated enterprises (\$23.20).

Most corporations are larger businesses, which are better suited to increase productivity by using more capital per worker and by exploiting their larger workforces, which reduces costs per unit. Corporations in goods-producing industries tend to use more capital per worker, especially in manufacturing and in mining and oil and gas, where unincorporated enterprises are far less common. In the services industries, unincorporated businesses tend to be

Chart 4.2
Productivity of businesses by type, 2005



Note: Refers to labour productivity. Nominal GDP does not account for inflation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Productivity Program.

concentrated in services that use less capital per worker (including financial services, health services and professional services), while corporations are more concentrated in services that use more capital per worker (including transportation and telecommunications).

Enterprises react to competition

Competition was strong in 2009, as nearly two-thirds of all enterprises reported five or more competitors in their main markets. For most enterprises in Canada, competition occurs domestically: 90.8% of the sales of all enterprises' main products in 2009 were in Canada. Almost one-third indicated that at least one competitor entered their main market that year.

More than two-thirds (69.5%) of all enterprises in Canada reacted to new competition in 2009 by changing the price of their main product. But 40.1% reacted by introducing a new product and 18.1% reacted by speeding up the introduction of a new product.

However, there was considerable variation in the responses by industry type.

Table 4.b
Enterprises' response to new competition, 2009

| | % of all enterprises |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Change product price | 69.5 |
| Introduce new product | 40.1 |
| Change product quality | 37.7 |
| Change marketing expenditures | 33.3 |
| No action | 20.5 |
| Speed up new product introduction | 18.1 |
| Other action | 19.0 |
| Adopt new process | 17.6 |

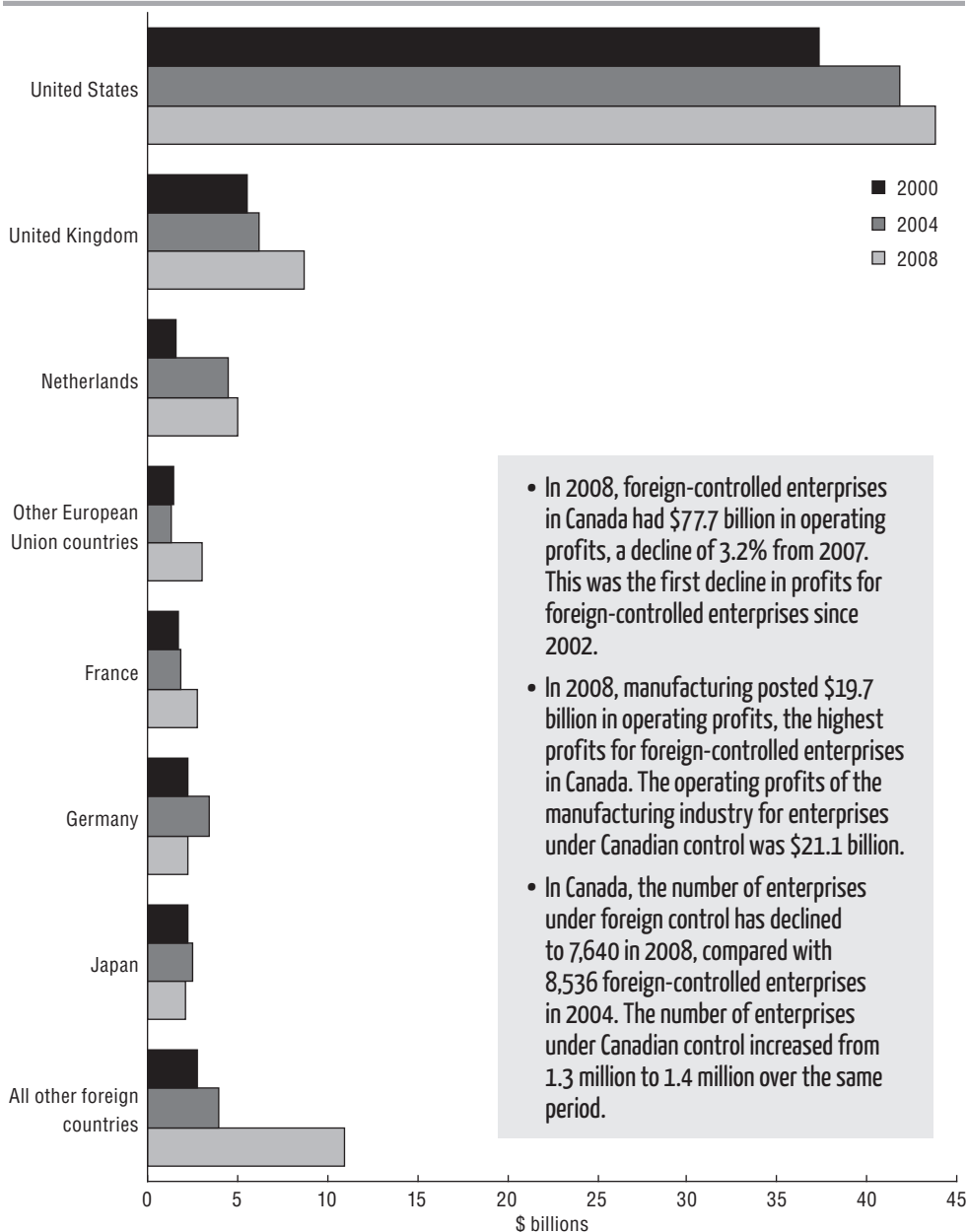
Sources: Statistics Canada and Industry Canada, 2009.

Manufacturing enterprises, for example, were more than twice as likely as non-manufacturing businesses to adopt new processes when facing new competition. Manufacturing enterprises were also more likely than non-manufacturing businesses to change marketing expenditures and speed up new product introduction.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 4.3

Operating profits of enterprises doing business in Canada, by selected country of control



Note: All industries excluding management of companies and enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 179-0004.

Table 4.1 Business establishments, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | | 2007 | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Indeterminate | Employer | Indeterminate | Employer |
| | number | | | |
| Canada | 1,244,208 | 1,067,129 | 1,264,982 | 1,077,047 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 8,493 | 16,566 | 9,085 | 17,989 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,230 | 6,094 | 4,408 | 6,148 |
| Nova Scotia | 24,355 | 30,222 | 24,164 | 30,603 |
| New Brunswick | 16,563 | 25,911 | 16,445 | 25,941 |
| Quebec | 236,397 | 237,019 | 230,585 | 237,521 |
| Ontario | 507,129 | 356,493 | 515,193 | 365,649 |
| Manitoba | 39,712 | 35,663 | 39,590 | 35,029 |
| Saskatchewan | 55,283 | 38,622 | 52,246 | 36,837 |
| Alberta | 166,873 | 148,801 | 182,159 | 149,055 |
| British Columbia | 182,599 | 167,845 | 188,565 | 168,473 |
| Yukon | 1,285 | 1,578 | 1,283 | 1,574 |
| Northwest Territories | 1,040 | 1,683 | 1,019 | 1,615 |
| Nunavut | 249 | 632 | 240 | 613 |

Notes: The "indeterminate" category consists of incorporated or unincorporated businesses that do not have a Canada Revenue Agency payroll deductions account. The workforce of such businesses may consist of contract workers, family members and/or owners. Data as of December 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Table 4.2 Employer businesses, by firm size and by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | | | 2007 | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 1 to 99 employees | 100 to 499 employees | 500 or more employees | 1 to 99 employees | 100 to 499 employees | 500 or more employees |
| | number | | | | | |
| Canada | 1,040,959 | 23,021 | 3,149 | 1,053,598 | 20,545 | 2,904 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 16,242 | 266 | 58 | 17,679 | 258 | 52 |
| Prince Edward Island | 5,981 | 103 | 10 | 6,041 | 96 | 11 |
| Nova Scotia | 12,481 | 635 | 84 | 29,954 | 571 | 78 |
| New Brunswick | 25,415 | 439 | 57 | 25,461 | 422 | 58 |
| Quebec | 232,547 | 3,856 | 616 | 232,565 | 4,309 | 647 |
| Ontario | 345,629 | 9,560 | 1 304 | 356,224 | 8,256 | 1,169 |
| Manitoba | 34,712 | 830 | 121 | 34,184 | 729 | 116 |
| Saskatchewan | 37,920 | 614 | 88 | 36,211 | 539 | 87 |
| Alberta | 144,818 | 3,569 | 414 | 146,010 | 2,719 | 326 |
| British Columbia | 164,397 | 3,058 | 390 | 165,563 | 2,555 | 355 |
| Yukon | 1,550 | 25 | 3 | 1,543 | 29 | 2 |
| Northwest Territories | 1,632 | 48 | 3 | 1,570 | 43 | 2 |
| Nunavut | 613 | 18 | 1 | 593 | 19 | 1 |

Note: Data as of December 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

| 2008 | | 2009 | | 2010 | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Indeterminate | Employer | Indeterminate | Employer | Indeterminate | Employer |
| number | | | | | |
| 1,233,595 | 1,080,968 | 1,237,691 | 1,099,117 | 1,285,568 | 1,100,428 |
| 8,335 | 17,171 | 8,309 | 17,212 | 8,388 | 17,177 |
| 4,239 | 5,881 | 4,245 | 5,915 | 4,321 | 5,804 |
| 22,753 | 30,083 | 22,823 | 30,169 | 23,368 | 30,184 |
| 16,049 | 25,519 | 15,892 | 25,610 | 16,110 | 25,716 |
| 221,873 | 236,157 | 225,774 | 239,241 | 247,979 | 239,307 |
| 498,118 | 371,533 | 492,790 | 380,601 | 503,002 | 383,135 |
| 39,697 | 34,762 | 40,333 | 35,501 | 41,159 | 35,868 |
| 53,393 | 36,788 | 55,376 | 37,622 | 56,662 | 37,930 |
| 181,439 | 149,966 | 183,811 | 152,662 | 188,320 | 150,885 |
| 185,273 | 169,422 | 185,920 | 170,815 | 193,770 | 170,639 |
| 1,217 | 1,553 | 1,241 | 1,590 | 1,289 | 1,645 |
| 985 | 1,549 | 952 | 1,589 | 977 | 1,541 |
| 224 | 584 | 225 | 590 | 223 | 597 |

| 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 to 99 employees | 100 to 499 employees | 500 or more employees | 1 to 99 employees | 100 to 499 employees | 500 or more employees | 1 to 99 employees | 100 to 499 employees | 500 or more employees |
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 1,057,819 | 20,123 | 3,026 | 1,076,197 | 19,935 | 2,985 | 1,077,885 | 19,611 | 2,932 |
| 16,867 | 254 | 50 | 16,918 | 247 | 47 | 16,875 | 255 | 47 |
| 5,784 | 86 | 11 | 5,818 | 83 | 14 | 5,715 | 77 | 12 |
| 29,439 | 572 | 72 | 29,520 | 573 | 76 | 29,531 | 571 | 82 |
| 25,034 | 419 | 66 | 25,135 | 406 | 69 | 25,229 | 422 | 65 |
| 231,295 | 4,193 | 669 | 234,407 | 4,167 | 667 | 234,528 | 4,132 | 647 |
| 362,173 | 8,102 | 1,258 | 371,344 | 8,041 | 1,216 | 374,084 | 7,850 | 1,201 |
| 32,805 | 736 | 119 | 34,754 | 708 | 120 | 35,031 | 716 | 121 |
| 36,206 | 506 | 76 | 37,029 | 516 | 77 | 37,323 | 533 | 74 |
| 147,010 | 2,607 | 349 | 149,736 | 2,570 | 356 | 148,031 | 2,491 | 363 |
| 166,521 | 2,551 | 350 | 167,961 | 2,520 | 334 | 167,865 | 2,462 | 312 |
| 1,517 | 33 | 3 | 1,551 | 34 | 5 | 1,610 | 32 | 3 |
| 1,502 | 45 | 2 | 1,536 | 50 | 3 | 1,491 | 47 | 3 |
| 564 | 19 | 1 | 569 | 20 | 1 | 572 | 23 | 2 |

Table 4.3 Employer businesses, by industry and firm size, 2010

| | Total | 1 to 99 employees | 100 to 499 employees | 500 or more employees |
|---|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | number | % of total | | |
| Total | 1,100,428 | 98.0 | 1.8 | 0.3 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 50,227 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 9,686 | 96.3 | 3.1 | 0.7 |
| Utilities | 1,325 | 90.2 | 7.2 | 2.6 |
| Construction | 126,408 | 99.1 | 0.8 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 53,897 | 93.3 | 6.0 | 0.6 |
| Wholesale trade | 60,824 | 98.2 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
| Retail trade | 131,325 | 97.6 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 49,973 | 98.1 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| Information and cultural industries | 13,599 | 96.3 | 3.0 | 0.7 |
| Finance and insurance | 35,927 | 97.4 | 2.0 | 0.6 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 42,779 | 99.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 124,330 | 99.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 13,702 | 95.4 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| Administration, waste management | 51,622 | 97.3 | 2.3 | 0.4 |
| Educational services | 12,354 | 92.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 |
| Health care and social assistance | 94,286 | 97.4 | 2.2 | 0.4 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 17,194 | 96.8 | 2.9 | 0.3 |
| Accommodation and food services | 74,396 | 98.2 | 1.7 | 0.1 |
| Other services | 128,688 | 99.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Public administration | 7,886 | 83.8 | 12.3 | 3.9 |

Note: Data as of December 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, Business Register.

Table 4.4 Payroll employees, by industry and firm size, 2009

| | Total | 1 to 99 employees | 100 to 499 employees | 500 or more employees |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | number | | | |
| Total | 14,374,623 | 5,649,981 | 2,119,829 | 6,604,814 |
| Forestry, logging and support | 39,561 | 30,325 | 4,108 | 5,129 |
| Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction | 186,460 | 45,501 | 31,980 | 108,977 |
| Utilities | 118,072 | 6,465 | 6,154 | 105,452 |
| Construction | 822,096 | 607,746 | 110,215 | 104,135 |
| Manufacturing | 1,465,147 | 532,972 | 369,903 | 562,272 |
| Wholesale trade | 729,154 | 384,745 | 145,674 | 198,735 |
| Retail trade | 1,852,677 | 798,868 | 199,055 | 854,754 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 670,675 | 214,528 | 84,859 | 371,287 |
| Information and cultural industries | 325,006 | 69,919 | 41,890 | 213,196 |
| Finance and insurance | 682,095 | 137,444 | 75,459 | 469,192 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 242,571 | 152,803 | 36,725 | 53,043 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 756,969 | 451,326 | 117,281 | 188,362 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 106,588 | 46,307 | 17,200 | 43,081 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 731,467 | 286,912 | 141,089 | 303,466 |
| Educational services | 1,163,562 | 94,754 | 88,461 | 980,346 |
| Health care and social assistance | 1,618,419 | 507,546 | 252,784 | 858,090 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 245,010 | 114,451 | 42,156 | 88,404 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,062,471 | 705,614 | 177,121 | 179,736 |
| Other services (except public administration) | 506,922 | 379,925 | 69,049 | 57,949 |
| Public administration | 1,049,702 | 81,828 | 108,667 | 859,207 |

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0042.

Table 4.5 Business credit, selected sources, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions (annual average) | | | | |
| All business credit | 1,043,449 | 1,115,189 | 1,179,519 | 1,199,211 | 1,211,655 |
| Short-term business credit | 299,018 | 338,755 | 372,943 | 360,302 | 321,252 |
| Business loans | | | | | |
| Chartered banks | 147,619 | 166,498 | 183,188 | 176,081 | 167,384 |
| Other institutions | 33,194 | 36,113 | 39,739 | 43,396 | 44,046 |
| Chartered bank foreign currency loans to residents | 20,054 | 23,278 | 31,362 | 34,736 | 22,331 |
| Bankers' acceptances | 48,362 | 60,433 | 66,907 | 63,461 | 49,933 |
| Adjustment to short-term business credit | -1,121 | -1,089 | -1,092 | -671 | -719 |
| Long-term business credit | 744,431 | 776,434 | 806,576 | 838,909 | 890,403 |
| Non-residential mortgages | | | | | |
| Chartered banks | 19,629 | 20,478 | 23,311 | 25,345 | 26,781 |
| Trust and mortgage loan companies | 1,288 | 1,783 | 2,477 | 2,587 | 2,654 |
| Credit unions and caisses populaires | 15,856 | 17,805 | 20,009 | 21,393 | 22,779 |
| Life insurance companies | 27,940 | 28,262 | 28,950 | 27,512 | 27,878 |
| Leasing receivables | | | | | |
| Chartered banks | 6,384 | 7,011 | 7,872 | 8,230 | 8,502 |
| Trust and mortgage loan companies | 58 | 60 | 71 | 78 | 81 |
| Other business credit | | | | | |
| Bonds and debentures | 253,200 | 260,248 | 273,308 | 296,380 | 324,269 |
| Equity and other | 293,610 | 302,018 | 320,870 | 339,997 | 369,968 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 176-0023.

Table 4.6 Enterprises operating in Canada, summary statistics, by country of control, 2004 to 2008

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Canadian- and foreign-controlled enterprises | | | | | |
| Assets | 5,014,443 | 5,267,565 | 5,789,970 | 6,419,448 | 7,266,757 |
| Operating revenue | 2,688,160 | 2,855,998 | 3,021,925 | 3,165,003 | 3,322,035 |
| Operating profit | 224,185 | 256,042 | 287,834 | 302,960 | 311,893 |
| | annual % change | | | | |
| Assets | 9.2 | 5.0 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 13.2 |
| Operating revenue | 6.8 | 6.2 | 5.8 | 4.7 | 5.0 |
| Operating profit | 18.3 | 14.2 | 12.4 | 5.3 | 2.9 |
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Canadian-controlled enterprises | | | | | |
| Assets | 3,999,082 | 4,209,459 | 4,565,427 | 5,034,551 | 5,770,314 |
| Operating revenue | 1,894,500 | 2,008,547 | 2,115,752 | 2,229,022 | 2,323,150 |
| Operating profit | 158,644 | 182,659 | 209,465 | 222,716 | 234,200 |
| Private enterprises | | | | | |
| Assets | 3,638,550 | 3,850,715 | 4,185,380 | 4,624,229 | 5,272,481 |
| Operating revenue | 1,787,787 | 1,896,696 | 1,996,454 | 2,100,949 | 2,208,309 |
| Operating profit | 130,589 | 152,178 | 177,675 | 192,056 | 202,248 |
| Government business enterprises | | | | | |
| Assets | 360,531 | 358,744 | 380,046 | 410,321 | F |
| Operating revenue | 106,713 | 111,851 | 119,298 | 128,073 | F |
| Operating profit | 28,056 | 30,481 | 31,790 | 30,660 | F |
| Foreign-controlled enterprises | | | | | |
| Assets | 1,015,361 | 1,058,107 | 1,224,543 | 1,384,897 | 1,496,443 |
| Operating revenue | 793,660 | 847,451 | 906,173 | 935,981 | 998,885 |
| Operating profit | 65,541 | 73,382 | 78,369 | 80,244 | 77,694 |
| United States enterprises | | | | | |
| Assets | 593,293 | 609,066 | 665,983 | 769,174 | 800,823 |
| Operating revenue | 489,905 | 522,825 | 531,617 | 551,717 | 586,833 |
| Operating profit | 41,862 | 46,572 | 41,421 | 43,576 | 43,567 |
| European Union enterprises | | | | | |
| Assets | 320,513 | 337,777 | 385,081 | 411,645 | 488,843 |
| Operating revenue | 199,512 | 212,078 | 240,831 | 239,889 | 268,258 |
| Operating profit | 17,255 | 18,816 | 23,048 | 22,166 | 21,126 |
| Other foreign enterprises | | | | | |
| Assets | 101,555 | 111,264 | 173,480 | 204,078 | 206,776 |
| Operating revenue | 104,243 | 112,549 | 133,726 | 144,374 | 143,795 |
| Operating profit | 6,424 | 7,994 | 13,900 | 14,502 | 13,000 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 179-0004.

Table 4.7 Operating revenue, by industry, 1994 to 2010

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | | |
| All industries¹ | 1,483,080 | 1,577,326 | 1,679,437 | 1,794,991 | 1,831,780 | 1,936,379 | 2,199,690 |
| Total, non-financial industries ² | 1,322,397 | 1,401,572 | 1,497,030 | 1,607,525 | 1,645,645 | 1,741,764 | 1,984,070 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 24,378 | 22,504 | 22,555 | 28,144 | 23,744 | 24,487 | 33,187 |
| Oil and gas extraction and support activities | 32,084 | 35,129 | 44,574 | 47,351 | 44,444 | 49,482 | 82,953 |
| Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas) | 11,451 | 12,054 | 13,586 | 15,098 | 14,505 | 17,806 | 18,672 |
| Utilities | 17,430 | 16,997 | 16,234 | 23,209 | 26,929 | 30,734 | 50,682 |
| Construction | 104,744 | 90,365 | 94,491 | 96,842 | 106,084 | 101,660 | 120,632 |
| Manufacturing | 398,678 | 462,778 | 485,106 | 517,491 | 535,503 | 587,901 | 649,238 |
| Wholesale trade | 229,742 | 245,969 | 263,005 | 280,569 | 288,115 | 302,129 | 338,709 |
| Retail trade | 229,806 | 237,728 | 251,484 | 270,364 | 260,104 | 268,008 | 283,545 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 64,875 | 66,817 | 73,189 | 74,148 | 78,361 | 79,668 | 85,808 |
| Information and cultural industries | 36,128 | 39,262 | 43,439 | 48,652 | 54,371 | 58,590 | 64,392 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 35,706 | 35,352 | 37,476 | 37,564 | 37,327 | 38,839 | 48,220 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 40,357 | 39,693 | 46,652 | 53,206 | 55,015 | 58,533 | 72,750 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 30,357 | 28,398 | 32,089 | 33,573 | 34,433 | 37,212 | 39,731 |
| Educational, health care and social assistance services | 13,586 | 13,629 | 14,687 | 16,350 | 17,839 | 17,860 | 19,189 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 5,163 | 5,068 | 5,175 | 5,594 | 6,024 | 5,788 | 8,007 |
| Accommodation and food services | 30,283 | 31,319 | 32,395 | 36,193 | 38,752 | 38,408 | 43,305 |
| Repair, maintenance and personal services | 17,634 | 18,505 | 20,890 | 23,175 | 24,092 | 24,660 | 25,059 |
| Total, finance and insurance industries (excluding other funds and financial vehicles) | 160,683 | 175,755 | 182,407 | 187,466 | 186,135 | 194,615 | 215,619 |
| Depository credit intermediation | 62,013 | 71,333 | 72,695 | 72,591 | 78,222 | 80,637 | 89,499 |
| Activities related to credit intermediation | 2,318 | 2,630 | 2,591 | 2,469 | 2,507 | 3,069 | 3,091 |
| Non-depository credit intermediation | 8,875 | 9,623 | 10,222 | 10,925 | 11,518 | 13,224 | 13,456 |
| Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities | 31,103 | 29,133 | 32,951 | 36,253 | 29,765 | 32,362 | 40,236 |
| Insurance carriers and related activities | 56,375 | 63,039 | 63,950 | 65,231 | 64,128 | 65,322 | 69,338 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes management of companies and enterprises and other funds and financial vehicles.

2. Excludes management of companies and enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | | |
| 2,304,118 | 2,333,286 | 2,417,617 | 2,570,770 | 2,731,901 | 2,893,491 | 3,026,072 | 3,210,021 | 2,905,489 | 3,038,859 |
| 2,084,864 | 2,125,319 | 2,195,320 | 2,336,161 | 2,478,681 | 2,604,945 | 2,709,790 | 2,903,413 | 2,613,968 | 2,741,238 |
| 35,986 | 37,056 | 38,551 | 39,841 | 41,702 | 42,873 | 45,443 | 48,822 | 47,329 | 47,068 |
| 97,767 | 99,868 | 108,906 | 117,623 | 139,054 | 155,345 | 170,215 | 210,014 | 134,870 | 147,075 |
| 18,932 | 19,127 | 18,588 | 22,348 | 22,524 | 33,667 | 34,408 | 38,629 | 27,588 | 34,879 |
| 67,747 | 47,707 | 52,198 | 56,682 | 62,359 | 65,801 | 65,620 | 75,447 | 58,165 | 58,630 |
| 130,332 | 139,612 | 150,167 | 161,265 | 177,634 | 197,415 | 217,331 | 241,469 | 225,331 | 234,981 |
| 642,674 | 651,800 | 657,546 | 701,237 | 720,710 | 713,505 | 712,818 | 718,575 | 626,267 | 662,249 |
| 355,382 | 356,771 | 366,198 | 394,181 | 422,557 | 452,912 | 457,972 | 515,028 | 473,975 | 496,477 |
| 308,199 | 337,202 | 349,677 | 361,055 | 380,562 | 393,934 | 417,369 | 429,650 | 418,377 | 431,610 |
| 89,245 | 88,495 | 89,703 | 103,029 | 112,129 | 115,344 | 124,950 | 134,317 | 119,254 | 125,397 |
| 69,572 | 69,940 | 71,629 | 70,343 | 76,402 | 82,897 | 85,816 | 87,345 | 86,802 | 89,061 |
| 44,876 | 48,447 | 51,564 | 55,003 | 55,524 | 61,570 | 67,214 | 70,571 | 68,126 | 70,639 |
| 75,440 | 76,631 | 79,271 | 84,213 | 86,925 | 98,942 | 109,598 | 115,843 | 113,032 | 123,611 |
| 48,343 | 47,556 | 50,799 | 54,542 | 60,810 | 64,226 | 68,317 | 77,235 | 73,342 | 73,752 |
| 20,823 | 22,250 | 25,468 | 26,645 | 29,145 | 31,687 | 34,496 | 38,024 | 40,300 | 41,082 |
| 8,967 | 9,686 | 10,584 | 10,684 | 10,436 | 11,550 | 11,512 | 11,804 | 11,367 | 11,953 |
| 46,072 | 48,530 | 49,498 | 50,942 | 52,488 | 54,738 | 57,319 | 59,963 | 60,174 | 62,355 |
| 24,505 | 24,637 | 24,976 | 26,525 | 27,719 | 28,540 | 29,393 | 30,676 | 29,667 | 30,421 |
| 219,252 | 207,966 | 222,297 | 234,610 | 253,221 | 288,544 | 316,283 | 306,607 | 291,520 | 297,622 |
| 89,132 | 77,651 | 81,060 | 82,649 | 91,549 | 106,624 | 122,681 | 122,204 | 111,037 | 110,680 |
| 3,003 | 2,455 | 2,765 | 2,944 | 3,505 | 4,732 | 5,021 | 5,149 | 5,025 | 5,100 |
| 13,707 | 14,612 | 15,121 | 16,290 | 19,273 | 22,230 | 24,662 | 26,136 | 21,994 | 20,661 |
| 40,159 | 35,462 | 38,216 | 42,995 | 48,801 | 56,352 | 62,606 | 55,094 | 46,692 | 49,432 |
| 73,251 | 77,789 | 85,135 | 89,732 | 90,092 | 98,606 | 101,311 | 98,026 | 106,772 | 111,749 |

Table 4.8 Operating profit or loss, by industry, 1994 to 2010

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | | |
| All industries¹ | 90,591 | 98,961 | 107,511 | 118,111 | 112,121 | 133,714 | 165,152 |
| Total, non-financial industries ² | 68,481 | 72,526 | 76,113 | 80,716 | 78,195 | 99,335 | 127,065 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 1,293 | 818 | 1,080 | 1,185 | 1,130 | 395 | 2,365 |
| Oil and gas extraction and support activities | 4,543 | 3,826 | 8,537 | 7,091 | 827 | 4,858 | 19,126 |
| Mining and quarrying (excluding oil and gas) | 710 | 896 | 832 | 925 | 435 | 1,295 | 2,354 |
| Utilities | 1,974 | 2,051 | 2,072 | 2,039 | 1,984 | 2,528 | 2,233 |
| Construction | 7,194 | 2,892 | 4,325 | 3,193 | 5,458 | 3,615 | 3,407 |
| Manufacturing | 25,081 | 39,195 | 33,724 | 37,601 | 35,985 | 46,185 | 52,381 |
| Wholesale trade | 4,172 | 3,905 | 4,232 | 4,746 | 5,180 | 8,530 | 9,437 |
| Retail trade | 6,786 | 3,525 | 3,350 | 3,825 | 4,440 | 7,428 | 7,044 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 2,297 | 4,261 | 4,920 | 6,033 | 5,218 | 5,060 | 4,789 |
| Information and cultural industries | 5,061 | 4,782 | 5,594 | 6,783 | 6,960 | 6,403 | 7,615 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 5,188 | 3,262 | 3,981 | 3,605 | 3,885 | 6,109 | 8,876 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 756 | 1,380 | 1,509 | 1,552 | 1,980 | 1,165 | 1,050 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 187 | 743 | 918 | 1,240 | 1,081 | 1,151 | 1,636 |
| Educational, health care and social assistance services | 1,332 | 590 | 735 | 532 | 1,093 | 1,594 | 1,707 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 233 | 22 | 49 | 137 | 214 | 118 | 428 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,159 | -89 | -274 | -438 | 1,601 | 1,841 | 1,503 |
| Repair, maintenance and personal services | 516 | 466 | 529 | 666 | 723 | 1,057 | 1,111 |
| Total, finance and insurance industries (excluding other funds and financial vehicles) | 22,111 | 26,432 | 31,394 | 37,391 | 33,922 | 34,377 | 38,086 |
| Depository credit intermediation | 6,660 | 9,966 | 13,011 | 17,078 | 16,018 | 15,205 | 15,503 |
| Activities related to credit intermediation | 380 | 381 | 370 | 391 | 406 | 380 | 408 |
| Non-depository credit intermediation | 2,734 | 2,779 | 2,996 | 2,908 | 2,879 | 3,757 | 4,198 |
| Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities | 9,045 | 7,789 | 8,395 | 9,573 | 9,268 | 9,598 | 12,272 |
| Insurance carriers and related activities | 3,292 | 5,520 | 6,623 | 7,442 | 5,353 | 5,436 | 5,707 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes management of companies and enterprises and other funds and financial vehicles.

2. Excludes management of companies and enterprises.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 187-0001.

| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | | |
| 143,127 | 145,904 | 162,108 | 195,194 | 225,143 | 257,473 | 271,851 | 279,319 | 206,720 | 240,064 |
| 106,467 | 112,767 | 118,743 | 141,350 | 163,967 | 184,278 | 189,606 | 207,141 | 152,610 | 181,192 |
| 2,589 | 2,139 | 1,406 | 2,098 | 2,578 | 3,015 | 3,826 | 4,881 | 3,139 | 3,479 |
| 19,567 | 14,686 | 21,137 | 20,407 | 29,856 | 29,191 | 24,361 | 38,329 | 9,609 | 12,299 |
| 1,537 | 1,676 | 2,205 | 3,328 | 4,031 | 7,823 | 7,087 | 8,192 | 3,939 | 7,936 |
| 2,917 | 2,504 | 3,320 | 4,333 | 3,204 | 3,886 | 4,681 | 5,367 | 4,524 | 4,460 |
| 4,315 | 5,063 | 5,082 | 6,512 | 8,417 | 11,395 | 13,560 | 15,841 | 13,519 | 10,721 |
| 35,667 | 38,061 | 33,075 | 45,079 | 44,306 | 46,128 | 46,261 | 40,972 | 26,558 | 40,567 |
| 9,906 | 10,187 | 11,002 | 14,086 | 14,790 | 17,496 | 17,879 | 17,275 | 16,169 | 19,434 |
| 6,989 | 8,302 | 9,276 | 9,884 | 11,402 | 13,436 | 13,930 | 14,831 | 14,292 | 15,204 |
| 4,167 | 6,462 | 5,741 | 7,610 | 10,007 | 11,230 | 11,413 | 11,490 | 9,186 | 11,608 |
| 5,051 | 5,922 | 8,125 | 6,340 | 10,765 | 11,785 | 13,406 | 13,749 | 13,983 | 14,758 |
| 7,031 | 9,068 | 8,923 | 9,035 | 9,459 | 10,553 | 12,148 | 12,778 | 11,992 | 13,341 |
| 796 | 1,322 | 1,866 | 3,304 | 4,125 | 5,026 | 6,576 | 7,289 | 8,075 | 7,949 |
| 1,558 | 1,659 | 2,002 | 2,219 | 2,954 | 3,379 | 3,931 | 3,635 | 4,478 | 5,095 |
| 2,039 | 2,259 | 2,986 | 3,560 | 4,019 | 4,368 | 5,140 | 6,548 | 7,603 | 7,742 |
| 208 | 329 | 250 | 400 | 335 | 533 | 608 | 993 | 956 | 1,317 |
| 1,510 | 1,983 | 1,484 | 1,983 | 2,330 | 3,217 | 3,093 | 3,080 | 2,863 | 3,362 |
| 623 | 1,144 | 861 | 1,176 | 1,391 | 1,815 | 1,709 | 1,891 | 1,725 | 1,919 |
| 36,659 | 33,137 | 43,364 | 53,843 | 61,174 | 73,195 | 82,245 | 72,178 | 54,109 | 58,872 |
| 14,428 | 11,466 | 18,039 | 21,061 | 23,233 | 26,091 | 30,476 | 25,744 | 23,568 | 26,822 |
| 460 | 357 | 353 | 245 | 522 | 879 | 961 | 760 | 936 | 1,029 |
| 5,321 | 5,822 | 6,067 | 6,554 | 7,612 | 8,819 | 9,914 | 9,680 | 8,068 | 8,400 |
| 11,457 | 9,778 | 9,954 | 13,909 | 17,705 | 22,691 | 26,197 | 19,107 | 14,339 | 15,364 |
| 4,994 | 5,712 | 8,952 | 12,075 | 12,103 | 14,716 | 14,695 | 16,888 | 7,199 | 7,257 |

The proportion of the population aged 24 and younger has been steadily declining over the past four decades. From 1971 to 2010, the share of young people in Canada declined from 48.1% to 29.9% of the population.

On July 1, 2010, there were an estimated 10.2 million children and young people in Canada. Of those, 5.6 million were children aged 14 and younger, 2.2 million were adolescents aged 15 to 19 and 2.4 million were young adults aged 20 to 24.

Children accounted for 16.5% of the population in 2010. In 1971, close to 1 in 3 Canadians (29.3%) were children. It is projected that between 2015 and 2021, the proportion of children will be surpassed by the proportion of seniors aged 65 and older for the first time in Canada's history.

Fewer children in eastern Canada

Two provinces—Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia—had the lowest proportion of children in the country, at 14.8%. Fertility in those provinces was also among the lowest in Canada. In Quebec, British Columbia and the Atlantic provinces, the proportion of children was lower than the national average of 16.5%. Among the provinces, Alberta (18.3%), Manitoba (18.8%) and Saskatchewan (18.9%) had the highest proportion of children. In Ontario, the proportion of children was close to the national average at 16.7%.

In the Atlantic provinces, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, the proportion of seniors surpassed the proportion of children, something not projected to happen at the national level for 5 to 10 years. The Atlantic provinces have some of the lowest fertility rates in Canada and until recently were faced with an out-migration of young adults.

In Nunavut, more than 3 out of 10 people (31.5%) are children, the highest

proportion of children in the entire country in 2010. The Northwest Territories (21.8%) and Yukon (17.2%) also have a high share of children. The territories are characterized by higher fertility than elsewhere in the country.

Fewer school-age children in low-income situations

The share of the school-age population (aged 5 to 24) living in low-income situations has fallen in recent years: 11% did so in 2007, down from 15% in 2003 and down from 19% during the recession of the early 1990s.

Historically, children of single-parent families have been more likely to live in low-income situations. In 2007, 1.6 million of the school-age population lived in single-parent families. These children, adolescents and young adults were almost three times more likely to live in low-income situations than their counterparts living in two-parent families (17% vs 6%). In addition, 27% of children from lone-parent families lived in low-income situations for longer than one year, whereas 11% of children from two-parent families did so.

In all provinces, children from lone-parent families were more likely to live in low income than those from two-parent families. Children from lone-parent families also faced a greater variation in low-

To learn more about

Aboriginal children, child care, child custody, child development and behaviour, education, health and well-being of youth, immigrant children and youth, low-income families, school-age children, social behaviour, teenage pregnancies, teenagers, violence among children and youth, youth and crime, youth and the labour market

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income rates (from 9% in Prince Edward Island to 26% in British Columbia) than children living with two parents (from 1% to 7% across the provinces).

Less active children

Childhood obesity and inactivity have been at the forefront of child health concerns for several years. Since 1981, the strength and flexibility of boys and girls has declined significantly, while rates of childhood obesity and overweightness have risen.

In 2007/2009, a higher percentage of boys and girls aged 15 to 19 were in the 'needs improvement' category for flexibility and muscular strength compared with 1981. In addition, the percentage of youth in the high-risk waist circumference category more than tripled for both sexes. Among boys aged 15 to 19, the proportion classified as overweight or obese rose from 14% to 31%. Among girls, it increased from 14% to 25%.

Table 5.a
Population under 25, by age group and sex, 2010

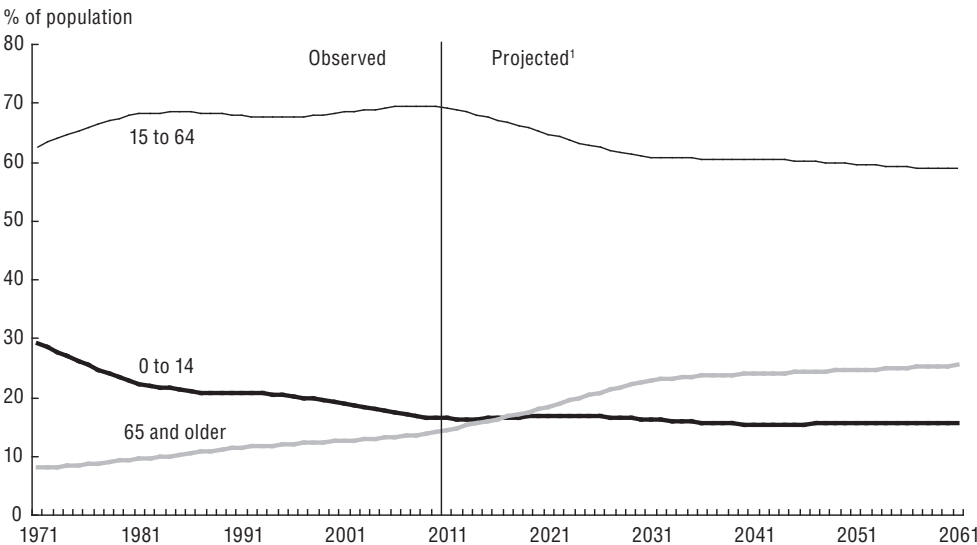
| | Males ^a | Females ^a |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | number | |
| Total | 5,238,707 | 4,969,650 |
| 0 to 4 years | 963,446 | 914,714 |
| 5 to 9 years | 928,386 | 874,880 |
| 10 to 14 years | 992,060 | 943,184 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,140,059 | 1,086,760 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,214,756 | 1,150,112 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

At age 12, children are now taller and heavier than in 1981, and their body composition is less healthy. In 2007/2009, a 12-year-old boy was, on average, about 5 cm taller than his 1981 counterpart and weighed 6.4 kg more. His waist circumference was 1.3 cm larger, and his body mass index (BMI) had risen by 1.1 kg/m².

A typical 12-year-old girl was 2.8 cm taller than her 1981 counterpart, and she weighed 4.9 kg more. Her waist circumference was 5.6 cm larger and her BMI had increased by 1.1 kg/m².

Chart 5.1
Population by age group, observed (1971 to 2010) and projected (2011 to 2061)



1. The M1 projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration and medium internal migration observed from 1981 to 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 052-0005.

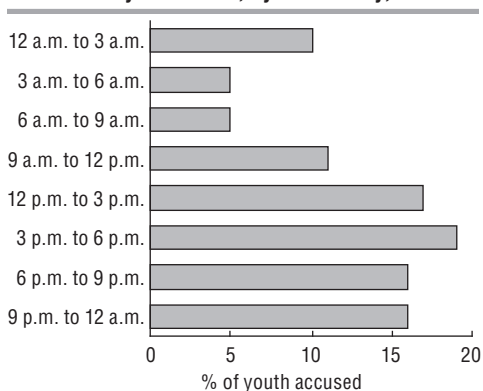
Youth crime peaks during after-school hours

After school is a peak time for youth crime. In 2008, 20% of police-reported youth crime on weekdays took place from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. Early afternoon (noon to 3 p.m.) was the most frequent time for youth drug offences. Midnight to 3 a.m. was the most common period for youth traffic violations.

On weekends, youth crime climbed in the afternoon, remained consistent from the late afternoon until the late-night hours (midnight to 3 a.m.) and did not drop until the overnight period (3 a.m. to 6 a.m.). Most youth crime was distributed uniformly across the days of the week except for Sunday, which was the least likely day for criminal activity. Police-reported youth crime occurred least often during the winter months.

Late evening and nighttime crime was more prevalent among older teens: 13%

Chart 5.2
Non-violent youth crime, by time of day, 2008



Note: Youth aged 12 to 17.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

of teens aged 16 to 17 accused of a crime were involved in police-reported criminal activity that occurred between midnight and 3 a.m. compared with 4% of youth aged 12 to 13.

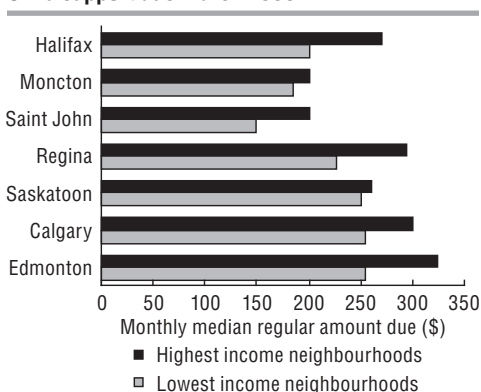
Lower child support payments to lowest-income neighbourhoods

For families living in the lowest-income neighbourhoods, child support payments are both lower and less likely to arrive compared with the support payments made to other families in their city.

In seven census metropolitan areas (CMAs), families with one child who lived in the lowest-income neighbourhoods in 2009 were due to receive a median monthly payment of \$238 per month, 21% less than the \$300 due to similar families living in the highest-income neighbourhoods.

Families living in the lowest-income neighbourhoods were also less likely to receive their child support payments than families living elsewhere in the CMA. In March 2009, 56% of families in the lowest-income neighbourhoods received their regular payment in full and 10%

Chart 5.3
Child support due March 2009



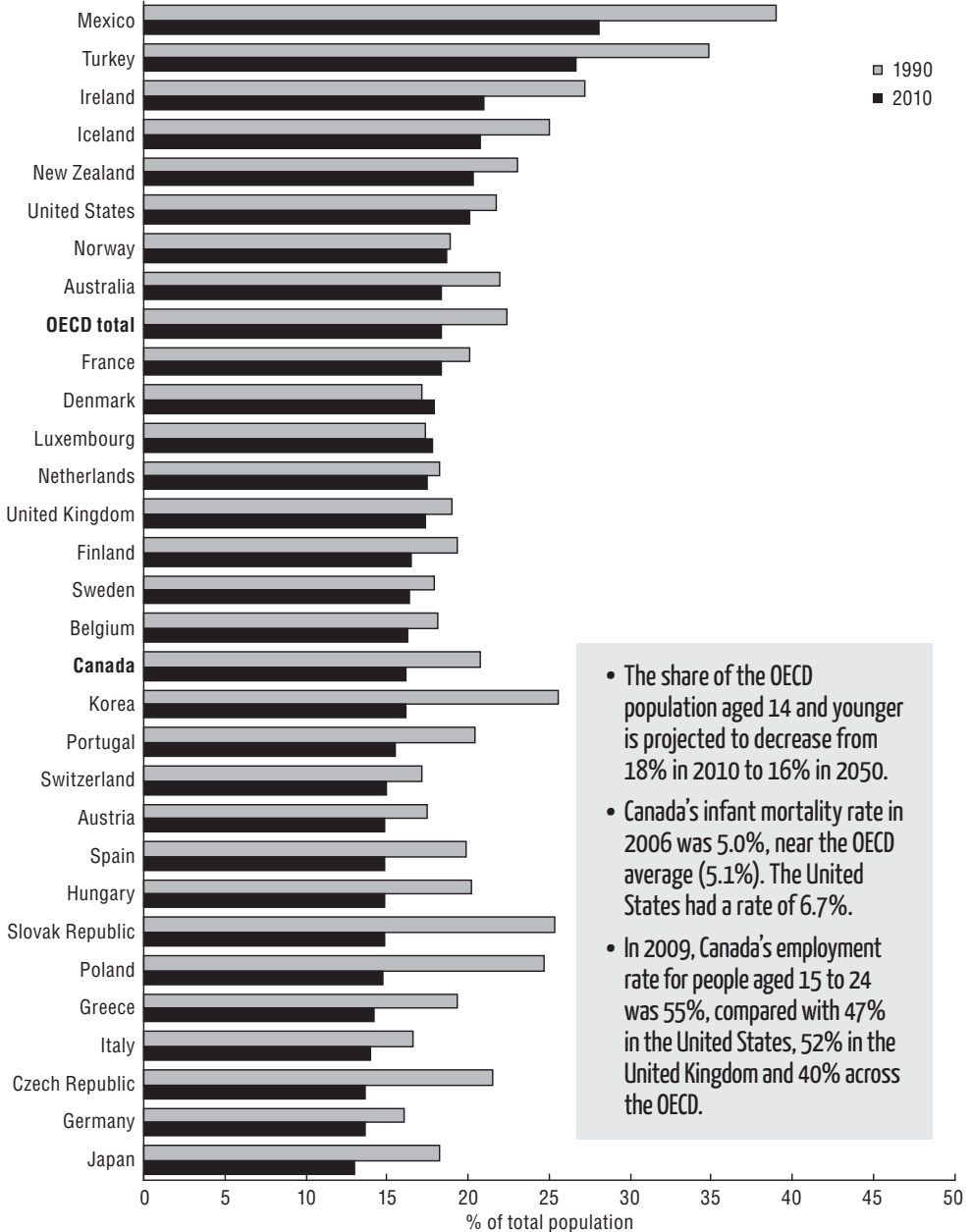
Note: One child beneficiary aged 19 and younger.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

received a partial payment. By contrast, 66% of families living in the highest-income neighbourhoods received their regular payment in full and 16% received a partial payment.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 5.4
Population aged 14 and younger



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

Table 5.1 Children and youth, by age group, selected years from 1975 to 2010

| | 1975 | | 1980 | | 1985 | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| | number | % | number | % | number | % |
| Males, less than 25 years | 5,402,696 | 23.3 | 5,316,869 | 21.7 | 5,133,019 | 19.9 |
| Less than 1 year | 180,887 | 0.8 | 187,565 | 0.8 | 190,960 | 0.7 |
| 1 to 4 years | 727,914 | 3.1 | 731,564 | 3.0 | 757,429 | 2.9 |
| 5 to 9 years | 989,755 | 4.3 | 930,485 | 3.8 | 931,570 | 3.6 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,204,861 | 5.2 | 1,009,002 | 4.1 | 942,149 | 3.6 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,195,731 | 5.2 | 1,235,028 | 5.0 | 1,035,290 | 4.0 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,103,548 | 4.8 | 1,223,225 | 5.0 | 1,275,621 | 4.9 |
| Females, less than 25 years | 5,194,700 | 22.4 | 5,100,625 | 20.8 | 4,888,535 | 18.9 |
| Less than 1 year | 171,299 | 0.7 | 177,637 | 0.7 | 180,399 | 0.7 |
| 1 to 4 years | 690,961 | 3.0 | 695,001 | 2.8 | 719,034 | 2.8 |
| 5 to 9 years | 943,977 | 4.1 | 882,093 | 3.6 | 884,379 | 3.4 |
| 10 to 14 years | 1,150,206 | 5.0 | 959,634 | 3.9 | 898,657 | 3.5 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,152,126 | 5.0 | 1,185,597 | 4.8 | 980,729 | 3.8 |
| 20 to 24 years | 1,086,131 | 4.7 | 1,200,663 | 4.9 | 1,225,337 | 4.7 |

Note: Percentage of the total population of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

Table 5.2 Children and youth, by age group and by province and territory, 2010

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|------------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | % | | | | |
| Males, less than 25 years | 15.4 | 13.9 | 15.3 | 14.2 | 14.3 |
| Less than 1 year | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 1 to 4 years | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| 5 to 9 years | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| 10 to 14 years | 2.9 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| 15 to 19 years | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| 20 to 24 years | 3.6 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 |
| Females, less than 25 years | 14.6 | 13.2 | 14.8 | 13.8 | 13.5 |
| Less than 1 year | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 1 to 4 years | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| 5 to 9 years | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| 10 to 14 years | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| 15 to 19 years | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.1 |
| 20 to 24 years | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 |

Note: Percentage of the total population of Canada, the province or the territory.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

| 1990 | | 1995 | | 2000 | | 2005 | | 2010 | |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| number | % | number | % | number | % | number | % | number | % |
| 5,010,596 | 18.1 | 5,102,929 | 17.4 | 5,149,114 | 16.8 | 5,180,831 | 16.1 | 5,238,707 | 15.4 |
| 206,727 | 0.7 | 196,045 | 0.7 | 173,608 | 0.6 | 174,355 | 0.5 | 195,223 | 0.6 |
| 782,217 | 2.8 | 821,529 | 2.8 | 742,657 | 2.4 | 704,133 | 2.2 | 768,223 | 2.3 |
| 987,239 | 3.6 | 1,020,229 | 3.5 | 1,043,643 | 3.4 | 954,664 | 3.0 | 928,386 | 2.7 |
| 961,743 | 3.5 | 1,024,939 | 3.5 | 1,053,038 | 3.4 | 1,086,751 | 3.4 | 992,060 | 2.9 |
| 994,954 | 3.6 | 1,018,765 | 3.5 | 1,077,435 | 3.5 | 1,119,237 | 3.5 | 1,140,059 | 3.3 |
| 1,077,716 | 3.9 | 1,021,422 | 3.5 | 1,058,733 | 3.5 | 1,141,691 | 3.5 | 1,214,756 | 3.6 |
| 4,778,056 | 17.3 | 4,861,251 | 16.6 | 4,898,528 | 16.0 | 4,925,871 | 15.3 | 4,969,650 | 14.6 |
| 196,887 | 0.7 | 185,651 | 0.6 | 165,198 | 0.5 | 164,859 | 0.5 | 185,408 | 0.5 |
| 745,456 | 2.7 | 781,656 | 2.7 | 709,417 | 2.3 | 666,403 | 2.1 | 729,306 | 2.1 |
| 936,252 | 3.4 | 971,748 | 3.3 | 993,221 | 3.2 | 909,865 | 2.8 | 874,880 | 2.6 |
| 913,191 | 3.3 | 972,711 | 3.3 | 1,002,726 | 3.3 | 1,037,575 | 3.2 | 943,184 | 2.8 |
| 943,535 | 3.4 | 962,420 | 3.3 | 1,018,420 | 3.3 | 1,056,844 | 3.3 | 1,086,760 | 3.2 |
| 1,042,735 | 3.8 | 987,065 | 3.4 | 1,009,546 | 3.3 | 1,090,325 | 3.4 | 1,150,112 | 3.4 |

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| % | | | | | | | | |
| 14.5 | 15.6 | 17.1 | 17.2 | 16.8 | 14.8 | 16.0 | 19.7 | 26.3 |
| 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 |
| 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 4.5 |
| 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 5.4 |
| 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 5.3 |
| 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| 13.8 | 14.8 | 16.2 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 13.8 | 14.8 | 18.8 | 24.4 |
| 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 4.1 |
| 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 | 4.9 |
| 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 5.0 |
| 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 4.5 |

Table 5.3 Youth accused of a crime, by location and type of violation, 2008

| | Private residence | Commercial establishment | Outdoor public space | School | Non-commercial building | Public transportation facility |
|--|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | % of accused youth | | | | | |
| All youth violations | 32 | 23 | 23 | 13 | 8 | 1 |
| Violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations | 34 | 8 | 25 | 23 | 7 | 2 |
| Homicide and attempted murder | 37 | 3 | 53 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Sexual assault | 58 | 3 | 12 | 21 | 5 | 1 |
| Assault (Levels 1 to 3) ¹ | 33 | 7 | 26 | 25 | 8 | 1 |
| Robbery | 6 | 19 | 57 | 8 | 2 | 7 |
| Criminal harassment | 58 | 4 | 9 | 26 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Uttering threats | 44 | 6 | 11 | 30 | 8 | 1 |
| Other violent violations | 37 | 10 | 29 | 14 | 8 | 2 |
| Non-violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations | 35 | 40 | 14 | 7 | 4 | 0.5 |
| Break and enter | 64 | 22 | 0.1 | 9 | 5 | 0.1 |
| Have stolen goods | 20 | 44 | 29 | 5 | 2 | 0.4 |
| Theft \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle) | 36 | 36 | 14 | 10 | 3 | 0.4 |
| Shoplifting | 1 | 97 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mischief | 47 | 13 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 0.8 |
| Other non-violent violations | 39 | 22 | 30 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Non-property-related <i>Criminal Code</i> violations | 32 | 10 | 28 | 9 | 20 | 1 |
| Possession of weapons | 17 | 11 | 43 | 23 | 2 | 3 |
| Disturbing the peace | 33 | 14 | 37 | 11 | 4 | 1 |
| Failure to comply with conditions | 37 | 8 | 25 | 4 | 25 | 1 |
| Other administration of justice violations | 24 | 8 | 17 | 4 | 45 | 1 |
| Other non-property-related violations | 33 | 13 | 34 | 14 | 5 | 2 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations | 9 | 3 | 86 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Federal statute violations | 18 | 7 | 39 | 23 | 11 | 1 |
| Drugs | 12 | 7 | 45 | 31 | 4 | 1 |
| Other federal statute violations | 35 | 7 | 24 | 6 | 28 | 1 |

Notes: Excludes 4% of offences where the location was unknown.

Includes youth cleared by charge and youth cleared otherwise (e.g., application of extrajudicial measures).

Population aged 17 and younger.

Includes the 4% of accused youth who were under the age of 12.

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

Table 5.4 Child and spousal support cases, by age of payor and arrears status, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Total cases | 65,190 | 66,855 | 78,620 | 76,850 | 89,920 |
| 15 to 24 years | 1,120 | 1,080 | 1,250 | 1,160 | 1,355 |
| 25 to 34 years | 13,915 | 13,540 | 15,800 | 15,305 | 17,465 |
| 35 to 44 years | 26,995 | 27,145 | 31,670 | 30,710 | 35,760 |
| 45 to 54 years | 17,420 | 18,495 | 22,180 | 22,090 | 26,270 |
| 55 to 64 years | 3,780 | 4,150 | 5,135 | 5,365 | 6,500 |
| 65 years and older | 750 | 830 | 1,015 | 1,045 | 1,255 |
| Unknown age of payor | 1,210 | 1,615 | 1,570 | 1,175 | 1,315 |
| Total cases, arrears owing | 44,440 | 43,660 | 50,565 | 48,835 | 55,470 |
| 15 to 24 years | 840 | 805 | 905 | 840 | 940 |
| 25 to 34 years | 10,050 | 9,505 | 10,945 | 10,450 | 11,735 |
| 35 to 44 years | 18,370 | 17,760 | 20,550 | 19,635 | 22,195 |
| 45 to 54 years | 11,630 | 11,780 | 13,795 | 13,710 | 15,845 |
| 55 to 64 years | 2,460 | 2,530 | 3,115 | 3,250 | 3,775 |
| 65 years and older | 380 | 385 | 445 | 465 | 520 |
| Unknown age of payor | 710 | 895 | 810 | 485 | 460 |
| Total cases, no arrears | 20,605 | 23,100 | 27,980 | 27,930 | 34,365 |
| 15 to 24 years | 270 | 270 | 335 | 315 | 410 |
| 25 to 34 years | 3,830 | 4,015 | 4,835 | 4,830 | 5,715 |
| 35 to 44 years | 8,595 | 9,365 | 11,095 | 11,050 | 13,535 |
| 45 to 54 years | 5,775 | 6,705 | 8,380 | 8,370 | 10,410 |
| 55 to 64 years | 1,320 | 1,620 | 2,020 | 2,115 | 2,725 |
| 65 years and older | 370 | 445 | 570 | 580 | 730 |
| Unknown age of payor | 445 | 680 | 745 | 670 | 840 |
| Total cases, unknown arrears status | 145 | 95 | 75 | 85 | 85 |
| 15 to 24 years | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| 25 to 34 years | 35 | 20 | 20 | 25 | 15 |
| 35 to 44 years | 30 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 30 |
| 45 to 54 years | 15 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| 55 to 64 years | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 years and older | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Unknown age of payor | 55 | 40 | 15 | 20 | 15 |

Notes: This table includes only the jurisdictions that report data to the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs.

Nova Scotia, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories have reported data every year since 2006. Prince Edward Island began reporting data in 2007, New Brunswick in 2008, Saskatchewan in 2009 and Newfoundland and Labrador in 2010.

Child and spousal support cases are limited to those enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Programs.

Results do not reflect all support cases in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 259-0007.

Table 5.5 Deaths and death rates of children and youth, by age group, 1997, 2002 and 2007

| | 1997 | | 2002 | | 2007 | |
|-------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | number | rate | number | rate | number | rate |
| Less than 1 year | 1,928 | 5.5 | 1,762 | 5.4 | 1,881 | 5.1 |
| Males | 1,076 | 6.0 | 980 | 5.8 | 1,043 | 5.5 |
| Females | 852 | 5.0 | 782 | 4.9 | 838 | 4.7 |
| 1 to 4 years | 455 | 0.3 | 319 | 0.2 | 271 | 0.2 |
| Males | 250 | 0.3 | 168 | 0.2 | 155 | 0.2 |
| Females | 205 | 0.3 | 151 | 0.2 | 116 | 0.2 |
| 5 to 9 years | 316 | 0.2 | 231 | 0.1 | 210 | 0.1 |
| Males | 176 | 0.2 | 137 | 0.1 | 102 | 0.1 |
| Females | 140 | 0.1 | 94 | 0.1 | 108 | 0.1 |
| 10 to 14 years | 400 | 0.2 | 332 | 0.2 | 273 | 0.1 |
| Males | 246 | 0.2 | 194 | 0.2 | 161 | 0.2 |
| Females | 154 | 0.2 | 138 | 0.1 | 112 | 0.1 |
| 15 to 19 years | 1,155 | 0.6 | 978 | 0.5 | 956 | 0.4 |
| Males | 824 | 0.8 | 673 | 0.6 | 670 | 0.6 |
| Females | 331 | 0.3 | 305 | 0.3 | 286 | 0.3 |

Note: Rate per 1,000 population. For "less than 1 year," mortality rate calculation uses live births in calendar year instead of the under one year of age population estimate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0504.

Table 5.6 Leading causes of death of children and youth, by age group, 2005 to 2007

| | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | |
|--|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|
| | number | rate | number | rate | number | rate |
| Less than 1 year | | | | | | |
| Perinatal conditions | 1,037 | 303.1 | 1,002 | 282.6 | 1,107 | 300.9 |
| Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities | 447 | 130.6 | 409 | 115.3 | 408 | 110.9 |
| Sudden infant death syndrome ¹ | 112 | 32.7 | 106 | 29.9 | 113 | 30.7 |
| 1 to 4 years | | | | | | |
| Accidents (unintentional injuries) | 74 | 5.4 | 70 | 5.1 | 73 | 5.2 |
| Malignant neoplasms | 28 | 2.1 | 39 | 2.9 | 36 | 2.6 |
| Congenital conditions | 36 | 2.6 | 30 | 2.2 | 30 | 2.2 |
| 5 to 9 years | | | | | | |
| Accidents (unintentional injuries) | 64 | 3.4 | 54 | 2.9 | 62 | 3.4 |
| Malignant neoplasms | 45 | 2.4 | 44 | 2.4 | 50 | 2.8 |
| Congenital conditions | 13 | 0.7 | 15 | 0.8 | 17 | 0.9 |
| 10 to 14 years | | | | | | |
| Accidents (unintentional injuries) | 95 | 4.5 | 82 | 3.9 | 84 | 4.1 |
| Malignant neoplasms | 43 | 2.0 | 38 | 1.8 | 45 | 2.2 |
| Suicide (intentional self-harm) | 43 | 2.0 | 31 | 1.5 | 33 | 1.6 |
| 15 to 19 years | | | | | | |
| Accidents (unintentional injuries) | 458 | 21.3 | 466 | 21.5 | 405 | 18.1 |
| Suicide (intentional self-harm) | 213 | 9.9 | 152 | 7.0 | 185 | 8.3 |
| Malignant neoplasms | 61 | 2.8 | 62 | 2.9 | 64 | 2.9 |

Note: Age-specific mortality rate per 100,000 population.

1. The rate is the number of deaths of infants aged less than one year during a given year per 100,000 live births in the same year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 102-0551 and 102-0562.

Table 5.7 Selected health indicators of children and youth, by sex, 2009

| | Both sexes | | Females | | Males | |
|---|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | number | % | number | % | number | % |
| Diabetes | | F | F | F | F | F |
| Asthma | 396,258 | 11.8 | 190,231 | 11.6 | 206,027 | 11.9 |
| High blood pressure | 21,502 ^E | 0.6 ^E | 8,067 ^E | 0.5 ^E | 13,435 ^E | 0.8 ^E |
| Pain or discomfort by severity, moderate or severe | 74,509 | 2.2 | 44,016 | 2.7 | 30,493 | 1.8 |
| Pain or discomfort that prevents activities | 98,101 | 2.9 | 61,164 | 3.7 | 36,937 | 2.1 |
| Participation and activity limitation, sometimes or often | 466,233 | 13.8 | 258,916 | 15.8 | 207,317 | 12.0 |
| Current smoker, daily or occasional | 371,279 | 11.0 | 160,961 | 9.8 | 210,318 | 12.2 |
| 5 or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year | 470,470 | 14.0 | 183,085 | 11.2 | 287,385 | 16.8 |
| Fruit and vegetable consumption, 5 times or more per day | 1,549,599 | 49.2 | 809,812 | 52.4 | 739,788 | 46.1 |
| Physical activity during leisure time, moderately active or active | 2,327,844 | 71.0 | 1,036,043 | 64.6 | 1,291,801 | 77.2 |
| Physical activity during leisure time, inactive | 950,071 | 29.0 | 568,291 | 35.4 | 381,780 | 22.8 |
| Body mass index, self-reported, youth aged 12 to 17, overweight or obese ¹ | 449,945 | 19.7 | 175,716 | 15.5 | 274,229 | 23.9 |
| Has a regular medical doctor | 2,835,626 | 84.8 | 1,395,814 | 85.7 | 1,439,812 | 84.0 |
| Contact with a medical doctor in the past 12 months | 2,400,612 | 72.1 | 1,233,878 | 76.1 | 1,166,734 | 68.3 |
| Influenza immunization, less than one year ago | 719,891 | 23.0 | 330,373 | 21.7 | 389,518 | 24.2 |
| Wears a helmet when riding a bicycle, always | 723,340 | 30.6 | 345,075 | 33.3 | 378,266 | 28.4 |
| Injuries in the past 12 months, sought medical attention | 495,544 | 14.7 | 209,438 | 12.7 | 286,106 | 16.6 |

Note: Percentages are of the total youth population aged 12 to 19.

1. Body mass index (BMI) is calculated by dividing the respondent's body weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres) squared.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.8 Alcohol consumption among children and youth, 2005 to 2009

| | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | % of males | | | | % of females | | | |
| Canada | 17.3 | 16.4 | 16.9 | 16.8 | 11.3 | 10.9 | 10.3 | 11.2 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 20.4 | 31.6 ^E | 15.1 ^E | 28.4 ^E | 13.8 ^E | 12.8 ^E | 14.0 ^E | 12.5 ^E |
| Prince Edward Island | 20.8 ^E | 25.5 ^E | F | F | 12.9 ^E | F | F | F |
| Nova Scotia | 18.2 ^E | 19.2 ^E | 20.2 ^E | 15.7 ^E | 11.9 ^E | 7.9 ^E | 14.4 ^E | 6.5 ^E |
| New Brunswick | 24.0 | 21.1 ^E | 13.1 ^E | 13.0 ^E | 11.4 ^E | 16.3 ^E | F | 16.1 ^E |
| Quebec | 18.0 | 16.4 | 21.3 | 19.2 | 12.0 | 11.0 | 8.8 ^E | 12.3 |
| Ontario | 16.2 | 13.2 | 13.9 | 13.2 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 9.3 | 10.3 |
| Manitoba | 16.9 ^E | 18.3 ^E | 24.1 ^E | 16.8 ^E | 15.0 ^E | 13.2 ^E | 16.9 ^E | F |
| Saskatchewan | 26.3 | 22.7 ^E | 25.4 | 32.7 | 14.6 | 19.8 ^E | 16.5 ^E | 9.1 ^E |
| Alberta | 16.5 | 23.2 | 18.9 | 19.4 | 12.4 | 14.4 ^E | 14.5 ^E | 12.4 ^E |
| British Columbia | 16.1 | 14.8 | 12.7 | 17.2 | 10.8 | 12.0 ^E | 8.2 ^E | 12.8 ^E |
| Yukon | 21.7 ^E | F | 23.2 ^E | F | F | F | F | F |
| Northwest Territories | F | F | F | F | 17.1 ^E | F | F | F |
| Nunavut (10 largest communities) | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |

Note: Population aged 12 to 19.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.9 Current daily or occasional smokers among children and youth, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

| | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | % of males | | | | % of females | | | |
| Canada | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 10.1 | 9.8 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 18.2 ^E | 22.5 ^E | 12.0 ^E | 23.8 ^E | 17.2 ^E | 9.8 ^E | F | 15.3 ^E |
| Prince Edward Island | 10.6 ^E | 22.2 ^E | F | F | 11.7 ^E | F | F | F |
| Nova Scotia | 10.7 ^E | F | 14.0 ^E | 11.4 ^E | 8.4 ^E | F | 11.2 ^E | 8.5 ^E |
| New Brunswick | 11.4 ^E | 14.0 ^E | 10.3 ^E | F | 8.2 ^E | F | 13.2 ^E | 9.1 ^E |
| Quebec | 15.1 | 14.1 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 18.3 | 17.3 | 12.9 | 15.1 |
| Ontario | 11.0 | 11.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 7.7 | 7.1 |
| Manitoba | 10.5 ^E | 11.1 ^E | 21.3 ^E | 13.4 ^E | 9.4 ^E | 8.8 ^E | 13.5 ^E | F |
| Saskatchewan | 12.8 | 13.2 ^E | 22.3 ^E | 24.0 ^E | 13.4 | 15.6 ^E | 20.2 ^E | 5.5 ^E |
| Alberta | 10.7 | 14.1 ^E | 13.1 ^E | 12.6 ^E | 11.1 | 9.2 ^E | 9.3 ^E | 12.7 ^E |
| British Columbia | 9.9 | 11.1 ^E | 9.5 ^E | 10.7 ^E | 10.0 | 11.9 ^E | 9.1 ^E | 6.5 ^E |
| Yukon | 12.6 ^E | F | F | F | 18.1 ^E | F | F | F |
| Northwest Territories | 19.8 ^E | F | F | 35.5 ^E | 15.3 ^E | 33.9 ^E | F | F |
| Nunavut (10 largest communities) | 36.5 | 45.1 ^E | 37.9 ^E | F | 50.9 | 43.2 ^E | 43.0 ^E | 49.4 ^E |

Note: Population aged 12 to 19.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.10 Asthma among children and youth, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

| | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | % of males | | | | % of females | | | |
| Canada | 11.9 | 10.5 | 11.3 | 11.9 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 11.2 | 11.6 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 17.4 | 9.3 ^E | 17.7 ^E | 22.1 ^E | 17.5 ^E | F | 10.4 ^E | 18.0 ^E |
| Prince Edward Island | 9.4 ^E | F | 23.7 ^E | F | 16.3 ^E | 15.2 ^E | F | F |
| Nova Scotia | 17.0 ^E | 17.7 ^E | 14.2 ^E | 14.3 ^E | 13.3 ^E | 26.8 ^E | 13.3 ^E | 16.0 ^E |
| New Brunswick | 17.2 | 8.0 ^E | 9.3 ^E | 12.9 ^E | 12.9 ^E | 12.6 ^E | 9.2 ^E | 11.1 ^E |
| Quebec | 11.4 | 9.2 ^E | 11.7 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 10.8 | 10.6 ^E | 10.8 ^E |
| Ontario | 11.6 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 10.9 |
| Manitoba | 13.0 | F | F | 13.1 ^E | 10.7 ^E | 16.1 ^E | 18.7 ^E | 15.8 ^E |
| Saskatchewan | 15.5 | 16.9 ^E | 13.7 ^E | 16.5 ^E | 12.9 | 12.7 ^E | 14.1 ^E | 11.2 ^E |
| Alberta | 12.0 | 15.2 ^E | 12.5 ^E | 18.2 | 10.4 | 19.6 | 9.9 ^E | 14.1 ^E |
| British Columbia | 9.7 | 8.3 ^E | 5.9 ^E | 10.9 ^E | 10.7 | 9.8 ^E | 7.6 ^E | 10.4 ^E |
| Yukon | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| Northwest Territories | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| Nunavut (10 largest communities) | F | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |

Note: Population aged 12 to 19.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.11 Leisure-time physical activity among children and youth, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

| | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | % of males | | | | % of females | | | |
| Canada | 76.9 | 75.3 | 77.2 | 77.2 | 65.1 | 65.6 | 60.9 | 64.6 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 81.5 | 87.7 | 77.8 | 72.0 | 65.5 | 77.0 | 64.5 | 64.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 71.5 | 78.6 | 81.4 | 70.5 | 66.1 | 65.2 | 68.5 | 68.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 81.7 | 79.1 | 78.4 | 80.5 | 62.4 | 63.0 | 57.8 | 60.6 |
| New Brunswick | 73.8 | 84.7 | 72.1 | 76.7 | 62.8 | 69.3 | 64.1 | 75.0 |
| Quebec | 77.4 | 77.4 | 75.9 | 75.7 | 58.3 | 59.8 | 53.1 | 61.1 |
| Ontario | 77.3 | 74.8 | 78.5 | 75.9 | 67.1 | 63.9 | 60.7 | 61.6 |
| Manitoba | 75.5 | 66.4 | 72.6 | 82.5 | 59.8 | 72.8 | 63.3 | 73.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 73.5 | 72.1 | 75.0 | 72.8 | 66.8 | 68.2 | 58.4 | 68.9 |
| Alberta | 73.7 | 70.2 | 78.0 | 78.9 | 68.5 | 74.6 | 68.1 | 71.9 |
| British Columbia | 77.8 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 82.3 | 70.1 | 69.9 | 68.7 | 69.4 |
| Yukon | 74.8 | 85.5 | 77.5 | 72.4 | 83.3 | 75.8 | 81.2 | 83.5 |
| Northwest Territories | 77.0 | 68.4 | 54.9 ^F | 78.2 | 76.2 | 75.7 | 65.9 | 49.3 ^F |
| Nunavut (10 largest communities) | 71.7 | F | 77.7 | 86.7 | 62.9 | F | 70.1 | 63.6 ^F |

Note: Population aged 12 to 19 who are active or moderately active during leisure time.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.12 Overweight or obese children and youth, by province and territory, 2005 to 2009

| | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | % of males | | | | % of females | | | |
| Canada | 23.8 | 23.4 | 23.9 | 23.9 | 14.5 | 13.5 | 14.5 | 15.5 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 32.2 | 43.9 ^F | 39.4 | 28.2 ^E | 18.5 ^F | 29.4 ^F | 29.4 ^F | 29.2 ^E |
| Prince Edward Island | 34.2 | 29.8 ^E | 37.3 ^E | 25.8 ^E | 10.5 ^F | F | F | F |
| Nova Scotia | 25.9 | 20.0 ^E | 20.7 ^E | 29.0 ^E | 22.6 | 15.4 ^F | 14.4 ^F | 27.7 ^E |
| New Brunswick | 29.7 | 36.8 | 28.5 ^E | 27.3 ^E | 23.8 | 12.6 ^F | 18.3 ^E | 29.1 ^E |
| Quebec | 21.0 | 20.2 | 17.0 | 18.3 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 11.7 ^E | 11.3 ^E |
| Ontario | 23.9 | 25.8 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 14.5 | 13.3 | 16.6 | 17.8 |
| Manitoba | 25.8 | 26.2 ^E | 32.1 ^E | 24.1 ^E | 15.6 ^F | 15.4 ^F | 14.6 ^F | 15.5 ^F |
| Saskatchewan | 25.0 | 23.8 | 33.6 | 25.2 ^E | 15.1 | 19.7 ^E | 10.2 ^E | 9.6 ^F |
| Alberta | 24.2 | 22.0 | 29.1 | 34.4 | 14.5 | 10.0 ^F | 11.9 ^E | 12.5 ^F |
| British Columbia | 23.5 | 17.4 ^E | 25.2 | 22.6 ^E | 14.1 | 11.4 ^F | 13.4 ^F | 12.8 ^F |
| Yukon | 26.7 ^E | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| Northwest Territories | 28.3 ^E | F | F | F | 19.8 ^F | F | F | F |
| Nunavut (10 largest communities) | 41.3 | F | F | F | F | F | F | F |

Notes: Population aged 12 to 17.

Based on self-reported body mass index, calculated by dividing the respondent's body weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres) squared.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 5.13 Families with children aged 0 to 17, 2004 to 2008

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | number of families | | | | |
| Couple families | | | | | |
| 1 child | 1,655,180 | 1,677,420 | 1,692,300 | 1,685,890 | 1,699,810 |
| 2 children | 1,649,720 | 1,639,430 | 1,690,680 | 1,696,350 | 1,703,280 |
| 3 or more children | 763,110 | 722,340 | 739,960 | 744,360 | 744,500 |
| Lone-parent families | | | | | |
| 1 child | 845,790 | 877,400 | 848,660 | 840,060 | 845,870 |
| 2 children | 412,290 | 412,090 | 387,650 | 385,520 | 383,460 |
| 3 or more children | 186,070 | 166,450 | 155,020 | 153,730 | 154,150 |
| Low-income couple families | | | | | |
| 1 child | 179,220 | 157,710 | 176,670 | 172,130 | 176,270 |
| 2 children | 175,670 | 149,160 | 160,990 | 157,740 | 160,760 |
| 3 or more children | 145,430 | 119,560 | 124,200 | 124,240 | 126,490 |
| Low-income lone-parent families | | | | | |
| 1 child | 296,860 | 321,190 | 288,980 | 285,370 | 285,140 |
| 2 children | 177,990 | 181,380 | 155,690 | 155,110 | 152,740 |
| 3 or more children | 115,700 | 99,900 | 89,240 | 88,920 | 89,150 |
| | before-tax median income (\$) | | | | |
| Couple families | | | | | |
| 1 child | 71,900 | 75,400 | 77,600 | 81,240 | 84,390 |
| 2 children | 78,300 | 82,900 | 87,200 | 91,560 | 95,290 |
| 3 or more children | 73,200 | 78,500 | 82,600 | 86,000 | 88,950 |
| Lone-parent families | | | | | |
| 1 child | 30,100 | 30,300 | 32,900 | 34,580 | 36,050 |
| 2 children | 30,100 | 30,500 | 34,100 | 35,610 | 37,150 |
| 3 or more children | 26,200 | 27,800 | 30,800 | 32,280 | 33,540 |
| Low-income couple families | | | | | |
| 1 child | 15,900 | 17,900 | 17,000 | 18,010 | 18,780 |
| 2 children | 20,400 | 22,200 | 22,000 | 23,370 | 24,260 |
| 3 or more children | 26,400 | 28,100 | 28,800 | 30,590 | 31,860 |
| Low-income lone-parent families | | | | | |
| 1 child | 12,800 | 12,700 | 13,900 | 14,320 | 14,820 |
| 2 children | 16,000 | 15,900 | 17,900 | 18,680 | 19,330 |
| 3 or more children | 19,400 | 20,100 | 22,500 | 23,590 | 24,510 |

Note: Families are composed of couples (married or common law, including same-sex couples) living in the same dwelling with or without children, and single parents (male or female) living with one or more children.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0015.

Table 5.14 Labour force characteristics, population aged 15 to 24, by age group and sex, 2000 and 2010

| | 2000 | | | 2010 | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | Full-time students | Part-time students | Non-students | Full-time students | Part-time students | Non-students |
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Males 15 to 19 years | 813.5 | 32.1 | 205.2 | 871.2 | 33.7 | 202.4 |
| Labour force | 314.2 | 23.4 | 168.0 | 317.8 | 22.7 | 161.3 |
| Employment full time | 12.1 | 6.8 | 101.4 | 10.7 | 4.5 | 90.9 |
| Employment part time | 250.5 | 11.2 | 32.5 | 233.8 | 11.6 | 34.7 |
| Unemployment | 51.6 | 5.4 | 34.1 | 73.3 | 6.6 | 35.8 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Participation rate | 38.6 | 72.9 | 81.9 | 36.5 | 67.4 | 79.7 |
| Employment rate | 32.3 | 56.1 | 65.3 | 28.1 | 47.8 | 62.1 |
| Unemployment rate | 16.4 | 23.1 | 20.3 | 23.1 | 29.1 | 22.2 |
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Males 20 to 24 years | 314.7 | 42.1 | 673.5 | 386.6 | 52.6 | 731.2 |
| Labour force | 136.1 | 35.9 | 624.5 | 174.0 | 40.1 | 670.0 |
| Employment full time | 16.8 | 22.9 | 504.7 | 24.4 | 19.0 | 497.7 |
| Employment part time | 107.8 | 9.2 | 42.6 | 134.9 | 13.9 | 69.4 |
| Unemployment | 11.5 | 3.7 | 77.2 | 14.7 | 7.2 | 102.9 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Participation rate | 43.2 | 85.3 | 92.7 | 45.0 | 76.2 | 91.6 |
| Employment rate | 39.6 | 76.5 | 81.3 | 41.2 | 62.5 | 77.6 |
| Unemployment rate | 8.4 | 10.3 | 12.4 | 8.4 | 18.0 | 15.4 |
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Females 15 to 19 years | 808.5 | 31.6 | 156.0 | 878.1 | 31.7 | 149.9 |
| Labour force | 343.4 | 23.0 | 117.3 | 395.8 | 23.3 | 114.6 |
| Employment full time | 9.2 | 6.7 | 57.7 | 6.8 | 5.2 | 48.3 |
| Employment part time | 284.4 | 13.1 | 40.6 | 323.5 | 14.6 | 45.6 |
| Unemployment | 49.8 | 3.3 | 19.0 | 65.5 | 3.5 | 20.6 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Participation rate | 42.5 | 72.8 | 75.2 | 45.1 | 73.5 | 76.5 |
| Employment rate | 36.3 | 62.3 | 63.1 | 37.6 | 62.5 | 62.7 |
| Unemployment rate | 14.5 | 14.3 | 16.2 | 16.5 | 15.0 | 18.0 |
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Females 20 to 24 years | 346.4 | 54.0 | 590.5 | 450.6 | 66.3 | 605.9 |
| Labour force | 174.0 | 46.2 | 485.6 | 240.5 | 56.3 | 512.6 |
| Employment full time | 14.6 | 26.9 | 349.2 | 18.4 | 26.6 | 358.1 |
| Employment part time | 149.2 | 16.7 | 91.0 | 207.9 | 23.8 | 105.9 |
| Unemployment | 10.1 | 2.6 | 45.4 | 14.2 | 5.9 | 48.6 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Participation rate | 50.2 | 85.6 | 82.2 | 53.4 | 84.9 | 84.6 |
| Employment rate | 47.3 | 80.7 | 74.5 | 50.2 | 76.0 | 76.6 |
| Unemployment rate | 5.8 | 5.6 | 9.3 | 5.9 | 10.5 | 9.5 |

Note: Labour market activity during school months.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0095.

Construction is a major industry in Canada, employing more than 1.2 million men and women. In 2010, 7.1% of employed Canadians aged 15 and older worked in the construction industry, an increase of 50.8% since 2000, when 806,900 people worked in construction.

Historically, employment in construction has been more sensitive to the ups and downs of the economy, and this held true in 2009 and 2010. In 2009, during the 2008–2009 recession, overall employment decreased 1.6%, while employment in construction fell 5.7%. In 2010, when the economy saw signs of improvement, employment in all industries grew 1.4%, while employment in construction advanced 4.9%.

Construction is an important contributor to the economy. In 2010, Canada's construction industries—residential, non-residential and engineering, repair and other construction services—accounted for 6.0% of Canada's GDP, contributing \$73.8 billion. From 2000 to 2010, construction GDP increased 42.7%, whereas GDP for all industries increased 20.2%.

Among the three component industries, engineering, repair and other construction services contributes the largest share to construction GDP. In 2010, it accounted for 54.0% of construction GDP, or \$39.9 billion. Residential building construction contributed \$23.4 billion, while non-residential building construction contributed \$10.8 billion.

Value of building permits up

After decreasing 13.3% in 2009, the value of building permits rose in 2010 to reach \$72.4 billion—a gain of 18.7%. From 2000 to 2010, the value of building permits rose 96.1%, peaking in 2007 at \$74.4 billion.

Industrial building permits gained the most ground in 2010, increasing 32.6% to \$5.1 billion. Residential building permits also advanced, increasing 25.2%.

Residential building permits reached a value of \$43.5 billion and accounted for 60.0% of all building permits.

From 2009 to 2010, the value of building permits increased 10.0% in non-residential and 10.9% in the commercial sector, whereas they declined 1.6% in the institutional and governmental sector.

Mixed year for housing market

In 2010, Canada's housing market underwent a mixed year. New housing prices increased 2.2% from 2009; however, average annual home resale prices were up 5.8%. In 2010, the volume of resales reached 446,577, down 3.9% from 2009, and 14.2% below the peak year of 2007.

In 2010, Newfoundland and Labrador recorded the fastest provincial increases as new housing prices rose 5.9% and resale prices advanced 14.0%.

Elsewhere in the Atlantic region, new housing prices fell 1.6% in Prince Edward Island, while Nova Scotia posted a 0.9% gain and New Brunswick saw a 1.6% increase. Resale prices rose 0.8% in Prince Edward Island, 4.8% in Nova Scotia and 1.5% in New Brunswick.

In 2010, both new housing prices and resale prices increased in Quebec. New housing prices increased 3.0% and resale prices gained 7.1%. In Ontario, new

To learn more about

Apartment Building Construction Price Index, building materials, building permits, capital and repair expenditures, capital expenditures for construction, construction employment, Construction Union Wage Rate Index, housing starts, investment in non-residential buildings, New Housing Price Index

visit www.statcan.gc.ca

housing prices increased 2.4%, while resale prices rose 7.5%.

In the Prairies, Manitoba posted a 4.8% increase in new housing prices in 2010, while prices increased 3.9% in Saskatchewan and 0.5% in Alberta. Home resale prices rose 10.3% in Manitoba and 4.0% in Saskatchewan, while they increased 3.1% in Alberta, following two consecutive annual declines.

In 2010, new housing prices were up 2.6% in British Columbia, while home resale prices rose 8.5%, reaching a record high average annual price of \$505,200.

Less investment in non-residential construction

In 2010, investment in non-residential construction totalled \$28.4 billion in 2002 constant dollars, a 0.6% drop from 2009. Investment in industrial buildings dropped 3.6% and commercial buildings fell 2.6%, while institutional and governmental buildings increased 4.3%.

Provincially, Nova Scotia (14.5%), and New Brunswick (12.2%) had the largest

Table 6.a
Annual GDP growth of the construction industry

| | 2006 to 2007 | 2009 to 2010 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| | % change | |
| Construction | 4.1 | 8.1 |
| Residential building construction | 0.5 | 12.1 |
| Non-residential building construction | 2.4 | 1.2 |
| Engineering, repair and other construction activities | 7.1 | 5.0 |

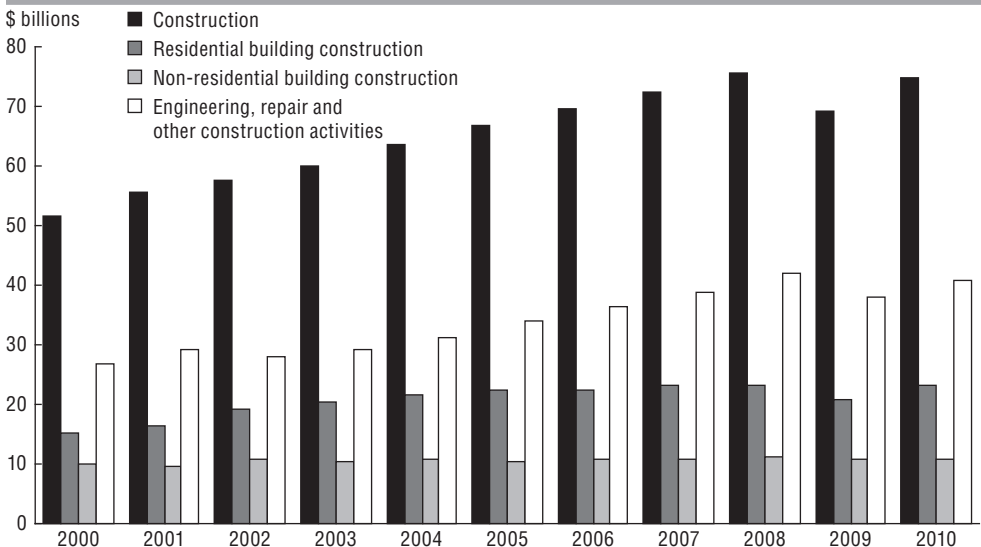
Note: The GDP data are in 2002 chained dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

gains in non-residential investment, while the largest decreases were in Prince Edward Island (25.2%) and Alberta (8.1%).

From 2000 to 2010, investment in non-residential building construction rose 17.7% from \$24.1 billion to \$28.4 billion, after peaking at \$29.1 billion in 2008. During this period, investment in industrial building construction declined 51.9%, whereas investment in commercial buildings climbed 32.7%. Investment in institutional and governmental construction grew 58.5%, the greatest growth in non-residential construction over the decade.

Chart 6.1
GDP, by construction industry



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

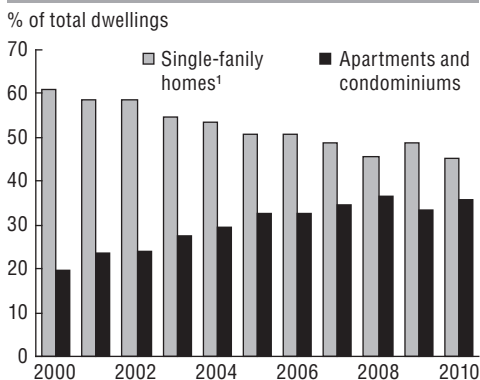
Canadian cities are growing

Canadian cities are not only growing out, they're growing up. Builders are adapting to land shortages and to the evolving lifestyles of Canadians by building more apartments and condominiums, maximizing the use of available space.

During the 2000s, a growing share of construction was devoted to apartments and condominiums. In 2000, they accounted for 20.1% of residential construction. By 2008, 37.0% of residential construction was dedicated to apartments and condominiums. However, this trend reversed slightly in 2009 and 2010, slipping to 33.5% and 35.7%, respectively.

The growing share of apartments and condominiums is more obvious in Canada's largest cities. In 1991, 90% of all condominiums were located in the country's 25 largest cities. Today, the largest cities continue to see the greatest growth in high-density residential construction. In 2010, the

Chart 6.2
Building permits



1. Includes mobile homes.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0001.

share of residential construction accounted for by apartments and condominiums was 55.6% in Montréal and 49.9% in Toronto. Apartment and condominium development in Vancouver increased to 50.7%, well above the national average (35.7%).

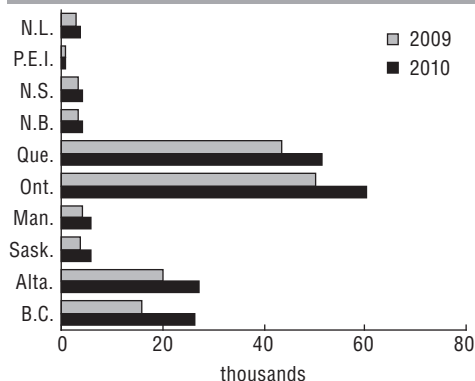
More homes being built

Canada's housing market grew in 2010. Municipalities issued building permits for 203,170 residential units, an increase of 22.9% from 2009. Despite the increase, this was 15.9% below the decade's 2004 peak, when municipalities issued 241,471 residential building permits.

The number of housing starts also increased in 2010. Nationally, construction began on 189,930 homes and apartments, a 27.4% increase from 2009 and the greatest year-to-year increase since 1983.

With the exception of Prince Edward Island, where housing starts dropped 13.8%, housing starts were up provincially. In Western Canada, British Columbia (64.7%) and Saskatchewan (52.8%) saw the greatest gains. In Atlantic Canada, Nova Scotia (25.3%) experienced the most

Chart 6.3
Housing starts, by province

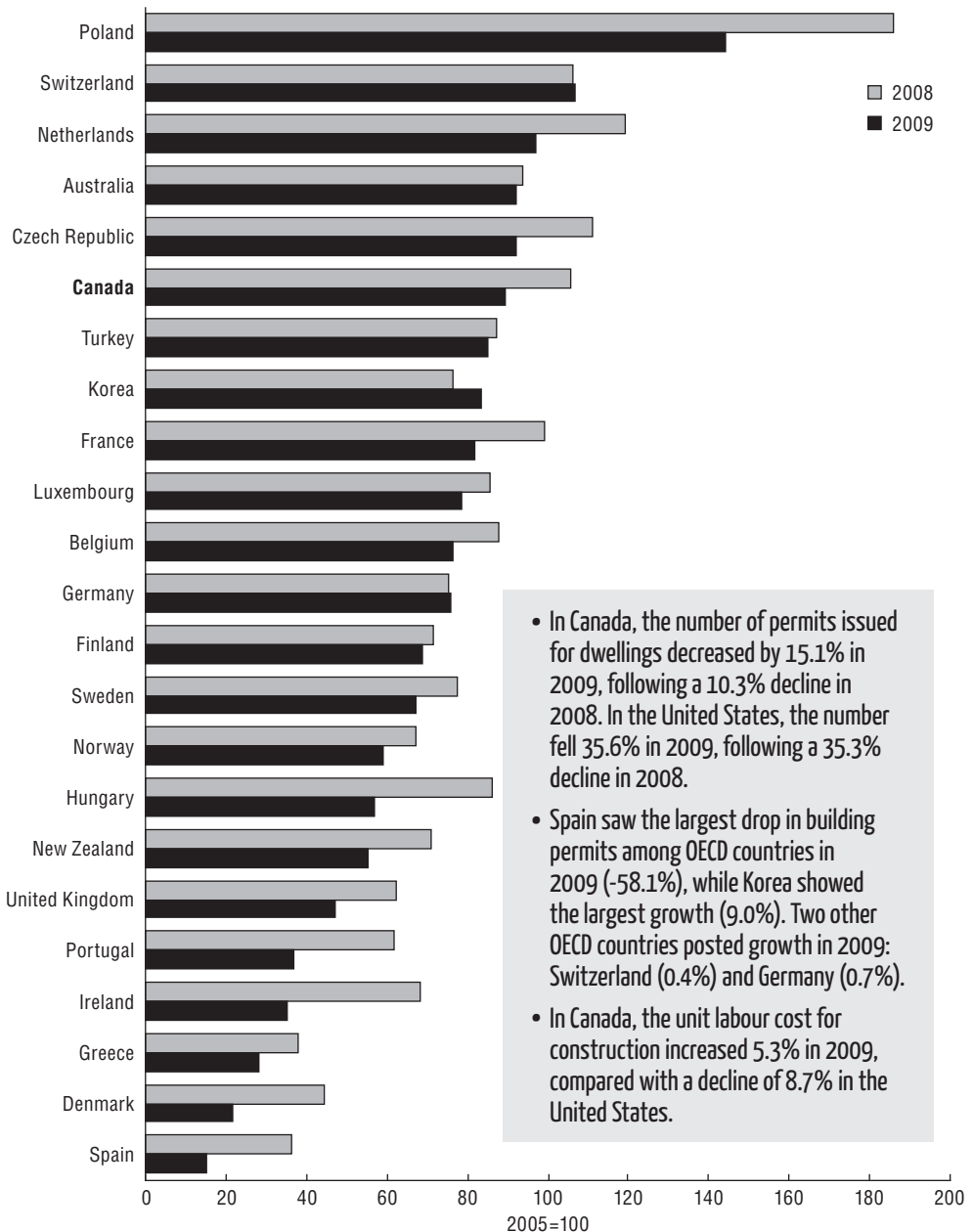


Sources: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 027-0008.

growth in housing starts. Canada's most populated provinces, Ontario (20.0%) and Quebec (18.3%), also saw increases in housing starts.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 6.4
Building permits issued for dwellings, by selected country



Source: Data based on OECD (2011), OECD.StatExtracts, *Permits issued for dwellings*.

Table 6.1 Housing starts, by province, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Canada | 124,713 | 147,040 | 137,439 | 149,968 | 151,653 | 162,733 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,034 | 1,696 | 1,450 | 1,371 | 1,459 | 1,788 |
| Prince Edward Island | 554 | 470 | 524 | 616 | 710 | 675 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,059 | 3,813 | 3,137 | 4,250 | 4,432 | 4,092 |
| New Brunswick | 2,722 | 2,702 | 2,447 | 2,776 | 3,079 | 3,462 |
| Quebec | 23,220 | 25,896 | 23,138 | 25,742 | 24,695 | 27,682 |
| Ontario | 43,062 | 54,072 | 53,830 | 67,235 | 71,521 | 73,282 |
| Manitoba | 2,318 | 2,612 | 2,895 | 3,133 | 2,560 | 2,963 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,438 | 2,757 | 2,965 | 3,089 | 2,513 | 2,381 |
| Alberta | 16,665 | 23,671 | 27,122 | 25,447 | 26,266 | 29,174 |
| British Columbia | 27,641 | 29,351 | 19,931 | 16,309 | 14,418 | 17,234 |

Sources: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 027-0009.

Table 6.2 Value of building permits, by province and territory, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| Canada | 26,155.4 | 30,838.2 | 33,340.8 | 35,736.1 | 36,950.1 | 40,856.1 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 224.1 | 213.6 | 252.7 | 296.8 | 282.9 | 298.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 95.8 | 110.0 | 116.1 | 140.9 | 98.8 | 217.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 689.0 | 630.7 | 637.1 | 907.2 | 878.5 | 699.9 |
| New Brunswick | 441.1 | 459.0 | 481.0 | 481.2 | 484.6 | 535.1 |
| Quebec | 4,938.0 | 5,133.2 | 5,897.4 | 5,939.6 | 6,272.0 | 7,571.1 |
| Ontario | 9,597.6 | 12,888.7 | 13,839.8 | 16,732.5 | 17,556.5 | 19,069.3 |
| Manitoba | 592.3 | 689.6 | 1,031.8 | 879.4 | 853.9 | 739.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 543.0 | 626.8 | 672.9 | 721.6 | 609.0 | 703.3 |
| Alberta | 2,883.1 | 4,446.3 | 5,552.2 | 4,801.9 | 5,296.4 | 5,911.7 |
| British Columbia | 6,053.1 | 5,543.8 | 4,739.6 | 4,695.5 | 4,492.0 | 4,954.8 |
| Yukon | 51.8 | 49.6 | 39.9 | 48.8 | 55.5 | 49.8 |
| Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) | 46.6 | 46.9 | 80.2 | 90.6 | .. | .. |
| Northwest Territories | .. | .. | .. | .. | 23.0 | 76.0 |
| Nunavut | .. | .. | .. | .. | 47.2 | 30.4 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0003.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 205,034 | 218,426 | 233,431 | 225,481 | 227,395 | 228,343 | 211,056 | 149,081 | 189,930 |
| 2,419 | 2,692 | 2,870 | 2,498 | 2,234 | 2,649 | 3,261 | 3,057 | 3,606 |
| 775 | 814 | 919 | 862 | 738 | 750 | 712 | 877 | 756 |
| 4,970 | 5,096 | 4,717 | 4,775 | 4,896 | 4,750 | 3,982 | 3,438 | 4,309 |
| 3,862 | 4,489 | 3,947 | 3,959 | 4,085 | 4,242 | 4,274 | 3,521 | 4,101 |
| 42,452 | 50,289 | 58,448 | 50,910 | 47,877 | 48,553 | 47,901 | 43,403 | 51,363 |
| 83,597 | 85,180 | 85,114 | 78,795 | 73,417 | 68,123 | 75,076 | 50,370 | 60,433 |
| 3,617 | 4,206 | 4,440 | 4,731 | 5,028 | 5,738 | 5,537 | 4,174 | 5,888 |
| 2,963 | 3,315 | 3,781 | 3,437 | 3,715 | 6,007 | 6,828 | 3,866 | 5,907 |
| 38,754 | 36,171 | 36,270 | 40,847 | 48,962 | 48,336 | 29,164 | 20,298 | 27,088 |
| 21,625 | 26,174 | 32,925 | 34,667 | 36,443 | 39,195 | 34,321 | 16,077 | 26,479 |

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 47,262.1 | 50,772.0 | 55,578.6 | 60,750.7 | 66,265.8 | 74,379.7 | 70,437.4 | 61,049.4 | 72,445.5 |
| 383.3 | 421.0 | 501.2 | 494.1 | 538.4 | 660.1 | 802.5 | 766.4 | 1,205.2 |
| 146.2 | 178.1 | 223.8 | 244.0 | 207.0 | 163.8 | 216.9 | 178.6 | 259.9 |
| 877.3 | 1,014.1 | 1,125.8 | 1,188.0 | 1,291.4 | 1,288.9 | 1,326.7 | 1,368.7 | 1,633.8 |
| 663.8 | 696.3 | 797.3 | 829.0 | 933.3 | 965.2 | 1,113.8 | 1,148.2 | 1,133.3 |
| 8,628.4 | 10,090.9 | 11,629.6 | 11,288.0 | 11,878.3 | 12,973.4 | 13,806.7 | 12,929.7 | 14,842.3 |
| 22,281.4 | 23,235.2 | 23,905.3 | 24,129.6 | 23,292.2 | 26,710.4 | 25,414.6 | 21,880.5 | 28,138.6 |
| 888.9 | 1,065.0 | 1,150.4 | 1,128.5 | 1,378.8 | 1,480.1 | 1,636.7 | 1,560.7 | 1,757.4 |
| 708.6 | 772.6 | 770.0 | 905.7 | 1,138.6 | 1,646.4 | 2,185.8 | 1,890.3 | 2,077.0 |
| 6,846.5 | 6,667.2 | 7,327.1 | 10,201.7 | 13,875.7 | 15,729.7 | 13,141.2 | 11,276.9 | 11,425.4 |
| 5,659.4 | 6,394.2 | 7,938.7 | 10,182.9 | 11,541.5 | 12,544.7 | 10,577.2 | 7,629.9 | 9,723.8 |
| 31.3 | 52.6 | 75.9 | 77.3 | 95.6 | 79.6 | 70.0 | 157.6 | 130.0 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 91.6 | 86.2 | 105.3 | 68.7 | 37.7 | 74.0 | 87.4 | 164.7 | 74.4 |
| 55.4 | 98.6 | 28.1 | 13.2 | 57.4 | 63.5 | 58.0 | 97.2 | 44.4 |

Table 6.3 New Housing Price Index, by city, 2005 to 2010

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2007=100 | | | | | |
| St. John's | 91.8 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 119.6 | 133.3 | 141.2 |
| Charlottetown | 96.6 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 102.3 | 100.7 |
| Halifax | 90.6 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 107.9 | 109.1 | 110.1 |
| Saint John, Moncton and Fredericton | 95.9 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 105.8 | 107.5 |
| Québec | 91.4 | 96.2 | 100.0 | 105.3 | 112.6 | 116.2 |
| Montréal | 92.0 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 104.9 | 107.4 | 110.7 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 95.3 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 103.8 | 105.3 | 109.5 |
| Toronto and Oshawa | 93.8 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 103.6 | 103.4 | 106.1 |
| Hamilton | 90.7 | 95.7 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 101.7 | 103.3 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 91.8 | 96.1 | 100.0 | 104.3 | 103.7 | 104.5 |
| London | 91.8 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 103.5 | 105.0 | 107.9 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 94.6 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 102.4 | 103.0 | 104.3 |
| Windsor | 102.2 | 102.1 | 100.0 | 100.4 | 100.5 | 99.7 |
| Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay | 94.3 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 105.5 | 106.2 | 105.7 |
| Winnipeg | 81.7 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 110.2 | 113.0 | 118.4 |
| Regina | 75.4 | 81.8 | 100.0 | 126.2 | 133.3 | 140.2 |
| Saskatoon | 66.1 | 72.0 | 100.0 | 120.6 | 111.4 | 114.6 |
| Calgary | 60.0 | 86.1 | 100.0 | 100.6 | 93.9 | 95.6 |
| Edmonton | 58.8 | 75.7 | 100.0 | 101.0 | 89.7 | 89.0 |
| Vancouver | 87.4 | 93.3 | 100.0 | 102.3 | 95.8 | 99.0 |
| Victoria | 95.8 | 99.5 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 92.1 | 89.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0046 and Catalogue no. 62-007-X.

Table 6.4 Residential values, by type of investment, 2005 to 2010

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| Residential investment | 74,474,886 | 81,770,582 | 89,676,765 | 91,816,626 | 80,801,723 | 93,531,405 |
| New dwellings, all types | 36,373,931 | 39,660,086 | 43,074,640 | 43,241,225 | 32,785,641 | 39,518,350 |
| Singles | 23,245,920 | 25,348,138 | 27,251,067 | 24,826,778 | 18,709,097 | 25,289,069 |
| Doubles | 1,787,174 | 1,922,320 | 2,256,515 | 2,186,436 | 1,827,024 | 2,209,567 |
| Row | 3,131,847 | 3,111,589 | 3,432,905 | 3,597,175 | 2,545,440 | 3,171,732 |
| Apartments | 8,208,990 | 9,278,039 | 10,134,153 | 12,630,836 | 9,704,080 | 8,847,982 |
| Conversions | 331,873 | 416,612 | 382,973 | 597,621 | 489,122 | 672,243 |
| Total acquisition costs | 7,046,022 | 7,590,569 | 8,201,142 | 8,252,441 | 6,853,098 | 8,402,515 |
| Renovations | 30,271,000 | 33,692,000 | 37,567,000 | 39,183,000 | 40,279,000 | 44,557,000 |
| Cottages | 245,191 | 212,821 | 204,913 | 265,200 | 193,517 | 179,106 |
| Mobiles | 206,869 | 198,494 | 246,097 | 277,139 | 201,345 | 202,191 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0013.

Table 6.5 Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| All census metropolitan areas | 26,001.7 | 28,585.8 | 32,253.0 | 31,622.0 | 30,861.8 |
| St. John's | 149.1 | 147.5 | 171.6 | 193.1 | 190.0 |
| Halifax | 395.5 | 322.1 | 338.5 | 378.7 | 399.0 |
| Moncton | 80.2 | 168.7 | 184.6 | 169.1 | 200.6 |
| Saint John | 89.3 | 117.5 | 123.6 | 183.7 | 176.9 |
| Saguenay | 125.5 | 149.2 | 158.6 | 248.5 | 208.2 |
| Québec | 686.4 | 750.1 | 1,059.1 | 1,053.8 | 864.0 |
| Sherbrooke | 167.5 | 163.8 | 175.6 | 184.8 | 216.9 |
| Trois-Rivières | 124.9 | 194.1 | 200.4 | 198.4 | 178.6 |
| Montréal | 3,061.7 | 3,369.7 | 3,613.0 | 3,247.1 | 3,318.3 |
| Ottawa-Gatineau | 1,643.5 | 1,595.3 | 1,416.3 | 1,476.4 | 1,580.2 |
| Kingston | 123.7 | 188.8 | 300.5 | 264.9 | 194.5 |
| Peterborough | 52.6 | 55.9 | 80.3 | 105.7 | 126.2 |
| Oshawa | 420.0 | 368.2 | 385.3 | 408.9 | 399.4 |
| Toronto | 6,720.9 | 6,655.5 | 7,876.4 | 7,152.1 | 6,985.6 |
| Hamilton | 695.8 | 544.1 | 836.1 | 931.9 | 915.6 |
| St. Catharines-Niagara | 323.0 | 271.7 | 264.5 | 252.8 | 414.8 |
| Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo | 571.0 | 541.5 | 658.7 | 773.4 | 1,001.8 |
| Brantford | 65.5 | 147.9 | 83.0 | 120.2 | 140.8 |
| Guelph | 125.6 | 194.1 | 161.2 | 150.2 | 212.8 |
| London | 490.5 | 511.2 | 652.7 | 580.2 | 528.6 |
| Windsor | 376.5 | 336.5 | 261.5 | 213.9 | 355.5 |
| Barrie | 150.2 | 235.3 | 290.2 | 495.0 | 388.7 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 140.9 | 227.9 | 256.2 | 219.9 | 254.7 |
| Thunder Bay | 117.8 | 83.6 | 98.7 | 128.8 | 94.9 |
| Winnipeg | 658.1 | 569.4 | 538.0 | 591.0 | 576.0 |
| Regina | 244.4 | 271.6 | 272.3 | 339.6 | 394.6 |
| Saskatoon | 401.9 | 353.2 | 553.3 | 705.4 | 623.8 |
| Calgary | 2,580.7 | 4,240.0 | 4,890.0 | 4,330.3 | 3,871.6 |
| Edmonton | 1,624.6 | 1,765.3 | 2,212.7 | 2,782.9 | 2,648.3 |
| Kelowna | 105.6 | 218.5 | 301.8 | 337.3 | 460.9 |
| Abbotsford-Mission | 241.6 | 244.4 | 225.6 | 151.6 | 89.2 |
| Vancouver | 2,868.7 | 3,213.2 | 3,253.5 | 2,779.8 | 2,340.0 |
| Victoria | 378.6 | 370.0 | 359.1 | 472.5 | 511.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0016.

Table 6.6 Capital expenditures for construction, by industry, 2007 to 2011

| | Actual | | | Preliminary | Intentions |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 ¹ | 2011 ² |
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Canada | 214,226.8 | 235,282.2 | 205,373.9 | 232,104.3 | 240,557.0 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 1,832.1 | 1,860.0 | 1,894.7 | 1,836.0 | 1,923.2 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 48,316.4 | 52,637.1 | 32,386.6 | 37,810.9 | 43,893.3 |
| Utilities | 14,025.4 | 15,521.2 | 17,480.6 | 17,789.5 | 18,317.7 |
| Construction | 671.2 | 740.8 | 683.3 | 735.8 | 769.4 |
| Manufacturing | 3,192.6 | 2,749.5 | 2,347.8 | 2,641.7 | 3,113.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 1,486.3 | 1,641.7 | 1,538.5 | 1,196.7 | 1,462.0 |
| Retail trade | 4,886.2 | 5,177.2 | 4,131.1 | 3,573.9 | 3,791.4 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 6,201.9 | 10,316.4 | 10,061.3 | 9,850.3 | 12,212.9 |
| Information and cultural industries | 2,127.4 | 2,200.2 | 2,550.2 | 4,019.8 | 3,894.4 |
| Finance and insurance | 914.9 | 1,108.2 | 1,534.9 | 1,442.9 | 1,612.1 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 4,584.5 | 5,760.6 | 5,057.2 | 4,662.2 | 4,234.2 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 442.1 | 805.9 | 518.4 | 598.0 | 572.0 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 26.5 | 54.8 | 72.1 | 54.9 | 68.2 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 453.4 | 557.3 | 465.1 | 449.1 | 566.9 |
| Educational services | 5,441.8 | 5,539.6 | 6,053.2 | 8,126.1 | 6,435.2 |
| Health care and social assistance | 4,222.4 | 5,198.5 | 5,581.0 | 6,373.9 | 5,476.6 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1,123.1 | 1,480.2 | 857.5 | 792.0 | 759.9 |
| Accommodation and food services | 1,853.2 | 2,278.3 | 2,732.6 | 2,053.0 | 1,970.2 |
| Housing | 89,117.7 | 92,116.7 | 80,801.7 | 93,316.5 | 94,689.2 |
| Public administration | 22,813.9 | 26,966.8 | 28,057.4 | 34,292.3 | 34,312.0 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 493.6 | 571.3 | 568.6 | 488.7 | 482.3 |

Notes: The Capital Expenditures Survey collects data on the intentions for capital investment and the expenditures for the previous two years.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. Data reflect the preliminary actuals for capital expenditures for 2010.

2. Data reflect the intentions for capital expenditures for 2011.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 029-0005.

Table 6.7 Production of building materials, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | thousands | | | | |
| Dry sawn lumber, cubic metres | 80,870.4 | 72,042.6 | 57,250.1 | 45,248.5 | 53,311.1 |
| Asphalt shingles, all sizes, bundles | 44,590.3 | 41,143.2 | 44,270.7 | 44,175.8 | 40,633.9 |
| Cement, tonnes | 14,335.5 | 15,077.6 | 13,672.4 | 10,985.1 | 12,431.1 |
| Steel pipe and tubing, tonnes | 2,948.5 | 2,614.7 | 2,537.8 | 1,595.3 | 2,301.6 |

Note: Standard Classification of Goods (SCG).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 303-0009, 303-0046, 303-0052 and 303-0060.

Table 6.8 Payroll employment in construction, by province and territory, 2005 to 2010

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Canada | 694,384 | 736,571 | 785,844 | 829,700 | 794,366 | 822,096 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 9,313 | 9,333 | 10,013 | 11,062 | 11,894 | 12,518 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,214 | 4,172 | 4,224 | 4,295 | 4,640 | 3,959 |
| Nova Scotia | 17,636 | 18,893 | 20,188 | 20,916 | 21,194 | 22,493 |
| New Brunswick | 15,535 | 16,401 | 16,923 | 18,766 | 19,059 | 19,218 |
| Quebec | 145,758 | 145,908 | 148,119 | 158,346 | 162,925 | 168,664 |
| Ontario | 235,345 | 246,906 | 260,174 | 273,211 | 259,090 | 270,694 |
| Manitoba | 21,251 | 22,782 | 24,705 | 25,840 | 25,432 | 25,945 |
| Saskatchewan | 19,115 | 20,793 | 23,683 | 25,095 | 25,274 | 25,592 |
| Alberta | 126,677 | 140,134 | 155,226 | 161,836 | 146,900 | 155,068 |
| British Columbia | 96,039 | 107,891 | 119,009 | 126,516 | 114,449 | 114,094 |
| Yukon | 858 | 1,062 | 1,007 | 960 | 922 | x |
| Northwest Territories | 2,018 | 1,757 | 2,010 | 2,222 | 1,937 | 1,968 |
| Nunavut | 625 | 538 | 564 | 634 | 649 | x |

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 6.9 Maintenance and repair expenditures in housing, by province, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| Canada | 9,908 | 10,849 | 11,760 | 12,607 | 13,330 | 13,637 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 171 | 184 | 202 | 209 | 219 | 228 |
| Prince Edward Island | 36 | 38 | 42 | 43 | 45 | 46 |
| Nova Scotia | 351 | 382 | 427 | 437 | 465 | 477 |
| New Brunswick | 270 | 297 | 318 | 348 | 365 | 376 |
| Quebec | 2,487 | 2,739 | 2,957 | 3,183 | 3,386 | 3,466 |
| Ontario | 3,975 | 4,340 | 4,670 | 5,002 | 5,256 | 5,382 |
| Manitoba | 305 | 336 | 362 | 383 | 416 | 424 |
| Saskatchewan | 267 | 294 | 318 | 328 | 351 | 359 |
| Alberta | 921 | 1,006 | 1,105 | 1,200 | 1,258 | 1,276 |
| British Columbia | 1,110 | 1,216 | 1,341 | 1,454 | 1,549 | 1,583 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 026-0009.

In 2009, 7.4 million Canadians aged 15 and older in the 10 provinces said they were a victim of a criminal incident in the preceding 12 months. This self-reported rate was essentially unchanged from 2004.

Police-reported crime

For eight types of crime—sexual assault, robbery, physical assault, break and enter, theft of motor vehicles or parts, theft of household property, vandalism and theft of personal property—the proportion of incidents Canadians reported to police declined from 34% in 2004 to 31% in 2009.

From 2008 to 2009, both the volume and severity of all crime reported to police fell, continuing the downward trend of the past decade. The crime rate, a measure of the volume of police-reported crime across Canada, was 7.2 crimes per 100 people in 2009, a drop from 7.5 in 2008 and 8.5 in 1999.

Nearly 2.2 million crimes were reported to police nationwide in 2009, about 43,000 fewer crimes than in 2008. Three property crimes accounted for most of this drop: 5,000 fewer break-ins, 10,000 fewer mischief offences and 17,000 fewer motor vehicle thefts.

Break-ins reported to police have been steadily declining since peaking in the early 1990s. The 2009 rate was 4% lower than in 2008 and 42% lower than a decade earlier. In 2009, the motor vehicle theft rate was 15% lower than the year before and 40% lower than a decade earlier. On average, 300 vehicles were reported stolen each day in 2009.

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is a measure of the seriousness of police-reported crime. In 2009, it fell 4% from 2008 and stood 22% lower than in 1999. The only increases in crime severity were in Manitoba and Nunavut. For the past decade, the seriousness of police-reported crime has been highest in the territories and western provinces.

Among Canada's 33 census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Regina reported the highest CSI, followed by Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Kelowna. Canada's largest CMA, Toronto, reported the third-lowest CSI, with only Guelph and Québec reporting lower levels.

Youth crime severity has generally been declining since 2001, as has the number of crimes committed by young people aged 12 to 17. However, both the volume and severity of youth violent crime were around 10% higher in 2009 than 10 years earlier. In 2008, about 23% of police-reported youth violent crime took place on school property.

Slight decline in violent crime

Police-reported violent crime is declining, but to a lesser extent than overall crime. Both the police-reported violent CSI and the violent crime rate declined slightly in 2009, down 1%. The violent CSI dropped for a third consecutive year, and was 6% lower than in 1999.

Violent crimes, which range in seriousness from harassing phone calls to homicide, accounted for about 1 in 5 crimes in 2009. Police reported 443,000 violent crimes in 2009; about 2 in 5 were minor assaults. Rates fell for many violent crimes, including serious assault, sexual assault and robbery.

To learn more about

civil courts, correctional services, crime by type of violation, Crime Severity Index, *Criminal Code*, criminal courts, dating violence, family violence, gangs, hate crimes, homicides, legal aid, police officers, police-reported crime, police resources in Canada, probation, sentences, victim services, victimization

visit www.statcan.gc.ca

However, some violent crimes increased. There were 806 attempted murders in 2009, 85 more than in 2008. Increases were also reported in the rate of extortion, firearms offences and criminal harassment.

There were 610 homicides in 2009, about the same as the previous year. The homicide rate has been relatively stable for the past decade and well below the peak seen in the mid-1970s. Manitoba reported the highest homicide rate among the provinces for a third consecutive year.

Violent victimization highest among youth

In 2009, younger Canadians were more likely than older Canadians to indicate that they had been victims of a violent crime within the previous 12 months. For example, people aged 15 to 24 were almost 15 times more likely to have been a victim of crime compared with people aged 65 and older.

Rates of violent victimization were also found to be higher among single people, people in common-law relationships and

Table 7.a
Violent crimes

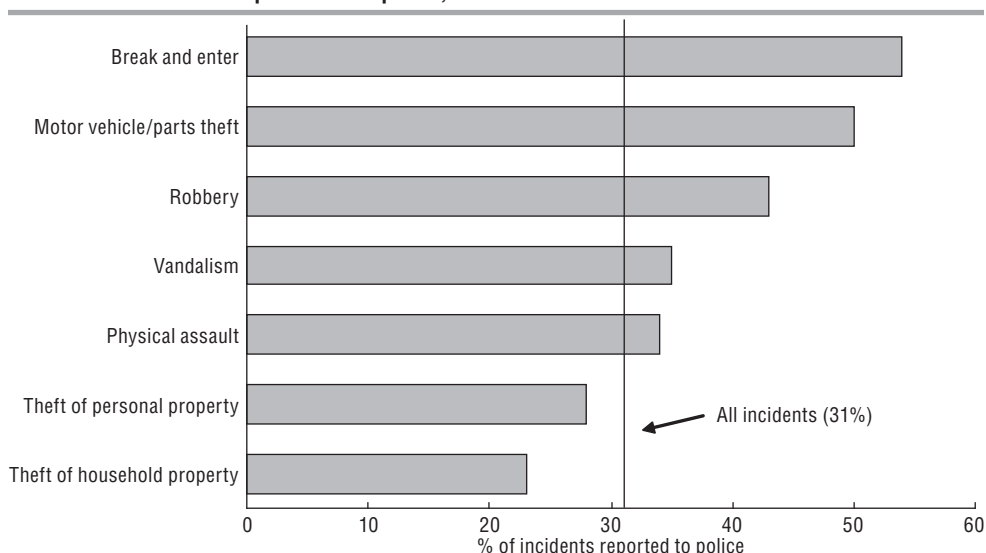
| | 1999 | 2009 |
|---|-----------------------------|----------------|
| | rate per 100,000 population | |
| Violent Criminal Code violations | 1,440.1 | 1,313.8 |
| Homicide | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Attempted murder | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Sexual assault (Levels 1 to 3) | 78.5 | 62.0 |
| Assault (Levels 1 to 3) ¹ | 728.0 | 707.4 |
| Assault of a police officer | 23.8 | 28.9 |
| Uttering threats | 278.9 | 232.4 |
| Robbery | 107.2 | 95.6 |
| Forcible confinement or kidnapping | 6.5 | 13.2 |
| Criminal harassment | 61.2 | 59.3 |

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051.

people who identified as an Aboriginal person. Other characteristics associated with increased rates of violent victimization in 2009 included: self-identifying as homosexual, having some form of activity limitation and participating in evening activities outside of the home.

Chart 7.1
Victimization incidents reported to the police, 2009



Notes: Self-reported incidents except sexual assault, spousal sexual assault and spousal physical assault.

Excludes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

Knives most common weapon in violent crime

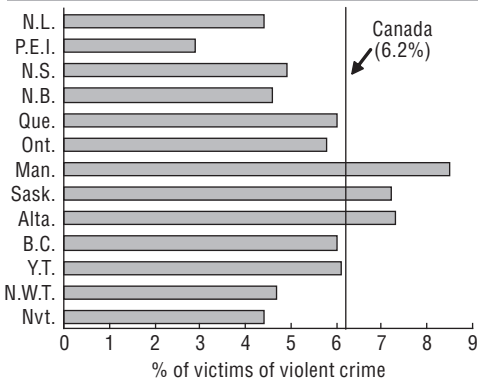
Most crimes in Canada do not involve violence. When they do, most are committed with physical force or threats (76%) rather than a weapon (18%). When a weapon is used, a knife is the most common choice.

Half of those accused of violent crimes with a knife in 2008 were young people aged 12 to 24.

In 2008, police reported 23,500 victims of violent crime committed with a knife or another piercing or cutting instrument. That number represents 6% of all victims of violent crime. Violent crimes involving a club or blunt instrument accounted for 3%, and a firearm, 2%.

The rate of violent crime committed with a knife has remained stable since 1999. While the number of such crimes is low, they are most often homicides and

Chart 7.2
Violent crime committed with knives,
by province and territory, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

attempted murders—approximately 1 out of 3 in 2008.

Knife-related violence was highest in the Prairie provinces, particularly in the cities of Winnipeg, Regina and Edmonton.

Rising rates of dating violence

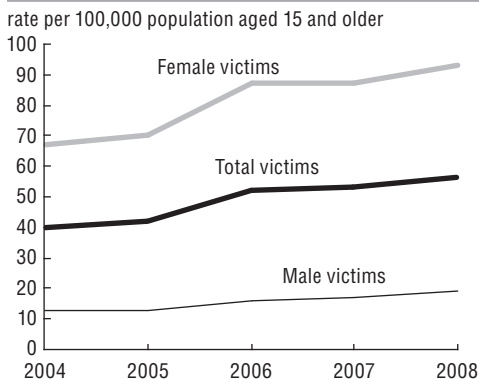
Rates of police-reported dating violence increased steadily from 2004 to 2008 for both women (40%) and men (47%). In 2008, rates were highest for women aged 30 to 34 and men aged 35 to 39. A former partner committed 57% of the incidents and 45% occurred in the victim's home.

Women account for most of the victims of police-reported dating violence—8 out of 10 in 2008. About 1% of female victims and 10% of male victims of dating violence involved same-sex relationships.

There were 22,798 incidents of police-reported dating violence in 2008, accounting for 7% of total violent crimes.

Half of all victims experienced common assault. Other offences included criminal harassment, uttering threats, major assault, and indecent and harassing phone calls.

Chart 7.3
Dating violence



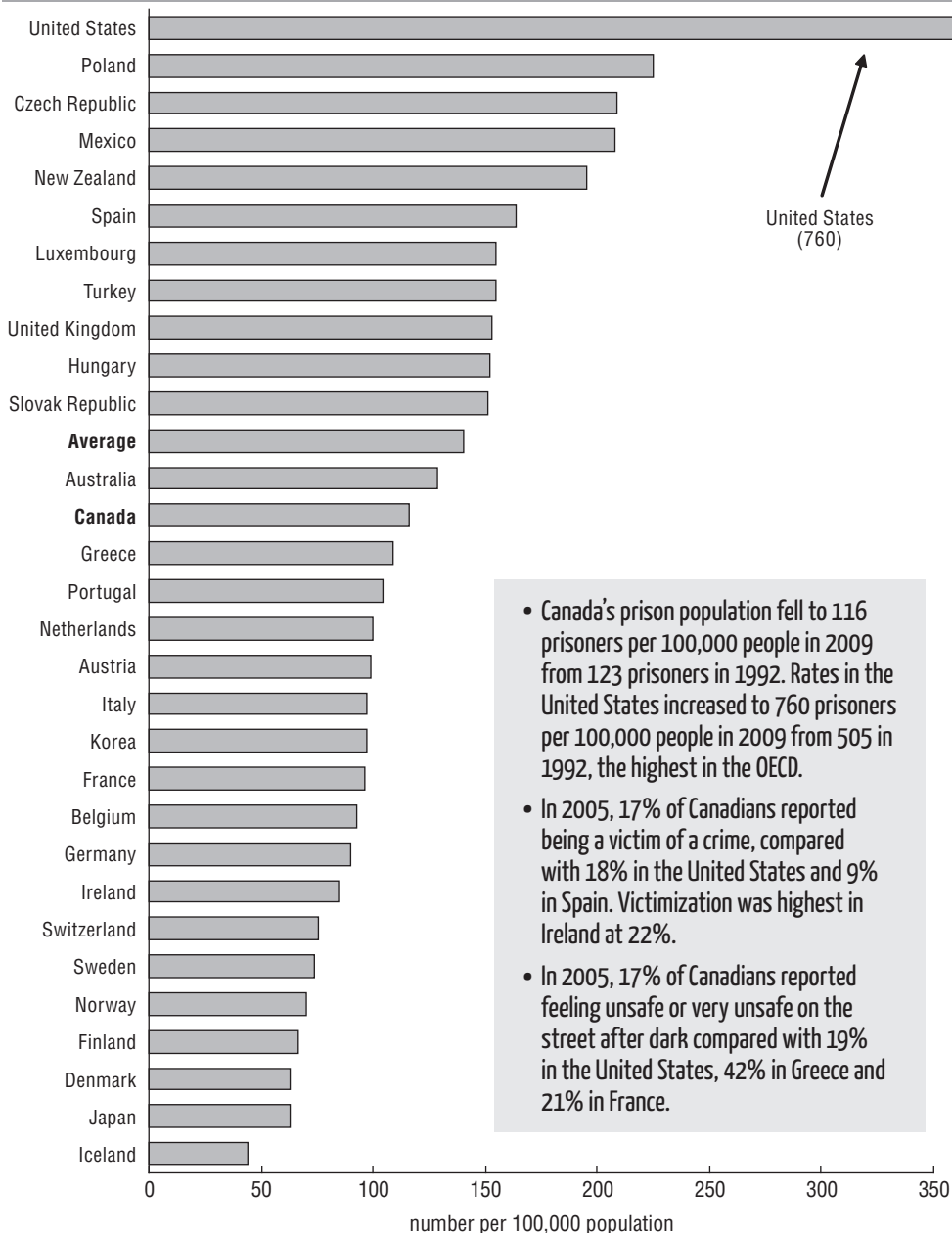
Note: Excludes incidents where the victim's sex was unknown.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

Police charges were laid in 71% of incidents against female victims, compared with 57% of incidents against male victims.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 7.4
Prison population, 2009



- Canada's prison population fell to 116 prisoners per 100,000 people in 2009 from 123 prisoners in 1992. Rates in the United States increased to 760 prisoners per 100,000 people in 2009 from 505 in 1992, the highest in the OECD.
- In 2005, 17% of Canadians reported being a victim of a crime, compared with 18% in the United States and 9% in Spain. Victimization was highest in Ireland at 22%.
- In 2005, 17% of Canadians reported feeling unsafe or very unsafe on the street after dark compared with 19% in the United States, 42% in Greece and 21% in France.

Note: 2009 or latest available.

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

Table 7.1 Crimes, by type of violation, and by province and territory, 2009

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | rate per 100,000 population | | | | |
| All violations | 7,223.8 | 7,340.2 | 7,057.5 | 7,730.9 | 6,394.3 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> violations (excluding traffic) | 6,405.8 | 6,473.1 | 6,263.1 | 6,932.0 | 5,626.8 |
| Violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations | 1,313.8 | 1,497.7 | 1,263.3 | 1,653.8 | 1,541.2 |
| Homicide | 1.8 | 0.2 | .. | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Attempted murder | 2.4 | .. | .. | 4.1 | 1.3 |
| Sexual assault (Levels 1 to 3) | 62.0 | .. | .. | 74.7 | 74.6 |
| Sexual violations against children | 7.8 | 9.4 | 11.4 | 4.9 | 12.5 |
| Assault (Levels 1 to 3) ¹ | 707.4 | 835.1 | 597.9 | 841.6 | 833.5 |
| Assault of a police officer | 28.9 | 23.8 | 13.5 | 33.9 | 32.8 |
| Uttering threats | 232.4 | 356.4 | 329.1 | 388.5 | 341.7 |
| Robbery | 95.6 | 22.6 | 13.5 | 62.3 | 26.3 |
| Forcible confinement or kidnapping | 13.2 | 10.0 | 2.8 | 12.3 | 7.2 |
| Criminal harassment | 59.3 | 44.4 | 82.3 | 52.0 | 80.5 |
| Other violent violations ² | 102.0 | 126.6 | 169.5 | 177.5 | 128.8 |
| Non-violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations | 4,080.9 | 4,023.8 | 4,301.9 | 4,179.7 | 3,346.0 |
| Break and enter | 609.7 | 566.1 | 507.2 | 542.5 | 463.0 |
| Possession of stolen property | 90.4 | 25.2 | 58.9 | 238.9 | 55.8 |
| Theft of motor vehicle | 320.6 | 89.6 | 111.4 | 139.7 | 171.9 |
| Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle) | 46.2 | 32.0 | 25.5 | 26.1 | 36.8 |
| Theft under \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle) | 1,630.7 | 1,213.2 | 1,969.7 | 1,567.2 | 1,292.1 |
| Fraud | 267.4 | 216.5 | 217.0 | 276.0 | 222.6 |
| Mischief | 1,075.2 | 1,841.5 | 1,389.5 | 1,345.1 | 1,042.9 |
| Other non-violent violations ³ | 1,050.7 | 991.3 | 720.7 | 1,142.7 | 800.6 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations ⁴ | 434.4 | 440.0 | 586.6 | 412.3 | 425.8 |
| Impaired driving | 262.7 | 338.8 | 463.9 | 334.9 | 323.7 |
| Other traffic violations | 171.7 | 101.2 | 122.7 | 77.4 | 102.1 |
| Federal statute violations | 383.6 | 427.2 | 207.8 | 386.6 | 341.7 |
| Drugs ⁵ | 289.5 | 238.6 | 151.8 | 291.8 | 257.0 |
| <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> | 33.0 | 26.9 | 13.5 | 30.5 | 24.0 |
| Other federal statute violations | 61.1 | 161.7 | 42.6 | 64.3 | 60.7 |

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

2. Includes abduction, extortion, threatening or harassing phone calls, other assaults (unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults), other offences causing death, other violent offences and use of firearms (discharging a firearm with intent, using a firearm in commission of offence and pointing a firearm).

3. Includes arson, counterfeiting, weapons violations, child pornography, prostitution, disturbing the peace, administration of justice violations and other non-violent *Criminal Code* violations.

4. Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm or death; driving a motor vehicle while prohibited; and failure to stop or remain.

5. Includes possession, trafficking, production and distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| rate per 100,000 population | | | | | | | | |
| 5,845.7 | 5,269.7 | 10,517.8 | 14,345.0 | 9,514.6 | 10,207.0 | 25,332.1 | 45,848.2 | 39,887.5 |
| 5,015.9 | 4,703.8 | 9,800.2 | 12,694.2 | 8,539.8 | 9,005.9 | 23,159.9 | 42,079.7 | 37,759.1 |
| 1,087.0 | 1,005.7 | 2,152.5 | 2,507.8 | 1,513.0 | 1,665.7 | 4,157.1 | 8,586.8 | 9,355.9 |
| 1.1 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 5.9 | 4.6 | 18.6 |
| 2.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 8.9 | 4.6 | 24.9 |
| 54.9 | 54.5 | 104.7 | 114.3 | 61.0 | 59.9 | 205.0 | .. | 655.6 |
| 11.3 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 13.6 | 6.6 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 6.9 | 34.2 |
| 547.4 | 513.6 | 1,279.5 | 1,599.3 | 884.1 | 879.4 | 2,736.8 | 5,835.8 | 6,559.4 |
| 33.7 | 21.2 | 46.6 | 49.2 | 34.4 | 25.7 | 83.2 | 158.8 | 170.9 |
| 220.9 | 144.8 | 334.9 | 372.8 | 250.4 | 346.0 | 716.1 | 1,190.2 | 1,146.6 |
| 86.3 | 93.4 | 197.8 | 119.9 | 100.5 | 111.2 | 26.7 | 29.9 | 71.5 |
| 11.7 | 13.4 | 19.2 | 14.6 | 17.1 | 9.6 | 71.3 | 89.8 | 136.7 |
| 55.8 | 71.7 | 21.9 | 51.5 | 49.3 | 47.7 | 38.6 | 126.6 | 77.7 |
| 57.8 | 84.9 | 136.0 | 165.9 | 104.7 | 168.7 | 258.5 | 709.0 | 456.8 |
| 3,387.7 | 3,170.4 | 5,919.8 | 7,161.0 | 5,335.6 | 5,534.9 | 9,086.9 | 19,724.2 | 16,825.7 |
| 744.5 | 433.5 | 860.1 | 941.4 | 628.6 | 754.7 | 760.7 | 1,650.6 | 1,973.1 |
| 39.9 | 101.5 | 58.5 | 119.0 | 135.4 | 94.2 | 98.1 | 78.3 | 111.9 |
| 351.5 | 207.9 | 534.2 | 517.0 | 494.8 | 440.3 | 386.3 | 536.4 | 593.5 |
| 53.2 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 43.3 | 62.2 | 59.8 | 56.5 | 57.6 | 55.9 |
| 1,301.7 | 1,441.6 | 1,681.4 | 1,932.8 | 2,003.7 | 2,471.2 | 2,124.6 | 2,269.9 | 1,214.9 |
| 211.9 | 268.1 | 219.1 | 279.8 | 340.9 | 324.9 | 380.4 | 310.8 | 155.4 |
| 632.4 | 659.6 | 2,451.1 | 3,255.6 | 1,624.6 | 1,338.9 | 5,238.8 | 14,744.8 | 12,643.3 |
| 589.4 | 549.3 | 1,806.4 | 3,097.5 | 1,735.1 | 1,856.3 | 9,957.5 | 13,844.7 | 11,655.2 |
| 528.8 | 260.5 | 392.6 | 988.4 | 623.0 | 480.4 | 1,381.8 | 1,864.7 | 1,124.8 |
| 210.7 | 138.7 | 303.3 | 610.5 | 477.2 | 383.8 | 1,179.7 | 1,540.1 | 947.7 |
| 318.1 | 121.8 | 89.3 | 377.9 | 145.8 | 96.6 | 202.1 | 324.6 | 177.1 |
| 301.1 | 305.4 | 325.1 | 662.3 | 351.9 | 720.8 | 790.4 | 1,903.8 | 1,003.6 |
| 255.7 | 232.5 | 225.6 | 263.6 | 282.4 | 544.2 | 612.1 | 1,326.0 | 826.5 |
| 14.9 | 33.6 | 44.0 | 159.7 | 25.5 | 36.2 | 35.7 | 400.6 | 111.9 |
| 30.5 | 39.3 | 55.4 | 239.1 | 43.9 | 140.4 | 142.6 | 177.3 | 65.3 |

Table 7.2 Crime statistics, by detailed violations, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | rate per 100,000 population | | | | | |
| All violations | 8,391.3 | 8,090.3 | 8,002.5 | 7,696.9 | 7,457.0 | 7,223.8 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> violations (excluding traffic) | 7,599.6 | 7,325.0 | 7,244.0 | 6,898.3 | 6,615.1 | 6,405.8 |
| Violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations | 1,404.2 | 1,388.9 | 1,386.5 | 1,352.0 | 1,331.1 | 1,313.8 |
| Homicide | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Attempted murder | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Sexual assault (Levels 1 to 3) | 72.1 | 73.0 | 68.3 | 65.1 | 64.4 | 62.0 |
| Sexual violations against children | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 4.3 | 7.8 |
| Assault (Levels 1 to 3) ¹ | 733.4 | 734.0 | 738.7 | 725.9 | 718.4 | 707.4 |
| Assault of a police officer | 28.5 | 29.6 | 29.5 | 30.0 | 29.4 | 28.9 |
| Uttering threats | 264.4 | 254.1 | 241.6 | 237.5 | 237.2 | 232.4 |
| Robbery | 97.0 | 100.6 | 106.3 | 103.8 | 97.1 | 95.6 |
| Forcible confinement or kidnapping | 10.8 | 12.1 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 14.0 | 13.2 |
| Criminal harassment | 76.0 | 70.4 | 63.9 | 55.2 | 55.7 | 59.3 |
| Other violent violations ² | 117.7 | 110.5 | 119.4 | 114.6 | 106.4 | 102.0 |
| Non-violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations | 5,123.1 | 4,883.9 | 4,808.2 | 4,518.7 | 4,247.5 | 4,080.9 |
| Break and enter | 863.7 | 810.6 | 771.6 | 703.0 | 633.4 | 609.7 |
| Possession of stolen property | 111.9 | 106.9 | 110.5 | 101.4 | 93.9 | 90.4 |
| Theft of motor vehicle | 532.2 | 496.2 | 487.0 | 442.5 | 376.8 | 320.6 |
| Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle) | 53.1 | 53.3 | 52.5 | 52.9 | 50.3 | 46.2 |
| Theft under \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle) | 2,110.2 | 1,980.7 | 1,896.5 | 1,761.4 | 1,659.2 | 1,630.7 |
| Fraud | 305.1 | 295.8 | 286.0 | 269.6 | 274.1 | 267.4 |
| Mischief | 1,106.8 | 1,099.9 | 1,163.6 | 1,148.4 | 1,119.4 | 1,075.2 |
| Other non-violent violations ³ | 1,112.5 | 1,092.8 | 1,089.9 | 1,067.1 | 1,076.7 | 1,050.7 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations ⁴ | 379.5 | 378.2 | 375.9 | 401.7 | 435.7 | 434.4 |
| Impaired driving | 251.5 | 243.0 | 233.7 | 241.1 | 254.1 | 262.7 |
| Other traffic violations | 127.9 | 135.1 | 142.2 | 160.6 | 181.6 | 171.7 |
| Federal statute violations | 412.2 | 387.1 | 382.6 | 396.9 | 406.2 | 383.6 |
| Drugs ⁵ | 305.7 | 290.5 | 295.2 | 307.3 | 306.9 | 289.5 |
| <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> | 56.5 | 36.8 | 30.6 | 30.7 | 32.7 | 33.0 |
| Other federal statute violations | 50.0 | 59.9 | 56.8 | 58.9 | 66.6 | 61.1 |

1. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

2. Includes abduction, extortion, threatening or harassing phone calls, other assaults (unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults), other offences causing death, other violent offences and use of firearms (discharging a firearm with intent, using a firearm in commission of offence and pointing a firearm).

3. Includes arson, counterfeiting, weapons violations, child pornography, prostitution, disturbing the peace, administration of justice violations and other non-violent *Criminal Code* violations.

4. Includes dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft; dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, boat vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm or death; driving a motor vehicle while prohibited; and failure to stop or remain.

5. Includes possession, trafficking, production and distribution.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0051.

Table 7.3 Homicides, by province and territory, 2007 to 2009

| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| | number | rate per 100,000 population | number | rate per 100,000 population | number | rate per 100,000 population |
| Canada | 594 | 1.8 | 611 | 1.8 | 610 | 1.8 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 3 | 0.6 | 5 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0 | 0.0 | 2 | 1.4 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 13 | 1.4 | 12 | 1.3 | 15 | 1.6 |
| New Brunswick | 8 | 1.1 | 3 | 0.4 | 12 | 1.6 |
| Quebec | 90 | 1.2 | 92 | 1.2 | 88 | 1.1 |
| Ontario | 202 | 1.6 | 176 | 1.4 | 178 | 1.4 |
| Manitoba | 61 | 5.1 | 54 | 4.5 | 57 | 4.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 30 | 3.0 | 30 | 3.0 | 36 | 3.5 |
| Alberta | 88 | 2.5 | 110 | 3.1 | 95 | 2.6 |
| British Columbia | 88 | 2.0 | 117 | 2.7 | 118 | 2.7 |
| Yukon | 2 | 6.1 | 3 | 9.0 | 2 | 5.9 |
| Northwest Territories | 2 | 4.6 | 3 | 6.9 | 2 | 4.6 |
| Nunavut | 7 | 22.4 | 4 | 12.7 | 6 | 18.6 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0001.

Table 7.4 Homicides, by method, 2007 to 2009

| | 2007 | | 2008 | | 2009 | |
|----------------------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|
| | number | % | number | % | number | % |
| Shooting | 188 | 31.6 | 200 | 32.7 | 179 | 29.3 |
| Stabbing | 190 | 32.0 | 200 | 32.7 | 210 | 34.4 |
| Beating | 116 | 19.5 | 122 | 20.0 | 116 | 19.0 |
| Strangulation | 51 | 8.6 | 45 | 7.4 | 43 | 7.0 |
| Fire (burns/suffocation) | 4 | 0.7 | 7 | 1.1 | 12 | 2.0 |
| Other methods ¹ | 19 | 3.2 | 20 | 3.3 | 28 | 4.6 |
| Not known | 26 | 4.4 | 17 | 2.8 | 22 | 3.6 |

Note: Only one method is scored per victim.

1. Includes poisoning, exposure, shaken baby syndrome, deaths caused by vehicles, and heart attacks.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0002.

Table 7.5 Solved homicides, by accused–victim relationship, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Total | 479 | 503 | 467 | 425 | 424 | 454 |
| Spouse ¹ | 75 | 75 | 78 | 62 | 62 | 65 |
| Parent | 36 | 22 | 32 | 21 | 23 | 34 |
| Other family relationship | 52 | 65 | 57 | 52 | 56 | 53 |
| Other intimate relationship | 24 | 17 | 16 | 19 | 27 | 23 |
| Acquaintance | 173 | 160 | 145 | 135 | 148 | 154 |
| Criminal relationship ² | 44 | 74 | 61 | 64 | 37 | 42 |
| Stranger | 73 | 87 | 74 | 70 | 70 | 82 |
| Relationship unknown | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 |

Note: Accused data have been revised according to updates provided by police services.

1. Comprises current and former legally married, common-law, and same-sex couples.

2. Includes male and female prostitutes, drug dealers and their clients, loan sharks and gang members.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0006.

Table 7.6 Homicides, by census metropolitan area, 1999 and 2009

| | 1999 | | 2009 | |
|---|--------|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | number | rate per 100,000 population | number | rate per 100,000 population |
| Population of 500,000 or more | | | | |
| Toronto | 61 | 1.3 | 90 | 1.6 |
| Montréal | 71 | 2.1 | 44 | 1.2 |
| Vancouver | 57 | 2.8 | 61 | 2.6 |
| Calgary | 13 | 1.4 | 24 | 2.0 |
| Edmonton | 20 | 2.1 | 30 | 2.6 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part | 12 | 1.5 | 10 | 1.1 |
| Winnipeg | 15 | 2.2 | 32 | 4.2 |
| Québec | 10 | 1.4 | 2 | 0.3 |
| Hamilton | 16 | 2.5 | 9 | 1.3 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 2 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.8 |
| London | 5 | 1.1 | 3 | 0.6 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 7 | 1.7 | 5 | 1.1 |
| Population from 250,000 to 499,999 | | | | |
| Halifax | 7 | 2.0 | 12 | 3.0 |
| Oshawa | 2 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.8 |
| Victoria | 9 | 2.9 | 3 | 0.9 |
| Windsor | 7 | 2.3 | 5 | 1.5 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part | 5 | 1.9 | 2 | 0.7 |
| Saskatoon | 4 | 1.7 | 6 | 2.3 |
| Regina | 2 | 1.0 | 4 | 1.9 |
| Barrie | .. | .. | 1 | 0.5 |
| Population from 0 to 249,999 | | | | |
| St. John's | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Sherbrooke | 2 | 1.4 | 1 | 0.5 |
| Kelowna | .. | .. | 3 | 1.7 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | .. | .. | 9 | 5.2 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 4 | 2.5 | 4 | 2.4 |
| Kingston | .. | .. | 4 | 2.5 |
| Trois-Rivières | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 2.0 |
| Saguenay | 2 | 1.2 | 5 | 3.4 |
| Brantford | .. | .. | 2 | 1.4 |
| Moncton | .. | .. | 2 | 1.5 |
| Guelph | .. | .. | 1 | 0.8 |
| Peterborough | .. | .. | 1 | 0.8 |
| Thunder Bay | 4 | 3.1 | 6 | 5.0 |
| Saint John | 1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Population under 100,000 | 200 | 1.8 | 219 | 2.1 |

Note: "Homicides" includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0004.

Table 7.7 Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 2006=100 | | | | | |
| St. John's | 98.7 | 97.4 | 92.6 | 101.1 | 86.8 | 90.6 |
| Halifax | 135.3 | 129.4 | 123.1 | 105.5 | 96.0 | 97.2 |
| Moncton | .. | .. | 95.6 | 84.0 | 72.9 | 75.8 |
| Saint John | 85.0 | 85.1 | 94.3 | 105.2 | 102.9 | 96.4 |
| Saguenay | 61.1 | 53.3 | 58.4 | 66.3 | 68.3 | 76.7 |
| Québec | 69.7 | 71.2 | 73.1 | 65.8 | 63.6 | 61.0 |
| Sherbrooke | 83.3 | 75.5 | 80.6 | 74.5 | 76.5 | 70.7 |
| Trois-Rivières | 71.9 | 72.6 | 74.0 | 68.6 | 77.9 | 80.1 |
| Montréal | 102.6 | 103.2 | 103.6 | 94.4 | 91.1 | 89.6 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 82.5 | 84.6 | 82.5 | 76.8 | 70.1 | 68.8 |
| Kingston | 83.7 | 84.1 | 79.2 | 70.6 | 68.0 | 65.6 |
| Peterborough | .. | .. | 79.9 | 61.8 | 66.3 | 65.1 |
| Toronto | 69.2 | 68.5 | 70.9 | 68.1 | 64.4 | 61.9 |
| Hamilton | 82.1 | 84.6 | 83.9 | 83.0 | 77.0 | 73.5 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 80.1 | 84.5 | 85.1 | 80.2 | 80.0 | 75.9 |
| Kitchener | 84.5 | 78.9 | 79.7 | 71.2 | 68.8 | 73.7 |
| Brantford | .. | .. | 114.3 | 111.0 | 104.4 | 106.0 |
| Guelph | .. | .. | 59.9 | 59.2 | 57.6 | 59.2 |
| London | 91.3 | 94.0 | 102.6 | 88.9 | 84.4 | 87.5 |
| Windsor | 102.3 | 87.5 | 89.9 | 81.9 | 75.1 | 71.1 |
| Barrie | .. | .. | 77.9 | 67.7 | 63.7 | 64.3 |
| Sudbury | 82.2 | 82.5 | 89.6 | 79.1 | 73.6 | 80.9 |
| Thunder Bay | 111.0 | 112.1 | 111.0 | 110.2 | 106.7 | 110.3 |
| Winnipeg | 171.2 | 164.4 | 166.0 | 152.7 | 124.4 | 127.2 |
| Regina | 230.4 | 207.5 | 196.6 | 186.7 | 164.1 | 143.7 |
| Saskatoon | 192.0 | 184.9 | 165.3 | 158.1 | 138.7 | 132.1 |
| Calgary | 99.7 | 98.6 | 96.3 | 91.6 | 84.6 | 78.4 |
| Edmonton | 146.1 | 143.3 | 129.8 | 129.0 | 123.2 | 115.1 |
| Kelowna | .. | .. | 142.1 | 129.4 | 126.2 | 121.2 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 167.4 | 151.0 | 143.6 | 145.1 | 142.6 | 111.4 |
| Vancouver | 155.3 | 143.5 | 138.8 | 131.1 | 118.8 | 109.6 |
| Victoria | 117.2 | 109.4 | 116.9 | 107.3 | 102.1 | 92.2 |

Note: Excludes Oshawa.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0052.

Table 7.8 Youth Crime Severity Index, by province and territory, 1999 to 2009

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2006=100 | | | |
| Canada | 100.6 | 104.5 | 107.6 | 102.4 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 94.1 | 107.0 | 115.4 | 105.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 53.3 | 68.5 | 82.6 | 65.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 100.9 | 107.7 | 115.1 | 121.5 |
| New Brunswick | 94.6 | 91.1 | 91.3 | 84.7 |
| Quebec | 77.5 | 69.8 | 70.2 | 66.6 |
| Ontario | 86.8 | 92.5 | 92.6 | 86.0 |
| Manitoba | 164.4 | 180.3 | 184.5 | 184.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 196.8 | 236.5 | 264.8 | 239.4 |
| Alberta | 121.6 | 133.7 | 137.1 | 135.4 |
| British Columbia | 111.2 | 108.0 | 113.3 | 106.5 |
| Yukon | 250.0 | 331.0 | 327.8 | 339.9 |
| Northwest Territories | 399.1 | 336.2 | 419.2 | 503.1 |
| Nunavut | 279.9 | 223.5 | 360.9 | 557.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0052.

Table 7.9 Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by province and territory, 1999 to 2009

| | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2006=100 | | | |
| Canada | 111.2 | 106.7 | 105.3 | 104.1 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 69.2 | 70.1 | 69.1 | 71.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 79.0 | 76.3 | 75.4 | 85.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 104.6 | 95.3 | 92.5 | 93.9 |
| New Brunswick | 90.0 | 84.8 | 83.4 | 84.6 |
| Quebec | 104.3 | 101.8 | 96.6 | 93.5 |
| Ontario | 92.3 | 89.0 | 86.5 | 84.5 |
| Manitoba | 152.6 | 149.5 | 152.5 | 148.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 167.3 | 169.4 | 176.4 | 175.7 |
| Alberta | 118.8 | 111.3 | 114.8 | 116.3 |
| British Columbia | 155.8 | 144.7 | 146.6 | 148.1 |
| Yukon | 230.4 | 267.7 | 248.8 | 263.9 |
| Northwest Territories | 255.4 | 251.9 | 260.4 | 297.2 |
| Nunavut | 218.8 | 250.3 | 288.9 | 318.5 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0052.

| 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2006=100 | | | | | | |
| 106.6 | 101.4 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 95.2 | 93.7 |
| 111.2 | 107.7 | 97.8 | 104.1 | 103.1 | 102.3 | 82.3 |
| 72.4 | 60.1 | 66.4 | 102.4 | 68.9 | 69.8 | 71.5 |
| 129.5 | 113.9 | 120.9 | 130.5 | 137.9 | 132.2 | 120.1 |
| 86.9 | 91.2 | 94.6 | 89.4 | 93.5 | 100.3 | 112.3 |
| 72.8 | 68.5 | 66.9 | 63.4 | 59.7 | 62.5 | 64.4 |
| 92.9 | 91.8 | 93.1 | 96.4 | 96.7 | 89.2 | 87.8 |
| 177.7 | 184.6 | 156.6 | 183.5 | 206.4 | 177.2 | 192.5 |
| 281.0 | 267.9 | 269.9 | 266.2 | 296.7 | 257.0 | 239.8 |
| 134.9 | 117.3 | 106.5 | 109.3 | 110.0 | 110.9 | 100.2 |
| 96.2 | 87.4 | 79.1 | 81.0 | 74.7 | 71.4 | 70.8 |
| 297.2 | 248.7 | 263.4 | 269.3 | 294.1 | 251.3 | 291.6 |
| 480.3 | 557.4 | 567.0 | 509.6 | 464.9 | 459.5 | 428.0 |
| 612.9 | 577.9 | 421.2 | 396.9 | 411.4 | 379.3 | 445.7 |

| 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2006=100 | | | | | | |
| 106.8 | 104.1 | 101.3 | 100.0 | 95.2 | 90.4 | 87.2 |
| 74.4 | 79.3 | 78.6 | 73.2 | 75.7 | 71.8 | 72.1 |
| 91.0 | 82.0 | 76.8 | 71.8 | 63.9 | 68.3 | 65.5 |
| 101.4 | 106.7 | 102.1 | 101.1 | 91.9 | 84.1 | 83.9 |
| 87.8 | 87.9 | 79.5 | 74.2 | 70.8 | 71.7 | 70.7 |
| 92.9 | 90.3 | 89.9 | 91.0 | 84.8 | 83.2 | 82.0 |
| 83.2 | 78.2 | 77.0 | 78.6 | 74.3 | 70.7 | 68.9 |
| 161.3 | 163.4 | 156.7 | 155.9 | 150.2 | 129.0 | 131.1 |
| 199.5 | 192.3 | 181.4 | 170.6 | 165.0 | 153.1 | 149.4 |
| 124.8 | 124.1 | 121.9 | 115.6 | 114.5 | 112.0 | 104.7 |
| 154.7 | 153.4 | 146.3 | 139.8 | 131.9 | 120.9 | 110.3 |
| 258.7 | 245.5 | 199.4 | 180.4 | 186.1 | 182.4 | 179.9 |
| 339.4 | 353.4 | 343.4 | 315.9 | 334.5 | 340.1 | 323.3 |
| 360.8 | 372.2 | 327.2 | 280.1 | 317.3 | 329.3 | 336.9 |

Table 7.10 Adult criminal court cases, by type of decision, 2008/2009

| | Total decisions | Guilty | Acquitted | Stay | Other |
|---|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Total cases | 392,907 | 260,649 | 12,446 | 114,978 | 4,834 |
| Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences | 344,017 | 228,555 | 11,313 | 99,951 | 4,198 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic offences) | 287,176 | 183,114 | 9,063 | 91,295 | 3,704 |
| Crimes against the person | 94,004 | 50,478 | 5,954 | 36,107 | 1,465 |
| Homicide | 268 | 128 | 17 | 117 | 6 |
| Attempted murder | 163 | 36 | 11 | 102 | 14 |
| Robbery | 4,350 | 2,923 | 117 | 1,253 | 57 |
| Sexual assault | 4,054 | 1,773 | 387 | 1,812 | 82 |
| Other sexual offences | 2,004 | 1,401 | 88 | 482 | 33 |
| Major assault ¹ | 21,213 | 11,858 | 1,439 | 7,586 | 330 |
| Common assault ² | 37,237 | 19,372 | 1,793 | 15,665 | 407 |
| Uttering threats | 18,368 | 9,869 | 1,615 | 6,563 | 321 |
| Criminal harassment | 3,163 | 1,659 | 235 | 1,155 | 114 |
| Other crimes against the person | 3,184 | 1,459 | 252 | 1,372 | 101 |
| Property crimes | 91,923 | 61,187 | 1,496 | 28,334 | 906 |
| Theft | 38,467 | 26,562 | 359 | 11,238 | 308 |
| Break and enter | 11,465 | 8,222 | 386 | 2,702 | 155 |
| Fraud | 14,416 | 9,790 | 193 | 4,200 | 233 |
| Mischief | 13,849 | 8,423 | 302 | 5,027 | 97 |
| Possession of stolen property | 11,768 | 6,748 | 230 | 4,701 | 89 |
| Other property crimes | 1,958 | 1,442 | 26 | 466 | 24 |
| Administration of justice | 82,573 | 60,077 | 1,128 | 20,284 | 1,084 |
| Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences | 18,676 | 11,372 | 485 | 6,570 | 249 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences | 56,841 | 45,441 | 2,250 | 8,656 | 494 |
| Impaired driving | 45,068 | 36,233 | 2,029 | 6,451 | 355 |
| Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences | 11,773 | 9,208 | 221 | 2,205 | 139 |
| Other federal statute offences | 48,890 | 32,094 | 1,133 | 15,027 | 636 |
| Drug possession | 15,574 | 8,106 | 59 | 7,313 | 96 |
| Drug trafficking | 12,587 | 7,230 | 152 | 5,093 | 112 |
| <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> | 1,222 | 942 | 4 | 269 | 7 |
| Residual federal statute offences | 19,507 | 15,816 | 918 | 2,352 | 421 |

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0045.

Table 7.11 Adult criminal court cases, by type of sentence, 2008/2009

| | Total guilty cases | Prison | Conditional sentence | Probation | Fine | Restitution | Other sentences |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | number | | | | | | |
| Total offences | 260,649 | 89,553 | 11,514 | 117,090 | 78,282 | 7,029 | 132,092 |
| Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences | 228,555 | 80,544 | 8,967 | 106,374 | 64,781 | 6,941 | 118,694 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic offences) | 183,114 | 72,992 | 8,089 | 99,379 | 29,564 | 6,754 | 85,459 |
| Crimes against the person | 50,478 | 16,299 | 2,767 | 37,976 | 3,918 | 641 | 33,337 |
| Homicide | 128 | 97 | 2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 87 |
| Attempted murder | 36 | 29 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 16 |
| Robbery | 2,923 | 2,220 | 229 | 1,484 | 23 | 101 | 1,534 |
| Sexual assault | 1,773 | 956 | 270 | 1,211 | 46 | 6 | 829 |
| Other sexual offences | 1,401 | 865 | 75 | 1,031 | 84 | 2 | 662 |
| Major assault ¹ | 11,858 | 5,052 | 1,114 | 8,349 | 939 | 214 | 6,980 |
| Common assault ² | 19,372 | 2,822 | 562 | 15,522 | 1,726 | 224 | 15,174 |
| Uttering threats | 9,869 | 3,154 | 344 | 7,808 | 927 | 64 | 6,046 |
| Criminal harassment | 1,659 | 437 | 79 | 1,491 | 95 | 14 | 1,239 |
| Other crimes against the person | 1,459 | 667 | 92 | 1,063 | 77 | 16 | 770 |
| Property crimes | 61,187 | 24,623 | 3,530 | 35,150 | 8,922 | 5,720 | 26,193 |
| Theft | 26,562 | 10,723 | 1,223 | 13,815 | 4,837 | 1,556 | 10,877 |
| Break and enter | 8,222 | 4,718 | 742 | 5,309 | 339 | 600 | 2,812 |
| Fraud | 9,790 | 3,338 | 1,007 | 6,349 | 1,131 | 1,591 | 4,398 |
| Mischief | 8,423 | 1,668 | 174 | 5,812 | 1,338 | 1,663 | 5,379 |
| Possession of stolen property | 6,748 | 3,274 | 288 | 3,092 | 1,160 | 271 | 2,353 |
| Other property crimes | 1,442 | 902 | 96 | 773 | 117 | 39 | 374 |
| Administration of justice | 60,077 | 27,963 | 1,354 | 20,101 | 14,295 | 304 | 19,962 |
| Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences | 11,372 | 4,107 | 438 | 6,152 | 2,429 | 89 | 5,967 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences | 45,441 | 7,552 | 878 | 6,995 | 35,217 | 187 | 33,235 |
| Impaired driving | 36,233 | 3,437 | 315 | 3,963 | 31,620 | 72 | 27,960 |
| Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences | 9,208 | 4,115 | 563 | 3,032 | 3,597 | 115 | 5,275 |
| Other federal statute offences | 32,094 | 9,009 | 2,547 | 10,716 | 13,501 | 88 | 13,398 |
| Drug possession | 8,106 | 1,190 | 122 | 2,634 | 4,208 | 15 | 4,581 |
| Drug trafficking | 7,230 | 3,335 | 2,306 | 2,284 | 568 | 30 | 5,084 |
| <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> | 942 | 300 | 17 | 338 | 281 | 4 | 329 |
| Residual federal statute offences | 15,816 | 4,184 | 102 | 5,460 | 8,444 | 39 | 3,404 |

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0046.

Table 7.12 Youth court, sentenced cases, by outcome, 2008/2009

| | Total guilty cases | Custody | Conditional sentence | Deferred custody and supervision |
|---|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| | number | | | |
| Total offences | 34,434 | 5,307 | 33 | 1,304 |
| Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences | 27,495 | 4,237 | 28 | 1,054 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic offences) | 26,596 | 4,166 | 26 | 1,035 |
| Crimes against the person | 9,027 | 1,574 | 11 | 543 |
| Homicide | 31 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Attempted murder | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Robbery | 1,671 | 592 | 2 | 215 |
| Sexual assault | 534 | 86 | 0 | 37 |
| Other sexual offences | 228 | 22 | 0 | 14 |
| Major assault ¹ | 2,343 | 463 | 4 | 173 |
| Common assault ² | 2,548 | 156 | 4 | 42 |
| Uttering threats | 1,386 | 193 | 1 | 44 |
| Criminal harassment | 73 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Other crimes against the person | 207 | 46 | 0 | 15 |
| Property crimes | 11,682 | 1,422 | 8 | 315 |
| Theft | 4,141 | 429 | 6 | 80 |
| Break and enter | 3,170 | 506 | 1 | 121 |
| Fraud | 434 | 36 | 0 | 9 |
| Mischief | 2,094 | 178 | 0 | 49 |
| Possession of stolen property | 1,472 | 206 | 1 | 46 |
| Other property crimes | 371 | 67 | 0 | 10 |
| Administration of justice | 4,175 | 931 | 5 | 100 |
| Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences | 1,712 | 239 | 2 | 77 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences | 899 | 71 | 2 | 19 |
| Impaired driving | 516 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences | 383 | 69 | 2 | 16 |
| Other federal statutes | 6,939 | 1,070 | 5 | 250 |
| Drug possession | 1,117 | 22 | 2 | 3 |
| Drug trafficking | 839 | 73 | 0 | 47 |
| <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> | 4,838 | 965 | 2 | 200 |
| Residual federal statute offences | 145 | 10 | 1 | 0 |

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0050.

| Intensive support and supervision | Probation | Attendance at non-residential program | Fine | Community service | Reprimand | Other sentences |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---|--------------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|
| number | | | | | | |
| 470 | 20,747 | 198 | 1,929 | 8,314 | 610 | 12,611 |
| 390 | 17,421 | 142 | 1,234 | 6,433 | 465 | 10,477 |
| 385 | 17,040 | 141 | 838 | 6,275 | 464 | 9,795 |
| 184 | 6,259 | 37 | 100 | 1,947 | 111 | 4,222 |
| 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| 67 | 1,274 | 7 | 4 | 403 | 6 | 1,084 |
| 7 | 403 | 1 | 3 | 87 | 5 | 202 |
| 11 | 169 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 0 | 64 |
| 55 | 1,683 | 12 | 27 | 528 | 10 | 1,034 |
| 22 | 1,537 | 12 | 49 | 538 | 72 | 1,241 |
| 14 | 979 | 4 | 14 | 293 | 12 | 444 |
| 3 | 49 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 35 |
| 5 | 159 | 1 | 1 | 50 | 5 | 98 |
| 134 | 7,663 | 62 | 397 | 3,152 | 163 | 3,808 |
| 41 | 2,474 | 28 | 225 | 1,124 | 93 | 1,473 |
| 47 | 2,386 | 6 | 29 | 872 | 6 | 854 |
| 5 | 286 | 5 | 16 | 134 | 4 | 175 |
| 15 | 1,260 | 7 | 71 | 536 | 42 | 778 |
| 12 | 984 | 14 | 51 | 380 | 17 | 433 |
| 14 | 273 | 2 | 5 | 106 | 1 | 95 |
| 33 | 1,922 | 34 | 287 | 714 | 178 | 951 |
| 34 | 1,196 | 8 | 54 | 462 | 12 | 814 |
| 5 | 381 | 1 | 396 | 158 | 1 | 682 |
| 0 | 135 | 0 | 349 | 73 | 1 | 459 |
| 5 | 246 | 1 | 47 | 85 | 0 | 223 |
| 80 | 3,326 | 56 | 695 | 1,881 | 145 | 2,134 |
| 1 | 537 | 0 | 154 | 299 | 26 | 690 |
| 10 | 658 | 7 | 17 | 303 | 3 | 549 |
| 69 | 2,096 | 49 | 478 | 1,265 | 115 | 877 |
| 0 | 35 | 0 | 46 | 14 | 1 | 18 |

Table 7.13 Youth court, by type of decision, 2008/2009

| | Total decisions | Guilty | Acquitted | Stay | Withdrawn or dismissed | Other decisions |
|---|--------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Total offences | 58,379 | 34,434 | 666 | 10,848 | 12,046 | 385 |
| Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences | 47,890 | 27,495 | 592 | 9,441 | 10,040 | 322 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic offences) | 46,763 | 26,596 | 561 | 9,389 | 9,901 | 316 |
| Crimes against the person | 15,457 | 9,027 | 377 | 2,654 | 3,309 | 90 |
| Homicide | 59 | 31 | 0 | 10 | 11 | 7 |
| Attempted murder | 17 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Robbery | 2,723 | 1,671 | 48 | 299 | 693 | 12 |
| Sexual assault | 947 | 534 | 58 | 107 | 239 | 9 |
| Other sexual offences | 318 | 228 | 11 | 44 | 32 | 3 |
| Major assault ¹ | 3,688 | 2,343 | 95 | 579 | 653 | 18 |
| Common assault ² | 4,746 | 2,548 | 78 | 1,029 | 1,067 | 24 |
| Uttering threats | 2,444 | 1,386 | 66 | 498 | 479 | 15 |
| Criminal harassment | 146 | 73 | 6 | 27 | 40 | 0 |
| Other crimes against the person | 369 | 207 | 13 | 57 | 90 | 2 |
| Property crimes | 22,001 | 11,682 | 119 | 5,472 | 4,614 | 114 |
| Theft | 8,182 | 4,141 | 31 | 2,301 | 1,677 | 32 |
| Break and enter | 4,799 | 3,170 | 27 | 726 | 856 | 20 |
| Fraud | 805 | 434 | 5 | 196 | 165 | 5 |
| Mischief | 4,304 | 2,094 | 36 | 1,115 | 1,040 | 19 |
| Possession of stolen property | 3,226 | 1,472 | 15 | 994 | 714 | 31 |
| Other property crimes | 685 | 371 | 5 | 140 | 162 | 7 |
| Administration of justice | 6,284 | 4,175 | 24 | 660 | 1,348 | 77 |
| Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences | 3,021 | 1,712 | 41 | 603 | 630 | 35 |
| <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences | 1,127 | 899 | 31 | 52 | 139 | 6 |
| Impaired driving | 610 | 516 | 18 | 25 | 48 | 3 |
| Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences | 517 | 383 | 13 | 27 | 91 | 3 |
| Other federal statute offences | 10,489 | 6,939 | 74 | 1,407 | 2,006 | 63 |
| Drug possession | 2,912 | 1,117 | 10 | 839 | 937 | 9 |
| Drug trafficking | 1,444 | 839 | 38 | 237 | 327 | 3 |
| <i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> | 5,880 | 4,838 | 23 | 306 | 669 | 44 |
| Residual federal statute offences | 253 | 145 | 3 | 25 | 73 | 7 |

1. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

2. Level 1, or common, assault includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm; Level 3, or aggravated, assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0049.

Table 7.14 Adult correctional population, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | number | | | | |
| Canada | | | | | |
| Total custodial admissions | 211,970 | 245,978 | 254,252 | 262,299 | 262,067 |
| Sentenced, custodial admissions | 67,063 | 83,928 | 85,022 | 85,558 | 86,717 |
| Remand, custodial admissions | 115,385 | 143,014 | 150,048 | 154,844 | 153,774 |
| Other statuses, custodial admissions | 29,522 | 19,036 | 19,182 | 21,897 | 21,576 |
| | % | | | | |
| Sentenced admissions of females | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 |
| Sentenced admissions of Aboriginal people | 19 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 26 |
| | number | | | | |
| Total community admissions | 108,543 | 111,401 | 110,067 | 110,764 | 112,034 |
| Probation, community admissions | 80,439 | 83,044 | 83,074 | 83,660 | 84,281 |
| Conditional sentence, community admissions | 18,997 | 18,768 | 17,674 | 17,890 | 18,404 |
| Conditional release, community admissions | 9,107 | 9,589 | 9,319 | 9,214 | 9,349 |
| Provinces and territories | | | | | |
| Total custodial admissions | 204,011 | 237,718 | 245,630 | 253,705 | 253,744 |
| Sentenced, custodial admissions | 62,480 | 79,086 | 79,862 | 80,495 | 81,806 |
| Remand, custodial admissions | 115,385 | 143,014 | 150,048 | 154,844 | 153,774 |
| Other statuses, custodial admissions | 26,146 | 15,618 | 15,720 | 18,366 | 18,164 |
| | % | | | | |
| Sentenced admissions of females | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| Sentenced admissions of Aboriginal people | 19 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 27 |
| | number | | | | |
| Total community admissions | 101,205 | 103,729 | 102,527 | 102,931 | 104,018 |
| Probation, community admissions | 80,439 | 83,044 | 83,074 | 83,660 | 84,281 |
| Conditional sentence, community admissions | 18,997 | 18,768 | 17,674 | 17,890 | 18,404 |
| Conditional release, community admissions | 1,769 | 1,917 | 1,779 | 1,381 | 1,333 |
| Federal jurisdictions | | | | | |
| Total custodial admissions | 7,959 | 8,260 | 8,622 | 8,594 | 8,323 |
| Sentenced, custodial admissions | 4,583 | 4,842 | 5,160 | 5,063 | 4,911 |
| Remand, custodial admissions | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| Other statuses, custodial admissions | 3,376 | 3,418 | 3,462 | 3,531 | 3,412 |
| | % | | | | |
| Sentenced admissions of females | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Sentenced admissions of Aboriginal people | 18 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 18 |
| | number | | | | |
| Total community admissions | 7,338 | 7,672 | 7,540 | 7,833 | 8,016 |
| Probation, community admissions | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| Conditional sentence, community admissions | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| Conditional release, community admissions | 7,338 | 7,672 | 7,540 | 7,833 | 8,016 |

Note: Data are for fiscal year from April 1 to March 31.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 251-0001.

Table 7.15 Police officers, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Canada | 62,461 | 64,134 | 65,283 | 67,425 | 69,299 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 799 | 838 | 884 | 917 | 939 |
| Prince Edward Island | 220 | 227 | 231 | 234 | 238 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,667 | 1,758 | 1,864 | 1,877 | 1,912 |
| New Brunswick | 1,291 | 1,326 | 1,355 | 1,364 | 1,398 |
| Quebec | 15,099 | 15,233 | 15,403 | 15,532 | 15,586 |
| Ontario | 23,759 | 24,450 | 24,945 | 25,558 | 26,361 |
| Manitoba | 2,313 | 2,409 | 2,419 | 2,497 | 2,549 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,030 | 2,046 | 2,124 | 2,135 | 2,302 |
| Alberta | 5,604 | 5,703 | 5,734 | 6,199 | 6,602 |
| British Columbia | 7,678 | 8,075 | 8,134 | 8,809 | 9,044 |
| Yukon | 116 | 119 | 117 | 122 | 121 |
| Northwest Territories | 171 | 175 | 178 | 196 | 202 |
| Nunavut | 122 | 123 | 119 | 125 | 132 |
| Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters and Training Academy | 1,592 | 1,652 | 1,776 | 1,860 | 1,913 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 254-0002.

Table 7.16 Adult correctional services, operating expenditures for provincial, territorial and federal programs, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Canada | 2,904,569 | 3,024,810 | 3,315,228 | 3,518,242 | 3,854,374 |
| Provinces and territories | 1,382,748 | 1,448,512 | 1,527,981 | 1,647,002 | 1,780,935 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 20,278 | 21,294 | 21,809 | 23,414 | 27,949 |
| Prince Edward Island | .. | .. | .. | 6,827 | 7,381 |
| Nova Scotia | 31,157 | 36,325 | 35,734 | 37,385 | 42,811 |
| New Brunswick | 19,612 | 21,004 | 23,838 | 25,430 | 26,862 |
| Quebec | 293,579 | 285,060 | 305,484 | 326,883 | 340,763 |
| Ontario | 562,993 | 603,251 | 626,196 | 668,249 | 710,921 |
| Manitoba | 78,319 | 87,395 | 90,495 | 98,986 | 116,493 |
| Saskatchewan | 65,329 | 68,900 | 74,249 | 82,896 | 90,700 |
| Alberta | 113,813 | 118,184 | 140,356 | 140,153 | 157,250 |
| British Columbia | 154,612 | 161,512 | 176,308 | 204,046 | 227,774 |
| Yukon | 8,272 | 8,782 | 9,339 | 9,520 | 9,462 |
| Northwest Territories | 22,423 | 22,322 | 24,175 | 23,214 | 22,569 |
| Nunavut | 12,361 | 14,483 | .. | .. | .. |
| Federal jurisdiction ¹ | 1,521,821 | 1,576,298 | 1,787,247 | 1,871,240 | 2,073,439 |

Notes: Operating expenditures are in current dollars.

Includes sums of custodial services, community supervision services, headquarters and central services, and parole boards where applicable.

Data are for fiscal year from April 1 to March 31.

1. Includes both Correctional Service Canada and the National Parole Board, but excludes CORCAN, the special operating agency that employs federal inmates.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 251-0007.

Table 7.17 Child and spousal support, by payment compliance, 2005/2006 to 2009/2010

| | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Total payment due in March of the fiscal year | | | | | |
| Cases in compliance | 65,195 | 66,850 | 78,625 | 76,850 | 89,920 |
| Full compliance | 32,395 | 30,020 | 35,555 | 38,160 | 46,565 |
| Partial compliance | 7,560 | 5,680 | 7,235 | 7,785 | 8,820 |
| Non-compliance | 20,760 | 24,800 | 26,770 | 21,935 | 22,900 |
| No payment due | 4,480 | 6,350 | 9,065 | 8,970 | 11,505 |
| Unknown compliance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 |
| Regular payment due in March of the fiscal year | | | | | |
| Cases in compliance | 65,195 | 66,850 | 78,630 | 76,855 | 89,905 |
| Full compliance | 33,540 | 30,730 | 36,080 | 37,745 | 46,065 |
| Partial compliance | 3,500 | 3,155 | 4,745 | 5,515 | 6,505 |
| Non-compliance | 17,485 | 20,195 | 22,195 | 17,795 | 18,730 |
| No payment due | 10,670 | 12,770 | 15,610 | 15,800 | 18,605 |
| Unknown compliance | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Notes: The Canada total includes only the jurisdictions that report data to the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs. Nova Scotia, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories have reported data every year since 2006. Prince Edward Island began reporting data in 2007, New Brunswick in 2008, Saskatchewan in 2009 and Newfoundland and Labrador in 2010. Child and spousal support cases are limited to those enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Programs. Results do not reflect all support cases in Canada.

Interjurisdictional support order-out cases are excluded. These are cases that the province or territory has sent to another jurisdiction for enforcement because the payor lives and/or has assets outside their borders.

Compliance is calculated at month end. Any adjustments to payments due or received that occur after the reference month are not incorporated.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 259-0004 and Catalogue no. 85-228-X.

Table 7.18 Child and spousal support, by type of beneficiary and amount due, 2009/2010

| | Beneficiary | | | | |
|--|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Total cases | Spouse only | Children only | Spouse and children | Unknown beneficiary |
| | number | | | | |
| Total cases by regular amount due¹ | 89,925 | 2,990 | 72,630 | 2,525 | 11,780 |
| \$0 | 18,610 | 255 | 7,165 | 365 | 10,825 |
| \$1 to \$100 | 5,350 | 230 | 5,000 | 70 | 50 |
| \$101 to \$200 | 14,890 | 240 | 14,405 | 85 | 160 |
| \$201 to \$400 | 25,415 | 485 | 24,370 | 235 | 325 |
| \$401 to \$600 | 12,375 | 440 | 11,515 | 250 | 170 |
| \$601 to \$1,000 | 8,520 | 590 | 7,350 | 420 | 160 |
| Greater than \$1,000 | 4,765 | 750 | 2,825 | 1,100 | 90 |
| Unknown dollar amount | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Notes: The Canada total includes only the jurisdictions that report data to the Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs. Child and spousal support cases are limited to those enrolled in Maintenance Enforcement Programs. Results do not reflect all support cases in Canada.

Interjurisdictional support order-out cases are excluded. These are cases that the province or territory has sent to another jurisdiction for enforcement because the payor lives and/or has assets outside their borders.

As a result of rounding methodology, some small differences can be expected in the corresponding values between tables.

1. This is the amount of regular payment due in March, the last month of the fiscal year. All adjustments to the amounts due that occur after March are not incorporated.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 259-0003 and Catalogue no. 85-228-X.

Spectator sports, event promoters, agents and managers, artists, entertainers and related industries took in combined operating revenues of \$5.9 billion in 2009, a 1.1% increase from 2008. Spectator sports, the largest industry group, accounted for 44% of the total.

In 2009, operating revenues for spectator sports reached \$2.6 billion, unchanged from 2008. Admissions to sports or racing events accounted for 38% of the total, receipts from gambling accounted for 22% and advertising, 11%. Salaries and wages were the largest expense, accounting for 44% of total expenses. Spectator sports paid employees almost \$1.1 billion in salaries and wages in 2009.

Promoters of performing artists and sports and similar events earned \$2.1 billion in operating revenues in 2009, a 3.7% increase from 2008. Their expenses were down 2.9%, with salaries and wages being the largest expense at \$477 million.

The profits of Canada's independent artists, writers and performers rose in 2009. Although their operating revenues decreased to \$862.9 million, their salaries and wages remained steady and total expenses declined 3.4% to \$593.5 million.

In 2009, agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers and other public figures took in \$314.6 million in operating revenues, and their operating profit margin increased from 7.4% in 2008 to 7.7%.

Conventional television fading

In 2009, public and private conventional television saw its steepest decline in a decade, as revenue fell 3.9% to \$3.4 billion. Revenues for private conventional broadcasters fell 7.7%—the largest annual drop in more than 30 years.

At the same time, pay and specialty television is on the verge of capturing half the revenues of the television industry. Pay and specialty television grew year-over-

year in 2009, with revenues increasing 6.0% to \$3.1 billion. Specialty television has been the most profitable sector of the television industry for three years. In 2009, it generated a 27% profit margin before interest and taxes, compared with a 5.7% loss for private conventional broadcasters—the first time in 30 years they were negative. In 2009, more than half of private conventional stations incurred losses before interest and taxes.

Performing arts

Support for Canada's performing arts remained strong in 2009, both at the box office and in the form of grants, subsidies and donations from various government and private sources.

In 2009, the operating revenues of for-profit and not-for-profit performing arts companies slowed to \$1.3 billion, down 3.7% from 2008. These were almost evenly split between the for-profit and not-for-profit sectors. Quebec and Ontario were the provinces with the largest operating revenues for the performing arts industries with \$521.8 million and \$469.1 million, respectively.

Nearly one-third of the \$1.3 billion in operating expenses consisted of employees' salaries, wages and benefits, an expense item that does not include fees paid to contract workers.

To learn more about

book publishers, federal government expenditures on culture, film production, Internet use, leisure activities, newspaper publishers, periodical publishing, radio broadcasting industry, sound recording industry, spectator sports, sports, television and video industry, trade in cultural goods and services

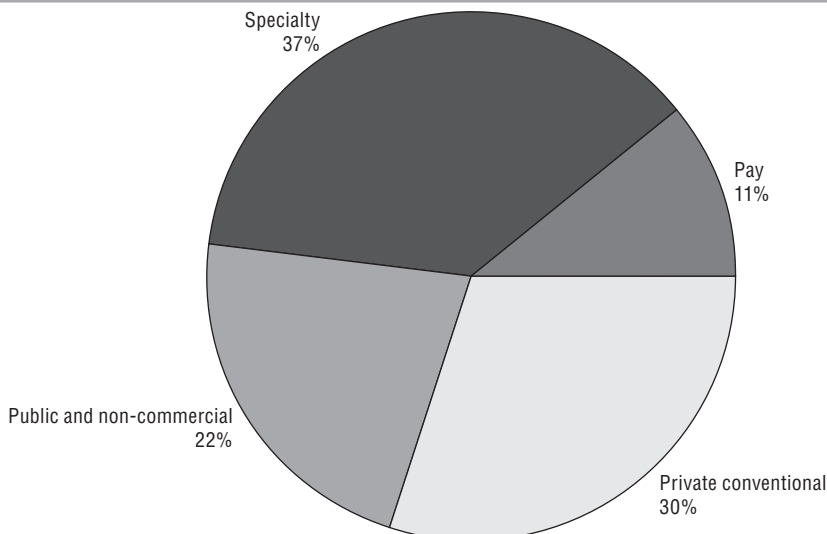
visit www.statcan.gc.ca

Musical groups and artists—everything from orchestras to rock groups—took in 29% of the operating revenues, while theatre (except musical) companies earned 28%. The remaining 43% was split among musical theatre groups, including opera companies, as well as dance companies and a miscellaneous category that includes circuses and ice-skating shows.

The not-for-profit performing arts industry attracted 13.7 million spectators in 2008, up 2.5% from 2006. Theatre (except musical) companies attracted 55% of spectators and the number of performances increased from 39,868 in 2006 to 42,870 in 2008. Canadians gathered in audiences of 318 people on average to see these performances in 2008. Sales of goods and services generated almost half of the not-for-profit companies' revenues while grants, subsidies, donations and fundraising generated the other half.

The profit margin of for-profit companies decreased from 13.2% in 2008 to 7.2% in 2009, while that of not-for-profit companies fell from 0.0% to -0.2%.

Chart 8.1
Market share, by type of television broadcaster, 2009



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 56-207-X.

Table 8.a
Government expenditures on culture

| | 2003/2004 ¹ | 2008/2009 |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|
| | \$ thousands | |
| Federal | 3,460,251 | 4,006,297 |
| Provincial and territorial | 2,129,800 ¹ | 3,041,216 |
| Municipal ² | 2,001,953 | 2,700,935 |

1. Excludes Nunavut.

2. Municipal spending is on a calendar-year basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0003 and Catalogue no. 87F0001X.

Funding priorities

The federal government's culture spending is concentrated on culture industries, which include broadcasting, the film and video industry, literary arts (book and periodical publishing) and the sound-recording industry. Spending on these industries represented 60% of total federal expenditures on culture in fiscal year 2008/2009. In the same fiscal year, provincial and territorial governments focused their culture spending on libraries (34%) and the heritage sector (29%). Municipal government priorities were also dominated by libraries, representing 69% of their total culture spending in 2008.

Less and less AM radio

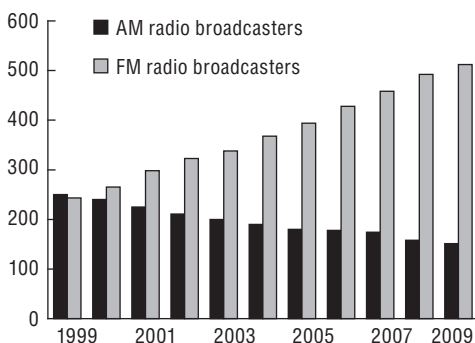
Since the early 1990s, AM radio stations have been leaving the airways. By 2009, there remained 151 AM commercial stations (where advertising accounts for more than half of total revenue) across Canada, a drop from 180 stations in 2005.

Many AM stations have been transferred to FM, which is more popular and more profitable. There were 512 FM stations in 2009, an increase from 394 in 2005. FM radio generated 79% of the industry's advertising revenues in 2008, compared with 65% in 1998.

Both AM and FM stations were affected by the 2008–2009 recession, but AM stations were hardest hit. In 2009, AM stations' profits before interest and taxes totalled \$21.2 million, down 20% from 2008. Only 51% of AM stations showed a profit

Chart 8.2
Private AM and FM radio broadcasters

number of stations



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 357-0003.

in 2009, compared with 58% in 2008. By contrast, the profits of FM stations grew to reach \$250.1 million and the proportion of profitable FM stations held steady at 68%.

Book sales dropping

Canadians are spending less on books. In 2008, households spent, on average, \$106 on books, down from \$111 in 2005.

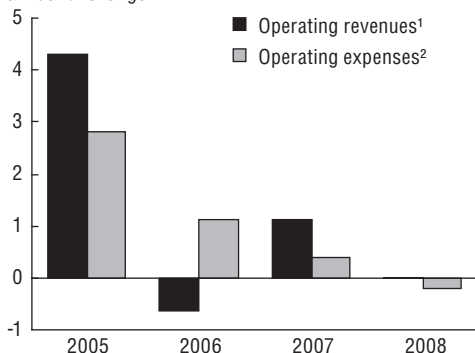
The change in buying habits may explain in part why the book publishing industry has been growing less rapidly than the overall economy. From 2005 to 2008, Canada's GDP increased 5.9%, whereas the book publishing industry's operating revenues increased 0.5%.

Growth for book publishers in Canada trailed that of their counterparts in the United States, who recorded an 8.5% increase in operating revenues during the same time frame.

In 2008, publishers of predominately French-language books experienced growth, as their operating revenues rose 18% from \$377.4 million in 2006 to \$445.5 million. By contrast, publishers of predominately English books saw a slight revenue drop to \$1.62 billion, from

Chart 8.3
Book publishers' operating revenues and expenses

annual % change



1. Excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

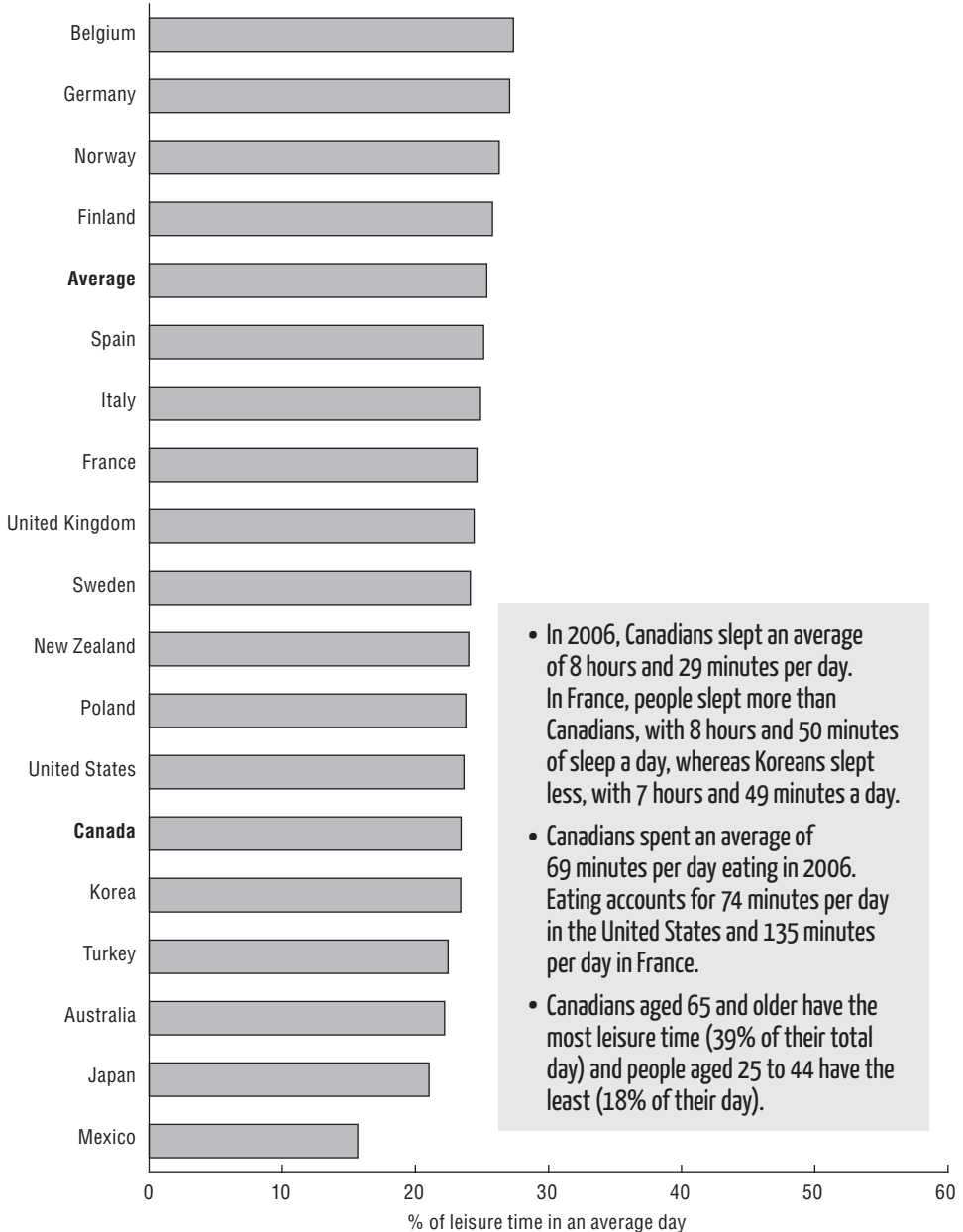
2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0007.

\$1.64 billion in 2006. The largest operating revenue declines were in Alberta (26.3%) and British Columbia (34.1%).

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 8.4
Leisure time in an average day, by selected country, 2006



Note: 2006 or latest available.

Source: Data based on OECD (2009), *Society at a Glance 2009*.

Table 8.1 Federal government expenditures on culture, by culture activity and by province and territory, 2008/2009

| | Canada ¹ | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick | Quebec |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| All culture activities | 4,006,297 | 47,668 | 20,935 | 109,745 | 62,654 | 1,393,113 |
| Heritage resources ³ | 1,138,178 | 20,237 | 9,346 | 53,068 | 17,255 | 421,100 |
| Arts education ⁴ | 23,459 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,221 |
| Literary arts | 136,864 | 768 | 94 | 1,505 | 908 | 35,810 |
| Performing arts | 248,936 | 2,789 | 3,797 | 4,180 | 4,417 | 51,287 |
| Visual arts and crafts | 23,830 | 378 | 155 | 750 | 556 | 6,045 |
| Film and video | 329,509 | 1,117 | 88 | 5,254 | 1,135 | 127,644 |
| Broadcasting ⁵ | 1,899,341 | 19,743 | 5,163 | 42,863 | 34,601 | 666,593 |
| Sound recording | 25,889 | 10 | 22 | 12 | 0 | 6,537 |
| Multiculturalism | 13,100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Multidisciplinary and other activities ⁶ | 167,190 | 2,627 | 2,269 | 2,113 | 3,782 | 71,877 |

1. Total expenditures at the national level exclude intramural (operating and capital) expenditures by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada directly related to training and employment development in the culture sector.

2. Includes national organizations, foreign countries and unallocated expenditures.

3. Includes spending on national libraries.

4. Refers to the fine, applied and performing arts rather than to strictly academic fields such as language, history or literature. Includes theatre, music, dance, painting, drama, photography and any other area of arts study reported by arts education institutions.

5. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation distributes its program costs by location of production activities. Station transmission and network distribution costs are related to the geographic location of the transmitter, except for landlines and satellite channels, which are paid by Ottawa, but transferred to Toronto and Montréal network centres. Payments to private station affiliates are charged to the responsible network centres and relate also to the province where these centres are located. Administration costs and capital expenditures are distributed according to the province where the administration function is located geographically and the location of capital assets.

6. Includes financial support given to cultural facilities, centres, festivals, municipalities, cultural exchange programs and arts organizations for various cultural activities. It also includes the unallocated general and administration expenditures related to numerous cultural activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0003.

| Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut | Other national organizations and foreign countries ² |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|---|
| \$ thousands | | | | | | | | |
| 1,453,238 | 90,355 | 57,384 | 214,495 | 224,398 | 19,395 | 35,898 | 11,456 | 265,562 |
| 307,821 | 39,120 | 19,106 | 138,786 | 60,366 | 11,357 | 17,681 | 9,664 | 13,273 |
| 11,443 | 1,255 | 100 | 1,410 | 510 | 0 | 2,469 | 50 | 0 |
| 34,379 | 2,669 | 1,133 | 4,137 | 8,610 | 57 | 105 | 2 | 46,688 |
| 132,800 | 9,401 | 4,095 | 12,843 | 21,668 | 568 | 338 | 197 | 555 |
| 8,289 | 679 | 1,215 | 1,662 | 3,730 | 75 | 35 | 20 | 242 |
| 44,624 | 2,642 | 661 | 2,933 | 20,060 | 322 | 76 | 227 | 122,728 |
| 864,672 | 31,221 | 29,970 | 49,533 | 91,827 | 6,471 | 14,877 | 717 | 41,090 |
| 2,675 | 24 | 0 | 5 | 1,178 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 15,414 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,100 |
| 46,535 | 3,344 | 1,103 | 3,186 | 16,450 | 533 | 317 | 580 | 12,474 |

Table 8.2 Federal government expenditures on culture, by culture activity, 2006/2007 to 2008/2009

| | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | |
| All culture activities¹ | 3,722,643^f | 3,744,583^f | 4,006,297 |
| Heritage resources ² | 1,009,519 ^f | 1,066,455 ^f | 1,138,178 |
| Arts education ³ | 19,344 | 21,939 | 23,459 |
| Literary arts | 135,259 | 135,642 ^f | 136,864 |
| Performing arts | 226,502 | 240,698 | 248,936 |
| Visual arts and crafts | 22,294 | 24,606 | 23,830 |
| Film and video | 351,103 | 330,457 | 329,509 |
| Broadcasting ⁴ | 1,758,860 | 1,727,738 | 1,899,341 |
| Sound recording | 24,421 | 24,998 ^f | 25,889 |
| Multiculturalism | 16,743 | 19,440 | 13,100 |
| Multidisciplinary and other culture activities ⁵ | 158,599 | 152,610 | 167,190 |

1. Total expenditures at the national level exclude intramural (operating and capital) expenditures by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada directly related to training and employment development in the culture sector.

2. Includes spending on national libraries.

3. Refers to the fine, applied, and performing arts rather than to strictly academic fields such as language, history or literature. Includes theatre, music, dance, painting, drama, photography and any other area of arts study reported by arts education institutions.

4. The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation distributes its program costs by location of production activities. Station transmission and network distribution costs are related to the geographic location of the transmitter, except for land lines and satellite channels, which are paid by Ottawa, but transferred to Toronto and Montréal network centres. Payments to private station affiliates are charged to the responsible network centres and relate also to the province where these centres are located. Administration costs and capital expenditures are distributed according to the province where the administration function is located geographically and the location of capital assets.

5. Includes financial support given to cultural facilities, centres, festivals, municipalities, cultural exchange programs and arts organizations for various cultural activities. It also includes the unallocated general and administration expenditures related to numerous cultural activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 505-0003.

Table 8.3 Payroll employment, by industry, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Information and cultural industries | 318,428 | 328,833 | 331,919 | 324,313 | 325,006 |
| Publishing industries | 86,560 | 90,900 | 93,286 | 88,330 | 88,290 |
| Motion picture and sound recording industries | 31,652 | 34,250 | 35,244 | 36,064 | 35,180 |
| Broadcasting (except Internet) | 40,568 | 42,169 | 43,198 | 42,214 | 43,304 |
| Telecommunications | 117,974 | 116,997 | 116,449 | 116,608 | 115,735 |
| Data processing, hosting and related services | 13,427 | 14,224 | 14,814 | 13,509 | 14,489 |
| Other information services | 28,248 | 30,293 | 28,929 | 27,589 | 28,008 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 236,379 | 240,519 | 241,916 | 249,242 | 245,010 |
| Performing arts, spectator sports and related industries | 49,127 | 51,791 | 51,567 | 52,166 | 49,754 |
| Heritage institutions | 15,749 | 16,243 | 16,019 | 22,476 | 22,783 |
| Amusement, gambling and recreation industries | 171,503 | 172,485 | 174,329 | 174,599 | 172,473 |

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, CANSIM table 281-0024 and Catalogue no. 72-002-X.

Table 8.4 Government expenditures on culture, by level of government and by province and territory, 2008/2009

| | Gross expenditures | Federal government | Provincial and territorial governments | Municipal governments ¹ |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | |
| Total expenditures | 9,748,448² | 4,006,297 | 3,041,216 | 2,700,935 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 133,183 | 47,668 | 70,385 | 15,130 |
| Prince Edward Island | 42,739 | 20,935 | 17,139 | 4,665 |
| Nova Scotia | 245,474 | 109,745 | 92,000 | 43,729 |
| New Brunswick | 164,714 | 62,654 | 79,134 | 22,926 |
| Quebec | 2,897,956 | 1,393,113 | 941,720 | 563,123 |
| Ontario | 3,502,048 | 1,453,238 | 886,731 | 1,162,079 |
| Manitoba | 291,511 | 90,355 | 140,135 | 61,021 |
| Saskatchewan | 284,379 | 57,384 | 133,937 | 93,058 |
| Alberta | 890,345 | 214,495 | 373,422 | 302,428 |
| British Columbia | 925,774 | 224,398 | 272,091 | 429,285 |
| Yukon | 38,304 | 19,395 | 18,165 | 744 |
| Northwest Territories | 46,989 | 35,898 | 8,716 | 2,375 |
| Nunavut | 19,468 | 11,456 | 7,640 | 372 |
| Other ³ | 265,562 | 265,562 | ... | ... |

1. Calculated on a calendar-year basis.

2. Includes intergovernmental transfers of about \$489 million.

3. Includes national organizations, foreign countries and unallocated expenditures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0001X.

Table 8.5 Newspaper publishing, operating statistics, 2003 to 2009

| | Operating revenue ¹ | Operating expenses ² | Salaries, wages and benefits ³ | Operating profit margin ⁴ |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| 2003 | 4,864.6 | 4,132.3 | 1,687.8 | 15.1 |
| 2004 | 5,033.9 | 4,317.3 | 1,751.2 | 14.2 |
| 2005 | 5,207.4 | 4,515.2 | 1,762.7 | 13.3 |
| 2006 | 5,353.8 | 4,646.2 | 1,801.2 | 13.2 |
| 2007 | 5,394.5 | 4,713.5 | 1,827.8 | 12.6 |
| 2008 | 5,434.3 | 4,767.3 | 1,856.5 | 12.3 |
| 2009 ⁴ | 4,899.6 | 4,414.2 | 1,761.6 | 9.9 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed and the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Quebec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. Salaries and wages do not include working owners' dividends or the remuneration of owners of unincorporated business; therefore, the relative level of salaries, wages and benefits will be lower in industries where those businesses contribute strongly to the average.

4. Derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue. Excludes corporation income tax paid by incorporated businesses and individual income tax paid by unincorporated businesses. Unincorporated businesses' operating profit margin includes unpaid remuneration to partners and proprietors, which is not recorded as salaries, wages and benefits. Thus, the profit estimate will be higher in industries where unincorporated proprietorships and partnerships contribute strongly to the average.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0003.

Table 8.6 Periodical publishing and book publishers, operating statistics, by province and region, 2009

| | Operating revenue ¹ | Operating expenses ² | Salaries, wages and benefits ³ | Operating profit margin ⁴ |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| Periodical publishing | | | | |
| Canada | 2,172.9 | 2,050.4 | 634.4 | 5.6 |
| Atlantic region | 39.7 | 34.7 | 13.1 | 12.7 |
| Quebec | 490.8 | 452.6 | 102.0 | 7.8 |
| Ontario | 1,226.4 | 1,218.4 | 400.6 | 0.7 |
| Prairies | 247.6 | 193.0 | 64.8 | 22.0 |
| British Columbia and the territories | 168.5 | 151.7 | 53.9 | 10.0 |
| Book publishers | | | | |
| Canada | 2,190.7 | 1,929.4 | 408.7 | 11.9 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2.8 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 7.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | x | x | x | x |
| Nova Scotia | 6.1 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 6.8 |
| New Brunswick | 5.2 | 5.0 | 1.9 | 4.2 |
| Quebec | 698.8 | 609.7 | 112.7 | 12.8 |
| Ontario | 1,364.4 | 1,197.3 | 263.3 | 12.2 |
| Manitoba | 6.0 | 5.7 | 1.4 | 4.9 |
| Saskatchewan | x | x | x | x |
| Alberta | 34.7 | 34.5 | 9.5 | 0.5 |
| British Columbia | 71.2 | 67.3 | 17.7 | 5.4 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed and the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Quebec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums. Salaries and wages do not include working owners' dividends or the remuneration of owners of unincorporated business; therefore, the relative level of salaries, wages and benefits will be lower in industries where those businesses contribute strongly to the average.

4. Derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue. Excludes corporation income tax paid by incorporated businesses and individual income tax paid by unincorporated businesses. Unincorporated businesses' operating profit margin includes unpaid remuneration to partners and proprietors, which is not recorded as salaries, wages and benefits. Thus, the profit estimate will be higher in industries where unincorporated proprietorships and partnerships contribute strongly to the average.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0007 and 361-0010.

Table 8.7 Sound recording and music publishing, operating statistics, by region, 2009

| | Operating revenue ¹ | Operating expenses ² | Salaries, wages and benefits ³ | Operating profit margin ⁴ |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| Canada | | | | |
| Record production and integrated record production/distribution | 596.3 | 498.9 | 72.6 | 16.3 |
| Music publishers | 153.5 | 137.8 | 28.7 | 10.3 |
| Sound recording studios | 98.7 | 85.5 | 23.9 | 13.5 |
| Other sound recording industries | 10.2 | 7.9 | 2.8 | 23.1 |
| Atlantic provinces | | | | |
| Record production and integrated record production/distribution | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 21.2 |
| Music publishers | . | . | . | . |
| Sound recording studios | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 25.3 |
| Other sound recording industries | F | F | F | F |
| Quebec | | | | |
| Record production and integrated record production/distribution | 110.8 | 103.9 | 16.5 | 6.2 |
| Music publishers | . | . | . | . |
| Sound recording studios | 22.3 | 19.1 | 5.4 | 14.4 |
| Other sound recording industries | F | F | F | F |
| Ontario | | | | |
| Record production and integrated record production/distribution | 462.7 | 376.1 | 52.9 | 18.7 |
| Music publishers | . | . | . | . |
| Sound recording studios | 39.5 | 34.1 | 9.9 | 13.6 |
| Other sound recording industries | F | F | F | F |
| Prairie provinces | | | | |
| Record production and integrated record production/distribution | 6.1 | 5.7 | 1.6 | 5.5 |
| Music publishers | . | . | . | . |
| Sound recording studios | 9.5 | 8.0 | 2.1 | 15.8 |
| Other sound recording industries | F | F | F | F |
| British Columbia and the territories⁵ | | | | |
| Record production and integrated record production/distribution | 15.8 | 12.4 | 1.5 | 22.0 |
| Music publishers | . | . | . | . |
| Sound recording studios | 25.6 | 22.8 | 6.4 | 10.8 |
| Other sound recording industries | F | F | F | F |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

5. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0005.

Table 8.8 Spectator sports, event promoters, artists and related industries, operating statistics, 2009

| | Operating revenue ¹ | Operating expenses ² | Salaries, wages and benefits ³ | Operating profit margin ⁴ |
|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| Spectator sports | 2,602.2 | 2,486.3 | 1,060.0 | 4.5 |
| Promoters (presenters) of performing arts, sports and similar events | 2,139.6 | 1,946.4 | 477.0 | 9.0 |
| Agents and managers for artists, athletes, entertainers and other public figures | 314.6 | 290.3 | 91.8 | 7.7 |
| Independent artists, writers and performers | 862.9 | 593.5 | 164.1 | 31.2 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Include employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: total operating revenue minus total operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of total operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0013.

Table 8.9 Heritage institutions, operating statistics, by industry, 2008 and 2009

| | Operating revenue | | Operating expenses | | Salaries, wages and benefits | | Operating profit margin | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| | 2008 ^r | 2009 ^p | 2008 ^r | 2009 ^p | 2008 ^r | 2009 ^p | 2008 ^r | 2009 ^p |
| | \$ thousands | | | | | | % | |
| For-profit establishments | | | | | | | | |
| Art museums and galleries | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Museums | 14,535 | 8,110 | 12,946 | 6,569 | 3,554 | 2,138 | 10.9 | 19.0 |
| Historic and heritage sites | 3,571 | 2,934 | 3,541 | 2,839 | 1,210 | 928 | 0.8 | 3.2 |
| Zoos and botanical gardens | 98,103 | 95,235 | 90,987 | 86,986 | 36,448 | 33,952 | 7.3 | 8.7 |
| Not-for-profit establishments | | | | | | | | |
| Art museums and galleries | 255,623 | 280,950 | 265,860 | 284,208 | 111,375 | 123,282 | -4.0 | -1.2 |
| Museums | 581,257 | 604,544 | 561,556 | 583,152 | 251,035 | 269,959 | 3.4 | 3.5 |
| Historic and heritage sites | 84,357 | 81,734 | 85,006 | 79,903 | 39,534 | 38,281 | -0.8 | 2.2 |
| Zoos and botanical gardens | 157,248 | 157,908 | 152,541 | 158,325 | 77,665 | 77,298 | 3.0 | -0.3 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0002X.

Table 8.10 Heritage institutions, operating statistics, all industries, by province, 2008 and 2009

| | Operating revenue | | Operating expenses | | Salaries, wages and benefits | | Operating profit margin | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------|
| | 2008 ^r | 2009 | 2008 ^r | 2009 | 2008 ^r | 2009 | 2008 ^r | 2009 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | | | % | |
| For-profit establishments | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 116,451 | 106,640 | 107,771 | 96,930 | 41,224 | 37,804 | 7.5 | 9.1 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 805 | 761 | 743 | 591 | 220 | 217 | 7.7 | 22.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,128 | 1,702 | 1,111 | 1,600 | 375 | 517 | 1.5 | 6.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 778 | 1,062 | 789 | 996 | 321 | 385 | -1.4 | 6.2 |
| New Brunswick | 525 | x | 395 | x | 68 | x | 24.8 | x |
| Quebec | 14,372 | 10,748 | 12,305 | 11,432 | 5,778 | 2,986 | 14.4 | -6.4 |
| Ontario | 57,803 | 52,408 | 55,499 | 45,030 | 16,160 | 14,437 | 4.0 | 14.1 |
| Manitoba | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Saskatchewan | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Alberta | 2,416 | 2,040 | 2,328 | 1,917 | 780 | 613 | 3.6 | 6.0 |
| British Columbia | 38,273 | 37,104 | 34,309 | 34,627 | 17,403 | 17,572 | 10.4 | 6.7 |
| Not-for-profit establishments | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 1,078,484 | 1,125,135 | 1,064,963 | 1,105,588 | 479,609 | 509,818 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 14,570 | 15,357 | 14,233 | 14,881 | 6,807 | 6,784 | 2.3 | 3.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,012 | 2,099 | 2,008 | 2,241 | 1,308 | 1,468 | 0.2 | -6.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 23,496 | 24,166 | 25,120 | 26,092 | 12,859 | 13,183 | -6.9 | -7.7 |
| New Brunswick | 12,377 | x | 12,566 | x | 7,170 | x | -1.5 | x |
| Quebec | 312,549 | 313,285 | 309,345 | 307,331 | 125,829 | 127,098 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Ontario | 426,090 | 463,373 | 417,049 | 457,431 | 194,552 | 218,625 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| Manitoba | 25,737 | 19,690 | 25,371 | 19,727 | 12,740 | 8,949 | 1.4 | -0.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 25,393 | 28,027 | 23,897 | 26,616 | 10,199 | 11,478 | 5.9 | 5.0 |
| Alberta | 111,075 | 113,129 | 111,733 | 109,515 | 52,066 | 54,339 | -0.6 | 3.2 |
| British Columbia | 119,488 | 128,452 | 118,235 | 124,689 | 52,695 | 58,423 | 1.0 | 2.9 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0002X.

Table 8.11 Performing arts, operating statistics, by industry and type of establishment, 2009

| | Operating revenue | Operating expenses | Salaries, wages and benefits | Operating profit margin |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | % |
| All establishments | 1,330,884 | 1,282,368 | 406,209 | 3.6 |
| Theatre (except musical) companies | 367,957 | 359,286 | 135,423 | 2.4 |
| Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre) | 192,148 | 188,183 | 62,364 | 2.1 |
| Dance companies | x | x | x | x |
| Musical groups and artists | 385,109 | 342,246 | 74,892 | 11.1 |
| Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary) | x | x | x | x |
| For-profit establishments | 688,326 | 638,704 | 174,212 | 7.2 |
| Theatre (except musical) companies | 53,858 | 49,113 | 10,731 | 8.8 |
| Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre) | 115,109 | 110,346 | 38,597 | 4.1 |
| Dance companies | x | x | x | x |
| Musical groups and artists | 230,751 | 183,120 | 26,508 | 20.6 |
| Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary) | x | x | x | x |
| Not-for-profit establishments | 642,558 | 643,664 | 231,997 | -0.2 |
| Theatre (except musical) companies | 314,099 | 310,173 | 124,692 | 1.2 |
| Musical theatre and opera companies (including dinner theatre) | 77,039 | 77,837 | 23,767 | -1.0 |
| Dance companies | x | x | x | x |
| Musical groups and artists | 154,358 | 159,126 | 48,384 | -3.1 |
| Other performing arts companies (including multidisciplinary) | x | x | x | x |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0003X.

Table 8.12 Performing arts, operating statistics, all industries, by province, 2008 and 2009

| | Operating revenue | | Operating expenses | | Salaries, wages and benefits | | Operating profit margin | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------|------|
| | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 | 2008 | 2009 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | | | % | |
| For-profit establishments | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 713,870 | 688,326 | 619,784 | 638,704 | 177,195 | 174,212 | 13.2 | 7.2 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 5,896 | 6,880 | 5,021 | 6,277 | 851 | 927 | 14.8 | 8.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Nova Scotia | 8,512 | 8,438 | 7,320 | 6,816 | 808 | 674 | 14.0 | 19.2 |
| New Brunswick | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Quebec | 322,323 | 345,831 | 305,361 | 340,309 | 105,020 | 107,305 | 5.3 | 1.6 |
| Ontario | 257,714 | 204,002 | 217,713 | 178,677 | 56,015 | 49,135 | 15.5 | 12.4 |
| Manitoba | 15,500 | 14,976 | 13,344 | 12,995 | 2,567 | 2,519 | 13.9 | 13.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,710 | 3,912 | 3,052 | 3,364 | 633 | 709 | 17.7 | 14.0 |
| Alberta | 29,624 | 31,023 | 24,944 | 27,075 | 5,993 | 6,151 | 15.8 | 12.7 |
| British Columbia | 65,887 | 69,645 | 38,749 | 59,742 | 4,077 | 5,936 | 41.2 | 14.2 |
| Not-for-profit establishments | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 667,755 | 642,558 | 667,881 | 643,665 | 234,487 | 231,997 | 0.0 | -0.2 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 3,481 | 4,176 | 3,661 | 4,081 | 1,672 | 2,006 | -5.2 | 2.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Nova Scotia | 10,814 | 9,824 | 10,733 | 9,602 | 4,228 | 4,122 | 0.7 | 2.3 |
| New Brunswick | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Quebec | 164,658 | 175,997 | 160,090 | 176,805 | 46,030 | 58,665 | 2.8 | -0.5 |
| Ontario | 281,951 | 265,168 | 284,961 | 264,419 | 112,384 | 103,832 | -1.1 | 0.3 |
| Manitoba | 27,845 | 23,959 | 27,334 | 23,976 | 12,133 | 11,593 | 1.8 | -0.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 10,480 | 9,770 | 9,862 | 9,568 | 4,381 | 4,232 | 5.9 | 2.1 |
| Alberta | 83,179 | 73,267 | 83,823 | 75,325 | 26,855 | 22,386 | -0.8 | -2.8 |
| British Columbia | 79,904 | 75,063 | 81,963 | 74,742 | 24,761 | 23,121 | -2.6 | 0.4 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.**Source:** Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 87F0003X.

Table 8.13 Film and video distribution, operating statistics, by region, 2007 to 2009

| | Operating revenue ¹ | Operating expenses ² | Salaries, wages and benefits ³ | Operating profit margin ⁴ |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| Canada | | | | |
| 2007 | 1,848.5 | 1,554.5 | 99.6 | 15.9 |
| 2008 | 1,927.2 | 1,569.6 | 96.4 | 18.6 |
| 2009 | 1,975.5 | 1,569.7 | 84.0 | 20.5 |
| Quebec | | | | |
| 2007 | 253.7 | 240.5 | 19.0 | 5.2 |
| 2008 | 253.5 | 244.9 | 19.3 | 3.4 |
| 2009 | 256.9 | 247.8 | 16.2 | 3.5 |
| Ontario | | | | |
| 2007 | 1,544.5 | 1,266.1 | 79.6 | 18.0 |
| 2008 | 1,611.8 | 1,267.8 | 75.8 | 21.3 |
| 2009 | 1,692.4 | 1,295.8 | 67.0 | 23.4 |

Notes: Data for Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are suppressed for confidentiality. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0014.

Table 8.14 Motion picture theatres, operating statistics, by province, 2009

| | Operating revenue ¹ | Operating expenses ² | Salaries, wages and benefits ³ | Operating profit margin ⁴ |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|---|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| Canada | 1,518.4 | 1,337.5 | 207.6 | 11.9 |
| Quebec | 275.7 | 253.9 | 44.1 | 7.9 |
| Ontario | 618.0 | 569.5 | 87.9 | 7.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 42.6 | 32.4 | 5.0 | 23.9 |
| Alberta | 224.6 | 175.4 | 25.9 | 21.9 |
| British Columbia | 222.7 | 193.5 | 25.6 | 13.1 |

Notes: Data for the Atlantic provinces, Manitoba, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are suppressed for confidentiality. North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0012.

Table 8.15 Amusement parks and recreation industries, operating statistics, 2009

| | Operating revenue ¹ | Operating expenses ² | Salaries, wages and benefits ³ | Operating profit margin ⁴ |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| Amusement parks and arcades | 422.3 | 369.9 | 127.4 | 12.4 |
| Other amusement and recreation industries | 7,309.5 | 6,955.9 | 2,538.0 | 4.8 |
| Golf courses and country clubs | 2,496.5 | 2,404.3 | 937.7 | 3.7 |
| Skiing facilities | 923.1 | 864.7 | 345.6 | 6.3 |
| Fitness and recreational sports centres | 1,936.2 | 1,851.3 | 748.6 | 4.4 |
| All other amusement and recreation industries | 1,953.7 | 1,835.7 | 506.2 | 6.0 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes investment income (dividends and interest).

2. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

3. Includes employer contributions to pension, medical/life insurance plans and Employment Insurance for all employees who have been issued a T4 statement.

4. Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0015.

Table 8.16 Amusement parks and recreation industries, selected operating expenses, 2009

| | Amusement parks and arcades | Golf courses and country clubs | Skiing facilities | Fitness and recreational sports centres | All other amusement and recreation industries |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|
| | % | | | | |
| Total operating expenses¹ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Salaries, wages and benefits | 35.4 | 39.6 | 38.6 | 41.8 | 28.3 |
| Commissions paid to non-employees | x | F | 1.2 | F | F |
| Professional and business services fees | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| Subcontract expenses | F | F | F | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Cost of goods sold | 11.3 | 16.8 | 12.1 | 4.7 | 20.4 |
| Office supplies | 2.2 | 1.9 | F | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| Rental and leasing | 7.9 | 2.9 | 5.2 | 12.1 | 8.4 |
| Repair and maintenance | 6.9 | 10.6 | 8.7 | 7.4 | 9.6 |
| Insurance | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 2.2 |
| Advertising, marketing and promotions | 5.1 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.2 |
| Travel, meals and entertainment | F | F | F | F | 1.3 |
| Utilities and telecommunications expenses | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 5.4 | 4.2 |
| Property and business taxes, licences and permits | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| Financial services fees | F | F | F | 1.2 | F |
| Amortization and depreciation of tangible and intangible assets | 11.1 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| Other expenses | 5.1 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 5.5 | 6.8 |

Notes: Preliminary data.

Based on the surveyed portion of the industry which represents approximately 90% of total industry revenue.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 361-0021.

The Canadian economy in 2010 resumed several long-term growth trends that emerged over the past decade. This was most evident in commodity prices and the stock and foreign exchange markets, as well as in employment by industry and exports.

Commodity prices recovered about half the losses they incurred during the 2008–2009 recession, and that recovery was also felt in the currency and stock markets. The Canadian dollar's average for all of 2010, at 97.1 U.S. cents, was the highest since 1976. Prices on the Toronto Stock Exchange were on average higher than in 2008 and just shy of their 2007 peak. Foreign investors purchased a net \$17.3 billion of Canadian stocks in 2010.

The rise in the exchange rate and in commodity prices resulted in the largest annual increase ever in the terms of trade (the price of exports relative to the price of imports), up 5.8% in 2010. This recovery was reflected in real gross domestic income (a measure of purchasing power), growing 5.0%.

In 2010, construction (4.8%) and natural resources (3.5%) posted the fastest employment rebounds of any industry except for professional and related services. For construction, this capped a decade of leading all industries with 50.8% job growth; second was professional and related services, at 35.4%.

As the year progressed, the growth of government spending slowed and the economy transitioned to an expansion led by the private sector. Fourth-quarter exports posted their largest increase of the recovery, real business investment ended the year 14.0% ahead of its level a year earlier (with firms projecting growth continuing in 2011) and consumer spending rose steadily.

A rebound in economic growth

After contracting 2.6% in 2009, Canada's real GDP at basic prices rebounded 3.3%

in 2010. This increase surpassed the average growth rate for the five years preceding the 2008–2009 recession. All the major industries except utilities posted gains. The output of the goods-producing industries increased 4.9%, following a 9.0% decline in 2009, while the production of services (2.6%) grew at a much larger rate than in 2009 (0.3%).

The main contributors to GDP growth in 2010 were construction (8.1%), manufacturing (5.3%), wholesale trade (5.2%), and mining and oil and gas extraction (5.0%). Retail trade and the finance and insurance sector also showed strength, and most transportation industries benefitted from the economic rebound.

Contributors to GDP

Consumer spending as a share of nominal GDP showed stability—about 59% in 2009 and 58% in 2010—even as nominal GDP fluctuated widely because of a 2009 drop and 2010 recovery in exports and business investment.

Exports in both 2009 and 2010 hovered around 29% of nominal GDP, well below their pre-recession share of 35%, and far below their record high of nearly 46% in 2000. The last time exports were less than 30% of GDP was in 1992 (27%).

Excluding housing, business investment's share of Canada's GDP fell

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to 11% in 2010, the lowest since 1996. It was evenly split between structures and machinery and equipment. Investment in structures as a share of GDP remained at historically elevated levels, reflecting the impact of the energy industry. For machinery and equipment, a 5.5% share of GDP was the lowest since 1963.

The housing recovery in 2010 lifted the share of residential construction in GDP to 6.9%, just below its peak of 7.1% in 2007. New construction recovered to 3.0% of GDP in 2010 (from 2.7% in 2009), while renovations' share rose to a record 2.7%.

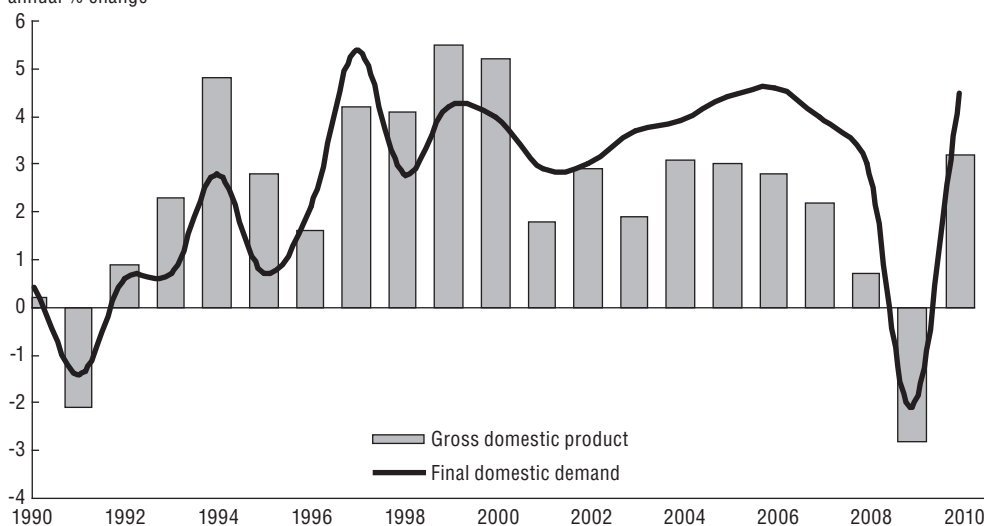
Net lending by sector

During the 2008–2009 recession, the government sector switched from being a net lender to being a borrower—nearly \$90 billion in both 2009 and 2010. Conversely, non-residents flipped from being net borrowers to being net lenders, as Canada switched from a trade surplus to a trade deficit. Much of this net lending by non-residents reflected significant purchases of government bonds.

Chart 9.1

Gross domestic product and final domestic demand

annual % change



Note: 2002 chained dollars.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0002.

Table 9.a

International investment position

| | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | annual % change | |
| Total assets | 23.3 | -5.3 |
| Canadian direct investment abroad | 25.0 | -7.5 |
| Canadian portfolio investment | 11.5 | -10.3 |
| Foreign bonds | -3.0 | -15.0 |
| Foreign stocks | 23.3 | -8.5 |
| Foreign money market | -53.6 | 32.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0037.

Canada's change from trade surplus to trade deficit reflects several influences. The initial switch late in 2008 reflected the severe drop in exports as the recession affected prices for natural resources and the demand for automobiles.

The widening trade deficit in 2009 and 2010, however, reflected the stronger recovery of domestic spending in Canada than in its major trading partners in the developed world.

Net borrowing by households increased to \$31.6 billion in 2010, after declines in the previous two years. Mostly, this increase reflected the rebound in consumer spending.

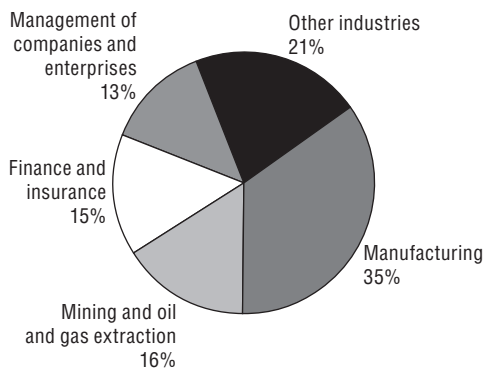
Foreign direct investment rising in the mining, oil and gas industry

The share of foreign direct investment in Canada going into the mining, oil and gas industry has grown from 12.8% in 2001 to 16.4% in 2010. Manufacturing remains the top industry for foreign direct investment, at 34.8% in 2010; however, that's down from 42.9% in 2001. Direct investment is when a company owns at least 10% of the voting equity in a foreign enterprise.

The stock of foreign direct investment in Canada totalled \$561.6 billion in 2010, up 2.6% from 2009, led by higher year-end positions with the United States, which rose 5.1% to \$306.1 billion. From all other countries combined, direct investment declined 0.3% to \$255.5 billion.

At 54.5%, U.S. investors' share of direct investment in Canada was up for the first time since 2004; it was 64.6% in 2001. At 9.2%, the Netherlands has been the

Chart 9.2
Foreign direct investment in Canada, 2010



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0052.

second-largest direct investor since 2008. The third-largest in 2010 was the United Kingdom, at 7.5%. The share coming from the Asia and Oceania region has grown from 4.5% in 2001 to 11.2% in 2010.

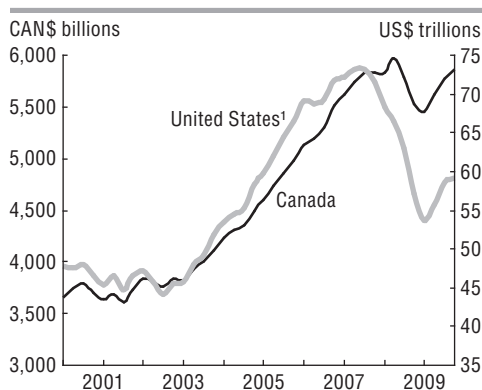
Healthy finances moved Canada into recovery more quickly

Canada and the United States were both hit by the 2008–2009 recession, but Canada's healthy finances at the onset of the downturn helped it endure and emerge into recovery more quickly.

Canada's national saving rate had climbed to 13.8% during the commodity boom before the recession. This reflected high saving rates by governments and corporations. By contrast, the U.S. national saving rate was below 1% when the recession began (and 3% by its end). As well, household balance sheets in Canada fell only 8.7%, and were not ravaged like those in the United States, where net worth fell 26.6% over nearly two years.

The recession was also shorter and milder in Canada partly because the flow of credit was not disrupted as it was in other G7 nations, and so the large pool of

Chart 9.3
Total household net worth



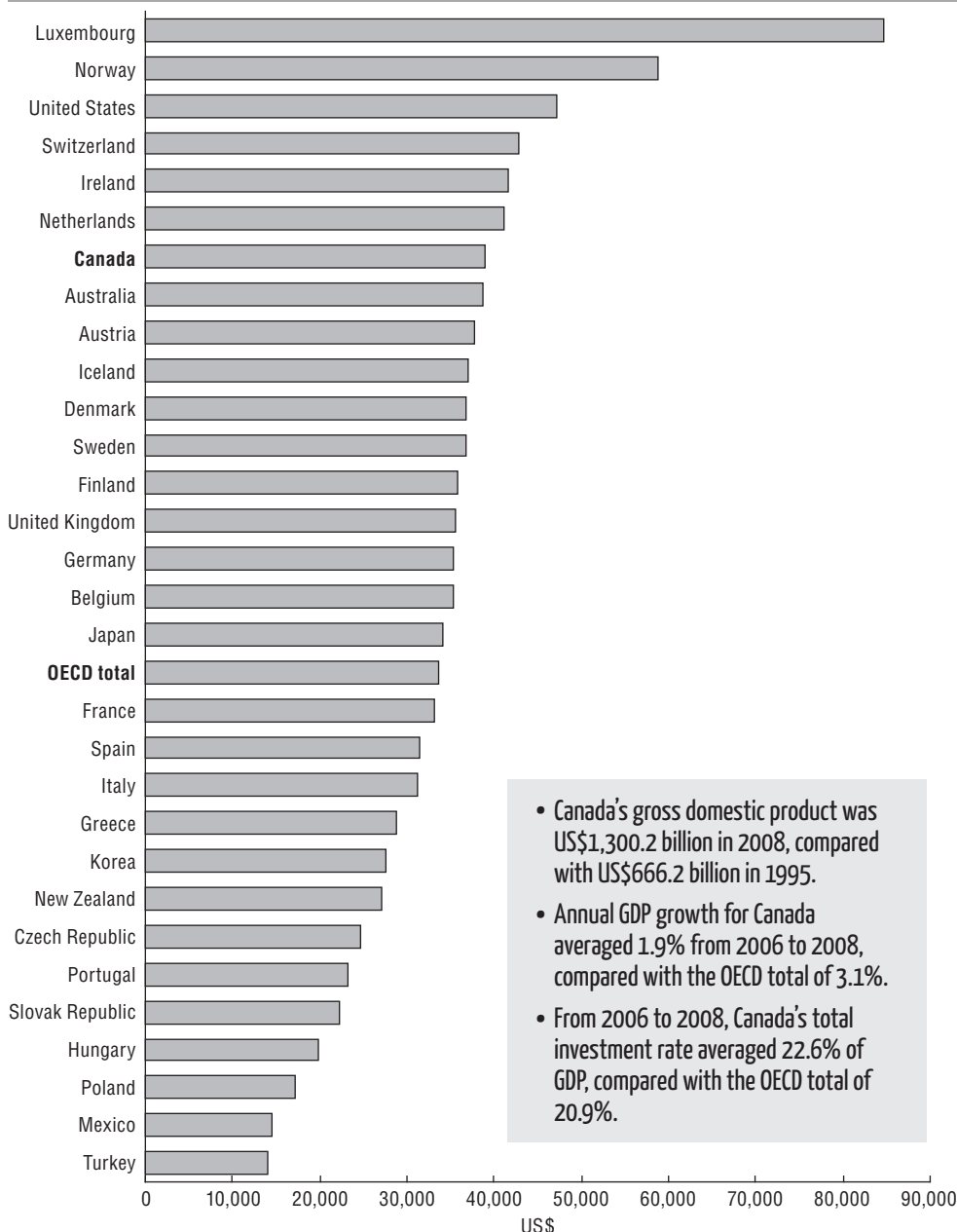
1. Adjusted to Canadian concepts.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-010-X.

savings was available to finance spending when income fell temporarily. This reflects the strong balance sheets and the absence of problems in major financial institutions such as those seen in the United States and Europe.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 9.4
Gross domestic product per capita, 2008



Note: At current prices and purchasing power parity exchange rates.

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

Table 9.1 Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, by province and territory, 1995 to 2009

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | |
| Canada | 810,426 | 836,864 | 882,733 | 914,973 | 982,441 | 1,076,577 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 10,652 | 10,417 | 10,533 | 11,176 | 12,184 | 13,922 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,662 | 2,823 | 2,800 | 2,981 | 3,159 | 3,366 |
| Nova Scotia | 19,296 | 19,512 | 20,368 | 21,401 | 23,059 | 24,658 |
| New Brunswick | 16,380 | 16,626 | 16,845 | 17,633 | 19,041 | 20,085 |
| Quebec | 177,331 | 180,526 | 188,424 | 196,258 | 210,809 | 224,928 |
| Ontario | 329,317 | 338,173 | 359,353 | 377,897 | 409,020 | 440,759 |
| Manitoba | 26,966 | 28,434 | 29,751 | 30,972 | 31,966 | 34,057 |
| Saskatchewan | 26,425 | 28,944 | 29,157 | 29,550 | 30,778 | 33,828 |
| Alberta | 92,036 | 98,634 | 107,048 | 107,439 | 117,080 | 144,789 |
| British Columbia | 105,670 | 108,865 | 114,383 | 115,641 | 120,921 | 131,333 |
| Yukon | 1,047 | 1,128 | 1,107 | 1,087 | 1,085 | 1,190 |
| Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) | 2,400 | 2,525 | 2,691 | 2,652 | .. | .. |
| Northwest Territories | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,292 | 2,515 |
| Nunavut | .. | .. | .. | .. | 747 | 834 |
| Outside Canada | 244 | 257 | 273 | 286 | 300 | 313 |

Note: Dollar amounts in current prices.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Table 9.2 Gross domestic product, income-based, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | |
| Gross domestic product at market prices | 836,864 | 882,733 | 914,973 | 982,441 | 1,076,577 | 1,108,048 |
| Net domestic product at basic prices | 664,294 | 700,063 | 723,487 | 780,786 | 863,254 | 884,203 |
| Wages, salaries and supplementary labour income | 428,792 | 453,073 | 475,335 | 502,726 | 545,204 | 570,008 |
| Corporation profits before taxes | 80,335 | 87,932 | 86,132 | 110,769 | 135,978 | 127,073 |
| Government business enterprise profits before taxes | 6,143 | 6,653 | 7,080 | 8,401 | 11,329 | 10,787 |
| Interest and miscellaneous investment income | 50,477 | 48,881 | 47,134 | 47,249 | 55,302 | 52,579 |
| Accrued net income of farm operators from farm production | 3,825 | 1,663 | 1,724 | 1,819 | 1,243 | 1,675 |
| Net income of non-farm unincorporated business, including rent | 49,278 | 54,663 | 57,936 | 61,466 | 64,944 | 68,857 |
| Inventory valuation adjustment | -1,596 | -623 | -753 | -2,317 | -2,439 | 574 |
| Taxes less subsidies on factors of production | 47,040 | 47,821 | 48,899 | 50,673 | 51,693 | 52,650 |
| Taxes less subsidies on products | 61,126 | 66,025 | 68,439 | 72,747 | 76,647 | 75,871 |
| Capital consumption allowances | 110,818 | 116,574 | 122,659 | 128,999 | 137,425 | 147,536 |
| Statistical discrepancy | 626 | 71 | 388 | -91 | -749 | 438 |

Note: Dollar amounts in current prices.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0016.

| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 1,108,048 | 1,152,905 | 1,213,175 | 1,290,906 | 1,373,845 | 1,450,405 | 1,529,589 | 1,599,608 | 1,527,258 |
| 14,179 | 16,457 | 18,119 | 19,407 | 21,960 | 26,064 | 29,249 | 31,671 | 24,970 |
| 3,431 | 3,701 | 3,798 | 3,983 | 4,096 | 4,315 | 4,543 | 4,650 | 4,750 |
| 25,909 | 27,082 | 28,851 | 29,853 | 31,199 | 31,644 | 33,031 | 34,041 | 34,283 |
| 20,684 | 21,169 | 22,366 | 23,672 | 24,716 | 25,847 | 27,044 | 27,376 | 27,497 |
| 231,624 | 241,448 | 250,752 | 262,761 | 272,049 | 282,505 | 295,928 | 302,748 | 303,747 |
| 453,701 | 477,763 | 493,081 | 516,106 | 537,383 | 560,576 | 583,946 | 584,460 | 578,183 |
| 35,157 | 36,559 | 37,451 | 39,748 | 41,681 | 45,173 | 48,920 | 51,048 | 50,973 |
| 33,127 | 34,343 | 36,653 | 40,796 | 43,996 | 45,604 | 50,863 | 65,425 | 56,553 |
| 151,274 | 150,594 | 170,113 | 189,743 | 219,810 | 238,886 | 255,787 | 291,577 | 247,184 |
| 133,514 | 138,193 | 145,642 | 157,675 | 169,664 | 182,251 | 192,117 | 197,728 | 191,006 |
| 1,259 | 1,254 | 1,292 | 1,394 | 1,497 | 1,634 | 1,812 | 1,934 | 2,026 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2,972 | 3,033 | 3,692 | 4,320 | 4,267 | 4,282 | 4,598 | 4,997 | 4,124 |
| 876 | 951 | 991 | 1,074 | 1,137 | 1,226 | 1,343 | 1,521 | 1,506 |
| 341 | 358 | 374 | 374 | 390 | 398 | 408 | 432 | 456 |

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 1,152,905 | 1,213,175 | 1,290,906 | 1,373,845 | 1,450,405 | 1,529,589 | 1,603,418 | 1,528,985 | 1,624,608 |
| 912,615 | 967,051 | 1,033,888 | 1,104,878 | 1,169,911 | 1,233,670 | 1,299,791 | 1,216,467 | 1,296,816 |
| 593,307 | 621,003 | 657,249 | 695,093 | 743,392 | 784,885 | 818,563 | 814,707 | 849,618 |
| 135,229 | 144,501 | 168,219 | 186,585 | 197,286 | 200,943 | 223,001 | 149,087 | 180,723 |
| 11,661 | 12,604 | 12,815 | 15,293 | 14,805 | 15,493 | 15,697 | 14,986 | 15,559 |
| 46,693 | 49,989 | 54,020 | 61,421 | 66,404 | 71,589 | 82,640 | 64,401 | 70,039 |
| 1,101 | 1,439 | 2,897 | 1,210 | -35 | 503 | 3,304 | 864 | 1,397 |
| 74,292 | 77,181 | 81,313 | 84,024 | 86,785 | 89,908 | 91,371 | 97,979 | 103,592 |
| -3,584 | 4,262 | -1,844 | -730 | -3,262 | 2,449 | -5,371 | 3,241 | 1,927 |
| 53,916 | 56,072 | 59,219 | 61,982 | 64,536 | 67,900 | 70,586 | 71,202 | 73,961 |
| 84,139 | 84,380 | 89,603 | 93,302 | 96,052 | 98,816 | 94,190 | 92,862 | 98,667 |
| 155,567 | 161,817 | 167,823 | 176,246 | 185,201 | 196,346 | 209,257 | 219,445 | 229,331 |
| 584 | -73 | -408 | -581 | -759 | 757 | 180 | 211 | -206 |

Table 9.3 Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| Gross domestic product at market prices | 836,864 | 882,733 | 914,973 | 982,441 | 1,076,577 | 1,108,048 |
| Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services | 480,427 | 510,695 | 531,169 | 560,884 | 596,009 | 620,614 |
| Durable goods | 59,197 | 67,988 | 71,325 | 77,693 | 81,958 | 84,930 |
| Semi-durable goods | 42,766 | 44,939 | 47,262 | 49,548 | 52,115 | 54,565 |
| Non-durable goods | 118,697 | 123,143 | 126,253 | 132,959 | 143,264 | 150,305 |
| Services | 259,767 | 274,625 | 286,329 | 300,684 | 318,672 | 330,814 |
| Government current expenditure on goods and services | 171,161 | 171,756 | 179,317 | 186,054 | 200,084 | 211,706 |
| Government gross fixed capital formation | 20,587 | 20,104 | 20,046 | 23,039 | 24,524 | 27,287 |
| Government inventories | -2 | 5 | -27 | -3 | 24 | 13 |
| Business gross fixed capital formation | 129,351 | 154,737 | 161,790 | 171,431 | 181,748 | 189,978 |
| Residential structures | 39,538 | 43,519 | 42,497 | 45,100 | 48,572 | 55,133 |
| Non-residential structures and equipment | 89,813 | 111,218 | 119,293 | 126,331 | 133,176 | 134,845 |
| Non-residential structures | 36,360 | 43,872 | 45,177 | 47,229 | 49,826 | 52,966 |
| Machinery and equipment | 53,453 | 67,346 | 74,116 | 79,102 | 83,350 | 81,879 |
| Business investment in inventories | 2,271 | 8,174 | 4,733 | 4,990 | 11,505 | -4,740 |
| Non-farm | 1,577 | 9,174 | 5,409 | 4,951 | 11,355 | -3,745 |
| Farm | 694 | -1,000 | -676 | 39 | 150 | -995 |
| Exports of goods and services | 321,248 | 348,604 | 379,203 | 424,258 | 490,688 | 482,463 |
| Goods | 280,079 | 303,379 | 327,160 | 369,037 | 429,375 | 420,733 |
| Services | 41,169 | 45,225 | 52,043 | 55,221 | 61,313 | 61,730 |
| Imports of goods and services | 287,553 | 331,271 | 360,871 | 388,303 | 428,754 | 418,836 |
| Goods | 237,689 | 277,727 | 303,395 | 327,026 | 362,337 | 350,067 |
| Services | 49,864 | 53,544 | 57,476 | 61,277 | 66,417 | 68,769 |
| Statistical discrepancy | -626 | -71 | -387 | 91 | 749 | -437 |
| Final domestic demand | 801,526 | 857,292 | 892,322 | 941,408 | 1,002,365 | 1,049,585 |

Note: Dollar amounts in current prices.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0017.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 1,152,905 | 1,213,175 | 1,290,906 | 1,373,845 | 1,450,405 | 1,529,589 | 1,603,418 | 1,528,985 | 1,624,608 |
| 655,722 | 686,552 | 719,917 | 758,966 | 801,742 | 851,603 | 890,601 | 898,215 | 940,620 |
| 92,085 | 93,793 | 95,432 | 99,721 | 106,032 | 112,112 | 112,791 | 108,149 | 112,680 |
| 57,052 | 58,485 | 60,520 | 62,674 | 66,218 | 69,285 | 70,450 | 69,146 | 71,507 |
| 158,399 | 168,144 | 176,869 | 186,547 | 193,951 | 204,074 | 216,619 | 215,457 | 225,372 |
| 348,186 | 366,130 | 387,096 | 410,024 | 435,541 | 466,132 | 490,741 | 505,463 | 531,061 |
| 224,428 | 238,416 | 247,397 | 259,857 | 277,608 | 293,608 | 315,977 | 337,735 | 353,569 |
| 28,589 | 30,107 | 32,504 | 37,067 | 41,151 | 45,321 | 52,122 | 57,137 | 67,319 |
| -45 | 15 | 21 | 27 | -41 | 15 | 29 | -3 | -31 |
| 196,585 | 208,090 | 229,755 | 255,596 | 283,382 | 301,885 | 314,580 | 268,864 | 291,161 |
| 65,651 | 72,714 | 82,965 | 89,604 | 98,214 | 108,289 | 107,735 | 99,249 | 112,692 |
| 130,934 | 135,376 | 146,790 | 165,992 | 185,168 | 193,596 | 206,845 | 169,615 | 178,469 |
| 50,659 | 54,545 | 62,058 | 72,752 | 85,236 | 92,528 | 105,476 | 83,583 | 88,702 |
| 80,275 | 80,831 | 84,732 | 93,240 | 99,932 | 101,068 | 101,369 | 86,032 | 89,767 |
| -2,674 | 4,305 | 5,238 | 10,587 | 9,403 | 8,251 | 5,867 | -6,951 | 2,286 |
| -1,094 | 2,982 | 3,848 | 9,932 | 10,130 | 9,370 | 3,649 | -6,066 | 3,301 |
| -1,580 | 1,323 | 1,390 | 655 | -727 | -1,119 | 2,218 | -885 | -1,015 |
| 479,185 | 462,473 | 495,980 | 519,435 | 524,075 | 534,718 | 563,075 | 439,527 | 478,132 |
| 414,034 | 399,122 | 429,006 | 450,214 | 453,953 | 463,123 | 488,756 | 369,345 | 404,839 |
| 65,151 | 63,351 | 66,974 | 69,221 | 70,122 | 71,595 | 74,319 | 70,182 | 73,293 |
| 428,301 | 416,856 | 440,314 | 468,270 | 487,674 | 505,055 | 538,654 | 465,328 | 508,653 |
| 356,728 | 342,711 | 363,155 | 387,843 | 404,347 | 415,683 | 443,778 | 374,082 | 413,833 |
| 71,573 | 74,145 | 77,159 | 80,427 | 83,327 | 89,372 | 94,876 | 91,246 | 94,820 |
| -584 | 73 | 408 | 580 | 759 | -757 | -179 | -211 | 205 |
| 1,105,324 | 1,163,165 | 1,229,573 | 1,311,486 | 1,403,883 | 1,492,417 | 1,573,280 | 1,561,951 | 1,652,669 |

Table 9.4 Gross domestic product at basic prices, by industry, 1998 to 2010

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions chained 2002 | | | | |
| All industries¹ | 922,584 | 974,405 | 1,026,242 | 1,040,943 | 1,068,765 |
| Goods-producing industries | | | | | |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 24,471 | 26,193 | 26,268 | 24,674 | 23,293 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 49,991 | 50,000 | 51,519 | 51,236 | 53,488 |
| Utilities | 28,554 | 28,982 | 29,050 | 27,384 | 28,883 |
| Construction | 46,928 | 49,053 | 51,757 | 55,542 | 57,775 |
| Manufacturing | 158,819 | 171,923 | 188,925 | 181,084 | 182,736 |
| Services-producing industries | | | | | |
| Wholesale trade | 46,221 | 49,396 | 52,519 | 53,438 | 55,226 |
| Retail trade | 47,210 | 49,437 | 52,579 | 55,234 | 58,483 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 43,905 | 46,603 | 48,921 | 50,176 | 50,066 |
| Information and cultural industries | 28,255 | 31,617 | 34,007 | 36,498 | 38,229 |
| Finance and insurance, real estate and renting, and leasing and management of companies and enterprises | 173,796 | 181,851 | 189,181 | 196,769 | 202,959 |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 38,056 | 41,845 | 46,307 | 47,453 | 48,481 |
| Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services | 18,771 | 20,934 | 21,809 | 22,820 | 24,853 |
| Educational services | 49,000 | 50,162 | 50,394 | 50,675 | 51,593 |
| Health care and social assistance | 61,765 | 63,754 | 65,968 | 67,198 | 68,142 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 8,928 | 9,333 | 9,718 | 10,142 | 10,398 |
| Accommodation and food services | 22,931 | 23,804 | 24,544 | 24,950 | 25,408 |
| Public administration | 54,909 | 56,674 | 57,968 | 59,705 | 61,523 |
| Other services | 21,886 | 23,335 | 24,627 | 26,101 | 27,230 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

1. Aggregates are not always equal to the sum of their components from 1981 to 2001. This is caused by changing the set of relative prices when a new base year is adopted.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

| 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions chained 2002 | | | | | | | |
| 1,091,378 | 1,124,999 | 1,158,680 | 1,191,403 | 1,218,979 | 1,226,809 | 1,194,541 | 1,234,382 |
| 25,478 | 27,669 | 28,404 | 27,958 | 27,570 | 28,034 | 26,280 | 26,633 |
| 54,979 | 55,672 | 55,941 | 57,271 | 57,776 | 55,993 | 51,476 | 54,042 |
| 29,057 | 28,993 | 30,527 | 30,150 | 31,598 | 31,236 | 29,914 | 29,820 |
| 59,871 | 63,453 | 66,725 | 69,462 | 72,330 | 75,596 | 69,256 | 74,893 |
| 181,349 | 184,814 | 187,901 | 185,527 | 181,348 | 170,350 | 151,120 | 159,149 |
| 57,767 | 59,990 | 63,662 | 66,839 | 70,107 | 70,350 | 66,024 | 69,444 |
| 60,515 | 62,666 | 64,841 | 68,822 | 71,733 | 73,789 | 73,518 | 76,226 |
| 50,270 | 52,169 | 55,235 | 56,829 | 57,708 | 57,978 | 56,018 | 58,432 |
| 38,631 | 40,813 | 42,039 | 43,583 | 44,568 | 45,372 | 45,314 | 45,596 |
| 207,544 | 215,074 | 222,677 | 232,289 | 240,577 | 245,223 | 250,938 | 257,487 |
| 50,797 | 52,099 | 53,873 | 57,030 | 59,246 | 60,622 | 60,417 | 60,755 |
| 25,722 | 27,363 | 28,555 | 29,539 | 30,799 | 31,180 | 30,096 | 30,541 |
| 52,566 | 53,764 | 55,292 | 57,008 | 58,413 | 60,191 | 61,302 | 62,625 |
| 70,324 | 71,589 | 72,735 | 74,468 | 76,715 | 78,909 | 81,090 | 82,948 |
| 10,365 | 10,791 | 10,651 | 10,826 | 11,087 | 11,074 | 11,160 | 11,255 |
| 24,881 | 25,656 | 25,982 | 26,141 | 26,531 | 27,245 | 26,723 | 27,377 |
| 63,314 | 64,085 | 65,115 | 67,452 | 69,136 | 71,226 | 73,216 | 74,892 |
| 27,894 | 28,729 | 29,633 | 30,514 | 31,442 | 32,100 | 31,976 | 32,470 |

Table 9.5 Canada's balance of international payments, 1997 to 2010

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Current account | | | | | |
| Receipts | 385,415 | 414,777 | 461,219 | 531,961 | 513,754 |
| Goods and services | 347,134 | 377,385 | 422,670 | 489,090 | 480,795 |
| Goods | 303,378 | 327,162 | 369,035 | 429,372 | 420,730 |
| Services | 43,755 | 50,223 | 53,636 | 59,718 | 60,065 |
| Investment income | 33,252 | 32,338 | 32,905 | 36,755 | 25,990 |
| Transfers | 5,029 | 5,054 | 5,644 | 6,116 | 6,968 |
| Payments | 396,812 | 426,140 | 458,649 | 502,692 | 488,649 |
| Goods and services | 330,346 | 359,947 | 387,298 | 427,836 | 417,945 |
| Goods | 277,727 | 303,399 | 327,026 | 362,337 | 350,071 |
| Services | 52,619 | 56,549 | 60,272 | 65,500 | 67,874 |
| Investment income | 62,133 | 61,965 | 66,518 | 69,863 | 65,320 |
| Transfers | 4,333 | 4,228 | 4,834 | 4,992 | 5,384 |
| Balance | -11,397 | -11,363 | 2,570 | 29,269 | 25,104 |
| Goods and services | 16,788 | 17,438 | 35,373 | 61,254 | 62,850 |
| Goods | 25,652 | 23,763 | 42,009 | 67,036 | 70,659 |
| Services | -8,864 | -6,325 | -6,636 | -5,782 | -7,809 |
| Investment income | -28,882 | -29,627 | -33,613 | -33,109 | -39,330 |
| Transfers | 697 | 826 | 810 | 1,124 | 1,584 |
| Capital account, net flow | 7,508 | 4,934 | 5,049 | 5,314 | 5,752 |
| Financial account, net flow¹ | 8,256 | -405 | -17,531 | -27,070 | -21,375 |
| Canadian assets, net flow | -62,546 | -67,161 | -41,946 | -142,039 | -113,930 |
| Canadian direct investments abroad | -31,937 | -50,957 | -25,625 | -66,352 | -55,800 |
| Canadian portfolio investments | -11,849 | -22,497 | -23,101 | -63,927 | -37,573 |
| Foreign portfolio bonds | -6,642 | -7,064 | -2,477 | -3,963 | -1,920 |
| Foreign portfolio stocks | -5,207 | -15,433 | -20,623 | -59,965 | -35,653 |
| Foreign money market | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Canadian investments | -18,760 | 6,292 | 6,780 | -11,759 | -20,556 |
| Loans | -18,923 | 12,637 | 2,680 | -5,126 | -8,051 |
| Deposits | -2,898 | -6,225 | 10,592 | 3,973 | -2,172 |
| Official international reserves | 3,389 | -7,452 | -8,818 | -5,480 | -3,353 |
| Other assets | -328 | 7,332 | 2,326 | -5,125 | -6,980 |
| Canadian liabilities, net flow | 70,803 | 66,757 | 24,415 | 114,969 | 92,555 |
| Foreign direct investments in Canada | 15,958 | 33,828 | 36,762 | 99,198 | 42,844 |
| Foreign portfolio investments | 16,181 | 24,779 | 3,738 | 14,598 | 37,779 |
| Canadian portfolio bonds | 6,166 | 10,337 | 2,602 | -21,458 | 41,002 |
| Canadian portfolio stocks | 7,645 | 14,311 | 14,346 | 35,232 | 4,125 |
| Canadian money market | 2,369 | 130 | -13,209 | 824 | -7,349 |
| Other foreign investments | 38,664 | 8,149 | -16,086 | 1,173 | 11,932 |
| Loans | 1,873 | 3,181 | 6,641 | 3,396 | -5,941 |
| Deposits | 34,106 | 3,375 | -24,103 | -962 | 23,716 |
| Other liabilities | 2,685 | 1,593 | 1,377 | -1,261 | -5,843 |
| Statistical discrepancy | -4,367 | 6,833 | 9,912 | -7,514 | -9,481 |

1. A minus sign denotes an outflow of capital resulting from an increase in claims to non-residents or a decrease in liabilities to non-residents.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 376-0001 and 376-0002.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 514,913 | 496,899 | 539,637 | 575,612 | 598,428 | 619,352 | 642,271 | 501,880 | 547,141 |
| 477,522 | 460,903 | 494,387 | 517,809 | 522,338 | 532,924 | 561,238 | 437,636 | 476,086 |
| 414,039 | 399,122 | 429,006 | 450,210 | 453,952 | 463,120 | 488,754 | 369,343 | 404,834 |
| 63,483 | 61,781 | 65,381 | 67,599 | 68,386 | 69,804 | 72,484 | 68,292 | 71,252 |
| 30,502 | 29,253 | 38,095 | 49,768 | 66,528 | 76,931 | 70,453 | 55,528 | 61,794 |
| 6,890 | 6,743 | 7,155 | 8,035 | 9,563 | 9,497 | 10,580 | 8,716 | 9,261 |
| 495,135 | 482,250 | 509,800 | 549,710 | 577,938 | 606,580 | 636,995 | 547,116 | 598,005 |
| 427,434 | 416,011 | 439,575 | 467,492 | 486,866 | 504,277 | 537,825 | 464,508 | 507,844 |
| 356,727 | 342,710 | 363,158 | 387,838 | 404,345 | 415,683 | 443,777 | 374,081 | 413,833 |
| 70,707 | 73,302 | 76,417 | 79,654 | 82,521 | 88,593 | 94,048 | 90,427 | 94,011 |
| 60,799 | 59,284 | 62,399 | 72,685 | 80,049 | 90,800 | 87,655 | 71,156 | 78,230 |
| 6,902 | 6,955 | 7,825 | 9,533 | 11,023 | 11,504 | 11,514 | 11,452 | 11,932 |
| 19,778 | 14,649 | 29,837 | 25,902 | 20,490 | 12,772 | 5,276 | -45,236 | -50,864 |
| 50,088 | 44,892 | 54,811 | 50,317 | 35,472 | 28,648 | 23,413 | -26,873 | -31,757 |
| 57,311 | 56,413 | 65,848 | 62,372 | 49,606 | 47,437 | 44,977 | -4,738 | -8,999 |
| -7,224 | -11,521 | -11,037 | -12,055 | -14,135 | -18,790 | -21,564 | -22,135 | -22,759 |
| -30,297 | -30,031 | -24,304 | -22,917 | -13,521 | -13,869 | -17,202 | -15,628 | -16,436 |
| -12 | -212 | -670 | -1,498 | -1,460 | -2,007 | -935 | -2,736 | -2,671 |
| 4,936 | 4,225 | 4,437 | 5,905 | 4,202 | 4,233 | 4,579 | 3,830 | 4,758 |
| -22,144 | -19,935 | -37,246 | -29,255 | -26,969 | -18,906 | -6,550 | 41,920 | 44,949 |
| -83,631 | -67,724 | -87,065 | -110,460 | -166,967 | -177,021 | -112,995 | -106,918 | -106,482 |
| -42,015 | -32,118 | -56,395 | -33,370 | -52,423 | -62,003 | -85,143 | -47,627 | -39,749 |
| -29,319 | -19,054 | -24,369 | -53,455 | -78,668 | -48,426 | 11,653 | -8,727 | -14,535 |
| -6,229 | -7,974 | -15,290 | -29,488 | -43,761 | -28,902 | 14,354 | 9,030 | 1,379 |
| -21,253 | -7,699 | -8,092 | -21,878 | -28,107 | -30,946 | -7,913 | -15,911 | -13,472 |
| -1,837 | -3,381 | -987 | -2,089 | -6,800 | 11,422 | 5,212 | -1,847 | -2,442 |
| -12,297 | -16,553 | -6,300 | -23,635 | -35,877 | -66,592 | -39,504 | -50,563 | -52,199 |
| -8,587 | 7,614 | 3,444 | 7,325 | -11,819 | -10,860 | -776 | -17,442 | -16,424 |
| 5,844 | -19,286 | -10,661 | -15,817 | -9,002 | -42,198 | -38,724 | -19,246 | -11,761 |
| 298 | 4,693 | 3,427 | -1,653 | -1,013 | -4,644 | -1,711 | -11,618 | -3,989 |
| -9,851 | -9,574 | -2,510 | -13,489 | -14,043 | -8,890 | 1,707 | -2,257 | -20,024 |
| 61,487 | 47,789 | 49,819 | 81,205 | 139,998 | 158,115 | 106,445 | 148,838 | 151,431 |
| 34,769 | 10,483 | -579 | 31,132 | 68,395 | 123,148 | 61,010 | 24,469 | 24,119 |
| 18,599 | 19,714 | 54,550 | 13,136 | 31,089 | -31,096 | 31,130 | 111,498 | 117,429 |
| 18,297 | 7,870 | 19,238 | 3,481 | 16,564 | 12,042 | 17,259 | 84,571 | 96,112 |
| -1,531 | 13,491 | 35,742 | 9,133 | 10,814 | -41,994 | 2,746 | 26,246 | 18,179 |
| 1,833 | -1,646 | -429 | 522 | 3,711 | -1,143 | 11,125 | 681 | 3,138 |
| 8,119 | 17,592 | -4,152 | 36,937 | 40,514 | 66,062 | 14,304 | 12,870 | 9,883 |
| 1,400 | 2,192 | -2,032 | 5,992 | 19,635 | 12,617 | 5,016 | -9,659 | 8,613 |
| 13,565 | 18,304 | -531 | 28,951 | 20,389 | 48,566 | 10,495 | 13,878 | 125 |
| -6,846 | -2,904 | -1,589 | 1,994 | 491 | 4,879 | -1,206 | 8,651 | 1,145 |
| -2,570 | 1,062 | 2,973 | -2,552 | 2,277 | 1,901 | -3,305 | -513 | 1,158 |

Table 9.6 National balance sheet, market value, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| Assets | 8,601,650 | 9,270,201 | 9,811,488 | 10,663,468 | 11,308,573 | 11,748,672 |
| Non-financial assets | 2,942,186 | 3,077,380 | 3,218,515 | 3,382,306 | 3,564,334 | 3,737,307 |
| Residential structures | 770,434 | 798,876 | 829,677 | 871,382 | 906,034 | 958,361 |
| Non-residential structures | 788,612 | 818,984 | 845,979 | 875,800 | 920,032 | 946,214 |
| Machinery and equipment | 295,130 | 316,413 | 343,059 | 362,083 | 387,713 | 408,142 |
| Consumer durables | 236,360 | 246,692 | 258,923 | 277,357 | 292,519 | 308,021 |
| Inventories | 151,010 | 158,782 | 170,248 | 179,202 | 194,775 | 190,419 |
| Land | 700,640 | 737,633 | 770,629 | 816,482 | 863,261 | 926,150 |
| Net financial assets | -321,800 | -297,027 | -301,124 | -207,985 | -162,203 | -144,178 |
| Financial assets | 5,659,464 | 6,192,821 | 6,592,973 | 7,281,162 | 7,744,239 | 8,011,365 |
| Official reserves | 28,204 | 25,705 | 35,920 | 41,463 | 47,801 | 53,327 |
| Canadian currency and deposits | 645,788 | 672,755 | 674,923 | 726,054 | 753,173 | 798,028 |
| Foreign currency and deposits | 80,699 | 83,313 | 93,760 | 106,853 | 68,843 | 86,488 |
| Consumer credit | 124,054 | 132,826 | 144,189 | 158,245 | 172,093 | 187,131 |
| Loans | 272,357 | 297,459 | 327,511 | 343,514 | 357,802 | 360,605 |
| Mortgages | 459,879 | 478,715 | 497,928 | 519,765 | 544,082 | 571,944 |
| Short-term paper | 198,356 | 198,619 | 206,149 | 246,069 | 246,556 | 261,887 |
| Bonds | 681,940 | 716,626 | 747,688 | 752,274 | 810,409 | 844,404 |
| Savings bonds | 43,347 | 40,944 | 39,535 | 38,704 | 36,768 | 36,499 |
| Foreign investments | 202,996 | 248,135 | 290,208 | 385,898 | 413,167 | 424,486 |
| Shares | 881,521 | 1,060,305 | 1,125,522 | 1,391,388 | 1,494,757 | 1,406,100 |
| Corporate claims | 576,758 | 645,998 | 734,715 | 748,271 | 868,874 | 976,178 |
| Government claims | 128,318 | 127,675 | 138,481 | 178,467 | 194,366 | 206,288 |
| Life insurance and pensions | 740,635 | 809,590 | 871,037 | 936,335 | 984,413 | 979,171 |
| Trade accounts receivable | 164,913 | 171,371 | 177,799 | 193,695 | 211,106 | 214,873 |
| Other assets | 473,046 | 523,729 | 527,143 | 552,871 | 576,797 | 640,455 |
| Liabilities and net worth | 8,601,650 | 9,270,201 | 9,811,488 | 10,663,468 | 11,308,573 | 11,748,672 |
| Liabilities | 5,981,264 | 6,489,848 | 6,894,097 | 7,489,147 | 7,906,442 | 8,155,543 |
| Canadian currency and deposits | 653,122 | 682,172 | 684,908 | 737,200 | 766,005 | 814,268 |
| Foreign currency and deposits | 94,066 | 110,575 | 120,232 | 124,102 | 93,582 | 110,309 |
| Consumer credit | 124,054 | 132,826 | 144,189 | 158,245 | 172,093 | 187,131 |
| Loans | 288,404 | 304,946 | 338,521 | 354,385 | 363,233 | 361,015 |
| Mortgages | 460,199 | 479,026 | 498,252 | 520,095 | 544,397 | 572,266 |
| Short-term paper | 236,479 | 238,853 | 247,036 | 273,535 | 274,310 | 283,012 |
| Bonds | 1,055,012 | 1,110,177 | 1,185,572 | 1,149,209 | 1,189,216 | 1,281,623 |
| Savings bonds | 43,347 | 40,944 | 39,535 | 38,704 | 36,768 | 36,499 |
| Foreign investments | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shares | 1,329,587 | 1,540,149 | 1,653,050 | 2,003,387 | 2,189,841 | 2,117,604 |
| Corporate claims | 244,039 | 288,752 | 331,966 | 324,638 | 356,884 | 399,148 |
| Government claims | 128,318 | 127,675 | 138,481 | 178,467 | 194,366 | 206,288 |
| Life insurance and pensions | 740,635 | 809,590 | 871,037 | 936,335 | 984,413 | 979,171 |
| Trade accounts payable | 165,026 | 171,156 | 175,277 | 191,070 | 211,065 | 219,593 |
| Other liabilities | 462,323 | 493,951 | 505,576 | 538,479 | 567,037 | 624,115 |
| Net worth | 2,620,386 | 2,780,353 | 2,917,391 | 3,174,321 | 3,402,131 | 3,593,129 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 378-0049 and Catalogue no. 13-022-X.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 12,155,289 | 12,882,008 | 13,983,191 | 15,363,956 | 16,999,717 | 18,298,846 | 18,746,332 | 19,948,232 | 21,046,343 |
| 3,965,790 | 4,167,500 | 4,484,603 | 4,826,663 | 5,286,626 | 5,732,078 | 6,113,181 | 6,265,920 | 6,510,046 |
| 1,031,276 | 1,122,515 | 1,215,645 | 1,317,325 | 1,470,715 | 1,593,218 | 1,668,769 | 1,697,729 | 1,801,020 |
| 976,364 | 1,015,034 | 1,087,921 | 1,149,052 | 1,250,471 | 1,362,498 | 1,502,065 | 1,534,441 | 1,588,577 |
| 421,169 | 401,783 | 399,822 | 412,173 | 426,644 | 441,785 | 466,181 | 487,131 | 459,426 |
| 330,846 | 345,088 | 359,267 | 374,606 | 387,202 | 399,905 | 402,593 | 412,366 | 426,831 |
| 192,381 | 187,661 | 194,129 | 206,505 | 219,401 | 226,476 | 240,793 | 228,307 | 229,509 |
| 1,013,754 | 1,095,419 | 1,227,819 | 1,367,002 | 1,532,193 | 1,708,196 | 1,832,780 | 1,905,946 | 2,004,683 |
| -196,611 | -194,028 | -175,306 | -114,661 | 30,026 | -32,780 | -26,472 | -80,914 | -185,384 |
| 8,189,499 | 8,714,508 | 9,498,588 | 10,537,293 | 11,713,091 | 12,566,768 | 12,633,151 | 13,682,312 | 14,536,297 |
| 56,230 | 45,689 | 40,314 | 38,029 | 40,960 | 40,593 | 51,364 | 56,011 | 55,248 |
| 843,327 | 887,927 | 975,412 | 1,060,833 | 1,141,800 | 1,257,010 | 1,392,262 | 1,462,287 | 1,554,016 |
| 99,598 | 89,391 | 94,779 | 107,659 | 140,178 | 180,414 | 205,056 | 214,198 | 257,211 |
| 204,792 | 225,221 | 254,419 | 282,716 | 310,736 | 345,995 | 378,734 | 413,055 | 435,592 |
| 382,835 | 379,031 | 405,521 | 416,928 | 460,662 | 515,089 | 575,230 | 546,017 | 560,964 |
| 601,957 | 640,838 | 699,710 | 769,247 | 849,789 | 944,895 | 1,034,881 | 1,098,538 | 1,180,634 |
| 268,767 | 265,047 | 273,540 | 312,099 | 346,030 | 357,522 | 401,348 | 346,605 | 333,863 |
| 882,726 | 915,634 | 952,211 | 1,040,871 | 1,118,664 | 1,184,341 | 1,322,626 | 1,478,431 | 1,589,327 |
| 34,780 | 34,131 | 30,023 | 25,806 | 21,211 | 17,873 | 15,676 | 15,186 | 13,638 |
| 387,390 | 427,728 | 458,813 | 549,851 | 735,823 | 764,016 | 583,296 | 645,068 | 690,701 |
| 1,338,879 | 1,555,015 | 1,794,226 | 2,096,580 | 2,352,321 | 2,517,308 | 1,870,367 | 2,303,438 | 2,609,697 |
| 1,063,854 | 1,075,689 | 1,165,423 | 1,268,343 | 1,389,378 | 1,505,256 | 1,832,400 | 1,888,980 | 1,917,934 |
| 211,297 | 208,916 | 205,961 | 209,524 | 218,394 | 227,950 | 295,732 | 356,189 | 373,737 |
| 982,695 | 1,058,426 | 1,156,511 | 1,269,051 | 1,394,755 | 1,464,390 | 1,315,968 | 1,469,153 | 1,564,286 |
| 220,682 | 226,005 | 232,784 | 254,853 | 266,092 | 278,043 | 286,051 | 289,097 | 303,182 |
| 644,470 | 713,951 | 788,964 | 860,709 | 947,509 | 983,946 | 1,087,836 | 1,115,245 | 1,109,905 |
| 12,155,289 | 12,882,008 | 13,983,191 | 15,363,956 | 16,999,717 | 18,298,846 | 18,746,332 | 19,948,232 | 21,046,343 |
| 8,386,110 | 8,908,536 | 9,673,894 | 10,651,954 | 11,683,065 | 12,599,548 | 12,659,623 | 13,763,226 | 14,721,681 |
| 857,309 | 902,157 | 991,640 | 1,077,072 | 1,162,690 | 1,277,552 | 1,417,330 | 1,488,188 | 1,581,262 |
| 120,120 | 107,519 | 103,666 | 116,274 | 133,089 | 170,648 | 180,845 | 159,975 | 191,716 |
| 204,792 | 225,221 | 254,419 | 282,716 | 310,736 | 345,995 | 378,734 | 413,055 | 435,592 |
| 377,615 | 376,918 | 406,784 | 411,653 | 448,106 | 513,571 | 573,580 | 532,824 | 538,462 |
| 602,323 | 641,194 | 700,061 | 769,793 | 850,331 | 945,357 | 1,035,390 | 1,099,023 | 1,181,107 |
| 293,592 | 285,297 | 292,466 | 331,946 | 368,276 | 378,184 | 434,098 | 378,281 | 368,175 |
| 1,355,383 | 1,338,573 | 1,377,901 | 1,448,739 | 1,544,430 | 1,577,865 | 1,788,327 | 1,999,743 | 2,195,780 |
| 34,780 | 34,131 | 30,023 | 25,806 | 21,211 | 17,873 | 15,676 | 15,186 | 13,638 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2,079,787 | 2,406,760 | 2,747,544 | 3,157,667 | 3,514,445 | 3,835,153 | 3,177,673 | 3,758,778 | 4,155,585 |
| 440,710 | 427,029 | 434,054 | 483,763 | 547,049 | 616,927 | 712,136 | 735,191 | 757,013 |
| 211,297 | 208,916 | 205,961 | 209,524 | 218,394 | 227,950 | 295,732 | 356,189 | 373,737 |
| 982,695 | 1,058,426 | 1,156,511 | 1,269,051 | 1,394,755 | 1,464,390 | 1,315,968 | 1,469,153 | 1,564,286 |
| 227,139 | 227,310 | 229,735 | 251,228 | 264,305 | 281,950 | 295,153 | 288,623 | 301,866 |
| 633,348 | 703,216 | 773,152 | 842,528 | 926,459 | 964,006 | 1,054,657 | 1,084,203 | 1,077,100 |
| 3,769,179 | 3,973,472 | 4,309,297 | 4,712,002 | 5,316,652 | 5,699,298 | 6,086,709 | 6,185,006 | 6,324,662 |

Table 9.7 Canada's international investment position, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| All assets | 509,132 | 599,483 | 686,347 | 717,346 | 827,578 | 921,976 |
| Canadian direct investments abroad | 181,238 | 218,607 | 262,909 | 290,730 | 356,506 | 399,253 |
| Canadian portfolio investments | 108,273 | 130,366 | 157,405 | 179,774 | 209,212 | 239,762 |
| Foreign bonds | 21,263 | 26,586 | 33,254 | 30,734 | 35,640 | 38,870 |
| Foreign stocks | 87,010 | 103,780 | 124,151 | 149,040 | 173,572 | 200,892 |
| Foreign money market | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Canadian investments | 219,620 | 250,510 | 266,033 | 246,842 | 261,860 | 282,962 |
| Loans | 49,087 | 70,638 | 60,459 | 56,011 | 60,520 | 68,402 |
| Allowances | -11,362 | -10,327 | -10,802 | -10,945 | -10,970 | -11,851 |
| Deposits | 99,046 | 102,104 | 118,449 | 101,680 | 101,448 | 108,929 |
| Official international reserves | 28,204 | 25,705 | 35,921 | 41,463 | 47,801 | 53,327 |
| Other assets | 54,646 | 62,391 | 62,006 | 58,634 | 63,060 | 64,155 |
| All liabilities | 820,501 | 889,707 | 986,008 | 961,024 | 1,036,415 | 1,125,414 |
| Foreign direct investments in Canada | 182,126 | 194,277 | 219,389 | 252,563 | 319,116 | 340,429 |
| Foreign portfolio investments | 443,287 | 459,801 | 511,384 | 486,138 | 487,517 | 526,178 |
| Canadian bonds | 357,852 | 367,898 | 405,772 | 389,392 | 372,440 | 427,228 |
| Canadian stocks | 47,301 | 51,402 | 64,344 | 69,070 | 87,116 | 77,487 |
| Canadian money market instruments | 38,134 | 40,501 | 41,269 | 27,675 | 27,961 | 21,463 |
| Other foreign investments | 195,088 | 235,629 | 255,235 | 222,323 | 229,781 | 258,806 |
| Loans | 51,045 | 51,676 | 55,402 | 57,002 | 60,675 | 56,035 |
| Deposits | 126,836 | 165,357 | 180,685 | 144,757 | 147,751 | 181,055 |
| Other liabilities | 17,207 | 18,596 | 19,148 | 20,564 | 21,356 | 21,716 |
| Net international investment position | -311,370 | -290,224 | -299,661 | -243,677 | -208,837 | -203,437 |

Note: Data are as of December 31.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0037.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 979,184 | 921,148 | 952,790 | 996,411 | 1,181,703 | 1,211,875 | 1,494,641 | 1,461,121 | 1,474,640 |
| 435,494 | 412,217 | 448,546 | 452,195 | 518,839 | 513,140 | 642,026 | 621,181 | 616,689 |
| 270,775 | 253,788 | 265,411 | 292,213 | 371,358 | 384,214 | 426,306 | 400,802 | 394,272 |
| 45,392 | 45,809 | 58,560 | 82,332 | 124,029 | 150,275 | 144,981 | 134,958 | 128,782 |
| 216,307 | 197,025 | 195,773 | 196,825 | 227,364 | 226,427 | 277,837 | 261,214 | 258,766 |
| 9,076 | 10,953 | 11,079 | 13,055 | 19,966 | 7,511 | 3,488 | 4,629 | 6,725 |
| 272,915 | 255,143 | 238,832 | 252,003 | 291,507 | 314,521 | 426,309 | 439,139 | 463,679 |
| 71,731 | 50,695 | 49,468 | 45,924 | 72,823 | 77,825 | 93,509 | 103,480 | 109,560 |
| -11,918 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 99,056 | 103,583 | 109,442 | 120,813 | 132,220 | 157,894 | 226,773 | 225,020 | 225,765 |
| 56,230 | 45,690 | 40,315 | 38,030 | 40,959 | 40,593 | 51,364 | 56,012 | 55,248 |
| 57,817 | 55,174 | 39,607 | 47,236 | 45,505 | 38,209 | 54,663 | 54,627 | 73,105 |
| 1,187,876 | 1,137,847 | 1,143,215 | 1,161,336 | 1,272,587 | 1,341,673 | 1,542,927 | 1,571,551 | 1,670,852 |
| 356,819 | 373,685 | 379,450 | 397,828 | 437,171 | 510,139 | 542,732 | 547,578 | 561,616 |
| 554,975 | 507,150 | 521,898 | 502,243 | 531,240 | 498,813 | 592,554 | 641,582 | 730,914 |
| 449,072 | 401,050 | 402,236 | 387,928 | 410,020 | 384,694 | 458,873 | 497,823 | 575,122 |
| 80,617 | 84,712 | 100,042 | 93,532 | 96,705 | 92,119 | 98,782 | 110,872 | 120,233 |
| 25,285 | 21,388 | 19,621 | 20,783 | 24,515 | 21,999 | 34,899 | 32,887 | 35,559 |
| 276,082 | 257,012 | 241,867 | 261,265 | 304,177 | 332,722 | 407,640 | 382,390 | 378,321 |
| 58,772 | 52,398 | 44,149 | 38,219 | 55,708 | 61,825 | 81,688 | 67,832 | 78,586 |
| 195,036 | 183,125 | 175,978 | 201,025 | 226,781 | 243,518 | 301,616 | 282,450 | 268,392 |
| 22,275 | 21,489 | 21,740 | 22,021 | 21,687 | 27,380 | 24,337 | 32,109 | 31,343 |
| -208,692 | -216,699 | -190,425 | -164,925 | -90,884 | -129,799 | -48,285 | -110,429 | -196,212 |

Education, training and learning remain priorities for Canadians. In 2008, the first-time college graduation rate in Canada was 26%, well above the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average of 10%.

However, at the university level, the first-time bachelor's graduation rate was 34%, below the OECD average of 38%.

There continue to be clear benefits for university and college graduates. In 2008, the employment rate for Canadians aged 25 to 64 who had not completed high school was 58%, whereas the figure for college and university graduates was 83%. In addition, university graduates earned, on average, 75% more than high school or trade/vocational program graduates.

Not all Canadians decide to pursue formal education, however. In 2008, 20% of Canadians aged 15 to 19 were no longer enrolled in formal education. Provincially, the proportion of young people not in school varied from 14% in New Brunswick to 26% in Alberta.

Almost half (47%) of Canadians aged 18 to 64 participated in some type of education or training between July 2007 and June 2008.

Public school enrolment

Over 5.1 million students were enrolled in public schools in the academic year 2008/2009. This was down 4.9% from 2002/2003 and continued a downward trend seen every year since then.

With the exception of Alberta, all provinces experienced a decrease in their enrolment levels from 2007/2008 to 2008/2009. Prince Edward Island experienced the largest decrease, as enrolment dropped 2.3%. By comparison, enrolment in Alberta increased 0.9% in 2008/2009.

Despite declining enrolments, the number of educators (in full-time equivalents) continued to increase. In 2008/2009, there

were more than 339,000 educators in Canada, up 6.8% from 2002/2003.

Enrolment in second-language immersion programs in public elementary schools and secondary schools has increased steadily since 2002/2003. Nearly 318,000 students were enrolled in a second-language immersion program in 2008/2009, a 2.1% increase from a year earlier and a 13.3% increase since 2002/2003.

Enrolment also rose for children identified with special needs. Nearly 584,000 students were identified with special needs in 2008/2009, up 7.2% since 2002/2003.

Student–educator ratio

In 2008/2009, the student–educator ratio was 14.0 students per educator. The ratio was highest in Alberta (16.5 students per educator) and lowest in Yukon (10.1 students per educator). The student–educator ratio in Canada has decreased every year since 2002/2003.

During this period, the largest increases in the number of educators at the provincial level were in Ontario (12.1%), Saskatchewan (11.7%) and Alberta (11.1%). At the same time, enrolment fell 4.4% in Ontario and 9.2% in Saskatchewan, but rose 1.7% in Alberta.

In 2007/2008, 70.8% of the educators in Canadian public schools were women, an increase of 2.8% since 2001/2002.

To learn more about

adult education and training, college, drop-out rates, educational attainment, education indicators, Education Price Index, educators, enrolment and graduation, fields of study, literacy, outcomes of education, registered apprenticeship training, revenue and expenditures, school boards, students, teachers, tuition fees, university

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Education costs

The cost of education continues to rise. Total expenditure in public elementary and secondary schools averaged \$11,614 per student in 2008/2009, up 8.1% from 2007/2008 and up 40.9% from 2002/2003. In 2008/2009, total expenditure per student varied across the provinces and was highest in the territories. At the provincial level, total expenditure per student ranged from a high of \$12,765 in Alberta to a low of \$10,210 in Prince Edward Island. The Northwest Territories had the highest expenditure per student at \$22,278.

University tuition fees are continuing to rise. Full-time Canadian undergraduate students paid, on average, 4.0% more in tuition fees in 2010/2011 compared with one year earlier. That amounts to an average undergraduate tuition cost of \$5,138.

Tuition fees rose in all but three provinces. Fees remained unchanged in New Brunswick and in Newfoundland and Labrador but fell 4.5% in Nova Scotia. Undergraduate students in Ontario paid the highest tuition fees (\$6,307) followed

Table 10.a
Population that has completed a university or college education, top 10 OECD countries, 2007

| | % |
|----------------|----|
| Canada | 48 |
| Japan | 41 |
| New Zealand | 41 |
| United States | 40 |
| Korea | 35 |
| Australia | 34 |
| Norway | 34 |
| Denmark | 32 |
| Iceland | 32 |
| United Kingdom | 32 |

Note: Population aged 25 to 64.

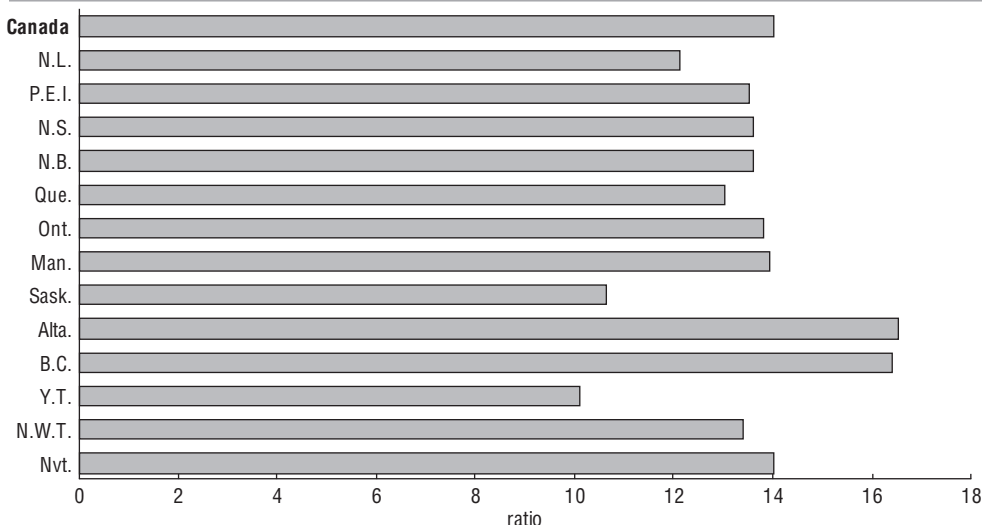
Source: Data based on OECD (2009), *Education at a Glance 2009*.

by undergraduate students in New Brunswick (\$5,516). Meanwhile, undergraduate students in Quebec (\$2,415) and Newfoundland and Labrador (\$2,624) continued to pay the lowest tuition fees.

Graduate students also faced tuition increases. On average, Canadian graduate students paid \$5,182 in tuition costs in 2010/2011, a 6.6% increase over 2009/2010. Fees for graduate students were up in six provinces, ranging from an increase of 1.6% in Alberta to 10.6% in Ontario.

Chart 10.1

Student–educator ratio in public elementary and secondary schools, 2008/2009



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-M.

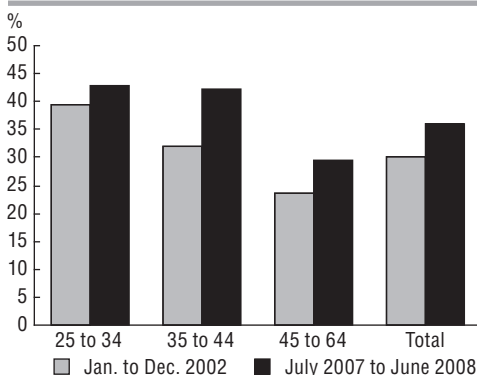
Education: a lifelong journey

More Canadians are updating their skills throughout their lives. In 2008, 36% of adults aged 25 to 64 participated in some form of job-related education or training, up from 30% in 2002.

Historically, younger workers are more likely to participate in job-related education or training. From 2002 to 2008, 43% of workers aged 25 to 34 undertook training. However, 42% of workers aged 35 to 44 had training, almost equalling the rate among younger workers for the first time. Workers aged 35 to 44 had the largest overall increase in participation rates.

In 2008, 91% of the job-related training activities taken by employees aged 25 to 64 were employer-sponsored, up from 88% in 2002. This growth was more pronounced among employed Canadians aged 35 to 44 and aged 45 to 64 than among younger employees aged 25 to

Chart 10.2
Participation in job-related education or training, by age group



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-M.

34. Employer support for employees aged 25 to 64 who participated in education programs decreased slightly over the six-year period, whereas employer support for training activities increased.

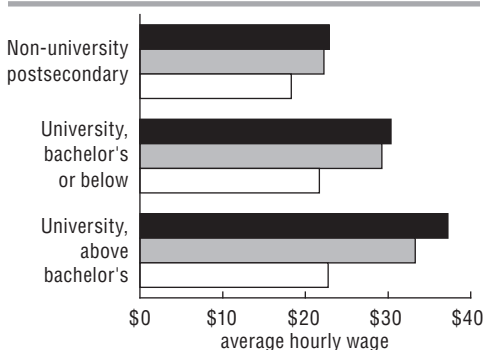
Matching jobs and education

Many people aged 25 to 54 are working at jobs mismatched to their education level. Among those with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree in 2006, 58% reported that they held a job closely related to their education and 19% had work somewhat related; 23% had a job not-at-all related.

The better the match, the better the wage. Those working in jobs closely related to their education level earned an average of \$27 per hour and those in somewhat related jobs earned \$26 per hour. The not-at-all related group earned \$20 per hour.

The higher the level of education, the more likely individuals would hold a job closely related to their education: 68% of university graduates above the bachelor's level worked in jobs closely related to their education, compared with 54% of non-

Chart 10.3
Hourly wage, by job-education match, 2006

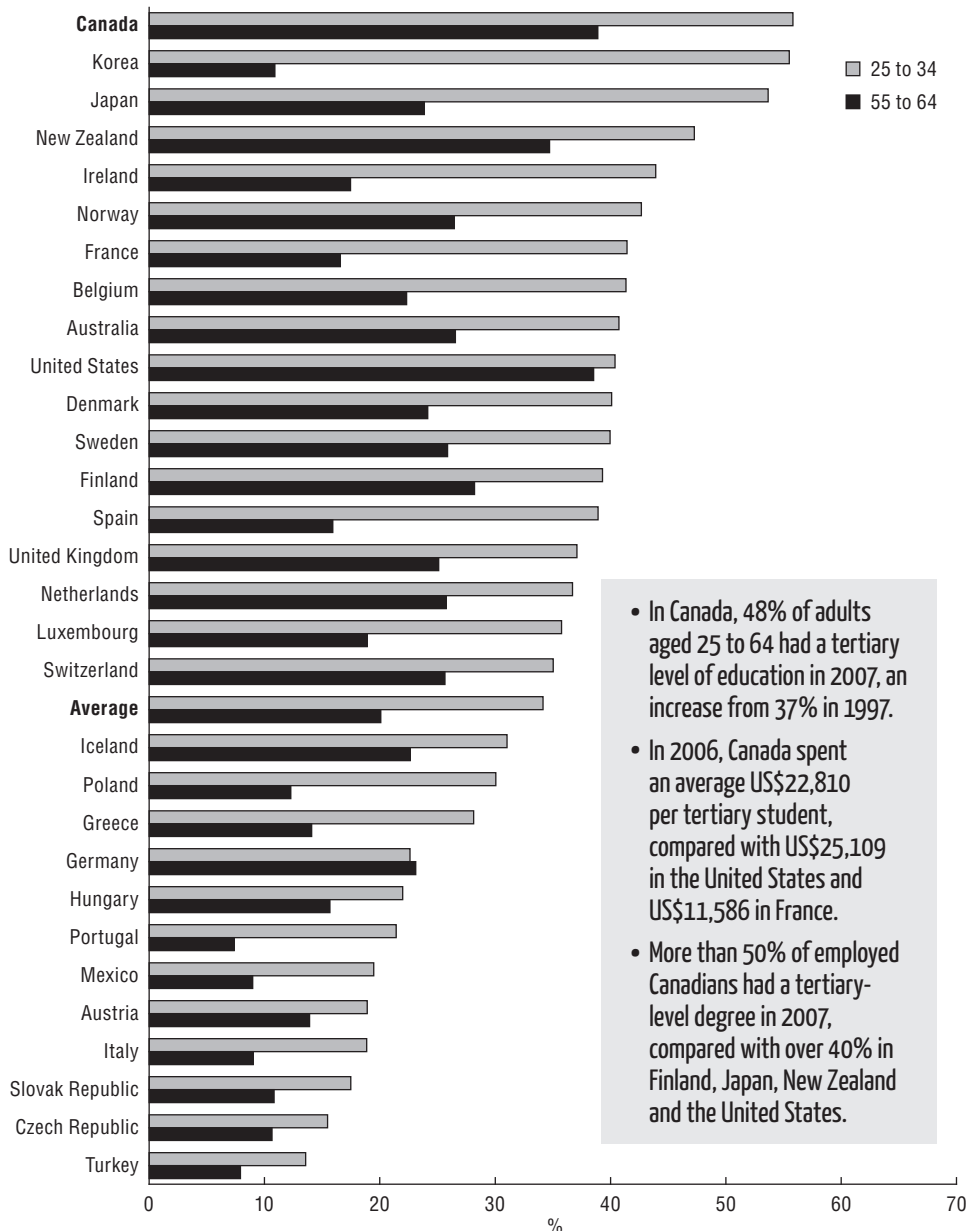


Legend: ■ Closely related ■ Somewhat related □ Not-at-all related

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

university postsecondary graduates. Those with a degree at or below the bachelor's level fell in-between, at 60%. Graduates from specialized programs also tended to work in jobs related to their education.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 10.4
Population that has attained tertiary education, by selected age group, 2007


Note: Education leading to qualifications for advanced research and professions with high skill requirements, and for more occupationally-oriented paths that lead to direct labour market access. Includes college and university education.

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

Table 10.1 Educational attainment of working-age population, by sex, 2000 to 2010

| | Working-age population | 0 to 8 years of study | | Some high school | | High school graduate | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|------|------------------|------|-------------------------|------|
| | thousands | thousands | % | thousands | % | thousands | % |
| Both sexes | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 24,090 | 2,499 | 10.4 | 4,291 | 17.8 | 4,717 | 19.6 |
| 2001 | 24,439 | 2,370 | 9.7 | 4,274 | 17.5 | 4,740 | 19.4 |
| 2002 | 24,786 | 2,322 | 9.4 | 4,207 | 17.0 | 4,809 | 19.4 |
| 2003 | 25,099 | 2,264 | 9.0 | 4,022 | 16.0 | 4,808 | 19.2 |
| 2004 | 25,431 | 2,226 | 8.8 | 4,006 | 15.8 | 4,905 | 19.3 |
| 2005 | 25,780 | 2,167 | 8.4 | 3,945 | 15.3 | 5,119 | 19.9 |
| 2006 | 26,146 | 2,125 | 8.1 | 3,981 | 15.2 | 5,198 | 19.9 |
| 2007 | 26,520 | 2,030 | 7.7 | 3,895 | 14.7 | 5,233 | 19.7 |
| 2008 | 26,907 | 1,961 | 7.3 | 3,877 | 14.4 | 5,270 | 19.6 |
| 2009 | 27,298 | 1,894 | 6.9 | 3,850 | 14.1 | 5,448 | 20.0 |
| 2010 | 27,659 | 1,810 | 6.5 | 3,772 | 13.6 | 5,448 | 19.7 |
| Males | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 11,840 | 1,179 | 10.0 | 2,159 | 18.2 | 2,209 | 18.7 |
| 2001 | 12,023 | 1,110 | 9.2 | 2,166 | 18.0 | 2,230 | 18.5 |
| 2002 | 12,198 | 1,092 | 8.9 | 2,134 | 17.5 | 2,259 | 18.5 |
| 2003 | 12,354 | 1,058 | 8.6 | 2,059 | 16.7 | 2,264 | 18.3 |
| 2004 | 12,517 | 1,034 | 8.3 | 2,052 | 16.4 | 2,318 | 18.5 |
| 2005 | 12,690 | 1,014 | 8.0 | 2,031 | 16.0 | 2,429 | 19.1 |
| 2006 | 12,872 | 984 | 7.6 | 2,036 | 15.8 | 2,490 | 19.3 |
| 2007 | 13,057 | 944 | 7.2 | 2,007 | 15.4 | 2,519 | 19.3 |
| 2008 | 13,250 | 908 | 6.9 | 2,013 | 15.2 | 2,536 | 19.1 |
| 2009 | 13,447 | 897 | 6.7 | 1,989 | 14.8 | 2,643 | 19.7 |
| 2010 | 13,625 | 862 | 6.3 | 1,958 | 14.4 | 2,643 | 19.4 |
| Females | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 12,250 | 1,319 | 10.8 | 2,133 | 17.4 | 2,508 | 20.5 |
| 2001 | 12,416 | 1,260 | 10.1 | 2,108 | 17.0 | 2,510 | 20.2 |
| 2002 | 12,588 | 1,231 | 9.8 | 2,073 | 16.5 | 2,550 | 20.3 |
| 2003 | 12,745 | 1,206 | 9.5 | 1,963 | 15.4 | 2,544 | 20.0 |
| 2004 | 12,914 | 1,192 | 9.2 | 1,954 | 15.1 | 2,587 | 20.0 |
| 2005 | 13,090 | 1,153 | 8.8 | 1,914 | 14.6 | 2,690 | 20.5 |
| 2006 | 13,274 | 1,141 | 8.6 | 1,945 | 14.6 | 2,708 | 20.4 |
| 2007 | 13,463 | 1,086 | 8.1 | 1,888 | 14.0 | 2,714 | 20.2 |
| 2008 | 13,657 | 1,052 | 7.7 | 1,864 | 13.6 | 2,734 | 20.0 |
| 2009 | 13,851 | 997 | 7.2 | 1,861 | 13.4 | 2,805 | 20.3 |
| 2010 | 14,034 | 949 | 6.8 | 1,814 | 12.9 | 2,805 | 20.0 |

Note: Population aged 15 and older based on Labour Force Survey estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

| Some postsecondary | | Postsecondary certificate or diploma | | All university degrees | | Bachelor's degree | | Above bachelor's degree | |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|------|------------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------------|-----|
| thousands | % | thousands | % | thousands | % | thousands | % | thousands | % |
| 2,275 | 9.4 | 6,581 | 27.3 | 3,726 | 15.5 | 2,509 | 10.4 | 1,217 | 5.1 |
| 2,241 | 9.2 | 6,912 | 28.3 | 3,902 | 16.0 | 2,658 | 10.9 | 1,244 | 5.1 |
| 2,272 | 9.2 | 7,119 | 28.7 | 4,056 | 16.4 | 2,786 | 11.2 | 1,270 | 5.1 |
| 2,448 | 9.8 | 7,257 | 28.9 | 4,300 | 17.1 | 2,964 | 11.8 | 1,336 | 5.3 |
| 2,474 | 9.7 | 7,449 | 29.3 | 4,371 | 17.2 | 3,056 | 12.0 | 1,315 | 5.2 |
| 2,216 | 8.6 | 7,673 | 29.8 | 4,661 | 18.1 | 3,205 | 12.4 | 1,455 | 5.6 |
| 2,112 | 8.1 | 7,807 | 29.9 | 4,922 | 18.8 | 3,422 | 13.1 | 1,501 | 5.7 |
| 2,160 | 8.1 | 8,074 | 30.4 | 5,128 | 19.3 | 3,566 | 13.4 | 1,561 | 5.9 |
| 2,285 | 8.5 | 8,187 | 30.4 | 5,329 | 19.8 | 3,645 | 13.5 | 1,683 | 6.3 |
| 2,267 | 8.3 | 8,351 | 30.6 | 5,489 | 20.1 | 3,776 | 13.8 | 1,713 | 6.3 |
| 2,293 | 8.3 | 8,546 | 30.9 | 5,789 | 20.9 | 3,986 | 14.4 | 1,803 | 6.5 |
| 1,107 | 9.3 | 3,257 | 27.5 | 1,930 | 16.3 | 1,210 | 10.2 | 720 | 6.1 |
| 1,089 | 9.1 | 3,404 | 28.3 | 2,024 | 16.8 | 1,295 | 10.8 | 730 | 6.1 |
| 1,115 | 9.1 | 3,503 | 28.7 | 2,095 | 17.2 | 1,351 | 11.1 | 744 | 6.1 |
| 1,187 | 9.6 | 3,585 | 29.0 | 2,201 | 17.8 | 1,428 | 11.6 | 774 | 6.3 |
| 1,228 | 9.8 | 3,672 | 29.3 | 2,214 | 17.7 | 1,458 | 11.6 | 756 | 6.0 |
| 1,103 | 8.7 | 3,777 | 29.8 | 2,335 | 18.4 | 1,510 | 11.9 | 825 | 6.5 |
| 1,058 | 8.2 | 3,847 | 29.9 | 2,456 | 19.1 | 1,604 | 12.5 | 852 | 6.6 |
| 1,070 | 8.2 | 3,967 | 30.4 | 2,550 | 19.5 | 1,672 | 12.8 | 877 | 6.7 |
| 1,147 | 8.7 | 4,028 | 30.4 | 2,619 | 19.8 | 1,699 | 12.8 | 919 | 6.9 |
| 1,108 | 8.2 | 4,122 | 30.7 | 2,688 | 20.0 | 1,755 | 13.1 | 933 | 6.9 |
| 1,142 | 8.4 | 4,212 | 30.9 | 2,808 | 20.6 | 1,828 | 13.4 | 980 | 7.2 |
| 1,168 | 9.5 | 3,325 | 27.1 | 1,797 | 14.7 | 1,299 | 10.6 | 497 | 4.1 |
| 1,152 | 9.3 | 3,508 | 28.3 | 1,878 | 15.1 | 1,364 | 11.0 | 514 | 4.1 |
| 1,157 | 9.2 | 3,616 | 28.7 | 1,961 | 15.6 | 1,435 | 11.4 | 526 | 4.2 |
| 1,261 | 9.9 | 3,672 | 28.8 | 2,099 | 16.5 | 1,537 | 12.1 | 563 | 4.4 |
| 1,247 | 9.7 | 3,777 | 29.2 | 2,158 | 16.7 | 1,599 | 12.4 | 559 | 4.3 |
| 1,113 | 8.5 | 3,896 | 29.8 | 2,326 | 17.8 | 1,695 | 12.9 | 631 | 4.8 |
| 1,055 | 7.9 | 3,960 | 29.8 | 2,467 | 18.6 | 1,818 | 13.7 | 649 | 4.9 |
| 1,090 | 8.1 | 4,108 | 30.5 | 2,578 | 19.1 | 1,894 | 14.1 | 684 | 5.1 |
| 1,138 | 8.3 | 4,159 | 30.5 | 2,710 | 19.8 | 1,946 | 14.2 | 764 | 5.6 |
| 1,159 | 8.4 | 4,229 | 30.5 | 2,801 | 20.2 | 2,021 | 14.6 | 780 | 5.6 |
| 1,151 | 8.2 | 4,334 | 30.9 | 2,981 | 21.2 | 2,158 | 15.4 | 823 | 5.9 |

Table 10.2 Enrolment in publicly funded elementary and secondary schools, by province and territory, 1997/1998 to 2008/2009

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia ¹ | New Brunswick |
|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| | number | | | | |
| 1997/1998 | 5,352,185 | 101,768 | 24,397 | 162,359 | 131,586 |
| 1998/1999 | 5,357,244 | 97,557 | 24,146 | 160,011 | 129,131 |
| 1999/2000 | 5,372,733 | 94,118 | 24,089 | 158,205 | 127,003 |
| 2000/2001 | 5,350,719 | 90,233 | 23,153 | 155,873 | 124,942 |
| 2001/2002 | 5,360,375 | 86,971 | 22,843 | 153,450 | 122,792 |
| 2002/2003 | 5,352,040 | 84,337 | 23,242 | 150,599 | 120,600 |
| 2003/2004 | 5,293,261 | 81,511 | 22,905 | 148,514 | 118,869 |
| 2004/2005 | 5,255,616 | 79,483 | 22,393 | 145,396 | 117,145 |
| 2005/2006 | 5,213,457 | 76,806 | 21,948 | 142,304 | 114,820 |
| 2006/2007 | 5,169,516 | 74,345 | 21,365 | 138,661 | 112,013 |
| 2007/2008 | 5,116,727 | 72,109 | 20,813 | 135,303 | 110,288 |
| 2008/2009 | 5,088,789 | 70,641 | 20,324 | 133,134 | 108,407 |

1. Includes enrolment in vocational programs for youth and adults.

2. Includes enrolment in adult programs and vocational programs for youth and adults.

3. Excludes publicly funded hospitals and provincial schools, care, treatment and correctional facilities.

4. Until 2000/2001, includes enrolment in adult programs and professional training under the authority of the school boards or districts.

5. Includes enrolments in adult programs.

6. Starting in 1999/2000, Northwest Territories excludes Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-M.

Table 10.3 Graduates of publicly funded elementary and secondary schools, by province and territory, 1997/1998 to 2008/2009

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|-----------|---------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | number | | | | |
| 1997/1998 | 208,692 | 7,365 | 1,735 | 10,387 | 8,754 |
| 1998/1999 | 209,334 | 6,896 | 1,628 | 10,151 | 8,798 |
| 1999/2000 | 304,664 | 7,002 | 1,798 | 9,914 | 8,912 |
| 2000/2001 | 305,445 | 6,382 | 1,717 | 9,775 | 8,552 |
| 2001/2002 | 311,070 | 6,079 | 1,667 | 9,846 | 8,574 |
| 2002/2003 | 329,221 | 5,960 | 1,753 | 10,387 | 8,291 |
| 2003/2004 | 310,519 | 5,650 | 1,734 | 10,483 | 7,996 |
| 2004/2005 | 313,899 | 5,521 | 1,695 | 10,407 | 8,200 |
| 2005/2006 | 310,474 | 5,276 | 1,736 | 10,298 | 8,299 |
| 2006/2007 | 320,438 | 5,465 | 1,746 | 10,440 | 7,977 |
| 2007/2008 | 330,932 | 5,411 | 1,771 | 10,570 | 8,030 |
| 2008/2009 | 341,744 | 5,106 | 1,764 | 10,296 | 8,095 |

1. Excludes publicly funded hospitals and provincial schools, care, treatment and correctional facilities.

2. Historical revisions exclude students who graduated from Adult Learning Centres registered under the *Adult Learning Centres Act*, effective July 2001. Thus, the number of graduates and the associated graduation rate for Manitoba are understated as compared with other provinces and jurisdictions and should not be considered directly comparable.

3. The graduation rate in the final year is slightly understated because some schools had not submitted course information before the data collection cutoff for this report.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-M.

| Quebec ² | Ontario ³ | Manitoba ⁴ | Saskatchewan ⁵ | Alberta | British Columbia ⁵ | Yukon | Northwest Territories ⁵ | Nunavut |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|---------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 1,260,479 | 2,095,630 | 192,311 | 196,013 | 532,301 | 631,445 | 6,333 | 17,563 | ... |
| 1,250,248 | 2,111,622 | 192,630 | 194,797 | 543,387 | 629,545 | 6,102 | 18,068 | ... |
| 1,247,757 | 2,131,626 | 197,067 | 192,885 | 564,402 | 628,269 | 5,975 | 9,753 | 9,584 |
| 1,237,981 | 2,143,599 | 189,912 | 186,586 | 549,633 | 624,618 | 5,764 | 9,672 | 8,753 |
| 1,244,689 | 2,163,108 | 188,907 | 183,024 | 548,122 | 622,416 | 5,608 | 9,707 | 8,738 |
| 1,244,943 | 2,164,940 | 186,892 | 184,605 | 554,397 | 613,227 | 5,610 | 9,747 | 8,901 |
| 1,240,820 | 2,129,742 | 186,287 | 182,128 | 552,592 | 605,536 | 5,520 | 9,718 | 9,119 |
| 1,232,663 | 2,123,904 | 184,352 | 178,709 | 550,983 | 596,168 | 5,459 | 9,607 | 9,354 |
| 1,215,922 | 2,118,544 | 182,371 | 175,588 | 551,740 | 589,379 | 5,335 | 9,571 | 9,129 |
| 1,204,540 | 2,103,464 | 180,043 | 172,109 | 560,563 | 578,797 | 5,227 | 9,332 | 9,065 |
| 1,188,853 | 2,087,588 | 179,320 | 168,622 | 559,118 | 571,415 | 5,227 | 9,048 | 9,023 |
| 1,186,886 | 2,070,736 | 177,962 | 167,553 | 564,051 | 566,048 | 5,005 | 8,762 | 9,280 |

| Quebec | Ontario ¹ | Manitoba ² | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia ³ | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 90,884 | .. | 11,970 | 12,452 | 28,152 | 36,360 | 245 | 297 | 91 |
| 92,191 | .. | 11,829 | 12,807 | 26,561 | 37,740 | 290 | 315 | 128 |
| 69,000 | 114,404 | 11,807 | 13,105 | 28,321 | 39,716 | 258 | 293 | 134 |
| 67,710 | 115,599 | 12,117 | 12,957 | 29,199 | 40,737 | 256 | 327 | 117 |
| 64,371 | 124,783 | 10,579 | 12,739 | 29,759 | 42,001 | 266 | 269 | 137 |
| 61,586 | 143,187 | 11,052 | 12,445 | 31,109 | 42,725 | 264 | 321 | 141 |
| 64,173 | 123,238 | 11,373 | 12,107 | 32,033 | 40,920 | 315 | 363 | 134 |
| 65,144 | 124,902 | 11,191 | 12,223 | 31,847 | 41,882 | 316 | 393 | 178 |
| 66,971 | 118,099 | 11,183 | 12,486 | 32,287 | 42,929 | 311 | 414 | 185 |
| 69,683 | 126,048 | 11,523 | 12,106 | 33,115 | 41,413 | 316 | 407 | 199 |
| 73,118 | 131,283 | 11,882 | 11,974 | 33,344 | 42,540 | 347 | 451 | 211 |
| 74,140 | 141,572 | 11,995 | 11,660 | 33,722 | 42,365 | 323 | 459 | 247 |

Table 10.4 Graduation rate, by province and territory, 2000/2001 to 2008/2009

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|-----------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | % | | | | |
| 2000/2001 | 72.0 | 78.1 | 85.4 | 77.5 | 82.3 |
| 2001/2002 | 72.8 | 76.9 | 81.0 | 76.9 | 82.8 |
| 2002/2003 | 76.4 | 79.0 | 83.3 | 81.7 | 82.2 |
| 2003/2004 | 72.6 | 78.9 | 84.5 | 83.3 | 81.5 |
| 2004/2005 | 73.9 | 80.3 | 86.8 | 83.2 | 85.3 |
| 2005/2006 | 71.1 | 77.5 | 87.8 | 81.4 | 85.4 |
| 2006/2007 | 70.7 | 78.8 | 85.3 | 80.7 | 80.9 |
| 2007/2008 | 71.8 | 78.6 | 84.4 | 81.8 | 80.6 |
| 2008/2009 | 74.8 | 78.6 | 82.1 | 82.1 | 82.7 |

Notes: The number of graduates is as of the end of a school year while the population estimates are as of July 1 of the corresponding school year. Late graduates are included in the calculations while graduates from private schools are not. For this reason, this methodology underestimates the "final" graduation rate and should not be used to infer dropout rate. Data are not comparable between jurisdictions.

1. Historical revisions exclude students who graduated from Adult Learning Centres registered under the *Adult Learning Centres Act*, effective July 2001. Thus, the number of graduates and the associated graduation rate for Manitoba are understated as compared with other provinces and jurisdictions and should not be considered directly comparable.
2. The graduation rate in the final year is slightly understated because some schools had not submitted course information before the data collection cutoff for this report.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-MWE.

Table 10.5 Dropouts, by sex, 1991/1992 to 2009/2010

| | 1991/1992 | 1993/1994 | 1995/1996 | 1997/1998 |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | thousands | | | |
| Dropouts | 320.2 | 278.8 | 245.1 | 240.9 |
| Males | 185.1 | 162.7 | 143.5 | 146.1 |
| Females | 135.2 | 116.1 | 101.6 | 94.8 |
| | % | | | |
| Dropout rate | 15.9 | 14.1 | 12.5 | 12.3 |
| Males | 18.2 | 16.2 | 14.5 | 14.6 |
| Females | 13.6 | 11.9 | 10.5 | 9.8 |

Note: "Dropouts" comprises those aged 20 to 24 without a high school diploma and not in school.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba ¹ | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|--------|---------|-----------------------|--------------|---------|-------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|
| % | | | | | | | | |
| 72.2 | 72.0 | 73.7 | 80.6 | 64.1 | 71.8 | 52.9 | 50.0 | 22.8 |
| 69.0 | 75.8 | 70.8 | 79.3 | 64.3 | 73.2 | 52.9 | 40.7 | 25.4 |
| 66.3 | 85.4 | 65.7 | 78.5 | 65.1 | 76.7 | 52.2 | 47.7 | 25.0 |
| 70.9 | 73.2 | 67.3 | 77.7 | 66.4 | 74.7 | 68.0 | 52.5 | 23.3 |
| 73.6 | 74.1 | 66.4 | 80.5 | 66.1 | 76.3 | 65.2 | 54.0 | 29.2 |
| 73.2 | 68.5 | 65.1 | 80.7 | 65.4 | 75.6 ² | 63.8 | 57.9 | 28.5 |
| 70.9 | 70.6 | 64.4 | 76.2 | 65.1 | 71.0 ² | 67.7 | 55.4 | 29.8 |
| 71.1 | 72.6 | 65.2 | 75.7 | 65.7 | 72.7 ² | 71.9 | 57.8 | 31.8 |
| 71.8 | 79.0 | 66.1 | 76.3 | 67.4 | 73.3 ² | 67.3 | 56.6 | 39.3 |

| 1999/2000 | 2001/2002 | 2003/2004 | 2005/2006 | 2007/2008 | 2009/2010 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| thousands | | | | | |
| 229.9 | 223.7 | 207.2 | 200.3 | 207.9 | 193.4 |
| 142.0 | 134.6 | 127.2 | 124.6 | 125.6 | 119.5 |
| 87.9 | 89.1 | 80.0 | 75.7 | 82.3 | 73.9 |
| % | | | | | |
| 11.5 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 8.5 |
| 13.9 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 11.2 | 11.1 | 10.3 |
| 8.9 | 8.8 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 6.6 |

Table 10.6 Registered apprenticeship training, registrations, by major trade group, 2004 to 2008

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Total major trade groups | 267,774 | 293,838 | 328,167 | 358,557 | 390,705 |
| Automotive service | 34,746 | 37,254 | 39,891 | 41,685 | 44,007 |
| Carpenters | 35,739 | 40,485 | 44,223 | 48,669 | 51,390 |
| Early childhood educators and assistants | 2,967 | 3,681 | 4,440 | 5,214 | 6,174 |
| Electricians | 44,922 | 49,038 | 53,898 | 59,424 | 58,158 |
| Electronics and instrumentation | 3,894 | 4,218 | 4,638 | 4,872 | 5,586 |
| Exterior finishing | 9,909 | 11,073 | 12,123 | 12,909 | 13,743 |
| Food service | 10,599 | 10,947 | 11,892 | 12,504 | 15,015 |
| Hairstylists and estheticians | 15,051 | 15,954 | 16,797 | 16,374 | 18,006 |
| Heavy duty equipment mechanics | 7,335 | 8,460 | 10,197 | 11,505 | 12,492 |
| Heavy equipment and crane operators | 9,870 | 10,701 | 11,646 | 11,781 | 11,025 |
| Interior finishing | 13,146 | 14,229 | 15,309 | 15,471 | 17,553 |
| Landscape and horticulture technicians and specialists | 2,064 | 2,160 | 2,454 | 2,265 | 2,577 |
| Machinists | 10,122 | 10,488 | 10,824 | 10,893 | 11,724 |
| Metal workers (other) | 5,388 | 5,796 | 6,399 | 7,473 | 8,355 |
| Millwrights | 9,726 | 10,170 | 11,409 | 11,427 | 12,363 |
| Oil and gas well drillers, servicers, testers and related workers | 0 | 450 | 2,193 | 3,774 | 5,445 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters | 24,603 | 27,783 | 31,161 | 35,106 | 38,562 |
| Refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics | 4,734 | 5,208 | 5,628 | 6,168 | 6,774 |
| Sheet metal workers | 6,168 | 6,552 | 7,227 | 8,007 | 8,652 |
| User support technicians | 645 | 753 | 2,937 | 8,448 | 10,656 |
| Welders | 9,525 | 10,944 | 14,142 | 16,371 | 18,030 |
| Other major trade groups ¹ | 6,621 | 7,497 | 8,745 | 8,217 | 14,415 |

Notes: The major trade groups referenced in this table are a special grouping created from the National Occupation Classification. For 2008, the Emploi-Québec regulated trades, as part of the overall Quebec total trades, are now being reported as detailed individual trades and are less aggregated than in previous years. Additional changes to the Emploi-Québec reporting have decreased the number of the already registered apprentices in 2008, especially in the industrial electrician and crane operator trades.

1. The trade group "other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Some of these new trades and occupations include child and youth worker, pork production technician and those related to motion picture and theatre, such as assistant cameraperson, grip and set dresser.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0053.

Table 10.7 Registered apprenticeship training, completions, by major trade group, 2004 to 2008

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Total major trade groups | 19,704 | 20,556 | 20,853 | 24,495 | 29,145 |
| Automotive service | 2,646 | 2,706 | 2,610 | 3,396 | 3,261 |
| Carpenters | 1,542 | 1,743 | 1,965 | 2,469 | 2,871 |
| Early childhood educators and assistants | 168 | 150 | 240 | 261 | 282 |
| Electricians | 3,534 | 3,813 | 4,137 | 4,611 | 4,926 |
| Electronics and instrumentation | 246 | 312 | 351 | 315 | 420 |
| Exterior finishing | 429 | 525 | 525 | 642 | 837 |
| Food service | 531 | 561 | 477 | 591 | 717 |
| Hairstylists and estheticians | 1,659 | 1,704 | 1,581 | 2,082 | 2,106 |
| Heavy duty equipment mechanics | 639 | 714 | 762 | 828 | 981 |
| Heavy equipment and crane operators | 762 | 957 | 972 | 1,005 | 1,008 |
| Interior finishing | 549 | 633 | 630 | 714 | 900 |
| Landscape and horticulture technicians and specialists | 66 | 63 | 69 | 108 | 267 |
| Machinists | 861 | 729 | 630 | 696 | 861 |
| Metal workers (other) | 642 | 627 | 483 | 594 | 615 |
| Millwrights | 1,044 | 915 | 939 | 1,020 | 1,098 |
| Oil and gas well drillers, servicers, testers and related workers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 69 |
| Plumbers, pipefitters and steamfitters | 1,869 | 2,025 | 2,172 | 2,481 | 3,435 |
| Refrigeration and air conditioning mechanics | 423 | 465 | 447 | 537 | 495 |
| Sheet metal workers | 426 | 369 | 453 | 522 | 552 |
| User support technicians | 21 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 402 |
| Welders | 1,149 | 1,134 | 1,005 | 1,206 | 1,461 |
| Other major trade groups ¹ | 495 | 408 | 405 | 399 | 1,578 |

Notes: The major trade groups referenced in this table are a special grouping created from the National Occupation Classification.

For 2008, the Emploi-Québec regulated trades, as part of the overall Quebec total trades, are now being reported as detailed individual trades and are less aggregated than in previous years. Additional changes to the Emploi-Québec reporting have decreased the number of the already registered apprentices in 2008, especially in the industrial electrician and crane operator trades.

1. The trade group "other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Some of these new trades and occupations include child and youth worker, pork production technician and those related to motion picture and theatre, such as assistant cameraperson, grip and set dresser.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0054.

Table 10.8 College enrolment, by instructional program, 1997/1998 to 2008/2009

| | 1997/1998 | 1998/1999 | 1999/2000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | |
| Total, instructional programs | 490,221 | 494,955 | 497,250 |
| Personal improvement and leisure | 60 | 504 | 543 |
| Education | 11,664 | 11,841 | 12,318 |
| Visual and performing arts and communications technologies | 26,352 | 26,838 | 27,642 |
| Humanities | 156,924 | 152,622 | 154,014 |
| Social and behavioural sciences and law | 21,492 | 21,945 | 21,846 |
| Business, management and public administration | 103,998 | 102,333 | 101,958 |
| Physical and life sciences and technologies | 6,606 | 6,930 | 6,780 |
| Mathematics, computer and information sciences | 25,182 | 28,785 | 30,594 |
| Architecture, engineering and related technologies | 60,606 | 63,585 | 62,514 |
| Agriculture, natural resources and conservation | 8,295 | 8,067 | 8,115 |
| Health, parks, recreation and fitness | 36,873 | 37,080 | 42,030 |
| Personal, protective and transportation services | 17,283 | 18,654 | 19,791 |
| Other instructional programs | 14,889 | 15,777 | 9,111 |

Note: Enrolments on October 31. Data for Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology (Ontario) for years 2000/2001 to 2006/2007 are now available. The following data are not included: for years 2000/2001 to 2008/2009: Justice Institute of British Columbia; for year 2001/2002: Ontario Schools of Radiation Therapy. The following institutions changed their institutional type from college to university starting in 2008/2009 and their data are no longer included: Capilano College, Malaspina University College, Emily Carr Institute of Art and Design, Kwantlen University College, University College of the Fraser Valley.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0015.

Table 10.9 College enrolment, by program level, 1995/1996 to 2008/2009

| | 1995/1996 | 1996/1997 | 1997/1998 | 1998/1999 | 1999/2000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| All program levels | 478,971 | 484,389 | 490,221 | 494,955 | 497,250 |
| College certificate or diploma and other college level | 478,971 | 484,389 | 490,221 | 494,955 | 497,007 |
| College postsecondary program | 339,420 | 342,522 | 345,747 | 354,147 | 350,439 |
| College post-diploma program | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Collaborative degree program | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| College university transfer program | 139,551 | 141,867 | 144,474 | 140,808 | 146,556 |
| College preliminary year | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 |
| Undergraduate level | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Graduate level | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other program level | .. | .. | .. | .. | 243 |

Note: Enrolments on October 31. Data for Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology (Ontario) for years 2000/2001 to 2006/2007 are now available. The following data are not included: for years 2000/2001 to 2008/2009: Justice Institute of British Columbia; for year 2001/2002: Ontario Schools of Radiation Therapy. The following institutions changed their institutional type from college to university starting in 2008/2009 and their data are no longer included: Capilano College, Malaspina University College, Emily Carr Institute of Art and Design, Kwantlen University College, University College of the Fraser Valley.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 477-0015.

| 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 545,445 | 562,476 | 573,843 | 608,292 | 608,388 | 605,925 | 611,832 | 626,514 | 605,316 |
| 3,267 | 4,194 | 4,164 | 3,072 | 2,916 | 3,762 | 5,121 | 7,269 | 6,486 |
| 12,012 | 12,336 | 13,449 | 13,944 | 14,280 | 13,248 | 11,916 | 11,916 | 11,862 |
| 33,831 | 34,548 | 32,976 | 34,503 | 35,742 | 35,025 | 34,785 | 35,430 | 32,448 |
| 138,711 | 140,562 | 145,110 | 152,268 | 143,919 | 139,011 | 141,318 | 142,746 | 132,522 |
| 32,772 | 34,350 | 36,192 | 38,046 | 41,049 | 40,050 | 41,745 | 39,678 | 37,836 |
| 112,215 | 109,542 | 112,515 | 115,137 | 119,010 | 119,340 | 120,489 | 122,808 | 118,371 |
| 5,637 | 5,304 | 5,457 | 5,577 | 5,427 | 4,917 | 4,752 | 4,845 | 4,626 |
| 37,131 | 36,897 | 34,215 | 28,704 | 25,926 | 23,061 | 20,439 | 19,485 | 19,428 |
| 62,634 | 62,085 | 63,309 | 63,231 | 63,879 | 62,721 | 62,829 | 63,861 | 63,885 |
| 9,726 | 9,885 | 9,201 | 9,315 | 9,150 | 8,418 | 8,118 | 8,025 | 7,461 |
| 50,076 | 56,409 | 60,681 | 62,994 | 66,705 | 65,898 | 67,545 | 68,823 | 69,045 |
| 19,851 | 20,544 | 21,720 | 23,124 | 26,904 | 25,896 | 25,389 | 26,046 | 25,944 |
| 27,576 | 35,823 | 34,845 | 58,380 | 53,484 | 64,575 | 67,383 | 75,579 | 75,399 |

| 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 545,445 | 562,476 | 573,843 | 608,292 | 608,388 | 605,925 | 611,832 | 626,514 | 605,316 |
| 505,815 | 511,668 | 521,871 | 528,732 | 529,410 | 519,084 | 516,198 | 518,808 | 506,121 |
| 378,327 | 383,718 | 389,658 | 392,658 | 396,771 | 386,511 | 381,741 | 378,189 | 373,740 |
| 957 | 1,317 | 1,323 | 2,112 | 2,463 | 3,735 | 4,950 | 5,661 | 5,784 |
| .. | 96 | 111 | 624 | 579 | 660 | 1,038 | 1,377 | 1,443 |
| 121,425 | 121,305 | 124,722 | 127,308 | 123,411 | 121,983 | 121,263 | 124,284 | 115,020 |
| 5,109 | 5,232 | 6,057 | 6,030 | 6,186 | 6,195 | 7,203 | 9,294 | 10,131 |
| 15,069 | 16,386 | 18,075 | 20,361 | 25,353 | 21,861 | 27,384 | 30,027 | 23,808 |
| 141 | 171 | 198 | 279 | 264 | 309 | 345 | 321 | 54 |
| 24,417 | 34,248 | 33,696 | 58,920 | 53,361 | 64,674 | 67,905 | 77,358 | 75,336 |

Table 10.10 University enrolment, by instructional program, 1996/1997 to 2008/2009

| | 1996/1997 | 1997/1998 | 1998/1999 | 1999/2000 | 2000/2001 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| All instructional programs | 829,767 | 822,774 | 826,362 | 847,032 | 850,620 |
| Personal improvement and leisure | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Education | 70,428 | 67,623 | 65,673 | 66,282 | 66,486 |
| Visual and performing arts and communications technologies | 24,882 | 24,984 | 25,359 | 25,410 | 26,922 |
| Humanities | 135,750 | 130,038 | 130,350 | 126,303 | 131,697 |
| Social and behavioural sciences and law | 136,992 | 132,135 | 129,795 | 132,369 | 135,402 |
| Business, management and public administration | 121,188 | 124,626 | 128,556 | 134,169 | 134,784 |
| Physical and life sciences and technologies | 76,842 | 76,536 | 75,537 | 76,200 | 76,116 |
| Mathematics, computer and information sciences | 32,622 | 34,407 | 37,473 | 41,619 | 43,260 |
| Architecture, engineering and related technologies | 62,088 | 63,438 | 65,223 | 67,170 | 69,804 |
| Agriculture, natural resources and conservation | 15,831 | 16,731 | 16,362 | 16,419 | 15,504 |
| Health, parks, recreation and fitness | 74,694 | 74,781 | 74,826 | 74,832 | 74,670 |
| Personal, protective and transportation services | 189 | 351 | 345 | 372 | 1,047 |
| Other instructional programs | 78,255 | 77,118 | 76,863 | 85,887 | 74,928 |

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

Table 10.11 University enrolment, by program level, 1996/1997 to 2008/2009

| | 1996/1997 | 1997/1998 | 1998/1999 | 1999/2000 | 2000/2001 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| All program levels | 829,767 | 822,774 | 826,362 | 847,032 | 850,620 |
| Trade/vocational and preparatory training certificate or diploma | .. | .. | .. | 147 | 204 |
| Community college certificate or diploma and other community college | 2,457 | 2,352 | 2,232 | 2,289 | 2,295 |
| Undergraduate level | 639,588 | 633,018 | 633,495 | 650,391 | 657,231 |
| Bachelor's and other undergraduate degree | 575,886 | 572,331 | 574,116 | 586,983 | 593,940 |
| Other undergraduate level | 63,702 | 60,687 | 59,379 | 63,411 | 63,291 |
| Graduate level | 112,068 | 112,692 | 113,481 | 116,304 | 118,152 |
| Master's degree | 69,093 | 69,852 | 71,292 | 74,331 | 75,195 |
| Earned doctorate | 27,198 | 27,003 | 26,505 | 26,493 | 26,598 |
| Other graduate levels ² | 15,777 | 15,834 | 15,681 | 15,483 | 16,356 |
| Other program levels ³ | 75,651 | 74,712 | 77,154 | 77,898 | 72,741 |

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.

2. Includes master's qualifying year, university graduate level certificate or diploma, PhD (Doctor of Philosophy) qualifying year or probationary, internship (Postgraduate Medical Education, known as post-MD) and residency (medical, dental, veterinary).

3. Includes program levels not applicable and non-program courses (non-credit courses or courses taken without seeking a credit).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0013.

| 2001/2002 | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 ¹ | 2006/2007 ¹ | 2007/2008 ¹ | 2008/2009 ¹ |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| number | | | | | | | |
| 886,665 | 936,393 | 993,714 | 1,021,521 | 1,050,225 | 1,066,905 | 1,072,488 | 1,112,370 |
| 66 | 69 | 51 | 93 | 306 | 213 | 222 | 2,892 |
| 69,387 | 71,925 | 76,674 | 73,119 | 74,052 | 75,222 | 75,129 | 75,492 |
| 28,026 | 32,463 | 34,332 | 37,041 | 37,443 | 37,830 | 37,800 | 41,859 |
| 138,489 | 146,916 | 161,928 | 161,073 | 170,355 | 170,916 | 167,664 | 176,817 |
| 138,846 | 149,796 | 163,173 | 176,919 | 182,010 | 187,770 | 189,996 | 191,016 |
| 141,504 | 152,271 | 161,211 | 165,306 | 168,678 | 175,428 | 177,537 | 189,201 |
| 77,307 | 79,407 | 84,552 | 88,188 | 90,441 | 92,328 | 93,372 | 94,113 |
| 46,254 | 45,945 | 44,139 | 40,983 | 36,636 | 34,242 | 32,724 | 33,219 |
| 74,598 | 80,916 | 85,629 | 86,520 | 85,533 | 86,313 | 88,470 | 91,890 |
| 14,949 | 14,580 | 14,760 | 14,910 | 15,252 | 15,708 | 16,032 | 17,091 |
| 81,060 | 85,353 | 92,469 | 98,775 | 104,748 | 109,176 | 113,157 | 118,941 |
| 1,185 | 1,317 | 1,299 | 1,827 | 1,761 | 2,244 | 2,217 | 2,823 |
| 74,991 | 75,432 | 73,491 | 76,767 | 83,007 | 79,518 | 78,165 | 77,016 |

| 2001/2002 | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 ¹ | 2006/2007 ¹ | 2007/2008 ¹ | 2008/2009 ¹ |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| number | | | | | | | |
| 886,665 | 936,393 | 993,714 | 1,021,521 | 1,050,225 | 1,066,905 | 1,072,488 | 1,112,370 |
| 90 | 159 | 168 | 108 | 858 | 768 | 795 | 6,927 |
| 2,088 | 4,719 | 2,946 | 2,379 | 4,521 | 4,257 | 4,215 | 24,252 |
| 680,682 | 719,127 | 770,664 | 788,490 | 803,799 | 814,233 | 812,820 | 822,501 |
| 618,237 | 653,265 | 702,384 | 724,404 | 743,958 | 756,708 | 756,579 | 766,935 |
| 62,442 | 65,859 | 68,277 | 64,086 | 59,838 | 57,522 | 56,241 | 55,566 |
| 124,605 | 134,955 | 142,833 | 151,146 | 153,969 | 158,922 | 166,848 | 170,076 |
| 79,533 | 85,800 | 89,565 | 94,053 | 94,197 | 96,273 | 101,403 | 102,654 |
| 27,390 | 29,340 | 32,016 | 34,734 | 36,795 | 38,985 | 41,112 | 42,801 |
| 17,679 | 19,815 | 21,249 | 22,362 | 22,977 | 23,664 | 24,333 | 24,621 |
| 79,206 | 77,433 | 77,103 | 79,395 | 87,078 | 88,722 | 87,807 | 88,617 |

Table 10.12 University degrees, diplomas and certificates granted, 1995 to 2008

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| All instructional programs | 178,065 | 178,113 | 173,934 | 172,074 | 173,577 | 176,556 |
| Personal improvement and leisure | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Education | 26,454 | 25,713 | 23,742 | 21,636 | 22,290 | 22,542 |
| Visual and performing arts and communications technologies | 5,241 | 5,199 | 5,205 | 5,256 | 5,202 | 5,373 |
| Humanities | 22,386 | 22,377 | 20,988 | 20,364 | 19,593 | 20,064 |
| Social and behavioural sciences and law | 39,678 | 38,988 | 37,872 | 37,899 | 36,702 | 36,315 |
| Business, management and public administration | 30,252 | 30,054 | 29,916 | 30,492 | 31,629 | 33,213 |
| Physical and life sciences and technologies | 13,662 | 14,631 | 15,183 | 15,552 | 14,607 | 14,730 |
| Mathematics, computer and information sciences | 7,194 | 6,996 | 6,867 | 6,966 | 7,710 | 8,448 |
| Architecture, engineering and related technologies | 13,293 | 13,341 | 12,912 | 13,026 | 12,798 | 13,305 |
| Agriculture, natural resources and conservation | 2,754 | 3,036 | 3,240 | 3,258 | 3,825 | 4,008 |
| Health, parks, recreation and fitness | 16,563 | 16,734 | 16,746 | 16,497 | 16,920 | 16,518 |
| Personal, protective and transportation services | 54 | 75 | 102 | 81 | 90 | 81 |
| Other instructional programs | 537 | 966 | 1,158 | 1,047 | 2,211 | 1,959 |

1. Qualifications figures do not include the University of Regina.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0014.

Table 10.13 University degrees, diplomas and certificates granted, by province, 1995 to 2008

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Canada | 178,065 | 178,113 | 173,934 | 172,074 | 173,577 | 176,556 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,571 | 2,907 | 2,952 | 3,000 | 3,114 | 2,931 |
| Prince Edward Island | 585 | 528 | 570 | 405 | 540 | 534 |
| Nova Scotia | 7,887 | 7,725 | 7,785 | 7,812 | 7,824 | 7,638 |
| New Brunswick | 4,149 | 4,428 | 4,311 | 4,032 | 3,975 | 4,032 |
| Quebec | 56,856 | 56,253 | 53,589 | 51,066 | 50,958 | 50,847 |
| Ontario | 66,861 | 67,668 | 65,562 | 65,898 | 65,697 | 67,221 |
| Manitoba | 6,315 | 6,030 | 5,895 | 5,640 | 5,442 | 5,340 |
| Saskatchewan ¹ | 5,784 | 5,715 | 5,337 | 5,445 | 5,547 | 5,793 |
| Alberta | 12,270 | 12,240 | 12,816 | 13,002 | 13,560 | 14,052 |
| British Columbia | 14,784 | 14,616 | 15,117 | 15,780 | 16,917 | 18,171 |

1. Qualifications awarded since 2005 do not include the University of Regina.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 477-0014.

| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 ¹ | 2006 ¹ | 2007 ¹ | 2008 ¹ |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| number | | | | | | | |
| 178,098 | 186,462 | 199,137 | 211,902 | 216,240 | 227,085 | 242,787 | 244,380 |
| .. | .. | .. | 3 | 33 | 45 | 48 | 549 |
| 22,344 | 23,661 | 25,149 | 26,079 | 25,929 | 27,027 | 27,606 | 27,723 |
| 5,907 | 6,324 | 7,011 | 8,214 | 7,917 | 8,298 | 8,826 | 9,348 |
| 20,088 | 20,916 | 22,563 | 23,643 | 24,303 | 25,479 | 27,381 | 26,199 |
| 35,865 | 37,008 | 38,619 | 40,965 | 42,087 | 45,714 | 50,730 | 50,169 |
| 34,791 | 37,557 | 40,938 | 44,364 | 45,369 | 45,897 | 48,822 | 49,968 |
| 14,697 | 14,079 | 14,496 | 14,619 | 15,675 | 17,055 | 18,915 | 18,627 |
| 9,021 | 9,987 | 10,602 | 10,938 | 10,041 | 9,474 | 8,616 | 8,214 |
| 13,833 | 14,745 | 16,386 | 17,616 | 17,976 | 18,579 | 19,527 | 20,142 |
| 3,888 | 3,663 | 3,777 | 3,690 | 3,369 | 3,693 | 3,954 | 4,059 |
| 16,314 | 17,346 | 18,267 | 20,169 | 21,876 | 23,916 | 26,253 | 26,841 |
| 228 | 270 | 270 | 360 | 327 | 474 | 492 | 882 |
| 1,122 | 903 | 1,053 | 1,248 | 1,341 | 1,437 | 1,620 | 1,659 |

| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| number | | | | | | | |
| 178,098 | 186,462 | 199,137 | 211,902 | 216,240 | 227,085 | 242,787 | 244,380 |
| 2,862 | 2,898 | 2,976 | 3,111 | 3,126 | 3,597 | 3,585 | 3,399 |
| 606 | 555 | 624 | 672 | 750 | 792 | 798 | 831 |
| 7,680 | 7,878 | 8,766 | 9,576 | 9,522 | 10,110 | 10,455 | 9,738 |
| 4,098 | 4,398 | 4,557 | 4,944 | 5,244 | 5,463 | 5,268 | 5,439 |
| 51,153 | 54,009 | 57,786 | 61,212 | 62,973 | 62,832 | 63,684 | 64,407 |
| 68,286 | 71,109 | 76,134 | 80,436 | 84,138 | 89,244 | 102,153 | 99,387 |
| 5,397 | 5,544 | 5,907 | 6,309 | 6,339 | 6,771 | 6,948 | 7,308 |
| 5,694 | 5,739 | 5,868 | 5,778 | 3,747 | 3,747 | 3,741 | 3,906 |
| 15,087 | 16,344 | 17,199 | 18,705 | 18,015 | 19,185 | 19,917 | 18,510 |
| 17,238 | 17,982 | 19,317 | 21,159 | 22,386 | 25,350 | 26,238 | 31,455 |

Table 10.14 Undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by discipline, 2006/2007 to 2010/2011

| | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | average (\$) | | | | |
| Undergraduate tuition fees | 4,400 | 4,558 | 4,747 | 4,942 | 5,138 |
| Agriculture, natural resources and conservation | 3,869 | 4,064 | 4,366 | 4,697 | 4,791 |
| Architecture and related services | 3,839 | 3,999 | 4,503 | 4,826 | 5,140 |
| Humanities | 4,336 | 4,342 | 4,364 | 4,525 | 4,660 |
| Business, management and public administration | 4,195 | 4,637 | 4,978 | 5,191 | 5,422 |
| Education | 3,373 | 3,545 | 3,652 | 3,739 | 3,859 |
| Engineering | 4,943 | 5,099 | 5,319 | 5,577 | 5,881 |
| Law | 7,155 | 7,382 | 8,030 | 8,229 | 8,697 |
| Medicine | 9,659 | 10,029 | 9,821 | 9,815 | 10,244 |
| Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies | 3,991 | 4,239 | 4,377 | 4,592 | 4,768 |
| Physical and life sciences and technology | 4,270 | 4,534 | 4,679 | 4,885 | 5,041 |
| Mathematics, computer and information sciences | 4,650 | 4,746 | 4,987 | 5,299 | 5,550 |
| Social and behavioural sciences | 4,041 | 4,165 | 4,251 | 4,431 | 4,590 |
| Other health, parks, recreation and fitness | 4,996 | 4,400 | 4,539 | 4,477 | 4,715 |
| Dentistry | .. | 12,516 | 13,290 | 13,917 | 14,701 |
| Nursing | .. | 4,267 | 4,422 | 4,558 | 4,679 |
| Pharmacy | .. | 4,215 | 8,366 | 8,783 | 9,250 |
| Veterinary medicine | .. | 4,296 | 4,422 | 5,358 | 5,611 |

Note: Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 10.15 Undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by province, 2006/2007 to 2010/2011

| | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | average (\$) | | | | |
| Canada | 4,400 | 4,558 | 4,747 | 4,942 | 5,138 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,633 | 2,632 | 2,619 | 2,624 | 2,624 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,920 | 4,440 | 4,530 | 4,969 | 5,131 |
| Nova Scotia | 6,422 | 6,110 | 5,877 | 5,752 | 5,495 |
| New Brunswick | 5,470 | 5,590 | 5,479 | 5,516 | 5,516 |
| Quebec | 1,932 | 2,056 | 2,180 | 2,309 | 2,415 |
| Ontario | 5,155 | 5,388 | 5,667 | 5,985 | 6,307 |
| Manitoba | 3,319 | 3,271 | 3,238 | 3,408 | 3,588 |
| Saskatchewan | 4,774 | 5,015 | 5,064 | 5,173 | 5,431 |
| Alberta | 4,763 | 5,122 | 5,308 | 5,240 | 5,318 |
| British Columbia | 4,740 | 4,922 | 4,746 | 4,706 | 4,802 |

Note: Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculations.

Source: Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 10.16 Payroll employment in educational and related services, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Canada | 1,084,942 | 1,111,718 | 1,137,454 | 1,153,367 | 1,163,562 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 18,790 | 18,907 | 19,983 | 21,166 | 21,143 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,466 | 4,636 | x | 5,112 | 5,216 |
| Nova Scotia | 38,964 | 37,642 | 38,429 | 38,023 | 38,031 |
| New Brunswick | 24,327 | 24,249 | 24,972 | 25,438 | 25,264 |
| Quebec | 260,997 | 265,890 | 270,977 | 274,868 | 275,355 |
| Ontario | 403,082 | 415,559 | 426,352 | 431,202 | 441,514 |
| Manitoba | 44,242 | 44,592 | 46,159 | 47,956 | 47,189 |
| Saskatchewan | 38,818 | 39,897 | 40,328 | 43,191 | 42,650 |
| Alberta | 112,382 | 117,496 | 121,893 | 123,796 | 125,808 |
| British Columbia | 134,665 | 138,489 | 139,086 | 137,925 | 136,189 |
| Yukon | 1,234 | 1,300 | x | x | 1,338 |

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

Excludes owners or partners of unincorporated businesses and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, people working outside Canada, military personnel, and casual workers for whom a T4 is not required.

Data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut are not available.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 10.17 School board expenditures, 2004 to 2008

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Canada | 39,601,729 | 41,577,439 | 43,643,973¹ | 45,702,385¹ | 47,970,994 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 557,051 | 556,103 | 565,234 | 590,824 | 634,457 |
| Prince Edward Island | 153,141 | 152,373 | 156,184 | 163,228 | 171,712 |
| Nova Scotia ¹ | 938,351 | 986,069 | 1,027,916 | 1,073,247 | 1,117,250 ¹ |
| New Brunswick | 686,221 | 724,985 | 763,453 | 801,322 | 861,215 |
| Quebec | 8,248,004 | 8,395,677 | 8,975,257 | 9,802,316 | 10,142,625 |
| Ontario | 17,168,480 | 18,329,189 | 19,189,364 | 19,689,859 | 20,345,126 |
| Manitoba | 1,541,394 | 1,591,130 | 1,651,879 | 1,689,899 ¹ | 1,759,692 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,342,119 | 1,404,765 | 1,414,962 | 1,516,305 ¹ | 1,665,026 |
| Alberta | 4,264,630 | 4,508,181 | 4,725,947 | 5,018,714 | 5,702,000 |
| British Columbia | 4,389,236 | 4,600,001 | 4,833,374 | 4,992,098 | 5,189,667 |
| Yukon | 77,505 | 85,824 | 83,688 | 86,144 | 87,836 |
| Northwest Territories including Nunavut | 235,597 | 243,142 | 256,715 | 278,429 | 294,388 |

Notes: School boards represent schools that are part of the elementary and secondary public school system. The expenditures in this table exclude those of other types of publicly run elementary and secondary schools, such as federal schools and special needs education schools, as well as the elementary and secondary schools that are in the private school system.

Data are on a calendar basis, January 1 to December 31.

1. Estimated.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 478-0012.

Table 10.18 School board expenditures, by function, 2004 to 2008

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Total expenditures | 39,601,729 | 41,577,439 | 43,643,973 | 45,702,385 | 47,970,994 |
| Business administration | 1,276,647 | 1,325,678 | 1,380,309 | 1,419,726 | 1,468,279 |
| Instruction and educational services ¹ | 28,115,520 | 29,420,172 | 30,808,880 | 32,236,322 | 33,605,980 |
| Adult education | 618,826 | 639,245 | 673,446 | 702,751 | 725,413 |
| Food services | 1,043,253 | 1,109,804 | 1,047,021 | 1,044,564 | 1,106,073 |
| School facilities service | 3,690,388 | 3,845,088 | 4,000,429 | 4,159,573 | 4,335,874 |
| Transportation | 1,785,083 | 1,890,821 | 1,970,829 | 2,048,185 | 2,214,761 |
| Capital outlay (non-allocable) | 2,134,111 | 2,387,850 | 2,777,110 | 3,049,063 | 3,651,237 |
| Debt charges on capital (non-allocable) | 937,901 | 958,781 | 985,949 | 1,042,201 | 863,377 |

Notes: School boards represent schools that are part of the elementary and secondary public school system. The expenditures in this table exclude those of other types of publicly run elementary and secondary schools, such as federal schools and special needs education schools, as well as the elementary and secondary schools that are in the private school system.

Data are on a calendar basis, January 1 to December 31.

1. Include instructional administration expenditures.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 478-0011.

Table 10.19 Expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ | | | | |
| Canada | 9,136 | 9,745 | 10,309 | 10,740 | 11,614 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 8,077 | 8,667 | 9,213 | 10,301 | 11,404 |
| Prince Edward Island | 7,546 | 7,655 | 8,594 | 9,137 | 10,210 |
| Nova Scotia ¹ | 7,953 | 8,835 | 9,409 | 10,007 | 10,761 |
| New Brunswick | 8,677 | 9,150 | 9,760 | 10,168 | 11,285 |
| Quebec | 8,754 | 9,152 | 10,137 | 10,615 | 11,140 |
| Ontario | 9,341 | 9,963 | 10,393 | 10,657 | 11,480 |
| Manitoba | 9,405 | 10,039 | 10,831 | 10,996 | 12,277 |
| Saskatchewan | 9,092 | 9,370 | 10,282 | 10,572 | 11,678 |
| Alberta | 9,489 | 10,293 | 10,296 | 11,086 | 12,765 |
| British Columbia | 9,120 | 9,937 | 10,462 | 11,030 | 11,637 |
| Yukon | 15,837 | 18,533 | 20,772 | 20,539 | 20,374 |
| Northwest Territories | 14,318 | 14,647 | 16,297 | 18,256 | 22,278 |
| Nunavut | 13,040 | 13,418 | 14,735 | 15,610 | 15,875 |

Note: Comparisons between jurisdictions should be made with caution. Factors that influence spending on education, such as the size of the school-age population, need to be taken into account.

1. Data prior to 2005/2006 are not comparable with more recent data because of a change in methodology.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-MWE.

Table 10.20 Expenditures in public elementary and secondary schools per capita, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ | | | | |
| Canada | 1,396 | 1,463 | 1,514 | 1,541 | 1,630 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1,208 | 1,262 | 1,309 | 1,418 | 1,529 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,224 | 1,218 | 1,329 | 1,364 | 1,472 |
| Nova Scotia ¹ | 1,233 | 1,340 | 1,394 | 1,446 | 1,527 |
| New Brunswick | 1,359 | 1,409 | 1,466 | 1,501 | 1,632 |
| Quebec | 1,230 | 1,263 | 1,363 | 1,390 | 1,420 |
| Ontario | 1,500 | 1,579 | 1,617 | 1,628 | 1,721 |
| Manitoba | 1,423 | 1,495 | 1,579 | 1,581 | 1,729 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,578 | 1,599 ² | 17,022 | 16,922 | 18,182 |
| Alberta | 1,520 | 1,603 | 1,585 | 1,661 | 1,878 |
| British Columbia | 1,262 | 1,345 | 1,369 | 1,401 | 1,440 |
| Yukon | 2,617 | 2,956 | 3,213 | 3,105 | 2,908 |
| Northwest Territories | 3,042 | 3,082 | 3,442 | 3,728 | 4,425 |
| Nunavut | 3,872 | 3,825 | 4,110 | 4,291 | 4,398 |

1. Data prior to 2005/2006 are not comparable with more recent data because of a change in methodology.

2. Figure has been adjusted to reflect the change in school year reporting period.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 81-595-MWE.

The energy sector plays a major role in Canada's economy. In 2009, energy contributed 6.7% to GDP, a decrease from 6.9% in 2008. As a result of the 2008–2009 recession, the sector saw declines in domestic consumption, exports and production.

Energy consumption and production

Canadians cut energy consumption in 2009 for a second consecutive year, as their energy use fell in all major sectors of the economy. Canada's total energy consumption (measured as final demand) in 2009 was 7,650 petajoules, down 1.9% from 2008. One petajoule is enough energy to run the Montréal subway system for a year.

Most (31%) of Canada's energy use occurs in the transportation sector, where final demand fell 1.4% from 2008 to 2009. Mining, manufacturing, forestry and construction consumed 29% of final demand and reduced their combined energy use by 1.5%. The biggest proportional decline in consumption was in the combined residential and agricultural sectors, where energy use dropped 4.3%.

Less demand meant that energy production from all sources—oil, natural gas, coal, hydro, nuclear, wind and tidal power—was cut back in 2009. Output of crude oil and equivalent products totalled 158.1 million cubic metres in 2009, a 0.5% decrease from 2008. This followed a decrease of 1.8% from 2007. Because wellhead prices for crude oil were lower in 2009, the value of that output dropped 33% to \$61.6 billion, down from \$91.8 billion in 2008.

Natural gas production declined 6.4% in 2009, following a decline of 4.5% in 2008. Exports to the United States fell 7.1%. Exports accounted for 59% of Canada's production of marketable natural gas in 2009, with Canadian production

accounting for 14% of the natural gas consumed in the United States.

Prices were also lower for natural gas in 2009, so the value of Canada's marketable production dropped from 2008 to 2009 by 53% to \$20.9 billion. The value of natural gas by-products totalled \$5.8 billion in 2009, down 48% from 2008.

Canada's refineries reduced production year-over-year by 2.1%, as total demand for their products declined 3.1% in 2009—gasoline was the exception. Demand for gasoline rose 1.1% over the course of the year. One-fifth (21%) of refined petroleum products were exported, but the volume of exports was 5.1% lower than in 2008.

Spending to cut energy use and pollutants

In 2008, businesses spent \$1.7 billion on energy-related processes or technologies designed to reduce the amount of energy they use or the amount of pollutants they produce. This spending was \$301.7 million less than in 2006. Operating expenditures for these technologies were \$1.1 billion, a \$64.3 million increase from 2006. However, businesses' capital investment in energy-related technologies dropped 39%.

The electric power generation, transmission and distribution industry spends more than any other industry on

To learn more about

coal, crude oil, electric power generation, energy consumption and disposition, energy fuel consumption of manufacturing industries, energy statistics, energy supply and demand, energy use, gasoline and fuel oil, household energy use, natural gas, natural gas liquids, pipeline transportation, transmission and distribution

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energy-related technologies. In 2008, the industry spent over half a billion dollars, up \$27.4 million from 2006—an increase largely because of the higher operating costs of renewable energy technologies.

In 2008, the oil and gas extraction industry spent \$393.4 million on energy-related processes and technologies. From 2006 to 2008, capital expenditures for these technologies decreased by \$385.6 million. The technologies used most often by this industry are solar energy systems or equipment and technology to recover or reuse waste energy. From 2006 to 2008, the oil and gas extraction industry's spending on energy-related technologies shifted from capital investment toward operating expenditures.

Businesses' energy use

More than 1 out of 4 (27%) Canadian businesses are using energy-related processes or technologies. The most

Table 11.a
Energy production, by fuel type

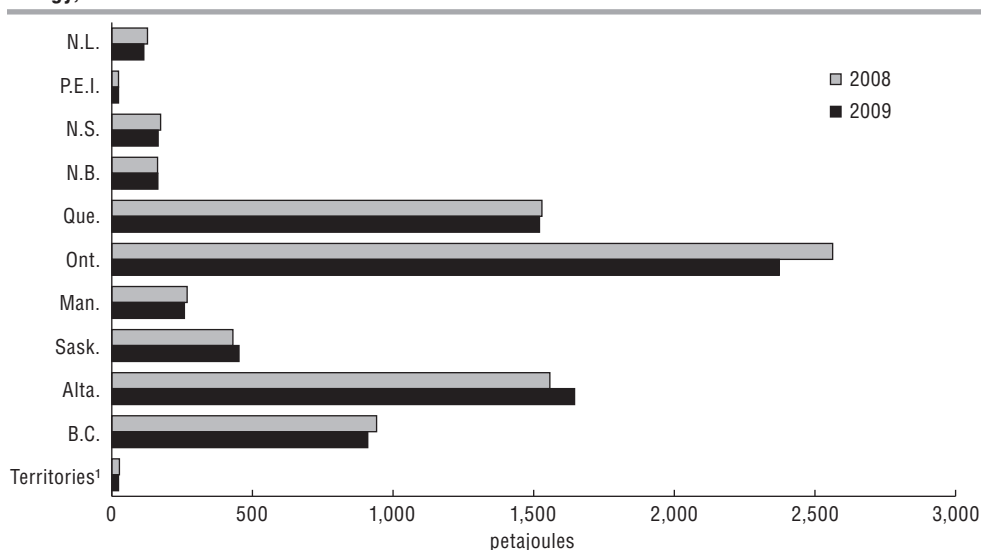
| | 2004 | 2009 |
|--|------------|-----------|
| | terajoules | |
| Coal | 1,415,738 | 1,361,322 |
| Crude oil | 5,869,418 | 5,447,476 |
| Natural gas | 7,095,655 | 6,236,021 |
| Natural gas liquids from gas plants | 650,709 | 635,164 |
| Primary electricity, hydro and nuclear | 1,522,225 | 1,645,665 |
| Refined petroleum products | 4,829,418 | 4,419,867 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0009.

widely reported processes or technologies (used by between 10% and 13% of businesses) were energy management or monitoring systems, waste energy recovery technologies and energy audits.

The size of the business also plays a role in the use of energy-related processes or technologies. Of businesses with 1,000 or more employees, 81% use energy-related processes or technologies, compared with 21% of businesses with fewer than 100 employees.

Chart 11.1
Energy, final demand



Note: Final demand represents the sum of energy use by the mining, manufacturing, forestry, construction, transportation, agriculture, residential, public administration, and commercial and other institutional sectors.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0009.

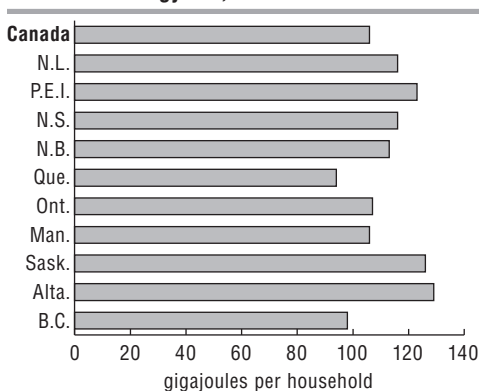
Canadians striving to reduce home energy consumption

The majority of Canadians' home energy consumption goes toward heating and cooling, but appliances and other devices also contribute to home energy use. Households in Canada consumed 1.4 million terajoules of energy in 2007, but Canadians are taking steps to reduce the amount of energy they consume in their homes.

In 2009, the most frequent energy conservation practice in Canadian households was closing the blinds or drapes during the hottest part of the day (83%), followed by putting on more clothing on colder days instead of adjusting the temperature (80%). As well, 66% of households used fans for cooling in the summer, and almost two-thirds (64%) of households reported using a clothesline or drying rack.

Other energy conservation measures taken in 2009 include reducing heating

Chart 11.2
Household energy use, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-526-S.

or cooling in certain areas of the dwelling (60%), unplugging electronics when away for an extended period of time (57%), using dimmers on household lights (50%) and putting plastic film on windows during winter (21%).

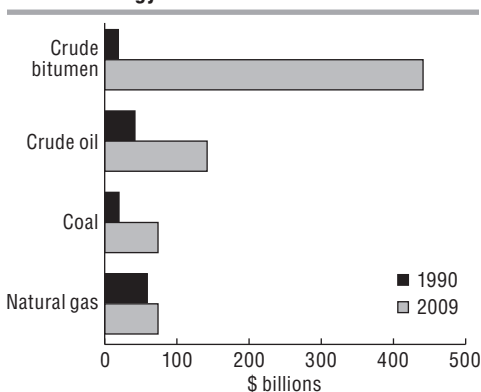
Oil sands and energy wealth

Back in 1990, the oil sands of Northern Alberta represented just \$19 billion, or 13%, of Canada's energy resource wealth for the year, while natural gas had the highest value at \$59 billion. Twenty years later, that picture has changed.

By 2009, the value of the oil sands reserves under active development was \$441 billion—more than the value of coal, crude oil and natural gas combined. Indeed, at its peak in 2008, the value was over \$600 billion. Since 2006, the wealth from oil sands has exceeded that from other energy resources, mainly on account of increased reserves.

The oil sands hold one of the world's largest hydrocarbon deposits, in the form of crude bitumen. In 2009, 169.9 billion barrels, or about 99% of Alberta's total proven oil reserves were attributed to the

Chart 11.3
Value of energy resource stocks

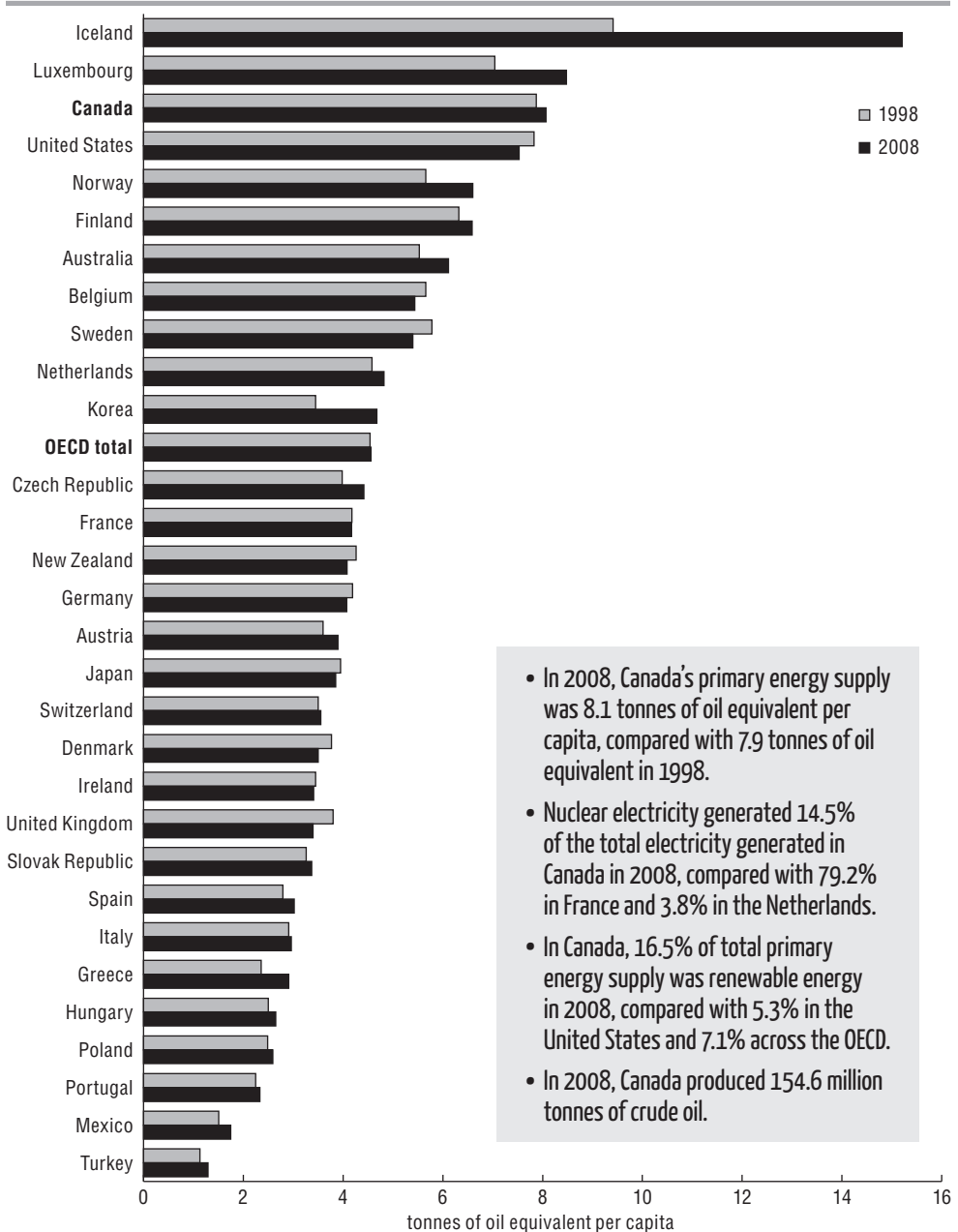


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-002-X.

oil sands—around 13% of total global oil reserves (1,354 billion barrels). Alberta ranks second after Saudi Arabia in proven crude oil reserves, followed by Iran, Iraq and Kuwait.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 11.4
Primary energy supply per capita, selected countries



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

Table 11.1 Energy supply and demand, 1995 to 2009

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| petajoules | | | | | | |
| Primary energy supply¹ | | | | | | |
| Availability | 9,695.2 | 10,097.2 | 10,200.1 | 10,194.9 | 10,518.3 | 10,831.0 |
| Production | 14,489.2 | 14,800.3 | 15,284.4 | 15,368.7 | 15,358.2 | 15,768.4 |
| Exports | 6,878.6 | 6,950.2 | 7,496.4 | 7,818.3 | 7,824.0 | 8,328.4 |
| Imports | 1,682.5 | 1,977.2 | 2,231.8 | 2,385.3 | 2,518.5 | 2,852.2 |
| Primary and secondary energy supply | | | | | | |
| Net supply ² | 8,583.6 | 8,899.6 | 8,927.6 | 8,841.3 | 9,190.7 | 9,423.7 |
| Producer consumption | 1,039.8 | 1,059.1 | 999.2 | 1,073.3 | 1,229.3 | 1,257.4 |
| Non-energy use | 758.8 | 800.0 | 833.0 | 811.8 | 828.9 | 790.3 |
| Primary and secondary energy demand³ | 6,785.0 | 7,040.4 | 7,095.5 | 6,956.2 | 7,132.5 | 7,376.0 |
| Industrial | 2,105.6 | 2,180.5 | 2,196.9 | 2,149.0 | 2,177.3 | 2,268.6 |
| Transportation | 2,065.1 | 2,124.7 | 2,182.9 | 2,256.6 | 2,307.3 | 2,279.8 |
| Agriculture | 209.2 | 222.9 | 230.0 | 224.7 | 229.9 | 231.9 |
| Residential | 1,259.1 | 1,358.2 | 1,295.1 | 1,183.5 | 1,232.3 | 1,287.8 |
| Public administration | 143.3 | 134.1 | 135.9 | 130.3 | 124.5 | 131.3 |
| Commercial and other institutional | 1,002.6 | 1,020.4 | 1,054.8 | 1,012.3 | 1,061.4 | 1,176.4 |

1. Primary energy sources are coal, crude oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, hydro and nuclear electricity.

2. Primary and secondary sources. Secondary sources are fuels, such as coal, natural gas, coke, coke oven gas, refined petroleum products, wood waste and spent pulping liquor, that are transformed to create another form of energy—for example, burning fossil fuels to create steam that turns electricity-generating turbines.

3. Final demand.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 128-0002 and 128-0009.

Table 11.2 Consumer Price Index, energy, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 2002=100 | | | | | | |
| All-items | 88.9 | 90.4 | 91.3 | 92.9 | 95.4 | 97.8 |
| Energy | 81.9 | 83.9 | 80.5 | 85.0 | 98.8 | 102.0 |
| Electricity | 88.3 | 89.3 | 90.1 | 90.8 | 91.3 | 92.9 |
| Natural gas | 61.9 | 66.5 | 70.6 | 77.5 | 94.2 | 122.1 |
| Fuel oil and other fuels | 80.3 | 85.2 | 76.5 | 76.8 | 108.7 | 108.8 |
| Gasoline | 83.6 | 85.2 | 77.9 | 84.9 | 103.5 | 100.8 |
| Fuel, parts and supplies for recreation vehicles | 86.8 | 87.9 | 84.0 | 87.4 | 97.2 | 97.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| petajoules | | | | | | | | |
| 10,950.4 | 11,163.5 | 11,478.5 | 11,527.5 | 11,307.1 | 11,176.9 | 11,969.1 | 11,179.1 | 10,962.9 |
| 15,894.9 | 16,171.0 | 16,170.9 | 16,553.7 | 16,489.9 | 16,815.5 | 17,147.9 | 16,380.0 | 15,325.6 |
| 8,443.8 | 8,561.9 | 8,499.0 | 8,822.7 | 8,662.2 | 8,898.6 | 9,331.0 | 9,301.6 | 7,902.0 |
| 3,013.4 | 2,923.6 | 3,459.8 | 3,107.6 | 3,139.2 | 2,977.4 | 3,124.1 | 3,010.4 | 2,944.8 |
| 9,303.5 | 9,623.1 | 9,829.9 | 10,014.0 | 9,946.1 | 9,879.6 | 10,405.8 | 10,160.3 | 9,832.0 |
| 1,264.9 | 1,344.1 | 1,340.0 | 1,303.2 | 1,274.0 | 1,282.3 | 1,363.9 | 1,338.3 | 1,277.5 |
| 863.2 | 894.3 | 903.4 | 1,029.3 | 983.7 | 1,044.9 | 1,083.7 | 1,012.1 | 902.3 |
| 7,175.4 | 7,384.7 | 7,586.5 | 7,681.6 | 7,688.5 | 7,552.4 | 7,958.4 | 7,802.3 | 7,649.8 |
| 2,166.3 | 2,229.5 | 2,318.6 | 2,343.2 | 2,312.8 | 2,314.0 | 2,450.7 | 2,280.2 | 2,244.7 |
| 2,240.4 | 2,250.1 | 2,266.3 | 2,347.3 | 2,388.8 | 2,372.3 | 2,484.0 | 2,429.3 | 2,396.3 |
| 218.1 | 206.8 | 211.8 | 208.9 | 208.5 | 211.4 | 215.6 | 217.7 | 190.0 |
| 1,240.0 | 1,286.7 | 1,338.2 | 1,313.0 | 1,296.6 | 1,243.4 | 1,336.5 | 1,356.3 | 1,316.2 |
| 126.8 | 125.2 | 128.1 | 131.9 | 136.1 | 127.6 | 122.1 | 122.5 | 121.8 |
| 1,184.1 | 1,286.7 | 1,323.8 | 1,337.5 | 1,346.1 | 1,283.8 | 1,349.7 | 1,396.4 | 1,380.7 |

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2002=100 | | | | | | | | |
| 100.0 | 102.8 | 104.7 | 107.0 | 109.1 | 111.5 | 114.1 | 114.4 | 116.5 |
| 100.0 | 107.9 | 115.2 | 126.3 | 132.8 | 135.9 | 149.3 | 129.2 | 137.8 |
| 100.0 | 98.0 | 102.0 | 104.9 | 110.8 | 112.9 | 113.2 | 115.2 | 120.7 |
| 100.0 | 130.1 | 127.4 | 136.3 | 140.5 | 131.3 | 146.8 | 117.3 | 115.2 |
| 100.0 | 114.9 | 126.5 | 158.7 | 165.9 | 172.5 | 225.4 | 158.0 | 183.4 |
| 100.0 | 106.4 | 117.6 | 132.6 | 139.8 | 146.1 | 164.7 | 135.8 | 148.2 |
| 100.0 | 104.3 | 111.4 | 120.6 | 126.8 | 133.4 | 143.5 | 135.7 | 142.4 |

Table 11.3 Gasoline prices, selected cities, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | cents per litre | | | | | |
| St. John's | 61.4 | 67.7 | 64.4 | 66.2 | 83.0 | 79.1 |
| Charlottetown and Summerside | 59.2 | 60.6 | 53.6 | 52.9 | 70.1 | 71.9 |
| Halifax | 54.8 | 60.6 | 57.1 | 60.8 | 76.1 | 72.8 |
| Saint John | 55.1 | 60.2 | 55.4 | 59.2 | 73.3 | 70.0 |
| Québec | 60.6 | 61.3 | 55.2 | 61.5 | 71.9 | 74.0 |
| Montréal | 60.6 | 61.9 | 56.3 | 63.0 | 77.2 | 73.8 |
| Ottawa | 55.1 | 56.0 | 51.3 | 56.2 | 69.0 | 66.0 |
| Toronto | 56.1 | 56.1 | 51.6 | 57.5 | 70.8 | 67.8 |
| Thunder Bay | 61.2 | 62.6 | 54.0 | 58.0 | 72.6 | 72.5 |
| Winnipeg | 56.9 | 57.4 | 53.3 | 57.3 | 66.7 | 65.0 |
| Regina | 59.3 | 60.0 | 55.6 | 60.5 | 71.7 | 72.2 |
| Saskatoon | 60.8 | 60.6 | 56.7 | 59.8 | 71.7 | 72.2 |
| Edmonton | 49.6 | 52.1 | 47.0 | 51.4 | 63.5 | 61.3 |
| Calgary | 51.7 | 53.2 | 48.9 | 52.6 | 64.0 | 64.5 |
| Vancouver | 59.2 | 58.8 | 50.6 | 54.3 | 69.1 | 68.9 |
| Victoria | 57.9 | 59.0 | 52.7 | 59.2 | 73.5 | 73.9 |
| Whitehorse | 67.0 | 67.9 | 66.9 | 67.3 | 81.4 | 81.7 |
| Yellowknife | 73.2 | 73.9 | 72.1 | 73.6 | 85.4 | 88.2 |

Note: Average annual price of regular unleaded gasoline at self-service filling stations.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

Table 11.4 Household heating fuel prices, selected cities, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | cents per litre | | | | | |
| St. John's | 39.8 | 44.3 | 35.1 | 38.6 | 56.1 | 54.5 |
| Charlottetown and Summerside | 37.5 | 39.2 | 32.4 | 32.8 | 48.8 | 51.3 |
| Halifax | 38.5 | 42.8 | 36.9 | 38.9 | 56.1 | 54.7 |
| Saint John | 41.7 | 46.4 | 41.5 | 40.9 | 59.4 | 58.7 |
| Québec | 41.8 | 40.9 | 37.0 | 38.2 | 50.2 | 49.1 |
| Montréal | 34.6 | 36.7 | 32.8 | 33.6 | 51.3 | 49.9 |
| Ottawa | 39.6 | 42.8 | 39.2 | 39.3 | 53.4 | 56.8 |
| Toronto | 40.6 | 43.4 | 41.2 | 39.1 | 54.3 | 55.9 |
| Thunder Bay | 45.2 | 43.8 | 37.7 | 39.1 | 54.3 | 54.6 |
| Winnipeg | 44.4 | 47.8 | 47.0 | 45.6 | 56.1 | 60.2 |
| Regina | 39.7 | 42.7 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 53.3 | 55.2 |
| Saskatoon | 41.9 | 44.1 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 54.0 | 56.5 |
| Vancouver | 42.5 | 43.9 | 41.4 | 42.2 | 57.1 | 58.1 |
| Victoria | 40.5 | 44.2 | 40.7 | 42.9 | 57.9 | 58.0 |
| Whitehorse | 43.3 | 46.0 | 42.4 | 41.6 | 57.0 | 63.1 |
| Yellowknife | 39.6 | 38.9 | 35.0 | 37.1 | 52.3 | 51.9 |

Note: Average annual price.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0009.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| cents per litre | | | | | | | | |
| 77.0 | 82.8 | 91.7 | 102.1 | 107.6 | 111.0 | 123.6 | 102.3 | 110.8 |
| 68.2 | 74.0 | 84.1 | 96.4 | 103.0 | 104.2 | 114.5 | 93.3 | 101.2 |
| 73.4 | 78.0 | 87.5 | 97.9 | 103.7 | 106.8 | 118.4 | 96.2 | 105.8 |
| 72.5 | 78.8 | 88.0 | 97.9 | 102.2 | 101.4 | 113.7 | 91.4 | 99.9 |
| 72.1 | 77.8 | 87.0 | 97.5 | 102.4 | 106.4 | 120.1 | 97.7 | 106.5 |
| 71.4 | 76.7 | 85.8 | 96.4 | 100.8 | 104.3 | 118.8 | 97.7 | 107.8 |
| 65.9 | 70.2 | 77.2 | 88.5 | 92.2 | 98.1 | 108.7 | 87.3 | 100.5 |
| 67.3 | 70.9 | 76.6 | 89.0 | 93.4 | 97.4 | 110.2 | 91.6 | 101.9 |
| 71.0 | 76.9 | 82.8 | 94.0 | 98.5 | 106.2 | 118.6 | 97.4 | 107.3 |
| 63.2 | 67.6 | 76.7 | 90.0 | 96.6 | 102.2 | 115.8 | 94.4 | 97.5 |
| 72.7 | 76.0 | 82.5 | 92.7 | 99.6 | 104.7 | 117.3 | 97.1 | 101.9 |
| 73.0 | 75.9 | 82.8 | 93.5 | 99.8 | 104.5 | 117.3 | 97.0 | 101.4 |
| 63.4 | 67.4 | 75.9 | 85.1 | 91.0 | 96.7 | 109.2 | 86.5 | 90.2 |
| 64.6 | 66.3 | 74.8 | 85.8 | 92.3 | 98.5 | 111.1 | 88.8 | 92.9 |
| 70.4 | 76.8 | 86.0 | 97.1 | 103.8 | 108.1 | 121.3 | 104.0 | 115.3 |
| 73.9 | 81.1 | 89.9 | 99.2 | 105.4 | 108.3 | 122.5 | 102.0 | 109.2 |
| 80.8 | 83.6 | 93.9 | 105.5 | 107.6 | 111.2 | 124.6 | 99.0 | 112.5 |
| 88.5 | 92.2 | 96.8 | 105.0 | 109.5 | 118.0 | 131.1 | 111.5 | 116.9 |

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| cents per litre | | | | | | | | |
| 50.1 | 54.8 | 62.4 | 78.6 | 84.8 | 87.6 | 109.4 | 74.3 | 88.4 |
| 46.5 | 53.4 | 56.8 | 73.8 | 77.6 | 79.3 | 102.3 | 71.8 | 83.2 |
| 53.3 | 61.4 | 68.5 | 83.6 | 87.9 | 84.0 | 106.3 | 74.4 | 85.3 |
| 54.9 | 62.4 | 66.0 | 83.2 | 84.7 | 89.7 | 115.1 | 79.1 | 92.2 |
| 48.8 | 56.3 | 61.3 | 77.2 | 79.0 | 83.3 | 112.6 | 78.3 | 91.7 |
| 46.3 | 54.3 | 58.6 | 75.0 | 78.6 | 82.0 | 112.2 | 76.0 | 87.9 |
| 49.2 | 57.2 | 62.9 | 77.4 | 81.6 | 86.8 | 113.0 | 80.0 | 95.7 |
| 50.8 | 57.9 | 64.0 | 78.0 | 82.2 | 87.6 | 112.7 | 82.0 | 96.1 |
| 47.9 | 57.1 | 62.9 | 81.4 | 85.5 | 91.0 | 118.0 | 84.4 | 97.0 |
| 53.0 | 60.8 | 64.4 | 81.6 | 84.0 | 91.5 | 115.8 | 82.7 | 94.7 |
| 51.8 | 55.7 | 62.4 | 82.0 | 82.6 | 91.8 | 115.3 | 79.8 | 90.9 |
| 54.6 | 59.3 | 65.3 | 80.0 | 85.5 | 91.5 | 113.4 | 81.0 | 92.8 |
| 54.2 | 59.2 | 69.4 | 88.1 | 89.0 | 93.5 | 115.6 | 83.2 | 100.1 |
| 53.6 | 62.9 | 72.3 | 90.8 | 94.1 | 99.9 | 126.3 | 93.2 | 108.6 |
| 57.5 | 64.5 | 72.3 | 88.4 | 94.1 | 102.3 | 125.6 | 94.6 | 106.3 |
| 49.0 | 56.5 | 62.0 | 81.3 | 84.8 | 96.4 | 122.6 | 87.1 | 97.0 |

Table 11.5 Established crude oil reserves, closing stock, 1994 to 2008

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | millions of cubic metres | | | | | |
| Canada | 544.5 | 553.0 | 526.7 | 532.2 | 673.5 | 642.5 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | .. | .. | .. | .. | 144.3 | 138.0 |
| Ontario | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Manitoba | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 141.9 | 150.1 | 156.8 | 176.6 | 180.9 | 169.1 |
| Alberta | 374.8 | 374.1 | 342.0 | 326.8 | 315.2 | 301.6 |
| British Columbia | 19.4 | 21.3 | 20.9 | 22.3 | 26.9 | 27.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0013.

Table 11.6 Established natural gas reserves, closing stock, 1994 to 2008

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | billions of cubic metres | | | | | |
| Canada | 1,832.7 | 1,840.9 | 1,725.9 | 1,620.4 | 1,562.2 | 1,526.8 |
| Nova Scotia | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ontario | 13.4 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.2 | 12.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 86.7 | 86.6 | 81.8 | 76.5 | 71.5 | 68.6 |
| Alberta | 1,490.3 | 1,488.8 | 1,378.1 | 1,284.0 | 1,239.9 | 1,207.2 |
| British Columbia | 242.2 | 253.5 | 253.5 | 247.4 | 238.6 | 239.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0014.

Table 11.7 Established reserves of natural gas liquids, closing stock, 1994 to 2008

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | thousands of cubic metres | | | | | |
| Canada | 593,278 | 599,569 | 546,580 | 502,751 | 487,525 | 487,339 |
| Manitoba | 52 | 46 | 91 | 0 | .. | .. |
| Saskatchewan | 2,207 | 2,155 | 2,086 | 1,632 | 1,482 | 1,306 |
| Alberta | 574,300 | 580,600 | 527,500 | 483,400 | 468,900 | 469,700 |
| Propane | 111,600 | 109,400 | 103,000 | 91,400 | 88,600 | 82,600 |
| Ethane | 290,000 | 300,000 | 264,000 | 245,000 | 238,000 | 256,000 |
| Butane | 63,900 | 62,900 | 58,500 | 51,900 | 51,100 | 48,600 |
| Pentanes plus | 108,800 | 108,300 | 102,000 | 95,100 | 91,200 | 82,500 |
| British Columbia | 16,719 | 16,768 | 16,903 | 17,719 | 17,143 | 16,333 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0015.

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| millions of cubic metres | | | | | | | | |
| 667.3 | 644.7 | 606.1 | 590.0 | 603.8 | 752.3 | 712.6 | 721.8 | 688.8 |
| 159.6 | 151.0 | 134.4 | 121.3 | 138.7 | 272.9 | 255.2 | 264.8 | 233.4 |
| 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| 4.5 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 9.1 |
| 182.1 | 184.9 | 183.9 | 184.7 | 187.9 | 197.7 | 179.9 | 190.5 | 195.2 |
| 291.4 | 278.3 | 260.3 | 253.9 | 249.2 | 254.8 | 250.1 | 240.7 | 233.0 |
| 27.6 | 24.7 | 22.3 | 23.6 | 22.2 | 21.5 | 18.7 | 17.1 | 16.5 |

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| billions of cubic metres | | | | | | | | |
| 1,614.5 | 1,547.8 | 1,529.6 | 1,469.5 | 1,497.5 | 1,553.7 | 1,577.7 | 1,534.3 | 1,671.2 |
| 67.1 | 61.7 | 56.2 | 23.2 | 19.3 | 15.2 | 11.6 | 8.0 | 14.2 |
| 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.3 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 13.0 | 20.0 | 19.8 | 19.6 |
| 75.6 | 81.7 | 76.2 | 87.4 | 85.0 | 91.6 | 98.8 | 95.1 | 88.6 |
| 1,210.7 | 1,141.4 | 1,131.3 | 1,087.6 | 1,092.3 | 1,086.0 | 1,079.6 | 1,035.5 | 1,065.7 |
| 249.5 | 251.5 | 254.7 | 259.9 | 289.4 | 347.8 | 367.7 | 375.9 | 483.1 |

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| thousands of cubic metres | | | | | | | | |
| 417,534 | 403,970 | 377,110 | 316,820 | 314,285 | 310,666 | 322,746 | 299,480 | 318,157 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 1,290 | 1,246 | 1,295 | 1,324 | 1,150 | 1,098 | 1,049 | 928 | 1,502 |
| 398,700 | 385,200 | 359,100 | 298,500 | 295,000 | 289,500 | 296,100 | 273,100 | 282,300 |
| 85,500 | 84,100 | 79,300 | 69,400 | 71,300 | 69,400 | 72,000 | 66,000 | 69,000 |
| 176,800 | 173,700 | 165,100 | 124,000 | 122,900 | 120,700 | 125,100 | 115,500 | 121,100 |
| 50,400 | 49,900 | 46,900 | 41,900 | 41,500 | 40,100 | 40,900 | 37,200 | 38,400 |
| 86,000 | 77,500 | 67,800 | 63,200 | 59,300 | 59,300 | 58,100 | 54,400 | 53,800 |
| 17,544 | 17,524 | 16,715 | 16,996 | 18,135 | 20,068 | 25,597 | 25,452 | 34,355 |

Table 11.8 Energy fuel consumption, by manufacturing industry, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | terajoules | | | | | |
| All manufacturing | 2,614,696 | 2,502,600 | 2,405,951 | 2,414,494 | 2,287,184 | 2,046,687 |
| Food | 90,928 | 95,774 | 96,137 | 99,536 | 99,810 | 101,952 |
| Beverage and tobacco products | 12,266 | 12,475 | 11,046 | 11,375 | 10,554 | 10,441 |
| Textile mills | 8,058 | 7,745 | 7,364 | 6,703 | 5,314 | 3,810 |
| Textile product mills | 3,545 | 3,550 | 3,032 | 3,052 | 2,762 | 2,286 |
| Clothing | 3,997 | 2,154 | 1,772 | 1,635 | 1,684 | 1,237 |
| Leather and allied products | 568 | 309 | 228 | 276 | 314 | 301 |
| Wood products | 124,853 | 129,219 | 141,786 | 138,486 | 130,420 | 113,097 |
| Paper | 850,894 | 776,211 | 678,627 | 664,232 | 580,057 | 530,672 |
| Printing and related support activities | 8,521 | 8,878 | 8,608 | 8,819 | 10,758 | 12,313 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 405,491 | 358,993 | 367,958 | 382,004 | 373,274 | 366,714 |
| Chemicals | 278,149 | 272,915 | 267,188 | 260,972 | 256,978 | 238,112 |
| Plastic and rubber products | 37,011 | 37,846 | 35,810 | 36,427 | 33,470 | 30,599 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 126,049 | 126,257 | 123,723 | 128,668 | 107,586 | 87,035 |
| Primary metals | 521,069 | 524,651 | 528,351 | 525,331 | 524,560 | 419,469 |
| Fabricated metal products | 41,647 | 40,979 | 38,701 | 42,322 | 46,632 | 36,784 |
| Machinery | 16,042 | 18,039 | 16,760 | 18,768 | 18,480 | 15,954 |
| Computer and electronic products | 5,100 | 5,621 | 5,388 | 6,191 | 5,958 | 5,733 |
| Electrical equipment, appliances and components | 7,107 | 7,282 | 6,883 | 6,855 | 6,697 | 5,211 |
| Transportation equipment | 56,267 | 55,896 | 51,485 | 55,220 | 52,552 | 44,422 |
| Furniture and related products | 10,908 | 11,645 | 10,175 | 11,218 | 12,055 | 12,331 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 6,226 | 6,161 | 4,929 | 6,403 | 7,269 | 8,216 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0006.

Table 11.9 Energy fuel consumption of the manufacturing industry, by fuel type, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | terajoules | | | | | |
| Energy consumed | 2,614,696 | 2,502,600 | 2,405,951 | 2,414,494 | 2,287,184 | 2,046,687 |
| Coal | 55,381 | 51,734 | 53,112 | 54,420 | 53,442 | 41,812 |
| Coal coke | 93,389 | 92,869 | 101,622 | 102,715 | 98,863 | 56,147 |
| Coke oven gas | 28,333 | 29,530 | 29,339 | 24,749 | 25,893 | 19,938 |
| Electricity | 700,993 | 724,656 | 707,711 | 700,678 | 679,299 | 614,544 |
| Heavy fuel oil | 150,234 | 126,431 | 99,977 | 99,095 | 76,232 | 64,436 |
| Middle distillates | 19,896 | 19,713 | 17,666 | 18,159 | 24,358 | 24,649 |
| Natural gas | 694,866 | 662,426 | 618,186 | 635,230 | 617,747 | 562,991 |
| Petroleum coke and coke from catalytic cracking catalyst | 94,986 | 82,019 | 84,784 | 84,280 | 78,458 | 70,241 |
| Propane | 9,448 | 7,404 | 9,487 ^E | 9,017 | 8,175 | 6,571 |
| Refinery fuel gas | 207,558 | 186,407 | 197,698 | 213,258 | 198,134 | 198,497 |
| Spent pulping liquor | 299,806 | 258,505 | 216,616 | 223,096 | 184,249 | 177,610 |
| Steam | 48,029 | 50,076 | 60,139 | 59,862 | 53,458 | 45,062 |
| Wood | 211,777 | 210,828 | 209,615 | 189,935 | 188,876 | 164,188 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 128-0006.

Table 11.10 Installed generating capacity, by class of electricity producer, 2006 to 2009

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | kilowatts | | | |
| Public electric utilities | | | | |
| Total installed capacity | 89,836,132 | 91,341,292 | 91,843,980 | 92,936,526 |
| Hydraulic turbine | 63,585,857 | 63,988,789 | 64,801,393 | 65,455,209 |
| Wind power turbine | 188,480 | 206,880 | 208,480 | 208,480 |
| Thermal | 26,061,795 | 27,145,623 | 26,834,107 | 27,272,837 |
| Conventional steam turbine | 14,895,180 | 15,093,430 | 14,900,350 | 14,886,850 |
| Nuclear steam turbine | 8,335,000 | 8,335,000 | 8,335,000 | 8,335,000 |
| Combustion turbine | 2,441,170 | 3,354,920 | 3,239,908 | 3,699,008 |
| Internal combustion turbine | 390,445 | 362,273 | 358,849 | 351,979 |
| Private electric utilities | | | | |
| Total installed capacity | 25,104,687 | 24,328,605 | 24,801,494 | 27,311,287 |
| Hydraulic turbine | 4,335,621 | 4,413,694 | 4,458,698 | 4,493,019 |
| Wind power turbine | 1,281,419 | 1,562,869 | 1,982,729 | 2,755,179 |
| Tidal power turbine | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,700 | 3,700 |
| Thermal | 19,483,947 | 18,348,342 | 18,356,367 | 20,059,389 |
| Conventional steam turbine | 8,974,393 | 9,018,593 | 9,191,293 | 9,703,743 |
| Nuclear steam turbine | 5,010,000 | 5,010,000 | 5,010,000 | 5,010,000 |
| Combustion turbine | 5,365,863 | 4,195,258 | 4,030,758 | 5,202,528 |
| Internal combustion turbine | 133,691 | 124,491 | 124,316 | 143,118 |
| Industries | | | | |
| Total installed capacity | 8,062,585 | 8,681,295 | 8,733,085 | 8,842,250 |
| Hydraulic turbine | 4,722,640 | 5,061,560 | 5,147,960 | 5,146,470 |
| Wind power turbine | 600 | 54,600 | 63,600 | 63,600 |
| Thermal | 3,339,345 | 3,565,135 | 3,521,525 | 3,632,180 |
| Conventional steam turbine | 1,899,225 | 1,897,225 | 1,841,125 | 1,902,000 |
| Combustion turbine | 1,353,500 | 1,416,060 | 1,418,060 | 1,431,060 |
| Internal combustion turbine | 86,620 | 251,850 | 262,340 | 299,120 |

Note: The capacity measured at the output terminals of all generating units in a station, without deducting the energy used to generate the electricity.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 127-0009.

Canada is richly endowed with water. Possessing one of the largest renewable supplies of freshwater in the world, it has access to upwards of 20% of the world's surface freshwater and 7% of the world's renewable water flow.

Although our resources are large, from 1971 to 2004 the freshwater supply decreased in southern Canada, where 98% of the population lives. Over the same period, water yield, or the average annual renewable freshwater supply, fell by 9%. Annually, this represents an average loss of 3.5 billion cubic metres, the equivalent of 1.4 million Olympic-sized swimming pools—almost as much water as was supplied to Canada's entire residential population in 2005.

Water yield is the result of precipitation and melted ice that flow over and under the ground, eventually reaching rivers and lakes. For most of the country, water yield peaks in the spring as snow and ice melt and precipitation increases, whereas demand for water increases in the summer.

Canada's water yield

Canada has an average annual water yield of 3,472 billion cubic metres. This almost equals the amount of water in Lake Huron, giving Canada one of the largest renewable water supplies in the world. Brazil has the largest total water yield, followed by Russia.

Canada, however, has the most renewable freshwater per person each year: 109,837 cubic metres per person compared with Brazil, at 43,756 cubic metres per person. While total water yield is comparable between the United States (3,051 billion cubic metres) and Canada (3,472 billion cubic metres), the renewable freshwater per person in the United States is just 9.1% of that in Canada because the United States has a much larger population.

Canada's average annual water yield per unit area is 348 litres of renewable freshwater for every square metre of the

country, higher than the yield in drier countries such as Australia and South Africa but three times less than a tropical rainy country like Brazil. The Pacific Coastal drainage region has the highest water yield, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador. Drainage regions both in and north of the Prairies produce the least water.

Four drainage regions comprise most of the Prairies and stretch across the southern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This collection of drainage regions yields just 12% of what the Great Lakes drainage region yields, 6% of what the Maritime Coastal drainage region yields and only 3% of what the Pacific Coastal drainage region yields.

Industrial water use

In 2005, an estimated 42.1 billion cubic metres of water were withdrawn from the environment and used in household and economic activities in Canada.

In 2007, three industry groups (that cover most industrial water use) used a total of 33.6 billion cubic metres of water: thermal-electric power producers (fossil-fuel and nuclear) withdrew 83% of this total, manufacturers used 16% and mining, 2%. In 2007, the three groups' water costs totalled \$1,624.2 million.

These three groups discharge almost as much waste water into the environment

To learn more about

climate, drinking water plants, ecoregion, environmental protection, environmental sustainability indicators, envirostats, expenditures on pollution, freshwater supply and demand, households and the environment, human activity and the environment, minerals, natural resources, pollution, recycling, waste disposal

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as they withdraw: 32.8 billion cubic metres in 2007. Thermal-electric power producers accounted for 83% of this total, manufacturers, 14% and mining, 2%.

Virtually all the water (99.8%) the thermal-electric power producers take in is used for cooling. Most of this water (75%) is not treated before discharge.

Manufacturing industries discharged 4,725.0 million cubic metres of water in 2007; 38% was not treated before being released. Most was discharged to surface freshwater bodies (79%) and to public and municipal sewers (10%).

Of the 755.0 million cubic metres of water discharged by mining operations, 58% was not treated before discharge. Most of the total discharged (66%) was returned to surface freshwater, 16% was discharged to groundwater and 11% to tailing ponds.

Residential water use

In 2007, 86% of households received their water from a municipal water supply and 12% had a private well. That year,

Table 12.a
Environmental protection expenditures, by province and territory, 2008

| | Capital expenditures | Operating expenditures |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| | \$ millions | |
| Canada | 3,828.6 | 5,241.4 |
| Atlantic provinces ¹ | 155.2 | 452.9 |
| Quebec | 439.0 | 1,002.9 |
| Ontario | 579.5 | 1,580.5 |
| Manitoba | 364.3 | 83.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 347.5 | 231.8 |
| Alberta | 1,677.4 | 1,430.1 |
| British Columbia and the territories ² | 265.6 | 459.9 |

Note: Capital expenditures are not collected for fees, fines and licences and (where not elsewhere classified) other types of environmental protection.

1. Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

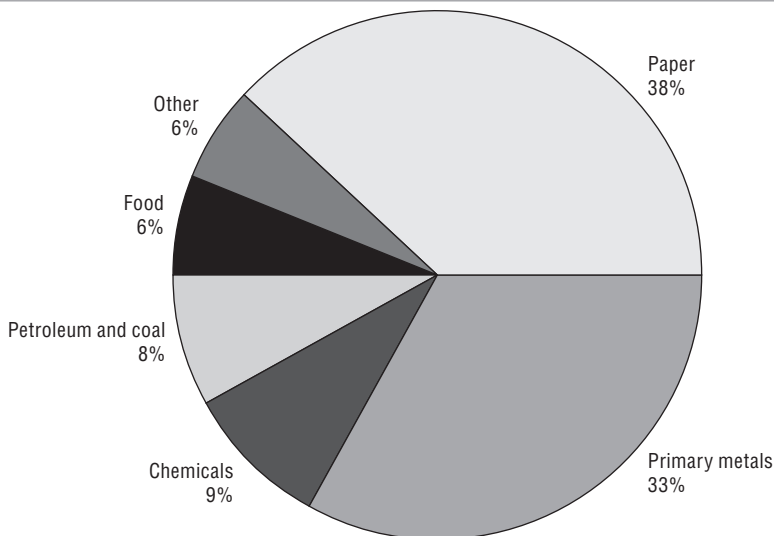
2. British Columbia, Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0053.

\$807 million was spent on operation and maintenance for the acquisition and treatment of water at drinking water plants. The largest components of this cost being labour (\$302 million), energy (\$199 million) and materials (\$198 million).

Chart 12.1

Water intake of manufacturing industries, 2007



Note: % of total water intake.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-401-X.

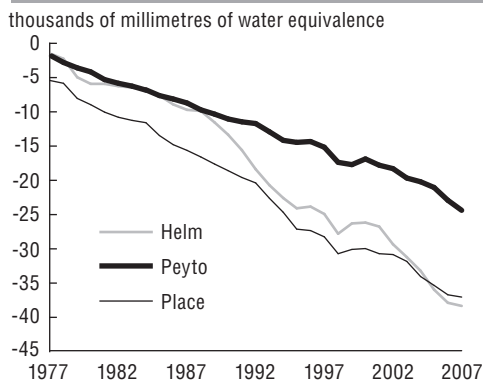
Our shrinking glaciers

Canada's glaciers cover roughly 200,000 square kilometres, about 75% located on the Arctic Islands. Six glaciers in two regions of Canada—the Western Cordillera and the High Arctic—have been shrinking since standardized measurements of their mass began at various times during the 1960s and 1970s.

The Western Cordillera region includes the Helm Glacier and the Place Glacier in the southern Coast Mountains of British Columbia and the Peyto Glacier located in Banff National Park, Alberta. The Devon Ice Cap, the Meighen Ice Cap and the White Glacier, all in Nunavut, are located in the High Arctic region.

Although the mass of all six of these glaciers has declined, there are regional differences, with the three glaciers located in the High Arctic showing a less pronounced and slower loss of mass than those in the Western Cordillera. The Helm

Chart 12.2
Cordillera glaciers, cumulative net loss



Sources: Natural Resources Canada and Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-002-X.

and Place Glaciers have shown the most significant shrinkage.

Because glacial mass integrates the long-term variability of precipitation, mean temperature and cloud cover, its changes are considered among the most robust indicators of climate change.

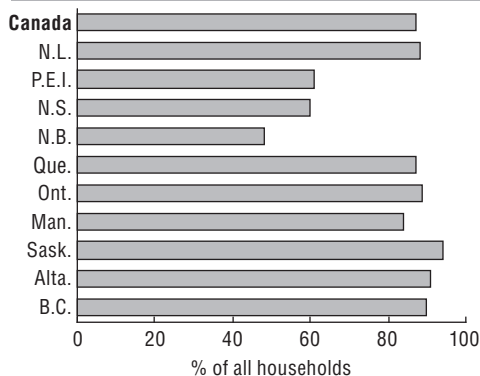
Household water supply

In 2009, 87% of Canadian households were connected to a municipal water supply, with fewer households in Atlantic Canada connected. New Brunswick had the lowest proportion receiving municipal water (48%), followed by Nova Scotia (60%). At 88%, Newfoundland and Labrador was slightly higher than Canada and Quebec (both 87%).

In Manitoba, 84% of households had municipal water services; in Ontario, 89% did. In British Columbia, 90% of households were connected to a municipal water supply, with Alberta (91%) and Saskatchewan (94%) reporting the highest proportions.

Most households have the option of drinking the water coming out of their taps—either from their municipality or from a private source—or they can drink bottled water. Of households that had a municipal

Chart 12.3
Municipal drinking water supply, by province, 2009

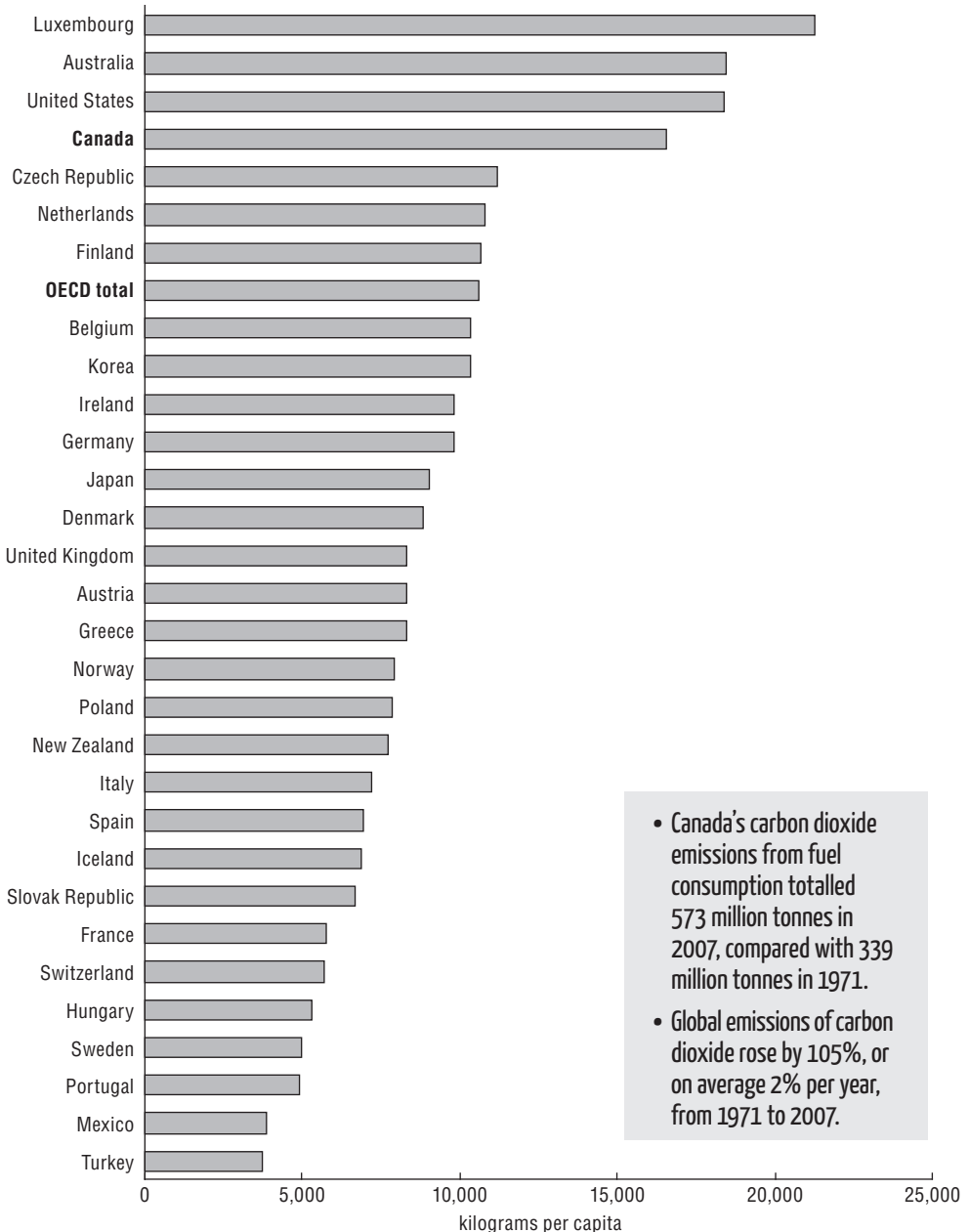


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-526-X.

water supply in 2009, 66% reported they drank primarily tap water, 24% drank primarily bottled water and 10% drank tap and bottled water equally.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 12.4
Carbon dioxide emissions from fuel combustion, 2008



Source: Data based on OECD/International Energy Agency (2010), *CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion – 2010 Highlights*.

Table 12.1 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, by source, 1990 and 2008

| | Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | | Methane (CH ₄) | | Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|---------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 |
| | kilotonnes | | kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent ¹ | | | |
| Total² | 456,000 | 574,000 | 74,000 | 99,000 | 50,000 | 52,000 |
| Energy | 424,000 | 535,000 | 37,000 | 53,000 | 8,000 | 10,000 |
| Stationary combustion sources | 276,000 | 328,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Electricity and heat generation | 94,900 | 118,000 | 39 | 96 | 500 | 700 |
| Fossil fuel industries | 49,400 | 65,300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 300 | 400 |
| Petroleum refining and upgrading | 16,000 | 16,000 | — | — | 100 | 100 |
| Fossil fuel production | 33,800 | 49,100 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 200 | 300 |
| Mining and oil and gas extraction | 6,150 | 23,700 | 3 | 10 | 40 | 200 |
| Manufacturing industries | 54,500 | 42,900 | 60 | 60 | 500 | 500 |
| Iron and steel | 6,420 | 6,100 | 5 | 5 | 60 | 60 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 3,170 | 3,470 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 20 |
| Chemical | 7,100 | 6,650 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 40 | 40 |
| Pulp and paper | 13,500 | 4,280 | 40 | 40 | 200 | 200 |
| Cement | 3,820 | 4,270 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| Other manufacturing | 20,500 | 18,100 | 9 | 7 | 100 | 100 |
| Construction | 1,850 | 1,250 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 20 | 10 |
| Commercial and institutional | 25,500 | 34,600 | 10 | 10 | 200 | 200 |
| Residential | 40,900 | 40,400 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Agriculture and forestry | 2,370 | 2,150 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 20 | 20 |
| Transport ³ | 138,000 | 190,000 | 700 | 600 | 6,000 | 8,000 |
| Civil aviation (domestic aviation) | 6,180 | 8,300 | 10 | 9 | 200 | 200 |
| Road transportation | 94,900 | 132,000 | 310 | 190 | 3,200 | 3,100 |
| Light-duty gasoline vehicles | 43,800 | 39,600 | 160 | 61 | 1,900 | 1,000 |
| Light-duty gasoline trucks | 19,600 | 43,200 | 66 | 68 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Heavy-duty gasoline vehicles | 7,720 | 6,500 | 27 | 7.2 | 69 | 150 |
| Motorcycles | 143 | 259 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 0.93 | 1.6 |
| Light-duty diesel vehicles | 347 | 435 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 8 | 10 |
| Light-duty diesel trucks | 691 | 2,310 | 0.4 | 1 | 20 | 60 |
| Heavy-duty diesel vehicles | 20,500 | 39,000 | 20 | 40 | 200 | 400 |
| Propane and natural gas vehicles | 2,170 | 857 | 30 | 20 | 10 | 5 |
| Railways | 6,160 | 6,290 | 7 | 7 | 800 | 800 |
| Navigation (domestic marine) | 4,690 | 5,500 | 7 | 9 | 300 | 300 |
| Other transportation | 26,000 | 38,000 | 300 | 300 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Off-road gasoline | 6,500 | 6,100 | 200 | 200 | 40 | 40 |
| Off-road diesel | 13,000 | 25,000 | 20 | 30 | 2,000 | 3,000 |
| Pipelines | 6,650 | 7,240 | 140 | 150 | 60 | 60 |
| Fugitive sources | 11,000 | 16,000 | 32,000 | 48,000 | 30 | 40 |
| Coal mining | . | . | 2,000 | 800 | . | . |
| Oil and natural gas | 10,600 | 16,200 | 30,100 | 46,800 | 30 | 40 |
| Oil | 95 | 210 | 4,060 | 5,280 | 30 | 30 |
| Natural gas | 22.6 | 67.8 | 12,900 | 21,200 | — | — |
| Venting | 6,090 | 10,600 | 13,200 | 20,200 | — | 4 |
| Flaring | 4,400 | 5,400 | 54 | 78 | 0.4 | 4 |

Table 12.1 (continued)

| | Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | | Methane (CH ₄) | | Nitrous oxide (N ₂ O) | |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------|--|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 | 1990 | 2008 |
| | kilotonnes | | kilotonnes CO ₂ equivalent ¹ | | | |
| Industrial processes | 31,000 | 39,000 | . | . | 11,700 | 3,640 |
| Mineral products | 8,300 | 8,500 | . | . | . | . |
| Cement production | 5,400 | 6,600 | . | . | . | . |
| Lime production | 1,800 | 1,500 | . | . | . | . |
| Mineral product use ⁴ | 1,090 | 365 | . | . | . | . |
| Chemical industry | 5,000 | 6,700 | . | . | 11,700 | 3,640 |
| Ammonia production | 5,000 | 6,700 | . | . | . | . |
| Nitric acid production | . | . | . | . | 1,010 | 1,230 |
| Adipic acid production | . | . | . | . | 11,000 | 2,400 |
| Metal production | 9,770 | 12,600 | . | . | . | . |
| Iron and steel production | 7,060 | 7,440 | . | . | . | . |
| Aluminum production | 2,700 | 5,200 | . | . | . | . |
| Sulfur hexafluoride used in magnesium smelters and casters | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Production and consumption of halocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride | . | . | . | . | . | . |
| Other and undifferentiated production | 8,000 | 11,000 | . | . | . | . |
| Solvent and other product use | . | . | . | . | 170 | 330 |
| Agriculture | . | . | 19,000 | 25,000 | 29,000 | 37,000 |
| Enteric fermentation | . | . | 17,000 | 22,000 | . | . |
| Manure management | . | . | 2,400 | 2,800 | 3,500 | 4,700 |
| Agriculture soils | . | . | . | . | 26,000 | 32,000 |
| Direct sources | . | . | . | . | 14,000 | 17,000 |
| Pasture, range and paddock manure | . | . | . | . | 2,600 | 3,800 |
| Indirect sources | . | . | . | . | 9,000 | 10,000 |
| Waste | 270 | 200 | 18,000 | 21,000 | 600 | 700 |
| Solid waste disposal on land | . | . | 18,000 | 20,000 | — | — |
| Wastewater handling | . | . | 220 | 260 | 500 | 700 |
| Waste incineration | 270 | 200 | 9 | 2 | 100 | 50 |
| Land use, land-use change and forestry | -58,000 | -19,000 | 3,700 | 4,100 | 2,300 | 2,500 |
| Forest land | -84,000 | -25,000 | 3,400 | 3,900 | 2,100 | 2,400 |
| Cropland | 12,000 | -4,700 | 300 | 100 | 200 | 100 |
| Grassland | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Wetlands | 5,000 | 2,000 | 6 | — | 4 | — |
| Settlements | 9,000 | 7,000 | 100 | 90 | 50 | 50 |

Note: “—” indicates no emissions.

1. Carbon dioxide equivalent emissions are the weighted sum of all GHGs. The following global warming potentials are used as the weights: carbon dioxide = 1; methane = 21; nitrous oxide = 310.

2. National totals exclude all GHGs from the “Land use, land-use change and forestry” sector.

3. Emissions from fuel ethanol are reported within the gasoline transportation subcategories.

4. Includes carbon dioxide emissions coming from the use of limestone and dolomite, soda ash and magnesite.

Source: Environment Canada, Greenhouse Gas Division, 2010, *National Inventory Report 1990-2008: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada*.

**Table 12.2 Capital expenditures on pollution abatement and control,
by environmental milieu and by industry, 2008**

| | All environmental milieux | Air | Surface water | On-site contained solid and liquid waste | Noise, radiation and vibration |
|---|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| All industries | 1,682.2 | 1,361.0 | 114.7 | 190.2 | 16.2 |
| Logging | F | F | F | 0.0 | F |
| Oil and gas extraction | 790.0 | 711.4 | 18.3 | 58.5 | 1.7 |
| Mining and quarrying | 119.1 | F | x | 67.5 | F |
| Electric power generation, transmission and distribution | 197.6 | 149.7 | 20.9 | x | F |
| Natural gas distribution | x | x | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Food manufacturing | 19.2 | 9.9 | 3.6 | F | F |
| Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing | x | 0.7 | x | x | x |
| Wood product manufacturing | 3.4 | 3.0 | F | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Paper manufacturing | 13.0 | 8.0 | 4.4 | x | x |
| Petroleum and coal product manufacturing | 122.9 | 96.9 | x | x | F |
| Chemical manufacturing | 27.8 | 11.7 | 4.6 | 10.1 | 1.4 |
| Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing | 39.2 | 37.9 | 0.5 | F | 0.7 |
| Primary metal manufacturing | 290.5 | 272.9 | 8.3 | x | F |
| Fabricated metal product manufacturing | F | F | 0.1 | 0.1 | F |
| Transportation equipment manufacturing | 26.3 | 15.3 | x | x | x |
| Other manufacturing industries | 19.5 | 16.8 | F | F | x |
| Pipeline transportation | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0054.

Table 12.3 Capital expenditures on pollution prevention, by environmental milieu and by industry, 2008

| | All environmental milieux | Air | Surface water | On-site contained solid and liquid waste | Noise, radiation and vibration | Other |
|---|---------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| All industries | 959.1 | 422.2 | 178.8 | 232.8 | F | 100.6 |
| Logging | F | F | F | F | F | F |
| Oil and gas extraction | 118.1 | F | F | 19.4 | F | 0.9 |
| Mining and quarrying | 134.2 | 18.9 | 83.6 | 30.7 | x | x |
| Electric power generation, transmission and distribution | 276.3 | 81.3 | 21.3 | 142.3 | F | F |
| Natural gas distribution | x | x | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Food manufacturing | 42.3 | 10.8 | 8.3 | F | F | 16.2 |
| Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing | x | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.0 | F | 1.5 |
| Wood product manufacturing | 6.8 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.6 |
| Paper manufacturing | 30.5 | 20.9 | x | 2.9 | x | 3.9 |
| Petroleum and coal product manufacturing | 42.5 | 26.8 | x | 4.6 | x | x |
| Chemical manufacturing | 47.4 | 23.9 | 4.0 | 8.3 | F | F |
| Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing | 38.2 | 30.9 | 2.7 | x | F | 4.2 |
| Primary metal manufacturing | 72.6 | 60.5 | 5.7 | 5.4 | x | x |
| Fabricated metal product manufacturing | 14.3 | 7.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| Transportation equipment manufacturing | 14.6 | x | F | x | 0.0 | 4.6 |
| Other manufacturing industries | F | F | F | F | 0.2 | 12.0 |
| Pipeline transportation | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0054.

Table 12.4 Waste disposal, by province and territory, 2004, 2006 and 2008

| | Total waste disposed ¹ | | | Waste disposed per capita ¹ | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------|
| | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 |
| | tonnes | | | kilograms | | |
| Canada | 25,226,766^r | 25,925,964^r | 25,871,310 | 789.8^r | 795.9^r | 776.5 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 400,048 | 428,809 ^r | 410,590 | 773.1 | 840.3 ^r | 811.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Nova Scotia | 399,967 | 359,105 ^r | 354,231 | 425.8 | 382.8 ^r | 378.2 |
| New Brunswick | 442,173 | 511,706 ^r | 479,461 | 590.1 | 686.2 ^r | 641.9 |
| Quebec ² | 6,454,000 ^r | 6,317,393 ^r | 6,158,152 | 856.4 ^r | 827.8 ^r | 794.5 |
| Ontario | 9,809,264 ^r | 9,710,459 ^r | 9,631,559 | 791.7 ^r | 766.7 ^r | 744.8 |
| Manitoba | 928,117 ^r | 904,272 ^r | 966,199 | 790.9 ^r | 763.7 ^r | 801.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 794,933 ^r | 833,753 | 902,943 | 797.0 ^r | 840.4 | 890.7 |
| Alberta | 3,077,311 | 3,819,872 | 4,029,435 | 949.9 | 1,116.5 | 1,122.0 |
| British Columbia | 2,767,657 ^r | 2,917,080 | 2,811,568 | 666.1 ^r | 687.4 | 641.3 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | x | x | x | x | x | x |

1. Includes waste exported out of the source province or out of the country for disposal. Excludes waste disposed of in hazardous waste disposal facilities or managed by the waste generator on site.

2. Waste diversion data are derived from a survey administered by Recyc-Québec.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 153-0041 and 051-0001 and Catalogue no. 16F0023X.

Table 12.5 Diversion of waste, by province and territory, 2004, 2006 and 2008

| | Total materials diverted ¹ | | | Materials diverted per capita ¹ | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|--|------------|------------|
| | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 | 2004 | 2006 | 2008 |
| | tonnes | | | kilograms | | |
| Canada | 7,112,735 | 7,727,030 | 8,473,257 | 223 | 237 | 254 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 35,308 | x | x | 68 | x | x |
| Prince Edward Island | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Nova Scotia | 239,845 | 275,983 | 289,950 | 255 | 294 | 310 |
| New Brunswick | 139,262 | 252,174 | 267,467 | 186 | 338 | 358 |
| Quebec ² | 2,130,100 | 2,434,300 | 2,463,600 | 283 | 319 | 318 |
| Ontario | 2,414,552 | 2,396,856 | 2,810,900 | 195 | 189 | 217 |
| Manitoba | 157,490 | 152,799 | 170,377 | 134 | 129 | 141 |
| Saskatchewan | 114,182 | 106,868 | 149,619 | 114 | 108 | 148 |
| Alberta | 620,080 | 652,637 | 728,536 | 191 | 191 | 203 |
| British Columbia | 1,209,216 | 1,366,191 | 1,505,112 | 291 | 322 | 343 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | x | x | x | x | x | x |

1. Includes only those companies and local waste management organizations that reported non-hazardous recyclable material preparation activities and refers only to the material that enters the waste stream and does not cover any waste that may be managed on-site by a company or household. Does not include materials transported by the generator directly to secondary processors, (e.g., pulp and paper mills) while bypassing entirely any firm or local government involved in waste management activities.

2. Waste diversion data are derived from a survey administered by Recyc-Québec.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 153-0043 and 051-0001 and Catalogue no. 16F0023X.

Table 12.6 Production of leading minerals, 2009

| | Production | | Value | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| | kilotonnes except where noted | % change from 2008 | \$ millions | % change from 2008 |
| Metallic minerals | ... | ... | 16,151.5 | -28.5 |
| Gold (kg) | 95,697.5 | 0.8 | 3,364.9 | 18.7 |
| Iron ore | 31,698.8 | -1.3 | 3,174.2 | -21.9 |
| Copper | 480.4 | -17.7 | 2,774.7 | -35.9 |
| Nickel | 131.6 | -46.5 | 2,238.6 | -60.8 |
| Uranium ¹ | 10.1 | 15.8 | 1,392.1 | 45.9 |
| Zinc | 672.4 | -4.6 | 1,242.6 | -11.8 |
| Other metals | ... | ... | 1,964.4 | -40.3 |
| Non-metallic minerals | ... | ... | 11,455.6 | -40.9 |
| Potash (K ₂ O) ² | 4,318.4 | -58.4 | 3,380.3 | -55.9 |
| Diamonds (000 ct) | 10,946.1 | -24.6 | 1,684.3 | -28.9 |
| Sand and gravel ³ | 216,169.7 | -10.5 | 1,487.4 | -12.0 |
| Cement ⁴ | 10,950.8 | -19.5 | 1,440.5 | -16.9 |
| Stone ³ | 135,894.6 | -11.5 | 1,324.0 | -11.0 |
| Salt | 14,565.7 | 2.4 | 664.1 | 23.6 |
| Other non-metals | ... | ... | 1,475.0 | -62.1 |
| Fuels | | | | |
| Coal | 62,615.0 | -7.6 | 4,544.4 | -8.9 |

Note: Preliminary data.

1. Uranium value is calculated using spot market prices.

2. Excludes shipments to potassium sulphate plants.

3. Excludes shipments of sand and gravel and stone to Canadian cement, lime and clay plants.

4. Includes exported clinker minus imported clinker.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Mineral Production Information Bulletin*, March 2010.

Table 12.7 Mineral production, by province and territory, 2009

| | Total | Metallics | Non-metallics | Coal | Share of production |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | % |
| Canada | 32,151,501.8 | 16,151,492.5 | 11,455,586.3 | 4,544,423.0 | 100.0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,289,796.1 | 2,244,081.5 | 45,714.6 | 0 | 7.1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3,386.0 | 0 | 3,386.0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 380,082.0 | 0 | 380,082.0 | 0 | 1.2 |
| New Brunswick | 1,090,375.2 | 749,602.7 | x | x | 3.4 |
| Quebec | 6,217,070.6 | 4,624,393.9 | 1,592,676.7 | 0 | 19.3 |
| Ontario | 6,330,146.6 | 3,789,984.1 | 2,540,162.5 | 0 | 19.7 |
| Manitoba | 1,320,504.2 | 1,176,770.9 | 143,733.3 | 0 | 4.1 |
| Saskatchewan | 5,010,467.2 | 1,441,199.2 | x | x | 15.6 |
| Alberta | 2,015,518.5 | 1,968.6 | 951,889.9 | 1,061,690.0 | 6.3 |
| British Columbia | 5,733,567.1 | 1,828,374.9 | 588,682.1 | 3,316,510.0 | 17.8 |
| Yukon | 250,960.1 | 245,016.7 | 5,943.4 | 0 | 0.8 |
| Northwest Territories | 1,509,628.1 | 50,100.0 | 1,459,528.1 | 0 | 4.7 |
| Nunavut ¹ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |

Notes: Preliminary data..

Production is based on shipments.

1. Mineral production of sand and gravel for Nunavut is included in the Northwest Territories.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Mineral Production Information Bulletin*, March 2010.

Table 12.8 Household treatment of drinking water, by type of water supply, 2009

| | Municipal and non-municipal water supply | Municipal water supply | Non-municipal water supply |
|--|---|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | % | | |
| Treated water prior to consumption ¹ | 51 | 51 | 49 |
| Used a filter ² | 59 | 50 | 46 |
| Used a filter or purifier on the main supply pipe ² | 10 | 5 | 29 |
| Activated charcoal filter | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Ultraviolet | 1 | F | 6 |
| Reverse osmosis system | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Other | 1 | F | 4 |
| Don't know | 14 | 14 | 13 |
| Used an on-tap filter or purifier ² | 20 | 17 | 14 |
| Activated charcoal filter | 9 | 9 | 6 |
| Ceramic filter | 1 | 1 | F |
| Ultraviolet | F | F | F |
| Reverse osmosis system | 1 | 1 | 1 ^E |
| Other | 0 ^E | 0 ^E | F |
| Don't know | 19 | 19 | 19 ^E |
| Used a jug filter ² | 38 | 35 | 15 |
| Boiled water in order to make it safe to drink in the last 12 months ² | 15 | 11 | 5 |
| To improve appearance, taste or odour ² | 54 | 55 | 44 |
| To remove water treatment chemicals such as chlorine ² | 44 | 48 | 11 |
| To remove metals or minerals ² | 41 | 40 | 51 |
| To remove possible bacterial contamination ² | 35 | 36 | 33 |
| For another reason ² | 11 | 11 | 9 |

1. As a percentage of all households.

2. Information relates only to households that reported primarily consuming tap water or tap water and bottled water.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0066.

Table 12.9 Population served by drinking water plants, by type of source and by province and territory, 2007

| | Total | Surface water | Groundwater | Groundwater under the direct influence of surface water |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---|
| | number | | | |
| Canada¹ | 27,856,304 | 23,998,655 | 3,388,934 | 456,017 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 406,364 | 379,389 | x | x |
| Prince Edward Island | 60,827 | 0 | 60,827 | 0 |
| Nova Scotia | 455,390 | 394,879 | 60,511 | 0 |
| New Brunswick | 352,640 | 211,379 | 112,996 | 28,265 |
| Quebec | 7,016,273 | 5,949,804 | 867,892 | 186,798 |
| Ontario | 10,805,048 | 9,317,774 | 1,360,863 | 125,493 |
| Manitoba | 926,429 | 829,138 | 89,808 | 7,483 |
| Saskatchewan | 736,265 | 595,078 | 132,394 | 8,793 |
| Alberta | 2,901,434 | 2,751,250 | 130,034 | 20,151 |
| British Columbia | 4,126,403 | 3,526,439 | 538,906 | 61,058 |
| Yukon and Northwest Territories | 69,230 | 43,525 | x | x |

1. Excludes Nunavut because of low response.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 16-403-X.

Table 12.10 Water use of manufacturing industries, by industry, 2007

| | Intake | Recirculation | Gross water use | Discharge | Consumption |
|---|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | millions of cubic metres | | | | |
| All industries | 5,219.0 | 2,884.8 | 8,103.8 | 4,725.0 | 494.0 |
| Food manufacturing | 302.1 | 77.6 | 379.7 | 265.2 | 36.9 |
| Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing | 65.2 | 3.1 | 68.3 | 48.8 | 16.4 |
| Textile mills | 5.0 ^E | F | F | 4.5 ^E | 0.5 ^E |
| Textile product mills | 2.8 | x | x | 2.3 | 0.5 |
| Wood product manufacturing | 88.7 | F | F | 74.7 | 14.0 |
| Paper manufacturing | 1,966.7 | 910.6 | 2,877.3 | 1,877.1 | 89.6 |
| Petroleum and coal product manufacturing | 416.0 | 430.4 | 846.4 | 372.6 | 43.4 |
| Chemical manufacturing | 481.5 | 54.0 | 535.5 | 382.8 | 98.7 |
| Plastics and rubber products manufacturing | 24.2 ^E | 9.1 ^E | 33.3 ^E | 20.5 ^E | 3.7 ^E |
| Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing | 39.8 | F | F | 26.3 | 13.5 |
| Primary metal manufacturing | 1,731.8 | 1,343.0 | 3,074.8 | 1,567.3 | 164.5 |
| Fabricated metal product manufacturing | 27.0 ^E | 5.3 ^E | 32.3 ^E | 24.5 ^E | 2.5 ^E |
| Machinery manufacturing | 5.0 | F | F | 4.2 | 0.8 |
| Computer and electronic product manufacturing | 6.6 | 0.2 | 6.8 | 6.2 | 0.4 |
| Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing | 4.8 | x | x | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Transportation equipment manufacturing | 23.2 | 0.6 ^E | 23.8 ^E | 21.2 | 2.0 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 5.5 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 0.4 |
| Other manufacturing industries ¹ | 23.1 ^E | F | F | 19.2 ^E | 3.9 ^E |

1. Includes clothing manufacturing, leather and allied product manufacturing, printing and related support activities and furniture and related product manufacturing.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 153-0047.

According to demographic projections, the ethnocultural diversity of Canada's population will increase greatly by 2031. The vast majority (96%) of Canadians belonging to a visible minority group will likely live in one of the 33 census metropolitan areas, and visible minority groups could comprise 63% of the population of Toronto, 59% of Vancouver and 31% of Montréal.

Canada's increasing visible minority population is not the only aspect of diversity projected to change. Other aspects of diversity include foreign-born, generation status, mother tongue and religious denomination.

Diversity growing

According to demographic projections, the proportion of foreign-born people in the population could increase from 20% in 2006 to between 25% and 28% by 2031. Just over half (55%) could be born in Asia.

The proportion of foreign-born in the population could increase together with immigration levels. From 1991 to 2006, the average annual number of immigrants to Canada was 229,000, making the years 1991 to 2006 one of the longest uninterrupted periods of strong immigration since 1871. Over the same period, the proportion of foreign-born in the population increased from 16.1% to 19.8%. In contrast, over a 40-year period from 1951 to 1991, the proportion of foreign-born in the population rose from 14.7% to 16.1%.

From 2006 to 2031, the foreign-born population of Canada could increase four times faster than the rest of the population. The number of foreign-born Canadians could total between 9.8 and 12.5 million, depending on immigration levels. By 2031, nearly half (46%) of Canadians aged 15 and older could be foreign-born, or could have at least one foreign-born parent, up from 39% in 2006.

Diversity will grow among the Canadian-born population in coming generations regardless of future immigration, since the children and grandchildren of immigrants will add to Canada's diversity.

Doubling of visible minority population

By 2031, if current demographic trends continue, 47% of the second generation (the Canadian-born children of immigrants) will belong to a visible minority group, nearly double the proportion of 24% in 2006. The proportion of the third generation (the Canadian-born children of the Canadian-born children of immigrants) or later generations belonging to a visible minority group, although low, will triple from 1% to 3%.

By 2031, 29% to 32% of Canada's population—between 11.4 and 14.4 million people—could belong to a visible minority group, which is nearly double the proportion (16%) and more than double the number (5.3 million) reported in 2006. In contrast, the rest of the population is projected to increase by up to 12%. Sustained immigration, slightly higher fertility and a young population will bolster the visible minority population's growth.

South Asians—the largest visible minority group—could represent 28% of

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the visible minority population by 2031, up from 25% in 2006, whereas the share of Chinese could decline from 24% to 21%. Chinese women have one of the lowest fertility rates in Canada, unlike South Asian women. Also, people born in China are more likely than South Asians to emigrate from Canada.

Canada's Black and Filipino populations, which were the third- and fourth-largest visible minority groups in 2006, could double in size by 2031. The Arab and West Asian groups could more than triple—the fastest population growth among all groups.

More allophones, increasing religious diversity

Allophones (people whose mother tongue is neither English nor French) accounted for less than 10% of Canada's population in 1981. By 2006, that proportion had risen to 20%; augmented by immigration, it could reach 29% to 32% by 2031. In other words, the number of allophones could rise 7 to 11 times faster than the rest of the

Table 13.a
Visible minority groups, by selected census metropolitan areas

| | 2006 | 2031 | 2006 | 2031 |
|-----------|-----------|-------|------|------|
| | thousands | | % | |
| Montréal | 604 | 1,521 | 16.4 | 31.0 |
| Toronto | 2,281 | 5,572 | 42.9 | 62.8 |
| Vancouver | 910 | 2,061 | 41.7 | 59.2 |

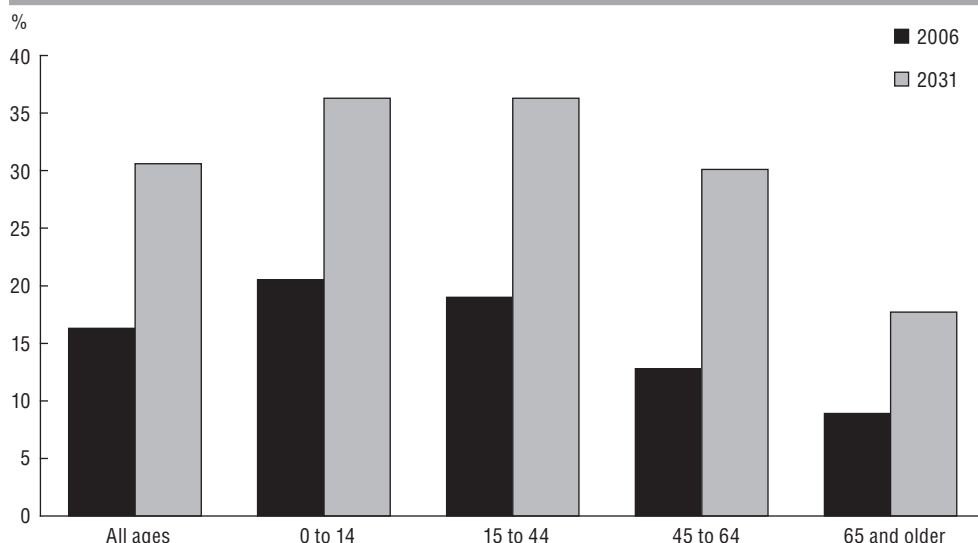
Note: The medium-growth projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, immigration observed from 2001 to 2006, and medium internal migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-551-X.

population, to total between 11.4 and 14.3 million people.

Diversity is also increasing in terms of religious denomination. The number of people having a non-Christian religion is expected to almost double from 8% of the population in 2006 to 14% by 2031; about half of the non-Christian population would be Muslim, up from 35% in 2006. The proportion of the population with a Christian religion could decline from 75% to about 65%. The share with no religion could rise from 17% to 21%.

Chart 13.1
Visible minority population projections, by age group



Note: The medium-growth projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, immigration observed from 2001 to 2006 and medium internal migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-551-X.

Job quality differences

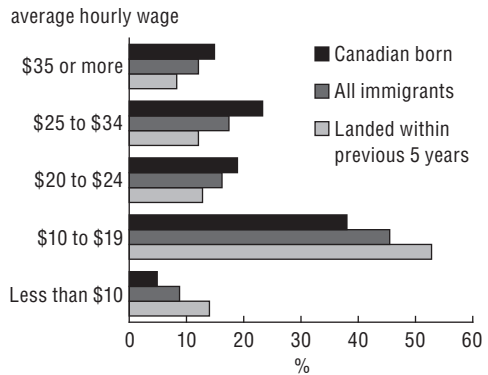
In 2008, some key indicators of job quality showed significant differences between immigrants and non-immigrants. On average, immigrant wages were lower, while rates of involuntary part-time work, temporary employment and over-qualification were higher.

In 2008, the average hourly wage of a Canadian-born employee of core working age (25 to 54) was \$23.72, compared with \$21.44 for an immigrant worker—a difference of \$2.28 an hour.

Among part-time workers, the share of immigrants who worked part time involuntarily (38%) was higher than among Canadian-born workers in 2008 (30%).

Among core-age immigrant workers, 42% had a higher level of education for their job than what was normally required; 28% of Canadian-born workers in that age group were similarly over-qualified.

Chart 13.2
Hourly wage of immigrants and Canadian-born employees, 2008



Note: Population aged 25 to 54.
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-606-X.

In 2008, 9.7% of immigrant employees were working in temporary positions, slightly more than the 8.3% of Canadian-born employees.

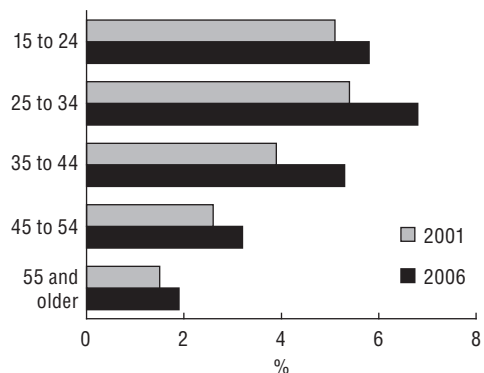
Mixed unions increasing

Unions of people from different ethnocultural backgrounds have been increasing. In 2006, Canada had 7,482,800 married and common-law couples, of which 289,400 were mixed unions. That marks a 33% increase from 2001—or more than five times the 6.0% increase in the number of all couples.

About 247,600 mixed unions had one person who belonged to a visible minority group and one who did not, up 31% from 2001. These made up 3.3% of all couples in Canada. The remaining 41,800 couples were mixed unions in which each individual belonged to a different visible minority group. These unions accounted for 0.6% of all couples, up almost 50%.

The proportion of mixed unions rises with time spent in Canada, from 12% among first-generation visible minority Canadians (immigrants) to 69% among the

Chart 13.3
Mixed-union couples, by age group

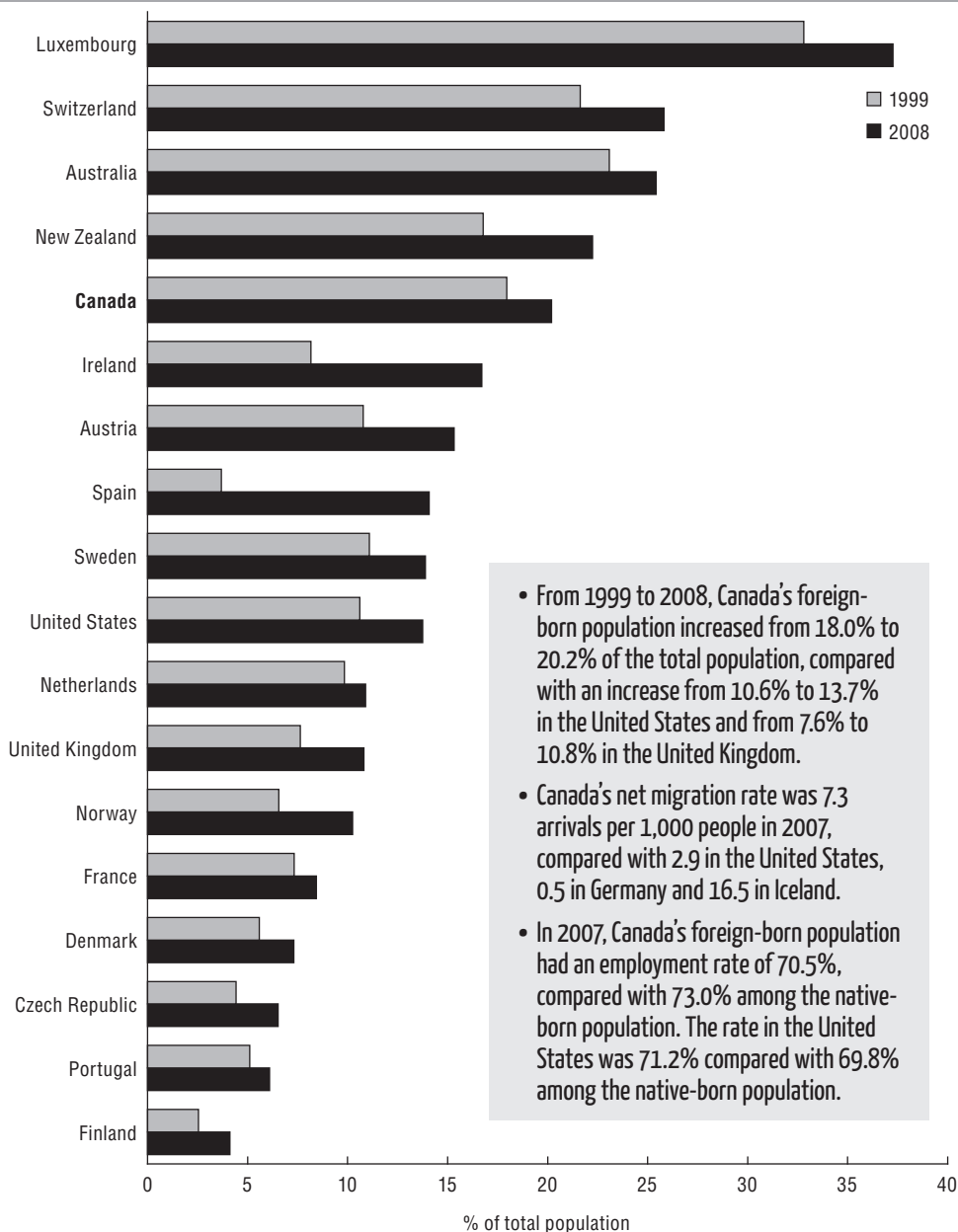


Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

third generation. People in mixed unions are younger than those in other couples, and 10% had at least one child under two at home and no children older than five, compared with 5.6% of other couples.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 13.4
Immigrant population, by selected country



Source: Data based on OECD (2009), *OECD International Migration Outlook 2009*.

Table 13.1 Immigrant population, by place of birth and period of immigration, 2006

| | Total immigrant population | Period of immigration | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | Before 1991 | 1991 to 2000 | 2001 to 2006 |
| | | number | | |
| Immigrant population | 6,186,950 | 3,408,415 | 1,668,550 | 1,109,980 |
| United States | 250,535 | 168,840 | 42,925 | 38,770 |
| Central America | 130,460 | 62,100 | 45,080 | 23,275 |
| Caribbean and Bermuda | 317,765 | 200,735 | 82,045 | 34,985 |
| South America | 250,710 | 127,730 | 61,645 | 61,330 |
| Europe | 2,278,345 | 1,777,195 | 322,630 | 178,525 |
| Western Europe | 424,640 | 346,275 | 45,945 | 32,425 |
| Eastern Europe | 511,095 | 270,650 | 147,875 | 92,565 |
| Southern Europe | 698,085 | 586,540 | 85,950 | 25,590 |
| Italy | 296,850 | 289,815 | 4,760 | 2,270 |
| Other Southern Europe | 401,235 | 296,725 | 81,190 | 23,315 |
| Northern Europe | 644,530 | 573,720 | 42,865 | 27,940 |
| United Kingdom | 579,625 | 515,135 | 38,830 | 25,660 |
| Other Northern Europe | 64,900 | 58,585 | 4,030 | 2,285 |
| Africa | 374,565 | 136,235 | 121,115 | 117,215 |
| Western Africa | 48,640 | 10,070 | 18,645 | 19,930 |
| Eastern Africa | 129,925 | 59,150 | 39,960 | 30,810 |
| Northern Africa | 134,505 | 43,875 | 41,785 | 48,845 |
| Central Africa | 22,410 | 3,640 | 7,935 | 10,830 |
| Southern Africa | 39,090 | 19,500 | 12,790 | 6,795 |
| Asia and the Middle East | 2,525,160 | 898,750 | 979,185 | 647,225 |
| West Central Asia and the Middle East | 370,520 | 119,050 | 144,595 | 106,870 |
| Eastern Asia | 874,365 | 293,560 | 365,520 | 215,280 |
| China, People's Republic of | 466,945 | 133,905 | 177,925 | 155,105 |
| Hong Kong Special Administrative Region | 215,430 | 107,925 | 100,075 | 7,430 |
| Other Eastern Asia | 191,995 | 51,725 | 87,520 | 52,750 |
| Southeast Asia | 560,995 | 280,415 | 180,355 | 100,230 |
| Philippines | 303,190 | 107,760 | 117,550 | 77,880 |
| Other Southeast Asia | 257,800 | 172,650 | 62,805 | 22,345 |
| Southern Asia | 719,280 | 205,720 | 288,715 | 224,845 |
| India | 443,690 | 156,830 | 157,715 | 129,140 |
| Other Southern Asia | 275,590 | 48,895 | 131,000 | 95,700 |
| Oceania and other ¹ | 59,410 | 36,825 | 13,925 | 8,655 |

1. "Other" includes Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the category "Other country," as well as immigrants born in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.2 Immigrants to Canada, by country of last permanent residence, 1959/1960 to 2009/2010

| | 1959/1960 | 1969/1970 | 1979/1980 | 1989/1990 | 1999/2000 | 2009/2010 |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Total immigrants | 107,880 | 161,245 | 143,825 | 203,357 | 205,710 | 270,512 |
| Europe | 85,512 | 87,228 | 41,284 | 53,457 | 39,984 | 42,151 |
| Great Britain ¹ | 20,458 | 33,342 | 18,302 | 9,610 | 4,829 | 10,790 |
| France | 2,463 | 5,234 | 2,069 | 2,698 | 4,096 | 7,045 |
| Germany | 11,083 | 5,199 | 1,522 | 1,827 | 2,933 | 3,613 |
| Netherlands | 6,085 | 2,272 | 1,830 | 720 | 902 | 824 |
| Greece | 4,868 | 7,024 | 1,160 | 634 | 248 | 202 |
| Italy | 22,610 | 9,472 | 1,968 | 930 | 451 | 599 |
| Portugal | 5,531 | 8,197 | 4,186 | 5,007 | 383 | 686 |
| Other Europe | 12,414 | 16,488 | 10,246 | 13,681 | 24,788 | 17,521 |
| Poland | .. | .. | .. | 18,355 | 1,351 | 871 |
| Asia | 5,263 | 22,958 | 71,574 | 101,174 | 126,142 | 153,308 |
| India | .. | .. | .. | 9,363 | 21,219 | 28,449 |
| Hong Kong | .. | .. | .. | 21,887 | 1,115 | 267 |
| Vietnam | .. | .. | .. | 11,144 | 1,563 | 2,317 |
| Philippines | .. | .. | .. | 12,465 | 9,398 | 30,418 |
| Other Asia | .. | .. | .. | 46,313 | 92,845 | 91,857 |
| Australasia | 1,765 | 4,609 | 1,589 | 945 | 878 | 1,917 |
| United States, West Indies | 12,208 | 36,666 | 17,254 | 17,937 | 12,411 | 19,300 |
| United States | 11,038 | 23,931 | 10,117 | 6,197 | 5,761 | 9,832 |
| West Indies | 1,170 | 12,735 | 7,138 | 11,740 | 6,649 | 9,468 |
| All other countries | 3,132 | 9,784 | 12,122 | 1,585 | 402 | 410 |
| Africa | .. | .. | .. | 12,946 | 16,954 | 33,909 |
| Other North and Central America | .. | .. | .. | 6,374 | 2,969 | 5,557 |
| South America | .. | .. | .. | 8,939 | 5,970 | 13,960 |

1. Includes England, Lesser British Isles, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0006.

Table 13.3 Immigrant population, by place of birth, 1991 to 2006

| | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | number | | | |
| Immigrant population | 4,342,890 | 4,971,070 | 5,448,480 | 6,186,950 |
| United States | 249,075 | 244,695 | 237,920 | 250,535 |
| Central and South America | 219,385 | 273,820 | 304,650 | 381,165 |
| Caribbean and Bermuda | 232,520 | 279,405 | 294,050 | 317,765 |
| Europe | 2,360,425 | 2,332,060 | 2,287,550 | 2,278,345 |
| United Kingdom | 717,750 | 655,540 | 605,995 | 579,625 |
| Other Northern and Western Europe | 514,925 | 514,310 | 494,820 | 489,540 |
| Eastern Europe | 420,460 | 447,830 | 471,365 | 511,095 |
| Southern Europe | 707,285 | 714,380 | 715,370 | 698,080 |
| Africa | 166,175 | 229,300 | 282,600 | 374,565 |
| Asia | 1,069,050 | 1,562,770 | 1,989,180 | 2,525,160 |
| West Central Asia and the Middle East | 151,075 | 210,850 | 285,580 | 370,515 |
| Eastern Asia | 377,215 | 589,420 | 730,600 | 874,370 |
| Southeast Asia | 311,970 | 408,985 | 469,110 | 560,995 |
| Southern Asia | 228,795 | 353,515 | 503,890 | 719,275 |
| Oceania and other ¹ | 46,265 | 49,025 | 52,525 | 59,410 |

1. "Other" includes Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the category "Other country," as well as immigrants born in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1991 to 2006.

Table 13.4 Immigrant population, by province and territory, 1991 to 2006

| | 1991 | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | % of total population | | | |
| Canada | 16.1 | 17.4 | 18.4 | 19.8 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 |
| New Brunswick | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 |
| Quebec | 8.7 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 11.5 |
| Ontario | 23.7 | 25.6 | 26.8 | 28.3 |
| Manitoba | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.1 | 13.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| Alberta | 15.1 | 15.2 | 14.9 | 16.2 |
| British Columbia | 22.3 | 24.5 | 26.1 | 27.5 |
| Yukon | 10.7 | 10.4 | 10.6 | 10.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 4.9 | 4.8 | 6.4 | 6.9 |
| Nunavut ¹ | ... | ... | 1.7 | 1.6 |

1. Nunavut became a territory in 1999.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1991 to 2006.

Table 13.5 Immigrant population, by census metropolitan area, 1996 to 2006

| | 1996 | 2001 | 2006 |
|---------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | % | | |
| Canada | 17.4 | 18.4 | 19.8 |
| St. John's | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Halifax | 7.0 | 6.9 | 7.4 |
| Moncton ¹ | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.4 |
| Saint John | 4.0 | 3.8 | 4.2 |
| Saguenay | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 |
| Québec | 2.6 | 2.9 | 3.7 |
| Sherbrooke | 4.0 | 4.3 | 5.6 |
| Trois-Rivières | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| Montréal | 17.7 | 18.3 | 20.6 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 16.2 | 17.5 | 18.1 |
| Kingston ² | 12.8 | 12.4 | 12.5 |
| Peterborough ¹ | 9.3 | 8.8 | 9.4 |
| Oshawa | 16.5 | 15.7 | 16.4 |
| Toronto | 41.9 | 43.7 | 45.7 |
| Hamilton | 23.6 | 23.6 | 24.4 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 18.3 | 17.8 | 18.3 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 21.8 | 22.1 | 23.1 |
| Brantford ¹ | 14.1 | 13.1 | 13.0 |
| Guelph ¹ | 20.4 | 19.7 | 20.4 |
| London | 19.2 | 18.8 | 19.3 |
| Windsor | 20.4 | 22.3 | 23.3 |
| Barrie ¹ | 11.5 | 11.6 | 12.8 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.7 |
| Thunder Bay | 12.2 | 11.1 | 10.4 |
| Winnipeg | 16.8 | 16.5 | 17.7 |
| Regina | 8.0 | 7.4 | 7.7 |
| Saskatoon | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.7 |
| Calgary | 20.9 | 20.9 | 23.6 |
| Edmonton | 18.5 | 17.8 | 18.5 |
| Kelowna ¹ | 13.8 | 13.9 | 14.8 |
| Abbotsford–Mission ² | 20.3 | 21.8 | 23.7 |
| Vancouver | 34.9 | 37.5 | 39.6 |
| Victoria | 19.3 | 18.8 | 19.1 |

Note: 2006 Census boundaries.

1. Became a census metropolitan area in 2006.

2. Became a census metropolitan area in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1996 to 2006.

Table 13.6 Population, by selected ethnic origins, 2006

| | Total responses | Single responses ¹ number | Multiple responses ² |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Total population | 31,241,030 | 18,319,580 | 12,921,445 |
| Canadian | 10,066,290 | 5,748,725 | 4,317,570 |
| English | 6,570,015 | 1,367,125 | 5,202,890 |
| French | 4,941,210 | 1,230,535 | 3,710,675 |
| Scottish | 4,719,850 | 568,515 | 4,151,340 |
| Irish | 4,354,155 | 491,030 | 3,863,125 |
| German | 3,179,425 | 670,640 | 2,508,785 |
| Italian | 1,445,335 | 741,045 | 704,285 |
| Chinese | 1,346,510 | 1,135,365 | 211,145 |
| North American Indian | 1,253,615 | 512,150 | 741,470 |
| Ukrainian | 1,209,085 | 300,590 | 908,495 |
| Dutch (Netherlands) | 1,035,965 | 303,400 | 732,560 |
| Polish | 984,565 | 269,375 | 715,190 |
| East Indian | 962,665 | 780,175 | 182,495 |
| Russian | 500,600 | 98,245 | 402,355 |
| Welsh | 440,965 | 27,115 | 413,855 |
| Filipino | 436,190 | 321,390 | 114,800 |
| Norwegian | 432,515 | 44,790 | 387,725 |
| Portuguese | 410,850 | 262,230 | 148,625 |
| Métis | 409,065 | 77,295 | 331,770 |
| British Isles, not included elsewhere | 403,915 | 94,145 | 309,770 |
| Swedish | 334,765 | 28,445 | 306,325 |
| Spanish | 325,730 | 67,475 | 258,255 |
| American | 316,350 | 28,785 | 287,565 |
| Hungarian (Magyar) | 315,510 | 88,685 | 226,820 |
| Jewish | 315,120 | 134,045 | 181,070 |
| Greek | 242,685 | 145,250 | 97,435 |
| Jamaican | 231,110 | 134,320 | 96,785 |
| Danish | 200,035 | 33,770 | 166,265 |
| Austrian | 194,255 | 27,060 | 167,195 |
| Romanian | 192,170 | 79,650 | 112,515 |
| Vietnamese | 180,125 | 136,445 | 43,685 |
| Belgian | 168,910 | 33,670 | 135,240 |
| Lebanese | 165,150 | 103,855 | 61,295 |
| Québécois | 146,585 | 96,835 | 49,750 |
| Korean | 146,550 | 137,790 | 8,755 |
| African, not included elsewhere | 138,750 | 52,745 | 86,005 |
| Swiss | 137,775 | 25,180 | 112,600 |
| Finnish | 131,040 | 30,195 | 100,850 |
| Pakistani | 124,730 | 89,605 | 35,125 |
| Iranian | 121,510 | 99,225 | 22,280 |

1. The respondent reported having only one ethnic origin.

2. The respondent reported having more than one ethnic origin.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.7 Educational attainment, by immigration status, 2010

| | Total population | Landed immigrants | Immigrants, landed 5 years earlier or less | Immigrants, landed more than 5 to 10 years earlier | Immigrants, landed more than 10 years earlier |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|--|--|---|
| | thousands | | | | |
| Total, all education levels | 27,658.5 | 6,209.4 | 855.0 | 871.1 | 4,483.3 |
| No degree, certificate or diploma ¹ | 5,847.0 | 1,147.4 | 129.6 | 124.0 | 893.9 |
| High school graduate | 5,447.9 | 1,159.5 | 116.7 | 126.1 | 916.7 |
| High school graduate, some postsecondary ² | 2,028.2 | 359.5 | 55.3 | 64.3 | 239.8 |
| Postsecondary certificate or diploma ³ | 8,546.0 | 1,645.0 | 171.0 | 185.6 | 1,288.4 |
| University degree ⁴ | 5,789.4 | 1,898.0 | 382.4 | 371.1 | 1,144.5 |

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

1. Highest level obtained is some high school.

2. Highest level obtained is some postsecondary. Worked toward, but did not complete, a degree, certificate (including a trade certificate) or diploma from an educational institution, including a university, beyond the secondary level.

3. Completed a certificate (including a trade certificate) or diploma from an educational institution beyond the secondary level. Also included are certificates below a bachelor's degree obtained at a university.

4. Attained at least a university bachelor's degree.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0105.

Table 13.8 Population aged 15 years and older, by visible minority group and generational status, 2006

| | Total generation status | First generation | Second generation | Third generation or more |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | number | | | |
| Total visible minority population | 3,922,700 | 3,273,070 | 551,740 | 97,890 |
| South Asian | 957,645 | 820,180 | 132,190 | 5,275 |
| Chinese | 1,005,635 | 850,335 | 138,520 | 16,775 |
| Black | 562,135 | 403,955 | 115,090 | 43,095 |
| Filipino | 320,915 | 283,560 | 35,760 | 1,595 |
| Latin American | 244,330 | 219,440 | 22,870 | 2,015 |
| Arab | 195,900 | 173,015 | 20,300 | 2,585 |
| Southeast Asian | 184,575 | 159,285 | 23,450 | 1,845 |
| West Asian | 125,855 | 120,710 | 4,580 | 565 |
| Korean | 114,615 | 104,640 | 9,190 | 790 |
| Japanese | 66,400 | 28,715 | 18,510 | 19,170 |
| Visible minority not included elsewhere | 57,115 | 44,965 | 11,005 | 1,150 |
| Multiple visible minority | 87,565 | 64,260 | 20,270 | 3,035 |

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.9 Visible minority population, by census metropolitan area, 2006

| | Total population | Visible minority population | South Asian | Chinese | Black | Filipino |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|----------|
| | | | number | | | |
| St. John's | 179,270 | 3,460 | 890 | 990 | 620 | 155 |
| Halifax | 369,455 | 27,645 | 2,900 | 3,100 | 13,270 | 530 |
| Moncton | 124,055 | 2,425 | 350 | 295 | 1,035 | 100 |
| Saint John | 120,875 | 3,805 | 485 | 975 | 1,250 | 205 |
| Saguenay | 149,600 | 1,280 | 45 | 295 | 330 | 50 |
| Québec | 704,185 | 16,355 | 535 | 1,855 | 5,080 | 120 |
| Sherbrooke | 183,635 | 7,000 | 340 | 590 | 1,830 | 35 |
| Trois-Rivières | 138,555 | 2,270 | 50 | 210 | 625 | 15 |
| Montréal | 3,588,520 | 590,375 | 70,620 | 72,015 | 169,060 | 23,510 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 1,117,120 | 179,295 | 27,130 | 32,445 | 45,060 | 7,330 |
| Kingston | 148,475 | 8,600 | 1,785 | 2,470 | 1,165 | 485 |
| Peterborough | 115,140 | 3,095 | 665 | 730 | 575 | 110 |
| Oshawa | 328,070 | 33,700 | 6,195 | 3,690 | 12,605 | 2,155 |
| Toronto | 5,072,075 | 2,174,065 | 684,070 | 486,325 | 352,220 | 171,985 |
| Hamilton | 683,450 | 84,295 | 19,970 | 11,660 | 16,480 | 4,880 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 385,035 | 25,470 | 3,595 | 3,600 | 5,030 | 2,130 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 446,495 | 61,455 | 16,240 | 9,150 | 9,450 | 1,850 |
| Brantford | 122,830 | 6,715 | 1,785 | 695 | 1,700 | 655 |
| Guelph | 126,085 | 16,025 | 3,875 | 3,110 | 1,600 | 1,965 |
| London | 452,575 | 50,300 | 6,415 | 6,545 | 8,255 | 1,990 |
| Windsor | 320,730 | 51,200 | 10,265 | 7,825 | 9,490 | 3,145 |
| Barrie | 175,335 | 10,130 | 1,900 | 1,180 | 2,310 | 875 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 156,400 | 3,280 | 580 | 620 | 1,100 | 150 |
| Thunder Bay | 121,050 | 3,275 | 390 | 925 | 450 | 250 |
| Winnipeg | 686,040 | 102,940 | 15,290 | 12,810 | 14,470 | 36,935 |
| Regina | 192,435 | 12,605 | 1,975 | 3,335 | 2,170 | 1,230 |
| Saskatoon | 230,850 | 14,870 | 2,230 | 4,245 | 1,900 | 1,920 |
| Calgary | 1,070,295 | 237,890 | 57,700 | 66,375 | 21,060 | 25,565 |
| Edmonton | 1,024,825 | 175,295 | 40,200 | 47,195 | 20,380 | 19,630 |
| Kelowna | 160,560 | 8,320 | 2,345 | 1,470 | 660 | 410 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 156,640 | 35,715 | 25,580 | 2,245 | 930 | 730 |
| Vancouver | 2,097,965 | 875,295 | 207,160 | 381,535 | 20,670 | 78,890 |
| Victoria | 325,060 | 33,870 | 7,210 | 12,330 | 2,360 | 2,760 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| Latin American | Arab | Southeast Asian | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | Visible minority, not included elsewhere | Multiple visible minority |
|----------------|--------|-----------------|------------|--------|----------|--|---------------------------|
| number | | | | | | | |
| 320 | 190 | 55 | 65 | 45 | 65 | 40 | 25 |
| 690 | 3,840 | 655 | 670 | 620 | 410 | 180 | 780 |
| 95 | 165 | 65 | 70 | 65 | 10 | 10 | 175 |
| 210 | 125 | 60 | 270 | 120 | 10 | 30 | 60 |
| 280 | 195 | 55 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| 3,150 | 2,800 | 1,615 | 405 | 165 | 170 | 225 | 235 |
| 2,060 | 940 | 410 | 505 | 60 | 30 | 20 | 165 |
| 540 | 535 | 225 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 35 |
| 75,400 | 98,885 | 44,970 | 14,520 | 4,665 | 2,990 | 3,505 | 10,245 |
| 10,630 | 28,195 | 11,670 | 6,490 | 2,280 | 1,800 | 1,720 | 4,540 |
| 745 | 370 | 330 | 280 | 325 | 255 | 170 | 215 |
| 255 | 80 | 180 | 105 | 260 | 70 | 40 | 35 |
| 1,665 | 1,135 | 670 | 1,195 | 540 | 795 | 1,330 | 1,705 |
| 99,290 | 53,430 | 70,215 | 75,470 | 55,270 | 19,010 | 46,705 | 60,070 |
| 6,760 | 6,500 | 6,805 | 3,910 | 2,255 | 1,415 | 1,345 | 2,315 |
| 4,205 | 1,480 | 2,090 | 615 | 930 | 735 | 235 | 820 |
| 6,805 | 3,175 | 6,150 | 2,720 | 1,700 | 625 | 1,825 | 1,755 |
| 390 | 240 | 580 | 30 | 250 | 95 | 75 | 210 |
| 1,070 | 510 | 1,600 | 1,065 | 190 | 170 | 230 | 635 |
| 7,920 | 7,800 | 4,050 | 2,235 | 2,125 | 565 | 790 | 1,600 |
| 2,905 | 9,975 | 2,945 | 1,830 | 605 | 150 | 995 | 1,060 |
| 1,165 | 300 | 530 | 310 | 410 | 350 | 310 | 490 |
| 180 | 115 | 145 | 55 | 70 | 65 | 60 | 145 |
| 170 | 50 | 370 | 30 | 30 | 380 | 30 | 190 |
| 5,480 | 2,125 | 5,340 | 1,895 | 2,080 | 1,840 | 1,595 | 3,080 |
| 955 | 475 | 1,260 | 220 | 330 | 180 | 120 | 335 |
| 1,050 | 940 | 1,010 | 665 | 110 | 335 | 115 | 345 |
| 13,410 | 11,660 | 15,750 | 6,010 | 6,835 | 4,680 | 1,985 | 6,860 |
| 9,210 | 11,940 | 11,025 | 2,925 | 3,770 | 2,270 | 1,475 | 5,275 |
| 525 | 60 | 720 | 190 | 265 | 1,230 | 135 | 305 |
| 1,275 | 150 | 1,665 | 210 | 1,615 | 830 | 35 | 450 |
| 22,695 | 7,430 | 33,470 | 28,160 | 44,825 | 25,425 | 2,920 | 22,115 |
| 1,845 | 500 | 1,585 | 575 | 1,235 | 2,280 | 260 | 930 |

Table 13.10 Visible minority population, by province and territory, 2006

| | Total visible minority population | South Asian | Chinese | Black | Filipino |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Canada | 5,068,095 | 1,262,865 | 1,216,565 | 783,795 | 410,700 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 5,720 | 1,590 | 1,325 | 900 | 305 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,825 | 135 | 255 | 645 | 30 |
| Nova Scotia | 37,685 | 3,810 | 4,300 | 19,225 | 700 |
| New Brunswick | 13,345 | 1,960 | 2,445 | 4,455 | 530 |
| Quebec | 654,350 | 72,850 | 79,825 | 188,070 | 24,200 |
| Ontario | 2,745,205 | 794,170 | 576,980 | 473,765 | 203,220 |
| Manitoba | 109,100 | 16,565 | 13,705 | 15,660 | 37,785 |
| Saskatchewan | 33,895 | 5,130 | 9,505 | 5,090 | 3,770 |
| Alberta | 454,200 | 103,885 | 120,270 | 47,075 | 51,090 |
| British Columbia | 1,008,855 | 262,290 | 407,225 | 28,315 | 88,075 |
| Yukon | 1,220 | 195 | 320 | 125 | 210 |
| Northwest Territories | 2,265 | 210 | 315 | 375 | 690 |
| Nunavut | 420 | 85 | 75 | 100 | 80 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 13.11 Visible minority population, by age group, 2006

| | All age groups | 0 to 14 | 15 to 24 |
|---|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | number | | |
| Total population | 31,241,030 | 5,576,805 | 4,207,815 |
| Visible minority population | 5,068,095 | 1,145,395 | 785,355 |
| South Asian | 1,262,865 | 305,220 | 181,410 |
| Chinese | 1,216,565 | 210,930 | 186,925 |
| Black | 783,795 | 221,660 | 130,010 |
| Filipino | 410,700 | 89,780 | 53,885 |
| Latin American | 304,245 | 59,915 | 51,885 |
| Arab | 239,935 | 55,355 | 38,270 |
| Southeast Asian | 265,550 | 69,650 | 40,985 |
| West Asian | 156,695 | 30,840 | 29,190 |
| Korean | 141,890 | 27,275 | 28,945 |
| Japanese | 81,300 | 14,900 | 10,290 |
| Visible minority not included elsewhere | 71,420 | 14,305 | 11,375 |
| Multiple visible minority | 133,120 | 45,550 | 22,180 |
| Not a visible minority | 26,172,940 | 4,431,410 | 3,422,455 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| Latin American | Arab | Southeast Asian | West Asian | Korean | Japanese | Visible minority, not included elsewhere | Multiple visible minority |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--|---------------------------|
| number | | | | | | | |
| 304,245 | 265,550 | 239,935 | 156,695 | 141,890 | 81,300 | 71,420 | 133,120 |
| 485 | 545 | 120 | 115 | 60 | 140 | 75 | 60 |
| 215 | 265 | 30 | 30 | 70 | 65 | 65 | 25 |
| 950 | 4,505 | 815 | 780 | 800 | 505 | 255 | 1,030 |
| 715 | 840 | 440 | 550 | 620 | 165 | 155 | 460 |
| 89,510 | 109,020 | 50,460 | 16,115 | 5,310 | 3,540 | 4,155 | 11,310 |
| 147,135 | 111,405 | 110,045 | 96,615 | 69,540 | 28,080 | 56,845 | 77,405 |
| 6,275 | 2,320 | 5,670 | 1,960 | 2,190 | 2,010 | 1,690 | 3,265 |
| 2,520 | 1,710 | 2,555 | 1,020 | 735 | 645 | 405 | 810 |
| 27,265 | 26,180 | 28,605 | 9,655 | 12,045 | 11,030 | 3,850 | 13,250 |
| 28,960 | 8,635 | 40,690 | 29,810 | 50,490 | 35,060 | 3,880 | 25,415 |
| 100 | 20 | 145 | 0 | 10 | 40 | 10 | 35 |
| 85 | 90 | 355 | 40 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 40 |
| 20 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 15 |

| 25 to 44 | 45 to 64 | 65 to 74 | 75 and older |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| number | | | |
| 8,781,165 | 8,600,935 | 2,255,640 | 1,818,655 |
| 1,674,175 | 1,094,055 | 233,060 | 136,055 |
| 424,850 | 260,975 | 61,550 | 28,865 |
| 385,525 | 303,440 | 76,060 | 53,680 |
| 244,805 | 142,485 | 29,805 | 15,030 |
| 141,225 | 99,690 | 16,680 | 9,435 |
| 114,620 | 65,015 | 8,360 | 4,450 |
| 80,410 | 51,755 | 8,445 | 5,700 |
| 96,010 | 46,560 | 8,125 | 4,210 |
| 54,015 | 34,560 | 5,360 | 2,725 |
| 44,405 | 32,820 | 5,745 | 2,700 |
| 26,860 | 17,600 | 6,005 | 5,630 |
| 24,925 | 16,175 | 2,960 | 1,680 |
| 36,515 | 22,975 | 3,955 | 1,950 |
| 7,107,000 | 7,506,885 | 2,022,585 | 1,682,600 |

Table 13.12 Foreign-born and visible minority population projections, by census metropolitan area, 2006 and 2031

| | Foreign-born | | Visible minority | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| | 2006 | 2031 | 2006 | 2031 |
| | % of population | | | |
| Canada | 20 | 26 | 16 | 31 |
| St. John's | 3 | 4 | 2 | 5 |
| Halifax | 7 | 11 | 7 | 12 |
| Moncton | 3 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Saint John | 4 | 6 | 3 | 8 |
| Saguenay | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Québec | 4 | 7 | 2 | 5 |
| Sherbrooke | 6 | 11 | 4 | 10 |
| Trois-Rivières | 2 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Montréal | 21 | 30 | 16 | 31 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part) | 8 | 15 | 6 | 14 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part) | 22 | 29 | 19 | 36 |
| Kingston | 12 | 14 | 6 | 11 |
| Peterborough | 9 | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| Oshawa | 16 | 19 | 10 | 21 |
| Toronto | 46 | 50 | 43 | 63 |
| Hamilton | 24 | 27 | 12 | 25 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 18 | 19 | 7 | 14 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 23 | 28 | 14 | 28 |
| Brantford | 12 | 13 | 5 | 10 |
| Guelph | 20 | 25 | 13 | 25 |
| London | 19 | 23 | 11 | 22 |
| Windsor | 23 | 28 | 16 | 33 |
| Barrie | 13 | 13 | 6 | 11 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 7 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| Thunder Bay | 10 | 8 | 3 | 7 |
| Winnipeg | 18 | 24 | 15 | 27 |
| Regina | 8 | 10 | 7 | 12 |
| Saskatoon | 8 | 10 | 6 | 13 |
| Calgary | 24 | 30 | 22 | 38 |
| Edmonton | 19 | 22 | 17 | 29 |
| Kelowna | 15 | 14 | 5 | 10 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 24 | 29 | 23 | 39 |
| Vancouver | 40 | 44 | 42 | 59 |
| Victoria | 19 | 20 | 10 | 17 |

Notes: The medium-growth projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, immigration observed from 2001 to 2006 and medium internal migration.

Foreign-born population are people who are, or once were, landed immigrants in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-551-X.

Table 13.13 Population by generation status and place of residence, 2031

| | Total | First generation | Second generation | Third generation or more | Non-permanent resident |
|--|---------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| | thousands | | | | |
| Total | 42,078 | 11,147 | 8,165 | 22,099 | 666 |
| St. John's | 169 | 7 | 8 | 151 | 2 |
| Rest of Newfoundland and Labrador | 258 | 4 | 10 | 243 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island | 136 | 7 | 10 | 118 | 1 |
| Halifax | 418 | 46 | 45 | 322 | 6 |
| Rest of Nova Scotia | 501 | 22 | 36 | 441 | 3 |
| Moncton | 132 | 7 | 10 | 114 | 1 |
| Saint John | 117 | 7 | 9 | 98 | 2 |
| Rest of New Brunswick | 451 | 22 | 28 | 398 | 3 |
| Saguenay | 135 | 3 | 5 | 127 | 0 |
| Québec | 692 | 47 | 36 | 603 | 6 |
| Sherbrooke | 203 | 23 | 15 | 163 | 3 |
| Trois-Rivières | 145 | 7 | 6 | 131 | 1 |
| Montréal | 4,900 | 1,483 | 849 | 2,465 | 103 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau (Quebec part) | 342 | 50 | 37 | 254 | 2 |
| Rest of Quebec | 2,378 | 77 | 118 | 2,176 | 6 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part) | 1,232 | 352 | 286 | 575 | 20 |
| Kingston | 172 | 24 | 33 | 113 | 3 |
| Peterborough | 128 | 14 | 24 | 89 | 1 |
| Oshawa | 455 | 85 | 116 | 252 | 3 |
| Toronto | 8,868 | 4,476 | 2,455 | 1,744 | 193 |
| Hamilton | 921 | 250 | 225 | 433 | 14 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 433 | 81 | 94 | 251 | 8 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 603 | 169 | 138 | 286 | 10 |
| Brantford | 164 | 21 | 31 | 111 | 1 |
| Guelph | 165 | 41 | 38 | 84 | 2 |
| London | 554 | 126 | 115 | 302 | 11 |
| Windsor | 476 | 135 | 113 | 219 | 9 |
| Barrie | 246 | 31 | 57 | 156 | 2 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 170 | 9 | 24 | 136 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay | 131 | 11 | 23 | 95 | 1 |
| Rest of Ontario | 2,908 | 242 | 507 | 2,138 | 21 |
| Winnipeg | 884 | 209 | 154 | 506 | 15 |
| Rest of Manitoba | 507 | 46 | 53 | 404 | 4 |
| Regina | 211 | 20 | 24 | 164 | 3 |
| Saskatoon | 262 | 27 | 31 | 199 | 6 |
| Rest of Saskatchewan | 570 | 18 | 44 | 505 | 2 |
| Calgary | 1,864 | 556 | 409 | 870 | 30 |
| Edmonton | 1,529 | 342 | 304 | 860 | 22 |
| Rest of Alberta | 1,510 | 128 | 225 | 1,141 | 16 |
| Kelowna | 219 | 30 | 45 | 142 | 2 |
| Vancouver | 3,483 | 1,544 | 911 | 929 | 98 |
| Victoria | 406 | 80 | 88 | 229 | 9 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 214 | 61 | 56 | 93 | 3 |
| Rest of British Columbia | 1,674 | 196 | 309 | 1,155 | 15 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 139 | 10 | 12 | 116 | 1 |

Note: The medium-growth projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, immigration observed from 2001 to 2006 and medium internal migration.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-551-X.

Buying a house remains a major long-term investment for most Canadians. In 2006, more than 2 out of 3 households owned their residence—the highest home ownership rate since 1971. Of the 12.4 million households in Canada, more than 8.5 million owned their home.

For generations, home ownership rates have risen with age. The pace slows after age 40 and levels off near retirement age. In the early years of retirement, home ownership rates become stable, then they start declining when a person reaches their late 70s.

From 1971 to 2006, the level at which home ownership plateaued rose steadily for all birth cohorts. The peak of ownership increased from 73% for those born in the early 1910s to 78% for those born during the Second World War. In 2006, more than 75% of households owned their homes by the age of 65.

Ownership rates have declined among lowest-income earners

Home ownership rates vary with income level. Over the last 35 years, home ownership rates have declined among Canada's lowest-income group, whereas the rate has increased among higher-income groups.

The largest differences in home ownership rates associated with income are found among younger adults (aged 20 to 34). In 2006, among younger adults, more than 75% of highest-income households (average family income of \$87,970) owned their homes, compared with less than 20% of lowest-income households (average family income of \$10,340). Younger adults with high incomes had home ownership rates similar to people 10 to 20 years older with lower incomes.

The gap in home ownership rates across income levels has been widening. Among younger adults (aged 20 to 34) and adults in their prime working

years (aged 35 to 54), the gap in home ownership between the top and bottom income groups widened from 1971 to 2006, particularly after the 1980s. Among Canadians in the older age group, the widening of the gap occurred primarily during the 1970s.

Conjugal relationships and home ownership

Being in a conjugal relationship and having children are each associated with higher home ownership rates. In the period from 1971 to 2006, couples with children had the highest home ownership rates at every income level. Lone parents also had much higher home ownership rates than couples without children at every income level, except for lone parents in the lowest 20% of income earners. Younger female lone parents were concentrated mostly at the bottom income level and their overall rate of home ownership was low.

Among younger adults, the presence of children is associated with a higher level of home ownership than is a conjugal relationship alone. But in the prime-working age and pre-retirement age groups, a conjugal relationship is more important than the presence of children in influencing ownership.

Among Canadians born between 1976 and 1980, just 15% of household

To learn more about

census families, common-law unions, divorce, dual-earner couples, dwelling characteristics, families with children, family structure, family types, household equipment, household expenditure, household size, housing affordability, marital status, marital trends, marriage, owner-occupied dwellings, shelter costs, work patterns

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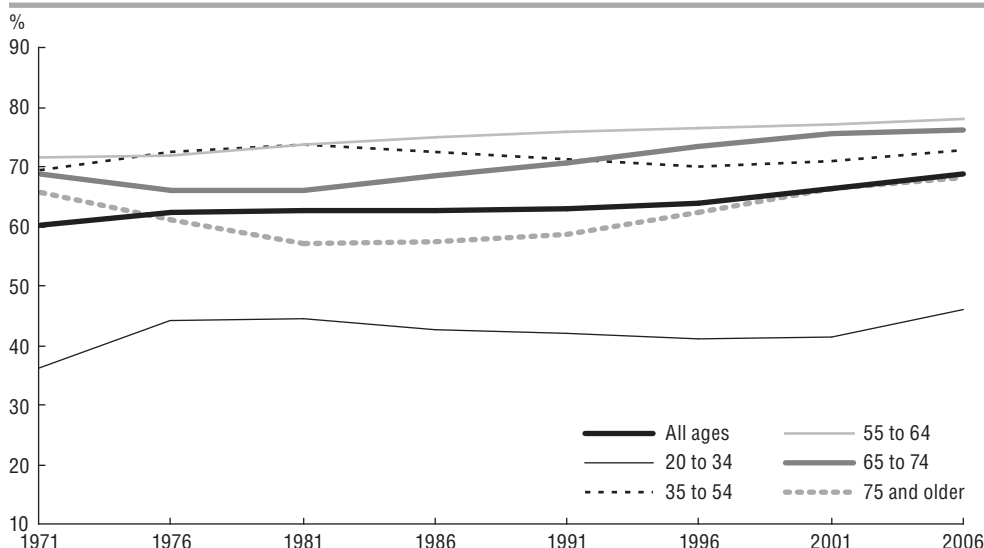
maintainers aged 20 to 24 owned a home in 2006, whereas 62% of men and 56% of women in this age group lived in homes owned by others—in most cases, owned by their parents.

The tendency of adult children to remain living with their parents has risen over the last three decades. While 8% of adults aged 25 to 34 had not left their parents' homes in 1981, this rate increased continuously thereafter to reach 18% in 2006. Since men tend to form conjugal relationships later than women, they are likely to remain in their parents' home a year or two longer than women do.

Presence of children and home ownership

Younger families with children are most likely to own a home, especially younger families with the highest incomes. In 2006, 94% of couples aged 20 to 34 who were in the top income groups and who had children owned their own home. That is an increase from 1971, when 65% of such couples owned their home.

Chart 14.1
Home ownership rates by age group, all households



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11F0019M and censuses of population, 1971 to 2006.

Table 14.a
Family characteristics

| | 1986 | 2006 |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | number | |
| Families with no children at home | 2,201,230 | 3,420,850 |
| Families with children at home | 4,532,610 | 5,475,990 |
| One child | 1,765,710 | 2,429,695 |
| Two children | 1,826,430 | 2,132,830 |
| Three or more children | 940,470 | 913,465 |
| Total children at home | 8,583,555 | 9,733,770 |
| Average number of children at home | 1.3 | 1.1 |

Note: Use caution with comparisons because of conceptual changes in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 1986 and 2006.

Though it is still lower, the home ownership rate for unattached younger adults in the highest-income group rose more rapidly than the rate for families. From 1971 to 2006, it jumped more than fivefold from 13% to 60%.

High-income, unattached younger adults and adults in their prime working years each had a home ownership rate well above that of the lowest-income couples with children. In 1971, unattached individuals had a low home ownership rate regardless of their income level.

Education and marriage

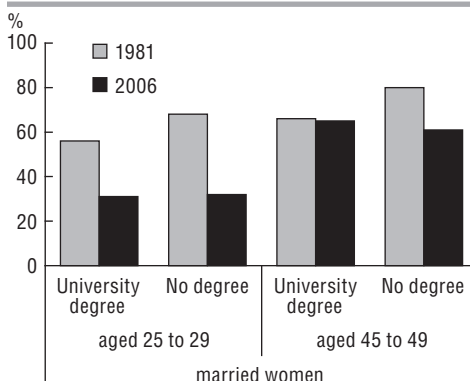
The influx of women into higher education has changed the dynamics of dating. When it comes down to education, the tendency is for like to marry like.

For every 100 women aged 25 to 49 with a university degree in 2006, 84 men had a comparable education. In 1981, the ratio was 157 men for every 100 women. The result is that women are now less likely than men to find a partner with the same level of education.

In 2006, 64% of married women with a university degree had a spouse with the same level of education, a decline from 67% in 1981. By comparison, 67% of married men with a university degree in 2006 had a spouse with the same level of education, up from 38% in 1981.

In general, university graduates today prefer to marry or form a common-law relationship with a partner who also has a

Chart 14.2
Married women, by level of education and age group



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

university degree. Since education tends to increase income, this trend has widened the earnings gap between families at the low end of the income scale and those at the high end.

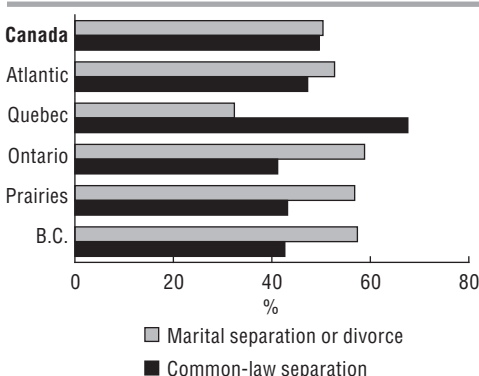
Common-law couples are more likely to break up

Of the 2 million Canadians who went through a breakup between 2001 and 2006, approximately half were ending a marriage and the other half were dissolving a common-law relationship. This was despite the fact that there were far fewer common-law couples than married couples in 2001.

Those in common-law unions had lived together for an average of 4.3 years, whereas those in marriages had been together for an average of 14.3 years.

Nearly two-thirds (65%) of those who left a common-law relationship did not make use of any formal program or service during the breakup. By contrast, 31% of married people who separated and 18% of those who divorced did not seek a formal program or service. Generally,

Chart 14.3
Divorce and separation, by region, 2001 to 2006



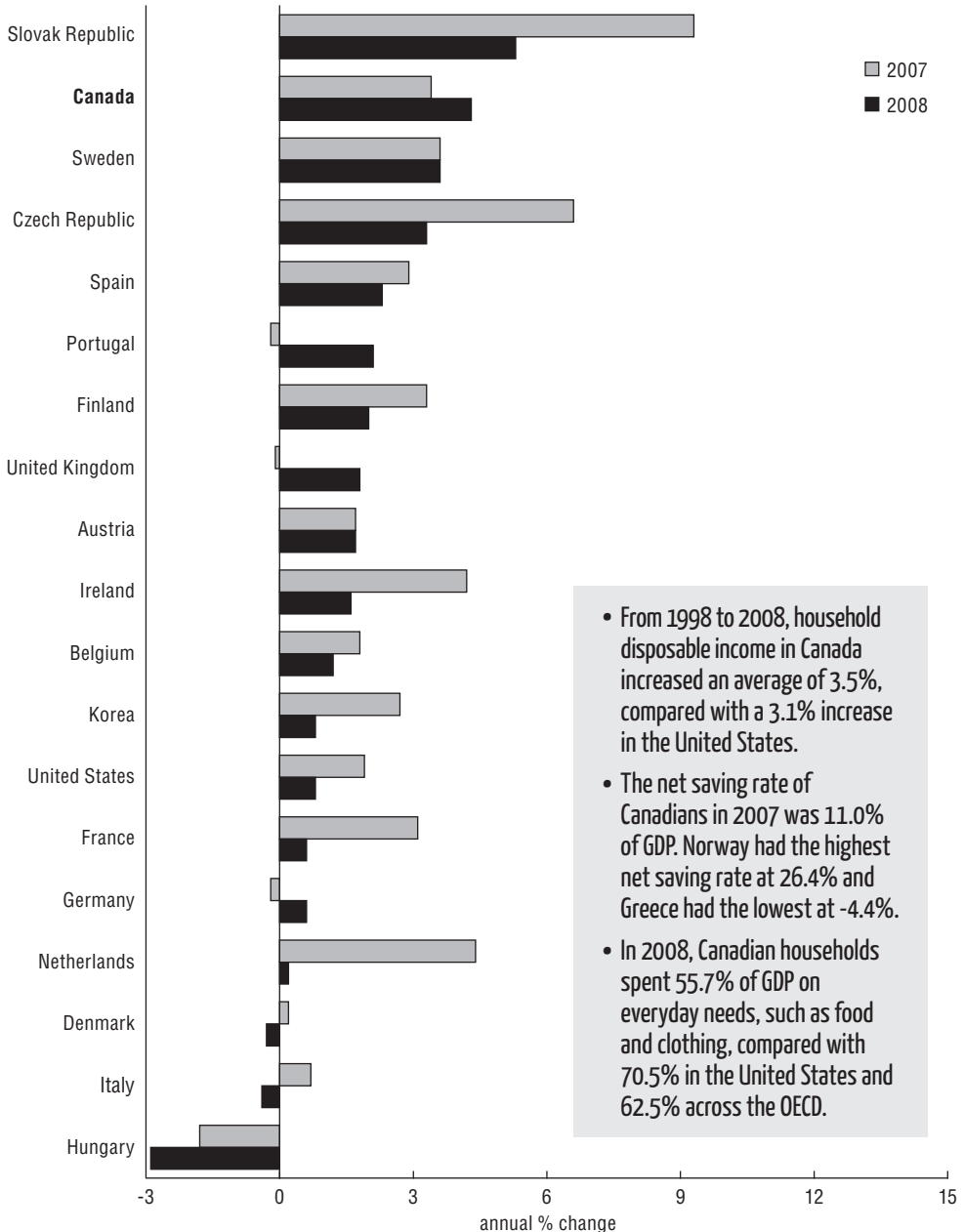
Note: Population aged 15 and older who separated or divorced.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-625-X.

74% of people with dependent children used some type of formal service during the breakup, compared with 45% of people who separated or divorced with no dependent children.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 14.4
Household disposable income, by selected country



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

Table 14.1 Population aged 15 and older, by marital status and sex, 2002 to 2007

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Total population | 25,547,149 | 25,889,014 | 26,247,085 | 26,614,504 | 26,997,972 | 27,362,980 |
| Males | 12,556,096 | 12,725,836 | 12,903,401 | 13,086,171 | 13,276,804 | 13,457,327 |
| Females | 12,991,053 | 13,163,178 | 13,343,684 | 13,528,333 | 13,721,168 | 13,905,653 |
| Never married | 7,267,135 | 7,444,146 | 7,620,560 | 7,809,576 | 8,001,549 | 8,187,951 |
| Males | 4,017,079 | 4,114,948 | 4,212,191 | 4,315,795 | 4,420,692 | 4,521,885 |
| Females | 3,250,056 | 3,329,198 | 3,408,369 | 3,493,781 | 3,580,857 | 3,666,066 |
| Married ¹ | 15,340,377 | 15,438,972 | 15,558,054 | 15,675,089 | 15,802,300 | 15,916,860 |
| Males | 7,659,734 | 7,701,393 | 7,752,882 | 7,803,419 | 7,860,087 | 7,910,554 |
| Females | 7,680,643 | 7,737,579 | 7,805,172 | 7,871,670 | 7,942,213 | 8,006,306 |
| Widowed | 1,520,850 | 1,532,940 | 1,544,226 | 1,553,488 | 1,563,856 | 1,573,455 |
| Males | 282,218 | 288,816 | 295,446 | 301,404 | 307,050 | 312,357 |
| Females | 1,238,632 | 1,244,124 | 1,248,780 | 1,252,084 | 1,256,806 | 1,261,098 |
| Divorced | 1,418,787 | 1,472,956 | 1,524,245 | 1,576,351 | 1,630,267 | 1,684,714 |
| Males | 597,065 | 620,679 | 642,882 | 665,553 | 688,975 | 712,531 |
| Females | 821,722 | 852,277 | 881,363 | 910,798 | 941,292 | 972,183 |

Note: Population estimates as of July 1.

1. Includes people who are separated and people in common-law unions.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0010.

Table 14.2 Structure of census families, 1981 to 2006

| | All families | | Couple families | | Lone-parent families | |
|------|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | number | average number of children at home | number | average number of children at home | number | average number of children at home |
| 1981 | 6,325,315 | 1.4 | 5,611,495 | 1.3 | 713,815 | 1.7 |
| 1986 | 6,733,845 | 1.3 | 5,880,550 | 1.2 | 853,295 | 1.6 |
| 1991 | 7,355,730 | 1.2 | 6,402,090 | 1.1 | 953,640 | 1.6 |
| 1996 | 7,837,865 | 1.2 | 6,700,355 | 1.1 | 1,137,505 | 1.6 |
| 2001 | 8,371,020 | 1.1 | 7,059,830 | 1.1 | 1,311,190 | 1.5 |
| 2006 | 8,896,840 | 1.1 | 7,482,775 | 1.0 | 1,414,060 | 1.5 |

Note: Use caution with comparisons because of conceptual changes in 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue nos. 97F0005X and 97-553-X.

Table 14.3 Family structure, 2003 to 2008

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| All families with or without children | 8,770,720 | 8,893,300 | 8,942,100 | 9,020,650 | 9,107,190 | 9,215,530 |
| No children | 3,288,590 | 3,381,150 | 3,446,960 | 3,506,390 | 3,601,280 | 3,684,480 |
| One child | 2,476,770 | 2,500,960 | 2,554,820 | 2,540,960 | 2,525,940 | 2,545,680 |
| Two children | 2,054,350 | 2,062,010 | 2,051,520 | 2,078,330 | 2,081,870 | 2,086,740 |
| Three or more children | 951,010 | 949,180 | 888,790 | 894,980 | 898,090 | 898,640 |
| Average family size | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Average size of families with children | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Couple families with or without children | 7,319,570 | 7,449,160 | 7,486,160 | 7,629,330 | 7,727,870 | 7,832,060 |
| No children | 3,288,590 | 3,381,150 | 3,446,960 | 3,506,390 | 3,601,280 | 3,684,480 |
| One child | 1,629,650 | 1,655,180 | 1,677,420 | 1,692,300 | 1,685,890 | 1,699,810 |
| Two children | 1,637,150 | 1,649,720 | 1,639,430 | 1,690,680 | 1,696,350 | 1,703,280 |
| Three or more children | 764,170 | 763,110 | 722,340 | 739,960 | 744,360 | 744,500 |
| Average family size | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| Average size of families with children | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Lone-parent families | 1,451,150 | 1,444,150 | 1,455,940 | 1,391,330 | 1,379,310 | 1,383,470 |
| One child | 847,110 | 845,790 | 877,400 | 848,660 | 840,060 | 845,870 |
| Two children | 417,200 | 412,290 | 412,090 | 387,650 | 385,520 | 383,460 |
| Three or more children | 186,840 | 186,070 | 166,450 | 155,020 | 153,730 | 154,150 |
| Average size of families with children | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Male lone-parent families | 237,660 | 241,500 | 236,110 | 237,050 | 234,670 | 242,210 |
| Female lone-parent families | 1,213,490 | 1,202,650 | 1,219,840 | 1,154,270 | 1,144,640 | 1,141,260 |

Note: Families are comprised of married or common-law couples, including same-sex couples, living in the same dwelling with or without children, and lone parents living with at least one child.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0011.

Table 14.4 Family structure, by census metropolitan area, 2006

| | All families | | | Families of married couples | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Without children at home | With children at home | All married couples | Without children at home | With children at home |
| | number | | | | | |
| St. John's | 52,525 | 18,105 | 34,420 | 36,695 | 14,250 | 22,445 |
| Halifax | 105,200 | 42,445 | 62,755 | 72,885 | 32,335 | 40,550 |
| Moncton | 37,130 | 15,930 | 21,205 | 25,310 | 11,970 | 13,335 |
| Saint John | 35,565 | 13,740 | 21,825 | 25,010 | 11,395 | 13,615 |
| Saguenay | 44,540 | 19,065 | 25,470 | 24,780 | 12,890 | 11,890 |
| Québec | 200,960 | 86,955 | 114,000 | 100,390 | 51,280 | 49,110 |
| Sherbrooke | 51,405 | 22,345 | 29,055 | 25,795 | 13,650 | 12,140 |
| Trois-Rivières | 39,685 | 17,400 | 22,285 | 20,040 | 11,190 | 8,850 |
| Montréal | 994,960 | 366,990 | 627,970 | 562,050 | 237,350 | 324,705 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 314,310 | 115,535 | 198,770 | 211,590 | 85,020 | 126,570 |
| Kingston | 42,995 | 18,105 | 24,890 | 30,595 | 14,435 | 16,165 |
| Peterborough | 33,505 | 14,690 | 18,810 | 24,185 | 12,035 | 12,150 |
| Oshawa | 94,575 | 30,615 | 63,955 | 67,970 | 24,545 | 43,430 |
| Toronto | 1,405,845 | 418,550 | 987,295 | 1,059,125 | 349,135 | 709,990 |
| Hamilton | 195,905 | 70,425 | 125,475 | 144,150 | 58,375 | 85,775 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 112,550 | 45,170 | 67,380 | 81,640 | 38,515 | 43,125 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 126,205 | 44,365 | 81,840 | 93,250 | 36,255 | 56,995 |
| Brantford | 35,680 | 13,370 | 22,315 | 25,360 | 11,105 | 14,260 |
| Guelph | 35,735 | 13,160 | 22,575 | 25,800 | 10,400 | 15,395 |
| London | 127,795 | 49,055 | 78,740 | 91,330 | 39,685 | 51,650 |
| Windsor | 90,350 | 31,075 | 59,280 | 66,410 | 26,390 | 40,025 |
| Barrie | 50,095 | 17,400 | 32,700 | 35,580 | 13,680 | 21,905 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 46,340 | 18,625 | 27,715 | 32,115 | 15,235 | 16,880 |
| Thunder Bay | 35,055 | 13,580 | 21,475 | 24,345 | 11,070 | 13,275 |
| Winnipeg | 189,785 | 69,515 | 120,275 | 134,455 | 57,005 | 77,445 |
| Regina | 53,720 | 20,455 | 33,260 | 37,530 | 16,875 | 20,660 |
| Saskatoon | 63,205 | 24,465 | 38,745 | 45,135 | 20,215 | 24,915 |
| Calgary | 295,345 | 109,215 | 186,125 | 217,520 | 84,850 | 132,670 |
| Edmonton | 284,400 | 106,890 | 177,510 | 203,790 | 84,555 | 119,230 |
| Kelowna | 48,280 | 23,570 | 24,710 | 35,545 | 19,895 | 15,650 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 44,365 | 16,820 | 27,545 | 33,795 | 14,410 | 19,385 |
| Vancouver | 580,120 | 207,650 | 372,470 | 433,180 | 166,040 | 267,140 |
| Victoria | 91,935 | 42,660 | 49,275 | 64,185 | 33,580 | 30,600 |

Notes: Census families in private households.

"With children at home" comprises all children regardless of age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| Families of common-law couples | | | Lone-parent families | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| All common-law couples | Without children at home | With children at home | All lone-parent families | Male parent | Female parent |
| number | | | | | |
| 6,060 | 3,860 | 2,200 | 9,775 | 1,650 | 8,125 |
| 14,950 | 10,110 | 4,835 | 17,365 | 2,900 | 14,470 |
| 6,010 | 3,955 | 2,055 | 5,815 | 975 | 4,845 |
| 3,795 | 2,345 | 1,445 | 6,765 | 1,135 | 5,625 |
| 13,120 | 6,175 | 6,945 | 6,635 | 1,500 | 5,135 |
| 69,275 | 35,675 | 33,605 | 31,290 | 7,700 | 23,585 |
| 17,010 | 8,695 | 8,315 | 8,600 | 2,325 | 6,275 |
| 12,875 | 6,210 | 6,665 | 6,770 | 1,360 | 5,410 |
| 252,685 | 129,645 | 123,040 | 180,220 | 35,490 | 144,735 |
| 51,105 | 30,515 | 20,590 | 51,610 | 10,205 | 41,405 |
| 5,855 | 3,670 | 2,185 | 6,545 | 1,250 | 5,295 |
| 4,205 | 2,655 | 1,550 | 5,115 | 880 | 4,235 |
| 11,020 | 6,075 | 4,945 | 15,585 | 3,065 | 12,515 |
| 109,290 | 69,420 | 39,870 | 237,430 | 39,835 | 197,595 |
| 19,570 | 12,055 | 7,515 | 32,185 | 5,630 | 26,545 |
| 11,835 | 6,650 | 5,185 | 19,070 | 3,705 | 15,365 |
| 14,175 | 8,105 | 6,070 | 18,775 | 3,625 | 15,150 |
| 4,440 | 2,265 | 2,175 | 5,875 | 1,150 | 4,730 |
| 4,585 | 2,760 | 1,825 | 5,350 | 1,135 | 4,215 |
| 15,300 | 9,370 | 5,925 | 21,170 | 3,880 | 17,290 |
| 8,275 | 4,680 | 3,595 | 15,665 | 2,900 | 12,760 |
| 6,910 | 3,720 | 3,195 | 7,600 | 1,535 | 6,065 |
| 6,410 | 3,390 | 3,015 | 7,820 | 1,450 | 6,370 |
| 4,330 | 2,505 | 1,820 | 6,380 | 1,215 | 5,160 |
| 20,325 | 12,510 | 7,815 | 35,010 | 6,125 | 28,885 |
| 5,905 | 3,585 | 2,320 | 10,280 | 1,890 | 8,390 |
| 6,795 | 4,250 | 2,550 | 11,275 | 2,250 | 9,025 |
| 35,605 | 24,370 | 11,235 | 42,220 | 8,610 | 33,610 |
| 34,520 | 22,330 | 12,185 | 46,085 | 9,285 | 36,800 |
| 5,660 | 3,670 | 1,990 | 7,070 | 1,350 | 5,720 |
| 4,110 | 2,415 | 1,695 | 6,460 | 1,145 | 5,315 |
| 58,825 | 41,610 | 17,215 | 88,115 | 16,870 | 71,250 |
| 13,110 | 9,080 | 4,030 | 14,635 | 2,960 | 11,675 |

Table 14.5 Family structure, by province and territory, 2006

| | All families | | | Families of married couples | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | Total | Without children at home | With children at home | All married couples | Without children at home | With children at home |
| | number | | | | | |
| Canada | 8,896,840 | 3,420,850 | 5,475,990 | 6,105,910 | 2,662,135 | 3,443,775 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 155,730 | 61,950 | 93,775 | 114,635 | 53,165 | 61,465 |
| Prince Edward Island | 39,185 | 15,315 | 23,870 | 28,695 | 12,935 | 15,765 |
| Nova Scotia | 267,415 | 112,190 | 155,230 | 187,420 | 91,125 | 96,295 |
| New Brunswick | 217,795 | 91,300 | 126,490 | 151,210 | 73,435 | 77,775 |
| Quebec | 2,121,610 | 853,895 | 1,267,720 | 1,156,930 | 555,885 | 601,040 |
| Ontario | 3,422,320 | 1,217,845 | 2,204,470 | 2,530,560 | 1,008,550 | 1,522,015 |
| Manitoba | 312,805 | 119,575 | 193,230 | 225,880 | 100,490 | 125,385 |
| Saskatchewan | 267,455 | 110,835 | 156,620 | 194,160 | 95,415 | 98,750 |
| Alberta | 904,850 | 351,300 | 553,550 | 658,900 | 278,990 | 379,910 |
| British Columbia | 1,161,420 | 479,400 | 682,025 | 844,430 | 387,780 | 456,650 |
| Yukon | 8,335 | 3,075 | 5,260 | 4,640 | 2,005 | 2,635 |
| Northwest Territories | 10,880 | 3,130 | 7,750 | 5,555 | 1,830 | 3,725 |
| Nunavut | 7,035 | 1,040 | 5,995 | 2,890 | 525 | 2,365 |

Notes: Census families in private households.

"With children at home" comprises all children regardless of age.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 14.6 Population, by living arrangements and by province and territory, 2006

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|---|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Total population in private households | 31,074,405 | 499,060 | 133,330 | 899,755 | 716,870 |
| People in family households | 26,727,405 | 447,535 | 116,675 | 767,785 | 621,700 |
| Spouses, common-law partners or lone parents | 16,379,620 | 287,300 | 71,965 | 489,540 | 400,000 |
| Children in census families | 9,733,765 | 150,655 | 42,595 | 262,000 | 209,190 |
| Non-family people living with relatives ¹ | 393,350 | 6,610 | 1,250 | 10,140 | 7,580 |
| Non-family people living with non-relatives only ² | 220,665 | 2,970 | 855 | 6,105 | 4,925 |
| People in non-family households | 4,347,000 | 51,525 | 16,655 | 131,970 | 95,165 |
| Living with relatives ¹ | 250,670 | 3,540 | 1,025 | 7,125 | 4,955 |
| Living with non-relatives only | 769,285 | 8,150 | 2,810 | 24,900 | 18,270 |
| Living alone | 3,327,050 | 39,830 | 12,825 | 99,945 | 71,945 |

Note: Population in private households.

1. Non-relatives may be present.

2. Non-relatives must constitute a census family.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| Families of common-law couples | | | Lone-parent families | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| All common-law couples | Without children at home | With children at home | All lone-parent families | Male parent | Female parent |
| number | | | | | |
| 1,376,870 | 758,715 | 618,150 | 1,414,060 | 281,775 | 1,132,290 |
| 16,935 | 8,785 | 8,150 | 24,160 | 4,420 | 19,740 |
| 4,085 | 2,380 | 1,705 | 6,405 | 1,135 | 5,265 |
| 34,700 | 21,060 | 13,645 | 45,290 | 8,010 | 37,280 |
| 31,000 | 17,865 | 13,130 | 35,585 | 6,435 | 29,150 |
| 611,850 | 298,005 | 313,845 | 352,825 | 77,940 | 274,890 |
| 351,040 | 209,300 | 141,745 | 540,715 | 99,605 | 441,105 |
| 33,715 | 19,080 | 14,635 | 53,210 | 10,275 | 42,930 |
| 28,855 | 15,425 | 13,430 | 44,445 | 9,270 | 35,170 |
| 115,685 | 72,310 | 43,370 | 130,265 | 27,715 | 102,555 |
| 141,830 | 91,620 | 50,205 | 175,160 | 35,390 | 139,770 |
| 1,970 | 1,065 | 900 | 1,725 | 445 | 1,280 |
| 2,990 | 1,300 | 1,690 | 2,330 | 635 | 1,695 |
| 2,205 | 515 | 1,690 | 1,940 | 495 | 1,445 |

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 7,396,275 | 11,981,235 | 1,119,530 | 945,890 | 3,228,065 | 4,054,605 | 29,855 | 40,725 | 29,200 |
| 6,168,355 | 10,542,660 | 956,425 | 802,985 | 2,768,210 | 3,447,325 | 24,750 | 35,905 | 27,085 |
| 3,890,395 | 6,303,925 | 572,400 | 490,470 | 1,679,435 | 2,147,675 | 14,940 | 19,430 | 12,130 |
| 2,173,525 | 3,977,010 | 364,255 | 297,165 | 1,016,850 | 1,202,140 | 9,130 | 15,160 | 14,085 |
| 67,630 | 174,355 | 13,800 | 9,355 | 40,375 | 60,275 | 420 | 860 | 695 |
| 36,805 | 87,375 | 5,975 | 5,990 | 31,555 | 37,220 | 255 | 450 | 170 |
| 1,227,920 | 1,438,570 | 163,100 | 142,910 | 459,855 | 607,280 | 5,105 | 4,820 | 2,115 |
| 64,820 | 84,560 | 11,050 | 8,850 | 33,640 | 30,060 | 245 | 545 | 250 |
| 182,765 | 249,145 | 23,750 | 22,745 | 117,525 | 116,640 | 960 | 1,195 | 425 |
| 980,340 | 1,104,865 | 128,295 | 111,315 | 308,690 | 460,580 | 3,900 | 3,080 | 1,435 |

Table 14.7 Owned dwellings, by province and territory, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | % | | | | | |
| Canada | 65.8 | 67.1 | 65.7 | 67.3 | 65.9 | 65.1 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 76.6 | 79.6 | 78.9 | 77.1 | 76.8 | 78.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 72.7 | 68.5 | 70.5 | 72.3 | 71.0 | 70.4 |
| Nova Scotia | 71.1 | 71.2 | 69.2 | 72.3 | 71.4 | 67.1 |
| New Brunswick | 76.9 | 76.8 | 76.6 | 75.5 | 78.3 | 76.0 |
| Quebec | 56.6 | 59.2 | 56.8 | 58.7 | 56.8 | 57.6 |
| Ontario | 67.6 | 68.8 | 66.7 | 69.3 | 67.1 | 67.0 |
| Manitoba | 68.9 | 73.0 | 69.2 | 71.2 | 68.4 | 65.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 73.9 | 74.5 | 72.5 | 74.8 | 71.8 | 73.8 |
| Alberta | 72.2 | 74.0 | 74.1 | 72.9 | 72.5 | 71.4 |
| British Columbia | 66.6 | 65.3 | 66.9 | 67.8 | 68.1 | 63.6 |
| Yukon | .. | 62.1 | .. | 62.1 | .. | 58.3 |
| Northwest Territories | .. | 60.9 | .. | 59.1 | .. | 45.8 |
| Nunavut | .. | F | .. | 23.2 | .. | 19.7 |

Notes: All data are as of December 31 of the reference year.

In every second year starting with 2001, statistics for Canada include Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. For the other years, Canada-level statistics include only the 10 provinces.

Includes owned dwellings with or without a mortgage.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0019.

Table 14.8 Average number of rooms per dwelling, by household size and by province and territory, 2006

| | All households | One person | Two people | Three people | Four people | Five people | Six people or more |
|---------------------------|----------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | number | | | | | | |
| Canada | 6.4 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.2 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 7.2 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 6.8 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.5 | 8.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 6.7 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 9.0 |
| New Brunswick | 6.7 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 8.8 |
| Quebec | 5.8 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.9 |
| Ontario | 6.6 | 5.0 | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| Manitoba | 6.3 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.8 | 7.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 6.8 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.4 | 7.9 |
| Alberta | 6.8 | 5.2 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.5 |
| British Columbia | 6.4 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 7.0 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.6 |
| Yukon | 5.9 | 4.5 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 7.4 | 7.7 | 8.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 5.6 | 4.3 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.6 |
| Nunavut | 5.0 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population and Catalogue no. 97-554-X.

Table 14.9 Household equipment, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | % | | | | | |
| Washing machine | 81.9 | 82.2 | 81.3 | 82.2 | 81.5 | 81.3 |
| Clothes dryer | 79.5 | 80.4 | 80.8 | 81.8 | 80.5 | 81.0 |
| Dishwasher | 56.0 | 57.2 | 57.7 | 59.4 | 59.8 | 60.4 |
| Refrigerators | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 99.8 |
| Households with 1 refrigerator | 74.0 | 74.3 | 73.5 | 73.1 | 73.8 | 73.1 |
| Households with 2 or more refrigerators | 25.8 | 25.4 | 26.3 | 26.8 | 26.1 | 26.7 |
| Freezer | 55.2 | 56.3 | 53.9 | 53.0 | 54.0 | 54.1 |
| Microwave oven | 93.8 | 94.1 | 93.9 | 93.5 | 94.4 | 94.2 |
| Air conditioning | 41.7 | 44.2 | 48.1 | 48.4 | 49.8 | 49.2 |
| Households with window-type air conditioning units | 14.5 | 15.8 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 18.2 | 17.7 |
| Households with central air conditioning | 27.2 | 28.4 | 30.2 | 29.6 | 31.6 | 31.5 |
| Telephone (land line or cellular) | 98.9 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 99.3 |
| Cellular telephone | 58.9 | 64.2 | 67.7 | 71.4 | 73.2 | 77.2 |
| Compact disc (CD) player | 79.7 | 80.4 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 80.8 | 79.1 |
| Cable television | 66.3 | 65.4 | 65.2 | 64.9 | 65.3 | 66.1 |
| Satellite dish | 22.0 | 22.6 | 24.1 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 23.9 |
| Digital video disc (DVD) player | 68.3 | 77.1 | 83.0 | 85.3 | 86.4 | 87.5 |
| Compact disc (CD) writer | 38.3 | 43.5 | 47.9 | 51.8 | 52.5 | 54.8 |
| Digital video disc (DVD) writer | 16.0 | 24.5 | 31.7 | 39.4 | 42.2 | 46.6 |
| Video cassette recorders | 90.0 | 89.1 | 82.0 | 79.0 | 73.8 | 70.0 |
| Home computer | 68.7 | 72.0 | 75.4 | 78.4 | 79.4 | 81.7 |
| Internet use from home | 59.8 | 64.3 | 68.1 | 72.7 | 74.6 | 77.8 |
| Colour televisions | 99.2 | 99.0 | 99.0 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 98.9 |
| Households with 1 colour television | 36.3 | 35.4 | 33.4 | 32.4 | 33.9 | 32.6 |
| Households with 2 colour televisions | 35.6 | 36.1 | 34.8 | 36.3 | 34.6 | 35.8 |
| Households with 3 or more colour televisions | 27.3 | 27.6 | 30.8 | 30.1 | 30.3 | 30.5 |
| Vehicle (owned or leased) | 83.8 | 83.6 | 82.5 | 83.1 | 82.4 | 83.2 |
| Owned vehicles (automobiles, trucks, vans) | 79.1 | 79.0 | 77.3 | 77.6 | 77.3 | 78.9 |
| Leased vehicles (automobiles, trucks, vans) | 9.9 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 8.5 |

Notes: All data are as of December 31.

In every second year starting with 2001, statistics for Canada include Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. For the other years, Canada-level statistics include only the 10 provinces.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0020.

Highlights of Canada's geography

Total area: 9,984,670 km², the second-largest country in the world.

Area north of the treeline: 2,728,800 km², over 27% of Canada's total area.

Land border: 8,890-km border with the United States, the longest international border in the world.

Longest distance from east to west: 5,514 km from Cape Spear, Newfoundland and Labrador, to the Yukon and Alaska boundary.

Longest distance from north to south: 4,634 km from Cape Columbia (Ellesmere Island), Nunavut, to Middle Island (Lake Erie), Ontario.

National parks: 43 parks cover an area of 224,466 km².

Coastline: 243,042 km on three oceans, the longest coastline in the world.

Number of islands: 52,455.

Largest island: Baffin Island, Nunavut, 507,451 km².

Freshwater area: 891,163 km². The top four areas for freshwater are Quebec (176,928 km²), the Northwest Territories (163,021 km²),

Ontario (158,654 km²), Nunavut (157,077 km²) and Manitoba (94,241 km²).

Highest tide: Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, with a mean large tide of 16.1 m, the world's highest tide.

Highest mountain: Mount Logan, in the St. Elias Mountains, Yukon, 5,959 m.

Highest waterfall: Della Falls, British Columbia, 440 m.

Deepest lake: Great Slave Lake, Northwest Territories, 614 m.

Longest river: Mackenzie River, 4,241 km from its furthest source to its ultimate outflow.

Largest lake wholly within Canada: Great Bear Lake, Northwest Territories, 31,328 km².

World's largest island in a freshwater lake: Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron, Ontario, 2,765 km².

Coldest recorded temperature: -63°C at Snag, Yukon, on February 3, 1947.

Sunniest place: Estevan, Saskatchewan, with 2,500 hours of sun per year and 2,979 hours of clear skies.



Map 15.1
Canada

Source: Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Total area: Canada is the second-largest country in the world with a total area of 9,984,670 km², including 891,163 km² of freshwater. This compares with Russia (17,098,242 km²), the United States (9,826,675 km²) and China (9,596,961 km²).

Land border: Canada's border with the United States is the world's longest international border, at 8,890 km. This compares with the 6,846-km boundary between Russia and Kazakhstan and the 5,308-km frontier between Chile and Argentina.

Coastline: Canada's coastline is the world's longest, measuring 243,042 km (includes the mainland coast and the coasts of offshore islands). This compares with Indonesia (54,716 km), Russia (37,653 km), the United States (19,924 km) and China (14,500 km).

Highest mountain: Canada's highest mountain is Mount Logan (5,959 m). This compares with Mount McKinley (6,194 m) in the United States, Aconcagua (6,962 m) in Argentina and Mount Everest (8,850 m) in Nepal.

Islands: Baffin Island, located in Nunavut, is Canada's largest island at 507,451 km² and the fifth-largest island in the world. Greenland is the world's largest island, covering 2,166,086 km². Manitoulin Island, located in Lake Huron, is the world's largest freshwater island, at 2,765 km².



Renewable freshwater: Canada produces the most renewable freshwater (109,837 m³) per person each year. This compares with Brazil (43,756 m³), Russia (31,628 m³), Australia (23,851 m³), the United States (9,980 m³), France (3,226 m³), China (2,181 m³), India (1,648 m³) and South Africa (1,028 m³).

Freshwater: Freshwater covers 891,163 km² in Canada. This compares with the United States (664,709 km²), Australia (58,920 km²) and Sweden (39,960 km²).

Rivers: The Mackenzie River is Canada's longest river. It stretches 4,241 km through the Northwest Territories, Alberta and British Columbia and covers a drainage area of 1,805,200 km². The Nile (6,650 km) is the world's longest river, followed by the Amazon (6,400 km).

The Great Lakes: Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario are the largest group of freshwater lakes in the world, with a total surface area of 245,000 km², of which about one-third is in Canada. Lake Michigan is entirely within the United States.

To learn more about

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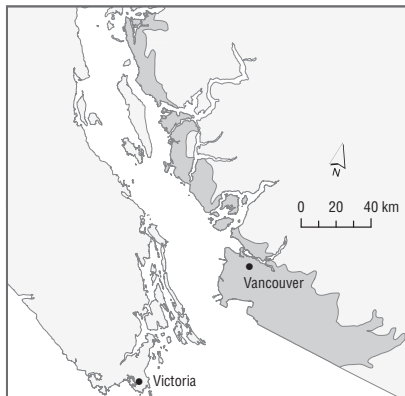
B.C.'s Lower Mainland

The Lower Mainland is one of Canada's most rapidly changing ecoregions, largely because of its growing population and its evolving economy. Located in the southwestern corner of British Columbia, the Lower Mainland encompasses Vancouver and its surrounding area and the Sunshine Coast.

At 5,067 km² and with a population of 2.4 million (2006), it is the most densely populated ecoregion in the country, with 473 people per km². The Lower Mainland's main population centres include the Vancouver and Abbotsford–Mission metropolitan areas.

From 1971 to 2006, the ecoregion's population more than doubled to reach 8% of Canada's total. Even so, the amount of agricultural land area in the Lower Mainland remained relatively stable over that period, shrinking by less than 3%.

Map 15.2
Lower Mainland ecoregion, British Columbia



Sources: Environment Canada, 2005, *National Ecological Framework for Canada* and Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

The principal land uses in the ecoregion are forests (44%), developed land (23%)—which includes built-up areas, lawns, road surfaces, industrial sites and farmsteads—and agriculture (13%).

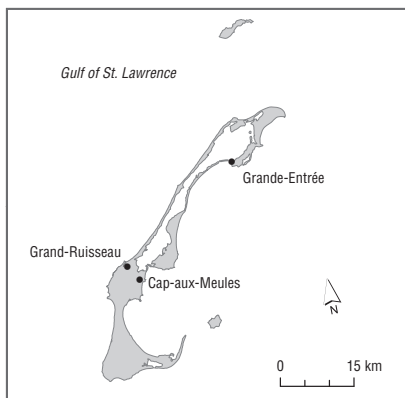
Îles-de-la-Madeleine

The Îles-de-la-Madeleine ecoregion is one of the smallest and most isolated of Canada's 194 ecoregions. An archipelago of 230 km² in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, it is part of Quebec and is the fifth most densely populated ecoregion in the country. With 13,091 permanent residents in 2006, its population density was 57 people per km².

Forests cover 31% of the Îles-de-la-Madeleine, while grasses and herbaceous plants cover almost 21%; 20% is beaches, sand dunes and other exposed land. Crop-land accounts for 13%, wetlands, water and shrubland make up another 13%. Only 2% of the ecoregion is developed land.

Fishing and tourism are its two main industries. In 2006, the primary sector, including the fishing industry, employed 17% of the island's labour force, compared with 4% of Canada's labour force. Sales and

Map 15.3
Îles-de-la-Madeleine ecoregion, Quebec



Sources: Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, 2005, *A National Ecological Framework for Canada* and Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

service (including hospitality) employed 23% of the labour force. In 2006, the 13,091 permanent residents welcomed 50,500 visitors, or 3.86 visitors per resident.

Red River flooding

The Red River, spring and flooding are nearly synonymous, with the most recent major floods occurring in 1997, 2009 and 2011. Slow and small most of the year, the Red River meanders north across a vast agricultural plain 64 km to 80 km wide and about 530 km long from its origin on the Minnesota–North Dakota border south of Fargo to its delta known as the Netley Marsh at the southern tip of Lake Winnipeg.

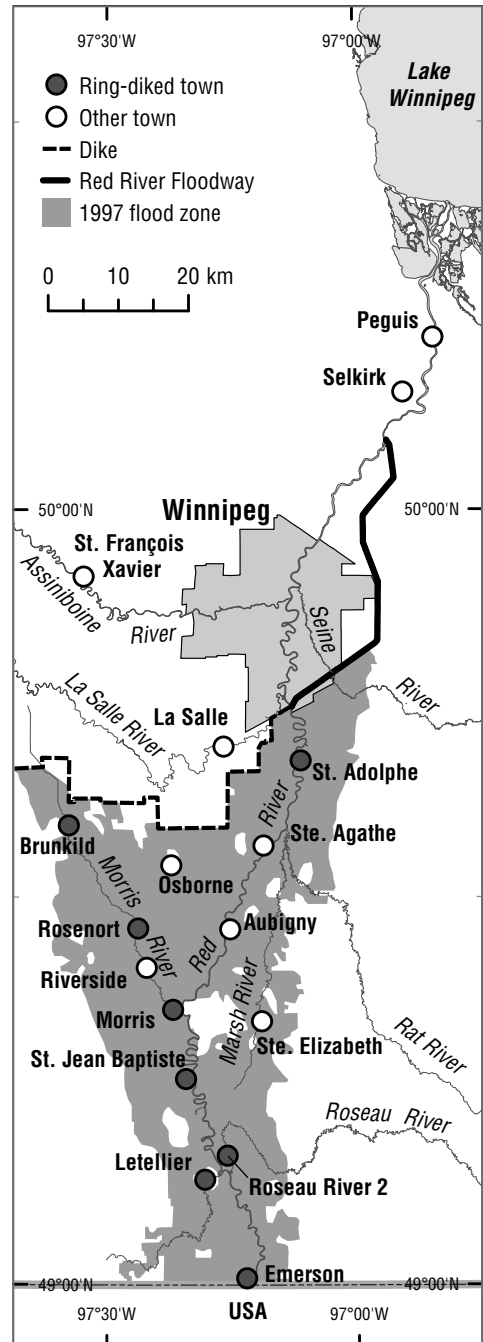
The Red River's watershed encompasses about 290,000 km², including the Assiniboine River basin (163,000 km²), which joins the Red River at Winnipeg. About 16% of the Red River basin, excluding the Assiniboine basin, is located in Canada; the remainder is within North Dakota, Minnesota and South Dakota. The river falls just 70 m along its entire length of some 880 km. In Manitoba, the river has an average valley gradient of 0.0001.

Because of this flatness, high water has nowhere to go except to overflow the river's shallow banks and spread out across the plain until it resembles a vast, shallow lake. This flooding can have a significant impact on agricultural areas.

In 2009, 1,300 hectares of agricultural land was inundated by the end of March. After reaching 46,800 hectares on April 14, the flooding continued, peaking at 86,400 hectares on April 24. The first area affected by the flood on March 31 was still under water on May 5, indicating that the flooded area did not move from one region to another, but only increased in size. Regions around the municipality of Emerson in southern Manitoba were submerged for at least 36 consecutive days.

In 2009, it was estimated that 235 farmers were affected by the flood. The 1997 flooding, by comparison, covered 141,900 hectares of cultivated land and affected close to 350 farmers.

Map 15.4
Red River Valley, 1997 flooding



Sources: National Resources Canada and Statistics Canada, Geography Division.

Table 15.1 Weather conditions, selected urban centres

| | Extreme maximum temperature | | Extreme minimum temperature | | Rainfall ¹ | Snowfall ^{1,2} | Precipitation ^{2,3} |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | degrees Celsius | year | degrees Celsius | year | millimetres | centimetres | millimetres |
| St. John's | 31.5 | 1983 | -23.8 | 1986 | 1,191.0 | 322.3 | 1,513.7 |
| Charlottetown | 34.4 | 1944 | -30.5 | 1982 | 880.4 | 311.9 | 1,173.3 |
| Halifax | 35.0 | 1995 | -28.5 | 1993 | 1,238.9 | 230.5 | 1,452.2 |
| Saint John | 34.4 | 1976 | -36.7 | 1948 | 1,147.9 | 256.9 | 1,390.3 |
| Fredericton | 37.2 | 1975 | -37.2 | 1962 | 885.5 | 276.5 | 1,143.3 |
| Québec | 35.6 | 1953 | -36.1 | 1962 | 923.8 | 315.9 | 1,230.3 |
| Sherbrooke | 34.0 | 2002 | -41.2 | 2004 | 873.9 | 294.3 | 1,144.1 |
| Trois-Rivières | 36.1 | 1975 | -41.1 | 1976 | 858.6 | 241.4 | 1,099.8 |
| Montréal | 35.6 | 1955 | -37.2 | 1933 | 819.7 | 220.5 | 1,046.2 |
| Ottawa | 37.8 | 1944 | -36.1 | 1943 | 732.0 | 235.7 | 943.5 |
| Kingston | 34.3 | 1983 | -34.5 | 1981 | 794.6 | 181.0 | 968.4 |
| Oshawa | 36.5 | 1988 | -30.5 | 1981 | 759.5 | 118.4 | 877.9 |
| Toronto | 38.3 | 1948 | -31.3 | 1981 | 684.6 | 115.4 | 792.7 |
| Hamilton | 37.4 | 1988 | -30.0 | 2004 | 764.8 | 161.8 | 910.1 |
| St. Catharines | 37.4 | 1988 | -25.7 | 1979 | 745.7 | 136.6 | 873.6 |
| London | 38.2 | 1988 | -31.7 | 1970 | 817.9 | 202.4 | 987.1 |
| Windsor | 40.2 | 1988 | -29.1 | 1994 | 805.2 | 126.6 | 918.3 |
| Sudbury | 38.3 | 1975 | -39.3 | 1982 | 656.5 | 274.4 | 899.3 |
| Thunder Bay | 40.3 | 1983 | -41.1 | 1951 | 559.0 | 187.6 | 711.6 |
| Winnipeg | 40.6 | 1949 | -45.0 | 1966 | 415.6 | 110.6 | 513.7 |
| Regina | 43.3 | 1937 | -50.0 | 1885 | 304.4 | 105.9 | 388.1 |
| Saskatoon | 40.6 | 1988 | -50.0 | 1893 | 265.2 | 97.2 | 350.0 |
| Calgary | 36.1 | 1919 | -45.0 | 1893 | 320.6 | 126.7 | 412.6 |
| Edmonton | 34.9 | 2002 | -48.3 | 1938 | 365.7 | 123.5 | 476.9 |
| Abbotsford | 37.9 | 2007 | -21.1 | 1950 | 1,507.5 | 63.5 | 1,573.2 |
| Vancouver | 33.3 | 1960 | -17.8 | 1950 | 1,154.7 | 48.2 | 1,199.0 |
| Victoria | 36.1 | 1941 | -15.6 | 1950 | 841.4 | 43.8 | 883.3 |
| Whitehorse | 34.4 | 1969 | -52.2 | 1947 | 163.1 | 145.0 | 267.4 |
| Yellowknife | 32.5 | 1989 | -51.2 | 1947 | 164.5 | 151.8 | 280.7 |
| Iqaluit | 26.1 | 2003 | -45.6 | 1967 | 198.3 | 235.8 | 412.1 |

1. Annual average.

2. On average, one centimetre of snow equals one millimetre of rain.

3. Totals may not add up because of different densities of snow.

Source: Environment Canada, National Climate Data and Information Archives.

Table 15.2 Selected major sea islands, by region

| | Area | | Area |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | square kilometres | | square kilometres |
| Queen Elizabeth Islands | | Coats | 5,498 |
| Ellesmere | 196,236 | Stefansson | 4,463 |
| Devon | 55,247 | Mansel | 3,180 |
| Axel Heiberg | 43,178 | Akimiski | 3,001 |
| Melville | 42,149 | Richards | 2,165 |
| Bathurst | 16,042 | Air Force | 1,720 |
| Prince Patrick | 15,848 | Flaherty | 1,585 |
| Ellef Ringnes | 11,295 | Nottingham | 1,372 |
| Cornwallis | 6,995 | Wales | 1,137 |
| Amund Ringnes | 5,255 | Rowley | 1,090 |
| Mackenzie King | 5,048 | Resolution | 1,015 |
| Borden | 2,794 | Pacific Coast Islands | |
| Cornwall | 2,358 | Vancouver | 31,285 |
| Eglinton | 1,541 | Graham | 6,361 |
| Graham | 1,378 | Moresby | 2,608 |
| Lougheed | 1,308 | Princess Royal | 2,251 |
| Byam Martin | 1,150 | Pitt | 1,375 |
| Île Vanier | 1,126 | Quebec | |
| Cameron | 1,059 | Anticosti | 7,941 |
| Other Arctic Islands | | Newfoundland and Labrador | |
| Baffin Island | 507,451 | Newfoundland | 108,860 |
| Victoria | 217,291 | Prince Edward Island | |
| Banks | 70,028 | Main Island | 5,620 |
| Southampton | 41,214 | Nova Scotia | |
| Prince of Wales | 33,339 | Cape Breton | 10,311 |
| Somerset | 24,786 | New Brunswick | |
| King William | 13,111 | Île Lamèque | 150 |
| Bylot | 11,067 | Grand Manan | 137 |
| Prince Charles | 9,521 | | |

Note: A major island has a land area greater than 129 square kilometres.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

Table 15.3 Selected principal heights, by province and territory

| | Elevation metres | | Elevation metres |
|--|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Newfoundland and Labrador | | Quebec | |
| Torngat Mountains | | Mont Logan | 1,151 |
| Mount Caubvick ^{1,2} (on N.L.–Que. boundary) | 1,652 | Mont Xalibu | 1,135 |
| Torngarsoak Mountain | 1,595 | Mont Mégantic | 1,105 |
| Cirque Mountain | 1,568 | Laurentian Mountains | |
| Mount Erhart | 1,539 | Mont Raoul-Blanchard | 1,181 |
| Jens Haven | 1,531 | Mont Belle Fontaine | 1,151 |
| Innuvit Mountain | 1,509 | Mont de la Québécoise | 1,120 |
| Mount Cladonia | 1,453 | Mont Tremblant | 968 |
| Mount Silene | 1,448 | Mont Sainte-Anne | 800 |
| Starshape Mountain | 1,417 | Mont Sir-Wilfrid | 783 |
| Mealy Mountains | | Monts Otish | |
| Unnamed peak (53°37' N, 58°33' W) | 1,176 | Mont Yapeitso | 1,135 |
| Kaumajet Mountains | | Collines Montérégiennes | |
| Bishops Mitre | 1,113 | Mont Brome | 554 |
| Long Range Mountains | | Ontario | |
| Lewis Hills (48°50' N, 58°29' W) | 814 | Ishpatina Ridge ² | 693 |
| Gros Morne | 806 | Ogidaki Mountain | 665 |
| Prince Edward Island | | Batchawana Mountain | 653 |
| Queen's County ² (46°20' N, 63°25' W) | 142 | Tip Top Mountain | 640 |
| Nova Scotia | | Niagara Escarpment (44°23' N, 80°14' W) | 535 |
| White Hill ² (Cape Breton Highlands) (46°42' N, 60°36' W) | 532 | Manitoba | |
| New Brunswick | | Baldy Mountain ² | 832 |
| Mount Carleton ² | 817 | Hart Mountain | 823 |
| Mount Edward | 800 | Riding Mountain | 610 |
| Mount Head | 800 | Saskatchewan | |
| Quebec | | Cypress Hills ² (49°33' N, 109°59' W) | 1,392 |
| Monts Torngat | | Wood Mountain | 1,013 |
| Mont D'Iberville ^{1,2} (on N.L.–Que. boundary) | 1,652 | Pasquia Hills (53°55' N, 102°48' W) | 828 |
| Mont Jacques-Rousseau | 1,261 | Vermilion Hills | 785 |
| Korok Mountain | 1,204 | Alberta | |
| Appalachian Mountains | | Rocky Mountains | |
| Mont Jacques-Cartier | 1,268 | Mount Columbia ² (on Alta.–B.C. boundary) | 3,747 |
| Mont de la Passe | 1,242 | North Twin | 3,733 |
| Les Cones | 1,196 | Mount Alberta | 3,620 |
| Mont Gosford | 1,192 | Mount Assiniboine (on Alta.–B.C. boundary) | 3,618 |
| Mont Richardson | 1,185 | Mount Forbes | 3,612 |
| Mont Albert | 1,181 | South Twin | 3,581 |

Table 15.3 (continued)

| | Elevation metres | | Elevation metres |
|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| Alberta | | Yukon | |
| Mount Temple | 3,547 | St. Elias Mountains | |
| Mount Brazeau | 3,525 | Mount Logan ^{2,3} | 5,959 |
| Snow Dome (on Alta.–B.C. boundary) | 3,520 | Mount St. Elias (on Alaska–Yukon border) | 5,489 |
| Mount Lyell (on Alta.–B.C. boundary) | 3,504 | Mount Lucania | 5,226 |
| Mount Athabasca | 3,491 | King Peak | 5,173 |
| Mount King Edward (on Alta.–B.C. boundary) | 3,490 | Mount Steele | 5,067 |
| Mount Kitchener | 3,490 | Mount Wood | 4,838 |
| British Columbia | | Mount Vancouver (on Alaska–Yukon border) | 4,785 |
| St. Elias Mountains | | Mount MacAulay | 4,663 |
| Fairweather Mountain ² (on Alaska–B.C. boundary) | 4,663 | Mount Slaggard | 4,663 |
| Mount Quincy Adams (on Alaska–B.C. boundary) | 4,133 | Mount Hubbard (on Alaska–Yukon border) | 4,577 |
| Mount Root (on Alaska–B.C. boundary) | 3,901 | Northwest Territories | |
| Coast Mountains | | Mackenzie Mountains | |
| Mount Waddington | 4,016 | Unnamed peak ² (61°52' N, 127°42' W) | 2,773 |
| Mount Tiedemann | 3,848 | Mount Sir James MacBrien | 2,762 |
| Combatant Mountain | 3,756 | Franklin Mountains | |
| Asperity | 3,716 | Cap Mountain | 1,577 |
| Serra Peaks | 3,642 | Mount Clark | 1,462 |
| Monarch Mountain | 3,459 | Pointed Mountain | 1,405 |
| Rocky Mountains | | Nahanni Butte | 1,396 |
| Mount Robson | 3,954 | Melville Hills | |
| Mount Columbia (on Alta.–B.C. boundary) | 3,747 | Unnamed peak (69°14' N, 121°32' W) | 876 |
| Mount Clemenceau | 3,642 | Banks Island | |
| Mount Assiniboine (on Alta.–B.C. boundary) | 3,618 | Durham heights | 732 |
| Mount Goodsir, North Tower | 3,581 | Victoria Island | |
| Mount Goodsir, South Tower | 3,520 | Unnamed peak (71°51' N, 112°36' W) | 655 |
| Snow Dome (on Alta.–B.C. boundary) | 3,520 | Nunavut | |
| Mount Bryce | 3,507 | Axel Heiberg Island | |
| Selkirk Mountains | | Outlook Peak | 2,210 |
| Mount Sir Sandford | 3,522 | Baffin Island | |
| Cariboo Mountains | | Mount Odin | 2,147 |
| Mount Sir Wilfrid Laurier | 3,520 | Unnamed peak (66°49' N, 65°20' W) | 2,410 |
| Purcell Mountains | | Qiajivik Mountain | 1,963 |
| Mount Farnham | 3,481 | Devon Island | |
| Monashee Mountains | | Summit of Devon Ice Cap | 1,908 |
| Torii Mountain | 3,429 | Ellesmere Island | |
| | | Barbeau Peak ² | 2,616 |

1. Known as Mont D'Iberville in Quebec and as Mount Caubvick in Newfoundland and Labrador.

2. Highest point in province or territory.

3. Highest point in Canada.

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

Table 15.4 Selected principal rivers, by drainage basin

| | Drainage area | Length | | Drainage area | Length |
|--|----------------------|------------|---|----------------------|------------|
| | square kilometres | kilometres | | square kilometres | kilometres |
| Flowing into the Pacific Ocean | | | Flowing into the Arctic Ocean | | |
| Yukon (International boundary to head of Nisutlin) | 323,800 | 1,149 | Arctic Red | 23,200 | 499 |
| Porcupine | 61,400 | 721 | Slave (from Peace River to Great Slave Lake) | 616,400 | 415 |
| Stewart | 51,000 | 644 | Fond du Lac (to outlet of Wollaston Lake) | 66,800 | 277 |
| Pelly | 51,000 | 608 | Back (to outlet of Muskox Lake) | 106,500 | 974 |
| Teslin | 35,500 | 393 | Coppermine | . | 845 |
| White | 38,000 | 265 | Anderson | . | 692 |
| Columbia (International boundary to head of Columbia Lake) | 102,800 | 801 | Horton | . | 618 |
| Kootenay | 37,700 | 780 | Flowing into Hudson Bay, James Bay or Ungava Bay | | |
| Kettle (to head of Holmes Lake) | 4,700 | 336 | Nelson (to head of Bow) | 892,300 | 2,575 |
| Okanagan (to head of Okanagan Lake) | 21,600 | 314 | Nelson (to outlet of Lake Winnipeg) | 802,900 | 644 |
| Fraser | 232,300 | 1,370 | Saskatchewan (to head of Bow) | 334,100 | 1,939 |
| Thompson (to head of North Thompson) | 55,400 | 489 | South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow) | 144,300 | 1,392 |
| North Thompson | 20,700 | 338 | Red Deer | 45,100 | 724 |
| South Thompson (to head of Shuswap) | 17,800 | 332 | Bow | 26,200 | 587 |
| Nechako (to head of Eutsuk Lake) | 47,100 | 462 | Oldman | 26,700 | 362 |
| Chiklotin | 20,000 | 235 | North Saskatchewan | 122,800 | 1,287 |
| Stuart (to head of Driftwood) | 16,200 | 415 | Battle (to head of Pigeon Lake) | 30,300 | 570 |
| Skeena | 54,400 | 579 | Red (to head of Sheyenne) | 138,600 | 877 |
| Stikine | 49,800 | 539 | Assiniboine | 160,600 | 1,070 |
| Nass | 21,100 | 380 | Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel) | 106,500 | 813 |
| Taku | 27,500 | 250 | English | 52,300 | 615 |
| Flowing into the Arctic Ocean | | | Fairford (to head of Manitoba Red Deer) | 80,300 | 684 |
| Mackenzie (to head of Finlay) | 1,805,200 | 4,241 | Churchill (to head of Churchill Lake) | 281,300 | 1,609 |
| Peace (to head of Finlay) | 302,500 | 1,923 | Beaver (to outlet of Beaver Lake) | . | 491 |
| Smoky | 51,300 | 492 | Thelon | 142,400 | 904 |
| Finlay | 43,000 | 402 | Dubawnt | 57,500 | 842 |
| Athabasca | 95,300 | 1,231 | Kazan (to head of Ennadai Lake) | 71,500 | 732 |
| Pembina | 12,900 | 547 | Moose (to head of Mattagami) | 108,500 | 547 |
| Liard | 277,100 | 1,115 | Abitibi (to head of Lake Loïs) | 29,500 | 547 |
| South Nahanni | 36,300 | 563 | Mattagami (to head of Lake Minissinakwa Lake) | 37,000 | 443 |
| Fort Nelson (to head of Sikanni Chief) | 55,900 | 517 | Missinaibi | 23,500 | 426 |
| Petitot | 23,200 | 404 | | | |
| Hay | 48,200 | 702 | | | |
| Peel (to head of Ogilvie) | 73,600 | 684 | | | |

Table 15.4 (continued)

| | Drainage area | Length | | Drainage area | Length |
|---|----------------------|------------|--|----------------------|------------|
| | square kilometres | kilometres | | square kilometres | kilometres |
| Flowing into Hudson Bay, James Bay or Ungava Bay | | | Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean | | |
| Albany (to head of Cat) | 135,200 | 982 | St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis, Minnesota) | 839,200 | 3,058 |
| Severn (to head of Black Birch) | 102,800 | 982 | Nipigon (to head of Ombabika) | 25,400 | 209 |
| La Grande Rivière | 97,600 | 893 | Spanish | 14,000 | 338 |
| Koksoak (to head of Caniapiscaw) | 133,400 | 874 | Mississagi | 9,250 | 266 |
| Nottaway (via Bell to head of Mégiscane) | 65,800 | 776 | Trent (to head of Irondale) | 12,400 | 402 |
| Rupert (to head of Témiscamie) | 43,400 | 763 | Ottawa | 146,300 | 1,271 |
| Eastmain | 46,400 | 756 | Gatineau | 23,700 | 386 |
| Attawapiskat (to head of Bow Lake) | 50,500 | 748 | du Lièvre | 10,400 | 330 |
| Grande rivière de la Baleine | 42,700 | 724 | Saguenay (to head of Péribonka) | 88,000 | 698 |
| George | 41,700 | 565 | Péribonka | 28,200 | 451 |
| Harricana/Harricanaw | 29,300 | 533 | Mistassini | 21,900 | 298 |
| Hayes | 108,000 | 483 | Ashuapmushuan | 15,700 | 266 |
| aux Feuilles | 42,500 | 480 | Saint-Maurice | 43,300 | 563 |
| Winisk | 67,300 | 475 | Manicouagan (to head of Mouchalagane) | 45,800 | 560 |
| Broadback | 20,800 | 450 | aux Outardes | 19,000 | 499 |
| à la Baleine | 31,900 | 428 | Betsiamites (to head of Manouanis) | 18,700 | 444 |
| de Povungnituk | 28,500 | 389 | Moisie | 19,200 | 410 |
| Innuksuac | 11,400 | 385 | Richelieu (to outlet of Lake Champlain) | 3,800 | 171 |
| Petite rivière de la Baleine | 15,900 | 380 | Saint John | 35,500 | 673 |
| Arnaud | 49,500 | 377 | Churchill (to head of Ashuanipi) | 79,800 | 856 |
| Nastapoca | 13,400 | 360 | Little Mecatina | 19,600 | 547 |
| Kogaluc | 11,600 | 304 | Romaine | 14,350 | 496 |
| Flowing into the Gulf of Mexico | | | Natashquan | 16,100 | 410 |
| Milk | 21,600 | 1,005 | St. Augustin | 9,900 | 233 |
| Frenchman | 5,500 | 341 | | | |
| Battle Creek | 2,600 | 203 | | | |
| Lodge Creek | 2,100 | 126 | | | |

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

Table 15.5 Selected principal lakes, elevation and area, by province and territory

| | Elevation | Area | | Elevation | Area |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | metres | square kilometres | | metres | square kilometres |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | | | Ontario | | |
| Smallwood Reservoir | 471 | 6,527 | Lake Simcoe | 219 | 744 |
| Lake Melville | tidal ¹ | 3,069 | Rainy Lake | 338 | 741 |
| Nova Scotia | | | Big Trout Lake | 213 | 661 |
| Bras d'Or Lake | tidal ¹ | 1,099 | Lake St. Clair | 175 | 490 ² |
| Quebec | | | Manitoba | | |
| Lac Mistassini | 372 | 2,335 | Lake Winnipeg | 217 | 24,387 |
| Réservoir Gouin | 404 | 1,570 | Lake Winnipegosis | 254 | 5,374 |
| Lac à l'Eau-Claire | 241 | 1,383 | Lake Manitoba | 248 | 4,624 |
| Lac Bienville | 426 | 1,249 | Southern Indian Lake | 254 | 2,247 |
| Lac Saint-Jean | 98 | 1,003 | Cedar Lake | 253 | 1,353 |
| Réservoir Pipmuacan | 396 | 978 | Island Lake | 227 | 1,223 |
| Lac Minto | 168 | 761 | Gods Lake | 178 | 1,151 |
| Réservoir Cabonga | 361 | 677 | Cross Lake | 207 | 755 |
| Ontario | | | Playgreen Lake | 217 | 657 |
| Lake Superior | 184 | 28,700 ² | Saskatchewan | | |
| Lake Huron | 177 | 36,000 ² | Lake Athabasca | 213 | 7,935 |
| Lake Erie | 174 | 12,800 ² | Reindeer Lake | 337 | 6,650 |
| Lake Ontario | 75 | 10,000 ² | Wollaston Lake | 398 | 2,681 |
| Lake Nipigon | 260 | 4,848 | Cree Lake | 487 | 1,434 |
| Lake of the Woods | 323 | 3,150 | Lac La Ronge | 364 | 1,413 |
| Lac Seul | 357 | 1,657 | Peter Pond Lake | 421 | 778 |
| Lake Abitibi | 265 | 931 | Doré Lake | 459 | 640 |
| Lake Nipissing | 196 | 832 | | | |

Table 15.5 (continued)

| | Elevation | Area | | Elevation | Area |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | metres | square kilometres | | metres | square kilometres |
| Alberta | | | Northwest Territories | | |
| Lake Claire | 213 | 1,436 | Wholdaia Lake | 364 | 678 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 577 | 1,168 | Lac de Gras | 396 | 633 |
| Bistcho Lake | 552 | 426 | Buffalo Lake | 265 | 612 |
| British Columbia | | | Nunavut | | |
| Williston Lake | 671 | 1,761 | Nettilling Lake | 30 | 5,542 |
| Atlin Lake | 668 | 775 | Dubawnt Lake | 236 | 3,833 |
| Babine Lake | 711 | 495 | Amadjuak Lake | 113 | 3,115 |
| Yukon | | | Nueltin Lake | 278 | 2,279 |
| Kluane Lake | 781 | 409 | Baker Lake | 2 | 1,887 |
| Northwest Territories | | | Yathkyed Lake | 140 | 1,449 |
| Great Bear Lake | 156 | 31,328 | Aberdeen Lake | 80 | 1,100 |
| Great Slave Lake | 156 | 28,568 | Napaktulik Lake | 381 | 1,080 |
| Lac la Martre | 265 | 1,776 | Garry Lake | 148 | 976 |
| Kasba Lake | 336 | 1,341 | Contwoyto Lake | 564 | 957 |
| MacKay Lake | 431 | 1,061 | Ennadai Lake | 311 | 681 |
| Hottah Lake | 180 | 918 | Tulemalu Lake | 279 | 668 |
| Aylmer Lake | 375 | 847 | Kamilukuak Lake | 266 | 638 |
| Nonacho Lake | 354 | 784 | Kaminak Lake | 53 | 600 |
| Clinton-Colden Lake | 375 | 737 | | | |
| Selwyn Lake | 398 | 717 | | | |
| Point Lake | 375 | 701 | | | |

Notes: A principal lake has an area larger than 400 square kilometres.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have no principal lakes.

Area of lakes includes islands.

Lakes spanning provincial or territorial boundaries are listed under province or territory containing the larger portion.

1. Daily, monthly and seasonal variations in the time and heights of tides.

2. Area of lake found in Canada.

Sources: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*, and Environment Canada, Inland Waters Branch, 1973, *Inventory of Freshwater Lakes*, Ottawa.

Table 15.6 Land and freshwater area, by province and territory

| | Area | Area | Land | Freshwater |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| | % | square kilometres | | |
| Canada | 100.0 | 9,984,670 | 9,093,507 | 891,163 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 4.1 | 405,212 | 373,872 | 31,340 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0.1 | 5,660 | 5,660 | . |
| Nova Scotia | 0.6 | 55,284 | 53,338 | 1,946 |
| New Brunswick | 0.7 | 72,908 | 71,450 | 1,458 |
| Quebec | 15.4 | 1,542,056 | 1,365,128 | 176,928 |
| Ontario | 10.8 | 1,076,395 | 917,741 | 158,654 |
| Manitoba | 6.5 | 647,797 | 553,556 | 94,241 |
| Saskatchewan | 6.5 | 651,036 | 591,670 | 59,366 |
| Alberta | 6.6 | 661,848 | 642,317 | 19,531 |
| British Columbia | 9.5 | 944,735 | 925,186 | 19,549 |
| Yukon | 4.8 | 482,443 | 474,391 | 8,052 |
| Northwest Territories | 13.5 | 1,346,106 | 1,183,085 | 163,021 |
| Nunavut | 21.0 | 2,093,190 | 1,936,113 | 157,077 |

Source: Natural Resources Canada, *Atlas of Canada*.

Table 15.7 Population, land area and freshwater area of OECD countries

| | Year joined | Population 2008 thousands | Population density persons per square kilometre | Land area square kilometres | Freshwater area square kilometres |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| OECD country | | | | | |
| Australia | 1971 | 21,016 | 3 | 7,682,300 | 58,920 |
| Austria | 1961 | 8,333 | 101 | 82,445 | 1,426 |
| Belgium | 1961 | 10,517 | 347 | 30,278 | 250 |
| Canada | 1961 | 33,095 | 4 | 9,093,507 | 891,163 |
| Chile | 2010 | 16,804 | 23 | 743,812 | 12,290 |
| Czech Republic | 1995 | 10,262 | 133 | 77,247 | 1,620 |
| Denmark | 1961 | 5,461 | 129 | 42,434 | 660 |
| Estonia | 2010 | 1,341 | 32 | 42,388 | 2,840 |
| Finland | 1969 | 5,307 | 17 | 303,815 | 34,330 |
| France | 1961 | 61,840 | 112 | 549,970 | 1,530 |
| Germany | 1961 | 82,772 | 237 | 348,672 | 8,350 |
| Greece | 1961 | 11,218 | 86 | 130,647 | 1,310 |
| Hungary | 1996 | 10,035 | 112 | 89,608 | 3,420 |
| Iceland | 1961 | 301 | 3 | 100,250 | 2,750 |
| Ireland | 1961 | 4,250 | 62 | 68,883 | 1,390 |
| Israel | 2010 | 7,051 | 347 | 20,330 | 440 |
| Italy | 1962 | 58,851 | 200 | 294,140 | 7,200 |
| Japan | 1964 | 127,568 | 350 | 364,485 | 13,430 |
| Korea | 1996 | 48,607 | 502 | 96,920 | 2,800 |
| Luxembourg | 1961 | 471 | 182 | 2,586 | ... |
| Mexico | 1994 | 106,683 | 55 | 1,943,945 | 20,430 |
| Netherlands | 1961 | 16,390 | 484 | 33,893 | 7,650 |
| New Zealand | 1973 | 4,188 | 16 | 267,710 | . |
| Norway | 1961 | 4,707 | 15 | 304,282 | 19,520 |
| Poland | 1996 | 37,927 | 125 | 304,255 | 8,430 |
| Portugal | 1961 | 10,620 | 116 | 91,470 | 620 |
| Slovak Republic | 2000 | 5,393 | 112 | 48,105 | 930 |
| Slovenia | 2010 | 2,015 | 100 | 20,151 | 122 |
| Spain | 1961 | 44,311 | 89 | 498,980 | 6,390 |
| Sweden | 1961 | 9,151 | 22 | 410,335 | 39,960 |
| Switzerland | 1961 | 7,584 | 190 | 39,997 | 1,280 |
| Turkey | 1961 | 74,767 | 97 | 769,632 | 13,930 |
| United Kingdom | 1961 | 61,412 | 254 | 241,930 | 1,680 |
| United States | 1961 | 304,228 | 33 | 9,161,966 | 664,709 |

Sources: Data based on OECD (2010), *Country statistical profiles 2010* and the CIA, *The World Factbook 2009*.

The federal, provincial and territorial and local levels of government, plus Quebec and Canada pension plans, spent \$691.4 billion in the fiscal year ending March 31, 2011.

Revenues reached \$626.7 billion, up 2.1% from 2010. Most government revenue comes from taxes, which totalled \$432.7 billion in 2011, a 1.1% increase from \$428.1 billion in 2010.

Governments ended the year with a net operating balance of -\$64.7 billion and a net financial debt of \$798.3 billion.

At the federal level, the government reduced its borrowing, but its debt load increased by \$47.3 billion. By end of the fiscal year, the ratio of net financial debt to GDP stood at 36%, continuing its upward trend since the third quarter of 2008 when it was just under 32%.

Provincial and territorial governments increased their debt load as well. The combined net financial debts of provincial governments reached \$329.6 billion, up 12% from 2010. Local governments also increased their debt load, reaching \$40.1 billion.

Employment growth in the public sector

Employment in the public sector accounts for 20% of employed Canadians. The public sector employed 3.6 million people in 2010, an increase of almost 46,000 jobs (1.3%) from 2009. In 2010, the wages and salaries of public sector employees totalled \$191.8 billion, a 4.4% increase from \$183.7 billion in 2009.

In 2010, the roster of federal general government employees (including reservists and full-time military personnel) numbered 420,685, an increase of 5,288 federal jobs from a year earlier. General government comprises ministries, departments, non-autonomous funds and organizations, autonomous funds and organizations, and non-autonomous pension plans.

Most (3 out of 4) federal government employees work in a census metropolitan area (CMA). This proportion, which excludes employees of government business enterprises, has been stable since 2001.

Nearly 1 out of 3 federal employees works in Ottawa–Gatineau. This proportion has been on the rise since the mid-1990s, when it was roughly 1 out of 4. Federal employees comprise nearly 20% of Ottawa–Gatineau's employed labour force. Montréal has the second-largest number of federal employees; Toronto, the third largest.

Provincial, territorial and local governments

Provincial and territorial general government employment declined from 2009 by 224 jobs to 358,237 employees in 2010. The number of university, college, vocational and trade school employees (a component of provincial/territorial government) rose to 387,056, an increase of 12,311 jobs from 2009 to 2010. As well, employment in health and social service institutions (another provincial/territorial government component) increased by 21,858 jobs, to total 844,762 employees.

There was an increase in local general government employment in 2010: it was up by 9,418 jobs to 605,562 employees.

To learn more about

control and sale of alcohol, federal government debt, gambling, government business enterprises, government revenue and expenditures, government transfer payments to people, health and social services revenue and expenditures, military personnel and pay, national balance sheets, public sector employment, public sector statistics

visit www.statcan.gc.ca

Employment at local school boards declined by 2,746 jobs to 677,857 employees.

Government business enterprises hit by recession

Government business enterprises (GBEs) employed 315,114 people in 2010, 40 fewer jobs than a year earlier. GBEs are government-controlled, public corporations (financial and non-financial) engaged in selling goods and services to the public in the marketplace.

Federal GBEs (including monetary authorities) earned after-tax profits of \$4.8 billion in 2009, a decline of nearly 18% from 2008. In 2009, the net worth of federal GBEs increased 17% to \$22.6 billion.

The federal government used several GBEs to add liquidity to financial markets during the 2008–2009 recession. In 2009, federal GBEs borrowed \$143.1 billion from the federal government, a 46% increase

Table 16.a
Public sector employment, wages and salaries

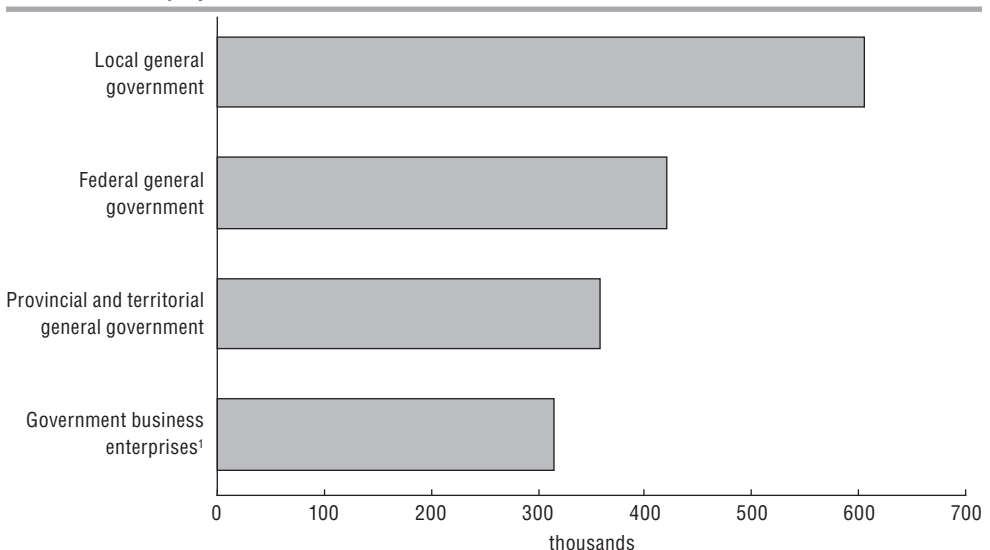
| | 2001 | 2010 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | number | |
| Employment | | |
| Public sector | 3,043,482 | 3,609,274 |
| Government | 2,770,386 | 3,294,159 |
| Government business enterprises | 273,096 | 315,114 |
| | \$ thousands | |
| Salaries and wages | | |
| Public sector | 119,838,342 | 191,847,875 |
| Government | 107,578,027 | 172,667,449 |
| Government business enterprises | 12,260,314 | 19,180,423 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0002.

from 2008. In addition, the share capital of federal GBEs increased by 57% to \$5.0 billion.

GBEs in every province except Ontario and Alberta recorded a decline in after-tax profits; yet after-tax profits were virtually unchanged in the Northwest Territories. The net worth of provincial and territorial GBEs amounted to \$45.5 billion in 2009, up 15% from 2008.

Chart 16.1
Public sector employment, 2010



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0002.

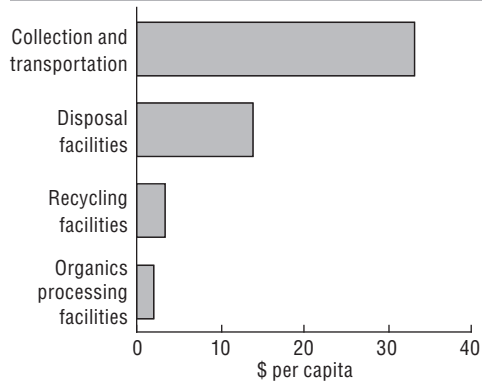
Spending on waste management

Local governments spent \$2.6 billion on waste management in 2008, up from \$2.1 billion two years earlier. Of the total, \$1.1 billion went to waste collection and transport, \$465 million to run disposal facilities and \$368 million for tipping fees. From 2006 to 2008, current spending to operate recycling facilities declined 34% to \$113 million.

Municipalities took in \$1.8 billion in operating revenues from waste management services in 2008. From 2006 to 2008, full-time employment in the government sector of the waste management industry rose 5% to 7,500 employees.

Nova Scotia and British Columbia spent the most per person to operate waste disposal facilities—nearly \$30 per person, compared with the national average of \$14. Nova Scotia led spending on recycling facilities at \$8 per person, compared with the national average of \$3. Nova Scotia

Chart 16.2
Waste management, selected local government expenditures, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 153-0045.

also spent the most to operate organics processing facilities at \$9 per person, compared with the national average of \$2. In 2008, over 1,031 kg of waste per person was produced in Canada.

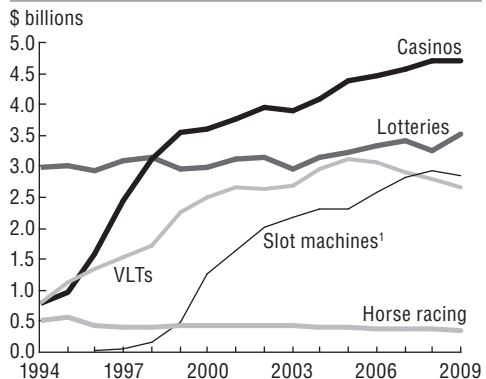
Government-run gambling

Net revenue from provincial government-run lotteries, video lottery terminals (VLTs), casinos and slot machines not in casinos rose steadily from \$2.7 billion in 1992, before levelling off around \$13.7 billion in 2007. The total for 2009 was \$13.8 billion (excluding Indian reserves and gambling for charities). Employment in the gambling industry (excluding racetracks and casinos) has almost quadrupled, from 11,000 workers in 1992 to 43,000 in 2009.

In 2009, casinos accounted for 34% of the net revenue; lotteries, 26%; slot machines outside casinos (mainly at racetracks), 21%; and VLTs, 19%. Net revenue from parimutuel betting (horse racing) dropped from \$532 million in 1992 to \$355 million in 2009.

Profits from gambling totalled just over \$6.7 billion in 2008, or 4.7% of all provincial

Chart 16.3
Net revenue from government-run gambling

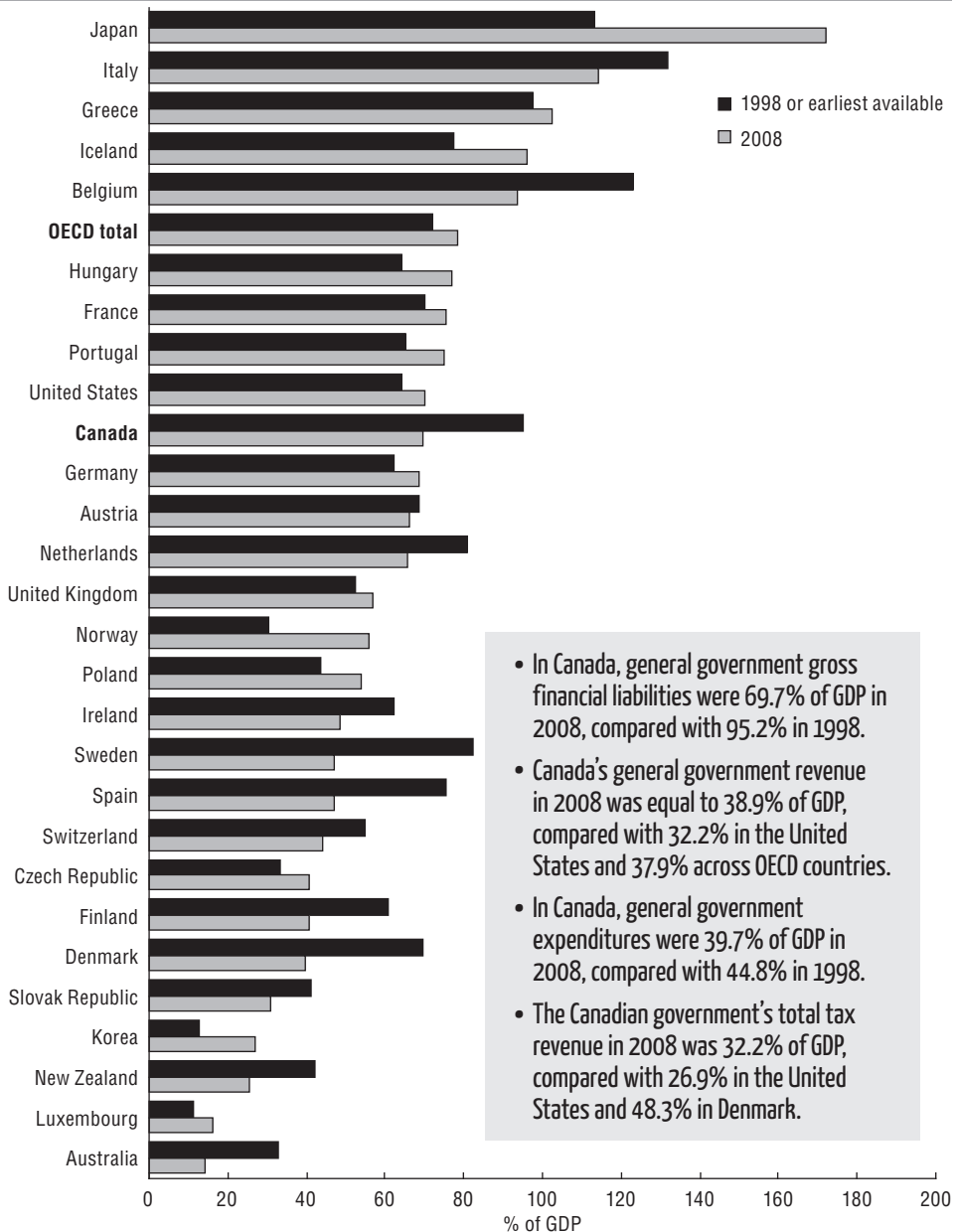


1. Not in government-run casinos.

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

revenue that year. Average gambling revenue per person aged 18 and older in 2008 ranged from \$115 in the three territories to \$830 in Saskatchewan, with a national average of \$520.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 16.4
Government debt as a percent of GDP, by selected country


Note: Gross financial liabilities of general government.

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

Table 16.1 Consolidated government revenue and expenditures, 1997/1998 to 2010/2011

| | 1997/1998 | 1998/1999 | 1999/2000 | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Revenue | 392,613 | 406,633 | 438,338 | 474,469 | 463,528 |
| Taxes | 284,180 | 294,628 | 318,321 | 337,933 | 328,985 |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 158,837 | 164,479 | 182,881 | 195,495 | 182,681 |
| Taxes on payroll and workforce | 6,725 | 7,109 | 7,572 | 8,012 | 7,735 |
| Taxes on property | 38,566 | 38,938 | 40,192 | 40,791 | 41,336 |
| Taxes on goods and services | 73,890 | 78,013 | 81,547 | 86,396 | 89,329 |
| Taxes on international trade and transactions | 2,774 | 2,362 | 2,100 | 2,809 | 3,022 |
| Other taxes | 3,388 | 3,727 | 4,029 | 4,430 | 4,882 |
| Social contributions | 42,194 | 44,221 | 46,921 | 50,806 | 54,494 |
| Other revenue | 66,239 | 67,784 | 73,096 | 85,730 | 80,049 |
| Expenses | 387,056 | 403,712 | 415,790 | 439,414 | 455,644 |
| Compensation of employees | 108,308 | 110,306 | 114,472 | 123,367 | 128,162 |
| Use of goods and services | 75,578 | 81,909 | 87,945 | 93,742 | 101,526 |
| Consumption of fixed capital | 18,240 | 18,794 | 19,409 | 20,379 | 21,092 |
| Interest | 74,191 | 75,136 | 75,241 | 77,229 | 71,193 |
| Subsidies | 9,736 | 9,654 | 9,962 | 12,391 | 13,648 |
| Grants, expense | 22,386 | 25,696 | 26,926 | 29,137 | 29,261 |
| Social benefits | 78,869 | 80,004 | 80,349 | 83,409 | 89,306 |
| Other expense | -252 | 2,213 | 1,486 | -240 | 1,456 |
| Gross operating balance | 23,797 | 21,715 | 41,957 | 55,434 | 28,976 |
| Net operating balance | 5,557 | 2,921 | 22,548 | 35,055 | 7,884 |
| Net acquisition of non-financial assets | 1,977 | 1,910 | 1,314 | 4,745 | 6,788 |
| Net lending or borrowing | 3,580 | 1,011 | 21,234 | 30,310 | 1,096 |
| Net acquisition of financial assets | 19,882 | 26,753 | 45,415 | 33,580 | 17,020 |
| Net incurrence of liabilities | 19,484 | 22,496 | 25,112 | 3,708 | 14,909 |
| Statistical discrepancy | 3,182 | -3,246 | 931 | 438 | -1,015 |
| Total expenditure | 389,033 | 405,622 | 417,104 | 444,159 | 462,432 |
| Net worth | -1,754,364 | -1,737,515 | -1,564,018 | -1,348,141 | -1,270,149 |
| Non-financial assets | 1,506,715 | 1,534,860 | 1,572,420 | 1,636,698 | 1,682,669 |
| Financial assets | 1,151,511 | 1,259,822 | 1,410,963 | 1,587,528 | 1,693,986 |
| Liabilities | 4,412,590 | 4,532,197 | 4,547,401 | 4,572,367 | 4,646,804 |
| Net financial worth | -3,261,079 | -3,272,375 | -3,136,438 | -2,984,839 | -2,952,818 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0032.

| 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 479,201 | 500,092 | 533,008 | 569,555 | 600,519 | 627,389 | 624,357 | 613,708 | 626,706 |
| 338,501 | 350,114 | 376,214 | 399,505 | 423,077 | 439,929 | 433,241 | 428,121 | 432,677 |
| 182,875 | 188,673 | 206,611 | 222,733 | 243,732 | 253,905 | 248,523 | 241,883 | 236,395 |
| 8,289 | 8,625 | 8,932 | 9,402 | 9,683 | 10,193 | 10,454 | 10,504 | 11,010 |
| 42,415 | 44,169 | 46,853 | 49,476 | 51,208 | 54,188 | 55,073 | 56,749 | 58,786 |
| 96,536 | 100,225 | 104,485 | 108,199 | 108,154 | 110,973 | 107,613 | 108,585 | 115,856 |
| 3,188 | 2,805 | 3,041 | 3,429 | 3,598 | 3,803 | 4,059 | 3,461 | 3,510 |
| 5,198 | 5,617 | 6,292 | 6,266 | 6,702 | 6,867 | 7,519 | 6,939 | 7,120 |
| 57,626 | 61,176 | 63,185 | 66,215 | 68,980 | 71,856 | 72,223 | 75,246 | 76,150 |
| 83,074 | 88,802 | 93,609 | 103,835 | 108,462 | 115,604 | 118,893 | 110,341 | 117,879 |
| 470,484 | 491,619 | 507,254 | 536,399 | 559,035 | 595,598 | 626,444 | 662,024 | 691,420 |
| 136,511 | 145,034 | 149,556 | 159,725 | 167,883 | 178,200 | 189,764 | 201,640 | 209,481 |
| 106,492 | 112,045 | 117,117 | 123,936 | 132,221 | 141,399 | 153,229 | 160,711 | 169,261 |
| 22,020 | 22,320 | 23,735 | 24,954 | 27,028 | 29,314 | 32,487 | 34,306 | 37,049 |
| 66,549 | 64,877 | 63,112 | 62,668 | 63,221 | 63,595 | 60,575 | 58,451 | 60,973 |
| 14,781 | 17,550 | 16,974 | 17,246 | 16,407 | 16,797 | 17,431 | 18,517 | 19,112 |
| 29,708 | 30,699 | 32,070 | 38,119 | 37,686 | 45,056 | 44,951 | 47,666 | 53,244 |
| 92,226 | 95,756 | 99,061 | 102,797 | 108,886 | 115,088 | 121,667 | 131,873 | 133,821 |
| 2,197 | 3,338 | 5,629 | 6,954 | 5,703 | 6,149 | 6,340 | 8,860 | 8,479 |
| 30,737 | 30,793 | 49,489 | 58,110 | 68,512 | 61,105 | 30,400 | -14,010 | -27,665 |
| 8,717 | 8,473 | 25,754 | 33,156 | 41,484 | 31,791 | -2,087 | -48,316 | -64,714 |
| 6,854 | 8,256 | 9,463 | 13,254 | 14,789 | 17,245 | 20,583 | 24,643 | 31,638 |
| 1,863 | 217 | 16,291 | 19,902 | 26,695 | 14,546 | -22,670 | -72,959 | -96,352 |
| 11,721 | 22,976 | 52,369 | 37,497 | 55,442 | 31,972 | 120,410 | 51,160 | 5,838 |
| 9,095 | 22,633 | 35,639 | 20,896 | 29,160 | 18,453 | 140,684 | 121,906 | 99,738 |
| -763 | -126 | -439 | 3,301 | 413 | 1,027 | -2,396 | -2,213 | -2,452 |
| 477,338 | 499,875 | 516,717 | 549,653 | 573,824 | 612,843 | 647,027 | 686,667 | 723,058 |
| -1,297,244 | -1,145,994 | -880,792 | -716,019 | -368,103 | -20,843 | 2,223 | -126,317 | -277,180 |
| 1,740,928 | 1,809,692 | 1,901,916 | 1,992,375 | 2,163,889 | 2,360,610 | 2,598,099 | 2,733,490 | 2,870,367 |
| 1,728,900 | 1,842,867 | 2,010,195 | 2,310,316 | 2,582,659 | 2,771,126 | 3,005,229 | 3,362,938 | 3,567,119 |
| 4,767,072 | 4,798,553 | 4,792,903 | 5,018,710 | 5,114,651 | 5,152,579 | 5,601,105 | 6,222,745 | 6,714,666 |
| -3,038,172 | -2,955,686 | -2,782,708 | -2,708,394 | -2,531,992 | -2,381,453 | -2,595,876 | -2,859,807 | -3,147,547 |

Table 16.2 Federal government revenue and expenditures, 1997/1998 to 2010/2011

| | 1997/1998 | 1998/1999 | 1999/2000 | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Revenue | 163,877 | 169,266 | 182,882 | 197,164 | 190,282 |
| Taxes | 133,457 | 138,894 | 152,472 | 165,235 | 158,907 |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 98,450 | 103,626 | 116,063 | 126,223 | 118,448 |
| Taxes on goods and services | 32,233 | 32,906 | 34,309 | 36,203 | 37,437 |
| Taxes on international trade and transactions | 2,774 | 2,362 | 2,100 | 2,809 | 3,022 |
| Social contributions | 19,674 | 19,069 | 18,732 | 18,676 | 18,183 |
| Grants, revenue | 916 | 730 | 856 | 694 | 893 |
| Other revenue | 9,830 | 10,573 | 10,822 | 12,559 | 12,299 |
| Expenses | 156,061 | 163,238 | 168,804 | 178,372 | 181,346 |
| Compensation of employees | 18,462 | 18,947 | 19,834 | 23,341 | 22,902 |
| Use of goods and services | 13,213 | 13,909 | 15,678 | 16,093 | 18,284 |
| Consumption of fixed capital | 3,455 | 3,512 | 3,447 | 3,460 | 3,639 |
| Interest | 43,241 | 43,839 | 43,997 | 45,380 | 40,121 |
| Subsidies | 4,224 | 3,661 | 3,534 | 3,466 | 3,500 |
| Grants, expense | 36,965 | 40,629 | 44,148 | 47,256 | 47,687 |
| Social benefits | 38,220 | 38,856 | 39,163 | 40,513 | 44,791 |
| Other expense | -1,719 | -115 | -997 | -1,137 | 422 |
| Gross operating balance | 11,271 | 9,540 | 17,525 | 22,252 | 12,575 |
| Net operating balance | 7,816 | 6,028 | 14,078 | 18,792 | 8,936 |
| Net acquisition of non-financial assets | -300 | -408 | 113 | 167 | 249 |
| Net lending or borrowing | 8,116 | 6,436 | 13,965 | 18,625 | 8,687 |
| Net acquisition of financial assets | 2,987 | 10,433 | 15,687 | 14,577 | 6,718 |
| Net incurrence of liabilities | -3,528 | 4,109 | 1,585 | -2,928 | -2,650 |
| Statistical discrepancy | 1,601 | 112 | -137 | 1,120 | -681 |
| Total expenditure | 155,761 | 162,830 | 168,917 | 178,539 | 181,595 |
| Net worth | -2,255,030 | -2,220,731 | -2,156,074 | -2,060,882 | -1,967,481 |
| Non-financial assets | 181,604 | 183,209 | 186,130 | 190,074 | 193,619 |
| Financial assets | 281,062 | 296,237 | 336,728 | 384,572 | 437,512 |
| Liabilities | 2,717,696 | 2,700,177 | 2,678,932 | 2,635,528 | 2,598,612 |
| Net financial worth | -2,436,634 | -2,403,940 | -2,342,204 | -2,250,956 | -2,161,100 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0032.

| 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 194,136 | 198,322 | 211,886 | 221,893 | 234,287 | 244,857 | 237,141 | 227,104 | 228,152 |
| 163,657 | 168,064 | 181,382 | 190,575 | 202,496 | 209,827 | 200,751 | 193,303 | 192,352 |
| 119,865 | 122,953 | 134,157 | 141,404 | 155,056 | 161,725 | 156,446 | 149,305 | 146,228 |
| 40,604 | 42,306 | 44,184 | 45,742 | 43,842 | 44,299 | 40,246 | 40,537 | 42,614 |
| 3,188 | 2,805 | 3,041 | 3,429 | 3,598 | 3,803 | 4,059 | 3,461 | 3,510 |
| 18,247 | 17,737 | 17,463 | 17,570 | 17,229 | 16,882 | 16,782 | 17,000 | 17,725 |
| 537 | 550 | 1,032 | 1,058 | 976 | 1,038 | 1,034 | 852 | 939 |
| 11,695 | 11,971 | 12,009 | 12,690 | 13,586 | 17,110 | 18,574 | 15,949 | 17,136 |
| 183,743 | 193,523 | 205,722 | 213,890 | 219,851 | 235,690 | 245,925 | 260,471 | 270,963 |
| 25,266 | 26,304 | 27,247 | 29,271 | 30,820 | 32,039 | 34,564 | 37,966 | 38,089 |
| 17,808 | 17,918 | 18,518 | 18,773 | 20,254 | 21,608 | 24,389 | 23,011 | 24,394 |
| 3,870 | 3,662 | 3,763 | 3,795 | 3,889 | 4,129 | 4,386 | 4,610 | 4,879 |
| 36,462 | 34,719 | 32,797 | 32,110 | 32,102 | 31,215 | 28,962 | 26,971 | 27,807 |
| 3,233 | 4,575 | 5,145 | 4,742 | 4,123 | 3,599 | 3,912 | 4,729 | 4,152 |
| 49,059 | 55,108 | 63,574 | 68,636 | 69,524 | 80,913 | 84,279 | 89,140 | 98,263 |
| 46,871 | 49,040 | 50,298 | 51,723 | 54,588 | 57,376 | 60,517 | 67,059 | 66,583 |
| 1,174 | 2,197 | 4,380 | 4,840 | 4,551 | 4,811 | 4,916 | 6,985 | 6,796 |
| 14,263 | 8,461 | 9,927 | 11,798 | 18,325 | 13,296 | -4,398 | -28,757 | -37,932 |
| 10,393 | 4,799 | 6,164 | 8,003 | 14,436 | 9,167 | -8,784 | -33,367 | -42,811 |
| -363 | -39 | 141 | 247 | 199 | -48 | 174 | 415 | 1,201 |
| 10,756 | 4,838 | 6,023 | 7,756 | 14,237 | 9,215 | -8,958 | -33,782 | -44,012 |
| 1,395 | 3,268 | 233 | 5,734 | 1,756 | -5,565 | 109,257 | 35,136 | -8,684 |
| -8,608 | -1,579 | -6,769 | -1,126 | -11,435 | -14,335 | 117,963 | 70,103 | 35,438 |
| 753 | -9 | -979 | 896 | 1,046 | 445 | -252 | 1,185 | 110 |
| 183,380 | 193,484 | 205,863 | 214,137 | 220,050 | 235,642 | 246,099 | 260,886 | 272,164 |
| -1,972,743 | -1,975,359 | -1,925,608 | -1,948,644 | -1,878,248 | -1,812,414 | -1,836,162 | -1,974,912 | -2,146,401 |
| 196,982 | 197,610 | 201,569 | 206,027 | 213,359 | 224,597 | 236,566 | 238,367 | 241,041 |
| 441,060 | 431,896 | 414,931 | 437,669 | 442,808 | 437,595 | 687,496 | 988,433 | 1,006,429 |
| 2,610,785 | 2,604,865 | 2,542,108 | 2,592,340 | 2,534,415 | 2,474,606 | 2,760,224 | 3,201,712 | 3,393,871 |
| -2,169,725 | -2,172,969 | -2,127,177 | -2,154,671 | -2,091,607 | -2,037,011 | -2,072,728 | -2,213,279 | -2,387,442 |

**Table 16.3 Provincial and territorial government revenue and expenditures,
1997/1998 to 2010/2011**

| | 1997/1998 | 1998/1999 | 1999/2000 | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Revenue | 190,454 | 197,487 | 213,914 | 232,681 | 224,692 |
| Taxes | 119,116 | 123,885 | 133,076 | 139,535 | 135,920 |
| Taxes on income, profits and capital gains | 60,387 | 60,853 | 66,818 | 69,272 | 64,233 |
| Taxes on payroll and workforce | 6,725 | 7,109 | 7,572 | 8,012 | 7,735 |
| Taxes on property | 7,464 | 7,632 | 8,010 | 8,202 | 7,839 |
| Taxes on goods and services | 41,167 | 44,575 | 46,660 | 49,636 | 51,250 |
| Taxes on international trade and transactions | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other taxes | 3,373 | 3,716 | 4,016 | 4,413 | 4,863 |
| Social contributions | 6,156 | 6,169 | 6,062 | 6,093 | 6,226 |
| Grants, revenue | 25,648 | 28,171 | 31,160 | 33,170 | 33,910 |
| Other revenue | 39,534 | 39,262 | 43,616 | 53,883 | 48,636 |
| Expenses | 193,757 | 209,235 | 210,397 | 222,191 | 234,230 |
| Compensation of employees | 50,677 | 52,094 | 54,811 | 58,858 | 62,500 |
| Use of goods and services | 46,600 | 50,349 | 53,479 | 57,143 | 61,818 |
| Consumption of fixed capital | 7,658 | 7,838 | 8,161 | 8,664 | 9,005 |
| Interest | 27,087 | 27,777 | 27,900 | 28,627 | 27,759 |
| Subsidies | 4,366 | 4,964 | 5,338 | 7,822 | 8,888 |
| Grants, expense | 41,662 | 44,968 | 45,271 | 46,669 | 49,111 |
| Social benefits | 14,875 | 14,032 | 13,672 | 14,014 | 14,493 |
| Other expense | 832 | 7,213 | 1,765 | 394 | 656 |
| Gross operating balance | 4,355 | -3,910 | 11,678 | 19,154 | -533 |
| Net operating balance | -3,303 | -11,748 | 3,517 | 10,490 | -9,538 |
| Net acquisition of non-financial assets | 6 | 315 | -1,097 | 2,479 | 3,191 |
| Net lending or borrowing | -3,309 | -12,063 | 4,614 | 8,011 | -12,729 |
| Net acquisition of financial assets | 15,038 | 7,242 | 28,016 | 14,952 | 3,935 |
| Net incurrence of liabilities | 19,451 | 16,571 | 24,636 | 6,586 | 15,606 |
| Statistical discrepancy | 1,104 | -2,734 | 1,234 | -355 | -1,058 |
| Total expenditure | 193,763 | 209,550 | 209,300 | 224,670 | 237,421 |
| Net worth | -321,258 | -389,918 | -324,268 | -271,231 | -315,175 |
| Non-financial assets | 623,876 | 626,053 | 633,000 | 658,879 | 678,654 |
| Financial assets | 804,026 | 855,008 | 948,153 | 1,031,670 | 1,073,242 |
| Liabilities | 1,749,160 | 1,870,979 | 1,905,421 | 1,961,780 | 2,067,071 |
| Net financial worth | -945,134 | -1,015,971 | -957,268 | -930,110 | -993,829 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0032.

| 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 232,863 | 249,931 | 272,633 | 296,769 | 310,709 | 324,428 | 331,922 | 328,364 | 343,893 |
| 139,473 | 145,058 | 155,686 | 167,564 | 177,502 | 183,849 | 184,321 | 184,507 | 188,024 |
| 63,010 | 65,720 | 72,454 | 81,329 | 88,676 | 92,180 | 92,077 | 92,578 | 90,167 |
| 8,289 | 8,625 | 8,932 | 9,402 | 9,683 | 10,193 | 10,454 | 10,504 | 11,010 |
| 7,761 | 7,928 | 8,553 | 9,005 | 9,058 | 9,056 | 7,940 | 7,553 | 7,594 |
| 55,238 | 57,198 | 59,499 | 61,607 | 63,438 | 65,605 | 66,382 | 66,982 | 72,184 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,175 | 5,587 | 6,248 | 6,221 | 6,647 | 6,815 | 7,468 | 6,890 | 7,069 |
| 6,695 | 7,659 | 8,317 | 9,067 | 10,308 | 10,326 | 10,674 | 10,976 | 11,212 |
| 34,868 | 40,103 | 47,933 | 51,001 | 52,088 | 57,553 | 63,157 | 65,812 | 72,827 |
| 51,827 | 57,111 | 60,697 | 69,137 | 70,811 | 72,700 | 73,770 | 67,069 | 71,830 |
| 243,380 | 256,166 | 264,482 | 286,360 | 299,569 | 322,490 | 341,878 | 359,646 | 379,812 |
| 66,110 | 70,314 | 72,437 | 75,684 | 81,637 | 88,353 | 94,555 | 99,763 | 104,152 |
| 66,119 | 70,542 | 73,744 | 78,844 | 84,149 | 90,243 | 97,289 | 103,107 | 109,272 |
| 9,299 | 9,497 | 10,033 | 10,567 | 11,580 | 12,673 | 14,157 | 14,998 | 16,398 |
| 26,884 | 26,920 | 26,984 | 27,281 | 27,788 | 28,981 | 28,135 | 27,932 | 29,432 |
| 9,950 | 11,264 | 10,053 | 10,577 | 10,252 | 11,105 | 11,185 | 11,360 | 12,469 |
| 49,602 | 51,097 | 55,235 | 65,787 | 65,812 | 71,499 | 76,064 | 80,152 | 85,371 |
| 14,737 | 14,687 | 15,098 | 15,881 | 17,444 | 18,720 | 19,790 | 21,162 | 21,829 |
| 679 | 1,845 | 898 | 1,739 | 907 | 916 | 703 | 1,172 | 889 |
| -1,218 | 3,262 | 18,184 | 20,976 | 22,720 | 14,611 | 4,201 | -16,284 | -19,521 |
| -10,517 | -6,235 | 8,151 | 10,409 | 11,140 | 1,938 | -9,956 | -31,282 | -35,919 |
| 3,965 | 4,661 | 4,770 | 6,480 | 7,305 | 8,698 | 9,898 | 12,129 | 16,430 |
| -14,482 | -10,896 | 3,381 | 3,929 | 3,835 | -6,760 | -19,854 | -43,411 | -52,349 |
| -1,740 | 11,018 | 40,971 | 22,389 | 40,667 | 16,283 | 4,568 | 14,675 | 12,220 |
| 12,176 | 21,828 | 39,118 | 20,642 | 37,365 | 23,714 | 24,324 | 55,967 | 63,053 |
| -566 | -86 | 1,528 | 2,182 | 533 | 671 | -98 | -2,119 | -1,516 |
| 247,345 | 260,827 | 269,252 | 292,840 | 306,874 | 331,188 | 351,776 | 371,775 | 396,242 |
| -381,734 | -329,441 | -233,055 | -186,643 | -74,414 | 47,109 | 29,774 | -31,424 | -115,259 |
| 701,421 | 729,505 | 760,464 | 776,056 | 856,041 | 947,055 | 1,052,372 | 1,118,245 | 1,184,889 |
| 1,069,919 | 1,121,865 | 1,238,799 | 1,432,562 | 1,614,809 | 1,725,995 | 1,721,756 | 1,805,641 | 1,939,737 |
| 2,153,074 | 2,180,811 | 2,232,318 | 2,395,261 | 2,545,264 | 2,625,941 | 2,744,354 | 2,955,310 | 3,239,885 |
| -1,083,155 | -1,058,946 | -993,519 | -962,699 | -930,455 | -899,946 | -1,022,598 | -1,149,669 | -1,300,148 |

Table 16.4 Local government revenue and expenditures, 1998 to 2011

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Revenue | 73,087 | 75,348 | 77,794 | 78,681 | 81,585 |
| Taxes | 31,586 | 31,519 | 32,741 | 32,944 | 33,968 |
| Taxes on property | 31,090 | 31,003 | 32,151 | 32,347 | 33,323 |
| Taxes on goods and services | 480 | 504 | 578 | 582 | 628 |
| Other taxes | 16 | 12 | 12 | 15 | 17 |
| Grants, revenue | 29,541 | 30,787 | 31,059 | 31,397 | 32,795 |
| Other revenue | 11,960 | 13,042 | 13,994 | 14,340 | 14,822 |
| Expenses | 69,693 | 69,381 | 72,113 | 77,088 | 80,265 |
| Compensation of employees | 39,116 | 39,357 | 39,649 | 40,687 | 42,387 |
| Use of goods and services | 14,826 | 16,974 | 18,041 | 19,859 | 20,857 |
| Consumption of fixed capital | 7,047 | 7,361 | 7,706 | 8,159 | 8,390 |
| Interest | 3,949 | 3,588 | 3,412 | 3,175 | 3,345 |
| Subsidies | 1,201 | 1,006 | 1,095 | 1,078 | 1,159 |
| Grants, expense | 374 | 833 | 517 | 342 | 376 |
| Social benefits | 2,570 | 3,174 | 2,909 | 3,248 | 3,363 |
| Other expense | 610 | -2,912 | -1,216 | 540 | 388 |
| Gross operating balance | 10,441 | 13,328 | 13,387 | 9,752 | 9,710 |
| Net operating balance | 3,394 | 5,967 | 5,681 | 1,593 | 1,320 |
| Net acquisition of non-financial assets | 2,328 | 2,009 | 2,231 | 2,034 | 3,217 |
| Net lending or borrowing | 1,066 | 3,958 | 3,450 | -441 | -1,897 |
| Net acquisition of financial assets | 956 | 2,850 | 3,637 | 1,356 | -1,732 |
| Net incurrence of liabilities | 464 | -2,522 | -227 | 2,132 | 187 |
| Statistical discrepancy | 574 | -1,414 | -414 | 335 | 22 |
| Total expenditure | 72,021 | 71,390 | 74,344 | 79,122 | 83,482 |
| Net worth | 601,393 | 642,394 | 684,421 | 734,019 | 750,490 |
| Non-financial assets | 694,728 | 719,380 | 745,650 | 779,770 | 804,514 |
| Financial assets | 138,463 | 149,449 | 156,696 | 179,069 | 185,301 |
| Liabilities | 231,798 | 226,435 | 217,925 | 224,820 | 239,325 |
| Net financial worth | -93,335 | -76,986 | -61,229 | -45,751 | -54,024 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0032.

| 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 84,174 | 87,343 | 93,065 | 99,918 | 108,181 | 114,124 | 120,383 | 126,378 | 132,377 |
| 34,979 | 36,551 | 38,576 | 40,851 | 42,693 | 45,442 | 47,869 | 49,562 | 51,881 |
| 34,262 | 35,822 | 37,759 | 39,973 | 41,765 | 44,385 | 46,786 | 48,458 | 50,770 |
| 692 | 705 | 773 | 833 | 877 | 1,003 | 1,032 | 1,054 | 1,061 |
| 25 | 24 | 44 | 45 | 51 | 54 | 51 | 50 | 50 |
| 34,096 | 35,151 | 37,925 | 41,647 | 46,756 | 48,420 | 51,456 | 54,548 | 56,855 |
| 15,099 | 15,641 | 16,564 | 17,420 | 18,732 | 20,262 | 21,058 | 22,268 | 23,641 |
| 82,872 | 86,851 | 91,433 | 96,753 | 103,488 | 107,368 | 114,140 | 122,070 | 128,042 |
| 44,463 | 47,866 | 49,254 | 52,126 | 56,572 | 57,280 | 59,920 | 63,018 | 66,436 |
| 21,799 | 22,860 | 24,004 | 25,511 | 26,896 | 28,626 | 30,187 | 33,464 | 34,535 |
| 8,744 | 9,074 | 9,718 | 10,421 | 11,307 | 12,244 | 13,606 | 14,548 | 15,454 |
| 3,218 | 3,196 | 3,357 | 3,252 | 3,327 | 3,379 | 3,466 | 3,515 | 3,690 |
| 1,566 | 1,677 | 1,770 | 1,879 | 2,012 | 2,072 | 2,285 | 2,410 | 2,482 |
| 384 | 476 | 614 | 694 | 695 | 747 | 875 | 921 | 961 |
| 2,348 | 2,372 | 2,427 | 2,449 | 2,413 | 2,703 | 3,106 | 3,501 | 3,704 |
| 350 | -670 | 289 | 421 | 266 | 317 | 695 | 693 | 780 |
| 10,046 | 9,566 | 11,350 | 13,586 | 16,000 | 19,000 | 19,849 | 18,856 | 19,789 |
| 1,302 | 492 | 1,632 | 3,165 | 4,693 | 6,756 | 6,243 | 4,308 | 4,335 |
| 3,208 | 3,552 | 4,313 | 6,150 | 7,225 | 8,284 | 10,329 | 11,670 | 13,661 |
| -1,906 | -3,060 | -2,681 | -2,985 | -2,532 | -1,528 | -4,086 | -7,362 | -9,326 |
| 3,263 | 1,937 | -39 | 2,847 | 4,685 | 8,737 | 3,895 | -1,235 | 779 |
| 4,623 | 4,816 | 1,759 | 6,383 | 5,799 | 10,209 | 6,368 | 4,378 | 9,307 |
| -546 | -181 | -883 | 551 | -1,418 | -56 | -1,613 | -1,749 | -798 |
| 86,080 | 90,403 | 95,746 | 102,903 | 110,713 | 115,652 | 124,469 | 133,740 | 141,703 |
| 773,302 | 815,778 | 861,287 | 924,744 | 1,001,390 | 1,085,274 | 1,193,843 | 1,255,819 | 1,275,325 |
| 833,752 | 871,469 | 924,043 | 991,306 | 1,072,489 | 1,163,343 | 1,281,085 | 1,364,199 | 1,419,456 |
| 193,664 | 210,079 | 216,454 | 243,187 | 255,350 | 282,861 | 306,403 | 313,987 | 311,796 |
| 254,114 | 265,770 | 279,210 | 309,749 | 326,449 | 360,930 | 393,645 | 422,367 | 455,927 |
| -60,450 | -55,691 | -62,756 | -66,562 | -71,099 | -78,069 | -87,242 | -108,380 | -144,131 |

Table 16.5 Canada Pension Plan (CPP) and Quebec Pension Plan (QPP) revenue and expenditures, 1997/1998 to 2010/2011

| | 1997/1998 | 1998/1999 | 1999/2000 | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Revenue | 21,066 | 23,620 | 26,672 | 30,854 | 34,347 |
| Social contributions | 16,364 | 18,983 | 22,127 | 26,037 | 30,085 |
| Other revenue | 4,702 | 4,637 | 4,545 | 4,817 | 4,262 |
| Expenses | 23,437 | 24,325 | 24,945 | 25,938 | 27,327 |
| Use of goods and services | 393 | 370 | 357 | 348 | 406 |
| Social benefits | 23,044 | 23,955 | 24,588 | 25,590 | 26,921 |
| Gross operating balance | -2,371 | -705 | 1,727 | 4,916 | 7,020 |
| Net operating balance | -2,371 | -705 | 1,727 | 4,916 | 7,020 |
| Net lending or borrowing | -2,371 | -705 | 1,727 | 4,916 | 7,020 |
| Net acquisition of financial assets | -2,371 | -705 | 1,726 | 4,933 | 7,020 |
| Net incurrence of liabilities | 0 | 0 | -1 | 17 | 0 |
| Total expenditure | 23,437 | 24,325 | 24,945 | 25,938 | 27,327 |
| Net worth | 212,505 | 217,729 | 220,794 | 241,568 | 258,383 |
| Financial assets | 212,505 | 217,815 | 221,743 | 242,652 | 259,401 |
| Liabilities | 0 | 86 | 949 | 1,084 | 1,018 |
| Net financial worth | 212,505 | 217,729 | 220,794 | 241,568 | 258,383 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 385-0032.

Table 16.6 Government transfer payments to individuals, 1994 to 2008

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| All levels of government | 98,495 | 98,512 | 98,865 | 100,431 | 104,558 | 106,006 |
| Federal government | 50,166 | 48,879 | 48,752 | 49,234 | 50,739 | 51,575 |
| Family and youth allowances | 37 | 38 | 39 | 43 | 58 | 84 |
| Child Tax Benefit or Credit | 5,259 | 5,214 | 5,228 | 5,310 | 5,600 | 5,939 |
| Pensions (First and Second World Wars) | 864 | 909 | 914 | 921 | 918 | 910 |
| War veterans' allowances | 417 | 397 | 383 | 387 | 387 | 414 |
| Grants to Aboriginal people | 3,027 | 3,566 | 3,564 | 3,730 | 4,447 | 4,271 |
| Goods and Services Tax Credit | 2,833 | 2,810 | 2,866 | 2,905 | 2,924 | 2,943 |
| Employment Insurance benefits | 15,012 | 12,889 | 11,859 | 10,874 | 10,713 | 10,150 |
| Old Age Security payments | 20,170 | 20,622 | 21,221 | 21,798 | 22,398 | 22,907 |
| Scholarships and research grants | 780 | 687 | 686 | 700 | 519 | 519 |
| Miscellaneous and other transfers | 1,767 | 1,747 | 1,992 | 2,566 | 2,775 | 3,438 |
| Provincial governments | 24,815 | 25,406 | 25,576 | 25,945 | 26,717 | 27,170 |
| Social assistance, income maintenance | 9,863 | 9,854 | 9,258 | 8,723 | 8,050 | 7,048 |
| Social assistance, other | 2,316 | 2,308 | 2,371 | 2,408 | 2,241 | 2,546 |
| Workers' Compensation benefits | 3,811 | 3,992 | 4,198 | 4,067 | 3,886 | 4,073 |
| Grants to benevolent associations | 5,577 | 5,962 | 6,123 | 6,714 | 7,196 | 7,322 |
| Miscellaneous transfers | 3,248 | 3,290 | 3,626 | 4,033 | 5,344 | 6,181 |
| Local governments | 3,949 | 3,738 | 2,950 | 2,640 | 3,523 | 2,990 |
| Canada Pension Plan | 15,132 | 15,777 | 16,559 | 17,327 | 18,054 | 18,540 |
| Quebec Pension Plan | 4,433 | 4,712 | 5,028 | 5,285 | 5,525 | 5,731 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0009.

| 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2009/2010 | 2010/2011 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 37,018 | 39,660 | 41,547 | 43,867 | 46,414 | 49,941 | 50,013 | 51,999 | 52,225 |
| 32,684 | 35,780 | 37,405 | 39,578 | 41,443 | 44,648 | 44,767 | 47,270 | 47,213 |
| 4,334 | 3,880 | 4,142 | 4,289 | 4,971 | 5,293 | 5,246 | 4,729 | 5,012 |
| 28,705 | 30,172 | 31,688 | 33,263 | 34,916 | 36,711 | 38,741 | 40,878 | 42,494 |
| 442 | 510 | 468 | 496 | 530 | 539 | 593 | 796 | 843 |
| 28,263 | 29,662 | 31,220 | 32,767 | 34,386 | 36,172 | 38,148 | 40,082 | 41,651 |
| 8,313 | 9,488 | 9,859 | 10,604 | 11,498 | 13,230 | 11,272 | 11,121 | 9,731 |
| 8,313 | 9,488 | 9,859 | 10,604 | 11,498 | 13,230 | 11,272 | 11,121 | 9,731 |
| 8,313 | 9,488 | 9,859 | 10,604 | 11,498 | 13,230 | 11,272 | 11,121 | 9,731 |
| 8,700 | 9,294 | 9,922 | 11,249 | 13,496 | 17,620 | 10,087 | 8,130 | 10,578 |
| 387 | -194 | 63 | 645 | 1,998 | 4,390 | -1,185 | -2,991 | 847 |
| 28,705 | 30,172 | 31,688 | 33,263 | 34,916 | 36,711 | 38,741 | 40,878 | 42,494 |
| 274,920 | 332,683 | 400,886 | 477,598 | 562,915 | 635,293 | 590,845 | 617,195 | 693,770 |
| 278,669 | 333,565 | 401,240 | 480,016 | 570,429 | 647,181 | 622,814 | 630,011 | 707,944 |
| 3,749 | 882 | 354 | 2,418 | 7,514 | 11,888 | 31,969 | 12,816 | 14,174 |
| 274,920 | 332,683 | 400,886 | 477,598 | 562,915 | 635,293 | 590,845 | 617,195 | 693,770 |

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 110,487 | 117,633 | 121,047 | 124,775 | 130,153 | 136,247 | 145,754 | 154,609 | 163,979 |
| 53,479 | 57,965 | 60,857 | 62,949 | 65,603 | 67,903 | 70,547 | 76,578 | 81,008 |
| 99 | 116 | 133 | 140 | 157 | 165 | 187 | 205 | 210 |
| 6,577 | 7,379 | 7,824 | 8,051 | 8,547 | 9,174 | 9,470 | 9,495 | 9,468 |
| 973 | 1,196 | 1,398 | 1,463 | 1,530 | 1,584 | 1,693 | 1,694 | 1,696 |
| 404 | 267 | 212 | 223 | 266 | 289 | 331 | 464 | 588 |
| 4,511 | 4,448 | 4,800 | 4,951 | 5,254 | 5,752 | 5,823 | 6,179 | 7,534 |
| 2,974 | 3,099 | 3,140 | 3,264 | 3,346 | 3,472 | 3,566 | 3,599 | 3,692 |
| 9,615 | 11,361 | 12,837 | 13,361 | 13,269 | 12,937 | 12,498 | 12,561 | 13,325 |
| 23,790 | 24,789 | 25,747 | 26,931 | 27,992 | 29,085 | 30,468 | 31,929 | 33,538 |
| 531 | 560 | 585 | 612 | 734 | 789 | 858 | 883 | 922 |
| 4,005 | 4,750 | 4,181 | 3,953 | 4,508 | 4,656 | 4,478 | 7,118 | 7,517 |
| 28,574 | 29,662 | 29,781 | 30,066 | 30,981 | 33,297 | 38,570 | 39,446 | 41,904 |
| 6,538 | 6,547 | 6,603 | 6,641 | 6,788 | 6,918 | 7,123 | 7,480 | 7,821 |
| 2,906 | 2,966 | 2,936 | 3,061 | 3,167 | 3,445 | 3,791 | 3,989 | 4,201 |
| 4,434 | 4,840 | 5,150 | 5,036 | 5,083 | 5,229 | 5,316 | 5,500 | 5,749 |
| 7,953 | 8,406 | 8,500 | 8,667 | 9,011 | 9,581 | 10,593 | 11,280 | 11,745 |
| 6,743 | 6,903 | 6,592 | 6,661 | 6,932 | 8,124 | 10,917 | 9,745 | 10,827 |
| 3,248 | 3,641 | 2,637 | 2,747 | 2,940 | 3,026 | 2,976 | 3,305 | 3,834 |
| 19,183 | 20,023 | 21,076 | 21,986 | 23,129 | 24,225 | 25,417 | 26,624 | 28,089 |
| 6,003 | 6,342 | 6,696 | 7,027 | 7,500 | 7,796 | 8,244 | 8,656 | 9,144 |

Table 16.7 Public sector employment, wages and salaries, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Employment¹ | 3,310,522 | 3,383,821 | 3,493,580 | 3,563,406 | 3,609,274 |
| Government | 3,022,033 | 3,090,234 | 3,183,310 | 3,248,253 | 3,294,159 |
| Federal general government ² | 386,230 | 387,121 | 400,196 | 415,397 | 420,685 |
| Provincial and territorial general government | 344,970 | 352,931 | 361,988 | 358,461 | 358,237 |
| Health and social service institutions, provincial and territorial | 764,568 | 783,142 | 800,200 | 822,904 | 844,762 |
| Universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions, provincial and territorial | 347,527 | 358,138 | 365,137 | 374,745 | 387,056 |
| Local general government | 529,846 | 548,298 | 581,221 | 596,144 | 605,562 |
| Local school boards | 648,892 | 660,603 | 674,568 | 680,603 | 677,857 |
| Government business enterprises | 288,489 | 293,587 | 310,270 | 315,154 | 315,114 |
| Federal government business enterprises | 96,310 | 99,121 | 104,864 | 104,692 | 104,042 |
| Provincial and territorial government business enterprises | 135,621 | 135,876 | 144,779 | 147,616 | 145,616 |
| Local government business enterprises | 56,558 | 58,589 | 60,627 | 62,845 | 65,456 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Wages and salaries³ | 152,120,820 | 161,697,682 | 173,043,990 | 183,684,599 | 191,847,875 |
| Government | 137,126,087 | 145,728,075 | 156,086,225 | 165,746,568 | 172,667,449 |
| Federal general government ² | 24,604,049 | 25,502,731 | 27,234,168 | 30,373,013 | 30,734,596 |
| Provincial and territorial general government | 18,728,991 | 19,967,329 | 21,340,334 | 22,308,564 | 22,755,372 |
| Health and social service institutions, provincial and territorial | 33,001,263 | 36,211,805 | 40,093,114 | 42,320,569 | 44,449,255 |
| Universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions, provincial and territorial | 15,760,015 | 16,808,945 | 17,867,839 | 18,883,926 | 20,053,687 |
| Local general government | 17,224,537 | 18,188,492 | 19,275,207 | 20,063,763 | 21,070,394 |
| Local school boards | 27,807,232 | 29,048,775 | 30,275,564 | 31,796,736 | 33,604,149 |
| Government business enterprises | 14,994,731 | 15,969,605 | 16,957,765 | 17,938,029 | 19,180,423 |
| Federal government business enterprises | 4,316,943 | 4,634,364 | 4,837,816 | 5,216,077 | 5,391,387 |
| Provincial and territorial government business enterprises | 7,693,874 | 8,181,295 | 8,791,417 | 9,202,700 | 10,049,053 |
| Local government business enterprises | 2,983,915 | 3,153,947 | 3,328,533 | 3,519,254 | 3,739,985 |

1. Employment data are not in full-time equivalents and do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employees. Includes employees both in and outside of Canada.

2. Federal general government data include reservists and full-time military personnel.

3. Includes employees both in and outside of Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0002.

Table 16.8 Military personnel, wages and salaries, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Personnel | | | | | |
| Canada and outside Canada | 87,730 | 89,352 | 90,753 | 93,351 | 94,989 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1,226 | 1,225 | 1,287 | 1,245 | 1,315 |
| Prince Edward Island | 213 | 230 | 233 | 242 | 244 |
| Nova Scotia | 10,520 | 10,510 | 10,414 | 10,347 | 10,561 |
| New Brunswick | 5,300 | 5,798 | 5,812 | 6,122 | 6,495 |
| Quebec | 17,663 | 18,266 | 18,509 | 19,296 | 19,082 |
| Ontario | 29,741 | 29,847 | 30,932 | 31,948 | 32,673 |
| Manitoba | 3,824 | 4,012 | 4,013 | 4,074 | 4,102 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,108 | 1,112 | 1,105 | 1,109 | 1,117 |
| Alberta | 9,090 | 9,214 | 9,488 | 9,881 | 9,878 |
| British Columbia | 7,298 | 7,298 | 7,137 | 7,257 | 7,600 |
| Yukon | x | x | x | x | x |
| Northwest Territories | 166 | 174 | 156 | 157 | 190 |
| Nunavut | x | x | x | x | x |
| Outside Canada | 1,577 | 1,658 | 1,659 | 1,666 | 1,722 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Wages and salaries | | | | | |
| Canada and outside Canada | 4,738,189 | 4,833,405 | 5,267,357 | 5,601,405 | 5,713,542 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 53,914 | 53,158 | 58,590 | 58,383 | 59,901 |
| Prince Edward Island | 5,862 | 6,224 | 6,706 | 7,070 | 6,848 |
| Nova Scotia | 656,543 | 648,200 | 683,179 | 687,042 | 709,802 |
| New Brunswick | 268,851 | 290,991 | 304,140 | 327,752 | 350,108 |
| Quebec | 801,390 | 845,349 | 925,074 | 1,018,916 | 978,562 |
| Ontario | 1,616,418 | 1,652,767 | 1,825,986 | 1,953,088 | 2,034,625 |
| Manitoba | 215,275 | 220,033 | 236,606 | 249,871 | 249,540 |
| Saskatchewan | 51,691 | 53,075 | 55,780 | 56,978 | 55,866 |
| Alberta | 485,571 | 484,147 | 551,922 | 610,578 | 608,138 |
| British Columbia | 440,776 | 432,545 | 463,400 | 475,094 | 496,466 |
| Yukon | x | x | x | x | x |
| Northwest Territories | 14,303 | 14,455 | 15,319 | 16,227 | 19,321 |
| Nunavut | x | x | x | x | x |
| Outside Canada | 126,492 | 129,801 | 137,028 | 137,206 | 141,182 |

Notes: Employment data are not in full-time equivalents and do not distinguish between full-time and part-time employees.
Civilian employees are excluded.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 183-0004.

Canadians are generally healthy and the health status of the population remained stable from 2003 to 2009. Of Canadians aged 12 and older, 82% were in good to fully functional health in 2008, according to an index that measures a person's functional health using eight attributes: vision, hearing, speech, mobility, dexterity, feelings, cognition and pain.

Having a regular doctor is associated with early screening and treatment of medical conditions. In 2009, 85% of Canadians aged 12 and older reported having a regular medical doctor, down from 86% in 2003. That means 4.3 million people did not have a regular doctor in 2009. Men in all age groups except those aged 12 to 19 were significantly more likely than women to not have a regular doctor.

In 2009, 82% of Canadians who did not have a regular medical doctor reported having a place that they usually went when ill or in need of health advice. Of those, 61% reported using a walk-in clinic when they needed medical care, 13% visited a hospital emergency room and 9% used a community health centre.

Health differences between men and women

An enduring difference between the sexes when it comes to health is that men are generally more likely than women to be overweight or obese and to develop diabetes. In 2009, 18% of Canadians aged 18 and older—roughly 4.4 million adults—reported height and weight that classified them as obese. From 2003 to 2009, obesity among women rose from 15% to 17%, but among men it increased from 16% to 19%.

Among obese or overweight women, 2 out of 5 had increased health risks because of their excess weight in 2009, whereas 3 out of 5 obese or overweight men did. Besides type 2 diabetes, some chronic diseases linked with obesity are

hypertension, cardiovascular disease, osteoarthritis and certain types of cancer.

From 2001 to 2009, men were more likely than women to report having diabetes. In 2009, 5.3% of females aged 12 and older reported diabetes, versus 6.6% of males.

From 2003 to 2009, a higher percentage of men than women were exposed to second-hand smoke at home. In 2009, men aged 20 to 34 and aged 65 and older were significantly more likely than women in those age groups to be exposed to second-hand smoke at home.

Hypertension and cholesterol

In 2009, 17% of Canadians aged 12 and older reported having high blood pressure. This was not a significant change from 2008, though it was an increase from 16% in 2007. In 2009, females (17%) were more likely than males (16%) to report that they had been diagnosed with hypertension. From ages 12 to 54, men had significantly higher hypertension rates. From ages 55 to 64, rates were similar for men and women, and from age 65 and older, women had the higher rates.

Generally, higher hypertension is associated with unhealthy levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides and 'bad' (LDL) cholesterol. More than 2 in 5 Canadians aged 20 to 79 had an unhealthy level of total cholesterol in the March 2007 to

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February 2009 period, and about 1 in 4 had an unhealthy level of triglycerides.

Though men tend to rate their health more positively than women do, they are more likely than women to die at earlier ages. In 2007, life expectancy at birth was 83.0 years for females and 78.3 years for males—a difference of 4.7 years. However, this gap narrowed from 5.8 years in 1997.

Activity levels

From 2007 to 2009, just over half (53%) of adults accumulated at least 30 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity one or more days a week, but this means that almost as many (47%) did so less than one day a week.

About 5% of adults accumulated 150 minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity on a regular basis, that is, 30 minutes a day at least five days a week.

As the proportion of seniors in the population increases, so too does the prevalence of many chronic conditions. In 2006, cancer, heart disease and

Table 17.a
Health indicators, 2009

| | Both sexes | Males | Females |
|--|-----------------|-------|---------|
| | % of population | | |
| Arthritis | 15.2 | 11.7 | 18.5 |
| Diabetes | 6.0 | 6.6 | 5.3 |
| Asthma | 8.1 | 6.7 | 9.4 |
| High blood pressure | 16.9 | 16.4 | 17.3 |
| Current smoker, daily or occasional | 20.1 | 22.6 | 17.7 |
| BMI (18 and older), overweight or obese | 51.6 | 59.2 | 43.9 |
| BMI (12 to 17), overweight or obese | 19.7 | 23.9 | 15.5 |
| Influenza immunization, in past year | 32.2 | 29.0 | 35.2 |

Notes: Population aged 12 and older.

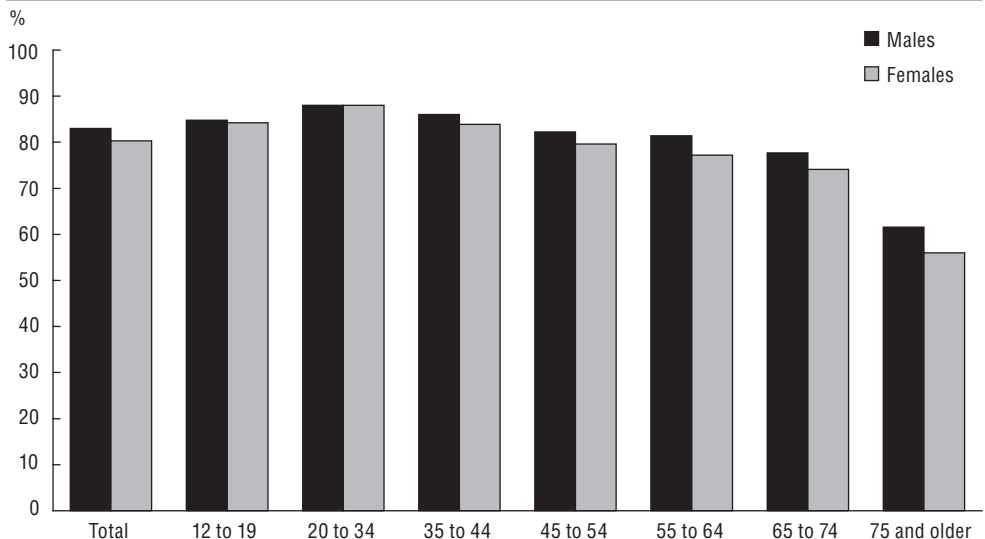
BMI = body mass index.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

stroke—the three leading causes of death—were responsible for 58% of all deaths. All three are more prevalent in an aging population. Chronic conditions place a burden on individuals, families and the health care system, but they are often a consequence of longevity, which in itself is a positive indicator of the Canadian population's health status.

Chart 17.1

Population with good to fully functional health, by age group and sex, 2009



Note: Household population aged 12 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.

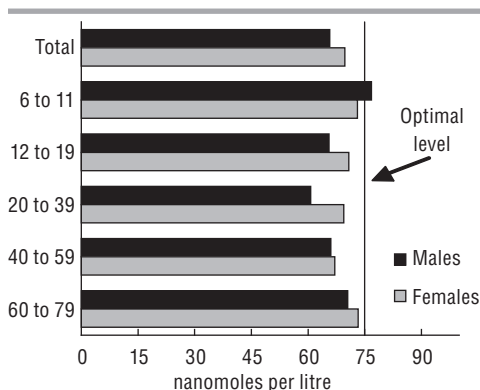
Many have inadequate vitamin D

Roughly 3 million Canadians aged 6 to 79 (10%) had inadequate concentrations of vitamin D in their blood (less than 37.5 nanomoles per litre), when surveyed between March 2007 and February 2009. Of these, 1.1 million were vitamin-D deficient. Lower concentrations were associated with darker skin, as it is more difficult for people with darker skin to get adequate vitamin D through sun exposure.

About 5% of men and 3% of women were considered vitamin-D deficient. The highest prevalence of deficiency (7%) occurred among men aged 20 to 39. When vitamin D is deficient, the body absorbs very little calcium. In children this can cause soft bones and skeletal deformities; in adults, osteoporosis.

Nine out of 10 people had vitamin D concentrations considered adequate for bone health. White racial background was associated with higher levels, as was

Chart 17.2
Vitamin D levels in blood, by age group and sex, 2009



Note: Samples taken from March 2007 to February 2009.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.

frequent milk consumption at all ages. Levels also tended to be higher among women. For both sexes, vitamin D levels were highest among children and seniors but lowest at ages 20 to 39.

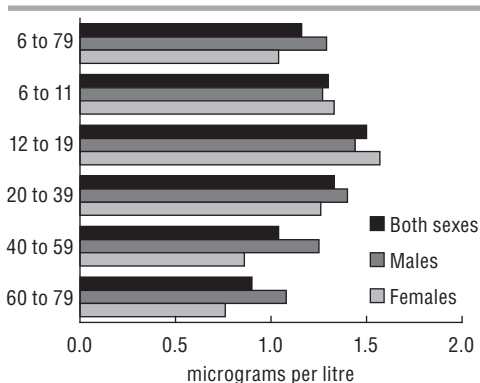
Bisphenol A concentrations

Exposure to Bisphenol A (BPA), an industrial chemical often used in plastic food containers and bottles, is being tracked at a national level for the first time. In a 2007/2009 survey period, researchers found levels of the chemical in the urine of 91% of Canadians aged 6 to 79. Concentrations were higher in younger age groups, whereas in adults it decreased with age.

Results will be used to track long-term trends similar to the way that exposure to lead and related health data have been tracked over the past 30 years.

The Canadian federal government added BPA to its toxic substances list in October 2010. BPA does not occur naturally, and is used primarily in plastic containers and epoxy resins used to line food and beverage containers and for

Chart 17.3
Bisphenol A in urine, by age group and sex, 2009



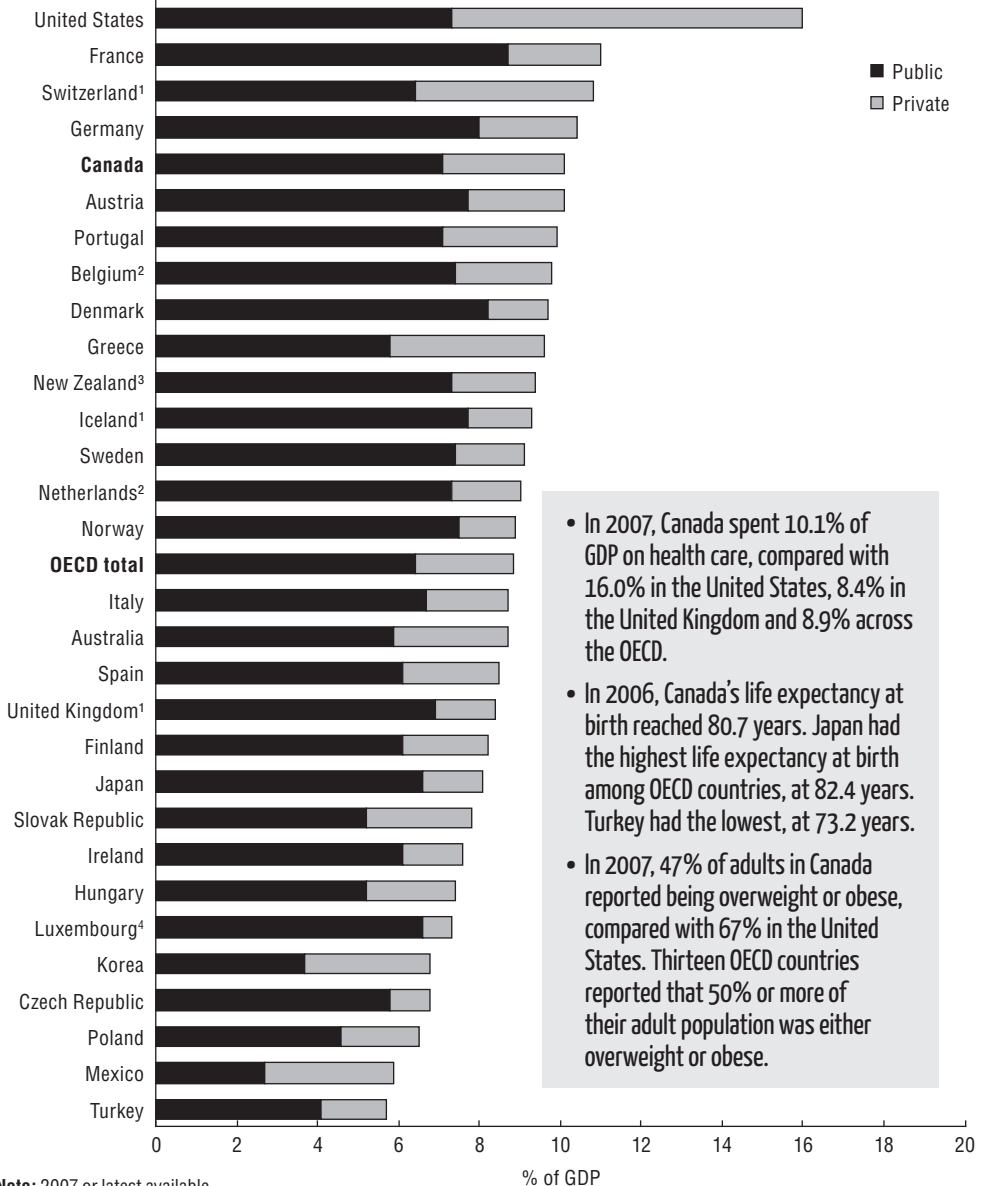
Note: Samples taken from March 2007 to February 2009.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.

dental sealants. Exposure occurs mainly through dietary intake, but other sources include drinking water, soil, dust, air and some consumer products.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 17.4
Health spending as a share of GDP, 2007



Note: 2007 or latest available.

1. Total spending on health.

2. Public and private expenditures are current expenditures (excluding investments).

3. Current spending.

4. Health spending is for the insured population rather than resident population.

Source: Data based on OECD (2009), *Health at a Glance 2009*.

Table 17.1 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex and by province and territory, 2005/2007

| | At birth | | | At age 65 | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|---------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| | years | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 78.3 | 75.8 | 80.8 | 17.9 | 16.2 | 19.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 80.2 | 77.6 | 82.7 | 19.4 | 17.5 | 20.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 79.7 | 77.1 | 82.2 | 18.9 | 17.1 | 20.5 |
| New Brunswick | 80.0 | 77.4 | 82.5 | 19.3 | 17.5 | 20.9 |
| Quebec | 80.7 | 78.2 | 83.1 | 19.8 | 18.0 | 21.3 |
| Ontario | 81.0 | 78.8 | 83.1 | 19.9 | 18.3 | 21.3 |
| Manitoba | 79.3 | 76.8 | 81.8 | 19.4 | 17.5 | 20.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 79.5 | 76.9 | 82.0 | 19.6 | 17.8 | 21.2 |
| Alberta | 80.5 | 78.1 | 82.9 | 20.0 | 18.3 | 21.5 |
| British Columbia | 81.2 | 78.9 | 83.5 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 21.7 |
| Territories ¹ | 75.8 | 73.1 | 79.1 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 19.0 |

Note: Life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512.

Table 17.2 Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and by province and territory, 2003/2004 and 2008/2009

| | 2003/2004 | | | 2008/2009 | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| | number | | | | | |
| Canada¹ | 179,424 | 42,374 | 103,496 | 205,442 | 49,382 | 117,433 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 4,336 | 1,421 | 2,915 | 4,941 | 1,537 | 3,404 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,583 | 454 | 1,129 | 1,792 | 488 | 1,304 |
| Nova Scotia | 6,535 | 1,715 | 4,820 | 6,572 | 1,741 | 4,831 |
| New Brunswick | 5,838 | 1,733 | 4,105 | 7,005 | 2,088 | 4,917 |
| Quebec ¹ | 33,554 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Ontario | 76,866 | 21,462 | 55,404 | 85,617 | 24,704 | 60,913 |
| Manitoba | 9,215 | 2,676 | 6,539 | 9,536 | 2,799 | 6,737 |
| Saskatchewan | 8,149 | 2,563 | 5,586 | 8,049 | 2,422 | 5,627 |
| Alberta | 14,141 | 4,657 | 9,484 | 17,891 | 5,803 | 12,088 |
| British Columbia | 18,997 | 5,630 | 13,367 | 25,174 | 7,706 | 17,468 |
| Territories ² | 210 | 63 | 147 | 238 | 94 | 144 |

Notes: "Homes for the aged" refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.

Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age and sex. Data are not comparable between 2003/2004 and 2008/2009.

2. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

Table 17.3 Mortality rates, by selected causes and by sex, 2003 and 2007

| | 2003 | | | 2007 | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| | rate per 100,000 population | | | | | |
| All causes of death | 586.9 | 733.4 | 475.4 | 539.8 | 664.7 | 441.3 |
| Septicemia | 4.0 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 3.8 |
| Viral hepatitis | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Human immunodeficiency virus | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 0.5 |
| Malignant neoplasms | 175.6 | 215.3 | 148.1 | 165.8 | 200.3 | 141.0 |
| Colon, rectum and anus | 18.3 | 23.0 | 14.6 | 18.0 | 22.1 | 14.6 |
| Pancreas | 9.1 | 10.3 | 8.1 | 9.0 | 10.2 | 7.8 |
| Trachea, bronchus and lung | 47.0 | 62.7 | 35.4 | 45.1 | 57.0 | 36.1 |
| Breast | 13.3 | 0.2 | 24.1 | 11.9 | 0.2 | 21.7 |
| Prostate ¹ | ... | 24.1 | ... | ... | 20.6 | ... |
| Diabetes mellitus | 20.5 | 25.2 | 16.9 | 16.9 | 21.6 | 13.2 |
| Alzheimer's disease | 13.1 | 11.1 | 13.9 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 12.9 |
| Heart diseases | 133.3 | 178.9 | 98.2 | 111.0 | 146.7 | 82.5 |
| Ischaemic heart diseases | 102.4 | 142.9 | 71.3 | 81.6 | 112.9 | 56.6 |
| Other heart diseases | 27.8 | 33.2 | 23.8 | 26.7 | 31.2 | 23.0 |
| Cerebrovascular diseases | 37.7 | 41.6 | 34.7 | 30.0 | 32.2 | 28.1 |
| Influenza and pneumonia | 12.0 | 15.0 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 14.1 | 9.7 |
| Influenza | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Pneumonia | 11.5 | 14.4 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 13.6 | 9.4 |
| Chronic lower respiratory diseases | 25.8 | 36.0 | 19.9 | 23.9 | 31.6 | 19.3 |
| Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 6.4 | 8.9 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 9.0 | 4.1 |
| Alcoholic liver disease | 3.1 | 4.8 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 1.7 |
| Other chronic liver disease and cirrhosis | 3.2 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| Renal failure | 8.5 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 7.9 | 10.3 | 6.4 |
| Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.0 |
| Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Accidents (unintentional injuries) | 25.5 | 35.1 | 16.6 | 25.6 | 35.3 | 16.6 |
| Motor vehicle accidents | 9.0 | 12.9 | 5.1 | 8.6 | 12.5 | 4.7 |
| Falls | 5.0 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 5.8 | 7.3 | 4.7 |
| Accidental poisoning and exposure to noxious substances | 2.7 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 2.3 |
| Suicide | 11.3 | 17.8 | 5.1 | 10.2 | 15.7 | 4.9 |
| Homicide | 1.5 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 0.8 |

Note: Rates are age standardized per 100,000 population.

1. A combined rate is not calculated for gender-specific causes of death.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0552.

Table 17.4 Self-rated health status, very good or excellent, by sex, 2003 to 2009

| | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| % of males | | | | | |
| Canada | 59.5 | 60.6 | 60.3 | 59.1 | 60.7 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 63.6 | 62.8 | 61.1 | 57.2 | 55.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 67.9 | 54.1 | 56.7 | 63.0 | 61.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 55.9 | 56.2 | 55.4 | 57.2 | 59.9 |
| New Brunswick | 49.5 | 54.3 | 53.5 | 53.6 | 55.9 |
| Quebec | 58.7 | 60.0 | 60.1 | 59.1 | 62.1 |
| Ontario | 58.3 | 61.7 | 61.4 | 59.3 | 61.4 |
| Manitoba | 61.3 | 60.5 | 60.4 | 55.2 | 56.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 59.3 | 58.7 | 57.3 | 53.2 | 56.8 |
| Alberta | 66.3 | 61.7 | 60.4 | 64.9 | 59.8 |
| British Columbia | 60.9 | 60.5 | 60.2 | 58.0 | 60.0 |
| Yukon | 60.7 | 56.2 | 58.1 | 60.9 | 58.2 |
| Northwest Territories | 60.0 | 63.1 | 51.6 | 50.5 | 54.1 |
| Nunavut | 57.6 | 49.9 | 63.0 | 55.0 | 42.3 |
| % of females | | | | | |
| Canada | 57.3 | 59.6 | 59.0 | 58.7 | 60.3 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 68.7 | 65.7 | 63.5 | 65.6 | 59.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 62.0 | 61.5 | 61.7 | 60.4 | 62.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 60.3 | 59.2 | 58.8 | 55.4 | 58.8 |
| New Brunswick | 51.1 | 54.4 | 56.0 | 56.2 | 54.1 |
| Quebec | 55.1 | 58.9 | 58.6 | 59.5 | 60.2 |
| Ontario | 56.2 | 60.0 | 58.6 | 59.4 | 60.9 |
| Manitoba | 60.5 | 57.7 | 59.5 | 53.1 | 63.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 59.1 | 57.8 | 55.3 | 55.0 | 60.6 |
| Alberta | 61.6 | 62.9 | 64.8 | 61.0 | 63.1 |
| British Columbia | 59.3 | 58.5 | 57.2 | 55.9 | 57.2 |
| Yukon | 49.6 | 57.3 | 54.9 | 60.4 | 60.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 52.0 | 63.1 | 52.7 | 46.8 | 49.4 |
| Nunavut | 56.5 | 50.3 | 51.6 | 43.1 | 51.6 |

Note: Population aged 12 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.5 Leisure-time physical activity, by age group and sex, 2003 to 2009

| | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | % | | | | |
| Both sexes | 51.8 | 52.2 | 50.4 | 50.6 | 52.5 |
| 12 to 19 years | 72.0 | 71.1 | 70.5 | 69.2 | 71.0 |
| 20 to 34 years | 54.6 | 55.5 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 55.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 49.2 | 48.8 | 47.0 | 47.1 | 49.1 |
| 45 to 64 years | 47.5 | 48.2 | 46.8 | 47.6 | 49.4 |
| 65 and older | 41.4 | 43.0 | 41.3 | 42.6 | 43.0 |
| Males | 55.1 | 54.8 | 53.4 | 54.5 | 56.4 |
| 12 to 19 years | 77.3 | 76.9 | 75.3 | 77.2 | 77.2 |
| 20 to 34 years | 58.8 | 57.9 | 56.9 | 56.7 | 60.3 |
| 35 to 44 years | 50.2 | 48.9 | 47.6 | 49.0 | 51.8 |
| 45 to 64 years | 48.0 | 48.6 | 47.8 | 49.0 | 50.7 |
| 65 and older | 49.6 | 50.2 | 47.2 | 50.2 | 50.0 |
| Females | 48.6 | 49.7 | 47.6 | 46.8 | 48.7 |
| 12 to 19 years | 66.5 | 65.1 | 65.6 | 60.9 | 64.6 |
| 20 to 34 years | 50.5 | 53.0 | 49.2 | 49.0 | 51.5 |
| 35 to 44 years | 48.3 | 48.7 | 46.5 | 45.2 | 46.3 |
| 45 to 64 years | 47.0 | 47.7 | 45.8 | 46.2 | 48.2 |
| 65 and older | 35.2 | 37.5 | 36.5 | 36.5 | 37.2 |

Note: Population aged 12 and older who were active or moderately active during leisure time.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.6 Population with pain or discomfort that prevents activities, by age group and sex, 2003 to 2009

| | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | % | | | | |
| Both sexes | 10.6 | 11.0 | 11.8 | 12.4 | 12.3 |
| 12 to 19 years | 3.3 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.9 |
| 20 to 34 years | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.6 | 7.3 | 6.7 |
| 35 to 44 years | 10.2 | 10.3 | 11.0 | 10.4 | 10.8 |
| 45 to 64 years | 14.2 | 15.2 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| 65 and older | 18.1 | 19.7 | 19.4 | 20.7 | 20.6 |
| Males | 8.1 | 9.1 | 9.5 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| 12 to 19 years | 1.5 ^E | 2.1 ^E | 1.5 ^E | 1.9 ^E | 2.1 |
| 20 to 34 years | 4.4 ^E | 5.3 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 5.8 |
| 35 to 44 years | 9.8 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 8.9 | 9.4 |
| 45 to 64 years | 10.7 | 12.9 | 13.3 | 14.2 | 14.6 |
| 65 and older | 13.0 | 13.7 | 15.3 | 16.7 | 16.7 |
| Females | 13.1 | 13.0 | 14.1 | 14.7 | 14.2 |
| 12 to 19 years | 5.2 | 2.9 ^E | 4.3 | 5.0 | 3.7 |
| 20 to 34 years | 7.6 | 5.8 | 7.7 | 8.8 | 7.6 |
| 35 to 44 years | 10.5 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 11.9 | 12.2 |
| 45 to 64 years | 17.6 | 17.5 | 18.8 | 19.2 | 18.7 |
| 65 and older | 22.2 | 24.4 | 22.8 | 23.9 | 23.7 |

Note: Population aged 12 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.7 Healthy aging indicators, by age group and sex, 2008

| | Males | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| | 45 to 54 | 55 to 64 | 65 to 74 | 75 to 84 | 85 and older |
| | number | | | | |
| Cataracts ¹ | 29,497 ^E | 90,805 | 167,666 | 169,574 | 49,912 |
| Chronic conditions, at least one ² | 1,638,115 | 1,480,793 | 988,947 | 578,371 | 154,420 |
| Falls ³ | . | . | 174,103 | 122,652 | 39,341 |
| Glaucoma ⁴ | F | 44,900 | 50,873 | 62,193 | 21,666 |
| Mouth unhealthy ⁵ | 337,364 | 277,613 | 131,771 | 89,988 | 25,529 |
| Nutritional risk, high ⁶ | 905,892 | 695,546 | 319,963 | 179,754 | 54,955 |
| Osteoporosis ⁷ | 52,420 ^E | 50,884 | 48,414 | 44,278 | 14,774 |
| Sleeping trouble ⁸ | 445,948 | 315,850 | 188,332 | 119,064 | 27,367 |
| Social participation, family and friend activities ⁹ | 2,282,283 | 1,700,478 | 1,001,839 | 529,030 | 135,494 |
| Social participation, religious activities ⁹ | 702,678 | 565,585 | 428,139 | 281,191 | 75,921 |
| Social participation, sports and physical activities ⁹ | 1,380,068 | 925,831 | 478,029 | 190,388 | 38,107 |
| Social participation, volunteer activities ⁹ | 561,982 | 444,794 | 304,879 | 147,830 | 22,551 |
| Social participation, at least once a month ¹⁰ | 2,449,255 | 1,814,107 | 1,066,742 | 580,240 | 150,318 |
| Thyroid condition ¹¹ | 66,606 ^E | 79,826 | 62,448 | 55,001 | 16,418 |
| | % | | | | |
| Cataracts ¹ | 1.1 ^E | 4.6 | 14.6 | 26.2 | 28.9 |
| Chronic conditions, at least one ² | 63.0 | 75.6 | 87.3 | 91.2 | 91.2 |
| Falls ³ | . | . | 15.1 | 19.0 | 22.8 |
| Glaucoma ⁴ | F | 2.3 | 4.4 | 9.7 | 12.6 |
| Mouth unhealthy ⁵ | 18.2 | 20.3 | 16.8 | 21.4 | 25.4 |
| Nutritional risk, high ⁶ | 35.9 | 36.3 | 28.7 | 29.2 | 34.7 |
| Osteoporosis ⁷ | 2.0 ^E | 2.6 | 4.2 | 6.9 | 8.6 |
| Sleeping trouble ⁸ | 17.6 | 16.4 | 16.8 | 19.1 | 16.9 |
| Social participation, family and friend activities ⁹ | 87.5 | 86.3 | 87.2 | 82.2 | 78.7 |
| Social participation, religious activities ⁹ | 27.0 | 28.7 | 37.3 | 43.8 | 44.1 |
| Social participation, sports and physical activities ⁹ | 53.0 | 47.0 | 41.6 | 29.6 | 22.1 |
| Social participation, volunteer activities ⁹ | 21.6 | 22.6 | 26.6 | 23.0 | 13.1 |
| Social participation, at least once a month ¹⁰ | 94.3 | 92.2 | 93.0 | 90.7 | 87.4 |
| Thyroid condition ¹¹ | 2.6 ^E | 4.0 | 5.4 | 8.5 | 9.5 |

Notes: Population aged 45 and older.

Excludes Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

1. Diagnosed with cataracts that are expected to last, or have already lasted, 6 months or more.

2. Diagnosed with at least one chronic condition that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

3. Self-reported in the last 12 months.

4. Diagnosed with glaucoma that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

5. Self-reported that the health of their mouth is fair or poor.

6. Population who report overall measures of nutritional risk based on 10 questions pertaining to weight changes, and food and beverage consumption and preparation.

7. Diagnosed with osteoporosis that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

8. Self-reported as having trouble going to or staying asleep most or all of the time.

9. Participated in the last 12 months.

10. Participated in community-related activities based on 8 social participation questions.

11. Diagnosed by a health professional as having a thyroid condition that is expected to last, or has already lasted, 6 months or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-1200.

| Females | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 45 to 54 | 55 to 64 | 65 to 74 | 75 to 84 | 85 and older |
| number | | | | |
| 43,810 ^E | 139,979 | 271,369 | 264,718 | 113,760 |
| 1,809,405 | 1,661,135 | 1,139,522 | 761,590 | 294,927 |
| . | . | 235,396 | 200,806 | 93,186 |
| 29,666 ^E | 44,456 | 57,266 | 77,181 | 43,544 |
| 307,732 | 214,084 | 114,145 | 94,249 | 52,282 |
| 1,096,371 | 762,013 | 445,276 | 318,873 | 117,095 |
| 143,140 | 321,467 | 319,453 | 260,912 | 100,561 |
| 665,771 | 551,092 | 307,679 | 194,286 | 69,688 |
| 2,375,701 | 1,859,812 | 1,104,337 | 683,171 | 241,728 |
| 816,999 | 733,435 | 585,383 | 407,593 | 151,207 |
| 1,312,584 | 903,232 | 480,837 | 203,717 | 43,987 |
| 615,418 | 584,456 | 382,524 | 174,288 | 36,168 |
| 2,508,595 | 1,946,228 | 1,180,844 | 740,479 | 266,432 |
| 320,628 | 330,021 | 248,677 | 174,736 | 63,335 |
| % | | | | |
| 1.7 ^E | 6.8 | 21.6 | 32.3 | 35.8 |
| 69.0 | 81.6 | 92.0 | 94.5 | 95.3 |
| . | . | 18.7 | 24.5 | 29.4 |
| 1.1 ^E | 2.2 | 4.6 | 9.4 | 13.7 |
| 16.5 | 14.6 | 13.2 | 18.0 | 26.9 |
| 42.1 | 38.0 | 36.1 | 40.4 | 41.2 |
| 5.4 | 15.7 | 25.5 | 31.9 | 31.8 |
| 25.4 | 27.3 | 24.8 | 24.4 | 23.8 |
| 90.2 | 91.0 | 87.9 | 83.7 | 76.3 |
| 31.1 | 35.9 | 46.7 | 49.9 | 47.7 |
| 49.9 | 44.3 | 38.3 | 25.0 | 13.9 |
| 23.4 | 28.6 | 30.5 | 21.4 | 11.4 |
| 95.6 | 95.6 | 94.1 | 90.8 | 84.3 |
| 12.2 | 16.1 | 19.8 | 21.3 | 20.0 |

Table 17.8 Smoking and exposure to second-hand smoke, by sex and by province, 2009

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia |
|--|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | % | | | |
| Daily or occasional smokers¹ | 20.1 | 23.2 | 20.4 | 23.3 |
| Males | 22.6 | 27.6 | 22.0 | 25.7 |
| Females | 17.7 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 21.0 |
| Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke at home² | 6.2 | 8.0 | 7.0 | 7.3 |
| Males | 6.8 | 10.1 | 9.6 ^E | 7.2 |
| Females | 5.7 | 6.2 ^E | 4.7 ^E | 7.5 |
| Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in vehicles³ | 7.1 | 9.3 | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Males | 8.0 | 9.7 | 8.3 ^E | 8.0 |
| Females | 6.3 | 9.0 ^E | 6.3 ^E | 9.2 |
| Non-smokers exposed to second-hand smoke in public places⁴ | 10.0 | 5.9 | 6.2^E | 7.8 |
| Males | 11.1 | 7.2 | 8.1 ^E | 8.6 |
| Females | 9.0 | 4.7 ^E | 4.5 ^E | 7.1 |

Note: Population aged 12 and older.

1. Reported currently being daily or occasional smokers.

2. Reported that at least one person smoked inside their home every day or almost every day.

3. Reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in private vehicles every day or almost every day in the past month.

4. Reported being exposed to second-hand smoke in public places every day or almost every day in the past month.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.9 Alcohol consumption, by sex and by province and territory, 2003 to 2009

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|----------------|--------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | % | | | | |
| Males | | | | | |
| 2003 | 24.5 | 37.4 | 28.1 | 31.1 | 30.5 |
| 2005 | 25.3 | 37.3 | 26.6 | 29.9 | 29.8 |
| 2007 | 25.0 | 37.0 | 30.8 | 30.9 | 28.5 |
| 2008 | 24.1 | 33.0 | 24.8 | 29.1 | 29.7 |
| 2009 | 24.8 | 38.4 | 27.2 | 30.2 | 26.0 |
| Females | | | | | |
| 2003 | 8.8 | 12.0 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 10.9 |
| 2005 | 9.6 | 12.3 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 9.3 |
| 2007 | 9.6 | 13.2 | 9.8 | 13.2 | 11.1 |
| 2008 | 9.6 | 12.1 | 8.6 ^E | 12.7 | 9.7 |
| 2009 | 9.9 | 12.6 | 15.4 | 11.9 | 12.8 |

Note: Population aged 12 and older who reported having five or more drinks on one occasion, at least once a month in the past year.

1. No data available for "Région du Nunavik" and "Région des Terres-Cries-de-la-Baie-James."

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

| New Brunswick | Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| % | | | | | | |
| 22.0 | 22.5 | 18.6 | 20.5 | 21.6 | 23.3 | 16.0 |
| 23.5 | 23.8 | 21.8 | 22.4 | 23.6 | 26.7 | 17.7 |
| 20.6 | 21.2 | 15.4 | 18.5 | 19.6 | 19.7 | 14.5 |
| 7.2 | 9.2 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.9 | 5.8 | 3.6 |
| 6.8 | 9.7 | 6.1 | 7.0 ^E | 6.9 ^E | 6.9 | 3.3 |
| 7.7 | 8.7 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 3.8 |
| 8.7 | 8.4 | 6.4 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 5.6 |
| 9.4 | 9.0 | 7.2 | 12.4 | 8.4 | 9.0 | 6.7 |
| 8.1 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 5.7 | 4.5 |
| 8.0 | 7.9 | 11.2 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 10.8 | 11.5 |
| 8.8 | 8.6 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 12.8 | 12.5 |
| 7.3 | 7.3 | 10.2 | 6.6 ^E | 6.6 | 8.8 | 10.5 |

| Quebec ¹ | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut (10 largest communities) |
|---------------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| % | | | | | | | | |
| 24.8 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 19.7 | 30.3 | 37.3 | 24.9 |
| 24.3 | 25.0 | 23.6 | 28.7 | 25.6 | 23.8 | 31.1 | 29.6 | 26.2 |
| 24.8 | 24.2 | 25.9 | 26.2 | 27.9 | 21.0 | 30.2 | 37.6 | 22.6 |
| 25.8 | 22.3 | 27.9 | 24.9 | 23.9 | 22.2 | 30.6 | 31.9 | 33.7 ^E |
| 26.3 | 22.9 | 27.1 | 26.9 | 26.1 | 22.4 | 36.8 | 36.1 | 25.7 ^E |
| 8.9 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 17.8 | 22.7 | 15.5 |
| 9.5 | 9.0 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 12.8 | 20.4 | 17.1 ^E |
| 10.0 | 8.9 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 9.8 | 8.0 | 22.5 | 21.7 | 16.3 ^E |
| 9.2 | 8.9 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 17.5 ^E | 14.5 ^E | 16.3 ^E |
| 11.1 | 8.7 | 7.9 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 19.8 | 26.0 | 13.9 ^E |

Table 17.10 Overweight or obese population, by age group and sex, 2003 to 2009

| | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|-------------------|------|------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| % of males | | | | | |
| Overweight | | | | | |
| 18 to 19 years | 17.2 | 22.3 | 17.3 | 24.0 | 21.9 |
| 20 to 34 years | 34.9 | 34.6 | 35.5 | 33.7 | 31.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 44.8 | 44.3 | 43.3 | 43.5 | 43.1 |
| 45 to 64 years | 45.3 | 44.8 | 44.9 | 43.5 | 45.1 |
| 65 and older | 44.4 | 44.3 | 43.1 | 43.9 | 42.9 |
| Obese | | | | | |
| 18 to 19 years | 7.2 | 6.6 | 6.2 ^E | 8.3 ^E | 8.1 |
| 20 to 34 years | 13.9 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 14.1 | 14.9 |
| 35 to 44 years | 16.0 | 17.7 | 19.8 | 18.8 | 20.5 |
| 45 to 64 years | 19.5 | 21.1 | 20.4 | 22.4 | 22.0 |
| 65 and older | 14.2 | 15.1 | 17.7 | 17.8 | 19.6 |
| % of females | | | | | |
| Overweight | | | | | |
| 18 to 19 years | 10.4 | 13.2 | 13.1 | 13.0 | 14.4 |
| 20 to 34 years | 18.7 | 19.0 | 18.5 | 19.9 | 20.0 |
| 35 to 44 years | 23.7 | 24.9 | 24.2 | 24.1 | 24.0 |
| 45 to 64 years | 32.2 | 31.9 | 32.0 | 31.6 | 30.8 |
| 65 and older | 34.7 | 34.0 | 35.4 | 34.8 | 35.2 |
| Obese | | | | | |
| 18 to 19 years | 4.0 | 5.0 | 6.5 ^F | 4.6 ^E | 5.5 ^F |
| 20 to 34 years | 10.8 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 12.0 | 11.1 |
| 35 to 44 years | 13.7 | 13.8 | 15.0 | 16.7 | 17.5 |
| 45 to 64 years | 18.4 | 18.3 | 19.3 | 18.8 | 20.1 |
| 65 and older | 15.3 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 17.9 | 18.7 |

Note: Based on self-reported body mass index, calculated by dividing the respondent's body weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres) squared.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.11 Population with a regular medical doctor, by province and territory, 2003 to 2009

| | 2003 | 2005 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| % of males | | | | | |
| Canada | 81.8 | 81.9 | 80.4 | 80.4 | 80.9 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 81.8 | 83.7 | 86.0 | 84.5 | 82.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 90.7 | 87.1 | 86.1 | 84.8 | 90.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 93.3 | 92.3 | 91.7 | 92.0 | 89.2 |
| New Brunswick | 90.3 | 91.2 | 89.6 | 86.9 | 91.9 |
| Quebec | 67.0 | 68.5 | 65.1 | 66.3 | 65.9 |
| Ontario | 89.4 | 89.1 | 88.3 | 88.8 | 89.4 |
| Manitoba | 79.7 | 80.1 | 79.4 | 77.9 | 81.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 80.9 | 79.4 | 78.4 | 77.9 | 78.9 |
| Alberta | 78.1 | 76.4 | 75.2 | 74.9 | 75.3 |
| British Columbia | 86.5 | 86.4 | 85.4 | 83.3 | 84.1 |
| Yukon ¹ | 76.8 | 65.8 | 74.4 | 73.9 | 72.0 |
| Northwest Territories ¹ | 37.4 | 41.4 | 38.2 | 30.9 | 36.2 |
| Nunavut (10 largest communities) ¹ | F | 16.0 ^E | 10.4 ^E | 9.5 ^E | F |
| % of females | | | | | |
| Canada | 89.9 | 89.5 | 89.2 | 88.3 | 88.7 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 89.7 | 90.7 | 90.4 | 90.1 | 91.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 94.1 | 92.5 | 89.8 | 87.6 | 91.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 96.3 | 96.8 | 96.6 | 96.4 | 96.1 |
| New Brunswick | 94.4 | 95.4 | 94.1 | 94.6 | 92.3 |
| Quebec | 81.1 | 81.5 | 81.8 | 78.9 | 80.5 |
| Ontario | 94.2 | 93.2 | 92.6 | 93.2 | 93.5 |
| Manitoba | 87.9 | 87.8 | 89.7 | 88.2 | 89.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 90.2 | 89.4 | 90.7 | 86.5 | 87.8 |
| Alberta | 89.8 | 88.7 | 88.3 | 86.2 | 86.0 |
| British Columbia | 92.2 | 91.6 | 90.7 | 90.3 | 89.4 |
| Yukon ¹ | 86.6 | 81.8 | 81.5 | 84.4 | 83.7 |
| Northwest Territories ¹ | 55.1 | 56.9 | 43.8 | 44.3 | 39.5 |
| Nunavut (10 largest communities) ¹ | F | 16.0 | 16.6 ^E | 15.3 ^E | 15.2 ^E |

Note: Population aged 12 and older who had a regular medical doctor.

1. Use caution with comparisons because of changes in methodology in 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0501.

Table 17.12 Waiting times for specialized health services, by type of health service, 2003 to 2009

| | 2003 | 2005 ¹ | 2007 | 2009 |
|--|------|-------------------|------|------|
| | % | | | |
| Specialist visits² | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 47.9 | 46.0 | 45.6 | 44.6 |
| 1 to 3 months | 40.7 | 41.1 | 40.5 | 40.5 |
| Longer than 3 months | 11.4 | 12.9 | 13.9 | 15.0 |
| Non-emergency surgeries³ | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 40.5 | 40.3 | 40.7 | 40.7 |
| 1 to 3 months | 42.1 | 40.7 | 41.0 | 42.5 |
| Longer than 3 months | 17.4 | 19.0 | 18.3 | 16.8 |
| Diagnostic tests⁴ | | | | |
| Less than 1 month | 57.5 | 56.4 | 55.4 | 58.2 |
| 1 to 3 months | 31.1 | 33.3 | 34.1 | 32.1 |
| Longer than 3 months | 11.5 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 9.7 |

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included only in 2005.

2. Includes specialist visits for a new illness or condition.

3. Includes a booked or planned surgery provided on an outpatient or inpatient basis. Does not refer to surgery provided through an admission to the hospital emergency room as a result of, for example, an accident or life-threatening situation.

4. Includes selected diagnostic tests (non-emergency MRIs, CT scans and angiographies).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 105-3002, 105-3003 and 105-3004.

Table 17.13 Average weekly earnings of workers in the health care and social assistance sector, selected groups, 2000, 2005 and 2010

| | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ | | |
| All health care and social assistance | 562.39 | 667.40 | 786.27 |
| Ambulatory health care services | 520.15 | 654.46 | 808.92 |
| Offices of physicians | 477.29 | 656.03 | 913.14 |
| Offices of dentists | 518.06 | 644.38 | 827.82 |
| Hospitals | 665.07 | 788.90 | 955.18 |
| Nursing and residential care facilities | 492.26 | 552.35 | 636.03 |
| Social assistance | 445.91 | 540.81 | 597.10 |
| Child daycare services | 397.29 | 458.24 | 527.26 |

Notes: Data include overtime.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0027.

Table 17.14 Health expenditures, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 ¹ | 2010 ¹ |
|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Health expenditures | 150,801.6 | 160,322.8 | 171,776.8 | 182,100.1 | 191,639.1 |
| Hospitals | 43,615.2 | 46,087.2 | 49,376.6 | 52,120.9 | 55,340.4 |
| Other institutions | 15,442.7 | 16,123.3 | 16,976.0 | 17,673.8 | 18,573.1 |
| Physicians | 19,352.8 | 20,814.4 | 22,932.2 | 24,614.7 | 26,303.1 |
| Other professionals | 16,299.9 | 17,342.1 | 18,522.8 | 19,802.6 | 21,310.6 |
| Dental services | 10,368.9 | 11,113.4 | 11,840.8 | 12,633.3 | 13,617.7 |
| Vision care services | 3,444.0 | 3,769.9 | 3,927.4 | 4,221.5 | 4,557.8 |
| Other | 2,486.9 | 2,458.8 | 2,754.7 | 2,947.8 | 3,135.1 |
| Drugs | 25,094.1 | 26,403.8 | 27,960.7 | 29,710.0 | 31,142.9 |
| Prescribed drugs | 20,830.9 | 21,963.9 | 23,445.0 | 24,955.8 | 26,113.2 |
| Non-prescribed drugs | 4,263.2 | 4,439.9 | 4,515.7 | 4,754.1 | 5,029.7 |
| Other expenditures | 30,996.7 | 33,551.9 | 36,008.6 | 38,178.2 | 38,969.0 |
| | % of GDP | | | | |
| Health expenditures | 10.4 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 11.9 | 11.7 |

1. Forecast expenditures.

Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information, *National Health Expenditures Trends 1975 to 2010*.

Table 17.15 Capital and repair expenditures by the health care and social assistance sector, by province and territory, 1999, 2004 and 2009

| | 1999 | 2004 | 2009 ^a |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| | \$ millions | | |
| Canada | 4,116.8 | 7,420.9 | 10,295.2 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 137.4 | 84.4 | 164.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 13.7 | 15.5 | 49.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 54.7 | 117.4 | 241.7 |
| New Brunswick | 65.3 | 118.1 | 156.5 |
| Quebec | 873.2 | 2,011.7 | 2,138.6 |
| Ontario | 1,469.5 | 2,898.9 | 4,087.7 |
| Manitoba | 213.7 | 238.9 | 327.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 207.4 | 155.7 | 293.5 |
| Alberta | 502.0 | 827.7 | 1,376.1 |
| British Columbia | 542.8 | 870.0 | 1,410.2 |
| Yukon | 6.0 | 5.5 | 17.4 |
| Northwest Territories | x | 17.4 | 26.2 |
| Nunavut | x | 59.6 | 5.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 029-0005.

After four years of growth, the median after-tax income for Canadian families of two or more people remained virtually stable in 2008 at \$63,900. The level was unchanged in all provinces except British Columbia and Saskatchewan, where median after-tax income for families of two or more rose 5.7%. After-tax income for unattached individuals was also unchanged nationally in 2008, at \$24,900, the first time in three years with no notable change.

Having dropped to its lowest level in 30 years in 2007, the proportion of Canadians living below the low income cut-off after tax was at 9.4%, virtually unchanged from 2007. Just over 3 million Canadians lived in low income in 2008. The proportion of children in low-income families was 9.1% in 2008, half the 1996 peak of 18.4%.

For most types of families, the median amount of income taxes, federal and provincial, paid in 2008 was stable from the year before. Families of two or more people paid \$8,800 and unattached individuals paid \$2,400, both unchanged from 2007. Senior families (families with at least one person aged 65 and older) paid \$2,400, around \$500 less than in 2007.

Pension values rebound

In 2009, the total value of pensions rebounded almost to their 2007 level. After a steep decline in 2008, pension assets increased to \$2.1 trillion, reflecting 2009's stock market advances. The value of individual registered savings plans increased 20.5%, followed by social security pensions (13.3%) and employer-based pension plans (12.8%).

In 2008, contributions to pension plans rose 0.4% overall, although contributions to individual registered savings plans fell by 2.2%, reflecting the deterioration in household finances. Withdrawals from pensions increased 3.0% in 2008, compared with 7.1% the previous year.

In 2009, membership in registered pension plans (RPPs), which are established by employers or unions for employees, edged up 0.2% from 2008 to reach 6,024,000. The entire increase came from the public sector, where RPP membership rose 2.6% to 3,026,400. In the private sector, membership fell 2.1% to 2,997,300.

The proportion of employees covered by an RPP was 39.2% in 2009 (40.4% for women and 38.1% for men). The rate for women was higher because of the high proportion of women in the public sector, where the majority (87.3%) of female employees are covered by a pension plan.

The coverage rate for RPPs in the private sector was just over 25%.

Spending decreases

In 2009, the average Canadian household curbed spending by 0.3% to \$71,117 during the 2008–2009 recession. This was the first year-over-year decline since these data were first collected in 1997. While overall spending fell, prices rose in 2009: the annual average inflation rate measured by the Consumer Price Index was 0.3%.

Households cut back on non-essential items or those that could be postponed, such as recreation and household furnishings. Spending on home repairs and maintenance, however, rose 22% in 2009,

To learn more about

assets and debts held by family units,
average earnings by sex and work pattern,
average household expenditures, average
income after tax, family income, household
assets, investors, net worth, pensions,
persons in low income after tax, retirement
savings data, savers, spending patterns in
Canada, taxfilers and dependents

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likely because of the federal government's Home Renovation Tax Credit program.

Food, shelter and clothing took up the largest share of household budgets in 2009, accounting for 34% of the average household's spending, while personal taxes represented 20% and transportation, 14%. The one-fifth of households with the lowest income spent nearly 52% of their budgets on food, shelter and clothing.

Wealth varies by family type

Married couples without children at home had the highest average total assets of any family type in 2009, at nearly \$659,000. Female lone-parent families had the lowest average total assets, at \$187,000, and unattached women aged 65 and older had the second-lowest, at \$249,000.

Debts—including money owed on a mortgage, loan, line of credit, credit card or student loan—were highest for two-parent families with children, at an average debt of just over \$130,000 in 2009. Married couples without children had an average debt of \$61,000.

Table 18.a
Spending and saving

| | 2001 | 2006 | 2010 |
|-------------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| | \$ millions | | |
| Personal spending | 620,614 | 801,742 | 940,620 |
| Saving | 34,475 | 29,987 | 48,231 |
| Disposable income | 669,196 | 853,190 | 1,013,778 |
| | % | | |
| Saving rate | 5.2 | 3.5 | 4.8 |

Note: Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

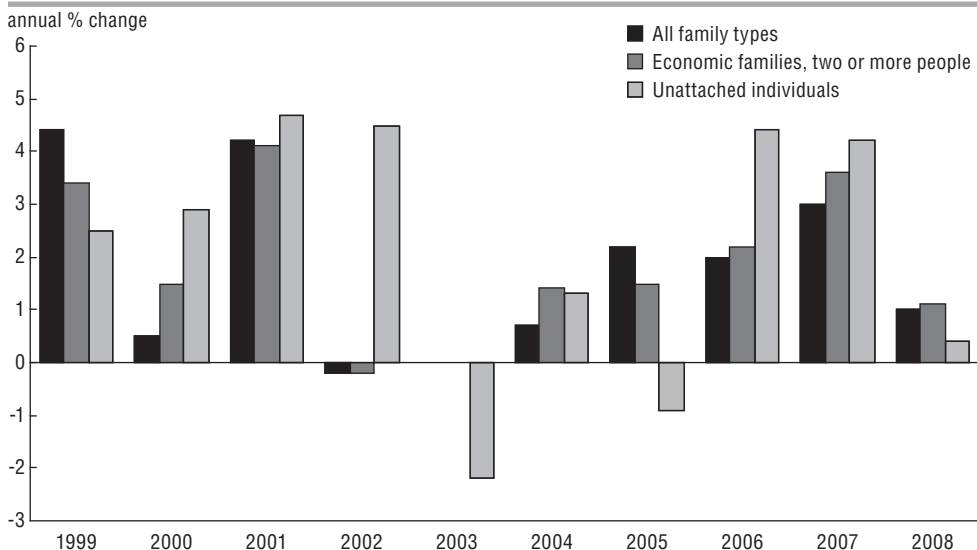
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 380-0004.

Family status plays a role in net worth, which is the value of assets minus debts. In 2009, married couples without children at home had the highest average net worth, at \$597,000. Two-parent families with children had an average net worth of just over \$442,000, whereas lone-parent fathers' net worth was \$135,000 and lone-parent mothers' net worth averaged \$119,000.

For senior families, home ownership plays an important role in their income. The income generated by the equity of homeowners increases the income of retirement-age households from 10% to 13% for those aged 60 to 69 and from 12% to 15% for those aged 70 and older.

Chart 18.1

Median market income, by family type



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0605.

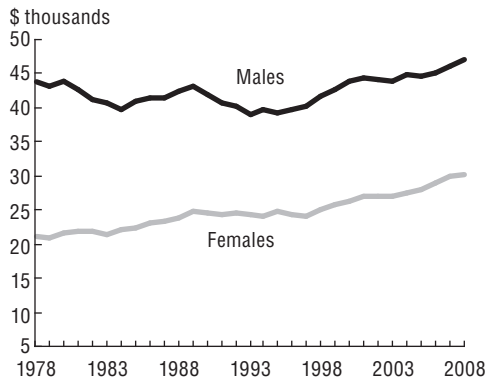
Women's incomes

Canadian men continue to earn more than women, but women's incomes rose faster than men's over the past decade. In 2008, women had an average total income of \$30,100, compared with \$47,000 for men. Women's average income rose 14.4% from \$26,300 in 2000, compared with a growth rate of 7.3% for men.

One reason for the difference is that women are less likely than men to work full time. Income comes from employment, government transfers, investments, private retirement income and other sources.

In 2008, women in Alberta (\$34,000) and Ontario (\$31,600) had the highest average total income, while women in New Brunswick (\$24,600) and Newfoundland and Labrador (\$24,000) had the lowest. Female lone-parent families had the lowest average total income of all family types in 2008, at \$42,300, which was 70% of

Chart 18.2
Average total income, by sex



Note: 2008 constant dollars.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0407.

the \$60,400 earned by male lone-parent families. Unattached women aged 16 to 64 had an average income of \$35,000, 17% less than the \$42,100 average income earned by their male counterparts.

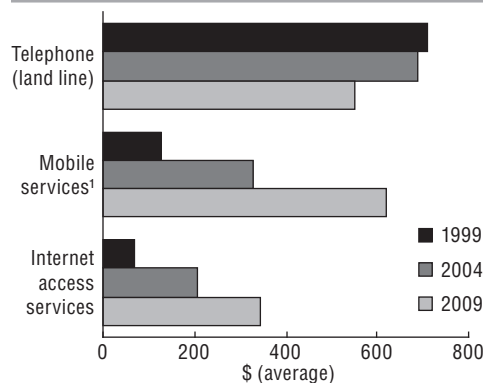
Technology affects spending patterns

Technological changes can affect household spending patterns. From 2008 to 2009, for example, annual spending for cellphone services increased 12.5% to reach an average of \$619 per household, surpassing spending on land line telephone services for the first time. Canadian households decreased spending on land line services by 4.5% to \$551, as the proportion of households with land line service declined from 93.4% to 91.8%.

Spending on Internet access rose 10.3% to an average of \$344 per household per year, while the proportion of households with a broadband connection rose from 67% in 2008 to 72% in 2009.

From 2008 to 2009, average household spending declined 38.1% on audio players and 9.2% on digital cameras, as more

Chart 18.3
Household spending on communications



1. Includes cellphone, pager and text messaging.

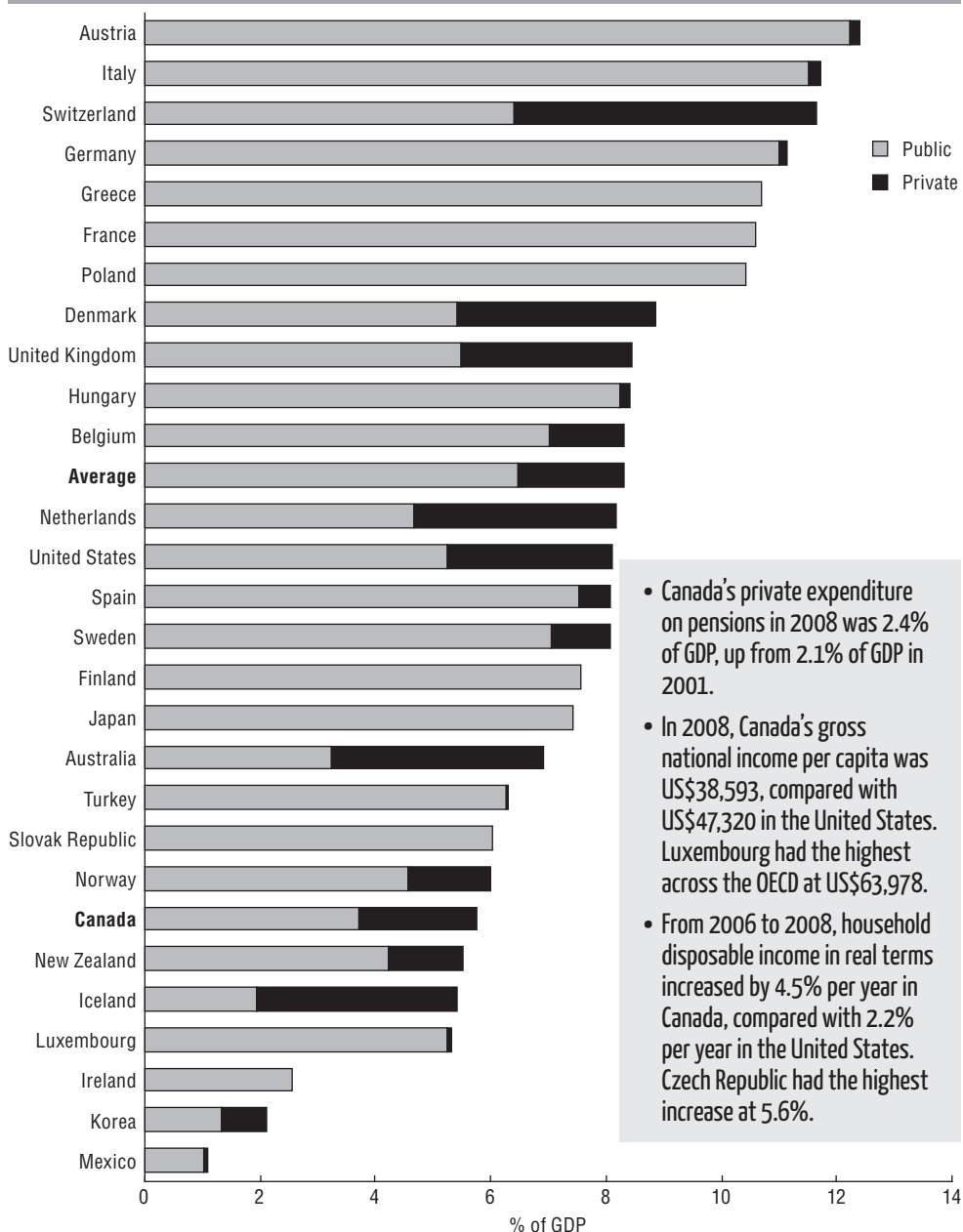
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0004.

cellphones included these features. Spending on computer equipment and supplies also decreased, by 6.2%. Prices for computer equipment and supplies fell 10.5% from 2008.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 18.4

Public and private spending on pensions, by selected country, 2005



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

Table 18.1 Average total income, by economic family type, 1994 to 2008

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------|
| | \$ constant 2008 | | | | | |
| All families | 57,600 | 57,800 | 58,000 | 58,400 | 61,100 | 62,700 |
| Economic families, two or more people | 70,400 | 70,700 | 71,400 | 72,100 | 75,900 | 77,500 |
| Elderly families ¹ | 52,400 | 54,600 | 52,500 | 53,300 | 52,500 | 54,500 |
| Married couples | 48,500 | 49,700 | 49,300 | 50,400 | 51,300 | 53,700 |
| Other elderly families | 62,200 | 67,200 | 61,900 | 62,000 | 56,500 | 57,100 |
| Non-elderly families ² | 73,500 | 73,500 | 74,500 | 75,300 | 79,800 | 81,400 |
| Married couples | 69,000 | 69,500 | 71,500 | 72,300 | 78,000 | 77,200 |
| No earner | 33,900 | 33,500 | 34,800 | 34,700 | 35,200 | 37,000 |
| One earner | 57,200 | 56,600 | 60,700 | 57,700 | 61,900 | 64,300 |
| Two earners | 79,800 | 80,200 | 82,600 | 83,800 | 91,400 | 88,800 |
| Two-parent families ³ | 79,600 | 79,500 | 80,000 | 81,600 | 86,600 | 88,700 |
| No earner | 24,200 | 22,500 | 23,600 | 23,900 | 25,400 | 24,800 |
| One earner | 59,200 | 56,900 | 59,600 | 59,300 | 68,400 | 67,300 |
| Two earners | 83,600 | 83,300 | 83,400 | 85,100 | 89,000 | 90,400 |
| Three or more earners | 100,900 | 101,500 | 103,100 | 104,300 | 106,200 | 110,000 |
| Married couples with other relatives | 98,300 | 96,600 | 102,200 | 100,800 | 104,800 | 109,800 |
| Lone-parent families ³ | 35,400 | 35,300 | 33,500 | 34,400 | 36,400 | 37,600 |
| Male lone-parent families | 48,500 | 47,900 | 51,200 | 49,900 | 54,200 | 55,200 |
| Female lone-parent families | 33,200 | 33,300 | 30,800 | 31,800 | 33,200 | 34,400 |
| No earner | 19,800 | 20,000 | 18,000 | 17,300 | 17,800 | 18,800 |
| One earner | 35,400 | 35,900 | 35,600 | 35,000 | 35,500 | 35,900 |
| Two or more earners | 56,200 | 55,900 | 49,100 | 53,300 | 55,100 | 54,300 |
| Other non-elderly families | 56,700 | 59,300 | 62,600 | 62,600 | 68,300 | 69,000 |
| Unattached individuals | 29,600 | 30,000 | 29,400 | 29,500 | 30,100 | 31,900 |
| Elderly male | 32,800 | 31,600 | 31,500 | 30,800 | 32,500 | 31,200 |
| Non-earner | 29,300 | 29,000 | 29,100 | 28,700 | 28,700 | 29,200 |
| Earner | 61,700 ^E | 52,100 | 49,600 | 45,500 | 55,100 ^E | 43,900 |
| Elderly female | 23,100 | 24,900 | 24,300 | 24,300 | 25,500 | 25,500 |
| Non-earner | 22,500 | 23,900 | 23,700 | 23,800 | 24,500 | 24,700 |
| Earner | 38,000 | 47,000 | 39,100 | 36,400 | 39,100 | 37,500 |
| Non-elderly male | 33,600 | 33,300 | 32,900 | 33,100 | 33,700 | 35,500 |
| Non-earner | 14,500 | 13,800 | 12,800 | 12,900 | 11,600 | 11,300 |
| Earner | 38,700 | 38,200 | 38,200 | 38,600 | 39,600 | 40,500 |
| Non-elderly female | 27,700 | 28,700 | 27,400 | 27,500 | 27,300 | 31,200 |
| Non-earner | 16,200 | 14,600 | 14,200 | 13,900 | 12,200 | 12,000 |
| Earner | 32,400 | 33,600 | 32,300 | 33,000 | 33,500 | 38,200 |

Note: "Average total income" refers to income from all sources, including government transfers, and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes.

1. Families in which the major income earner is aged 65 and older.

2. Families in which the major income earner is younger than 65.

3. Families with children younger than 18.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0403.

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| \$ constant 2008 | | | | | | | | |
| 64,500 | 65,500 | 65,500 | 65,200 | 66,300 | 66,900 | 68,500 | 70,400 | 71,400 |
| 80,500 | 81,700 | 81,500 | 80,900 | 82,800 | 83,600 | 85,400 | 88,300 | 89,700 |
| 54,800 | 55,100 | 55,800 | 55,500 | 56,600 | 58,800 | 60,100 | 63,500 | 63,200 |
| 53,200 | 54,100 | 54,100 | 54,500 | 56,300 | 56,900 | 58,100 | 61,900 | 60,400 |
| 60,800 | 58,800 | 62,200 | 59,500 | 57,500 | 65,800 | 67,100 | 68,700 | 74,000 |
| 84,700 | 86,000 | 85,700 | 85,100 | 87,400 | 87,900 | 90,000 | 92,800 | 94,500 |
| 78,200 | 83,100 | 81,500 | 79,300 | 80,100 | 82,900 | 84,900 | 87,900 | 88,200 |
| 38,100 | 43,500 | 39,900 | 38,000 | 37,600 | 37,900 | 41,200 | 41,300 | 35,900 |
| 62,700 | 68,200 | 62,300 | 63,100 | 66,900 | 69,200 | 67,400 | 69,300 | 67,700 |
| 89,100 | 93,500 | 93,600 | 89,500 | 89,200 | 93,100 | 95,600 | 98,100 | 99,900 |
| 92,000 | 93,400 | 93,900 | 95,000 | 98,600 | 95,400 | 97,800 | 102,400 | 103,500 |
| 24,500 | 27,000 | 27,300 | 25,000 | 26,400 | 22,900 | 27,400 | 30,700 | 29,600 |
| 67,400 | 68,700 | 72,600 | 74,500 | 72,100 | 68,500 | 69,400 | 71,900 | 73,700 |
| 94,000 | 94,600 | 94,700 | 95,200 | 98,700 | 96,900 | 97,600 | 101,800 | 104,000 |
| 114,600 | 117,300 | 114,500 | 116,000 | 122,900 | 118,600 | 123,200 | 128,400 | 129,100 |
| 117,300 | 113,000 | 112,100 | 112,300 | 115,300 | 121,200 | 125,000 | 125,500 | 133,000 |
| 41,000 | 41,800 | 39,800 | 40,700 | 40,700 | 47,500 | 47,900 | 47,600 | 49,000 |
| 60,200 | 56,600 | 56,800 | 61,500 | 57,400 | 68,500 | 70,100 | 64,400 | 64,600 |
| 37,100 | 38,800 | 35,900 | 36,100 | 37,000 | 42,800 | 42,800 | 43,900 | 45,400 |
| 17,800 | 18,800 | 17,900 | 17,700 | 19,100 | 18,900 | 21,400 | 18,600 | 21,100 |
| 37,100 | 38,600 | 36,300 | 35,700 | 37,100 | 44,000 | 42,700 | 44,200 | 42,700 |
| 59,800 | 62,100 | 54,200 | 56,800 | 54,000 | 56,500 | 57,900 | 60,200 | 65,700 |
| 71,800 | 72,000 | 73,900 | 68,200 | 71,800 | 69,800 | 71,300 | 73,400 | 76,800 |
| 31,900 | 32,800 | 33,500 | 34,100 | 33,900 | 34,400 | 35,800 | 36,500 | 36,800 |
| 29,800 | 31,800 | 31,500 | 32,900 | 32,200 | 33,200 | 33,900 | 36,900 | 37,500 |
| 27,800 | 29,800 | 28,600 | 28,700 | 30,000 | 28,600 | 29,300 | 31,800 | 33,700 |
| 41,000 | 43,700 | 43,900 | 47,300 | 40,900 | 51,900 | 50,600 | 55,000 | 51,300 |
| 26,100 | 27,200 | 27,800 | 27,500 | 28,700 | 27,700 | 29,800 | 29,400 | 29,500 |
| 25,300 | 26,000 | 27,100 | 26,600 | 27,400 | 26,400 | 28,700 | 27,900 | 28,200 |
| 38,200 | 42,900 | 35,500 | 35,400 | 39,300 | 38,900 | 39,400 | 40,900 | 39,200 |
| 36,900 | 37,500 | 37,700 | 38,700 | 37,800 | 39,200 | 41,100 | 41,100 | 42,100 |
| 11,200 | 13,200 | 13,000 | 13,700 | 13,300 | 13,700 | 13,900 | 15,200 | 14,900 |
| 41,700 | 42,100 | 42,800 | 44,000 | 42,500 | 44,800 | 45,700 | 46,000 | 47,400 |
| 29,400 | 30,200 | 31,800 | 32,000 | 32,000 | 31,800 | 32,400 | 34,000 | 33,500 |
| 11,900 | 13,500 | 13,400 | 14,400 | 14,300 | 16,200 | 15,200 | 15,300 | 15,900 |
| 35,300 | 35,700 | 37,500 | 37,200 | 37,400 | 35,900 | 37,000 | 39,000 | 38,600 |

Table 18.2 Average total income, by economic family type and by province, 2008

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | \$ | | | | |
| All families | 71,400 | 62,500 | 60,900 | 58,600 | 57,700 |
| Economic families, two or more people | 89,700 | 74,800 | 72,700 | 74,100 | 69,400 |
| Elderly families ¹ | 63,200 | 47,200 | 50,200 | 50,700 | 47,900 |
| Married couples | 60,400 | 44,900 | 48,100 | 50,400 | 47,000 |
| Other elderly families | 74,000 | 55,100 | F | 52,100 | 51,400 |
| Non-elderly families ² | 94,500 | 80,300 | 77,300 | 78,900 | 73,800 |
| Married couples | 88,200 | 66,400 | 76,800 | 72,200 | 66,800 |
| No earner | 35,900 | F | F | 37,700 | F |
| One earner | 67,700 | 58,300 | 55,400 | 68,200 | 52,500 |
| Two earners | 99,900 | 75,900 | 88,900 | 78,000 | 76,300 |
| Two-parent families ³ | 103,500 | 97,800 | 86,600 | 90,000 | 85,500 |
| No earner | 29,600 | F | F | F | F |
| One earner | 73,700 | 61,700 | F | 69,600 ^E | 54,000 |
| Two earners | 104,000 | 99,900 | 80,900 | 89,400 | 84,600 |
| Three or more earners | 129,100 | 126,900 | 105,000 | 109,400 | 106,300 |
| Married couples with other relatives | 133,000 | 107,200 | 106,000 | 111,500 | 99,500 |
| Lone-parent families ³ | 49,000 | 34,900 | 34,500 | 37,400 | 37,600 |
| Male lone-parent families | 64,600 | F | F | F | F |
| Female lone-parent families | 45,400 | 33,500 | 33,600 | 33,600 | 35,100 |
| No earner | 21,100 | F | F | F | F |
| One earner | 42,700 | F | 29,400 | 35,600 | 32,100 |
| Two or more earners | 65,700 | F | F | F | F |
| Other non-elderly families | 76,800 | 75,100 | 63,900 | 69,500 | 61,000 |
| Unattached individuals | 36,800 | 27,400 | 30,900 | 29,500 | 29,600 |
| Elderly male | 37,500 | 26,700 ^E | F | 28,200 | 33,500 |
| Non-earner | 33,700 | F | F | 26,300 | 31,200 |
| Earner | 51,300 | F | F | F | F |
| Elderly female | 29,500 | 19,500 | 27,800 ^E | 24,800 | 21,700 |
| Non-earner | 28,200 | 18,900 | 23,300 | 24,500 | 21,400 |
| Earner | 39,200 | F | F | F | F |
| Non-elderly male | 42,100 | 34,400 | 31,700 | 33,900 | 37,000 |
| Non-earner | 14,900 | F | F | 11,100 | F |
| Earner | 47,400 | 42,900 ^E | 36,800 | 41,600 | 43,400 |
| Non-elderly female | 33,500 | 24,400 | 31,500 | 27,800 | 24,200 |
| Non-earner | 15,900 | F | F | 11,400 | 12,600 ^E |
| Earner | 38,600 | 31,200 | 34,500 | 32,600 | 31,100 |

Note: "Average total income" refers to income from all sources, including government transfers, and before deduction of federal and provincial income taxes.

1. Families in which the major income earner is aged 65 and older.

2. Families in which the major income earner is younger than 65.

3. Families with children younger than 18.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0403.

Income, pensions, spending and wealth

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| \$ | | | | | |
| 59,300 | 77,500 | 66,900 | 69,100 | 87,800 | 72,200 |
| 77,000 | 95,300 | 83,600 | 88,000 | 110,100 | 91,600 |
| 51,900 | 67,500 | 62,100 | 60,800 | 68,500 | 77,400 |
| 51,300 | 64,700 | 59,700 | 59,800 | 65,300 | 70,600 |
| 54,700 | 76,400 | 72,700 | 65,500 | 84,300 ^E | 100,100 ^E |
| 81,600 | 100,300 | 87,300 | 93,100 | 115,900 | 94,200 |
| 78,400 | 94,200 | 81,100 | 84,200 | 113,000 | 85,300 |
| 33,400 | 34,200 | F | F | F | F |
| 61,400 | 69,800 | 70,100 | 73,000 | 77,600 | 70,000 |
| 88,900 | 109,700 | 87,400 | 90,000 | 122,900 | 93,900 |
| 92,100 | 107,500 | 94,500 | 105,200 | 123,600 | 101,900 |
| F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 62,700 | 69,000 | 68,800 ^E | 73,200 | 118,400 ^E | 71,600 ^E |
| 93,700 | 110,400 | 86,600 | 104,000 | 115,300 | 106,600 |
| 114,200 | 134,100 | 132,400 | 123,000 | 152,900 | 123,600 |
| 108,400 | 140,200 | 130,200 | 133,700 | 165,200 | 137,800 |
| 47,000 | 51,300 | 48,100 | 48,300 | 57,400 | 48,400 |
| 59,400 | 67,700 | F | F | 81,100 | 61,600 ^E |
| 42,900 | 48,800 | 43,200 | 45,000 | 50,100 | 44,600 |
| 17,200 | 22,500 | F | F | F | F |
| 46,200 | 43,300 | 37,500 | 40,600 | 46,000 | 39,700 |
| 54,200 | 79,500 ^E | 59,700 | F | 62,300 | 60,100 |
| 67,100 | 79,400 | 73,800 | 74,200 | 90,800 | 80,800 |
| 31,400 | 38,500 | 36,300 | 34,100 | 47,700 | 39,000 |
| 29,800 | 47,300 | 30,500 | 32,200 | 40,900 | 34,800 |
| 27,800 | 44,000 | 25,500 | 29,000 | 30,700 | 30,700 |
| 39,400 | 57,900 | F | F | 61,100 ^E | F |
| 28,000 | 30,700 | 31,000 | 27,700 | 31,700 | 32,300 |
| 26,500 | 29,800 | 30,700 | 26,900 | 29,900 | 29,800 |
| 41,600 | 37,400 | F | 33,000 | F | 42,200 |
| 35,100 | 41,700 | 45,700 | 41,200 | 55,600 | 46,400 |
| 14,300 | 12,100 | F | F | F | 24,300 ^E |
| 39,400 | 48,700 | 47,700 | 43,300 | 58,900 | 50,500 |
| 28,800 | 36,700 | 27,000 | 30,200 | 42,300 | 33,500 |
| 11,700 | 18,200 | F | F | 17,300 ^E | 22,900 ^E |
| 34,200 | 43,500 | 31,100 | 34,700 | 44,400 | 36,100 |

Table 18.3 Average income after tax, by economic family type, 1994 to 2008

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ constant 2008 | | | | | |
| All families | 46,700 | 46,700 | 46,700 | 47,000 | 49,100 | 50,600 |
| Economic families, two or more people | 56,800 | 56,900 | 57,200 | 57,700 | 60,700 | 62,500 |
| Elderly families ¹ | 45,600 | 46,900 | 45,200 | 45,800 | 44,800 | 46,800 |
| Married couples | 42,300 | 42,900 | 42,400 | 43,100 | 43,500 | 45,800 |
| Other elderly families | 54,100 | 57,500 | 53,300 | 53,600 | 49,400 | 50,300 |
| Non-elderly families ² | 58,700 | 58,600 | 59,100 | 59,700 | 63,300 | 65,100 |
| Married couples | 54,600 | 54,900 | 55,700 | 56,400 | 60,500 | 60,500 |
| No earner | 29,800 | 29,600 | 29,900 | 29,700 | 30,200 | 31,100 |
| One earner | 45,700 | 45,300 | 46,900 | 45,700 | 48,800 | 50,700 |
| Two earners | 62,500 | 62,600 | 64,000 | 64,700 | 70,100 | 69,100 |
| Two-parent families ³ | 62,900 | 62,700 | 63,000 | 64,100 | 68,000 | 70,200 |
| No earner | 23,700 | 22,200 | 23,100 | 23,100 | 24,700 | 24,300 |
| One earner | 47,100 | 45,800 | 47,300 | 46,600 | 52,400 | 53,100 |
| Two earners | 65,500 | 65,000 | 65,300 | 66,400 | 69,700 | 71,200 |
| Three or more earners | 80,100 | 80,400 | 81,400 | 82,900 | 84,500 | 88,300 |
| Married couples with other relatives | 78,900 | 77,200 | 80,800 | 80,100 | 83,300 | 88,200 |
| Lone-parent families ³ | 31,300 | 31,100 | 29,600 | 30,300 | 32,200 | 33,300 |
| Male lone-parent families | 39,300 | 39,200 | 41,500 | 40,900 | 44,500 | 44,600 |
| Female lone-parent families | 29,900 | 29,800 | 27,800 | 28,500 | 30,000 | 31,300 |
| No earner | 19,600 | 19,700 | 17,900 | 17,200 | 17,600 | 18,300 |
| One earner | 31,300 | 31,500 | 31,200 | 30,900 | 31,600 | 32,300 |
| Two or more earners | 48,300 | 48,100 | 42,800 | 46,000 | 48,900 | 49,000 |
| Other non-elderly families | 47,500 | 49,500 | 52,200 | 52,200 | 56,800 | 58,000 |
| Unattached individuals | 24,400 | 24,700 | 24,200 | 24,300 | 24,800 | 26,000 |
| Elderly male | 27,300 | 26,700 | 26,700 | 26,400 | 27,700 | 26,700 |
| Non-earner | 25,300 | 25,200 | 25,100 | 24,900 | 25,100 | 25,600 |
| Earner | 43,800 ^F | 38,700 | 38,500 | 36,400 | 43,100 | 34,600 |
| Elderly female | 21,200 | 22,100 | 21,700 | 21,900 | 22,700 | 22,700 |
| Non-earner | 20,800 | 21,400 | 21,300 | 21,500 | 22,000 | 22,200 |
| Earner | 31,500 | 36,600 | 32,000 | 30,000 | 31,600 | 30,200 |
| Non-elderly male | 26,800 | 26,500 | 26,200 | 26,300 | 26,900 | 28,200 |
| Non-earner | 13,400 | 12,800 | 11,900 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 10,600 |
| Earner | 30,300 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 30,200 | 31,100 | 31,900 |
| Non-elderly female | 22,800 | 23,500 | 22,600 | 22,600 | 22,500 | 24,900 |
| Non-earner | 14,700 | 13,500 | 13,200 | 12,800 | 11,300 | 10,800 |
| Earner | 26,100 | 26,900 | 26,100 | 26,500 | 27,000 | 30,000 |

Note: "Average income after tax" refers to total income, which includes government transfers, minus income tax.

1. Families in which the major income earner is aged 65 and older.

2. Families in which the major income earner is younger than 65.

3. Families with children younger than 18.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| \$ constant 2008 | | | | | | | | |
| 51,900 | 54,000 | 54,100 | 53,800 | 54,700 | 55,400 | 56,700 | 58,700 | 59,500 |
| 64,500 | 67,100 | 67,100 | 66,600 | 68,200 | 69,100 | 70,700 | 73,500 | 74,600 |
| 46,400 | 48,000 | 48,700 | 48,400 | 49,400 | 51,400 | 52,400 | 55,800 | 55,900 |
| 45,000 | 46,800 | 47,200 | 47,300 | 48,900 | 49,400 | 50,500 | 54,200 | 53,500 |
| 51,400 | 52,500 | 54,300 | 52,500 | 51,200 | 58,600 | 59,200 | 61,000 | 65,300 |
| 67,400 | 70,200 | 70,100 | 69,600 | 71,400 | 72,100 | 74,000 | 76,800 | 78,000 |
| 61,300 | 66,200 | 65,300 | 63,700 | 64,300 | 66,800 | 68,800 | 71,600 | 71,700 |
| 31,700 | 36,500 | 32,700 | 32,900 | 31,100 | 32,700 | 35,800 | 36,200 | 32,200 |
| 49,700 | 55,000 | 51,100 | 50,900 | 53,600 | 55,700 | 55,000 | 57,500 | 56,600 |
| 69,400 | 74,000 | 74,500 | 71,600 | 71,600 | 74,800 | 77,000 | 79,300 | 80,500 |
| 72,800 | 75,500 | 76,200 | 76,800 | 79,600 | 77,900 | 79,900 | 83,900 | 84,900 |
| 23,700 | 26,700 | 26,600 | 24,700 | 26,100 | 22,600 | 27,200 | 29,400 | 27,800 |
| 53,200 | 55,300 | 58,200 | 59,000 | 58,200 | 56,200 | 57,400 | 60,000 | 61,200 |
| 73,900 | 76,100 | 76,500 | 76,700 | 79,400 | 78,600 | 79,300 | 83,300 | 84,800 |
| 92,000 | 95,500 | 94,400 | 94,800 | 99,800 | 97,700 | 101,100 | 104,800 | 106,400 |
| 93,400 | 93,000 | 92,100 | 92,500 | 94,800 | 99,100 | 102,100 | 103,500 | 108,800 |
| 36,000 | 37,400 | 35,700 | 36,400 | 36,600 | 41,400 | 42,100 | 42,700 | 43,700 |
| 48,100 | 46,800 | 47,500 | 50,500 | 48,100 | 54,900 | 57,000 | 53,300 | 54,200 |
| 33,600 | 35,400 | 33,000 | 33,200 | 34,000 | 38,400 | 38,700 | 40,400 | 41,300 |
| 17,800 | 18,800 | 17,900 | 17,600 | 19,000 | 18,900 | 20,900 | 18,400 | 20,800 |
| 33,300 | 35,000 | 33,200 | 32,900 | 33,900 | 38,700 | 38,000 | 40,200 | 39,000 |
| 53,400 | 55,800 | 48,900 | 50,900 | 49,000 | 51,500 | 52,600 | 55,400 | 58,400 |
| 58,500 | 61,600 | 63,200 | 58,800 | 61,700 | 60,200 | 61,800 | 63,900 | 66,400 |
| 26,200 | 27,500 | 28,100 | 28,300 | 28,300 | 28,800 | 29,800 | 30,500 | 31,000 |
| 25,700 | 27,600 | 27,600 | 28,300 | 28,000 | 28,800 | 29,100 | 31,800 | 32,900 |
| 24,500 | 26,300 | 25,600 | 25,500 | 26,700 | 25,600 | 26,200 | 28,400 | 30,400 |
| 32,600 | 35,900 | 35,800 | 38,300 | 32,900 | 41,400 | 39,900 | 44,000 | 42,100 |
| 23,000 | 24,400 | 25,000 | 24,400 | 25,400 | 24,700 | 26,700 | 26,300 | 26,800 |
| 22,500 | 23,500 | 24,600 | 23,900 | 24,600 | 23,800 | 25,900 | 25,200 | 25,800 |
| 31,300 | 36,600 | 30,300 | 29,000 | 33,000 | 32,800 | 33,800 | 34,600 | 34,300 |
| 29,400 | 30,400 | 30,800 | 31,400 | 30,700 | 31,900 | 33,200 | 33,500 | 34,400 |
| 10,500 | 12,300 | 12,000 | 12,700 | 12,100 | 12,300 | 12,400 | 13,800 | 13,600 |
| 33,000 | 33,900 | 34,700 | 35,300 | 34,300 | 36,100 | 36,700 | 37,300 | 38,400 |
| 23,900 | 25,200 | 26,400 | 26,500 | 26,500 | 26,800 | 27,200 | 28,400 | 28,300 |
| 10,800 | 12,500 | 12,300 | 13,200 | 13,100 | 14,700 | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,300 |
| 28,300 | 29,400 | 30,700 | 30,400 | 30,500 | 30,000 | 30,600 | 32,300 | 32,300 |

Table 18.4 Average income after tax, by economic family type and by province, 2008

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | \$ | | | | |
| All families | 59,500 | 52,800 | 51,800 | 49,000 | 49,100 |
| Economic families, two or more people | 74,600 | 63,000 | 61,700 | 61,800 | 59,100 |
| Elderly families ¹ | 55,900 | 43,100 | 45,600 | 45,900 | 44,100 |
| Married couples | 53,500 | 41,000 | 43,800 | 45,100 | 43,000 |
| Other elderly families | 65,300 | 50,700 | F | 49,000 | 48,000 |
| Non-elderly families ² | 78,000 | 67,000 | 65,000 | 65,000 | 62,100 |
| Married couples | 71,700 | 55,700 | 62,900 | 59,300 | 55,700 |
| No earner | 32,200 | F | F | 33,300 | F |
| One earner | 56,600 | 49,100 | 48,300 | 56,300 | 45,000 |
| Two earners | 80,500 | 63,300 | 71,600 | 63,700 | 63,100 |
| Two-parent families ³ | 84,900 | 79,300 | 71,800 | 73,300 | 71,000 |
| No earner | 27,800 | F | F | F | F |
| One earner | 61,200 | 52,000 | F | 58,000 | 46,400 |
| Two earners | 84,800 | 80,900 | 67,200 | 72,100 | 69,800 |
| Three or more earners | 106,400 | 101,600 | 86,200 | 89,400 | 88,300 |
| Married couples with other relatives | 108,800 | 89,800 | 89,400 | 89,600 | 84,000 |
| Lone-parent families ³ | 43,700 | 33,000 | 32,800 | 34,300 | 34,700 |
| Male lone-parent families | 54,200 | F | F | F | F |
| Female lone-parent families | 41,300 | 32,000 | 32,300 | 31,600 | 33,000 |
| No earner | 20,800 | F | F | F | F |
| One earner | 39,000 | F | 28,500 | 33,400 | 30,600 |
| Two or more earners | 58,400 | F | F | F | F |
| Other non-elderly families | 66,400 | 64,800 | 56,500 | 59,600 | 53,300 |
| Unattached individuals | 31,000 | 23,600 | 26,500 | 25,100 | 25,200 |
| Elderly male | 32,900 | 24,100 ^E | F | 25,100 | 30,200 |
| Non-earner | 30,400 | F | F | 23,800 | 28,300 |
| Earner | 42,100 | F | F | F | F |
| Elderly female | 26,800 | 19,000 | 24,700 | 22,800 | 20,700 |
| Non-earner | 25,800 | 18,500 | 21,600 | 22,500 | 20,600 |
| Earner | 34,300 | F | F | F | F |
| Non-elderly male | 34,400 | 28,300 | 26,900 | 27,800 | 29,700 |
| Non-earner | 13,600 | F | F | 10,000 | F |
| Earner | 38,400 | 34,500 | 30,700 | 33,800 | 34,500 |
| Non-elderly female | 28,300 | 21,200 | 26,600 | 23,700 | 21,000 |
| Non-earner | 14,300 | F | F | 10,900 | 11,900 |
| Earner | 32,300 | 26,600 | 29,000 | 27,400 | 26,400 |

Note: "Average income after tax" refers to total income, which includes government transfers, minus income tax.

1. Families in which the major income earner is aged 65 and older.

2. Families in which the major income earner is younger than 65.

3. Families with children younger than 18.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0603.

Income, pensions, spending and wealth

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| \$ | | | | | |
| 49,600 | 64,100 | 55,800 | 58,000 | 72,500 | 61,500 |
| 64,100 | 78,700 | 69,500 | 73,500 | 90,800 | 77,900 |
| 46,000 | 59,400 | 54,400 | 53,800 | 61,200 | 67,900 |
| 45,400 | 56,700 | 52,500 | 52,800 | 58,400 | 63,200 |
| 49,200 | 68,000 | 63,100 | 58,700 | 74,800 ^E | 83,800 ^E |
| 67,500 | 82,100 | 72,100 | 77,200 | 94,900 | 79,800 |
| 63,000 | 75,900 | 66,000 | 69,400 | 91,400 | 71,900 |
| 30,600 | 30,500 | F | F | F | F |
| 50,600 | 58,300 | 57,300 | 60,300 | 65,000 | 59,800 |
| 70,700 | 87,300 | 70,800 | 74,100 | 98,900 | 78,700 |
| 75,900 | 87,500 | 77,600 | 86,400 | 100,600 | 85,400 |
| F | F | F | F | F | F |
| 53,100 | 58,200 | 55,900 ^E | 61,100 | 95,000 ^E | 58,400 |
| 76,900 | 89,100 | 72,100 | 84,700 | 93,900 | 88,900 |
| 94,000 | 109,600 | 106,300 | 102,700 | 125,700 | 106,200 |
| 89,600 | 113,700 | 105,500 | 109,600 | 134,900 | 114,000 |
| 42,000 | 45,000 | 43,800 | 43,900 | 50,900 | 44,400 |
| 49,800 | 56,300 | F | F | 67,400 | 53,300 ^E |
| 39,400 | 43,300 | 40,600 | 41,700 | 45,800 | 41,900 |
| 17,200 | 21,900 | F | F | F | F |
| 41,500 | 39,500 | 35,300 | 37,700 | 41,500 | 37,000 |
| 50,600 | 66,600 ^E | 55,500 | F | 57,500 | 56,600 |
| 58,000 | 68,000 | 62,800 | 64,200 | 77,700 | 72,400 |
| 26,500 | 32,300 | 30,600 | 29,200 | 39,700 | 33,500 |
| 26,400 | 40,600 | 27,200 | 29,000 | 35,300 | 31,700 |
| 25,100 | 38,800 | 23,900 | 26,700 | 28,300 | 28,700 |
| 33,200 | 46,500 | F | F | 49,300 | F |
| 25,300 | 27,700 | 28,600 | 25,500 | 28,600 | 29,600 |
| 24,300 | 26,900 | 28,500 | 25,000 | 27,100 | 27,500 |
| 34,700 | 33,000 | F | 28,600 | F | 37,800 |
| 28,500 | 34,000 | 36,700 | 34,000 | 45,100 | 38,500 |
| 12,800 | 11,600 | F | F | F | 20,500 ^E |
| 31,800 | 39,400 | 38,100 | 35,600 | 47,600 | 41,800 |
| 24,300 | 30,500 | 23,100 | 25,600 | 35,800 | 29,100 |
| 10,800 | 16,500 | F | F | 16,000 ^E | 19,000 ^E |
| 28,700 | 35,600 | 26,400 | 30,000 | 37,500 | 31,500 |

Table 18.5 Family characteristics and employment income, by number of children, 2008

| | Families with or without children | Families with no children | Families with one child | Families with two children | Families with three or more children |
|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Type of family | | | | | |
| Single-earner-male couple families | 1,232,300 | 626,630 | 239,010 | 225,950 | 140,710 |
| Single-earner-female couple families | 529,620 | 316,140 | 108,330 | 73,320 | 31,840 |
| Dual-earner couple families | 4,776,870 | 1,785,180 | 1,164,070 | 1,310,040 | 517,590 |
| Lone-parent families | 946,310 | . | 556,580 | 287,270 | 102,460 |
| | \$ | | | | |
| Median employment income¹ | | | | | |
| Single-earner-male couple families | 30,600 | 17,790 | 38,040 | 50,850 | 43,520 |
| Single-earner-female couple families | 19,820 | 17,330 | 23,410 | 26,280 | 20,860 |
| Dual-earner couple families | 80,330 | 72,880 | 80,050 | 89,360 | 82,880 |
| Lone-parent families | 28,470 | . | 29,140 | 29,480 | 22,330 |

Note: Only families with positive employment income are included in this table. Excluded families consist of couple families where both spouses or partners reported zero or negative employment incomes; couple families where only one spouse or partner reported negative employment income; and single-parent families where the parent reported zero or negative employment income.

1. Employment income includes wages and salaries, commissions from employment, training allowances, tips and gratuities, and net self-employment income (business, professional, commission, farming and fishing income).

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0020.

Table 18.6 Earnings, by sex, 2003 to 2008

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | \$ | | | | | |
| Females | | | | | | |
| Average earnings | 27,600 | 27,900 | 28,600 | 29,000 | 29,900 | 30,200 |
| Median earnings | 21,200 | 21,200 | 21,600 | 21,800 | 22,500 | 22,800 |
| Males | | | | | | |
| Average earnings | 43,800 | 44,000 | 44,700 | 44,800 | 45,500 | 46,900 |
| Median earnings | 34,400 | 34,400 | 34,900 | 34,600 | 35,100 | 36,200 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Female-to-male earnings ratio | | | | | | |
| Average earnings | 62.9 | 63.5 | 64.0 | 64.7 | 65.7 | 64.5 |
| Median earnings | 61.7 | 61.7 | 61.8 | 63.1 | 64.2 | 62.9 |

Note: Includes both full-time and part-time workers.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

Table 18.7 Taxfilers and dependents, by income tax, deductions and benefits, 2004 to 2008

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Taxfilers and dependents¹ | | | | | |
| Total income | 23,408,890 | 23,715,660 | 24,113,140 | 24,351,240 | 24,731,470 |
| Total income taxes paid | 16,185,170 | 16,290,250 | 16,484,590 | 16,718,380 | 16,973,980 |
| Federal taxes | 15,933,920 | 15,983,860 | 15,998,540 | 15,969,490 | 16,290,190 |
| Provincial taxes | 14,678,320 | 14,801,880 | 15,224,320 | 15,874,950 | 15,928,960 |
| Quebec abatement ² | 3,857,230 | 3,837,440 | 3,803,250 | 3,772,960 | 3,849,680 |
| Capital gains received ³ | 1,827,800 | 2,220,970 | 2,502,180 | 2,795,310 | 1,392,610 |
| Employment Insurance premiums | 14,329,720 | 14,573,390 | 14,787,860 | 15,073,870 | 15,253,150 |
| Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan premiums | 15,157,120 | 15,433,340 | 15,630,400 | 15,912,190 | 16,107,960 |
| Registered Pension Plan premiums | 4,152,860 | 4,236,170 | 4,241,760 | 4,409,710 | 4,466,030 |
| Annual union, professional or like dues | 5,359,730 | 5,413,350 | 5,493,840 | 5,594,870 | 5,637,350 |
| Employment Insurance benefits | 2,373,690 | 2,296,870 | 2,298,550 | 2,306,720 | 2,372,740 |
| Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits | 4,885,460 | 5,017,190 | 5,179,680 | 5,354,180 | 5,528,640 |
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Amount claimed on income tax form | | | | | |
| Total income | 804,477.2 | 851,595.9 | 910,890.5 | 964,488.4 | 1,005,891.8 |
| Total income taxes paid | 145,807.3 | 154,372.5 | 166,405.9 | 172,695.5 | 175,923.2 |
| Federal taxes | 94,490.5 | 97,827.6 | 105,531.4 | 107,840.5 | 111,401.3 |
| Provincial taxes | 54,510.0 | 59,720.2 | 64,176.9 | 68,171.9 | 67,970.9 |
| Quebec abatement ² | 3,193.2 | 3,175.4 | 3,302.5 | 3,316.9 | 3,449.0 |
| Capital gains received ³ | 24,438.5 | 33,397.4 | 41,272.0 | 46,759.6 | 26,777.0 |
| Employment Insurance premiums | 6,977.0 | 7,089.3 | 6,724.3 | 6,792.8 | 6,816.4 |
| Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan premiums | 17,174.9 | 18,172.8 | 19,084.3 | 20,269.1 | 21,205.3 |
| Registered Pension Plan premiums | 9,793.1 | 10,802.6 | 11,403.0 | 12,454.1 | 13,568.4 |
| Annual union, professional or like dues | 2,911.5 | 3,008.7 | 3,134.9 | 3,304.5 | 3,494.7 |
| Employment Insurance benefits | 12,552.0 | 12,317.1 | 12,886.7 | 13,561.1 | 14,139.3 |
| Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan benefits | 28,750.3 | 30,180.4 | 31,692.3 | 33,289.7 | 35,042.4 |

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

1. A dependent is a member of a family who did not file a personal income tax return for the reference year.

2. The Quebec abatement reduces the federal income tax payable by Quebec residents. Residents and people operating a business in Quebec are allowed a 16.5% abatement from the federal tax.

3. Capital gains are reported following the sale or disposal of property, such as the sale of real estate, farm property, corporation shares, bonds and other types of properties. Line 127 of the T1 income tax return shows taxable capital gains or three-quarters of the capital gains actually received. The information in this table has been grossed up to represent the total capital gains received.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0026.

Table 18.8 People with low income after tax, by sex and age group, and by economic family type, 1994 to 2008

| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | % | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 14.0 | 14.5 | 15.2 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 13.0 |
| 0 to 17 years | 16.3 | 17.5 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 15.7 | 14.6 |
| 18 to 64 years | 14.1 | 14.4 | 15.0 | 15.2 | 13.9 | 13.4 |
| 65 and older | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 7.9 |
| Males | 12.9 | 13.6 | 14.2 | 14.2 | 12.9 | 12.4 |
| 0 to 17 years | 15.9 | 17.2 | 18.5 | 17.8 | 16.2 | 14.9 |
| 18 to 64 years | 13.1 | 13.7 | 13.9 | 14.2 | 12.8 | 12.7 |
| 65 and older | 4.2 | 4.0 | 5.1 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 4.8 |
| Females | 15.1 | 15.4 | 16.2 | 15.8 | 14.5 | 13.6 |
| 0 to 17 years | 16.7 | 17.8 | 18.3 | 17.0 | 15.1 | 14.3 |
| 18 to 64 years | 15.1 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 16.2 | 15.0 | 14.0 |
| 65 and older | 11.9 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 10.4 |
| Economic families | 11.0 | 11.4 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 10.4 | 9.7 |
| Males | 10.1 | 10.7 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 9.6 | 9.2 |
| Females | 11.8 | 12.2 | 12.9 | 12.6 | 11.1 | 10.3 |
| Children 0 to 17 years | 16.1 | 17.3 | 18.3 | 17.3 | 15.6 | 14.5 |
| Children in two-parent families | 10.6 | 11.7 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 10.0 | 9.4 |
| Children in female lone-parent families | 48.2 | 50.7 | 56.0 | 51.2 | 46.2 | 41.9 |
| Children in other economic families | 27.5 ^E | 24.1 ^E | 23.1 ^E | 21.4 ^F | 22.7 ^E | 24.9 ^F |
| 18 to 64 years | 9.9 | 10.2 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 9.3 | 8.8 |
| Males | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Females | 11.2 | 11.4 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 10.6 | 9.8 |
| 65 and older | 2.3 ^E | 1.9 ^E | 2.3 ^E | 2.8 ^E | 3.3 ^E | 2.3 ^E |
| Males | 2.2^E | 1.8^E | 2.0^E | 2.9^E | 2.7^E | 2.1^E |
| Females | 2.5^E | 1.9^F | 2.6^E | 2.8^F | 3.9^E | 2.4^F |
| Unattached individuals | 35.0 | 35.0 | 36.1 | 36.2 | 35.2 | 34.1 |
| Males | 33.0 | 34.1 | 34.7 | 35.6 | 33.8 | 33.0 |
| Females | 36.9 | 35.9 | 37.6 | 36.9 | 36.5 | 35.2 |
| 0 to 64 years | 39.7 | 39.1 | 40.4 | 41.6 | 40.4 | 38.8 |
| Males | 36.1 | 37.3 | 37.7 | 38.7 | 36.5 | 35.5 |
| Females | 44.6 | 41.7 | 44.2 | 45.6 | 45.8 | 43.6 |
| 65 and older | 22.6 | 24.1 | 25.4 | 22.4 | 20.9 | 21.1 |
| Males | 13.3 | 14.4 | 17.7 | 17.0 | 17.5 | 17.2 |
| Females | 25.6 | 27.3 | 28.1 | 24.3 | 22.1 | 22.5 |

Notes: Prevalence of low income shows the proportion of people living below the low income cut-offs within a given group.

After-tax low income cut-offs (1992 base) were determined from an analysis of the 1992 Family Expenditure Survey data.

Families with incomes below these limits usually spend 63.6% or more of their income on food, shelter and clothing.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0802.

| 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| % | | | | | | | | |
| 12.5 | 11.2 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 11.4 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| 13.9 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 11.7 | 11.4 | 9.6 | 9.1 |
| 12.9 | 11.7 | 12.0 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.4 | 11.2 | 9.9 | 10.2 |
| 7.6 | 6.7 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| 11.4 | 10.3 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| 13.5 | 12.1 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 13.2 | 12.3 | 11.4 | 9.9 | 9.3 |
| 11.7 | 10.6 | 10.9 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 9.7 | 9.8 |
| 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| 13.6 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 10.9 | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| 14.4 | 12.3 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 11.1 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 8.8 |
| 14.0 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 12.9 | 12.5 | 11.7 | 11.5 | 10.2 | 10.7 |
| 10.0 | 8.3 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 7.6 |
| 9.3 | 8.1 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 |
| 8.4 | 7.4 | 8.0 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 6.9 | 5.7 | 5.9 |
| 10.1 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 8.8 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 6.6 |
| 13.8 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 9.4 | 9.0 |
| 9.5 | 8.3 | 7.4 | 7.9 | 8.4 | 7.8 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| 40.1 | 37.4 | 43.0 | 41.4 | 40.4 | 32.9 | 31.7 | 26.6 | 23.4 |
| 14.6 ^E | 10.5 ^E | 11.2 ^E | 14.3 ^E | 14.9 ^E | 14.5 ^E | 11.2 ^E | 9.4 ^E | 10.2 ^E |
| 8.4 | 7.3 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 6.0 |
| 7.3 | 6.3 | 6.9 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| 9.4 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 9.0 | 8.4 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 6.7 |
| 2.1 ^E | 1.9 ^E | 2.4 ^E | 2.2 ^E | 1.7 ^E | 1.3 ^E | 1.4 ^E | 1.1 ^E | 1.6 ^E |
| 1.7 ^E | 1.9 ^E | 2.3 ^E | 2.0 ^E | 1.7 ^E | 1.2 ^E | 1.1 ^E | 1.2 ^E | 1.5 ^E |
| 2.5 ^E | 1.9 ^E | 2.4 ^E | 2.3 ^E | 1.6 ^E | 1.3 ^E | 1.7 ^E | 1.1 ^E | 1.8 ^E |
| 32.9 | 30.8 | 29.5 | 29.7 | 30.1 | 30.5 | 29.2 | 27.5 | 27.2 |
| 30.0 | 28.4 | 27.1 | 28.4 | 29.2 | 30.0 | 28.9 | 27.5 | 25.4 |
| 35.7 | 33.3 | 32.0 | 30.9 | 31.0 | 31.0 | 29.4 | 27.5 | 29.0 |
| 37.3 | 35.3 | 33.2 | 33.9 | 35.0 | 34.4 | 33.7 | 32.0 | 31.3 |
| 32.1 | 30.3 | 29.0 | 30.7 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 31.3 | 29.8 | 27.9 |
| 44.3 | 42.2 | 39.0 | 38.1 | 39.3 | 37.0 | 36.9 | 35.0 | 36.3 |
| 20.6 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 17.7 | 15.4 | 18.5 | 15.4 | 14.1 | 15.6 |
| 17.6 | 16.8 | 15.9 | 14.7 | 11.5 | 13.6 | 13.8 | 13.1 | 12.1 |
| 21.7 | 18.6 | 20.7 | 18.9 | 16.9 | 20.3 | 16.0 | 14.5 | 17.1 |

Table 18.9 Average household expenditures, by province and territory, 2009

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | \$ | | | | |
| Total expenditures | 71,117 | 57,605 | 56,896 | 60,867 | 61,212 |
| Total current consumption | 50,734 | 42,416 | 42,236 | 44,634 | 45,379 |
| Food | 7,262 | 6,496 | 6,720 | 6,682 | 6,691 |
| Shelter | 14,095 | 9,534 | 11,107 | 11,524 | 10,627 |
| Household operation | 3,428 | 3,245 | 3,358 | 3,448 | 3,448 |
| Household furnishings and equipment | 1,896 | 1,933 | 1,518 | 1,708 | 1,635 |
| Clothing | 2,841 | 2,474 | 2,127 | 2,170 | 2,258 |
| Transportation | 9,753 | 9,202 | 7,964 | 8,870 | 9,681 |
| Health care | 2,004 | 1,777 | 1,929 | 1,800 | 2,246 |
| Personal care | 1,200 | 1,022 | 1,065 | 1,031 | 1,016 |
| Recreation | 3,843 | 3,531 | 2,727 | 3,378 | 3,853 |
| Reading materials and other printed matter | 232 | 165 | 226 | 228 | 214 |
| Education | 1,238 | 554 | 915 | 964 | 849 |
| Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages | 1,506 | 1,626 | 1,455 | 1,671 | 1,430 |
| Games of chance (net amount) | 255 | 234 | 238 | 281 | 253 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,180 | 622 | 888 | 881 | 1,179 |
| Personal income taxes | 14,399 | 10,677 | 9,564 | 11,090 | 10,720 |
| Personal insurance payments and pension contributions | 4,269 | 3,381 | 3,581 | 3,681 | 3,671 |
| Gifts of money and contributions | 1,715 | 1,131 | 1,514 | 1,462 | 1,443 |
| | % of households reporting | | | | |
| Total expenditures | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total current consumption | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Food | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Shelter | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 100.0 | 99.8 |
| Household operation | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Household furnishings and equipment | 92.2 | 92.6 | 93.3 | 95.9 | 95.3 |
| Clothing | 98.9 | 99.1 | 98.9 | 99.0 | 98.9 |
| Transportation | 98.1 | 95.3 | 96.3 | 97.4 | 97.7 |
| Health care | 97.2 | 97.6 | 98.7 | 98.9 | 98.6 |
| Personal care | 99.7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 99.8 |
| Recreation | 97.4 | 98.4 | 96.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 |
| Reading materials and other printed matter | 68.7 | 62.9 | 76.3 | 73.8 | 71.7 |
| Education | 33.1 | 23.6 | 29.4 | 30.1 | 28.5 |
| Tobacco products and alcoholic beverages | 82.6 | 84.5 | 84.2 | 85.3 | 79.3 |
| Games of chance (net amount) | 67.2 | 67.8 | 67.5 | 75.4 | 70.7 |
| Miscellaneous | 91.5 | 81.1 | 88.4 | 90.8 | 92.2 |
| Personal income taxes | 93.4 | 85.4 | 90.5 | 91.0 | 86.9 |
| Personal insurance payments and pension contributions | 83.7 | 78.4 | 82.5 | 81.4 | 82.9 |
| Gifts of money and contributions | 72.6 | 84.1 | 86.1 | 83.4 | 82.4 |

Note: Data for the territories were collected in 1997, 1998, 1999 and every second year starting with 2001.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 203-0001.

Income, pensions, spending and wealth

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| \$ | | | | | | | | |
| 60,125 | 76,577 | 66,608 | 69,377 | 84,976 | 73,571 | 69,856 | 82,966 | 84,439 |
| 43,362 | 53,572 | 46,769 | 49,358 | 59,238 | 55,010 | 50,649 | 58,498 | 60,900 |
| 7,215 | 7,284 | 6,520 | 6,344 | 7,778 | 7,570 | 7,496 | 9,509 | 14,815 |
| 11,316 | 15,560 | 12,203 | 12,440 | 16,153 | 16,336 | 13,897 | 17,848 | 12,824 |
| 2,647 | 3,824 | 3,112 | 3,337 | 4,001 | 3,483 | 3,831 | 3,664 | 4,285 |
| 1,668 | 1,930 | 1,945 | 1,974 | 2,251 | 2,017 | 1,940 | 2,065 | 2,400 |
| 2,348 | 3,164 | 2,577 | 2,648 | 3,395 | 2,878 | 2,586 | 3,198 | 4,257 |
| 8,380 | 10,300 | 9,501 | 10,997 | 11,912 | 9,318 | 8,958 | 10,085 | 6,372 |
| 2,183 | 1,718 | 1,961 | 1,754 | 2,149 | 2,455 | 1,522 | 1,158 | 711 |
| 1,073 | 1,294 | 1,094 | 1,168 | 1,397 | 1,160 | 1,018 | 1,176 | 1,220 |
| 3,165 | 3,742 | 3,906 | 4,284 | 4,976 | 4,561 | 4,579 | 4,661 | 6,698 |
| 196 | 250 | 242 | 229 | 289 | 214 | 352 | 292 | 143 |
| 663 | 1,551 | 871 | 945 | 1,351 | 1,760 | 683 | 505 | F |
| 1,382 | 1,406 | 1,372 | 1,542 | 1,963 | 1,630 | 2,285 | 2,713 | 4,806 |
| 207 | 252 | 287 | 431 | 383 | 200 | 211 | 714 | 452 |
| 920 | 1,296 | 1,177 | 1,265 | 1,239 | 1,426 | 1,291 | 911 | 1,354 |
| 11,985 | 16,133 | 13,484 | 13,481 | 18,830 | 13,157 | 12,905 | 17,668 | 15,781 |
| 3,904 | 4,807 | 4,171 | 4,454 | 4,697 | 3,482 | 4,539 | 5,174 | 5,198 |
| 874 | 2,065 | 2,185 | 2,083 | 2,212 | 1,922 | 1,762 | 1,626 | 2,560 |
| % of households reporting | | | | | | | | |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 99.6 | 99.8 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.9 | 99.7 | 99.5 | 99.1 | 98.5 |
| 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 99.7 | 100.0 |
| 88.1 | 93.7 | 95.7 | 93.9 | 94.3 | 91.6 | 93.7 | 79.9 | 96.2 |
| 98.7 | 98.9 | 99.2 | 98.5 | 99.3 | 98.5 | 99.7 | 96.9 | 98.5 |
| 97.4 | 98.4 | 98.7 | 98.7 | 99.5 | 98.4 | 96.1 | 93.1 | 69.9 |
| 97.8 | 96.1 | 98.5 | 97.4 | 97.0 | 98.4 | 94.5 | 86.5 | 78.7 |
| 99.6 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 99.7 | 99.6 | 99.2 | 98.3 | 99.6 |
| 96.3 | 97.4 | 98.1 | 98.2 | 98.6 | 97.9 | 96.8 | 92.4 | 98.3 |
| 66.1 | 68.8 | 76.2 | 74.4 | 72.2 | 66.5 | 79.2 | 65.2 | 40.1 |
| 34.2 | 31.7 | 32.3 | 31.9 | 37.7 | 34.8 | 29.6 | 25.4 | F |
| 86.1 | 80.6 | 84.2 | 82.0 | 85.2 | 78.7 | 89.6 | 84.6 | 89.7 |
| 67.0 | 66.5 | 75.2 | 76.6 | 66.8 | 63.1 | 68.6 | 68.9 | 66.9 |
| 93.0 | 90.6 | 93.5 | 93.4 | 92.7 | 90.6 | 92.3 | 87.8 | 67.2 |
| 91.6 | 96.4 | 95.5 | 91.3 | 93.9 | 90.9 | 88.6 | 91.7 | 90.4 |
| 83.7 | 83.2 | 82.5 | 82.4 | 90.4 | 81.9 | 81.8 | 83.9 | 87.8 |
| 61.8 | 75.2 | 83.2 | 81.6 | 79.6 | 69.8 | 74.7 | 57.9 | 65.6 |

Table 18.10 Savers' characteristics, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Savers | | | | | | |
| Total (number) | 4,385,000 | 4,420,570 | 4,707,550 | 5,212,320 | 5,165,060 | 4,468,550 |
| Average age (years) | 55 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 53 | 55 |
| Median total income (\$) | 26,500 | 27,300 | 28,900 | 31,700 | 31,240 | 30,580 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Males | 44 | 44 | 44 | 43 | 44 | 44 |
| Females | 56 | 56 | 56 | 57 | 56 | 56 |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 0 to 24 years | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| 25 to 34 years | 10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| 35 to 44 years | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 13 |
| 45 to 54 years | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 55 to 64 years | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 65 and older | 33 | 32 | 31 | 29 | 30 | 33 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| Total interest income | 6,921,317 | 6,657,051 | 7,351,326 | 9,093,165 | 9,412,075 | 7,785,270 |
| | \$ | | | | | |
| Interest income | | | | | | |
| Median interest income | 310 | 300 | 320 | 380 | 380 | 320 |
| Males | 270 | 250 | 280 | 340 | 330 | 280 |
| Females | 360 | 330 | 360 | 420 | 420 | 350 |
| | % of interest income | | | | | |
| Males | 41 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Females | 59 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 0 to 24 years | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 to 34 years | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 35 to 44 years | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 6 |
| 45 to 54 years | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 13 |
| 55 to 64 years | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 65 and older | 56 | 55 | 53 | 51 | 53 | 57 |

Note: Savers are defined as taxfilers who reported interest and investment income on line 121 of their personal income tax return, but no dividend income on line 120.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0036.

Table 18.11 Investors' characteristics, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Investors | | | | | | |
| Total (number) | 3,141,130 | 3,364,620 | 3,494,670 | 3,694,370 | 3,760,370 | 3,731,860 |
| Average age (years) | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Median total income (\$) | 40,300 | 41,500 | 43,400 | 45,080 | 45,950 | 46,410 |
| Total investment income (\$ thousands) | 24,341,114 | 27,825,737 | 33,554,970 | 37,849,705 | 41,616,125 | 43,083,955 |
| % of investors | | | | | | |
| Males | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Females | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 0 to 24 years | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 25 to 34 years | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 35 to 44 years | 15 | 15 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 13 |
| 45 to 54 years | 23 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 55 to 64 years | 22 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 65 and older | 28 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 |
| \$ | | | | | | |
| Investment income | | | | | | |
| Median investment income | 930 | 970 | 1,200 | 1,410 | 1,470 | 1,420 |
| Males | 870 | 910 | 1,170 | 1,380 | 1,470 | 1,430 |
| Females | 1,000 | 1,020 | 1,230 | 1,440 | 1,480 | 1,410 |
| % of investment income | | | | | | |
| Investment income from dividends | 65 | 68 | 71 | 68 | 71 | 77 |
| Males | 58 | 59 | 60 | 59 | 60 | 60 |
| Females | 42 | 41 | 40 | 41 | 40 | 40 |
| All ages | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 0 to 24 years | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 to 34 years | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 35 to 44 years | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 45 to 54 years | 21 | 22 | 23 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 55 to 64 years | 24 | 24 | 24 | 25 | 25 | 25 |
| 65 and older | 36 | 35 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |

Notes: Investors are taxpayers who reported dividend income on line 120 of their personal income tax return. They may or may not have also reported interest and other investment income on line 121.

Total income is income from all sources.

Investment income includes dividend income reported on line 120 of the tax return, or interest and other investment income reported on line 121, or both.

Dividend income consists of dividends from taxable Canadian corporations (as stocks or mutual funds). Interest and other investment income includes interest from Canada Savings Bonds, bank accounts, treasury bills, investment certificates, term deposits, earnings on life insurance policies, and foreign interest and dividend income.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0037.

Table 18.12 Registered Pension Plan members, by type of plan, contributory status and province, 2004 to 2010

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | % of total | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 |
| Defined benefit | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Defined contribution | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Contributory | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Non-contributory | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Defined benefit | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Defined contribution | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Contributory | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Non-contributory | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Nova Scotia | 2.9 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| Defined benefit | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| Defined contribution | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 3.8 |
| Contributory | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.1 |
| Non-contributory | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| New Brunswick | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Defined benefit | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Defined contribution | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Contributory | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Non-contributory | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Quebec | 24.8 | 25.0 | 25.1 | 25.1 | 25.0 | 24.9 | 25.1 |
| Defined benefit | 26.7 | 27.0 | 27.2 | 27.1 | 27.4 | 27.4 | 28.0 |
| Defined contribution | 16.1 | 15.8 | 16.0 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.3 |
| Contributory | 28.9 | 28.7 | 28.2 | 28.2 | 28.1 | 27.9 | 27.9 |
| Non-contributory | 12.7 | 13.0 | 13.6 | 12.2 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.1 |
| Ontario | 38.8 | 38.8 | 38.4 | 38.2 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 37.4 |
| Defined benefit | 39.7 | 39.7 | 39.2 | 38.8 | 37.9 | 37.0 | 36.4 |
| Defined contribution | 37.6 | 37.9 | 37.1 | 37.7 | 37.3 | 37.3 | 36.3 |
| Contributory | 34.5 | 34.3 | 34.5 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 34.7 | 34.8 |
| Non-contributory | 51.9 | 53.6 | 53.3 | 52.1 | 51.6 | 51.1 | 50.1 |
| Manitoba | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Defined benefit | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Defined contribution | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 7.1 |
| Contributory | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.3 |
| Non-contributory | 2.8 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.6 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 3.6 |
| Defined benefit | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Defined contribution | 10.1 | 10.2 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.5 |
| Contributory | 4.1 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| Non-contributory | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 |
| Alberta | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 10.5 |
| Defined benefit | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.6 |
| Defined contribution | 10.7 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 11.0 | 11.0 | 9.3 | 9.5 |
| Contributory | 8.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.2 | 9.2 |
| Non-contributory | 11.0 | 11.0 | 12.2 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 15.8 | 16.5 |
| British Columbia | 11.5 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 11.7 | 11.6 |
| Defined benefit | 11.4 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 12.6 | 12.3 |
| Defined contribution | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 9.8 | 9.6 |
| Contributory | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.9 | 11.7 |
| Non-contributory | 14.5 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 10.9 | 11.1 | 10.8 | 10.9 |

Note: Membership data are as of the plan's year-end in the previous calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 280-0008.

Table 18.13 Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) contributions, by contributor characteristics, 2003 to 2009

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | number | | | | | | |
| Taxfilers | 22,465,770 | 22,725,310 | 23,311,690 | 23,338,370 | 23,725,970 | 24,035,930 | 24,320,760 |
| | % | | | | | | |
| Male taxfilers | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| Female taxfilers | 51 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| | number | | | | | | |
| Total RRSP contributors | 5,948,340 | 6,002,350 | 6,135,980 | 6,196,050 | 6,292,480 | 6,178,900 | 5,967,710 |
| | % | | | | | | |
| Male RRSP contributors | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 53 | 53 |
| Female RRSP contributors | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 | 47 | 47 |
| | years | | | | | | |
| Average age of RRSP contributors | 43 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 45 |
| | % of contributors | | | | | | |
| Age groups of RRSP contributors | | | | | | | |
| 0 to 24 years | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 25 to 34 years | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 35 to 44 years | 28 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 25 | 25 | 24 |
| 45 to 54 years | 29 | 29 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 55 to 64 years | 16 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| 65 and older | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Income level of RRSP contributors | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| \$20,000 to \$39,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | 23 | 23 |
| \$40,000 to \$59,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 27 | 28 |
| \$60,000 to \$79,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| \$80,000 or more | 15 | 17 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 25 | 26 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | | | |
| Total RRSP contributions | 27,561,305 | 28,788,102 | 30,581,252 | 32,350,792 | 34,057,715 | 33,314,040 | 32,999,435 |
| | % of contributions | | | | | | |
| Male RRSP contributors | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| Female RRSP contributors | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| Income level of RRSP contributors | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$20,000 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| \$20,000 to \$39,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| \$40,000 to \$59,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 19 | 18 |
| \$60,000 to \$79,999 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 18 | 17 | 17 |
| \$80,000 or more | 37 | 40 | 44 | 47 | 49 | 52 | 53 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0039.

Internet use continues to increase among Canadians. In 2009, 80% of people aged 16 and older used the Internet for personal reasons at some point during the year. By comparison, 73% of Canadians aged 16 and older went online for personal reasons in 2007.

People in British Columbia and Alberta had the highest rates of Internet use among the provinces, at 85%. Rates were lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador, at 69%.

Among large urban centres, the highest rates of Internet use were reported in Calgary and Saskatoon, at 89%. Edmonton, Ottawa–Gatineau, Vancouver and Victoria each had rates of Internet use at or above 85%.

The majority of Canadian users (96%) are accessing the Internet from home; however, a growing number are going online from work and school. In 2009, 42% of Canadian Internet users went online from work, 21% from school and 15% from a public library.

More high-speed connections

In 2009, 92% of home Internet users had a high-speed connection, an increase from 88% in 2007. High-speed connections are provided by Digital Subscriber Line (DSL), cable modem or satellite connections. High-speed connectivity is considered an important channel for delivering services to the public, and governments are expanding high-speed availability, particularly in rural areas.

Canada ranked seventh in terms of household broadband adoption among Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries in 2008. However, some unevenness remains. Among home users living in communities with a population of 10,000 or more in 2009, 94% accessed the Internet through a high-speed connection, compared with 82% of those living in communities of less than 10,000 people.

Digital divide narrowing

Internet use has become more widespread. From 2007 to 2009, the gap in the rate of Internet use on the basis of income, education and age narrowed.

In 2009, 94% of people in the top 25% of household income used the Internet at some point during the year, compared with 90% in 2007. Among people in the lowest quarter of household income, 56% used the Internet, compared with 48% in 2007.

In 2009, 89% of people with at least some postsecondary education used the Internet, compared with 84% in 2007. Among people with no postsecondary education, 66% used the Internet in 2009, compared with 58% in 2007.

Older people are increasingly moving online. Canadians aged 45 and older have accounted for 60% of all new Internet users since 2007. In 2009, 98% of people aged 16 to 24 went online, a slight increase from 2007. By comparison, 66% of people aged 45 and older went online in 2009, an increase of 10 percentage points from 2007.

A similar proportion of men (81%) and women (80%) used the Internet in 2009.

E-mail most popular

In 2009, 93% of Internet users reported using e-mail from home. General browsing for fun or leisure was the second-most

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popular online activity with 78% of home Internet users doing so.

Online transactions increased in 2009, as 50% of home users reported ordering goods or services over the Internet and 67% went online for electronic banking or bill payment.

Downloading and posting information

In 2009, 31% of home Internet users reported downloading or watching TV or movies, while 27% reported contributing content by writing blogs, posting photographs or joining discussion groups. Rates for these activities varied with characteristics such as age and sex. Among home users aged 30 and younger, 53% went online to download or watch TV or movies, while 45% reported contributing content.

Among home Internet users, 74% of women used the Internet to search for information about health or medical conditions, compared with 66% of men.

Table 19.a
Internet orders, by selected products and services, 2009

| | % |
|--|------|
| Travel arrangements | 48.8 |
| Books, magazines and online newspapers | 35.4 |
| Other entertainment products | 39.7 |
| Clothing, jewellery and accessories | 32.8 |
| Music | 25.9 |
| Computer software | 21.8 |
| Consumer electronics | 20.8 |
| Flowers as gifts | 18.0 |
| Toys and games | 19.0 |
| Videos and digital video discs (DVDs) | 14.5 |
| Computer hardware | 13.2 |
| Housewares | 12.0 |
| Other health products, beauty and vitamins | 10.6 |
| Sports equipment | 9.6 |
| Automotive products | 8.3 |
| Food, condiments and beverages | 5.6 |

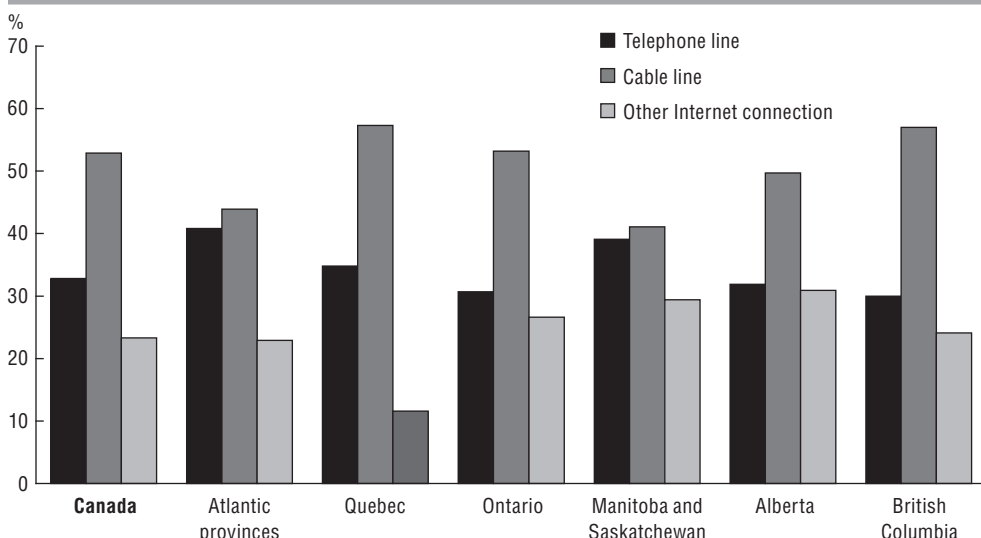
Note: Population aged 16 and older who made online orders, excluding Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0136.

Meanwhile, 35% of men used the Internet to research investments, compared with 20% of women.

The proportion of Canadian Internet users who searched for government information online rose from 51% in 2007 to 57% in 2009.

Chart 19.1
Internet use at home, by type of connection and by region, 2009



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0134.

Computer services profitable

The operating revenues of Canada's software development and computer services firms rose 6.8% in 2008 to \$39.6 billion—the highest revenues ever. From 1998 to 2008, their revenues grew by \$22.3 billion.

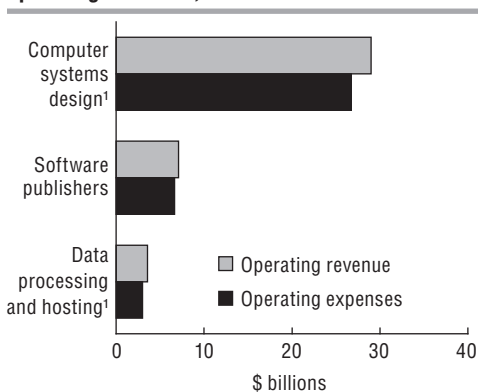
Computer systems design—the largest of the three industries in software development and computer services—reached operating revenues of \$29.0 billion in 2008, up 7.1% from 2007. However, the industry's operating profit margin declined slightly from 8.8% in 2007 to 8.4% in 2009.

Software publishing posted operating revenues of \$7.1 billion in 2008, edging up 0.9% from 2007. Their profit margin was 6.3%, up from 5.9% in 2007.

The data processing industry's operating revenues climbed 17.8%—the fastest growth in computer services—to \$3.6 billion on a profit margin of 15.5%, which was up from 9.1% in 2007.

For computer systems designers, business clients accounted for 59.0% of

Chart 19.2
Software development and computer services, operating statistics, 2008



1. And related services.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 354-0005.

sales, governments and public institutions, 21.0% and clients outside Canada, 19.8%. For software publishers, exports comprised 52.1% of sales and businesses comprised 44.1%. In the data-processing industry, 73.7% of sales were to businesses and 12.1% to clients outside Canada.

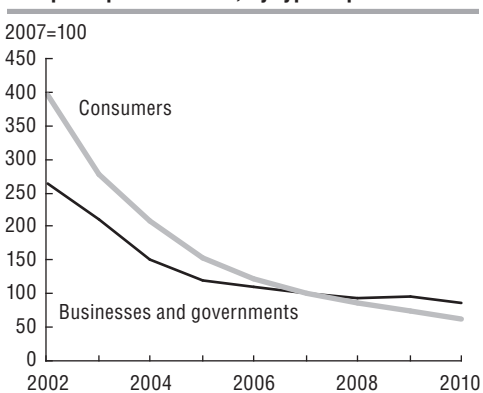
Computer prices continue their decline

From 2002 to 2010, the price of portable and desktop computers sold to Canadian consumers declined 84.8%. The price of monitors declined 53.7% and printers dropped 61.1%.

From 2009 to 2010, consumer computer prices dropped 16.4%. Portable computers decreased 17.3% and desktop computers declined 15.3%.

As consumer computer prices declined, the average cost of computers sold to governments and businesses also declined. Commercial computer prices fell 10.0% from 2009 to 2010. Commercial portable computers declined 9.8% while commercial desktop computers decreased 11.2%.

Chart 19.3
Computer price indexes, by type of purchaser

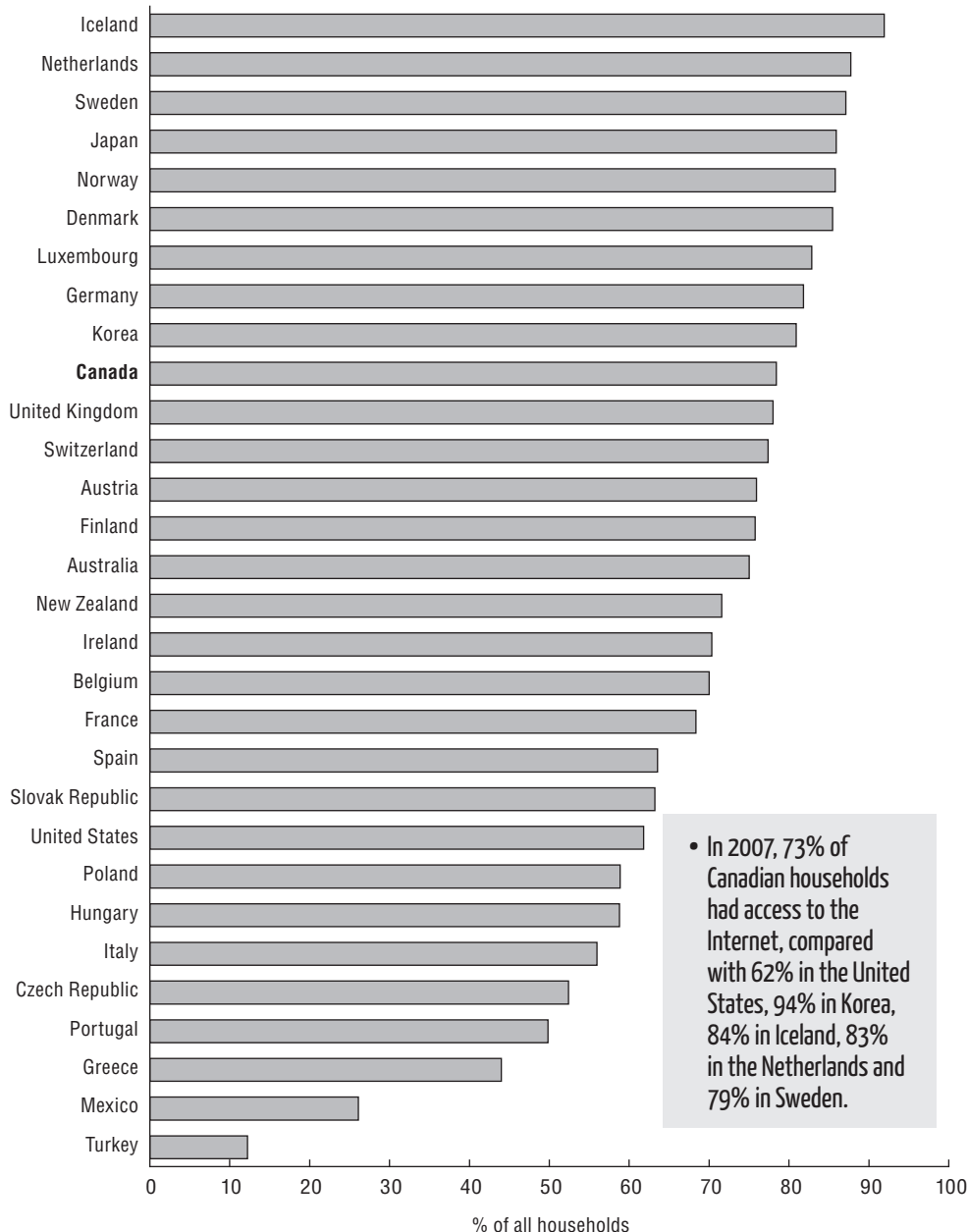


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 331-0007.

Since 2002, the average price of portable and desktop computers sold to Canadian governments and businesses declined 67.4%.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 19.4
Households with access to a computer, by selected country, 2008



Note: 2008 or latest available.

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

Table 19.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, information and cultural industries, 2000 to 2010

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ millions chained 2002 | | | |
| Information and cultural industries | 34,007 | 36,498 | 38,229 | 38,631 |
| Publishing industries (excludes Internet) | 7,992 | 8,566 | 8,566 | 8,402 |
| Motion picture and sound recording industries | 2,715 | 2,758 | 2,903 | 2,604 |
| Broadcasting (excludes Internet) | .. | .. | 3,022 | 3,010 |
| Radio and television broadcasting | 2,364 | 2,419 | 2,511 | 2,420 |
| Pay and specialty television | .. | .. | 511 | 591 |
| Telecommunications | .. | .. | 21,256 | 21,935 |
| Cable and other program distribution | .. | .. | 2,577 | 2,759 |
| Telecommunications (excludes program distribution) | .. | .. | 18,679 | 19,172 |
| Other information services | .. | .. | 1,012 | 1,066 |
| Special aggregations | | | | |
| All information and communications technology industries | 45,684 | 44,592 | 44,949 | 47,400 |
| Manufacturing of information and communications technology | 13,689 | 8,877 | 6,912 | 6,908 |
| Services in information and communications technology | 32,399 | 35,810 | 38,036 | 40,448 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

Table 19.2 Payroll employment, information and cultural industries, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number of employees | | | | | |
| Information and cultural industries | 283,051 | 288,372 | 297,503 | 304,067 | 318,783 | 319,987 |
| Publishing industries | 69,542 | 72,250 | 75,475 | 76,656 | 83,152 | 84,656 |
| Newspaper, periodical, book and database publishers | 59,531 | 60,229 | 61,348 | 59,589 | 62,964 | 60,495 |
| Software publishers | 10,010 | 12,021 | 14,127 | 17,066 | 20,188 | 24,161 |
| Motion picture and sound recording industries | 26,895 | 29,912 | 32,735 | 34,306 | 36,622 | 37,742 |
| Motion picture and video industries | 24,944 | 27,791 | 30,430 | 31,954 | 34,213 | 35,425 |
| Sound recording industries | 1,950 | 2,121 | 2,305 | 2,351 | 2,409 | 2,318 |
| Broadcasting (excluding Internet) | 37,064 | 37,008 | 37,837 | 37,453 | 37,634 | 37,421 |
| Radio and television broadcasting | 36,098 | 36,074 | 36,897 | 36,550 | 36,764 | 36,017 |
| Pay and specialty television | 966 | 934 | 941 | 902 | 870 | 1,404 |
| Telecommunications | 119,481 | 119,674 | 122,521 | 124,379 | 127,934 | 124,652 |
| Wired telecommunications carriers | 83,303 | 83,105 | 85,002 | 85,603 | 86,991 | 82,189 |
| Wireless telecommunications carriers (excluding satellite) | 22,339 | 22,355 | 22,367 | 22,257 | 22,837 | 22,611 |
| Satellite telecommunications | 2,425 | 2,502 | 2,574 | 2,571 | 2,641 | 1,742 |
| Other telecommunications | 11,414 | 11,712 | 12,578 | 13,948 | 15,464 | 18,110 |
| Data processing, hosting and related services | 5,905 | 7,033 | 8,248 | 10,233 | 11,939 | 12,460 |
| Other information services | 24,165 | 22,496 | 20,686 | 21,040 | 21,502 | 23,056 |

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

| 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| \$ millions chained 2002 | | | | | | |
| 40,813 | 42,039 | 43,583 | 44,568 | 45,372 | 45,314 | 45,596 |
| 9,061 | 9,177 | 9,450 | 9,897 | 10,151 | 9,824 | 9,794 |
| 2,718 | 2,828 | 2,895 | 2,950 | 2,844 | 2,780 | 2,739 |
| 3,070 | 3,079 | 3,105 | 3,086 | 3,076 | 3,028 | 3,184 |
| 2,438 | 2,420 | 2,420 | 2,395 | 2,348 | 2,274 | 2,387 |
| 631 | 656 | 678 | 683 | 712 | 729 | 771 |
| 23,103 | 24,020 | 24,972 | 25,559 | 26,280 | 26,755 | 26,957 |
| 2,968 | 3,244 | 3,455 | 3,533 | 3,589 | 3,677 | 3,769 |
| 20,127 | 20,746 | 21,471 | 21,979 | 22,652 | 23,033 | 23,130 |
| 1,048 | 1,094 | 1,237 | 1,191 | 1,153 | 1,118 | 1,102 |
| 50,508 | 52,507 | 55,425 | 57,488 | 58,782 | 58,636 | 60,184 |
| 7,435 | 7,690 | 7,731 | 7,757 | 7,602 | 6,958 | 7,392 |
| 43,075 | 44,821 | 47,713 | 49,760 | 51,223 | 51,746 | 52,851 |

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| number of employees | | | | | | | | |
| 318,219 | 312,388 | 309,494 | 314,384 | 318,428 | 328,833 | 331,919 | 324,313 | 325,006 |
| 86,230 | x | 81,563 | 85,027 | 86,560 | 90,900 | 93,286 | 88,330 | 88,290 |
| 62,084 | x | 58,475 | 59,001 | 58,078 | 60,101 | 61,960 | 58,340 | 57,665 |
| 24,146 | 22,599 | 23,088 | 26,026 | 28,482 | 30,800 | 31,326 | 29,990 | 30,625 |
| 37,404 | 34,905 | 32,684 | 33,325 | 31,652 | 34,250 | 35,244 | 36,064 | 35,180 |
| 35,183 | 32,549 | 30,065 | 30,594 | 29,248 | 31,991 | 33,115 | 34,346 | 33,566 |
| 2,222 | 2,356 | 2,619 | 2,731 | 2,404 | 2,259 | 2,128 | 1,718 | 1,614 |
| 37,994 | 39,058 | 39,501 | 39,059 | 40,568 | 42,169 | 43,198 | 42,214 | 43,304 |
| 36,359 | 37,175 | 37,564 | 37,174 | 38,519 | 39,547 | 40,005 | 39,454 | 40,955 |
| 1,635 | 1,883 | 1,938 | 1,885 | 2,050 | 2,622 | 3,194 | 2,760 | 2,349 |
| 119,933 | 117,134 | 118,038 | 118,285 | 117,974 | 116,997 | 116,449 | 116,608 | 115,735 |
| 81,707 | 80,279 | 80,894 | 80,891 | 79,809 | 78,529 | 78,791 | 79,641 | 79,893 |
| 23,104 | 23,066 | 23,037 | 23,113 | 23,550 | 23,360 | 23,240 | 23,505 | 23,589 |
| 1,756 | 2,371 | 2,893 | 3,128 | 3,370 | 3,450 | 3,492 | 2,904 | 1,926 |
| 13,366 | 11,417 | 11,214 | 11,153 | 11,245 | 11,657 | 10,926 | 10,558 | 10,328 |
| 11,582 | 10,770 | 11,823 | 12,443 | 13,427 | 14,224 | 14,814 | 13,509 | 14,489 |
| 25,077 | x | 25,884 | 26,247 | 28,248 | 30,293 | 28,929 | 27,589 | 28,008 |

Table 19.3 Software development and computer services, summary statistics, 1998 to 2008

| | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|-------------|----------|----------|----------|
| | \$ millions | | | |
| Operating revenues | | | | |
| Software publishers | 4,243.0 | 5,429.1 | 5,348.6 | 5,869.2 |
| Data processing, hosting and related services ¹ | 1,095.0 | 1,205.2 | 1,596.8 | 2,275.8 |
| Computer systems design and related services | 12,033.0 | 15,532.8 | 17,765.6 | 17,964.9 |
| Operating expenses | | | | |
| Software publishers | 3,972.0 | 5,086.7 | 5,661.2 | 6,399.7 |
| Data processing, hosting and related services ¹ | 1,026.0 | 1,110.1 | 1,729.3 | 2,281.8 |
| Computer systems design and related services | 11,253.0 | 15,237.0 | 17,188.1 | 17,492.1 |
| | % | | | |
| Operating profit margin | | | | |
| Software publishers | 6.4 | 6.3 | -5.8 | -9.0 |
| Data processing, hosting and related services ¹ | 6.3 | 7.9 | -8.3 | -0.3 |
| Computer systems design and related services | 6.5 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| | number | | | |
| Establishments | | | | |
| Software publishers | 1,745 | 1,882 | 1,849 | 2,306 |
| Data processing, hosting and related services ¹ | 563 | 1,083 | 930 | 1,345 |
| Computer systems design and related services | 31,651 | 41,597 | 43,874 | 43,440 |

Notes: Data prior to 2006 are not comparable with later years because of changes in methodology.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Prior to 2002, data refer to data processing services, NAICS, 1997.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 354-0005.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | |
| 5,383.1 | 5,810.5 | 6,276.2 | 6,358.3 | 6,268.4 | 7,022.7 | 7,086.3 |
| 2,591.0 | 2,650.8 | 2,675.3 | 2,815.3 | 2,495.3 | 3,018.5 | 3,556.4 |
| 18,205.8 | 18,836.1 | 20,727.0 | 21,567.4 | 24,725.4 | 27,063.5 | 28,983.6 |
| 5,438.7 | 5,924.9 | 5,992.3 | 6,231.0 | 5,980.4 | 6,606.9 | 6,639.6 |
| 2,439.6 | 2,539.1 | 2,451.1 | 2,652.2 | 2,222.5 | 2,743.6 | 3,005.3 |
| 17,241.6 | 17,741.0 | 19,777.4 | 19,923.2 | 23,121.6 | 24,668.1 | 26,756.4 |
| % | | | | | | |
| -1.0 | -2.0 | 4.5 | 2.0 | 4.6 | 5.9 | 6.3 |
| 5.8 | 4.2 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 10.9 | 9.1 | 15.5 |
| 5.3 | 5.8 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 7.7 |
| number | | | | | | |
| 1,837 | 1,946 | 2,602 | 1,994 | 1,762 | 2,237 | 2,144 |
| 1,066 | 1,317 | 1,342 | 1,161 | 1,166 | 1,421 | 1,489 |
| 42,790 | 45,377 | 51,230 | 47,479 | 51,168 | 54,107 | 55,156 |

Table 19.4 Internet use at home by individuals, by type of activity, 2007 and 2009

| | 2007 | 2009 |
|---|------|------|
| | % | |
| E-mail | 92.0 | 93.0 |
| Use an instant messenger | 49.9 | 44.8 |
| Searching for information on Canadian municipal, provincial or federal government | 51.4 | 56.5 |
| Communicating with Canadian municipal, provincial or federal government | 25.5 | 26.9 |
| Searching for medical or health-related information | 58.6 | 69.9 |
| Education, training or school work | 49.5 | 50.3 |
| Travel information or making travel arrangements | 66.1 | 66.2 |
| Searching for employment | 32.3 | 34.9 |
| Electronic banking or paying bills | 62.5 | 66.7 |
| Researching investments | 25.5 | 27.1 |
| Playing games | 38.7 | 42.1 |
| Obtaining or saving music | 44.5 | 46.5 |
| Obtaining or saving software | 32.5 | 35.0 |
| Viewing the news or sports | 63.7 | 67.7 |
| Obtaining weather reports or road conditions | 69.8 | 74.6 |
| Listening to the radio over the Internet | 28.1 | 31.8 |
| Downloading or watching television | 15.7 | 24.7 |
| Downloading or watching a movie | 12.5 | 19.8 |
| Researching community events | 44.3 | 50.0 |
| General browsing (surfing) | 76.0 | 77.7 |
| Contributing content (blogs, photos, discussion groups) | 20.3 | 26.7 |
| Making telephone calls | 8.7 | 13.8 |
| Selling goods or services (through auction sites) | 8.9 | 13.4 |

Note: Population aged 16 and older who used the Internet in the previous 12 months for personal non-business use from home.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0130.

Table 19.5 Internet use by individuals, by location of access, 2007 and 2009

| | 2007 | 2009 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | % | |
| Any location | 73.2 | 80.3 |
| Home | 68.6 | 77.1 |
| Work | 30.0 | 33.7 |
| School | 14.5 | 16.6 |
| Public library | 10.8 | 11.7 |
| Other location | 22.0 | 27.4 |

Note: Proportion of the population aged 16 and older who responded to having used the Internet in the previous 12 months for personal non-business use from any location.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0122.

Table 19.6 Internet use by individuals, by selected characteristics, 2005 to 2009

| | Any location ¹ | | |
|--|-------------------------------|------|------|
| | 2005 | 2007 | 2009 |
| | % of individuals ² | | |
| Household type | | | |
| Single-family households with unmarried children under age 18 | 80.9 | 86.4 | 91.1 |
| Single-family households without unmarried children under age 18 | 62.5 | 67.5 | 76.4 |
| One-person households | 48.7 | 53.0 | 63.1 |
| Multi-family households | 78.8 | 80.6 | 86.4 |
| Sex | | | |
| Males | 68.0 | 74.1 | 81.0 |
| Females | 67.8 | 72.3 | 79.7 |
| Age group | | | |
| 34 and younger | 88.9 | 93.1 | 96.5 |
| 35 to 54 | 75.0 | 79.8 | 87.8 |
| 55 to 64 | 53.8 | 60.8 | 71.1 |
| 65 and older | 23.8 | 28.8 | 40.7 |
| Level of education | | | |
| Less than high school | 31.2 | 43.2 | 50.7 |
| High school or college | 72.0 | 76.8 | 83.4 |
| University degree | 89.4 | 92.5 | 94.7 |
| Personal income quartile^{3,4,5,6} | | | |
| Lowest quartile | 58.7 | 68.8 | 76.2 |
| Second quartile | 56.9 | 60.7 | 69.9 |
| Third quartile | 71.3 | 75.5 | 83.1 |
| Highest quartile | 83.2 | 87.9 | 92.1 |

1. Includes use from home, school, work, public library or other location. Individuals are counted only once, regardless of use from multiple locations.

2. Individuals who have used the Internet for personal, non-business reasons in the past 12 months. The target population for the Canadian Internet Use Survey (CIUS) has changed from individuals 18 years of age and older in 2005 to 16 years of age and older in 2007.

3. The Canadian Internet Use Survey (CIUS) divides income into quartiles (or four equal groups) based on the respondent's personal income. Each quartile represents 25% of the income spectrum from highest to lowest.

4. In 2005, the lowest quartile is less than or equal to \$13,000, the second quartile is from \$13,001 to \$26,999, the third quartile is from \$27,000 to \$45,999 and the highest quartile is \$46,000 and higher.

5. In 2007, the lowest quartile is less than or equal to \$12,000, the second quartile is from \$12,001 to \$27,999, the third quartile is from \$28,000 to \$48,999 and the highest quartile is \$49,000 and higher.

6. In 2009, the lowest quartile is less than or equal to \$10,000, the second quartile is from \$10,001 to \$29,999, the third quartile is from \$30,000 to \$49,999 and the highest quartile is \$50,000 and higher.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 358-0123, 358-0124, 358-0125 and 358-0126.

Table 19.7 Enterprises' use of information and communications technologies, 2002 to 2007

| | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| | % of enterprises | | | | | |
| E-mail | 71.2 | 73.9 | 76.6 | 76.2 | 77.5 | 81.1 |
| Wireless communications | 57.7 | 56.5 | 56.6 | 59.5 | 74.0 | 76.7 |
| Internet | 75.7 | 78.3 | 81.6 | 81.6 | 82.8 | 86.7 |
| Intranet | 14.9 | 16.4 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 19.7 | 21.2 |
| Extranet | 5.3 | 6.1 | 6.3 | 7.3 | 7.5 | 9.4 |
| Sales of goods or services over the Internet | 7.6 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 8.2 |
| Sales over the Internet to consumers ¹ | 24.6 | 32.3 | 25.2 | 28.6 | 32.5 | 37.7 |
| Purchase of goods or services over the Internet | 31.9 | 37.3 | 42.5 | 43.4 | 44.8 | 48.5 |

Notes: Data are for the private sector only.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. As a percentage of total Internet sales.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 358-0007, 358-0010 and 358-0011.

Table 19.8 Cable and wireless distribution industries, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 6,353,454 | 6,832,982 | 7,861,805 | 9,030,580 | 10,320,489 | 11,411,862 |
| Cable television | 4,998,820 | 5,362,591 | 6,202,881 | 7,179,718 | 8,268,718 | 9,203,355 |
| Wireless broadcasting distribution | 1,354,634 | 1,470,391 | 1,658,925 | 1,850,861 | 2,051,771 | 2,208,507 |
| Operating expenses | 5,248,746 | 5,518,250 | 6,405,772 | 7,418,344 | 8,115,974 | 8,813,955 |
| Cable television | 3,801,166 | 4,028,240 | 4,714,810 | 5,584,414 | 6,147,492 | 6,675,675 |
| Wireless broadcasting distribution | 1,447,579 | 1,490,009 | 1,690,962 | 1,833,931 | 1,968,482 | 2,138,280 |
| Profit before interest and taxes | 1,104,708 | 1,314,733 | 1,456,033 | 1,612,236 | 2,204,515 | 2,597,907 |
| Cable television | 1,197,653 | 1,334,351 | 1,488,071 | 1,595,305 | 2,121,225 | 2,527,680 |
| Wireless broadcasting distribution | -92,945 | -19,618 | -32,038 | 16,931 | 83,290 | 70,227 |
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Subscribers | | | | | | |
| Basic programming services | 9,946 | 10,121 | 10,428 | 10,594 | 10,753 | 10,915 |
| Cable television | 7,621 | 7,630 | 7,799 | 7,930 | 8,048 | 8,141 |
| Wireless broadcasting distribution | 2,325 | 2,492 | 2,629 | 2,664 | 2,705 | 2,773 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 353-0003.

Table 19.9 Radio broadcasting industry, financial and operating statistics, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| Operating revenues | 1,582,919 | 1,696,713 | 1,818,651 | 1,898,314 | 1,969,590 | 1,999,220 |
| Private radio broadcasting | 1,234,647 | 1,344,417 | 1,420,362 | 1,511,208 | 1,595,022 | 1,511,642 |
| Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting | 348,272 | 352,297 | 398,289 | 387,106 | 374,568 | 487,578 |
| Operating expenses | 1,454,694 | 1,513,415 | 1,598,504 | 1,663,433 | 1,699,339 | 1,719,290 |
| Private radio broadcasting | 1,011,750 | 1,059,921 | 1,136,508 | 1,211,296 | 1,258,357 | 1,240,381 |
| Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting | 442,944 | 453,494 | 461,996 | 452,137 | 440,982 | 478,909 |
| Profit before interest and taxes | 128,225 | 183,298 | 220,147 | 234,881 | 270,252 | 279,930 |
| Private radio broadcasting | 222,896 | 284,496 | 283,854 | 299,912 | 336,665 | 271,261 |
| Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting | -94,672 | -101,198 | -63,706 | -65,031 | -66,414 | 8,669 |

Notes: Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting data from 2009 are not comparable with previous years because of changes in methodology.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 357-0002.

Table 19.10 Television broadcasting industry, financial and operating statistics, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 5,386,295 | 5,561,900 | 6,000,598 | 6,183,405 | 6,510,720 | 6,547,501 |
| Private conventional television | 2,082,902 | 2,166,063 | 2,163,622 | 2,187,197 | 2,147,417 | 1,981,808 |
| Public and non-commercial television | 1,238,192 | 1,173,730 | 1,337,943 | 1,266,919 | 1,433,900 | 1,460,797 |
| Pay and specialty television | 2,065,201 | 2,222,107 | 2,499,033 | 2,729,289 | 2,929,403 | 3,104,895 |
| Pay television | 384,375 | 409,795 | 482,325 | 547,553 | 596,427 | 695,562 |
| Specialty television | 1,680,826 | 1,812,312 | 2,016,708 | 2,181,736 | 2,332,976 | 2,409,333 |
| Operating expenses | 4,930,936 | 4,899,203 | 5,468,343 | 5,525,730 | 5,995,216 | 5,946,699 |
| Private conventional television | 1,850,365 | 1,923,407 | 2,072,679 | 2,071,160 | 2,142,572 | 2,095,206 |
| Public and non-commercial television | 1,429,466 | 1,309,461 | 1,469,512 | 1,372,882 | 1,571,463 | 1,475,261 |
| Pay and specialty television | 1,651,105 | 1,666,336 | 1,926,152 | 2,081,688 | 2,281,182 | 2,376,233 |
| Pay television | 298,906 | 301,812 | 357,518 | 431,088 | 495,372 | 610,029 |
| Specialty television | 1,352,199 | 1,364,524 | 1,568,635 | 1,650,600 | 1,785,810 | 1,766,204 |
| Profit before interest and taxes | 455,359 | 662,696 | 532,255 | 657,675 | 515,504 | 600,801 |
| Private conventional television | 232,537 | 242,656 | 90,943 | 116,037 | 4,845 | -113,398 |
| Public and non-commercial television | -191,274 | -135,731 | -131,569 | -105,963 | -137,562 | -14,464 |
| Pay and specialty television | 414,095 | 555,771 | 572,881 | 647,600 | 648,221 | 728,663 |
| Pay television | 85,469 | 107,983 | 124,807 | 116,465 | 101,055 | 85,533 |
| Specialty television | 328,627 | 447,788 | 448,074 | 531,136 | 547,166 | 643,130 |

Notes: Public and non-commercial radio broadcasting data from 2009 are not comparable with previous years because of changes in methodology.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 357-0001.

Canada's international merchandise trade rebounded in 2010 from substantial declines the year before; however, exports and imports remained below levels seen just prior to the 2008–2009 recession. Reliance on the United States as a trading partner eroded further in 2010 as trade with Asia, particularly China, expanded.

On a balance of payments basis, exports grew 9.5% from \$369.5 billion in 2009 to \$404.6 billion in 2010 and imports rose 10.6% from \$374.1 billion to \$413.6 billion. As a result, Canada's trade deficit nearly doubled from \$4.6 billion in 2009 to \$9.0 billion. This was the second straight year Canada had an annual trade deficit.

Industrial goods and materials lead growth in exports

Exports grew in 4 of 7 sectors in 2010. The growth largely resulted from volumes rising 8.3% while prices increased by 1.1%. Even with these gains, the value of exports remained below those posted from 2004 to 2008. Machinery and equipment exports declined for a third consecutive year in 2010, and the sector lost its place as Canada's top exporter.

In 2010, the top export was industrial goods and materials, which rose 21.8% during the year to \$96.5 billion. Prices and volumes both increased. Precious metals exports led the way and reached a record high, a reflection of growing demand and rising prices for gold and silver on the global market.

Automotive products exports climbed 29.7% to \$56.8 billion, but remained \$41.1 billion below their peak in 2000. The 2010 gain resulted from volumes increasing 40.4% while prices fell. This marked automotive products' sixth price decrease in the past eight years, while the increase in volumes followed four consecutive years of declines.

Volumes up in all import sectors

All import sectors recorded growth in 2010, with automotive products and industrial goods and materials accounting for nearly two-thirds of the growth. Import volumes increased 15.7% while prices fell. During the year, the Canadian dollar rose 4.6% against the U.S. dollar and appreciated 15.3% against the Euro.

Automotive products imports grew 24.2% from 2009 to \$68.7 billion in 2010 as volumes rose. Truck imports reached their highest level since 2007, reflecting Canadians' demand for full-size pickup trucks no longer made in Canada. Parts imports grew after five consecutive years of declines.

Industrial goods and materials imports rose 15.7% to \$86.9 billion on higher volumes. Imports of metals and metal ores—especially precious metals—reached unprecedented levels, and were the main factor. While prices of metals and metal ores increased during the year, the growth was largely due to higher volumes of trade in this subsector.

Machinery and equipment imports grew on the strength of new electronic products that entered the market in 2010. Engines, turbines and motors also contributed, thanks to wind farm expansion projects in Canada. The value of energy products imports also rose in 2010, largely because of higher prices.

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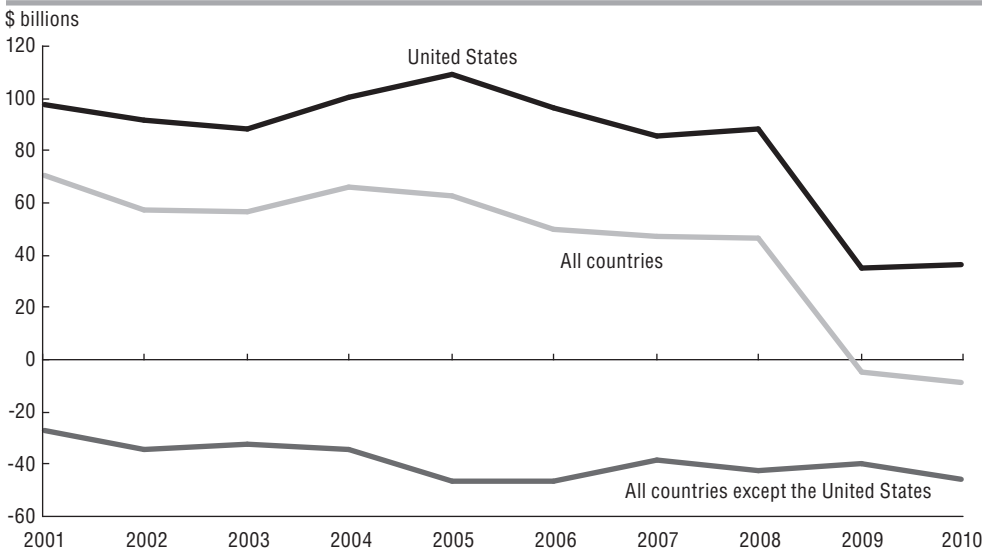
Trends in trading partners

On a balance of payments basis, Canada's trade surplus with the United States increased from \$34.9 billion in 2009 to \$36.6 billion in 2010, mostly because trade in auto products regained some strength following large declines in 2009. The trade deficit with countries other than the United States, however, widened from \$39.5 billion in 2009 to \$45.7 billion in 2010.

On a customs basis, North America continued to be the most important export destination for Canada's trade in 2010, accounting for 76.1% of all exports. This share has contracted from 87.1% in 2001, shrinking in 8 of the last 10 years. During that decade, the share of exports going to Europe and Asia nearly doubled.

As with exports, the proportion of Canada's imports coming from within North America has contracted, from 65.7% in 2001 to 56.8% in 2010. The share of imports from Asia has shown the largest growth—20.2% of imports in 2010, up from 13.6% in 2001.

Chart 20.1
Merchandise trade balance



Note: Balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Table 20.a

Canada's international trade partners, 2010

| | Exports | Imports |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | \$ billions | |
| Total | 399.4 | 403.3 |
| United States ¹ | 299.1 | 203.2 |
| United Kingdom | 16.4 | 10.7 |
| European Union ² | 18.1 | 37.2 |
| Japan | 9.2 | 13.4 |
| Other OECD countries | 15.8 | 40.7 |
| Other countries | 40.8 | 98.2 |

Note: Customs basis.

1. Includes Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

2. Excludes the United Kingdom.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

Although the United States is still Canada's largest trading partner, its share of Canada's total merchandise trade (exports and imports combined) shrank to 62.6% in 2010, down from 76.3% in 2001. Over the same period, Canada's total trade with China more than tripled from 2.3% to 7.2%. The top exports to China in 2010 were wood pulp and similar pulp, coal and other bituminous substances. The top import from China for the past decade was computers.

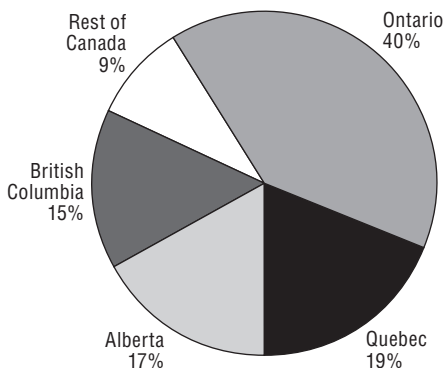
New exporters are less reliant on U.S. market

New exporters rely less on the U.S. market than businesses that have been exporting longer. In 2007, 60% of new exporters shipped to the United States and these shipments accounted for 47% of the value of their total domestic exports. By contrast, among all exporters, 81% of establishments exported to the United States and their shipments accounted for 79% of the value.

New exporters accounted for 4.5% of all exporters in 2007. They exported a total of \$3.1 billion worth of goods and exported, on average, a value of \$1.5 million. Most new exporters (89% in 2007) exported less than \$1 million in their first year.

Among all exporters in 2007, 73% exported less than \$1 million, accounting for 1.5% of the year's total export value, \$414 billion. By contrast, 4% exported more than \$25 million and accounted

Chart 20.2
New exporters by province, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 65-507-M.

for 84% of the year's total. Most new exporters—74% of new establishments in 2007—are in the non-manufacturing sector. In 2007, more than 8 out of 10 new exporters had fewer than 50 employees, whereas 5% had 200 employees or more.

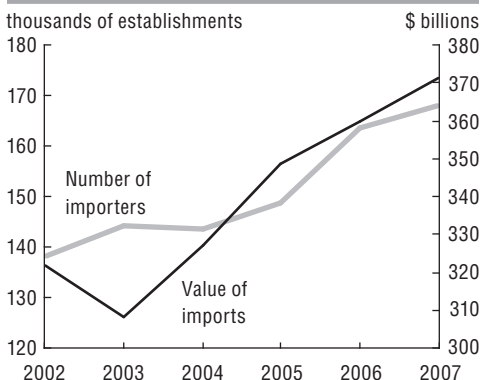
Number of importers and value of imports growing

The number of importing establishments rose nearly 22% from 2002 to 2007, while the value of imported merchandise grew more than 15%, or by \$49.3 billion, to a record \$371.2 billion.

Of the 168,142 establishments importing merchandise into Canada in 2007, more than half imported less than \$30,000 annually, collectively accounting for less than 1% of the total value of imports. Establishments importing more than \$25 million made up less than 1% of all importers, yet they accounted for over 78% of total imports.

Imports from countries other than the United States grew from 38% of the total value of imports in 2002 to almost 47% in 2007. Meanwhile, the number of firms importing from the United States increased

Chart 20.3
Canadian importers



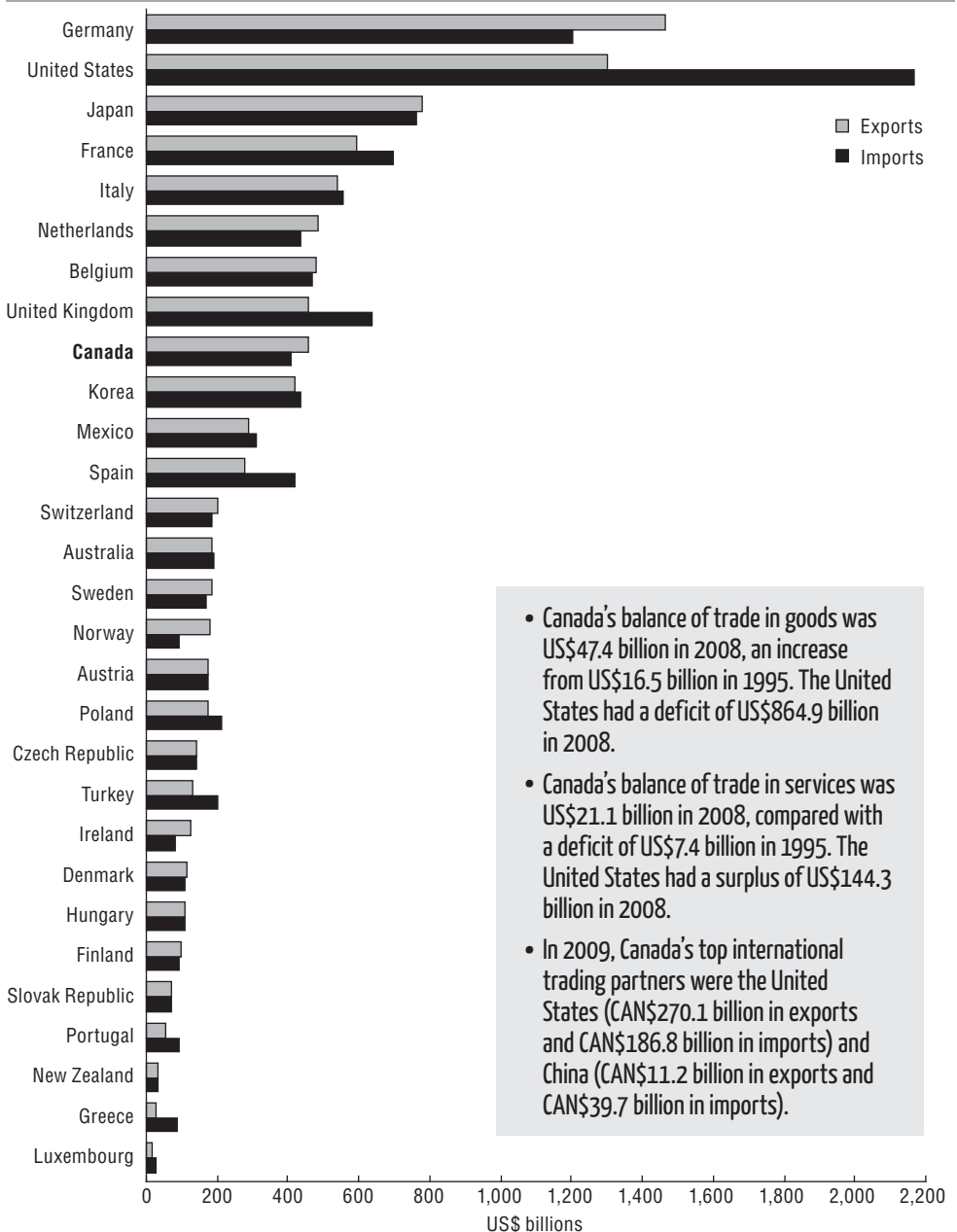
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 65-507-M.

19% from 2002; however, the value of such imports remained relatively unchanged.

The number of establishments importing less than \$100,000 grew 25% from 2002 to 2007, while those importing more than \$1 million rose 12%.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 20.4
Exports and imports of goods, by selected country, 2008



- Canada's balance of trade in goods was US\$47.4 billion in 2008, an increase from US\$16.5 billion in 1995. The United States had a deficit of US\$864.9 billion in 2008.
- Canada's balance of trade in services was US\$21.1 billion in 2008, compared with a deficit of US\$7.4 billion in 1995. The United States had a surplus of US\$144.3 billion in 2008.
- In 2009, Canada's top international trading partners were the United States (CAN\$270.1 billion in exports and CAN\$186.8 billion in imports) and China (CAN\$11.2 billion in exports and CAN\$39.7 billion in imports).

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

Table 20.1 Merchandise exports, by commodity, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| Exports, all merchandise | 280,079.3 | 303,378.2 | 327,161.5 | 369,034.9 | 429,372.2 | 420,730.4 |
| Live animals | 1,888.4 | 1,905.3 | 1,975.8 | 1,567.8 | 1,742.7 | 2,394.3 |
| Food, feed, beverages and tobacco | 18,884.6 | 20,380.4 | 19,814.5 | 21,312.6 | 23,268.6 | 25,911.5 |
| Fish, fresh, frozen, preserved and canned | 3,444.1 | 3,497.8 | 3,664.5 | 4,260.8 | 4,560.6 | 4,722.3 |
| Barley | 847.8 | 683.0 | 340.3 | 256.9 | 377.9 | 383.9 |
| Wheat | 4,658.6 | 5,051.5 | 3,642.3 | 3,356.2 | 3,608.9 | 3,807.2 |
| Wheat flour | 33.8 | 39.7 | 35.3 | 54.8 | 60.1 | 64.0 |
| Other cereals, unmilled | 432.5 | 489.8 | 348.4 | 400.3 | 263.5 | 279.8 |
| Other cereal preparations | 1,017.1 | 1,115.2 | 1,290.5 | 1,449.8 | 1,593.3 | 1,830.6 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 2,161.0 | 2,641.8 | 2,669.5 | 3,247.8 | 4,005.1 | 4,885.6 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 1,071.0 | 1,166.7 | 1,217.5 | 1,366.4 | 1,310.6 | 1,357.6 |
| Other food, feed, beverages and tobacco | 5,218.7 | 5,695.0 | 6,606.1 | 6,919.8 | 7,488.5 | 8,580.5 |
| Crude materials, inedible | 30,266.3 | 31,655.2 | 29,854.0 | 34,562.6 | 53,398.2 | 54,713.5 |
| Rapeseed | 1,158.0 | 1,126.1 | 1,638.5 | 1,332.8 | 1,147.5 | 1,275.8 |
| Other crude vegetable products | 1,236.7 | 1,362.1 | 1,610.9 | 1,399.1 | 1,441.7 | 1,496.4 |
| Iron ores, concentrates and scrap | 1,440.2 | 1,841.5 | 1,830.9 | 1,493.3 | 1,532.1 | 1,381.2 |
| Copper in ores, concentrates and scrap | 872.0 | 928.5 | 614.4 | 452.1 | 792.6 | 661.9 |
| Nickel in ores, concentrates and scrap | 1,117.7 | 907.3 | 917.4 | 807.1 | 1,071.9 | 1,010.6 |
| Zinc in ores, concentrates and scrap | 536.6 | 695.4 | 509.2 | 479.0 | 481.2 | 436.7 |
| Other ores, concentrates and scrap | 1,949.3 | 1,534.2 | 1,499.0 | 1,917.0 | 2,073.8 | 2,177.7 |
| Crude petroleum | 10,497.2 | 10,366.3 | 7,829.8 | 11,017.1 | 19,165.9 | 15,370.2 |
| Natural gas | 7,432.8 | 8,625.6 | 8,967.1 | 10,951.4 | 20,536.8 | 25,595.1 |
| Coal and other crude bituminous substances | 1,433.7 | 1,515.1 | 1,343.7 | 1,228.7 | 1,194.4 | 1,217.5 |
| Unmanufactured asbestos | 343.3 | 226.7 | 172.5 | 164.7 | 149.4 | 122.9 |
| Other crude animal products | 610.8 | 664.7 | 677.2 | 652.6 | 711.0 | 784.9 |
| Other crude wood products | 346.2 | 432.6 | 523.0 | 671.4 | 846.1 | 848.5 |
| Other crude non-metallic minerals | 694.5 | 652.9 | 847.4 | 1,496.7 | 1,707.0 | 1,842.9 |
| Other crude materials, inedible | 597.3 | 776.1 | 873.1 | 499.9 | 546.8 | 491.2 |
| Fabricated materials, inedible | 85,042.6 | 89,749.4 | 91,817.6 | 97,976.8 | 113,102.1 | 111,908.3 |
| End products, inedible | 134,806.7 | 149,130.3 | 171,731.0 | 199,953.3 | 223,135.3 | 211,387.0 |
| Special transactions, trade | 3,154.5 | 4,074.5 | 5,563.4 | 7,348.2 | 7,980.0 | 8,168.1 |
| Other balance of payments adjustments | 6,036.2 | 6,483.1 | 6,405.3 | 6,313.7 | 6,745.3 | 6,247.7 |

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 414,038.5 | 399,122.1 | 429,005.8 | 450,210.0 | 453,951.9 | 463,120.4 | 489,995.4 | 369,528.8 | 404,581.7 |
| 2,506.9 | 1,318.7 | 873.0 | 1,542.7 | 2,015.5 | 2,428.0 | 2,326.3 | 1,641.3 | 1,685.8 |
| 25,843.1 | 25,046.9 | 26,842.0 | 25,704.5 | 26,133.7 | 28,071.9 | 32,277.5 | 29,817.1 | 29,204.0 |
| 5,239.5 | 4,987.1 | 4,857.7 | 4,673.1 | 4,434.3 | 4,292.5 | 4,248.9 | 3,931.5 | 4,190.5 |
| 194.1 | 172.1 | 321.9 | 360.1 | 257.5 | 482.8 | 692.1 | 444.3 | 341.2 |
| 3,052.6 | 2,809.2 | 3,481.4 | 2,697.2 | 3,609.2 | 4,637.7 | 6,870.2 | 5,824.4 | 4,411.2 |
| 91.4 | 81.3 | 85.0 | 78.8 | 81.5 | 75.8 | 100.3 | 86.7 | 81.2 |
| 288.5 | 299.2 | 310.1 | 303.2 | 407.0 | 606.5 | 888.5 | 508.2 | 628.5 |
| 2,048.0 | 2,138.6 | 2,214.0 | 2,248.5 | 2,328.8 | 2,536.6 | 2,905.5 | 2,934.3 | 2,784.4 |
| 4,840.8 | 4,203.5 | 4,980.1 | 5,083.1 | 4,568.3 | 4,442.7 | 4,636.9 | 4,368.0 | 4,704.3 |
| 1,185.4 | 1,300.2 | 1,226.8 | 1,036.6 | 995.0 | 871.4 | 859.0 | 741.0 | 744.1 |
| 8,902.9 | 9,055.8 | 9,365.0 | 9,223.8 | 9,452.0 | 10,126.0 | 11,076.0 | 10,978.7 | 11,318.5 |
| 50,980.7 | 61,268.0 | 69,594.4 | 85,823.5 | 88,754.8 | 95,485.9 | 128,180.4 | 83,130.2 | 95,610.2 |
| 921.1 | 1,298.0 | 1,414.3 | 1,297.6 | 1,751.4 | 2,280.6 | 3,876.3 | 3,472.1 | 3,394.8 |
| 1,601.7 | 1,570.3 | 1,545.2 | 1,552.0 | 1,611.5 | 1,957.4 | 2,378.9 | 2,329.6 | 2,647.3 |
| 1,634.5 | 1,743.5 | 2,043.6 | 2,591.8 | 3,191.1 | 3,312.5 | 4,802.2 | 4,464.4 | 4,644.7 |
| 577.2 | 592.3 | 844.5 | 1,370.6 | 2,367.5 | 2,231.8 | 2,322.5 | 1,792.1 | 2,548.1 |
| 1,139.1 | 1,143.9 | 1,829.4 | 1,700.5 | 2,452.3 | 5,092.5 | 3,766.7 | 1,552.5 | 2,840.7 |
| 388.4 | 228.4 | 233.9 | 230.3 | 325.0 | 387.3 | 359.5 | 234.3 | 283.7 |
| 2,147.6 | 2,081.5 | 2,377.2 | 2,878.0 | 3,019.2 | 3,418.9 | 3,626.7 | 2,237.3 | 2,658.4 |
| 18,550.8 | 20,644.2 | 25,570.4 | 30,356.8 | 38,574.6 | 40,997.3 | 60,969.7 | 42,503.2 | 50,051.1 |
| 18,372.0 | 26,083.4 | 27,382.1 | 35,988.6 | 27,804.7 | 28,071.1 | 33,046.0 | 15,748.6 | 15,492.7 |
| 1,212.1 | 1,199.1 | 1,293.3 | 2,735.2 | 2,733.1 | 2,730.9 | 5,841.8 | 4,328.2 | 5,186.7 |
| 100.7 | 70.7 | 71.6 | 69.0 | 61.6 | 55.0 | 67.9 | 68.6 | 55.8 |
| 802.2 | 720.5 | 733.8 | 817.1 | 890.0 | 826.1 | 842.8 | 639.2 | 900.5 |
| 1,027.9 | 902.9 | 832.6 | 927.7 | 880.3 | 763.8 | 646.3 | 532.0 | 674.6 |
| 2,014.3 | 2,495.1 | 2,853.1 | 2,783.1 | 2,585.6 | 2,790.8 | 5,057.0 | 2,653.5 | 3,507.3 |
| 491.1 | 494.1 | 569.4 | 525.1 | 507.1 | 569.8 | 576.3 | 574.3 | 723.8 |
| 108,291.9 | 103,445.4 | 118,841.6 | 124,593.8 | 129,058.1 | 134,087.6 | 141,130.6 | 101,199.8 | 119,450.8 |
| 211,446.2 | 193,248.4 | 198,762.1 | 198,147.4 | 193,063.0 | 189,177.0 | 172,305.9 | 142,188.0 | 149,253.2 |
| 8,232.5 | 7,689.1 | 7,985.0 | 8,288.2 | 8,732.4 | 8,176.1 | 8,192.9 | 6,411.8 | 3,966.5 |
| 6,737.2 | 7,105.5 | 6,107.6 | 6,109.8 | 6,194.2 | 5,693.8 | 5,581.8 | 5,140.5 | 5,411.3 |

Table 20.2 Merchandise imports, by commodity, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| Imports, all merchandise | 237,688.6 | 277,726.5 | 303,398.6 | 327,026.0 | 362,336.7 | 350,071.2 |
| Live animals | 171.1 | 183.8 | 235.0 | 302.7 | 410.2 | 398.0 |
| Food, feed, beverages and tobacco | 12,954.6 | 14,363.5 | 15,858.3 | 16,249.3 | 16,978.4 | 18,687.0 |
| Meat and meat preparations | 1,033.7 | 1,200.0 | 1,251.4 | 1,279.8 | 1,404.0 | 1,635.9 |
| Fish and marine animals | 1,469.6 | 1,434.0 | 1,635.8 | 1,869.7 | 1,928.8 | 1,945.3 |
| Fresh fruits and berries | 1,418.3 | 1,503.0 | 1,581.3 | 1,645.8 | 1,679.4 | 1,815.3 |
| Dried fruits, fruits and fruit preparations | 861.1 | 900.8 | 935.3 | 1,020.3 | 1,003.8 | 992.1 |
| Fresh vegetables | 971.7 | 1,112.5 | 1,233.8 | 1,213.6 | 1,386.6 | 1,502.3 |
| Other vegetables and vegetable preparations | 761.1 | 838.2 | 963.5 | 1,050.0 | 1,048.8 | 1,133.4 |
| Cocoa, coffee, tea and other food preparations | 2,131.7 | 2,589.7 | 2,948.9 | 2,865.0 | 2,817.4 | 2,948.7 |
| Dairy produce, eggs and honey | 352.0 | 355.0 | 409.7 | 437.8 | 487.6 | 581.4 |
| Corn (maize), shelled | 251.0 | 250.3 | 283.6 | 228.1 | 300.0 | 555.3 |
| Other cereals and cereal preparations | 891.1 | 998.0 | 1,136.6 | 1,164.1 | 1,243.6 | 1,380.1 |
| Sugar and sugar preparations | 970.7 | 1,035.6 | 1,100.9 | 991.6 | 1,034.0 | 1,218.1 |
| Fodder and feed, except unmilled cereals | 728.6 | 809.9 | 796.4 | 734.0 | 825.3 | 981.0 |
| Beverages | 1,015.3 | 1,214.7 | 1,455.8 | 1,669.2 | 1,735.1 | 1,910.2 |
| Tobacco | 98.6 | 121.6 | 125.2 | 80.3 | 84.1 | 88.0 |
| Crude materials, inedible | 13,048.1 | 14,171.5 | 12,476.7 | 14,316.0 | 21,462.6 | 20,936.6 |
| Metals in ores, concentrates and scrap | 2,863.0 | 2,950.2 | 2,788.4 | 2,747.4 | 3,067.1 | 2,991.7 |
| Coal and other related products | 751.4 | 910.3 | 1,116.3 | 1,098.1 | 1,270.2 | 1,430.5 |
| Crude petroleum | 6,707.8 | 7,189.4 | 5,227.4 | 7,160.3 | 13,436.6 | 12,814.3 |
| Crude animal products | 248.0 | 293.2 | 256.2 | 242.1 | 272.9 | 300.3 |
| Crude vegetable products | 843.9 | 949.6 | 939.3 | 965.5 | 995.8 | 1,119.2 |
| Crude wood products | 435.7 | 544.1 | 618.8 | 626.9 | 695.2 | 703.6 |
| Cotton | 168.3 | 154.0 | 221.3 | 138.0 | 172.4 | 168.5 |
| Wool and man-made fibres | 279.9 | 328.5 | 343.7 | 348.6 | 389.8 | 380.2 |
| Crude non-metallic minerals | 750.0 | 852.1 | 965.4 | 989.1 | 1,162.4 | 1,028.4 |
| Fabricated materials, inedible | 45,967.5 | 54,508.4 | 60,113.0 | 62,411.8 | 69,870.4 | 69,411.3 |
| End products, inedible | 153,330.6 | 181,930.0 | 202,489.8 | 221,180.5 | 240,462.0 | 227,417.2 |
| Special transactions, trade | 7,075.9 | 6,954.9 | 6,339.2 | 6,343.1 | 6,653.7 | 6,851.6 |
| Other balance of payments adjustments | 5,140.8 | 5,614.5 | 5,886.5 | 6,222.5 | 6,499.5 | 6,369.5 |

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 356,727.1 | 342,709.5 | 363,157.8 | 387,837.8 | 404,345.4 | 415,683.1 | 443,751.7 | 374,096.8 | 413,648.2 |
| 236.7 | 174.3 | 137.7 | 144.3 | 165.3 | 181.5 | 191.4 | 195.6 | 195.5 |
| 20,195.2 | 19,945.4 | 19,862.2 | 20,666.8 | 22,066.0 | 24,112.1 | 26,809.9 | 27,792.8 | 27,904.5 |
| 1,681.4 | 1,596.7 | 1,311.4 | 1,454.7 | 1,651.7 | 1,934.6 | 2,050.3 | 2,122.5 | 2,162.3 |
| 1,935.4 | 1,812.2 | 1,804.4 | 1,822.8 | 1,822.3 | 1,896.1 | 1,908.5 | 2,011.2 | 2,025.5 |
| 2,020.1 | 2,013.5 | 2,070.8 | 2,206.9 | 2,318.6 | 2,501.2 | 2,764.3 | 2,926.7 | 2,960.8 |
| 1,075.6 | 1,061.9 | 1,099.8 | 1,134.7 | 1,251.9 | 1,348.9 | 1,471.0 | 1,504.7 | 1,377.5 |
| 1,700.3 | 1,638.7 | 1,633.7 | 1,718.1 | 1,786.6 | 1,922.6 | 1,999.0 | 2,142.9 | 2,183.0 |
| 1,275.1 | 1,211.3 | 1,240.2 | 1,337.1 | 1,359.9 | 1,469.8 | 1,632.6 | 1,685.1 | 1,774.2 |
| 3,340.3 | 3,427.6 | 3,590.2 | 3,697.5 | 3,911.9 | 4,058.1 | 4,651.0 | 4,910.5 | 4,986.8 |
| 583.3 | 567.3 | 638.9 | 616.9 | 539.1 | 625.0 | 637.1 | 579.0 | 589.2 |
| 733.0 | 599.9 | 366.4 | 342.5 | 322.5 | 547.9 | 705.2 | 499.1 | 397.6 |
| 1,484.5 | 1,416.3 | 1,453.9 | 1,488.6 | 1,559.2 | 1,725.9 | 2,105.2 | 2,256.6 | 2,131.8 |
| 1,179.2 | 1,220.2 | 1,176.9 | 1,228.7 | 1,408.5 | 1,351.0 | 1,535.1 | 1,674.6 | 1,770.7 |
| 1,041.2 | 968.0 | 1,007.1 | 891.2 | 983.7 | 1,129.7 | 1,460.0 | 1,493.7 | 1,398.2 |
| 2,035.3 | 2,294.9 | 2,359.4 | 2,605.8 | 2,889.1 | 3,206.6 | 3,513.4 | 3,615.4 | 3,722.5 |
| 110.6 | 116.9 | 109.1 | 121.3 | 261.0 | 394.7 | 377.3 | 370.8 | 424.4 |
| 20,405.7 | 22,813.6 | 27,950.5 | 34,342.8 | 35,839.8 | 39,579.3 | 52,267.6 | 34,543.1 | 39,216.8 |
| 2,980.1 | 3,029.2 | 4,103.6 | 4,356.8 | 6,093.1 | 7,673.1 | 8,352.9 | 6,048.3 | 7,085.6 |
| 1,932.9 | 2,838.8 | 3,715.0 | 5,066.3 | 3,903.6 | 4,455.9 | 6,146.2 | 4,554.1 | 5,091.8 |
| 11,722.3 | 13,300.9 | 16,439.0 | 21,543.5 | 22,552.6 | 24,115.3 | 34,178.5 | 20,959.6 | 23,837.3 |
| 317.6 | 302.7 | 285.6 | 255.2 | 263.3 | 315.0 | 302.0 | 230.2 | 237.9 |
| 1,214.3 | 1,229.4 | 1,256.4 | 1,151.2 | 1,179.5 | 1,197.7 | 1,494.8 | 1,345.5 | 1,467.6 |
| 686.0 | 619.2 | 632.2 | 611.9 | 564.0 | 530.1 | 480.4 | 451.4 | 421.1 |
| 133.7 | 159.1 | 142.4 | 78.6 | 56.5 | 39.1 | 14.6 | 10.0 | 11.7 |
| 370.7 | 361.4 | 343.3 | 326.0 | 289.4 | 279.1 | 254.1 | 212.3 | 250.1 |
| 1,048.0 | 972.9 | 1,032.9 | 953.2 | 937.8 | 974.0 | 1,044.1 | 731.6 | 813.7 |
| 69,538.7 | 66,667.4 | 74,912.7 | 82,226.3 | 87,383.9 | 87,298.6 | 97,314.0 | 78,230.6 | 92,279.6 |
| 233,889.6 | 221,481.5 | 229,178.2 | 238,796.3 | 246,583.9 | 251,322.7 | 252,230.5 | 220,744.8 | 240,249.0 |
| 5,973.8 | 5,309.7 | 4,967.1 | 4,650.4 | 4,784.9 | 5,210.4 | 6,011.7 | 4,756.3 | 4,946.1 |
| 6,487.3 | 6,317.6 | 6,149.4 | 7,010.8 | 7,521.6 | 7,978.5 | 8,926.5 | 7,833.7 | 8,856.7 |

Table 20.3 Merchandise exports and imports, by origin and destination, 1996 to 2010

| | All merchandise | | United States ¹ | | United Kingdom | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | \$ millions | annual % change | \$ millions | annual % change | \$ millions | annual % change |
| Exports | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 280,079.3 | 5.6 | 222,461.3 | 8.2 | 4,608.5 | 5.3 |
| 1997 | 303,378.2 | 8.3 | 242,542.3 | 9.0 | 4,689.5 | 1.8 |
| 1998 | 327,161.5 | 7.8 | 269,318.9 | 11.0 | 5,323.3 | 13.5 |
| 1999 | 369,034.9 | 12.8 | 309,116.8 | 14.8 | 6,002.9 | 12.8 |
| 2000 | 429,372.2 | 16.4 | 359,021.2 | 16.1 | 7,273.3 | 21.2 |
| 2001 | 420,730.4 | -2.0 | 352,165.0 | -1.9 | 6,910.3 | -5.0 |
| 2002 | 414,038.5 | -1.6 | 347,051.8 | -1.5 | 6,161.5 | -10.8 |
| 2003 | 399,122.1 | -3.6 | 328,983.3 | -5.2 | 7,695.3 | 24.9 |
| 2004 | 429,005.8 | 7.5 | 350,576.3 | 6.6 | 9,364.0 | 21.7 |
| 2005 | 450,210.0 | 4.9 | 368,278.9 | 5.0 | 9,360.5 | 0.0 |
| 2006 | 453,951.9 | 0.8 | 361,442.1 | -1.9 | 11,282.2 | 20.5 |
| 2007 | 463,120.4 | 2.0 | 355,731.5 | -1.6 | 14,152.3 | 25.4 |
| 2008 | 489,995.4 | 5.8 | 370,015.3 | 4.0 | 14,168.1 | 0.1 |
| 2009 | 369,528.8 | -24.6 | 271,173.8 | -26.7 | 13,036.9 | -8.0 |
| 2010 | 404,581.7 | 9.5 | 296,441.9 | 9.3 | 16,983.3 | 30.3 |
| Imports | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 237,688.6 | 3.4 | 180,010.1 | 4.3 | 5,581.1 | 13.9 |
| 1997 | 277,726.5 | 16.8 | 211,450.8 | 17.5 | 6,126.5 | 9.8 |
| 1998 | 303,398.6 | 9.2 | 233,777.6 | 10.6 | 6,083.1 | -0.7 |
| 1999 | 327,026.0 | 7.8 | 249,485.3 | 6.7 | 7,685.4 | 26.3 |
| 2000 | 362,336.7 | 10.8 | 266,511.1 | 6.8 | 12,289.3 | 59.9 |
| 2001 | 350,071.2 | -3.4 | 254,330.7 | -4.6 | 11,954.1 | -2.7 |
| 2002 | 356,727.1 | 1.9 | 255,232.5 | 0.4 | 10,181.3 | -14.8 |
| 2003 | 342,709.5 | -3.9 | 240,356.3 | -5.8 | 9,183.0 | -9.8 |
| 2004 | 363,157.8 | 6.0 | 250,038.3 | 4.0 | 9,460.0 | 3.0 |
| 2005 | 387,837.8 | 6.8 | 259,332.9 | 3.7 | 9,066.5 | -4.2 |
| 2006 | 404,345.4 | 4.3 | 265,088.3 | 2.2 | 9,547.1 | 5.3 |
| 2007 | 415,683.1 | 2.8 | 270,066.9 | 1.9 | 9,962.9 | 4.4 |
| 2008 | 443,751.7 | 6.8 | 281,555.4 | 4.3 | 11,323.7 | 13.7 |
| 2009 | 374,096.8 | -15.7 | 236,288.9 | -16.1 | 8,533.6 | -24.6 |
| 2010 | 413,648.2 | 10.6 | 259,831.5 | 10.0 | 9,562.2 | 12.1 |

Note: On a balance of payments basis.

1. Includes Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.

2. Excludes the United Kingdom.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 228-0003.

| European Union ² | | Japan | | Other OECD countries | | Other countries | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| \$ millions | annual % change | \$ millions | annual % change | \$ millions | annual % change | \$ millions | annual % change |
| 12,796.3 | -7.8 | 12,423.4 | -6.5 | 5,087.8 | 11.5 | 22,702.0 | -3.6 |
| 13,260.4 | 3.6 | 11,925.5 | -4.0 | 8,849.0 | 73.9 | 22,111.6 | -2.6 |
| 14,000.5 | 5.6 | 9,745.8 | -18.3 | 9,120.9 | 3.1 | 19,652.2 | -11.1 |
| 14,383.8 | 2.7 | 10,125.9 | 3.9 | 9,947.2 | 9.1 | 19,458.4 | -1.0 |
| 16,846.3 | 17.1 | 11,297.4 | 11.6 | 12,059.0 | 21.2 | 22,875.1 | 17.6 |
| 16,688.9 | -0.9 | 10,120.8 | -10.4 | 12,172.5 | 0.9 | 22,672.9 | -0.9 |
| 16,294.3 | -2.4 | 10,115.0 | -0.1 | 12,670.7 | 4.1 | 21,745.2 | -4.1 |
| 16,423.4 | 0.8 | 9,799.5 | -3.1 | 12,754.1 | 0.7 | 23,466.4 | 7.9 |
| 17,533.8 | 6.8 | 9,846.4 | 0.5 | 14,189.1 | 11.3 | 27,496.2 | 17.2 |
| 18,643.8 | 6.3 | 10,172.8 | 3.3 | 14,545.6 | 2.5 | 29,208.5 | 6.2 |
| 20,903.7 | 12.1 | 10,278.1 | 1.0 | 16,808.1 | 15.6 | 33,237.6 | 13.8 |
| 24,392.7 | 16.7 | 10,026.8 | -2.4 | 19,743.6 | 17.5 | 39,073.5 | 17.6 |
| 25,383.3 | 4.1 | 11,871.7 | 18.4 | 21,077.2 | 6.8 | 47,479.8 | 21.5 |
| 19,034.0 | -25.0 | 8,865.0 | -25.3 | 16,699.3 | -20.8 | 40,719.6 | -14.2 |
| 19,470.8 | 2.3 | 9,715.5 | 9.6 | 17,904.0 | 7.2 | 44,066.1 | 8.2 |
| | | | | | | | |
| 14,994.7 | -2.6 | 7,227.4 | -14.2 | 9,040.6 | 13.8 | 20,834.6 | 0.4 |
| 18,112.9 | 20.8 | 8,711.0 | 20.5 | 11,376.7 | 25.8 | 21,948.7 | 5.3 |
| 19,141.2 | 5.7 | 9,671.8 | 11.0 | 11,398.8 | 0.2 | 23,326.1 | 6.3 |
| 20,765.8 | 8.5 | 10,592.2 | 9.5 | 13,257.2 | 16.3 | 25,240.1 | 8.2 |
| 21,136.5 | 1.8 | 11,729.8 | 10.7 | 19,067.6 | 43.8 | 31,602.5 | 25.2 |
| 23,197.1 | 9.7 | 10,571.9 | -9.9 | 18,649.8 | -2.2 | 31,367.6 | -0.7 |
| 25,867.0 | 11.5 | 11,732.6 | 11.0 | 19,686.6 | 5.6 | 34,027.1 | 8.5 |
| 26,001.0 | 0.5 | 10,645.5 | -9.3 | 19,696.9 | 0.1 | 36,826.8 | 8.2 |
| 27,007.0 | 3.9 | 10,094.5 | -5.2 | 22,283.6 | 13.1 | 44,274.4 | 20.2 |
| 29,487.3 | 9.2 | 11,213.1 | 11.1 | 24,282.1 | 9.0 | 54,455.9 | 23.0 |
| 32,547.5 | 10.4 | 11,849.9 | 5.7 | 23,680.1 | -2.5 | 61,632.4 | 13.2 |
| 32,403.7 | -0.4 | 11,967.1 | 1.0 | 25,159.8 | 6.2 | 66,122.7 | 7.3 |
| 35,347.0 | 9.1 | 11,670.4 | -2.5 | 27,408.4 | 8.9 | 76,447.0 | 15.6 |
| 30,238.6 | -14.5 | 9,327.4 | -20.1 | 25,973.0 | -5.2 | 63,735.4 | -16.6 |
| 30,784.7 | 1.8 | 10,029.6 | 7.5 | 29,010.8 | 11.7 | 74,429.3 | 16.8 |

Table 20.4 International trade in services, selected years, 1994 to 2009

| | Receipts | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1994 | 1999 | 2004 | 2009 |
| | \$ millions | | | |
| Travel | 9,558 | 15,141 | 16,980 | 15,520 |
| Business travel | 1,809 | 2,897 | 2,659 | 2,528 |
| Personal travel | 7,749 | 12,245 | 14,321 | 12,992 |
| Transportation | 6,678 | 9,691 | 11,040 | 10,119 |
| Water transport | 1,925 | 1,924 | 2,906 | 2,707 |
| Air transport | 2,598 | 4,407 | 4,671 | 4,409 |
| Land and other transport | 2,155 | 3,360 | 3,463 | 3,004 |
| Commercial services | 15,492 | 27,483 | 35,765 | 39,681 |
| Communications services | 1,618 | 2,175 | 2,440 | 2,649 |
| Construction services | 108 | 291 | 166 | 297 |
| Insurance services | 3,420 | 3,316 | 4,145 | 4,340 |
| Other financial services | 992 | 1,199 | 1,465 | 2,636 |
| Computer and information services | 1,129 | 2,963 | 3,912 | 4,873 |
| Royalties and license fees | 440 | 2,294 | 3,907 | 3,673 |
| Non-financial commissions | 469 | 711 | 685 | 962 |
| Equipment rentals | 222 | 281 | 354 | 492 |
| Management services | 1,321 | 2,693 | 5,328 | 5,881 |
| Advertising and related services | 181 | 322 | 492 | 559 |
| Research and development | 1,332 | 3,208 | 3,297 | 3,457 |
| Architectural, engineering and other technical services | 1,515 | 2,326 | 4,410 | 4,876 |
| Miscellaneous services to business | 1,943 | 3,645 | 2,776 | 2,849 |
| Audiovisual services | 653 | 1,880 | 2,160 | 1,874 |
| Personal, cultural and recreational services | 147 | 177 | 230 | 264 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 376-0031, 376-0032 and 376-0033.

| Payments | | | | Balance | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1994 | 1999 | 2004 | 2009 | 1994 | 1999 | 2004 | 2009 |
| \$ millions | | | | | | | |
| 13,678 | 17,092 | 20,237 | 27,692 | -4,120 | -1,951 | -3,257 | -12,172 |
| 2,774 | 4,059 | 3,131 | 3,520 | -965 | -1,162 | -472 | -993 |
| 10,904 | 13,034 | 17,106 | 24,172 | -3,155 | -789 | -2,785 | -11,180 |
| 10,528 | 12,307 | 15,919 | 19,656 | -3,849 | -2,617 | -4,879 | -9,537 |
| 4,218 | 4,301 | 6,624 | 8,699 | -2,292 | -2,377 | -3,718 | -5,992 |
| 4,382 | 5,415 | 6,862 | 8,719 | -1,784 | -1,008 | -2,191 | -4,310 |
| 1,928 | 2,591 | 2,433 | 2,239 | 227 | 769 | 1,030 | 765 |
| 19,602 | 30,110 | 39,284 | 41,155 | -4,110 | -2,627 | -3,518 | -1,474 |
| 1,550 | 2,077 | 2,143 | 2,089 | 69 | 98 | 297 | 560 |
| 288 | 287 | 191 | 351 | -180 | 4 | -25 | -53 |
| 4,037 | 4,410 | 6,127 | 6,410 | -617 | -1,095 | -1,982 | -2,070 |
| 1,381 | 1,844 | 2,804 | 4,039 | -389 | -645 | -1,339 | -1,403 |
| 685 | 1,294 | 2,210 | 2,435 | 444 | 1,669 | 1,701 | 2,438 |
| 2,409 | 4,958 | 8,548 | 8,801 | -1,968 | -2,664 | -4,640 | -5,128 |
| 503 | 684 | 562 | 741 | -34 | 26 | 123 | 221 |
| 399 | 656 | 817 | 1,176 | -176 | -375 | -463 | -684 |
| 2,243 | 4,247 | 5,517 | 4,722 | -922 | -1,554 | -189 | 1,159 |
| 407 | 517 | 478 | 327 | -226 | -195 | 14 | 232 |
| 769 | 1,561 | 1,375 | 1,185 | 563 | 1,647 | 1,921 | 2,272 |
| 819 | 1,369 | 2,409 | 3,243 | 696 | 957 | 2,001 | 1,633 |
| 2,948 | 4,238 | 3,709 | 3,255 | -1,004 | -592 | -933 | -406 |
| 1,052 | 1,807 | 2,193 | 2,153 | -400 | 73 | -33 | -279 |
| 112 | 159 | 202 | 228 | 35 | 18 | 28 | 36 |

Table 20.5 International trade in goods and services, by province and territory, 1995 to 2009

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| Exports from Canada | 302,480 | 321,248 | 348,604 | 379,203 | 424,258 | 490,688 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 3,069 | 3,209 | 3,404 | 3,828 | 4,503 | 5,899 |
| Prince Edward Island | 516 | 539 | 636 | 819 | 978 | 1,035 |
| Nova Scotia | 4,100 | 4,741 | 5,171 | 5,340 | 5,685 | 6,953 |
| New Brunswick | 5,385 | 5,770 | 6,048 | 6,215 | 6,954 | 8,441 |
| Quebec | 59,188 | 60,756 | 65,694 | 73,542 | 83,098 | 97,305 |
| Ontario | 148,030 | 157,644 | 172,384 | 193,513 | 216,844 | 237,395 |
| Manitoba | 6,888 | 7,546 | 8,872 | 9,829 | 9,622 | 10,471 |
| Saskatchewan | 9,739 | 11,255 | 12,160 | 11,760 | 12,261 | 14,684 |
| Alberta | 30,009 | 35,189 | 38,079 | 38,147 | 43,584 | 61,198 |
| British Columbia | 34,763 | 33,647 | 35,345 | 35,596 | 39,624 | 46,028 |
| Yukon | 240 | 384 | 288 | 230 | 215 | 210 |
| Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) | 533 | 562 | 515 | 371 | .. | .. |
| Northwest Territories | .. | .. | .. | .. | 698 | 804 |
| Nunavut | .. | .. | .. | .. | 186 | 261 |
| Outside Canada | 20 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 6 | 3 |
| Imports to Canada | 276,618 | 287,553 | 331,271 | 360,871 | 388,303 | 428,754 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,505 | 2,557 | 3,159 | 3,538 | 4,004 | 4,998 |
| Prince Edward Island | 438 | 408 | 529 | 652 | 707 | 782 |
| Nova Scotia | 5,209 | 5,893 | 6,981 | 7,147 | 7,981 | 8,502 |
| New Brunswick | 5,614 | 6,078 | 6,414 | 6,542 | 7,522 | 8,917 |
| Quebec | 55,139 | 58,430 | 66,358 | 72,695 | 80,354 | 89,999 |
| Ontario | 143,920 | 147,061 | 168,003 | 183,803 | 198,363 | 215,663 |
| Manitoba | 8,004 | 7,830 | 9,271 | 9,925 | 9,953 | 10,473 |
| Saskatchewan | 6,463 | 6,652 | 8,425 | 8,613 | 9,094 | 9,367 |
| Alberta | 19,521 | 22,686 | 29,097 | 33,527 | 33,930 | 40,419 |
| British Columbia | 28,786 | 28,951 | 31,953 | 33,200 | 35,120 | 38,240 |
| Yukon | 199 | 185 | 193 | 232 | 255 | 263 |
| Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) | 376 | 386 | 486 | 594 | .. | .. |
| Northwest Territories | .. | .. | .. | .. | 425 | 581 |
| Nunavut | .. | .. | .. | .. | 229 | 232 |
| Outside Canada | 444 | 437 | 402 | 403 | 366 | 318 |

Note: Expenditure-based gross domestic product at current prices.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 482,463 | 479,185 | 462,473 | 495,980 | 519,435 | 524,075 | 534,718 | 563,948 | 438,553 |
| 4,762 | 6,530 | 6,893 | 7,489 | 8,500 | 9,871 | 12,323 | 15,311 | 9,670 |
| 1,037 | 1,080 | 1,089 | 1,084 | 1,093 | 1,021 | 1,159 | 1,193 | 1,136 |
| 7,188 | 7,324 | 7,295 | 7,749 | 7,783 | 7,088 | 7,764 | 8,137 | 6,873 |
| 9,844 | 9,920 | 10,274 | 11,234 | 12,136 | 11,743 | 12,314 | 13,474 | 10,835 |
| 94,115 | 92,929 | 84,807 | 88,964 | 91,057 | 93,579 | 94,223 | 95,475 | 79,837 |
| 229,645 | 233,884 | 218,716 | 228,325 | 229,796 | 227,212 | 226,511 | 215,740 | 174,161 |
| 11,074 | 11,383 | 11,356 | 11,992 | 12,821 | 13,924 | 16,618 | 16,574 | 14,068 |
| 13,747 | 14,278 | 13,601 | 15,605 | 17,102 | 17,672 | 20,165 | 29,013 | 21,196 |
| 64,802 | 58,811 | 65,041 | 75,608 | 88,345 | 90,499 | 92,594 | 116,886 | 79,135 |
| 44,933 | 41,624 | 41,372 | 45,445 | 48,658 | 49,428 | 48,775 | 49,322 | 39,576 |
| 182 | 175 | 171 | 193 | 174 | 168 | 204 | 359 | 349 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 911 | 1,047 | 1,796 | 2,227 | 1,934 | 1,806 | 1,998 | 2,421 | 1,675 |
| 222 | 200 | 59 | 62 | 35 | 62 | 65 | 39 | 38 |
| 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 418,836 | 428,301 | 416,856 | 440,314 | 468,270 | 487,674 | 505,055 | 539,012 | 464,722 |
| 4,704 | 5,140 | 5,340 | 5,910 | 6,305 | 6,510 | 6,962 | 8,793 | 6,453 |
| 818 | 864 | 887 | 859 | 902 | 922 | 986 | 1,051 | 980 |
| 8,778 | 9,212 | 8,840 | 8,932 | 9,510 | 9,366 | 10,307 | 11,057 | 10,291 |
| 9,488 | 9,554 | 9,569 | 10,552 | 11,940 | 12,058 | 12,315 | 15,541 | 13,208 |
| 85,496 | 87,078 | 84,296 | 88,494 | 94,870 | 99,130 | 103,175 | 113,114 | 98,917 |
| 206,818 | 212,016 | 204,027 | 216,128 | 223,640 | 227,646 | 231,643 | 237,829 | 204,689 |
| 10,414 | 11,079 | 11,100 | 11,319 | 11,682 | 12,269 | 13,751 | 14,926 | 13,947 |
| 9,306 | 9,623 | 9,456 | 9,768 | 10,815 | 11,566 | 12,887 | 14,634 | 13,651 |
| 42,512 | 43,267 | 43,440 | 46,223 | 53,389 | 59,796 | 61,787 | 67,227 | 53,839 |
| 38,903 | 38,855 | 38,377 | 40,396 | 43,332 | 46,577 | 49,351 | 52,837 | 47,031 |
| 274 | 294 | 284 | 313 | 359 | 376 | 372 | 425 | 408 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 688 | 737 | 661 | 872 | 925 | 882 | 911 | 863 | 753 |
| 275 | 249 | 242 | 211 | 258 | 234 | 280 | 365 | 218 |
| 360 | 332 | 338 | 338 | 344 | 340 | 329 | 351 | 339 |

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

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

Employment growth

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

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

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

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

Where the jobs are

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

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

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

To learn more about

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The underemployed

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

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

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

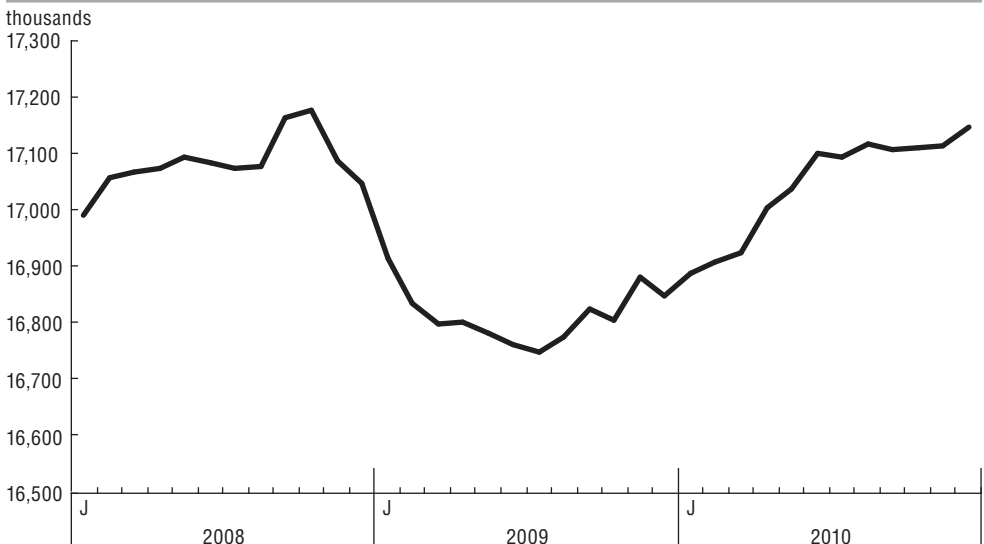
Table 21.a
Labour market indicators

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

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

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

Chart 21.1
Employment, all industries, by month



Note: Seasonally adjusted.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0087.

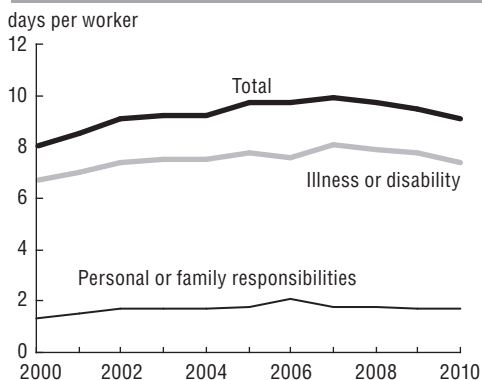
Work absences for personal reasons rising

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

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

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

Chart 21.2
Work absences for personal reasons



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

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

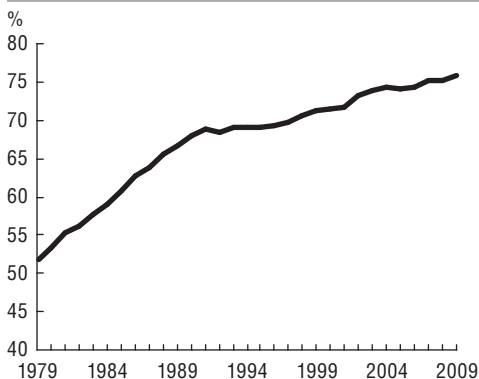
Working wives in economic downturns

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

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

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

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



Note: Includes legal marriage and common-law relationships.

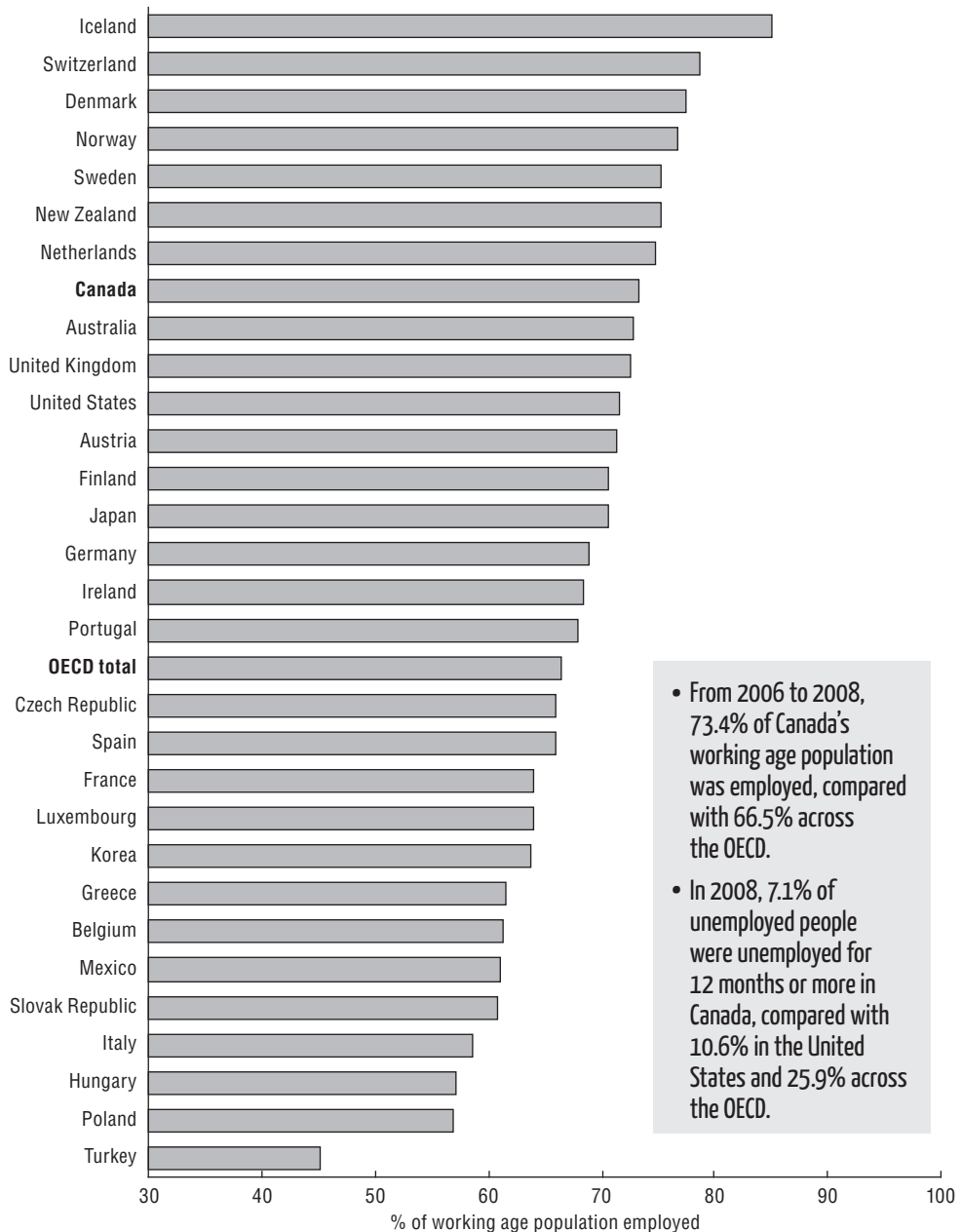
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 75-001-X.

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

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 21.4

Employment rate by selected country, 2006-to-2008 average



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

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

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

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

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

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

| Participation rates | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---------|----------|---------|--------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| 15 to 24 | | 25 to 44 | | 45 and older | | 65 and older | |
| Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| % | | | | | | | |
| 71.3 | 65.8 | 94.3 | 71.0 | 59.4 | 31.8 | 11.4 | 3.9 |
| 72.3 | 67.1 | 94.4 | 73.2 | 58.7 | 31.0 | 11.0 | 3.4 |
| 73.0 | 67.5 | 94.3 | 74.0 | 58.1 | 32.0 | 11.2 | 3.3 |
| 73.1 | 68.0 | 94.2 | 75.3 | 57.5 | 33.0 | 10.7 | 3.6 |
| 73.8 | 68.5 | 94.2 | 76.6 | 57.4 | 33.4 | 10.5 | 3.9 |
| 72.4 | 67.3 | 93.8 | 77.7 | 56.8 | 33.9 | 10.8 | 3.6 |
| 70.1 | 66.1 | 93.1 | 77.8 | 56.3 | 34.6 | 11.1 | 3.4 |
| 67.8 | 64.5 | 92.0 | 76.8 | 55.9 | 35.4 | 10.6 | 3.4 |
| 66.5 | 62.2 | 92.1 | 77.1 | 55.5 | 36.1 | 9.7 | 3.5 |
| 65.9 | 61.9 | 91.8 | 76.9 | 55.9 | 36.6 | 10.7 | 3.4 |
| 64.9 | 61.3 | 91.6 | 77.1 | 55.4 | 36.9 | 9.9 | 3.4 |
| 64.0 | 60.4 | 91.6 | 77.8 | 55.4 | 37.1 | 9.8 | 3.4 |
| 63.6 | 59.2 | 91.9 | 78.5 | 55.8 | 38.1 | 9.9 | 3.6 |
| 63.4 | 60.1 | 92.2 | 79.0 | 55.9 | 39.3 | 10.3 | 3.5 |
| 65.3 | 61.6 | 92.1 | 79.6 | 56.4 | 40.0 | 9.8 | 3.4 |
| 65.8 | 62.9 | 92.1 | 79.9 | 56.7 | 40.9 | 9.5 | 3.3 |
| 66.0 | 63.2 | 92.1 | 80.4 | 56.9 | 41.6 | 9.4 | 3.4 |
| 67.7 | 65.3 | 92.4 | 81.3 | 58.2 | 43.2 | 10.4 | 3.8 |
| 68.2 | 66.4 | 92.5 | 81.8 | 59.2 | 45.1 | 11.5 | 4.3 |
| 67.6 | 66.0 | 92.4 | 82.2 | 59.6 | 45.5 | 11.8 | 4.5 |
| 66.0 | 65.7 | 92.3 | 81.7 | 59.9 | 45.7 | 12.1 | 4.9 |
| 66.2 | 66.2 | 92.1 | 81.7 | 59.6 | 46.6 | 12.1 | 5.2 |
| 67.4 | 66.5 | 92.1 | 82.5 | 60.0 | 47.7 | 13.0 | 5.6 |
| 68.0 | 67.0 | 92.4 | 82.1 | 60.5 | 48.5 | 14.2 | 6.8 |
| 65.7 | 65.2 | 91.4 | 82.3 | 60.5 | 48.9 | 15.1 | 6.7 |
| 64.4 | 64.6 | 91.3 | 82.3 | 60.7 | 49.3 | 16.2 | 7.5 |

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

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

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

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

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

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.

All geographic boundaries are based on the 2006 Census boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0110.

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

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

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 21.6 Reasons for part-time work, by sex and age group, 2010

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014.

Table 21.7 Employment, by industry, 1996 to 2010

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

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

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

Table 21.8 Employment, by industry and by province, 2010

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

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

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

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | thousands | | | | |
| Employment | | | | | |
| All industries¹ | 11,624.9 | 11,885.4 | 12,055.8 | 12,460.9 | 12,898.1 |
| Public administration | 707.6 | 702.3 | 705.0 | 713.0 | 840.5 |
| Federal administration | 236.8 | 234.7 | 237.9 | 240.9 | 252.0 |
| Provincial and territorial administration | 202.7 | 202.1 | 206.1 | 208.0 | 224.3 |
| Local administration | 234.8 | 231.5 | 226.6 | 229.9 | 324.1 |
| | average weekly (\$) | | | | |
| Earnings | | | | | |
| All industries¹ | 623.43 | 632.72 | 640.47 | 655.55 | 657.01 |
| Public administration | 729.12 | 734.05 | 761.05 | 781.15 | 781.53 |
| Federal administration | 813.34 | 830.71 | 886.01 | 926.60 | 934.05 |
| Provincial and territorial administration | 741.41 | 750.14 | 758.82 | 767.44 | 798.67 |
| Local administration | 666.15 | 657.34 | 671.37 | 680.57 | 685.09 |

Notes: Data include overtime.

Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

1. Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and the military.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, CANSIM tables 281-0024 and 281-0027.

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

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

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

| | 2009 | | 2010 | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | thousands | average hourly wage (\$) | thousands | average hourly wage (\$) |
| All employed people¹ | 14,124.4 | 22.04 | 14,371.2 | 22.53 |
| Aged 15 to 24 | 2,385.4 | 12.83 | 2,362.0 | 13.05 |
| Aged 25 to 54 | 9,751.4 | 23.98 | 9,891.9 | 24.41 |
| Aged 55 and older | 1,987.6 | 23.59 | 2,117.4 | 24.33 |
| Males | 7,026.5 | 23.87 | 7,175.3 | 24.33 |
| Females | 7,097.9 | 20.23 | 7,195.9 | 20.74 |
| Full-time workers | 11,499.4 | 23.53 | 11,683.4 | 24.04 |
| Part-time workers | 2,625.1 | 15.53 | 2,687.8 | 15.96 |
| Union coverage ² | 4,444.4 | 25.20 | 4,532.6 | 26.04 |
| No union coverage ³ | 9,680.1 | 20.59 | 9,838.6 | 20.92 |
| Permanent job ⁴ | 12,355.1 | 22.70 | 12,449.2 | 23.25 |
| Temporary job ⁵ | 1,769.4 | 17.42 | 1,922.0 | 17.89 |
| Occupations | | | | |
| Management | 1,018.2 | 34.07 | 1,004.6 | 34.89 |
| Business, finance and administration | 2,753.2 | 20.95 | 2,764.1 | 21.20 |
| Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | 1,042.8 | 30.76 | 1,091.9 | 31.13 |
| Health | 921.9 | 25.95 | 956.2 | 26.26 |
| Social science, education, public administration and religion | 1,372.6 | 28.12 | 1,414.1 | 28.94 |
| Art, culture, recreation and sport | 332.6 | 21.55 | 346.8 | 22.61 |
| Sales and service | 3,663.8 | 14.83 | 3,721.8 | 15.26 |
| Trade, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | 2,010.7 | 21.80 | 2,048.3 | 22.39 |
| Occupations unique to primary industry | 265.9 | 18.73 | 274.0 | 19.42 |
| Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities | 742.7 | 18.92 | 749.5 | 19.12 |

Note: Data are in current dollars.

1. Those who work as paid employees of a private firm or business or the public sector. Excludes people who are self-employed.

2. Employees who are members of a union and employees who are not members of a union, but who are covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.

3. Employees who are not members of a union or not covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.

4. A job that is expected to last as long as the employee wants it (business conditions permitting) and has no predetermined end date.

5. A job that has a predetermined end date or will end as soon as a specified project is completed. This includes seasonal jobs; temporary, term or contract jobs including work done through a temporary help agency; casual jobs; and other temporary work.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0070 and 282-0074.

Table 21.11 Average earnings, by sex and work pattern, 1994 to 2008

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

1. Represents female-to-male earnings ratio.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

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

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

Note: Data before 1996 are taken from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and data from 1996 on are taken from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). The surveys use different definitions and, as a result, the number of people working full-year, full time in the SLID is smaller than in the SCF.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0101.

Table 21.13 Employment rate, by educational attainment, age group and sex, 2000 and 2010

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

1. Includes trades certificate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

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

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

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.

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

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

Note: Excludes maternity leave.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 21.16 Days lost annually per full-time employee because of illness or disability, by province, 2005 to 2010

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

Note: Excludes maternity leave.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

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

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

Notes: Excludes maternity leave.

Includes absences because of illness, disability, or personal or family responsibility.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0030.

Table 21.18 Labour force and paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan, by sex, selected years, 1987 to 2007

| | 1987 | 1992 | 1997 | 2002 | 2007 |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Registered Pension Plan members¹ | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 4,834,019 | 5,244,703 | 5,088,455 | 5,522,563 | 5,908,633 |
| Males | 3,118,574 | 3,024,770 | 2,841,608 | 2,960,525 | 3,039,988 |
| Females | 1,715,445 | 2,219,933 | 2,246,847 | 2,562,038 | 2,868,645 |
| | % | | | | |
| Labour force covered by a Registered Pension Plan | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 35.2 | 36.2 | 33.5 | 33.1 | 32.6 |
| Males | 39.8 | 37.6 | 34.1 | 32.9 | 31.7 |
| Females | 29.1 | 34.4 | 32.7 | 33.3 | 33.7 |
| Paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan² | | | | | |
| Both sexes | 42.7 | 45.3 | 41.6 | 39.7 | 38.3 |
| Males | 48.8 | 48.3 | 42.9 | 40.2 | 37.7 |
| Females | 34.8 | 41.8 | 40.1 | 39.2 | 38.8 |

Note: The data used from the Labour Force Survey (labour force and paid workers) are annual averages to which the number of Canadian Forces members was added.

1. Plans are established by either employers or unions to provide retirement income to employees.

2. Refers to employees in the public and private sectors and includes self-employed workers in incorporated businesses (with and without paid help).

Source: Statistics Canada, Pension Plans in Canada and Labour Force Survey.

Table 21.19 Employment Insurance beneficiaries, by type of income benefit, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | number (annual average) | | | | |
| Total income benefits¹ | 761,747 | 733,770 | 750,343 | 1,056,316 | 982,171 |
| Regular | 494,043 | 479,469 | 486,326 | 733,984 | 683,815 |
| Training | 22,446 | 22,308 | 22,991 | 33,233 | 31,374 |
| Job creation | 582 | 549 | 439 | 512 | 414 |
| Self-employment | 2,004 | 1,815 | 1,635 | 2,185 | 2,107 |
| Sickness | 59,228 | 59,583 | 60,984 | 62,174 | 61,393 |
| Maternity | 46,912 | 47,064 | 48,145 | 48,788 | 47,077 |
| Fishing | 12,808 | 12,562 | 12,595 | 12,118 | 11,545 |
| Work sharing | 1,791 | 2,556 | 4,755 | 48,343 | 30,954 |
| Adoption | 1,209 | 1,138 | 1,092 | 1,085 | 1,025 |
| Parental | 120,718 | 106,707 | 111,354 | 113,868 | 112,438 |

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

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.

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

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

Notes: Data include overtime.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

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

In 2006, Canada had 18.1 million people whose mother tongue was English, 6.9 million whose mother tongue was French, and 6.3 million whose mother tongue was neither English nor French.

The proportion of anglophones, Canada's predominant language group, is shrinking steadily as the proportion of allophones—people whose mother tongue is neither English nor French (Canada's two official languages)—is increasing. From 1981 to 2006, the anglophone share of the total population declined from 61% to 58%.

Francophones are the largest language minority in the provinces, except for Quebec, where they are the majority language group. In 2006, French was the mother tongue of 22% of Canadians, and close to 80% of Quebecers. From 2001 to 2006, francophones had the lowest rate of population growth, at 1.6%, compared with 3.0% for anglophones and 18.0% for allophones.

Cree, Inuktitut and Ojibway were the three most commonly spoken Aboriginal languages in 2006, with 69% of Inuit, 29% of First Nations people and 4% of Métis able to converse in an Aboriginal language.

A growing allophone population

Because of the substantial increase in immigration since the mid-1980s, the proportion of allophones in the population has more than doubled since 1981, growing from less than 10% to 20% in 2006.

According to projections of the diversity of the Canadian population, the allophone population could continue to increase from 7 to 11 times faster than the rest of the population. In fact, it could nearly double again to comprise around 29% to 32% of the total population by 2031.

In 2006, 87% of Canada's allophones were living in census metropolitan areas (CMAs). This percentage of allophones is expected to increase: 91% of the country's

allophones are projected to be living in a CMA by 2031.

People whose mother tongue is a Chinese language is the largest group of allophones in Canada. In 2006, this group accounted for 3% of the total population and 16% of the allophone population.

Official-language minorities

Francophones outside Quebec are scattered across Canada with large numbers residing in Ontario and New Brunswick.

People with French as their mother tongue made up 4.2% of Ontario's total population in 2006. One out of four of these francophones were living in Ottawa, and about the same proportion were located in northeastern Ontario.

Ontario's francophones speak French mostly at home and with friends. They use it less often in interactions with institutions and stores and for media consumption. Use of French in the various domains of the public sphere varies by region; French is more common in eastern Ontario.

In 2006, English was the first official language spoken by 995,000 people in Quebec, or 13.4% of the province's population. In other provinces, language transfers—when the language a person uses most often at home is not their mother tongue—are made primarily

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toward English by allophones. In Quebec, such transfers are equally divided between French and English. In 2006, 50% of allophones who had made a language transfer were mainly using French at home while 48% were mainly using English.

Nearly 92% of Quebec's anglophone population is clustered in three regions: Montréal, the Outaouais, and in the Eastern Townships and southern Quebec. Anglophones in the Montréal CMA make up 80.5% of Quebec's total English-speaking population.

Quebecers whose first official language is English tend to use their language in both the public and private spheres. Among Quebecers who speak English, French and a third language, English is usually used for media consumption, while French is used in the public sphere and a third language is used at home.

Language and income

Anglophones are under-represented in Quebec's public service workforce, whereas francophones are over-

Table 22.a
Workers who use an official language most often or regularly at work

| | 2001 | 2006 |
|----------------|------|------|
| | % | |
| English | | |
| Total | 84.4 | 85.0 |
| Most often | 78.4 | 78.3 |
| Regularly | 6.4 | 6.7 |
| French | | |
| Total | 25.6 | 25.7 |
| Most often | 21.8 | 21.7 |
| Regularly | 3.8 | 4.0 |

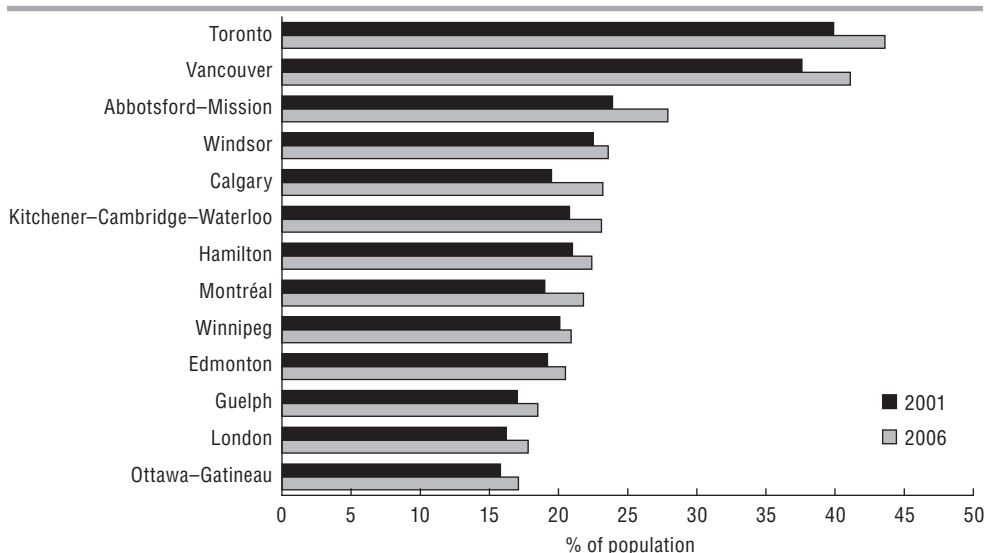
Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, 2001 and 2006.

represented. In addition, anglophone men in Quebec have a lower median annual income than their francophone counterparts (\$4,000 less).

Income disparities are greater among anglophone Quebecers than among francophone Quebecers. For example, a higher proportion of anglophones than francophones had an income above \$100,000 in 2006, and at the same time a higher proportion of anglophones than francophones were living in low-income circumstances.

Chart 22.1

Allophone population, selected census metropolitan areas



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

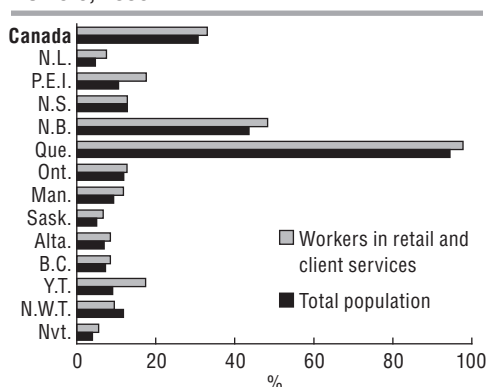
Shopping in French

Most francophones who live in a region where they are in the majority can be greeted and served in their own language when they shop.

In 2006, nearly all sales and service workers in the urban areas of Quebec knew French and used it at work. The proportion of sales and service workers who were able to converse in French was over 90% in the Montréal region and on the Quebec side of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA, two areas where the anglophone and allophone populations are both relatively large.

Outside Quebec, knowledge of French among sales and service workers varies by region. For example, on the Ontario side of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA, the proportion of sales and service workers who knew French in 2006 was 41%. In Moncton and Greater Sudbury—the two

Chart 22.2
Knowledge of French among sales and service workers, 2006



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

regions with the largest concentrations of francophones outside Quebec—the corresponding proportions who knew French were 59% and 41%. However, fewer of those workers actually used French than knew the language.

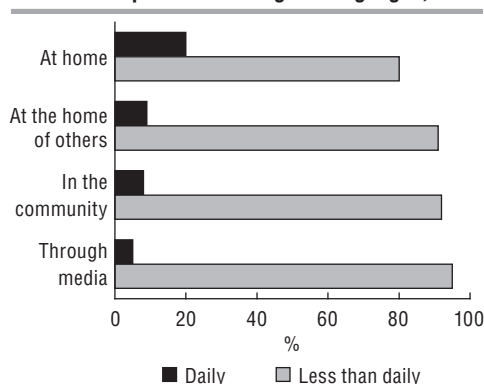
Language learning among Aboriginal children

Of the 57,110 First Nations children aged 2 to 5 who were living off reserve in 2006, 1 out of 5 were able to understand an Aboriginal language, while the majority spoke mostly English or French at home. About 10% of children were spoken to primarily in an Aboriginal language at home: for 8% of them, English or French was also spoken; for 1% of them, an Aboriginal language was spoken exclusively.

Exposing young children to an Aboriginal language at home plays a key role in their acquisition of the language.

Understanding an Aboriginal language is linked with other factors: being in a child care arrangement where Aboriginal languages are used; having parents who believe in the importance of Aboriginal languages; having at least one parent with an Aboriginal mother tongue; the

Chart 22.3
Children's exposure to Aboriginal languages, 2006



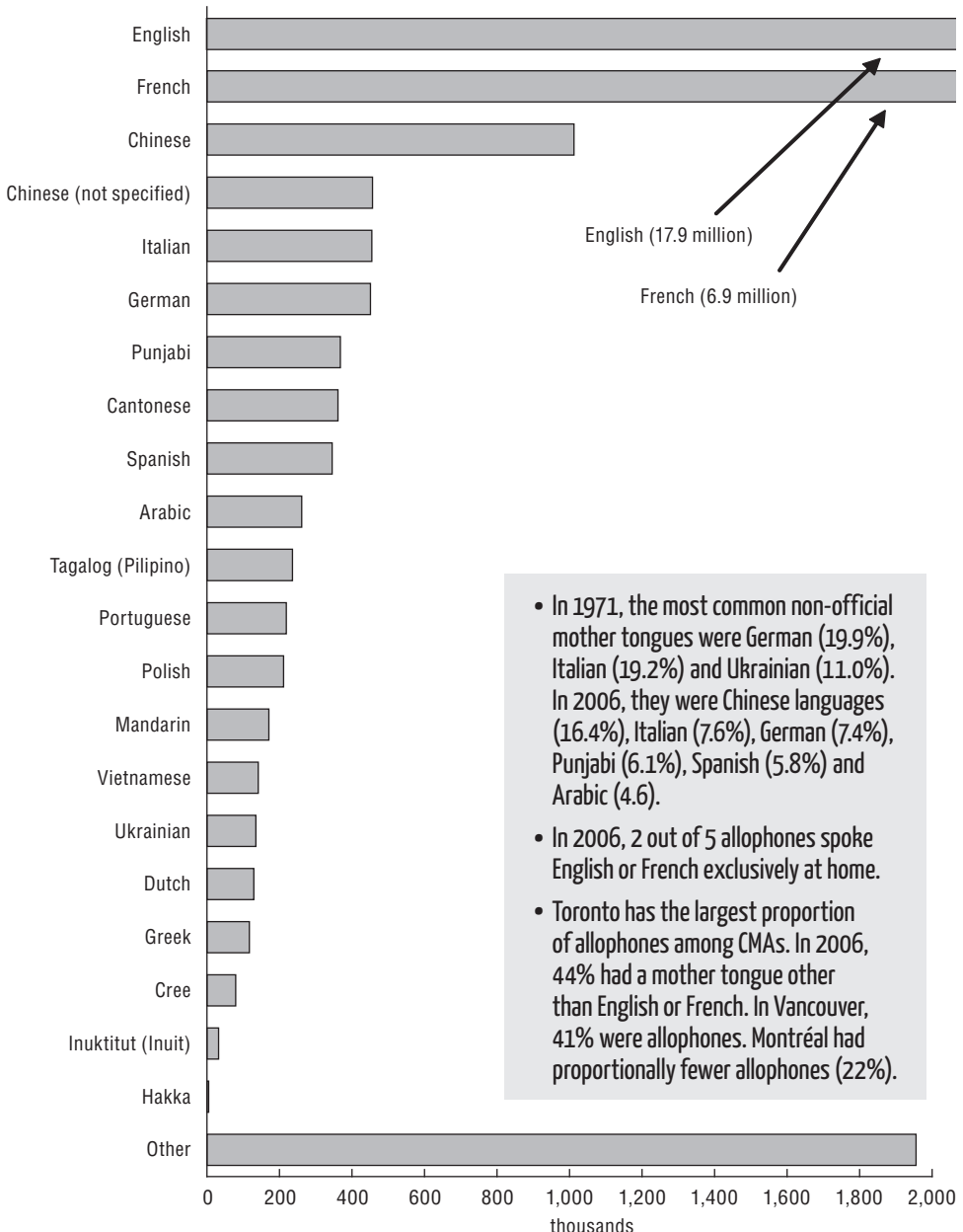
Note: First Nations children aged 2 to 5 living off reserve.

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

involvement of an extended family; living in a community perceived by parents as a good place to practise First Nations cultural activities; and participating often in traditional hunting, fishing, trapping or camping activities.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 22.4
Population of Canada, by mother tongue, 2006



Note: The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 22.1 Mother tongue, by province and territory, 2006

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Population | 31,241,030 | 500,610 | 134,205 | 903,090 | 719,650 |
| Mother tongue, single response ¹ | 30,848,270 | 499,830 | 133,570 | 899,270 | 714,490 |
| English | 17,882,775 | 488,405 | 125,260 | 832,105 | 463,190 |
| French | 6,817,655 | 1,885 | 5,345 | 32,540 | 232,975 |
| Non-official languages | 6,147,840 | 9,540 | 2,960 | 34,620 | 18,320 |
| Chinese | 1,012,065 | 1,080 | 190 | 3,370 | 2,160 |
| Cantonese | 361,450 | 185 | 15 | 505 | 295 |
| Mandarin | 170,950 | 120 | 45 | 595 | 505 |
| Hakka | 4,415 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Chinese (not otherwise specified) | 456,705 | 760 | 115 | 2,240 | 1,270 |
| Italian | 455,040 | 195 | 55 | 905 | 590 |
| German | 450,570 | 655 | 275 | 4,045 | 1,935 |
| Polish | 211,175 | 115 | 70 | 1,570 | 220 |
| Spanish | 345,345 | 670 | 220 | 1,305 | 1,040 |
| Portuguese | 219,275 | 150 | 10 | 560 | 210 |
| Punjabi | 367,505 | 120 | 0 | 420 | 55 |
| Ukrainian | 134,500 | 60 | 20 | 440 | 140 |
| Arabic | 261,640 | 540 | 150 | 4,425 | 970 |
| Dutch | 128,900 | 300 | 865 | 2,440 | 1,290 |
| Tagalog (Pilipino) | 235,615 | 180 | 15 | 415 | 330 |
| Greek | 117,285 | 70 | 30 | 1,035 | 275 |
| Vietnamese | 141,630 | 15 | 10 | 500 | 205 |
| Cree | 78,855 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Inuktitut (Inuit) | 32,380 | 595 | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Other non-official languages | 1,956,060 | 4,775 | 1,035 | 13,160 | 8,900 |
| Mother tongue, multiple responses ² | 392,760 | 780 | 635 | 3,820 | 5,160 |
| English and French | 98,625 | 295 | 495 | 2,100 | 4,450 |
| English and non-official language | 240,005 | 435 | 105 | 1,440 | 560 |
| French and non-official language | 43,335 | 30 | 25 | 140 | 120 |
| English, French and non-official language | 10,790 | 10 | 10 | 145 | 30 |

1. The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.

2. The respondent reported more than one language as a mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 7,435,905 | 12,028,895 | 1,133,510 | 953,850 | 3,256,355 | 4,074,385 | 30,195 | 41,055 | 29,325 |
| 7,339,495 | 11,853,565 | 1,118,690 | 946,250 | 3,221,420 | 4,022,045 | 29,940 | 40,680 | 29,025 |
| 575,555 | 8,230,705 | 838,415 | 811,725 | 2,576,670 | 2,875,770 | 25,655 | 31,545 | 7,765 |
| 5,877,660 | 488,815 | 43,955 | 16,060 | 61,225 | 54,745 | 1,105 | 975 | 370 |
| 886,280 | 3,134,045 | 236,320 | 118,465 | 583,530 | 1,091,530 | 3,180 | 8,165 | 20,885 |
| 63,415 | 482,570 | 11,045 | 7,475 | 97,275 | 342,920 | 260 | 260 | 40 |
| 9,850 | 181,820 | 3,105 | 1,720 | 32,485 | 131,245 | 85 | 120 | 10 |
| 7,770 | 75,335 | 1,470 | 715 | 12,135 | 72,155 | 70 | 15 | 10 |
| 85 | 2,805 | 10 | 15 | 425 | 1,075 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 44,740 | 215,345 | 6,345 | 4,970 | 51,145 | 129,560 | 90 | 110 | 20 |
| 124,820 | 282,750 | 4,775 | 735 | 13,095 | 27,020 | 25 | 55 | 10 |
| 17,855 | 158,000 | 67,030 | 28,555 | 84,505 | 86,690 | 775 | 190 | 40 |
| 17,305 | 140,890 | 8,870 | 2,510 | 21,990 | 17,565 | 20 | 30 | 15 |
| 108,790 | 160,275 | 6,850 | 2,735 | 29,125 | 34,075 | 130 | 90 | 30 |
| 34,710 | 155,310 | 6,295 | 380 | 7,205 | 14,385 | 15 | 25 | 10 |
| 11,905 | 152,645 | 6,340 | 850 | 36,320 | 158,750 | 80 | 10 | 10 |
| 5,395 | 48,310 | 21,950 | 16,350 | 29,455 | 12,285 | 40 | 40 | 10 |
| 108,105 | 114,730 | 2,125 | 1,525 | 20,495 | 8,440 | 15 | 105 | 10 |
| 3,620 | 68,180 | 3,835 | 1,785 | 19,980 | 26,355 | 140 | 95 | 15 |
| 11,785 | 117,365 | 22,490 | 2,170 | 29,740 | 50,425 | 145 | 505 | 45 |
| 41,845 | 61,330 | 1,635 | 1,060 | 3,305 | 6,670 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 25,370 | 67,150 | 2,740 | 1,305 | 19,350 | 24,560 | 105 | 305 | 0 |
| 13,340 | 3,495 | 19,105 | 24,255 | 17,215 | 1,145 | 50 | 190 | 20 |
| 9,615 | 390 | 140 | 35 | 155 | 110 | 60 | 750 | 20,480 |
| 288,405 | 1,120,655 | 51,095 | 26,740 | 154,320 | 280,135 | 1,310 | 5,515 | 150 |
| 96,405 | 175,330 | 14,825 | 7,600 | 34,930 | 52,335 | 250 | 380 | 305 |
| 43,335 | 32,690 | 2,630 | 1,130 | 5,405 | 5,920 | 110 | 45 | 20 |
| 16,200 | 131,290 | 11,675 | 6,080 | 27,725 | 43,785 | 130 | 320 | 260 |
| 31,350 | 7,790 | 435 | 245 | 1,325 | 1,840 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| 5,520 | 3,565 | 85 | 140 | 480 | 790 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 22.2 Mother tongue, by census metropolitan area, 2006

| | Total population | Single responses ¹ | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| | | Total | English | French | Non-official languages |
| | | number | | | |
| St. John's | 179,270 | 178,880 | 174,480 | 535 | 3,860 |
| Halifax | 369,455 | 367,520 | 337,715 | 10,085 | 19,725 |
| Moncton | 124,055 | 122,830 | 77,345 | 42,925 | 2,555 |
| Saint John | 120,875 | 120,300 | 111,215 | 5,510 | 3,570 |
| Saguenay | 149,600 | 149,230 | 1,100 | 146,435 | 1,700 |
| Québec | 704,185 | 700,810 | 10,250 | 671,140 | 19,410 |
| Sherbrooke | 183,635 | 182,345 | 8,850 | 165,115 | 8,385 |
| Trois-Rivières | 138,560 | 138,055 | 1,300 | 134,255 | 2,495 |
| Montréal | 3,588,520 | 3,514,485 | 425,635 | 2,328,400 | 760,445 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 1,117,120 | 1,096,315 | 550,260 | 360,175 | 185,875 |
| Kingston | 148,475 | 147,440 | 129,770 | 4,305 | 13,360 |
| Peterborough | 115,140 | 114,630 | 106,510 | 1,295 | 6,825 |
| Oshawa | 328,070 | 325,510 | 283,475 | 6,820 | 35,215 |
| Toronto | 5,072,075 | 4,965,405 | 2,746,480 | 58,590 | 2,160,335 |
| Hamilton | 683,450 | 675,780 | 516,360 | 9,725 | 149,695 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 385,035 | 381,310 | 307,350 | 13,490 | 60,475 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 446,495 | 441,780 | 334,620 | 5,975 | 101,180 |
| Brantford | 122,825 | 122,115 | 107,720 | 1,310 | 13,085 |
| Guelph | 126,080 | 124,875 | 100,365 | 1,755 | 22,755 |
| London | 452,580 | 448,750 | 363,885 | 6,055 | 78,805 |
| Windsor | 320,730 | 315,780 | 230,920 | 11,105 | 73,755 |
| Barrie | 175,335 | 174,055 | 154,535 | 3,720 | 15,800 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 156,395 | 154,170 | 99,445 | 42,950 | 11,775 |
| Thunder Bay | 121,050 | 120,185 | 101,305 | 3,100 | 15,780 |
| Winnipeg | 686,040 | 676,315 | 507,530 | 29,020 | 139,765 |
| Regina | 192,440 | 190,890 | 169,720 | 2,675 | 18,495 |
| Saskatoon | 230,850 | 228,865 | 197,260 | 3,490 | 28,120 |
| Calgary | 1,070,295 | 1,056,760 | 797,555 | 16,310 | 242,895 |
| Edmonton | 1,024,820 | 1,011,725 | 785,755 | 21,980 | 203,990 |
| Kelowna | 160,560 | 159,490 | 136,025 | 2,530 | 20,935 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 156,640 | 154,770 | 110,265 | 1,625 | 42,885 |
| Vancouver | 2,097,960 | 2,060,350 | 1,190,560 | 24,130 | 845,660 |
| Victoria | 325,065 | 322,655 | 274,950 | 5,580 | 42,120 |

1. The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.

2. The respondent reported more than one language as a mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| Multiple responses ² | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Total | English and French | English and non-official languages | French and non-official languages | English, French and non-official languages |
| number | | | | |
| 390 | 110 | 235 | 30 | 15 |
| 1,935 | 1,015 | 710 | 85 | 125 |
| 1,225 | 1,085 | 70 | 60 | 15 |
| 575 | 495 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| 365 | 270 | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| 3,375 | 2,120 | 85 | 1,015 | 155 |
| 1,295 | 830 | 25 | 400 | 40 |
| 505 | 320 | 25 | 120 | 30 |
| 74,035 | 26,855 | 15,225 | 27,005 | 4,950 |
| 20,810 | 10,495 | 6,785 | 2,890 | 635 |
| 1,035 | 365 | 630 | 20 | 15 |
| 505 | 220 | 265 | 15 | 0 |
| 2,555 | 540 | 1,875 | 100 | 45 |
| 106,670 | 7,955 | 92,670 | 3,865 | 2,180 |
| 7,670 | 1,135 | 6,020 | 380 | 140 |
| 3,725 | 1,020 | 2,505 | 155 | 45 |
| 4,715 | 695 | 3,690 | 255 | 75 |
| 710 | 105 | 570 | 20 | 15 |
| 1,205 | 180 | 975 | 40 | 15 |
| 3,830 | 730 | 2,860 | 170 | 65 |
| 4,955 | 1,115 | 3,420 | 330 | 80 |
| 1,280 | 415 | 815 | 10 | 35 |
| 2,225 | 1,675 | 490 | 40 | 15 |
| 870 | 190 | 590 | 70 | 15 |
| 9,720 | 1,830 | 7,525 | 310 | 50 |
| 1,545 | 225 | 1,220 | 70 | 30 |
| 1,990 | 265 | 1,630 | 50 | 45 |
| 13,535 | 1,845 | 10,920 | 600 | 165 |
| 13,100 | 1,830 | 10,600 | 485 | 185 |
| 1,075 | 175 | 805 | 90 | 0 |
| 1,870 | 135 | 1,680 | 40 | 10 |
| 37,615 | 2,855 | 32,880 | 1,285 | 595 |
| 2,405 | 700 | 1,530 | 115 | 60 |

Table 22.3 Knowledge of an official language, by province and territory, 2006

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Total | 31,241,030 | 500,610 | 134,205 | 903,090 | 719,650 |
| English only | 21,129,945 | 475,985 | 116,990 | 805,690 | 405,045 |
| French only | 4,141,850 | 90 | 60 | 1,000 | 73,750 |
| Both English and French | 5,448,850 | 23,675 | 17,100 | 95,010 | 240,085 |
| Neither English nor French | 520,380 | 850 | 55 | 1,385 | 765 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 22.4 Workers who use an official language most often or regularly at work, by province and territory, 2006

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | | | | |
| English | 85.0 | 99.8 | 99.6 | 99.5 | 88.1 |
| Most often | 78.3 | 99.5 | 98.7 | 98.4 | 76.0 |
| Regularly | 6.7 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 12.1 |
| French | 25.7 | 1.5 | 5.5 | 4.6 | 37.5 |
| Most often | 21.7 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 26.8 |
| Regularly | 4.0 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 10.7 |

Notes: All mother tongues (multiple responses included).

Population aged 15 and older who had worked during the period from January 1, 2005 to May 16, 2006, regardless of whether or not they were in the labour force in the reference week of May 16, 2006.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

Table 22.5 Language spoken most often at home, by province and territory, 2006

| | Total | English | French | Non-official languages |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | number | | | |
| Canada | 31,241,030 | 20,584,770 | 6,608,125 | 3,472,130 |
| Ontario | 12,028,895 | 9,655,830 | 289,035 | 1,811,620 |
| Quebec | 7,435,905 | 744,430 | 6,027,730 | 518,320 |
| British Columbia | 4,074,385 | 3,341,285 | 15,325 | 639,380 |
| Alberta | 3,256,355 | 2,893,240 | 19,315 | 297,955 |
| Manitoba | 1,133,515 | 989,215 | 19,515 | 107,875 |
| Saskatchewan | 953,845 | 897,130 | 3,860 | 46,605 |
| Nova Scotia | 903,090 | 866,685 | 17,165 | 15,700 |
| New Brunswick | 719,650 | 494,215 | 211,665 | 8,350 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 500,610 | 494,345 | 650 | 4,905 |
| Prince Edward Island | 134,205 | 130,115 | 2,680 | 1,095 |
| Northwest Territories | 41,060 | 36,795 | 445 | 3,570 |
| Yukon Territory | 30,195 | 28,540 | 540 | 935 |
| Nunavut | 29,325 | 12,955 | 205 | 15,810 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 7,435,905 | 12,028,895 | 1,133,510 | 953,850 | 3,256,355 | 4,074,385 | 30,195 | 41,055 | 29,325 |
| 336,785 | 10,335,705 | 1,017,560 | 902,655 | 2,990,805 | 3,653,365 | 26,515 | 37,010 | 25,830 |
| 4,010,880 | 49,210 | 1,930 | 485 | 2,200 | 2,070 | 105 | 50 | 20 |
| 3,017,860 | 1,377,325 | 103,520 | 47,450 | 222,885 | 295,645 | 3,440 | 3,665 | 1,170 |
| 70,375 | 266,660 | 10,500 | 3,260 | 40,470 | 123,305 | 130 | 325 | 2,305 |

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut | Canada except Quebec |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| % | | | | | | | | | |
| 40.4 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 99.3 | 98.0 | 99.3 | 99.2 | 91.2 | 98.4 |
| 17.1 | 97.0 | 97.2 | 98.6 | 98.6 | 96.5 | 98.5 | 97.5 | 70.7 | 96.7 |
| 23.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 20.5 | 1.7 |
| 94.3 | 5.8 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 5.0 |
| 86.7 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 2.1 |
| 7.6 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.9 |

| English and French | English and non-official languages | French and non-official languages | English, French and non-official languages |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| number | | | |
| 94,055 | 406,455 | 58,885 | 16,600 |
| 26,050 | 239,890 | 3,065 | 3,405 |
| 52,330 | 26,560 | 54,490 | 12,035 |
| 3,610 | 73,730 | 465 | 580 |
| 3,340 | 41,645 | 460 | 395 |
| 1,825 | 14,870 | 110 | 105 |
| 860 | 5,335 | 50 | 10 |
| 1,310 | 2,120 | 80 | 25 |
| 4,295 | 965 | 130 | 30 |
| 180 | 525 | 0 | 0 |
| 150 | 165 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | 210 | 0 | 0 |
| 65 | 110 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 320 | 20 | 0 |

Table 22.6 Language spoken most often at home, by census metropolitan area, 2006

| | Total | English | French | Non-official languages |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | number | | | |
| Canada | 31,241,030 | 20,584,770 | 6,608,125 | 3,472,130 |
| St. John's | 179,270 | 176,965 | 195 | 1,835 |
| Halifax | 369,455 | 354,325 | 3,700 | 9,345 |
| Moncton | 124,060 | 85,895 | 36,030 | 925 |
| Saint John | 120,875 | 116,405 | 2,010 | 1,960 |
| Saguenay | 149,600 | 770 | 147,740 | 635 |
| Québec | 704,180 | 7,415 | 683,135 | 9,520 |
| Sherbrooke | 183,635 | 8,240 | 168,720 | 4,715 |
| Trois-Rivières | 138,555 | 725 | 135,955 | 1,195 |
| Montréal | 3,588,520 | 592,130 | 2,435,650 | 442,080 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 1,117,120 | 664,170 | 325,295 | 100,330 |
| Kingston | 148,475 | 139,775 | 2,110 | 5,390 |
| Peterborough | 115,140 | 112,095 | 340 | 2,320 |
| Oshawa | 328,070 | 309,275 | 2,755 | 13,085 |
| Toronto | 5,072,075 | 3,494,705 | 25,325 | 1,363,690 |
| Hamilton | 683,450 | 595,465 | 2,955 | 73,185 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 385,035 | 351,355 | 4,860 | 24,390 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 446,495 | 384,100 | 1,725 | 53,370 |
| Brantford | 122,825 | 116,360 | 360 | 5,205 |
| Guelph | 126,085 | 112,015 | 715 | 11,395 |
| London | 452,575 | 406,640 | 1,805 | 38,680 |
| Windsor | 320,730 | 271,870 | 2,950 | 39,050 |
| Barrie | 175,335 | 167,285 | 1,210 | 5,560 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 156,395 | 125,295 | 25,495 | 3,565 |
| Thunder Bay | 121,050 | 114,780 | 1,135 | 4,370 |
| Winnipeg | 686,035 | 599,320 | 12,735 | 61,435 |
| Regina | 192,435 | 183,820 | 1,005 | 6,305 |
| Saskatoon | 230,850 | 219,610 | 760 | 9,015 |
| Calgary | 1,070,295 | 906,280 | 4,805 | 138,335 |
| Edmonton | 1,024,825 | 902,975 | 7,395 | 96,495 |
| Kelowna | 160,560 | 152,435 | 585 | 6,000 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 156,640 | 127,910 | 460 | 25,705 |
| Vancouver | 2,097,960 | 1,478,110 | 8,070 | 547,660 |
| Victoria | 325,060 | 304,220 | 1,490 | 16,680 |

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| English and French | English and non-official languages | French and non-official languages | English, French and non-official languages |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| number | | | |
| 94,055 | 406,455 | 58,885 | 16,600 |
| 30 | 240 | 0 | 0 |
| 620 | 1,380 | 70 | 20 |
| 1,035 | 60 | 105 | 10 |
| 310 | 190 | 0 | 0 |
| 255 | 10 | 200 | 0 |
| 2,000 | 110 | 1,830 | 160 |
| 950 | 35 | 930 | 45 |
| 275 | 70 | 325 | 10 |
| 35,205 | 25,005 | 47,340 | 11,115 |
| 10,790 | 12,845 | 2,335 | 1,345 |
| 270 | 890 | 25 | 10 |
| 60 | 315 | 0 | 0 |
| 405 | 2,515 | 0 | 35 |
| 6,430 | 178,665 | 1,565 | 1,695 |
| 730 | 10,885 | 95 | 140 |
| 660 | 3,665 | 55 | 55 |
| 430 | 6,760 | 40 | 60 |
| 60 | 840 | 0 | 0 |
| 95 | 1,845 | 0 | 20 |
| 495 | 4,860 | 40 | 50 |
| 705 | 5,880 | 70 | 210 |
| 190 | 1,060 | 30 | 10 |
| 1,405 | 595 | 15 | 20 |
| 105 | 665 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,240 | 11,135 | 85 | 85 |
| 205 | 1,080 | 10 | 0 |
| 195 | 1,250 | 15 | 0 |
| 995 | 19,480 | 250 | 145 |
| 1,250 | 16,415 | 120 | 175 |
| 90 | 1,430 | 10 | 15 |
| 80 | 2,475 | 15 | 0 |
| 2,050 | 61,175 | 400 | 500 |
| 310 | 2,285 | 25 | 60 |

Table 22.7 Aboriginal identity population, by mother tongue, by province and territory, 2006

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Aboriginal population | 1,172,790 | 23,450 | 1,730 | 24,170 | 17,655 |
| Mother tongue, single responses ¹ | 1,155,795 | 23,320 | 1,690 | 23,710 | 17,300 |
| English | 851,500 | 20,935 | 1,530 | 17,755 | 10,220 |
| French | 96,745 | 200 | 60 | 1,845 | 4,025 |
| Aboriginal languages | 207,205 | 2,185 | 95 | 4,110 | 3,050 |
| Algonquian languages | 142,860 | 1,590 | 75 | 4,075 | 3,030 |
| Cree | 77,970 | 20 | 0 | 15 | 10 |
| Ojibway | 24,025 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oji-Cree | 11,630 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montagnais-Naskapi | 10,535 | 1,555 | 0 | 0 | 25 |
| Mi'kmaq | 7,310 | 0 | 75 | 4,045 | 2,510 |
| Atikamekw | 5,135 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Blackfoot | 3,080 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Algonquian languages | 3,175 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 490 |
| Inuktitut | 31,925 | 595 | 15 | 15 | 10 |
| Athapaskan languages | 18,765 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Dene | 9,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dogrib | 1,995 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other Athapaskan languages | 7,070 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dakota/Sioux | 5,540 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Salish languages | 3,150 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tsimshian languages | 2,120 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Other Aboriginal languages | 2,855 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| Other single responses | 345 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mother tongue, multiple responses ² | 16,995 | 130 | 40 | 465 | 350 |
| English and Aboriginal language(s) | 10,915 | 90 | 0 | 275 | 140 |
| French and Aboriginal language(s) | 815 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| English, French and Aboriginal language(s) | 215 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Other multiple responses | 5,045 | 40 | 30 | 190 | 205 |

1. The respondent reported only one language as a mother tongue.

2. The respondent reported more than one language as a mother tongue.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 108,425 | 242,490 | 175,395 | 141,890 | 188,365 | 196,070 | 7,580 | 20,635 | 24,915 |
| 106,685 | 239,740 | 172,465 | 139,385 | 185,210 | 193,730 | 7,535 | 20,375 | 24,650 |
| 11,665 | 197,440 | 128,750 | 103,880 | 155,570 | 178,245 | 6,620 | 14,550 | 4,340 |
| 55,560 | 19,350 | 8,075 | 1,530 | 3,010 | 2,795 | 70 | 175 | 55 |
| 39,425 | 22,850 | 35,600 | 33,940 | 26,580 | 12,635 | 850 | 5,645 | 20,245 |
| 29,755 | 21,915 | 33,865 | 26,370 | 20,545 | 1,325 | 40 | 250 | 20 |
| 13,225 | 3,390 | 19,035 | 24,100 | 16,905 | 1,045 | 40 | 185 | 15 |
| 25 | 12,155 | 9,290 | 1,745 | 595 | 160 | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| 0 | 6,185 | 5,415 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8,935 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 565 | 80 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5,130 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 3,010 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1,865 | 85 | 105 | 505 | 25 | 60 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| 9,535 | 370 | 140 | 30 | 150 | 105 | 60 | 700 | 20,200 |
| 0 | 25 | 895 | 7,110 | 1,955 | 3,415 | 640 | 4,695 | 15 |
| 0 | 10 | 885 | 7,100 | 1,575 | 70 | 0 | 50 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 0 | 1,945 | 10 |
| 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 360 | 3,320 | 635 | 2,695 | 0 |
| 0 | 10 | 635 | 405 | 3,785 | 705 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 3,095 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 2,080 | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| 135 | 525 | 55 | 15 | 90 | 1,905 | 100 | 0 | 10 |
| 35 | 100 | 45 | 35 | 55 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 1,745 | 2,750 | 2,930 | 2,505 | 3,155 | 2,345 | 45 | 260 | 270 |
| 340 | 885 | 2,185 | 2,150 | 2,525 | 1,805 | 30 | 245 | 240 |
| 405 | 25 | 95 | 160 | 55 | 40 | 10 | 0 | 20 |
| 60 | 25 | 25 | 40 | 40 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| 935 | 1,815 | 625 | 155 | 540 | 485 | 10 | 10 | 0 |

In 2010, manufacturers enjoyed their first annual sales increase since 2006, as sales rose 8.9% to \$530 billion. Sales grew substantially in the first half of 2010, but the growth slowed toward year-end. Provincially, sales increased the most in New Brunswick (21.2%) and in Newfoundland and Labrador (18.1%).

The primary metals (23.8%) and the petroleum and coal products (15.2%) industries recorded the largest sales growth for the year.

Despite the sales increase, manufacturing employment fell by 375,000 workers in 2010, bringing employment in the sector down to 1.7 million workers, 2.1% below its 2009 level.

Shrinking employment

Shrinking employment in manufacturing is a common trend in almost all OECD countries. From 1998 to 2008, the United States lost close to one-quarter (4.1 million) of its manufacturing jobs. Elsewhere in the OECD, from 1990 to 2003, manufacturing employment fell by 29% in the United Kingdom, 24% in Japan, 20% in Belgium and Sweden and 14% in France.

Canada's manufacturing industry lost 278,000 jobs (1 in 6) from 2000 to 2007, which reduced the sector's share of total employment from 16% to 12%. That share then declined to 10% in 2009 after the 2008–2009 recession when manufacturers faced weaker demand and cuts to industrial capacity, resulting in the loss of 188,000 jobs.

Regions where employment is highly concentrated in the manufacturing sector—mainly in Quebec and Ontario—experienced the greatest manufacturing job losses. From 2000 to 2007, Canadian manufacturing workers aged 20 to 29 in these regions were the most affected by the employment decline in this sector, as they were up to twice as likely to experience a loss of income as those

holding a comparable job in a region with a low concentration of manufacturing.

In addition, job security deteriorated in regions of high manufacturing concentration in 2007, leaving workers at greater risk of unemployment and more likely to be receiving Employment Insurance (EI) benefits. Manufacturing workers in these regions were 39% more likely to receive EI benefits than their counterparts in regions with a low concentration of manufacturing.

Job stability gap widens

Recent job losses in manufacturing were accompanied by a drop in job stability and longer unemployment spells—trends seen in previous recessions. This time, however, the gap between manufacturing and non-manufacturing job stability grew and has never been so wide. Voluntary quits tend to go down in times of economic slowdown, so this decrease in manufacturing job stability was likely driven by layoffs.

In 2008, job stability in manufacturing fell to its second-lowest level in 29 years. Even though manufacturing jobs are almost exclusively full time and are much more likely to be unionized, there was a 48% probability that manufacturing workers would remain in their jobs for four years, compared with a 57% retention rate for non-manufacturing workers.

To learn more about

economic indicators, energy consumption in manufacturing industries, industrial capacity utilization rates, inventories and orders, manufacturing employment, manufacturing industry, manufacturing sales, Monthly Survey of Manufacturing, water use in manufacturing industry, Year in Review in Manufacturing

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Manufacturing workers' job stability has declined regardless of their tenure in the job, although workers with medium tenure (10 to 19 years in the job) have been most affected. Besides suffering large wage losses when laid off, these workers' situations are often tenuous: they are too young to retire, have firm-specific skills that may not transfer to other industries and are likely to have dependent children.

In 2008, unemployment periods in manufacturing were 15% longer, on average, than in non-manufacturing; this is the largest difference in duration of unemployment for ex-workers in manufacturing versus non-manufacturing that has ever been.

Manufacturing job stability lower in large urban centres

Big-city economies are very different from the economies of smaller cities. Smaller cities tend to be less diversified and more dependent on sectors like manufacturing. With fewer job alternatives, laid-off

Table 23.a
Manufacturing sales, by region, 2010

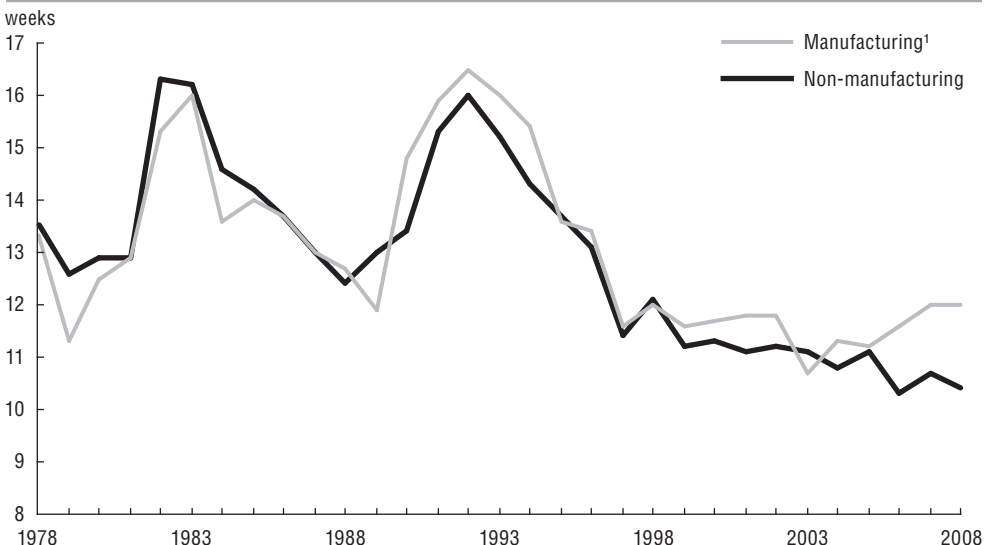
| | \$ billions | % of total |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Canada | 529.8 | 100.0 |
| Atlantic provinces | 33.4 | 6.3 |
| Quebec | 132.1 | 24.9 |
| Ontario | 243.3 | 45.9 |
| Prairie provinces | 85.4 | 16.1 |
| British Columbia | 35.5 | 6.7 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0015.

manufacturing workers may be more likely to leave smaller centres, creating a downward spiral in their economies.

Despite their diverse economies, large urban centres were hit harder by declining manufacturing job stability than were smaller centres—in 2008, the adjusted manufacturing retention rate was 46% in large urban centres, compared with 50% in non-metropolitan areas. In addition, the manufacturing retention rate has been on a downward trend in large urban centres since 2000, whereas the rate has only been dropping in non-metropolitan areas since 2005.

Chart 23.1
Expected duration of unemployment for laid-off manufacturing versus non-manufacturing workers



1. Sample restricted to layoffs only, adjusted for age and sex.

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

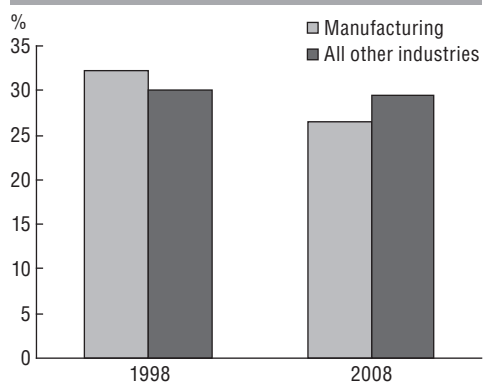
Unionization declining in manufacturing

Employment declines affected almost all manufacturing industries from 1998 to 2008. The industries hit hardest were textiles, clothing, motor vehicles, auto parts and industries related to wood and paper. The jobs lost were more likely to be unionized jobs.

Unionized jobs in manufacturing disappeared twice as quickly as non-unionized jobs over that period. Consequently, the rate of unionization in the manufacturing sector declined from 32.2% in 1998 to 26.4% in 2008. In the rest of the economy, unionization rates edged down from 30.1% to 29.5%.

Unionization is generally seen as an indicator of job quality. Unionized jobs are more likely to be full time and, on average, unionized workers make more per hour. In 2008, 4.1% of manufacturing jobs were part time, and this proportion

Chart 23.2
Unionization rate



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

has remained virtually unchanged since 1998. The very low proportion of part-time employment is an attribute peculiar to manufacturing. In the rest of the economy—which is shifting toward service jobs in large cities and smaller regions alike—over 20% of jobs are part time.

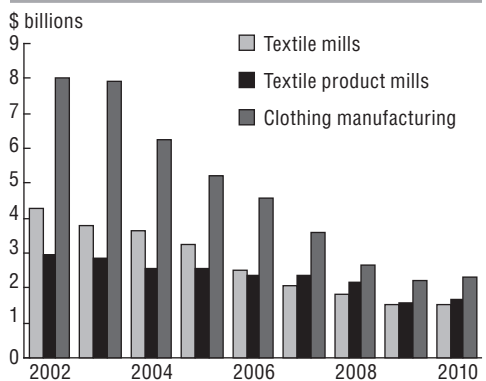
Clothing and textile sales in decline

Clothing and textiles are among many manufacturing industries that have seen sales dramatically decline recently. In 2010, manufacturing sales of clothing totalled \$2.3 billion, a drop from their 2002 peak of \$8.0 billion. Over that period, textile mills' sales fell from \$4.3 billion to \$1.5 billion, while textile product mills' sales dropped from \$3.0 billion to \$1.7 billion.

Since 2001, these industries have faced global competition, particularly from lower-priced manufacturers in Asia. Competition increased after 2005, when quotas on imported textile and clothing products were lifted to meet new rules from the World Trade Organization.

Ontario has the highest manufacturing sales in Canada. From 2002 to 2010,

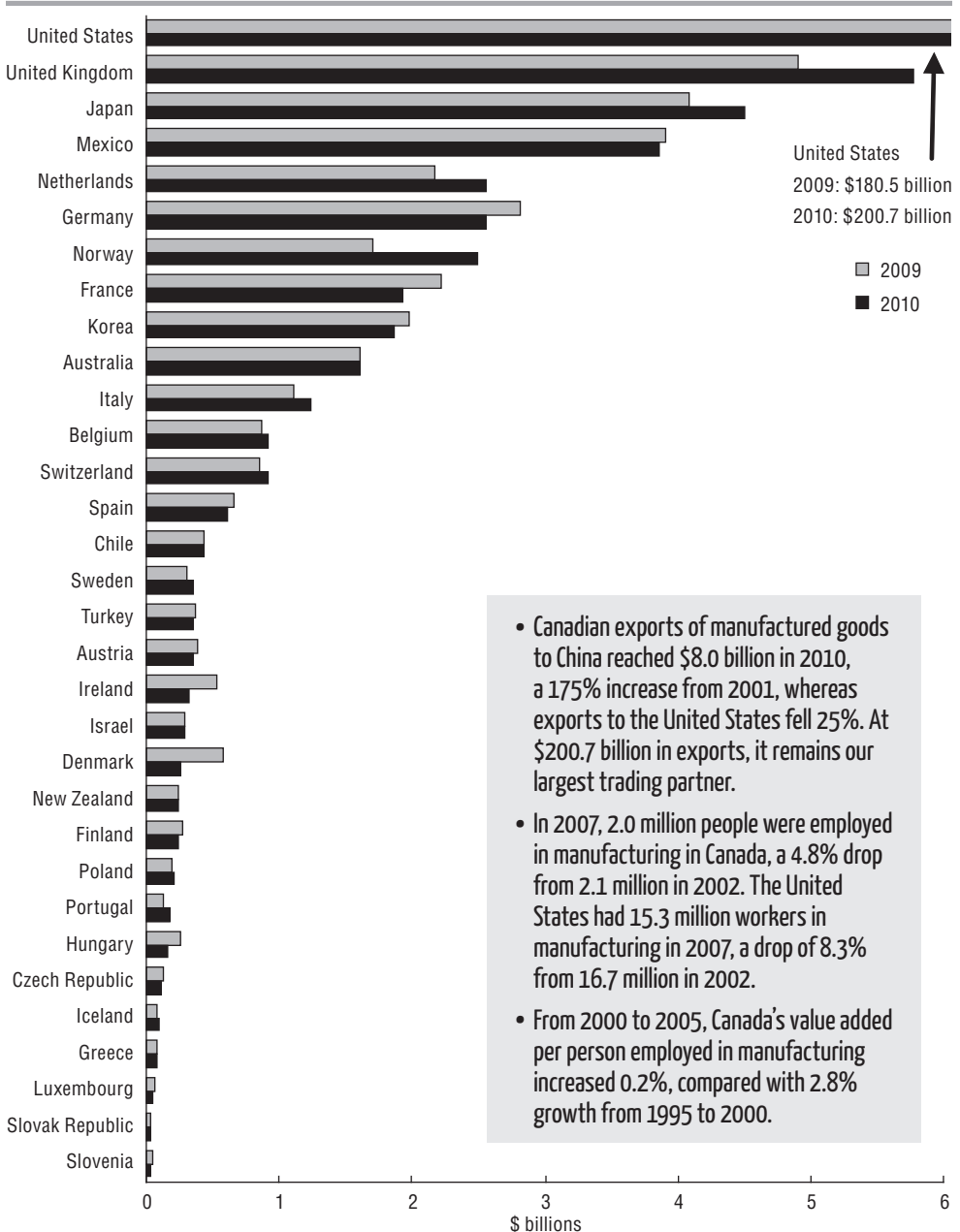
Chart 23.3
Clothing and textile manufacturers' sales



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0014.

clothing manufacturing sales in Ontario declined 72.4%, textile mills' sales fell 48.7% and textile product mills' sales fell 37.9%. Manufacturing sales declined 18.3%.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 23.4
Canadian exports of manufactured products, by selected country


- Canadian exports of manufactured goods to China reached \$8.0 billion in 2010, a 175% increase from 2001, whereas exports to the United States fell 25%. At \$200.7 billion in exports, it remains our largest trading partner.

- In 2007, 2.0 million people were employed in manufacturing in Canada, a 4.8% drop from 2.1 million in 2002. The United States had 15.3 million workers in manufacturing in 2007, a drop of 8.3% from 16.7 million in 2002.

- From 2000 to 2005, Canada's value added per person employed in manufacturing increased 0.2%, compared with 2.8% growth from 1995 to 2000.

Source: Statistics Canada and Industry Canada, Trade Data Online (TDO).

Table 23.1 Gross domestic product at basic prices, by manufacturing industry, 1997 to 2010

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|--|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | \$ millions chained 2002 | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 151,330 | 158,819 | 171,923 | 188,925 | 181,084 |
| Food | 14,506 | 15,195 | 15,575 | 16,219 | 17,400 |
| Beverage and tobacco products | 6,180 | 6,515 | 5,941 | 6,150 | 5,892 |
| Textile, clothing and leather products | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Wood products | 9,047 | 9,510 | 10,219 | 11,334 | 10,835 |
| Paper | 10,709 | 10,434 | 11,469 | 11,893 | 11,295 |
| Printing and related support activities | 5,131 | 5,118 | 5,234 | 5,983 | 6,654 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 2,908 | 3,168 | 3,049 | 3,056 | 3,423 |
| Chemicals | 12,095 | 12,209 | 12,691 | 14,063 | 14,422 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 7,162 | 7,443 | 8,098 | 9,262 | 9,247 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 3,964 | 4,313 | 4,346 | 4,779 | 4,994 |
| Primary and fabricated metal products | 19,120 | 20,408 | 21,535 | 25,088 | 24,401 |
| Machinery | 10,972 | 11,282 | 11,089 | 12,701 | 12,479 |
| Computer and electronic products | 5,828 | 6,754 | 9,460 | 11,430 | 6,764 |
| Electrical equipment, appliance and components | 3,359 | 3,658 | 3,838 | 4,615 | 4,560 |
| Transportation equipment | 28,109 | 29,395 | 35,225 | 35,638 | 32,139 |
| Furniture and related products | 3,910 | 4,628 | 5,062 | 5,913 | 6,161 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,838 | 3,069 | 3,031 | 3,483 | 3,462 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| \$ millions chained 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| 182,736 | 181,349 | 184,814 | 187,901 | 185,527 | 181,348 | 170,350 | 151,120 | 159,149 |
| 17,296 | 17,071 | 17,159 | 17,870 | 18,268 | 18,386 | 18,548 | 18,837 | 19,062 |
| 5,878 | 5,633 | 5,636 | 5,623 | 5,561 | 4,979 | 4,922 | 4,922 | 4,920 |
| 6,761 | 6,266 | 5,671 | 4,994 | 4,498 | 3,866 | 3,236 | 2,710 | 2,920 |
| 12,079 | 12,232 | 12,789 | 13,694 | 13,611 | 12,492 | 10,608 | 9,138 | 10,064 |
| 11,865 | 11,910 | 12,042 | 12,115 | 10,888 | 10,885 | 9,928 | 8,711 | 8,852 |
| 6,232 | 6,040 | 6,145 | 6,285 | 6,116 | 5,975 | 5,762 | 5,092 | 4,838 |
| 3,477 | 3,477 | 3,432 | 3,332 | 3,204 | 3,297 | 3,165 | 3,105 | 3,195 |
| 15,124 | 15,657 | 15,409 | 15,065 | 15,245 | 14,096 | 13,625 | 12,738 | 13,125 |
| 9,979 | 9,991 | 10,109 | 10,268 | 9,616 | 9,457 | 8,399 | 7,001 | 7,599 |
| 5,096 | 5,375 | 5,570 | 5,820 | 5,859 | 5,947 | 5,614 | 4,628 | 5,134 |
| 25,149 | 24,607 | 25,029 | 25,836 | 25,974 | 25,785 | 24,657 | 20,203 | 22,238 |
| 12,158 | 11,788 | 12,738 | 12,946 | 13,179 | 13,203 | 12,666 | 10,753 | 11,702 |
| 5,821 | 6,249 | 6,573 | 6,771 | 6,829 | 6,698 | 6,476 | 5,903 | 6,052 |
| 3,860 | 3,073 | 3,360 | 3,407 | 3,222 | 3,234 | 3,137 | 2,859 | 2,980 |
| 32,007 | 32,579 | 33,491 | 35,079 | 34,921 | 34,888 | 30,553 | 25,095 | 27,290 |
| 6,098 | 5,596 | 5,837 | 5,421 | 5,066 | 4,798 | 4,299 | 3,732 | 3,877 |
| 3,857 | 3,905 | 3,993 | 3,839 | 3,960 | 3,807 | 3,775 | 3,705 | 3,631 |

Table 23.2 Manufacturing sales, by industry, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 400,085.1 | 426,519.4 | 441,152.6 | 510,549.9 | 561,300.9 | 543,272.0 |
| Food | 48,246.0 | 50,513.4 | 51,468.6 | 55,104.9 | 57,278.7 | 61,609.3 |
| Beverage and tobacco products | 9,610.4 | 10,154.4 | 11,190.5 | 11,250.8 | 11,625.5 | 11,699.1 |
| Textile mills and textile products mills | 5,621.5 | 5,960.2 | 6,371.0 | 6,602.4 | 6,966.1 | 6,848.8 |
| Clothing | 6,677.7 | 6,947.0 | 6,967.6 | 7,429.3 | 7,936.6 | 7,685.0 |
| Leather and allied products | 942.8 | 1,001.3 | 944.2 | 967.1 | 956.4 | 967.2 |
| Paper | 30,663.2 | 29,761.6 | 29,790.5 | 33,236.4 | 38,213.2 | 35,852.9 |
| Printing and related support activities | 8,841.4 | 8,961.8 | 9,341.9 | 10,436.0 | 11,079.3 | 11,633.8 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 20,688.6 | 20,932.8 | 16,325.6 | 21,347.3 | 33,918.0 | 33,407.5 |
| Chemicals | 30,252.6 | 32,486.3 | 31,374.1 | 34,194.7 | 37,205.8 | 38,391.4 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 15,045.3 | 16,504.1 | 17,362.1 | 21,108.8 | 21,858.0 | 22,986.9 |
| Wood products | 24,000.3 | 25,960.2 | 25,994.4 | 31,214.5 | 31,669.8 | 30,074.1 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 7,851.9 | 8,487.7 | 8,930.3 | 9,653.4 | 9,926.8 | 10,324.3 |
| Primary metals | 26,781.9 | 28,743.2 | 29,596.9 | 30,755.1 | 36,352.2 | 34,115.3 |
| Fabricated metal products | 19,174.5 | 21,082.6 | 22,850.8 | 27,625.0 | 29,685.8 | 30,189.5 |
| Machinery | 19,548.5 | 21,835.9 | 23,097.3 | 24,284.6 | 26,283.4 | 26,422.0 |
| Computer and electronic products | 22,072.9 | 23,154.3 | 25,356.4 | 27,295.3 | 37,273.3 | 27,040.1 |
| Electrical equipment, appliances and components | 7,834.5 | 8,085.3 | 8,486.9 | 10,488.1 | 11,595.5 | 11,637.6 |
| Transportation equipment | 84,548.0 | 92,822.9 | 101,064.1 | 130,037.5 | 132,252.5 | 122,560.4 |
| Furniture and related products | 6,839.8 | 7,892.6 | 9,013.0 | 10,995.4 | 12,608.2 | 13,054.9 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 4,843.2 | 5,231.8 | 5,626.2 | 6,523.2 | 6,615.9 | 6,771.9 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 304-0014.

Table 23.3 Manufacturing sales, by province and territory, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | |
| Canada | 400,085.1 | 426,519.4 | 441,152.6 | 510,549.9 | 561,300.9 | 543,272.0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 1,578.5 | 1,605.0 | 1,702.2 | 2,200.7 | 2,503.8 | 2,467.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 678.8 | 788.8 | 937.6 | 1,063.4 | 1,150.6 | 1,222.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 6,208.4 | 6,351.1 | 6,540.4 | 7,891.7 | 8,288.6 | 8,228.1 |
| New Brunswick | 8,299.6 | 8,363.8 | 8,135.5 | 9,155.2 | 10,943.6 | 11,829.5 |
| Quebec | 95,758.7 | 101,008.7 | 104,479.5 | 117,975.7 | 136,919.7 | 131,945.5 |
| Ontario | 210,015.1 | 225,001.6 | 238,276.8 | 281,232.9 | 297,748.4 | 285,013.5 |
| Manitoba | 8,736.7 | 9,727.1 | 10,372.5 | 10,918.3 | 11,438.9 | 11,343.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 5,150.3 | 5,964.4 | 6,079.8 | 6,279.1 | 7,116.1 | 7,379.5 |
| Alberta | 30,677.0 | 34,183.9 | 32,841.7 | 37,095.5 | 44,429.8 | 45,479.6 |
| British Columbia | 32,932.4 | 33,495.8 | 31,756.7 | 36,678.8 | 40,699.0 | 38,302.6 |
| Yukon | 12.6 | 15.2 | 11.8 | 32.2 | 33.2 | 16.6 |
| Northwest Territories | .. | .. | 15.3 | 21.7 | 25.7 | 39.2 |
| Nunavut | .. | .. | 2.8 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 4.3 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 304-0014 and 304-0015.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 559,902.7 | 563,634.0 | 582,562.6 | 599,205.9 | 605,526.9 | 597,673.1 | 591,969.7 | 486,666.3 | 529,847.0 |
| 64,089.5 | 67,064.9 | 67,744.7 | 67,193.6 | 71,713.7 | 71,659.5 | 76,608.0 | 78,649.0 | 80,493.1 |
| 12,074.4 | 12,191.5 | 12,555.1 | 12,664.4 | 11,329.2 | 10,709.1 | 10,307.0 | 10,549.7 | 10,686.0 |
| 7,211.0 | 6,672.8 | 6,212.9 | 5,820.7 | 4,879.9 | 4,435.7 | 3,986.0 | 3,086.0 | 3,225.9 |
| 8,024.4 | 7,893.8 | 6,241.1 | 5,196.3 | 4,555.5 | 3,610.1 | 2,646.2 | 2,213.2 | 2,294.6 |
| 933.6 | 849.6 | 649.0 | 515.3 | 434.3 | 465.9 | 426.7 | 366.4 | 395.6 |
| 34,284.4 | 33,359.4 | 33,710.1 | 32,508.2 | 30,645.2 | 29,438.0 | 28,636.8 | 24,938.3 | 26,470.1 |
| 12,155.3 | 12,435.5 | 11,536.5 | 11,933.8 | 11,286.1 | 10,342.6 | 10,283.4 | 9,252.4 | 8,749.0 |
| 33,690.1 | 37,585.3 | 45,730.1 | 57,035.5 | 61,467.4 | 66,870.8 | 82,490.9 | 59,093.7 | 68,083.1 |
| 40,469.2 | 43,088.5 | 47,130.6 | 49,742.9 | 49,234.9 | 47,680.5 | 48,638.8 | 41,067.8 | 43,883.3 |
| 25,286.6 | 26,464.1 | 25,608.0 | 26,805.2 | 27,243.3 | 25,653.3 | 23,334.7 | 19,061.8 | 20,906.4 |
| 32,801.6 | 32,360.1 | 35,793.1 | 34,131.1 | 30,970.3 | 24,806.4 | 21,522.0 | 16,703.8 | 18,850.9 |
| 11,630.8 | 12,029.5 | 12,240.4 | 12,743.9 | 14,156.9 | 14,410.1 | 14,129.2 | 11,638.2 | 12,990.3 |
| 36,074.9 | 36,916.4 | 42,511.6 | 42,987.7 | 49,834.4 | 51,258.6 | 53,840.6 | 33,901.8 | 41,963.2 |
| 32,210.5 | 33,356.4 | 32,756.1 | 34,166.8 | 34,868.9 | 36,123.1 | 36,439.0 | 29,292.4 | 30,645.0 |
| 27,448.5 | 28,070.2 | 27,748.6 | 30,059.8 | 31,359.3 | 32,103.6 | 32,260.3 | 27,256.7 | 28,888.7 |
| 22,656.3 | 20,826.3 | 20,337.9 | 19,374.8 | 19,268.5 | 18,433.5 | 17,278.4 | 15,510.1 | 15,491.6 |
| 10,135.9 | 9,482.2 | 9,452.6 | 9,803.9 | 10,491.9 | 10,780.2 | 10,486.6 | 9,404.2 | 9,640.9 |
| 126,451.6 | 120,565.8 | 123,166.9 | 124,740.9 | 119,387.2 | 116,644.0 | 96,403.1 | 74,646.8 | 85,293.4 |
| 13,916.5 | 13,719.4 | 13,254.6 | 13,360.4 | 13,193.8 | 13,169.1 | 12,342.7 | 10,427.7 | 10,713.8 |
| 8,357.6 | 8,702.3 | 8,182.8 | 8,420.6 | 9,206.1 | 9,078.8 | 9,909.2 | 9,606.3 | 10,182.1 |

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 559,902.7 | 563,634.0 | 582,562.6 | 599,205.9 | 605,526.9 | 597,673.1 | 591,969.7 | 486,666.3 | 529,847.0 |
| 2,537.3 | 2,583.9 | 2,513.2 | 2,780.6 | 4,292.9 | 5,113.6 | 6,574.3 | 4,377.0 | 5,167.3 |
| 1,300.3 | 1,287.4 | 1,246.5 | 1,275.8 | 1,332.6 | 1,429.4 | 1,335.6 | 1,316.1 | 1,206.9 |
| 8,852.6 | 9,107.3 | 9,596.2 | 9,994.7 | 9,558.5 | 9,761.9 | 10,643.1 | 8,818.9 | 9,798.9 |
| 12,446.7 | 12,853.4 | 14,191.8 | 15,249.5 | 14,730.4 | 15,646.5 | 17,814.5 | 14,240.4 | 17,256.9 |
| 133,624.5 | 133,610.8 | 134,743.8 | 139,556.4 | 145,580.0 | 143,893.9 | 147,002.9 | 126,289.3 | 132,116.0 |
| 297,820.7 | 295,709.8 | 302,853.5 | 303,607.2 | 295,636.0 | 286,987.8 | 269,383.7 | 218,810.2 | 243,306.5 |
| 11,820.1 | 12,681.9 | 13,261.9 | 13,687.8 | 14,862.0 | 16,178.7 | 16,373.4 | 14,653.0 | 14,421.9 |
| 7,398.9 | 7,852.1 | 9,141.0 | 9,614.1 | 9,865.5 | 10,430.3 | 13,181.1 | 11,363.5 | 10,911.5 |
| 45,407.2 | 48,071.6 | 53,299.2 | 60,435.0 | 65,090.7 | 65,730.6 | 70,146.2 | 53,950.7 | 60,073.7 |
| 38,610.1 | 39,771.7 | 41,607.0 | 42,882.6 | 44,479.9 | 42,418.5 | 39,434.6 | 32,797.8 | 35,542.0 |
| 22.6 | 20.6 | 22.8 | 25.2 | 27.2 | 29.5 | 35.1 | 28.4 | 31.1 |
| 56.6 | 78.3 | 80.8 | 90.7 | 64.2 | 45.8 | 39.6 | 16.1 | 9.2 |
| 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 7.0 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 4.8 | 5.0 |

Table 23.4 Payroll employment, by manufacturing industry, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Manufacturing | 1,779,368 | 1,845,808 | 1,906,843 | 1,946,466 | 2,036,697 | 1,977,887 |
| Food | 213,999 | 216,006 | 222,195 | 224,202 | 232,653 | 231,613 |
| Beverage and tobacco products | 29,736 | 32,068 | 34,255 | 33,791 | 35,424 | 35,138 |
| Textile mills | 27,035 | 28,225 | 29,449 | 29,520 | 30,133 | 26,122 |
| Textile product mills | 17,890 | 19,845 | 20,500 | 20,417 | 20,928 | 19,707 |
| Clothing | 85,882 | 88,569 | 90,422 | 89,465 | 93,347 | 82,770 |
| Leather and allied products | 12,218 | 12,391 | 11,473 | 11,241 | 12,219 | 9,480 |
| Paper | 103,394 | 104,098 | 100,821 | 103,110 | 110,144 | 103,703 |
| Printing and related support activities | 76,787 | 76,948 | 79,810 | 82,459 | 85,537 | 83,347 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 13,990 | 13,747 | 13,753 | 15,454 | 15,879 | 15,305 |
| Chemicals | 86,874 | 88,774 | 89,227 | 91,385 | 95,493 | 93,412 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 104,354 | 111,754 | 115,525 | 117,688 | 123,469 | 125,248 |
| Wood products | 116,544 | 124,299 | 127,559 | 134,177 | 141,872 | 135,758 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 45,687 | 48,554 | 52,166 | 53,286 | 56,440 | 53,719 |
| Primary metals | 101,727 | 98,828 | 100,957 | 100,529 | 104,253 | 91,185 |
| Fabricated metal products | 146,910 | 157,630 | 165,626 | 173,072 | 183,246 | 184,269 |
| Machinery | 124,562 | 131,871 | 134,419 | 132,486 | 136,397 | 134,897 |
| Computer and electronic products | 88,310 | 92,754 | 97,905 | 101,630 | 106,289 | 105,761 |
| Electrical equipment, appliances and components | 45,178 | 45,477 | 45,898 | 48,538 | 53,780 | 48,723 |
| Transportation equipment | 214,530 | 215,751 | 229,476 | 235,548 | 244,196 | 242,206 |
| Furniture and related products | 71,094 | 81,566 | 86,086 | 88,698 | 94,350 | 98,601 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 52,668 | 56,652 | 59,319 | 59,772 | 60,648 | 56,922 |

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

Table 23.5 Manufacturing establishments and production workers, by province and territory, 2006 to 2009

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Establishments | | | | | |
| 2006 | 83,596 | 728 | 349 | 1,823 | 1,464 |
| 2007 | 85,005 | 738 | 369 | 1,904 | 1,496 |
| 2008 | 84,002 | 730 | 355 | 1,868 | 1,453 |
| 2009 | 81,117 | 659 | 356 | 1,816 | 1,413 |
| Production workers | | | | | |
| 2006 | 1,312,281 | 13,231 | 4,886 | 27,741 | 26,583 |
| 2007 | 1,266,460 | 13,945 | 5,181 | 28,153 | 26,384 |
| 2008 | 1,192,318 | 12,579 | 5,008 | 27,093 | 23,429 |
| 2009 | 1,070,929 | 11,786 | 4,971 | 25,493 | 23,268 |

Notes: The number of establishments represents a count of locations that perform manufacturing activities. It normally corresponds to plants, factories and mills. It excludes sales offices and warehouses that support manufacturing activities.

Data for reference years 2004 to 2006 are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Beginning with reference year 2007, the data are based on NAICS 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0006.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 1,928,995 | 1,907,180 | 1,869,601 | 1,838,053 | 1,820,265 | 1,758,325 | 1,673,639 | 1,485,733 | 1,465,147 |
| 233,158 | 233,754 | 235,405 | 232,170 | 233,388 | 229,102 | 226,263 | 221,830 | 221,025 |
| 34,860 | 33,186 | 31,991 | 28,097 | 28,114 | 26,854 | 26,695 | 28,121 | 30,697 |
| 23,829 | 22,970 | 20,866 | 17,412 | 14,610 | 12,950 | 10,363 | 8,609 | 8,136 |
| 19,022 | 18,414 | 18,073 | 17,685 | 16,477 | 15,164 | 12,818 | 10,842 | 10,759 |
| 76,261 | 71,186 | 62,456 | 51,765 | 46,009 | 40,001 | 32,825 | 27,113 | 24,681 |
| 8,508 | 7,539 | 6,575 | 5,779 | 5,030 | 4,472 | 3,816 | 3,595 | 3,636 |
| 95,981 | 96,994 | 93,718 | 87,689 | 83,810 | 79,380 | 73,515 | 66,574 | 62,821 |
| 79,678 | 78,593 | 73,783 | 72,829 | 73,148 | 72,019 | 70,522 | 63,538 | 58,250 |
| 15,401 | 15,674 | 15,301 | 15,758 | 16,336 | 16,657 | 17,904 | 15,749 | 17,668 |
| 92,246 | 92,797 | 92,761 | 93,030 | 90,823 | 88,960 | 88,546 | 80,655 | 79,209 |
| 126,097 | 125,790 | 127,426 | 125,795 | 124,827 | 118,260 | 107,517 | 91,693 | 92,825 |
| 134,227 | 133,829 | 137,153 | 135,306 | 130,222 | 122,940 | 110,322 | 89,372 | 88,276 |
| 51,423 | 51,329 | 51,403 | 51,304 | 53,701 | 52,807 | 52,707 | 48,711 | 49,687 |
| 90,322 | 85,402 | 79,703 | 78,731 | 80,681 | 78,802 | 69,107 | 59,413 | 61,098 |
| 181,096 | 180,561 | 176,439 | 176,068 | 179,728 | 175,091 | 171,126 | 147,808 | 144,485 |
| 137,332 | 137,162 | 136,049 | 140,411 | 144,467 | 139,714 | 138,143 | 120,215 | 119,203 |
| 95,272 | 89,084 | 87,272 | 85,689 | 85,086 | 83,202 | 83,824 | 74,980 | 71,076 |
| 45,545 | 45,428 | 43,095 | 42,157 | 42,268 | 42,754 | 41,610 | 37,465 | 36,738 |
| 233,084 | 230,713 | 228,751 | 228,830 | 222,328 | 215,153 | 199,177 | 165,065 | 162,545 |
| 98,648 | 98,637 | 93,121 | 94,157 | 90,677 | 85,843 | 79,830 | 70,489 | 68,569 |
| 57,006 | 58,138 | 58,258 | 57,391 | 58,534 | 58,198 | 57,007 | 53,897 | 53,763 |

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|---------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 22,629 | 32,723 | 2,266 | 1,775 | 7,740 | 12,014 | 52 | 21 | 12 |
| 22,324 | 33,634 | 2,351 | 1,845 | 8,091 | 12,179 | 47 | 16 | 11 |
| 21,853 | 33,203 | 2,360 | 1,882 | 8,174 | 12,053 | 45 | 14 | 12 |
| 21,154 | 32,005 | 2,322 | 1,863 | 7,856 | 11,605 | 41 | 16 | 11 |
| 339,129 | 602,714 | 45,429 | 21,309 | 108,015 | 122,781 | 204 | 173 | 86 |
| 327,484 | 570,182 | 44,936 | 21,517 | 106,836 | 121,406 | 218 | 175 | 43 |
| 312,984 | 524,898 | 45,195 | 21,480 | 106,182 | 113,080 | 200 | 146 | 44 |
| 290,049 | 457,410 | 42,159 | 22,226 | 94,190 | 99,034 | 203 | 97 | 43 |

Table 23.6 Industrial capacity utilization rates, 2005 to 2010

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | % | | | | | |
| All industries | 84.3 | 82.8 | 82.4 | 77.5 | 71.3 | 75.8 |
| Manufacturing | 83.7 | 82.7 | 82.9 | 75.6 | 70.9 | 76.2 |
| Food | 80.6 | 80.1 | 80.1 | 77.7 | 81.8 | 80.8 |
| Beverage and tobacco products | 76.2 | 74.0 | 71.5 | 65.3 | 71.1 | 69.8 |
| Textile mills and textile product mills | 77.6 | 74.2 | 75.1 | 71.8 | 66.0 | 71.4 |
| Clothing | 74.4 | 76.0 | 76.0 | 70.0 | 70.2 | 79.9 |
| Leather and allied products | 67.6 | 76.4 | 77.8 | 66.1 | 59.6 | 64.1 |
| Wood products | 90.6 | 85.6 | 79.0 | 69.3 | 61.1 | 68.7 |
| Paper | 89.4 | 88.3 | 87.4 | 87.9 | 82.4 | 86.4 |
| Printing and related support activities | 75.2 | 74.8 | 73.5 | 74.1 | 72.4 | 70.4 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 88.3 | 83.2 | 82.5 | 75.0 | 78.1 | 78.7 |
| Chemicals | 80.2 | 79.8 | 82.0 | 75.0 | 69.9 | 74.5 |
| Plastics and rubber products | 82.7 | 79.5 | 76.6 | 73.1 | 72.2 | 72.3 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 84.4 | 81.9 | 85.0 | 78.3 | 65.9 | 76.0 |
| Primary metals | 91.5 | 91.9 | 92.1 | 89.0 | 76.4 | 81.6 |
| Fabricated metal products | 80.6 | 81.4 | 86.0 | 76.6 | 64.7 | 71.2 |
| Machinery | 83.0 | 82.9 | 83.5 | 80.0 | 70.5 | 74.1 |
| Computer and electronic products | 85.3 | 87.0 | 88.1 | 87.2 | 83.5 | 86.3 |
| Electrical equipment, appliances and components | 76.3 | 79.7 | 83.6 | 80.7 | 72.6 | 69.9 |
| Transportation equipment | 87.3 | 86.2 | 86.8 | 66.8 | 63.9 | 78.6 |
| Furniture and related products | 81.3 | 80.4 | 81.2 | 78.5 | 68.1 | 71.3 |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 81.1 | 79.6 | 77.3 | 84.6 | 74.0 | 74.7 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 028-0002.

Table 23.7 Principal statistics for manufacturing industries, 2005 to 2009

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Establishments | 85,724 | 83,596 | 85,005 | 84,002 | 81,117 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Total revenue | 639,844,638 | 645,222,102 | 644,224,459 | 638,464,631 | 536,394,107 |
| Revenue from goods manufactured | 594,728,711 | 598,237,407 | 599,324,167 | 588,453,141 | 492,545,428 |
| Total expenses | 592,338,511 | 599,486,221 | 601,876,265 | 599,771,598 | 498,512,449 |
| Total salaries and wages, direct and indirect labour | 84,846,840 | 84,930,151 | 83,468,324 | 80,332,779 | 72,232,975 |
| Production workers wages, direct labour | 56,042,034 | 55,414,809 | 54,226,717 | 51,941,859 | 46,306,112 |
| Non-manufacturing employees salaries, indirect labour | 28,804,806 | 29,515,342 | 29,241,607 | 28,390,920 | 25,926,863 |
| Total cost of energy, water utility and vehicle fuel | 18,255,594 | 18,059,407 | 17,781,740 | 18,239,563 | 14,556,490 |
| Cost of energy and water utility | 17,438,983 | 17,111,480 | 16,795,980 | 17,200,260 | 13,664,021 |
| Cost of vehicle fuel | 816,611 | 947,927 | 985,760 | 1,039,303 | 892,469 |
| Cost of materials and supplies | 365,069,680 | 369,166,603 | 371,317,222 | 371,311,474 | 297,377,444 |
| | number | | | | |
| Total number of employees, direct and indirect labour | 1,802,617 | 1,764,928 | 1,715,145 | 1,623,145 | 1,465,994 |
| Production workers, direct labour | 1,351,014 | 1,312,281 | 1,266,460 | 1,192,318 | 1,070,929 |
| Non-manufacturing employees, indirect labour | 451,603 | 452,647 | 448,685 | 430,827 | 395,065 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Total opening inventories | 61,371,752 | 63,776,193 | 67,221,444 | 66,060,334 | 68,022,777 |
| Opening inventories, goods or work in process | 12,588,323 | 13,531,345 | 13,635,607 | 13,356,297 | 13,609,558 |
| Opening inventories, finished goods manufactured | 19,920,850 | 20,063,608 | 21,073,390 | 20,523,975 | 21,095,418 |
| Total closing inventories | 65,398,507 | 67,267,595 | 67,459,094 | 68,931,305 | 63,783,470 |
| Closing inventories, goods or work in process | 13,800,009 | 14,011,976 | 13,631,218 | 13,916,050 | 12,985,821 |
| Closing inventories, finished goods manufactured | 20,721,788 | 21,346,520 | 21,061,231 | 21,266,063 | 19,560,266 |
| Manufacturing value added | 213,413,737 | 212,774,940 | 210,208,657 | 200,203,945 | 178,452,605 |

Note: The number of establishments represents a count of locations that perform manufacturing activities. It normally corresponds to plants, factories or mills. It excludes sales offices and warehouses that support manufacturing activities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 301-0006.

On July 1, 2010, Canada's population reached an estimated 34.1 million. The population increased by 1.1% from July 2009, a growth rate similar to the annual rates observed since the early 2000s. According to demographic projections, the population will continue to grow over the next 25 years, reaching between 40.1 million and 47.7 million people by 2036.

Population growth

Though down slightly from the previous year, net international migration—the difference between the number of immigrants who came to Canada and the number of emigrants who left—remained an important factor in Canada's population growth. Since the early 2000s, migration has represented about two-thirds of population growth. For the year 2009/2010, net international migration totalled 254,000 people.

The rest of the growth was attributable to natural increase—the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. In 2009/2010, the natural increase was an estimated 133,800 people with 381,400 births and 247,600 deaths.

According to demographic projections, population growth in the future will be more rooted in international net migration and less in natural increases. In the low-growth scenario, migratory increases alone will contribute to Canada's population growth as early as 2030/2031.

Saskatchewan and British Columbia were the provinces with the highest population growth rates in 2009/2010 (both 1.6%). Alberta (1.4%) and Manitoba (1.3%) also had growth rates above the national average.

Saskatchewan's population growth rate was its fastest since 1971. Though slightly lower than in 2008/2009, the province's net international migration in 2009/2010 contributed to its rapid growth. Saskatchewan's net interprovincial

migration was positive for a fourth consecutive year, after being negative for more than 20 years. In 2009/2010, natural increase reached its highest level in the province since 1995/1996.

Alberta posted its slowest population growth rate since 1994/1995 and, for the first time since then, a net loss in interprovincial migration. In contrast to the other provinces, the majority of Alberta's population gain in 2009/2010 was due to natural increase.

Quebec and Ontario, Canada's most populous provinces, had similar growth rates. In both cases, their population increased faster than in previous years.

An aging population

The median age of the Canadian population—the age that divides the population into two equal halves, one older and one younger—has been rising for more than three decades. It was 39.7 years on July 1, 2010, compared with 26.2 years in 1971.

According to the medium-growth scenario in the most recent population projections, the median age will continue to climb and is projected to reach 44.0 years by 2040.

On the basis of median age, Newfoundland and Labrador had the oldest population in the country on July 1, 2010, at 43.3

To learn more about

births, Census of Population, components of population growth, deaths, demographic estimates, immigrants, interprovincial migration, mobility and migration, population 1605 to present, population aging, population by age and sex, population by year, population of census metropolitan areas, population projections

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years, a median age that Canada as a whole is not likely to reach before 2034, according to demographic projections.

On July 1, 2010, the working-age population aged 15 to 64 made up 69% of Canada's population, compared with 63% of the population in 1971. This proportion is expected to decline in the coming years, falling to about 60% of the total population by 2031.

Fast-growing population in the North

In 2009/2010, Nunavut recorded the fastest population growth rate in Canada (3.1%) and the fastest population growth for the territory since 1993/1994. Nunavut's population growth was mainly due to natural increase and, to a lesser extent, interprovincial migration.

In Yukon, the population increase was largely due to international and interprovincial migration. Natural increase

Table 24.a

Estimated components of population growth

| | 2003/2004 | 2006/2007 | 2009/2010 ^a |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| | number | | |
| Births | 337,762 | 360,916 | 381,382 |
| Deaths | 228,829 | 233,825 | 247,556 |
| Immigrants | 239,083 | 238,125 | 270,512 |
| Emigrants | 39,038 | 49,155 | 54,081 |
| Returning emigrants | 23,153 | 30,300 | 25,371 |
| Net temporary emigrants | 20,169 | 20,169 | 20,168 |
| Net non-permanent residents | 10,149 | 27,467 | 33,108 |

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

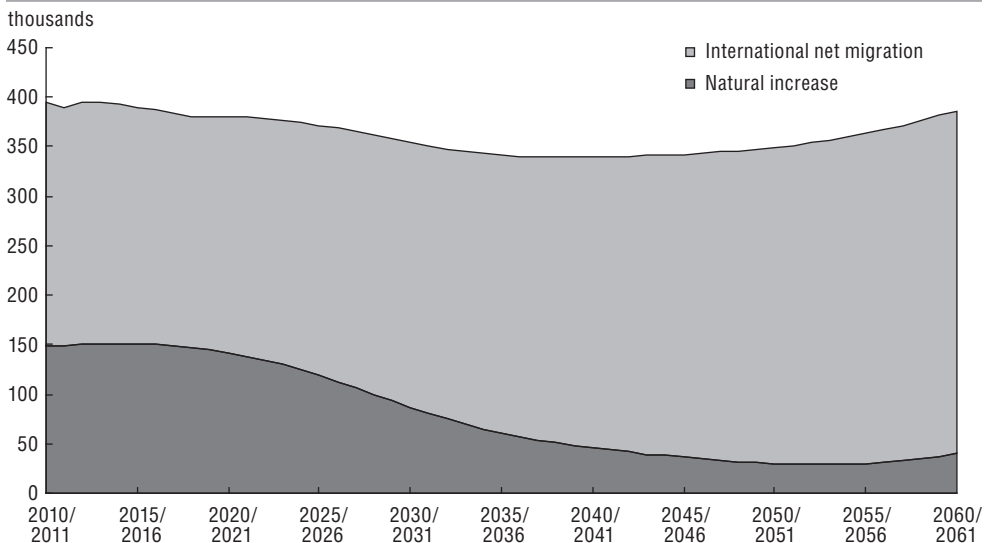
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

contributed less to population growth in Yukon than in the other territories.

Canada's youngest population also resides in Nunavut, where the median age on July 1, 2010 was 24.6 years and people under the age of 15 made up about one-third of the population. The Northwest Territories also has a younger population than the rest of Canada.

Chart 24.1

Population projections, by natural increase and international net migration



Note: The M1 projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration and medium internal migration observed from 1981 to 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 052-0005 and Catalogue no. 91-520-X.

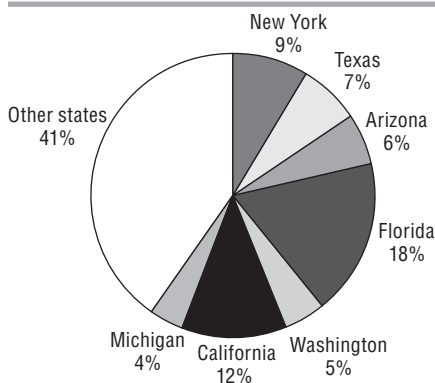
No exodus to the United States

The United States remains the most popular destination for Canadian emigrants. However, the American Community Survey (ACS) shows that the number of Canadians who went to live in the United States on a temporary or permanent basis dropped 35% from 113,100 in 2000 to 73,000 in 2006. Canadian data for the 2001 to 2006 period confirm the drop.

More than half (53%) of native-born Canadians aged 25 to 64 who emigrated to the United States had a university degree. According to the ACS, the majority worked in occupations with high skill requirements such as management, health, education, and business and financial operations.

Recent Canadian emigrants to the United States were relatively young: about 53% were between the ages of 20 and 44, and their median age was 31.

Chart 24.2
Canadian-born emigrants to the United States by state, 2000 to 2006



Note: Use Washington, Michigan and Arizona data with caution.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, 2006 American Community Survey and Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 11-008-X.

By comparison, the median age of all Canadians residing in the United States was 49, and the median age of the Canadian population in 2006 was 39.5.

Leaving downtown for the suburbs

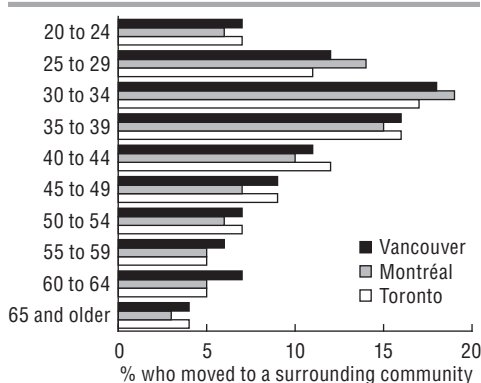
From 2001 to 2006, nearly 1 in 7 people aged 25 to 44 moved from a central municipality to a surrounding municipality in Canada's three largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs): Toronto, Montréal and Vancouver.

The reverse was much less likely. The proportion of people who left a surrounding municipality for a central municipality was less than 5% in the three CMAs.

The central municipalities all suffered a net loss of people aged 25 to 44 to the surrounding municipalities. In Toronto in particular, for each person who moved from a surrounding municipality to the central municipality, 3.5 people did the opposite.

The groups most likely to move to a surrounding municipality from downtown were new parents, people with a college or trades diploma, and people whose

Chart 24.3
Migration away from selected CMA centres, by age group, 2001 to 2006

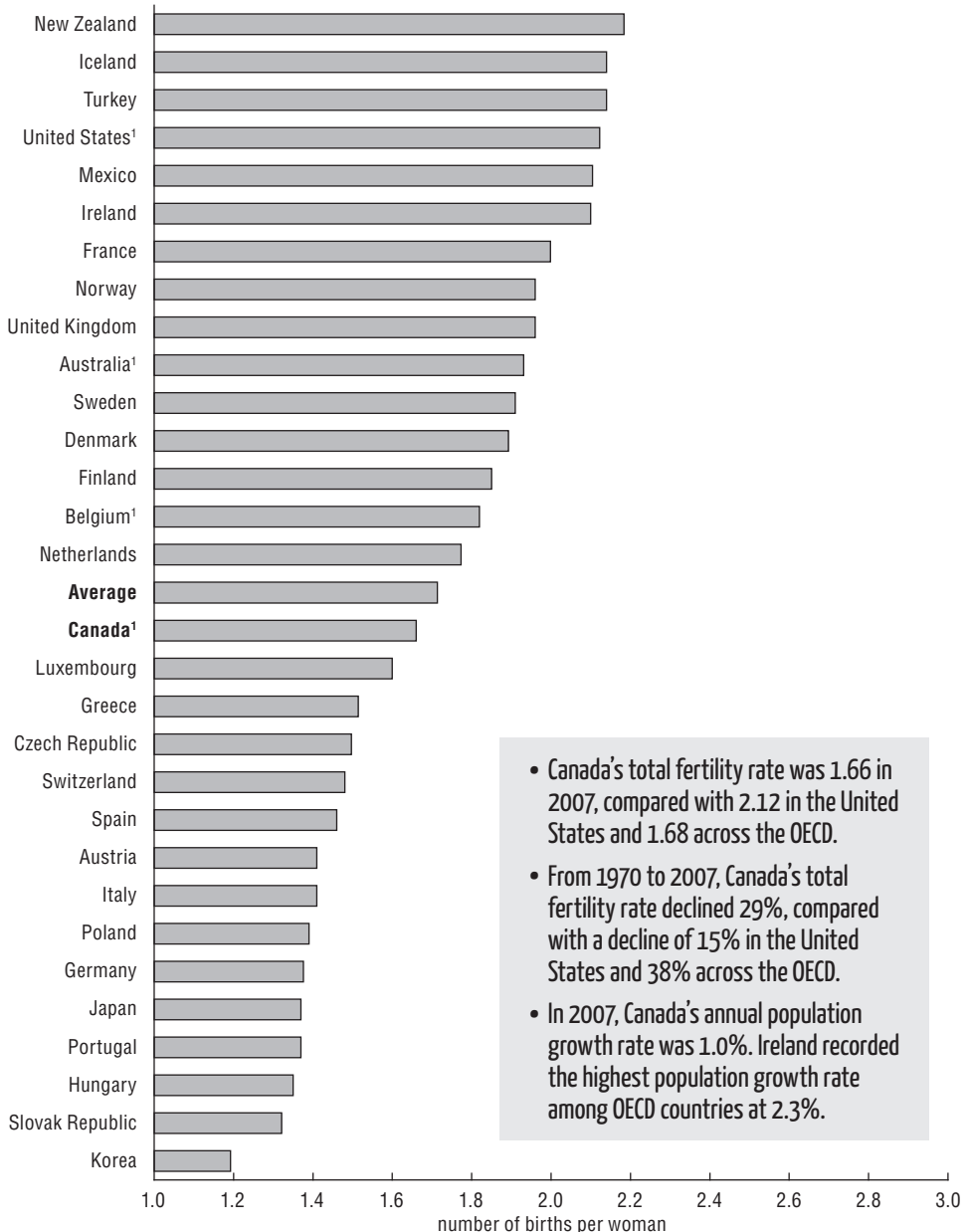


Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

after-tax income was between \$70,000 and \$99,999. Younger people, childless couples and people with a roommate or low income were more inclined to live in a central municipality.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 24.4
Total fertility rates, 2008



Note: Women aged 15 to 49.

¹ 2007 data.

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

Table 24.1 Population, by province and territory, selected years, 1861 to 2010

| | 1861 | 1871 | 1881 | 1891 | 1901 | 1911 | 1921 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------------|
| | number | | | | | | |
| Canada¹ | 3,229,633 | 3,689,257 | 4,324,810 | 4,833,239 | 5,371,315 | 7,206,643 | 8,787,949² |
| Newfoundland and Labrador ¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Prince Edward Island | 80,857 | 94,021 | 108,891 | 109,078 | 103,259 | 93,728 | 88,615 |
| Nova Scotia | 330,857 | 387,800 | 440,572 | 450,396 | 459,574 | 492,338 | 523,837 |
| New Brunswick | 252,047 | 285,594 | 321,233 | 321,263 | 331,120 | 351,889 | 387,876 |
| Quebec | 1,111,566 | 1,191,516 | 1,359,027 | 1,488,535 | 1,648,898 | 2,005,776 | 2,360,510 |
| Ontario | 1,396,091 | 1,620,851 | 1,926,922 | 2,114,321 | 2,182,947 | 2,527,292 | 2,933,662 |
| Manitoba | .. ³ | 25,228 | 62,260 | 152,506 | 255,211 | 461,394 | 610,118 |
| Saskatchewan | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ | 91,279 | 492,432 | 757,510 |
| Alberta | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ | .. ³ | 73,022 | 374,295 | 588,454 |
| British Columbia | 51,524 | 36,247 | 49,459 | 98,173 | 178,657 | 392,480 | 524,582 |
| Yukon | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27,219 | 8,512 | 4,157 |
| Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) | 6,691 | 48,000 | 56,446 | 98,967 | 20,129 | 6,507 | 8,143 |
| Northwest Territories ⁴ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Nunavut ⁴ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

Note: Prior to 1971, data are census counts; from 1971 on, data are estimates as of July 1 and adjusted for census net undercoverage.

1. Beginning in 1951, Newfoundland and Labrador is included in the Canada total.

2. Includes 485 members of the Royal Canadian Navy whose province of residence is not known.

3. Included with Northwest Territories.

4. Prior to July 1, 1991, only data for Northwest Territories and Nunavut combined are available.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001 and Catalogue no. 11-516-X.

Table 24.2 Population estimates, by sex and age group, and by province and territory, 2010

| | Both sexes | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | All ages | 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65 and older |
| | thousands | | | |
| Canada | 34,108.8 | 5,616.7 | 23,672.5 | 4,819.6 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 509.7 | 75.3 | 356.8 | 77.6 |
| Prince Edward Island | 142.3 | 23.1 | 97.0 | 22.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 942.5 | 139.9 | 651.5 | 151.2 |
| New Brunswick | 751.8 | 113.4 | 519.2 | 119.1 |
| Quebec | 7,907.4 | 1,236.7 | 5,459.1 | 1,211.6 |
| Ontario | 13,210.7 | 2,205.7 | 9,171.1 | 1,833.9 |
| Manitoba | 1,235.4 | 232.4 | 832.2 | 170.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,045.6 | 198.1 | 694.6 | 153.0 |
| Alberta | 3,720.9 | 679.7 | 2,645.1 | 396.2 |
| British Columbia | 4,531.0 | 686.4 | 3,166.8 | 677.8 |
| Yukon | 34.5 | 5.9 | 25.7 | 2.9 |
| Northwest Territories | 43.8 | 9.5 | 31.9 | 2.4 |
| Nunavut | 33.2 | 10.5 | 21.7 | 1.0 |

Note: Population as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

| 1931 | 1941 | 1951 | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | 2001 | 2010 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 10,376,786 | 11,506,655 | 14,009,429 | 18,238,247 | 21,962,032 | 24,819,915 | 28,037,420 | 31,019,020 | 34,108,752 |
| .. | .. | 361,416 | 457,853 | 530,854 | 575,302 | 579,644 | 522,033 | 509,739 |
| 88,038 | 95,047 | 98,429 | 104,629 | 112,591 | 123,551 | 130,369 | 136,663 | 142,266 |
| 512,846 | 577,962 | 642,584 | 737,007 | 797,294 | 854,871 | 914,969 | 932,454 | 942,506 |
| 408,219 | 457,401 | 515,697 | 597,936 | 642,471 | 706,438 | 745,567 | 749,801 | 751,755 |
| 2,874,662 | 3,331,882 | 4,055,681 | 5,259,211 | 6,137,305 | 6,547,207 | 7,067,396 | 7,396,331 | 7,907,375 |
| 3,431,683 | 3,787,655 | 4,597,542 | 6,236,092 | 7,849,027 | 8,812,286 | 10,431,316 | 11,896,663 | 13,210,667 |
| 700,139 | 729,744 | 776,541 | 921,686 | 998,876 | 1,035,545 | 1,109,604 | 1,151,439 | 1,235,412 |
| 921,785 | 895,992 | 831,728 | 925,181 | 932,038 | 975,759 | 1,002,713 | 1,000,221 | 1,045,622 |
| 731,605 | 796,169 | 939,501 | 1,331,944 | 1,665,717 | 2,291,104 | 2,592,306 | 3,058,017 | 3,720,946 |
| 694,263 | 817,861 | 1,165,210 | 1,629,082 | 2,240,470 | 2,826,558 | 3,373,787 | 4,076,264 | 4,530,960 |
| 4,230 | 4,914 | 9,096 | 14,628 | 18,991 | 23,880 | 28,871 | 30,156 | 34,525 |
| 9,316 | 12,028 | 16,004 | 22,998 | 36,398 | 47,414 | .. | .. | .. |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38,724 | 40,844 | 43,759 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 22,154 | 28,134 | 33,220 |

| Males | | | | Females | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| All ages | 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65 and older | All ages | 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65 and older |
| thousands | | | | | | | |
| 16,917.3 | 2,883.9 | 11,895.4 | 2,138.0 | 17,191.5 | 2,732.8 | 11,777.1 | 2,681.6 |
| 249.9 | 38.8 | 175.9 | 35.3 | 259.8 | 36.6 | 180.9 | 42.3 |
| 69.5 | 11.8 | 47.9 | 9.9 | 72.7 | 11.3 | 49.1 | 12.4 |
| 457.5 | 71.8 | 319.3 | 66.4 | 485.0 | 68.1 | 332.2 | 84.7 |
| 368.9 | 58.4 | 257.6 | 52.9 | 382.9 | 55.1 | 261.5 | 66.2 |
| 3,920.7 | 634.0 | 2,757.0 | 529.6 | 3,986.7 | 602.7 | 2,702.0 | 682.0 |
| 6,510.4 | 1,130.5 | 4,572.2 | 807.7 | 6,700.3 | 1,075.2 | 4,598.9 | 1,026.2 |
| 615.1 | 119.3 | 421.5 | 74.3 | 620.3 | 113.1 | 410.7 | 96.5 |
| 520.6 | 101.7 | 350.9 | 68.0 | 525.0 | 96.3 | 343.7 | 85.0 |
| 1,900.5 | 349.7 | 1,371.4 | 179.3 | 1,820.5 | 329.9 | 1,273.7 | 216.9 |
| 2,246.8 | 354.6 | 1,580.7 | 311.4 | 2,284.2 | 331.8 | 1,586.0 | 366.4 |
| 17.6 | 3.1 | 13.0 | 1.5 | 16.9 | 2.9 | 12.7 | 1.4 |
| 22.6 | 4.8 | 16.7 | 1.2 | 21.1 | 4.8 | 15.2 | 1.2 |
| 17.2 | 5.5 | 11.2 | 0.5 | 16.0 | 5.0 | 10.6 | 0.5 |

Table 24.3 Population, by census metropolitan area, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | number | | | | |
| St. John's | 183,387 | 184,794 | 187,249 | 189,787 | 192,326 |
| Halifax | 384,786 | 388,222 | 392,811 | 397,689 | 403,188 |
| Moncton | 129,514 | 131,041 | 132,627 | 134,932 | 137,346 |
| Saint John | 124,980 | 125,561 | 126,262 | 127,209 | 127,973 |
| Saguenay | 152,456 | 151,845 | 151,696 | 151,572 | 152,150 |
| Québec | 724,303 | 730,895 | 738,328 | 745,641 | 754,358 |
| Sherbrooke | 188,710 | 190,586 | 192,419 | 194,892 | 197,299 |
| Trois-Rivières | 142,493 | 143,346 | 144,514 | 145,435 | 146,516 |
| Montréal | 3,685,045 | 3,722,963 | 3,765,430 | 3,818,699 | 3,859,318 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 1,168,955 | 1,183,438 | 1,200,423 | 1,218,547 | 1,239,140 |
| Kingston | 158,039 | 158,586 | 159,699 | 160,969 | 162,543 |
| Peterborough | 120,541 | 120,615 | 120,904 | 120,987 | 121,054 |
| Oshawa | 344,211 | 349,020 | 353,996 | 359,058 | 364,193 |
| Toronto | 5,336,680 | 5,435,511 | 5,535,728 | 5,634,479 | 5,741,419 |
| Hamilton | 719,905 | 724,362 | 729,226 | 734,575 | 740,238 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 404,133 | 403,496 | 403,338 | 403,827 | 404,357 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 470,690 | 475,842 | 481,738 | 486,881 | 492,390 |
| Brantford | 135,430 | 136,548 | 137,379 | 138,248 | 139,124 |
| Guelph | 132,169 | 133,384 | 135,080 | 136,587 | 138,158 |
| London | 477,598 | 481,879 | 485,939 | 488,991 | 492,249 |
| Windsor | 336,087 | 334,754 | 333,122 | 331,992 | 330,856 |
| Barrie | 183,910 | 185,911 | 187,630 | 189,207 | 190,872 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 164,195 | 164,626 | 165,116 | 164,887 | 164,680 |
| Thunder Bay | 127,130 | 126,563 | 126,509 | 126,545 | 126,683 |
| Winnipeg | 716,438 | 723,678 | 732,172 | 742,371 | 753,555 |
| Regina | 200,065 | 202,808 | 205,827 | 210,384 | 215,138 |
| Saskatoon | 240,470 | 244,844 | 250,966 | 258,019 | 265,259 |
| Calgary | 1,123,913 | 1,154,854 | 1,187,346 | 1,220,362 | 1,242,624 |
| Edmonton | 1,073,795 | 1,102,874 | 1,127,624 | 1,156,455 | 1,176,307 |
| Kelowna | 167,125 | 170,988 | 175,008 | 178,131 | 178,854 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 164,306 | 166,151 | 168,890 | 171,870 | 174,300 |
| Vancouver | 2,190,085 | 2,231,549 | 2,279,451 | 2,337,166 | 2,391,252 |
| Victoria | 339,768 | 343,518 | 348,084 | 354,019 | 358,054 |

Note: Population as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0046.

Table 24.4 Population projections, by age group, selected years, 2010 to 2035

| | 2010 | 2015 | 2020 | 2025 | 2030 | 2035 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | thousands | | | | | |
| All ages | 34,138.2 | 36,103.9 | 38,025.1 | 39,915.9 | 41,740.0 | 43,480.4 |
| 0 to 4 | 1,885.6 | 2,059.7 | 2,153.2 | 2,189.0 | 2,180.1 | 2,192.9 |
| 5 to 9 | 1,803.8 | 1,976.1 | 2,155.4 | 2,253.8 | 2,294.8 | 2,291.0 |
| 10 to 14 | 1,940.1 | 1,892.6 | 2,068.3 | 2,251.7 | 2,355.0 | 2,401.0 |
| 15 to 19 | 2,231.4 | 2,062.9 | 2,019.5 | 2,198.8 | 2,386.7 | 2,494.8 |
| 20 to 24 | 2,360.3 | 2,430.5 | 2,263.1 | 2,223.4 | 2,408.2 | 2,601.2 |
| 25 to 29 | 2,385.6 | 2,507.0 | 2,557.8 | 2,393.8 | 2,363.7 | 2,556.4 |
| 30 to 34 | 2,303.5 | 2,521.0 | 2,628.8 | 2,685.0 | 2,534.0 | 2,515.3 |
| 35 to 39 | 2,302.6 | 2,428.6 | 2,639.2 | 2,752.4 | 2,818.5 | 2,679.0 |
| 40 to 44 | 2,427.5 | 2,381.6 | 2,503.5 | 2,717.1 | 2,837.4 | 2,910.9 |
| 45 to 49 | 2,795.3 | 2,463.9 | 2,417.3 | 2,542.6 | 2,760.4 | 2,885.8 |
| 50 to 54 | 2,621.3 | 2,792.1 | 2,466.8 | 2,425.6 | 2,555.3 | 2,776.0 |
| 55 to 59 | 2,289.3 | 2,590.6 | 2,762.3 | 2,449.1 | 2,414.7 | 2,548.3 |
| 60 to 64 | 1,968.9 | 2,240.5 | 2,540.7 | 2,716.5 | 2,418.5 | 2,392.0 |
| 65 to 69 | 1,469.8 | 1,891.1 | 2,161.4 | 2,460.4 | 2,640.9 | 2,362.7 |
| 70 to 74 | 1,105.8 | 1,369.9 | 1,773.8 | 2,040.7 | 2,336.2 | 2,520.9 |
| 75 to 79 | 912.5 | 979.8 | 1,227.0 | 1,603.8 | 1,862.3 | 2,148.8 |
| 80 to 84 | 687.8 | 738.3 | 806.5 | 1,024.9 | 1,357.0 | 1,596.1 |
| 85 to 89 | 428.9 | 479.0 | 523.1 | 583.3 | 754.9 | 1,015.6 |
| 90 to 94 | 167.2 | 232.4 | 264.3 | 293.9 | 335.9 | 444.2 |
| 95 to 99 | 45.2 | 58.7 | 82.7 | 95.9 | 108.6 | 127.8 |
| 100 and older | 5.8 | 7.5 | 10.1 | 14.3 | 16.9 | 19.6 |

Note: The M1 projection scenario combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration and medium internal migration observed from 1981 to 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 052-0005.

Table 24.5 Components of population growth, 1861 to 2006

| | 1861 to 1871 | 1871 to 1881 | 1881 to 1891 | 1891 to 1901 | 1901 to 1911 | 1911 to 1921 | 1921 to 1931 | 1931 to 1941 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | thousands | | | | | | | |
| Population at end of period ² | 3,689 | 4,325 | 4,833 | 5,371 | 7,207 | 8,788 | 10,377 | 11,507 |
| Population growth ^{3,4} | 459 | 636 | 508 | 538 | 1,836 | 1,581 | 1,589 | 1,130 |
| Births | 1,370 | 1,480 | 1,524 | 1,548 | 1,925 | 2,340 | 2,415 | 2,294 |
| Deaths | 760 | 790 | 870 | 880 | 900 | 1,070 | 1,055 | 1,072 |
| Natural increase ⁵ | 610 | 690 | 654 | 668 | 1,025 | 1,270 | 1,360 | 1,222 |
| Net international migration ⁶ | -150 | -54 | -146 | -130 | 810 | 311 | 230 | -92 |

1. Beginning in 1951, Newfoundland and Labrador is included.

2. Before 1971 to 1976, the population at end of period represents census counts. Starting with 1971 to 1976, it represents population estimates adjusted for census net undercoverage as of July 1.

3. The change in population between two censuses.

4. Starting with the 1971 to 1976 period, the difference between population growth and the sum of natural increase + net international migration is the result of residual deviation.

5. Natural increase = births – deaths.

6. Net international migration has been calculated differently over the years. Before 1971 to 1976, net international migration = immigrants – emigrants + residual deviation. From the 1971 to 1976 period to the 1986 to 1991 period, net international migration = immigrants – emigrants + net non-permanent residents + returning emigrants. From the 1991 to 1996 period onward, net international migration = immigrants – (emigrants + net temporary emigrants) + net non-permanent residents + returning emigrants.

Source: Statistics Canada, censuses of population, CANSIM tables 051-0001 and 051-0004 and Catalogue no. 11-516-X.

Table 24.6 Components of population growth, by province and territory, 2009/2010

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|-------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Births | 381,382 | 4,480 | 1,397 | 8,810 | 7,044 |
| Deaths | 247,556 | 4,765 | 1,217 | 8,840 | 6,743 |
| Immigration | 270,512 | 659 | 1,791 | 2,409 | 1,928 |
| Emigration | 54,081 | 372 | 77 | 714 | 527 |
| Net temporary emigration | 20,168 | 258 | 70 | 474 | 380 |
| Returning emigrants | 25,371 | 120 | 71 | 442 | 338 |
| Net non-permanent residents | 33,108 | 423 | 150 | 1,544 | 49 |
| Net interprovincial migration | ... | 1,309 | -876 | 205 | 722 |

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

| 1941 to 1951 ¹ | 1951 to 1956 | 1956 to 1961 | 1961 to 1966 | 1966 to 1971 | 1971 to 1976 | 1976 to 1981 | 1981 to 1986 | 1986 to 1991 | 1991 to 1996 | 1996 to 2001 | 2001 to 2006 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| thousands | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13,648 | 16,081 | 18,238 | 20,015 | 21,568 | 23,450 | 24,820 | 26,100 | 28,037 | 29,610 | 31,019 | 32,576 |
| 2,141 | 2,433 | 2,157 | 1,777 | 1,553 | 1,488 | 1,370 | 1,280 | 1,937 | 1,573 | 1,409 | 1,557 |
| 3,186 | 2,106 | 2,362 | 2,249 | 1,856 | 1,760 | 1,820 | 1,872 | 1,933 | 1,936 | 1,705 | 1,682 |
| 1,214 | 633 | 687 | 731 | 766 | 824 | 843 | 885 | 946 | 1,024 | 1,089 | 1,129 |
| 1,972 | 1,473 | 1,675 | 1,518 | 1,090 | 936 | 977 | 987 | 987 | 912 | 616 | 553 |
| 169 | 598 | 482 | 259 | 463 | 694 | 493 | 400 | 965 | 780 | 844 | 1,107 |

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|--------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 88,400 | 141,784 | 15,990 | 14,122 | 52,937 | 44,497 | 366 | 739 | 816 |
| 57,600 | 94,860 | 10,443 | 9,370 | 22,006 | 31,174 | 208 | 186 | 144 |
| 51,516 | 116,542 | 14,098 | 7,318 | 29,961 | 43,809 | 340 | 125 | 16 |
| 7,920 | 25,261 | 2,035 | 499 | 8,959 | 7,566 | 47 | 59 | 45 |
| 2,830 | 9,343 | 575 | 264 | 2,307 | 3,605 | 18 | 26 | 18 |
| 3,621 | 12,431 | 1,035 | 406 | 2,838 | 4,069 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7,083 | 11,749 | -38 | 876 | -77 | 11,271 | 108 | -30 | 0 |
| -3,252 | -7,275 | -2,182 | 3,909 | -2,183 | 9,367 | 332 | -477 | 401 |

Table 24.7 Births, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 ^r | 2008/2009 ^r | 2009/2010 ^p |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Canada | 339,270 | 346,082 | 360,916 | 370,931 | 377,929 | 381,382 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 4,543 | 4,526 | 4,495 | 4,516 | 4,472 | 4,480 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,371 | 1,329 | 1,428 | 1,388 | 1,397 | 1,397 |
| Nova Scotia | 8,575 | 8,479 | 8,675 | 8,834 | 8,799 | 8,810 |
| New Brunswick | 6,874 | 6,869 | 7,127 | 7,117 | 7,067 | 7,044 |
| Quebec | 75,422 | 78,481 | 83,108 | 85,608 | 88,500 | 88,400 |
| Ontario | 132,795 | 133,775 | 136,980 | 139,031 | 140,390 | 141,784 |
| Manitoba | 14,031 | 14,270 | 14,842 | 15,397 | 15,638 | 15,990 |
| Saskatchewan | 11,915 | 12,178 | 12,523 | 13,406 | 13,739 | 14,122 |
| Alberta | 41,345 | 43,193 | 47,558 | 49,691 | 51,454 | 52,937 |
| British Columbia | 40,632 | 41,192 | 42,379 | 44,061 | 44,578 | 44,497 |
| Yukon | 340 | 344 | 354 | 355 | 360 | 366 |
| Northwest Territories | 705 | 707 | 686 | 730 | 735 | 739 |
| Nunavut | 722 | 739 | 761 | 797 | 800 | 816 |

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 24.8 Birth rate, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 ^r | 2008/2009 ^r | 2009/2010 ^p |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | crude birth rate per 1,000 population | | | | | |
| Canada | 10.6 | 10.7 | 11.0 | 11.2 | 11.3 | 11.2 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 8.8 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| Prince Edward Island | 9.9 | 9.6 | 10.3 | 9.9 | 9.9 | 9.8 |
| Nova Scotia | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.3 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.3 |
| New Brunswick | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| Quebec | 9.9 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 11.3 | 11.2 |
| Ontario | 10.6 | 10.6 | 10.7 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.7 |
| Manitoba | 11.9 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 12.0 | 12.3 | 12.5 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 13.5 |
| Alberta | 12.4 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 14.2 |
| British Columbia | 9.7 | 9.7 | 9.8 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.8 |
| Yukon | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 10.7 | 10.7 | 10.6 |
| Northwest Territories | 16.2 | 16.3 | 15.9 | 16.7 | 16.9 | 17.0 |
| Nunavut | 24.1 | 24.2 | 24.6 | 25.4 | 25.2 | 25.1 |

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0004 and 051-0005.

Table 24.9 Deaths, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 ^r | 2008/2009 ^r | 2009/2010 ^p |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Canada | 229,906 | 225,489 | 233,825 | 237,819 | 242,120 | 247,556 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 4,434 | 4,392 | 4,677 | 4,557 | 4,656 | 4,765 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,126 | 1,165 | 1,143 | 1,160 | 1,190 | 1,217 |
| Nova Scotia | 8,372 | 7,968 | 8,372 | 8,454 | 8,644 | 8,840 |
| New Brunswick | 6,191 | 5,987 | 6,194 | 6,413 | 6,577 | 6,743 |
| Quebec | 55,857 | 53,373 | 56,417 | 56,211 | 56,700 | 57,600 |
| Ontario | 85,282 | 83,752 | 86,811 | 88,879 | 91,826 | 94,860 |
| Manitoba | 10,015 | 9,634 | 9,962 | 10,060 | 10,243 | 10,443 |
| Saskatchewan | 8,828 | 8,877 | 8,993 | 9,128 | 9,250 | 9,370 |
| Alberta | 19,066 | 19,560 | 19,803 | 20,560 | 21,284 | 22,006 |
| British Columbia | 30,333 | 30,311 | 30,957 | 31,895 | 31,229 | 31,174 |
| Yukon | 150 | 168 | 197 | 194 | 201 | 208 |
| Northwest Territories | 137 | 171 | 174 | 176 | 182 | 186 |
| Nunavut | 115 | 131 | 125 | 132 | 138 | 144 |

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0004.

Table 24.10 Death rate, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2009/2010

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 ^r | 2008/2009 ^r | 2009/2010 ^p |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | crude death rate per 1,000 population | | | | | |
| Canada | 7.2 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 8.6 | 8.6 | 9.2 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 8.2 | 8.4 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.4 |
| New Brunswick | 8.3 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 9.0 |
| Quebec | 7.4 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.3 |
| Ontario | 6.8 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 7.2 |
| Manitoba | 8.5 | 8.1 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.4 | 8.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 8.9 | 8.9 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| Alberta | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 5.7 | 5.8 | 5.9 |
| British Columbia | 7.2 | 7.1 | 7.2 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.9 |
| Yukon | 4.7 | 5.2 | 6.0 | 5.9 | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| Northwest Territories | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Nunavut | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 4.4 |

Note: Period from July 1 to June 30.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 051-0004 and 051-0005.

Table 24.11 Interprovincial migration, by province or territory of origin and destination, 2009/2010

| Origin | Destination | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
| | number | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | . | 129 | 1,451 | 630 |
| Prince Edward Island | 126 | . | 756 | 476 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,449 | 595 | . | 2,453 |
| New Brunswick | 533 | 447 | 2,530 | . |
| Quebec | 242 | 289 | 806 | 2,103 |
| Ontario | 4,274 | 1,174 | 6,627 | 4,065 |
| Manitoba | 255 | 88 | 449 | 232 |
| Saskatchewan | 24 | 92 | 290 | 165 |
| Alberta | 2,936 | 463 | 3,718 | 2,902 |
| British Columbia | 646 | 271 | 1,740 | 566 |
| Yukon | 8 | 11 | 20 | 16 |
| Northwest Territories | 222 | 9 | 58 | 14 |
| Nunavut | 144 | 0 | 22 | 37 |

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0019.

Table 24.12 Interprovincial migration, by age group and by province and territory, 2009/2010

| | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | number | | | |
| | | | | |
| In-migrants, all ages | 10,859 | 3,568 | 18,467 | 13,659 |
| 17 and younger | 2,571 | 779 | 3,813 | 3,038 |
| 18 to 24 | 1,233 | 487 | 2,946 | 2,086 |
| 25 to 44 | 4,283 | 1,320 | 7,598 | 5,410 |
| 45 to 64 | 2,432 | 779 | 3,211 | 2,482 |
| 65 and older | 340 | 203 | 899 | 643 |
| Out-migrants, all ages | 9,550 | 4,444 | 18,262 | 12,937 |
| 17 and younger | 1,549 | 815 | 3,346 | 2,483 |
| 18 to 24 | 2,209 | 1,099 | 3,695 | 2,845 |
| 25 to 44 | 3,745 | 1,689 | 7,665 | 5,256 |
| 45 to 64 | 1,713 | 629 | 2,823 | 1,845 |
| 65 and older | 334 | 212 | 733 | 508 |
| Net migrants, all ages | 1,309 | -876 | 205 | 722 |
| 17 and younger | 1,022 | -36 | 467 | 555 |
| 18 to 24 | -976 | -612 | -749 | -759 |
| 25 to 44 | 538 | -369 | -67 | 154 |
| 45 to 64 | 719 | 150 | 388 | 637 |
| 65 and older | 6 | -9 | 166 | 135 |

Note: Preliminary data, period from July 1, 2009, to June 30, 2010.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0012.

| Destination | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|---------|
| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 233 | 2,575 | 271 | 138 | 3,440 | 453 | 18 | 110 | 102 |
| 311 | 1,511 | 69 | 84 | 546 | 524 | 18 | 15 | 8 |
| 986 | 6,048 | 436 | 362 | 4,233 | 1,531 | 13 | 91 | 65 |
| 1,855 | 3,855 | 322 | 198 | 2,331 | 756 | 11 | 50 | 49 |
| . | 17,890 | 789 | 843 | 3,988 | 3,390 | 49 | 150 | 160 |
| 15,952 | . | 5,311 | 4,836 | 20,614 | 17,546 | 386 | 493 | 388 |
| 624 | 5,726 | . | 2,893 | 4,883 | 3,916 | 29 | 83 | 85 |
| 393 | 2,888 | 2,047 | . | 10,735 | 3,799 | 52 | 87 | 91 |
| 4,139 | 18,491 | 4,850 | 11,837 | . | 26,877 | 420 | 826 | 61 |
| 2,727 | 14,474 | 2,753 | 3,123 | 23,120 | . | 593 | 195 | 78 |
| 20 | 300 | 46 | 106 | 302 | 505 | . | 69 | 26 |
| 161 | 326 | 162 | 141 | 1,066 | 356 | 159 | . | 144 |
| 46 | 307 | 25 | 11 | 79 | 0 | 13 | 172 | . |

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 27,447 | 74,391 | 17,081 | 24,572 | 75,337 | 59,653 | 1,761 | 2,341 | 1,257 |
| 5,300 | 15,359 | 4,201 | 6,197 | 14,953 | 10,754 | 362 | 550 | 199 |
| 4,390 | 10,806 | 2,630 | 3,900 | 16,734 | 10,057 | 286 | 374 | 143 |
| 12,162 | 32,081 | 6,769 | 9,489 | 30,168 | 23,880 | 789 | 1,048 | 552 |
| 4,201 | 11,874 | 2,693 | 4,020 | 10,813 | 11,293 | 282 | 363 | 361 |
| 1,394 | 4,271 | 788 | 966 | 2,669 | 3,669 | 42 | 6 | 2 |
| 30,699 | 81,666 | 19,263 | 20,663 | 77,520 | 50,286 | 1,429 | 2,818 | 856 |
| 6,137 | 16,302 | 4,310 | 4,629 | 17,372 | 10,039 | 264 | 633 | 197 |
| 4,112 | 13,845 | 3,215 | 3,988 | 11,701 | 8,660 | 257 | 358 | 88 |
| 14,241 | 34,399 | 7,549 | 7,569 | 31,095 | 20,260 | 546 | 1,153 | 382 |
| 4,513 | 13,406 | 3,171 | 3,019 | 14,123 | 8,422 | 330 | 629 | 181 |
| 1,696 | 3,714 | 1,018 | 1,458 | 3,229 | 2,905 | 32 | 45 | 8 |
| -3,252 | -7,275 | -2,182 | 3,909 | -2,183 | 9,367 | 332 | -477 | 401 |
| -837 | -943 | -109 | 1,568 | -2,419 | 715 | 98 | -83 | 2 |
| 278 | -3,039 | -585 | -88 | 5,033 | 1,397 | 29 | 16 | 55 |
| -2,079 | -2,318 | -780 | 1,920 | -927 | 3,620 | 243 | -105 | 170 |
| -312 | -1,532 | -478 | 1,001 | -3,310 | 2,871 | -48 | -266 | 180 |
| -302 | 557 | -230 | -492 | -560 | 764 | 10 | -39 | -6 |

Inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI) does not always seem to correspond to individual personal experience. This makes sense because the CPI is based on averages and no individual or household is exactly average. The impact of price increases and decreases on an individual depends on his or her spending habits and types of purchases.

Looking at only one or two components of the CPI—such as gasoline and food prices—can be a bit misleading. From 2009 to 2010, gas prices rose 9.1% while food prices increased 1.4%. But the CPI rose 1.8%.

Frequent purchases

Although a substantial amount of a household budget is spent on the goods and services that we buy less frequently, we notice price changes in frequent purchases more because we encounter them more often in our daily routines. When thinking about inflation, we tend to pay more attention to them than to infrequent purchases.

From 2000 to 2009, the prices of goods and services Canadians buy frequently—such as gasoline, food, toiletries and bus tickets—rose at an average annual rate of 3.2%, according to the Price Index of Frequent Purchases (PIFP). This was above the 2.1% average annual increase posted for the All-items CPI. It was also well above the 0.7% average increase for infrequently purchased items such as large appliances, cars and holidays.

This trend reversed in 2009 following a large drop in gasoline prices. The All-items CPI rose at an annual average rate of 0.3% during the year, but the inflation rate for frequently purchased items was lower, at 0.2%. Toward the end of 2009, the 12-month decline in gas prices subsided, and in November and December, gasoline prices actually rose on a year-over-year

basis. As a result, the PIFP returned to its trend of outpacing the All-items CPI.

Price increases for energy (electricity, natural gas, fuel oil and gasoline) and food accounted for much of the substantial increase for frequently purchased items from 2000 to 2009. Over this period, costs for energy products increased at an average annual rate of 4.6%, and food prices rose 2.8%. Both were sharper rises than the average annual increase in the All-items CPI.

In particular, rising prices for meat (3.2%), dairy (3.4%) and bakery (4.5%) products were the prime contributors to rising food prices. The primary contributors to rising energy costs were a 5.3% increase in gasoline prices and a 5.6% increase in natural gas prices. Also putting upward pressure on the PIFP were higher prices for tobacco products and restaurant meals. From 2000 to 2009, the PIFP was volatile and was the primary source of inflation pressure on the All-items CPI.

Non-frequent purchases

Throughout the same decade, price increases for the Price Index of Non-frequent Purchases (PINFP) slowed. This was primarily owing to an average annual drop of 1.5% in durable goods prices during the period. These include items such as vehicles (-1.4%), computer

To learn more about

construction price indexes, Consumer Price Index, education price indexes, Farm Product Price Index, gasoline prices, Industrial Product Price Index, Inter-city Price Index, international trade price indexes, machinery and equipment price indexes, New Housing Price Index, prices and price indexes, Retail Services Price Index

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equipment and supplies (-15.7%), clothing (-1.5%), video equipment (-7.3%) and appliances (-1.4%).

A large portion of the items in the PINFP are subject to rapid technological change, and this leads to product quality enhancements. These enhancements are the main reason that prices for computers have declined over the last decade while computer processing and storing capacities have rapidly increased.

Offsetting these drops somewhat were price increases over the past 10 years for a number of services included in the PINFP, such as homeowner's replacement costs (4.3%), tuition fees (4.2%), home maintenance and repair services (2.7%) and health care services (3.5%).

Contractual purchases

The average annual increase for items covered by some form of contract—such as insurance, renting and leasing vehicles, mortgage interest costs and property taxes—was 2.5%, which was more in line with the rate of growth for the All-items CPI.

Table 25.a
Consumer Price Index

| | 2000 | 2010 |
|---|-------------|--------------|
| | 2002=100 | |
| All-items | 95.4 | 116.5 |
| Food | 93.3 | 123.1 |
| Shelter | 95.6 | 123.3 |
| Household operations, furnishings and equipment | 96.7 | 108.8 |
| Clothing and footwear | 100.3 | 91.6 |
| Transportation | 97.2 | 118.0 |
| Health and personal care | 97.0 | 115.1 |
| Recreation, education and reading | 97.0 | 104.0 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products | 79.0 | 133.1 |
| Core Consumer Price Index ¹ | 95.7 | 115.6 |

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

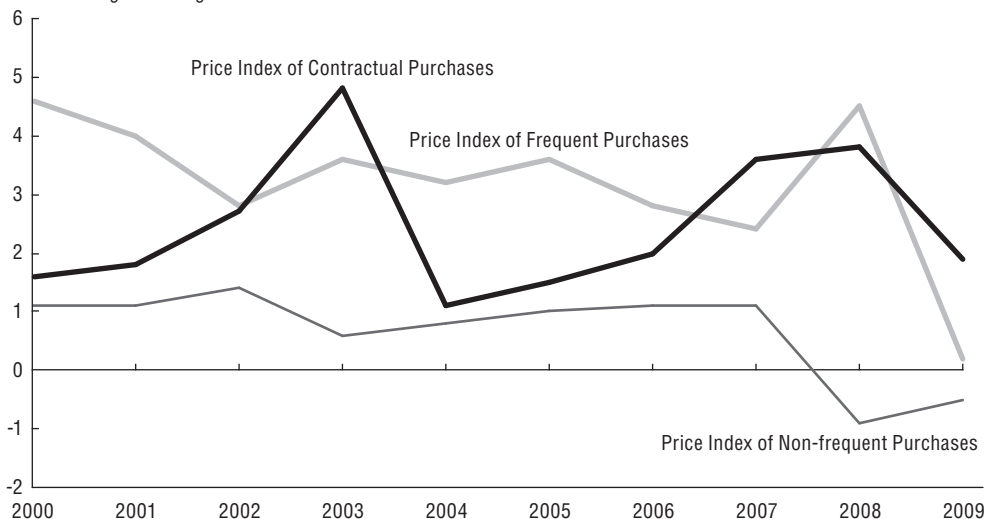
1. Bank of Canada definition.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

The primary contributors to the rise in the Price Index of Contractual Purchases (PICP) were a 5.2% average rise for auto insurance and a 2.2% average increase in mortgage interest costs. Also putting upward pressure on the PICP were an increase in property taxes (2.5%) and rent (1.4%). Downward pressure came from lower prices for leasing passenger vehicles.

Chart 25.1
Purchase price indexes

annual average % change



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0020.

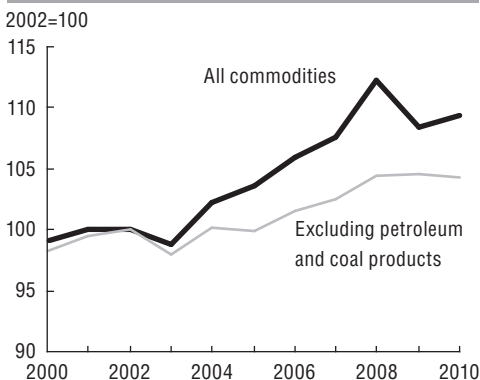
Costs of petroleum and metals drive up producer prices

Canadian producer prices rose in 2010, as indicated by the 1.0% rise in the Industrial Product Price Index, following a 3.5% decline in 2009. This index measures the price that companies charge for their manufactured goods at the plant gate.

This rise in producer prices is mostly the result of higher prices for petroleum and metals. Even though global inventories of petroleum remained high, the cost of petroleum and coal products rose 12.8%, pushed by strong demand in emerging economies and colder weather in Europe. Prices of primary metals rose 10.5% as a result of stronger demand in 2010 compared with 2009.

The overall increase in producer prices was moderated by a decline in the cost of motor vehicles (5.7%), primarily because of the appreciation of the Canadian

Chart 25.2
Industrial Product Price Index



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 329-0056.

dollar against the U.S. dollar by 10.8%. Producers who export to the United States are generally paid on the basis of prices set in U.S. dollars, so the strength of the Canadian dollar reduced the corresponding prices in Canadian dollars.

Prices over the decades

Older Canadians who lived through the Great Depression can remember working for a dollar a day and paying 25 cents for a pound (454 grams) of sirloin steak. Here is a snapshot of some wages and prices since those days.

In 1935, average personal income was \$313 per year, milk cost 10 cents per quart (0.95 litres) and a dozen eggs would set you back 31 cents. A tin of tomatoes retailed for 10 cents.

Twenty-five years later, in 1960, average personal income was \$1,672 per year. Milk cost 24 cents per quart and it cost 55 cents to purchase a dozen eggs. That can of tomatoes cost 27 cents.

In 1985, average income reached \$15,903 per year, partly skimmed milk cost 98 cents per litre and eggs cost \$1.37 per dozen. Canned tomatoes cost \$1.30.

Table 25.b
Average retail food prices

| | 1935 | 2008 |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| | \$ | |
| Bacon (1 kg) | 0.68 | 8.90 |
| Sirloin steak (1 kg) | 0.51 | 15.39 |
| Flour (1 kg) | 0.07 | 1.89 |
| Sugar (1 kg) | 0.14 | 1.21 |
| Coffee (1 kg) | 0.83 | 12.93 |
| Onions (1 kg) | 0.09 | 1.28 |
| Potatoes (4.54 kg) | 0.14 | 4.58 |
| Milk (1 litre) | 0.10 | 2.04 ¹ |
| Eggs (dozen) | 0.31 | 2.57 |
| Butter (454 g) | 0.28 | 4.25 |
| Total | 3.15 | 55.04 |

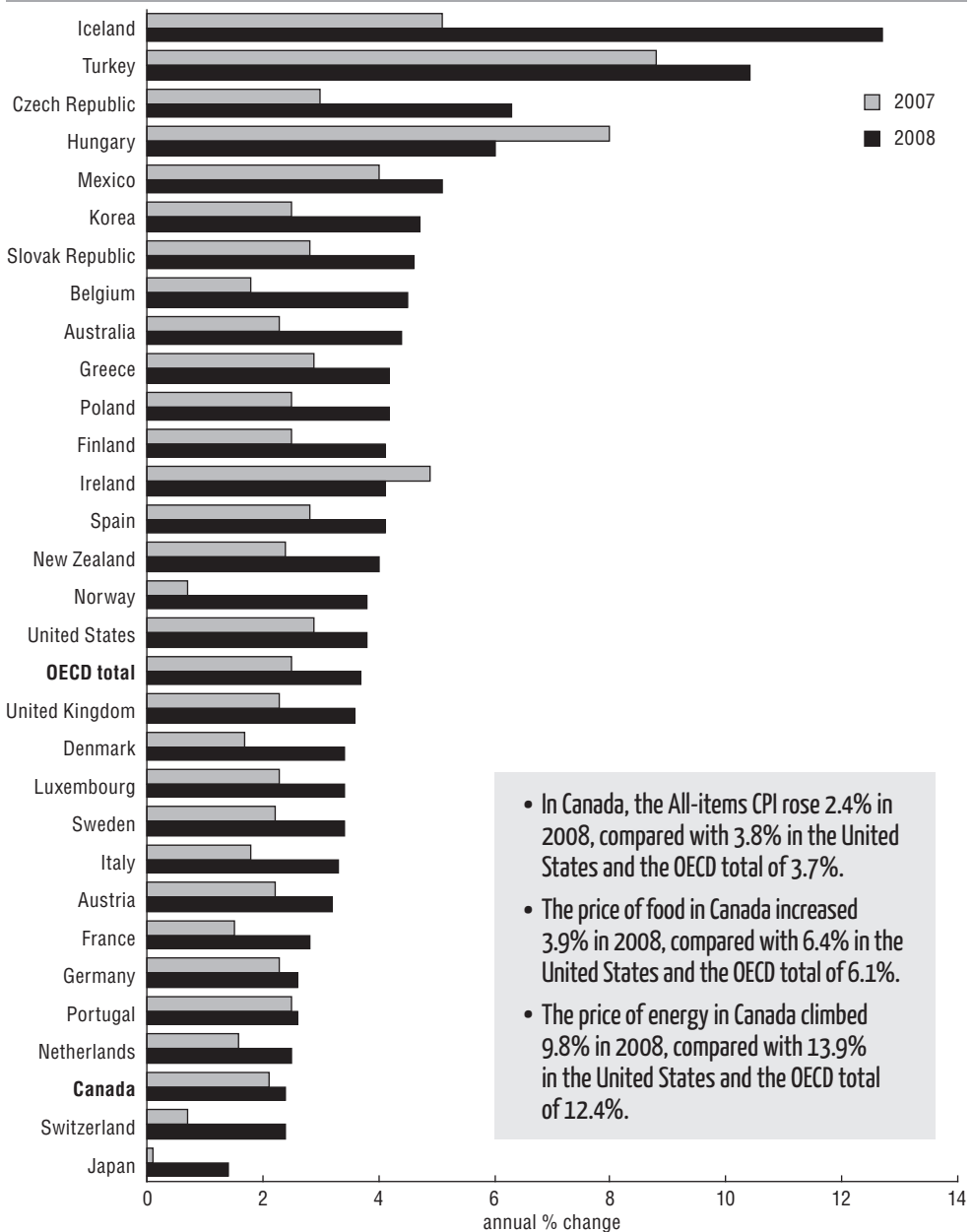
1. Whole milk.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Canada Year Book 1938* (Catalogue no. 11-402-X), CANSIM tables 326-0012 and 003-0022 and *Urban Retail Food Prices 1914-59* (Catalogue no. 62-514).

By 2008, average individual income was \$37,700 per year, milk (partly skimmed) cost \$1.99 per litre and eggs cost \$2.57 per dozen. The average retail price of canned tomatoes was still \$1.30.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 25.3
Consumer Price Index, All-items, by selected country



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

Table 25.1 Consumer Price Index, 1991 to 2010

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2002=100 | | | | | | |
| All-items | 82.8 | 84.0 | 85.6 | 85.7 | 87.6 | 88.9 | 90.4 |
| Food | 83.4 | 83.1 | 84.5 | 84.9 | 86.9 | 88.0 | 89.4 |
| Shelter | 86.3 | 87.9 | 89.1 | 89.4 | 90.4 | 90.6 | 90.8 |
| Household operations, furnishings and equipment | 87.4 | 87.9 | 88.7 | 88.9 | 90.6 | 92.5 | 93.7 |
| Clothing and footwear | 94.3 | 95.1 | 96.0 | 96.8 | 96.7 | 96.4 | 97.7 |
| Transportation | 72.9 | 74.4 | 76.8 | 80.2 | 84.3 | 87.6 | 90.3 |
| Health and personal care | 84.7 | 86.6 | 88.9 | 89.7 | 89.6 | 90.1 | 91.7 |
| Recreation, education and reading | 78.3 | 79.2 | 81.1 | 83.5 | 86.7 | 88.7 | 91.0 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products | 76.4 | 81.0 | 82.2 | 68.8 | 68.7 | 70.1 | 72.3 |
| Core Consumer Price Index ¹ | 82.1 | 83.6 | 85.3 | 86.9 | 88.8 | 90.3 | 92.0 |
| Special aggregates | | | | | | | |
| All-items excluding food | 82.6 | 84.2 | 85.7 | 85.9 | 87.7 | 89.1 | 90.6 |
| All-items excluding shelter | 81.4 | 82.5 | 84.2 | 84.3 | 86.5 | 88.4 | 90.2 |
| All-items excluding energy | 83.4 | 84.7 | 86.3 | 86.4 | 88.4 | 89.7 | 91.0 |
| All-items excluding gasoline | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shelter ² | 86.0 | 87.5 | 88.7 | 89.1 | 90.4 | 90.6 | 90.8 |
| Goods | 85.7 | 86.4 | 87.8 | 86.8 | 88.4 | 89.9 | 91.2 |
| Services | 79.6 | 81.4 | 83.1 | 84.5 | 86.7 | 88.0 | 89.5 |
| | annual % change | | | | | | |
| All-items | 5.6 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| Food | 4.8 | -0.4 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| Shelter | 4.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Household operations, furnishings and equipment | 3.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| Clothing and footwear | 9.5 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 1.3 |
| Transportation | 1.8 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 4.4 | 5.1 | 3.9 | 3.1 |
| Health and personal care | 7.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.9 | -0.1 | 0.6 | 1.8 |
| Recreation, education and reading | 7.0 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products | 17.2 | 6.0 | 1.5 | -16.3 | -0.1 | 2.0 | 3.1 |
| Core Consumer Price Index ¹ | 2.9 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Special aggregates | | | | | | | |
| All-items excluding food | 5.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| All-items excluding shelter | 5.9 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 2.0 |
| All-items excluding energy | 5.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| All-items excluding gasoline | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Shelter ² | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Goods | 5.0 | 0.8 | 1.6 | -1.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Services | 6.3 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.7 |

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

1. Bank of Canada definition.

2. 1986 definition.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

| 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2002=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91.3 | 92.9 | 95.4 | 97.8 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 104.7 | 107.0 | 109.1 | 111.5 | 114.1 | 114.4 | 116.5 |
| 90.9 | 92.0 | 93.3 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 101.7 | 103.8 | 106.4 | 108.9 | 111.8 | 115.7 | 121.4 | 123.1 |
| 91.1 | 92.3 | 95.6 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 103.2 | 105.8 | 109.2 | 113.1 | 116.9 | 122.0 | 121.6 | 123.3 |
| 95.1 | 95.8 | 96.7 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 100.7 | 101.2 | 101.7 | 102.2 | 103.2 | 104.6 | 107.3 | 108.8 |
| 98.8 | 100.1 | 100.3 | 100.7 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 98.0 | 97.6 | 95.8 | 95.7 | 93.8 | 93.4 | 91.6 |
| 89.6 | 92.6 | 97.2 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 105.2 | 107.7 | 112.0 | 115.2 | 117.1 | 119.5 | 113.1 | 118.0 |
| 93.6 | 95.4 | 97.0 | 98.9 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 102.8 | 104.6 | 105.9 | 107.3 | 108.8 | 112.1 | 115.1 |
| 93.0 | 94.7 | 97.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 100.8 | 101.1 | 100.8 | 100.6 | 101.8 | 102.2 | 103.1 | 104.0 |
| 74.9 | 76.5 | 79.0 | 85.0 | 100.0 | 110.1 | 116.0 | 119.1 | 121.7 | 125.5 | 127.5 | 130.7 | 133.1 |
| 93.2 | 94.5 | 95.7 | 97.7 | 100.0 | 102.2 | 103.8 | 105.5 | 107.5 | 109.8 | 111.7 | 113.6 | 115.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 91.3 | 93.0 | 95.8 | 97.9 | 100.0 | 103.0 | 104.8 | 107.1 | 109.2 | 111.4 | 113.8 | 113.0 | 115.1 |
| 91.3 | 93.0 | 95.3 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 104.1 | 106.1 | 107.6 | 109.4 | 111.2 | 111.7 | 113.9 |
| 92.3 | 93.6 | 95.0 | 97.3 | 100.0 | 102.4 | 103.8 | 105.4 | 107.2 | 109.5 | 111.3 | 113.3 | 114.8 |
| 91.9 | 93.2 | 95.0 | 97.6 | 100.0 | 102.6 | 104.2 | 106.0 | 107.9 | 110.1 | 112.1 | 113.6 | 115.2 |
| 91.3 | 92.7 | 96.1 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 102.7 | 105.0 | 108.1 | 111.8 | 115.7 | 120.6 | 120.2 | 121.8 |
| 91.4 | 93.1 | 96.0 | 98.4 | 100.0 | 101.9 | 103.4 | 105.8 | 107.1 | 108.0 | 109.4 | 107.6 | 109.2 |
| 91.1 | 92.6 | 94.8 | 97.1 | 100.0 | 103.6 | 105.9 | 108.2 | 111.1 | 114.8 | 118.7 | 121.2 | 123.7 |
| annual % change | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.0 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| 1.7 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 4.4 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 1.4 |
| 0.3 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 4.4 | -0.3 | 1.4 |
| 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 2.6 | 1.4 |
| 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | -0.7 | -1.8 | -0.2 | -0.4 | -1.8 | -0.1 | -2.0 | -0.4 | -1.9 |
| -0.8 | 3.3 | 5.0 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.0 | -5.4 | 4.3 |
| 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0.3 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| 3.6 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 7.6 | 17.6 | 10.1 | 5.4 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.8 |
| 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0.8 | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | -0.7 | 1.9 |
| 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 2.0 |
| 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.3 |
| .. | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| 0.6 | 1.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 4.2 | -0.3 | 1.3 |
| 0.2 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.3 | -1.6 | 1.5 |
| 1.8 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 2.1 |

Table 25.2 Consumer Price Index, All-items, by province and territory, 2005 to 2010

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2002=100 | | | | | | |
| Canada | 107.0 | 109.1 | 111.5 | 114.1 | 114.4 | 116.5 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 107.6 | 109.5 | 111.1 | 114.3 | 114.6 | 117.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 109.1 | 111.6 | 113.6 | 117.5 | 117.3 | 119.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 108.2 | 110.4 | 112.5 | 115.9 | 115.7 | 118.2 |
| New Brunswick | 107.4 | 109.2 | 111.3 | 113.2 | 113.5 | 115.9 |
| Quebec | 106.9 | 108.7 | 110.4 | 112.7 | 113.4 | 114.8 |
| Ontario | 106.9 | 108.8 | 110.8 | 113.3 | 113.7 | 116.5 |
| Manitoba | 106.6 | 108.7 | 110.9 | 113.4 | 114.1 | 115.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 106.9 | 109.1 | 112.2 | 115.9 | 117.1 | 118.7 |
| Alberta | 108.1 | 112.3 | 117.9 | 121.6 | 121.5 | 122.7 |
| British Columbia | 106.3 | 108.1 | 110.0 | 112.3 | 112.3 | 113.8 |
| Yukon | 105.3 | 106.8 | 109.5 | 113.4 | 113.8 | 114.7 |
| Northwest Territories | 106.2 | 107.7 | 110.8 | 115.2 | 115.9 | 117.9 |
| Nunavut | 102.9 | 104.6 | 107.9 | 110.4 | 112.6 | 111.8 |
| annual % change | | | | | | |
| Canada | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3.1 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.4 | -0.2 | 1.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 3.0 | -0.2 | 2.2 |
| New Brunswick | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 2.1 |
| Quebec | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.2 |
| Ontario | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 2.5 |
| Manitoba | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 |
| Alberta | 2.1 | 3.9 | 5.0 | 3.1 | -0.1 | 1.0 |
| British Columbia | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| Yukon | 2.2 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 |
| Northwest Territories | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 0.6 | 1.7 |
| Nunavut | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 2.0 | -0.7 |

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Table 25.3 Consumer Price Index, food, 2004 to 2010

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2002=100 | | | | | | |
| All-items | 104.7 | 107.0 | 109.1 | 111.5 | 114.1 | 114.4 | 116.5 |
| Food | 103.8 | 106.4 | 108.9 | 111.8 | 115.7 | 121.4 | 123.1 |
| Food purchased from stores | 103.2 | 105.6 | 108.0 | 110.9 | 115.2 | 121.5 | 122.7 |
| Meat | 106.2 | 108.2 | 107.9 | 111.1 | 113.4 | 118.4 | 119.1 |
| Fresh or frozen meat (excluding poultry) | 105.0 | 106.9 | 105.8 | 107.9 | 109.9 | 115.5 | 115.4 |
| Fresh or frozen poultry meat | 112.2 | 113.0 | 113.4 | 120.9 | 125.1 | 130.3 | 130.6 |
| Processed meat | 103.2 | 106.4 | 106.7 | 108.1 | 109.2 | 113.4 | 115.5 |
| Fish, seafood and other marine products | 99.1 | 99.1 | 98.0 | 100.1 | 101.2 | 108.6 | 108.7 |
| Fish | 99.4 | 100.4 | 100.3 | 103.0 | 105.3 | 114.3 | 114.5 |
| Seafood and other marine products | 98.3 | 95.8 | 92.0 | 92.7 | 90.8 | 93.7 | 93.8 |
| Dairy products and eggs | 105.7 | 111.0 | 115.5 | 119.8 | 124.5 | 128.9 | 130.2 |
| Dairy products | 105.5 | 111.1 | 115.7 | 119.9 | 124.6 | 129.1 | 130.3 |
| Eggs | 107.7 | 109.1 | 111.9 | 118.4 | 123.3 | 125.4 | 127.9 |
| Bakery and other cereal products (excluding infant food) | 107.0 | 109.8 | 113.6 | 118.1 | 132.4 | 137.9 | 138.8 |
| Bakery products | 109.3 | 113.1 | 118.2 | 123.6 | 137.5 | 143.4 | 145.1 |
| Cereal products (excluding infant food) | 102.8 | 103.9 | 105.3 | 108.4 | 123.4 | 127.9 | 127.4 |
| Fruit, fruit preparations and nuts | 99.3 | 98.8 | 101.3 | 105.7 | 107.4 | 113.1 | 112.0 |
| Fresh fruit | 97.9 | 96.2 | 98.4 | 99.6 | 101.2 | 107.6 | 104.3 |
| Preserved fruit and fruit preparations | 101.3 | 102.6 | 105.9 | 116.2 | 117.4 | 121.4 | 123.6 |
| Nuts | 101.6 | 103.0 | 103.5 | 104.9 | 109.8 | 118.7 | 120.5 |
| Vegetables and vegetable preparations | 92.1 | 93.6 | 98.4 | 98.6 | 100.6 | 110.2 | 109.3 |
| Fresh vegetables | 88.9 | 89.9 | 95.3 | 95.2 | 96.5 | 105.8 | 103.1 |
| Preserved vegetables and vegetable preparations | 103.4 | 106.8 | 109.2 | 111.0 | 115.3 | 126.2 | 131.7 |
| Other food products and non-alcoholic beverages | 104.4 | 107.0 | 108.9 | 110.1 | 112.8 | 120.5 | 124.1 |
| Sugar and confectionery | 107.5 | 107.8 | 112.1 | 112.9 | 115.6 | 124.2 | 134.2 |
| Fats and oils | 106.9 | 108.6 | 110.3 | 114.2 | 129.7 | 140.6 | 140.7 |
| Coffee and tea | 102.7 | 106.1 | 109.8 | 110.3 | 112.4 | 118.1 | 122.2 |
| Condiments, spices and vinegars | 100.8 | 103.0 | 103.8 | 104.9 | 107.4 | 113.9 | 116.0 |
| Other food preparations | 106.5 | 109.0 | 111.1 | 111.1 | 114.3 | 121.1 | 123.0 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 99.2 | 103.4 | 103.8 | 106.4 | 106.5 | 115.2 | 119.0 |
| Food purchased from restaurants | 105.2 | 108.2 | 111.1 | 114.1 | 117.0 | 121.1 | 124.0 |

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0021.

Table 25.4 New Housing Price Index, by province, 2004 to 2010

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2007=100 | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 80.5 | 84.6 | 92.8 | 100.0 | 103.4 | 101.0 | 103.2 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 87.0 | 91.8 | 95.2 | 100.0 | 119.6 | 133.3 | 141.2 |
| Prince Edward Island | 92.7 | 96.6 | 98.7 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 102.3 | 100.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 88.1 | 90.6 | 94.5 | 100.0 | 107.9 | 109.1 | 110.1 |
| New Brunswick | 92.2 | 95.9 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 105.8 | 107.5 |
| Quebec | 87.6 | 91.9 | 95.9 | 100.0 | 105.0 | 108.3 | 111.6 |
| Ontario | 89.8 | 93.9 | 97.4 | 100.0 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 106.1 |
| Manitoba | 75.3 | 81.7 | 89.4 | 100.0 | 110.2 | 113.0 | 118.4 |
| Saskatchewan | 66.1 | 70.0 | 76.2 | 100.0 | 123.3 | 121.6 | 126.4 |
| Alberta | 55.3 | 59.0 | 81.6 | 100.0 | 100.7 | 91.7 | 92.2 |
| British Columbia | 84.1 | 88.2 | 93.9 | 100.0 | 102.1 | 95.4 | 97.9 |
| annual % change | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 5.5 | 5.1 | 9.7 | 7.8 | 3.4 | -2.3 | 2.2 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 5.5 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 19.6 | 11.5 | 5.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 3.6 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | -1.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 2.1 | 2.8 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 7.9 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| New Brunswick | 2.1 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 1.6 |
| Quebec | 6.3 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| Ontario | 5.6 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 2.4 |
| Manitoba | 6.7 | 8.5 | 9.4 | 11.9 | 10.2 | 2.5 | 4.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 6.1 | 5.9 | 8.9 | 31.2 | 23.3 | -1.4 | 3.9 |
| Alberta | 5.1 | 6.7 | 38.3 | 22.5 | 0.7 | -8.9 | 0.5 |
| British Columbia | 5.3 | 4.9 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 2.1 | -6.6 | 2.6 |

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0046.

Table 25.5 Raw Materials Price Index, 2004 to 2010

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2002=100 | | | | | | | |
| All raw materials | 114.7 | 129.9 | 145.2 | 156.1 | 176.7 | 136.3 | 152.2 |
| Vegetable products | 92.7 | 84.8 | 90.0 | 107.8 | 136.0 | 115.5 | 120.3 |
| Animal and animal products | 98.2 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 101.7 | 103.9 | 105.0 | 108.8 |
| Wood | 98.5 | 88.5 | 92.0 | 100.3 | 96.6 | 90.6 | 89.1 |
| Ferrous materials | 138.4 | 135.5 | 136.4 | 146.7 | 176.6 | 140.7 | 159.0 |
| Non-ferrous metals | 130.9 | 151.5 | 244.4 | 291.6 | 236.6 | 199.5 | 241.3 |
| Non-metallic minerals | 113.1 | 121.2 | 124.7 | 131.5 | 155.7 | 145.7 | 150.5 |
| Mineral fuels | 126.6 | 161.1 | 170.3 | 175.0 | 229.7 | 151.2 | 174.2 |
| All raw materials (excluding mineral fuels) | 106.3 | 108.2 | 127.6 | 142.9 | 139.6 | 125.9 | 136.9 |

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 330-0007.

Table 25.6 Farm Product Price Index, 2004 to 2010

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1997=100 | | | | | | |
| Canada | 99.4 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 108.6 | 122.0 | 113.5 | 111.0 |
| Total crops | 100.6 | 88.3 | 92.7 | 117.5 | 144.9 | 126.3 | 114.8 |
| Grains | 94.1 | 76.5 | 84.3 | 133.3 | 168.3 | 128.5 | 102.5 |
| Oilseeds | 95.2 | 74.5 | 72.2 | 97.5 | 133.5 | 116.5 | 113.1 |
| Specialty crops | 102.5 | 85.2 | 80.2 | 120.6 | 185.9 | 158.6 | 137.9 |
| Fruit | 108.7 | 117.4 | 124.6 | 124.4 | 126.3 | 112.5 | 118.3 |
| Vegetables (excluding potatoes) | 116.8 | 113.1 | 118.2 | 114.3 | 119.3 | 125.3 | 124.1 |
| Potatoes | 119.4 | 125.9 | 148.6 | 135.0 | 150.7 | 183.2 | 175.9 |
| Total livestock and animal products | 98.3 | 103.9 | 101.3 | 101.5 | 103.5 | 103.6 | 109.2 |
| Cattle and calves | 87.6 | 103.2 | 102.7 | 99.4 | 99.0 | 97.7 | 103.0 |
| Hogs | 89.7 | 83.0 | 72.3 | 68.3 | 67.3 | 67.5 | 80.4 |
| Poultry | 97.9 | 96.4 | 93.2 | 102.2 | 115.0 | 116.6 | 111.8 |
| Eggs | 105.6 | 97.3 | 98.7 | 100.8 | 107.9 | 103.4 | 109.0 |
| Dairy | 119.9 | 128.0 | 130.3 | 137.2 | 139.9 | 142.4 | 143.3 |
| Eastern Canada | 103.1 | 103.1 | 104.0 | 108.5 | 115.8 | 115.7 | 117.0 |
| Total crops | 100.9 | 95.8 | 101.2 | 108.9 | 122.5 | 122.6 | 119.9 |
| Grains | 82.3 | 65.8 | 72.0 | 98.3 | 116.9 | 104.7 | 113.5 |
| Oilseeds | 95.2 | 75.1 | 66.2 | 84.4 | 114.8 | 113.4 | 108.8 |
| Specialty crops | 127.3 | 116.2 | 103.6 | 131.5 | 170.0 | 173.0 | 140.6 |
| Fruit | 112.8 | 122.0 | 132.7 | 131.7 | 129.6 | 118.6 | 140.2 |
| Vegetables (excluding potatoes) | 110.5 | 112.2 | 118.1 | 116.3 | 121.1 | 127.8 | 119.7 |
| Potatoes | 115.2 | 127.3 | 163.5 | 138.8 | 159.7 | 200.0 | 148.4 |
| Total livestock and animal products | 104.4 | 107.7 | 105.6 | 108.1 | 111.3 | 111.0 | 115.0 |
| Cattle and calves | 88.7 | 108.0 | 112.2 | 110.1 | 111.9 | 111.1 | 110.1 |
| Hogs | 88.2 | 80.4 | 68.8 | 65.9 | 65.0 | 62.9 | 78.0 |
| Poultry | 98.4 | 95.4 | 91.6 | 101.6 | 114.3 | 115.9 | 109.5 |
| Eggs | 106.6 | 96.8 | 99.6 | 103.9 | 111.0 | 106.5 | 117.6 |
| Dairy | 122.0 | 130.9 | 133.7 | 139.9 | 141.8 | 143.7 | 142.3 |
| Western Canada | 96.1 | 93.4 | 93.7 | 110.5 | 129.2 | 113.9 | 108.6 |
| Total crops | 99.8 | 82.6 | 86.3 | 121.7 | 157.7 | 127.8 | 111.1 |
| Grains | 96.1 | 78.4 | 86.5 | 142.3 | 182.5 | 133.6 | 99.9 |
| Oilseeds | 95.4 | 74.4 | 74.3 | 102.1 | 140.0 | 117.9 | 115.3 |
| Specialty crops | 100.7 | 82.8 | 78.3 | 119.8 | 187.5 | 157.7 | 137.7 |
| Fruit | 100.0 | 113.4 | 114.4 | 115.7 | 124.4 | 105.6 | 104.7 |
| Vegetables (excluding potatoes) | 128.9 | 101.4 | 103.7 | 94.8 | 99.9 | 103.5 | 103.1 |
| Potatoes | 122.8 | 122.8 | 130.1 | 128.8 | 138.7 | 162.1 | 162.3 |
| Total livestock and animal products | 92.5 | 105.7 | 102.3 | 100.3 | 101.2 | 101.7 | 109.5 |
| Cattle and calves | 87.2 | 110.1 | 108.1 | 104.1 | 103.0 | 101.5 | 109.4 |
| Hogs | 91.5 | 88.5 | 78.8 | 73.4 | 72.2 | 75.3 | 89.0 |
| Poultry | 96.7 | 98.2 | 96.4 | 103.0 | 116.1 | 117.6 | 112.8 |
| Eggs | 103.7 | 98.3 | 96.9 | 94.9 | 101.8 | 97.5 | 101.7 |
| Dairy | 113.3 | 118.9 | 119.4 | 128.8 | 133.6 | 137.9 | 140.1 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 002-0022.

Table 25.7 Industrial Product Price Index, 1991 to 2010

| | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2002=100 | | | | | | |
| All industrial products | 77.5 | 77.8 | 80.6 | 85.5 | 91.9 | 92.3 | 92.9 |
| Intermediate goods | 79.2 | 78.9 | 81.6 | 88.0 | 97.0 | 96.0 | 95.9 |
| First-stage intermediate goods | 80.4 | 78.1 | 74.9 | 90.5 | 116.5 | 98.4 | 98.3 |
| Second-stage intermediate goods | 78.9 | 79.0 | 82.7 | 87.6 | 94.0 | 95.7 | 95.6 |
| Finished goods | 74.9 | 76.4 | 79.3 | 82.1 | 84.7 | 87.0 | 88.8 |
| Finished foods and feeds | 82.3 | 83.1 | 84.6 | 86.7 | 88.7 | 90.9 | 92.5 |
| Capital equipment | 72.9 | 75.3 | 79.1 | 82.4 | 85.3 | 87.1 | 88.8 |
| All other finished goods | 72.7 | 74.0 | 77.2 | 80.0 | 82.8 | 85.3 | 87.1 |
| Aggregation, by commodities | | | | | | | |
| Meat, fish and dairy products | 77.2 | 78.1 | 82.3 | 84.2 | 86.3 | 90.5 | 93.3 |
| Fruits, vegetables, feeds, other food products | 84.9 | 86.0 | 87.2 | 91.5 | 94.3 | 98.0 | 98.4 |
| Beverages | 78.1 | 79.2 | 80.4 | 81.0 | 82.8 | 85.0 | 87.3 |
| Tobacco, tobacco products | 52.6 | 56.5 | 60.3 | 62.3 | 64.2 | 66.9 | 71.7 |
| Rubber, leather, plastic fabricated products | 84.8 | 83.9 | 83.5 | 87.0 | 95.4 | 94.7 | 95.2 |
| Textile products | 91.0 | 90.8 | 91.9 | 93.7 | 97.4 | 98.8 | 99.6 |
| Knitted products and clothing | 88.8 | 89.2 | 89.4 | 90.8 | 93.2 | 95.4 | 96.4 |
| Lumber, other wood products | 68.5 | 74.3 | 92.6 | 104.1 | 100.0 | 105.6 | 106.4 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 82.2 | 81.7 | 83.5 | 85.7 | 91.4 | 92.3 | 93.0 |
| Pulp and paper products | 78.3 | 75.2 | 73.0 | 80.9 | 112.8 | 99.8 | 94.3 |
| Printing and publishing | 67.8 | 69.3 | 72.6 | 76.8 | 86.4 | 87.1 | 87.6 |
| Primary metal products | 84.2 | 82.0 | 81.2 | 95.9 | 109.4 | 101.6 | 103.8 |
| Fabricated metal products | 78.8 | 78.6 | 80.4 | 83.7 | 90.6 | 92.5 | 93.9 |
| Machinery and equipment | 83.0 | 84.2 | 86.8 | 89.4 | 91.3 | 92.8 | 93.6 |
| Motor vehicles and other transport equipment | 67.9 | 71.4 | 76.3 | 80.1 | 82.4 | 84.7 | 86.8 |
| Electrical and communications products | 92.4 | 93.2 | 95.8 | 98.5 | 100.9 | 99.8 | 98.7 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 83.5 | 83.0 | 83.7 | 86.9 | 90.9 | 92.1 | 92.0 |
| Petroleum and coal products | 74.8 | 69.1 | 68.3 | 68.1 | 72.0 | 80.1 | 79.6 |
| Chemicals and chemical products | 80.6 | 79.5 | 81.1 | 86.9 | 94.8 | 93.0 | 93.2 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products | 80.6 | 80.9 | 83.7 | 89.1 | 91.8 | 93.0 | 93.0 |
| Miscellaneous non-manufactured products | 93.1 | 91.6 | 100.6 | 113.2 | 132.4 | 122.3 | 110.1 |

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 329-0056 and 329-0058.

| 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 2002=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93.3 | 94.9 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 102.0 | 103.6 | 106.0 | 107.6 | 112.3 | 108.4 | 109.5 |
| 94.4 | 95.8 | 101.0 | 100.8 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 105.4 | 108.2 | 112.4 | 115.1 | 120.8 | 114.0 | 116.8 |
| 92.2 | 94.8 | 110.0 | 102.7 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 115.2 | 120.2 | 138.3 | 152.5 | 147.0 | 125.0 | 137.7 |
| 94.6 | 95.9 | 99.7 | 100.4 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 104.1 | 106.6 | 108.9 | 109.9 | 117.1 | 112.5 | 113.9 |
| 91.7 | 93.7 | 96.1 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 96.3 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 95.4 | 98.4 | 99.1 | 97.5 |
| 93.4 | 94.6 | 96.5 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 102.2 | 104.0 | 104.4 | 105.6 | 107.6 | 110.2 | 113.0 | 114.6 |
| 93.2 | 94.7 | 95.3 | 98.3 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 92.2 | 90.3 | 88.1 | 86.8 | 87.8 | 91.6 | 87.4 |
| 90.2 | 92.7 | 96.5 | 99.2 | 100.0 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 96.7 | 96.4 | 96.3 | 100.8 | 98.6 | 97.6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 92.1 | 93.6 | 97.5 | 100.5 | 100.0 | 101.1 | 102.4 | 99.5 | 99.3 | 102.0 | 103.1 | 104.5 | 105.4 |
| 96.3 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 96.6 | 100.0 | 102.2 | 103.7 | 101.9 | 103.7 | 108.3 | 117.0 | 118.3 | 118.2 |
| 89.4 | 92.1 | 95.1 | 97.2 | 100.0 | 102.5 | 105.2 | 106.3 | 107.8 | 110.5 | 113.4 | 117.2 | 119.0 |
| 74.4 | 78.5 | 81.9 | 91.3 | 100.0 | 116.9 | 122.0 | 127.3 | 137.5 | 153.9 | 159.4 | 161.6 | 161.8 |
| 95.1 | 95.4 | 100.2 | 101.0 | 100.0 | 101.2 | 103.1 | 109.0 | 112.6 | 110.1 | 112.7 | 114.4 | 116.0 |
| 100.8 | 99.2 | 98.7 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 98.4 | 99.6 | 100.2 | 99.6 | 100.8 | 101.9 | 101.1 |
| 97.9 | 98.5 | 99.0 | 99.4 | 100.0 | 100.1 | 100.4 | 100.2 | 100.5 | 100.6 | 100.7 | 100.9 | 100.6 |
| 102.0 | 111.8 | 102.0 | 100.6 | 100.0 | 96.8 | 107.6 | 99.6 | 94.4 | 91.3 | 89.6 | 88.8 | 90.1 |
| 94.0 | 95.1 | 97.5 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 101.5 | 104.0 | 107.2 | 110.2 | 111.9 | 114.8 | 116.9 | 116.5 |
| 97.6 | 95.9 | 108.7 | 108.4 | 100.0 | 97.2 | 98.2 | 97.7 | 99.1 | 98.3 | 102.4 | 102.6 | 100.8 |
| 90.7 | 92.7 | 95.7 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 98.9 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 101.4 | 104.6 | 103.5 |
| 99.7 | 98.8 | 104.4 | 98.0 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 116.3 | 119.1 | 141.6 | 148.3 | 144.1 | 128.6 | 142.1 |
| 96.4 | 96.7 | 98.3 | 98.5 | 100.0 | 100.9 | 109.4 | 113.7 | 114.8 | 115.8 | 123.5 | 122.9 | 121.9 |
| 95.7 | 97.0 | 98.0 | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 99.2 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 102.0 | 106.0 | 103.3 |
| 93.0 | 94.3 | 94.7 | 98.6 | 100.0 | 92.5 | 88.3 | 84.4 | 81.0 | 78.3 | 78.6 | 83.0 | 78.3 |
| 98.8 | 98.9 | 97.3 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 94.5 | 94.2 | 95.0 | 93.9 | 94.0 | 97.2 | 94.0 |
| 92.2 | 93.9 | 96.8 | 98.8 | 100.0 | 100.5 | 102.1 | 104.8 | 108.8 | 111.4 | 113.6 | 116.7 | 117.2 |
| 65.5 | 76.6 | 111.7 | 106.5 | 100.0 | 110.0 | 129.4 | 159.9 | 174.2 | 183.5 | 230.2 | 165.6 | 186.8 |
| 90.3 | 91.9 | 97.7 | 100.1 | 100.0 | 103.3 | 106.8 | 114.2 | 116.3 | 120.2 | 130.4 | 123.2 | 127.9 |
| 94.3 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 98.1 | 100.0 | 99.8 | 101.5 | 102.4 | 104.3 | 105.1 | 110.8 | 114.1 | 115.4 |
| 99.4 | 99.4 | 95.1 | 95.3 | 100.0 | 106.8 | 138.3 | 179.7 | 266.7 | 471.8 | 347.8 | 275.8 | 252.0 |

Table 25.8 Machinery and Equipment Price Index, domestic and imported, by industry, 2005 to 2010

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 1997=100 | | | | | |
| Total machinery and equipment | 93.9 | 90.6 | 88.3 | 90.1 | 96.0 | 89.6 |
| Crop and animal production | 103.6 | 99.6 | 98.0 | 100.6 | 109.1 | 102.3 |
| Forestry and logging | 103.0 | 100.3 | 97.6 | 99.3 | 107.0 | 98.3 |
| Fishing, hunting and trapping | 106.4 | 105.6 | 106.3 | 109.4 | 115.0 | 112.6 |
| Support activities for agriculture and forestry | 101.6 | 97.5 | 95.8 | 98.2 | 106.2 | 100.0 |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | 103.0 | 101.9 | 101.0 | 105.8 | 115.0 | 106.6 |
| Utilities | 95.6 | 93.8 | 93.2 | 98.0 | 106.9 | 99.4 |
| Construction | 98.9 | 96.0 | 94.0 | 96.2 | 104.5 | 96.4 |
| All manufacturing | 98.8 | 96.2 | 94.4 | 96.8 | 103.2 | 96.0 |
| Trade | 91.7 | 88.4 | 86.1 | 87.6 | 92.0 | 87.0 |
| Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation) | 105.1 | 103.0 | 101.4 | 103.2 | 109.6 | 103.4 |
| Pipeline transportation | 103.2 | 101.3 | 100.6 | 103.5 | 112.0 | 104.9 |
| Warehousing and storage | 103.9 | 101.9 | 100.6 | 104.5 | 112.4 | 106.4 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | 90.0 | 84.9 | 81.4 | 82.3 | 87.3 | 81.2 |
| Private education services | 81.6 | 77.6 | 73.9 | 75.1 | 80.1 | 73.2 |
| Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance | 90.1 | 86.4 | 83.6 | 85.0 | 90.2 | 84.6 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | 83.5 | 79.9 | 77.0 | 77.9 | 81.8 | 76.4 |
| Public administration | 86.7 | 83.5 | 81.4 | 82.8 | 87.9 | 83.0 |
| | annual % change | | | | | |
| Total machinery and equipment | -3.0 | -3.5 | -2.5 | 2.0 | 6.5 | -6.7 |
| Crop and animal production | -2.2 | -3.9 | -1.6 | 2.7 | 8.4 | -6.2 |
| Forestry and logging | -1.6 | -2.6 | -2.7 | 1.7 | 7.8 | -8.1 |
| Fishing, hunting and trapping | -1.0 | -0.8 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 5.1 | -2.1 |
| Support activities for agriculture and forestry | -2.3 | -4.0 | -1.7 | 2.5 | 8.1 | -5.8 |
| Mines, quarries and oil wells | -1.3 | -1.1 | -0.9 | 4.8 | 8.7 | -7.3 |
| Utilities | -2.9 | -1.9 | -0.6 | 5.2 | 9.1 | -7.0 |
| Construction | -2.7 | -2.9 | -2.1 | 2.3 | 8.6 | -7.8 |
| All manufacturing | -2.4 | -2.6 | -1.9 | 2.5 | 6.6 | -7.0 |
| Trade | -2.4 | -3.6 | -2.6 | 1.7 | 5.0 | -5.4 |
| Transportation (excluding pipeline transportation) | -1.4 | -2.0 | -1.6 | 1.8 | 6.2 | -5.7 |
| Pipeline transportation | -1.3 | -1.8 | -0.7 | 2.9 | 8.2 | -6.3 |
| Warehousing and storage | -0.7 | -1.9 | -1.3 | 3.9 | 7.6 | -5.3 |
| Finance, insurance and real estate | -4.1 | -5.7 | -4.1 | 1.1 | 6.1 | -7.0 |
| Private education services | -4.7 | -4.9 | -4.8 | 1.6 | 6.7 | -8.6 |
| Education services (excluding private), health care and social assistance | -3.5 | -4.1 | -3.2 | 1.7 | 6.1 | -6.2 |
| Other services (excluding public administration) | -4.2 | -4.3 | -3.6 | 1.2 | 5.0 | -6.6 |
| Public administration | -3.9 | -3.7 | -2.5 | 1.7 | 6.2 | -5.6 |

Note: Annual average indexes are obtained by averaging the indexes for the 12 months of the calendar year.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 327-0042.

Table 25.9 Composite Leading Index, March 2005 to March 2011

| | March 2005 | March 2006 | March 2007 | March 2008 | March 2009 | March 2010 | March 2011 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Composite leading indicator (1992=100) | 202.4 | 213.2 | 224.1 | 227.8 | 215.8 | 235.1 | 252.0 |
| Housing index (1992=100) ¹ | 138.1 | 150.1 | 144.9 | 141.6 | 97.8 | 138.1 | 127.9 |
| Business and personal services employment (thousands) | 2,612 | 2,687 | 2,820 | 2,894 | 2,917 | 2,950 | 2,956 |
| Stock Price Index, Toronto Stock Exchange 300 (1975=1,000) | 9,352 | 11,568 | 12,981 | 13,522 | 8,759 | 11,591 | 13,643 |
| M1 money supply (\$ millions, 1992) ² | 134,113 | 144,772 | 162,504 | 171,369 | 189,656 | 212,990 | 225,642 |
| U.S. Conference Board leading indicator (1992=100) | 124.6 | 127.4 | 126.9 | 124.5 | 119.7 | 130.3 | 138.0 |
| Manufacturing | | | | | | | |
| Average work week (hours) | 38.2 | 38.0 | 38.4 | 38.0 | 36.5 | 36.5 | 37.4 |
| New orders, durables (\$ millions, 1992) | 25,165 | 26,946 | 27,275 | 27,312 | 19,504 | 21,986 | 26,100 |
| Shipments-to-inventory ratio of finished goods | 1.86 | 1.87 | 1.84 | 1.78 | 1.58 | 1.84 | 1.99 |
| Retail trade | | | | | | | |
| Furniture and appliance sales (\$ millions, 1992) | 2,185 | 2,460 | 2,633 | 2,838 | 2,850 | 2,957 | 2,924 |
| Other durable goods sales (\$ millions, 1992) | 7,831 | 8,280 | 8,950 | 9,676 | 9,200 | 9,979 | 10,398 |
| Unsmoothed composite (1992=100) | 204.3 | 215.7 | 225.7 | 227.6 | 210.2 | 238.8 | 257.8 |

1. Composite index of housing starts (units) and house sales (Multiple Listing Service).

2. Deflated by the All-items Consumer Price Index.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 377-0003.

Table 25.10 Inter-city indexes of retail price differentials, by selected goods and services, 2005 and 2009

| | St. John's | | Charlottetown and Summerside | | Halifax | | Saint John | |
|--|------------|-----------|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | 2005 | 2009 | 2005 | 2009 | 2005 | 2009 | 2005 | 2009 |
| combined city average=100 | | | | | | | | |
| All-items | 95 | 96 | 94 | 97 | 98 | 98 | 93 | 96 |
| Food | 103 | 105 | 100 | 103 | 101 | 101 | 99 | 100 |
| Food purchased from stores | 105 | 104 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 101 | 103 | 101 |
| Meat, poultry and fish | 101 | 103 | 108 | 102 | 106 | 103 | 107 | 101 |
| Dairy products and eggs | 105 | 102 | 99 | 93 | 101 | 94 | 101 | 91 |
| Bakery and other cereal products | 102 | 103 | 102 | 98 | 100 | 99 | 103 | 99 |
| Fruit and vegetables | 115 | 113 | 106 | 107 | 106 | 106 | 109 | 107 |
| Other food purchased from stores | 103 | 101 | 100 | 110 | 98 | 99 | 96 | 103 |
| Food purchased from restaurants | 99 | 107 | 93 | 103 | 99 | 101 | 90 | 100 |
| Shelter | 81 | 85 | 78 | 86 | 88 | 90 | 77 | 81 |
| Rented accommodation | 71 | 77 | 69 | 73 | 78 | 83 | 69 | 71 |
| Owned accommodation | 78 | 80 | 73 | 77 | 84 | 85 | 74 | 75 |
| Water, fuel and electricity | 110 | 120 | 114 | 146 | 123 | 126 | 100 | 122 |
| Household operations and furnishings | 97 | 103 | 99 | 104 | 102 | 105 | 95 | 103 |
| Household operations | 96 | 104 | 96 | 102 | 102 | 109 | 95 | 103 |
| Household furnishings | 99 | 101 | 106 | 106 | 101 | 96 | 95 | 104 |
| Clothing and footwear | 97 | 102 | 96 | 96 | 101 | 98 | 99 | 106 |
| Transportation | 104 | 100 | 102 | 96 | 100 | 96 | 103 | 96 |
| Private transportation | 103 | 99 | 98 | 94 | 99 | 97 | 99 | 95 |
| Purchase of automotive vehicles | 101 | 96 | 104 | 105 | 103 | 100 | 100 | 97 |
| Gasoline | 116 | 107 | 114 | 100 | 106 | 103 | 106 | 95 |
| Other private transportation | 95 | 96 | 77 | 79 | 86 | 89 | 92 | 92 |
| Public transportation | 110 | 104 | 129 | 108 | 107 | 93 | 135 | 104 |
| Health and personal care | 92 | 103 | 91 | 103 | 92 | 103 | 95 | 104 |
| Health care | 94 | 102 | 94 | 103 | 94 | 105 | 92 | 104 |
| Personal care | .. | 103 | .. | 104 | .. | 100 | .. | 105 |
| Personal care supplies and equipment | 95 | .. | 98 | .. | 97 | .. | 99 | .. |
| Personal care services | 85 | .. | 74 | .. | 84 | .. | 94 | .. |
| Recreation, education and reading | 94 | 93 | 102 | 103 | 114 | 105 | 103 | 107 |
| Recreation | .. | 103 | .. | 102 | .. | 98 | .. | 101 |
| Education and reading | .. | 75 | .. | 105 | .. | 121 | .. | 119 |
| Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products | 115 | 111 | 106 | 110 | 107 | 116 | 103 | 101 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 111 | 104 | 102 | 102 | 103 | 106 | 100 | 100 |
| Tobacco products and smokers' supplies | 118 | 122 | 111 | 123 | 111 | 131 | 105 | 103 |

Note: This table shows estimates of retail price differences on selected goods and services between 11 Canadian cities as of October 2009. These estimates should not be interpreted as a measure of the cost-of-living difference between cities.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 326-0015.

| Montréal | | Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part | | Toronto | | Winnipeg | | Regina | | Edmonton | | Vancouver | |
|---------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|---------|------|----------|------|--------|------|----------|------|-----------|------|
| 2005 | 2009 | 2005 | 2009 | 2005 | 2009 | 2005 | 2009 | 2005 | 2009 | 2005 | 2009 | 2005 | 2009 |
| combined city average=100 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | 95 | 103 | 103 | 110 | 107 | 92 | 94 | 92 | 97 | 97 | 102 | 102 | 101 |
| 97 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 99 | 98 | 101 | 95 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 106 | 105 |
| 99 | 101 | 103 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 103 | 98 | 102 | 101 | 102 | 106 | 106 |
| 103 | 99 | 103 | 100 | 97 | 99 | 93 | 96 | 94 | 98 | 99 | 103 | 106 | 108 |
| 100 | 96 | 106 | 107 | 101 | 107 | 96 | 97 | 92 | 97 | 94 | 103 | 104 | 109 |
| 99 | 103 | 99 | 93 | 94 | 92 | 105 | 111 | 100 | 109 | 104 | 108 | 116 | 114 |
| 96 | 105 | 106 | 95 | 99 | 94 | 102 | 106 | 99 | 106 | 108 | 105 | 104 | 103 |
| 97 | 100 | 100 | 104 | 102 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 102 | 102 | 98 | 96 | 103 | 101 |
| 92 | 103 | 97 | 102 | 105 | 99 | 94 | 96 | 90 | 100 | 101 | 96 | 107 | 101 |
| 86 | 89 | 107 | 105 | 122 | 115 | 80 | 85 | 77 | 93 | 88 | 106 | 102 | 102 |
| 81 | 82 | 106 | 107 | 125 | 121 | 75 | 82 | 68 | 86 | 82 | 108 | 101 | 107 |
| 86 | 86 | 106 | 103 | 120 | 113 | 79 | 84 | 72 | 88 | 86 | 103 | 105 | 102 |
| 95 | 111 | 110 | 110 | 124 | 116 | 88 | 96 | 110 | 126 | 103 | 115 | 90 | 92 |
| 96 | 97 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 99 | 96 | 100 | 103 | 103 |
| 94 | 96 | 108 | 107 | 108 | 107 | 97 | 99 | 97 | 99 | 97 | 103 | 103 | 104 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 99 | 102 | 100 | 100 | 93 | 95 | 103 | 100 |
| 101 | 100 | 102 | 102 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 101 |
| 99 | 99 | 100 | 98 | 110 | 109 | 95 | 94 | 97 | 91 | 97 | 93 | 94 | 95 |
| 98 | 99 | 99 | 96 | 110 | 109 | 95 | 93 | 98 | 91 | 98 | 94 | 95 | 95 |
| 101 | 103 | 103 | 101 | 100 | 101 | 100 | 99 | 101 | 94 | 94 | 93 | 100 | 101 |
| 103 | 104 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 98 | 101 | 96 | 103 | 98 | 95 | 90 | 104 | 106 |
| 91 | 91 | 95 | 91 | 135 | 123 | 84 | 85 | 89 | 83 | 106 | 98 | 78 | 83 |
| 108 | 101 | 111 | 110 | 114 | 108 | 97 | 98 | 95 | 93 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 92 |
| 103 | 101 | 103 | 103 | 101 | 100 | 97 | 98 | 89 | 99 | 105 | 105 | 100 | 98 |
| 98 | 99 | 108 | 106 | 106 | 101 | 93 | 96 | 93 | 99 | 104 | 113 | 98 | 97 |
| .. | 103 | .. | 100 | .. | 100 | .. | 101 | .. | 100 | .. | 96 | .. | 98 |
| 98 | .. | 97 | .. | 102 | .. | 101 | .. | 100 | .. | 98 | .. | 105 | .. |
| 117 | .. | 99 | .. | 92 | .. | 101 | .. | 69 | .. | 115 | .. | 99 | .. |
| 87 | 87 | 104 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 96 | 95 | 101 | 102 | 115 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| .. | 98 | .. | 103 | .. | 101 | .. | 100 | .. | 99 | .. | 98 | .. | 102 |
| .. | 64 | .. | 118 | .. | 121 | .. | 85 | .. | 109 | .. | 118 | .. | 109 |
| 95 | 96 | 96 | 95 | 99 | 96 | 103 | 102 | 107 | 111 | 105 | 112 | 112 | 108 |
| 98 | 101 | 100 | 98 | 102 | 97 | 84 | 92 | 98 | 105 | 100 | 107 | 108 | 106 |
| 92 | 88 | 92 | 92 | 97 | 94 | 120 | 119 | 116 | 119 | 109 | 119 | 116 | 110 |

Sales in the retail and wholesale industries recovered in 2010 after the 2008–2009 recession caused them to fall for the first time in nearly two decades.

Retail rebounds

From 2009 to 2010, retail sales increased by 5.5% to reach \$438.4 billion. Ten of eleven retail subsectors recorded sales growth. One of these subsectors was gasoline stations, which experienced a 15.5% increase in sales. This increase reflected a rise in price and volume. Motor vehicle and parts dealers had a 7.9% increase in sales, while sales at general merchandisers, including department stores, grew by 4.7%. All provinces experienced higher retail sales in 2010. Quebec saw the largest growth at 6.3%.

Out of 10 top-level categories of commodities, the largest was food and beverages with \$103.3 billion in sales. Motor vehicles, parts, service and rental followed with \$88.6 billion. Automotive fuels, oils and additives (\$43.3 billion), health and personal care products (\$40.0 billion), and furniture, home furnishings and electronics (\$38.8 billion) rounded out the top categories in sales.

At 15.9%, automotive fuels, oils and additives posted the largest annual increase in sales for 2010, followed by motor vehicles, parts, service and rental (10.2%) and clothing, footwear and accessories (7.1%), all above the average overall annual change. Food and beverages, hardware, lawn and garden products, householdwares (non-electric) and household supplies, furniture, home furnishings and electronics, and health and personal care products all posted single-digit growth. Sporting and leisure goods (-3.6%) and all other goods and services (-4.7%) were the two categories that showed a decline in sales from 2009 to 2010.

Wholesale recovers

In 2010, wholesale sales bounced back after losses during the 2008–2009 recession. Wholesale sales rose 8.1% in 2010 to more than \$537.1 billion. All seven subsectors of the wholesale trade industry saw higher sales in 2010. The largest gain was in the motor vehicle and parts subsector, whose sales rose 18.7% from the previous year to \$90.0 billion. Next were farm product wholesaler-distributors, whose sales rose 12.8% to \$6.5 billion. Sales in the building materials and supplies subsector increased by 10.5% to \$73.9 billion. As well, all provinces and territories saw greater wholesale sales in 2010.

Inventories are under control

Unlike in previous recessions, inventory levels in retail and wholesale did not play a major role in the 2008–2009 recession. Retailers and wholesalers were better able to predict and control inventory levels using management techniques and computerized systems to avoid having too much or too little stock to sell. Inventory levels fell steadily throughout the recession—sales decreased by 16% in wholesale and by 4% in retail—then grew as demand rose in 2010. Wholesalers and retailers started to restock their inventories in the first quarter of 2010, when the ratio

To learn more about

business cycles, fraud against businesses in Canada, general merchandise store sales, Internet shopping, interprovincial trade, new motor vehicle sales, operating statistics of wholesale trade, retail trade, sales of commodities of large retailers, wholesale merchants' inventories, wholesale merchants' sales, wholesale trade

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of inventories to sales—the lower the ratio, the better—reached a record low in retail and wholesale trade. This was partly achieved as a result of housing and retail sales rebounding quickly.

Changes in employment

Retailers and wholesalers, like many other industries, experienced increased rates of employment in 2010, as their overall employment rose 1.0% to 2.7 million employees, following a decrease of 1.2% in 2009. Employment in retail trade rose 1.4%, while employment in wholesale trade edged down 0.5%.

Among provinces, retail employment grew most rapidly in Newfoundland and Labrador (10.4%) but declined the most in Saskatchewan (2.0%). Wholesale employment rose fastest in Prince Edward Island (25.0%) but fell most in Nova Scotia (13.9%).

Among retailers, clothing and clothing accessory stores employed 3.1% more staff in 2010, whereas employment at food

Table 26.a
Employment, retail and wholesale trade

| | 2000 | 2010 |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | thousands | |
| All trade | 2,299.8 | 2,677.8 |
| Retail trade | 1,754.0 | 2,048.9 |
| Wholesale trade | 545.8 | 628.9 |

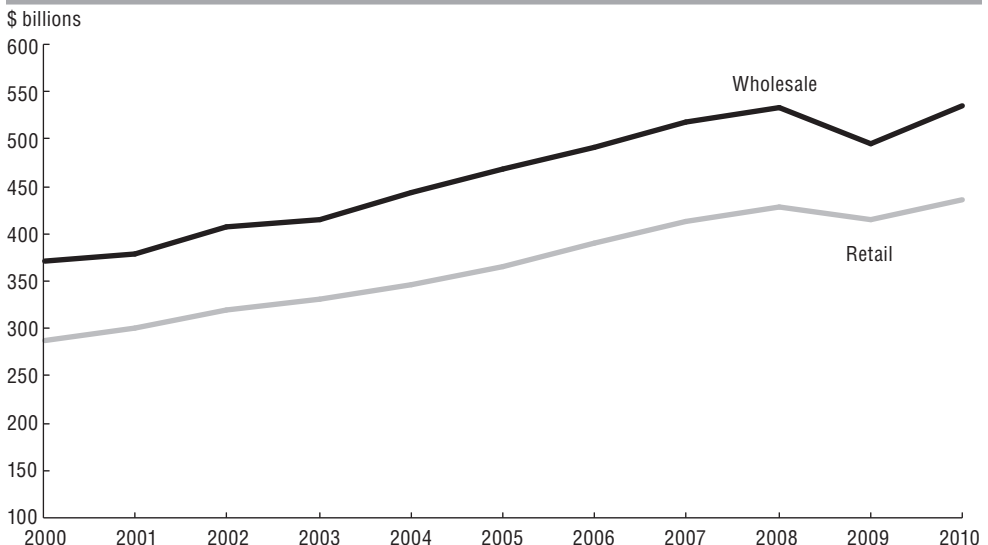
Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

and beverage stores fell 3.3%. Employment in farm products wholesaler-distributors increased 4.6% in 2010, but employment in petroleum product wholesaler-distributors declined 2.8%.

Over the longer term, the retail and wholesale trade industries have experienced job growth. In 2000, retailers employed 1.8 million people. By 2010, this number had grown to nearly 2.1 million people, a 16.8% increase. Meanwhile, the number employed by wholesalers rose 15.2% from 545,800 employees in 2000 to 628,900 employees in 2010.

Chart 26.1
Retail and wholesale sales



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 080-0020 and 081-0011.

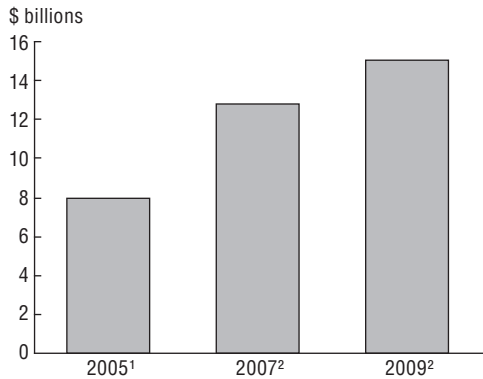
Internet shopping on the rise

The value of goods and services purchased online continues to rise. In 2009, Canadian Internet orders totalled \$15.1 billion, up from \$12.8 billion in 2007. About 39% of people aged 16 and older used the Internet to buy goods or services in 2009, up from 32% in 2007. The number of orders placed also rose from 70 million to 95 million in two years. However, while Canadians are shopping online more, they're spending less each time, as the average value per order fell from \$183 in 2007 to \$158 in 2009.

A relatively small group of people is responsible for the bulk of online sales, with the top 25% of online shoppers accounting for almost half (49%) of total orders and more than three-quarters (79%) of their value.

The most popular types of goods and services purchased online were travel services and entertainment products

Chart 26.2
Value of online orders



1. Population aged 18 and older.

2. Population aged 16 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0137.

(such as concert tickets), books and magazines, and clothing, jewellery and accessories. The Internet is also used to complement traditional retail shopping in categories such as consumer electronics and appliances and furniture.

Many retailers experience fraud

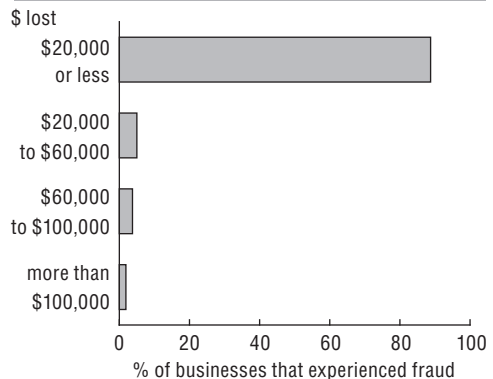
In 2008, some 57% of Canadian retailers experienced fraud. The most common type reported was the fraudulent return of goods, accounting for 32% of all fraud, followed by credit card fraud and the use of counterfeit money, each making up 15% of retail fraud.

Among retailers who experienced fraud in the previous 12 months, about 80% said they suffered direct monetary losses.

More than half (53%) of retailers were victims of fraud by individuals other than employees in 2008, while 19% were victimized by employees.

Almost half of retailers (47%) said they never or rarely notify law enforcement when they are victims of fraud, often because they feel the incident is too minor to involve police. On the other hand, 34% of retailers always or often report incidents to police.

Chart 26.3
Retail businesses, by fraud-related losses, 2008

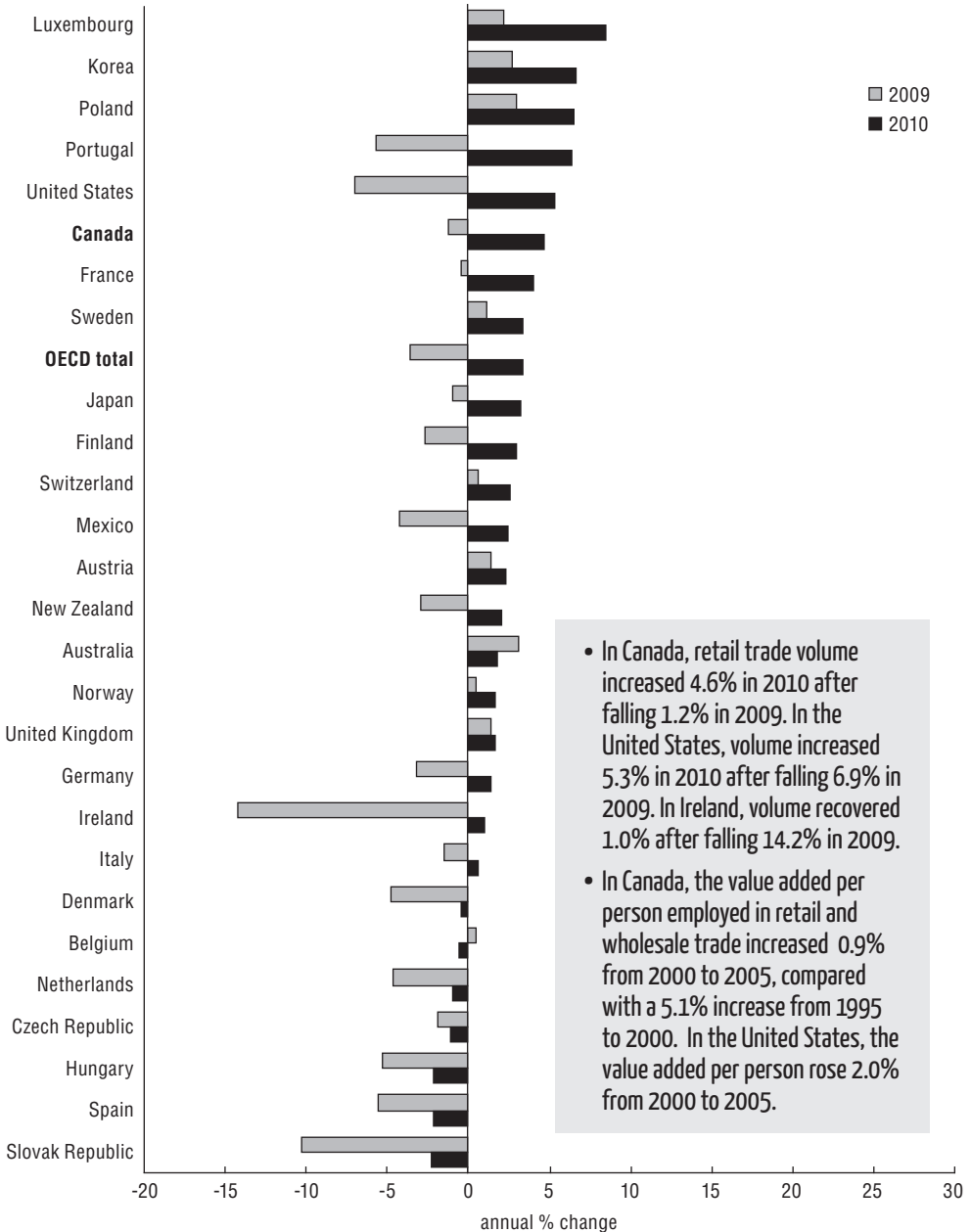


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-571-X.

Retailers' most common reasons for reporting fraud were because the fraud-related losses were significant (61%) and because they wanted to recover their losses (58%).

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 26.4
Retail trade volume, by selected country



Source: Data based on OECD (2011), OECD.StatExtracts, *Total retail trade (Volume)*.

Table 26.1 Payroll employment in retail and wholesale trade, selected industries, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Wholesale trade | 598,945 | 632,920 | 648,001 | 673,518 | 711,565 | 722,055 |
| Farm products | 9,819 | 9,773 | 9,437 | 10,876 | 13,362 | 12,965 |
| Petroleum products | 10,831 | 11,084 | 10,894 | 11,370 | 11,935 | 12,873 |
| Food, beverage and tobacco products | 83,381 | 85,258 | 88,127 | 87,752 | 92,172 | 94,049 |
| Personal and household goods | 72,564 | 80,363 | 81,828 | 84,338 | 91,209 | 93,954 |
| Motor vehicle and parts | 60,419 | 62,608 | 62,015 | 63,285 | 64,873 | 64,298 |
| Building material and supplies | 98,316 | 104,737 | 105,832 | 111,415 | 118,911 | 117,368 |
| Machinery, equipment and supplies | 165,112 | 174,107 | 181,148 | 187,771 | 196,659 | 196,067 |
| Miscellaneous | 69,395 | 74,606 | 77,659 | 84,158 | 88,055 | 92,320 |
| Electronic markets and agents and brokers | 29,108 | 30,385 | 31,061 | 32,554 | 34,388 | 38,160 |
| Retail trade | 1,361,533 | 1,396,640 | 1,399,583 | 1,411,692 | 1,441,022 | 1,515,965 |
| Motor vehicle and parts | 138,190 | 144,627 | 149,498 | 148,758 | 150,210 | 153,150 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 44,249 | 46,751 | 49,731 | 52,122 | 54,534 | 55,461 |
| Electronics and appliance stores | 47,811 | 49,173 | 49,845 | 51,539 | 53,969 | 56,159 |
| Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers | 56,373 | 59,502 | 60,302 | 62,211 | 65,744 | 73,863 |
| Food and beverage stores | 349,419 | 356,810 | 361,556 | 368,053 | 373,723 | 410,471 |
| Health and personal care stores | 111,212 | 113,541 | 113,674 | 114,005 | 115,873 | 121,078 |
| Gasoline stations | 83,227 | 77,259 | 73,782 | 74,881 | 77,626 | 74,976 |
| Clothing and clothing accessories stores | 162,489 | 166,904 | 159,449 | 158,229 | 168,148 | 180,898 |
| Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores | 62,831 | 65,335 | 65,486 | 66,700 | 69,170 | 70,549 |
| General merchandise stores | 209,386 | 216,462 | 215,399 | 211,153 | 203,984 | 205,767 |
| Miscellaneous store retailers | 63,683 | 66,728 | 67,432 | 69,566 | 72,307 | 82,388 |
| Non-store retailers | 32,662 | 33,550 | 33,430 | 34,475 | 35,736 | 31,205 |

Note: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours and CANSIM table 281-0024.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 721,690 | 733,680 | 729,570 | 727,494 | 738,532 | 757,680 | 758,473 | 730,702 | 729,154 |
| 12,540 | 11,779 | 11,136 | 10,228 | 9,969 | 9,901 | 10,302 | 10,140 | 10,610 |
| 13,098 | 12,506 | 12,377 | 12,243 | 12,664 | 14,017 | 13,826 | 12,321 | 11,974 |
| 99,939 | 107,333 | 106,383 | 104,409 | 100,426 | 102,648 | 102,388 | 103,424 | 104,129 |
| 98,405 | 101,816 | 101,574 | 101,424 | 104,222 | 106,022 | 106,040 | 103,444 | 103,571 |
| 63,126 | 63,985 | 64,114 | 63,230 | 63,695 | 64,845 | 63,224 | 58,609 | 57,704 |
| 110,729 | 111,231 | 113,083 | 113,475 | 118,052 | 120,505 | 121,601 | 113,920 | 115,796 |
| 191,125 | 192,289 | 189,124 | 191,547 | 198,481 | 207,275 | 211,338 | 205,369 | 202,897 |
| 93,397 | 95,042 | 95,863 | 95,459 | 95,369 | 96,265 | 95,054 | 90,725 | 89,933 |
| 39,331 | 37,698 | 35,916 | 35,478 | 35,653 | 36,201 | 34,700 | 32,749 | 32,540 |
| 1,583,324 | 1,652,545 | 1,682,647 | 1,720,629 | 1,769,101 | 1,835,082 | 1,894,251 | 1,863,612 | 1,852,677 |
| 160,117 | 166,903 | 169,736 | 171,703 | 177,315 | 183,801 | 188,432 | 182,749 | 182,348 |
| 57,788 | 59,725 | 62,107 | 65,404 | 66,315 | 70,674 | 73,225 | 68,658 | 69,373 |
| 58,251 | 58,458 | 58,012 | 59,640 | 60,886 | 61,924 | 63,447 | 61,763 | 62,753 |
| 89,438 | 91,822 | 95,047 | 100,456 | 108,307 | 121,764 | 129,003 | 128,359 | 131,092 |
| 437,628 | 461,444 | 478,708 | 492,767 | 497,535 | 509,112 | 536,800 | 532,097 | 514,445 |
| 123,138 | 127,957 | 127,819 | 129,695 | 132,733 | 141,079 | 150,122 | 154,430 | 155,427 |
| 77,687 | 78,809 | 78,305 | 79,424 | 80,169 | 82,344 | 82,829 | 81,892 | 80,372 |
| 171,201 | 177,371 | 176,196 | 182,757 | 195,673 | 206,708 | 210,791 | 206,355 | 212,815 |
| 72,809 | 72,570 | 74,370 | 77,955 | 80,375 | 82,565 | 83,629 | 82,538 | 83,055 |
| 217,122 | 237,240 | 243,457 | 242,017 | 250,208 | 253,768 | 255,491 | 249,230 | 246,221 |
| 88,011 | 89,897 | 90,742 | 91,590 | 91,942 | 95,110 | 96,615 | 94,224 | 92,882 |
| 30,134 | 30,349 | 28,148 | 27,221 | 27,643 | 26,233 | 23,867 | 21,318 | 21,894 |

Table 26.2 Interprovincial trade, by province and territory, 2009

| | Goods and services | Goods | Services |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------|
| | \$ millions | | |
| Imports from other provinces | 300,166 | . | . |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 7,139 | 2,987 | 4,152 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,545 | 1,214 | 1,331 |
| Nova Scotia | 11,865 | 5,689 | 6,176 |
| New Brunswick | 11,598 | 5,404 | 6,194 |
| Quebec | 59,605 | 29,052 | 30,553 |
| Ontario | 77,612 | 43,113 | 34,499 |
| Manitoba | 16,926 | 8,681 | 8,245 |
| Saskatchewan | 19,011 | 8,673 | 10,338 |
| Alberta | 49,942 | 24,730 | 25,212 |
| British Columbia | 39,859 | 18,836 | 21,023 |
| Yukon | 828 | 347 | 481 |
| Northwest Territories | 2,093 | 944 | 1,149 |
| Nunavut | 1,018 | 453 | 565 |
| Outside Canada | 127 | 80 | 47 |
| Exports to other provinces | 300,166 | . | . |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 5,102 | 3,790 | 1,312 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,081 | 543 | 538 |
| Nova Scotia | 7,863 | 4,117 | 3,746 |
| New Brunswick | 8,581 | 5,638 | 2,943 |
| Quebec | 59,289 | 33,419 | 25,870 |
| Ontario | 108,006 | 42,927 | 65,079 |
| Manitoba | 15,079 | 7,300 | 7,779 |
| Saskatchewan | 15,571 | 11,645 | 3,926 |
| Alberta | 48,781 | 28,759 | 20,022 |
| British Columbia | 29,353 | 11,562 | 17,791 |
| Yukon | 274 | 82 | 192 |
| Northwest Territories | 996 | 411 | 585 |
| Nunavut | 170 | 9 | 161 |
| Outside Canada | 20 | 0 | 20 |

Note: Expenditure-based gross domestic product.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 384-0002.

Table 26.3 Wholesale trade, by industry, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Total wholesale trade | 492,066.9 | 518,081.6 | 533,275.1 | 496,696.0 | 537,068.9 |
| Farm product (excluding oilseed and grain) | 5,636.0 | 5,997.8 | 5,865.5 | 5,783.7 | 6,521.2 |
| Food, beverage and tobacco | 84,866.8 | 89,269.5 | 92,421.4 | 98,140.5 | 103,089.8 |
| Food | 76,212.5 | 80,400.1 | 83,036.1 | 87,363.5 | 91,849.4 |
| Beverage | 3,345.8 | 4,024.7 | 4,549.6 | 4,845.4 | 5,104.2 |
| Cigarette and tobacco | F | 4,844.7 | 4,835.8 | 5,931.7 | 6,136.1 |
| Personal and household goods | 71,505.4 | 76,730.7 | 80,805.0 | 83,063.1 | 83,698.1 |
| Textile, clothing and footwear | 8,989.8 | 9,437.7 | 9,824.4 | 9,756.8 | 10,548.3 |
| Home entertainment equipment and household appliances | 8,677.4 | 9,332.5 | 9,436.5 | 8,652.3 | 9,051.8 |
| Home furnishings | 4,944.8 | 5,239.2 | 5,478.7 | 5,517.0 | 5,907.3 |
| Personal goods | 10,660.6 | 11,335.9 | 10,775.0 | 10,731.5 | 9,612.9 |
| Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies | 31,898.0 | 34,419.1 | 37,923.3 | 40,684.2 | 40,696.9 |
| Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries | F | F | F | F | 7,881.0 |
| Motor vehicle and parts | 94,111.4 | 95,825.1 | 85,990.5 | 75,827.1 | 89,976.5 |
| Motor vehicle | 75,415.2 | 76,889.2 | 66,508.7 | 56,278.6 | 69,481.3 |
| New motor vehicle parts and accessories | 18,307.9 | 18,498.6 | 18,988.9 | 19,056.1 | 19,962.5 |
| Used motor vehicle parts and accessories | F | F | F | F | 532.8 |
| Building material and supplies | 74,337.1 | 76,635.5 | 77,235.9 | 66,932.4 | 73,935.3 |
| Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies | 22,312.7 | 23,295.1 | 24,163.6 | 21,783.2 | 23,245.9 |
| Metal service centres | 17,732.5 | 17,619.4 | 18,972.7 | 13,163.1 | 15,022.7 |
| Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies | 34,292.0 | 35,721.0 | 34,099.6 | 31,986.1 | 35,666.7 |
| Machinery, equipment and supplies | 103,163.5 | 108,813.6 | 115,358.6 | 103,460.8 | 110,411.2 |
| Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment | 12,177.4 | 12,712.7 | 14,561.0 | 13,318.5 | 12,115.3 |
| Construction, forestry, mining and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies | 35,619.1 | 37,591.3 | 39,411.2 | 30,583.8 | 34,851.6 |
| Computer and communications equipment and supplies | 29,738.3 | 31,135.5 | 32,644.1 | 31,055.7 | 35,924.8 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 25,628.6 | 27,374.1 | 28,742.3 | 28,502.7 | 27,519.5 |
| Miscellaneous | 58,446.7 | 64,809.3 | 75,598.2 | 63,488.5 | 69,436.7 |
| Recyclable material | 7,700.5 | 8,439.4 | 10,342.2 | 6,091.4 | 7,989.6 |
| Paper, paper product and disposable plastic products | 9,770.0 | 9,098.6 | 8,847.0 | 7,910.1 | 9,220.1 |
| Agricultural supplies | 12,330.1 | 14,698.8 | 20,598.8 | 15,668.3 | 17,079.9 |
| Chemical (except agricultural) and allied products | 11,479.4 | 11,897.7 | 13,770.5 | 11,651.8 | 12,313.2 |
| Other miscellaneous | 17,166.7 | 20,674.8 | 22,039.5 | 22,166.9 | 22,833.9 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0011 and Catalogue no. 63-008-X.

Table 26.4 Wholesale trade sales, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Canada | 492,066.9 | 518,081.6 | 533,275.1 | 496,696.0 | 537,068.9 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,559.3 | 2,848.3 | 3,129.6 | 3,170.5 | 3,462.7 |
| Prince Edward Island | 449.4 | 478.5 | 474.4 | 447.9 | 504.6 |
| Nova Scotia | 6,591.6 | 6,760.2 | 7,049.5 | 7,050.6 | 7,845.8 |
| New Brunswick | 4,878.7 | 5,094.8 | 5,293.1 | 5,486.1 | 5,843.9 |
| Quebec | 92,029.5 | 97,361.9 | 101,485.4 | 99,185.3 | 103,536.3 |
| Ontario | 252,747.1 | 263,170.5 | 262,174.1 | 248,529.3 | 272,894.8 |
| Manitoba | 12,089.7 | 13,694.0 | 14,063.1 | 13,583.7 | 13,898.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 12,452.2 | 14,823.3 | 20,594.6 | 16,042.5 | 17,556.9 |
| Alberta | 58,426.9 | 60,586.5 | 66,360.9 | 56,058.9 | 62,115.5 |
| British Columbia | 49,184.9 | 52,422.9 | 51,799.9 | 46,401.8 | 48,569.8 |
| Yukon | 118.8 | 141.3 | 147.8 | 120.4 | 122.2 |
| Northwest Territories | 515.8 | 647.7 | 629.7 | 552.1 | 624.2 |
| Nunavut | 23.0 | 51.7 | 72.9 | 66.9 | 94.1 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0011 and Catalogue no. 63-008-X.

Table 26.5 Wholesale trade, operating statistics, 2009

| | Operating revenues | Operating expenses | Cost of goods sold | Gross margin |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| All trade groups | 685,327.6 | 96,339.8 | 566,550.5 | 17.3 |
| Farm products | 27,040.1 | 1,743.1 | 23,475.9 | 13.2 |
| Petroleum products | 139,871.5 | 3,683.7 | 135,004.8 | 3.5 |
| Food products | 90,877.6 | 11,621.3 | 76,209.9 | 16.1 |
| Alcohol and tobacco products | 9,695.3 | 1,003.6 | 7,688.2 | 20.7 |
| Apparel | 10,984.0 | 3,219.8 | 7,131.5 | 35.1 |
| Household and personal goods | 34,871.3 | 8,837.2 | 24,779.8 | 28.9 |
| Pharmaceutical products | 42,585.7 | 6,143.8 | 35,190.7 | 17.4 |
| Motor vehicles | 57,938.5 | 6,307.6 | 50,676.6 | 12.5 |
| Motor vehicle parts and accessories | 19,958.1 | 3,491.8 | 14,961.4 | 25.0 |
| Building supplies | 47,429.4 | 9,399.6 | 35,397.7 | 25.4 |
| Metal products | 14,950.6 | 1,763.5 | 12,288.9 | 17.8 |
| Lumber and millwork | 9,637.8 | 1,200.1 | 8,233.7 | 14.6 |
| Machinery and equipment | 48,760.2 | 10,588.7 | 35,733.8 | 26.7 |
| Computers and other electronics equipment | 31,962.2 | 6,206.8 | 24,954.4 | 21.9 |
| Office and professional equipment | 24,988.3 | 6,920.2 | 16,956.0 | 32.1 |
| Other products | 64,641.0 | 11,062.1 | 52,817.3 | 18.3 |
| Agents and brokers | 9,136.0 | 3,146.8 | 5,049.6 | 44.7 |

Notes: Gross margin is obtained by subtracting the cost of goods sold from the total operating revenues. The ratio is expressed as a percentage of the total operating revenues. This measure is also known as the return on sales.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0005.

Table 26.6 Wholesale merchants' inventories, by industry, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Total wholesale trade | 51,406.7 | 52,638.6 | 56,811.5 | 50,946.3 | 52,406.6 |
| Farm product (excluding oilseed and grain) | 146.1 ^E | 141.2 ^E | 147.6 | 131.0 | 150.3 |
| Food, beverage and tobacco | 4,179.7 | 4,500.8 | 4,943.0 | 4,697.5 | 4,701.8 |
| Food | 3,812.7 | 4,080.8 | 4,478.8 | 4,229.9 | 4,243.2 |
| Beverage | 118.4 | 171.2 | 231.1 | 217.1 | 202.6 |
| Cigarette and tobacco | F | 248.7 | 233.1 | 250.5 | 256.0 |
| Personal and household goods | 8,492.4 | 9,290.0 | 10,102.9 | 9,346.4 | 9,474.0 |
| Textile, clothing and footwear | 1,544.6 | 1,681.6 | 1,845.3 | 1,501.8 | 1,743.3 |
| Home entertainment equipment and household appliance | 916.3 | 909.7 | 953.7 | 678.3 | 734.6 |
| Home furnishings | 868.1 | 955.7 | 985.4 | 887.7 ^E | 994.9 |
| Personal goods | 1,490.9 | 1,654.9 | 1,647.1 | 1,476.7 ^E | 1,254.5 |
| Pharmaceuticals and pharmacy supplies | 3,175.8 | 3,500.2 | 4,095.9 | 4,218.9 | 4,155.9 |
| Toiletries, cosmetics and sundries | F | 587.8 ^E | 575.6 | 583.1 | 590.8 |
| Motor vehicle and parts | 7,519.9 | 7,170.7 | 7,029.0 | 6,524.4 | 6,455.6 |
| Motor vehicle | 4,299.1 | 4,063.5 | 3,757.3 | 3,544.1 | 3,460.3 |
| New motor vehicle parts and accessories | 3,159.7 | 3,041.3 | 3,199.1 | 2,907.4 | 2,919.3 |
| Used motor vehicle parts and accessories | F | F | F | F | 76.0 |
| Building material and supplies | 9,888.7 | 9,718.6 | 10,505.9 | 9,029.8 | 9,974.2 |
| Electrical, plumbing, heating and air-conditioning equipment and supplies | 2,883.5 | 2,906.4 | 3,109.0 | 2,736.4 | 2,909.7 |
| Metal service centres | 3,145.2 | 2,726.7 | 3,124.2 | 2,343.7 | 2,640.4 |
| Lumber, millwork, hardware and other building supplies | 3,860.0 | 4,085.5 | 4,272.7 | 3,949.8 | 4,424.1 |
| Machinery, equipment and supplies | 15,325.0 | 15,407.4 | 16,444.3 | 14,699.4 | 14,834.0 |
| Farm, lawn and garden machinery and equipment | 2,921.5 | 2,820.4 | 2,830.0 | 2,838.6 | 3,058.9 |
| Construction, forestry, mining and industrial machinery, equipment and supplies | 7,601.7 | 7,610.6 | 8,187.5 | 7,088.2 | 7,039.7 |
| Computer and communications equipment and supplies | 1,670.9 | 1,740.4 | 1,782.3 | 1,597.9 | 1,561.3 |
| Other machinery, equipment and supplies | 3,130.9 | 3,236.0 | 3,644.5 | 3,174.6 | 3,174.1 |
| Miscellaneous | 5,854.9 | 6,409.9 | 7,638.7 | 6,517.9 | 6,816.8 |
| Recyclable material | 387.0 | 428.5 ^E | 357.6 | 366.2 ^E | 535.3 |
| Paper, paper products and disposable plastic products | 794.6 | 770.4 | 790.0 | 615.7 | 651.2 |
| Agricultural supplies | 1,918.1 | 2,272.8 | 3,106.8 | 2,453.3 | 2,615.7 |
| Chemical (except agricultural) and allied products | 1,098.0 | 1,215.2 | 1,200.3 | 929.9 | 904.6 |
| Other miscellaneous | 1,657.2 | 1,723.0 | 2,184.1 | 2,152.8 | 2,109.9 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 081-0012 and Catalogue no. 63-008-X.

Table 26.7 Retail trade, by industry, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Total retail trade | 389,459.5 | 412,565.3 | 427,895.9 | 415,413.4 | 438,401.2 |
| Motor vehicle and parts dealers | 92,012.3 | 96,165.8 | 94,171.7 | 88,456.4 | 95,444.9 |
| New car dealers | 74,723.3 | 77,488.5 | 74,454.0 | 69,724.6 | 76,416.7 |
| Used car dealers | 4,665.3 | 5,106.6 | 5,712.3 | 5,819.6 | 5,746.9 |
| Other motor vehicle dealers | 7,382.4 | 8,108.7 | 7,938.1 | 6,858.7 | 6,900.7 |
| Automotive parts, accessories and tire stores | 5,241.3 | 5,462.0 | 6,067.3 | 6,053.5 | 6,380.7 |
| Furniture and home furnishings stores | 14,754.9 | 15,798.9 | 15,827.4 | 14,470.2 | 15,028.6 |
| Furniture stores | 9,555.5 | 10,047.6 | 10,170.4 | 9,477.5 | 9,670.0 |
| Home furnishings stores | 5,199.4 | 5,751.3 | 5,657.0 | 4,992.8 | 5,358.6 |
| Electronics and appliance stores | 12,618.5 | 13,665.2 | 14,595.7 | 13,540.4 | 14,027.1 |
| Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers | 24,847.8 | 26,646.8 | 27,516.7 | 27,338.3 | 27,759.8 |
| Food and beverage stores | 88,743.4 | 92,633.0 | 97,302.3 | 101,011.4 | 103,406.5 |
| Supermarkets and other grocery (except convenience) stores | 63,739.6 | 65,792.9 | 69,148.5 | 72,092.1 | 73,643.6 |
| Convenience stores | 6,057.8 | 6,537.3 | 6,825.0 | 6,768.6 | 6,629.6 |
| Specialty food stores | 3,803.8 | 4,066.6 | 4,265.9 | 4,534.3 | 4,884.9 |
| Beer, wine and liquor stores | 15,142.3 | 16,236.2 | 17,062.9 | 17,616.3 | 18,248.4 |
| Health and personal care stores | 26,110.9 | 28,365.1 | 29,457.7 | 30,594.2 | 32,463.6 |
| Gasoline stations | 41,086.3 | 45,467.7 | 51,792.8 | 42,111.6 | 48,655.6 |
| Clothing and clothing accessories stores | 22,623.0 | 23,846.8 | 23,973.6 | 23,211.9 | 24,806.2 |
| Clothing stores | 17,491.2 | 18,510.9 | 18,638.0 | 18,050.2 | 19,315.5 |
| Shoe stores | 2,687.7 | 2,753.0 | 2,742.1 | 2,751.4 | 2,847.7 |
| Jewellery, luggage and leather goods stores | 2,444.2 | 2,582.8 | 2,593.5 | 2,410.4 | 2,643.0 |
| Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores | 10,002.7 | 10,570.7 | 10,822.7 | 11,175.9 | 11,290.6 |
| General merchandise stores | 46,496.7 | 48,587.8 | 51,192.7 | 52,202.4 | 54,657.3 |
| Miscellaneous store retailers | 10,163.0 | 10,817.5 | 11,242.5 | 11,300.7 | 10,861.0 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0020 and Catalogue no. 63-005-X.

Table 26.8 Retail trade, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Canada | 389,459.5 | 412,565.3 | 427,895.9 | 415,413.4 | 438,401.2 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 6,012.0 | 6,527.7 | 7,009.2 | 7,120.2 | 7,449.3 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,509.0 | 1,620.8 | 1,702.9 | 1,681.4 | 1,769.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 11,140.7 | 11,616.2 | 12,089.0 | 12,102.2 | 12,655.9 |
| New Brunswick | 8,857.6 | 9,407.5 | 10,017.9 | 10,092.7 | 10,591.6 |
| Quebec | 86,505.0 | 90,406.5 | 94,806.2 | 93,739.8 | 99,631.3 |
| Ontario | 140,590.8 | 145,965.2 | 151,672.3 | 147,919.8 | 155,889.4 |
| Manitoba | 12,873.8 | 14,015.8 | 14,980.2 | 14,915.0 | 15,751.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 11,553.6 | 13,129.4 | 14,672.6 | 14,598.3 | 15,049.8 |
| Alberta | 55,971.5 | 61,487.1 | 61,613.8 | 56,478.3 | 59,856.0 |
| British Columbia | 53,133.4 | 56,930.4 | 57,783.0 | 55,221.9 | 58,144.7 |
| Yukon | 452.5 | 502.7 | 534.5 | 526.7 | 578.4 |
| Northwest Territories | 599.1 | 678.1 | 705.6 | 693.0 | 698.0 |
| Nunavut | 260.4 | 278.1 | 308.7 | 324.2 | 335.8 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0020 and Catalogue no. 63-005-X.

Table 26.9 Retail trade, operating statistics, 2009

| | Operating revenues | Operating expenses | Cost of goods sold | Gross margin |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| | \$ millions | | | % |
| All trade groups | 437,602.1 | 98,768.7 | 317,814.0 | 27.4 |
| New car dealers | 72,971.7 | 9,942.0 | 61,578.4 | 15.6 |
| Used and recreational motor vehicle and parts dealers | 20,699.0 | 4,780.8 | 15,220.8 | 26.5 |
| Furniture stores | 9,486.2 | 3,369.4 | 5,718.5 | 39.7 |
| Home furnishings stores | 5,506.9 | 2,195.2 | 3,016.8 | 45.2 |
| Computer and software stores | 1,933.9 | 497.4 | 1,397.7 | 27.7 |
| Home electronics and appliance stores | 13,085.0 | 3,258.0 | 9,256.3 | 29.3 |
| Home centres and hardware stores | 21,622.1 | 5,855.9 | 14,997.3 | 30.6 |
| Specialized building materials and garden stores | 6,611.4 | 2,175.5 | 4,192.3 | 36.6 |
| Supermarkets | 75,292.7 | 16,320.7 | 57,340.1 | 23.8 |
| Convenience and specialty food stores | 13,777.1 | 3,326.5 | 9,941.4 | 27.8 |
| Beer, wine and liquor stores | 17,421.3 | 2,544.9 | 9,823.8 | 43.6 |
| Pharmacies and personal care stores | 33,185.8 | 9,389.9 | 22,455.9 | 32.3 |
| Gasoline stations | 44,701.2 | 4,589.2 | 37,661.5 | 15.7 |
| Clothing stores | 18,603.5 | 8,135.7 | 9,176.6 | 50.7 |
| Shoe, clothing accessories and jewellery stores | 6,188.2 | 2,650.8 | 3,101.0 | 49.9 |
| Sporting goods, hobby, book and music stores | 11,721.2 | 3,989.4 | 7,251.3 | 38.1 |
| General merchandise stores | 52,925.7 | 11,321.4 | 38,823.2 | 26.6 |
| Miscellaneous store retailers | 11,869.2 | 4,426.1 | 6,861.0 | 42.2 |

Notes: Gross margin is obtained by subtracting the cost of goods sold from the total operating revenues. The ratio is expressed as a percentage of the total operating revenues. This measure is also known as the return on sales.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0011.

Table 26.10 Retail store sales, by selected commodities, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Total commodities | 390,527.8 | 413,673.8 | 429,125.2 | 416,678.9 | 437,551.8 |
| Food and beverages | 84,750.9 | 89,228.0 | 94,835.1 | 99,860.1 | 103,304.5 |
| Food | 62,442.4 | 65,388.9 | 69,701.1 | 73,571.5 | 76,148.5 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 5,020.6 | 5,317.3 | 5,611.8 | 6,070.3 | 6,540.0 |
| Alcoholic beverages | 17,288.0 | 18,521.8 | 19,522.2 | 20,218.3 | 20,616.0 |
| Health and personal care products | 33,024.0 | 35,825.2 | 37,483.3 | 390,428.5 | 39,978.6 |
| Cosmetics and fragrances | 2,134.2 | 2,211.0 | 2,201.7 | 2,199.6 | 2,122.8 |
| Other toiletries and personal care products and home health care | 7,709.9 | 8,130.9 | 8,457.4 | 8,969.8 | 9,299.3 |
| Drugs (prescription and over the counter), vitamins and supplements | 21,746.3 | 23,956.8 | 25,267.3 | 26,384.7 | 27,104.2 |
| Clothing, footwear and accessories | 32,536.2 | 33,870.3 | 34,353.3 | 33,762.2 | 36,170.9 |
| Women's clothing and accessories | 13,886.6 | 14,385.3 | 14,689.1 | 14,358.7 | 15,092.6 |
| Men's clothing and accessories | 7,240.8 | 7,508.4 | 7,466.1 | 7,205.0 | 8,263.7 |
| Girls', boys' and infants' clothing and accessories | 2,862.0 | 3,010.3 | 3,003.9 | 2,974.4 | 3,144.9 |
| Footwear | 4,769.6 | 4,998.7 | 5,092.3 | 5,214.5 | 5,455.2 |
| Furniture, home furnishings and electronics | 36,328.4 | 38,926.7 | 40,070.4 | 37,822.0 | 38,808.5 |
| Indoor furniture | 7,818.5 | 8,280.1 | 8,457.0 | 7,921.0 | 8,215.7 |
| Household appliances | 5,797.4 | 6,176.1 | 6,352.4 | 6,307.5 | 6,193.0 |
| Home electronics, computers and cameras | 13,166.1 | 13,958.9 | 14,953.0 | 14,090.5 | 14,607.2 |
| Home furnishings | 9,546.4 | 10,511.5 | 10,308.1 | 9,503.0 | 9,792.7 |
| Housewares | 7,770.5 | 7,834.7 | 7,894.5 | 7,944.3 | 8,157.4 |
| Houseware, lawn and garden products | 27,221.1 | 28,904.5 | 29,885.7 | 29,856.9 | 30,852.4 |
| Hardware and home renovation products | 21,533.2 | 22,835.2 | 23,711.9 | 23,497.7 | 24,786.9 |
| Lawn and garden products, equipment and plants | 5,687.9 | 6,069.3 | 6,173.8 | 6,359.2 | 6,065.5 |
| Sporting and leisure goods | 13,333.0 | 14,113.9 | 14,355.9 | 14,319.4 | 13,810.3 |
| Sporting goods | 4,109.2 | 4,337.4 | 4,280.5 | 4,468.7 | 4,289.1 |
| Toys, games and hobby supplies | 3,232.8 | 3,805.6 | 4,140.3 | 4,028.1 | 3,974.5 |
| Pre-recorded CDs, DVDs and video and audio tapes | 1,984.7 | 1,909.3 | 1,920.1 | 1,781.1 | 1,762.4 |
| Books, newspapers and other periodicals | 2,934.0 | 2,978.6 | 2,975.9 | 3,015.4 | 2,788.7 |
| All other goods and services | 34,256.0 | 35,858.7 | 36,949.7 | 36,226.7 | 34,517.7 |
| Recreational vehicles | 1,869.1 | 3,113.4 | 1,249.6 | 2,995.6 | 5,638.0 |
| Tobacco products and supplies | 8,383.4 | 8,284.5 | 8,180.5 | 8,162.2 | 8,346.8 |
| Motor vehicles, parts, service and rental | 84,381.2 | 87,900.7 | 85,674.4 | 80,441.3 | 88,614.6 |
| New automotive vehicles | 46,398.4 | 48,126.4 | 45,122.4 | 40,942.0 | 45,405.5 |
| Used automotive vehicles | 20,229.9 | 21,657.4 | 21,062.1 | 20,220.8 | 22,766.0 |
| Automotive parts and accessories | 17,752.8 | 18,116.9 | 19,489.8 | 19,278.5 | 20,443.1 |
| Automotive fuels, oils and additives | 36,926.6 | 41,211.0 | 47,622.8 | 37,403.1 | 43,336.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0022.

Table 26.11 General merchandise store sales, by province and territory, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Canada | 46,496,686 | 48,587,843 | 51,192,739 | 52,202,401 | 54,657,289 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 958,658 | 1,027,781 | 1,123,978 | 1,183,487 | 1,190,270 |
| Prince Edward Island | 162,499 | 170,963 | 179,679 | 184,912 | 191,619 |
| Nova Scotia | 1,289,785 | 1,366,414 | 1,450,528 | 1,554,462 | 1,582,030 |
| New Brunswick | 1,077,295 | 1,121,583 | 1,181,734 | 1,268,809 | 1,332,726 |
| Quebec | 8,824,206 | 9,095,041 | 9,601,008 | 9,897,336 | 10,236,028 |
| Ontario | 18,298,723 | 18,586,877 | 19,324,127 | 19,476,601 | 20,725,472 |
| Manitoba | 1,808,233 | 1,973,360 | 2,126,145 | 2,240,347 | 2,297,744 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,751,834 | 2,034,367 | 2,335,085 | 2,371,941 | 2,393,018 |
| Alberta | 6,188,079 | 6,677,359 | 7,058,894 | 7,076,509 | 7,550,233 |
| British Columbia | 5,750,181 | 6,109,854 | 6,361,100 | 6,505,349 | 6,705,223 |
| Yukon | x | x | x | x | x |
| Northwest Territories | 137,293 | 154,180 | 155,722 | 147,434 | 146,753 |
| Nunavut | x | x | x | x | x |

Notes: Includes department stores and other general merchandise stores.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0020 and Catalogue no. 63-005-X.

Table 26.12 Non-store retailers, operating statistics, by trade group, 2009

| | All non-store retailers | Electronic shopping and mail-order houses | Vending machine operators and coffee service operators | Fuel dealers | Other direct selling establishments |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 12,833.6 | 3,581.7 | 628.1 | 7,221.2 | 1,402.6 |
| Sales of goods for resale | 12,167.7 | 3,310.0 | 602.0 | 7,103.7 | 1,152.1 |
| Opening inventory | 683.3 | 370.9 | 44.3 | 152.8 | 115.3 |
| Purchases | 8,941.5 | 2,049.3 | 284.9 | 5,971.7 | 635.7 |
| Closing inventory | 543.0 | 268.4 | 44.2 | 123.4 | 107.0 |
| Cost of goods sold | 9,081.8 | 2,151.7 | 285.0 | 6,001.2 | 643.9 |
| Operating expenses | 3,187.2 | 1,296.9 | 303.8 | 950.2 | 636.3 |
| Labour remuneration | 1,109.7 | 292.3 | 142.0 | 422.1 | 253.3 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 080-0012.

Ongoing innovation and progress are essential to Canada's achievements in fast-moving science and technology (S&T) activities. Scientists and engineers are continuously searching for the knowledge and abilities that will help solve the increasingly complex problems we encounter in many areas of life. Several sectors in Canada—including governments, universities, hospitals, businesses, non-profit organizations and foreign entities—take an active role in funding these S&T activities.

In 2010/2011, the government anticipated spending \$11.7 billion on S&T, up from the \$11.3 billion planned for 2009/2010 and the \$10.6 billion spent in 2008/2009. Of this \$11.7 billion, \$5.9 billion was dedicated to the S&T performance of federal departments and agencies, while \$5.8 billion went to universities, businesses, non-profit organizations and other entities.

S&T activities

The majority of S&T work is what most Canadians imagine—scientists running tests in labs or engineers developing prototypes in research facilities. This is known as research and development (R&D). However, a large portion of S&T work falls under the category of related scientific activities. This includes data collection, information services, special studies, education support and administration. An anticipated \$7.4 billion (64%) of the federal government's 2010/2011 S&T funding was designated for R&D, while the remaining \$4.3 billion was for related scientific activities.

Businesses are the other major performer of R&D activities, with anticipated spending of \$14.8 billion in 2010. Of this amount, 43% is expected to be split among five industries: scientific R&D services (\$1.6 billion), communications equipment (\$1.3 billion), wholesale trade

(\$1.2 billion), computer system design and related services (\$1.1 billion), and information and culture (\$1.1 billion). In 2008, the majority (79%) of industrial R&D funding came from the businesses active in R&D themselves, with 13% coming from foreign sources, 2% from the federal government, and the remaining 6% from other Canadian sources.

How much a country spends on R&D in a given year from all funding sources is called its gross domestic expenditures on research and development (GERD). Canada's GERD in 2010 totalled \$29.2 billion. The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) tracks GERD amounts from its member countries, with 2008 being the most recent year available. In 2008, Canada had a GERD of 1.8% of our GDP, placing us below the OECD average of 2.3%.

S&T objectives

Federal S&T expenditures are classified into socioeconomic objectives. This is a way to track trends and spending across different areas, such as health, industry, agriculture, energy, space and defence.

The objective receiving the highest overall government S&T spending in 2008/2009 was protection and improvement of human health, at \$2.2 billion. The objectives receiving the most R&D

To learn more about

biotechnology, business enterprise research and development, gross domestic expenditure on research and development, industrial development, innovation, intellectual property, product development, research and development workers, software development and computer services, technological innovation

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spending were protection and improvement of human health (\$1.6 billion), industrial protection and technology (\$1.0 billion) and non-oriented research (\$754 million).

The most notable changes in socio-economic categories from 2006/2007 to 2008/2009 were an increase in R&D spending for production, distribution and rational use of energy (36%); transport (33%); social structures and relationships (26%); and protection and improvement of human health (20%). Only fishing saw a large decrease (58%) in R&D spending.

S&T personnel

In 2010/2011, the total number of full-time equivalent employees working for the federal government in S&T roles is expected to reach 39,182. This is an almost 9% increase from the 36,027 S&T personnel employed in 2006/2007. Nearly half (46%) of the 2010/2011 employees are classified as scientific and professional (18,028), while the others are divided between technical roles (9,280) and those

Table 27.a
Federal employees in science and technology, by major field of science

| | 2008/2009 ^a | 2009/2010 ^a | 2010/2011 ^a |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | number | | |
| Total science and technology | 37,333 | 38,513 | 39,182 |
| Natural sciences and engineering | 25,977 | 27,100 | 27,141 |
| Social sciences and humanities | 11,356 | 11,413 | 12,041 |

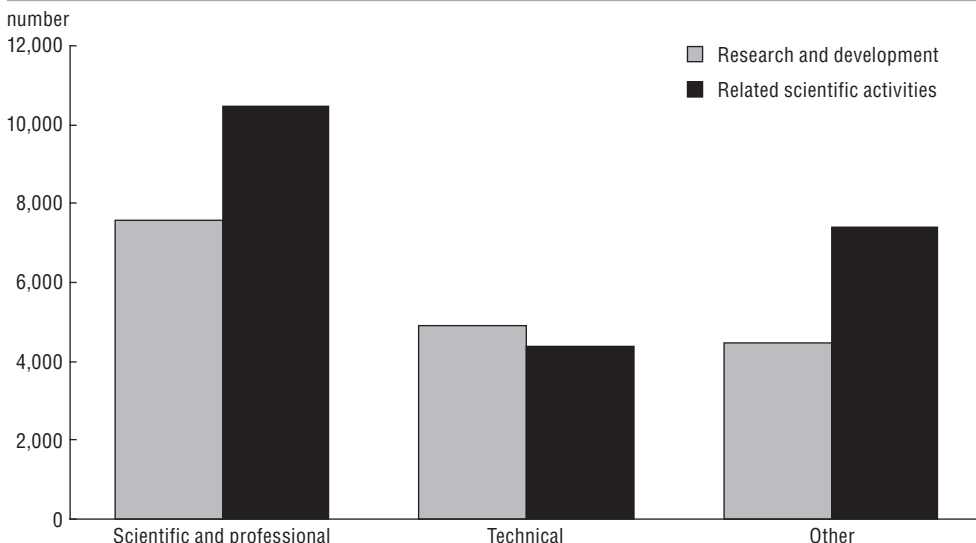
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-204-X.

engaged in support activities (11,874).

Federal government S&T activities are available for natural sciences and engineering and for social sciences and humanities. Seven in 10 federal S&T employees work in natural sciences and engineering and the rest work in social sciences and humanities. These ratios have held steady since 2007/2008 and align with anticipated federal funding in 2010/2011: \$8.7 billion directed at natural sciences and engineering and \$2.9 billion for social sciences and humanities.

Chart 27.1

Federal employees in science and technology, by job category, 2010/2011



Note: Personnel counts are full-time equivalents and include administrative and foreign service, administrative support, operational and military personnel.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-204-X.

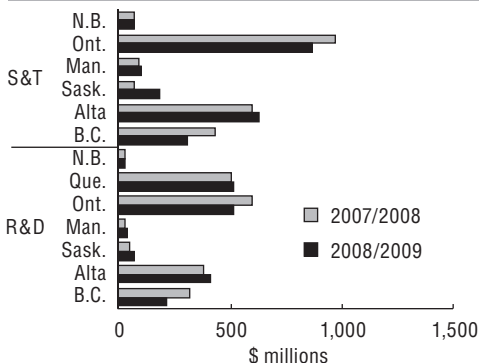
Provincial S&T activities

Like the federal government, provincial governments support and undertake activities in science and technology (S&T). And, like the federal government, the majority of provincial funding is directed at research and development (R&D). Figures on provincial spending include expenditures from the governments of New Brunswick, Quebec (for R&D only), Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

In 2008/2009, the S&T funding from the six participating provinces was directed mainly toward protection and improvement of human health (\$505.6 million), basic research (\$337.8 million) and control and care of the environment (\$293.2 million).

Ontario (\$866.6 million) and Alberta (\$622.7 million) spent the most on overall S&T activities. For Alberta, this was a near doubling of its 2004/2005 expenditures of \$362.6 million.

Chart 27.2
Provincial government expenditures on scientific activities, by activity



Note: S&T and R&D for Sask. (2007/2008) and B.C. (2008/2009) should be used with caution. 2007/2008 S&T for Ont. and R&D for Que. are revised.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-X.

For R&D expenditures in 2008/2009, the leading provinces were Ontario (\$514.2 million), Quebec (\$511.7 million) and Alberta (\$407.3 million).

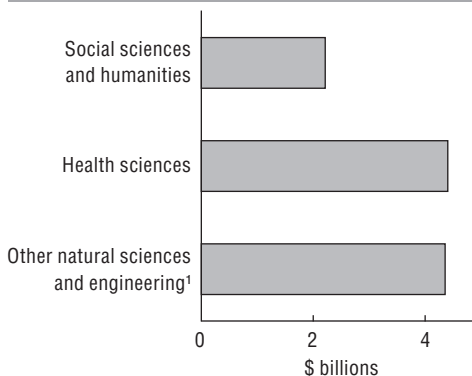
R&D funding in higher education

In Canada, the higher education sector includes institutions such as universities and affiliated research hospitals, experimental stations and clinics. These organizations play an important role in science and technology by both funding and undertaking research and development (R&D) activities.

In 2008/2009, the higher education sector spent \$10.9 billion on R&D, up 7.3% from 2007/2008. Just over two-thirds of this spending took place in Ontario and Quebec, where the majority of universities and research hospitals are located.

Of this \$10.9 billion, \$5.1 billion (47%) was provided by higher education institutions themselves, while the federal government provided another \$2.8 billion (26%) through funding programs such as the Natural Sciences and Engineering

Chart 27.3
Funding, by major field of science, 2008/2009



1. Includes engineering, mathematical and physical sciences.

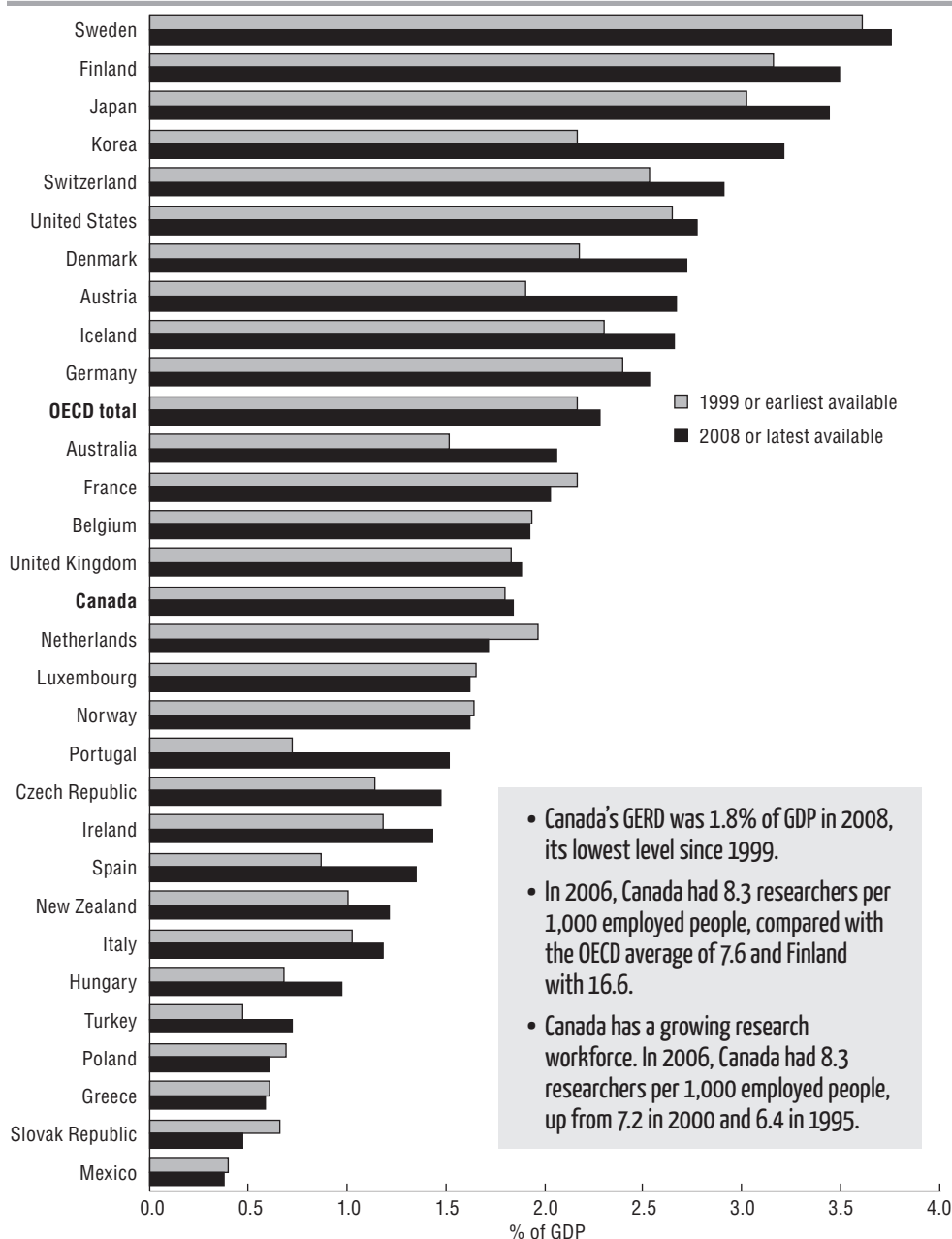
Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-001-X.

Research Council, Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Canada Foundation for Innovation.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 27.4

Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by selected country



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

Table 27.1 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by performing sector and funding sector, 1996 to 2010

| | Total | Federal government | Provincial governments | Provincial research organizations | Business enterprises | Higher education | Private non-profit | Foreign sources |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | | | | |
| Performing sector | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 13,817 | 1,792 | 163 | 79 | 7,997 | 3,697 | 89 | ... |
| 1997 | 14,635 | 1,720 | 156 | 58 | 8,739 | 3,879 | 82 | ... |
| 1998 | 16,088 | 1,743 | 155 | 61 | 9,682 | 4,370 | 77 | ... |
| 1999 | 17,637 | 1,859 | 173 | 60 | 10,399 | 5,082 | 63 | ... |
| 2000 | 20,556 | 2,080 | 164 | 66 | 12,395 | 5,793 | 58 | ... |
| 2001 | 23,133 | 2,103 | 253 | 23 | 14,266 | 6,424 | 63 | ... |
| 2002 | 23,536 | 2,190 | 256 | 26 | 13,545 | 7,455 | 63 | ... |
| 2003 | 24,691 | 2,083 | 254 | 24 | 14,095 | 8,143 | 92 | ... |
| 2004 | 26,679 | 2,084 | 265 | 25 | 15,144 | 9,058 | 103 | ... |
| 2005 | 28,023 | 2,414 | 280 | 23 | 15,638 | 9,518 | 149 | ... |
| 2006 | 29,080 | 2,496 | 311 | 22 | 16,474 | 9,625 | 152 | ... |
| 2007 | 29,919 | 2,532 | 335 | 57 | 16,644 | 10,187 | 164 | ... |
| 2008 | 29,894 | 2,599 | 364 | 38 | 15,792 | 10,932 | 169 | ... |
| 2009 ^p | 29,394 | 2,573 | 357 | 29 | 15,202 | 11,063 | 171 | ... |
| 2010 ^p | 29,222 | 2,690 | 348 | 29 | 14,808 | 11,174 | 174 | ... |
| Funding sector | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | 13,817 | 2,814 | 629 | 0 | 6,395 | 1,905 | 358 | 1,714 |
| 1997 | 14,635 | 2,813 | 656 | 0 | 7,030 | 1,971 | 367 | 1,795 |
| 1998 | 16,088 | 2,830 | 640 | 1 | 7,355 | 2,339 | 372 | 2,552 |
| 1999 | 17,637 | 3,216 | 767 | 0 | 7,917 | 2,649 | 380 | 2,705 |
| 2000 | 20,556 | 3,560 | 853 | 3 | 9,223 | 2,892 | 445 | 3,582 |
| 2001 | 23,133 | 4,095 | 1,023 | 1 | 11,637 | 2,928 | 536 | 2,915 |
| 2002 | 23,536 | 4,251 | 1,152 | 0 | 12,117 | 3,462 | 628 | 1,925 |
| 2003 | 24,691 | 4,526 | 1,354 | 0 | 12,427 | 3,589 | 637 | 2,158 |
| 2004 | 26,679 | 4,651 | 1,370 | 0 | 13,388 | 4,147 | 735 | 2,389 |
| 2005 | 28,023 | 5,252 | 1,358 | 0 | 13,827 | 4,341 | 784 | 2,460 |
| 2006 | 29,080 | 5,226 | 1,467 | 0 | 14,874 | 4,435 | 827 | 2,252 |
| 2007 | 29,919 | 5,483 | 1,454 | 0 | 14,923 | 4,574 | 957 | 2,527 |
| 2008 | 29,894 | 5,676 | 1,564 | 0 | 14,471 | 5,060 | 1,015 | 2,108 |
| 2009 ^p | 29,394 | 5,674 | 1,548 | 0 | 13,990 | 5,121 | 1,027 | 2,035 |
| 2010 ^p | 29,222 | 5,814 | 1,544 | 0 | 13,670 | 5,172 | 1,037 | 1,987 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001.

Table 27.2 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, by province and territory, 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2008

| | 1996 | 2000 | 2004 | 2008 |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ millions | | | |
| Canada | 13,817 | 20,556 | 26,679 | 29,894 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 102 | 138 | 173 | 278 |
| Prince Edward Island | 17 | 37 | 41 | 64 |
| Nova Scotia | 257 | 362 | 447 | 515 |
| New Brunswick | 150 | 158 | 227 | 300 |
| Quebec | 3,820 | 5,717 | 7,244 | 7,895 |
| Ontario | 6,924 | 10,383 | 12,956 | 13,874 |
| Manitoba | 295 | 393 | 518 | 567 |
| Saskatchewan | 232 | 376 | 425 | 528 |
| Alberta | 1,005 | 1,319 | 2,262 | 2,877 |
| British Columbia | 1,002 | 1,606 | 2,263 | 2,804 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 5 | 9 | 19 | 24 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001.

Table 27.3 Gross domestic expenditures on research and development, health sector compared with all sectors, 1990 to 2010

| | All sectors | Health sector | | |
|------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | \$ millions | \$ millions | % of all sectors | \$ per capita |
| 1990 | 10,260 | 1,551 | 15.1 | 56 |
| 1991 | 10,767 | 1,665 | 15.5 | 59 |
| 1992 | 11,338 | 1,783 | 15.7 | 63 |
| 1993 | 12,184 | 2,006 | 16.5 | 70 |
| 1994 | 13,341 | 2,105 | 15.8 | 73 |
| 1995 | 13,754 | 2,196 | 16.0 | 75 |
| 1996 | 13,817 | 2,316 | 16.8 | 78 |
| 1997 | 14,635 | 2,644 | 18.1 | 88 |
| 1998 | 16,088 | 2,930 | 18.2 | 97 |
| 1999 | 17,637 | 3,246 | 18.4 | 107 |
| 2000 | 20,556 | 3,696 | 18.0 | 120 |
| 2001 | 23,133 | 4,383 | 18.9 | 141 |
| 2002 | 23,536 | 5,273 | 22.4 | 168 |
| 2003 | 24,691 | 5,361 | 21.7 | 169 |
| 2004 | 26,679 | 6,127 | 22.8 | 192 |
| 2005 | 28,023 | 6,164 ¹ | 21.9 | 191 |
| 2006 | 29,080 | 5,942 ¹ | 20.8 | 182 |
| 2007 | 29,919 | 6,271 | 21.5 | 190 |
| 2008 | 29,894 | 6,349 ¹ | 21.5 | 190 |
| 2009 | 29,394 ^p | 6,387 ¹ | 21.4 | 189 |
| 2010 | 29,222 ^p | .. | .. | .. |

1. Estimate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001 and Catalogue no. 88-001-X.

Table 27.4 Federal expenditures on research and development, by performing province and territory and by funding province and territory, 1994 to 2008

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Performing province/territory | | | | | |
| 1994 | 1,753 | 33 | 11 | 84 | 28 |
| 1995 | 1,727 | 27 | 9 | 77 | 29 |
| 1996 | 1,792 | 25 | 10 | 79 | 32 |
| 1997 | 1,720 | 23 | 10 | 71 | 29 |
| 1998 | 1,743 | 26 | 10 | 77 | 32 |
| 1999 | 1,859 | 26 | 12 | 72 | 32 |
| 2000 | 2,080 | 30 | 16 | 88 | 27 |
| 2001 | 2,103 | 27 | 16 | 70 | 26 |
| 2002 | 2,190 | 32 | 8 | 76 | 46 |
| 2003 | 2,083 | 23 | 12 | 66 | 30 |
| 2004 | 2,084 | 23 | 10 | 81 | 26 |
| 2005 | 2,414 | 28 | 28 | 66 | 26 |
| 2006 | 2,496 | 27 | 26 | 73 | 30 |
| 2007 | 2,532 | 28 | 13 | 77 | 46 |
| 2008 | 2,599 | 19 | 14 | 77 | 36 |
| Funding province/territory | | | | | |
| 1994 | 3,094 | 52 | 12 | 127 | 60 |
| 1995 | 2,989 | 42 | 11 | 113 | 60 |
| 1996 | 2,814 | 42 | 12 | 112 | 44 |
| 1997 | 2,813 | 40 | 11 | 108 | 42 |
| 1998 | 2,830 | 45 | 12 | 113 | 44 |
| 1999 | 3,216 | 48 | 13 | 113 | 49 |
| 2000 | 3,560 | 54 | 19 | 129 | 42 |
| 2001 | 4,095 | 53 | 19 | 121 | 45 |
| 2002 | 4,251 | 63 | 13 | 131 | 68 |
| 2003 | 4,526 | 61 | 20 | 131 | 61 |
| 2004 | 4,651 | 61 | 18 | 157 | 57 |
| 2005 | 5,252 | 80 | 37 | 150 | 63 |
| 2006 | 5,226 | 75 | 35 | 158 | 65 |
| 2007 | 5,483 | 81 | 26 | 159 | 84 |
| 2008 | 5,676 | 56 | 25 | 172 | 74 |

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0001.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Territories ¹ |
|-------------|---------|----------|--------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | |
| 268 | 998 | 79 | 48 | 93 | 103 | 7 |
| 248 | 1,034 | 71 | 52 | 98 | 81 | 1 |
| 247 | 1,098 | 77 | 47 | 94 | 77 | 5 |
| 230 | 1,040 | 59 | 74 | 96 | 83 | 5 |
| 257 | 1,057 | 49 | 54 | 94 | 84 | 4 |
| 283 | 1,096 | 58 | 60 | 108 | 106 | 7 |
| 390 | 1,164 | 69 | 62 | 116 | 111 | 9 |
| 413 | 1,213 | 77 | 63 | 98 | 97 | 3 |
| 436 | 1,273 | 72 | 53 | 92 | 99 | 3 |
| 364 | 1,301 | 63 | 54 | 87 | 80 | 5 |
| 368 | 1,241 | 73 | 54 | 110 | 91 | 6 |
| 451 | 1,435 | 83 | 68 | 130 | 91 | 9 |
| 457 | 1,506 | 81 | 67 | 133 | 91 | 5 |
| 410 | 1,582 | 85 | 63 | 116 | 108 | 4 |
| 413 | 1,668 | 85 | 64 | 126 | 93 | 3 |
| 635 | 1,540 | 119 | 82 | 190 | 270 | 7 |
| 610 | 1,523 | 108 | 81 | 207 | 234 | 1 |
| 566 | 1,452 | 108 | 74 | 192 | 205 | 5 |
| 565 | 1,462 | 88 | 97 | 195 | 200 | 5 |
| 570 | 1,504 | 81 | 78 | 182 | 198 | 4 |
| 697 | 1,630 | 98 | 103 | 219 | 238 | 7 |
| 844 | 1,733 | 111 | 120 | 234 | 262 | 8 |
| 1,038 | 1,994 | 124 | 123 | 282 | 290 | 3 |
| 1,055 | 2,046 | 130 | 113 | 282 | 338 | 3 |
| 1,099 | 2,222 | 131 | 121 | 321 | 340 | 5 |
| 1,111 | 2,223 | 146 | 123 | 328 | 409 | 5 |
| 1,244 | 2,521 | 157 | 126 | 405 | 418 | 9 |
| 1,225 | 2,563 | 150 | 123 | 370 | 419 | 4 |
| 1,275 | 2,712 | 163 | 135 | 348 | 452 | 5 |
| 1,303 | 2,793 | 161 | 151 | 397 | 489 | 6 |

Table 27.5 Federal expenditures on science and technology, by province and territory, 2004/2005 to 2008/2009

| | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Canada | 8,517 | 9,142 | 9,347 | 9,732 | 10,016 |
| National Capital Region ¹ | 2,709 | 2,912 | 2,989 | 2,922 | 3,104 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 137 | 128 | 119 | 126 | 118 |
| Prince Edward Island | 39 | 47 | 47 | 41 | 53 |
| Nova Scotia | 294 | 260 | 304 | 307 | 317 |
| New Brunswick | 122 | 93 | 108 | 130 | 111 |
| Quebec ² | 1,352 | 1,484 | 1,470 | 1,517 | 1,623 |
| Ontario ² | 1,966 | 2,101 | 2,046 | 2,383 | 2,548 |
| Manitoba | 226 | 254 | 237 | 266 | 306 |
| Saskatchewan | 157 | 193 | 211 | 193 | 216 |
| Alberta | 474 | 484 | 505 | 471 | 515 |
| British Columbia | 645 | 674 | 681 | 822 | 730 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | 35 | 51 | 43 | 43 | 51 |
| Unallocated (within Canada) | 361 | 461 | 587 | 511 | 324 |
| Foreign (outside Canada) | 342 | 306 | 302 | 445 | 556 |

1. Federal intramural expenditures only.

2. Includes extramural expenditures made in the National Capital Region and executed within the province.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-204-X.

Table 27.6 Federal expenditures on research and development, by activity, 2006/2007 to 2010/2011

| | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 ^a | 2009/2010 ^b | 2010/2011 ^b |
|---|--------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Research and development and related scientific activities | 9,633 | 10,176 | 10,573 | 11,285 | 11,675 |
| Research and development | 6,073 | 6,603 | 6,655 | 7,183 | 7,419 |
| Current expenditures | 5,642 | 6,170 | 6,107 | 6,641 | 6,901 |
| Administration of extramural programs | 279 | 294 | 321 | 328 | 337 |
| Capital expenditures | 152 | 139 | 228 | 214 | 180 |
| Related scientific activities | 3,560 | 3,573 | 3,918 | 4,102 | 4,256 |
| Data collection | 1,870 | 1,759 | 2,049 | 2,035 | 2,168 |
| Information services | 669 | 639 | 613 | 733 | 750 |
| Special services and studies | 576 | 743 | 802 | 829 | 811 |
| Education support | 298 | 286 | 300 | 324 | 328 |
| Administration of extramural programs | 64 | 70 | 75 | 78 | 75 |
| Capital expenditures | 83 | 77 | 79 | 105 | 122 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 88-204-X.

Table 27.7 Research and development performed by the business enterprise sector, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 ^r | 2007 ^r | 2008 ^p | 2009 ^p | 2010 ^p |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | All industries | | | | |
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Total research and development expenditures | 16,474 | 16,644 | 15,792 | 15,202 | 14,808 |
| Current expenditures | 15,318 | 15,573 | 14,794 | 14,235 | 13,780 |
| Wages and salaries | 9,877 | 9,582 | 8,928 | 8,860 | 8,465 |
| Other current expenditures | 5,442 | 5,991 | 5,866 | 5,375 | 5,315 |
| Capital expenditures | 1,155 | 1,071 | 998 | 967 | 1,028 |
| | number of full-time equivalents | | | | |
| Total research and development personnel | 151,726 | 164,103 | 158,926 | .. | .. |
| Professionals | 88,226 | 92,758 | 90,303 | .. | .. |
| Technicians | 44,510 | 50,820 | 47,173 | .. | .. |
| Other support staff | 18,990 | 20,525 | 21,450 | .. | .. |

Note: Business enterprise research and development refers to research and development activities performed in Canada by the industrial (business enterprise) sector.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0024 and Catalogue no. 88-202-X.

Table 27.8 Intellectual property management at universities and research hospitals, 2004 to 2008

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | % | | | | |
| Institutions engaged in intellectual property management | 76 | 80 | 82 | 71 | 81 |
| | number | | | | |
| Full-time equivalent employees engaged in intellectual property management | 280 | 292 | 323 | 285 | 321 |
| Research contracts | 14,324 | 15,877 | 13,996 | .. | .. |
| Invention disclosures | 1,432 | 1,452 | 1,356 | 1,357 | 1,613 |
| Inventions protected ¹ | 629 | 761 | 707 | 668 | 820 |
| Inventions declined by the institution | 355 | 322 | 353 | 333 | 492 |
| Patent applications | 1,264 | 1,410 | 1,442 | 1,634 | 1,791 |
| Patents issued | 397 | 376 | 339 | 479 | 346 |
| Patents held | 3,827 | 3,961 | 4,784 | 4,185 | 5,908 |
| New licences and options | 494 | 621 | 437 | 538 | 524 |
| Active licences and options | 2,022 | 2,836 | 2,038 | 2,679 | 3,343 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Total operational expenditures for intellectual property management | 36,927 | 41,544 | 42,492 | 41,851 | 51,124 |
| Value of research contracts | 940,993 | 1,001,270 | 1,154,268 | 1,273,677 | 1,971,207 |
| Income from intellectual property | 51,210 | 55,173 | 59,689 | 52,477 | 53,183 |
| Value of remaining equity held by the institution in publicly traded spinoffs | 49,872 | 41,336 | 41,524 | 34,754 | 37,821 |
| Investment in spinoffs raised with the assistance of the institution | 56,421 | 23,002 | x | 5,884 | 22,762 |

1. Resulted in protection activity.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 358-0025.

The proportion of the senior population (aged 65 and older) has been increasing steadily over the past 40 years. From 1971 to 2010, the proportion of seniors in the population grew from 8% to 14%.

According to demographic projections, the proportion of seniors is expected to increase rapidly until 2031, when all the baby boomers will have reached 65. Seniors could represent between 23% and 25% of the total population in 2036.

On July 1, 2010, Canada's senior population stood at 4.8 million. Of this total, 1.3 million individuals were aged 80 and older, while 6,500 individuals were aged 100 and older.

An aging population

From 2015 to 2021, the number of seniors is projected to exceed the number of children aged 14 and younger for the first time ever. By 2036, the number of seniors could reach between 9.9 and 10.9 million people.

The number of people aged 80 and older is expected to more than double to 3.3 million by 2036, according to a medium-growth scenario. The population aged 100 and older could triple to more than 20,000.

In 2010, compared with other countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the proportion of seniors in Canada (14.1%) was below the proportions in Japan (23.1%), Germany (20.4%), France (16.7%), the United Kingdom (16.5%) and Australia (14.3%), but slightly above that in the United States (13.0%).

Given the size of the baby-boomer generation in Canada, the share of the senior population could surpass that of other nations in the coming years.

Seniors and health

In 2009, 56% of individuals aged 65 and older reported being in good health.

The World Health Organization defines good health as not merely an absence of illness or infirmity, but a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being.

The prevalence of good health falls with age, but even up to age 85 at least half the population was in good health in 2009. Senior men were more likely than senior women to have good health, a difference that was not evident in the younger age group. Higher levels of education were positively associated with good health, as was some form of shared living arrangement.

Individuals aged 65 and older were more likely to have one or more chronic health conditions such as hypertension (53%), arthritis (43%) and back problems (29%) than those aged 45 to 64 (24%, 20% and 25%, respectively).

As health problems rise with age, seniors are more likely to report chronic conditions and accompanying poor health. In 2009, 25% of seniors reported at least four chronic conditions, compared with 6% of adults aged 45 to 64.

Several factors over which individuals have some control are associated with good health: refraining from smoking, managing weight, exercising regularly, eating fruits and vegetables, sleeping well, maintaining good oral health, keeping stress at low levels, and participating in

To learn more about

caring for seniors, health-promoting factors and good health, healthy aging, income replacement, living arrangements of seniors, long-distance caregiving, near-retirees, pension plans, private pension, private retirement savings plans, residential care facilities, retirement, senior disabilities, seniors

visit www.statcan.gc.ca

activities with family and friends. Generally, each additional factor increases the likelihood of being in good health. In 2009, 91% of seniors reported positively for at least four of these factors.

Seniors still on the job

After declining during the 1980s and early 1990s, the employment rate for seniors has increased. From 2000 to 2010, senior employment increased from 9% to 15% for senior men and from 3% to 7% for senior women.

According to census data from 1981 to 2006, employed seniors work primarily in the consumer services industries, and their professional profile is less diversified than that of younger workers. In those censuses, the most common occupation among senior men was farming, whereas senior women were more likely to work as a retail salesperson or sales clerk.

Seniors are more likely to work if they have a higher level of education, few activity limitations and a mortgage. This is true

Table 28.a
Population aged 65 and older, by age group and sex

| | 2000 | | 2010 | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Males | Females | Males | Females |
| | number | | | |
| Total | 1,648,478 | 2,203,481 | 2,138,036 | 2,681,565 |
| 65 to 69 | 549,849 | 592,079 | 712,574 | 756,351 |
| 70 to 74 | 458,800 | 546,223 | 519,504 | 585,046 |
| 75 to 79 | 334,483 | 470,538 | 412,120 | 500,247 |
| 80 to 84 | 184,298 | 311,022 | 283,842 | 404,310 |
| 85 to 89 | 88,729 | 187,574 | 150,622 | 276,849 |
| 90 and older | 32,319 | 96,045 | 59,374 | 158,762 |

Note: Estimates as of July 1.

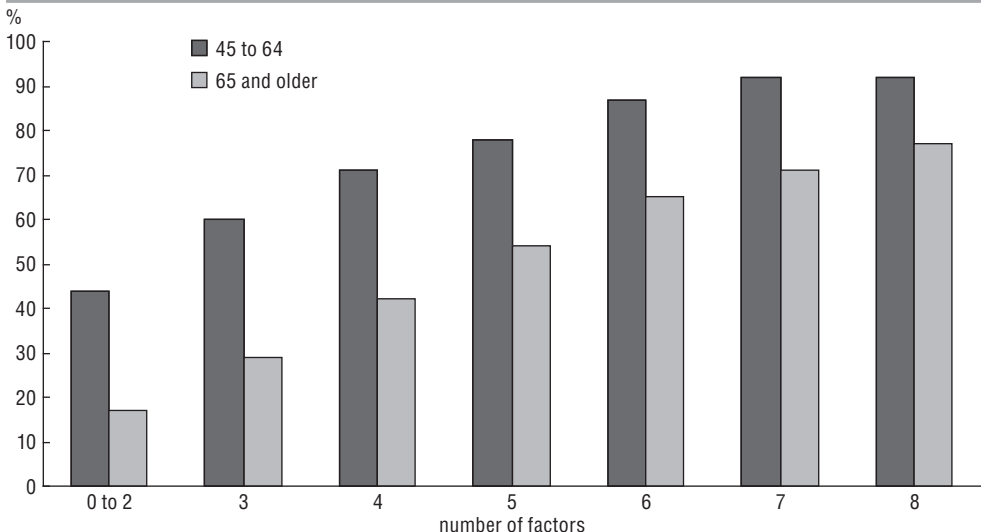
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

even after accounting for income from other sources.

Senior men and women at the highest and lowest levels of the family income ladder are more likely to be employed than those in the middle. However, those in the lowest income group are not only more likely to work, but also to work more intensively. Seniors in the highest income group are significantly less likely to work full time for the whole year than those in the lowest income group.

Chart 28.1

Self-reported good health, by health-promoting factors and by age group, 2009



Note: The eight modifiable factors that may affect health are smoking, body mass index, physical activity, diet, sleep, oral health, stress and social participation.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-003-X.

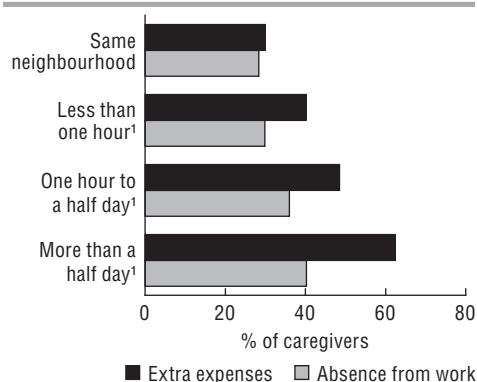
Caring for a distant parent

In 2007, 1.65 million Canadians aged 45 and older provided assistance or care to a parent or to a mother- or father-in-law suffering from a long-term health problem or physical limitation. One in five of them lived more than an hour by car from the individual receiving the care.

Caregivers who lived farther from the assisted parent were more likely to incur extra expenses and to miss work than those who lived in the same neighbourhood.

About 40% of caregivers who lived more than half a day away reported missing full days of work, compared with 28% of caregivers living in the same neighbourhood as the parent. As well, 62% of caregivers said they had extra expenses, compared with 30% of those living nearby. Women were more likely than men to face these consequences.

Chart 28.2
Impact of distance on caregivers, 2007



1. By car.

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

On average, caregivers who lived farther away from their parents had fewer siblings. They were also more likely than those living near their parent to live in one of Canada's largest metropolitan areas and to have a higher income.

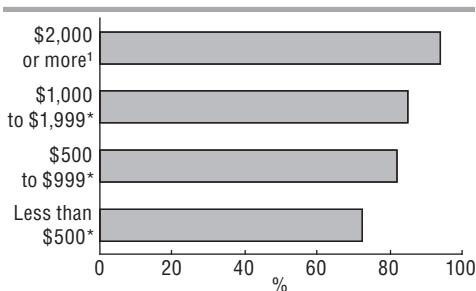
More seniors applying for GIS

Since the application process for Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) was simplified in 2002, more low-income seniors who are eligible to receive it are applying and more are receiving it.

In 2006, about 1.4 million seniors received GIS. From 2000 to 2006, the take-up rate for GIS among eligible seniors rose from 87% to 90%. During the same period, the number of seniors applying for GIS increased by 36%, from 154,200 to 209,700.

Participation and take-up rates rose significantly in two categories: those receiving annual GIS benefits of less than \$500 and those receiving from \$500 to \$999. Women have higher GIS participation and take-up rates than men. However, the increases from 2000 to 2006 were slightly higher among men.

Chart 28.3
Guaranteed Income Supplement take-up rates, 2006



Note: The take-up rate is GIS recipients as a percentage of those eligible.

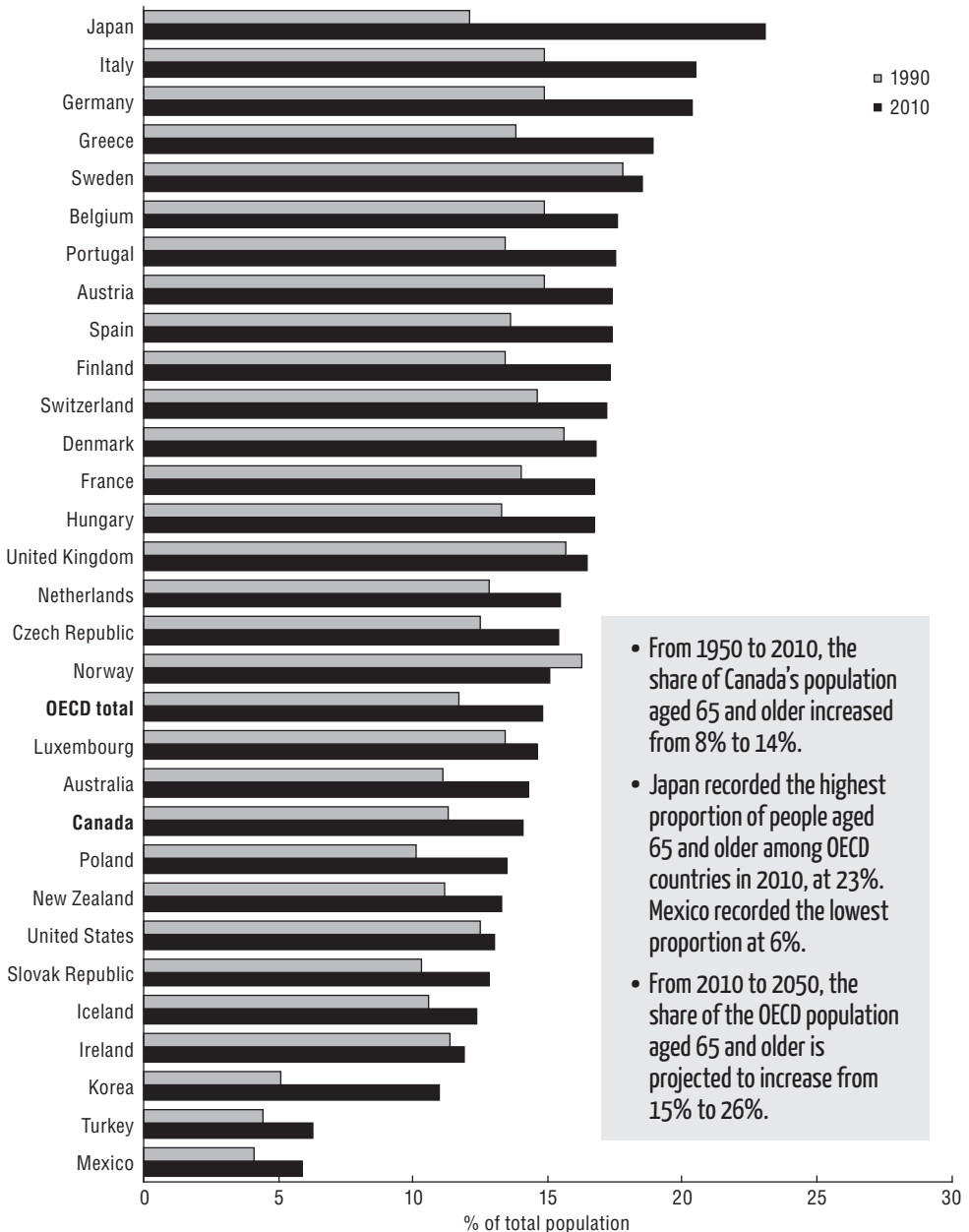
1. Reference group.

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

The number of eligible seniors who did not receive GIS benefits fell to 159,400 in 2006 from 191,700 in 2000. The numbers fell even as the population of seniors rose.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 28.4
Population aged 65 and older



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

Table 28.1 Population estimates, by age group and by province and territory, selected years, 1985 to 2010

| | 1985 | | | 1990 | | | 1995 | | |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65 and older | 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65 and older | 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65 and older |
| thousands | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 5,504.6 | 17,689.1 | 2,648.4 | 5,729.7 | 18,837.3 | 3,124.2 | 5,974.5 | 19,821.3 | 3,506.5 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 152.2 | 377.7 | 49.4 | 132.1 | 390.9 | 54.4 | 114.5 | 393.8 | 59.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 29.7 | 81.9 | 16.0 | 29.6 | 83.8 | 17.0 | 29.3 | 87.6 | 17.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 192.4 | 591.3 | 102.2 | 186.2 | 611.8 | 112.5 | 183.1 | 625.9 | 119.2 |
| New Brunswick | 165.8 | 479.7 | 77.8 | 155.3 | 497.3 | 87.5 | 147.5 | 510.2 | 93.3 |
| Quebec | 1,366.2 | 4,662.2 | 637.4 | 1,387.1 | 4,852.7 | 757.2 | 1,392.0 | 4,975.5 | 851.7 |
| Ontario | 1,908.9 | 6,412.6 | 973.2 | 2,071.0 | 7,056.8 | 1,167.9 | 2,230.2 | 7,394.9 | 1,325.0 |
| Manitoba | 240.6 | 709.3 | 132.6 | 241.8 | 718.0 | 145.6 | 246.9 | 729.4 | 152.8 |
| Saskatchewan | 248.4 | 649.4 | 127.2 | 241.5 | 627.3 | 138.9 | 234.1 | 633.2 | 146.9 |
| Alberta | 568.9 | 1,648.9 | 186.6 | 600.0 | 1,723.2 | 224.6 | 625.8 | 1,845.6 | 263.1 |
| British Columbia | 607.7 | 2,023.8 | 343.7 | 659.5 | 2,216.9 | 415.7 | 742.6 | 2,560.1 | 474.7 |
| Yukon | 6.2 | 17.3 | 0.9 | 6.9 | 20.0 | 1.1 | 7.4 | 21.7 | 1.3 |
| Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) | 17.6 | 35.1 | 1.5 | 18.9 | 38.4 | 1.6 | .. | .. | .. |
| Northwest Territories | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11.7 | 28.4 | 1.4 |
| Nunavut | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9.5 | 15.0 | 0.5 |
| % | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 21.3 | 68.5 | 10.2 | 20.7 | 68.0 | 11.3 | 20.4 | 67.6 | 12.0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 26.3 | 65.2 | 8.5 | 22.9 | 67.7 | 9.4 | 20.2 | 69.4 | 10.4 |
| Prince Edward Island | 23.3 | 64.2 | 12.5 | 22.7 | 64.3 | 13.0 | 21.8 | 65.2 | 13.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 21.7 | 66.7 | 11.5 | 20.4 | 67.2 | 12.4 | 19.7 | 67.4 | 12.8 |
| New Brunswick | 22.9 | 66.3 | 10.8 | 21.0 | 67.2 | 11.8 | 19.6 | 67.9 | 12.4 |
| Quebec | 20.5 | 69.9 | 9.6 | 19.8 | 69.4 | 10.8 | 19.3 | 68.9 | 11.8 |
| Ontario | 20.5 | 69.0 | 10.5 | 20.1 | 68.5 | 11.3 | 20.4 | 67.5 | 12.1 |
| Manitoba | 22.2 | 65.5 | 12.3 | 21.9 | 65.0 | 13.2 | 21.9 | 64.6 | 13.5 |
| Saskatchewan | 24.2 | 63.4 | 12.4 | 24.0 | 62.3 | 13.8 | 23.1 | 62.4 | 14.5 |
| Alberta | 23.7 | 68.6 | 7.8 | 23.5 | 67.6 | 8.8 | 22.9 | 67.5 | 9.6 |
| British Columbia | 20.4 | 68.0 | 11.6 | 20.0 | 67.3 | 12.6 | 19.7 | 67.8 | 12.6 |
| Yukon | 25.5 | 71.0 | 3.6 | 24.6 | 71.6 | 3.9 | 24.5 | 71.2 | 4.3 |
| Northwest Territories (including Nunavut) | 32.5 | 64.7 | 2.8 | 32.0 | 65.2 | 2.8 | .. | .. | .. |
| Northwest Territories | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28.2 | 68.4 | 3.4 |
| Nunavut | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38.0 | 59.9 | 2.1 |

Note: Estimates as of July 1.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0001.

| 2000 | | | 2005 | | | 2010 | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65 and older | 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65 and older | 0 to 14 | 15 to 64 | 65 and older |
| thousands | | | | | | | | |
| 5,883.5 | 20,950.3 | 3,852.0 | 5,698.6 | 22,326.8 | 4,219.8 | 5,616.7 | 23,672.5 | 4,819.6 |
| 92.8 | 372.5 | 62.7 | 80.4 | 366.1 | 67.9 | 75.3 | 356.8 | 77.6 |
| 27.3 | 90.8 | 18.4 | 24.5 | 93.9 | 19.6 | 23.1 | 97.0 | 22.2 |
| 170.5 | 637.2 | 126.1 | 152.3 | 651.0 | 134.7 | 139.9 | 651.5 | 151.2 |
| 134.6 | 517.6 | 98.4 | 122.0 | 520.6 | 105.3 | 113.4 | 519.2 | 119.1 |
| 1,319.9 | 5,091.7 | 945.4 | 1,268.0 | 5,278.1 | 1,035.8 | 1,236.7 | 5,459.1 | 1,211.6 |
| 2,292.7 | 7,928.4 | 1,462.2 | 2,271.1 | 8,642.4 | 1,615.0 | 2,205.7 | 9,171.1 | 1,833.9 |
| 240.2 | 750.7 | 156.4 | 231.1 | 787.3 | 159.9 | 232.4 | 832.2 | 170.8 |
| 215.7 | 643.9 | 148.0 | 193.7 | 651.6 | 148.2 | 198.1 | 694.6 | 153.0 |
| 629.3 | 2,072.2 | 302.7 | 636.3 | 2,341.6 | 344.3 | 679.7 | 2,645.1 | 396.2 |
| 732.9 | 2,778.5 | 527.8 | 692.6 | 2,919.9 | 584.2 | 686.4 | 3,166.8 | 677.8 |
| 6.5 | 22.3 | 25.1 | 6.0 | 23.8 | 2.2 | 5.9 | 25.7 | 2.9 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10.9 | 27.9 | 1.7 | 10.4 | 31.1 | 1.9 | 9.5 | 31.9 | 2.4 |
| 10.2 | 16.7 | 0.6 | 10.2 | 19.3 | 0.8 | 10.5 | 21.7 | 1.0 |
| % | | | | | | | | |
| 19.2 | 68.3 | 12.6 | 17.7 | 69.2 | 13.1 | 16.5 | 69.4 | 14.1 |
| 17.6 | 70.6 | 11.9 | 15.6 | 71.2 | 13.2 | 14.8 | 70.0 | 15.2 |
| 20.0 | 66.5 | 13.5 | 17.8 | 68.0 | 14.2 | 16.2 | 68.2 | 15.6 |
| 18.3 | 68.2 | 13.5 | 16.2 | 69.4 | 14.4 | 14.8 | 69.1 | 16.0 |
| 17.9 | 69.0 | 13.1 | 16.3 | 69.6 | 14.1 | 15.1 | 69.1 | 15.8 |
| 17.9 | 69.2 | 12.8 | 16.7 | 69.6 | 13.7 | 15.6 | 69.0 | 15.3 |
| 19.6 | 67.9 | 12.5 | 18.1 | 69.0 | 12.9 | 16.7 | 69.4 | 13.9 |
| 20.9 | 65.4 | 13.6 | 19.6 | 66.8 | 13.6 | 18.8 | 67.4 | 13.8 |
| 21.4 | 63.9 | 14.7 | 19.5 | 65.6 | 14.9 | 18.9 | 66.4 | 14.6 |
| 20.9 | 69.0 | 10.1 | 19.2 | 70.5 | 10.4 | 18.3 | 71.1 | 10.6 |
| 18.1 | 68.8 | 13.1 | 16.5 | 69.6 | 13.9 | 15.1 | 69.9 | 15.0 |
| 21.3 | 73.2 | 82.6 | 18.7 | 74.5 | 6.8 | 17.2 | 74.3 | 8.4 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 26.9 | 69.0 | 4.1 | 23.9 | 71.7 | 4.5 | 21.8 | 72.8 | 5.4 |
| 37.0 | 60.9 | 2.2 | 33.7 | 63.7 | 2.6 | 31.5 | 65.4 | 3.0 |

Table 28.2 Senior population, by census metropolitan area, selected years, 1998 to 2010

| | 1998 | 2001 | 2004 | 2007 | 2010 |
|-------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | number | | | | |
| St. John's | 20,481 | 20,934 | 20,470 | 23,460 | 26,439 |
| Halifax | 37,460 | 39,992 | 42,613 | 46,192 | 51,050 |
| Moncton | 15,978 | 16,611 | 16,908 | 18,933 | 20,864 |
| Saint John | 17,168 | 17,083 | 16,914 | 18,174 | 19,313 |
| Saguenay | 18,340 | 19,775 | 21,280 | 22,896 | 25,829 |
| Québec | 84,489 | 90,685 | 96,044 | 106,404 | 118,825 |
| Sherbrooke | 22,840 | 24,480 | 25,495 | 28,148 | 30,985 |
| Trois-Rivières | 20,309 | 21,688 | 22,547 | 24,615 | 27,342 |
| Montréal | 424,762 | 448,686 | 469,208 | 501,484 | 546,793 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 110,208 | 117,811 | 125,638 | 137,650 | 152,753 |
| Kingston | 20,874 | 21,785 | 22,883 | 24,446 | 26,337 |
| Peterborough | 19,698 | 20,105 | 20,897 | 22,060 | 23,459 |
| Oshawa | 26,765 | 29,764 | 34,031 | 36,871 | 41,493 |
| Toronto | 507,974 | 544,681 | 582,758 | 635,844 | 700,269 |
| Hamilton | 88,090 | 91,972 | 99,330 | 101,992 | 107,712 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 61,863 | 64,220 | 67,063 | 68,693 | 72,090 |
| Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo | 44,329 | 47,167 | 49,899 | 54,044 | 58,596 |
| Brantford | 17,072 | 17,474 | 18,034 | 18,813 | 20,083 |
| Guelph | 14,021 | 14,999 | 15,599 | 17,025 | 18,950 |
| London | 55,877 | 58,123 | 60,998 | 64,427 | 69,268 |
| Windsor | 38,784 | 39,861 | 40,990 | 44,052 | 47,701 |
| Barrie | 19,472 | 21,089 | 20,874 | 25,954 | 29,583 |
| Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury | 20,666 | 21,757 | 22,713 | 24,051 | 25,291 |
| Thunder Bay | 17,195 | 17,503 | 18,773 | 18,933 | 19,930 |
| Winnipeg | 92,886 | 94,341 | 94,961 | 98,358 | 103,483 |
| Regina | 25,117 | 25,576 | 25,518 | 27,305 | 28,650 |
| Saskatoon | 27,763 | 28,656 | 28,632 | 31,103 | 32,728 |
| Calgary | 79,566 | 88,056 | 95,678 | 106,705 | 117,499 |
| Edmonton | 91,964 | 100,752 | 108,679 | 119,223 | 130,075 |
| Kelowna | 25,494 | 27,560 | 29,638 | 31,511 | 33,093 |
| Abbotsford–Mission | 20,123 | 21,029 | 20,929 | 24,004 | 26,545 |
| Vancouver | 231,353 | 245,317 | 259,569 | 278,879 | 306,933 |
| Victoria | 56,400 | 56,527 | 57,727 | 60,811 | 64,922 |

Notes: Seniors are people aged 65 and older.

Population as of July 1.

2006 Census boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0046.

Table 28.3 Income sources of seniors, 2004 to 2008

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Seniors with income | 4,047,910 | 4,134,590 | 4,232,680 | 4,315,860 | 4,444,490 |
| Employment income | 753,480 | 790,360 | 847,790 | 927,810 | 1,000,270 |
| Wages, salaries and commissions | 544,980 | 569,420 | 619,530 | 691,700 | 756,280 |
| Self-employment | 256,880 | 271,930 | 284,370 | 297,270 | 310,780 |
| Investment income | 2,337,730 | 2,385,030 | 2,464,280 | 2,580,720 | 2,666,010 |
| Government transfers | 4,007,400 | 4,095,270 | 4,197,130 | 4,293,360 | 4,426,320 |
| Employment Insurance | 34,180 | 35,600 | 38,600 | 41,980 | 47,030 |
| Old Age Security and net federal supplements | 3,903,670 | 3,991,510 | 4,089,690 | 4,186,720 | 4,303,830 |
| Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan | 3,572,590 | 3,672,410 | 3,780,480 | 3,897,500 | 4,028,890 |
| Canada Child Tax Benefit | 6,850 | 6,600 | 7,520 | 7,650 | 7,920 |
| Goods and Services Tax Credit and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit | 1,869,410 | 1,928,390 | 2,050,160 | 1,913,290 | 1,950,080 |
| Workers' compensation | 100,670 | 103,710 | 105,530 | 113,620 | 118,450 |
| Social assistance | 243,410 | 249,130 | 249,190 | 251,600 | 246,850 |
| Provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits | 1,656,500 | 1,691,570 | 2,005,630 | 1,728,100 | 2,311,180 |
| Private pensions | 2,340,170 | 2,415,010 | 2,494,340 | 2,577,180 | 2,639,880 |
| Registered Retirement Savings Plans | 388,550 | 415,630 | 382,970 | 366,980 | 367,580 |
| Other income ¹ | 957,660 | 1,082,520 | 1,196,340 | 1,213,500 | 1,246,260 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Income | 116,440,076 | 123,758,734 | 134,270,968 | 144,843,200 | 153,404,800 |
| Employment income | 12,778,538 | 14,494,560 | 16,402,798 | 18,705,585 | 20,442,305 |
| Wages, salaries and commissions | 10,349,265 | 11,935,868 | 13,541,692 | 15,414,095 | 16,947,075 |
| Self-employment | 2,429,273 | 2,558,692 | 2,861,105 | 3,291,485 | 3,495,225 |
| Investment income | 13,253,077 | 13,660,905 | 15,790,904 | 18,086,835 | 19,540,665 |
| Government transfers | 50,433,512 | 52,657,997 | 55,715,074 | 58,318,660 | 61,389,345 |
| Employment Insurance | 180,530 | 191,054 | 211,263 | 235,690 | 266,055 |
| Old Age Security and net federal supplements | 26,436,896 | 27,560,921 | 29,083,974 | 30,541,685 | 31,807,400 |
| Canada Pension Plan and Quebec Pension Plan | 21,264,457 | 22,247,273 | 23,397,612 | 24,608,835 | 25,962,515 |
| Canada Child Tax Benefit | 16,762 | 17,622 | 20,843 | 22,260 | 23,105 |
| Goods and Services Tax Credit and Harmonized Sales Tax Credit | 623,474 | 657,189 | 825,792 | 676,215 | 701,995 |
| Workers' compensation | 728,941 | 768,363 | 791,413 | 875,605 | 946,340 |
| Social assistance | 472,841 | 499,139 | 508,994 | 516,805 | 519,630 |
| Provincial refundable tax credits and family benefits | 709,611 | 716,436 | 875,184 | 841,565 | 1,162,305 |
| Private pensions | 33,514,633 | 35,800,725 | 38,520,388 | 41,605,265 | 43,519,150 |
| Registered Retirement Savings Plans | 2,467,223 | 2,595,343 | 2,611,953 | 2,595,495 | 2,668,120 |
| Other income ¹ | 3,993,093 | 4,549,203 | 5,229,851 | 5,531,355 | 5,845,220 |
| | \$ | | | | |
| Median income | 19,400 | 20,100 | 21,000 | 22,110 | 22,820 |

Note: Seniors are people aged 65 and older.

1. Comprises taxable income not reported elsewhere, such as net rental income, support payments, retiring allowances and scholarships.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 111-0035.

Table 28.4 Labour force characteristics of seniors, by age group and sex, 1997 to 2010

| | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Males 65 and older | 1,472.1 | 1,504.9 | 1,533.7 | 1,564.3 | 1,598.3 | 1,631.7 |
| Labour force | 145.2 | 154.8 | 150.5 | 148.7 | 150.3 | 170.4 |
| Full-time employment | 92.1 | 99.8 | 95.5 | 91.2 | 95.4 | 106.1 |
| Part-time employment | 48.7 | 50.8 | 50.4 | 53.7 | 50.6 | 59.1 |
| Unemployment | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.2 |
| Not in labour force | 1,326.9 | 1,350.1 | 1,383.2 | 1,415.7 | 1,447.9 | 1,461.3 |
| Males 65 to 69 | 531.6 | 537.1 | 539.1 | 538.5 | 538.4 | 537.5 |
| Labour force | 89.7 | 95.3 | 91.0 | 86.1 | 86.7 | 99.4 |
| Full-time employment | 59.1 | 63.9 | 60.0 | 53.7 | 56.9 | 65.1 |
| Part-time employment | 26.8 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 29.5 | 26.5 | 30.0 |
| Unemployment | 3.8 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4.3 |
| Not in labour force | 442.0 | 441.8 | 448.1 | 452.4 | 451.7 | 438.0 |
| Males 70 and older | 940.4 | 967.8 | 994.7 | 1,025.9 | 1,059.9 | 1,094.3 |
| Labour force | 55.5 | 59.5 | 59.5 | 62.6 | 63.6 | 71.0 |
| Full-time employment | 33.1 | 35.9 | 35.5 | 37.5 | 38.5 | 41.0 |
| Part-time employment | 21.9 | 22.3 | 22.0 | 24.2 | 24.0 | 29.1 |
| Unemployment | x | x | 2.0 | x | x | x |
| Not in labour force | 884.9 | 908.3 | 935.1 | 963.3 | 996.2 | 1,023.3 |
| Females 65 and older | 1,918.3 | 1,949.2 | 1,976.1 | 2,004.6 | 2,036.0 | 2,071.0 |
| Labour force | 69.3 | 68.9 | 67.2 | 66.4 | 69.7 | 78.5 |
| Full-time employment | 27.2 | 28.9 | 30.6 | 27.4 | 27.6 | 30.6 |
| Part-time employment | 39.8 | 38.0 | 35.1 | 37.0 | 39.2 | 45.2 |
| Unemployment | 2.3 | 2.0 | x | 1.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Not in labour force | 1,849.0 | 1,880.2 | 1,909.0 | 1,938.2 | 1,966.3 | 1,992.5 |
| Females 65 to 69 | 582.3 | 583.8 | 582.6 | 580.7 | 580.2 | 580.8 |
| Labour force | 45.5 | 43.0 | 41.6 | 41.5 | 45.2 | 51.2 |
| Full-time employment | 19.1 | 19.5 | 19.2 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 20.0 |
| Part-time employment | 24.6 | 22.0 | 21.3 | 21.1 | 23.5 | 29.2 |
| Unemployment | 1.8 | 1.6 | x | 1.5 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Not in labour force | 536.8 | 540.7 | 541.0 | 539.2 | 535.0 | 529.6 |
| Females 70 and older | 1,336.0 | 1,365.4 | 1,393.6 | 1,423.9 | 1,455.8 | 1,490.3 |
| Labour force | 23.8 | 25.9 | 25.5 | 24.9 | 24.5 | 27.3 |
| Full-time employment | 8.1 | 9.4 | 11.4 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 10.7 |
| Part-time employment | 15.2 | 16.1 | 13.8 | 15.9 | 15.6 | 16.0 |
| Unemployment | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Not in labour force | 1,312.1 | 1,339.5 | 1,368.0 | 1,399.0 | 1,431.2 | 1,462.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

| 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| thousands | | | | | | | |
| 1,667.6 | 1,705.5 | 1,745.6 | 1,797.2 | 1,852.3 | 1,914.6 | 1,980.1 | 2,047.4 |
| 192.1 | 200.6 | 211.7 | 217.3 | 241.1 | 272.1 | 299.5 | 332.2 |
| 118.3 | 123.5 | 133.1 | 131.9 | 147.9 | 172.3 | 186.4 | 200.9 |
| 67.0 | 70.9 | 71.9 | 75.4 | 84.3 | 92.3 | 99.5 | 114.7 |
| 6.8 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 13.6 | 16.7 |
| 1,475.5 | 1,504.9 | 1,533.9 | 1,579.9 | 1,611.3 | 1,642.5 | 1,680.6 | 1,715.2 |
| 541.4 | 551.3 | 563.1 | 582.7 | 607.6 | 637.6 | 668.8 | 699.3 |
| 113.9 | 120.0 | 130.0 | 135.8 | 150.9 | 171.5 | 192.6 | 215.1 |
| 73.4 | 80.0 | 86.1 | 84.8 | 95.1 | 113.7 | 122.6 | 136.5 |
| 35.3 | 35.0 | 39.6 | 43.6 | 49.3 | 52.3 | 59.3 | 64.7 |
| 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 10.7 | 13.8 |
| 427.5 | 431.2 | 433.2 | 446.9 | 456.7 | 466.1 | 476.2 | 484.2 |
| 1,126.2 | 1,154.2 | 1,182.5 | 1,214.6 | 1,244.7 | 1,277.0 | 1,311.3 | 1,348.1 |
| 78.2 | 80.6 | 81.8 | 81.5 | 90.2 | 100.6 | 106.9 | 117.1 |
| 44.9 | 43.5 | 47.0 | 47.1 | 52.8 | 58.6 | 63.8 | 64.3 |
| 31.7 | 35.9 | 32.3 | 31.8 | 35.0 | 40.0 | 40.2 | 49.9 |
| 1.5 | x | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| 1,048.0 | 1,073.6 | 1,100.7 | 1,133.0 | 1,154.5 | 1,176.4 | 1,204.4 | 1,230.9 |
| 2,108.3 | 2,147.3 | 2,187.8 | 2,238.7 | 2,291.1 | 2,350.7 | 2,414.0 | 2,479.8 |
| 90.3 | 96.1 | 108.0 | 115.7 | 128.5 | 159.2 | 162.1 | 186.0 |
| 33.5 | 34.1 | 44.3 | 48.2 | 52.8 | 65.8 | 65.6 | 75.7 |
| 53.9 | 58.8 | 59.6 | 62.8 | 71.3 | 88.7 | 90.1 | 101.6 |
| 2.8 | 3.2 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 6.4 | 8.8 |
| 2,018.0 | 2,051.2 | 2,079.7 | 2,123.0 | 2,162.6 | 2,191.5 | 2,252.0 | 2,293.7 |
| 585.7 | 597.2 | 609.0 | 628.0 | 652.2 | 681.5 | 712.5 | 743.4 |
| 60.9 | 66.0 | 73.4 | 79.6 | 87.3 | 108.2 | 114.1 | 129.8 |
| 23.3 | 24.0 | 32.4 | 33.2 | 39.5 | 46.6 | 48.5 | 56.7 |
| 35.0 | 39.1 | 37.5 | 43.1 | 44.9 | 58.0 | 60.8 | 66.5 |
| 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 3.7 | 4.8 | 6.6 |
| 524.9 | 531.2 | 535.5 | 548.4 | 564.9 | 573.3 | 598.4 | 613.6 |
| 1,522.6 | 1,550.2 | 1,578.8 | 1,610.6 | 1,638.9 | 1,669.2 | 1,701.5 | 1,736.4 |
| 29.4 | 30.1 | 34.6 | 36.0 | 41.1 | 51.0 | 47.9 | 56.3 |
| 10.2 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 19.2 | 17.1 | 18.9 |
| 18.9 | 19.7 | 22.1 | 19.7 | 26.5 | 30.8 | 29.3 | 35.1 |
| x | x | x | x | x | x | 1.5 | 2.2 |
| 1,493.1 | 1,520.1 | 1,544.2 | 1,574.6 | 1,597.8 | 1,618.2 | 1,653.6 | 1,680.1 |

Table 28.5 Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and age group, and by province and territory, 2008/2009

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|---|----------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Operating homes for the aged | 2,216 | 120 | 37 | 108 | 245 |
| Operating homes for the aged, approved beds | 217,058 | 6,059 | 1,997 | 6,807 | 7,523 |
| All residents² | 205,442 | 4,941 | 1,792 | 6,572 | 7,005 |
| Males, all ages | 49,382 | 1,537 | 488 | 1,741 | 2,088 |
| 64 and younger | 4,969 | 153 | 51 | 159 | 387 |
| 65 to 69 years | 2,980 | 99 | 26 | 130 | 156 |
| 70 to 74 years | 4,509 | 154 | 44 | 198 | 188 |
| 75 to 79 years | 7,338 | 225 | 77 | 302 | 281 |
| 80 to 84 years | 10,731 | 380 | 102 | 365 | 403 |
| 85 and older | 18,855 | 526 | 188 | 587 | 673 |
| Females, all ages | 117,433 | 3,404 | 1,304 | 4,831 | 4,917 |
| 64 and younger | 5,034 | 130 | 51 | 211 | 330 |
| 65 to 69 years | 3,491 | 96 | 41 | 157 | 208 |
| 70 to 74 years | 6,043 | 215 | 55 | 263 | 270 |
| 75 to 79 years | 12,533 | 410 | 135 | 547 | 567 |
| 80 to 84 years | 23,747 | 723 | 321 | 938 | 948 |
| 85 and older | 66,585 | 1,830 | 701 | 2,715 | 2,594 |

Notes: "Homes for the aged" refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.

Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

2. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age group and sex.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Territories ¹ |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| number | | | | | | |
| 212 | 758 | 93 | 131 | 209 | 291 | 12 |
| 40,523 | 90,025 | 9,767 | 8,510 | 18,641 | 26,930 | 276 |
| 38,627 | 85,617 | 9,536 | 8,049 | 17,891 | 25,174 | 238 |
| .. | 24,704 | 2,799 | 2,422 | 5,803 | 7,706 | 94 |
| .. | 2,389 | 252 | 194 | 677 | 694 | 13 |
| .. | 1,483 | 156 | 110 | 340 | 468 | 12 |
| .. | 2,277 | 251 | 209 | 522 | 653 | 13 |
| .. | 3,718 | 417 | 302 | 902 | 1,094 | 20 |
| .. | 5,481 | 564 | 495 | 1,178 | 1,745 | 18 |
| .. | 9,356 | 1,159 | 1,112 | 2,184 | 3,052 | 18 |
| .. | 60,913 | 6,737 | 5,627 | 12,088 | 17,468 | 144 |
| .. | 2,484 | 259 | 212 | 674 | 669 | 14 |
| .. | 1,771 | 179 | 119 | 399 | 511 | 10 |
| .. | 3,180 | 309 | 240 | 729 | 770 | 12 |
| .. | 6,567 | 607 | 458 | 1,336 | 1,880 | 26 |
| .. | 12,661 | 1,273 | 947 | 2,369 | 3,537 | 30 |
| .. | 34,250 | 4,110 | 3,651 | 6,581 | 10,101 | 52 |

Table 28.6 Residents in homes for the aged, by sex and age group, selected years, 1991/1992 to 2008/2009

| | 1991/1992 | 1993/1994 | 1996/1997 | 1997/1998 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | |
| Operating homes for the aged | 2,188 | 2,206 | 1,984 | 1,984 |
| Operating homes for the aged, approved beds | 169,046 | 168,708 | 172,967 | 173,522 |
| All residents¹ | 163,156 | 162,244 | 165,575 | 167,380 |
| Males, all ages | 37,791 | 37,381 | 37,086 | 38,387 |
| 64 and younger | 3,182 | 3,186 | 3,285 | 3,175 |
| 65 to 69 years | 2,562 | 2,602 | 2,366 | 2,428 |
| 70 to 74 years | 4,008 | 4,095 | 4,072 | 4,154 |
| 75 to 79 years | 6,202 | 5,904 | 6,003 | 6,545 |
| 80 to 84 years | 8,250 | 8,161 | 8,077 | 8,324 |
| 85 and older | 13,587 | 13,433 | 13,283 | 13,761 |
| Females, all ages | 95,653 | 95,478 | 93,030 | 95,330 |
| 64 and younger | 2,972 | 3,058 | 3,066 | 3,092 |
| 65 to 69 years | 3,049 | 3,074 | 2,688 | 2,797 |
| 70 to 74 years | 6,200 | 6,171 | 5,941 | 6,118 |
| 75 to 79 years | 12,483 | 12,083 | 11,494 | 12,401 |
| 80 to 84 years | 21,505 | 21,014 | 20,484 | 20,649 |
| 85 and older | 49,444 | 50,078 | 49,357 | 50,273 |

Notes: "Homes for the aged" refers to nursing homes, homes for the aged and other facilities providing services and care for the aged. Not included are homes for senior citizens or lodges where no care is provided.
Residents on books at the end of the reporting year.

1. Total may differ from sum of age and sex components because Quebec data are included in the total, but are not available by age group and sex.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 107-5504.

| 2001/2002 | 2002/2003 | 2003/2004 | 2004/2005 | 2005/2006 | 2006/2007 | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| number | | | | | | | |
| 1,919 | 1,941 | 1,941 | 1,952 | 2,086 | 2,101 | 2,182 | 2,004 |
| 178,681 | 184,892 | 188,755 | 197,412 | 206,170 | 207,274 | 211,494 | 176,535 |
| 171,267 | 177,252 | 179,424 | 189,325 | 196,242 | 196,261 | 200,397 | 166,815 |
| 39,145 | 41,598 | 42,374 | 44,748 | 46,943 | 46,685 | 47,497 | 49,382 |
| 3,572 | 3,932 | 4,018 | 4,316 | 4,636 | 4,672 | 4,799 | 4,969 |
| 2,512 | 2,508 | 2,567 | 2,581 | 2,752 | 2,723 | 2,811 | 2,980 |
| 4,489 | 4,252 | 4,255 | 4,295 | 4,455 | 4,363 | 4,386 | 4,509 |
| 6,219 | 6,846 | 6,824 | 6,681 | 7,264 | 7,302 | 7,160 | 7,338 |
| 8,309 | 8,970 | 9,353 | 10,260 | 10,256 | 10,318 | 10,578 | 10,731 |
| 14,044 | 15,090 | 15,357 | 16,615 | 17,580 | 17,307 | 17,763 | 18,855 |
| 99,373 | 102,978 | 103,496 | 106,146 | 110,555 | 111,478 | 114,116 | 117,433 |
| 3,696 | 3,866 | 3,963 | 4,202 | 4,816 | 4,712 | 4,788 | 5,034 |
| 2,900 | 2,825 | 2,864 | 2,837 | 3,006 | 3,061 | 3,212 | 3,491 |
| 6,282 | 6,017 | 5,837 | 5,789 | 6,147 | 6,017 | 5,771 | 6,043 |
| 12,306 | 12,931 | 12,571 | 11,949 | 12,670 | 12,629 | 12,742 | 12,533 |
| 21,266 | 22,335 | 22,719 | 24,266 | 23,723 | 23,476 | 24,031 | 23,747 |
| 52,923 | 55,004 | 55,542 | 57,103 | 60,193 | 61,583 | 63,572 | 66,585 |

Table 28.7 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex, selected years, 1921 to 2005/2007

| | At birth | | | At age 65 | | |
|-----------|------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|---------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| | years | | | | | |
| 1921 | 59.7 | 58.8 | 60.6 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 13.6 |
| 1931 | 61.0 | 60.0 | 62.1 | 13.3 | 13.0 | 13.7 |
| 1941 | 64.6 | 63.0 | 66.3 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 14.1 |
| 1951 | 68.5 | 66.4 | 70.9 | 14.1 | 13.3 | 15.0 |
| 1961 | 71.1 | 68.4 | 74.3 | 14.8 | 13.6 | 16.1 |
| 1971 | 72.7 | 69.4 | 76.5 | 15.7 | 13.8 | 17.6 |
| 1981 | 75.4 | 71.9 | 79.1 | 16.8 | 14.6 | 18.9 |
| 1992/1994 | 78.0 | 74.9 | 81.0 | 18.1 | 15.9 | 20.0 |
| 2000/2002 | 79.6 | 77.0 | 82.0 | 18.9 | 17.0 | 20.5 |
| 2001/2003 | 79.8 | 77.2 | 82.2 | 19.1 | 17.2 | 20.6 |
| 2002/2004 | 80.0 | 77.5 | 82.3 | 19.2 | 17.4 | 20.8 |
| 2003/2005 | 80.2 | 77.7 | 82.5 | 19.4 | 17.6 | 20.9 |
| 2004/2006 | 80.5 | 78.0 | 82.8 | 19.7 | 17.9 | 21.1 |
| 2005/2007 | 80.7 | 78.3 | 83.0 | 19.8 | 18.1 | 21.3 |

Notes: Beginning in 1992, life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.
Life expectancy estimates for 1921 to 1981 are based on complete life tables.
Newfoundland and Labrador is not included in the 1921 to 1941 life expectancy estimates.
Quebec is not included in the 1921 estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512 and Catalogue no. 89-506.

Table 28.8 Life expectancy at birth and at age 65, by sex and by province and territory, 2005/2007

| | At birth | | | At age 65 | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------|---------|------------|-------|---------|
| | Both sexes | Males | Females | Both sexes | Males | Females |
| | years | | | | | |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 78.3 | 75.8 | 80.8 | 17.9 | 16.2 | 19.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 80.2 | 77.6 | 82.7 | 19.4 | 17.5 | 20.9 |
| Nova Scotia | 79.7 | 77.1 | 82.2 | 18.9 | 17.1 | 20.5 |
| New Brunswick | 80.0 | 77.4 | 82.5 | 19.3 | 17.5 | 20.9 |
| Quebec | 80.7 | 78.2 | 83.1 | 19.8 | 18.0 | 21.3 |
| Ontario | 81.0 | 78.8 | 83.1 | 19.9 | 18.3 | 21.3 |
| Manitoba | 79.3 | 76.8 | 81.8 | 19.4 | 17.5 | 20.9 |
| Saskatchewan | 79.5 | 76.9 | 82.0 | 19.6 | 17.8 | 21.2 |
| Alberta | 80.5 | 78.1 | 82.9 | 20.0 | 18.3 | 21.5 |
| British Columbia | 81.2 | 78.9 | 83.5 | 20.4 | 18.9 | 21.7 |
| Territories ¹ | 75.8 | 73.1 | 79.1 | 16.9 | 15.3 | 19.0 |

Note: Life expectancies are calculated using three years of data.

1. Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 102-0512.

Table 28.9 Retirement age, by type of worker and by sex, 1979 to 2009

| | Males | | | | Females | | | |
|------|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | All retirees | Public sector employees ¹ | Private sector employees ² | Self-employed (including unpaid family workers) ³ | All retirees | Public sector employees ¹ | Private sector employees ² | Self-employed (including unpaid family workers) ³ |
| | average age | | | | | | | |
| 1979 | 65.0 | 63.4 | 65.3 | 66.4 | 63.4 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 63.1 |
| 1980 | 65.1 | 63.5 | 65.5 | 66.3 | 63.5 | 63.2 | 63.4 | 64.0 |
| 1981 | 65.1 | 63.5 | 65.2 | 67.0 | 63.5 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 63.1 |
| 1982 | 65.0 | 63.2 | 65.1 | 67.5 | 63.8 | 62.7 | 64.9 | 63.5 |
| 1983 | 64.7 | 63.4 | 64.6 | 66.4 | 62.8 | 62.5 | 63.2 | 62.3 |
| 1984 | 64.9 | 62.8 | 65.2 | 67.2 | 63.4 | 62.5 | 64.2 | 63.6 |
| 1985 | 64.6 | 62.4 | 65.0 | 67.5 | 63.0 | 62.3 | 63.3 | 63.5 |
| 1986 | 64.1 | 62.2 | 64.0 | 66.8 | 62.8 | 62.4 | 62.7 | 64.0 |
| 1987 | 63.8 | 61.8 | 63.8 | 67.0 | 62.9 | 62.2 | 63.5 | 63.0 |
| 1988 | 63.5 | 61.2 | 63.8 | 66.5 | 62.8 | 61.8 | 63.4 | 64.2 |
| 1989 | 63.5 | 60.7 | 63.6 | 66.6 | 62.6 | 61.9 | 63.3 | 62.0 |
| 1990 | 63.1 | 60.5 | 62.8 | 67.3 | 62.3 | 60.9 | 63.4 | 62.4 |
| 1991 | 63.1 | 60.5 | 63.0 | 66.5 | 62.1 | 61.1 | 62.2 | 63.5 |
| 1992 | 62.5 | 60.1 | 62.4 | 66.1 | 62.4 | 61.1 | 62.7 | 63.6 |
| 1993 | 62.4 | 60.0 | 61.8 | 67.5 | 61.3 | 60.3 | 61.7 | 61.9 |
| 1994 | 62.2 | 59.3 | 62.8 | 66.2 | 61.7 | 59.7 | 62.4 | 64.8 |
| 1995 | 62.2 | 59.4 | 62.7 | 66.5 | 61.4 | 59.4 | 62.1 | 64.4 |
| 1996 | 62.3 | 58.8 | 62.8 | 67.2 | 60.9 | 59.6 | 61.0 | 64.5 |
| 1997 | 62.1 | 58.6 | 62.3 | 67.7 | 60.0 | 58.2 | 61.2 | 62.7 |
| 1998 | 61.6 | 58.2 | 61.6 | 66.4 | 59.8 | 57.4 | 61.6 | 63.0 |
| 1999 | 61.7 | 58.7 | 61.7 | 65.4 | 60.1 | 58.4 | 60.7 | 63.9 |
| 2000 | 62.3 | 58.9 | 61.4 | 67.4 | 60.6 | 58.8 | 60.7 | 64.3 |
| 2001 | 62.3 | 59.2 | 61.8 | 66.7 | 60.3 | 58.3 | 60.8 | 63.7 |
| 2002 | 61.7 | 58.4 | 61.5 | 66.8 | 60.4 | 58.5 | 61.0 | 64.1 |
| 2003 | 62.5 | 59.8 | 62.1 | 66.4 | 60.8 | 58.8 | 61.7 | 64.3 |
| 2004 | 62.5 | 58.9 | 61.9 | 68.3 | 60.8 | 59.3 | 61.1 | 64.5 |
| 2005 | 62.0 | 59.2 | 62.1 | 67.2 | 60.6 | 59.1 | 61.8 | 63.3 |
| 2006 | 62.1 | 59.5 | 62.1 | 66.0 | 60.7 | 59.4 | 61.4 | 62.4 |
| 2007 | 62.1 | 59.2 | 62.3 | 66.7 | 61.0 | 59.5 | 61.6 | 65.0 |
| 2008 | 61.8 | 59.4 | 62.3 | 66.2 | 60.9 | 59.8 | 61.7 | 64.0 |
| 2009 | 62.2 | 59.8 | 62.2 | 67.2 | 61.7 | 60.3 | 62.7 | 64.4 |

1. Employees who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, a crown corporation, or a government-funded establishment such as a school (including universities) or hospital.

2. Those who work as employees of a private firm or business.

3. Includes both incorporated and unincorporated working owners, self-employed people who do not have a business and people working in a family business without pay.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0051.

Close to half of Canadians aged 15 and older volunteered for charitable and non-profit organizations in 2007. Their contributions included a wide range of activities: serving on boards and committees, advocating for social causes, canvassing for funds, visiting seniors and coaching children and youth.

From 2004 to 2007, both the number of volunteers and the number of volunteer hours increased. Volunteer hours totalled 2.1 billion in 2007, a 4.2% increase from 2004. That volunteer time was the equivalent of 1.1 million full-time jobs. The total number of volunteers reached 12.5 million in 2007, a 5.7% increase from 2004. However, the average number of hours volunteered annually fell from 168 to 166.

Volunteer activity varies across the country. In 2007, the volunteer rate was highest in Saskatchewan (59%), followed by Yukon (58%), Prince Edward Island (56%) and Nova Scotia (55%). It was lowest in Quebec (37%).

Many Canadians volunteer as part of a group with family or friends. In 2007, 26% of volunteers said they volunteered as part of a group project with family members, while 43% volunteered with their friends, neighbours or colleagues.

Concentration of support

The majority of volunteer hours come from a small group of volunteers. The top 25% of volunteers—those who contributed 171 hours or more—gave 78% of all volunteer hours in 2007. These top volunteers are a key resource for charitable and non-profit organizations. As a proportion of the population, 12% of all Canadians contributed 78% of the total volunteer hours.

A number of social and economic characteristics distinguish individuals who are likely to volunteer. In 2007, people more likely to be top volunteers were those who attended religious services once a week, had a high level of education, had

an annual household income of \$100,000 or more and had only school-aged children in their households. The likelihood of volunteering was lowest among older Canadians, but those seniors who did volunteer contributed more hours than any other age group in Canada.

Immigrants and volunteering

In 2007, 40% of the immigrant population aged 15 and older volunteered their time, energy and skills with charitable and non-profit organizations. While immigrants were less likely to volunteer than native-born Canadians (49%), those immigrants who did volunteer contributed more hours on average (171 vs. 163).

Immigrants who have been in Canada longer tend to volunteer more hours than those who have arrived more recently. Volunteers who arrived in Canada before 1971 contributed an average of 224 hours annually, whereas volunteers who arrived in 1999 or later contributed an average of 137 hours annually.

Immigrant volunteers and Canadian-born volunteers generally volunteer for similar types of organizations. However, immigrants are less likely than native-born Canadians to volunteer for sports and recreation (7% vs. 13%) and social services organizations (8% vs. 12%). On the other hand, immigrants are slightly

To learn more about

Canadian Social Trends, caregiving, charitable donations, disabilities, economic well-being, gender, life satisfaction, parental leave, quality of life, religion, time spent with family, time use, unpaid work, volunteer organizations, volunteering, women in Canada, women residing in shelters, work-life balance

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more likely to volunteer for religious organizations (13% vs. 10%).

Popular volunteer organizations

People are likely to volunteer for four main types of organizations: sports and recreation (11%), social services (11%), education and research (10%) and religious (10%). The percentage of volunteers for each type of organization in 2007 was virtually unchanged from 2004.

The average number of hours contributed to organizations declined from 2004 to 2007. Volunteering for law, advocacy and political organizations fell from 123 hours to 104 hours, the largest decline. Business, professional associations and unions saw volunteering decline from 106 hours to 91 hours, while volunteering with arts and culture organizations decreased from 120 hours to 107 hours. In contrast, the average hours contributed to religious organizations increased from 126 hours to 141 hours.

Table 29.a
Household income spent on donations

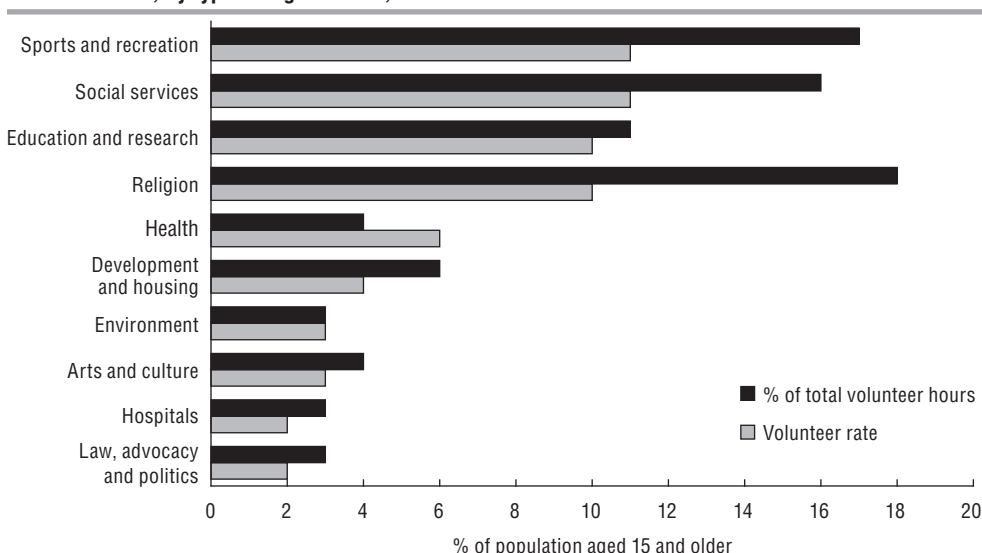
| | 2004 | 2007 |
|----------------------|-------------|------|
| | % of income | |
| \$6,000 to \$19,999 | 1.72 | 1.59 |
| \$20,000 to \$39,999 | 1.11 | 1.06 |
| \$40,000 to \$59,999 | 0.74 | 0.76 |
| \$60,000 to \$79,999 | 0.51 | 0.67 |
| \$80,000 to \$99,999 | 0.50 | 0.53 |
| \$100,000 or more | 0.51 | 0.46 |

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

Most volunteers concentrate on a single organization. In 2007, 51% of volunteers volunteered for only one organization, 28% volunteered for two and 22% volunteered for three or more. In terms of total time allotted, volunteers contributed 77% of their volunteer hours to one organization.

In 2007, 93% of volunteers cited the desire to make a contribution to their community, 77% wanted to use personal skills and experiences, 59% had been personally affected by the cause, 50% wished to explore their own strengths, 48% volunteered to network or meet people and 47% joined in because their friends did.

Chart 29.1
Volunteer work, by type of organization, 2007



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

More older fathers

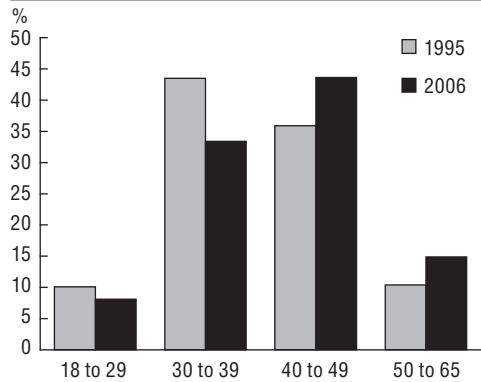
The average age of fathers now exceeds 40 years. Their average age increased by 1.8 years from 39.8 years in 1995 to 41.6 years in 2006. Fathers are men aged 18 to 65 who have fathered, adopted or reared a child aged 18 or younger.

In 1995, 43.5% of fathers were in their thirties and 35.9% were in their forties. That situation was reversed in 2006, when 33.4% were in their thirties and 43.6% in their forties. The proportion of fathers in their fifties grew from 10.4% in 1995 to 14.9% in 2006.

The average age at which men become fathers has also been rising, from 27.8 years in 1995 to 29.1 years in 2006. At the same time, the average age of first births rose for women from 28.2 to 29.3 years.

The phenomenon of older fathers is consistent with the overall aging of the population. Several factors contribute to

Chart 29.2
Fathers, by age group



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

the trend: young people are leaving the parental home at older ages, men are forming conjugal unions at older ages, men are becoming parents at older ages, and men are forming second families sooner after the break-up of a previous union.

Canadians satisfied with life

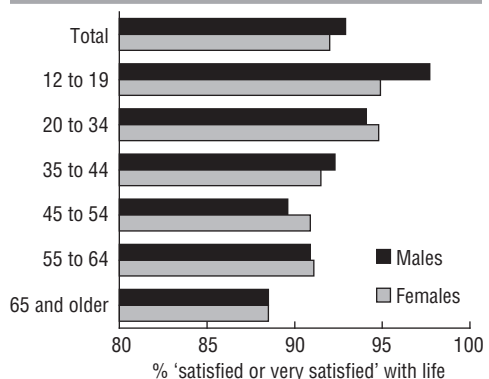
In 2009, 92.1% of Canadians aged 12 and older reported that they were 'satisfied or very satisfied' with life.

Across the country, the percentage of residents who were 'satisfied or very satisfied' with life was highest in Quebec (94.2%). Satisfaction rates were lowest in Yukon (91.0%), British Columbia (90.9%) and Nunavut (85.7%).

Differences between the sexes were not significant. However, young men aged 12 to 19 reported a higher rate of satisfaction with life, at 97.7%, than did their female counterparts, at 94.9%. People aged 65 and older reported the lowest levels of life satisfaction at 88.5%, regardless of their sex.

In 2009, 64.4% of Canadians who were 'satisfied or very satisfied' with life reported that their health was 'excellent' or 'very good.' In contrast, 7.6% of people who

Chart 29.3
Life satisfaction, by age group and sex, 2009

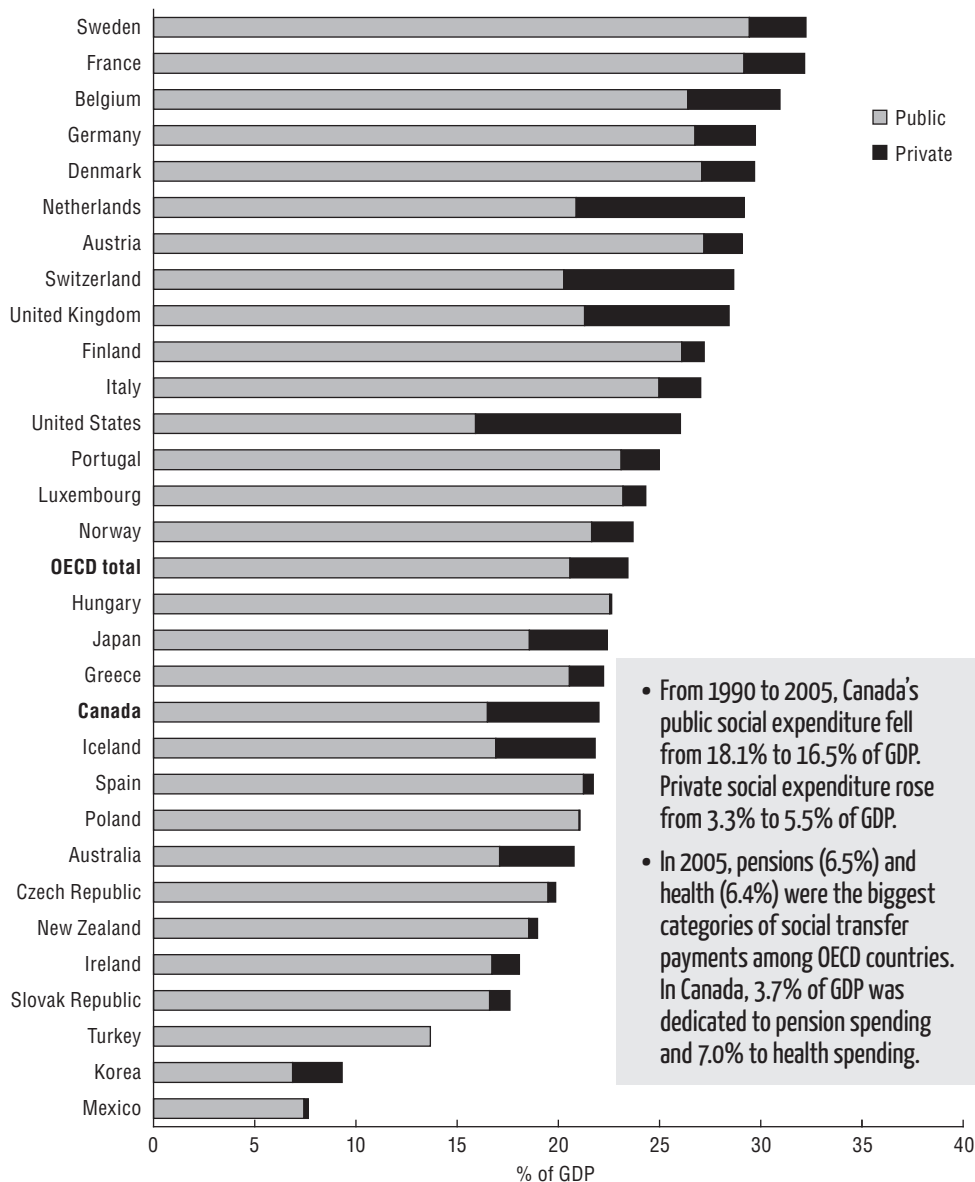


Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 82-625-X.

were 'satisfied or very satisfied' with life said that they were in 'fair' or 'poor' health. Among those who were 'dissatisfied' with life, 20.4% said their health was 'excellent' or 'very good.'

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 29.4
Public and private social expenditure, 2005



Note: Social expenditures are cash benefits, direct in-kind provision of goods and services, and tax breaks with social purposes. Social benefits are classified as public when general government controls the relevant financial flows. All social benefits not provided by general government are considered private.

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

Table 29.1 Charitable donations, by selected characteristics of donors and by province and territory, 2009

| | Canada | Newfoundland and Labrador | Prince Edward Island | Nova Scotia | New Brunswick |
|--|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | |
| All taxfilers¹ | 24,320,760 | 400,160 | 105,540 | 688,430 | 573,030 |
| All donors | 5,616,340 | 83,130 | 26,420 | 154,670 | 121,780 |
| | % of donors | | | | |
| Males | 54 | 56 | 51 | 52 | 54 |
| Females | 46 | 44 | 49 | 48 | 46 |
| | years | | | | |
| Average age of donors² | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 54 |
| | % of donors | | | | |
| Age group of donors² | | | | | |
| 0 to 24 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 to 34 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| 35 to 44 | 17 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| 45 to 54 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 22 | 23 |
| 55 to 64 | 21 | 26 | 24 | 23 | 24 |
| 65 and older | 23 | 24 | 27 | 29 | 25 |
| | \$ | | | | |
| Average donation by age group of donors² | | | | | |
| 0 to 24 | 440 | 310 | 250 | 260 | 410 |
| 25 to 34 | 730 | 500 | 450 | 470 | 550 |
| 35 to 44 | 1,110 | 690 | 650 | 680 | 730 |
| 45 to 54 | 1,430 | 870 | 1,000 | 1,060 | 1,010 |
| 55 to 64 | 1,540 | 1,100 | 1,120 | 1,160 | 1,230 |
| 65 and older | 1,840 | 1,170 | 1,650 | 1,800 | 1,700 |
| Median total income of donors^{3,4} | 51,840 | 40,920 | 41,620 | 45,810 | 44,090 |
| Median donation⁴ | 250 | 340 | 370 | 300 | 290 |
| Males | 270 | 360 | 410 | 330 | 310 |
| Females | 240 | 310 | 330 | 280 | 260 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | |
| Charitable donations | 7,750,405 | 77,530 | 28,695 | 182,255 | 137,995 |
| Males | 5,008,715 | 49,555 | 16,390 | 114,245 | 85,330 |
| Females | 2,741,690 | 27,975 | 12,305 | 68,010 | 52,660 |

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

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

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

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

3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest \$100.

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

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

| Quebec | Ontario | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | British Columbia | Yukon | Northwest Territories | Nunavut |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 5,980,990 | 9,194,810 | 859,540 | 740,770 | 2,519,540 | 3,189,670 | 23,010 | 27,980 | 17,300 |
| 1,296,350 | 2,223,590 | 223,990 | 183,400 | 599,890 | 692,380 | 4,650 | 4,480 | 1,620 |
| % of donors | | | | | | | | |
| 55 | 53 | 53 | 55 | 56 | 53 | 44 | 49 | 48 |
| 45 | 47 | 47 | 45 | 44 | 47 | 56 | 51 | 52 |
| years | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | 53 | 53 | 53 | 50 | 54 | 50 | 46 | 46 |
| % of donors | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| 12 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 13 | 19 | 22 |
| 16 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 19 | 17 | 19 | 23 | 23 |
| 24 | 24 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 23 | 28 | 28 | 24 |
| 22 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 21 | 25 | 19 | 20 |
| 23 | 24 | 24 | 26 | 18 | 25 | 13 | 7 | 8 |
| \$ | | | | | | | | |
| 130 | 460 | 690 | 640 | 720 | 620 | 350 | 530 | 670 |
| 280 | 750 | 950 | 800 | 1,180 | 960 | 550 | 680 | 960 |
| 460 | 1,230 | 1,380 | 1,180 | 1,680 | 1,440 | 700 | 960 | 1,340 |
| 570 | 1,630 | 1,760 | 1,470 | 2,300 | 1,760 | 1,050 | 1,440 | 2,210 |
| 620 | 1,830 | 1,860 | 1,680 | 2,570 | 1,750 | 1,520 | 2,010 | 2,340 |
| 910 | 2,090 | 1,920 | 2,040 | 2,830 | 2,060 | 1,520 | 2,140 | 1,920 |
| 47,940 | 54,520 | 46,730 | 50,530 | 60,620 | 51,620 | 65,330 | 86,030 | 88,370 |
| 130 | 310 | 340 | 330 | 370 | 360 | 250 | 250 | 500 |
| 140 | 340 | 380 | 360 | 420 | 400 | 280 | 260 | 470 |
| 110 | 290 | 300 | 300 | 310 | 320 | 240 | 240 | 540 |
| \$ thousands | | | | | | | | |
| 768,960 | 3,502,890 | 361,365 | 275,985 | 1,251,870 | 1,149,225 | 5,020 | 5,885 | 2,730 |
| 492,295 | 2,249,085 | 232,375 | 166,525 | 872,365 | 723,180 | 2,775 | 3,200 | 1,400 |
| 276,665 | 1,253,805 | 128,990 | 109,460 | 379,505 | 426,045 | 2,245 | 2,685 | 1,330 |

Table 29.2 Charitable donations, by selected characteristics of donors, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| All taxfilers¹ | 22,725,310 | 23,311,690 | 23,338,370 | 23,725,970 | 24,035,930 | 24,320,760 |
| All donors | 5,781,250 | 5,833,930 | 5,752,630 | 5,698,880 | 5,795,210 | 5,616,340 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Males | 56 | 56 | 56 | 55 | 54 | 54 |
| Females | 44 | 44 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 46 |
| | years | | | | | |
| Average age of donors² | 52 | 52 | 52 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| | % | | | | | |
| Age group of donors² | | | | | | |
| 0 to 24 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 25 to 34 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 35 to 44 | 20 | 20 | 19 | 18 | 18 | 17 |
| 45 to 54 | 23 | 23 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 55 to 64 | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 21 |
| 65 and older | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 23 |
| | \$ | | | | | |
| Average donations by age group of donors² | | | | | | |
| 0 to 24 | 460 | 490 | 530 | 510 | 480 | 440 |
| 25 to 34 | 700 | 820 | 930 | 840 | 760 | 730 |
| 35 to 44 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,300 | 1,270 | 1,150 | 1,110 |
| 45 to 54 | 1,300 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 1,610 | 1,520 | 1,430 |
| 55 to 64 | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,680 | 1,580 | 1,540 |
| 65 and older | 1,500 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,940 | 1,810 | 1,840 |
| Median total income of donors^{3,4} | 43,700 | 45,400 | 47,400 | 49,310 | 50,530 | 51,840 |
| Median donation⁴ | 230 | 240 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 |
| Males | 250 | 260 | 270 | 270 | 280 | 270 |
| Females | 200 | 210 | 220 | 230 | 230 | 240 |
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| Charitable donations | 6,922,616 | 7,879,588 | 8,529,976 | 8,648,660 | 8,189,280 | 7,750,405 |
| Males | 4,591,471 | 5,293,624 | 5,723,000 | 5,728,385 | 5,361,840 | 5,008,715 |
| Females | 2,331,145 | 2,585,965 | 2,806,976 | 2,920,275 | 2,827,435 | 2,741,690 |

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

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

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

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

3. Total income is income from all sources. Median income is rounded to the nearest \$100.

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

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

Table 29.3 Volunteers, by selected characteristics, 2004 and 2007

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

Notes: Average volunteer hours are calculated for volunteers only.

Population aged 15 and older.

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

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

Table 29.4 Volunteer hours, by organization type, 2004 and 2007

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

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

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

Table 29.6 Religious attendance rates, by sex, 1986 to 2008

| | Males | | Females | |
|------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Monthly ¹ | Not at all ² | Monthly ¹ | Not at all ² |
| | % | | | |
| 1986 | 38.9 | 29.5 | 46.6 | 23.6 |
| 1988 | 36.7 | 31.0 | 46.1 | 24.9 |
| 1990 | 32.9 | 39.5 | 40.8 | 31.8 |
| 1992 | 31.7 | 41.2 | 39.3 | 32.1 |
| 1994 | 29.5 | 43.4 | 39.9 | 33.2 |
| 1996 | 27.6 | 45.8 | 34.6 | 39.1 |
| 1998 | 29.0 | 41.4 | 37.0 | 34.2 |
| 2000 | 27.2 | 44.5 | 34.9 | 37.1 |
| 2002 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 2004 | 28.3 | 46.0 | 34.9 | 37.0 |
| 2006 | 25.1 | 43.8 | 32.2 | 37.4 |
| 2008 | 26.1 | 44.5 | 30.7 | 39.3 |

Note: Prior to 2005, the General Social Survey did not ask those who had no religious affiliation about the frequency of attending religious services and they were assumed to have not attended. In 2006 and 2008, all respondents were asked about frequency of attendance. In 2008, about 80% of those with no religious affiliation did not attend and 16% attended infrequently.

1. "Monthly" refers to attendance at religious services at least once a month during the previous 12 months.

2. "Not at all" indicates not attending religious services at all during the previous 12 months.

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

Table 29.7 Population by religious denomination, 2006 and 2031

| | 2006 | | 2031 | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | thousands | % | thousands | % |
| Total | 32,522 | 100.0 | 42,078 | 100.0 |
| Christian religious denominations | 24,340 | 74.8 | 27,285 | 64.8 |
| Catholic | 13,830 | 42.5 | 15,389 | 36.6 |
| Protestant | 8,970 | 27.6 | 8,973 | 21.3 |
| Christian Orthodox | 566 | 1.7 | 978 | 2.3 |
| Other Christians ¹ | 974 | 3.0 | 1,944 | 4.6 |
| Non-Christian religious denominations | 2,501 | 7.7 | 6,013 | 14.3 |
| Muslim | 884 | 2.7 | 2,870 | 6.8 |
| Jewish | 348 | 1.1 | 421 | 1.0 |
| Buddhist | 358 | 1.1 | 607 | 1.4 |
| Hindu | 406 | 1.2 | 1,024 | 2.4 |
| Sikh | 384 | 1.2 | 906 | 2.2 |
| Other religions | 122 | 0.4 | 185 | 0.4 |
| No religion | 5,680 | 17.5 | 8,780 | 20.9 |

Note: The 2006 data on religious denomination have been projected from 2001. The medium-growth projection scenario for 2031 combines medium fertility, life expectancy, immigration, immigration observed from 2001 to 2006 and medium internal migration.

1. Includes people who report Christian, Apostolic, Born-again Christian and Evangelical.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 91-551-X.

Table 29.8 Annual admissions to shelters, by facility type, 2006 and 2008

| | 2006 | | | 2008 | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Total | Women | Children | Total | Women | Children |
| | number | | | | | |
| All facility types | 105,711 | 60,057 | 41,707 | 101,019 | 61,690 | 37,902 |
| Transition homes | 49,375 | 27,432 | 19,332 | 44,639 | 27,420 | 17,219 |
| Second-stage housing | 3,844 | 1,749 | 2,054 | 3,312 | 1,489 | 1,823 |
| Safe home network | 1,395 | 669 | 690 | 817 | 500 | 317 |
| Women's emergency shelter | 25,532 | 13,947 | 11,503 | 25,530 | 14,170 | 9,933 |
| Emergency shelter | 18,556 | 10,720 | 6,863 | 19,182 | 11,601 | 7,581 |
| Family resource centre | 1,638 | 920 | 718 | 1,135 | 749 | 386 |
| Other types of shelter ¹ | 5,371 | 4,620 | 547 | 6,404 | 5,761 | 643 |

Notes: The woman-to-child ratio of annual admissions was unknown for about 4% of admissions; in such cases, shelters only provided the total number of admissions for the year.

Precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the 12-month period ending March 31, 2008 or their own 12-month fiscal period.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 256-0013.

Table 29.9 Women residing in shelters for reasons of abuse, 2006 and 2008

| | 2006 | | 2008 | |
|----------------------------------|--------|----|--------|----|
| | number | % | number | % |
| Type of abuse | | | | |
| Physical abuse | 2,164 | 74 | 2,349 | 73 |
| Sexual abuse | 893 | 31 | 1,040 | 32 |
| Financial abuse | 1,469 | 50 | 1,550 | 48 |
| Psychological abuse | 2,624 | 90 | 2,798 | 87 |
| Threats | 1,625 | 56 | 1,658 | 51 |
| Harassment | 1,125 | 39 | 1,209 | 38 |
| Other abuse | 393 | 14 | 368 | 11 |
| To protect children from | | | | |
| Physical abuse | 506 | 26 | 523 | 23 |
| Sexual abuse | 99 | 5 | 171 | 8 |
| Psychological abuse | 807 | 41 | 842 | 38 |
| Threats | 371 | 19 | 433 | 19 |
| Neglect | 317 | 16 | 314 | 14 |
| Witnessing abuse of their mother | 1,025 | 52 | 1,065 | 48 |
| For unknown reasons | 7 | 1 | 31 | 3 |

Note: Respondents may report more than one type of abuse; therefore, percentages do not add to 100%. Percentages are based on the total number of women residing in shelters for reasons of abuse. Shelters may also admit women for reasons other than abuse.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 256-0014.

Table 29.10 Time spent doing unpaid work, by sex, 2008

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

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

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

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

Table 29.11 Occupations, by sex, 1990, 2000 and 2010

| | 1990 | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Males | | Females | | Females' share ¹ | |
| | thousands | % | thousands | % | % | |
| Total² | 7,277.2 | 100.0 | 5,809.2 | 100.0 | 44.4 | |
| Management occupations | 793.5 | 10.9 | 411.5 | 7.1 | 34.1 | |
| Senior management occupations | 57.3 | 0.8 | 20.1 | 0.3 | 26.0 | |
| Other management occupations | 736.2 | 10.1 | 391.5 | 6.7 | 34.7 | |
| Business, finance and administrative occupations | 737.2 | 10.1 | 1,826.8 | 31.4 | 71.2 | |
| Professional occupations in business and finance | 164.8 | 2.3 | 127.8 | 2.2 | 43.7 | |
| Financial, secretarial and administrative occupations | 153.0 | 2.1 | 759.6 | 13.1 | 83.2 | |
| Clerical occupations, including supervisors | 419.4 | 5.8 | 939.4 | 16.2 | 69.1 | |
| Natural and applied sciences and related occupations | 554.3 | 7.6 | 130.4 | 2.2 | 19.0 | |
| Health occupations | 133.3 | 1.8 | 545.5 | 9.4 | 80.4 | |
| Professional occupations in health, nurse supervisors and registered nurses | 74.6 | 1.0 | 278.9 | 4.8 | 78.9 | |
| Technical, assisting and related occupations in health | 58.7 | 0.8 | 266.6 | 4.6 | 82.0 | |
| Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion | 350.1 | 4.8 | 554.2 | 9.5 | 61.3 | |
| Occupations in social science, government service and religion | 147.8 | 2.0 | 281.2 | 4.8 | 65.5 | |
| Teachers and professors | 202.3 | 2.8 | 273.0 | 4.7 | 57.4 | |
| Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport | 157.2 | 2.2 | 156.8 | 2.7 | 49.9 | |
| Sales and service occupations | 1,355.8 | 18.6 | 1,634.2 | 28.1 | 54.7 | |
| Wholesale, technical, insurance, real estate sales specialists, and retail, wholesale and grain buyers | 252.4 | 3.5 | 98.7 | 1.7 | 28.1 | |
| Retail salespersons, sales clerks, cashiers, including retail trade supervisors | 218.8 | 3.0 | 536.8 | 9.2 | 71.0 | |
| Chefs and cooks, and occupations in food and beverage service, including supervisors | 134.9 | 1.9 | 226.4 | 3.9 | 62.7 | |
| Occupation in protective services | 169.1 | 2.3 | 26.6 | 0.5 | 13.6 | |
| Childcare and home support workers | 16.9 | 0.2 | 169.9 | 2.9 | 91.0 | |
| Sales and service occupations not elsewhere classified, including occupations in travel and accommodation, attendants in recreation and sport as well as supervisors | 563.7 | 7.7 | 575.7 | 9.9 | 50.5 | |
| Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations | 2,044.2 | 28.1 | 119.8 | 2.1 | 5.5 | |
| Contractors and supervisors in trades and transportation | 225.7 | 3.1 | 10.5 | 0.2 | 4.4 | |
| Construction trades | 280.8 | 3.9 | 6.9 | 0.1 | 2.4 | |
| Other trades occupations | 777.6 | 10.7 | 42.3 | 0.7 | 5.2 | |
| Transport and equipment operators | 484.5 | 6.7 | 38.2 | 0.7 | 7.3 | |
| Trades helpers, construction, and transportation labourers and related occupations | 275.6 | 3.8 | 22.0 | 0.4 | 7.4 | |
| Occupations unique to primary industry | 492.2 | 6.8 | 129.9 | 2.2 | 20.9 | |
| Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities | 659.5 | 9.1 | 300.0 | 5.2 | 31.3 | |
| Machine operators and assemblers in manufacturing, including supervisors | 516.2 | 7.1 | 225.9 | 3.9 | 30.4 | |
| Labourer in processing, manufacturing and utilities | 143.3 | 2.0 | 74.1 | 1.3 | 34.1 | |

1. Females' share of total employed in occupation.

2. Includes occupations that are not classified.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0024.

| 2000 | | | | | 2010 | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Males | | Females | | Females' share ¹ | Males | | Females | | Females' share ¹ |
| thousands | % | thousands | % | % | thousands | % | thousands | % | % |
| 7,971.0 | 100.0 | 6,789.1 | 100.0 | 46.0 | 8,911.6 | 100.0 | 8,129.5 | 100.0 | 47.7 |
| 916.3 | 11.5 | 502.4 | 7.4 | 35.4 | 964.2 | 10.8 | 561.2 | 6.9 | 36.8 |
| 68.3 | 0.9 | 18.0 | 0.3 | 20.9 | 52.7 | 0.6 | 24.6 | 0.3 | 31.9 |
| 847.9 | 10.6 | 484.4 | 7.1 | 36.4 | 911.5 | 10.2 | 536.6 | 6.6 | 37.1 |
| 747.9 | 9.4 | 1,853.8 | 27.3 | 71.3 | 898.8 | 10.1 | 2,161.6 | 26.6 | 70.6 |
| 211.1 | 2.6 | 197.4 | 2.9 | 48.3 | 283.8 | 3.2 | 291.1 | 3.6 | 50.6 |
| 117.7 | 1.5 | 641.7 | 9.5 | 84.5 | 156.8 | 1.8 | 693.7 | 8.5 | 81.6 |
| 419.1 | 5.3 | 1,014.8 | 14.9 | 70.8 | 458.2 | 5.1 | 1,176.8 | 14.5 | 72.0 |
| 778.6 | 9.8 | 205.4 | 3.0 | 20.9 | 981.7 | 11.0 | 274.1 | 3.4 | 21.8 |
| 153.4 | 1.9 | 634.5 | 9.3 | 80.5 | 214.6 | 2.4 | 879.7 | 10.8 | 80.4 |
| 90.5 | 1.1 | 297.5 | 4.4 | 76.7 | 118.7 | 1.3 | 379.5 | 4.7 | 76.2 |
| 62.9 | 0.8 | 336.9 | 5.0 | 84.2 | 95.9 | 1.1 | 500.2 | 6.2 | 83.9 |
| 393.5 | 4.9 | 764.3 | 11.3 | 66.0 | 492.7 | 5.5 | 1,118.4 | 13.8 | 69.4 |
| 186.2 | 2.3 | 414.3 | 6.1 | 69.0 | 254.4 | 2.9 | 640.4 | 7.9 | 71.6 |
| 207.3 | 2.6 | 350.0 | 5.2 | 62.8 | 238.3 | 2.7 | 478.0 | 5.9 | 66.7 |
| 189.3 | 2.4 | 227.0 | 3.3 | 54.5 | 246.0 | 2.8 | 306.3 | 3.8 | 55.5 |
| 1,524.4 | 19.1 | 1,996.5 | 29.4 | 56.7 | 1,789.3 | 20.1 | 2,352.8 | 28.9 | 56.8 |
| 308.7 | 3.9 | 159.5 | 2.3 | 34.1 | 360.0 | 4.0 | 209.0 | 2.6 | 36.7 |
| 259.8 | 3.3 | 625.5 | 9.2 | 70.7 | 337.2 | 3.8 | 741.8 | 9.1 | 68.7 |
| 184.0 | 2.3 | 294.4 | 4.3 | 61.5 | 213.4 | 2.4 | 319.7 | 3.9 | 60.0 |
| 169.0 | 2.1 | 38.4 | 0.6 | 18.5 | 198.7 | 2.2 | 57.2 | 0.7 | 22.4 |
| 14.8 | 0.2 | 187.2 | 2.8 | 92.7 | 19.8 | 0.2 | 199.8 | 2.5 | 90.9 |
| 588.2 | 7.4 | 691.5 | 10.2 | 54.0 | 660.1 | 7.4 | 825.2 | 10.2 | 55.6 |
| 2,064.6 | 25.9 | 136.3 | 2.0 | 6.2 | 2,330.5 | 26.2 | 154.5 | 1.9 | 6.2 |
| 191.5 | 2.4 | 12.1 | 0.2 | 5.9 | 244.2 | 2.7 | 14.6 | 0.2 | 5.6 |
| 288.5 | 3.6 | 8.4 | 0.1 | 2.8 | 383.1 | 4.3 | 12.4 | 0.2 | 3.1 |
| 799.3 | 10.0 | 43.3 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 842.5 | 9.5 | 38.3 | 0.5 | 4.3 |
| 541.3 | 6.8 | 45.6 | 0.7 | 7.8 | 567.1 | 6.4 | 51.1 | 0.6 | 8.3 |
| 244.0 | 3.1 | 27.0 | 0.4 | 10.0 | 293.7 | 3.3 | 38.1 | 0.5 | 11.5 |
| 452.7 | 5.7 | 116.5 | 1.7 | 20.5 | 428.5 | 4.8 | 98.2 | 1.2 | 18.6 |
| 750.4 | 9.4 | 352.4 | 5.2 | 32.0 | 565.4 | 6.3 | 222.7 | 2.7 | 28.3 |
| 631.9 | 7.9 | 277.2 | 4.1 | 30.5 | 478.5 | 5.4 | 168.2 | 2.1 | 26.0 |
| 118.4 | 1.5 | 75.2 | 1.1 | 38.8 | 86.9 | 1.0 | 54.5 | 0.7 | 38.5 |

Table 29.12 Top occupations, by sex, 2006

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

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

Table 29.13 Employment rate of women with children at home, by age of youngest child, 1976 to 2010

| | Total with children under age 16 | Youngest child under age 3 | Youngest child aged 3 to 5 | Youngest child aged 6 to 15 | No children at home ¹ |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | % | | | | |
| 1976 | 39.1 | 27.6 | 36.8 | 46.4 | 60.9 |
| 1977 | 40.4 | 29.3 | 37.9 | 47.5 | 61.2 |
| 1978 | 42.6 | 32.0 | 40.6 | 49.2 | 62.3 |
| 1979 | 44.6 | 34.6 | 42.9 | 50.9 | 64.1 |
| 1980 | 47.1 | 36.9 | 45.2 | 53.5 | 65.2 |
| 1981 | 49.3 | 39.3 | 46.7 | 56.2 | 66.0 |
| 1982 | 48.8 | 39.4 | 46.5 | 55.3 | 64.9 |
| 1983 | 49.8 | 42.2 | 47.9 | 55.0 | 65.7 |
| 1984 | 51.6 | 44.1 | 49.1 | 57.0 | 66.1 |
| 1985 | 54.0 | 46.8 | 52.1 | 59.1 | 67.9 |
| 1986 | 56.7 | 49.4 | 54.5 | 61.9 | 69.3 |
| 1987 | 58.2 | 50.2 | 56.1 | 63.8 | 69.8 |
| 1988 | 60.4 | 51.8 | 58.2 | 66.5 | 71.7 |
| 1989 | 62.3 | 52.9 | 59.2 | 69.0 | 72.7 |
| 1990 | 63.0 | 53.4 | 59.5 | 70.1 | 73.5 |
| 1991 | 62.8 | 54.4 | 60.1 | 69.0 | 72.6 |
| 1992 | 62.1 | 54.0 | 59.4 | 68.0 | 71.6 |
| 1993 | 62.4 | 54.4 | 59.4 | 68.5 | 71.6 |
| 1994 | 62.8 | 55.6 | 59.1 | 68.5 | 72.1 |
| 1995 | 63.8 | 56.0 | 60.2 | 69.8 | 73.0 |
| 1996 | 64.5 | 57.9 | 60.5 | 69.8 | 72.4 |
| 1997 | 65.9 | 58.8 | 62.1 | 71.1 | 73.4 |
| 1998 | 67.0 | 59.2 | 63.9 | 72.1 | 74.8 |
| 1999 | 68.4 | 60.1 | 66.0 | 73.4 | 76.1 |
| 2000 | 69.2 | 60.3 | 67.3 | 74.4 | 76.3 |
| 2001 | 70.1 | 61.3 | 67.0 | 75.3 | 76.8 |
| 2002 | 71.4 | 61.8 | 68.1 | 77.0 | 77.8 |
| 2003 | 71.7 | 62.7 | 68.5 | 76.8 | 79.0 |
| 2004 | 72.4 | 64.4 | 69.4 | 77.1 | 79.3 |
| 2005 | 72.8 | 64.6 | 70.5 | 77.4 | 78.6 |
| 2006 | 72.9 | 64.2 | 69.4 | 78.2 | 79.8 |
| 2007 | 74.3 | 65.0 | 72.6 | 79.4 | 80.9 |
| 2008 | 73.8 | 64.5 | 70.2 | 80.0 | 81.2 |
| 2009 | 72.9 | 64.3 | 69.7 | 78.5 | 80.4 |
| 2010 | 73.0 | 65.5 | 69.0 | 78.6 | 80.2 |

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

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

As the second-largest country on earth, with a population stretched from coast to coast to coast, Canada faces unique transportation challenges. As a result, the transportation industry remains a significant force in the Canadian economy, representing 4.7% of the GDP.

In 2010, transportation and warehousing GDP advanced 4.3%, ahead of the 3.3% growth posted by the whole economy. Rail transportation gained the most ground, increasing 11.8% and contributing \$5.4 billion, as railways carried 291.3 million tonnes of freight, up 12.2% in 2009. Truck transportation, the largest component of transportation GDP, contributed \$17.1 billion and represented 29.3% of overall transportation and warehousing GDP. All transportation and warehousing industries gained in 2010 with the exception of pipeline transportation, which fell 6.9%, but still produced \$4.2 billion worth of GDP.

From 2000 to 2010, transportation GDP expanded 16.3%, to reach \$58.4 billion. The decade saw GDP growth in air (18.6%), rail (7.7%) and truck (25.9%) transportation, whereas marine transportation declined (16.6%).

Marine shipping activity declines

In 2009, Canada's ports and marine terminals handled 409.1 million tonnes of cargo, down 11.8% from 2008, as the volume of both domestic and international cargo declined. The largest decline in shipments during the year occurred at the port of Nanticoke in Southern Ontario, where the tonnage dropped 8.4 million tonnes.

The amount of total domestic cargo handled fell 22.2% to 107.4 million tonnes. International cargo declined for the second consecutive year, decreasing 7.4% to 301.7 million tonnes. Regionally, the largest decreases in international cargo were in shipments originating from the Great Lakes

of the United States (down 12.4 million tonnes) followed by shipments destined for Europe (down 7.4 million tonnes).

After several years of growth, international containerized cargo declined in both volume (11.8%) and tonnage (7.9%). In 2009, Canadian ports handled 3.9 million twenty-foot equivalent units of containers and 34.8 million tonnes of international containerized cargo.

Port Metro Vancouver is still the country's leading port in the handling of containerized traffic; it handled 55% of the total container volume in 2009.

Resource commodities were among the cargo that showed sharp declines in shipments. Most notable were coal, iron ores and concentrates, crude petroleum and potash—together these accounted for 50% of the decline in marine shipping in 2009. Crude petroleum remains the single largest commodity handled within the Canadian marine transportation system, representing more than 20% of the total tonnage.

Canadians are driving more

The number of Canadian road motor vehicle registrations increased by 12% from 2004 to 2009, reaching a total of 21 million vehicles. As the number of vehicles on the roads increased over the course of the 20th century, the number of people per

To learn more about

air fares, aircraft movements, domestic and international shipping, financial statistics in transportation, for-hire trucking, motor vehicle registrations, operational statistics for major Canadian airlines, rail transportation, railway carriers, sales of fuel used for road motor vehicles, taxi and limousine services

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vehicle declined. There were 8.6 people for each vehicle registered in 1931; by the mid-1980s, this number had fallen to 1.7 people per vehicle.

Canadians drove more in 2009, with total kilometres driven rising 2.4% from 2008 to reach 333.3 billion kilometres, or 16,249 kilometres per Canadian. The number of vehicles on the road also increased in 2009, up 1.7% from 2008. Across the country, driving to work is by far the most popular commuting method.

Employment declines

Many Canadians make their living moving people and goods around the country. In 2010, transportation and warehousing industries employed 670,675 Canadians. Payroll employment in transportation slipped 0.9% in 2010, the second consecutive annual decline. Payroll employment in air (-1.8%) and rail (-5.6%) transportation declined, whereas support activities for transportation advanced 1.4%. Employment in trucking declined 0.8%,

Table 30.a
GDP of transportation and warehousing industries, by mode of transport, 2010

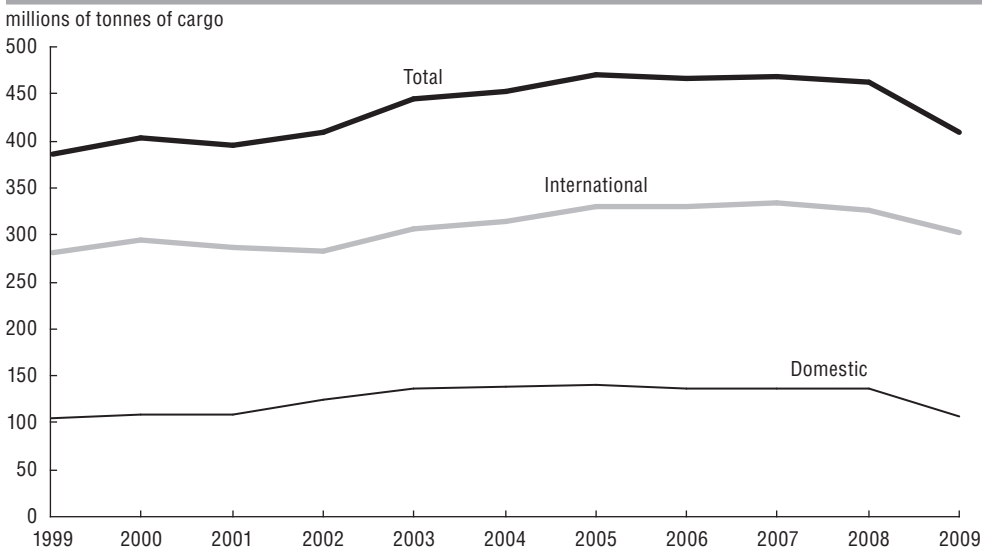
| | Share of transportation and warehousing GDP | Change from 2009 |
|---|---|------------------|
| | % | |
| Air transportation | 9.8 | 8.7 |
| Rail transportation | 9.2 | 11.8 |
| Water transportation | 1.7 | 5.6 |
| Truck transportation | 29.3 | 8.3 |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 10.0 | 1.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

though it still employed a quarter of those in the transportation and warehousing industries.

From 2000 to 2010, payroll employment in transportation increased 11.9%. Truck transportation, the transportation industry's largest employer, increased the number of employees on payroll by 6.2% over the decade to a total of 166,932. Payroll employment in the rail industry shrank steadily over the decade for a cumulative decline of 26.3%.

Chart 30.1
Cargo handled at Canadian ports and marine terminals



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 54-205-X.

Canadians keep their feet on the ground

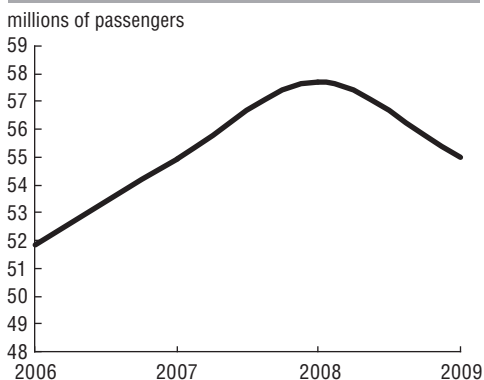
Canadians increasingly chose to stay grounded in 2009, with Canadian air carriers reporting 55.0 million passengers, a 4.7% drop from 2008 that reversed a five-year upward trend. The domestic airline sector declined 4.7% to 32.3 million passengers, while the international sector decreased 1.2% to 22.7 million passengers.

Air carriers recorded 123 billion passenger-kilometres flown in 2009, down 5.1% from the previous year. Both the domestic sector and the international sector fell at the same pace (5.1%).

Despite these declines, Canadian air carriers returned to profitability in 2009 with a recorded net income of \$225.6 million. This gain follows net losses of \$677.1 million in 2008.

Canadian air carriers consumed 5.6 billion litres of fuel in 2009 and

Chart 30.2
Major Canadian airlines, passengers transported



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 401-0001.

spent \$3.4 billion acquiring the fuel. In 2009, 99 cents of each operating revenue dollar went to cover operating expenses. Fuel costs accounted for 22.4% of the operating expenses, down from 32.4% in 2008.

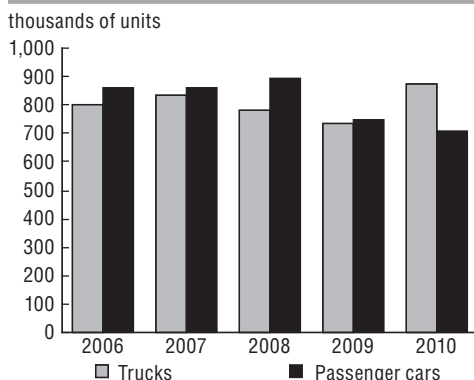
Trucks drive increase in new vehicle sales

The number of new vehicles sold in Canada rose 6.7% in 2010. Truck sales (including minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses) rose 18.4% to 872,899 units, whereas passenger car sales fell 4.8% to 711,599 units. Sales of new cars in 2010 remained consistently above those in 2009, peaking in May 2010 at 157,082 units, which is 0.7% higher than the May 2009 peak, but still 16.5% lower than in May 2008.

Truck sales represented 55% of the new vehicles sold in 2010, surpassing annual passenger car sales for the first time since 1946. Purchases of trucks for both personal and commercial use contributed to this growth.

This rise in the purchase of larger vehicles is unexpected given the

Chart 30.3
Truck and passenger car sales



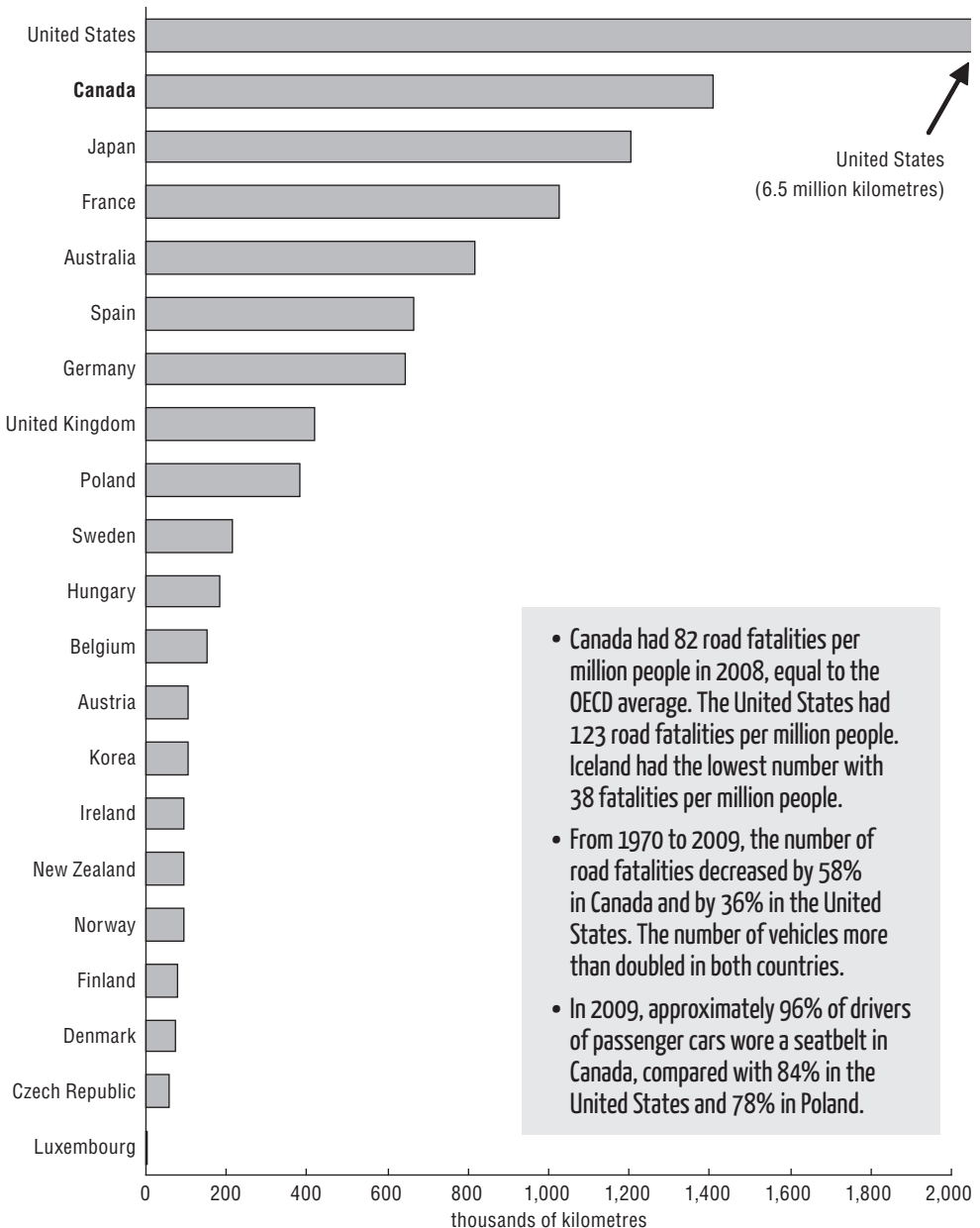
Note: Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 079-0003.

parallel trend of rising fuel costs. From December 2009 to December 2010, gasoline prices increased 13%.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 30.4
Total length of public roads, selected countries, 2008



- Canada had 82 road fatalities per million people in 2008, equal to the OECD average. The United States had 123 road fatalities per million people. Iceland had the lowest number with 38 fatalities per million people.
- From 1970 to 2009, the number of road fatalities decreased by 58% in Canada and by 36% in the United States. The number of vehicles more than doubled in both countries.
- In 2009, approximately 96% of drivers of passenger cars wore a seatbelt in Canada, compared with 84% in the United States and 78% in Poland.

Note: Germany, 2009; Australia, Belgium, Canada, Spain, United States, 2007; Luxembourg, 2006; Norway, 2005; Hungary, 2004; Ireland, 2001.

Source: Data based on OECD (2010), International Transport Forum, *Exposure Data 2010*.

Table 30.1 GDP at basic prices for transportation and warehousing, selected industries, 2005 to 2010

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | \$ millions chained 2002 | | | | | |
| Transportation and warehousing | 55,235 | 56,829 | 57,708 | 57,978 | 56,018 | 58,432 |
| Air transportation | 4,633 | 4,915 | 5,330 | 5,475 | 5,283 | 5,744 |
| Rail transportation | 6,001 | 5,936 | 5,794 | 5,520 | 4,815 | 5,383 |
| Water transportation | 1,211 | 1,169 | 1,038 | 1,057 | 932 | 984 |
| Truck transportation | 15,506 | 16,015 | 16,408 | 16,518 | 15,824 | 17,138 |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 5,253 | 5,247 | 5,563 | 5,735 | 5,750 | 5,859 |
| Pipeline transportation | 5,174 | 5,329 | 5,085 | 4,769 | 4,529 | 4,216 |
| Scenic and sightseeing transportation and support activities for transportation | 9,535 | 10,211 | 10,365 | 10,594 | 10,529 | 10,884 |
| Postal service and couriers and messengers | 6,109 | 6,014 | 6,190 | 6,301 | 6,319 | 6,310 |
| Warehousing and storage | 1,925 | 2,157 | 2,169 | 2,249 | 2,275 | 2,227 |

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0027.

Table 30.2 Canadian railway carriers' operating statistics, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 8,861,767 | 9,822,719 | 10,397,092 | 10,521,084 | 10,995,438 | 9,409,503 |
| Freight revenue | 7,879,379 | 8,759,673 | 9,343,789 | 9,435,676 | 9,880,164 | 8,347,368 |
| Passenger revenue | 265,192 | 282,881 | 294,529 | 291,784 | 304,066 | 271,099 |
| All other operating revenue | 717,194 | 780,165 | 758,773 | 793,625 | 811,207 | 791,036 |
| Operating expenses | 6,951,895 | 7,507,439 | 7,788,216 | 7,989,357 | 8,628,547 | 7,782,714 |
| Ways and structures expenses | 1,283,774 | 1,311,510 | 1,340,936 | 1,459,704 | 1,592,469 | 1,494,199 |
| Equipment expenses | 1,371,147 | 1,440,876 | 1,466,059 | 1,507,953 | 1,441,127 | 1,395,412 |
| Rail operating expenses | 2,929,148 | 3,217,842 | 3,386,015 | 3,622,544 | 4,215,936 | 3,062,354 |
| General expenses | 1,367,826 | 1,537,211 | 1,595,206 | 1,399,156 | 1,379,014 | 1,830,749 |
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Transportation and other cost-generating sources | | | | | | |
| Tonnes of freight transported | 361,606 | 369,943 | 357,197 | 356,351 | 330,067 | 278,312 |
| Tonne-kilometres of freight transported | 338,897,938 | 352,139,700 | 352,477,289 | 358,831,712 | 340,092,008 | 299,646,142 |
| Passengers transported | 4,048 | 4,269 | 4,243 | 4,336 | 4,753 | 4,373 |
| Passenger-kilometres | 1,420,804 | 1,478,454 | 1,450,481 | 1,453,005 | 1,574,293 | 1,413,352 |
| Litres of diesel oil consumed for all trains | 2,097,070 | 2,130,224 | 2,119,082 | 2,193,684 | 2,078,060 | 1,770,060 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 404-0004, 404-0005, 404-0013, 404-0016 and 404-0019.

Table 30.3 Shipping activities at Canadian ports, 1997 to 2009

| | Total | Domestic | United States | Other international |
|----------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------|---------------------|
| | thousands of tonnes | | | |
| Total handled | | | | |
| 1997 | 376,067 | 93,418 | 94,313 | 188,337 |
| 1998 | 376,032 | 96,607 | 100,060 | 179,364 |
| 1999 | 385,597 | 104,398 | 101,983 | 179,216 |
| 2000 | 402,783 | 109,020 | 108,794 | 184,969 |
| 2001 | 394,701 | 107,842 | 107,955 | 178,904 |
| 2002 | 408,141 | 125,407 | 114,310 | 168,424 |
| 2003 | 443,779 | 137,079 | 123,366 | 183,335 |
| 2004 | 453,280 | 138,206 | 123,329 | 191,746 |
| 2005 | 471,268 | 140,356 | 128,681 | 202,231 |
| 2006 | 466,580 | 136,295 | 126,922 | 203,363 |
| 2007 | 469,332 | 135,391 | 123,268 | 210,673 |
| 2008 | 464,045 | 138,055 | 118,573 | 207,417 |
| 2009 | 409,145 | 107,432 | 99,536 | 202,177 |
| Loaded | | | | |
| 1997 | 234,653 | 46,709 | 56,891 | 131,054 |
| 1998 | 227,346 | 48,304 | 58,872 | 120,170 |
| 1999 | 231,847 | 52,199 | 59,727 | 119,921 |
| 2000 | 242,351 | 54,507 | 64,744 | 123,099 |
| 2001 | 228,663 | 53,939 | 62,038 | 112,685 |
| 2002 | 237,051 | 62,780 | 72,867 | 101,404 |
| 2003 | 259,871 | 68,485 | 81,180 | 110,207 |
| 2004 | 265,126 | 69,096 | 83,720 | 112,310 |
| 2005 | 271,978 | 70,224 | 85,767 | 115,987 |
| 2006 | 274,381 | 68,127 | 84,579 | 121,676 |
| 2007 | 281,945 | 67,738 | 80,789 | 133,418 |
| 2008 | 272,476 | 68,970 | 74,075 | 129,431 |
| 2009 | 251,009 | 53,708 | 68,006 | 129,294 |
| Unloaded | | | | |
| 1997 | 141,414 | 46,709 | 37,423 | 57,283 |
| 1998 | 148,686 | 48,304 | 41,189 | 59,194 |
| 1999 | 153,750 | 52,199 | 42,256 | 59,295 |
| 2000 | 160,432 | 54,513 | 44,050 | 61,869 |
| 2001 | 166,038 | 53,903 | 45,917 | 66,219 |
| 2002 | 171,091 | 62,626 | 41,444 | 67,020 |
| 2003 | 183,907 | 68,594 | 42,186 | 73,128 |
| 2004 | 188,154 | 69,110 | 39,609 | 79,436 |
| 2005 | 199,290 | 70,132 | 42,914 | 86,244 |
| 2006 | 192,199 | 68,168 | 42,343 | 81,687 |
| 2007 | 187,387 | 67,653 | 42,479 | 77,255 |
| 2008 | 191,568 | 69,805 | 44,498 | 77,985 |
| 2009 | 158,137 | 53,724 | 31,530 | 72,883 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 54-205-X.

Table 30.4 Payroll employment in transportation and warehousing, selected industries, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| Transportation and warehousing | 555,148 | 566,196 | 582,593 | 588,436 | 599,227 | 596,661 |
| Air transportation | 49,823 | 55,414 | 60,367 | 62,400 | 62,751 | 61,980 |
| Rail transportation | 48,659 | 46,099 | 46,323 | 45,989 | 47,275 | 46,966 |
| Water transportation | 13,274 | 11,744 | 11,018 | 11,636 | 12,765 | 11,950 |
| Truck transportation | 145,125 | 155,044 | 156,256 | 156,362 | 157,250 | 166,409 |
| Transit and ground passenger transportation | 91,752 | 91,173 | 91,776 | 93,039 | 97,161 | 92,757 |
| Pipeline transportation | 4,842 | 4,943 | 4,694 | 4,653 | 4,949 | 4,369 |
| Scenic and sightseeing transportation | 1,872 | 1,786 | 1,780 | 1,903 | 2,051 | 2,855 |
| Support activities for transportation | 66,534 | 68,732 | 71,285 | 76,532 | 78,978 | 77,707 |
| Couriers and messengers | 37,047 | 38,160 | 39,215 | 38,501 | 38,271 | 38,668 |
| Warehousing and storage | 27,584 | 27,144 | 28,350 | 29,033 | 29,436 | 28,477 |

Notes: Annual number of salaried and hourly employees on payroll.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, CANSIM table 281-0024 and Catalogue no. 72-002-X.

Table 30.5 Major Canadian airlines, selected operating statistics, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Passengers transported | 23,164 | 24,363 | 24,571 | 24,047 | 24,480 | 23,414 |
| Passenger-kilometres | 57,015,549 | 62,479,410 | 64,426,065 | 65,711,146 | 68,516,738 | 67,018,521 |
| Kilograms of goods transported | 405,975 | 449,828 | 431,150 | 451,801 | 407,876 | 361,834 |
| Tonne-kilometres of goods transported | 1,882,803 | 2,058,953 | 2,340,594 | 2,016,503 | 1,934,683 | 1,725,325 |
| Hours flown | 785 | 826 | 843 | 904 | 921 | 856 |
| Litres of turbo fuel consumed | 3,349,814 | 3,631,436 | 3,855,178 | 3,571,445 | 3,871,274 | 3,678,966 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 401-0001.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| number | | | | | | | | |
| 601,588 | 609,632 | 628,940 | 644,762 | 664,847 | 686,662 | 693,904 | 676,824 | 670,675 |
| 57,562 | 60,492 | 59,559 | 60,546 | 61,143 | 68,436 | 65,959 | 68,033 | 66,793 |
| 46,843 | 45,520 | 43,771 | 43,308 | 42,285 | 41,454 | 41,739 | 36,923 | 34,844 |
| 11,990 | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 168,389 | 166,207 | 172,019 | 176,893 | 179,588 | 181,942 | 182,424 | 168,241 | 166,932 |
| 101,602 | 104,617 | 112,311 | 115,571 | 116,925 | 119,760 | 118,881 | 119,209 | 119,400 |
| 4,344 | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 2,879 | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| 80,007 | 83,851 | 85,801 | 88,352 | 92,650 | 96,691 | 97,992 | 97,307 | 98,705 |
| 37,053 | 37,452 | 38,929 | 40,932 | 43,814 | 45,882 | 46,912 | 47,098 | 46,604 |
| 28,044 | 29,586 | 31,096 | 32,437 | 41,013 | 43,365 | 43,822 | 46,722 | 45,609 |

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| thousands | | | | | | | | |
| 23,430 | 20,042 | 28,159 | 32,091 | 33,439 | 35,568 | 37,494 | 36,244 | 38,837 |
| 69,254,337 | 59,508,960 | 76,122,855 | 83,909,440 | 88,323,198 | 93,363,940 | 96,677,633 | 93,336,414 | 102,682,704 |
| 355,493 | 298,990 | 297,246 | 268,947 | 265,470 | 242,511 | 218,944 | 195,068 | 253,098 |
| 1,800,415 | 1,419,988 | 1,478,716 | 1,378,548 | 1,425,103 | 1,301,260 | 1,260,823 | 1,169,416 | 1,510,325 |
| 806 | 703 | 926 | 981 | 1,010 | 1,078 | 1,119 | 1,077 | 1,155 |
| 3,453,486 | 2,999,282 | 3,660,671 | 3,855,953 | 3,980,077 | 4,137,528 | 4,178,965 | 3,893,014 | 4,328,366 |

Table 30.6 Trucking industry operating statistics, 2009

| | All shipments | Domestic shipments | Transborder shipments ¹ | Local shipments ² | Long distance shipments ³ |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Shipments (number) | 54,073,924 | 46,119,826 | 7,954,098 | 10,065,886 | 44,008,038 |
| Weight (kilograms) | 542,728,153,271 | 460,042,968,092 | 82,685,185,178 | 141,890,941,327 | 400,837,211,943 |
| Distance (kilometres) | 31,815,947,239 | 20,608,607,998 | 11,207,339,241 | 103,959,701 | 31,711,987,538 |
| Tonne-kilometres | 212,688,852,560 | 122,375,366,218 | 90,313,486,343 | 1,239,231,131 | 211,449,621,430 |
| Revenue (\$) | 26,270,822,640 | 17,740,671,059 | 8,530,151,581 | 2,787,122,303 | 23,483,700,337 |
| Weight per shipment (kilograms) | 10,037 | 9,975 | 10,395 | 14,096 | 9,108 |
| Distance per shipment (kilometres) | 588 | 447 | 1,409 | 10 | 721 |
| Revenue per shipment (\$) | 485.83 | 384.66 | 1,072.42 | 276.89 | 533.62 |
| Revenue per tonne-kilometre (\$) | 0.1235 | 0.1450 | 0.0945 | 2.2491 | 0.1111 |

1. Origins or destinations are in the United States or Mexico.

2. Shipments that are transported less than 25 kilometres.

3. Shipments that are transported more than 24 kilometres.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 403-0004.

Table 30.7 Transportation of liquid hydrocarbons, by pipeline distance travelled, 1999 to 2009

| | Total liquid hydrocarbons | Crude oil and pentanes plus | Liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products |
|------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | average kilometres per cubic metre | | |
| 1999 | 5,858.3 | 6,541.1 | 4,577.1 |
| 2000 | 5,296.8 | 5,804.7 | 4,315.4 |
| 2001 | 5,152.3 | 5,780.8 | 3,827.1 |
| 2002 | 5,243.3 | 5,826.7 | 4,039.4 |
| 2003 | 6,077.2 | 6,968.4 | 4,006.5 |
| 2004 | 6,078.8 | 6,967.0 | 3,909.3 |
| 2005 | 5,733.3 | 6,497.9 | 3,854.5 |
| 2006 | 6,015.0 | 6,873.2 | 3,704.5 |
| 2007 | 6,022.0 | 7,009.7 | 3,493.9 |
| 2008 | 5,995.9 | 6,947.4 | 3,270.8 |
| 2009 | 5,873.7 | 6,681.7 | 3,383.0 |

Note: The average kilometre per cubic metre is the distance each cubic metre of oil travelled.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 133-0002.

Table 30.8 Vehicle registrations, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | number | | | | | |
| All vehicle registrations | 25,196,428 | 25,838,309 | 26,684,822 | 27,577,524 | 28,466,275 | 29,055,303 |
| Road motor vehicle registrations | 19,156,055 | 19,515,295 | 20,065,171 | 20,593,251 | 21,087,014 | 21,387,132 |
| Vehicles weighing less than 4,500 kilograms | 17,989,919 | 18,275,275 | 18,738,941 | 19,198,960 | 19,612,935 | 19,876,990 |
| Vehicles weighing 4,500 kilograms to 14,999 kilograms | 393,528 | 415,764 | 442,607 | 461,144 | 490,147 | 503,505 |
| Vehicles weighing 15,000 kilograms or more | 285,942 | 301,574 | 318,272 | 328,128 | 332,873 | 326,190 |
| Buses | 77,842 | 78,962 | 80,447 | 82,583 | 84,163 | 85,579 |
| Motorcycles and mopeds | 408,822 | 443,718 | 484,903 | 522,433 | 566,894 | 594,866 |
| Trailers | 4,513,641 | 4,722,563 | 4,961,184 | 5,231,114 | 5,527,800 | 5,747,291 |
| Off-road, construction and farm vehicles | 1,526,731 | 1,600,450 | 1,658,466 | 1,753,158 | 1,851,460 | 1,920,880 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 405-0004.

Table 30.9 Road motor vehicle fuel sales, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|---|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | thousands of litres | | | | | |
| Net sales of gasoline | 38,911,752 | 38,484,324 | 38,653,955 | 39,635,182 | 39,148,560 | 39,736,092 |
| Gross sales of gasoline | 40,146,013 | 39,845,934 | 39,918,335 | 40,848,495 | 40,496,036 | 41,025,643 |
| Net sales of diesel oil | 15,671,144 | 16,216,420 | 16,611,819 | 17,133,467 | 16,555,321 | 16,191,794 |
| Net sales of liquefied petroleum gas ¹ | 358,459 | 324,286 | 325,747 | 314,875 | 263,728 | 261,816 |

Note: Gross is the total volume sold and net is the volume on which taxes were paid.

1. Data for British Columbia are not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 405-0002.

Tourism in Canada experienced declines in 2009 both in the number of visitors to Canada and in dollars spent on tourism. The World Tourism Organization reported that international tourist arrivals declined worldwide by 4% in 2009, the first such decline since 2003. Three issues are thought to be responsible for the downturn: the 2008–2009 recession, the 2009 H1N1 influenza pandemic and the new Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative rules that came into effect June 1, 2009.

Government revenues from tourism activities in Canada declined 3.7% to \$19.2 billion in 2009, decreasing for the first time since 2003. Of this total, \$8.8 billion in revenues went to the federal government, down 5.0% from the previous year. Most of the decline in government tourism revenue stemmed from a drop in revenue directly related to tourism exports, which fell 9.6% to \$4.3 billion.

Tourism spending by international visitors fell 12.8% in 2009, as travel from both the United States and overseas countries declined. Revenues from domestic tourism spending declined 1.8% to \$14.9 billion, the first such decline since 2000.

Spending recovers in 2010

Tourism spending in Canada increased 4.2% in real terms in 2010, following a 2.2% decline in 2009. Spending by international visitors in Canada was up 1.9%, boosted by a strong first-quarter performance related to the 2010 Winter Olympics and Paralympics held in Vancouver. This was the first annual increase in tourism exports in six years.

Overnight travel from the United States and overseas countries increased 0.7% and 6.8%, respectively. Same-day travel from the United States continued its downward trend, dropping 4.4% from 2009. A more expensive Canadian dollar

and higher gas prices contributed to the decline in same-day travel.

International visitors' spending on several commodities increased in 2010, including passenger air transport (7.1%), accommodation (3.0%) and food and beverage services (2.2%). Outlays on vehicle fuel, recreation and entertainment and non-tourism commodities all declined.

Tourism GDP advanced 4.4%, with gains posted in all quarters in 2010. Most industries expanded, led by a 6.4% rise in tourism GDP for the transportation industry. In comparison, the GDP for Canada rose 3.3% in 2010.

Winter Olympics bring in the crowds

The 21st Winter Olympics were hosted by Vancouver in February and March 2010. Travel from the United States and overseas countries to Canada increased 5.2% from January to February. British Columbia alone experienced a 24.0% increase in non-resident entry during the month of February. In that month, 10.9% more overseas residents and 29.1% more American residents entered British Columbia for overnight trips compared with January. The largest increase (61.8%) was in the number of trips by residents of the Netherlands.

Tourism spending by non-Canadians reached a high of \$3.6 billion in the first

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quarter of 2010, a 6.4% jump from the previous quarter but still down 3.2% from the first quarter of 2009. International visitors spent \$2.4 billion in Canada in the first quarter, up 0.4% from one year earlier, ending a string of year-over-year declines that started in the first quarter of 2008.

Money spent by international visitors on passenger air transport was up 10.0% in the first quarter of 2010 and spending on vehicle fuel was 4.2% higher compared with the fourth quarter of 2009.

Domestic spending on the increase

Spending on tourism in Canada by Canadians increased 4.8% in 2010, with most of the gain in the second and third quarters. Passenger air transportation with Canadian carriers increased 7.9%. Higher spending was registered on vehicle fuel (4.2%), accommodation services (5.2%), other tourism commodities (2.2%) and non-tourism commodities (7.2%).

Table 31.a
Vehicles travelling between Canada and the United States

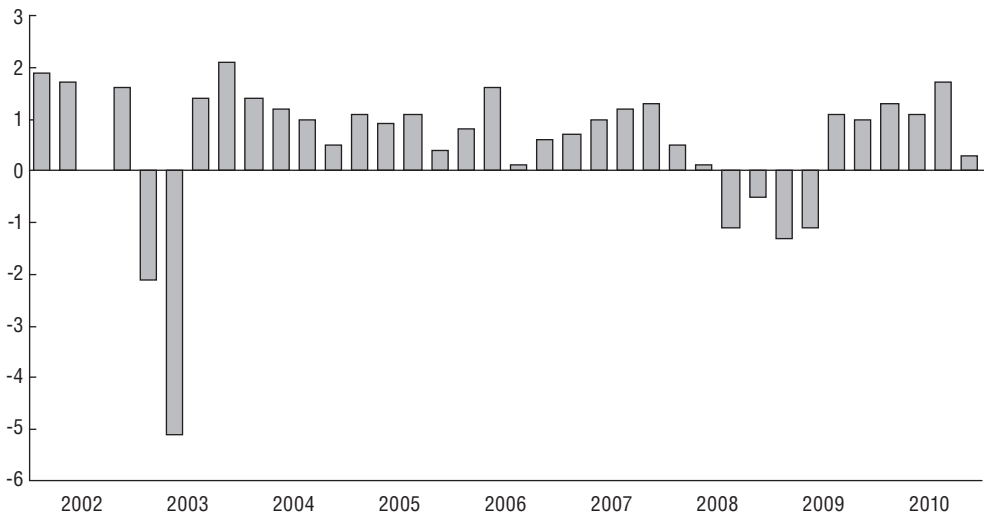
| | 2000 | 2010 |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | number | |
| Total vehicles entering | | |
| Canada | 43,127,250 | 30,941,292 |
| U.S. vehicles entering | 20,110,235 | 9,244,018 |
| Canadian vehicles returning | 23,017,015 | 21,697,274 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0002.

Tourism employment edged up 0.1% for the year, reaching 617,200, as gains were recorded in each quarter except the second. Employment increased in the accommodation, food and beverage services, recreation and entertainment, and non-tourism industries, whereas transportation and travel services industries posted declines. The increase in tourism employment contrasts with 2009, when tourism employment fell 0.5%. The accommodation industry and the recreation and entertainment industry were the only two industries to report employment increases in 2009.

Chart 31.1
Tourism demand

quarterly % change



Note: Adjusted for seasonal variation and price change.

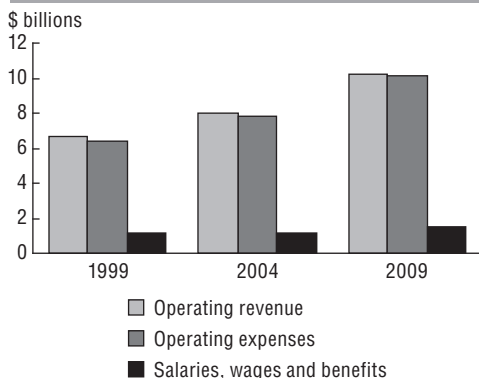
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0001.

Travel arrangement and reservation service sector is growing

When Canadian tourism spending by international visitors fell in 2009 to its lowest level in 15 years, the effects were felt by the travel arrangement services industry group. The industry experienced a decline of 1.7% in operating revenue in 2009, losing the momentum gained in 2008 that saw revenue rise by 1.8%. The industry's profit margin dropped from 1.6% in 2008 to 0.8% in 2009.

Tour operators continued to dominate this industry group, accounting for more than three-quarters of total operating revenue. Despite operating revenue increasing 0.6% to \$7.7 billion, tour operators recorded a loss of 0.5%. Travel agencies recorded total operating revenue of \$1.5 billion in 2009, down 6.5% from 2008. Operating expenses for travel agencies also declined to \$1.4 billion,

Chart 31.2
Travel arrangement services, operating statistics



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 351-0003.

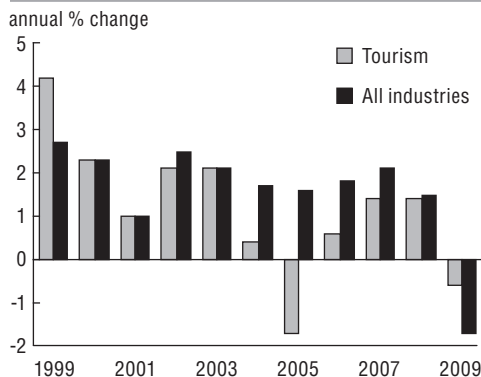
down 5.7%. In 2009, the top 20 travel arrangement firms accounted for 36% of the industry's total revenue. By contrast, the top 20 tour operating companies accounted for 81% of the industry's total revenue in 2009.

Employment in Canadian tourism

In 2009, the Canadian tourism sector accounted for 1.6 million jobs, or 9.4% of all jobs in Canada, down slightly from 10.0% in 1999. Jobs include both full-time and part-time jobs, as well as employee jobs and jobs from self-employment. Five occupational groups dominated the tourism sector, accounting for 48.2% of all jobs: food-counter attendants, kitchen helpers and related occupations (245,000 jobs); food and beverage servers (191,000 jobs); cooks (145,000 jobs); restaurant and food service managers (82,000 jobs); and cashiers (59,000 jobs).

By the fourth quarter of 2010, employment across all tourism sectors was 0.8% higher than at the same point in 2009. In 2009, however, jobs in tourism industries declined 0.6% from 2008, a smaller decline than for all industries in Canada (1.7%).

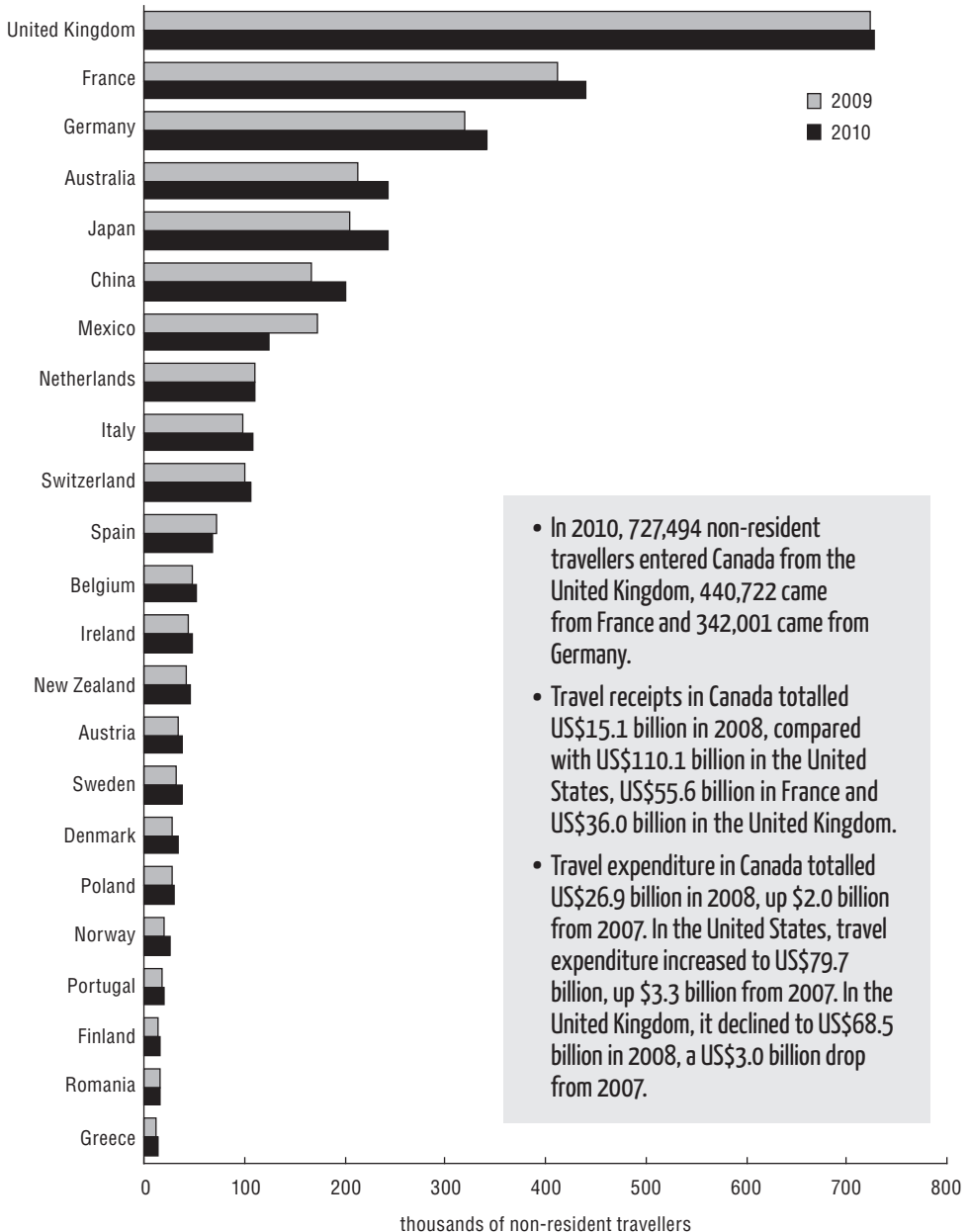
Chart 31.3
Job growth in tourism industries



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 13-604-M.

In 2009, the workweek in tourism was 29.0 hours per week, compared with 32.7 hours in the total economy. This reflects the higher proportion of part-time jobs and the lower proportion of self-employment.

INTERNATIONAL perspective

Chart 31.4
Non-resident travellers entering Canada, by selected country of residence


Note: Excludes the United States.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0006.

Table 31.1 Tourism gross domestic product, 1995 to 2010

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| \$ millions constant 2002 | | | | | | | |
| Tourism gross domestic product | 18,034 | 18,426 | 20,014 | 21,164 | 22,410 | 23,266 | 23,222 |
| Total tourism industries | 14,278 | 14,556 | 15,782 | 16,475 | 17,517 | 18,196 | 18,002 |
| Transportation | 4,194 | 4,430 | 5,163 | 5,390 | 5,982 | 6,272 | 5,905 |
| Accommodation | 4,935 | 4,951 | 5,114 | 5,285 | 5,320 | 5,404 | 5,461 |
| Food and beverage services | 2,388 | 2,322 | 2,478 | 2,587 | 2,767 | 2,864 | 2,857 |
| Other tourism industries | 2,760 | 2,853 | 3,027 | 3,212 | 3,450 | 3,656 | 3,778 |
| Other industries | 3,754 | 3,870 | 4,233 | 4,688 | 4,893 | 5,071 | 5,219 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0010.

Table 31.2 Receipts and payments on international travel account, 1995 to 2010

| | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | |
| Spending in Canada by foreign residents (receipts) | 10,818 | 11,748 | 12,221 | 14,019 | 15,142 | 15,997 | 16,436 |
| Spending in foreign countries by Canadians (payments) | 14,093 | 15,353 | 15,873 | 16,029 | 17,092 | 18,444 | 18,487 |
| Receipts minus payments, international travel account | -3,273 | -3,604 | -3,651 | -2,009 | -1,952 | -2,448 | -2,050 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0005.

Table 31.3 Employment generated by tourism, 1996 to 2010

| | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| thousands | | | | | | |
| Tourism activities | 534.6 | 548.9 | 565.9 | 588.4 | 610.0 | 608.4 |
| Total tourism industries | 431.2 | 442.5 | 456.8 | 474.7 | 490.8 | 488.4 |
| Transportation | 76.3 | 78.4 | 80.8 | 83.5 | 85.5 | 82.6 |
| Air transportation | 51.4 | 53.1 | 55.0 | 56.7 | 58.2 | 55.5 |
| Railway transportation | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.8 |
| Water transportation | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Bus transportation | 9.0 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.9 |
| Other transportation industries | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 12.6 | 12.7 | 12.5 |
| Accommodation | 150.0 | 151.1 | 154.5 | 157.0 | 159.2 | 158.4 |
| Food and beverage services | 115.8 | 121.9 | 126.5 | 135.4 | 143.2 | 143.8 |
| Other tourism activities | 89.1 | 91.1 | 95.0 | 98.9 | 102.9 | 103.6 |
| Recreation and entertainment | 51.7 | 53.6 | 57.1 | 59.0 | 61.1 | 61.9 |
| Travel agencies | 37.4 | 37.5 | 37.9 | 39.9 | 41.8 | 41.7 |
| Other industries | 103.4 | 106.5 | 109.1 | 113.7 | 119.1 | 120.0 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 387-0003.

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| \$ millions constant 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| 23,320 | 22,350 | 23,331 | 23,980 | 24,663 | 25,338 | 25,667 | 25,008 | 26,119 |
| 17,921 | 17,031 | 17,791 | 18,280 | 18,724 | 19,201 | 19,439 | 18,812 | 19,678 |
| 5,526 | 5,080 | 5,393 | 5,752 | 6,001 | 6,232 | 6,487 | 6,210 | 6,609 |
| 5,708 | 5,476 | 5,767 | 5,827 | 5,967 | 6,133 | 6,097 | 5,910 | 6,212 |
| 2,898 | 2,792 | 2,886 | 2,931 | 2,987 | 3,036 | 3,111 | 3,034 | 3,100 |
| 3,789 | 3,683 | 3,745 | 3,770 | 3,769 | 3,800 | 3,744 | 3,658 | 3,757 |
| 5,399 | 5,319 | 5,540 | 5,700 | 5,939 | 6,137 | 6,228 | 6,196 | 6,441 |

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| \$ millions | | | | | | | | |
| 16,741 | 14,776 | 16,979 | 16,674 | 16,457 | 16,578 | 16,544 | 15,520 | 16,263 |
| 18,400 | 18,728 | 20,237 | 21,866 | 23,316 | 26,511 | 28,629 | 27,692 | 30,382 |
| -1,660 | -3,951 | -3,257 | -5,192 | -6,859 | -9,933 | -12,085 | -12,172 | -14,119 |

| 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| thousands | | | | | | | | |
| 611.0 | 602.2 | 610.6 | 607.1 | 608.1 | 613.6 | 619.9 | 616.8 | 617.2 |
| 490.4 | 482.8 | 490.0 | 485.6 | 487.8 | 492.4 | 499.0 | 497.5 | 496.8 |
| 77.8 | 75.7 | 73.2 | 66.6 | 68.8 | 71.7 | 73.4 | 72.3 | 71.2 |
| 50.6 | 48.8 | 46.8 | 39.6 | 40.7 | 42.6 | 43.5 | 42.8 | 42.4 |
| 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 |
| 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 9.8 | 9.8 | 9.6 | 9.4 | 9.9 | 10.4 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.6 |
| 12.7 | 12.7 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 13.4 | 13.6 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 13.4 |
| 160.5 | 155.4 | 161.6 | 163.2 | 160.8 | 161.8 | 160.6 | 162.4 | 164.3 |
| 144.7 | 144.8 | 145.3 | 145.4 | 147.5 | 147.2 | 151.0 | 149.7 | 149.8 |
| 107.3 | 107.0 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 110.7 | 111.7 | 114.0 | 113.1 | 111.4 |
| 65.5 | 66.0 | 68.2 | 68.1 | 68.7 | 69.3 | 70.0 | 70.7 | 72.0 |
| 41.8 | 40.9 | 41.8 | 42.4 | 42.0 | 42.4 | 44.0 | 42.4 | 39.5 |
| 120.7 | 119.4 | 120.5 | 121.5 | 120.3 | 121.2 | 120.9 | 119.3 | 120.5 |

Table 31.4 Travel arrangement and reservation services, operating statistics, 2005 to 2009

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 ^p |
|--|-------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Travel agencies | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 1,592.3 | 1,668.7 | 1,659.2 | 1,623.5 | 1,517.9 |
| Operating expenses | 1,509.0 | 1,551.0 | 1,555.4 | 1,516.7 | 1,430.7 |
| | % | | | | |
| Operating profit margin | 5.2 | 7.1 | 6.3 | 6.6 | 5.7 |
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Tour operators | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 6,971.7 | 7,217.0 | 7,515.8 | 7,655.4 | 7,701.2 |
| Operating expenses | 6,894.2 | 7,118.1 | 7,444.7 | 7,636.0 | 7,739.5 |
| | % | | | | |
| Operating profit margin | 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 0.3 | -0.5 |
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Other travel arrangement and reservation services¹ | | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 264.7 | 279.0 | 1,006.3 | 1,084.1 | 968.9 |
| Operating expenses | 243.8 | 257.1 | 988.6 | 1,043.3 | 937.2 |
| | % | | | | |
| Operating profit margin | 7.9 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 3.3 |

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Operating revenue excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

Operating expenses exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

1. Starting with 2007, data cannot be compared with those for previous years.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 351-0003.

Table 31.5 Accommodation services, operating statistics, 2005 to 2009

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | \$ millions | | | | |
| Operating revenue | 14,193.0 | 14,809.1 | 15,770.5 | 16,163.8 | 15,088.2 |
| Operating expenses | 12,009.2 | 12,608.9 | 13,910.0 | 14,313.3 | 13,837.5 |
| Salaries, wages and benefits | 4,473.5 | 4,669.3 | 4,760.2 | 4,888.9 | 4,680.6 |
| | % | | | | |
| Operating profit margin | 15.4 | 14.9 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 8.3 |

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Operating revenue excludes investment income, capital gains, extraordinary gains and other non-recurring items.

Operating expenses exclude write-offs, capital losses, extraordinary losses, interest on borrowing and other non-recurring items.

Salaries, wages and benefits include vacation pay and commissions for all employees for whom a T4 slip was completed and the employer portion of employee benefits for items such as Canada/Québec Pension Plan or Employment Insurance premiums.

Operating profit margin is derived as follows: operating revenue minus operating expenses, expressed as a percentage of operating revenue.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 351-0002.

Table 31.6 Canadians travelling in Canada, by province and territory of destination, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Canada | 185,134 | 203,976 | 207,470 | 214,559 | 214,498 | 227,121 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 3,583 | 3,251 | 3,068 | 2,939 | 3,006 | 3,256 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,048 | 1,092 | 1,018 | 1,057 | 1,082 | 1,196 |
| Nova Scotia | 5,985 | 7,265 | 7,318 | 7,087 | 7,131 | 7,604 |
| New Brunswick | 4,379 | 5,293 | 5,254 | 5,349 | 4,937 | 5,358 |
| Quebec | 44,674 | 51,611 | 57,278 | 57,240 | 58,410 | 62,736 |
| Ontario | 77,236 | 82,700 | 83,036 | 86,903 | 84,995 | 88,412 |
| Manitoba | 7,151 | 6,983 | 7,275 | 7,294 | 7,109 | 7,935 |
| Saskatchewan | 7,797 | 7,814 | 7,874 | 8,164 | 8,028 | 8,464 |
| Alberta | 13,125 | 18,727 | 17,364 | 20,052 | 20,601 | 20,398 |
| British Columbia | 20,112 | 18,931 | 17,908 | 18,418 | 19,126 | 21,619 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | .. | .. | 77 | 56 ^E | 75 ^E | 144 ^E |

Note: All trips with a destination in Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Travel Survey – Travel Survey of Residents of Canada Bridging Project.

Table 31.7 Expenditures by Canadians on trips in Canada, by province and territory of destination, 2004 to 2009

| | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | \$ thousands | | | | | |
| Canada | 26,299,571 | 29,349,441 | 30,370,293 | 31,512,813 | 33,206,189 | 32,372,549 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 580,359 | 556,702 | 578,466 | 613,323 | 668,216 | 585,577 |
| Prince Edward Island | 149,013 | 184,515 | 256,255 | 210,645 | 206,252 | 227,494 |
| Nova Scotia | 780,325 | 996,174 | 1,072,260 | 984,719 | 1,047,375 | 1,153,584 |
| New Brunswick | 703,055 | 747,261 | 767,427 | 732,070 | 754,669 | 714,847 |
| Quebec | 5,531,487 | 6,348,527 | 6,802,911 | 7,002,866 | 7,196,804 | 7,310,818 |
| Ontario | 9,237,284 | 10,285,870 | 10,637,175 | 11,006,038 | 11,450,412 | 10,860,767 |
| Manitoba | 827,254 | 833,557 | 902,279 | 987,116 | 966,435 | 1,041,958 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,149,117 | 1,184,540 | 1,140,990 | 1,168,570 | 1,245,043 | 1,260,292 |
| Alberta | 2,876,157 | 3,621,678 | 3,664,737 | 4,107,182 | 4,198,567 | 3,936,861 |
| British Columbia | 4,403,611 | 4,370,479 | 4,483,499 | 4,642,885 | 5,365,741 | 5,220,576 |
| Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut | .. | .. | 64,294 ^E | 57,397 ^E | 106,674 ^E | 59,774 ^E |

Note: Excludes spending done in Canada for foreign travel or spending for interprovincial trips, spending done in the province of origin of the trip when there is no overnight visit reported in that same province and both the point of origin and portion of airfare allocated to the province of origin of the trip.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Travel Survey – Travel Survey of Residents of Canada Bridging Project.

Table 31.8 International travellers entering or returning to Canada, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | thousands | | | | |
| Total international travellers | 89,120.8 | 89,103.1 | 87,146.0 | 79,132.1 | 85,679.7 |
| Total non-resident travellers | 33,390.2 | 30,373.5 | 27,370.1 | 24,695.7 | 24,669.1 |
| U.S. residents entering Canada | 28,872.7 | 25,694.6 | 22,605.6 | 20,525.6 | 20,213.5 |
| Residents of countries other than United States entering Canada | 4,517.5 | 4,678.9 | 4,764.5 | 4,170.1 | 4,455.6 |
| Total Canadian residents | 46,912.3 | 50,044.6 | 51,737.3 | 47,484.1 | 53,619.6 |
| Canadian residents returning from the United States | 40,173.4 | 42,640.7 | 43,613.2 | 39,254.1 | 44,902.7 |
| Canadian residents returning from countries other than the United States | 6,738.9 | 7,403.8 | 8,124.0 | 8,229.9 | 8,716.9 |
| Total other travellers | 8,818.2 | 8,685.1 | 8,038.7 | 6,952.3 | 7,391.0 |
| Immigrants and former residents | 287.1 | 268.2 | 263.4 | 243.7 | 242.7 |
| Non-resident crews | 3,080.7 | 3,143.2 | 2,989.3 | 2,631.4 | 2,798.8 |
| Canadian crews | 5,450.4 | 5,273.7 | 4,786.0 | 4,077.2 | 4,349.4 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0001.

Table 31.9 Non-resident travellers entering Canada, by country of residence, 2005 to 2010

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | thousands | | | | | |
| Total non-resident travellers, countries other than the United States | 4,505.1 | 4,517.5 | 4,678.9 | 4,764.5 | 4,170.1 | 4,455.6 |
| Europe | 2,372.9 | 2,334.7 | 2,430.3 | 2,492.1 | 2,252.3 | 2,365.5 |
| Africa | 71.9 | 83.2 | 86.7 | 91.4 | 86.8 | 93.8 |
| Asia | 1,321.3 | 1,327.6 | 1,307.8 | 1,265.3 | 1,082.8 | 1,230.2 |
| North America, Central America and the Caribbean | 354.7 | 381.4 | 425.2 | 450.9 | 340.6 | 298.1 |
| South America | 131.2 | 141.8 | 152.7 | 163.5 | 147.9 | 173.1 |
| Oceania and other Ocean Islands | 253.0 | 248.8 | 276.3 | 301.2 | 259.8 | 294.9 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0003.

Table 31.10 Travel by Canadians to foreign countries, top 15 countries visited, 2009

| | Overnight visits | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Visits | Nights | Spending in country |
| | thousands | | CAN\$ millions |
| United States | 17,977 | 142,627 | 12,667 |
| Mexico | 1,209 | 12,306 | 1,310 |
| Cuba | 979 | 8,428 | 805 |
| Dominican Republic | 876 | 7,401 | 790 |
| United Kingdom | 873 | 10,503 | 986 |
| France | 735 | 8,606 | 906 |
| Italy | 362 | 3,702 | 484 |
| Germany | 312 | 2,921 | 265 |
| China | 264 | 5,441 | 445 |
| Netherlands | 260 | 2,041 | 195 |
| Spain | 218 | 2,367 | 284 |
| Hong Kong | 213 | 3,339 | 243 |
| Republic of Ireland | 173 | 1,889 | 210 |
| Switzerland | 147 | 1,080 | 100 |
| Greece | 137 | 2,242 | 219 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 31.11 Travel by Canadians to the United States, top 15 states visited, 2009

| | Overnight visits | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Visits | Nights | Spending in state |
| | thousands | | CAN\$ millions |
| New York | 2,946 | 8,327 | 921 |
| Florida | 2,644 | 47,448 | 3,139 |
| Washington | 2,056 | 5,844 | 475 |
| Michigan | 1,293 | 3,348 | 295 |
| Nevada | 1,292 | 5,864 | 1,120 |
| California | 1,233 | 10,781 | 1,143 |
| Maine | 836 | 2,787 | 265 |
| Pennsylvania | 759 | 1,860 | 148 |
| Vermont | 741 | 2,115 | 161 |
| Massachusetts | 645 | 2,426 | 264 |
| North Dakota | 586 | 1,238 | 172 |
| Montana | 583 | 1,725 | 173 |
| Arizona | 557 | 8,948 | 602 |
| Ohio | 557 | 1,441 | 132 |
| Virginia | 553 | 1,703 | 118 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Table 31.12 Non-resident travellers entering Canada, by transportation type, 2006 to 2010

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | thousands | | | | |
| Total non-residents | 33,390.2 | 30,373.5 | 27,370.1 | 24,695.7 | 24,669.1 |
| All U.S. residents | 28,872.7 | 25,694.6 | 22,605.6 | 20,525.6 | 20,213.5 |
| By automobile | 22,064.9 | 19,124.9 | 16,469.9 | 14,889.2 | 14,361.6 |
| By plane | 4,175.6 | 4,028.8 | 3,805.8 | 3,472.8 | 3,670.0 |
| By train | 123.3 | 129.7 | 132.3 | 123.0 | 145.0 |
| By bus | 1,069.6 | 941.2 | 832.3 | 700.6 | 771.8 |
| By boat | 955.5 | 1,001.0 | 971.5 | 993.5 | 911.8 |
| By other methods | 483.8 | 469.0 | 393.9 | 346.4 | 353.3 |
| All residents of countries other than the United States | 4,517.5 | 4,678.9 | 4,764.5 | 4,170.1 | 4,455.6 |
| By land | 487.6 | 498.6 | 541.9 | 519.2 | 598.5 |
| By air | 3,904.0 | 4,037.0 | 4,060.9 | 3,501.4 | 3,697.3 |
| By sea | 126.0 | 143.3 | 161.7 | 149.6 | 159.8 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM, table 427-0001.

Table 31.13 International travellers entering or returning to Canada, by province and territory, selected years, 1990 to 2010

| | 1990 | 1995 | 2000 | 2005 | 2010 |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | number | | | | |
| Canada | 117,322,676 | 104,678,591 | 105,245,675 | 89,310,407 | 85,679,671 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 140,312 | 108,133 | 169,094 | 216,057 | 170,203 |
| Prince Edward Island | 1,473 | 6,237 | 3,051 | 5,974 | 3,806 |
| Nova Scotia | 449,036 | 483,609 | 657,707 | 563,929 | 550,436 |
| New Brunswick | 11,889,350 | 8,099,495 | 7,002,754 | 6,360,850 | 4,960,774 |
| Quebec | 13,480,261 | 11,622,463 | 11,649,573 | 10,660,337 | 11,030,333 |
| Ontario | 60,753,698 | 57,659,539 | 60,605,956 | 48,734,156 | 43,350,975 |
| Manitoba ¹ | 2,772,789 | 2,186,079 | 2,228,052 | 2,047,184 | 2,260,009 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,041,207 | 784,052 | 654,759 | 575,708 | 819,200 |
| Alberta | 1,940,788 | 2,079,296 | 2,504,290 | 2,690,293 | 3,702,754 |
| British Columbia | 24,554,227 | 21,308,741 | 19,380,687 | 17,044,443 | 18,414,878 |
| Yukon | 299,535 | 340,947 | 389,752 | 411,476 | 416,303 |
| Nunavut ² | .. | .. | 2,521 | 3,569 | 2,784 |

1. Data for the Northwest Territories are reported with Winnipeg, Manitoba, and are not available separately.

2. Data for Iqaluit only.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 427-0001.

Table 31.14 International travel account, 2009

| | Receipts | Payments | Balances |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | \$ millions | | |
| All countries | | | |
| Travel, total | 15,520 | 27,692 | -12,172 |
| Business travel | 2,528 | 3,520 | -993 |
| Crew spending | 145 | 209 | -64 |
| Other business travel | 2,383 | 3,311 | -929 |
| Personal travel | 12,992 | 24,172 | -11,180 |
| Health related | 134 | 418 | -283 |
| Education related | 3,215 | 1,404 | 1,810 |
| Other personal travel | 9,643 | 22,350 | -12,707 |
| United States | | | |
| Travel, total | 7,063 | 15,772 | -8,708 |
| Business travel | 1,526 | 2,146 | -619 |
| Crew spending | 115 | 190 | -75 |
| Other business travel | 1,411 | 1,955 | -544 |
| Personal travel | 5,537 | 13,626 | -8,089 |
| Health related | 99 | 388 | -289 |
| Education related | 254 | 891 | -637 |
| Other personal travel | 5,184 | 12,346 | -7,163 |
| All other countries | | | |
| Travel, total | 8,456 | 11,920 | -3,464 |
| Business travel | 1,001 | 1,375 | -373 |
| Crew spending | 30 | 19 | 11 |
| Other business travel | 971 | 1,356 | -385 |
| Personal travel | 7,455 | 10,546 | -3,091 |
| Health related | 35 | 29 | 6 |
| Education related | 2,960 | 513 | 2,447 |
| Other personal travel | 4,459 | 10,003 | -5,544 |

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0031.

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