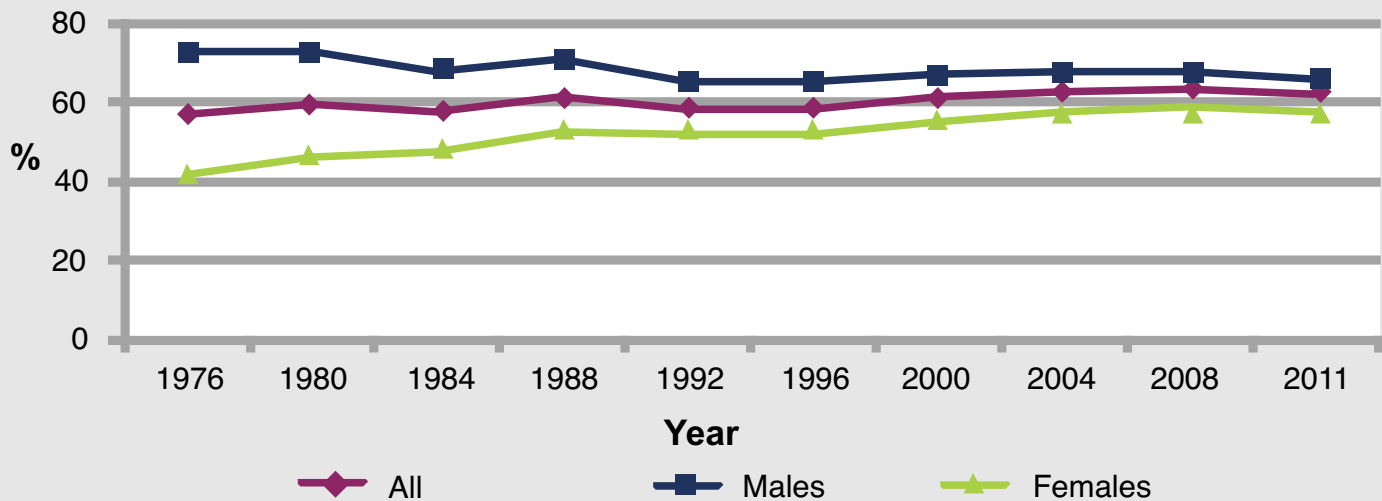




4.3.12 Work

Fig. 4.3.12 Employment rate, by gender, Canada, 1976–2011



	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
All	61.7	58.7	61.3	62.5	61.6
Males	69.9	65.4	67.3	67.7	65.4
Females	53.8	52.2	55.4	57.6	57.9

Adapted from Statistics Canada CANSIM database <http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca> table no. 282-0002, accessed on June 29, 2012.

The employment rate has increased among women during recent decades, while it has declined slightly for men. Between 1990 and 2010, the employment rate for women rose to 57.9% from 53.8%, a 4.1 percentage point increase. The employment rate for men declined by 4.5 percentage points to 65.4% in 2010 from 69.9% in 1990.

Implications

Children and youth require the material sustenance money can buy, but also the non-material care they share with their parents and other caregivers. On one hand, parental employment provides children with resources. On the other, the choice or need to work means that parents need to find alternative arrangements to care for their children. Depending on family structure, families will face challenges to meet the basic needs of their children.¹

¹ Corak M, Curtis L, Phipps S. (2010). "Economic Mobility, Family Background, and the Well-Being of Children in the United States and Canada." http://economics.dal.ca/Files/Econ_Mobility_Family_Background.pdf, accessed on June 29, 2012.

