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# The Growth of Self-Employed Women in Canada and Demographic Shifts

Prepared for  
Centre for Women in Business  
Mount Saint Vincent University  
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6  
by  
Wendy Doyle  
November, 1991



Atlantic Canada  
Opportunities  
Agency

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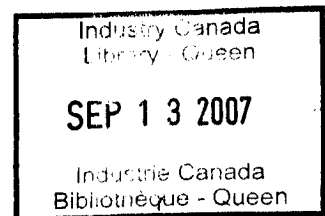
Industry, Science and  
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**Entrepreneurship**

# **The Growth of Self-Employed Women in Canada and Demographic Shifts**



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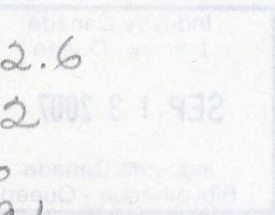
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**The assistance and the financial support of the Entrepreneurship and Small Business Office of Industry, Science and Technology Canada and the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency are gratefully acknowledged.**

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## THE GROWTH OF SELF-EMPLOYED WOMEN IN CANADA AND DEMOGRAPHIC SHIFTS

### HIGHLIGHTS

- \* Of the 1.86 million self-employed in Canada, 32% are female
- \* Overall the number of female self-employed increased by 18% from 1986 to 1989 compared with 14% for males. Females who are self-employed full-time increased by 38%, while the number of males increased by 16%.
- \* Education: 75% of females have either some secondary, some post-secondary or a post secondary certificate/degree, compared with 67% of males.
- \* Marital Status: 71% of self-employed females are married/common law; 76% of males have spouses/partners.
- \* Age: Overall the female self-employed are younger than their male counterparts. The greatest number (50%) of self-employed females are between 35 and 54 years old; compared with 54% of the males.
- \* Employees: 28% of self-employed females have paid help, compared with 47% of the males.
- \* Income: Overall self-employed females earned 49% of the income of self-employed males, the percentage increases to 59% when only full-time, full-year self-employment is considered.

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Source: Labour Force Survey which is conducted monthly on approximately 40,000 households and includes a wide range of self-employed from small business owners to contract workers to professionals. Data is from 1989 unless otherwise stated.

## LA CROISSANCE DU NOMBRE DE FEMMES À LEUR COMPTE AU CANADA ET LES TENDANCES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES

### POINTS SAILLANTS

- Il y a, au Canada, 1,86 million de travailleurs à leur compte. De ce nombre, 32 p. 100 sont des femmes.
- De 1986 à 1989, le nombre de femmes à leur compte a augmenté de 18 p. 100 et le nombre d'hommes à leur compte, de 14 p. 100. Le nombre de ces femmes travaillant à temps plein a augmenté de 38 p. 100 et le nombre d'hommes dans cette situation, de 16 p. 100.
- Scolarité : 75 p. 100 des femmes (et 67 p. 100 des hommes) à leur compte ont un diplôme d'études secondaires ou universitaires.
- État civil : 71 p. 100 des femmes (et 76 p. 100 des hommes) à leur compte sont mariées ou vivent en union libre.
- Âge : les femmes qui sont à leur compte sont en règle générale plus jeunes que les hommes dans cette situation. La plupart (50 p. 100) des femmes à leur compte ont entre 35 et 54 ans, comparativement à 54 p. 100 des hommes.
- Employés : 28 p. 100 des femmes (et 47 p. 100 des hommes) à leur compte ont des employés rémunérés.
- Revenus : les femmes à leur compte ont touché 49 p. 100 des revenus des hommes à leur compte. Ce pourcentage passe à 59 p. 100 lorsqu'on ne tient compte que des emplois à temps plein et non saisonniers.

Source : Enquête sur la population active, réalisée chaque mois auprès de quelque 40 000 ménages. L'Enquête porte sur une vaste gamme de travailleurs à leur compte (propriétaires de PME, contractuels, professionnels, etc.) À moins d'indication contraire, les données visent l'année 1989.

## ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL DATA<sup>1</sup> ON SELF-EMPLOYED

### SUMMARY

Women made up 32% of the 1.86 million self-employed persons in 1989 and the number of female self-employed is growing faster than the number of male self-employed. The growth appears to be in the full-time female self-employed category as the percentage increase, from 1986 to 1989, in female self-employed who worked 53 plus weeks was 37.9% compared to only 17.5% for all female self-employed. The percentage increase in the number of male self-employed was not as large. The number of male self-employed who worked 53 plus weeks increased 15.5% and all male self-employed increased 14.4%. Thus, the largest percentage increase from 1986 to 1989 was in the full-time female self-employed category.

The labour force in 1989 totalled 13,503,000<sup>2</sup> and the self-employed would therefore be approximately 13.8% of the labour force compared to 12.6% in 1986. The self-employed as a percentage of the total labour force has increased from 1986 to 1989 and the women's participation rate in the self-employed group has also increased.

The number of self-employed with 0 to 8 years of education has decreased from 1986 to 1989 due to the decrease of men in this category. The percentage of the female self-employed in the middle three educational categories (75.5%) is greater than that of their male counterparts (66.8%); however, fewer female self-employed have a university degree (15.5% for female self-employed versus 19.4% for males).

The vast majority (74.3% in 1989 and 77.2% in 1986) of self-employed are married/common law with self-employed men more likely to be in this category than women. The second largest marital status is single, never married which increased significantly in

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<sup>1</sup> The Labour Force Survey is conducted monthly on approximately 40,000 households in Canada. Self-employed respondents could therefore have either incorporated or unincorporated businesses. The respondents are assigned a weight and the Labour Market Activity Survey is thus constructed. Two files from the Labour Market Activity Survey have been used in the analysis - the 1989 Job Master File and the 1989 and 1986 Person Files. The Job Master File includes information by job and a person may have had a number of jobs during the year while the Person File only includes a person once in its statistics. Thus, the Total Self-employed in the 1989 Job Master file is 2,300,855 and in the 1989 Person File it is 1,859,014. Profiles of the self-employed and changes in those profiles can be determined using either file; however, the absolute numbers will differ.

<sup>2</sup> Source: Historical Labour Force Statistics, Statistics Canada, cat. 71-201, 1989.

1989 over 1986 (36.6%) as the number of men in this category increased significantly. Thus, from 1986 to 1989 the proportion of self-employed in the married\common law category decreased 3% and the proportion in the single, never married category increased 3%.

The self-employed are concentrated in the 35 to 54 age category and there has been more of an increase in females (32.0%) in this age category than males (19.5%). There is a higher proportion of females self-employed in the 16 to 24 year age category than males and females now outnumber males, 89,352 to 73,971 in this category.

The proportion of female self-employed with paid help is increasing but still lags far behind that of male self-employed (28.4% versus 47.0% in 1989). In general, the percentage of self-employed with paid help increases with the educational level of the self-employed. Females who are single, never married are more likely (90.5%) to be without paid help than females in other marital status categories as are females in the 16 to 24 year old age category(96.1%). The percentage of self-employed with paid help does increase with age but peaks in the 35 to 54 year category.

In order to look at regional differences, the Job Master File was used and, as footnote 1 explains, this file includes some self-employed persons more than once as the Job Master file includes information by job. Data from this file reveals that the younger the age, the higher the proportion of females. The highest proportion of female self-employed was in British Columbia (36.9%), followed by the Atlantic Region (36.2%). Ontario, with the highest number of self-employed, has the lowest proportion of female self-employed at 33.7%.

The Job Master File also indicated that a high percentage of self-employed (58.5%) have elementary education or less or some secondary education. Female self-employed represent only 28.6% of the self-employed in these two categories. Female self-employed are more likely to have some post secondary or a post secondary certificate/diploma and this is especially true in Atlantic Canada. Ontario has a smaller proportion of self-employed in the bottom three educational categories and a higher proportion in the top one than would be expected given Ontario's proportion of the Canadian self-employed.

Male and female aboriginal people and visible minorities (excluding residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and persons living on Indian reserves) are under-represented in the self-employed area and females are more under-represented than are males. Visible minorities who are self-employed tend to be older and a higher percentage have a university degree than the labour force as a whole. Immigrants have a higher tendency to be self-employed than that of the labour force as a whole.

Self-employed income for region was obtained from a sample survey

sent out by Statistics Canada. The results of the survey show considerable regional differences. If all responses are considered, self-employed in Canada earned in 1989 an average of \$17,418 and in Atlantic Canada, \$13,249. In Canada overall, self-employed females earned 49% of the income of self-employed males. If only full-year/full-time responses are considered, the picture improves somewhat with the average income increasing to \$22,299 (\$17,741 in the Atlantic Region) and females earning 59% of that of their male counterparts (63% in the Atlantic Region).

The lowest income was in the Prairie Region and the highest income was in Ontario. It is interesting to note that Ontario self-employed have in general higher levels of education and there are fewer self-employed in the 16 to 19 year category than one would expect. In addition, it has the lowest proportion of female self-employed and females earn considerably less than males.

What is known about female self-employed in Atlantic Canada? In 1989, the proportion of female self-employed was 36.2% for Atlantic Canada compared to 34.8% for Canada as a whole. Atlantic Canada has proportionally more self-employed in the 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 age categories than would be expected and the female participation rate in these age categories is much higher than the 36.2% overall rate for Atlantic Canada (63.9% and 46.8% respectively). In the age category (65 to 69 years) with the lowest female participation rate (14.8%), Atlantic Canada has fewer self-employed than would be anticipated.

Female self-employed in Atlantic Canada are more likely to have some post secondary education or a post secondary certificate/diploma. Although females only constitute 36.2% of the self-employed in Atlantic Canada, they constitute 48.3% of the Atlantic Canadian self-employed who have some secondary education and 46.5% of those with a secondary certificate/diploma. They are not as likely as their male counterparts to have a university degree or to have a "none or elementary" education level.

Also, Atlantic Canadian self-employed females working full-time/full-year earn 82% of the Canadian average female self-employed income which could be due to their age, type of industry in which they operate or factors specific to Atlantic Canada. They also make 63% of the average income of male self-employed in Atlantic Canada which could be due to business size as well as the type of industry in which they operate. Although the female self-employed in Atlantic Canada earn 63% of the income of their male counterparts compared to 59% for female self-employed in Canada, it is 63% of a lower average income and thus the average income of female self-employed in Atlantic Canada is lower than that for Canada as a whole.

This review indicates some trends with regard to women



entrepreneurs; however, it is a preliminary look at a very complex subject and more information is still needed.

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#### DETAILED ANALYSIS

Data from the Labour Market Activity Survey, Statistics Canada was analyzed to determine both differences between the profiles of female and male self-employed Canadians and changes in these profiles between 1986 and 1989. The Person Files for 1986 and 1989 provided information on the self-employed in Canada by sex, by education level, by age, by marital status as well as indicating whether or not they had paid help. The 1989 Job Master File provided information on self-employed Canadians by sex, by education level, by age, by region and by designated group status. Analysis of the data provides a profile of female self-employed and male self-employed in Canada in 1989 and as well provides an indication of demographic change since 1986. It should be noted that the information in the Person Files and Job Master File is based on a survey of 40,000 households and includes a wide range of self-employed from small business owners, to contract workers to professionals.

#### Total Self-employed by Sex--1986 and 1989

As Tables<sup>3</sup> 1 and 2 illustrate, women make up almost a third of all self-employed and the number of female self-employed is growing faster than the number of male self-employed. Of the 1.86 million self-employed in 1989 in Canada, 32% were female (31% in 1986).

When all self-employed, (including those working only one week to those working fifty-three plus weeks), are compared the difference between the percentage increase of female and male self-employed is not large (17.5% compared to 14.4%). However, when only those who worked 53 plus weeks are compared the increase over the three years is more notable as female self-employed increased 37.9% and male self-employed, 15.5%. In 1989, the 453,973 female self-employed who worked 53 plus weeks comprised 77.2% of the total female self-employed of 588,097.

As Tables 1 and 2 indicate, female self-employed increased 17.5% from 1986 to 1989; however, female self-employed who worked 53 plus weeks increased by 37.9% over this time period. Thus, the number of full-time female self-employed must be increasing much faster than the number of part-time female self-employed.

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<sup>3</sup> Totals, in the tables, may not add exactly due to rounding.

Self-employed status by sex by education by paid/unpaid help

How has the educational profile of the self-employed changed from 1986 to 1989 and is it different for males and females?

The number of self-employed with 0 to 8 years of education has decreased from 1986 to 1989 (Table 4) with the male self-employed decreasing at 13% and the females increasing at 5% (Table 5). This decrease could be due to the decreasing representation of older self-employed in this educational category. The self-employed with some secondary education increased over this time period with the growth of males (19.3%) far exceeding that of females (2.1%)

For all higher levels of education, ie some post secondary, post-secondary certificate/diploma and university degree, all self-employed experienced an increase with the growth rate for female self-employed far exceeding that for male self-employed. The number of female self-employed in the top three educational categories has increased faster than that of men from 1986 to 1989. The percentage of the female self-employed in the middle three educational categories (75.5%) is greater than that of their male counterparts (66.8%); however, fewer have a university degree (15.5% for females versus 19.4% for males). A similar profile emerges for the self-employed who worked 53 plus weeks. Although the number of self-employed with paid help increased, the proportion of total self-employed with paid help decreased due to the more rapid increase in self-employed without paid help.

The proportion of female self-employed with paid help is however increasing (28.4% in 1989 versus 26.7% in 1986) but it still lags far behind that of male self-employed which experienced a decrease from 47.7% in 1986 to 47% in 1989. Self-employed who worked 53 plus weeks showed a similar trend with regard to paid help; however, the proportion with paid help was higher (31.5% for female self-employed and 49.0% for male self-employed in 1989).

In general, the percentage of self-employed with paid help increases with the educational level of the self-employed. There were two exceptions to this general trend. In 1986, a smaller proportion of self-employed (both female and male) with some post secondary education employed paid help than self-employed with some secondary and no post secondary education. In 1989, a smaller proportion of male self-employed, with a post secondary certificate/diploma, employed paid help than did male self-employed with some post secondary education.

As indicated earlier, the proportion of female self-employed with paid help increases as the level of education increases and since the proportion of female self-employed with higher levels of education is also increasing, the proportion of female self-employed with paid help is increasing but still lags behind that of male self-employed.

Self-employed status by sex by marital status by paid/unpaid help

What is the profile of marital status for the self-employed, does it differ between female self-employed and male self-employed and has it changed from 1986 to 1989?

The vast majority of self-employed are married or common law. Although this proportion has increased for the female self-employed (from 68% to 70.6%) and decreased for the male self-employed (81.4% to 75.9%) over the three year period (see Table 5), men are still more likely to be married\common law.

The second largest marital status category of self-employed is single, never married. The proportion of self-employed in this category has increased from 1986 to 1989 by 36.6% due to the large increase of 49.5% in the number of men (see Table 6). As a result, there was a shift of 3% from married and common law to the single, never married.

Widow/widower continue to comprise 1.5% of the self-employed in 1989. Although the number of both female and male self-employed widow/widower increased, widows comprised a larger percentage (3.0%) of the female self-employed than widowers did of the male self-employed (0.8%).

Separated/divorced also maintained the same percentage of the self-employed in 1989 as in 1986 (5.4%). The number of female divorced/separated self-employed decreased while the reverse was true for males in this category.

The same profile of marital status appears if only the self-employed who worked 53 plus weeks are considered.

Are female or male self-employed in different marital status categories more likely to have paid help? The proportion of self-employed males with paid help (47.0%) far exceeds that of self-employed females (28.4%). However, the percentage increase in female self-employed with paid help increased 24.9% over the three years while for male self-employed it increased only 12.8%. Females who are single, never married are more likely to be without paid help than females in other marital status categories.

Self-employed status by sex by age by paid/unpaid help

Is there a different profile of the self-employed by age category, has it changed from 1986 to 1989 and is it different for female and male self-employed?

Approximately one-half of all self-employed are 35 to 54 years old and this concentration has increased for both female self-employed and for male self-employed from 1986 to 1989 (see Table 7). This could be partly a function of the "baby boom". There was more of

an increase for female self-employed (32%) than for male self-employed (19.5%) in this age category (see Table 8).

There has been an increase in the absolute numbers of self-employed in the younger age categories, ie 16 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years and also in the 55 and over age category; however, the proportion of the self-employed in these age categories has decreased from 1986 to 1989 for both male and female self-employed. The growth therefore in the self-employed from 1986 to 1989 has been concentrated in the 35 to 54 year age category especially for the female self-employed. The proportion of female self-employed in the two younger age categories (16 to 24 years and 25 to 34 years) is larger if only female self-employed who worked 53 plus weeks are considered.

Are any trends evident in the various age categories of the self-employed with paid help and without paid help? The percentage of self-employed with paid help does increase with age but peaks in the 35 to 54 year category. Within age categories, the proportion of total self-employed, by age category, with paid help is similar in 1986 and 1989 with one exception. The proportion of 16 to 24 year old self-employed males with paid help increased from 20.8% to 25.8%. Although self-employed females outnumber their male counterparts in the 16 to 24 year category, (89,352 to 73,971 respectively) only 3.9% of them have paid help. Also in this age category, female self-employed increased 2.1% while males increased 13.8% (see Table 8).

#### Self-Employed Status by Sex by Age by Region

In order to determine if the female/male breakdown in various age categories revealed regional differences, data from the 1989 Job Master File were reviewed (see Table 9).

According to the Job Master File, throughout Canada, the younger the age category, the higher the proportion of females. In the 16 to 19 year old category, female self-employed constitute 63.6% of the self-employed versus 20.1% in the 65 to 69 age category.

In terms of female participation, the regional differences are not large. The overall proportion of female self-employed is 34.8% and British Columbia has the highest proportion of female self-employed at 36.9% followed closely by the Atlantic Region at 36.2%. Ontario, with the highest number of self-employed, has the lowest proportion of female self-employed at 33.7%.

In Canada the two youngest age categories, 16 to 19 years, and 20 to 24 years, each comprise 4.9% of the self-employed. While only 6.6% of Canadian self-employed are in Atlantic Canada, the 16 to 19 year self-employed in Atlantic Canada constitute 11% of that age category and the 20 to 24 year old self-employed, 7.5%. At the other end of the age spectrum, self-employed Atlantic Canadians

only make up 4.2% of the 65 to 69 year old category. Atlantic Canada self-employed would therefore tend to have a younger profile.

Self-employed Canadians tend to be clustered in the three categories from age 25 to 54 (a total of 74.5%). In these three categories, the younger the age the higher the proportion of females and that trend is also evident in Atlantic Canada. Table 8 also showed that the largest percentage increase was in female self-employed, 35 to 54 year category.

#### Self-Employed Status by Sex by Level of Education by Region

Once again the 1989 Job-Master File was reviewed to determine if the level of education by sex for self-employed Canadians varied across regions.

A very high percentage (58.5%) of self-employed in Canada indicated that they had none or elementary or some secondary as their educational level. This trend is consistent across the various regions with 68.4% of Atlantic Canadian self-employed in these educational categories.

Female self-employed represent 34.8% of the self-employed in Canada and represent a higher proportion of self-employed with some post secondary and post secondary certificate/diploma but a lower proportion of those with a university degree and those with none or elementary or some secondary education. Female self-employed are therefore more likely to have some post secondary or a post secondary certificate/diploma and this is especially true in Atlantic Canada.

Atlantic Canada has a smaller proportion of self-employed females in the university education category as does Quebec and the Prairies while Ontario and British Columbia have a higher proportion. Overall, Ontario has a smaller proportion of self-employed in the bottom three educational categories and a higher proportion in the top educational category than would be expected given the proportion of Canadian self-employed in Ontario.

#### Self-Employed by Sex and by Visible Status

Information on the self-employed by sex and by visible status was only available for 1989. As Table 12 shows, while self-employed comprise 12.9% of the labour force, this percentage is lower for aboriginal people (8.7%) and visible minorities (11.0%) and higher for disabled persons (17.2%). The Labour Market Survey, however, excludes residents of the Yukon, the Northwest Territories and persons living on Indian reserves. Is there a difference between females and males? Table 12 shows that both male and female aboriginal people and visible minorities are under-represented in

the self-employed area and consistent with self-employed females in the total labour force (9.9%), female aboriginal people and visible minorities are more under-represented than males.

Visible minorities who are self-employed tend to be older and a higher percentage have a university degree than the labour force as a whole. Aboriginal people who are self-employed also tend to be older; however, a smaller percentage have university or some secondary certificate or diploma than the labour force as a whole.

Immigrants have a higher tendency to be self-employed than that of the labour force as a whole and that trend exists in not only the total population but also in aboriginal people, visible minorities and disabled persons who are also immigrants.

Self-employed have a higher tendency to be more concentrated in the age categories of 35 and up where they represent a higher percentage of self-employed than one would expect given the percentage of the labour force in those age categories.

#### Self-Employed Status -- Income by Region

Statistics Canada includes a sample survey as a supplement to 2/3 of the sample of the April Labour Force Survey. In 1989, it was answered by 4,996 respondents of which 3,174 were full year/full time self-employed. Thus, according to Statistics Canada, the resulting sample size in the Atlantic and Prairie regions is insufficient to produce reliable information on a provincial basis. Therefore, the information on the self-employed has been produced by region and not by province.

The information provided on income levels provides us with a snapshot of the income levels of self-employed in various regions of Canada in 1989 (see Table 11).

In total, self-employed who were full-time/full-year earned an average income of \$22,299 and female self-employed earned 59% of the income of male self-employed. How did this differ by region?

The lowest average income, \$13,846, was earned in the Prairie Region which also was the region where female self-employed earned the lowest proportion (54%) of the income of male self-employed. The region with the highest average income, \$28,334 was Ontario and the region where female self-employed earned the highest proportion (71%) was Quebec.

Female self-employed in the Atlantic Region earn 82% of the average female self-employed income in Canada, while male self-employed in the Atlantic Region earn 77.3% of the average male self-employed income in Canada. In the Prairie Region, this situation was reversed with males earning a higher proportion (62.8%) of the

average income of male self-employed in Canada than their female counterparts who earned a smaller proportion (57.5%).

If all self-employed surveyed (ie Total Work Activity ) are considered and not just full-time/full-year self-employed, the average income drops considerably to \$17,418 for Canada as a whole and female self-employed earn only 49% of the income of male self-employed. This decrease in income occurs in all regions of Canada as one would expect when part-time self-employed are included; however, the average income of female self-employed decreases much more than that of the males. In the Prairie Region, female self-employed average income drops to 42% of the males in that region.

In Atlantic Canada, when all self-employed are considered, female self-employed earn 49% of their male counterparts or an average of \$7,566 per year. If part-time self-employed are excluded, the income rises to \$12,152 which is 63% of the average male self-employed income. The difference between female and male self-employment income could be related to the size of the businesses and the industries in which they are located.

**TABLE 1**

**TOTAL SELF-EMPLOYED IN CANADA FOR ALL WEEKS WORKED (1 TO 53+)**

	1986		1989		Increase in 1989 over 1986	% age increase
	Total Self- Employed	%	Total Self- Employed	%		
Female	500,512	31.1%	588,097	31.6%	87,585	17.5%
Male	1,110,608	68.9%	1,270,917	68.4%	160,309	14.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,611,121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,859,014</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>247,894</b>	<b>15.4%</b>

Source: Labour Market Activity Survey, 1986 and 1989  
Person Files, Statistics Canada

**TABLE 2**

**TOTAL SELF-EMPLOYED IN CANADA FOR 53+ WEEKS WORKED**

	1986		1989		Increase in 1989 over 1986	% age increase
	Total Self- Employed	%	Total Self- Employed	%		
Female	329,130	25.6%	453,973	29.1%	124,843	37.9%
Male	958,711	74.4%	1,107,109	70.9%	148,398	15.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,287,840</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,561,082</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>273,241</b>	<b>21.2%</b>

Source: Labour Market Activity Survey, 1986 and 1989  
Person Files, Statistics Canada



**TABLE 3  
SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX BY EDUCATION**

	<b>Total Self-Employed</b>				<b>Female Self-Employed</b>				<b>Male Self-Employed</b>			
	<b>1986</b>		<b>1989</b>		<b>1986</b>		<b>1989</b>		<b>1986</b>		<b>1989</b>	
<b>0-8 yrs of Education</b>												
with Pd Help	84,714	33.6%	83,810	36.7%	10,822	21.6%	14,654	27.9%	73,892	36.6%	69,156	39.4%
without Pd Help	167,223	66.4%	144,444	63.3%	39,233	78.4%	37,896	72.1%	127,990	63.4%	106,549	60.6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>251,937</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>228,254</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>50,056</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>52,549</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>201,881</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>175,705</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>% age of Total</b>	<b>15.6%</b>		<b>12.3%</b>		<b>10.0%</b>		<b>9.0%</b>		<b>18.2%</b>		<b>13.2%</b>	
<b>Some Secondary</b>												
no post-secondary												
with Pd Help	287,532	37.3%	323,998	37.1%	66,853	24.3%	69,464	24.7%	220,679	44.5%	254,534	43.1%
without pd Help	483,517	62.7%	548,177	62.9%	208,756	75.7%	211,865	75.3%	274,761	55.5%	336,311	56.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>771,049</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>872,174</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>275,609</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>281,329</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>495,449</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>590,845</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>% age of Total</b>	<b>47.9%</b>		<b>46.9%</b>		<b>55.1%</b>		<b>47.8%</b>		<b>44.6%</b>		<b>46.5%</b>	
<b>Some Post-Secondary</b>												
with Pd Help	46,473	34.7%	75,918	40.6%	9,207	20.0%	18,222	25.7%	37,266	42.5%	57,696	49.8%
without pd Help	87,321	65.3%	110,877	59.4%	36,923	80.0%	52,752	74.3%	50,398	57.5%	58,126	50.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>133,795</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>186,796</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>46,130</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>70,974</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>87,665</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>115,822</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>% age of Total</b>	<b>8.3%</b>		<b>10.0%</b>		<b>9.2%</b>		<b>12.1%</b>		<b>7.9%</b>		<b>9.1%</b>	
<b>Post-Secondary</b>												
Certificate or Diploma												
with Pd Help	89,721	45.6%	88,008	37.7%	21,900	33.6%	26,742	29.1%	67,821	51.5%	61,266	43.2%
without pd Help	107,185	54.4%	145,590	62.3%	43,284	66.4%	65,113	70.9%	63,901	48.5%	80,476	56.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>196,906</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>233,597</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>65,184</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>91,855</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>131,722</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>141,742</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>% age of Total</b>	<b>12.2%</b>		<b>12.6%</b>		<b>13.0%</b>		<b>15.6%</b>		<b>11.8%</b>		<b>11.2%</b>	
<b>University Degree</b>												
with Pd Help	154,688	60.0%	192,349	56.9%	24,740	38.9%	37,669	41.2%	129,949	67.0%	154,680	62.7%
without pd Help	102,745	40.0%	145,844	43.1%	38,794	61.1%	53,720	58.8%	63,952	33.0%	92,123	37.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>257,434</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>338,192</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>63,533</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>91,389</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>193,900</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>246,803</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>% age of Total</b>	<b>16.0%</b>		<b>18.2%</b>		<b>12.7%</b>		<b>15.5%</b>		<b>17.5%</b>		<b>19.4%</b>	
<b>TOTAL EDUCATION</b>												
with Pd Help	663,129	41.2%	764,082	41.1%	133,522	26.7%	166,751	28.4%	529,607	47.7%	597,332	47.0%
without pd Help	947,991	58.8%	1,094,931	58.9%	366,990	73.3%	421,346	71.6%	581,001	52.3%	673,585	53.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,611,121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,859,014</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>500,512</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>588,097</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,110,608</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,270,917</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>% age of Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>		<b>100.0%</b>	

Source: Labour Market Activity Survey, 1986 and 1989 Person Files, Statistics Canada

**TABLE 4****SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX - BY EDUCATION  
PERCENTAGE INCREASE(DECREASE) FROM 1986 - 1989**

	<b>Total Self- Employed</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
0 - 8 years of Education <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>(9.4%)</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>(13.0%)</b>
Some Secondary No Post Secondary <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>13.1%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>19.3%</b>
Some Post-Secondary <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>53.5%</b>	<b>32.1%</b>
Post-Secondary Cert/Diploma <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.6%</b>	<b>40.9%</b>	<b>7.6%</b>
University Degree <b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31.4%</b>	<b>43.8%</b>	<b>27.3%</b>
<b>TOTAL EDUCATION TOTAL</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>

**Source: Labour Market Activity Survey, 1986 and 1989 Person Files, Statistics Canada**

**TABLE 5  
SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX BY MARITAL STATUS**

	<b>Total Self-Employed</b>				<b>Female Self-Employed</b>				<b>Male Self-Employed</b>			
	<b>1986</b>		<b>1989</b>		<b>1986</b>		<b>1989</b>		<b>1986</b>		<b>1989</b>	
<b>Married or Common Law</b>												
with Pd Help	578,449	46.5%	639,291	46.3%	109,161	32.1%	137,718	33.1%	469,288	51.9%	501,573	52.0%
without Pd Help	665,558	53.5%	741,054	53.7%	231,268	67.9%	277,723	66.9%	434,290	48.1%	463,330	48.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,244,007</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,380,344</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>340,429</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>415,441</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>903,578</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>964,903</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
% age of Total	77.2%		74.3%		68.0%		70.6%		81.4%		75.9%	
<b>Single Never Married</b>												
with Pd Help	47,987	18.7%	74,333	21.2%	7,809	7.7%	11,384	9.5%	40,179	26.0%	62,948	27.2%
without Pd Help	208,736	81.3%	276,237	78.8%	94,214	92.3%	107,952	90.5%	114,522	74.0%	168,286	72.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>256,723</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>350,570</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>102,023</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>119,336</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>154,700</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>231,234</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
% age of Total	15.9%		18.8%		20.4%		20.3%		13.9%		18.2%	
<b>Widow of Widower</b>												
with Pd Help	7,263	30.1%	11,262	40.3%	4,782	28.0%	6,890	39.2%	2,482	35.1%	4,372	42.3%
without Pd Help	16,864	69.9%	16,676	59.7%	12,277	72.0%	10,703	60.8%	4,588	64.9%	5,974	57.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,128</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>27,938</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17,058</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>17,593</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,069</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>10,346</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
% age of Total	1.5%		1.5%		3.4%		3.0%		.6%		.8%	
<b>Separated or Divorced</b>												
with Pd Help	29,430	34.1%	39,197	39.1%	11,772	28.7%	10,759	30.1%	17,658	39.0%	28,438	44.1%
without Pd Help	56,833	65.9%	60,964	60.9%	29,231	71.3%	24,968	69.9%	27,602	61.0%	35,996	55.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,263</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100,161</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>41,003</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>35,727</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>45,261</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>64,434</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
% age of Total	5.4%		5.4%		8.2%		6.1%		4.1%		5.1%	
<b>TOTAL SELF-EMPLOYED</b>												
with Pd Help	663,129	41.2%	764,082	41.1%	133,522	26.7%	166,751	28.4%	529,607	47.7%	597,332	47.0%
without Pd Help	947,991	58.8%	1,094,931	58.9%	366,990	73.3%	421,346	71.6%	581,001	52.3%	673,585	53.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,611,121</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,859,014</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>500,512</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>588,097</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,110,608</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,270,917</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
% age of Total	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%	

Source: Labour Market Activity Survey, 1986 and 1989 Person Files, Statistics Canada

**TABLE 6****SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX - BY MARITAL STATUS -  
PERCENTAGE INCREASE (DECREASE) FROM 1986 - 1989**

	<b>Total Self- Employed</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
Married or Common Law	11.0%	22.0%	6.8%
Single, Never Married	36.6%	17.0%	49.5%
Widow or Widower	15.8%	3.1%	46.3%
Separated or Divorced	16.1%	(12.9%)	42.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.4%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>14.4%</b>

**Source: Labour Market Activity Survey, 1986 & 1989 Person Files, Statistics Canada**

TABLE 7

## SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE

	TOTAL SELF-EMPLOYED				FEMALE SELF-EMPLOYED				MALE SELF-EMPLOYED			
	1986		1989		1986		1989		1986		1989	
<b>16 TO 24 YEARS</b>												
With Pd Help	16,525	10.8%	22,588	13.8%	3,004	3.4%	3,515	3.9%	13,522	20.8%	19,074	25.8%
Without Pd Help	<u>136,022</u>	<u>89.2%</u>	<u>140,734</u>	<u>86.2%</u>	<u>84,542</u>	<u>96.6%</u>	<u>85,837</u>	<u>96.1%</u>	<u>51,481</u>	<u>79.2%</u>	<u>54,897</u>	<u>74.8%</u>
Total	<u>152,548</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>163,323</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>87,545</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>89,352</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>65,002</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>73,971</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
% age of total	9.5%		8.8%		17.5%		15.2%		5.8%		5.8%	
<b>25 to 34 years</b>												
With Pd help	142,382	38.9%	154,625	38.3%	35,417	29.0%	35,458	26.2%	106,965	43.8%	119,167	44.4%
Without Pd Help	<u>223,880</u>	<u>61.1%</u>	<u>249,349</u>	<u>61.7%</u>	<u>86,588</u>	<u>71.0%</u>	<u>100,006</u>	<u>73.8%</u>	<u>137,293</u>	<u>56.2%</u>	<u>149,343</u>	<u>55.6%</u>
Total	<u>366,262</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>403,974</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>122,005</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>135,464</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>244,258</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>268,509</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
% age of total	22.7%		21.7%		24.4%		23.0%		22.0%		21.1%	
<b>35 to 54 years</b>												
With pd Help	381,654	48.2%	460,222	47.3%	71,451	32.2%	107,789	36.8%	310,203	54.5%	252,432	51.8%
Without Pd Help	<u>409,649</u>	<u>51.8%</u>	<u>512,819</u>	<u>52.7%</u>	<u>150,366</u>	<u>67.8%</u>	<u>184,997</u>	<u>63.2%</u>	<u>259,283</u>	<u>45.5%</u>	<u>327,822</u>	<u>48.2%</u>
Total	<u>791,303</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>973,041</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>221,817</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>292,786</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>569,486</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>680,254</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
% of total	49.1%		52.3%		44.3%		49.8%		51.3%		53.5%	
<b>55 and over</b>												
With pd Help	122,568	40.7%	126,647	39.7%	23,651	34.2%	19,988	28.4%	98,918	42.7%	106,659	43.0%
Without pd Help	<u>178,440</u>	<u>59.3%</u>	<u>192,029</u>	<u>60.3%</u>	<u>45,495</u>	<u>65.8%</u>	<u>50,506</u>	<u>71.6%</u>	<u>132,945</u>	<u>57.3%</u>	<u>141,523</u>	<u>57.0%</u>
Total	<u>301,008</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>318,676</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>69,145</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>70,494</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>231,863</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>248,182</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
% age of total	18.7%		17.1%		13.8%		12.0%		20.9%		19.6%	
<b>TOTAL AGES</b>	663,129	41.1%	764,082	41.1%	133,522	26.7%	166,751	28.4%	529,607	47.7%	597,332	47.0%
With Pd Help	<u>947,991</u>	<u>58.9%</u>	<u>1,094,931</u>	<u>58.9%</u>	<u>366,990</u>	<u>73.3%</u>	<u>421,346</u>	<u>71.6%</u>	<u>581,001</u>	<u>52.3%</u>	<u>673,585</u>	<u>53.0%</u>
Without pd Help	<u>1,611,121</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1,859,014</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>500,512</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>588,097</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1,110,608</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>1,270,917</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
% age of total	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%	

Source: Labour Market Activity Survey, 1986-1989 Person Files, Statistics Canada

**TABLE 8****SELF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE  
PERCENTAGE INCREASE FROM 1986 - 1989**

	<b>Total Self-Employed</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
16 to 24 years	7.1%	2.1%	13.8%
25 to 34 years	10.3%	11.0%	9.9%
35 to 54 years	23.0%	32.0%	19.5%
55 and over	5.9%	2.0%	7.0%
TOTAL Ages	15.4%	17.5%	14.4%

**Source:** Labour Market Activity Survey, 1986 and 1989 Person Files,  
Statistics Canada

TABLE 9

## SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS BY SEX BY AGE BY REGION - 1989

	16 - 19		20 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 69		TOTAL	
<b>ATLANTIC</b>																
Female	7,967	63.9%	3,924	46.8%	14,332	39.6%	14,617	34.3%	7,729	27.5%	6,080	28.5%	479	14.8%	55,128	36.2%
Male	4,493	36.1%	4,452	53.2%	21,881	60.4%	28,058	65.7%	20,338	72.5%	15,254	71.5%	2,760	85.2%	97,235	63.8%
Total	12,460	100.0%	8,376	100.0%	36,213	100.0%	42,675	100.0%	28,067	100.0%	21,335	100.0%	3,238	100.0%	152,363	100.0%
% age of Total	11.0%		7.5%		6.8%		6.2%		5.7%		7.5%		4.2%		6.6%	
<b>QUEBEC</b>																
Female	19,528	76.7%	13,660	55.9%	40,589	38.1%	46,972	29.3%	24,777	24.7%	19,710	38.0%	2,092	14.6%	167,329	34.6%
Male	5,945	23.3%	10,770	44.1%	65,983	61.9%	113,183	70.7%	75,498	75.3%	32,213	62.0%	12,211	85.4%	315,803	65.4%
Total	25,473	100.0%	24,430	100.0%	106,573	100.0%	160,155	100.0%	100,275	100.0%	51,923	100.0%	14,303	100.0%	483,132	100.0%
% age of Total	22.4%		21.7%		19.8%		23.3%		20.5%		18.3%		18.8%		21.0%	
<b>ONTARIO</b>																
Female	19,246	57.2%	14,747	34.8%	70,271	35.2%	90,409	37.9%	54,139	30.7%	26,675	24.1%	5,150	16.8%	280,638	33.7%
Male	14,410	42.8%	27,641	65.2%	129,151	64.8%	148,187	62.1%	122,485	69.3%	83,801	75.9%	25,488	83.2%	551,164	66.3%
Total	33,657	100.0%	42,389	100.0%	199,422	100.0%	238,596	100.0%	176,624	100.0%	110,476	100.0%	30,638	100.0%	831,801	100.0%
% age of Total	29.6%		37.7%		37.1%		34.8%		36.0%		38.8%		40.2%		36.2%	
<b>PRAIRIES</b>																
Female	14,817	54.1%	11,596	43.6%	45,587	36.4%	53,848	35.1%	38,672	33.5%	16,632	26.4%	5,703	27.9%	186,855	35.1%
Male	12,574	45.9%	15,024	56.4%	79,738	63.6%	99,629	64.9%	76,690	66.5%	46,384	73.6%	14,721	72.1%	344,761	64.9%
Total	27,391	100.0%	26,620	100.0%	125,325	100.0%	153,477	100.0%	115,362	100.0%	63,016	100.0%	20,424	100.0%	531,616	100.0%
% age of Total	24.1%		23.7%		23.3%		22.4%		23.5%		22.2%		26.8%		23.1%	
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>																
Female	10,662	72.9%	5,006	47.3%	26,634	38.0%	31,625	34.6%	26,648	38.0%	8,992	23.9%	1,874	24.6%	111,441	36.9%
Male	3,964	27.1%	5,571	52.7%	43,394	62.0%	59,697	65.4%	43,535	62.0%	28,595	76.1%	5,746	75.4%	190,502	63.1%
Total	14,626	100.0%	10,576	100.0%	70,028	100.0%	91,322	100.0%	70,183	100.0%	37,587	100.0%	7,620	100.0%	301,943	100.0%
% age of Total	12.9%		9.4%		13.0%		13.3%		14.3%		13.2%		10.0%		13.1%	
<b>TOTALS - ALL REGIONS</b>																
Female	72,221	63.6%	48,933	43.5%	197,413	36.7%	237,472	34.6%	151,965	31.0%	78,090	27.5%	15,297	20.1%	801,391	34.8%
Male	41,386	36.4%	63,458	56.5%	340,147	63.3%	448,753	65.4%	338,546	69.0%	206,247	72.5%	60,927	79.9%	1,499,464	65.2%
TOTAL	113,606	100.0%	112,391	100.0%	537,561	100.0%	686,225	100.0%	490,511	100.0%	284,337	100.0%	76,223	100.0%	2,300,855	100.0%
% age of Total	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%	
<b>% age category is of total self-employed</b>																
	4.9%		4.9%		23.4%		29.8%		21.3%		12.4%		3.3%		100.0%	

Source: Labour Market Activity Survey, Job Master File, Statistics Canada

**TABLE 10**  
**Self-Employed by Sex - by Level of Education - by Region**

	None or Elementary		Some Secondary		Some Post Secondary		Post Secondary Cert/Dipl		University		TOTAL	
<b>Atlantic</b>												
Female	5,292	19.8%	30,187	39.0%	6,221	48.2%	7,767	48.7%	5,660	29.3%	55,128	36.2%
Male	21,500	80.2%	47,181	61.0%	6,682	51.8%	8,196	51.3%	13,675	70.7%	97,235	63.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,792</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>77,370</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>12,903</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>15,963</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19,335</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>152,363</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
% age of total	10.1%		7.2%		5.4%		5.3%		4.7%		6.6%	
<b>Quebec</b>												
Female	27,821	33.5%	74,840	34.8%	22,358	46.5%	23,273	41.6%	19,037	23.5%	167,329	34.6%
Male	55,209	66.5%	140,308	65.2%	25,744	53.5%	32,629	58.4%	61,913	76.5%	315,803	65.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83,030</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>215,147</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48,102</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>55,901</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>80,950</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>483,132</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
% age of total	31.3%		19.9%		20.3%		18.5%		19.5%		21.0%	
<b>Ontario</b>												
Female	21,582	27.8%	115,936	31.7%	33,499	41.6%	50,160	41.9%	59,460	31.6%	280,638	33.7%
Male	56,079	72.2%	249,638	68.3%	46,957	58.4%	69,656	58.1%	128,834	68.4%	551,164	66.3%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,661</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>365,574</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>80,457</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>119,816</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>188,294</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>831,801</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
% age of total	29.2%		33.8%		33.9%		39.6%		45.4%		36.2%	
<b>Prairies</b>												
Female	14,408	26.3%	99,378	34.9%	21,521	37.2%	27,813	41.6%	23,735	35.0%	186,855	35.1%
Male	40,287	73.7%	184,981	65.1%	36,372	62.8%	39,097	58.4%	44,024	65.0%	344,761	64.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,695</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>284,360</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>57,892</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>66,909</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>67,759</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>531,616</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
% age of total	20.6%		26.3%		24.4%		22.1%		16.4%		23.1%	
<b>British Columbia</b>												
Female	6,723	28.9%	50,843	36.7%	14,529	38.4%	20,623	46.7%	18,723	32.2%	111,441	36.9%
Male	16,571	71.1%	87,583	63.3%	23,322	61.6%	23,570	53.3%	39,456	67.8%	190,502	63.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,294</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>138,426</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>37,851</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>44,192</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>58,179</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>301,943</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
% age of total	8.8%		12.8%		16.0%		14.5%		14.0%		13.1%	
<b>TOTAL</b>												
Female	75,826	28.6%	371,186	34.3%	98,128	41.4%	129,635	42.8%	126,616	30.5%	801,391	34.8%
Male	189,646	71.4%	792,692	65.7%	139,078	58.6%	173,147	57.2%	287,901	69.5%	1,499,464	65.2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>265,472</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,000,878</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>237,206</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>302,782</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>414,518</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>2,300,855</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%		100.0%	
% age category is of total	11.5%		47.0%		10.3%		13.2%		18.0%		100.0%	

SOURCE: LABOUR MARKET ACTIVITY SURVEY, 1989, JOB MASTER FILE, STATISTICS CANADA



**TABLE 11  
AVERAGE SELF-EMPLOYMENT NON-FARM INCOME BY REGION - 1989**

	Female Self- Employed	Percentage of Average Total Income of Female Employed	Male Self Employed	Percentage of Average Total Income of Male Self-Employed	Total Self- Employed	Percentage of Average Total Income of Self- Employed	Average Total Income - Female/Male by Region
<b>ATLANTIC REGION</b>							
Full Year/Full Time	\$ 12,152	82.0%	\$ 19,291	77.3%	\$ 17,741	80.0%	63.0%
- Standard Error	1,608		1,352		1,203		
Total Work Activity	\$ 7,566	72.5%	\$ 15,513	72.9%	\$ 13,249	76.1%	49.0%
- Standard Error	848		955		788		
<b>QUEBEC</b>							
Full Year/Full Time	\$ 14,493	97.9%	\$ 23,330	93.5%	\$ 20,503	91.9%	71.0%
- Standard Error	2,750		2,653		2,133		
Total Work Activity	\$ 10,180	97.6%	\$ 20,905	98.3%	\$ 16,646	95.6%	49.0%
- Standard Error	1,638		1,995		1,496		
<b>ONTARIO</b>							
Full Year/Full Time	\$ 18,658	126.1%	\$ 31,515	126.3%	\$ 28,334	127.1%	59.0%
- Standard Error	3,443		5,589		4,347		
Total Work Activity	\$ 13,634	130.7%	\$ 27,442	129.0%	\$ 22,738	130.5%	50.0%
- Standard Error	2,026		4,458		3,093		
<b>PRAIRIES</b>							
Full Year/Full Time	\$ 8,508	57.5%	\$ 15,680	62.8%	\$ 13,846	62.1%	54.0%
- Standard Error	1,041		1,063		634		
Total Work Activity	\$ 5,834	55.9%	\$ 13,869	65.2%	\$ 10,915	62.7%	42.0%
- Standard Error	750		858		685		
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>							
Full Year/Full Time	\$ 13,721	92.7%	\$ 23,114	92.6%	\$ 20,818	93.4%	59.0%
- Standard Error	1,638		2,299		1,817		
Total Work Activity	\$ 10,128	97.1%	\$ 18,286	86.0%	\$ 15,352	88.1%	55.0%
- Standard Error	1,248		1,782		1,192		
<b>Total</b>							
Full Year/Full Time	\$ 14,800		\$ 24,956		\$ 22,299		59.0%
- Standard Error	1,530		2,366		1,826		
Total Work Activity	\$ 10,430		\$ 21,269		\$ 17,418		49.0%
- Standard Error	873		1,802		1,240		

Source: Statistics Canada Household Survey Division Survey of Consumer Finances 1990 - Unpublished Data

Table 12

## Profile of Self Employed\*, Canada 1989

	Total Population	Aboriginal People	Visible Minorities	Disabled Persons			Non-aboriginal, non-visible minority and persons with no disabilities
				Total	Limited at work	not limited at work	
<b>Both sexes</b>							
Total Labour force	17868176	303426	1214502	1722017	853537	868480	14800017
Self Employed	2300868	26329	133868	286094	159902	136193	1871573
% Self Empl./Labour Force	12.9%	8.7%	11.0%	17.2%	18.7%	15.7%	12.8%
<b>Male</b>							
Total Labour force	9766505	162166	658654	1001624	476248	526376	8042761
Self Employed	1499484	14813	84425	193195	100102	93093	1220284
% Self Empl./Labour Force	15.4%	9.7%	12.8%	19.3%	21.1%	17.7%	15.2%
<b>Females</b>							
Total Labour force	8109671	181259	555847	720393	376288	342105	6757235
Self Employed	801391	11516	49443	102909	59800	43100	651288
% Self Empl./Labour Force	9.9%	7.6%	8.9%	14.3%	15.8%	12.6%	9.6%
<b>Education</b>							
Some post-secondary							
% of Labour force	13.5%	12.9%	14.2%	11.9%	11.5%	12.2%	13.6%
% of Self Empl.	10.3%	17.8%	8.3%	10.5%	10.9%	10.1%	10.4%
Some-secondary Certificate or diploma							
% of Labour force	21.9%	16.7%	18.6%	20.5%	17.6%	23.4%	22.4%
% of Self Empl.	13.2%	7.7%	6.4%	14.7%	13.7%	15.6%	13.4%
University							
% of Labour force	16.2%	5.7%	23.1%	9.8%	8.1%	11.5%	16.4%
% of Self Empl.	18.0%	7.6%	32.0%	12.8%	12.3%	13.4%	18.1%
<b>Age</b>							
15-19							
% of Labour force	9.8%	13.5%	8.7%	5.4%	5.7%	5.1%	10.3%
% of Self Empl.	4.8%	11.7%	2.9%	3.6%	3.4%	3.7%	5.2%
20-24							
% of Labour force	14.6%	19.4%	17.1%	10.1%	9.8%	10.3%	14.9%
% of Self Empl.	4.9%	13.9%	7.0%	4.8%	5.4%	4.0%	4.9%
25-34							
% of Labour force	29.4%	38.3%	28.5%	22.3%	23.0%	21.8%	30.0%
% of Self Empl.	23.4%	24.5%	17.8%	14.7%	13.7%	15.9%	26.0%
35-44							
% of Labour force	23.7%	17.2%	25.0%	24.3%	23.9%	24.7%	23.7%
% of Self Empl.	28.6%	24.4%	34.8%	25.9%	24.8%	27.2%	30.3%
45-54							
% of Labour force	14.2%	9.0%	14.0%	20.7%	21.6%	19.8%	13.8%
% of Self Empl.	21.3%	13.8%	25.4%	24.8%	27.2%	22.1%	20.6%
55-64							
% of Labour force	7.2%	4.6%	8.1%	14.7%	13.5%	16.0%	6.5%
% of Self Empl.	12.4%	11.2%	12.1%	16.7%	16.4%	18.2%	11.5%
65-69							
% of Labour force	1.0%	0.0%	0.5%	2.5%	2.4%	2.6%	0.9%
% of Self Empl.	3.3%	0.6%	0.3%	9.6%	10.1%	8.9%	2.6%
<b>Immigrant Status</b>							
% of immigrant Labour force	15.4%	3.3%	78.1%	18.5%	16.2%	18.8%	10.8%
% of Self Empl.	17.9%	2.3%	81.8%	20.9%	22.2%	19.3%	13.7%

\* Self employed here includes unpaid family workers

Source: Labour Market Activity Survey, Statistics Canada, and ESBO ISTD



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QUEEN HD 6072.6 .C2 D6 1991  
Doyle, Wendy  
The growth of self-employed  
The growth of self-employed

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