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Trends in Non-farm Self-employment Activity for Rural Women

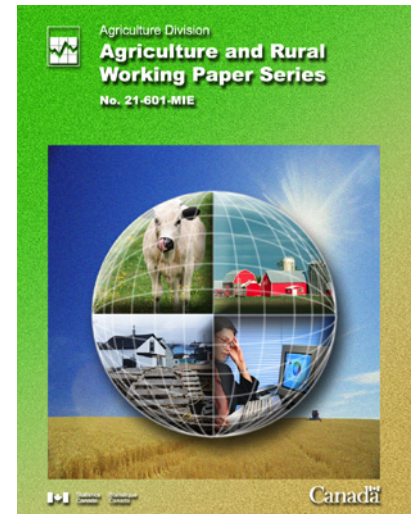
1981-2001

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Working Paper No. 71**

**Trends in Non-farm Self-employment Activity for
Rural Women**

1981-2001

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**The responsibility of the analysis and interpretation of the results is that of the author and not of
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Abstract

The importance of non-farm self-employment activity as a source of employment and income in Canada's rural and small town (RST) labour market is increasing. This paper provides an overview of major trends in non-farm self-employment activity for rural women, compared to urban women and rural men.

In 2001, 14 percent of female workers in the RST labour market were engaged in non-farm self-employment activity, compared to 9 percent in 1981. Women in RST areas were more likely to have some non-farm self-employment activity, compared to women in larger urban centres (LUC). In each rural / urban group, women, ages 50 to 64, were more likely to report some non-farm self-employment activity than younger women.

Women's non-farm self-employment activity rates are lower than men's in each rural / urban group nationally. However, the gap between women's and men's rates is decreasing.

Women in RST areas are less likely to earn \$20,000 or more from (unincorporated) non-farm self-employment activity, compared to women in LUC areas. Regardless of type of geographic area, women with (unincorporated) non-farm self-employment income are less likely than men to earn \$20,000 or more from this source.

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1.0 Introduction

During the past two decades, there has been a shift in the balance of farm and non-farm self-employment activity among workers who live in the countryside of Canada's rural and small town (RST) labour market. Historically, more of the workers in these rural areas were farm self-employed, compared to non-farm. However, farm self-employment has been steadily declining for several decades due to economic and technological change in agriculture. Although the overall area under cultivation has remained fairly stable, the number of census-farms has fallen significantly leaving fewer, but larger farm operations. At the same time, the share of workers engaged in non-farm pursuits has been increasing, following the national trend of more self-employment in the labour market overall. Since the mid-1990s, more workers in rural areas of the RST labour market have relied on non-farm self-employment as a main job or secondary source of income, compared to farm self-employment. This farm to non-farm shift is described in a recent bulletin (du Plessis, 2004) along with its differing impact on self-employment activity rates of women and men.

This paper takes a closer look at non-farm trends for rural women, by addressing the following questions:

- How important is non-farm self-employment as a source of employment and income for female workers in the RST labour market compared to those in the labour market of larger urban centres (LUC)?
- What are the differences within the RST labour market between female and male workers?
- How have patterns changed over time?

The focus of this paper is the population, ages 20 to 64, a group that in relative terms has a stronger attachment to the labour market than those under 20 or over 64 years old. The data are from the Census of Population, 1981 to 2001. See Section 3 for a description of the concepts and methodology and Appendix 1 for a discussion of data limitations.

2.0 National context

Important contribution of non-farm self-employment to total job growth

Increases in the number of non-farm self-employed represented 21 percent of total job growth among workers, ages 20 to 64, from 1981 to 2001 (Appendix 2, Table A2.1).

There are debates among analysts about the factors that have driven growth in self-employment. Some argue that workers have been “pushed” into self-employment (out of secure, paid employment) due to poor economic conditions in recession years or a slack labour market over a longer period of time. Others argue, more specifically, that workers have been “pushed” into self-employment because companies have fundamentally changed the way they engage labour, placing a greater emphasis on outsourcing non-core activities. On the “pull” side, analysts argue that workers have made the choice to engage in self-employment to take advantage of new and better

economic opportunities and more flexible work arrangements within a growing enterprise culture.¹

Picot and Heisz (2000) explain that most evidence shows “little correlation between short-run economic conditions and self-employment over the business cycle. However, over a longer period with persistently high unemployment and increasing labour market slack, workers may be pushed into self-employment.”

Kuhn and Schuetze (1999) argue that the processes underlying the increase in self-employment in the 1980s and 1990s are significantly different for women and men. Their research suggests that the increase in self-employment among men is attributable, at least in part, to a long term decrease in the stability of paid employment while increases in self-employment among women are attributable to women’s higher survival rates in self-employment. They conclude that the increase in self-employment among men represents a response to deteriorating labour market conditions, while paradoxically it seems to represent a response to improving markets for women.

While the debates about what underlies growth in self-employment remain unresolved, we know from the research on labour market trends in Canada that growth in self-employment since the mid-1970s has not occurred in isolation. Numerous other changes have occurred at the same time, including considerable growth in women’s employment, and the proliferation of other non-standard work arrangements such as multiple jobholding. Each is discussed briefly below to provide a context for understanding rural trends in non-farm self-employment activity.

Non-farm self-employment has grown faster for women than for men

During the past two decades, self-employment in non-farm industries has grown faster for women, ages 20 to 64, than for men. The number of women who were non-farm self-employed increased by more than 200 percent, from 181,000 in 1981 to 556,000 in 2001, while the number of non-farm self-employed men increased by 60 percent, from 610,000 to 973,000. By 2001, women represented 36 percent of all non-farm self-employed workers, up from 23 percent in 1981 (Appendix 2, Table A2.2).

Women’s growing presence in the labour force overall explains part of their faster increase in non-farm self-employment compared to men. Women’s participation in the labour force and share of employment in Canada has increased dramatically in recent decades. Most of this growth took place in the 1970s and 1980s (Zukewich, 2000). Between 1981 and 2001, the period of this study, employment rates for women increased from 83 percent to 88 percent. By 2001, women’s employment accounted for 47 percent of total employment, up from 40 percent in 1981 (Appendix 2, Table A2.3).

1. The content of this paragraph is based on summaries of the “push / pull” debate by Hughes (1999), OECD (2000), Picot and Heisz (2000), Kuhn and Schuetze (1999). For a critique of the “push / pull” dichotomy, see Hughes (2003).

In addition, Hughes (1999, p.4) argues that women may have more incentives for choosing self-employment than men because they “still face gender segregation in the labour market, and greater domestic responsibilities at home.” Her argument – that work-family considerations are more important for self-employed women than men – is supported by results from Statistics Canada’s 1995 Survey of Work Arrangements (Cohen, 1998). The results of this survey indicate that women are more likely than men to cite working from home and flexibility of the work schedule as their main reason for choosing self-employment.

More Canadians are engaged in self-employment outside their main jobs

While self-employment has increased nationally, so too have a number of other non-standard work arrangements, such as multiple jobholding. More importantly, in terms of its relevance to this study, the link between multiple jobholding and self-employment has strengthened. About one in every five multiple jobholders was self-employed in their first job, while two in five were self-employed in their second job by 1997. Also, by 1997, the rate of multiple jobholding among women (6 percent) had surpassed that among men (5 percent). Whereas three-quarters of multiple jobholders were men in 1977, by the early 1990s roughly half were women (Sussman, 1998).

3.0 Methodology

3.1 Defining non-farm “self-employment activity”

Most self-employment profiles classify workers as either self-employed or employees, based on the work they do in their “main job” (for definition, see Box A). Using this approach, a person who is an employee in his or her main job but self-employed in a secondary job is classified as an employee. As noted above, however, an increasing number of Canadians hold more than one job and the link between self-employment and multiple jobholding has strengthened in recent decades.

The primary purpose of this study is to measure the overall importance of non-farm self-employment in the RST labour market both as a source of employment and more generally as a source of income, regardless of whether this income was earned in a main job or not. The label “self-employment activity” is used to distinguish this broader concept from the stricter definition of “main job” self-employment. Using data from the Census of Population, this definition is operationalised by cross tabulating the variable “class of worker” by “sources of income.”² See Box A for definitions and Appendix 1 for data limitations, including a discussion of the comparability of Census of Population and Labour Force Survey data.

2. This method is based on the specifications for “non-farm entrepreneurship as an input to community growth,” an indicator developed by Bollman (1999).

3.2 Measuring non-farm self-employment activity

The following indicators are used to compare the relative importance of non-farm self-employment activity:

- *Non-farm self-employment rate*: This is a specific measure of workers' reliance on non-farm self-employment activity as a source of employment and only includes those who are non-farm self-employed in their main job.
- *Non-farm self-employment activity rate*: This is a broad measure capturing changes in workers' participation in non-farm self-employment, both in their main job and in additional work among multiple job holders. It is an important overall measure given the recent rise in the number of multiple jobholders who are self-employed.

In addition, two indicators are used to compare the relative importance of non-farm self-employment activity as a source of income:

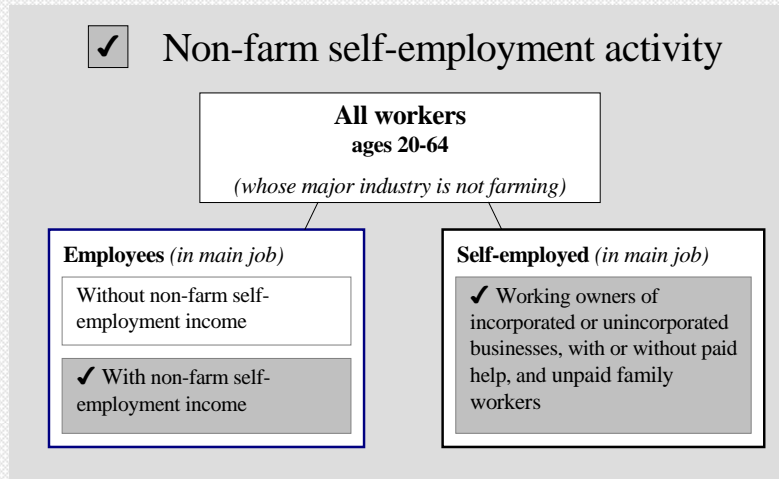
Proportion of workers with unincorporated non-farm self-employment income:

- *who earned \$20,000 or more from this source in the previous year.*
- *for whom this income represented 75 percent or more of total income.*

See Box B for more details.

Box A: “Non-farm self-employment activity” and related terms

Non-farm self-employment activity includes all workers who are self-employed in their main job in an industry other than farming as well as employees earning non-farm self-employment income from an unincorporated business or professional practice outside their main job (see grey boxes in the diagram below). Those who earned non-farm self-employment income from an incorporated business outside of their main job could not be included because this type of income is not itemised on the Census questionnaire.



All workers, ages 20 to 64, includes all persons in this age group, excluding institutional residents, who during the week prior to Census Day:

- (a) did any work for pay or self-employment; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business for the entire week because of vacation, illness, a labour dispute or other reasons.

Major industry refers to the nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked (refer to Appendix 1 for a discussion of farm / non-farm industrial classification, 1981 to 2001). If a person did not have a job during the week prior to Census Day, the industry code relates to the job of longest duration since January 1 of the preceding year. For persons with two or more jobs, the industry code relates to the job at which they worked the most hours.

Main job refers to the job held in the week prior to Census Day, or the job of longest duration since January 1 of the preceding year, if a person was not working during the reference week. For a person with two or more jobs, the main job refers to the job where he or she worked the most hours.

Workers are **self-employed** (in their main job) if they are working owners of an incorporated or unincorporated business, with or without paid help, or if they worked without pay for a relative in a family business. On the other hand, they are **employees** (in their main job) if they worked mainly for wages, salary, tips or commission. These definitions are also used by the Labour Force Survey.

Non-farm self-employment income includes net income (gross receipts minus expenses) from an unincorporated business, professional practice, etc (other than farming). The income section on the Census of Population (long questionnaire) refers to any income earned during the calendar year ending December 31 prior to Census day.

Box B: Indicators of importance of non-farm self-employment activity

Non-farm self-employment rate is the number of workers (whose major industry is not farming) who are self-employed in their main job divided by all workers (whose major industry is not farming), multiplied by one hundred. This is a specific (or strict) measure of workers' reliance on non-farm self-employment activity as a source of employment and only includes those who are non-farm self-employed in their main job.

Non-farm self-employment activity rate is the number of workers (whose major industry is not farming) who are involved in non-farm self-employment activity divided by all workers (whose major industry is not farming), multiplied by one hundred. This group is broader by also including all employees earning unincorporated non-farm self-employment income outside of their main job. This is an important overall measure given the recent rise in the number of multiple jobholders who are self-employed.

Proportion of workers with unincorporated non-farm self-employment income:

- **who earned \$20,000 or more from this source in the previous year** – This is the number of workers (whose major industry is not farming) who reported unincorporated non-farm self-employment income (in the calendar year preceding the Census), where the net value of this income was \$20,000 or more, divided by all self-employed workers (whose major industry is not farming) who reported income from this source, multiplied by one hundred.
- **for whom this income represented 75 percent or more of total income** – This is the number of workers (whose major industry is not farming) for whom unincorporated non-farm self-employment income represented 75 percent or more of total income (in the year preceding the Census) divided by all workers (whose major industry is not farming) with income from this source, multiplied by one hundred.

These are relative measures of workers' reliance on non-farm self-employment activity as a source of income.

3.3 Defining rural

This paper uses two definitions of rural in combination: “rural and small town” (RST) and “census rural areas” (see Box C for definitions). RST refers to the population that lives outside the commuting zones of Canada's larger urban centres (i.e. outside the commuting zones of centres with populations of 10,000 or more). “Census rural areas,” on the other hand, include places where the population is less than 1,000 or where the population density is less than 400 per square kilometre. “Census rural areas” exist both inside and outside the labour market of larger urban centres.

By cross-classifying these two definitions at a national level it is possible to identify 8.2 million rural Canadians based on the 2001 Census of Population (27 percent of Canada's total population). Most (6.2 million) live in rural and small town (RST) Canada, either in small towns (2.1 million) or rural areas (4.1 million) outside the main commuting zones of larger urban centres. At the same time, a substantial number (2.0 million) live in census rural areas within the main commuting zone of larger urban centres (LUC) (see Appendix 2, Table A2.4). For examples of municipalities in each group, see Appendix 2, Table A2.5.

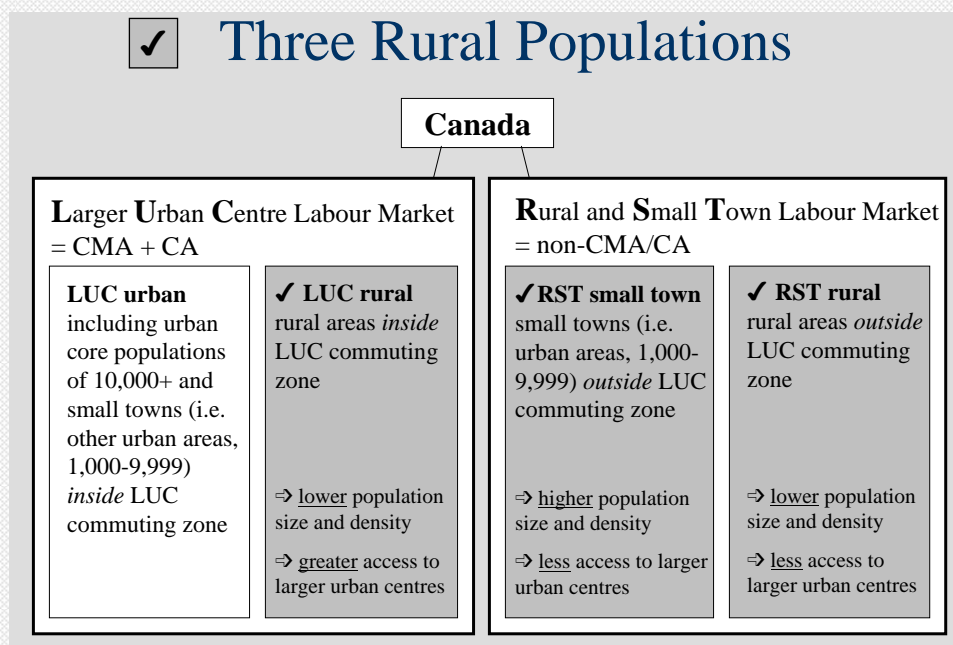
Box C: Cross-classification of “census rural areas” and “rural and small town areas” (RST)

Census rural areas are the residual of *census urban areas*. Rural areas include the population of Canada living *outside* places of 1,000 people or more or *outside* places with densities of 400 or more people per square kilometre. Taken together, census rural and census urban areas cover all of Canada (see Statistics Canada, 1999, p.229, for more details).

Rural and Small Town (RST) refers to the population living outside the commuting zones of *larger urban centres* (LUCs) – specifically, outside Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) and Census Agglomerations (CAs). RST includes all municipalities where less than 50 percent of workers commute to the urban core of a CMA/CA (Mendelson and Bollman, 1998, p.2).

A CMA has an urban core of 100,000 or over and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the work force commutes into the urban core. A CA has an urban core of 10,000 to 99,999 and includes all neighbouring municipalities where 50 percent or more of the work force commutes into the urban core (See Statistics Canada, 1999, pp.183-190, for more information on the delineation of CMAs and CAs).

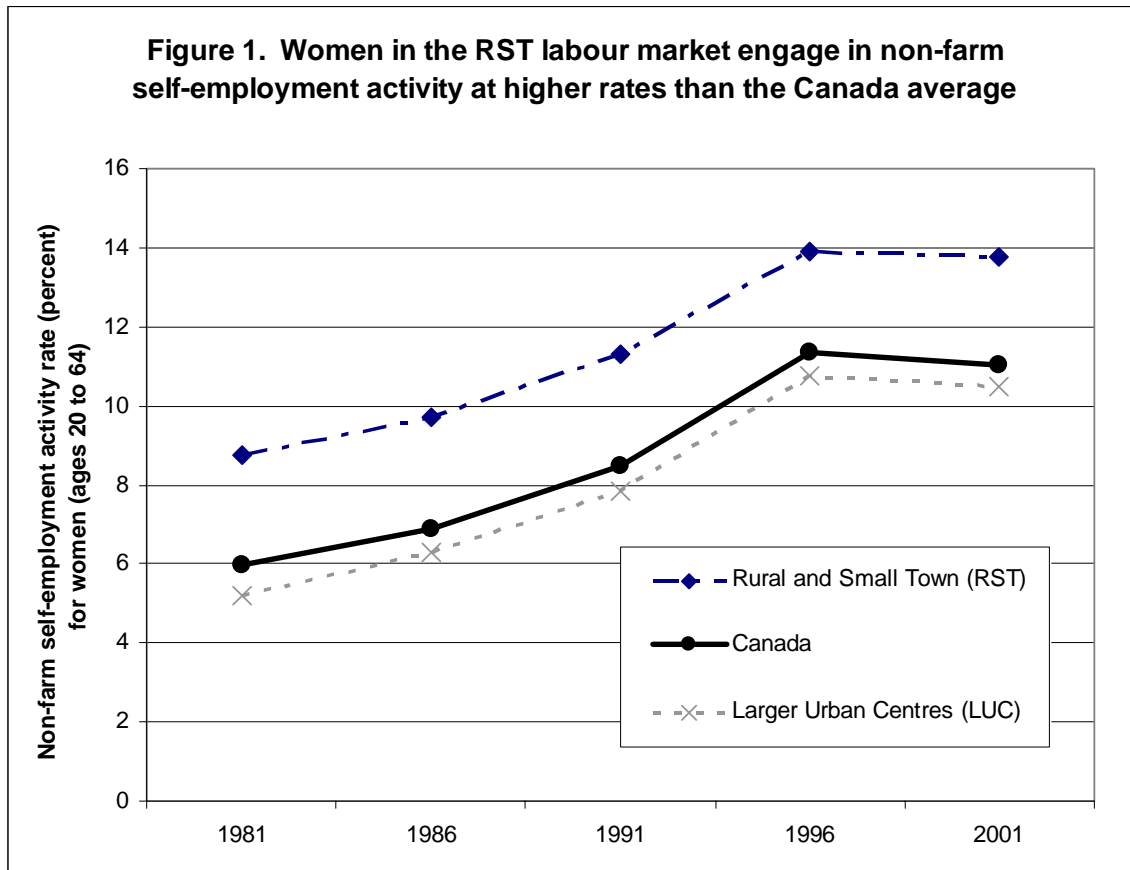
By cross-classifying these two definitions at the national level, it is possible to identify and compare three groups of rural populations (see grey boxes in the diagram below):



4.0 Major trends

Increasing importance of non-farm self-employment activity

The likelihood of being non-farm self-employed in a main job or secondary job increased considerably among female workers in the 1980s and 1990s in RST and LUC areas (Figure 1). The greatest gains were made between 1991 and 1996, a period that began during a recession and ended following a period of incomplete economic recovery. The 1992 to 1996 recovery years were characterized by slow economic expansion with weak employment growth. Industries were restructuring in response to technological change, increased competition and globalization. Many employers reduced their paid work force, and increased the amount of work that was outsourced or contracted out. Almost all the growth in self-employment during this period was in own-account self-employment (i.e. self-employed workers who work on their own without paid employees) (Gauthier and Roy, 1997). By 2001, following several years of stronger economic growth, growth in non-farm self-employment activity levelled off.



Note: For definitions, see Boxes A, B, and C.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2001.

Women in RST areas are more likely to have non-farm self-employment activity than women in larger urban centres

Employed women in the RST labour market are more likely to engage in non-farm self-employment activity than those who live in the labour market of larger urban centres (LUC). By 2001, 14 percent of employed women (ages 20 to 64) in the RST labour market were engaged in non-farm self-employment activity, compared to 11 percent in the LUC labour market.

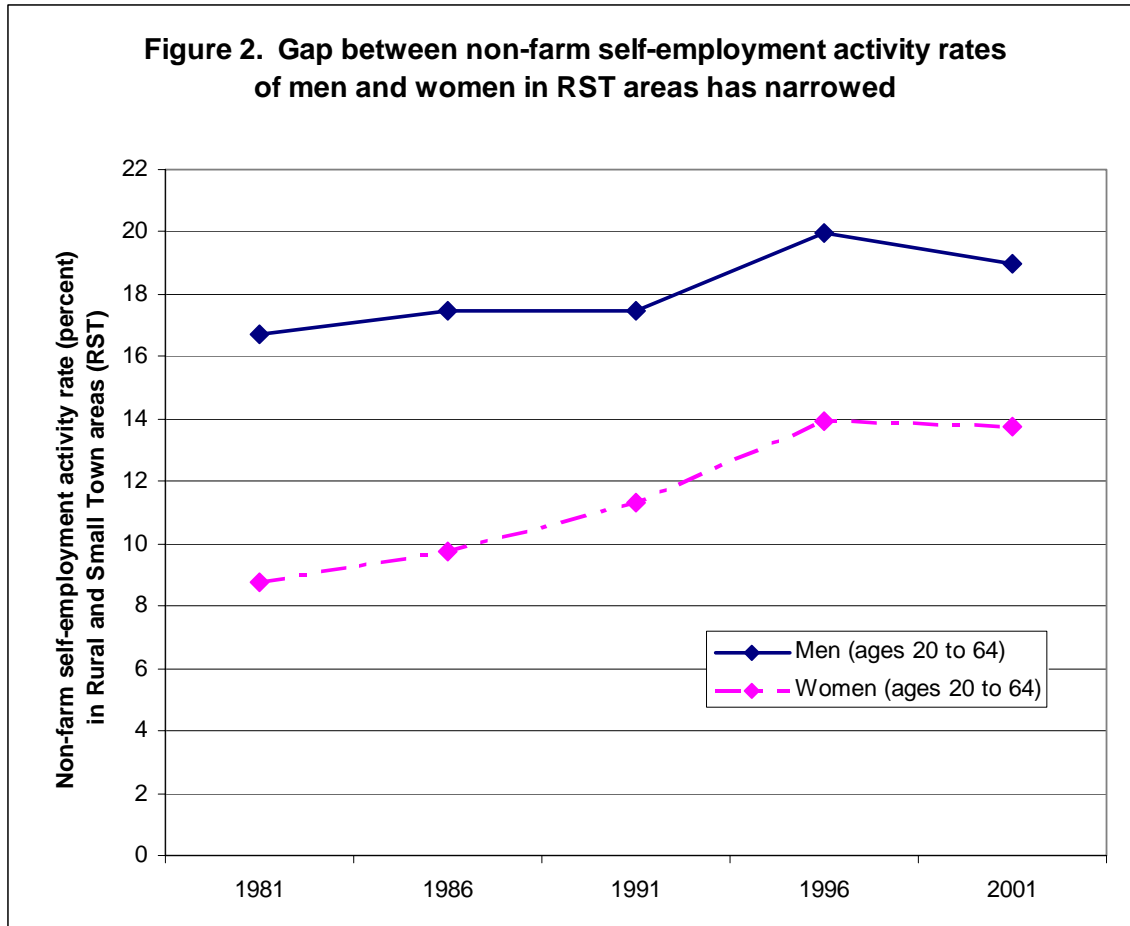
Within the RST labour market, women who live in the rural countryside are more likely to be involved in non-farm self-employment activity than those who live in small towns. Similarly, women living in the rural countryside within the LUC labour market are more likely to be engaged in non-farm self-employment activity than those in urban areas (Appendix 2, Table A2.6).

Women's non-farm self-employment activity rates are lower than men's, but the gap is narrowing

Women's non-farm self-employment activity rates are lower than men's in each rural / urban group. In 2001, 14 percent of female workers in the RST labour market were either non-farm self-employed in their main job or earning income from non-farm self-employment in a secondary job, compared to 19 percent of male workers.

Although women's rates are lower than men's, the gender gap has narrowed in RST areas during the past two decades, a trend that is consistent with the national average. While rates have increased both for women and men, they have increased more among women than men (Figure 2).

The greatest gains in non-farm self-employment activity among rural women and men were made by those who live in rural areas within the LUC labour market (Appendix 2, Table A2.6). This is not surprising since these workers, by definition, live within commuting distance of an urban centre of 10,000 or more people. Compared to their RST counterparts, these workers are more integrated socially and economically with a nearby urban market. Potential advantages for self-employed workers include lower costs delivering goods and services to these markets, lower costs communicating with nearby urban buyers and suppliers, and greater access to business and other support services that are concentrated in urban areas.

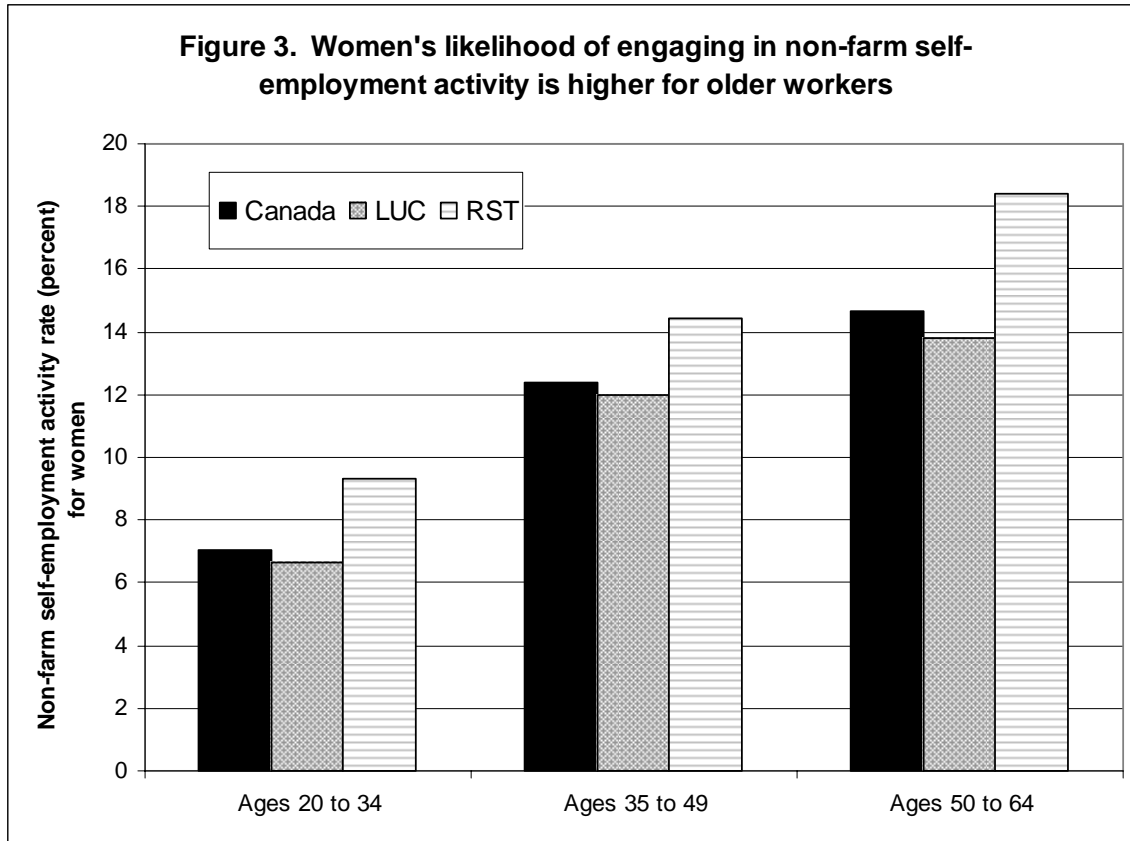


Note: For definitions, see Boxes A, B, and C.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2001.

Older workers are more likely to engage in non-farm self-employment activity than younger workers

The likelihood of being involved in non-farm self-employment activity increases with age in RST and LUC labour markets. This is not surprising given that workers, ages 50 to 64, are more likely than younger workers to have the experience and financial resources necessary to own and operate a business. Also, self-employment may be a transition for some wage workers to (early) retirement. The rate of non-farm self-employment activity among employed women, ages 50 to 64, in rural and urban areas of RST and LUC was approximately double that of their younger counterparts, ages 20 to 34, in 2001 (Figure 3).



Note: For definitions, see Boxes A, B and C.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

During the 1980s and 1990s, workers in the 50 to 64 age group were at the forefront of increases in non-farm self-employment activity in RST and LUC labour markets. Those living in rural areas within commuting distance of a larger urban centre experienced the greatest increases overall. Among women, ages 50 to 64, in LUC rural areas, the non-farm self-employment activity rate increased from 11 percent in 1981 to 19 percent in 2001. Among men, ages 50 to 64, in LUC rural areas, the non-farm self-employment activity rate increased from 18 percent to 28 percent in 2001 (Appendix 2, Table A2.6).

5.0 Non-farm self-employment activity as a source of employment

Most workers engaged in non-farm self-employment activity rely on this activity as their main source of employment

In RST and LUC labour markets, most women and men engaged in non-farm self-employment activity are non-farm self-employed in their main job. In 2001, 81 percent of female workers, ages 20 to 64, in non-farm self-employment activity, and 86 percent of their male counterparts, were non-farm self-employed in their main job nationally, with only small differences by rural / urban geography (Appendix 2, Table A2.7). As a result, non-farm self-employment rates by sex, rural / urban geography, and age,

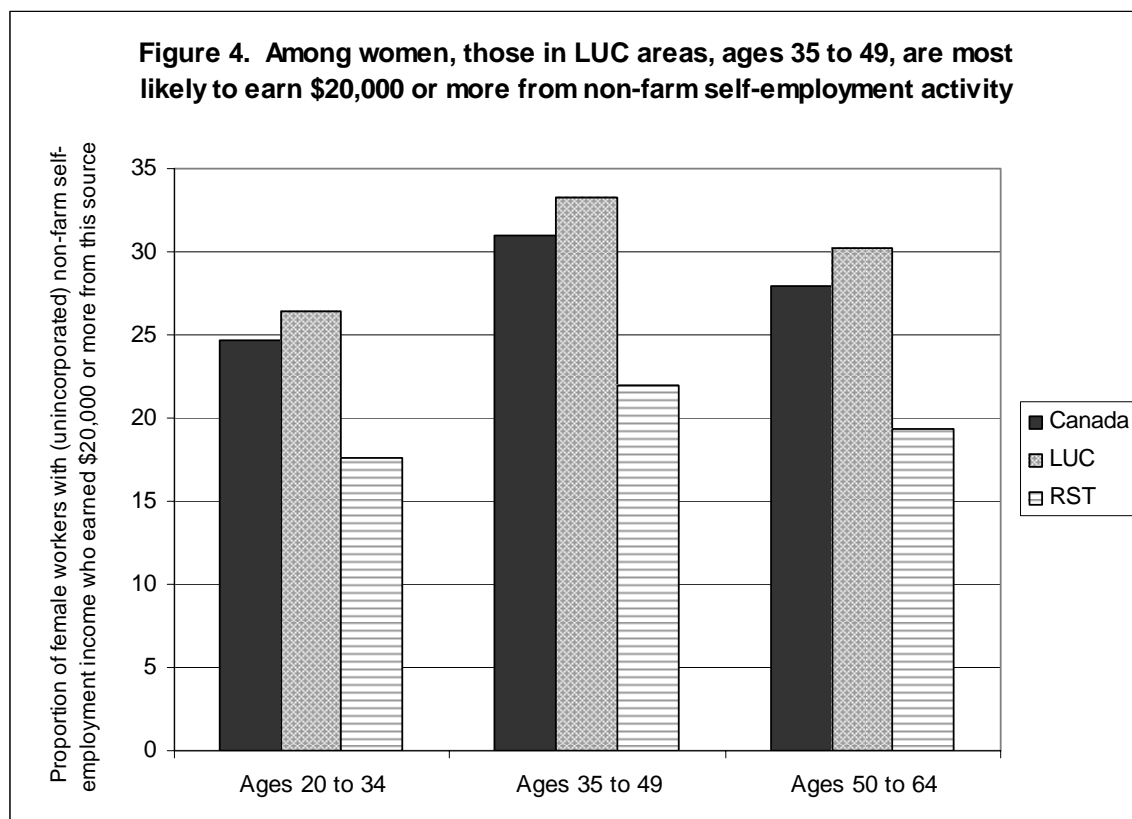
generally mirror the broader measure of non-farm self-employment activity, only levels are somewhat lower (Appendix 2, Table A2.8).

6.0 Non-farm self-employment activity as a source of income

Women in the RST labour market are less likely to earn \$20,000 or more from non-farm self-employment activity than those in larger urban centres

Women with income from (unincorporated) non-farm self-employment activity are more likely to earn \$20,000 or more from this source if they live in a larger urban centre than if they live in rural and small town Canada. On average, 20 percent of RST women, ages 20 to 64, with non-farm self-employment income, earned \$20,000 or more from this source in 2000, compared to 31 percent of their LUC counterparts.

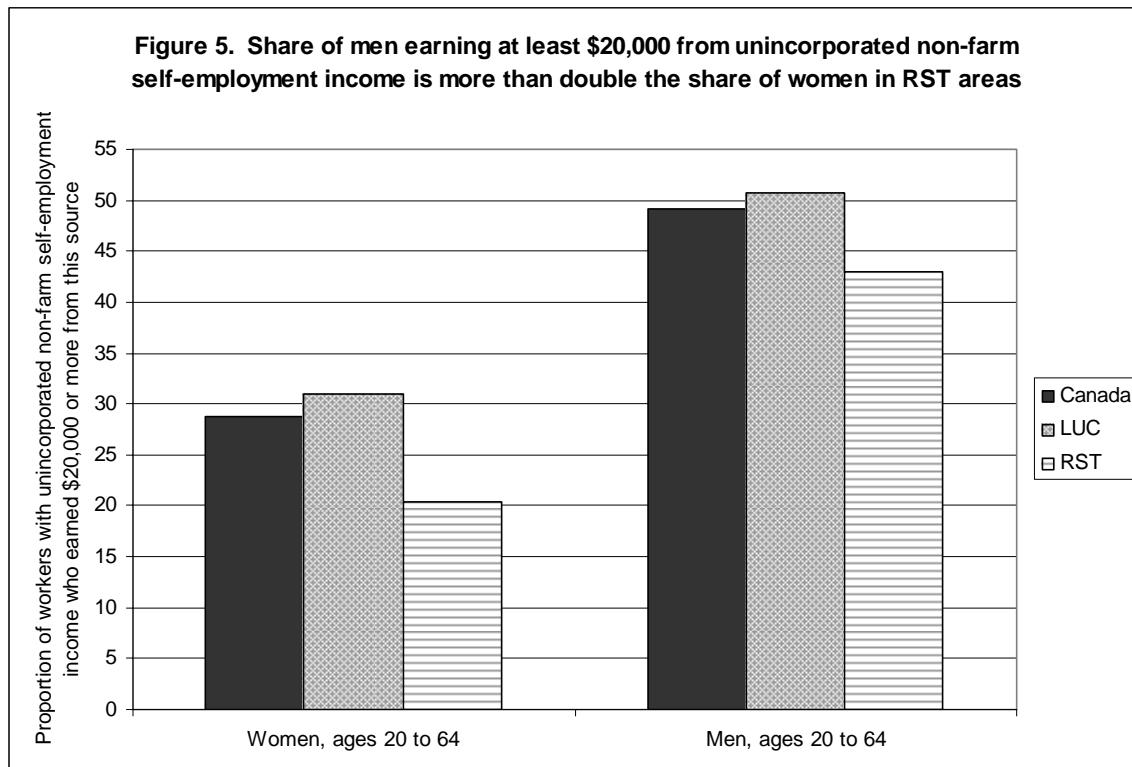
In each rural / urban group, women, ages 35 to 49, were more likely than those younger or older to earn \$20,000 or more from (unincorporated) non-farm self-employment activity (Figure 4).



Note: For definitions, see Box A, B and C.
Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

More men than women earn at least \$20,000 from (unincorporated) non-farm self-employment activity

Overall patterns among men for this indicator are similar to their female counterparts by rural / urban geography and age; however, the proportion of male workers who earn more than \$20,000 from unincorporated non-farm self-employment is considerably higher than that among female workers in every category. In rural and small town Canada, the proportion of male workers with non-farm self-employment income who earned \$20,000 or more from this source is more than double that of their female counterparts (Figure 5; Appendix 2, Table A2.9).



Note: For definitions, see Boxes A, B and C.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Workers who earn income from (unincorporated) non-farm self-employment activity include those who earn this income in their main job and multiple jobholders who earn non-farm self-employment income from an unincorporated business or professional practice outside of their main job. RST women (ages 20 to 64), who are employees in their main job and earning additional income from an unincorporated business, represent about 18 percent of all RST women engaged in non-farm self-employment activity. The corresponding figure is slightly higher among LUC urban women (20 percent) and lower among rural men (14 percent) (Appendix 2, Table A2.7).

More men than women rely on unincorporated non-farm self-employment income for at least three-quarters of total income

Nationally, about 50 percent of women with income from unincorporated non-farm self-employment activity relied on this source for at least three-quarters of their total income in 2000, compared to 62 percent of men. Among women and men, the proportion of workers who rely on this source for at least three-quarters of total income is slightly lower in the RST labour market compared to the LUC labour market (Appendix 2, Table 2.10).

These findings highlight the relative importance of non-farm self-employment income for these workers, compared to other sources of income. They also indicate that women and men with unincorporated non-farm self-employment income often piece together their total income from more than one source.

7.0 Summary and conclusions

The importance of non-farm self-employment activity is growing in Canada's rural and small town (RST) labour market. Among women, the share of workers involved in some non-farm self-employment increased from 9 percent in 1981 to 14 percent by 2001. RST men are more likely to have some non-farm self-employment activity – their rate was 19 percent in 2001.

Women in RST areas are more likely to have non-farm self-employment activity, compared to women in larger urban centres (LUC). In all types of geographic areas, women, ages 50 to 64, are more likely to report some non-farm self-employment activity, compared to women in younger age groups.

Women with income from (unincorporated) non-farm self-employment activity in the RST labour market are less likely to earn \$20,000 or more from this source, compared to women in the labour market of larger urban centres. Regardless of type of geographic area, women with unincorporated non-farm self-employment activity are less likely than men to earn \$20,000 or more from this source.

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Appendix 1: Data limitations and note on age group

The data used in this study have certain limitations:

➤ Comparability with Labour Force Survey

Self-employment (in a person's main job) tends to be under-reported in the Census compared to the Labour Force Survey. Trained interviewers conduct the Labour Force Survey, while the Census uses a self-enumeration technique. Also, the Census, which includes questions of a much broader scope than the Labour Force Survey, dedicates fewer questions to verifying self-employment status.

Table A1.1 compares the self-employment rates that result using these two sources at the Canada level, based on monthly (unadjusted) data from the Labour Force Survey for the month corresponding to the reference week of the Census of Population. This table demonstrates that the self-employment rates generated using Census data are consistently below those of the Labour Force survey. It also demonstrates that both sources show an increase in each five-year interval, 1981 to 1996, with the greatest increase between 1991 and 1996, and both sources show a small decrease, 1996 to 2001.

Thus, the non-farm self-employment rates in this paper are likely lower than those that would be obtained using Labour Force Survey data. At the same time, we are confident that the overall message is the same.

The Census of Population was chosen as the data source for this study because it is based on a 20 percent sample of the Canadian population. With this sample size, detailed analysis between rural populations is possible. Also, it includes both the "class of worker" and "sources of income" variables.

Table A1.1: Comparison of Census and Labour Force Survey self-employment rates (ages 15+)

	May-81	May-86	May-91	May-96	May-01
LFS (monthly, unadjusted)					
Total employed	11,400,900	12,050,200	12,959,600	13,566,800	15,226,400
Total self-employed	1,459,900	1,674,900	1,910,300	2,158,600	2,323,000
Self-employment rate	12.8	13.9	14.7	15.9	15.3
Census data					
Total employed	11,167,915	11,702,220	13,005,505	13,318,745	14,695,135
Total self-employed	1,147,795	1,269,510	1,430,420	1,825,555	1,878,875
Self-employment rate	10.3	10.8	11.0	13.7	12.8

Sources: Statistics Canada. Census of Population and Labour Force Survey

➤ **Different reference periods for “class of worker” and “sources of income”**

The Census data by "class of worker" refer to a respondent's job or business in the week prior to the Census of Population. The "sources of income" data are with reference to the previous year (January 1 to December 31).

Table A1.2 presents information on job tenure using monthly (unadjusted) data from the Labour Force Survey for the month corresponding to the reference week of the Census. This table demonstrates that, in each case, over 70 percent of workers held their job for 13 months or more and over 80 percent for 7 months or more. Since the Census of Population is conducted in May (month 5 of the calendar year), there is considerable overlap between those reporting self-employment in their “main job” in a May reference week and those reporting self-employment income in the previous year.

Examples of non-overlapping cases include the following: a person who is “newly” self-employed a few months preceding the Census and did not earn self-employment income in the previous year would be included in the data by “class of worker” but not the data by “sources of income.” On the other hand, a person who earned self-employment income in the previous year but became an employee in his / her main job for a few months prior to the Census would be included in the data by “sources of income” but not by “class of worker”. In each of these cases, the individual would be included by one or the other variable but not both. Another example is the case of an individual who is employed in his / her main job in the Census reference week and held this job for the previous year; however, in the few months preceding the Census began earning self-employment income in an additional job. This additional self-employment income would not be captured by the Census.

This issue only affects the first of the three indicators used in this study (non-farm self-employment activity), which uses both the “class of worker” and “sources of income” data. In precise terms, this indicator provides a measure of those non-farm workers who were self-employed in their main job in the reference week of the Census or who were employees in this reference week but earned income from non-farm self-employment activity in the previous year.

This issue does not affect the non-farm self-employment rate (which only uses class of worker data) or the measures of workers’ reliance on non-farm self-employment activity as a source of income (which only uses the sources of income data).

Table A1.2: Job tenure of Canadian workers (ages 15 and over)

	May-81	%	May-86	%	May-91	%	May-96	%	May-01	%
Total employment	11,499,700	100	12,161,200	100	12,959,600	100	13,566,800	100	15,226,400	100
employed 1-6 months	1,894,400	16	2,170,100	18	2,051,700	16	1,897,300	14	1,905,500	13
employed 7-12 months	1,258,200	11	1,177,300	10	1,201,400	9	1,200,300	9	1,570,200	10
employed 13-60 months	3,624,800	32	3,326,900	27	4,126,600	32	3,883,500	29	4,855,800	32
employed more than 60 months	4,722,300	41	5,486,900	45	5,580,000	43	6,585,600	49	6,895,000	45
Average (in months)	82.7		86.5		88.8		95.1		94.9	

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force (unadjusted, monthly data).

➤ Income from an incorporated business

Non-farm self-employed workers, who are working owners of an incorporated business were included in this study, if this was their main job. It was not possible to include those who earned income from a non-farm incorporated business outside their main job because this information is not included as separate category on the Census. The Census collects self-employment income in two categories only: net farm income and net non-farm income from an unincorporated business or professional practice.

➤ Changes in rural / urban boundaries

The designation of CMAs and CAs is reviewed after each Census. This is also true for the designation of urban areas. New places may be designated as urban areas or CMA/CA urban cores as population sizes and densities change. Also, commuting patterns may change causing new municipalities to be included in the commuting zone of a CMA or CA. As a result of boundary changes between Census years, it is not possible to analyze changes in the absolute number of rural self-employed – however, an analysis of proportions (such as the percent reporting self-employment) would be expected to be valid.

Conceptually, we are “holding constant” the type of labour market (in the case of the RST definition), and the population size/density form (in the case of the rural areas definition) even though particular areas are re-classified over time. Thus, we consider the intensity of self-employment within a constant type of labour market, or in the case of the rural areas definition within a constant population size / density form.

➤ Industrial classification: 2001 compared to earlier years

Workers who are self-employed in their main job are grouped into either the farm or non-farm group using an industry variable in the Census database. For the Census years, 1986 to 1996, the industry split is based on the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, where “farm” includes the SIC groups 011 to 017 and “non-farm” includes all other SIC groups. For 1981, the industry split is based on the 1970 SIC; however, this does not change the farm / non-farm roll-up. At the time of this study, the 1980 SIC codes were not available for the 2001 Census data. Instead, the 1997 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes were used. Using the 1997 NAICS,

“farm” includes NAICS groups 1111 to 1129 and “non-farm” includes all other NAICS groups.

Differences between the SIC and NAICS classification systems result in major discrepancies for certain components of the agriculture and agri-food sector. However, as demonstrated by Keith (2003), a successful comparison is possible between the SIC “primary agriculture sector” (1980 SIC groups 011 to 017) and the NAICS farm groups (1997 NAICS groups 111 to 112). The number of businesses classified as “farm” using the 1997 NAICS groups 111 to 112 is about 1% higher than those classified as “farm” using the 1980 SIC groups 011 to 017. For this reason, when comparing farm and non-farm self-employment, 1996 to 2001, we expect very little of the change to be due to differences in coding.

Note on age group selected for this study

The age group, 20 to 64, was selected for this study because this group tends to have a stronger attachment to the labour market than workers under 20 or over 64. This age group represented 92 percent of all workers, ages 15 and over, in Canada in 2001.

Appendix 2: Supporting Tables

Table A2.1 Non-farm self-employed as share of total employment in Canada

	Total employment	Employees (in main job)	Self-employed (in main job)			Non-farm Self-employed as share of Total employment
			Total	Farm	Non-farm	
Workers, ages 20 to 64	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(percent)
1981	10,030	8,976	1,054	263	791	7.9
1986	10,775	9,612	1,163	255	909	8.4
1991	11,979	10,674	1,306	222	1,083	9.0
1996	12,369	10,694	1,675	199	1,476	11.9
2001	13,522	11,810	1,712	182	1,530	11.3
Growth	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(percent)
1981 to 1996	746	636	110	-8	118	15.8
1986 to 1991	1,204	1,062	142	-33	175	14.5
1991 to 1996	389	20	369	-23	392	100.8
1996 to 2001	1,153	1,116	37	-16	54	4.7
1981 to 2001	3,492	2,833	658.5	-80.5	739	21.2

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2001.

Table A2.2: Non-farm self-employment rates for women and men, ages 20 to 64

	Canada total			Men			Women			Share of total non-farm self-employment
	Non-farm workers	Non-farm self-employed workers	Non-farm self-employment rate	Non-farm workers	Non-farm self-employed workers	Non-farm self-employment rate	Non-farm workers	Non-farm self-employed workers	Non-farm self-employment rate	
	(,000)	(,000)	(percent)	(,000)	(,000)	(percent)	(,000)	(,000)	(percent)	(percent)
1981	9,665	791	8.2	5,774	610	10.6	3,891	181	4.6	22.8
1986	10,397	909	8.7	5,929	674	11.4	4,468	235	5.3	25.8
1991	11,611	1,083	9.3	6,338	752	11.9	5,273	332	6.3	30.6
1996	12,042	1,476	12.3	6,443	962	14.9	5,600	514	9.2	34.8
2001	13,215	1,530	11.6	6,959	973	14.0	6,256	556	8.9	36.4

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2001.

Table A2.3 Labour force participation of men and women, ages 20 to 64

	Total population (excluding institutional)			Labour force (employed + unemployed)			Employed			Women's share of total employment (percent)
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	
	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	(,000)	
1981	11,445	6,638	4,807	10,624	6,371	4,253	10,030	6,047	3,982	39.7
1986	12,449	6,961	5,488	11,693	6,701	4,992	10,775	6,197	4,578	42.5
1991	13,942	7,527	6,415	13,085	7,209	5,876	11,979	6,581	5,399	45.1
1996	14,136	7,544	6,592	13,272	7,183	6,089	12,369	6,658	5,710	46.2
2001	15,268	8,005	7,263	14,296	7,602	6,694	13,522	7,160	6,361	47.0

	Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
1981	92.8	96.0	88.5	87.6	91.1	82.8
1986	93.9	96.3	91.0	86.6	89.0	83.4
1991	93.9	95.8	91.6	85.9	87.4	84.2
1996	93.9	95.2	92.4	87.5	88.3	86.6
2001	93.6	95.0	92.2	88.6	89.4	87.6

Notes: Participation rate = (labour force / total population) * 100

Employment rate = (Employed / total population) * 100

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2001.

Table A2.4 Canada's population by rural / urban geography, 2001

	Population (all ages) (,000)	Share of Canada Total (percent)
Canada	30,007	100.0
Larger Urban Centres (LUC)	23,839	79.4
LUC urban	21,851	72.8
LUC rural	1,988	6.6
Rural and Small Town (RST)	6,168	20.6
RST small town	2,057	6.9
RST rural	4,111	13.7
Rural Sub-total (LUC rural + RST small town + RST rural)	8,156	27.2

Note: See Box C for definitions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Table A2.5 Examples of municipalities in each rural / urban group, 2001

Rural / urban group	Definitions that apply	Examples			
		British Columbia	Ontario	Quebec	Nova Scotia
LUC urban	CMA / CA & Urban Area	Vancouver	Toronto	Quebec	New Glasgow
LUC rural	CMA / CA & Rural Area	Belcarra	Milton	Stoneham-et-Tewkesbury	Westville
RST small town	non-CMA / CA & Urban Area	Nelson	Arnprior	Trois-Pistoles	Yarmouth
RST rural	non-CMA / CA & Rural Area	Harrison Hot Springs	Erin	Sainte-Adèle	Lockeport

Source: Statistics Canada, Geosuite, 2001 Census of Population, Catalogue no. 92F0150XCB.

Table A2.6 Non-farm self-employment activity rates¹, 20 to 64 years of age

	Canada	Larger urban centres (LUC)			Rural and small town areas (RST)		
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small town	Rural
Women, 20 to 64 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	6.0	5.2	5.0	7.8	8.8	7.3	10.0
1986	6.9	6.3	6.1	9.1	9.7	8.4	10.5
1991	8.5	7.9	7.6	10.4	11.3	9.8	12.1
1996	11.3	10.8	10.5	14.1	13.9	12.7	14.6
2001	11.1	10.5	10.2	14.0	13.8	12.3	14.6
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	5.1	5.3	5.2	6.3	5.0	5.0	4.5
Men, 20 to 64 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	13.3	12.1	11.8	15.9	16.7	14.1	18.9
1986	14.1	13.3	12.9	17.7	17.5	14.3	19.3
1991	14.8	14.2	13.7	18.3	17.5	14.2	19.1
1996	17.6	17.0	16.5	21.7	19.9	16.1	22.0
2001	16.3	15.8	15.3	20.9	19.0	15.3	21.0
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	3.1	3.7	3.6	4.9	2.3	1.3	2.2

Table A2.6 (continued) Non-farm self-employment activity rates¹, 20 to 34 years of age

	Canada	Larger urban centres (LUC)			Rural and small town areas (RST)		
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small town	Rural
Women, 20 to 34 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	4.3	3.8	3.6	5.5	6.3	5.3	7.1
1986	4.9	4.5	4.4	6.2	7.0	6.1	7.6
1991	6.1	5.6	5.4	7.5	8.5	7.2	9.3
1996	8.1	7.7	7.4	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.7
2001	7.1	6.7	6.5	8.7	9.3	8.7	9.7
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.0	3.3	2.6
Men, 20 to 34 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	9.5	8.6	8.4	11.3	12.0	9.9	13.7
1986	9.4	8.9	8.6	11.7	11.6	9.1	13.1
1991	9.7	9.3	9.0	12.3	11.4	8.7	12.9
1996	11.2	11.0	10.7	13.8	12.4	9.9	13.9
2001	9.2	9.0	8.8	11.5	10.6	8.4	12.0
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	-0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	-1.4	-1.5	-1.8

Table A2.6 (continued) Non-farm self-employment activity rates¹, 35 to 49 years of age

	Canada	Larger urban centres (LUC)			Rural and small town areas (RST)		
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small town	Rural
Women, 35 to 49 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	8.0	7.0	6.7	10.3	11.4	9.8	12.7
1986	8.9	8.2	7.9	11.1	11.8	10.4	12.6
1991	10.2	9.7	9.4	11.9	12.7	11.5	13.2
1996	13.0	12.5	12.2	15.2	15.0	13.7	15.7
2001	12.4	12.0	11.7	14.9	14.4	13.2	15.1
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	4.4	5.0	5.0	4.6	3.0	3.4	2.4
Men, 35 to 49 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	17.3	15.9	15.5	20.6	21.5	18.5	23.8
1986	17.9	17.0	16.5	21.5	21.4	17.9	23.4
1991	18.0	17.3	16.9	20.8	20.5	17.2	22.1
1996	19.9	19.3	18.8	23.7	22.0	18.1	24.0
2001	17.9	17.3	16.9	21.8	20.3	16.6	22.4
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	0.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	-1.2	-2.0	-1.4

Table A2.6 (concluded) Non-farm self-employment activity rates¹, 50 to 64 years of age

	Canada	Larger urban centres (LUC)		Rural and small town areas (RST)			
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small town	Rural
Women, 50 to 64 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	7.5	6.4	6.1	10.9	11.6	9.1	14.0
1986	8.9	7.9	7.5	13.2	13.5	11.2	15.0
1991	10.7	9.7	9.4	13.7	15.2	13.2	16.2
1996	14.4	13.5	13.0	19.1	18.3	16.4	19.3
2001	14.6	13.8	13.3	18.8	18.4	16.0	19.6
Percentage point increase							
1981 to 2001	7.1	7.4	7.2	8.0	6.8	6.9	5.7
Men, 50 to 64 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	15.5	13.9	13.6	18.3	20.7	17.6	23.2
1986	18.3	17.0	16.5	22.4	24.1	20.4	26.2
1991	19.7	18.7	18.1	24.4	23.6	20.6	25.2
1996	24.4	23.5	22.9	29.2	28.0	23.6	30.2
2001	23.5	22.9	22.3	28.4	26.2	22.4	28.2
Percentage point increase							
1981 to 2001	8.0	9.0	8.7	10.1	5.5	4.7	5.0

Note: ¹ The data reported in this working paper differ slightly from the data reported in Appendix 3, Table C of du Plessis (2004).

In this working paper, the rates are calculated as:

- ' All workers who are self-employed in their main job (in an industry other than agriculture) plus
- ' all employees (in an industry other than agriculture) with non-farm self-employment income

DIVIDED BY

- ' All workers (in an industry other than agriculture).

In du Plessis (2004), the rates are calculated as:

- ' All workers who are self-employed in their main job (in an industry other than agriculture) plus
- ' all employees (regardless of industry of main job) with non-farm self-employment income

DIVIDED BY

- ' All workers in all industries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2001.

Table A2.7 Workers (20 to 64 years of age) engaged in non-farm self-employment activity, 2001

Women (20 to 64 years of age)	Canada	Larger Urban Centres		Rural and Small Town			Rural	Rural Subtotal ¹
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small Town	Rural	
	(,000)							
Non-farm self-employed by "class of worker"²								
Working owners of an incorporated or unincorporated business	533.5	420.2	376.4	43.8	113.3	37.5	75.8	157.1
Worked without pay in a family business	23.0	15.7	12.8	2.9	7.3	1.5	5.8	10.2
Subtotal:	556.5	435.9	389.2	46.7	120.6	39.0	81.6	167.3
Non-farm self-employed by "sources of income"								
Employees reporting non-farm self-employment income ³	134.9	108.8	99.3	9.4	26.1	8.5	17.6	35.5
All workers engaged in non-farm self-employment activity	691.3	544.6	488.5	56.1	146.7	47.6	99.1	202.8
Distribution of Canada total by rural/urban geography (row percent)								(percent)
Non-farm self-employed by "class of worker"								
Working owners of incorporated or unincorporated business	100.0	78.8	70.6	8.2	21.2	7.0	14.2	29.4
Worked without pay in a family business	100.0	68.3	55.7	12.6	31.7	6.6	25.1	44.3
Subtotal	100.0	78.3	69.9	8.4	21.7	7.0	14.7	30.1
Non-farm self-employed by "sources of income"								
Employees reporting non-farm self-employment income ³	100.0	80.6	73.7	7.0	19.4	6.3	13.0	26.4
All workers engaged in non-farm self-employment activity	100.0	78.8	70.7	8.1	21.2	6.9	14.3	29.3
Distribution of "all workers engaged in non-farm self-employment activity" by type (column percent)								(percent)
Non-farm self-employed by "class of worker"								
Working owners of incorporated or unincorporated business	77.2	77.2	77.0	78.0	77.2	78.9	76.5	77.5
Worked without pay in a family business	3.3	2.9	2.6	5.2	5.0	3.2	5.8	5.0
Subtotal:	80.5	80.0	79.7	83.2	82.2	82.0	82.3	82.5
Non-farm self-employed by "sources of income"								
Employees reporting non-farm self-employment income ³	19.5	20.0	20.3	16.8	17.8	18.0	17.7	17.5
All workers engaged in non-farm self-employment activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes:

¹ Rural subtotal = LUC rural + RST small town + RST rural

² Non-farm self-employed by "class of worker" includes workers (whose major industry is not farming) who are self-employed in their main job.

³ Non-farm self-employed by "sources of income" includes employees (whose major industry is not farming) who reported self-employment income from an unincorporated business or professional practice.

See text (Section 3.0) for definitions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Table A2.7 (concluded) Workers (20 to 64 years of age) engaged in non-farm self-employment activity, 2001

Men (20 to 64 years of age)	Canada	Larger Urban Centres			Rural and Small Town			Rural
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small Town	Rural	Subtotal ¹
	(,000)							
Non-farm self-employed by "class of worker"²								
Working owners of incorporated or unincorporated business	965.9	768.6	683.0	85.7	197.3	56.8	140.6	283.0
Worked without pay in a family business	7.2	5.4	4.6	0.8	1.9	0.4	1.4	2.7
Subtotal:	973.2	774.0	687.5	86.5	199.2	57.2	142.0	285.7
Non-farm self-employed by "sources of income"								
Employees reporting non-farm self-employment income ³	164.1	131.9	120.1	11.8	32.2	10.3	21.9	44.0
All workers engaged in non-farm self-employment activity	1,137.3	905.9	807.6	98.3	231.4	67.4	164.0	329.7
Distribution of Canada total by rural/urban geography (row percent)								(percent)
Non-farm self-employed by "class of worker"								
Working owners of incorporated or unincorporated business	100.0	79.6	70.7	8.9	20.4	5.9	14.6	29.3
Worked without pay in a family business	100.0	74.3	63.0	11.3	25.8	5.7	20.0	37.1
Subtotal:	100.0	79.5	70.6	8.9	20.5	5.9	14.6	29.4
Non-farm self-employed by "sources of income"								
Employees reporting non-farm self-employment income ³	100.0	80.4	73.2	7.2	19.6	6.3	13.4	26.8
All workers engaged in non-farm self-employment activity	100.0	79.7	71.0	8.6	20.3	5.9	14.4	29.0
Distribution of "all workers engaged in non-farm self-employment activity" by type (column percent)								(percent)
Non-farm self-employed by "class of worker"								
Working owners of incorporated or unincorporated business	84.9	84.8	84.6	87.2	85.3	84.2	85.7	85.8
Worked without pay in a family business	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8
Subtotal:	85.6	85.4	85.1	88.0	86.1	84.8	86.6	86.7
Non-farm self-employed by "sources of income"								
Employees reporting non-farm self-employment income ³	14.4	14.6	14.9	12.0	13.9	15.2	13.4	13.3
All workers engaged in non-farm self-employment activity	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes:

¹ Rural subtotal = LUC rural + RST small town + RST rural

² Non-farm self-employed by "class of worker" includes workers (whose major industry is not farming) who are self-employed in their main job.

³ Non-farm self-employed by "sources of income" includes employees (whose major industry is not farming) who reported self-employment income from an unincorporated business or professional practice.

See text (Section 3.0) for definitions.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Table A2.8 Non-farm self-employment rates¹, 20 to 64 years of age

	Canada	Larger urban centres (LUC)		Rural and small town (RST)			
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small town	Rural
Women, 20 to 64 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	4.6	3.9	3.8	6.3	7.2	6.0	8.2
1986	5.3	4.7	4.5	7.2	7.7	6.7	8.3
1991	6.3	5.8	5.6	8.0	8.6	7.7	9.1
1996	9.2	8.7	8.4	11.8	11.5	10.5	12.1
2001	8.9	8.4	8.1	11.7	11.3	10.1	12.0
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.4	4.2	4.1	3.8
Men, 20 to 64 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	10.6	9.6	9.3	12.9	13.4	11.4	15.0
1986	11.4	10.7	10.4	14.4	14.0	11.6	15.3
1991	11.9	11.4	11.0	15.0	13.8	11.2	15.2
1996	14.9	14.4	14.0	18.8	17.0	13.6	18.9
2001	14.0	13.5	13.0	18.4	16.3	13.0	18.2
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	3.4	3.9	3.7	5.5	3.0	1.6	3.2

Table A2.8 (continued) Non-farm self-employment rates¹, 20 to 34 years of age

	Canada	Larger urban centres (LUC)		Rural and small town (RST)			
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small town	Rural
Women, 20 to 34 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	3.1	2.6	2.5	4.2	4.8	4.1	5.5
1986	3.5	3.1	3.0	4.6	5.2	4.6	5.6
1991	4.3	3.9	3.7	5.6	6.3	5.5	6.8
1996	6.3	5.9	5.7	8.3	8.4	7.9	8.8
2001	5.4	5.0	4.9	7.0	7.5	6.9	7.8
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.3
Men, 20 to 34 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	7.1	6.4	6.2	8.7	9.1	7.5	10.4
1986	7.0	6.6	6.4	8.9	8.5	6.8	9.6
1991	7.3	7.0	6.8	9.5	8.4	6.3	9.6
1996	9.0	8.8	8.6	11.4	10.1	7.8	11.5
2001	7.4	7.2	7.0	9.8	8.5	6.5	9.8
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	-0.6	-1.0	-0.6

Table A2.8 (continued) Non-farm self-employment rates¹, 35 to 49 years of age

	Canada	Larger urban centres (LUC)			Rural and small town (RST)		
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small town	Rural
Women, 35 to 49 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	6.4	5.5	5.3	8.6	9.5	8.3	10.6
1986	6.9	6.4	6.1	9.0	9.5	8.4	10.2
1991	7.7	7.3	7.1	9.2	9.6	8.9	9.9
1996	10.6	10.1	9.9	12.7	12.4	11.3	12.9
2001	10.1	9.7	9.5	12.4	11.8	10.9	12.3
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	3.7	4.2	4.2	3.7	2.3	2.6	1.8
Men, 35 to 49 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	14.1	12.9	12.6	16.9	17.6	15.3	19.3
1986	14.6	13.9	13.5	17.7	17.5	14.8	18.9
1991	14.6	14.1	13.8	17.1	16.4	13.7	17.7
1996	17.0	16.5	16.1	20.5	18.8	15.3	20.6
2001	15.4	14.9	14.5	19.3	17.5	14.1	19.3
Percentage point change							
1981 to 2001	1.3	1.9	1.9	2.4	-0.1	-1.2	0.0

Table A2.8 (concluded) Non-farm self-employment rates¹, 50 to 64 years of age

	Canada	Larger urban centres (LUC)		Rural and small town (RST)			
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small town	Rural
Women, 50 to 64 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	6.2	5.2	5.0	9.2	9.9	7.8	11.9
1986	7.3	6.4	6.1	11.1	11.4	9.8	12.4
1991	8.4	7.6	7.3	11.1	12.2	10.6	13.0
1996	12.1	11.3	10.8	16.6	15.8	14.3	16.5
2001	12.1	11.3	10.9	16.0	15.4	13.3	16.6
Percentage point increase							
1981 to 2001	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.9	5.5	5.4	4.7
Men, 50 to 64 years of age							
	(percent)						
1981	13.0	11.7	11.4	15.3	17.2	15.1	18.9
1986	15.6	14.5	14.1	19.2	20.3	17.8	21.8
1991	16.4	15.6	15.1	20.6	19.6	17.1	20.8
1996	21.6	20.8	20.2	26.0	24.8	20.9	26.7
2001	20.7	20.1	19.6	25.2	23.3	19.6	25.1
Percentage point increase							
1981 to 2001	7.7	8.5	8.2	9.9	6.1	4.5	6.2

Note: ¹The data reported in this working paper differ slightly from the data reported in Appendix 3, Table C of du Plessis (2004).

In this working paper, the rates are calculated as:

- ' All workers who are self-employed in their main job (in an industry other than agriculture) plus
- ' all employees (in an industry other than agriculture) with non-farm self-employment income

DIVIDED BY

- ' All workers (in the given age group) (in an industry other than agriculture).

In du Plessis (2004), the rates are calculated as:

- ' All workers who are self-employed in their main job (in an industry other than agriculture) plus
- ' all employees (regardless of industry of main job) with non-farm self-employment income

DIVIDED BY

- ' All workers (in the given age group) in all industries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 1981 to 2001.

Table A2.9 Proportion of workers with unincorporated non-farm self-employment income who earned \$20,000 or more from this source in 2000

		<u>Canada</u>	<u>Larger urban centres (LUC)</u>			<u>Rural and small town areas (RST)</u>		
		Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small town	Rural
Women								
(percent)								
Ages	20-34	24.7	26.4	26.6	23.1	17.7	19.8	16.3
	35-49	31.0	33.3	33.8	29.2	22.0	23.3	21.3
	50-64	27.9	30.3	30.6	27.6	19.4	20.7	18.8
	20-64	28.8	30.9	31.3	27.6	20.3	21.8	19.6
Men								
(percent)								
Ages	20-34	43.2	43.7	43.4	47.0	41.1	39.6	41.8
	35-49	51.9	53.4	53.3	54.4	45.9	49.5	44.4
	50-64	48.8	51.2	51.8	46.6	39.8	42.8	38.6
	20-64	49.2	50.7	50.8	50.5	43.0	45.4	42.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001.

Table A2.10 Proportion of workers with unincorporated non-farm income for whom this income represented 75% or more of total income in 2000

		<u>Canada</u>	<u>Larger urban centres (LUC)</u>			<u>Rural and small town (RST)</u>		
		Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Small town	Rural
Women								
(percent)								
Ages	20-34	46.1	46.7	46.3	51.1	43.5	44.1	43.1
	35-49	50.7	51.6	51.7	51.0	47.2	49.8	45.9
	50-64	52.4	52.8	52.7	53.9	51.1	51.8	50.8
	20-64	50.1	50.8	50.7	51.9	47.5	49.0	46.8
Men								
(percent)								
Ages	20-34	60.0	60.3	59.9	65.3	58.5	55.9	59.7
	35-49	65.4	66.0	65.8	68.4	62.8	63.4	62.5
	50-64	59.1	59.8	60.1	57.3	56.4	56.8	56.2
	20-64	62.3	62.9	62.7	64.0	59.9	59.8	59.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Population, 2001

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