The Evolution of Canada's Regional Economies:

Structural Patterns, Emerging Trends and Future Challenges

Statistical Appendix

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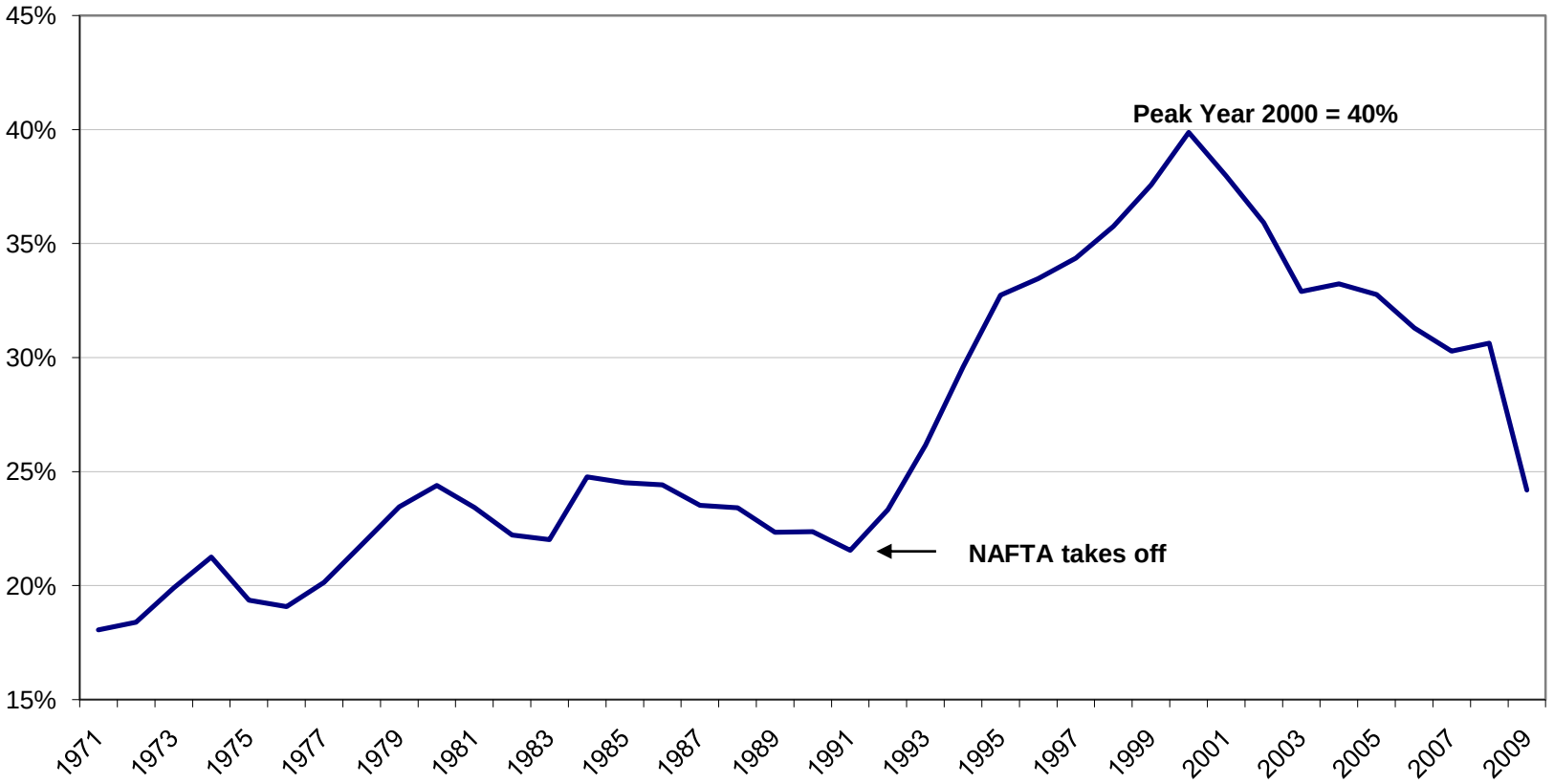
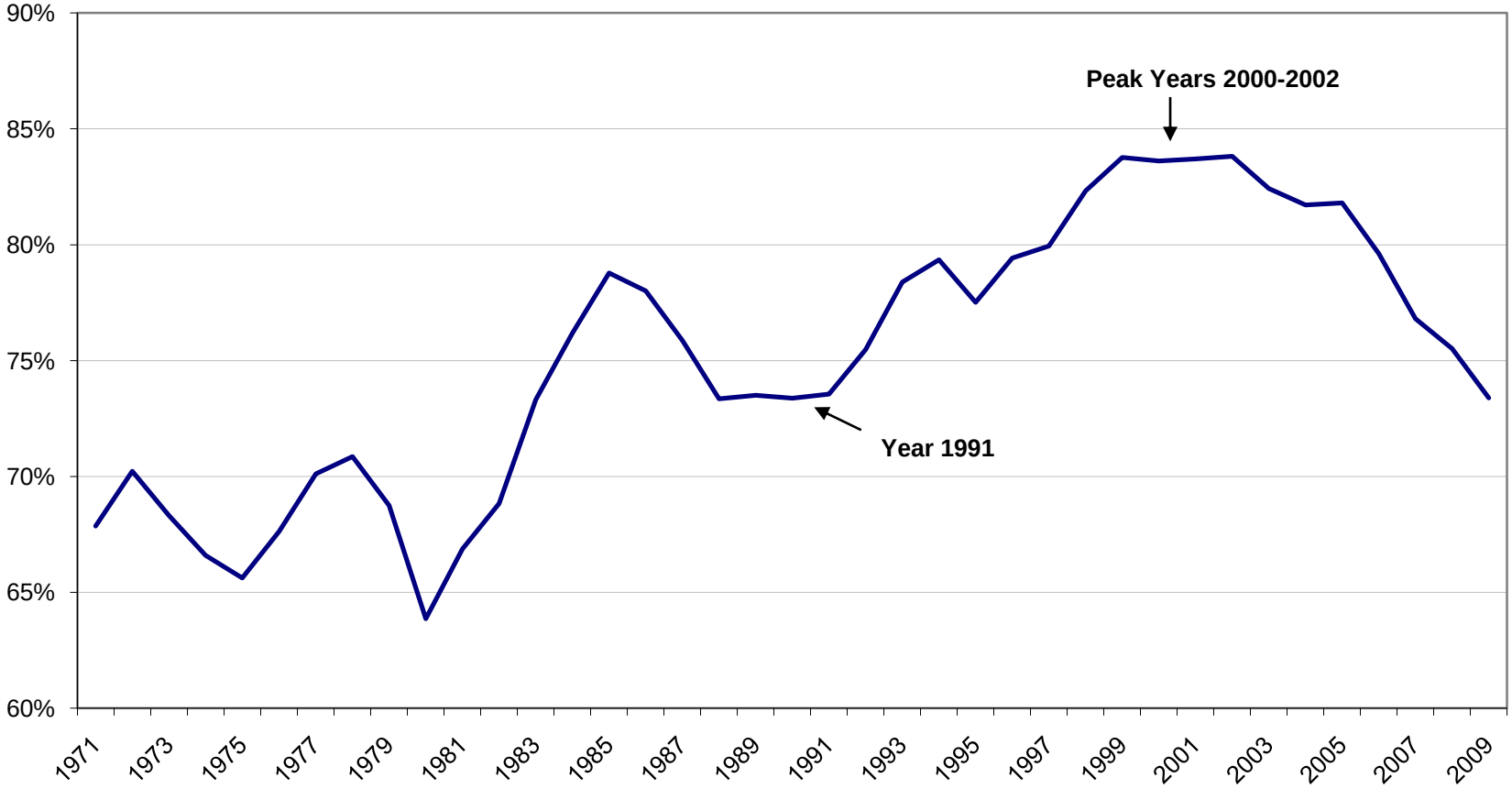
Figure 1.1: Merchandise Exports as a percentage of GDP, Canada, 1971-2009



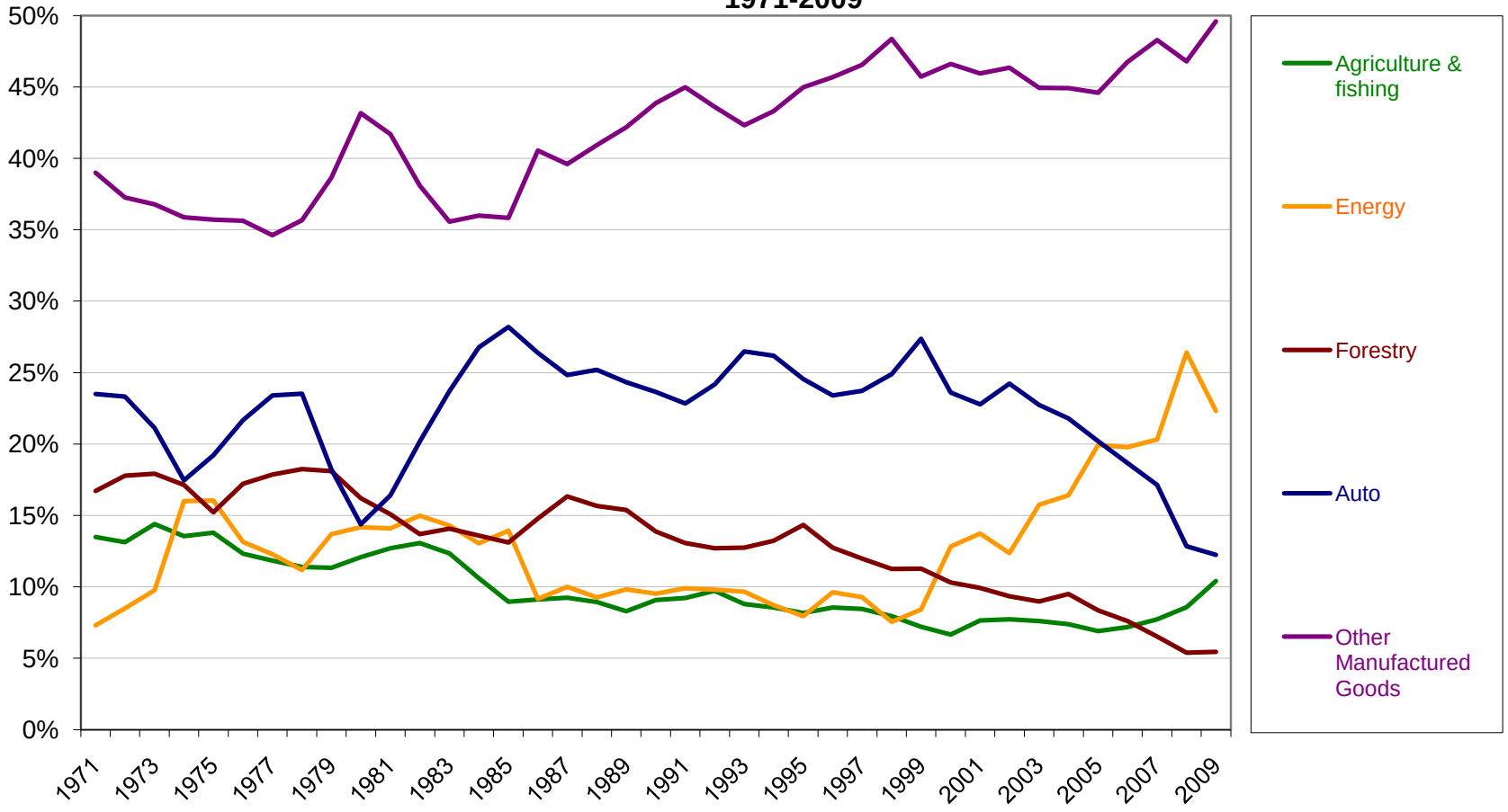
Source: Authors calculations from http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/tdo-dcd.nsf/eng/home

Figure 1. 2: Percentage of Canadian Merchandise Exports Going to the US, 1971-2009



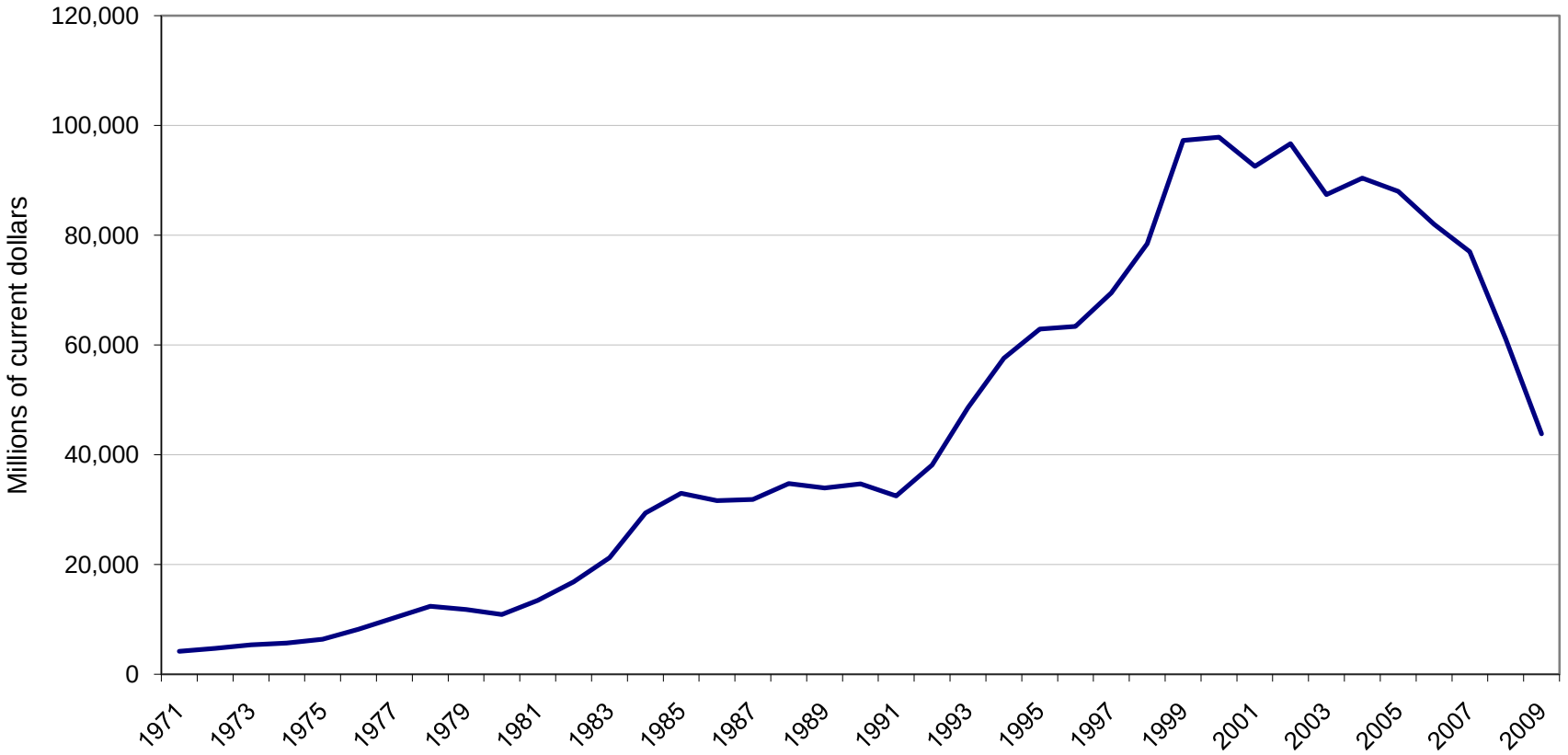
Source: Authors calculations from http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/tdo-dcd.nsf/eng/home

Figure 1.3: Canadian Merchandise Exports by Product as a Percentage of Total Exports, 1971-2009



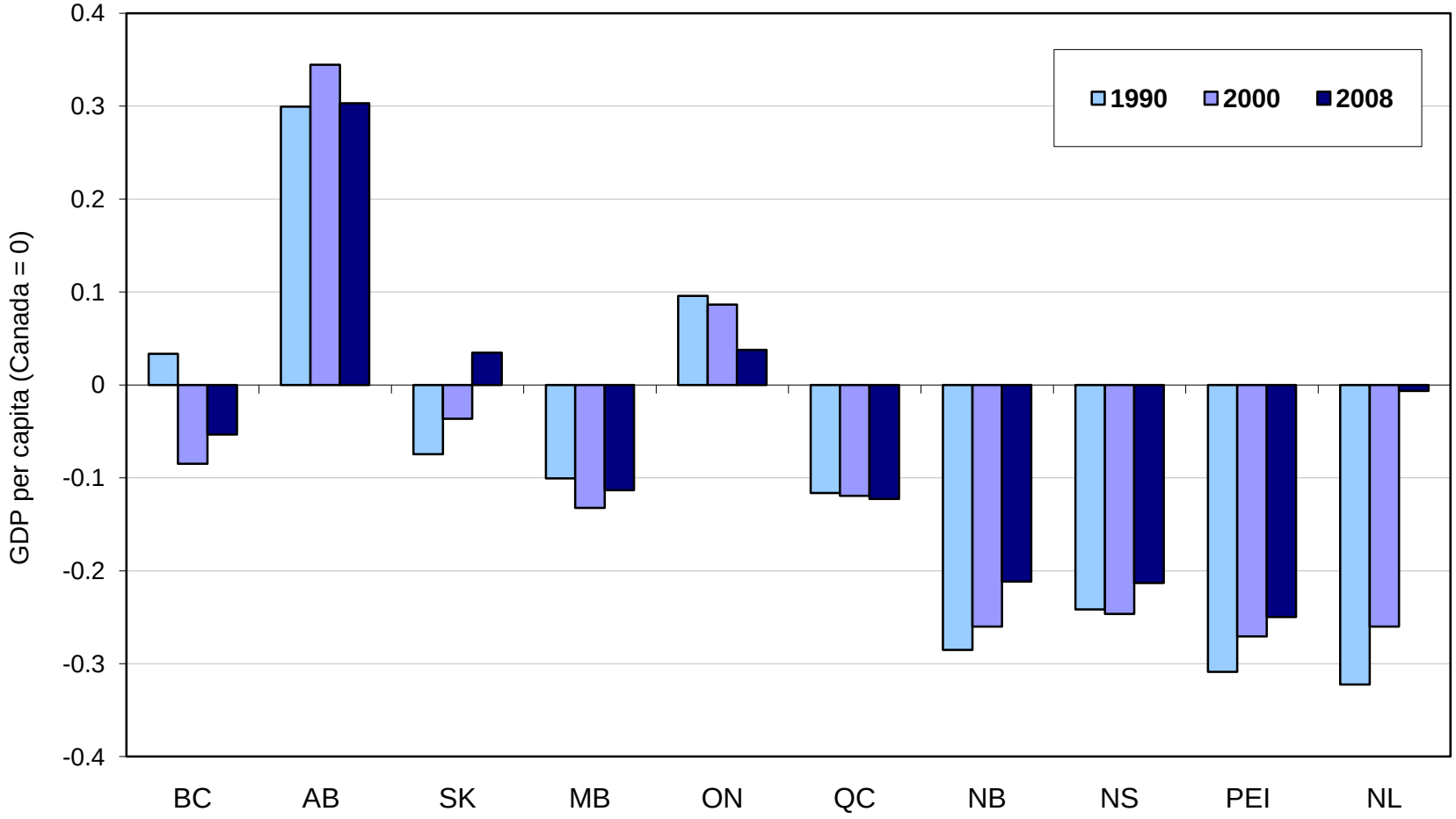
Source: Authors calculations from http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/tdo-dcd.nsf/eng/home

Figure 1.4: Exports of Automobiles and Auto Parts 1971-2009



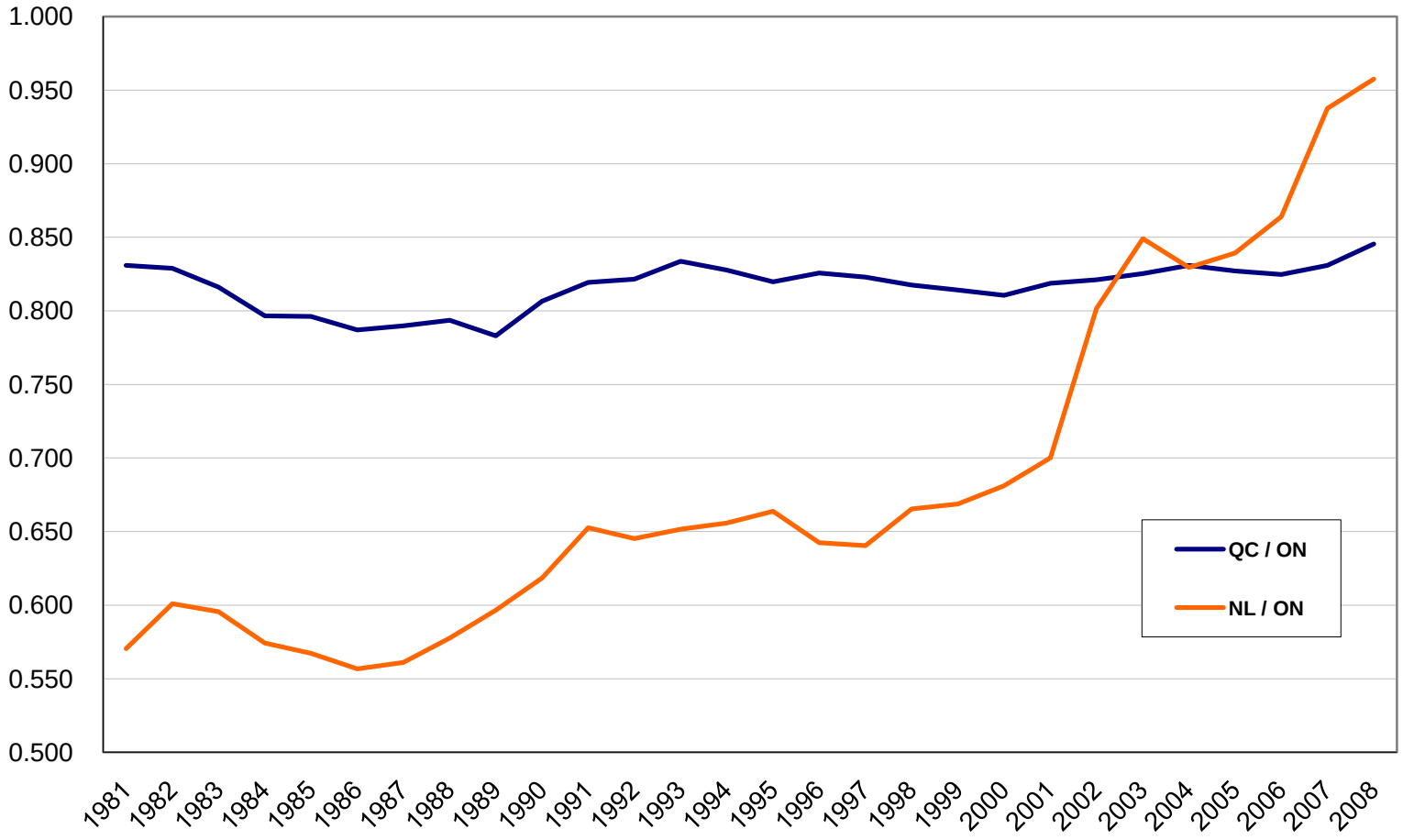
Source: Authors calculations from http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/tdo-dcd.nsf/eng/home

Figure 1.5: GDP per capita, Candian Provinces: Deviation from Canadian Average, 1990, 2000, 2008



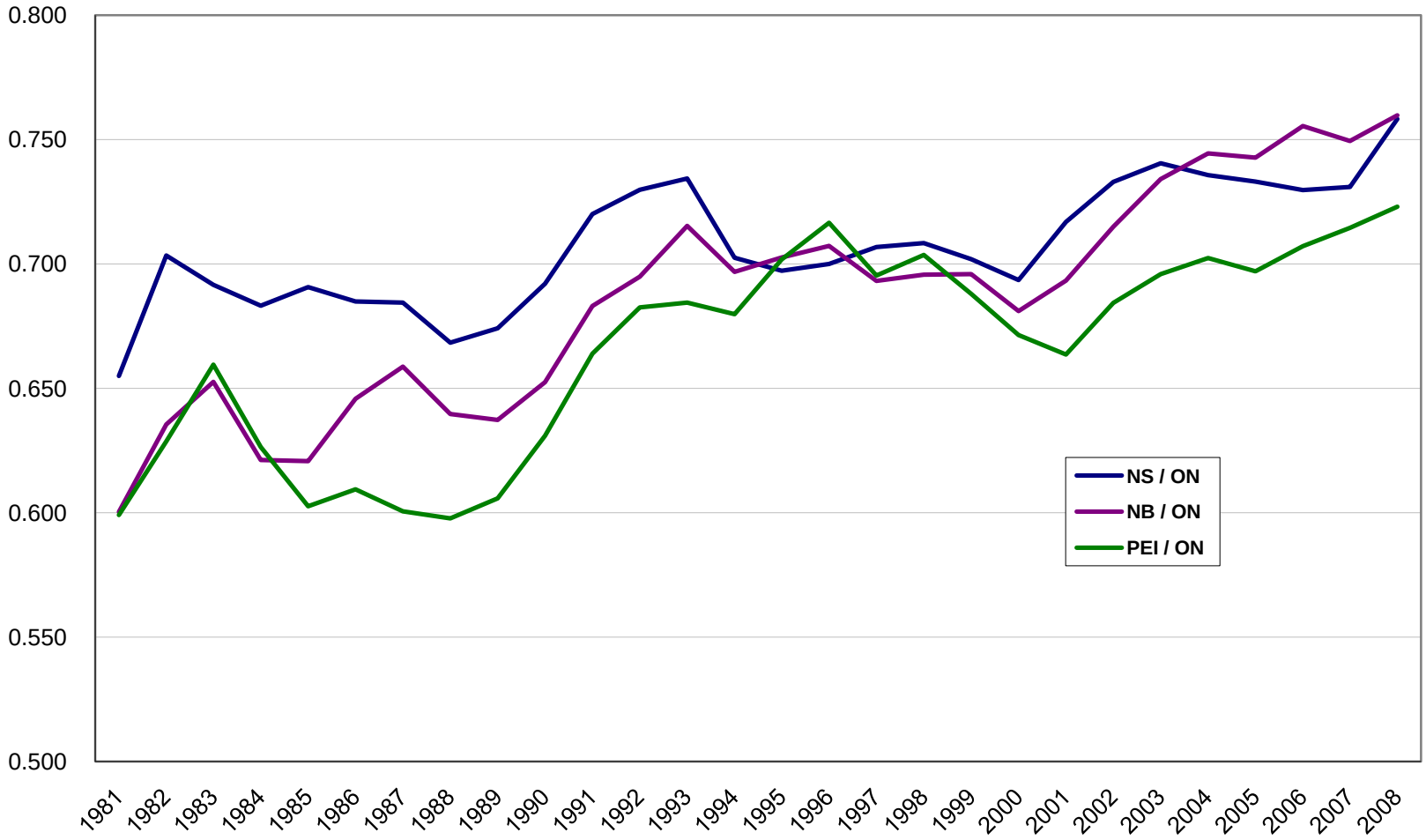
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.6: GDP per capita, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador (Ontario = 1.000), 1981-2008



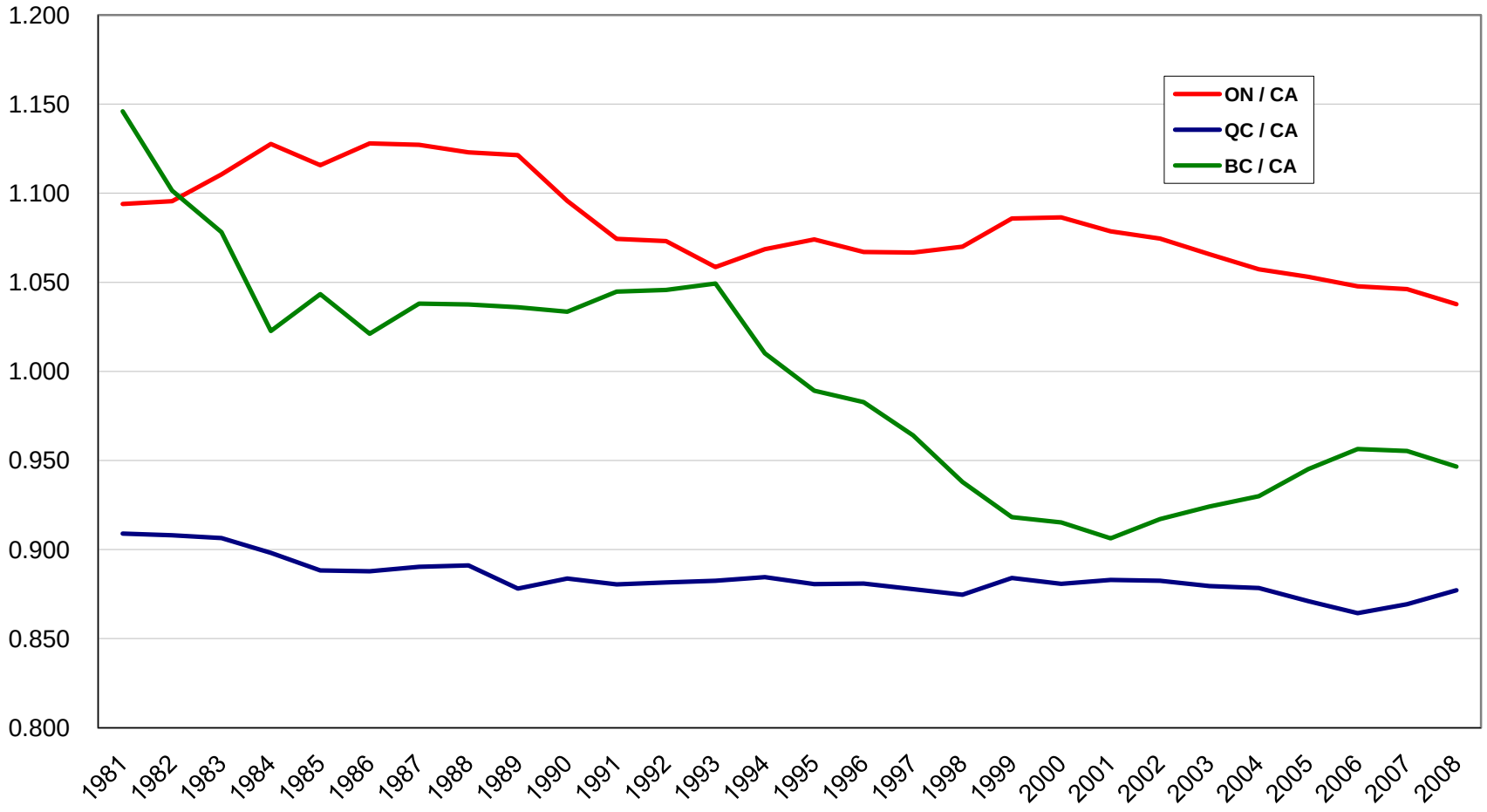
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.7: GDP per capita, Maritime Provinces (Ontario = 1.000) 1981-2008



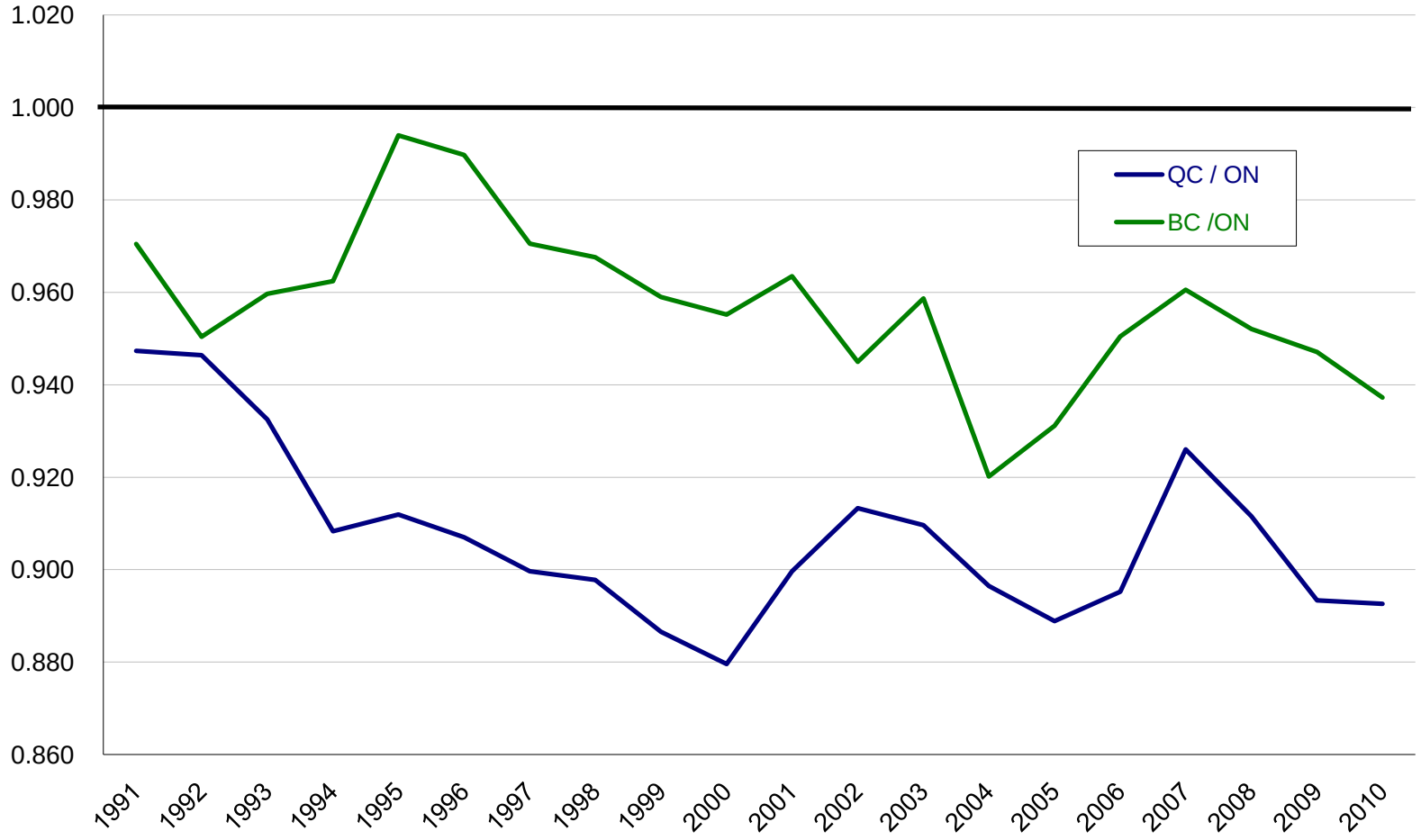
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.8: GDP per capita, Ontario, Quebec and B.C. (Canada = 1.000), 1981-2008



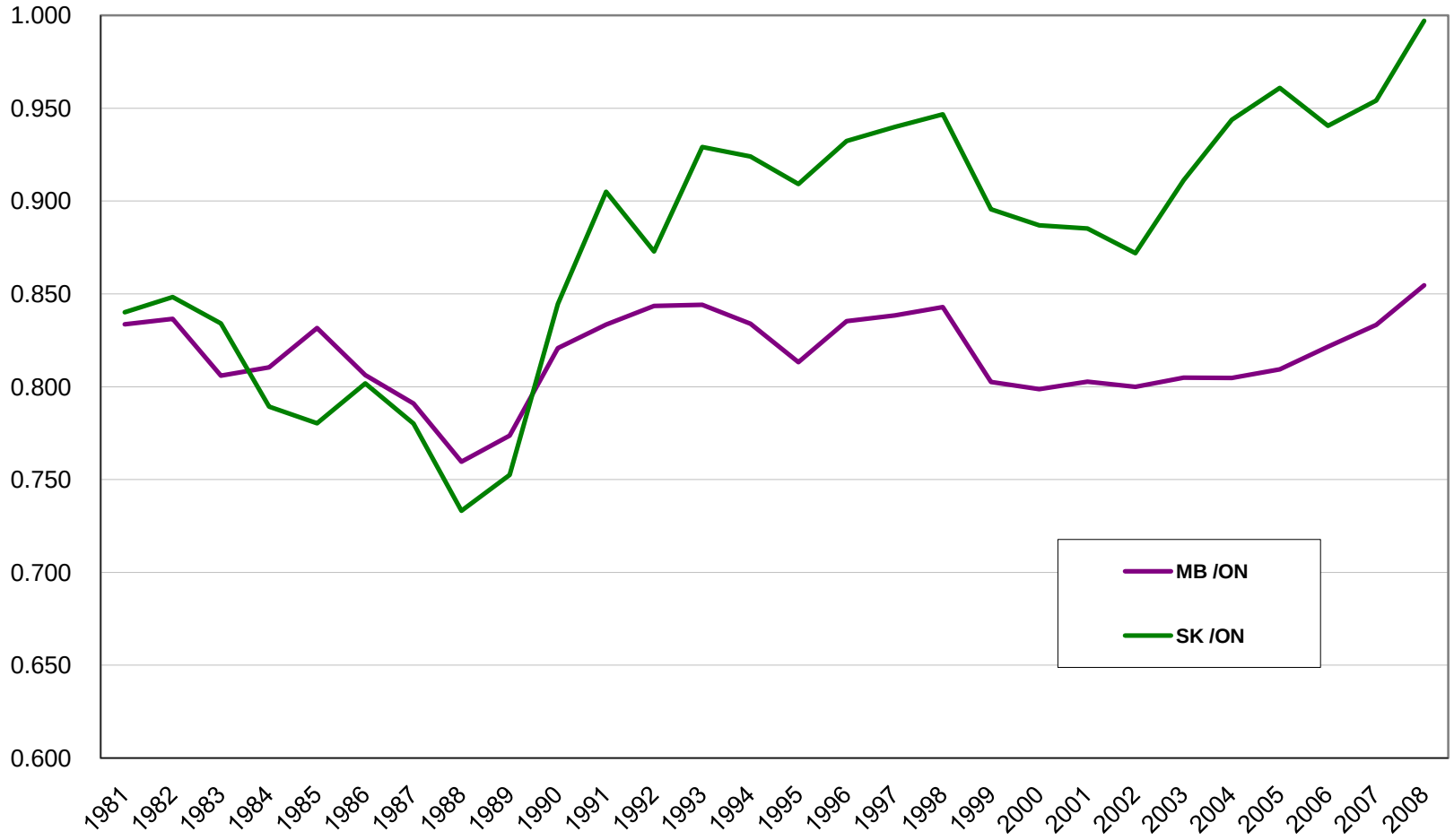
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.9: Paid Employees, Weekly Earnings, Quebec and British Columbia (Ontario = 1,000), 1991-2010



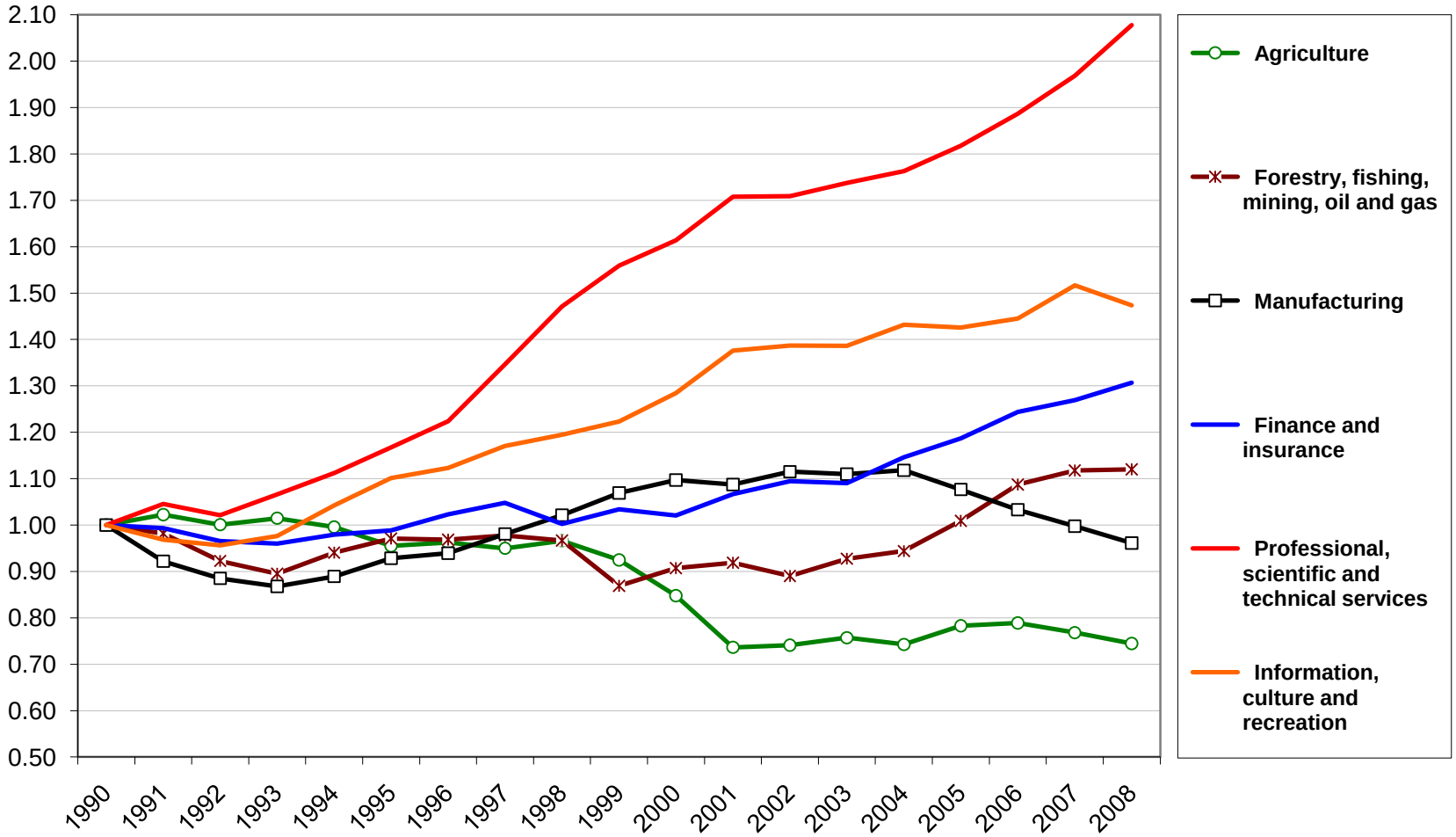
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.10: GDP per capita, Manitoba and Saskatchewan (Ontario = 1.000), 1981-2008



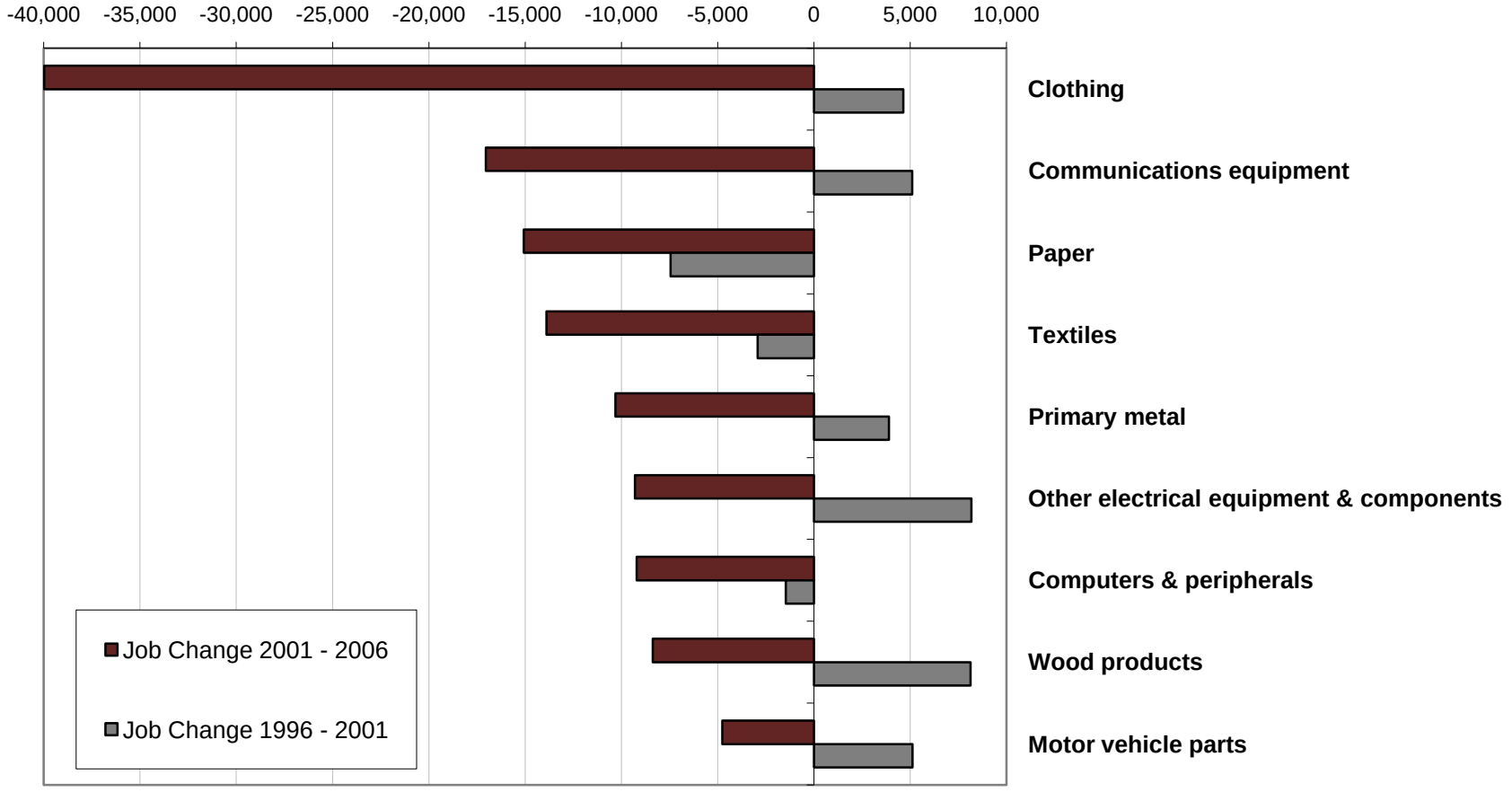
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.11: Evolution of Employment (1990 = 1.00), Six Industries, Canada, 1990-2008



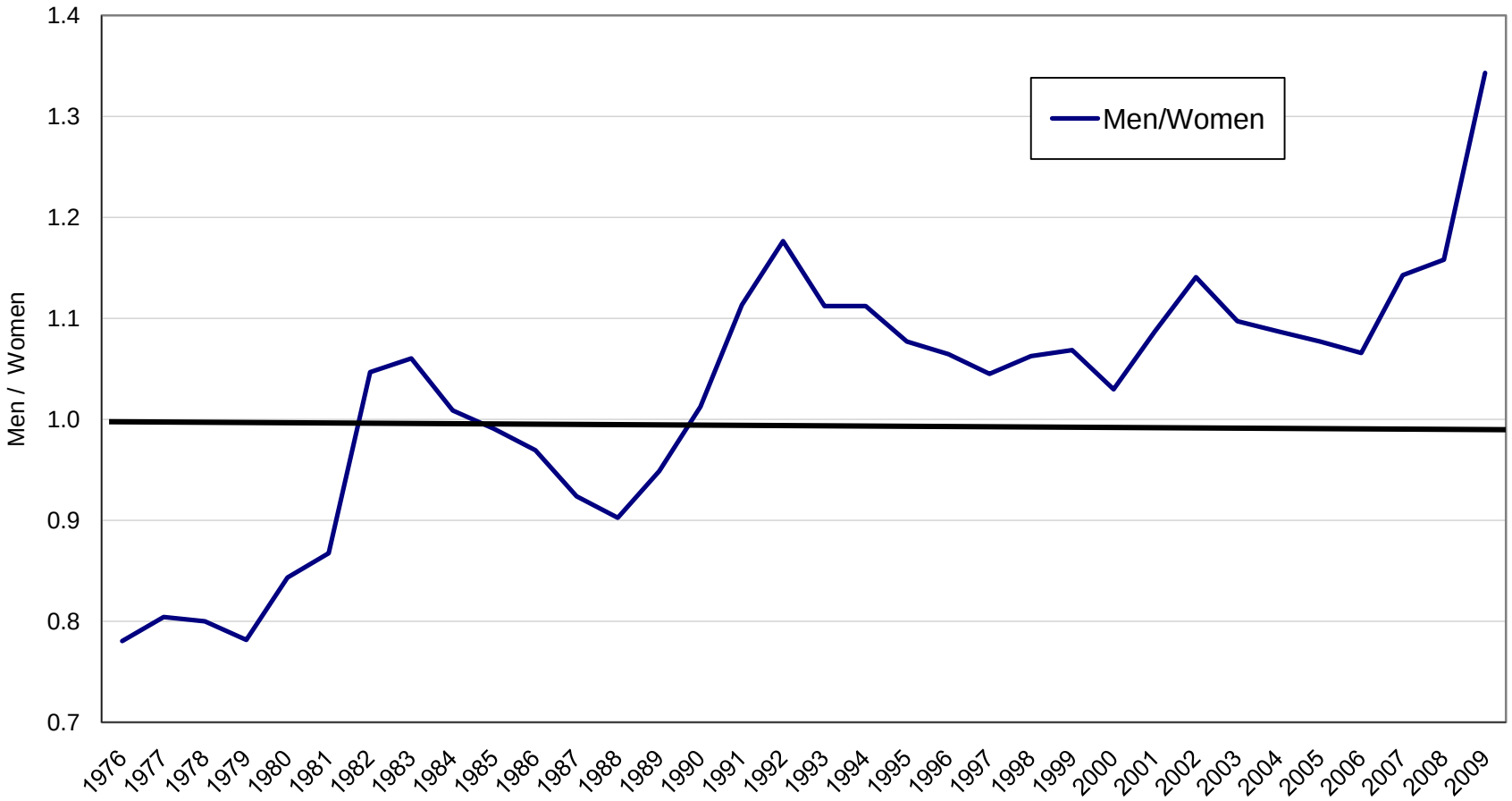
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.12: Principal Job Changes in Manufacturing by Industry, Canada, 1996-2001 and 2001-2006



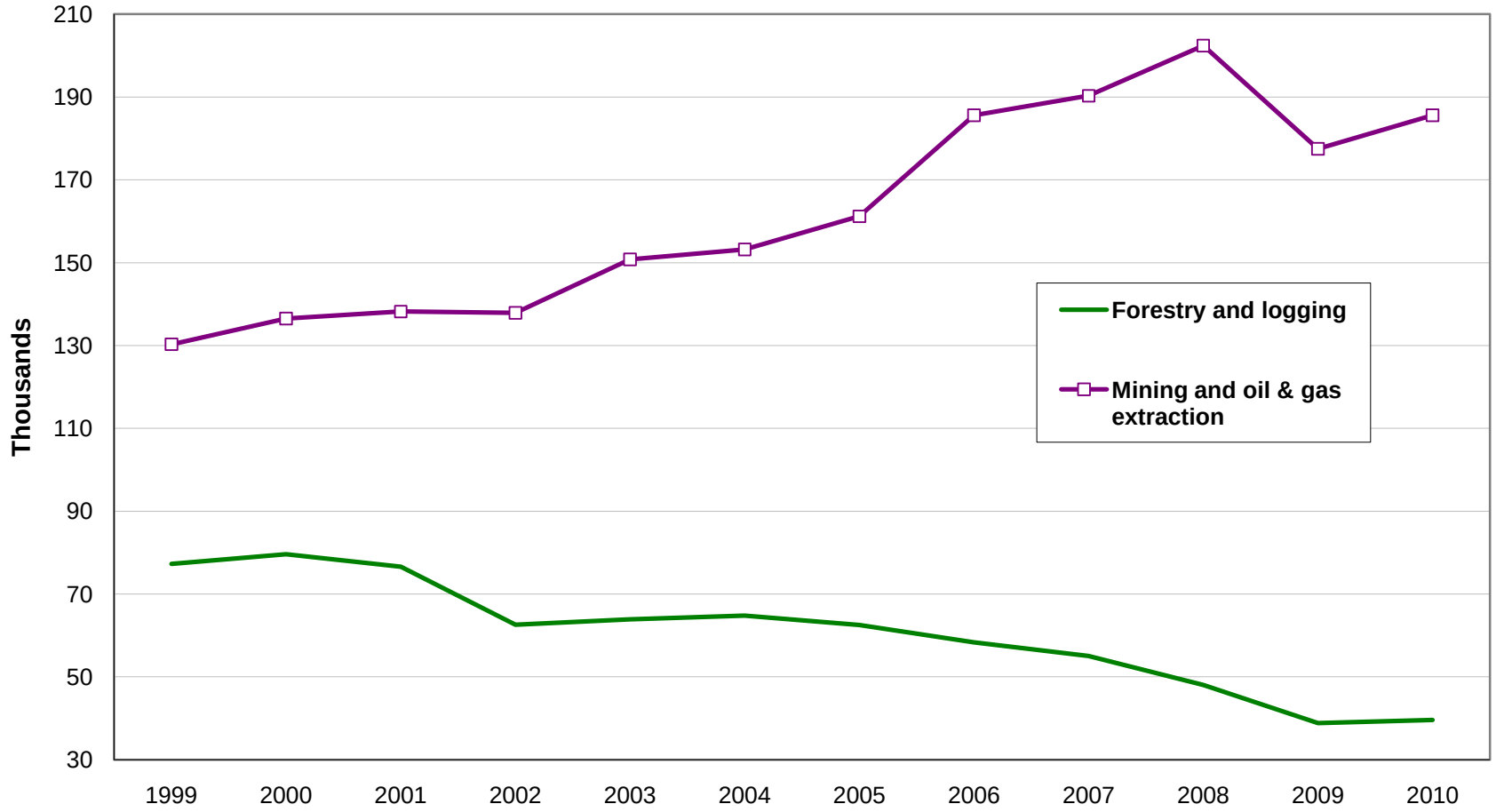
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.13: Unemployment Rate, Men Compared to Women, Canada, 1976-2009



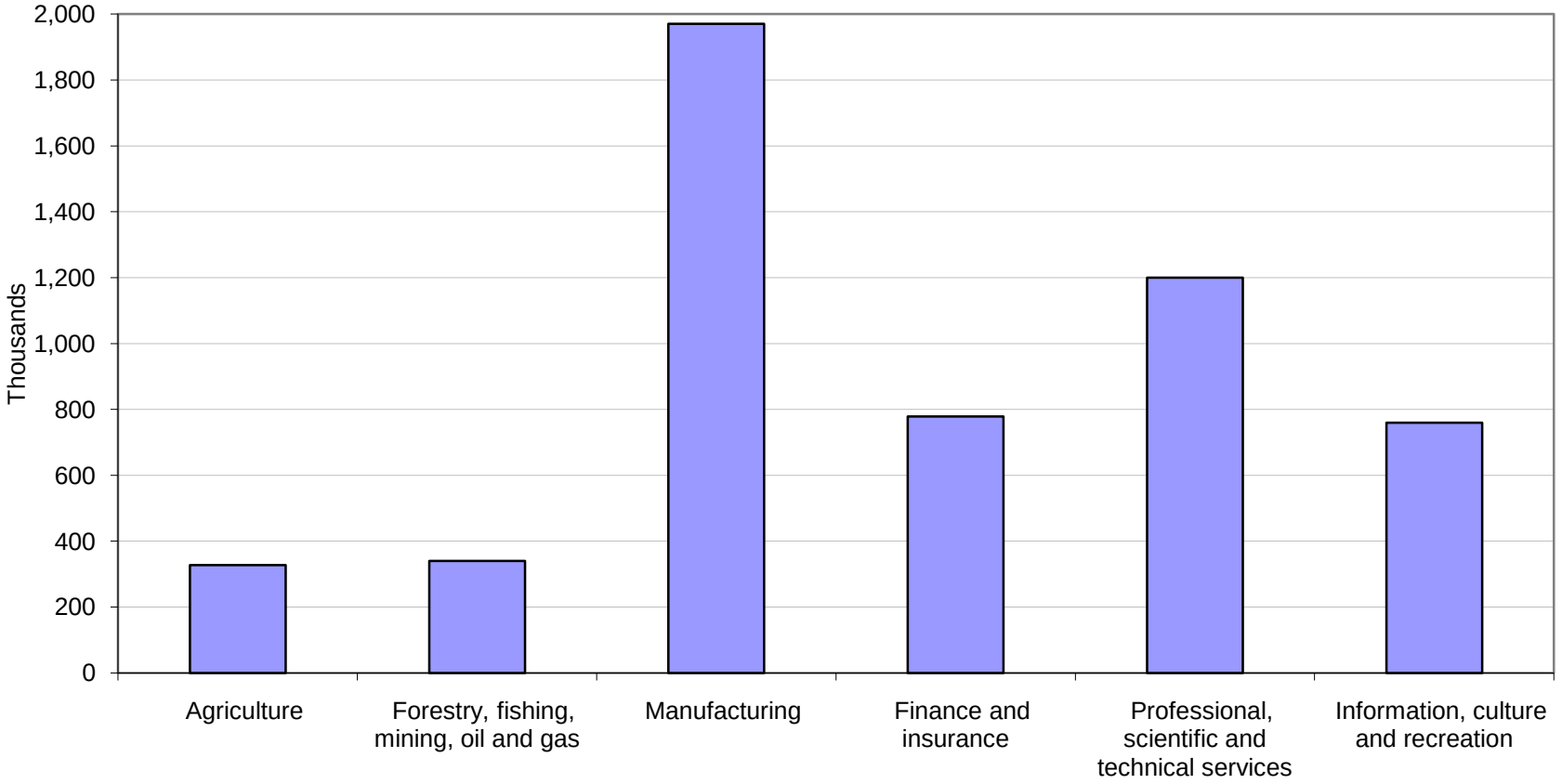
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.14: Employment in Forestry and Extractive Industries, Canada,1999-2010



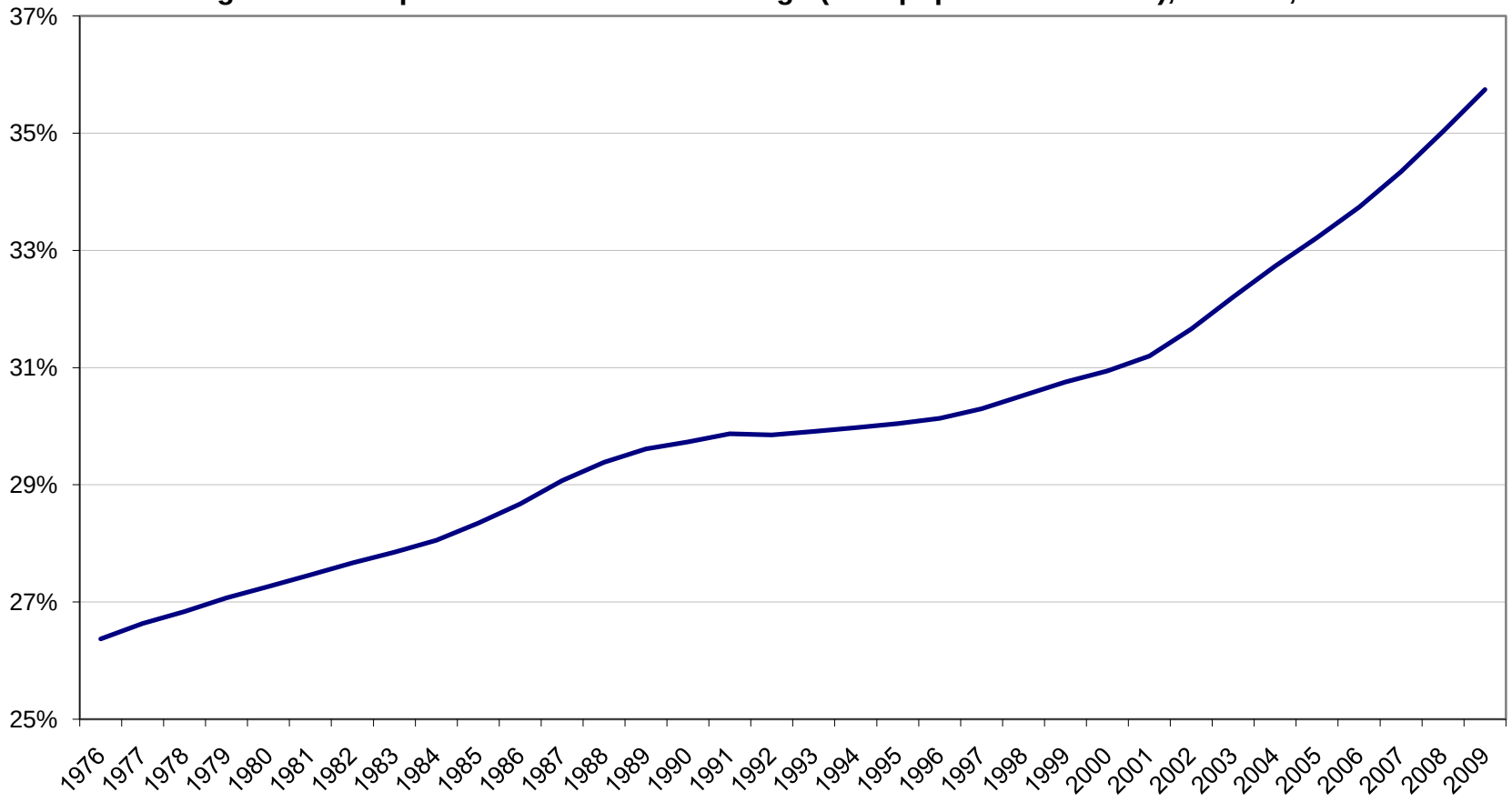
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.15: Employment in Six Industries, Canada, 2008



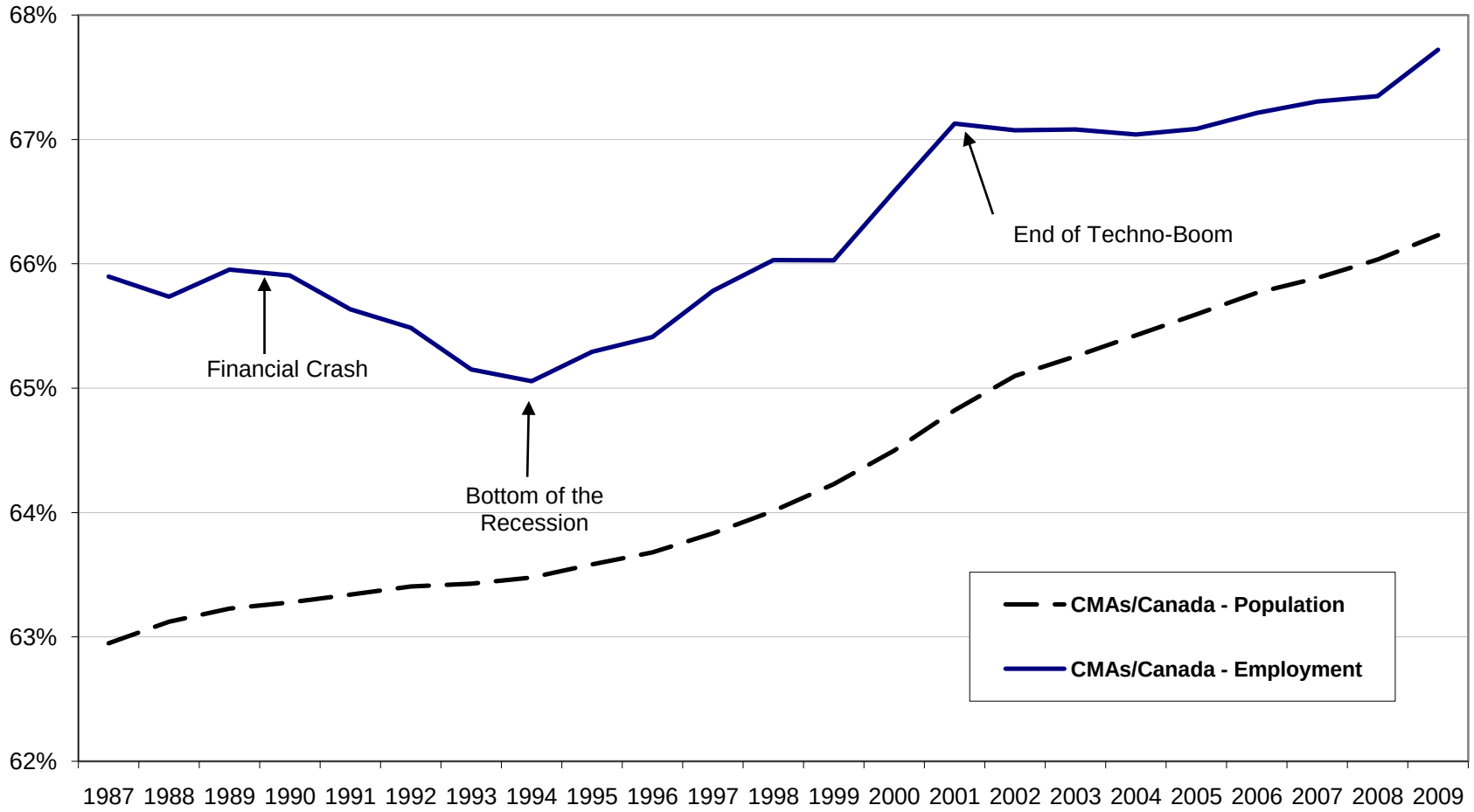
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 1.16: Population 55 to 69 Years of Age (% of population over 15), Canada, 1976-2009



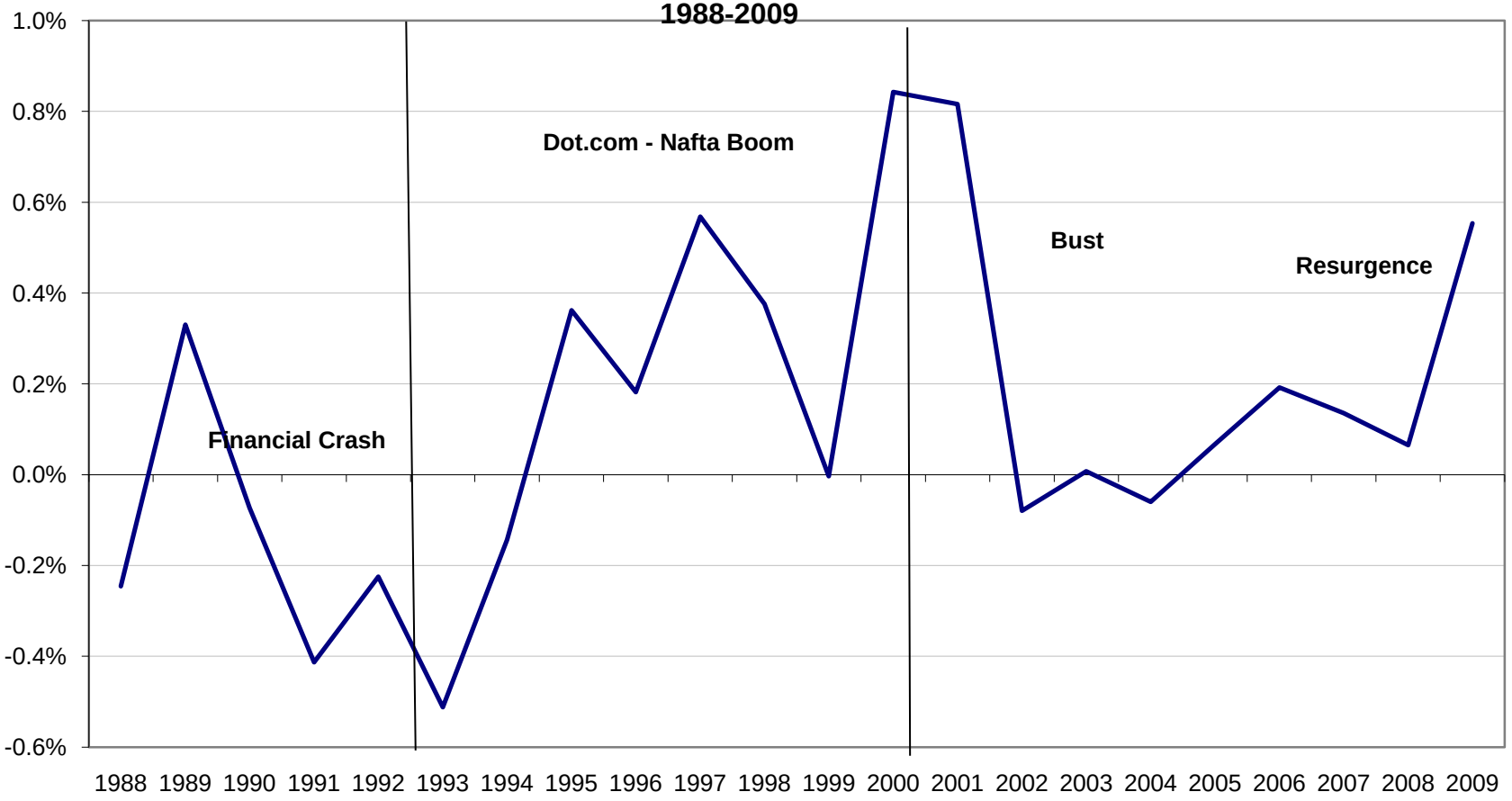
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.1: Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) as a % of Canadian total : Population and Employment, 1987-2009



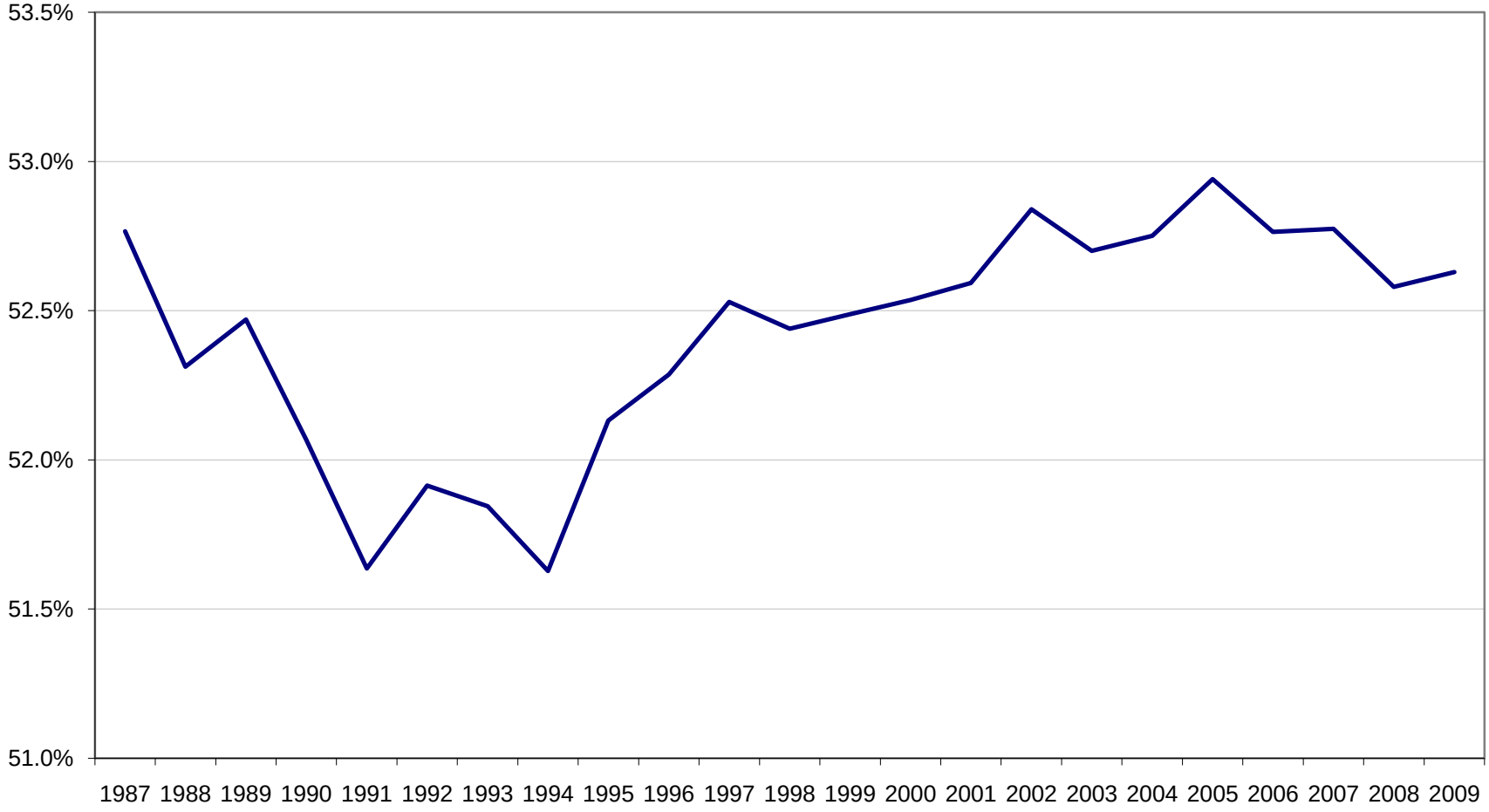
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.2: CMAs as a Share of Canadian Employment: Change Over Previous Year, 1988-2009



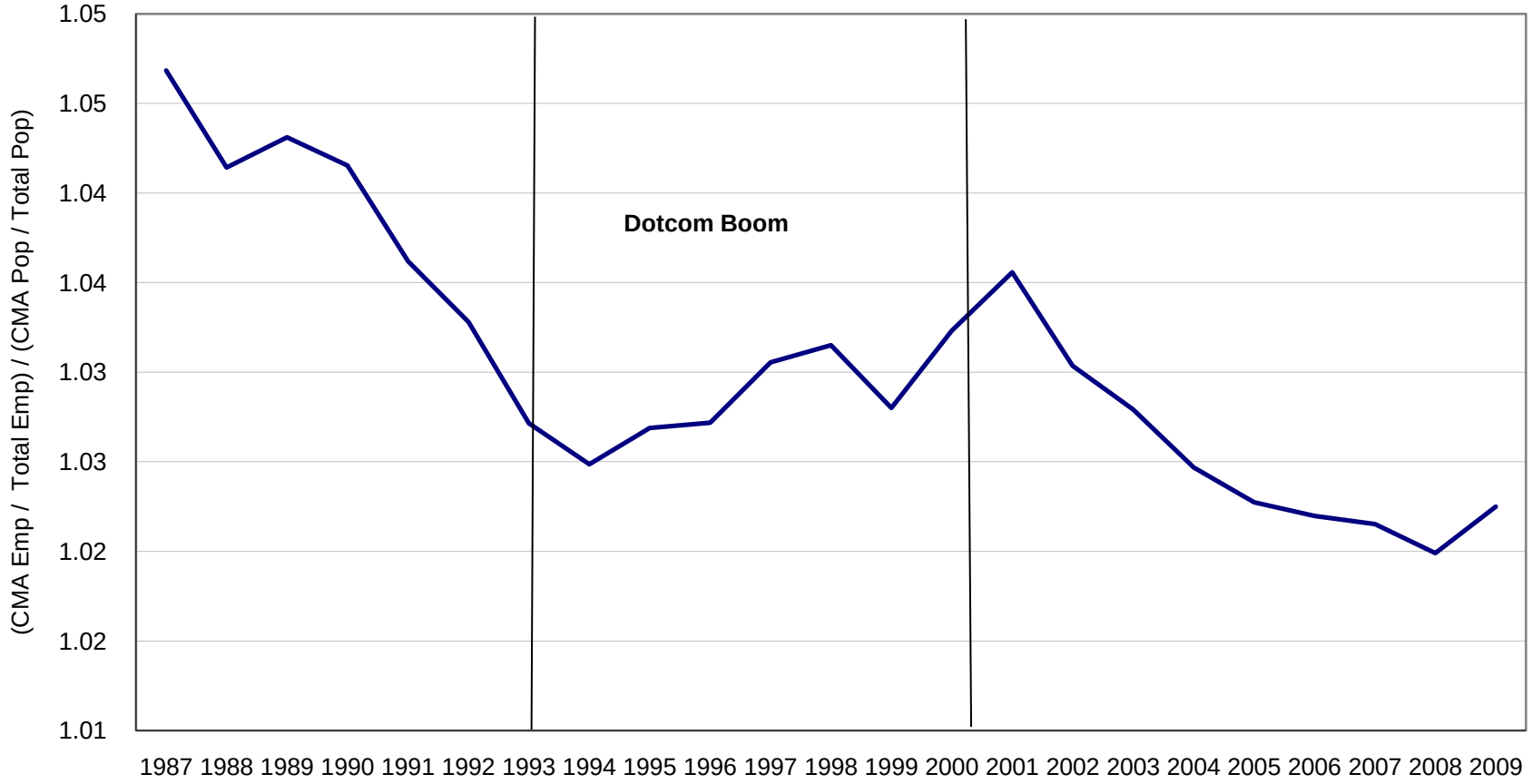
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.3: Share of Total CMA Employment in Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver, 1987-2009



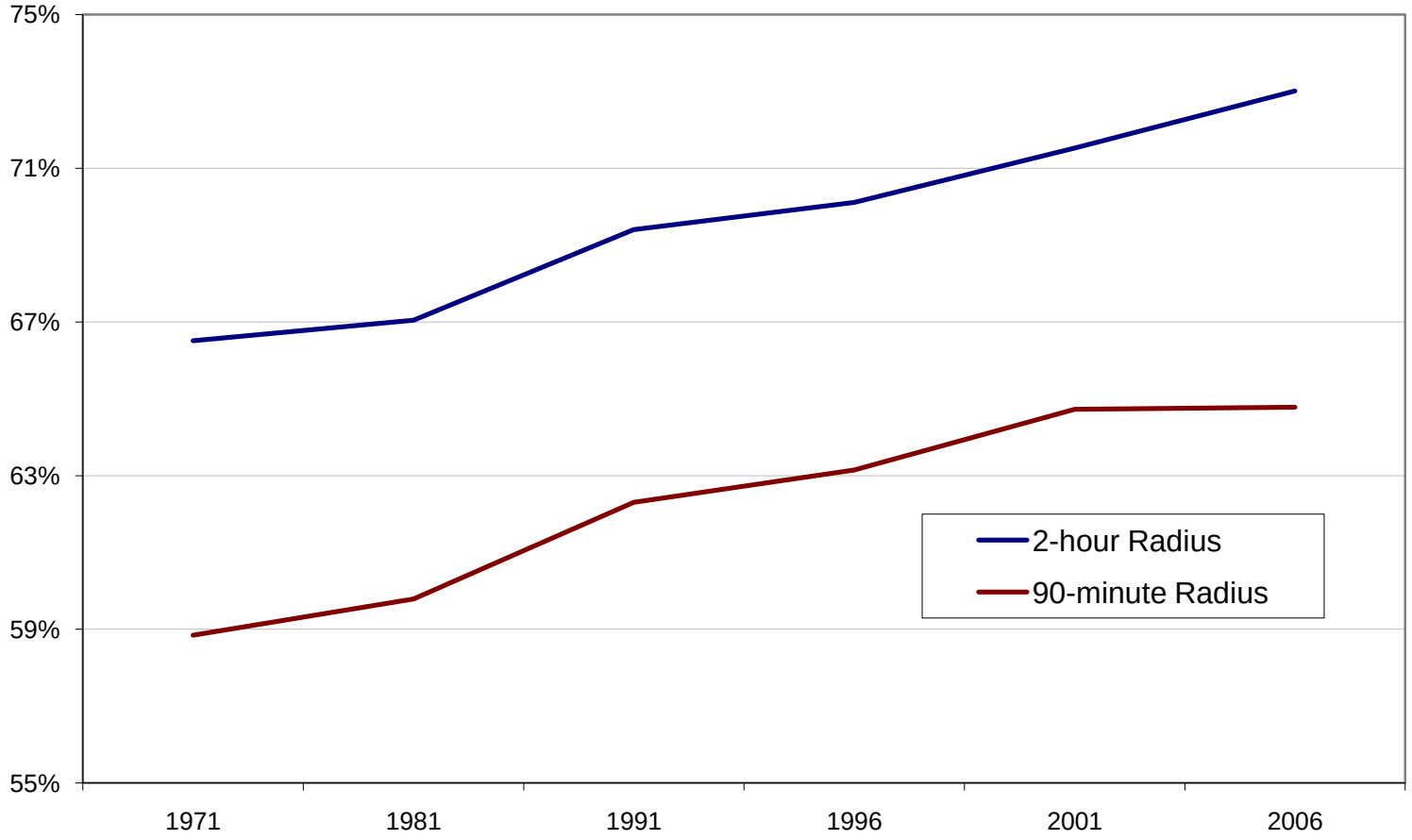
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.4: CMAs as a Share of a Total Canadian Employment Compared to CMAs as a Share of Total Population (15 Years and Over), 1987-2009



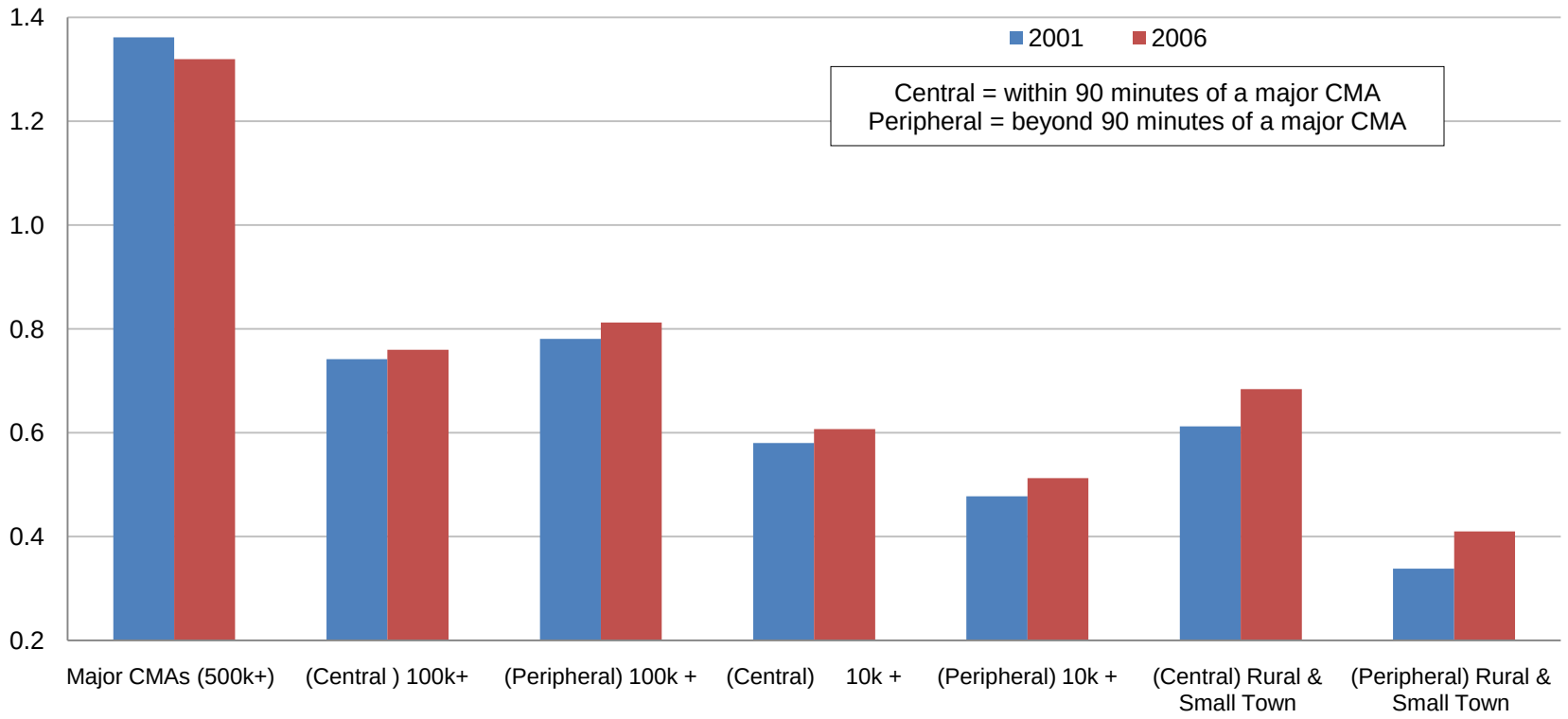
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.5: Share of Canadian Population Living Within a 90-minute or 2-hour Radius of a Major CMA (pop. 500,000 and over) 1971-2006



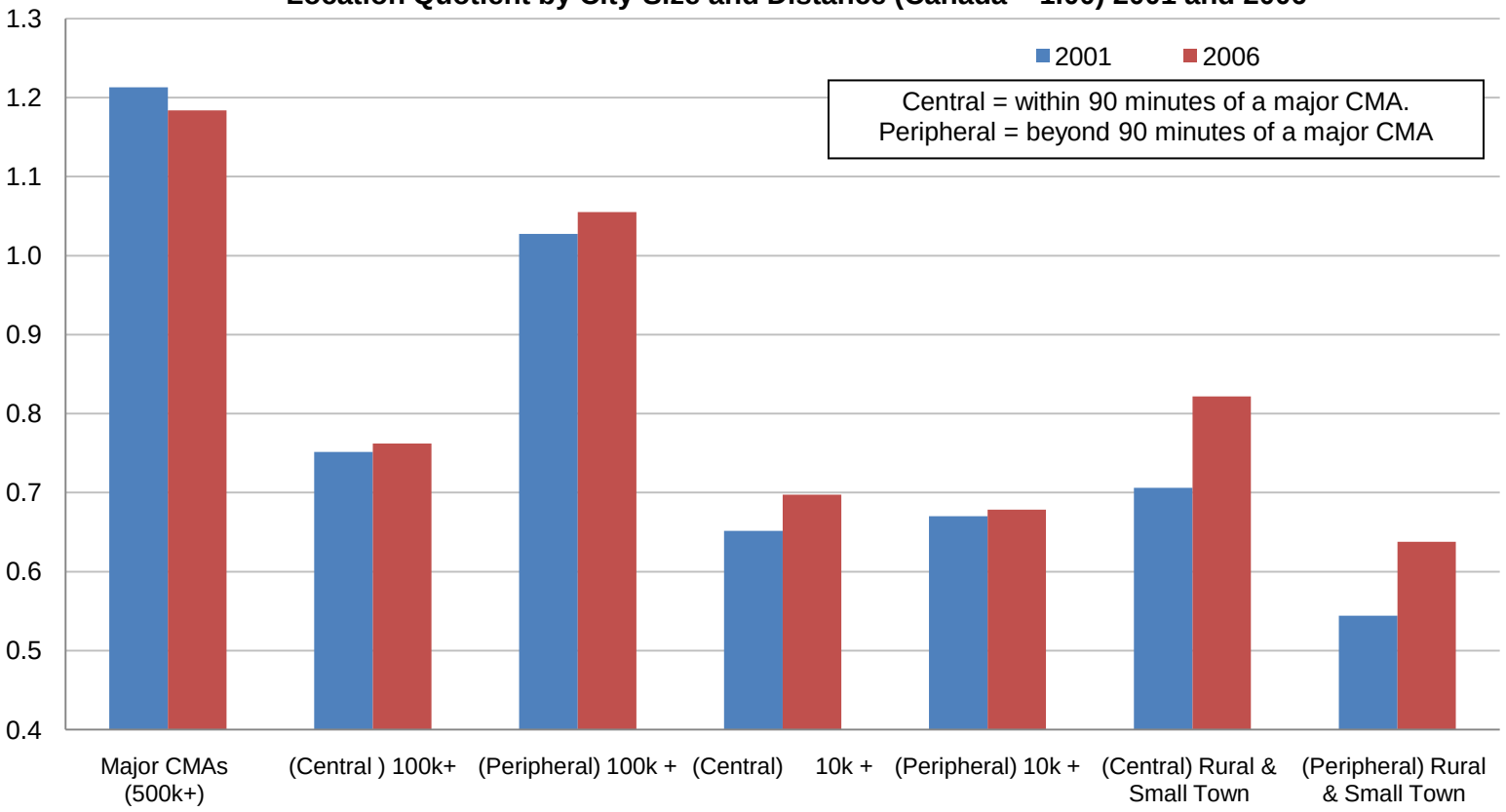
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.6: Employment in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services, Location Quotient by City-Size and Distance (Canada = 1.00) 2001 and 2006



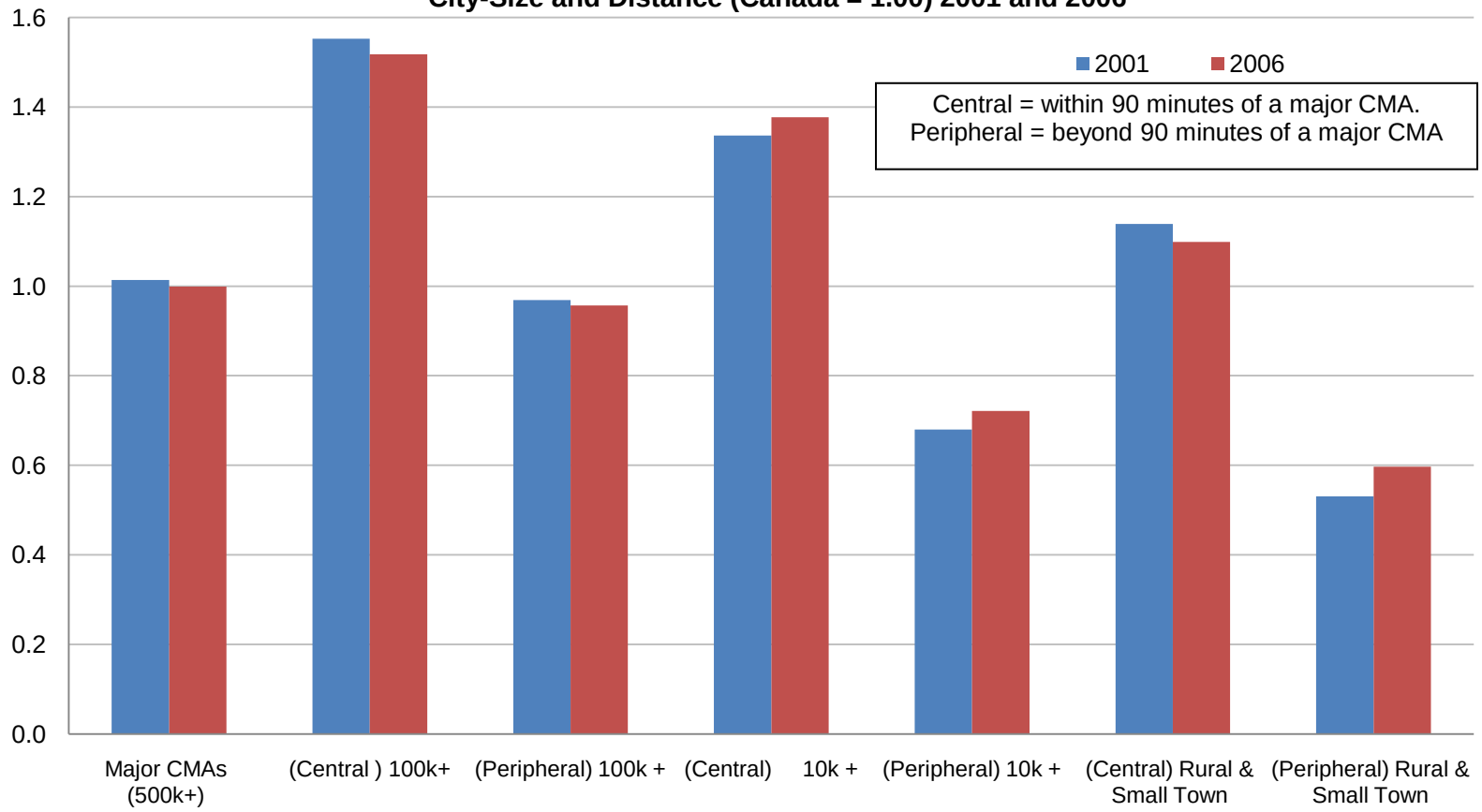
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.7: Employment in Telecommunications, Media and the Arts (NAICS Codes 51 & 71), Location Quotient by City-Size and Distance (Canada = 1.00) 2001 and 2006



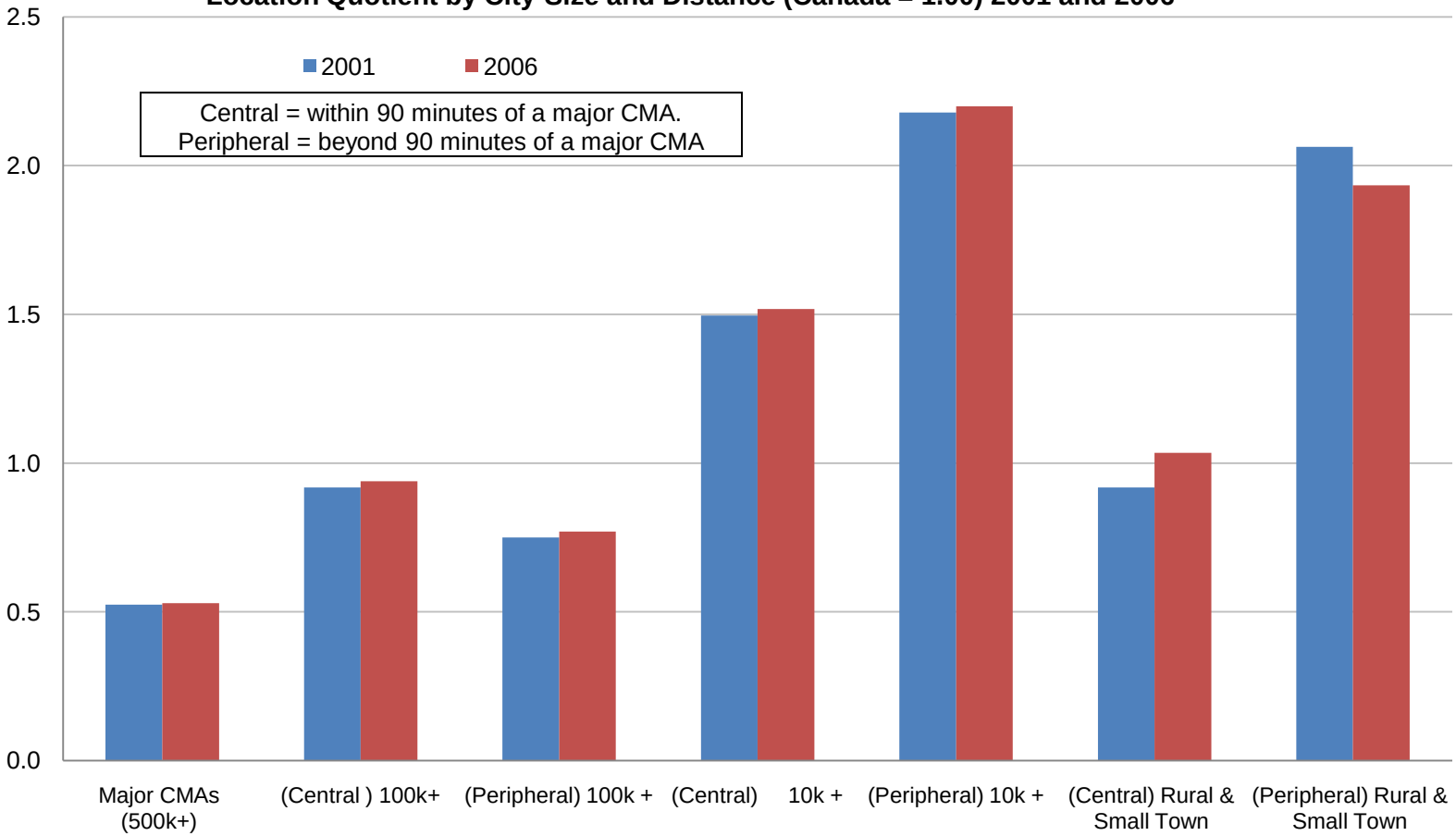
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.8: Employment in Mid-tech Manufacturing (non resource-based), Location Quotient by City-Size and Distance (Canada = 1.00) 2001 and 2006



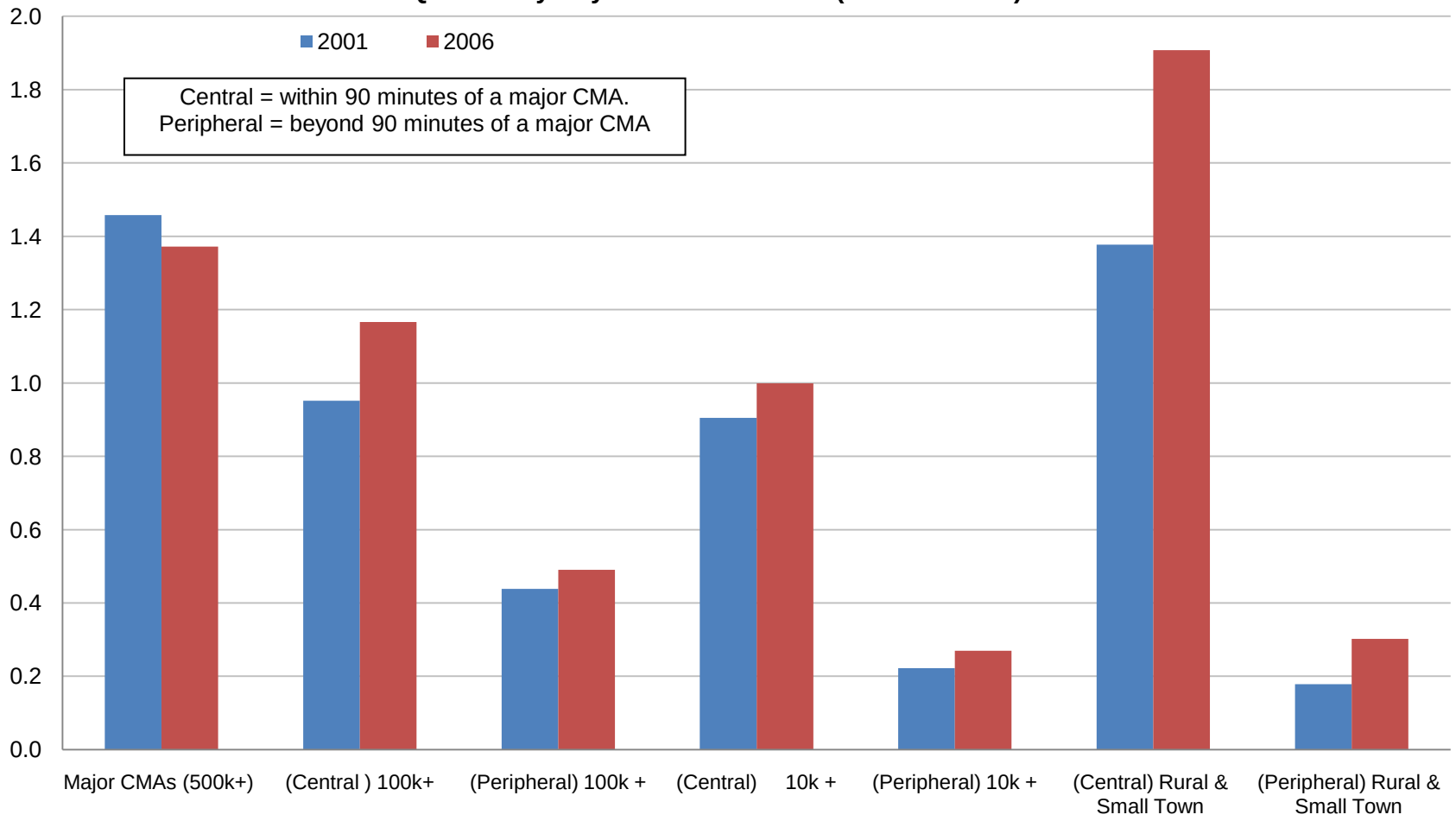
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.9: Employment in Resource-Based Manufacturing , Location Quotient by City-Size and Distance (Canada = 1.00) 2001 and 2006



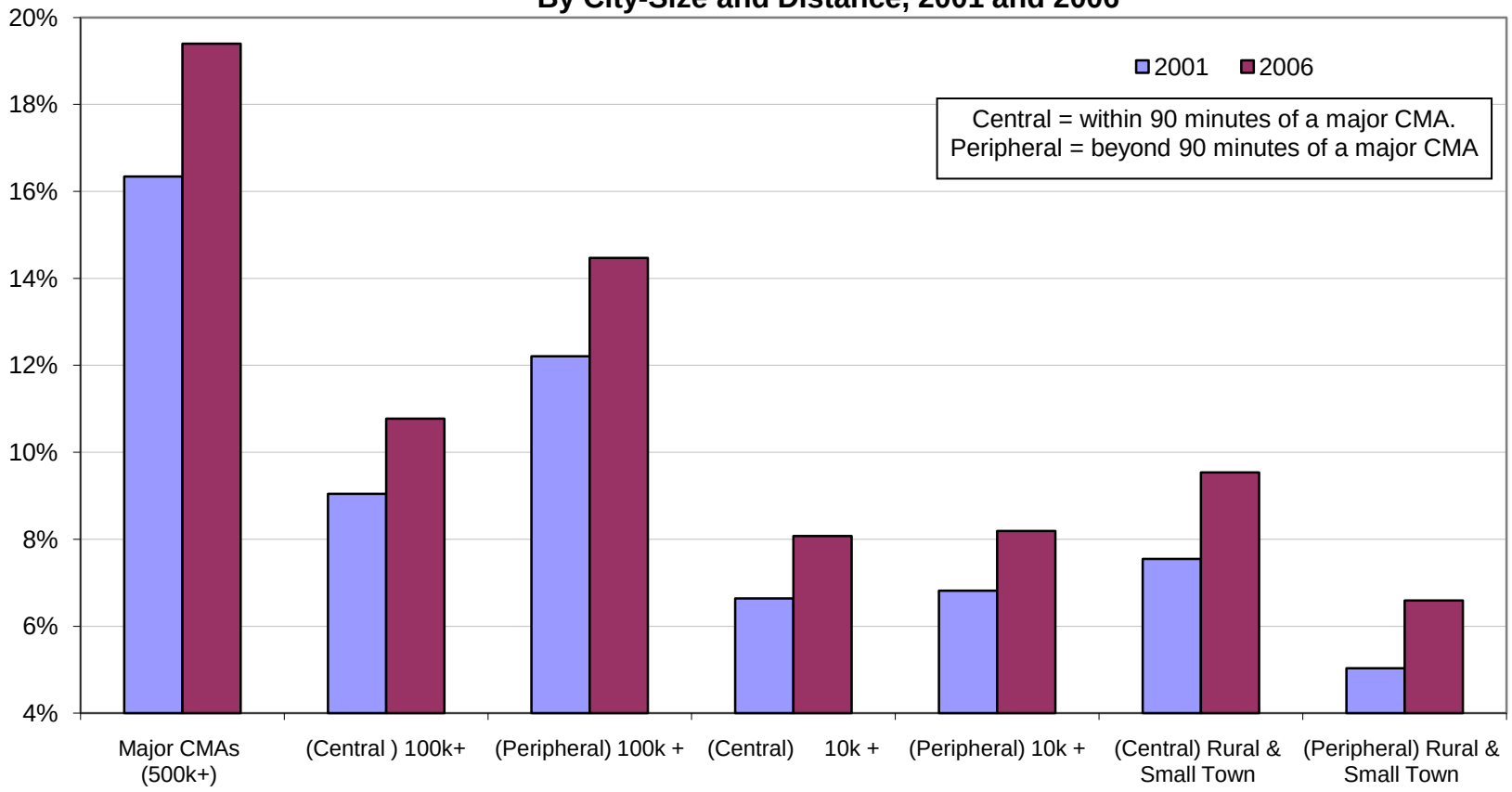
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.10: Employment in High-tech Manufacturing,
Location Quotient by City-Size and Distance (Canada = 1.00) 2001 and 2006



Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.11: Percentage of the Population with a University Degree, By City-Size and Distance, 2001 and 2006



Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 2.1. High Tech Manufacturing Employment in and Within a 2-hour Radius of Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa, 2001 and 2006

Aerospace (NAICS 3364)				
CMA /CA	**2001**		**2006**	
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**
Montréal	26410	49,2%	23375	43,6%
Toronto	9585	17,9%	7960	14,8%
Hamilton	730	1,4%	735	1,4%
Kitchener	585	1,1%	700	1,3%
Granby	525	1,0%	555	1,0%
St. Catharines - Niagara	820	1,5%	515	1,0%
Oshawa	325	0,6%	500	0,9%
Ottawa - Gatineau	415	0,8%	405	0,8%
London	185	0,3%	330	0,6%
Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	315	0,6%	330	0,6%
Barrie	360	0,7%	245	0,5%
Stratford	50	0,1%	200	0,4%
Other Communities	1 895	3,5%	2 280	4,2%
Total	42 200	78,7%	38 130	71,1%

Pharmaceutical and Medical Equipment (3254, 3345,46, 3391)				
CMA /CA	**2001**		**2006**	
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**
Toronto	20300	27,8%	20780	28,4%
Montréal	15750	21,5%	15495	21,2%
Ottawa - Gatineau	2780	3,8%	2845	3,9%
Kitchener	1660	2,3%	1930	2,6%
Hamilton	1390	1,9%	1495	2,0%
London	955	1,3%	1120	1,5%
Oshawa	865	1,2%	930	1,3%
St. Catharines - Niagara	695	1,0%	560	0,8%
Guelph	555	0,8%	465	0,6%
Brantford	385	0,5%	450	0,6%
Sherbrooke	425	0,6%	420	0,6%
Drummondville	430	0,6%	410	0,6%
Other Communities	3 895	5,3%	4 595	6,3%
Total	50 085	68,5%	51 495	70,5%

Computer, Telecommunications and Audio (3342, 43, 44)				
CMA /CA	**2001**		**2006**	
	n	**%**	**n**	**%**
Toronto	23155	27,2%	17105	29,3%
Montréal	17945	21,1%	9730	16,7%
Ottawa - Gatineau	12740	15,0%	6875	11,8%
Kitchener	2990	3,5%	3860	6,6%
Granby	2320	2,7%	2020	3,5%
Hamilton	1290	1,5%	1030	1,8%
Oshawa	945	1,1%	640	1,1%
Sherbrooke	590	0,7%	505	0,9%
London	530	0,6%	315	0,5%
Cowansville	180	0,2%	230	0,4%
Belleville	545	0,6%	220	0,4%
Barrie	145	0,2%	215	0,4%
Other Communities	4 420	5,2%	2 560	4,4%
Total	67 795	79,6%	45 305	77,6%
High Tech Regional Total (3 groups)	*160 080*	*%*	*134 930*	*%*
Canada total	*211 922*	*75,5%*	*183 922*	*73,4%*

n = number of jobs

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 2.2. Location of Canadian Universities Ranked in the Top 200 in 2010 (according to three sources)

Urban Area	**Ranks given appear in the following order of source: *Webometrics; Shanghai Jiao-Tong; Times-QS** (If no number given, not ranked in the top 200 by that source)**			
Toronto	Toronto 28, 24, 29	York 145, ---, ---		
Other Ontario	Waterloo 85, ---, 113	McMaster 187, 89, 143	Queens 194, --- , 118	Western Ontario 196, ---, 151
Montreal	Montréal 72, 126, 107	McGill 86, 60, 18	UQAM 173, --- , ---	
Vancouver	UBC 49, 35, 40	Simon Fraser 69, --- , 196		
Calgary	Calgary 50,--- , 149			
Edmonton	Alberta 59, 125, 59			
Quebec City	Laval 161, ---, ---			
Ottawa	Carleton 163, ---, ---			
Winnipeg	Manitoba 200, --- , ---			

*Source : http://www.webometrics.info/; http://www.arwu.org; http://www.topuniversities.com/university-rankings.

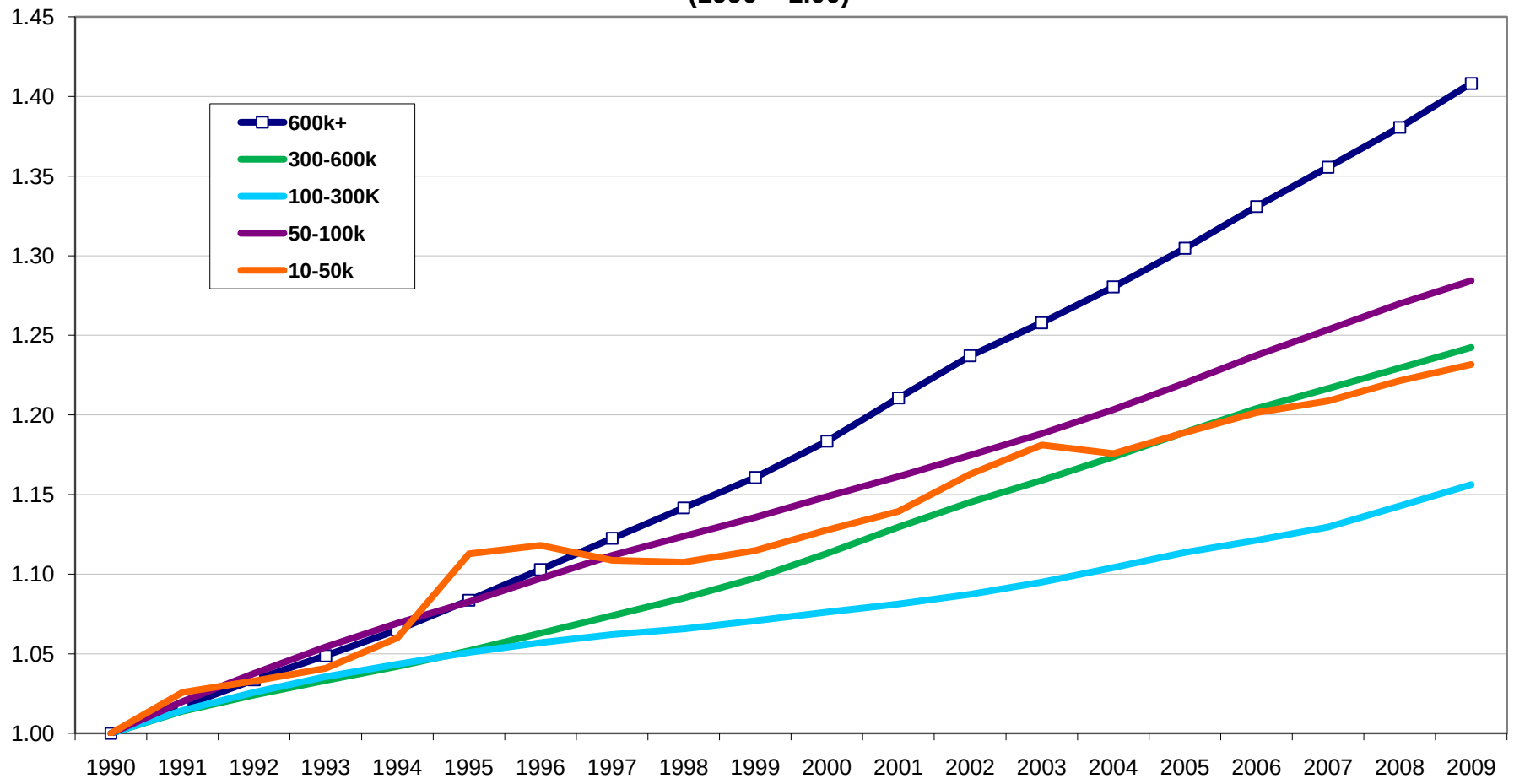
Table 2.3. Location Quotient by Industry, Selected Industry Groups, CMAs with Highest Values (in Descending Order, 2006, and Change Since 2001)

Extractive Industries			Manufacturing			Telecommunications, Media, Arts			Professional and Scientific Services			Fiinance, Insurance, and Real Estate		
CMA	Location Quotient 2006	Change since 2001	CMA	Location Quotient 2006	Change since 2001	CMA	Location Quotient 2006	Change since 2001	CMA	Location Quotient 2006	Change since 2001	CMA	Location Quotient 2006	Change since 2001
Sudbury	5,29	-0,90	Windsor	1,95	-0,07	Regina	2,06	0,43	Calgary	1,52	-0,02	Toronto	1,59	-0,01
Calgary	4,66	0,00	Kitchener	1,84	0,02	Montréal	1,61	0,06	Toronto	1,40	-0,08	Regina	1,44	-0,16
Edmonton	2,28	0,33	Sherbrooke	1,41	-0,13	Vancouver	1,52	-0,14	Ottawa	1,32	-0,20	Kitchener	1,32	0,05
St. John's	1,72	0,35	Trois-Rivières	1,29	0,05	Toronto	1,48	-0,01	Saint John	1,29	0,01	Vancouver	1,25	-0,05
Saskatoon	1,68	-0,11	Hamilton	1,28	-0,06	Saint John	1,41	0,08	Vancouver	1,27	0,01	Quebec City	1,19	0,07
Saint John	0,72	0,51	London	1,25	0,11	St. John's	1,40	0,03	Montréal	1,17	-0,03	London	1,18	-0,05
Regina	0,53	0,01	Oshawa	1,23	-0,09	Halifax	1,38	0,07	Halifax	1,15	-0,09	Oshawa	1,12	0,02
Thunder Bay	0,48	-0,20	Toronto	1,14	0,01	Calgary	1,15	-0,11	St. John's	1,11	0,12	Halifax	1,11	-0,03
Saguenay	0,37	0,02	Montréal	1,14	-0,08	Winnipeg	1,11	0,07	Victoria	1,08	0,02	Hamilton	1,10	0,00
Halifax	0,31	-0,12	Saguenay	1,13	-0,04	Ottawa	1,02	-0,15	Edmonton	1,07	-0,05	Montréal	1,07	0,03
Vancouver	0,27	0,07	St. Catharines -	1,09	-0,13	Saskatoon	0,98	-0,01	Oshawa	0,96	0,04	Winnipeg	1,07	0,05
Abbotsford	0,26	0,10	Abbotsford	1,01	0,12	Victoria	0,93	0,03	Quebec City	0,94	-0,04	Calgary	1,00	-0,09
Hamilton	0,15	0,02	Winnipeg	0,94	-0,01	Oshawa	0,92	0,16	London	0,93	0,05	Victoria	0,96	-0,02
Windsor	0,14	-0,08	Quebec City	0,76	0,09	Hamilton	0,86	0,07	Kitchener	0,92	0,05	Edmonton	0,88	-0,04

Location quotient = (employment in industry in region / total employment in region) / (employment in industry in Canada / total employment in Canada)

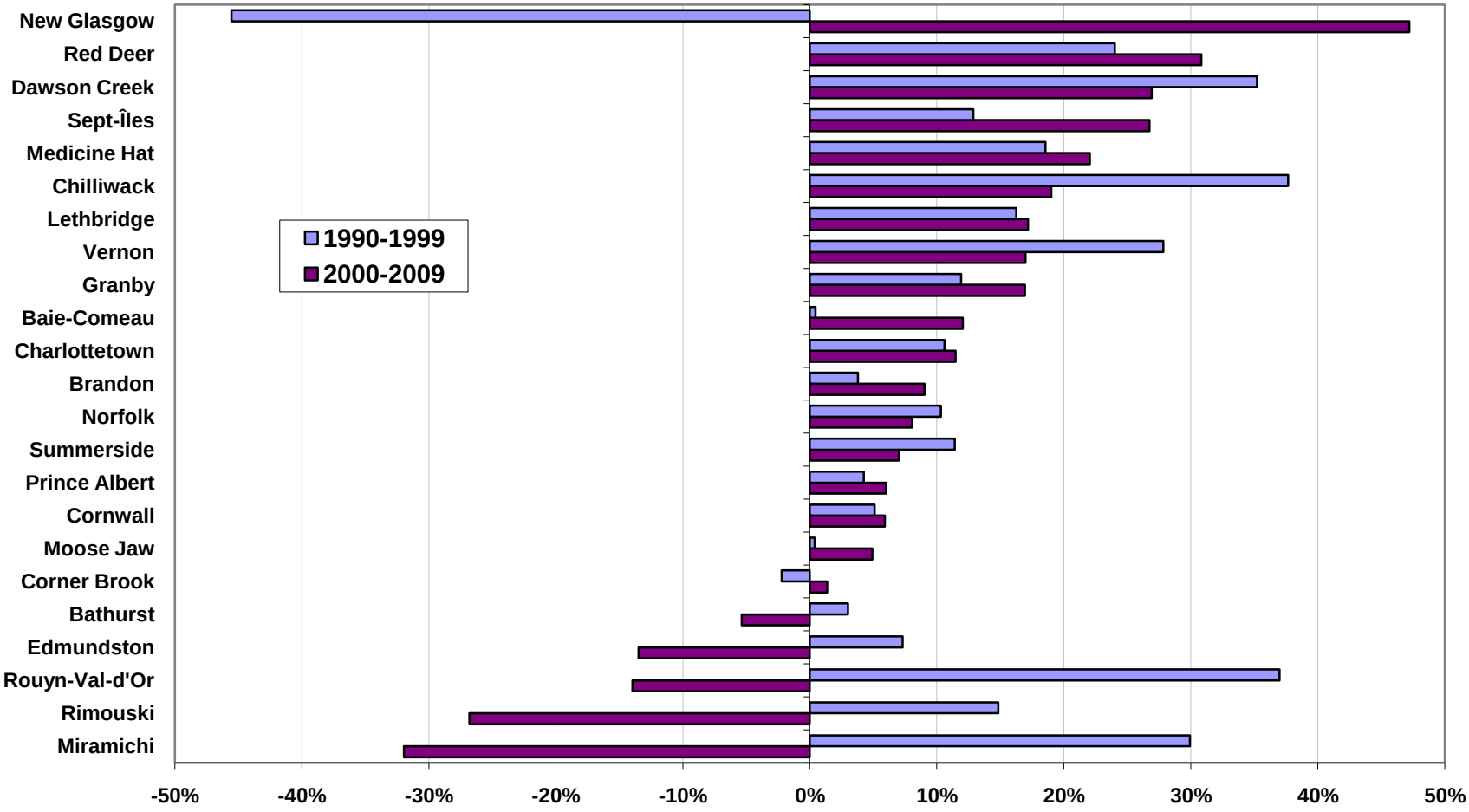
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.12: Population Change (15 Years and Over), by City-Size Class, 1990-2009 (1990 = 1.00)



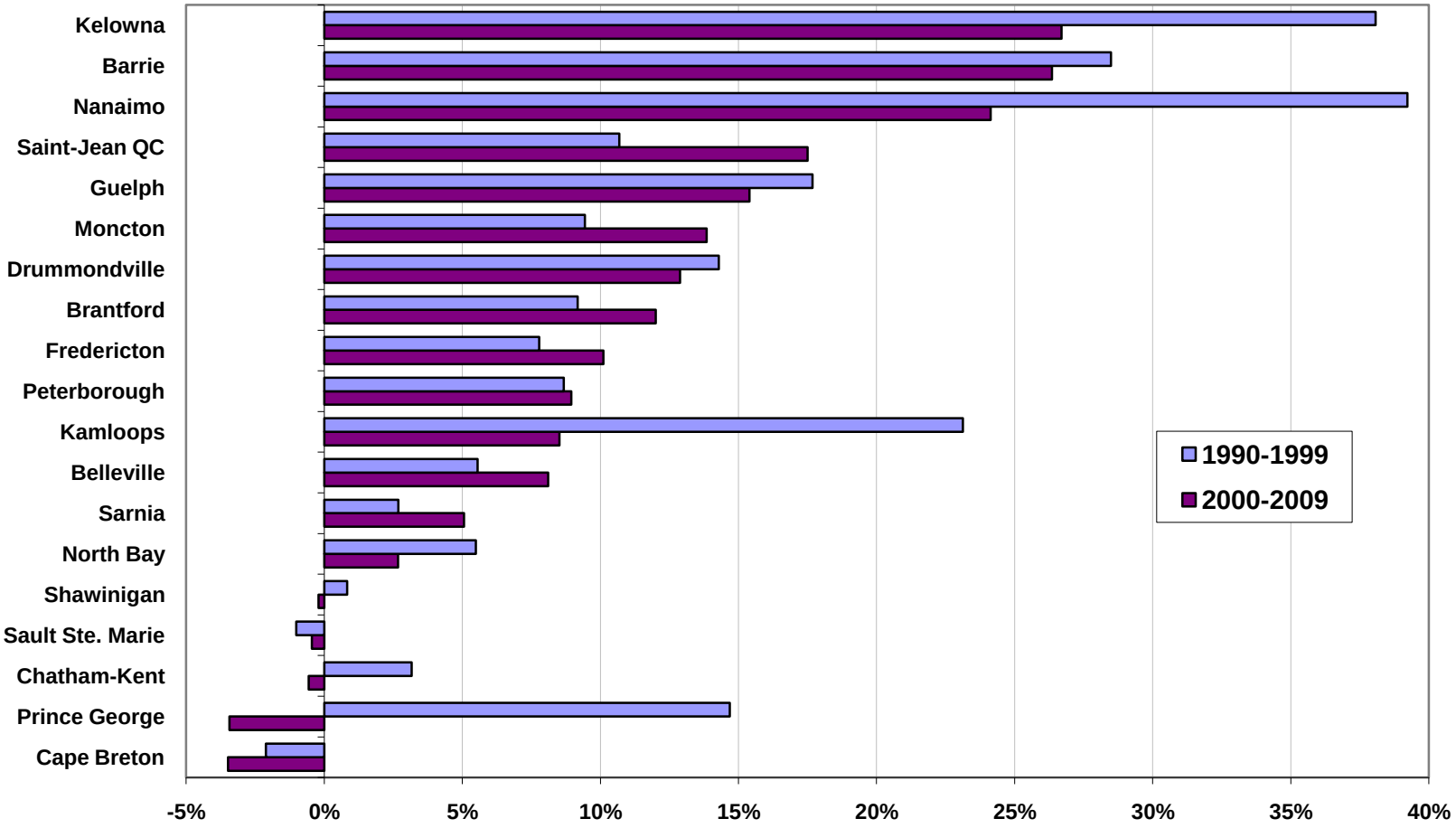
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.13: Population Change (%) in Small Cities (10-50k), 1990-1999 and 2000-2009 (by descending order for 2000-2009*)*



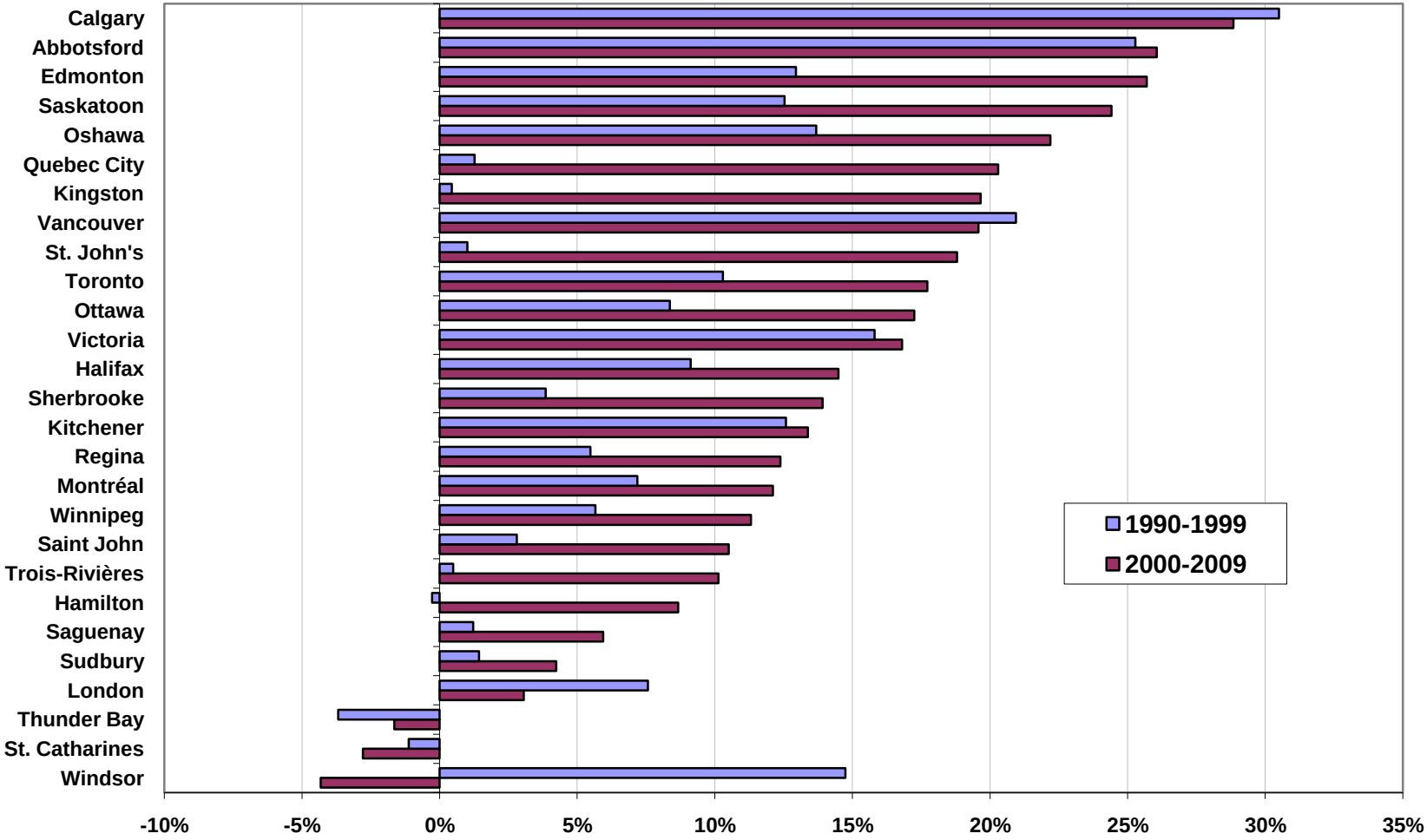
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.14: Population Change (%) in Mid-Sized Cities (50-100k), 1990-1999 and 2000-2009 (by descending order for 2000-2009)



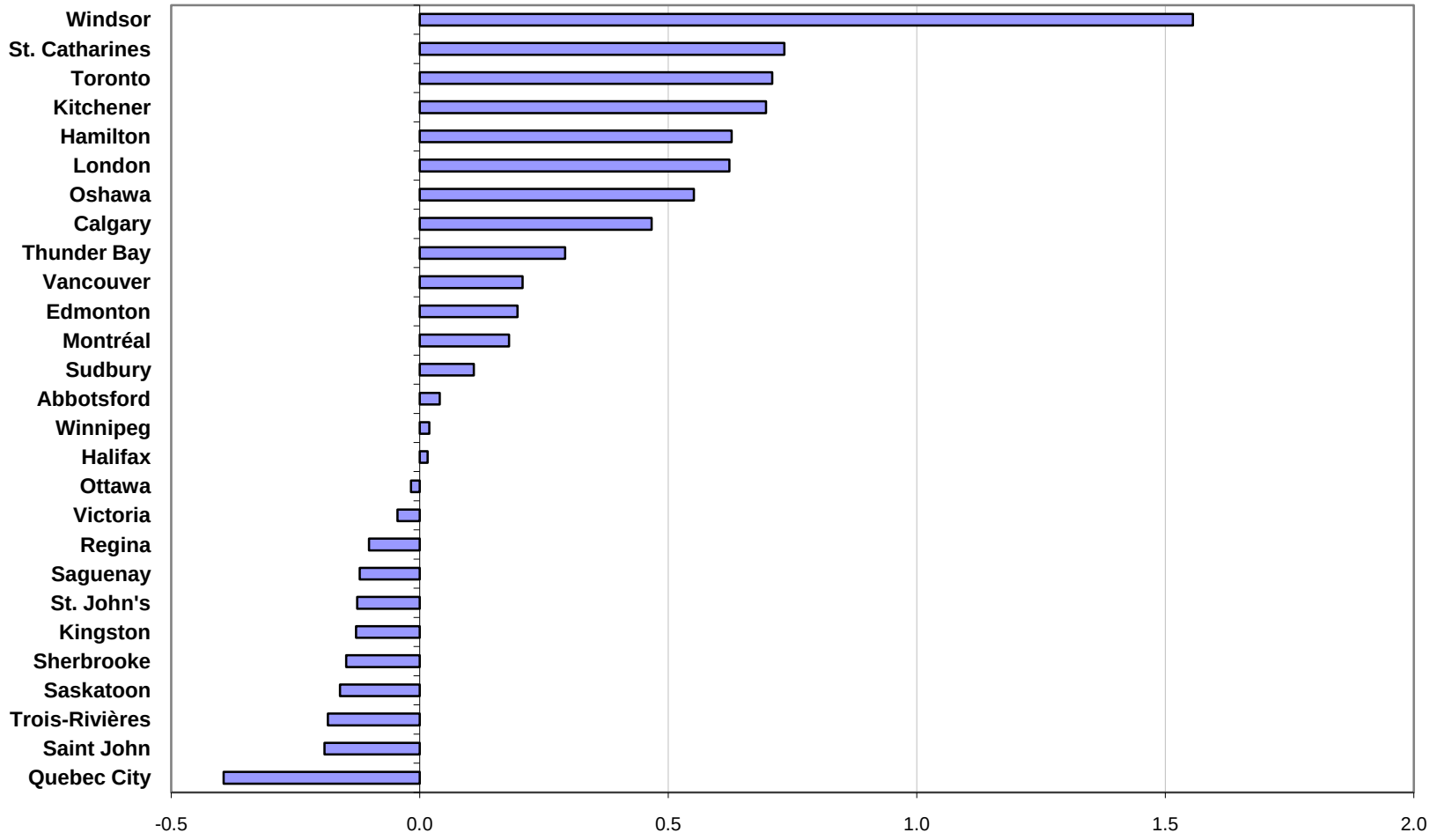
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.15: Employement Change (%) in CMAs, 1990-1999 and 2000-2009 (by descending order for 2000-2009)



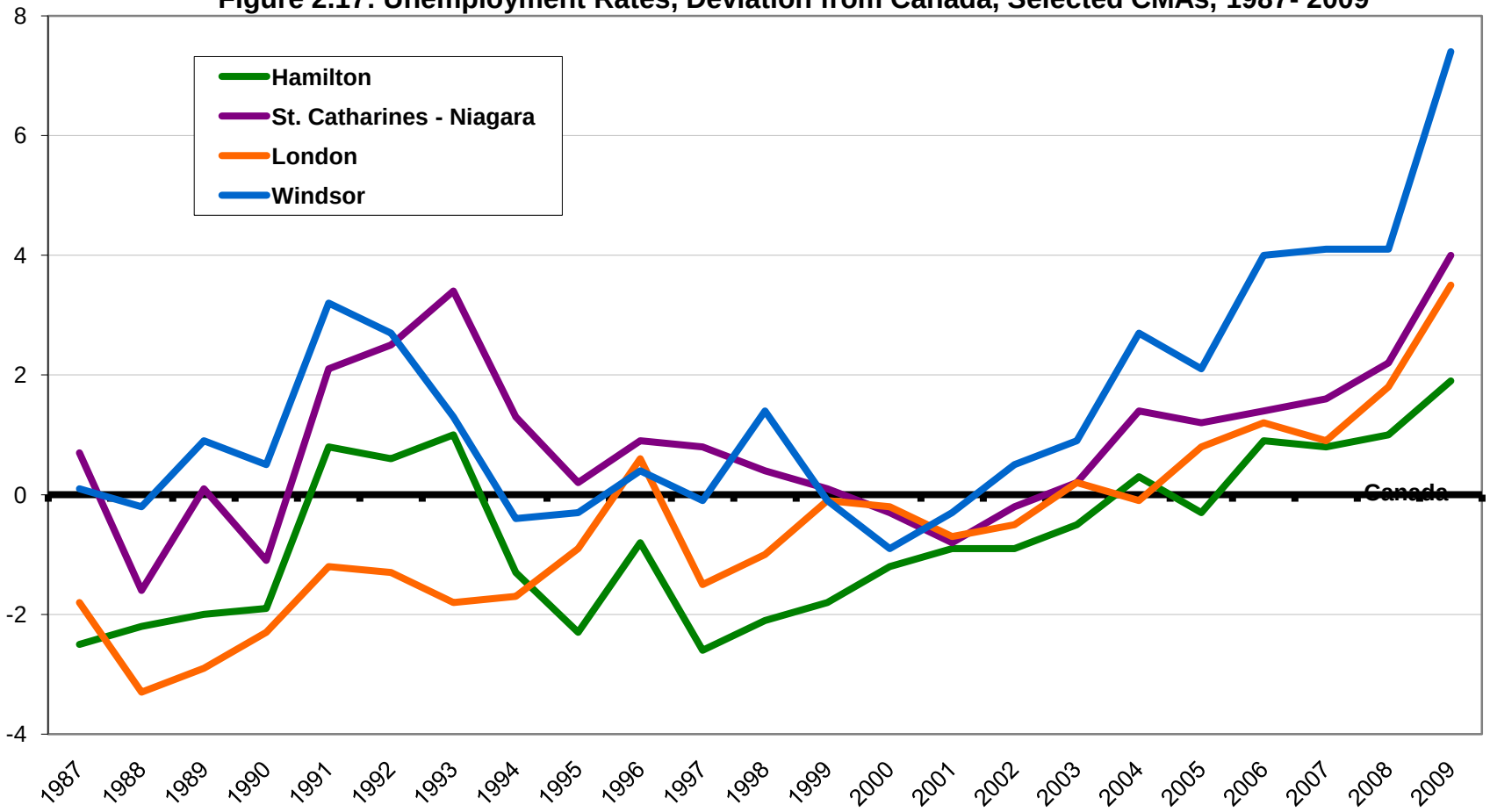
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.16: Unempoyment Rate in CMAs, % Change, 2000- 2009



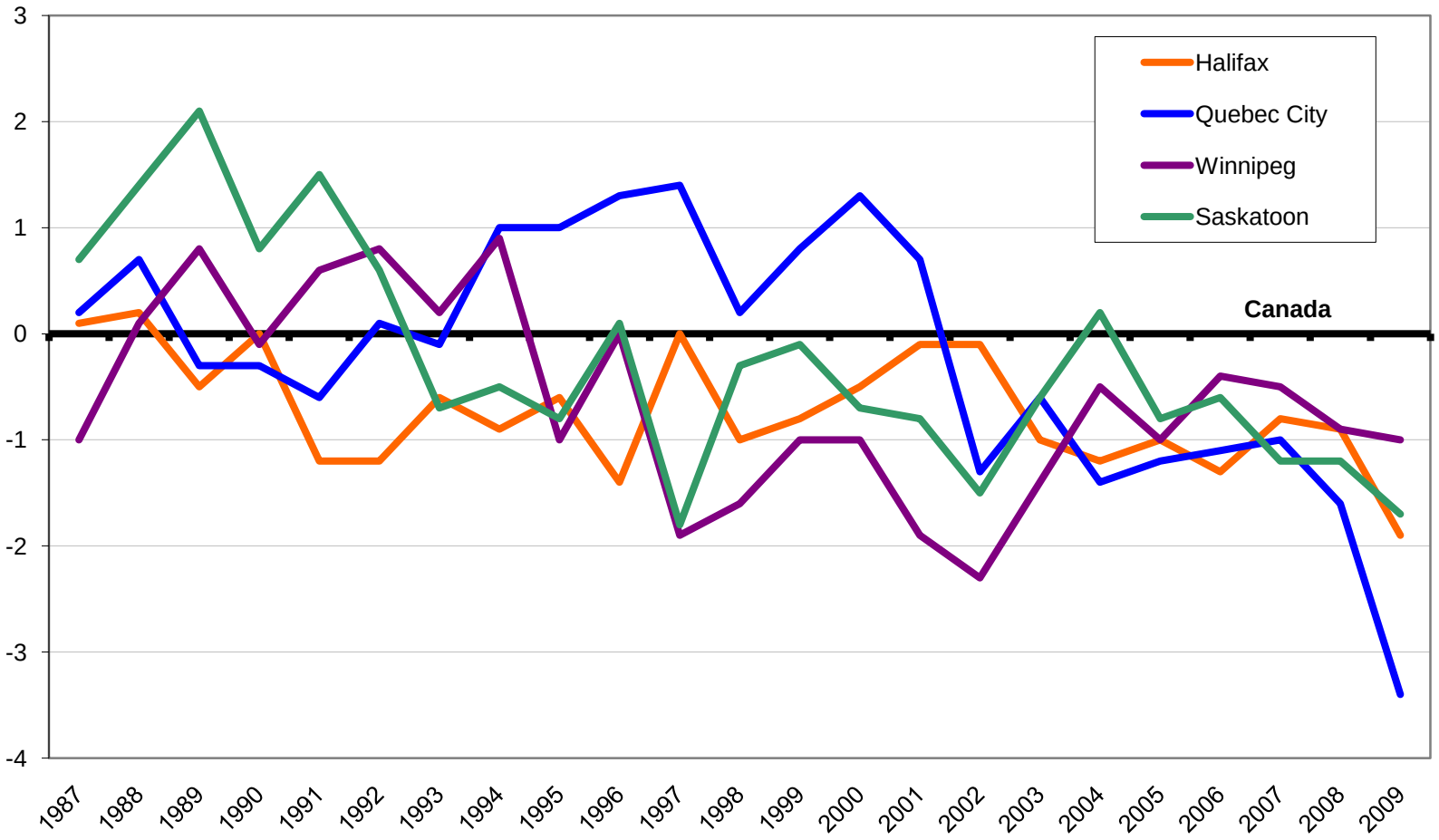
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.17: Unemployment Rates, Deviation from Canada, Selected CMAs, 1987- 2009



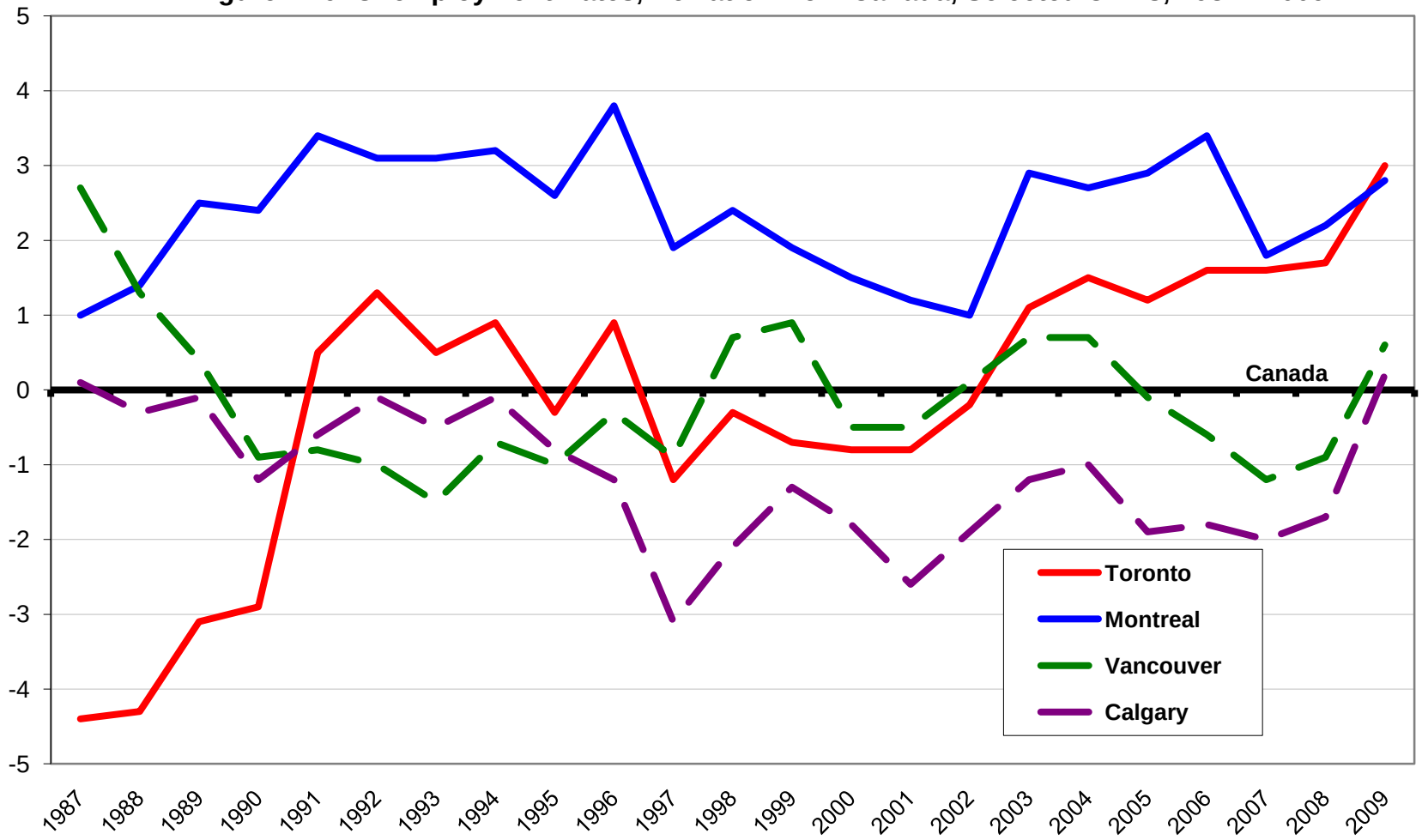
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.18: Unemployment Rates, Deviation from Canada, Selected CMAs, 1987- 2009



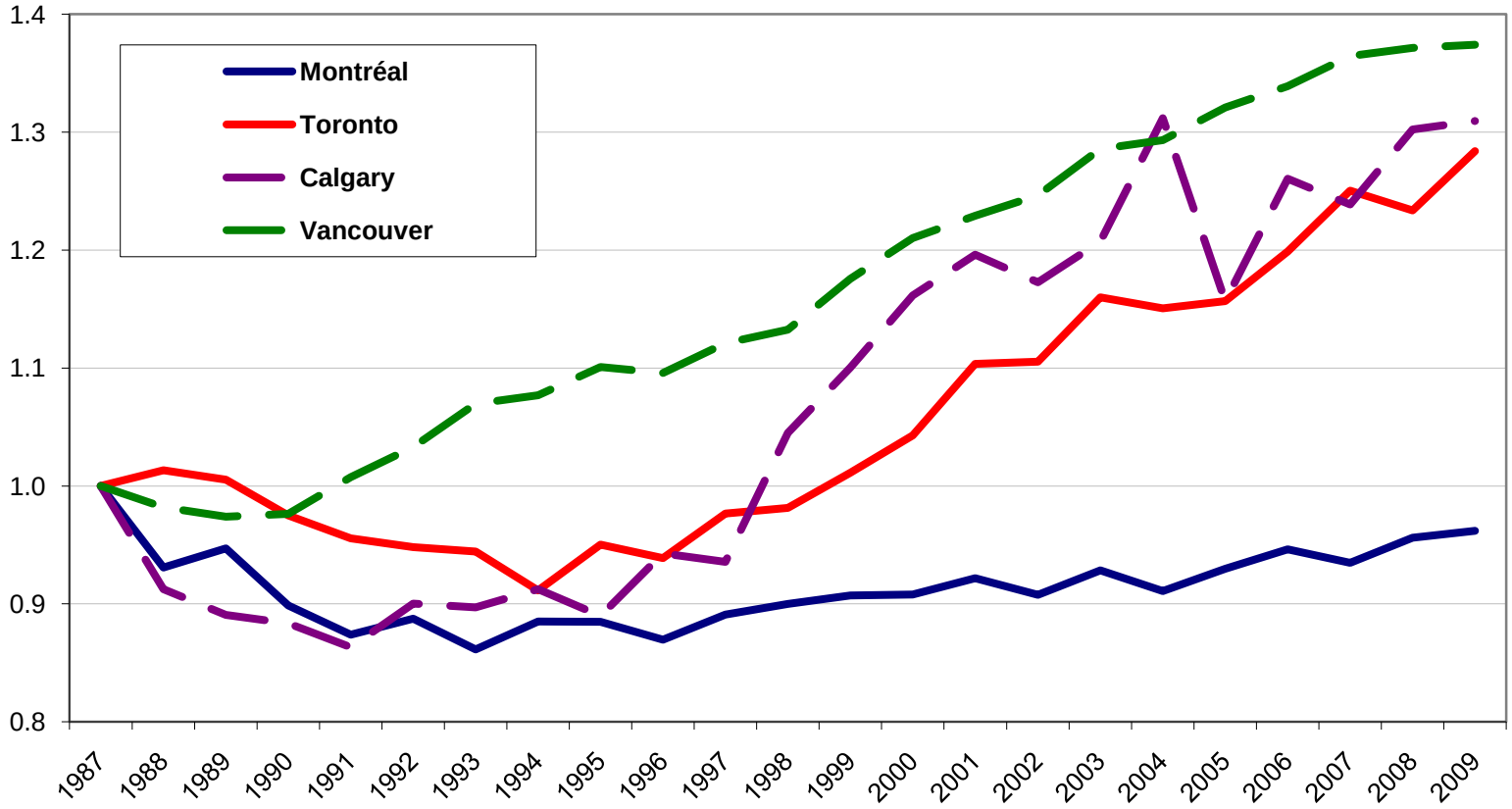
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.19: Unemployment Rates, Deviation from Canada, Selected CMAs, 1987 - 2009



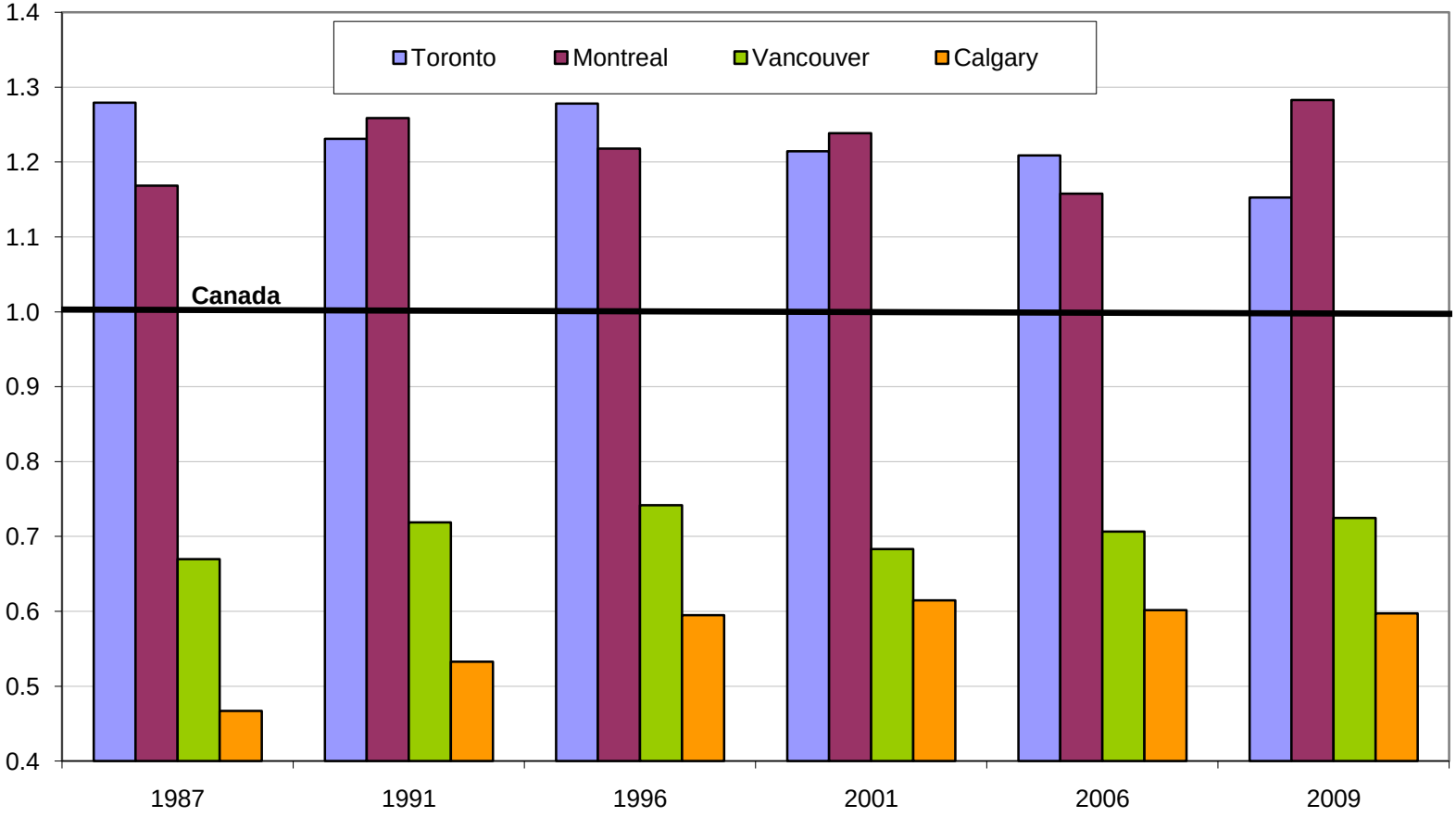
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.20: Population Aged 15 to 24 Years, Selected CMAs, 1987- 2009 (1987 = 1.00)



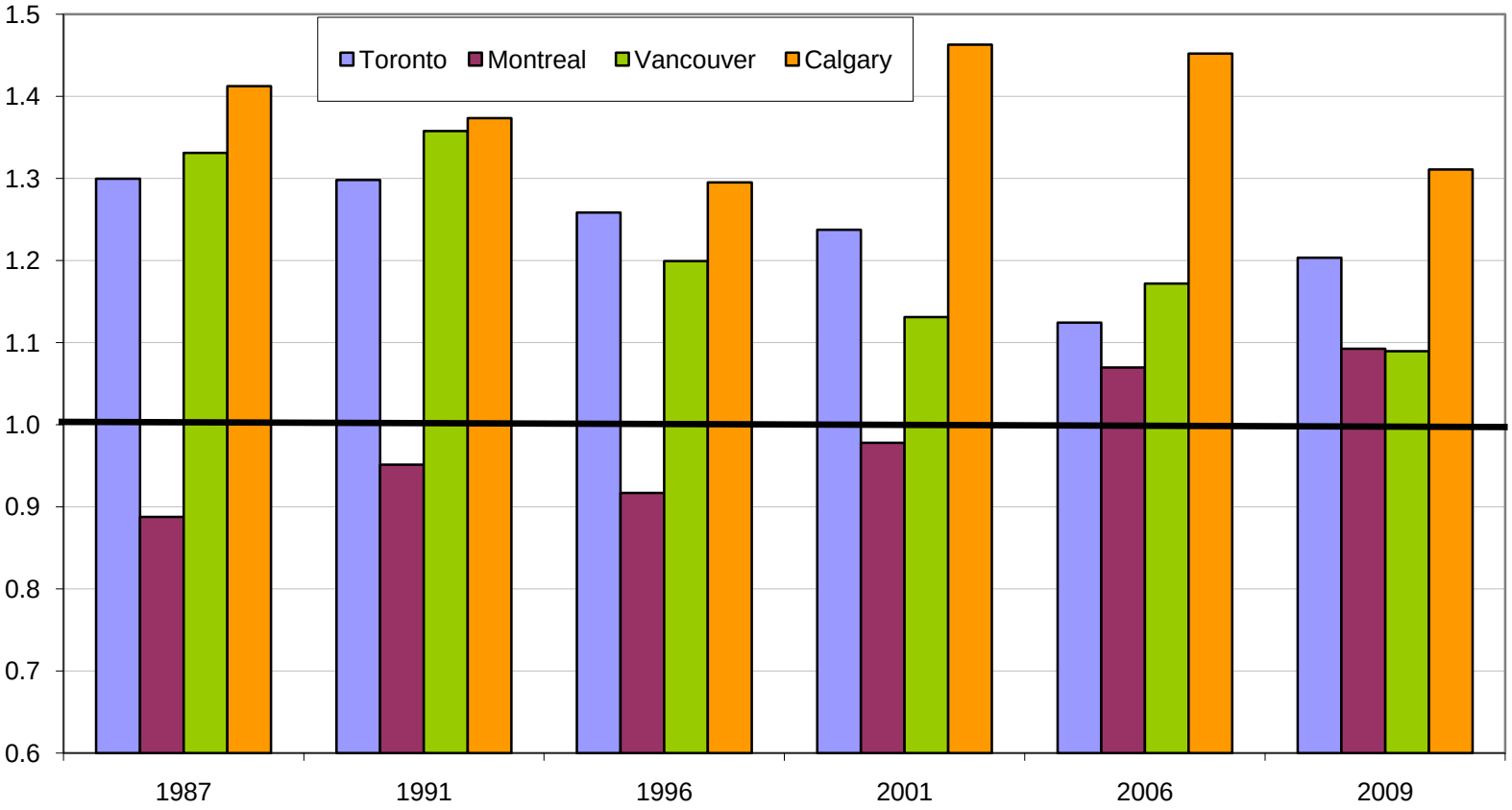
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.21: Employment in Manufacturing, Location Quotient (Canada = 1.00) Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, and Calgary, 1987-2009



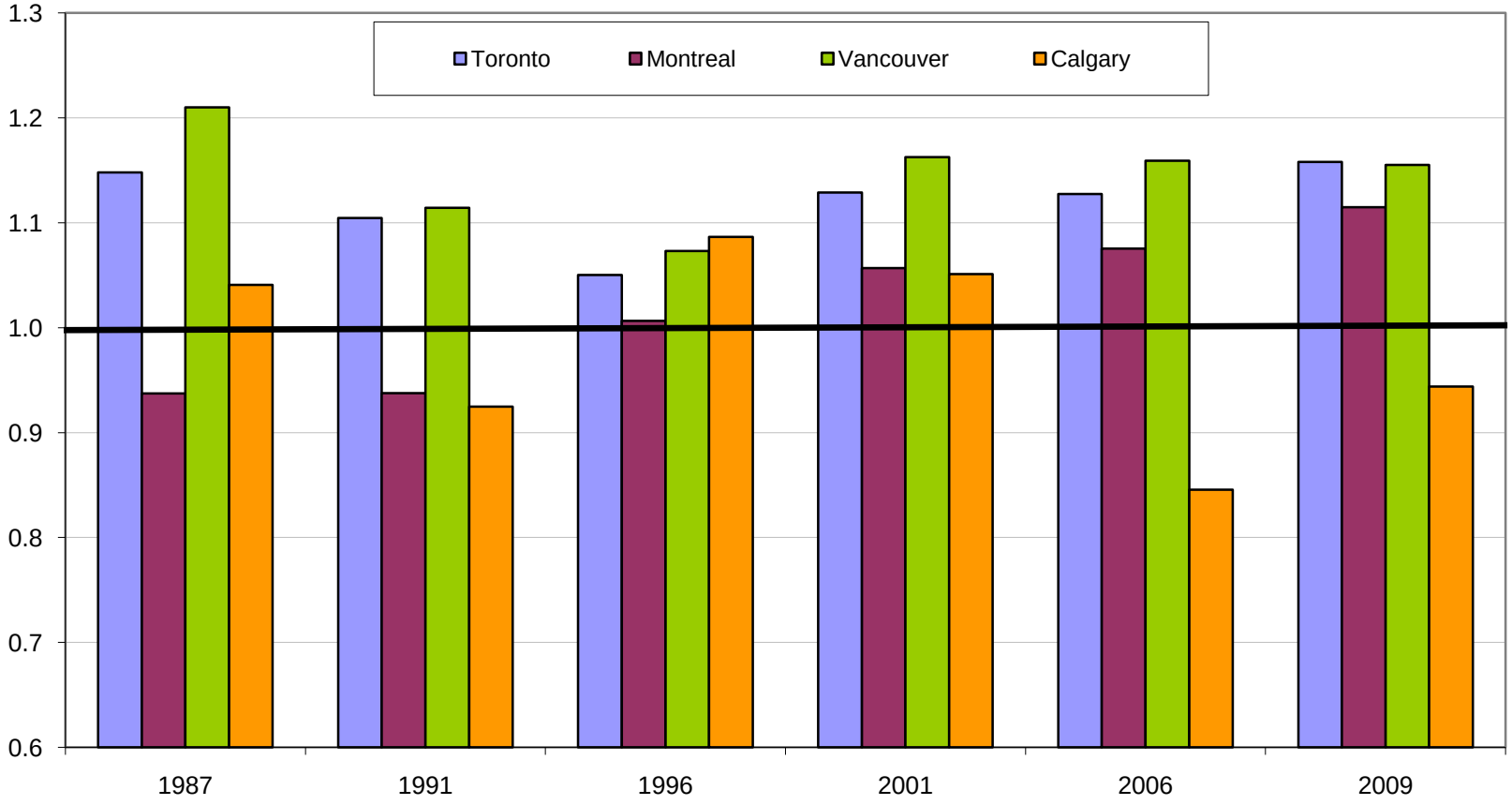
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.22: Employment in Professional, Scientific & Technical Services, Location Quotient (Canada= 1.00) Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, and Calgary, 1987-2009



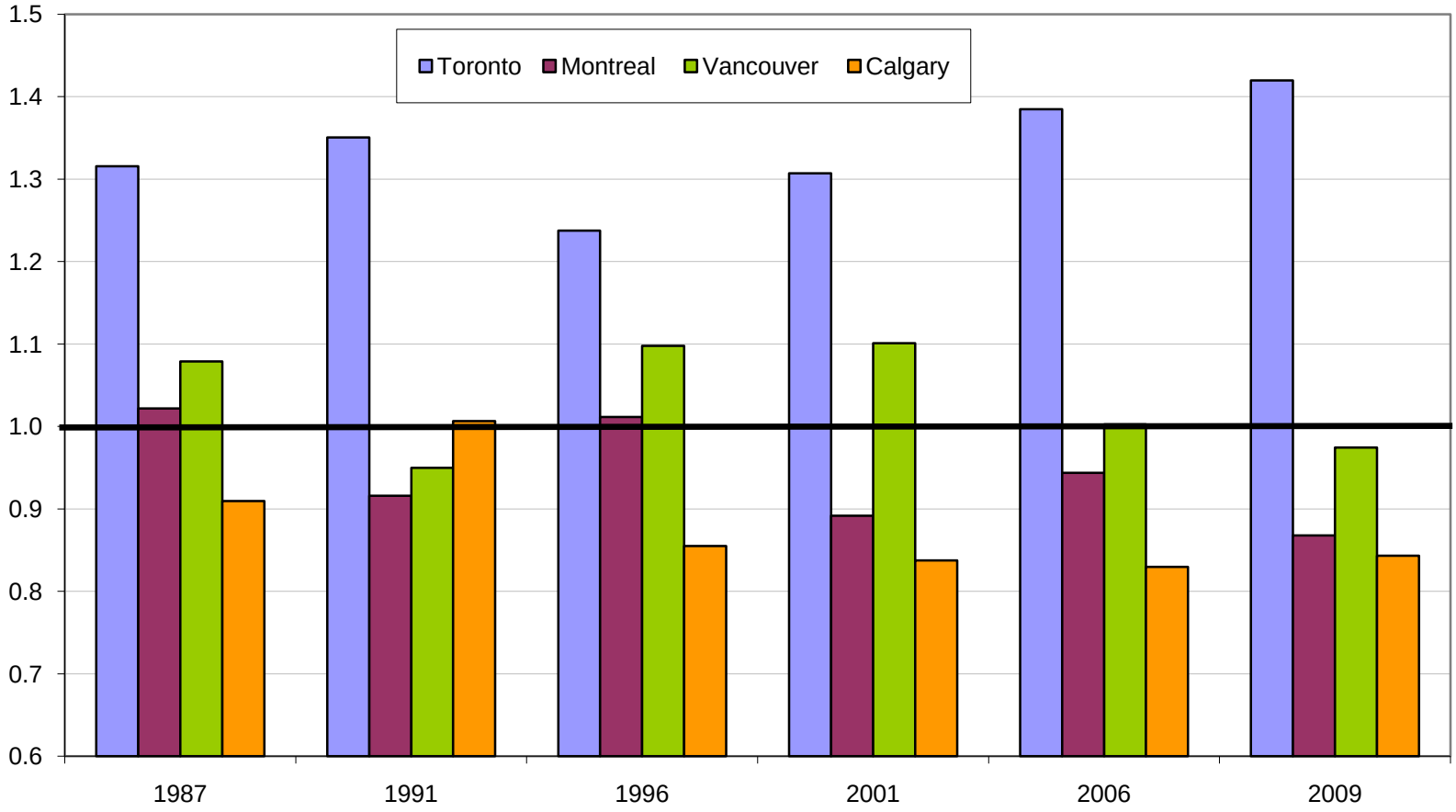
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.23: Employment in Information, Culture & Recreation, Location Quotient (Canadian Average = 1.00) Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, and Calgary, 1987-2009



Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 2.24: Employment in Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, Location Quotient (Canada = 1.00) Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, and Calgary, 1987-2009



Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 2.4. Twelve Highest Industry Specializations (Location Quotients: L.Q.), Five Largest Metropolitan Areas, 2006

Toronto		Montréal		Vancouver		Ottawa		Calgary		Industry Colour Codes
Industry	L.Q.	Industry	L.Q.	Industry	L.Q.	Industry	L.Q.	Industry	L.Q.	
Computer & peripherals manufacturing	3,00	Aerospace product & parts manufacturing	4,10	Support activities for water transportation	3,98	*Federal government public administration*	7,81	Oil and gas extraction	9,83	Extractive
Cleaning compound and toiletries	2,57	Clothing manufacturing	3,26	Water transportation	2,69	Communications equipment manufacturing	3,46	Pipeline transportation	9,29	Transport
Portfolio management, securities trading,	2,19	Household appliance manufacturing	2,84	Motion picture, sound recording studios	2,51	*Museums & heritage institutions*	2,24	Mining - unspecified	3,58	Finance
Pharmaceutical & medicine manufacturing	2,07	Pharmaceutical & medicine manufacturing	2,64	Air transportation	2,23	Software, computer services & data porocessing	2,05	Natural gas distribution	3,13	High-Tech Manufacturing
Employment services	2,05	Tobacco manufacturing	2,56	Ship and boat building	2,21	Support activities for air transportation	1,89	Engineering, architects & related	2,65	Other Manufacturing
Advertising	1,98	Electric lighting equipment manufacturing	2,26	*Educational support services*	1,82	Computer & peripherals manufacturing	1,79	Air transportation	2,58	Knowledge & Creative Services
Support activities for transportation	1,91	Leather & allied product manufacturing	2,17	Other electrical equipment & components	1,79	Management, scientific & technical consulting	1,59	Pesticide & other agricultural chemical	2,35	*Public & Social Services*
Motor vehicle parts manufacturing	1,82	Motion picture, sound recording studios	1,80	Support activities for transportation	1,74	Medical equipment manufacturing	1,52	Petrol & coal products manufacturing	2,12	
Plastic product manufacturing	1,81	Support activities for water transportation	1,80	Support activities for air transportation	1,69	Architects, engineering & related	1,38	*Medical & diagnostic laboratories*	2,03	
Motion picture, sound recording studios	1,78	Paint & adhesive manufacturing	1,74	Warehousing & storage	1,60	Employment services	1,35	Warehousing & storage	2,00	
Banks & other credit institutions	1,77	Shoe stores	1,73	Community colleges & CEGEPs	1,56	Telecommunications	1,34	Rail transportation	1,92	
Warehousing & storage	1,74	Textile mills	1,72	Performing arts companies & artists	1,54	Other electrical equipment & components	1,31	Audio & video equipment manufacturing	1,87	

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 2.5 - Twelve Highest Industry Specializations (Location Quotients: L.Q.) Fivre Largest Metropolitan Areas. 1996

Toronto		Montréal		Vancouver		Ottawa		Calgary		
Industry	L.Q.	Industry	L.Q.	Industry	L.Q.	Industry	L.Q.	Industry	L.Q.	
Radio and Television Receiver Manufacturing	5,07	Aerospace product & parts manufacturing	4,03	Service Industries Incidental to Water Transport	4,41	*International & Other Extra-Territorial Govt Services*	10,36	Oil and gas extraction	13,45	**Industry Colour Codes**
Cleaning compound and toiletteries	2,60	Clothing manufacturing	3,45	Water Transport Industries	2,91	*Federal government public administration*	6,72	Pipeline transportation	12,62	Extractive
Office, Store and Business Machines Manufacturing	2,49	Tobacco Products Manufacturing	3,01	Air Transport Industries	2,66	Communications equipment manufacturing	4,81	Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	3,48	Transport
Inversment and other Financial Intermediary Industries	2,47	Electric Lighting Manufacturing	2,71	Motion Picture, Audio and Video Production and Distribution	2,27	Office, Store and Business Machines Manufacturing	3,07	Architectural, Engineering, Design and Related Services	2,83	Finance
Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	2,33	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing	2,55	*Educational Support Services*	2,14	Computer and Related Services	2,79	Petrol & coal products manufacturing	2,75	High-Tech Manufacturing
Advertising and Related Services	2,25	Motion Picture, Audio and Video Production and Distribution	2,27	Storage and Warehousing Industries	1,98	*Museums & heritage institutions*	2,63	Natural gas distribution	2,45	Other Manufacturing
Motion Picture, Audio and Video Production and Distribution	2,12	Communication and Other Electronic Equipment Manufacturing	2,18	Ship and boat building	1,96	Service Industries Incidental to Air Transport	1,89	Air transportation	1,86	Knowledge & Creative Services
Scientific and Professional Equipment Manufacturing	2,10	Textile manufacturing	2,06	Performing arts companies & artists	1,86	Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	1,71	Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting Services	1,79	*Public & Social Services*
Paint and Varnish Manufacturing	2,10	Cleaning compound and toiletteries	2,02	Architectural, Engineering, Design and Related Services	1,79	Employment Agencies and Personnel Suppliers	1,61	Service Industries Incidental to Air Transport	1,78	
Employment Agencies and Personnel Suppliers	2,08	Paint and Varnish Manufacturing	1,90	Inversment and other Financial Intermediary Industries	1,76	*Educational Support Services*	1,49	Computer and Related Services	1,75	
Plastic and Product Manufacturing	2,03	*International & Other Extra-Territorial Govt. Services*	1,84	Office, Store and Business Machines Manufacturing	1,63	Other Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	1,49	Communications equipment manufacturing	1,63	
Electric Lighting Manufacturing	2,01	Bakery Products	1,68	Insurance and Real Estate Agent Industries	1,63	*Postal and Courier Service Industries*	1,46	Furniture and Fixture Industries	1,59	

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 3.1. Employment Growth by Province, 1991-2006

Province	1991	1996	Growth 91-96	2001	Growth 96-01	2006	Growth 01-06
Newfoundland & Labrador	190,259	183,310	-4%	190,003	4%	202,190	6%
Nova Scotia	385,977	379,355	-2%	404,648	7%	432,135	7%
Prince Edward Island	58,618	60,830	4%	64,453	6%	66,690	3%
New Brunswick	288,624	298,140	3%	325,100	9%	349,570	8%
Quebec	3,007,351	3,048,775	1%	3,361,462	10%	3,582,814	7%
Ontario	5,024,893	5,130,250	2%	5,905,483	15%	6,300,625	7%
Manitoba	513,816	520,410	1%	554,745	7%	576,730	4%
Saskatchewan	487,417	490,305	1%	511,958	4%	533,105	4%
Alberta	1,268,793	1,352,375	7%	1,586,305	17%	1,819,785	15%
British Columbia	1,549,746	1,770,215	14%	1,958,773	11%	2,090,595	7%
Territories	39,069	44,630	14%	44,135	-1%	49,225	12%

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 3.2. Employment Growth by Type of Location, 1991-2006

Class	Description	1991	1996	Growth 91-96	2001	Growth 96-01	2001 new	2006 new	Growth 01-06
AM	Eight largest metro areas	6 215 605	6 420 080	3%	7 407 160	15%	7 400 930	8 129 230	10%
AC1	100K+, within 100km of an AM	1 298 346	1 346 365	4%	1 580 250	17%	1 830 200	1 988 835	9%
AC2	50K-100K, within 100km	432 552	449 970	4%	532 815	18%	370 940	412 920	11%
AC3	25-50K, within 100km	194 658	196 755	1%	223 180	13%	261 295	279 430	7%
AC4	10-25K, within 100km	150 150	151 635	1%	178 280	18%	368 360	404 965	10%
RC	rural within 100km	1 131 518	1 204 220	6%	1 383 045	15%	1 139 039	1 076 979	-5%
AP1	100K+, over 100km from an AM	953 238	981 045	3%	1 041 865	6%	1 062 195	1 163 340	10%
AP2	50K-100K, beyond 100km	341 535	361 510	6%	382 395	6%	435 395	491 270	13%
AP3	25-50K, beyond 100km	391 620	412 600	5%	431 335	5%	337 635	368 325	9%
AP4	10-25K, beyond 100km	260 623	265 990	2%	273 825	3%	326 395	341 755	5%
RP	rural, beyond100km	1 444 720	1 488 425	3%	1 550 035	4%	1 297 555	1 346 415	4%

Note: The class names are structured as follows: A stands for urban agglomeration; M for metropolitan; C for central (within 100km of a metropolitan area); P for peripheral (over 100km from a metropolitan area); and R for rural. As the numbers rise between 1 and 4, population of the urban areas decrease.

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 3.3. Employment Growth by Industrial Structure, 1991-2006

1991	Description (based on 1991 industrial structure)	1991 Jobs	1996 Jobs	91-96 Growth	2001 Jobs	96-01 Growth
CL11	primary, 1st transformation, transport, public admininstration	531 489	567 955	7%	603 095	6%
CL12	all manufacturing, retail, warehousing	1 486 141	1 533 705	3%	1 813 730	18%
CL13	primary, 1st transformation, retail, education	417 722	417 925	0%	436 460	4%
CL14	primary, 1st transformation, medium tech, construction	1 097 979	1 153 640	5%	1 316 495	14%
CL15	high order services, consumer services, education, health, public administration	6 965 154	7 192 020	3%	8 234 495	14%
CL16	primary, transport, consumer services, retail, hotels, education, health, public administratic	1 151 262	1 187 895	3%	1 238 575	4%
CL17	construction, retail, consumer services, hotels, leisure, professional services	614 371	657 915	7%	752 025	14%
CL18	primary, transport, hotels, leisure, public administration	82 830	91 355	10%	93 855	3%
CL33	no particular specialisation, NO primary or manufacturing, some construction, education and transport	467 615	476 185	2%	495 455	4%

2001	Description (based on 2001 industrial structure)	2001 Jobs	2006 Jobs	01-06 Growth
CL10	primary, 1st transformation, retail, health, leisure, hotels, public administration	1 068 585	1 125 165	5%
CL11	primary, support to transport, health, leisure, public administration	102 655	109 600	7%
CL12	primary, construction, all manufacturing, repair and maintenance	1 067 150	1 040 670	-2%
CL13	primary, construction, 1st transformation, transport, repair & maintenance	994 709	1 063 619	7%
CL16	retail, education, health, hotels & restaurants, public administration	1 674 585	1 811 810	8%
CL17	medium tech, high tech, transport, warehousing, all high order and cultural services,	8 480 565	9 333 420	10%
CL23	construction, retail, professional services, leisure, hotels & restaurants	226 690	255 955	13%
CL34	1st transformation, medium tech, repair & maintenance	781 390	827 055	6%
CL47	primary, warehousing, repair & maintenance	226 790	221 550	-2%
CL49	primary, 1st transformation, medium tech, repair & maintenance	206 820	214 620	4%

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 3.4. Correlation of Local Employment Growth with Various Local Factors, 1991-2006

		91-96	96-01	01-06
Index of industrial specialisation		-0,05	-0,28***	-0,19***
Log of local population		0,02	0,28***	0,09*
Local wage level		0,12**	0,03	0,16***
Percent of local population with degree		0,08	-0,16***	0,16***
	n	381	381	413

***= significant at 99% level; **= significant at 95% level; *= significant at 90% level.

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 3.5. Total Employment Growth Model, 1991-2006

		1991-96	1996-01	2001-06	1991-96	1996-01	2001-06	1991-96	1996-01	2001-06	1991-96	1996-01	2001-06	1991-96	1996-01	2001-06	1991-96	1996-01	2001-06
		A1	B1	C1	A2	B2	C2	A3	B3	C3	A4	B4	C4	A5	B5	C5	A6	B6	C6
mean		0,031	0,073	0,070	0,031	0,073	0,070	0,030	0,074	0,070	0,030	0,074	0,070	0,029	0,074	0,070	0,029	0,074	0,070
n		358	357	400	358	357	400	357	354	400	357	356	400	356	355	397	360	355	397
adj r2		0,314***	0,214***	0,079***	0,338***	0,421***	0,170***	0,367***	0,501***	0,199***	0,505***	0,546***	0,323***	0,516***	0,579***	0,348***	0,143***	0,435***	0,148***
intercept		0,016***	0,108***	0,085***	0,007	0,052***	0,062***	-0,005	0,151***	0,054***	-0,006	0,159***	0,014	-0,001	0,160***	0,043***	0,032***	0,074***	0,070***
Regions																			
AT		-0,029***	-0,060***	-0,032***	-0,019*	0	-0,018*	0	-0,032***	-0,026***	-0,028**	-0,063***	-0,025***	0	0	-0,038***			
QC		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
ON		0	0	-0,018*	0	0	-0,038***	0	0	-0,038***	-0,027***	-0,019**	-0,059***	-0,026**	-0,027**	-0,042***			
PR		0	-0,087***	-0,049***	0	-0,049***	-0,040***	0,034***	0,041***	-0,032***	-0,026**	-0,078***	-0,033***	0	-0,017*	-0,044***			
AL		0,076***	0	0,027*	0,077***	0	0,022*	0,083***	0,037***	0,031**	0,054***	0	0	0,094***	0,070***	0			
BC		0,124***	-0,095***	0	0,132***	-0,051***	0	0,142***	-0,046***	0	0,110***	-0,078***	-0,024**	0,142***	0	-0,038***			
Synthetic regions																			
am					0	0,104***	0,051**	-0,056**	0	-0,044*	-0,075***	0	0	-0,107***	0	0			
ac1					0	0,086***	0,060***	0	0	0	0	0	0,045***	-0,044**	0	0			
ac2					0	0,100***	0,059***	0	0,061***	0	0	0,031**	0,038*	-0,046***	0	0			
ac3					0	0,058***	0,032*	0	0,042***	0	0	0	0,029*	-0,039***	0	0			
ac4					0	0,119***	0,062***	0	0,113***	0,045***	0	0,099***	0,037***	-0,029*	0,072***	0			
rc					0,034***	0,091***	0,033***	0,038***	0,073***	0,023***	0,035***	0,053***	0,030***	0	0,027***	0			
ap1					0	0	0,043***	-0,051**	0	0	-0,060**	0	0	-0,073***	0	0			
ap2					0	0	0,059***	0	0	0	0	0	0,049***	-0,042***	0	0,035**			
ap3					0	0	0,041***	0	-0,037***	0	0	-0,041***	0,035***	-0,024**	0	0,025*			
ap4					0	0	0	-0,023**	0	0	0	0	0	-0,020*	0	0			
Local Factors																			
% grad								0	0	0,205**	0,446**	0,498***	0	0,428***	0	0			
salary*10K								0	-0,042***	-0,019***	0	-0,041***	0	0	-0,041***	0			
specialise								-0,017***	-0,028***	0	-0,016***	-0,027***	0	0	-0,017***	-0,008*			
Industry 91	*Industry 01*																		
CL10	cl10										0	-0,031**	0,051***	0	0	0,031***			
CL11	cl11										0	-0,039***	0,089***	0	0	0,067***			
CL12	cl12										-0,037***	-0,025**	0,098***	-0,036***	0	0,077***			
CL14	cl13										-0,027***	-0,060***	0,070***	0	-0,028***	0,060***			
CL15	cl16										0	0	0,073***	0,015	0	0,045***			
CL17	cl17										0	0	0,106***	-0,029***	0	0,076***			
CL19	cl23										0	0	0,144***	0	0	0,128***			
CL24	cl34										0,242***	0	0,045***	0,240***	0	0,038**			
CL68	cl47										0	0	0	0	0	0			
1991-2001	2001-2006																		
Factor1	Factor 1:	high air accessibility, low train accessibility												0,006*	0	0,011***	0,025***	0,010***	0,010***
Factor2	Factor 3:	high general road accessibility (and high general train accessibility)												0	0	-0,008***	-0,016***	0	-0,010***
Factor3	Factor 5:	factor C	population (local market)											***0,008****	***0***	***0***	***-0,007****	***0***	***0,009****
Factor4	Factor 6:	factor A	accessibility to outside markets											***0,007****	***0,007*****	***0***	***0***	***0,014*****	***0,011*****
Factor5	Factor 4:	factor B	accessibility to ports											***0,026*****	***0,045*****	***0***	***-0,008****	***0,052*****	***0,012*****
Factor6	Factor 2:	high local road accessibility (and low train accessibility)												0,015***	0,012**	0,007**	0,009***	0,016***	0,016***

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 3.6. Summary of Accessibility Factors, 1991-2001 and 2001-2006

1991-2001	
Factor 1:	*high air accessibility, low train accessibility (high local road accessibility)*
Factor 2:	*high general and local road accessibility (and low local train accessibility)*
Factor 3:	**factor B: population (local market)**
Factor 4:	**factor C: accessibility to outside markets (general non-local accessibility)**
Factor 5:	**factor A: accessibility to ports**
Factor 6:	*low local road accessibility, high general air accessibility (and high general and low local train accessibility)*
2001-2006	
Factor 1:	*high air accessibility, low train accessibility*
Factor 3:	*high general road accessibility (and high general train accessibility)*
Factor 5:	**factor C: population (local market)**
Factor 6:	**factor A: accessibility to outside markets (general non-local accessibility)**
Factor 4:	**factor B: accessibility to ports**
Factor 2:	*high local road accessibility (and low train accessibility)*

Note: The primary factors (those that emerge from a factor analysis of the accessibility potentials) are in bold. Secondary factors (those estimated from the residuals of the accessibility potentials after regressing them on the principal factors) are in italics.

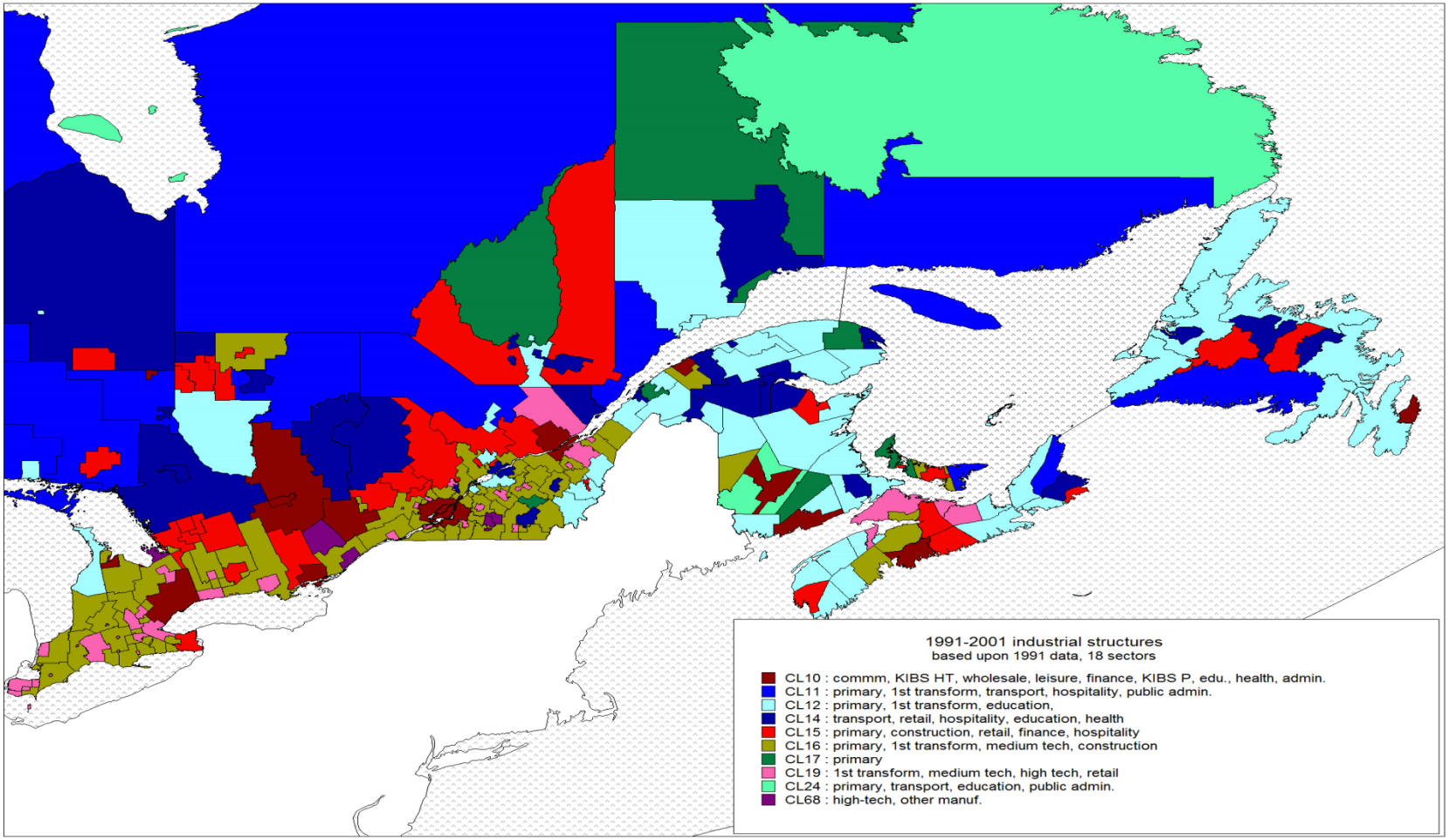
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 3.7. Manufacturing Employment growth model, 1991-2006

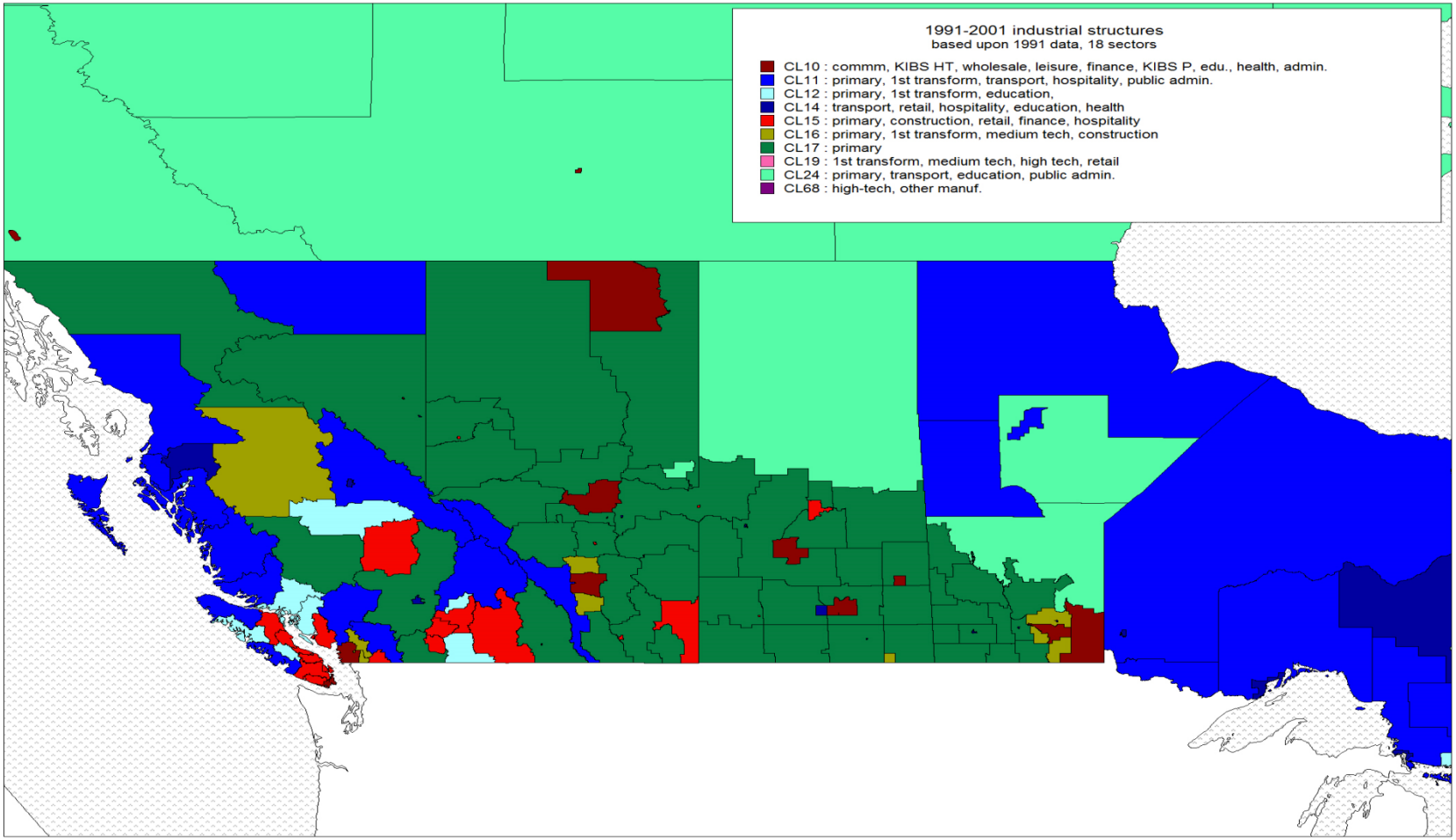
	1991-96 A1	1996-01 B1	2001-06 C1	1991-96 A2	1996-01 B2	2001-06 C2	1991-96 A3	1996-01 B3	2001-06 C3	1991-96 A4	1996-01 B4	2001-06 C4	1991-96 A5	1996-01 B5	2001-06 C5
mean	6,5%	10,6%	-4,4%	6,5%	10,6%	-4,4%	6,2%	10,8%	-4,4%	6,2%	10,8%	-4,4%	5,9%	10,8%	-4,1%
n	360	368	386	360	368	386	359	367	386	359	367	386	357	365	383
adj r2	0,183***	0,055***	0,026***	0,213***	0,099***	0,047***	0,233***	0,156***	0,068***	0,258***	0,164***	0,157***	0,236***	0,197***	0,153***
intercept	0,109***	0,165***	-0,037***	0,102***	0,105***	-0,047***	0,183***	0,360***	0,077	0,206***	0,378***	0,036	0,207***	0,471***	0,071
Regions															
AT	-0,224***	-0,063	0	-0,202***	0	0	-0,149***	-0,156***	-0,055**	-0,145***	-0,174***	-0,047*	-0,142***	-0,137***	-0,074***
QC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ON	-0,067**	-0,085***	-0,041**	-0,048**	-0,084***	-0,058***	0	-0,085***	-0,045**	-0,048**	-0,083***	-0,049**	-0,048**	-0,090***	0
PR	0,082**	-0,067	0	0,104***	0	0	0,161***	-0,148***	0	0,112***	-0,178***	0	0,120**	-0,144***	0
AL	0,082*	0	0,082**	0,092*	0	0,081**	0,105***	0	0,091**	0,078**	0	0,079**	0,077**	0	0,108***
BC	-0,065*	-0,168***	0	0	-0,112***	0	0	-0,185***	0	0	-0,190***	0	0	-0,151***	0
Synthetic Regions															
am				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ac1				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ac2				-0,095**	0,168***	0,086**	0	0,156***	0,086**	0	0,157***	0,083**	0	0,143***	0
ac3				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ac4				0	0,105***	0,067**	0	0,112***	0,061**	0	0,117***	0,062**	0	0,171***	0
rc				0	0,112***	0	0	0,099***	0	0	0,102***	0	0	0,108***	0
ap1				-0,120***	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-0,119***	0
ap2				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ap3				0	0	0,079**	0	0	0,090**	0	0	0,083**	0	0	0,075**
ap4				-0,134***	0	0	-0,103***	0,085*	0	-0,098***	0,090*	0	-0,100***	0,125**	0
Local Factors															
% grad							-1,740***	2,264***	0,741***	-1,692***	2,559***	0,648***	-1,688***	1,539**	0,600***
salary*10K							0	-0,160***	-0,070**	0	-0,176***	-0,050*	0	-0,192***	-0,062***
specialise							0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industry 91	*Industry 01*												0		
CL10	cl10									0	0	0	0	0	0
CL11	cl11									0	0	-0,236***	0	0	-0,198***
CL12	cl12									-0,078**	0	0	-0,079**	0	0
CL14	cl13									0	0	0	0	0	0
CL15	cl16									0	0	0	0	0	0
CL17	cl17									0	0	0	0	0	0
CL19	cl23									0	0	0	0	0	0
CL24	cl34									0,154*	0,140**	0	0	0,143**	0
CL68	cl47									0	0	0,112**	0	0	0,119**
1991-2001	2001-2006														
Factor1	Factor 1:					Factor 1:	high air accessibility, low train accessibility						0	0	0,026***
Factor2	Factor 3:					Factor 3:	high general road accessibility (and high general train accessibility)						0	0	0
Factor3	Factor 5:					Factor 5:	factor C	population (local market)					***0***	***0***	***0***
factor4	Factor 6:					Factor 6:	factor A	accessibility to outside markets					***0***	***0***	***0***
factor5	Factor 4:					Factor 4:	factor B	accessibility to ports					***0***	***0***	***0,027******
factor6	Factor 2:					Factor 2:	high local road accessibility (and low train accessibility)						0	0,054***	0

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

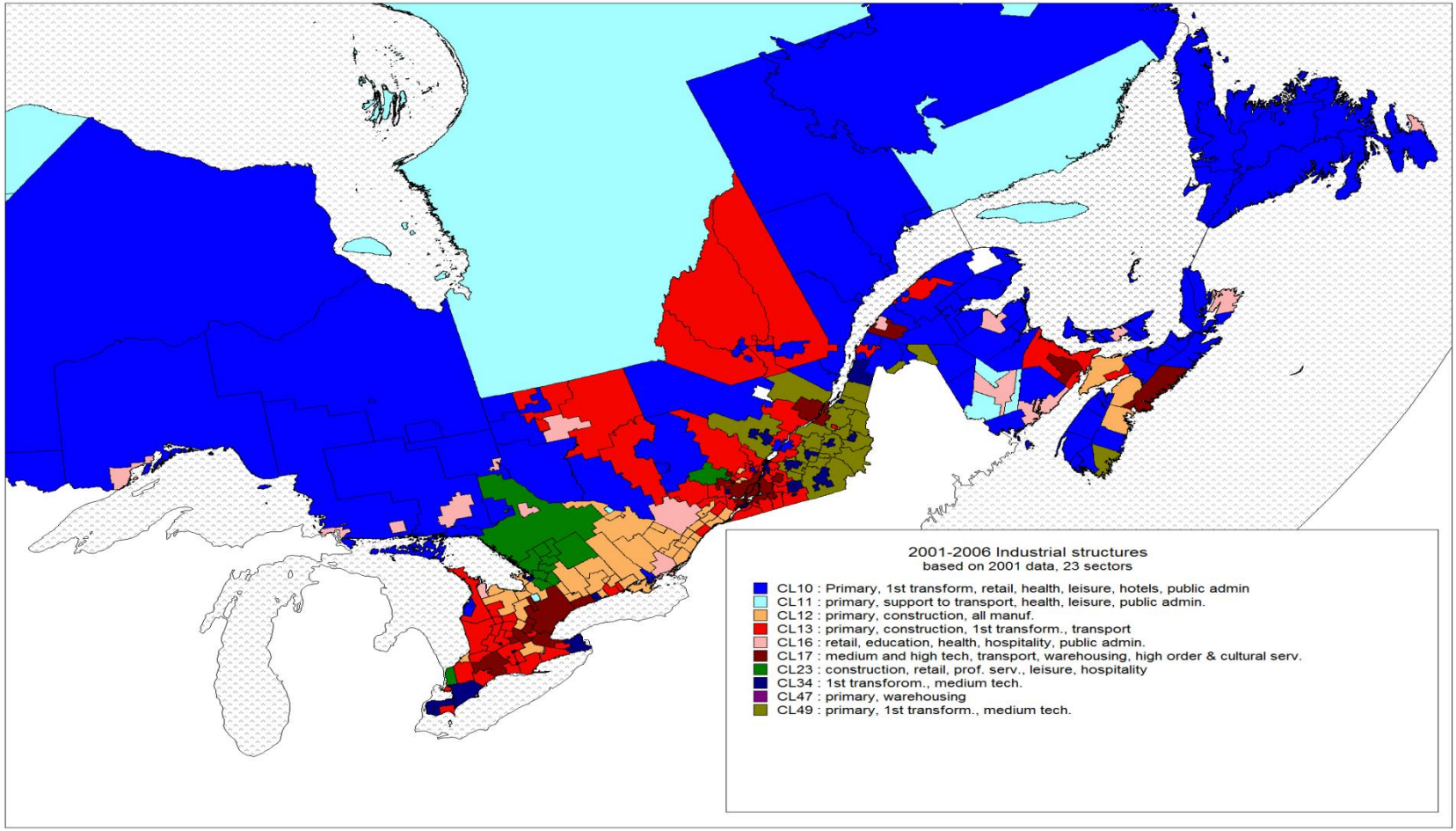
Map 3.1a Industrial Structure, 1991-2001, Eastern Canada



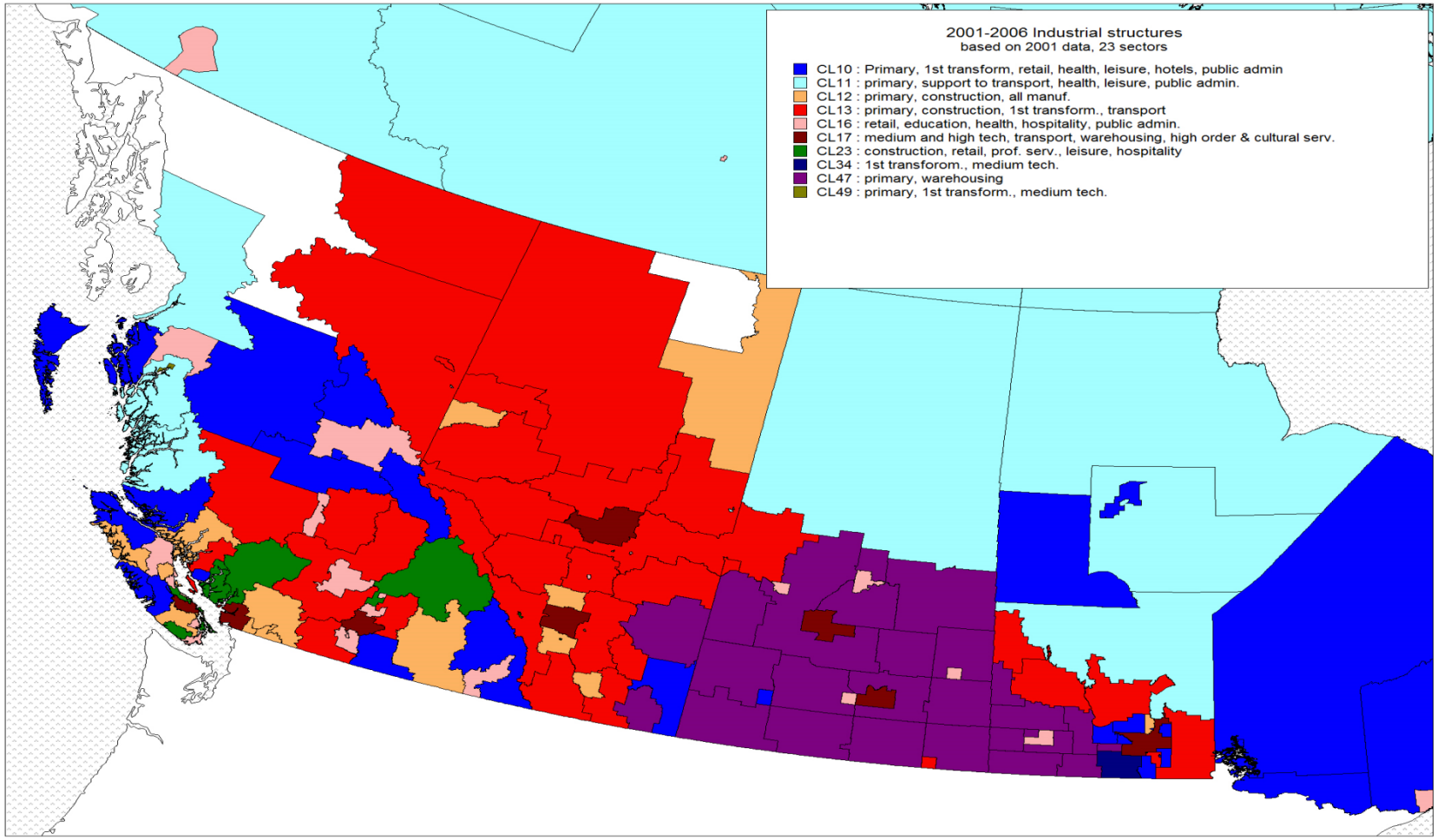
Map 3.1b Industrial Structure, 1991-2001, Western Canada



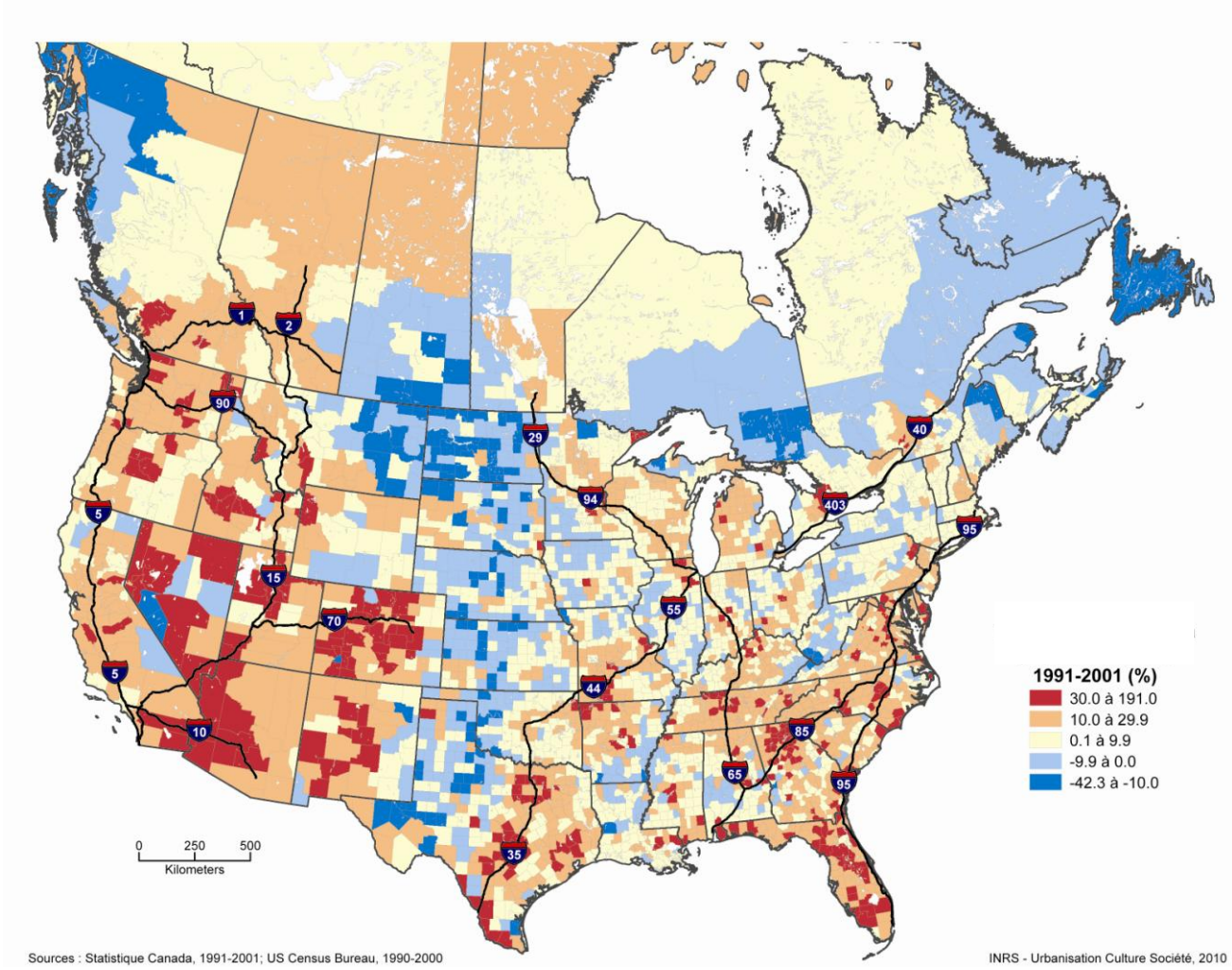
Map 3.2a Industrial Structure, 2001-2006, Eastern Canada



Map 3.2b Industrial Structure, 2001-2006, Western Canada



Map 4.1. Population Growth Rate, 1991-2001 (%)



Map 4.2. Population Growth Rate 2001-2006 (%)

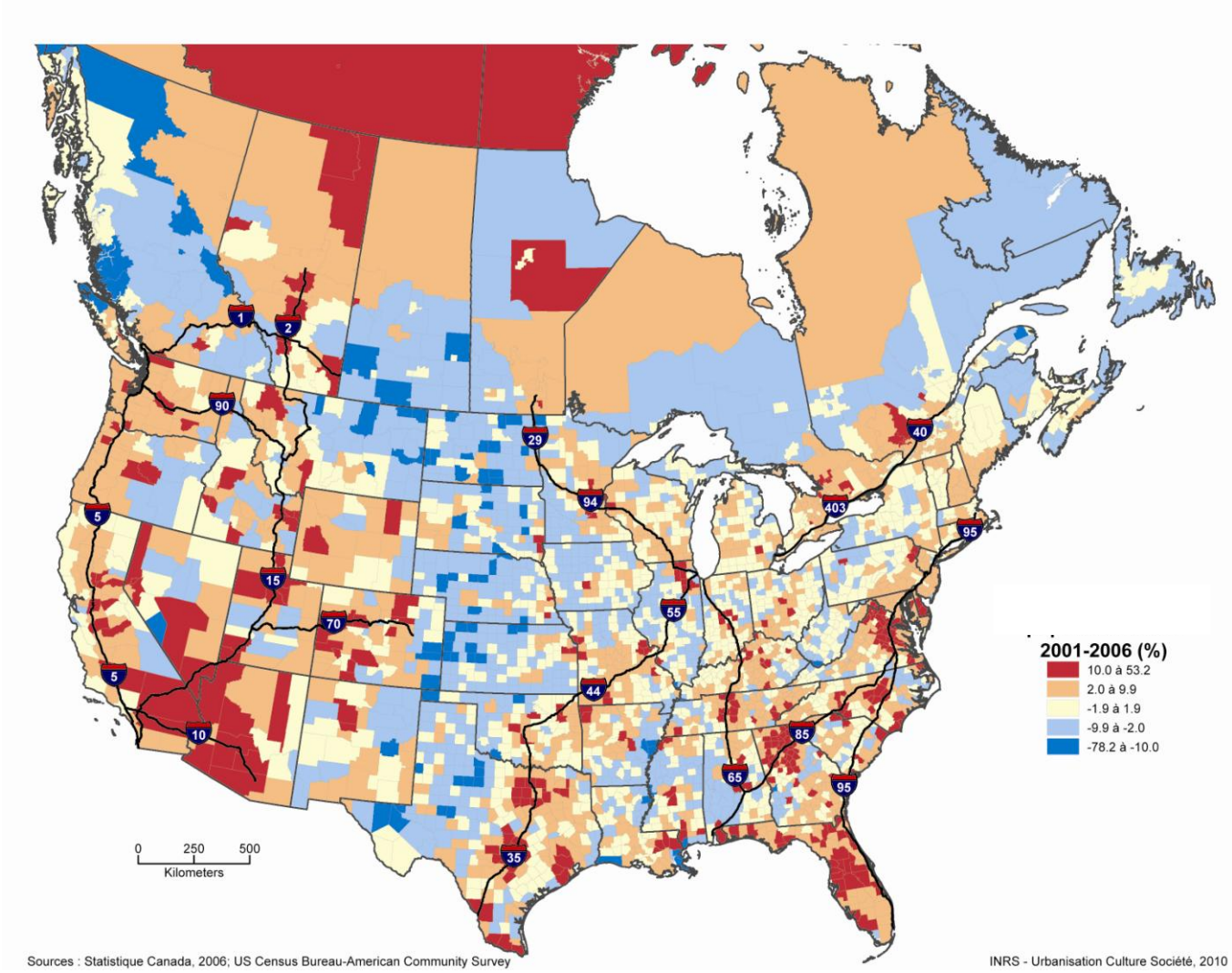


Table 4.1. Exports to the U.S by Canadian region, Percentage Distribution by State, Percentage Distribution Compared to State GDP Weight, 2007

Newfoundland & Labrador (NL)			
% per State		To % GDP	
New Jersey	45,4%	New Jersey	13,5
Pennsylvania	14,6%	Delaware	4,3
Texas	10,1%	Pennsylvania	3,8
Virginia	6,0%	Rhode Island	3,3
Massachuset.	6,0%	Connecticut	2,7
First 5	82,2%		
First 10	93,6%		

Maritime Provinces (MR)			
% per State		To % GDP	
N. Hampshire	27,6%	N. Hampshire	65,6
Massachuset.	20,0%	Maine	24,9
Maine	8,7%	Massachusetts	7,8
Texas	3,9%	Rhode Island	2,8
Pennsylvania	3,7%	S.Carolina	2,0
First 5	64,0%		
First 10	78,7%		

Québec (QC)			
% per State		To % GDP	
New York	12,8%	Vermont	26,8
Texas	7,6%	N.Hampshire	5,6
Pennsylvan	6,3%	West Virginia	3,7
Tennessee	5,4%	Maine	3,5
Illinois	5,4%	Tennessee	3,0
First 5	37,6%		
First 10	58,4%		

Ontario (ON)			
% per State		To % GDP	
Michigan	30,1%	Michigan	10,9
California	11,1%	Kentucky	1,7
New York	8,0%	Ohio	1,7
Ohio	5,7%	Vermont	1,7
Illinois	4,6%	Indiana	1,6
First 5	59,6%		
First 10	75,2%		

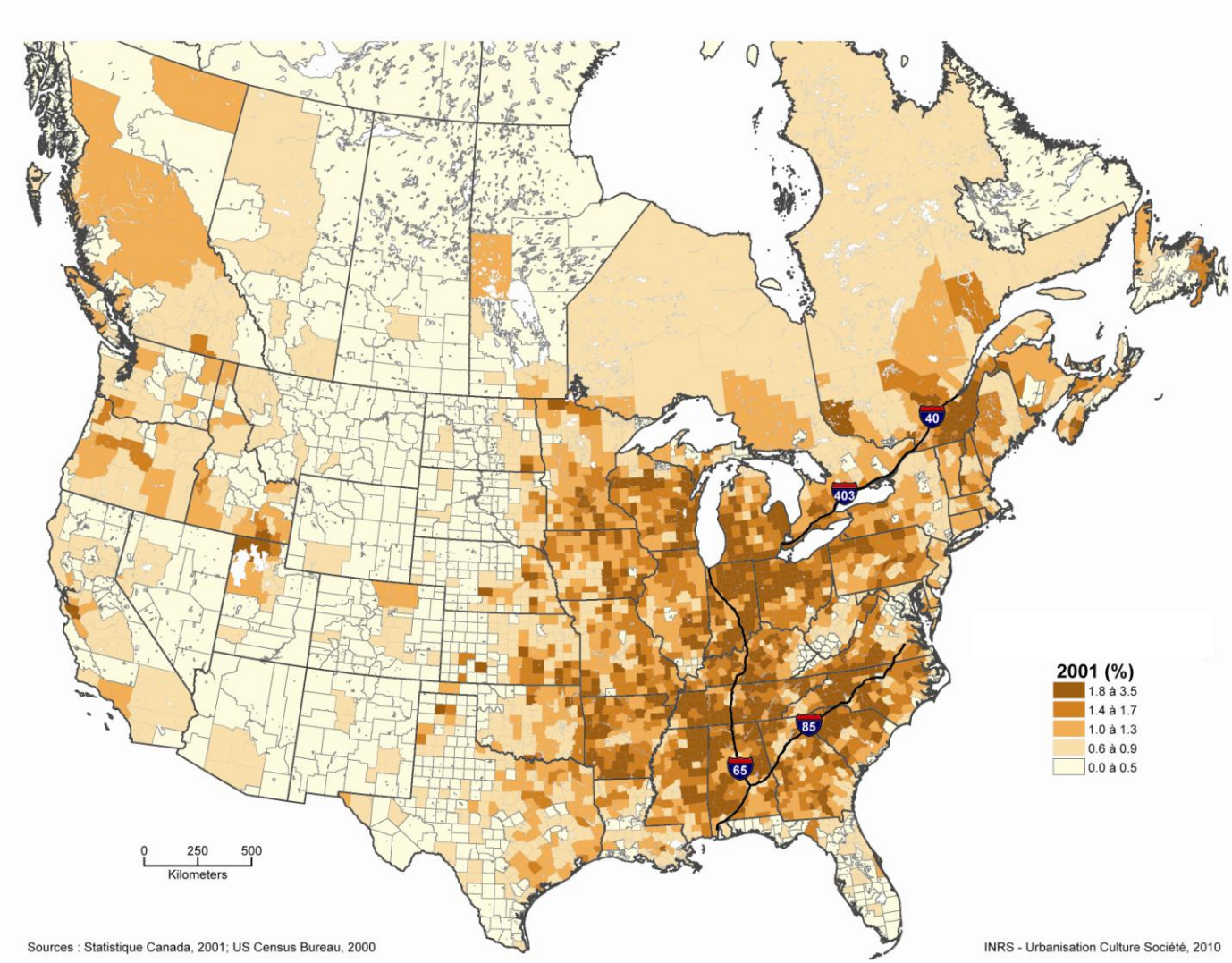
Manitoba & Saskatchewan (MS)			
% per State		To % GDP	
Minnesota	16,7%	Montana	42,9
Illinois	14,2%	N. Dakota	24,7
Montana	10,7%	Wyoming	10,2
N. Dakota	5,1%	Minnesota	9,1
Michigan	4,0%	S. Dakota	4,8
First 5	50,8%		
First 10	67,1%		

Alberta (AB)			
% per State		To % GDP	
Illinois	22,0%	Wyoming	13,3
Washingtor	12,3%	Montana	13,1
New York	10,6%	Washington	5,5
Minnesota	8,4%	Illinois	4,9
Michigan	5,7%	Minnesota	4,6
First 5	59,0%		
First 10	79,2%		

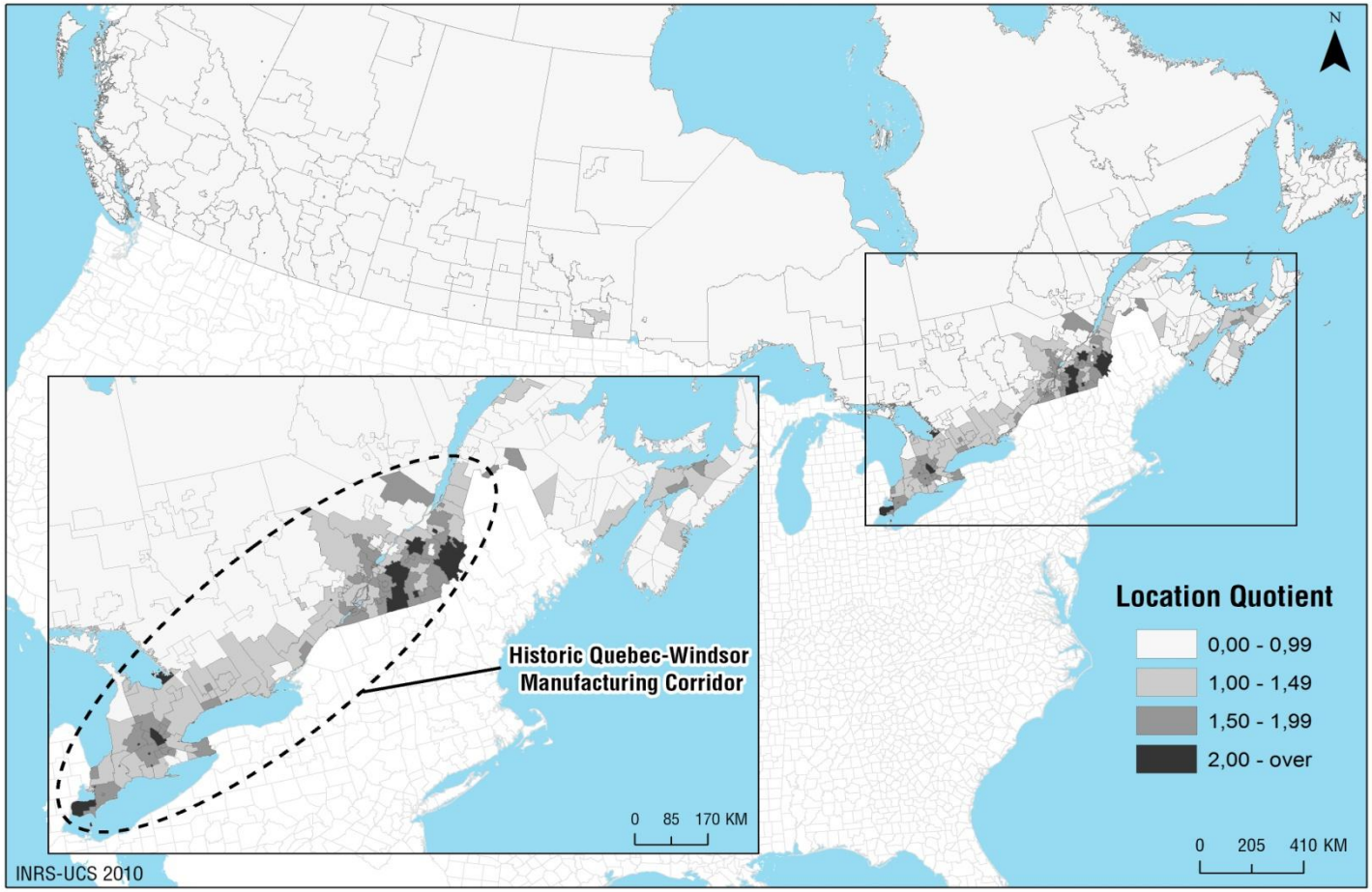
British Columbia (BC)			
% per State		To % GDP	
Washington	28,5%	Washington	12,6
California	13,7%	Oregon	5,1
Illinois	8,1%	Montana	3,2
Oregon	5,9%	Idaho	2,7
Texas	4,0%	Alaska	2,0
First 5	60,2%		
First 10	71,1%		

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Map 4.3. Manufacturing Sector Location Quotient, 2001 (%)



Map 4.4. Location Quotient, Manufacturing Sector, 1991



Map 4.5 Location Quotient, Manufacturing Sector, 2006

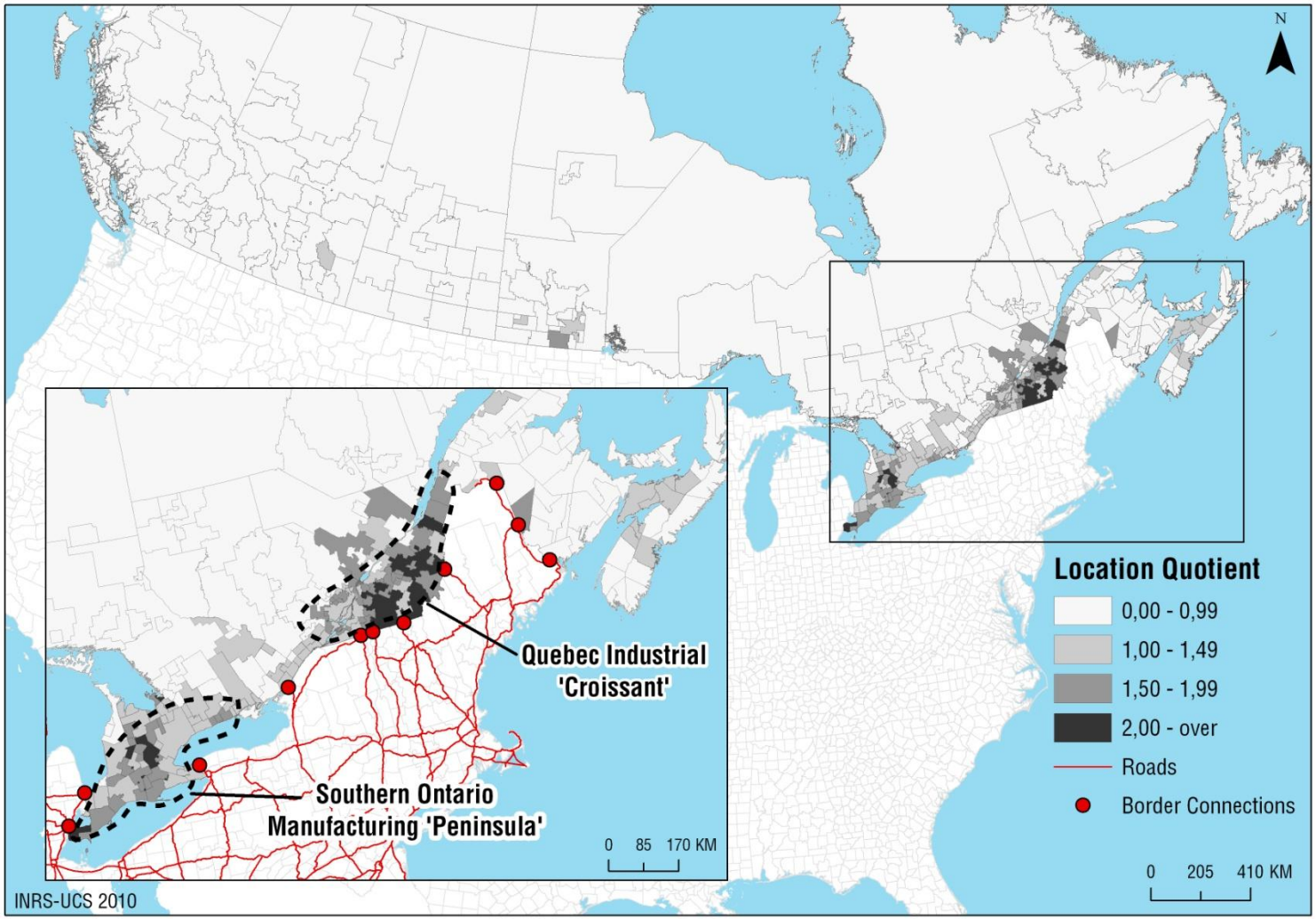
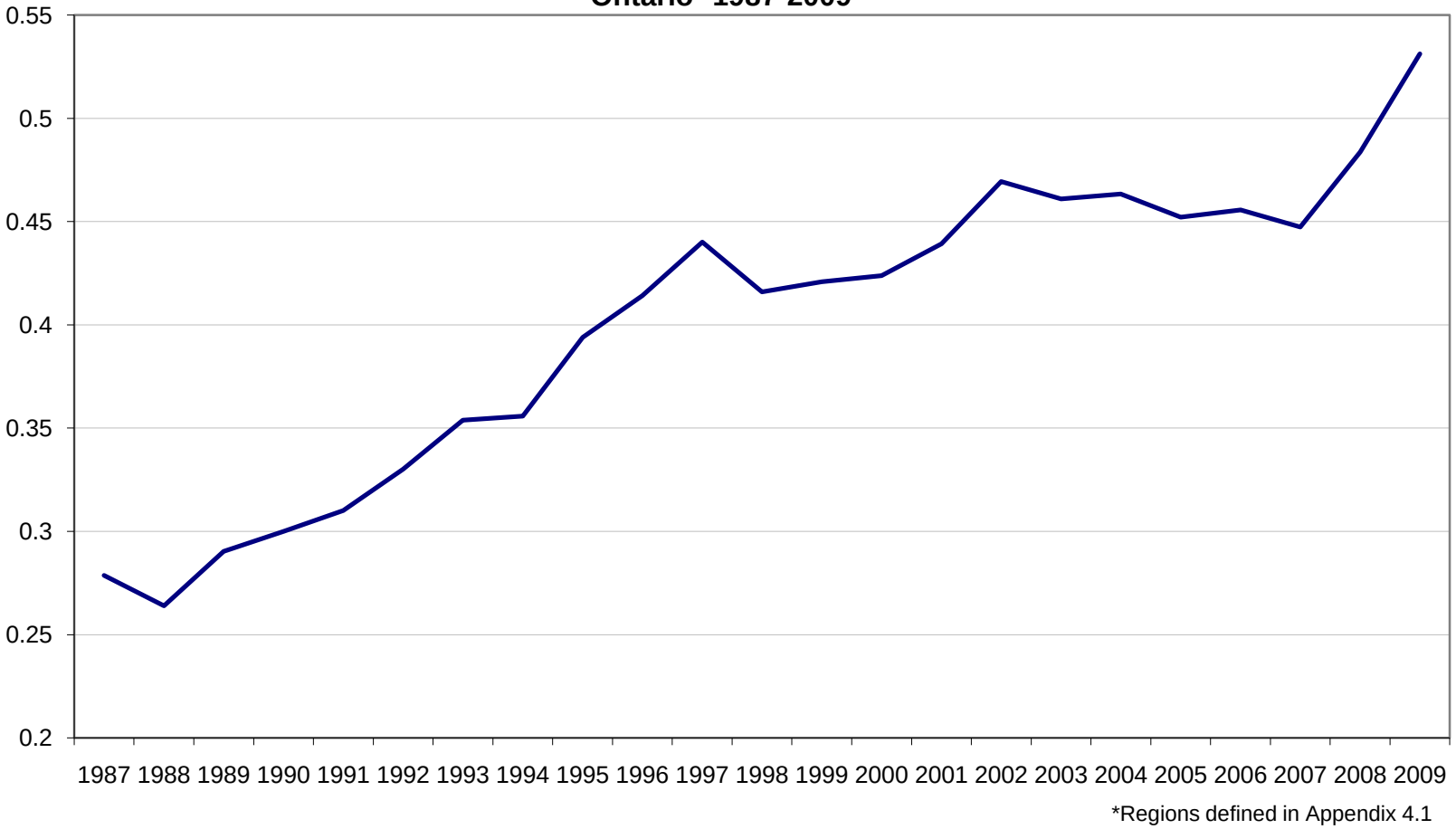


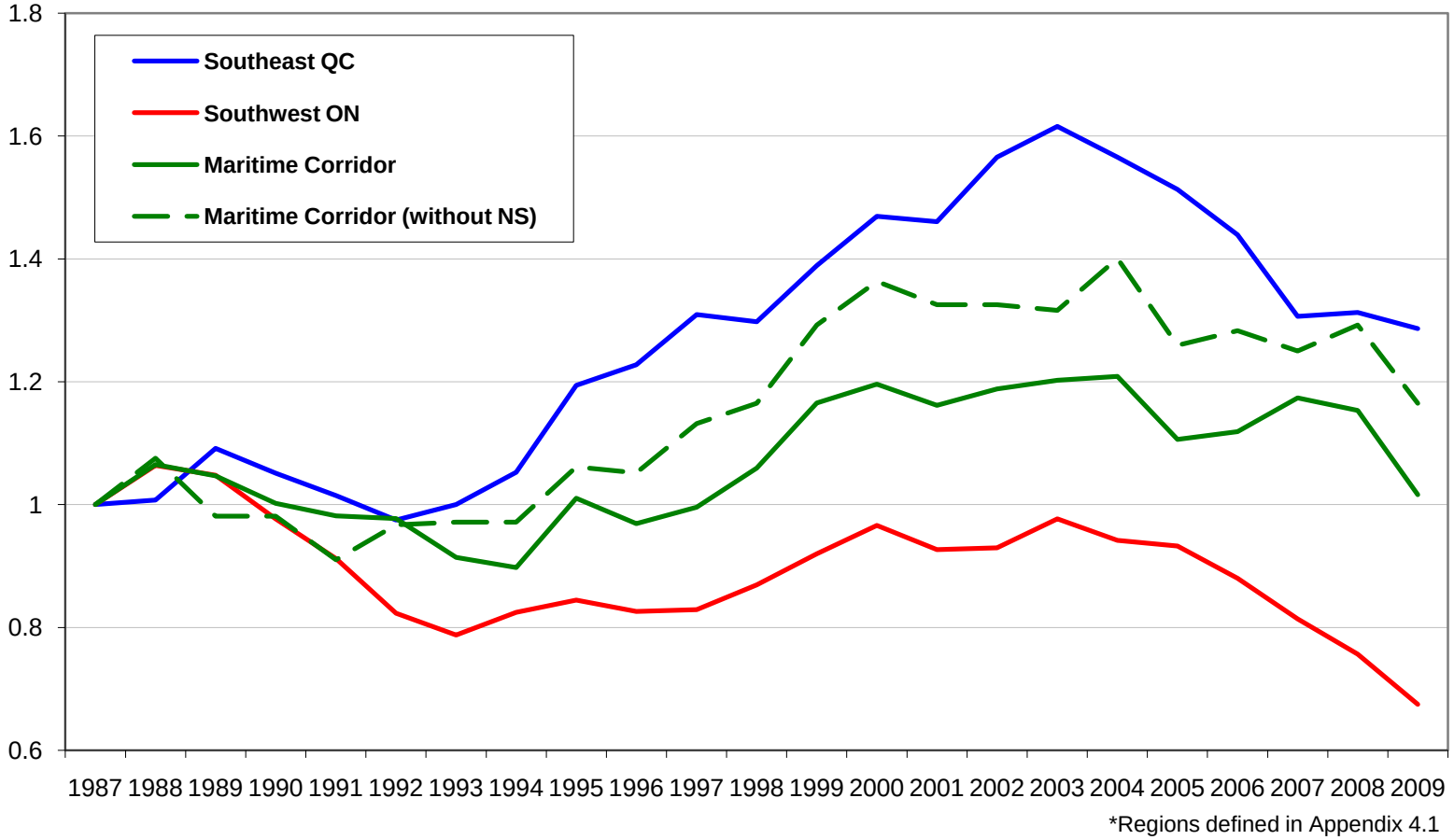
Figure 4.1. Manufacturing Employment: Ratio Southeastern Quebec / Southwestern Ontario* 1987-2009



*Regions defined in Appendix 4.1

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

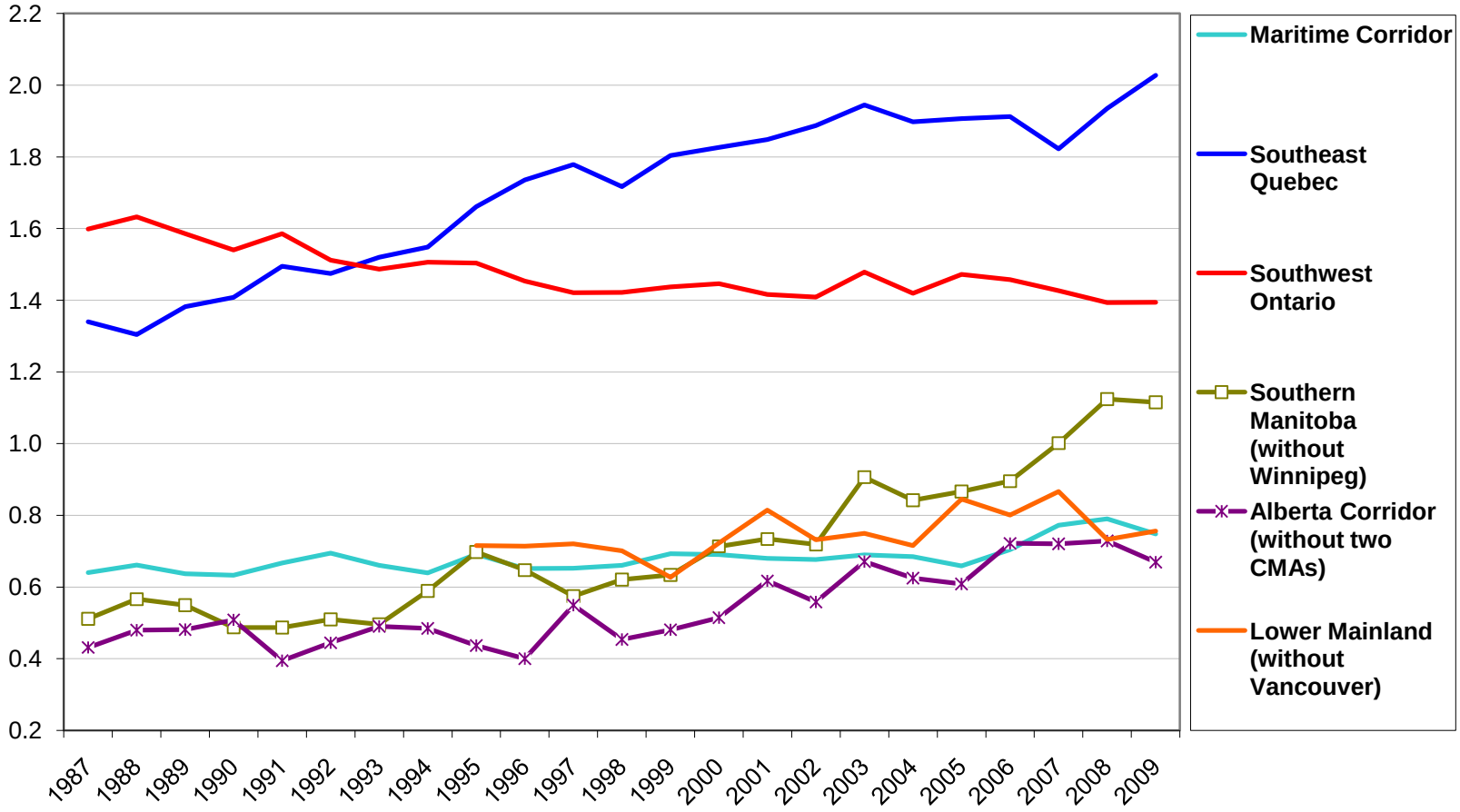
Figure 4.2. Employment in Manufacturing, Southern Ontario, Southern Quebec, and Maritime Corridor* 1987=1.00



*Regions defined in Appendix 4.1

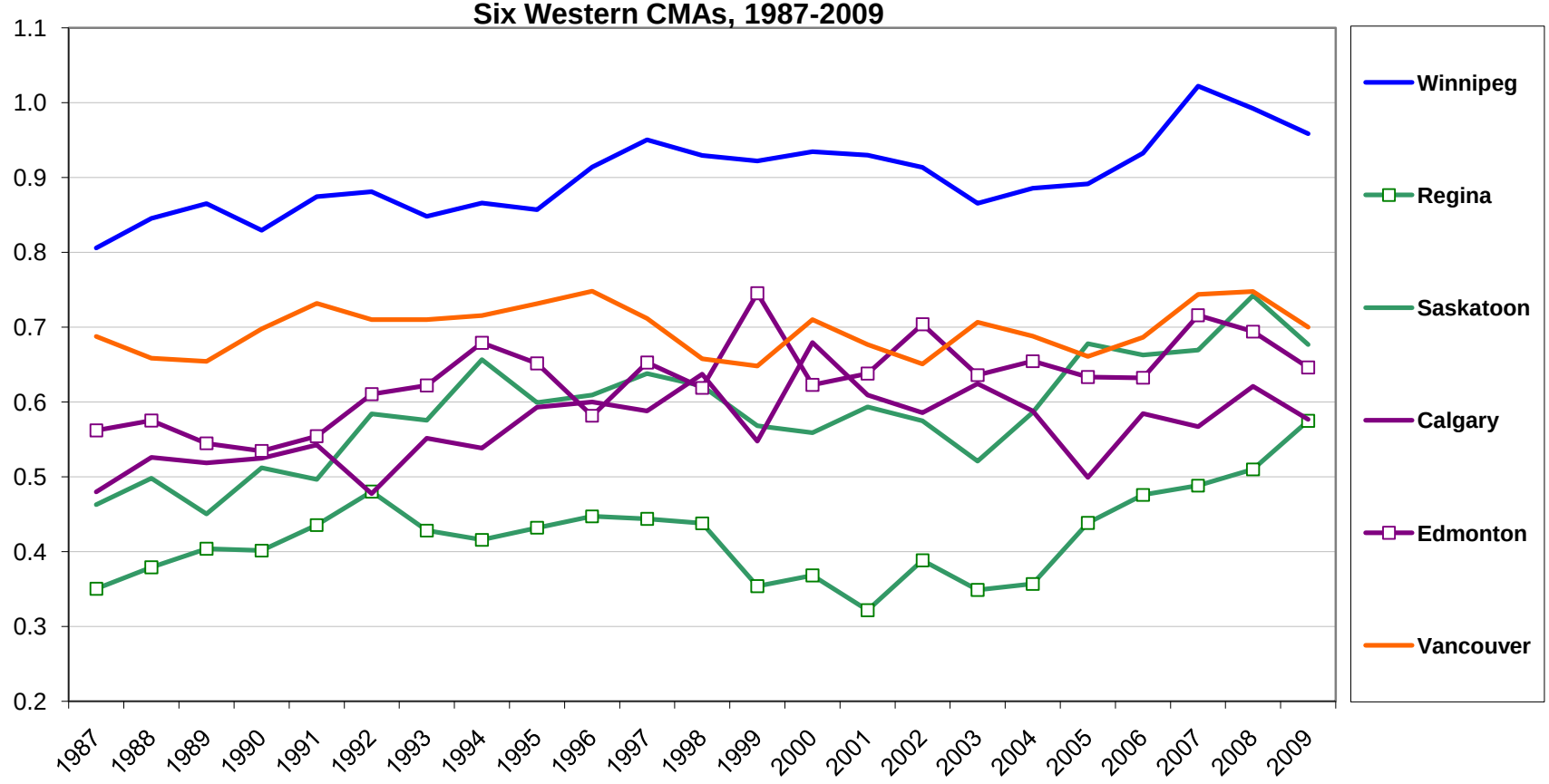
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 4.3(a). Employment in Manufacturing, Location Quotients (Canada = 1.0), Selected Regional Groupings, 1987-2009



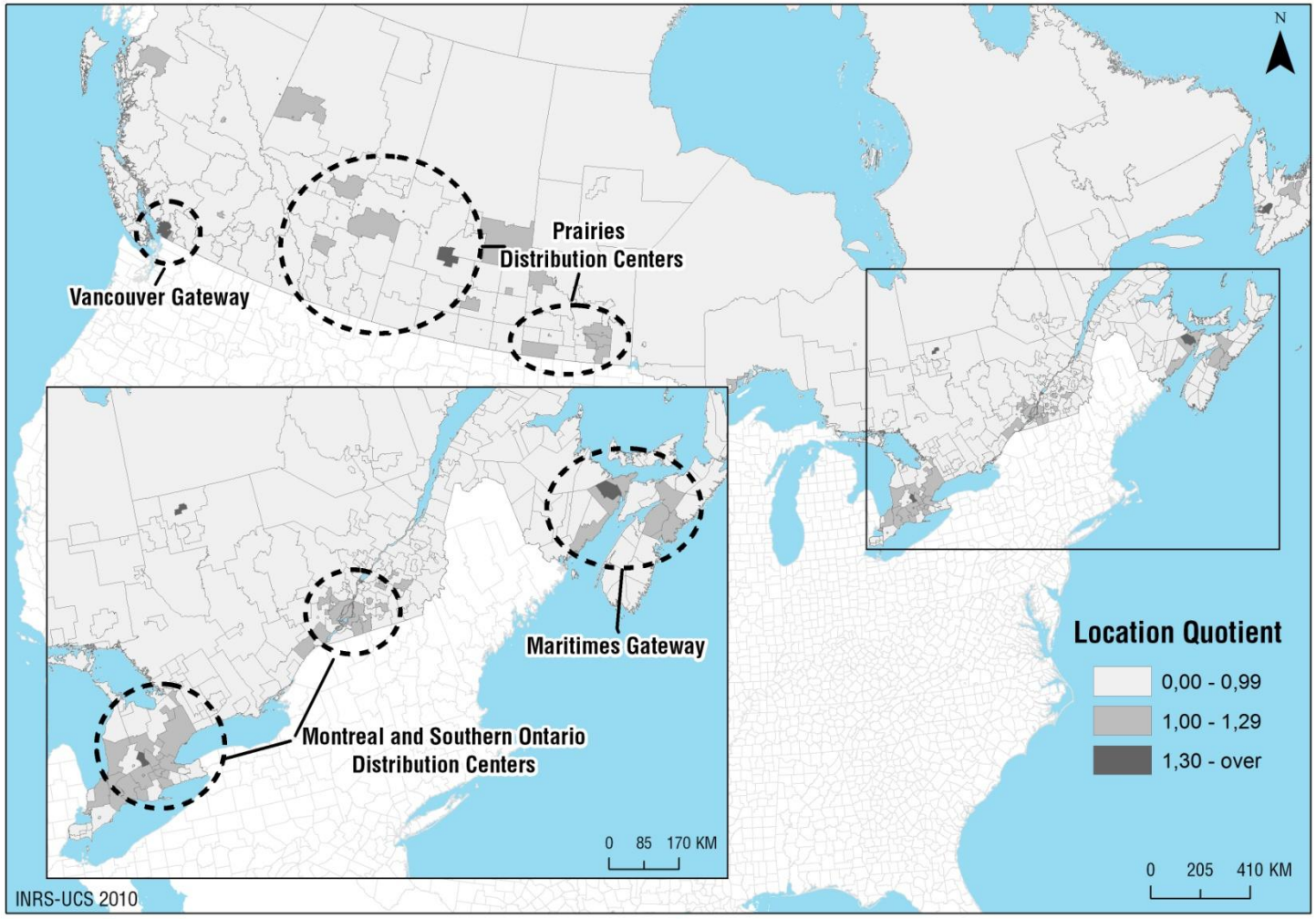
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 4.3(b). Employment in Manufacturing, Location Quotients (Canada = 1.0), Six Western CMAs, 1987-2009

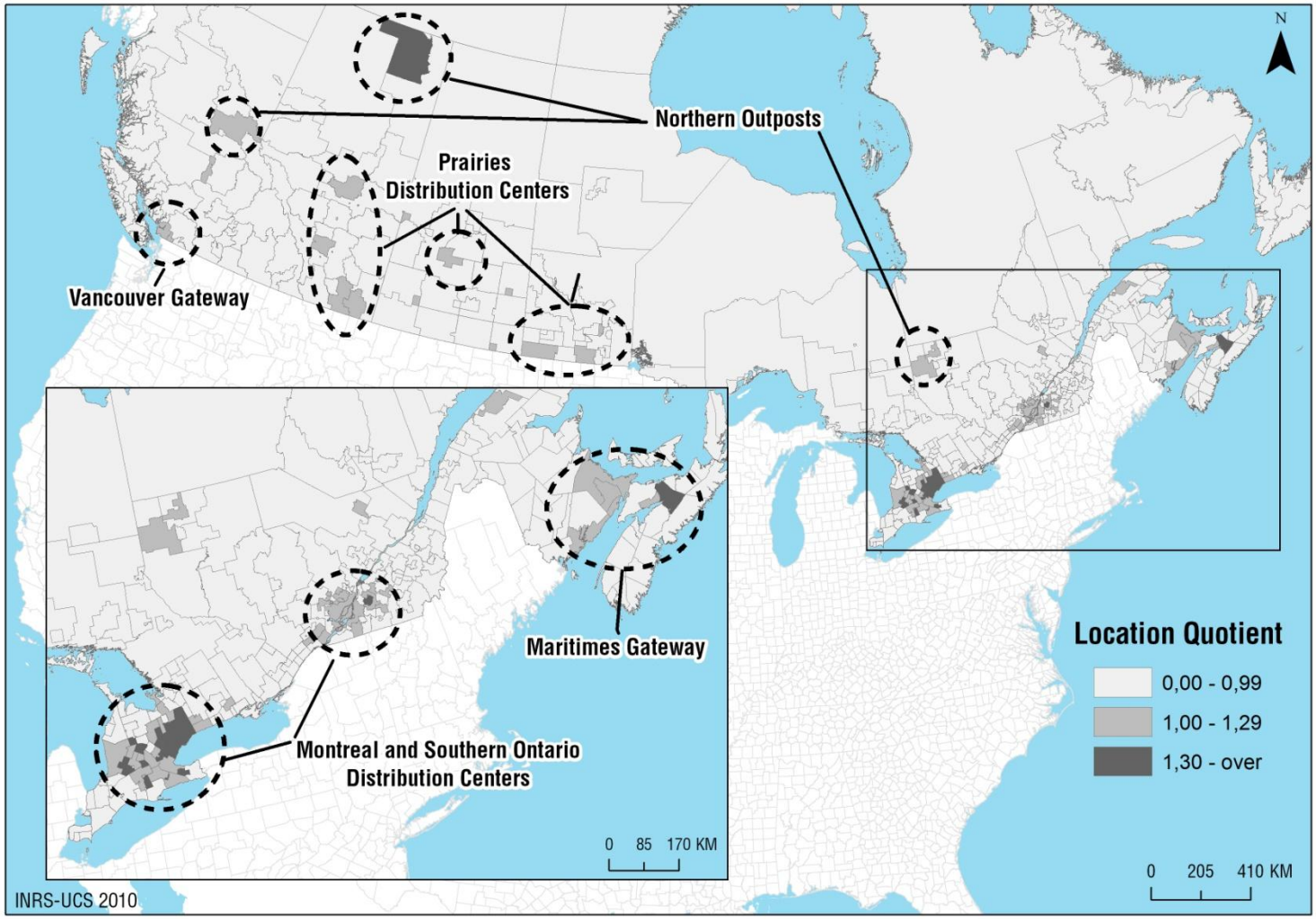


Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

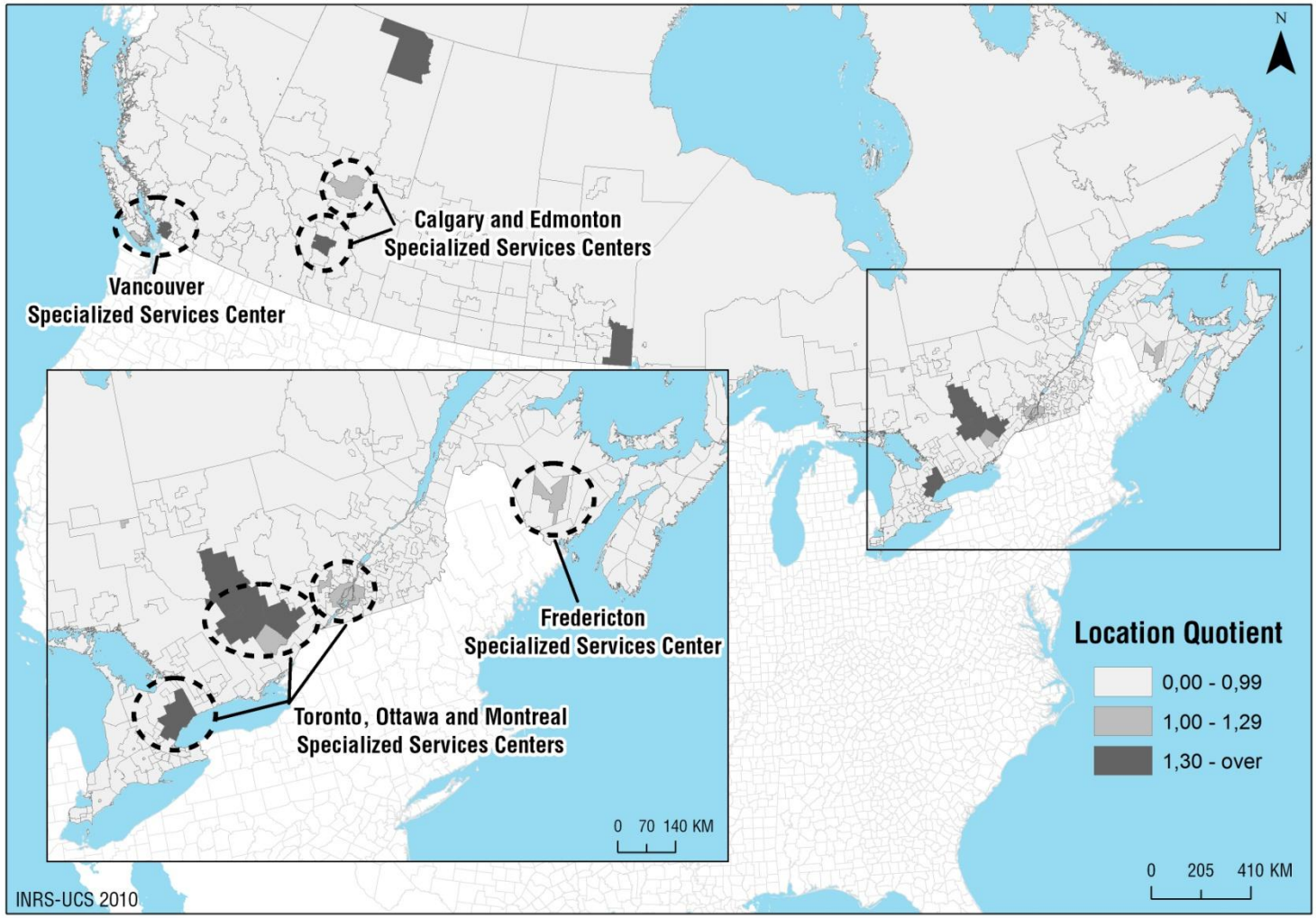
Map 4.6. Location Quotient, Wholesale and Distribution Employement, 1991



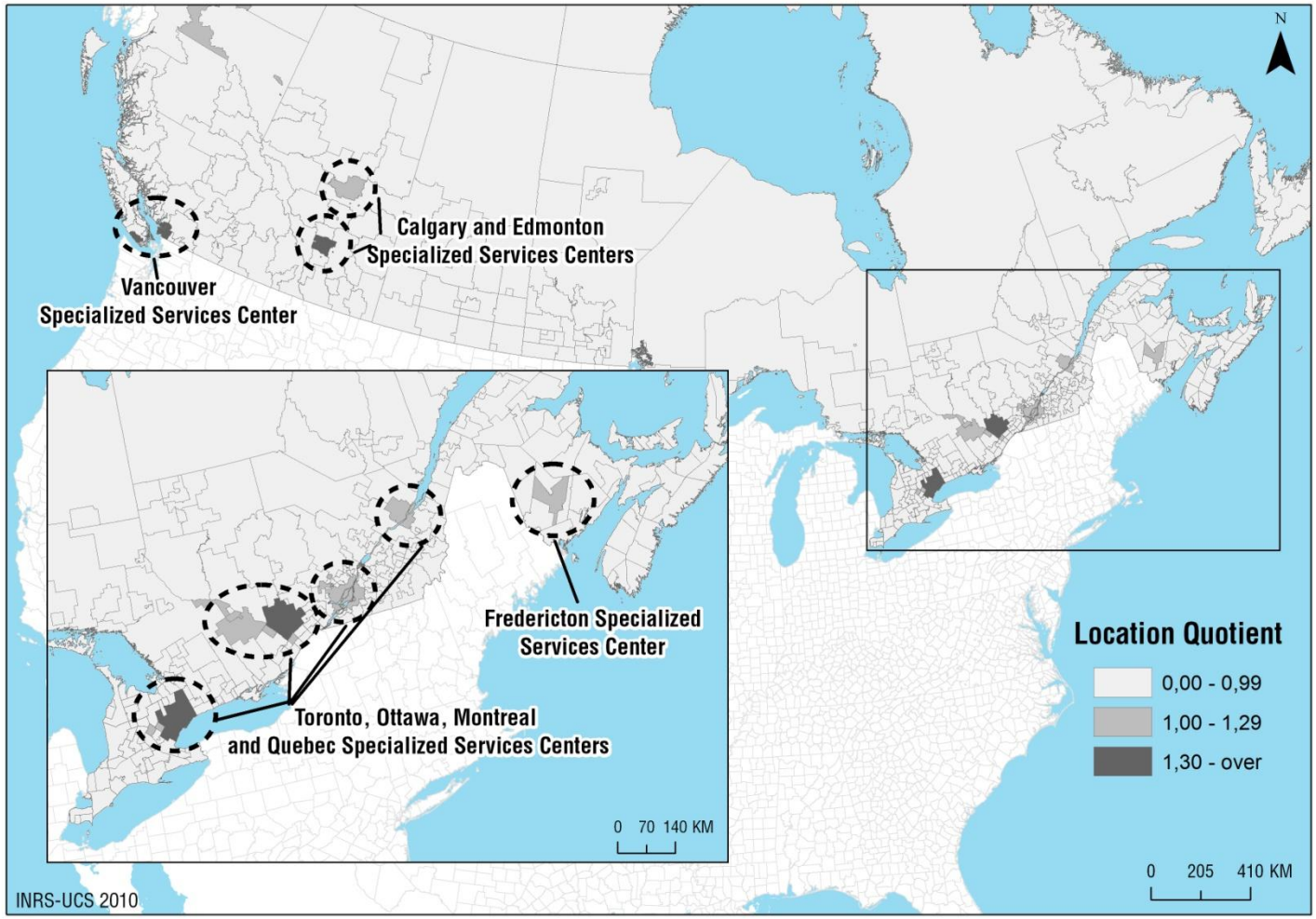
Map 4.7. Location Quotient, Wholesale and Distribution Employement, 2006



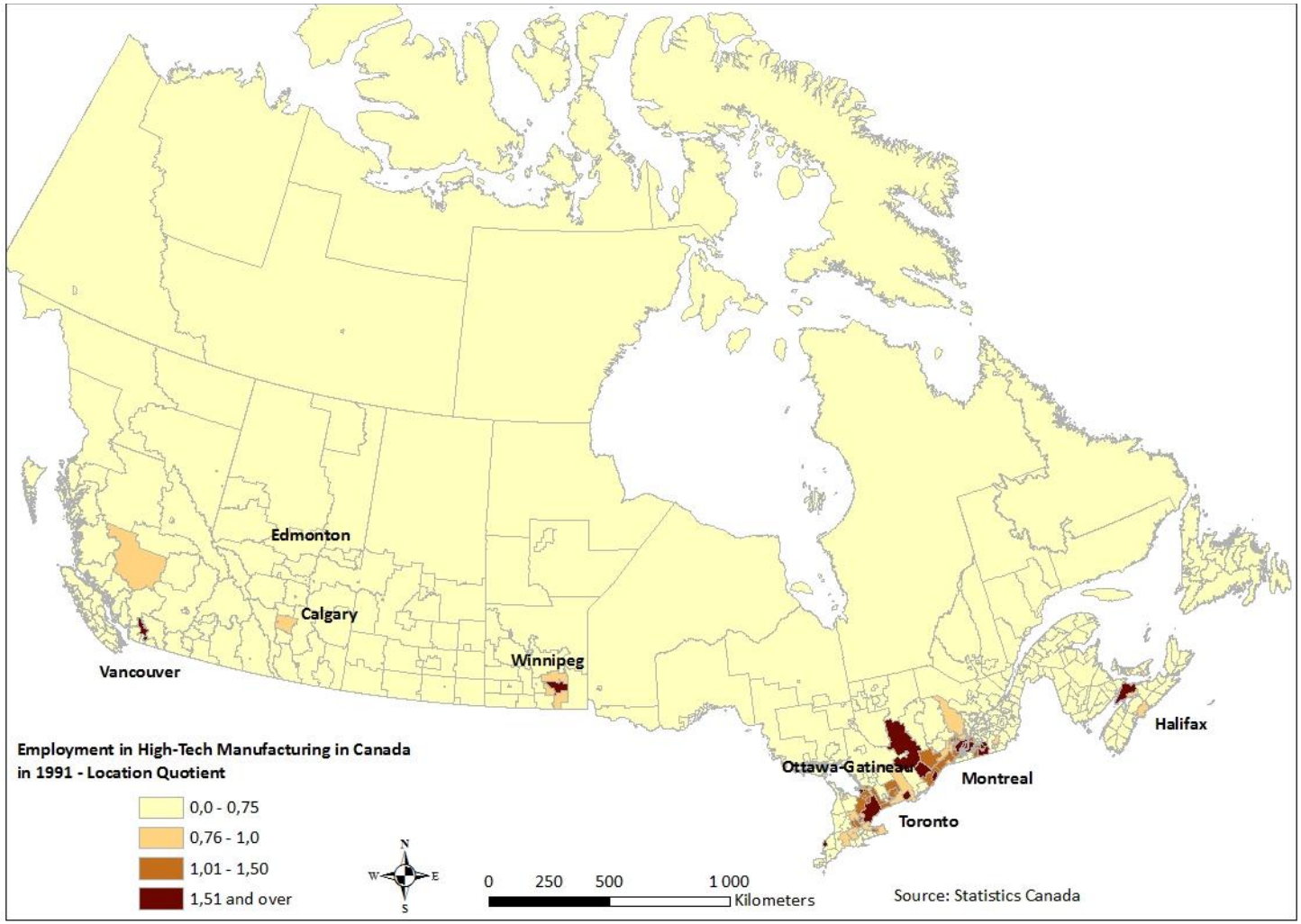
Map 4.8. Location Quotient, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services Employement, 1991



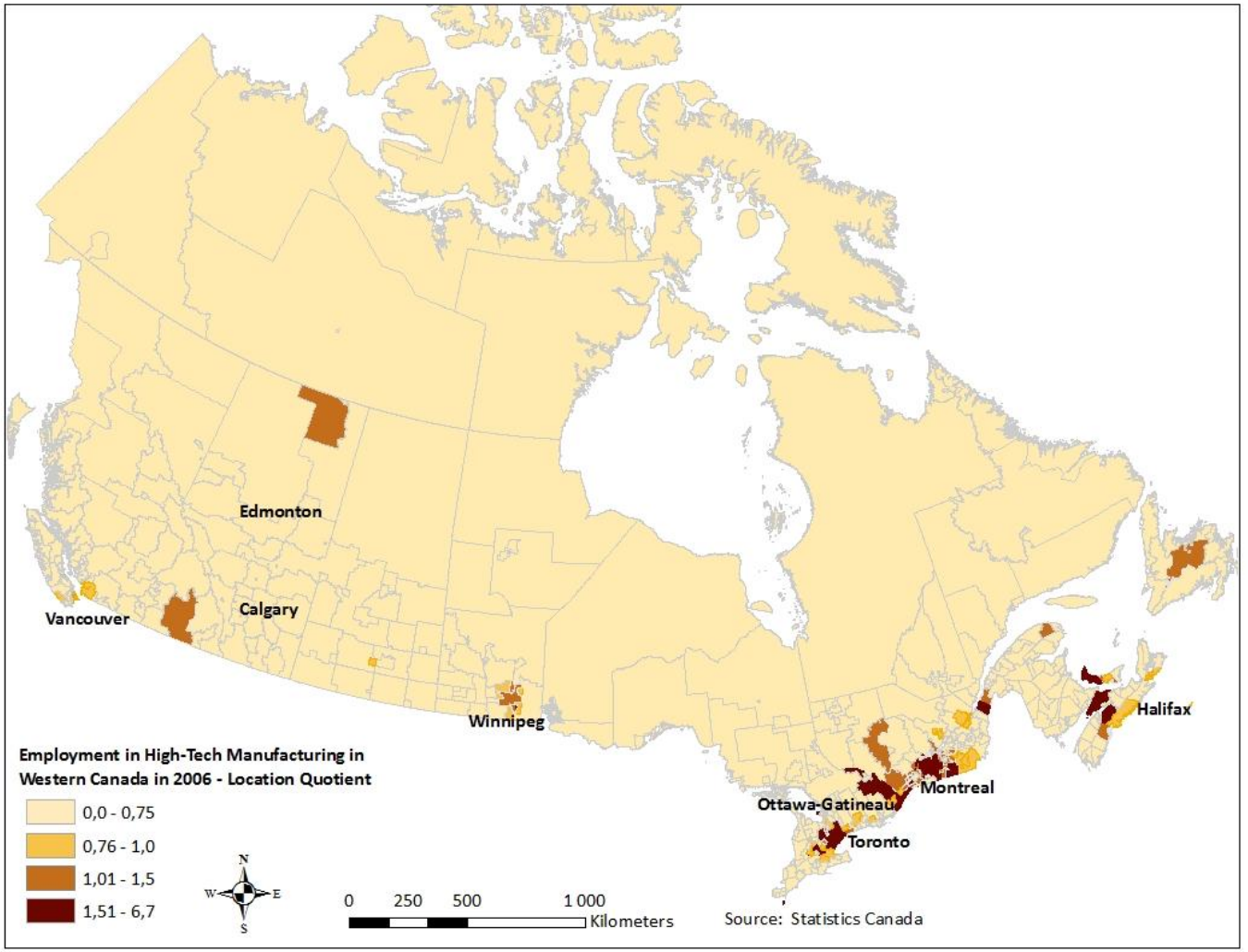
Map 4.9. Location Quotient, Professional, Scientific and Technical Services Employement, 2006



Map 4.10. Location Quotient, High-Tech Manufacturing Employement, 1991



Map 4.11. Location Quotient, High-Tech Manufacturing Employement, 2006



Map 4.12. Location Quotient, High-Tech Manufacturing Employement, Ontario, Québec and Maritime Provinces, 2006

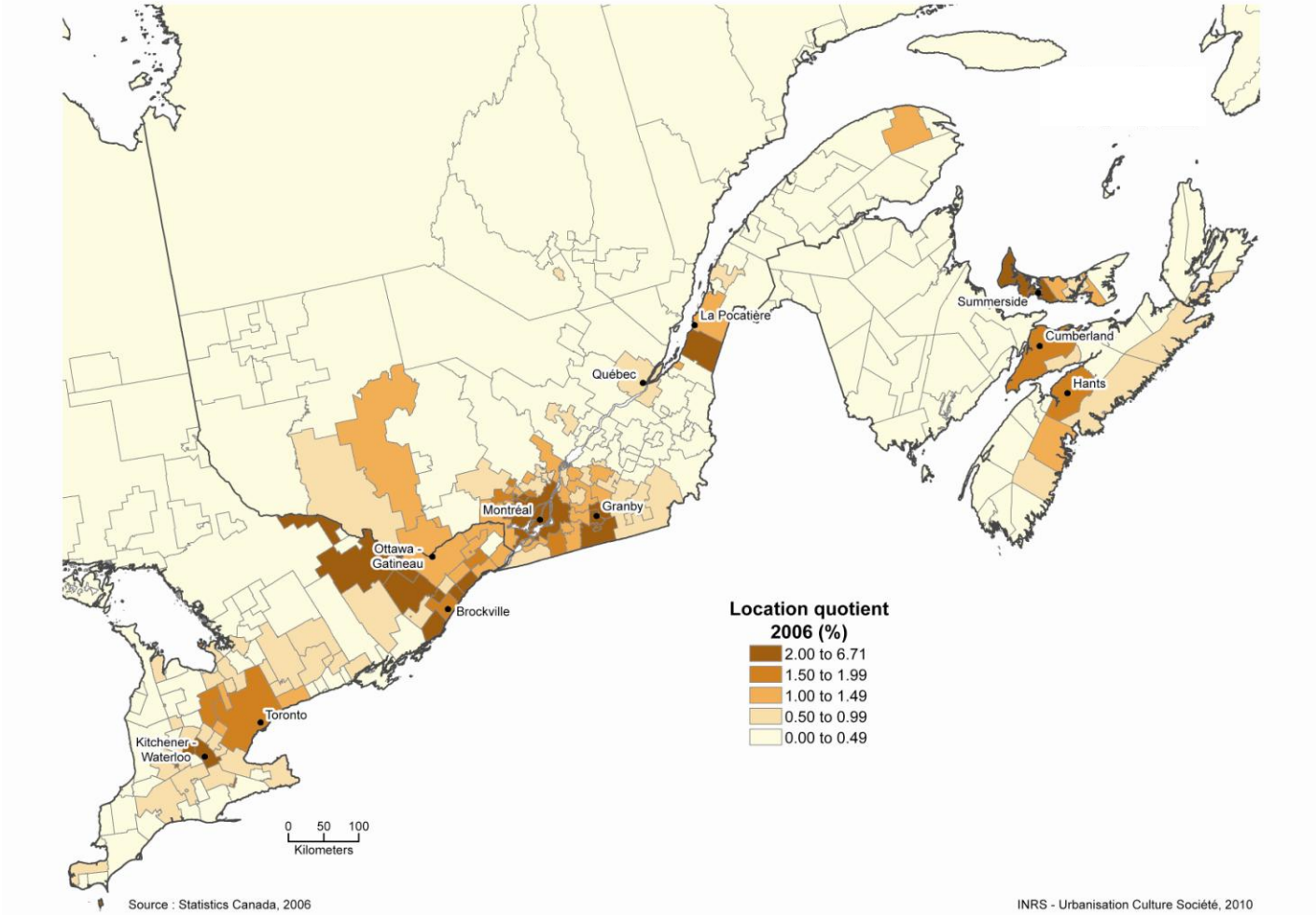
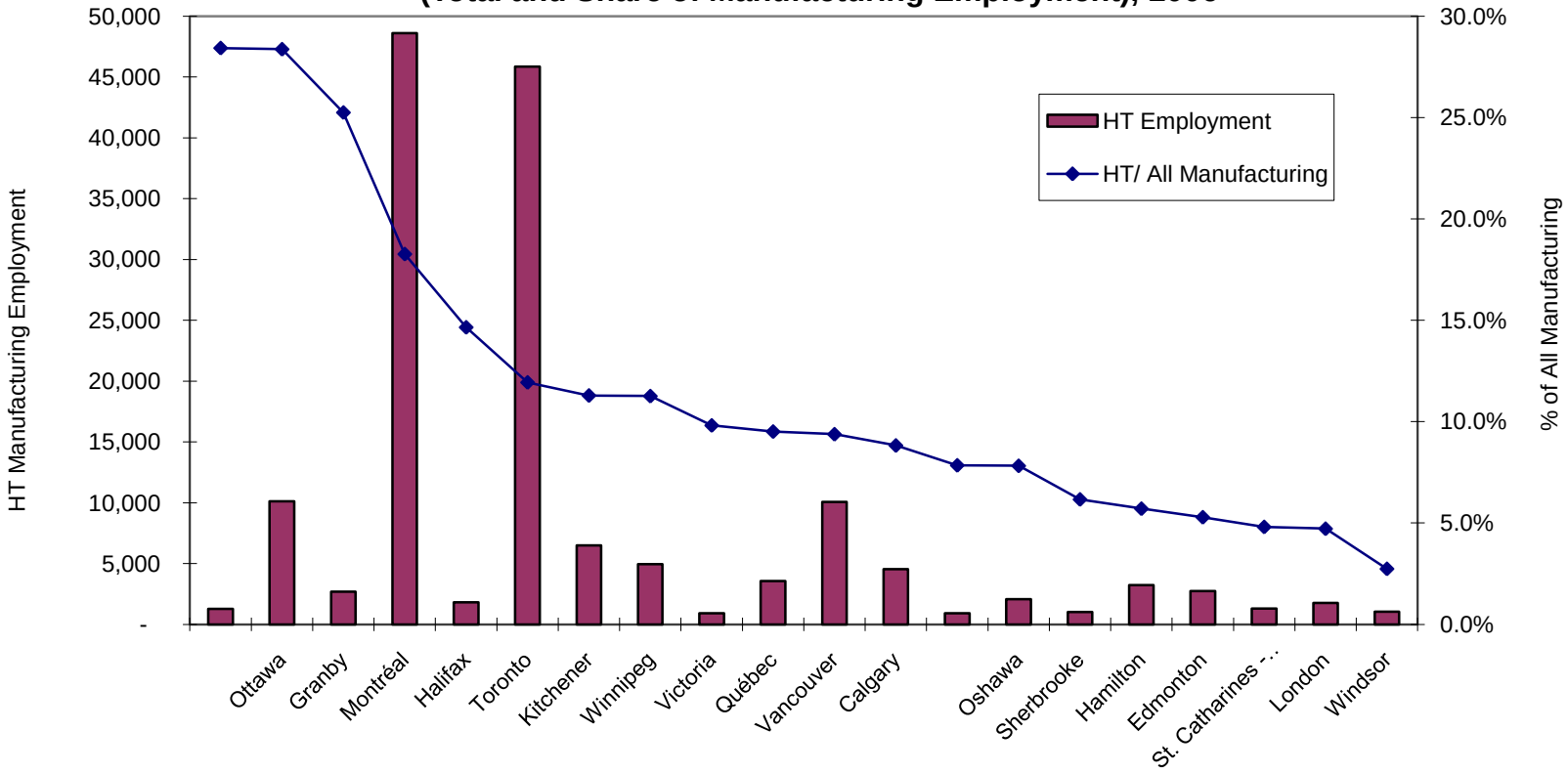
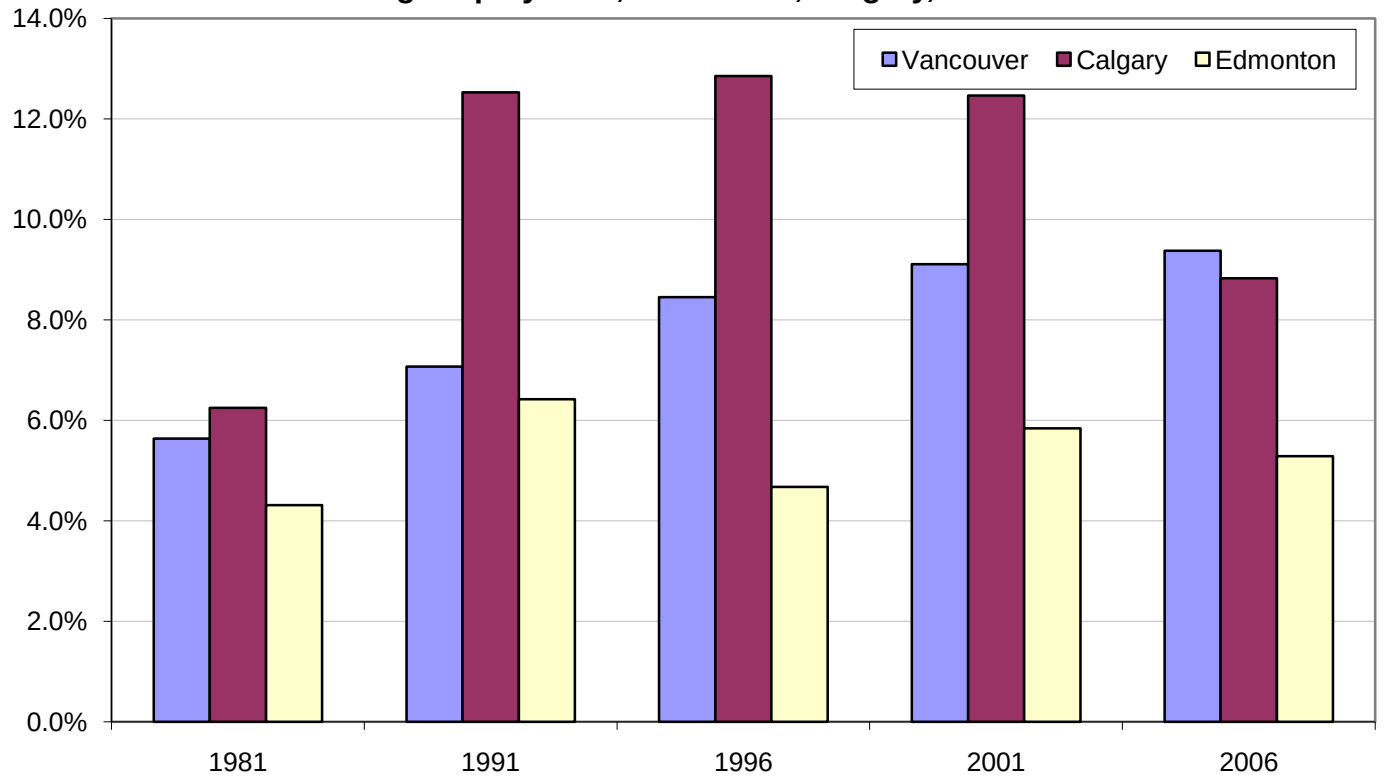


Figure 4.4. High Tech Manufacturing, 20 Highest Employment Totals (Total and Share of Manufacturing Employment), 2006



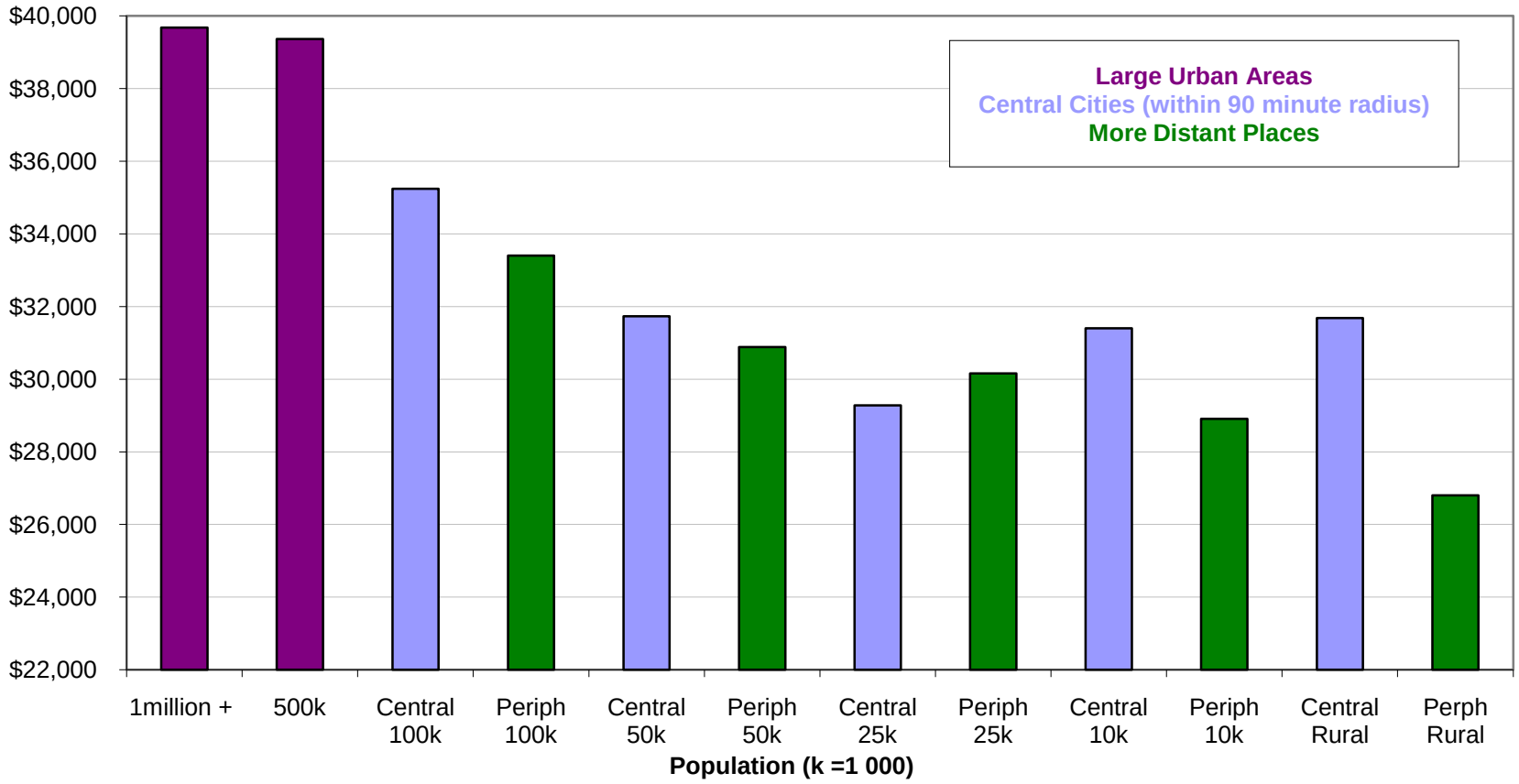
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 4.5. High-Tech Manufacturing as a Percentage of Total Manufacturing Employment, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton 1981-2006



Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 4.6. Earned (Annual) Income per Worker by City Size and Distance, 2006



Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 4.2. Regression : Earned Income Worker = f (Population)

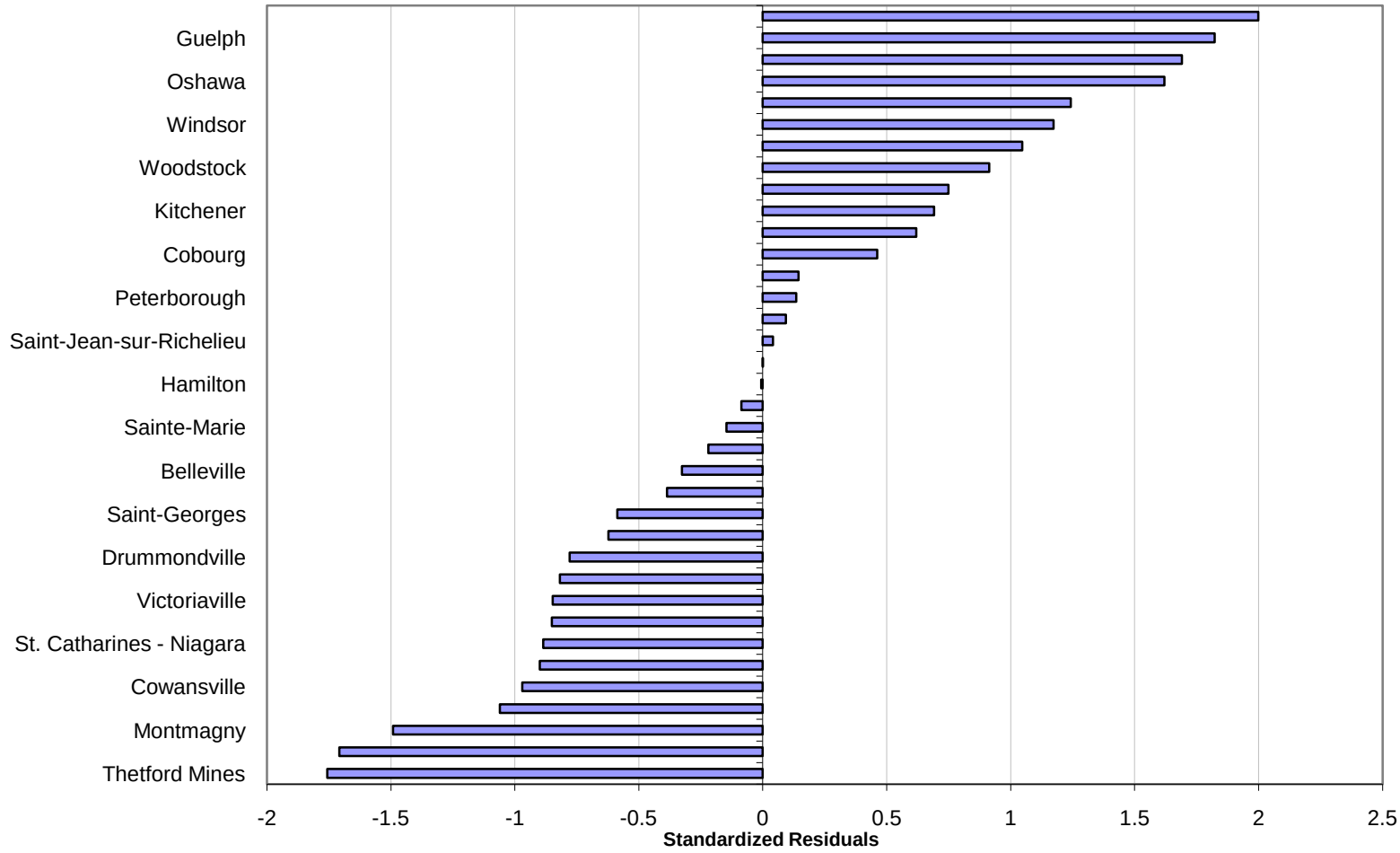
N = 144 Urban Places (All CMAs and CAs, 2006)

r^2 = 0.061, significant at 0.003

25 Urban Areas with Lowest Standardized Residual			25 Urban Areas with Highest Standardized Residual	
Urban Area		**Residual**	**Urban Area**	**Residual**
Thetford Mines (Que.) CA/AR	-	1,452	Wood Buffalo (Alta.) CA/AR	5,417
Summerside (P.E.I.) CA/AR	-	1,434	Yellowknife (N.W.T.) CA/AR	3,763
Cape Breton (N.S.) CA/AR	-	1,389	Calgary (Alta.) CMA/RMR	2,455
Miramichi (N.B.) CA/AR	-	1,358	Canmore (Alta.) CA/AR	2,427
Campbellton (N.B./Que.) CA/AR	-	1,337	Kitimat (B.C.) CA/AR	2,301
Elliot Lake (Ont.) CA/AR	-	1,292	Grande Prairie (Alta.) CA/AR	2,105
Bay Roberts (N.L.) CA/AR	-	1,275	Fort St. John (B.C.) CA/AR	1,770
Montréal (Que.) CMA/RMR	-	1,235	Okotoks (Alta.) CA/AR	1,753
Lachute (Que.) CA/AR	-	1,201	Estevan (Sask.) CA/AR	1,706
Parksville (B.C.) CA/AR	-	1,119	Cold Lake (Alta.) CA/AR	1,549
Kentville (N.S.) CA/AR	-	1,115	Lloydminster (Alta./Sask.) CA/AR	1,424
Yorkton (Sask.) CA/AR	-	1,047	Thompson (Man.) CA/AR	1,394
Hawkesbury (Ont./Que.) CA/AR	-	1,038	Oshawa (Ont.) CMA/RMR	1,266
Shawinigan (Que.) CA/AR	-	1,024	Ottawa - Gatineau (Ont./Que.) CMA/	1,263
Truro (N.S.) CA/AR	-	0,993	Whitehorse (Y.T.) CA/AR	1,223
Cowansville (Que.) CA/AR	-	0,980	Brooks (Alta.) CA/AR	1,216
Matane (Que.) CA/AR	-	0,975	Red Deer (Alta.) CA/AR	1,102
Portage la Prairie (Man.) CA/AR	-	0,946	Centre Wellington (Ont.) CA/AR	1,077
Dolbeau-Mistassini (Que.) CA/AR	-	0,946	Guelph (Ont.) CMA/RMR	1,006
New Glasgow (N.S.) CA/AR	-	0,930	Windsor (Ont.) CMA/RMR	0,969
Rivière-du-Loup (Que.) CA/AR	-	0,912	Hamilton (Ont.) CMA/RMR	0,919
Edmundston (N.B.) CA/AR	-	0,839	Edmonton (Alta.) CMA/RMR	0,911
Victoriaville (Que.) CA/AR	-	0,834	Kitchener (Ont.) CMA/RMR	0,905
Salmon Arm (B.C.) CA/AR	-	0,828	Petawawa (Ont.) CA/AR	0,903
Grand Falls-Windsor (N.L.) CA/AR	-	0,814	Sarnia (Ont.) CA/AR	0,848

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

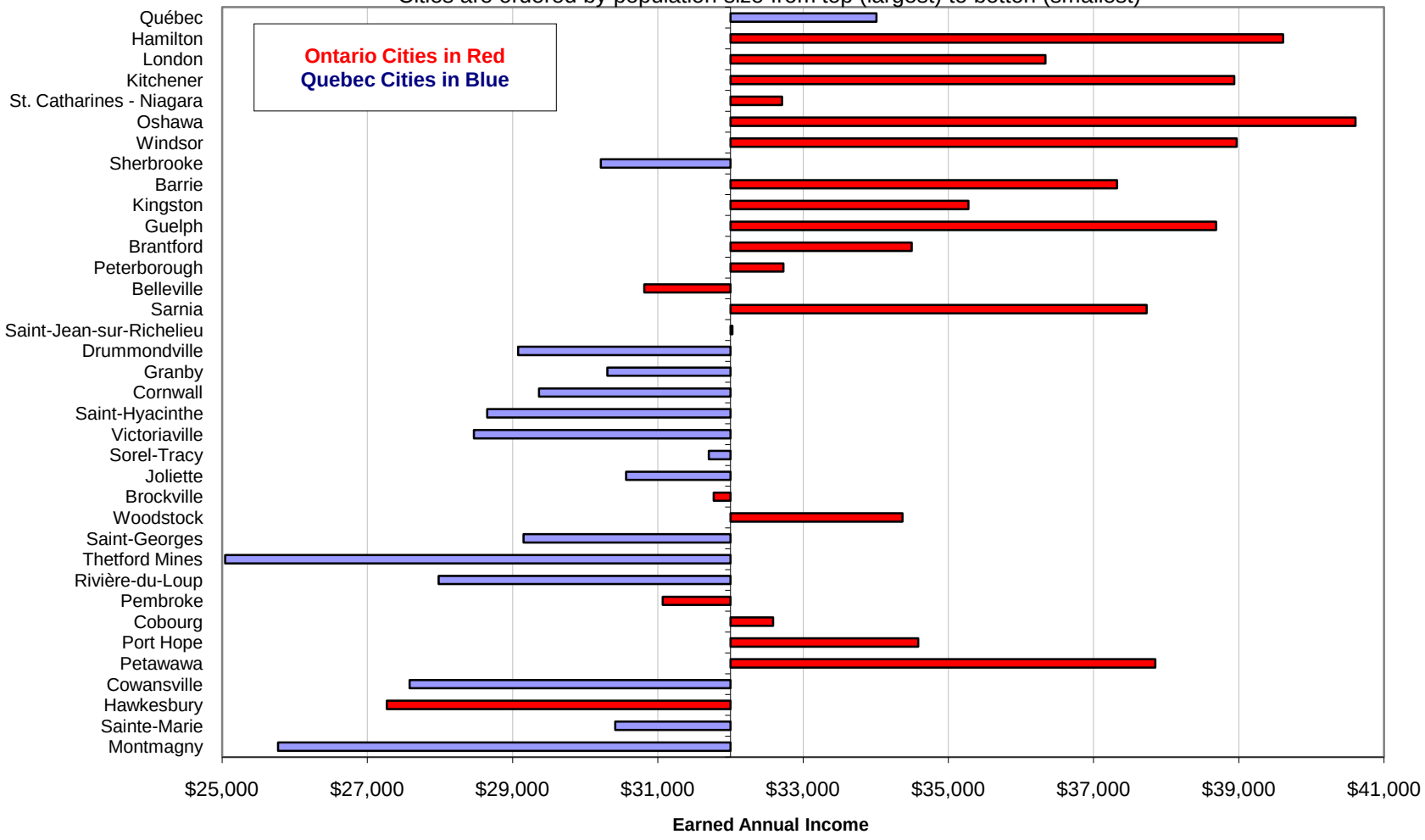
Figure 4.7. Deviations from Trend Line: Earned Income per Worker = f (Population), Southern Ontario and Southern Quebec Cities, 2006



Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 4.8. Earned Income per Worker, Southern Ontario and Southen Quebec Cities (Compared to 36 City Average), 2006

Cities are ordered by population size from top (largest) to botton (smallest)



Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 4.3. Regression: Employment Rate = f (Earned Income / Worker)

N = 144 Urban Places (All CMAs and CAs, 2006)

r^2 = 0.554, significant at 0.001

Urban Areas with a Standardized Residual of -1.0 or Lower				Urban Areas with a Standardized Residual of + 1.0 or Higher	
Urban Area		**Residual**		**Urban Area**	**Residual**
Elliot Lake (Ont.)	-	4,087		Saint-Georges (Que.)	1,947
Kitimat (B.C.)	-	2,793		Brandon (Man.)	1,781
Parksville (B.C.)	-	2,756		Brooks (Alta.)	1,725
Bay Roberts (N.L.)	-	2,379		Cold Lake (Alta.)	1,670
Wood Buffalo (Alta.)	-	2,312		Swift Current (Sask.)	1,545
Grand Falls-Windsor (N.L.)	-	1,856		Portage la Prairie (Man.)	1,535
Cape Breton (N.S.) CA/AR	-	1,760		Squamish (B.C.)	1,456
La Tuque (Que.)	-	1,515		Lloydminster (Alta./Sask.)	1,377
Windsor (Ont.)	-	1,507		Red Deer (Alta.)	1,376
Toronto (Ont.)	-	1,446		Fort St. John (B.C.)	1,364
Corner Brook (N.L.)	-	1,422		Okotoks (Alta.)	1,327
Powell River (B.C.)	-	1,376		Lethbridge (Alta.)	1,309
Shawinigan (Que.)	-	1,349		North Battleford (Sask.)	1,307
Sarnia (Ont.)	-	1,282		Charlottetown (P.E.I.)	1,304
Sorel-Tracy (Que.)	-	1,188		Yorkton (Sask.)	1,284
Dolbeau-Mistassini (Que.)	-	1,152		Whitehorse (Y.T.)	1,215
Sudbury (Ont.)	-	1,131		Granby (Que.)	1,176
Cobourg (Ont.)	-	1,064		Moncton (N.B.)	1,122
Hamilton (Ont.)	-	1,012		Saint-Hyacinthe (Que.)	1,042
				Summerside (P.E.I.)	1,041
				Grande Prairie (Alta.)	1,040
				Medicine Hat (Alta.)	1,036
				Fredericton (N.B.)	1,006

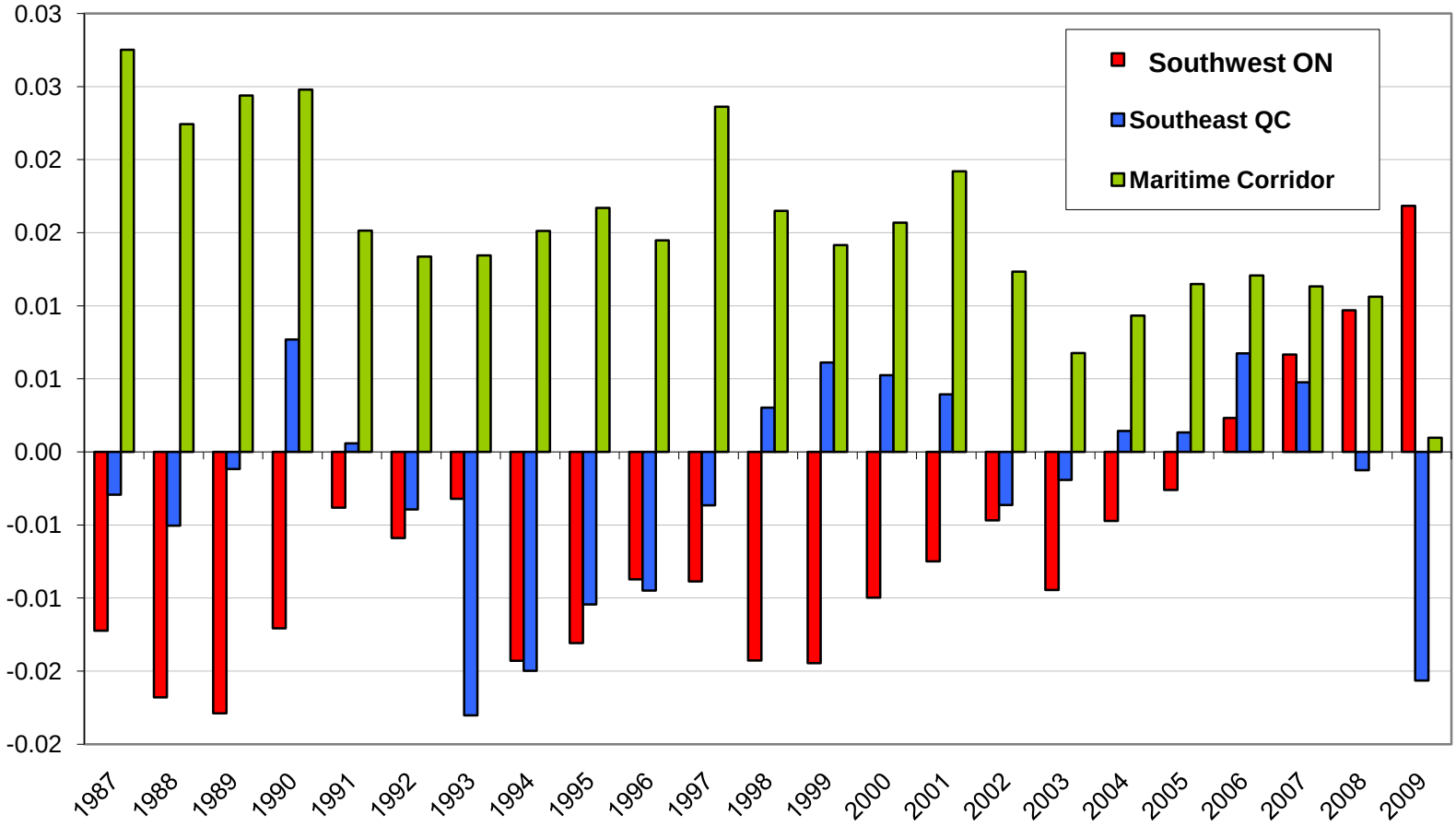
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 4.4. Industry Specializations (Location Quotients over 2.0), Selected Small and Mid-sized Cities in Southeastern Quebec, the Maritimes, and Manitoba, 2006 (non-manufcaturing industries are in brown)

Saint-Georges		Victoriaville		Granby		Cowansville		Summerside		Edmundston		Moncton		Steinbach		Portage la Prairie	
Industry	LQ	Industry	LQ	Industry	LQ	Industry	LQ	Industry	LQ	Industry	LQ	Industry	LQ	Industry	LQ	Industry	LQ
Motor vehicle body and trailer mfg	19,96	Ship and boat building	13,65	Communications equip. mfg	18,95	Textile mills	33,85	Fruit & vegetable food mfg	35,27	Other mfg	11,17	Animal food mfg	3,44	Pharm. & medicine mfg	18,26	Fruit & vegetable food mfg	52,78
Wood product mfg	7,06	Dairy product mfg	13,64	Other transport. equip. mfg	14,51	Cleaning & toilet articles mfg	19,73	Aerospace product & parts mfg	10,30	Paper mfg	8,02	Postal service + courrriers	3,08	Ship and boat building	14,93	Farms	5,20
Textile mills	6,62	Other mfg	5,34	Dairy product mfg	10,49	Communications equip. mfg	12,46	Dairy product mfg	9,55	Forestry & logging	4,97	Rail transport.	2,68	Animal food mfg	9,54	Other food mfg	3,62
Other transport. equip. mfg	6,31	Paper mfg	5,00	Textile mills	8,72	Other mfg	8,66	Fishing hunting and trapping	7,54	Wood product mfg	4,30	Support activities for air transport	2,58	Wood product mfg	6,77	Out-patient care centres	3,38
Furniture mfg	6,02	Furniture mfg	4,60	Electrical equip. mfg	6,38	Other chemical product mfg	4,76	Seafood product preparation & packaging	5,38	Automobile dealers	3,98	Household appliance mfg	2,40	Automobile dealers	5,63	Pesticide & other agricultural chemical mfg	3,26
Clothing mfg	5,04	Motor vehicle body and trailer mfg	4,50	Rubber product mfg	5,49	Other transport. equip. mfg	4,02	Pesticide & other agricultural chemical mfg	4,26	Automotive parts & tire stores	3,77	Other professional, scientific & tech. services	2,36	Meat product mfg	5,36	Leather & allied product mfg	2,38
Fabricated metal product mfg	3,06	Other transport. equip. mfg	3,50	Aerospace product & parts mfg	5,13	Plastic product mfg	3,33	Other electrical equip. & components	3,23	Animal food mfg	3,49	Radio & TV broadcasting	2,22	Florists	4,58	Gasoline stations	2,29
Machinery mfg	2,51	Cleaning & toilet articles mfg	3,09	Plastic product mfg	4,50	Computer & peripherals mfg	3,20	Federal government public admin.	2,76	Plastic product mfg	2,70	Insurance carriers & related activities	2,04	Furniture mfg	3,25	Provincial & territorial public admin.	2,23
Forestry & logging	2,00	Paint & adhesive mfg	2,91	Motor vehicle body and trailer mfg	4,26	Wood product mfg	3,09	Other food mfg	2,74	Fruit & vegetable food mfg	2,46			Automotive parts & tire stores	3,00	RV parks & recreational camps	2,20
		Wood product mfg	2,90	Cleaning & toilet articles mfg	3,83	Building material & supplies dealers	2,59	Provincial & territorial public admin.	2,18	Cleaning & toilet articles mfg	2,42			Truck transport.	2,87	General merchandise stores	2,05
		Textile mills	2,66	Electric lighting equip. mfg	3,54	Warehousing & storage	2,55	Paint & adhesive mfg	2,07	Hospitals	2,28			Civic & religious organizations	2,68		
		Animal food mfg	2,23	Clothing mfg	3,32	Personal& laundry services	2,30	Water sewage & other systems	2,01	Furniture mfg	2,11			Farms	2,55		
		Rooming & boarding houses	2,09	Fruit & vegetable food mfg	3,07	Water transportation	2,28							Non-metallic mineral product mfg	2,24		
		Machinery mfg	2,03	Leather & allied product mfg	2,95									Gasoline stations	2,10		
				Museums & heritage institutions	2,62												
				Fabricated metal product mfg	2,47												
				Other food mfg	2,46												
				Meat product mfg	2,40												
				Furniture mfg	2,34												
				Automotive parts & tire stores	2,03												
				Synthetic rubber and fibres	2,03												

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

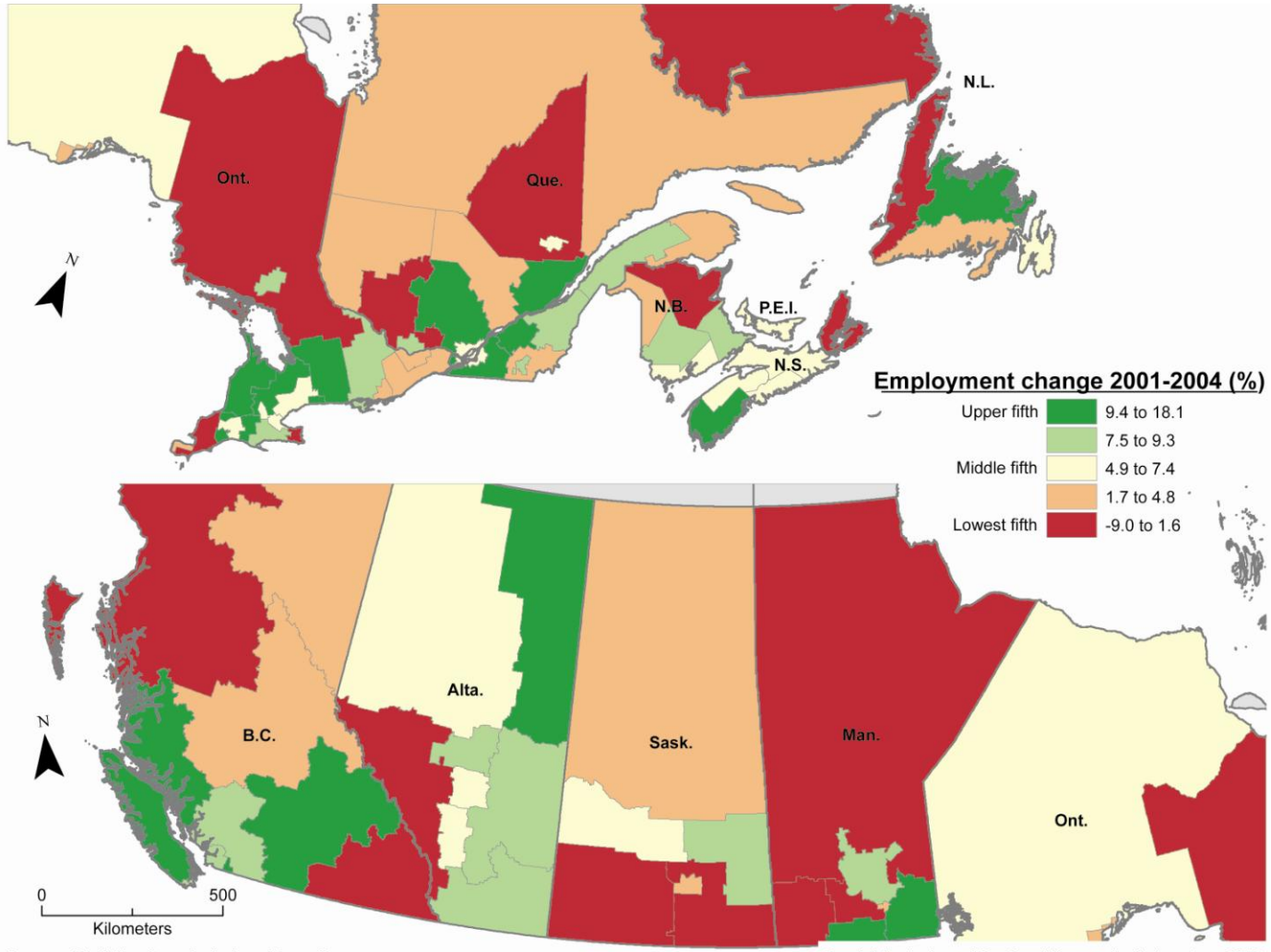
Figure 4.9. Unemployment Rate, Deviation from Canadian Average, Southeast Quebec, Southwest Ontario, Maritime Corridor*, 1987-2009



* Regions defined in Appendix 1

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

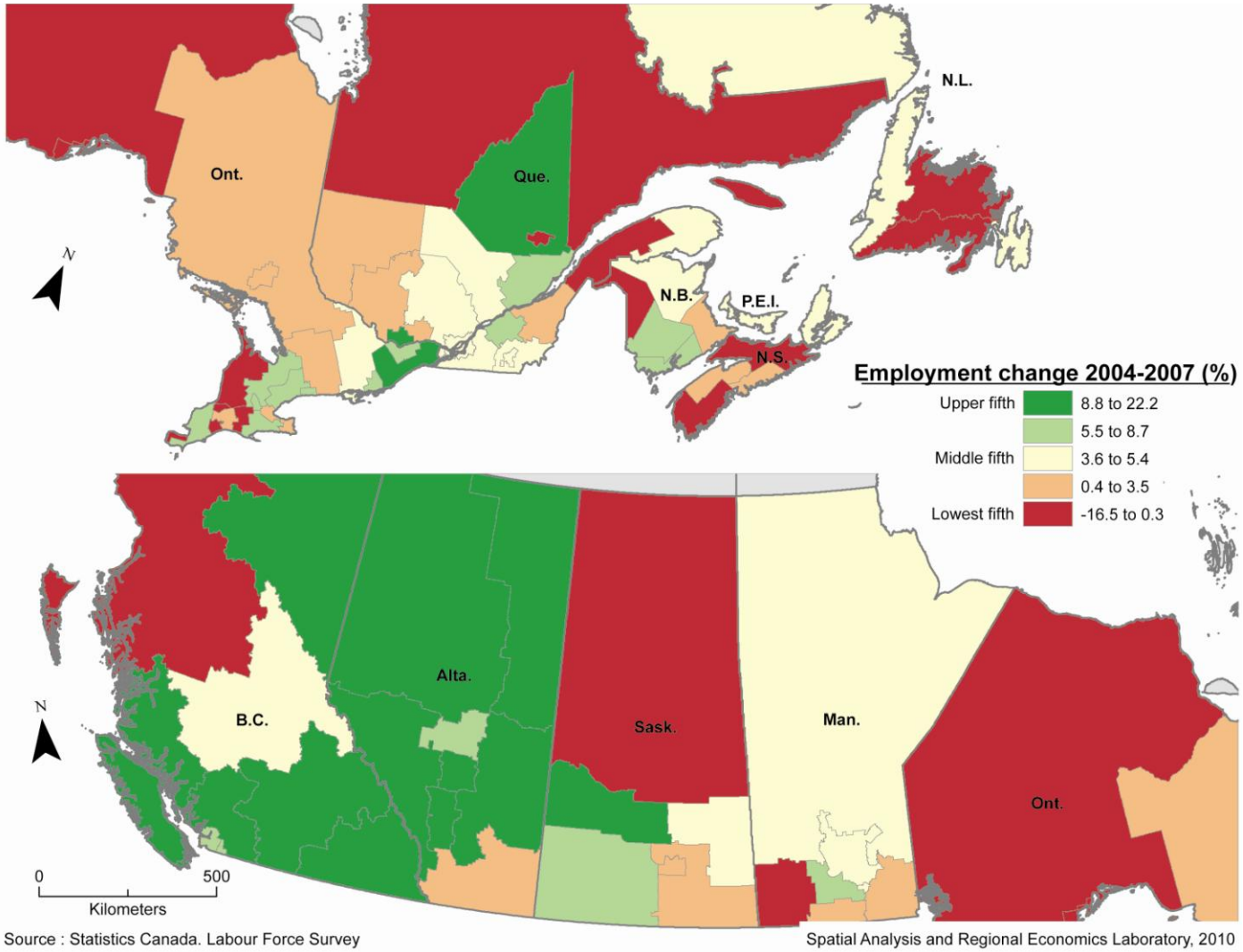
Map 4.13. Employment Change, Canada, 2001-2004, %



Source : Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey

Spatial Analysis and Regional Economics Laboratory, 2010

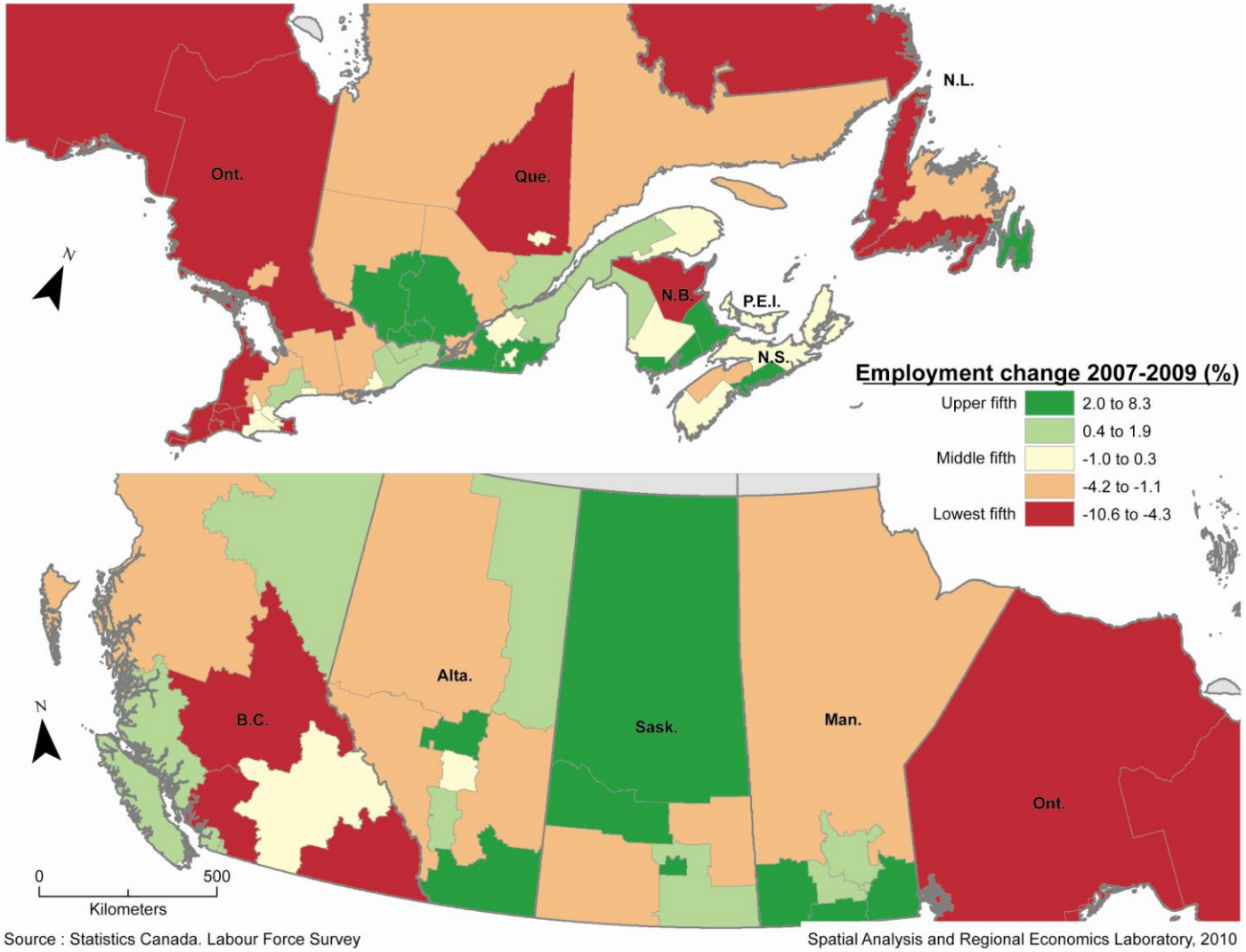
Map 4.14. Employment Change, Canada, 2004-2007, %



Source : Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey

Spatial Analysis and Regional Economics Laboratory, 2010

Map 4.15. Employment Change, Canada, 2007-2009, %



Source : Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey

Spatial Analysis and Regional Economics Laboratory, 2010

Table 4.5. Correlation Coefficients: % Employment Change, 5 Periods, 83 Regions

	Period				
	1995-1998	**1998-2001**	**2001-2004**	**2004-2007**	**2007-2009**
1995-1998	0				
1998-2001	0,273	0			
2001-2004	0,307	0,213	0		
2004-2007	0,363	-0,040	-0,057	0	
2007-2009	0,228	0,121	0,245	0,062	0
	Correlation with previous period				
	1995-1998	**1998-2001**	**2001-2004**	**2004-2007**	**2007-2009**
		0,273	0,213	-0,057	0,062

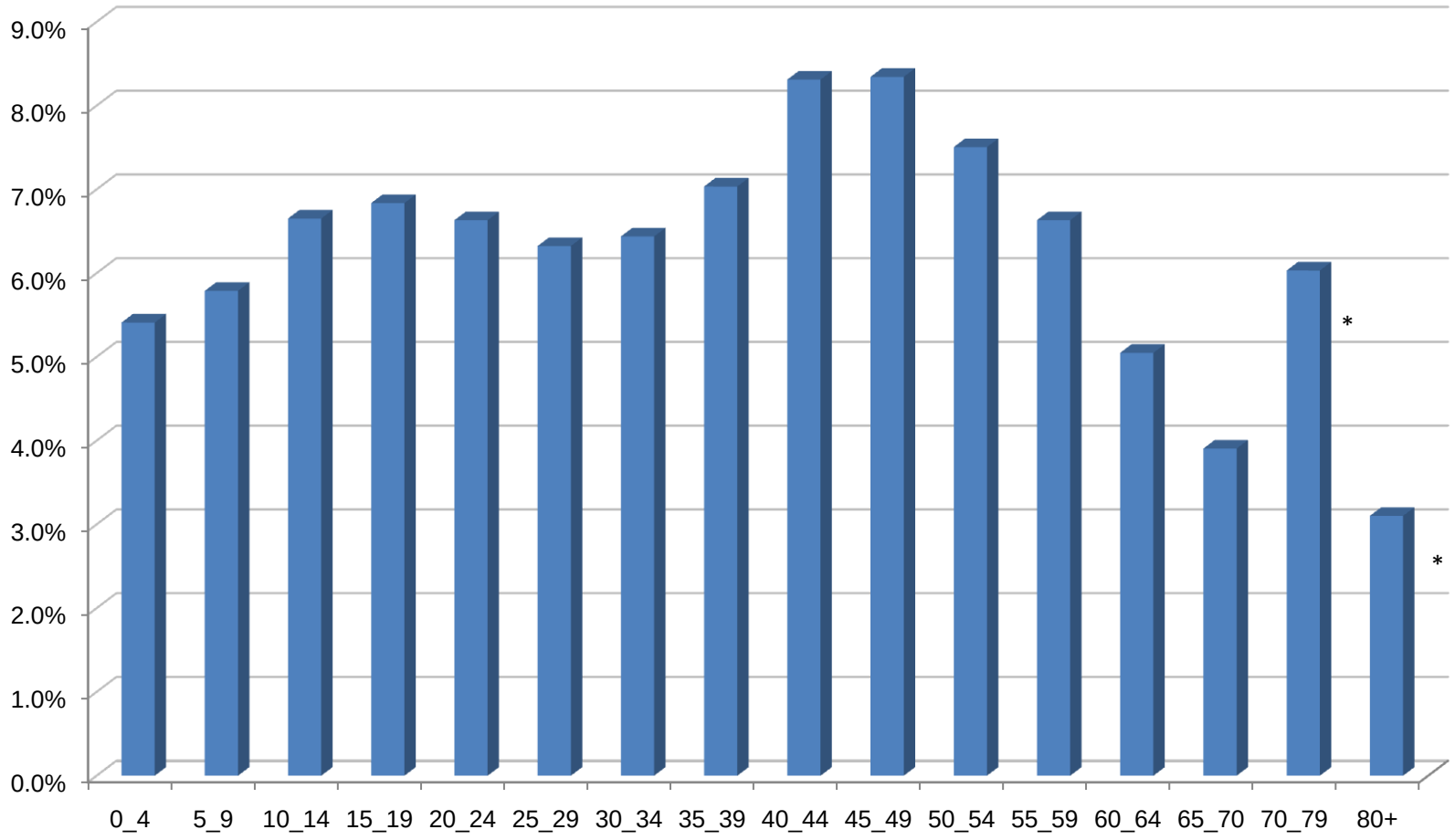
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 4.6. Twenty Regions with the Highest Standard Deviations in Employment Growth, 1995-2009

Economc Region (New Definition)	Standard Deviation	Employment 2009
South Coast NL	0,114	12,500
Lower Mainland BC (Remainder)	0,110	79,500
Lac-Saint-Jean (minus Saguenay)	0,094	50,400
Kootenay	0,089	70,400
Red Deer	0,084	103,800
Muskoka - Kawarthas	0,083	173,700
Vancouver Island (Remainder)	0,080	198,000
Banff - Jasper	0,076	52,100
Woodstock	0,076	80,700
Stratford - Bruce Peninsula	0,075	148,400
Yorkton - Melville	0,075	40,000
Northwest ON (minus Thunder Bay)	0,073	39,700
Central NL	0,071	39,800
Barrie	0,068	392,400
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0,065	91,400
Athabasca - Peace River	0,063	131,800
Thunder Bay CMA	0,063	59,900
Windsor CMA	0,063	150,600
Calgary	0,062	749,900
Wood Buffalo - Cold Lake	0,062	69,000

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Figure 5.1. Age Distribution in Canada, 2006



* all age groups correspond to 5 year cohorts except for the the 70 to 79 and the 80+ groups.

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 5.1. Young Retiree Cohort, the Broad Picture, 2001-2006

	55 to 64 years	0 to 54 years
cohort in 2001	2 847 495	23 167 085
net change in cohort, 2001 to 2006	-50 160	733 185
net shift of residence, 2001 to 2006*	40 350	925 635
net shift of residence due to internal migration, 2001-2006**	40 350	192 450

Note: The 'shifts of residence' are rough estimates, provided in order to illustrate the order of magnitude of the phenomena.

* The 'net shift of residence' line measures the total of all net positive gains (in the given cohort) across the 421 spatial units. It therefore includes new immigrants, and does not include people who moved then returned to the same place during the 5 year period, or people who moved then died or emigrated. *The total number of migrants is larger than this*: this number is an indication of the net shift in population caused by migration (internal and international combined).

** We assume no net international immigration/emigration for the young retiree cohort. These figures are indicative of the net shifts of residence caused by internal migration, but are not precise. They give a good idea of the scale of the phenomenon we are analysing, but they are not derived from actual migration data. For the 0 to 54 year category, internal migration is estimated as 'net shift in residence' minus 'net change in cohort': we assume that the entire net change in the cohort is attributable to immigration, and that these immigrants do not subsequently migrate internally.
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 5.2. Distribution of Retiree Destinations Across Synthetic Regions, 2001-2006

	All localities	AM1	AM2	AC1	AC2	AC3	AC4	RC	AP1	AP2	AP3	AP4	RP
55 to 64 growing and young decline	n=77	. n=0	.	. n=22	.	1	6	15	1 n=55	.	4	11	39
55 to 64 growing faster than young	n=79	. n=0	.	1 n=51	5	8	21	16	2 n=28	4	4	6	12
55 to 64 growing slower than young	n=44	. n=0	.	5 n=41	4	4	13	15	1 n=3	2	.	.	.
55 to 64 declining but young growing	n=68	4 n=8	4	8 n=29	1	2	9	9	5 n=31	6	5	5	10
55 to 64 declining faster than young decline	n=78	. n=0	.	. n=20	1	.	9	10	3 n=58	1	7	13	34
55 to 64 declining slower than young decline	n=75	. n=0	.	1 n=10	.	.	2	7	1 n=65	.	2	11	51

Notes: a) 'young' in this table signifies the 0 to 54 cohort.
b) The synthetic region names are structured as follows: A stands for urban agglomeration; M for metropolitan; C for central (within 100km of a metropolitan area); P for peripheral (over 100km from a metropolitan area); and R for rural. As the numbers rise between 1 and 4, population of the urban areas decrease (see table 3.2).
c) shaded areas correspond to retiree destinations.
b) Total number of localities 'n' is indicated for 'All localities', 'Metropolitan', 'Central' and 'Peripheral' localities.
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 5.3. Distribution of Retiree Destinations Across Canadian Regions

	AT	QC	ON	PR	AL	BC
55_64 growing and young decline	36%	26%	7%	16%	6%	19%
55_64 growing faster than young	3%	12%	33%	5%	13%	36%
55_64 growing slower than young	0%	13%	17%	4%	22%	2%
55_64 declining but young growing	10%	18%	17%	19%	19%	11%
55_64 declining faster than young decline	14%	17%	16%	30%	31%	13%
55_64 declining slower than young decline	36%	13%	10%	26%	9%	19%

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 5.4. Dynamic Retirement Economies by Synthetic Region

	No	Yes
AM1	4	.
AM2	4	.
AC1	15	.
AC2	10	1
AC3	10	5
AC4	47	13
RC	57	15
sub-total central	*139*	*34*
AP1	12	1
AP2	12	1
AP3	21	1
AP4	41	5
RP	117	29
sub-total peripheral	*203*	*37*
Total	350	71

Note: the 'yes' column indicates the number of localities that meet our dynamic retirement economy criteria.

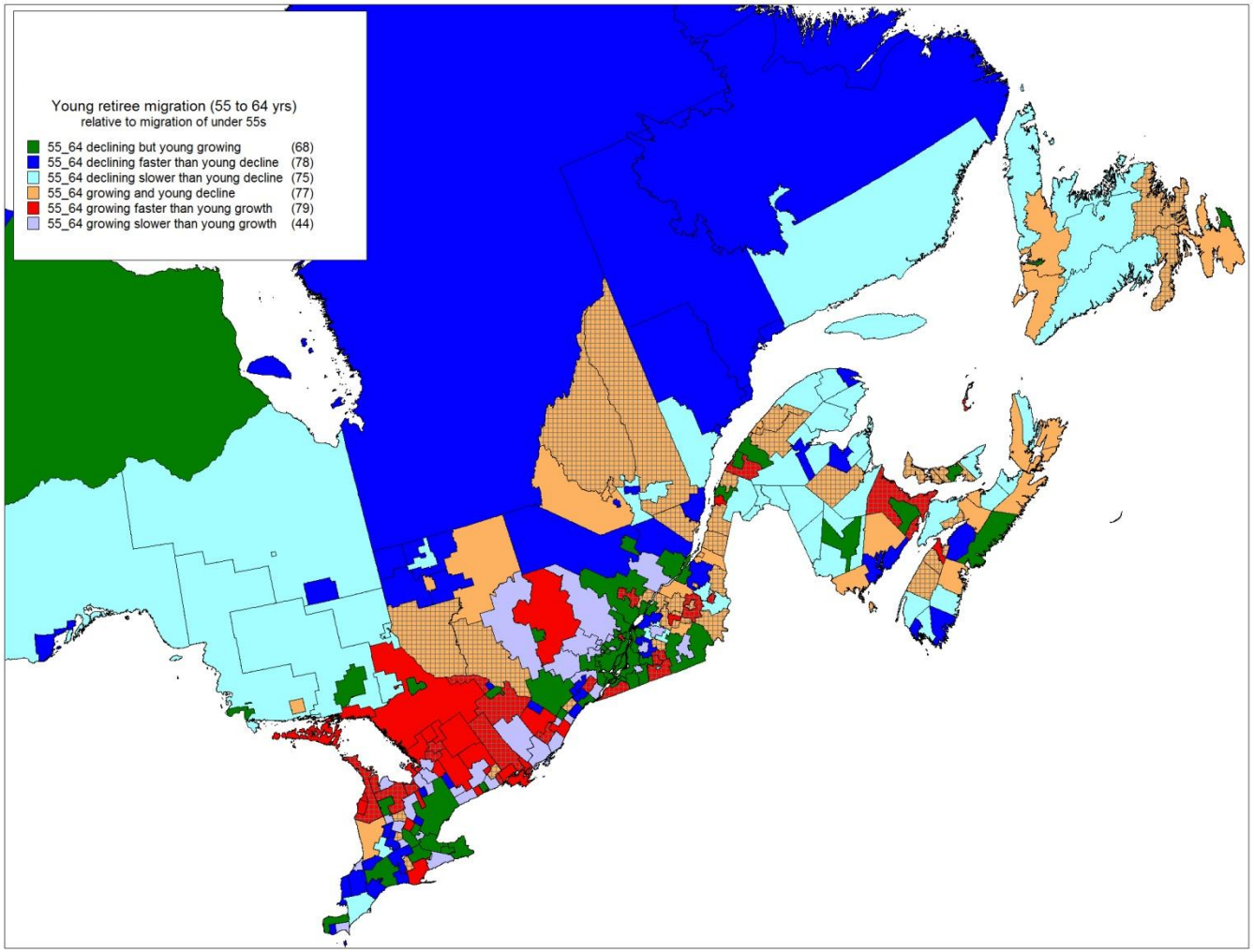
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 5.5. Dynamic retirement economies by Canadian region

	No	Yes
AT	47	11
QC	76	29
ON	97	19
PR	54	3
AL	31	1
BC	45	8

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Map 5.1. Young retiree migration (55 to 64 yrs) relative to migration of under 55s, Eastern Canada



Map 5.2. Young retiree migration (55 to 64 yrs) relative to migration of under 55s, Western Canada

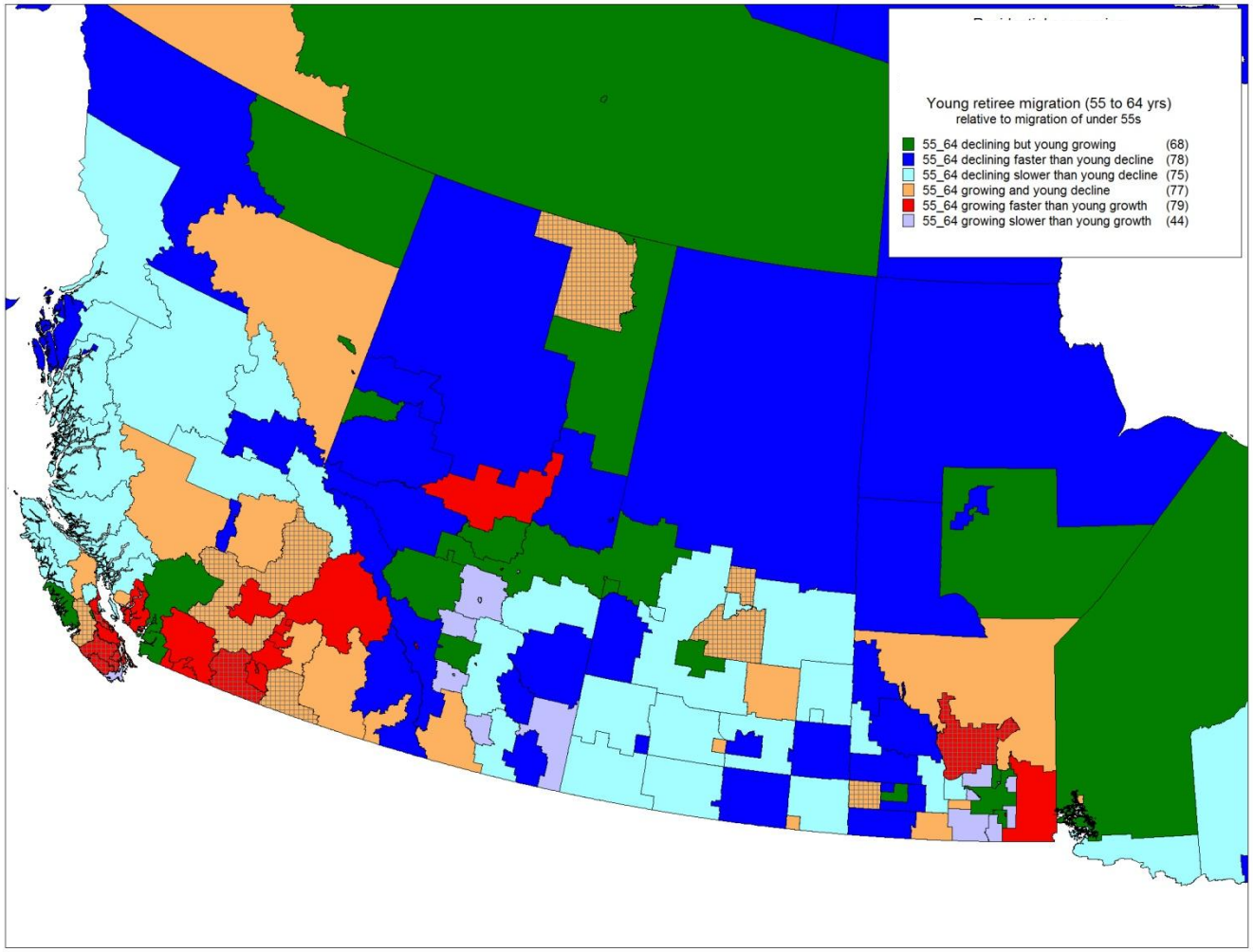


Table 5.6. Commutes of Over 100km as a Proportion of Local Workforce, by Synthetic Region, 2006

	over 100km	all workers	%
AM1	19 120	4 627 260	0.4%
AM2	16 745	1 568 060	1.1%
AC1	12 940	1 572 145	0.8%
AC2	3 320	315 135	1.1%
AC3	1 960	210 010	0.9%
AC4	4 020	220 225	1.8%
RC	9 450	257 525	3.7%
AP1	9 850	849 305	1.2%
AP2	4 255	309 385	1.4%
AP3	3 615	235 615	1.5%
AP4	3 770	215 775	1.7%
RP	13 455	299 375	4.5%
Total	102 500	10 679 815	1.0%

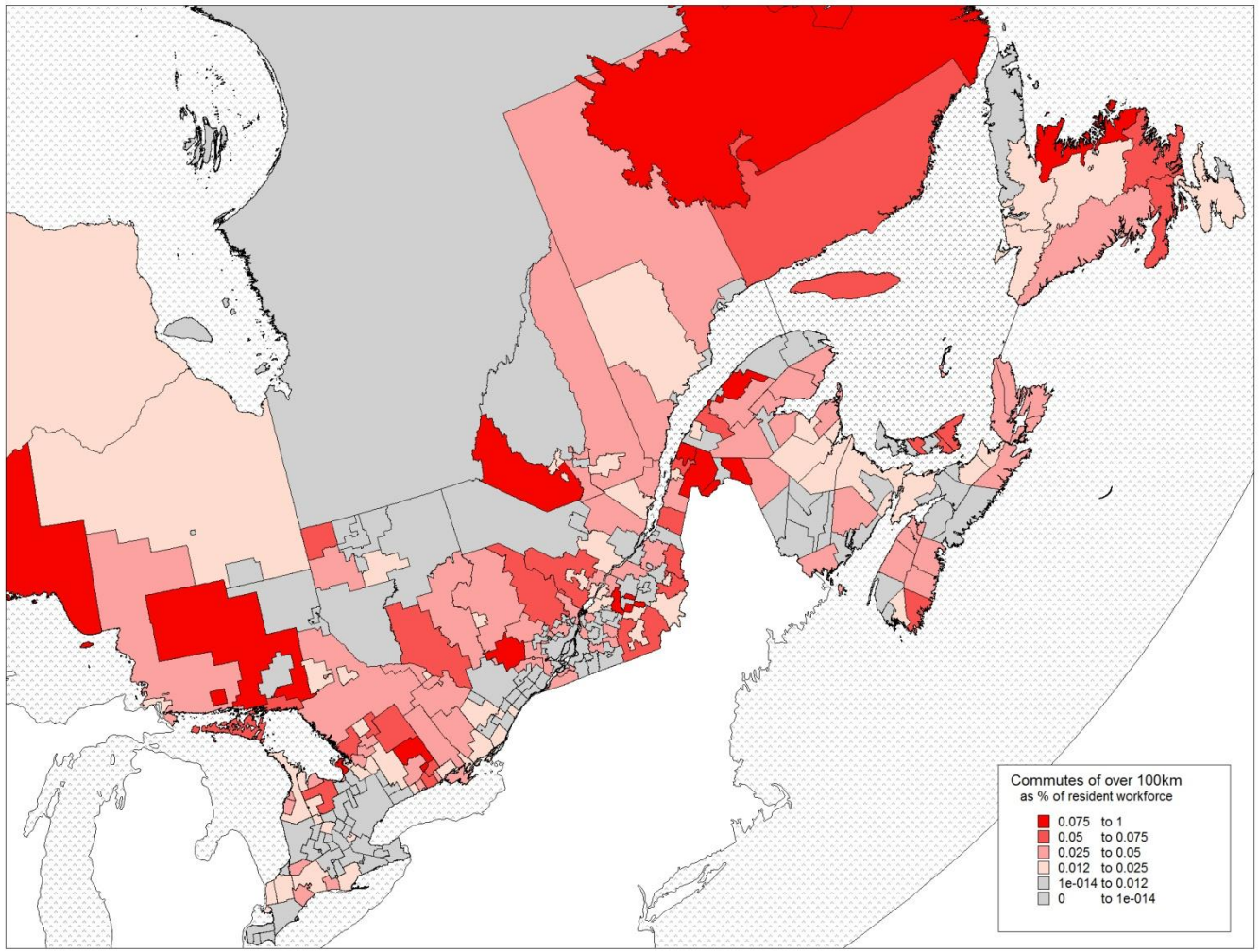
Source: Statistics Canada, table 97-561-XCB2006011

Table 5.7. Commutes of over 100km as a proportion of local workforce, by region, 2006

	over 100km	all workers	%
AT	9 940	539 425	1.8%
QC	19 890	2 156 115	0.9%
ON	36 730	4 790 020	0.8%
PR	9 985	626 690	1.6%
AL	18 110	1 253 025	1.4%
BC	7 845	1 314 540	0.6%

Source: Statistics Canada, table 97-561-XCB2006011

Map 5.3. Commutes of over 100km as % of resident workforce, Eastern Canada



Map 5.4. Commutes of over 100km as % of resident workforce, Western Canada

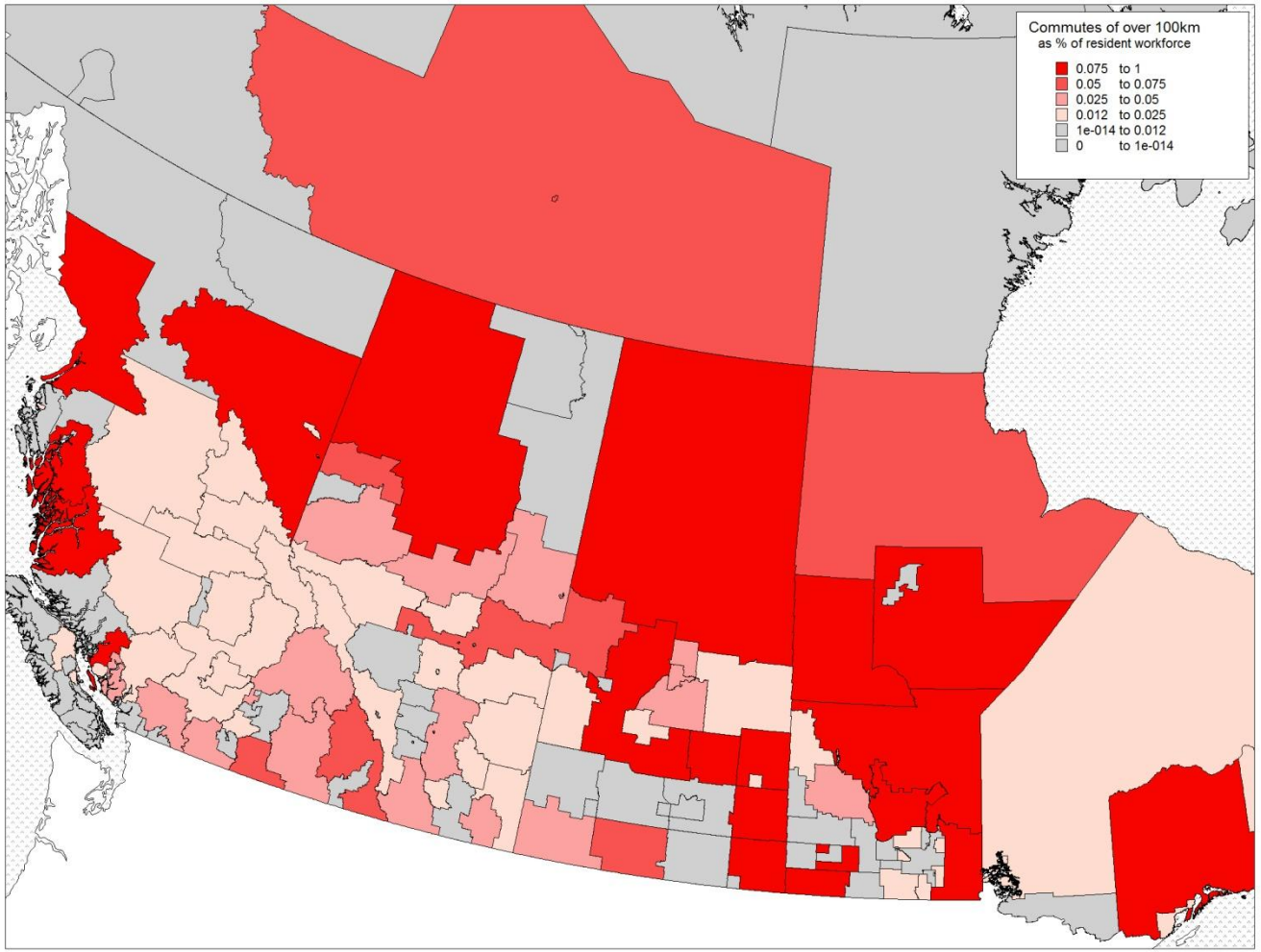


Table 6.1 Income inequality in 2001, and changes between 2001 and 2006, Canadian Urban System

Synthetic regions	Metropolitan (AM) Regions	Central (AC1) 100-500K	Central (AC2) 50-100K	Central (AC3) 25-50K	Central (AC4) 10-25K	Peripheral (AP1) 100-500K	Peripheral (AP2) 50-100K	Peripheral (AP3) 25-50K	Peripheral (AP4) 10-25K
High inequality, increasing inequality	Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver				Collingwood (ON), Ste-Adele (QC)		Medecine-Hat (AL)		Bay-Roberts (AT), Estevan (PR), Saugeen-Shores (ON)
High inequality, little change	Montréal	Trois-Rivières (QC), Windsor (ON)	Cornwall (ON), Sarnia (ON)	Leamington (ON)	Okotoks (AL), Mississip-Mills (ON), Greater-Napanee (ON), Prince-Edward (ON), Lambton-Shores (ON)	St.John (AT), Duncan (BC)	Shawinigan (QC), Fort-Mc-Murray (AL), Vernon (BC)	Corner-Brook (AT), Kentville (AT), Bathurst (AT), Timmins (ON), Campbell-River (BC)	Grand-Falls-Windsor (AT), Cranbrook (BC), Kincardine (ON)
High inequality, decreasing inequality				Joliette (QC)	Hawkesbury (ON), Sth-Glengarry (ON), Rideau-Lakes (ON), Trent-Hills (ON), Brock (ON), Perth-east (ON), Meaford (ON), Gravenhurst (ON)	Sydney (AT)	Nanamaio (BC)	New-Glasgow (AT), Val d'Or (QC), Port-Alberni (BC)	Miramichi (AT), Matane (QC), Dolbeau (QC), Elliot-Lake (ON), Haileybury (ON), Yorkton (PR), Quesnel (BC), Terrace (BC), Dawson-Creek (BC), Iles-de-la-Madeleine (QC), West-Nipissing (ON)
Average equality, increasing inequality		Hamilton (ON), Kitchener (ON)	Lindsay (ON), Red-Deer (ON)	Sorel (QC)	Canmore (AL), Camrose (AL), Wetaskiwin (AL), Scugog (ON), Adjala (ON)	Saskatoon (PR), Victoria (BC)	North-Bay (ON), Sault-Ste-Marie (ON), Grande-Prairie (AL)	Lloydminster (AL)	Thompson (PR), Brooks (AL), Kapuskasing (ON), Summerland (BC)
Average equality, little change	Ottawa-Hull, Winnipeg	Sherbrooke (QC), Kingston (ON), Peterborough (ON), St.Catharines (ON), Brantford (ON), Guelph (ON), London (ON), Abbotsford (BC)	Simcoe (ON), Chilliwack (BC)	Brockville (ON), Owen-Sound (ON), Midland (ON), Haldimand County (ON)	Lachute (QC), Port-Hope (ON), Nth-Dundas (ON), Hamilton_b (ON), West-Lincoln (ON), Clearview (ON), Huntsville (ON)	St.John's (AT), Halifax (AT), Saguenay (QC), Sudbury (ON), Kelowna (BC)	Fredericton (AT), Lethbridge (AL), Kamloops (BC), Prince-George (BC)	Truro (AT), Rimouski (QC), Alma (QC), Rouyn-Noranda (QC), Prince-Albert (PR), Penticton (BC), Parskville (BC)	Campbellton (AL), Pembroke (ON), Salmon-Arm (BC), Powell-River (BC), Williams-Lake (BC), Prince-Rupert (BC), St-Félicien (QC)
Average equality, decreasing inequality		Chatham(ON)	Belleville (ON)	Victoriaville (QC), Orillia (ON), Sorel (QC)	Cobourg (ON), Tillsonburg (ON), Rawdon (ON), Nth.Glengarry (ON), Wellington-Nth (ON), Wilmot (ON), West-Grey (ON), Wasaga-Beach (ON), Hanover (PR)	Thunder-Bay (ON)	Charlottetown (AT)	Moose-Jaw (PR)	Summerside (AT), Edmundston (AT), La-Tuque (QC), Kenora (ON), Nth-Battleford (PR), Gaspe (QC)
Low inequality, increasing inequality				Saint-Georges (QC), Centre-Wellington (ON)	Erin (ON), Severn (ON), Tiny (ON), St-Andrews (PR)			Courtenay (BC), Fort-St-John (BC)	Amos (QC), Swift-Current (PR), Whitehorse (PR), Yellowknife (PR), Yarmouth (AT)
Low inequality, little change	Québec	Oshawa (ON), Barrie (ON)	Drummondville (QC), Granby (QC), Ste.Hyacinthe (QC), St.Jean-sur-Richelieu (QC)	Thetford-Mines (QC), Salaberry (QC), Stratford (ON)	Cowansville (QC), Ingersoll (ON), Montmagny (QC), Prevost (QC), Sth.Dundas (ON), Brighton (ON), Nth.Perth (ON), Norwich (ON), Essex (ON), Essa (ON), Oro-Medonte (ON), Bracebridge (ON), Steinbach (ON), Strathmore (ON)	Moncton (AT), Regina (PR)		Baie-Comeau (QC), Sept-Iles (QC), Brandon (PR)	Petawa (ON), squamish (BC), Kitimat (BC), Mont-Laurier (QC), Roberval (QC)
Low inequality, decreasing inequality				Woodstock (ON)	Portage-la-Prairie (PR), Ste-Marie (QC), St.Lin (QC), Ste.Sophie (QC), La-Nation (ON), Nth-Grenville (ON)				Rivière-du-Loup (QC), Grand-Centre (AL)

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 6.2. Income Inequality by Synthetic Region, 2001-2006 (column percentages)

Synthetic regions	AM	AC1	AC2	AC3	AC4	AP1	AP2	AP3	AP4	n
High inequality, increasing inequality	50%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	8%	0%	7%	10
High inequality, little change	13%	13%	18%	7%	8%	15%	23%	23%	7%	24
High inequality, decreasing inequality	0%	0%	0%	7%	13%	8%	8%	14%	24%	25
Average equality, increasing inequality	0%	13%	18%	7%	8%	15%	23%	5%	9%	20
Average equality, little change	25%	53%	18%	27%	12%	38%	31%	32%	15%	46
Average equality, decreasing inequality	0%	7%	9%	13%	15%	8%	8%	5%	13%	22
Low inequality, increasing inequality	0%	0%	0%	13%	7%	0%	0%	9%	11%	13
Low inequality, little change	13%	13%	36%	20%	23%	15%	0%	14%	11%	34
Low inequality, decreasing inequality	0%	0%	0%	7%	10%	0%	0%	0%	4%	9
n (number)	8	15	11	15	60	13	13	22	46	

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 6.3. Income Inequality by Region, 2001-2006 (column percentages)

Regions	**AT**	**QC**	**ON**	**PR**	**AL**	**BC**	**n**
High inequality, increasing inequality	5%	2%	4%	6%	20%	4%	10
High inequality, little change	26%	7%	12%	0%	13%	15%	24
High inequality, decreasing inequality	16%	12%	13%	6%	0%	19%	25
Average equality, increasing inequality	0%	2%	10%	12%	47%	7%	20
Average equality, little change	26%	17%	24%	12%	7%	41%	46
Average equality, decreasing inequality	16%	10%	14%	18%	0%	0%	22
Low inequality, increasing inequality	5%	5%	5%	24%	0%	7%	13
Low inequality, little change	5%	34%	15%	18%	7%	7%	34
Low inequality, decreasing inequality	0%	10%	4%	6%	7%	0%	9
n (number)	19	41	84	17	15	27	

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 6.4. Some Factors of Income Inequality, 2006

mean	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29
n	187	187	187	187
adj R2	0.21	0.26	0.30	0.41
Intercept	1.25***	1.26***	1.10***	1.05***
Regions				
Atlantic	0.06***	0.05***	0.06***	0.05***
Quebec (reference)				
Ontario	0.04***	0.05***	0.04***	0.04***
Prairies	0	0	0	0
Alberta	0.11***	0.11***	0.10***	0.10***
British Columbia	0.07***	0.06***	0.06***	0.06***
Synthetic regions				
Metropolitan		0	0	0
Central 100-500K		0	0	0
Central 50-100K		0	0	0
Central 25-50K		-0.03*	0	0
Central 10-25K		-0.04***	0	0
Peripheral 100-500K		0	0	0
Peripheral 50-100K		0	0	0
Peripheral 25-50K		0	0	0
Peripheral 10-25K (reference)				
Local factors				
% of graduates			0	0.376**
income ($10 K)			0	0
specialisation			0	0
log of city size			0.015***	0.014***
Industrial structure				
CL11: Primary, 1st transformation, retail, public services				0.04***
CL14: High tech, warehousing, high-order services				0
CL6: Primary, construction, 1st transformation				0
CL7: Construction, retail, insurance, leisure, hospitality				0.02**
CL8: public admin., public services, high-order services				-0.07***
CL9: medium-tech, high-tech, retail (reference industrial structure)				

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 6.5. Some Factors of Income Inequality Change, 2001-2006

mean	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027
n	192	192	192	192	192
adj R2	0.091	0.091	0.218	0.218	0.2814
Intercept	0.023***	0.023***	-0.086***	-0.086***	0.174***
Regions					
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec (reference)					
Ontario	0	0	0	0	0
Prairies	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	0.06***	0.06***	0.05***	0.05***	0.06***
British Columbia	0	0	0	0	0.01**
Synthetic regions					
Metropolitan		0	0	0	0
Central 100-500K		0	0	0	0
Central 50-100K		0	0	0	0
Central 25-50K		0	0	0	0
Central 10-25K		0	0	0	0
Peripheral 100-500K		0	0	0	0
Peripheral 50-100K		0	0	0	0
Peripheral 25-50K		0	0	0	0
Peripheral 10-25K (reference)					
Local factors					
% of graduates			0.230***	0.230***	0.460***
income ($10 K) in 2001			0.031***	0.031***	0.021**
specialisation			0	0	0
log of city size			0	0	0
Industrial structure					
CL11: Primary, 1st transformation, retail, public services				0	0
CL14: High tech, warehousing, high-order services				0	0
CL6: Primary, construction, 1st transformation				0	0
CL7: Construction, retail, insurance, leisure, hospitality				0	0
CL8: public admin., public services, high-order services				0	-0.045***
CL9: medium-tech, high-tech, retail (reference industrial structure)					
Initial level of inequality					
Income inequality in 2001					-0.203***

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 6.6 Ratio of Male to Female Salaries, Full Time (higher ratio = male salaries relatively higher)

		1991	2006	1991	2006	1991	2006	1991	2006
mean		1.50	1.38	1.50	1.38	1.50	1.38	1.50	1.38
n		356	395	356	395	354	395	354	387
adj r^2		0.228***	0.222**	0.292***	0.270***	0.429***	0.316***	0.445***	0.525***
intercept		1.480***	1.369**	1.494***	1.354***	1.049***	1.251***	1.020***	1.290**
Atlantic (*ref : Québec)*		0.039**	0	0	0	0.046***	0	0.045***	0
Ontario		0.035**	0	0.028**	0	0.040***	0.043**	0.035***	0.048***
Praires		-0.067***	-0.134***	-0.087***	-0.038***	-0.048**	-0.120***	-0.041**	0
Alberta		0.054***	0.223***	0.046***	0.221***	0.042**	0.241***	0.043*	0.260***
British Columbia		0.135***	0.063***	0.105***	0.040*	0.109***	0.064***	0.098***	0.082***
Metro *(ref : peripheral rural)*				0	0	0	0	0	-0.138***
Central 100-500K				0	0	0	0	0	0
Central 50-100K				0	0	0	0	0	0
Central 25-50K				0	0	0	0	0	0
Central 10-25K				0	0	0.034*	0	0.099***	0
Central rural				-0.044***	0	-0.058***	-0.040**	-0.581***	-0.074***
Peripheral 100-500K				0.067***	0.082***	0.087***	0	0.099***	0
Peripheral 50-100K				0	0.041**	0	0	0	0
Peripheral 25-50K				0.071***	0.148***	0.088***	0.134***	0.093***	0.110***
Peripheral 10-25K				0.046***	0.052**	0.088**	0.061***	0.097***	0.042**
log pop 15+ (log pop for 2006)						0.027***	0.025***	0.031***	0.065***
MF education ratio						0.341***	0	0.333***	0.553***
F salary (10K)						-0.101***	-0.044***	-0.104***	-0.033**
industrial specialisation						0.021***	0	0	0.047***
Industry 91	*Industry 01*								
CL10	cl10							-0.040***	0
CL11	cl11							0.052***	-0.136***
CL12	cl12							0	0
cl14	cl13							0	0
cl15	cl16							0	0
cl16	cl17							0	0
cl17	cl23							0	0
CL19	cl34							0	0
CL24	cl47								-0.187***

Table 6.6bis. Industrial Classifications used in tables 6.6 and 6.7

Industry 91	
CL10	public admin, public services, leisure, retail, high order services
CL11	Primary, 1st transformation, transport, hospitality
CL12	Primary, 1st transformation, retail, education
CL14	Transport, retail, hospitality, education, health
CL15	Primary, construction, retail, hospitality
CL16	Primary, manufacturing, construction
CL17	Primary
CL19	Manufacturing (inc. high-tech)
CL24	Public admin, Primary, transport
Industry 01	
CL10	primary, 1st transformation, retail, health, leisure, hotels, public admin
CL11	*primary, support to transport, health, leisure, public admin*
CL12	primary, construction, all manuf, repair and maintenance
CL13	primary, construction, 1st transformation, transport, repair & maintenance
CL16	*retail, education, health, hotels & restaurants, public admin.*
CL17	medium tech, high tech, transport, warehousing, all high order and cultural services
CL23	construction, retail, professional services, leisure, hotels & restaurants
CL34	1st transformation, medium tech, repair & maintenance
CL47	*primary, warehousing, repair & maintenance*
CL49	primary, 1st transformation, medium tech, repair & maintenance

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 6.7 Differential growth between men's salaries and women's salaries for full time jobs, 1991-2006 (negative = faster growth of women's salaries)

	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006	1991-1996	1996-2001	2001-2006
mean	-4.4%	-0.9%	-4.9%	-4.4%	-0.9%	-4.9%	-4.4%	-0.9%	-4.8%	-4.4%	-0.9%	-4.8%
n	366	365	402	366	365	402	364	363	401	364	363	394
adj r^2	0.137***	0.081***	0.093***	0.172***	0.107***	0.093***	0.261***	0.230***	0.214***	0.298***	0.237***	0.243***
intercept	-0.034***	-0.025***	-0.049***	-0.026***	-0.031***	-0.049***	0.110**	0.208***	-0.062	0.132	0.215***	-0.102
Atlantic *(ref : Qc)*	0	0.014	-0.039***	0	0.021**	-0.039***	0	0.025**	-0.034***	0	0.022***	-0.033***
Ontario	-0.042***	0.043***	-0.019*	-0.035***	0.043***	-0.019*	-0.028***	0.034***	-0.032***	-0.026***	0.032***	-0.058***
Praires	0	0.016*	0	0	0.018*	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alberta	0.045***	0.030***	0.067***	0.047***	0.029***	0.067***	0.055***	0.057***	0.083***	0.066***	0.061***	0.073***
British Columbia	-0.036***	0	0.043***	-0.041***	0.023***	0.043***	-0.031***	0	0.032*	-0.029***	0	0
Metro *(ref : peripheral rural)*				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central 100-500K				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central 50-100K				-0.035***	0	0	-0.036***	0	0	-0.036***	0	0
Central 25-50K				0	0	0	-0.033*	0	0	-0.031*	0	0
Central 10-25K				-0.026	0	0	-0.032**	0	0	-0.027*	0	0
Central rural				-0.029***	0.023***	0	-0.039***	0.015**	0	-0.035***	0	-0.037***
Peripheral 100-500K				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peripheral 50-100K				0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peripheral 25-50K				0	0	0	0.025***	0	0	0.026***	0	0
Peripheral 10-25K				0	0	0	0.019*	0	0	0.021**	0	0
log of population 15+ (log of population for 01-06)							0	-0.006***	0	0	-0.006***	0.010**
initial Male/Female salary ratio							-0.173***	-0.158***	-0.116***	-0.179***	-0.162***	-0.200***
initial Female salary / $10 000							0	0.021**	0.027***	0	0.020**	0.056***
initial ratio Male graduates to Female graduates							0.112***	0	0.101*	0.094***	0	0.125**
specialisation of local economy							0.006**	0	0	0	0	0
Industry 91 / 01										0		
CL10 / CL10										-0.028***	0	-0.048***
CL11 / CL11										0	0	-0.115***
CL12 / C12										0.033***	0	-0.043***
Cl14 / CL13										0	0	0
Cl15 / CL16										0	0	-0.053***
Cl16 / CL17										0	0.021***	-0.057***
Cl17 / CL23										0	0	0
CL19 / CL34										0	0	-0.053***
CL24 / CL47										0	0	-0.065***

Table 6.8. Difference between Male and Female Participation Rates, 2006

mean	10.02%	10.02%	10.02%	10.20%	10.20%
n	400	400	400	392	392
adj r^2	0.071***	0.154***	0.243***	0.474***	0.520***
intercept	0.100***	0.078***	-0.216***	-0.049*	-0.106***
AT	-0.022***	0	0	0	0
QC	x	x	x	x	x
ON	0	0	0	0	0
PR	0	0.024***	0.015*	0.015**	0
AL	0.043***	0.054***	0.037***	0.039***	0.023***
BC	0	0.027***	0.032***	0.032***	0.023***
am		0	-0.060**	0	0
ac1		0	0	0.016***	0
ac2		0	0	0.018***	0
ac3		0.024***	0	0.022***	0
ac4		0.037***	0.055***	0.041***	0.019***
rc		0.034***	0.034***	0.026***	0.016***
ap1		0	-0.034***	0	0
ap2		0	0	0	0
ap3		0	0	0	0
ap4		0	0	0	-0.009
log pop 15+ (log pop for 2006)			0.028***	0.013***	0.008***
MF education ratio			0.017***	0	0
industrial specialisation			0.021***	0.020***	0.018***
Industrial structure					
primary, 1st transformation, retail, health, leisure, hotels, public admin				0	0
primary, support to transport, health, leisure, public admin				-0.084***	-0.063***
primary, construction, all manuf, repair and maintenance				0.011**	0
primary, construction, 1st transformation, transport, repair & maintenance				0.015***	0
retail, education, health, hotels & restaurants, public admin.				0	-0.015***
medium tech, high tech, transport, warehousing, all high order and cultural services				0	0
construction, retail, professional services, leisure, hotels & restaurants				-0.016**	-0.026**
1st transformation, medium tech, repair & maintenance				0	0
primary, warehousing, repair & maintenance				0.023**	0
primary, 1st transformation, medium tech, repair & maintenance (reference)					
Overall participation rate					0.173***

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 6.9. Localities in Canada Where Women are More Qualified than Men, by Synthetic Region, 2006

	AMM	AC1	AC2	AC3	AC4	RC	AP1	AP2	AP3	AP4	RP	ALL
lower	5	6	5	6	19	25	3	5	8	19	63	164
higher	3	9	6	9	41	47	10	8	14	27	83	257
% higher	38%	60%	55%	60%	68%	65%	77%	62%	64%	59%	57%	61%

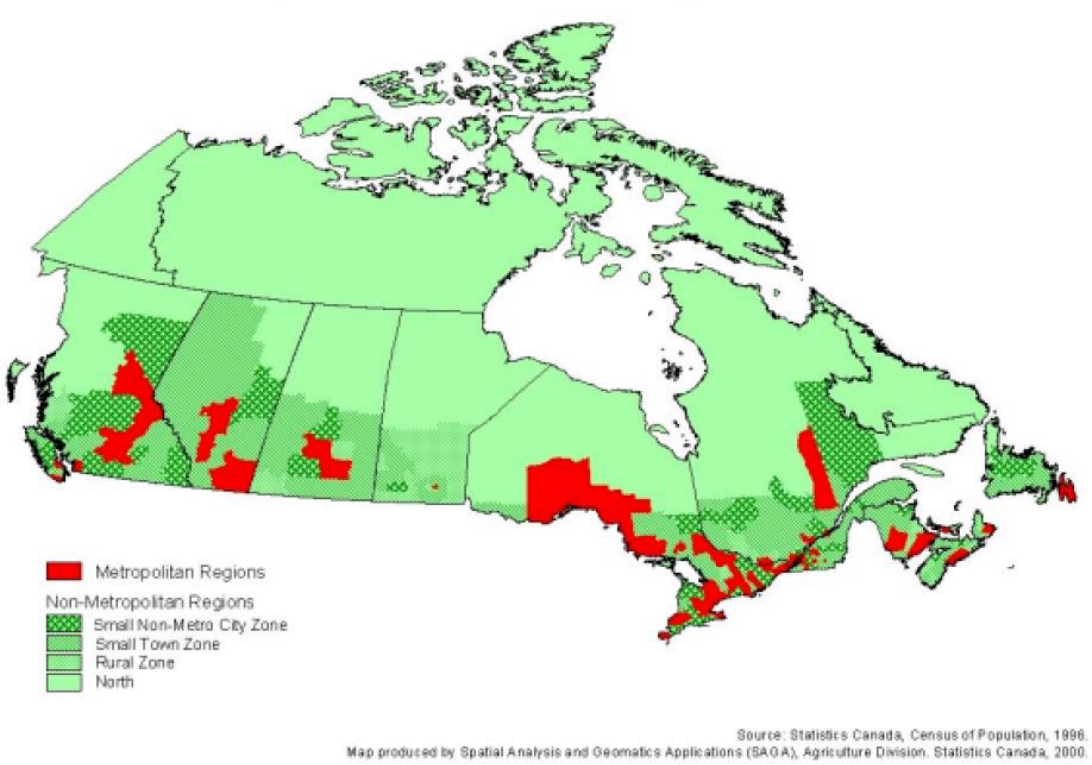
Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Table 6.10 Localities in Canada where women are more qualified than men, by region, 2006

	AT	QC	ON	PR	AL	BC
lower	20	65	39	7	13	20
higher	38	40	77	50	19	33
% higher	66%	38%	66%	88%	59%	62%

Source: Authors' calculations from Statistics Canada data.

Map 7.1 Non-Metropolitan Beale Code Regions of Canada

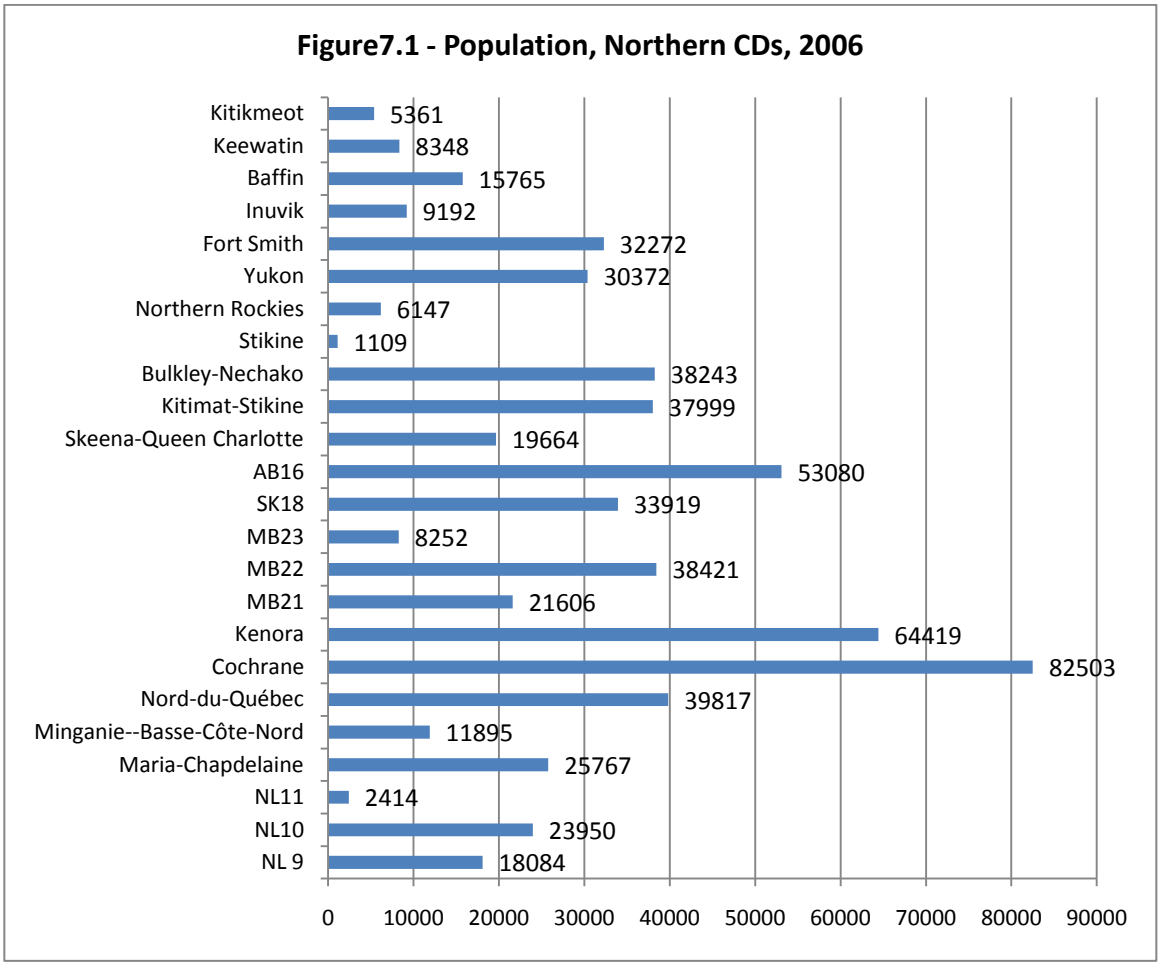


Source: Du Plessis et al. 2002. Appendix B. 5

Table 7.1: Canada's Northern hinterland based on the "Modified Beale Codes"

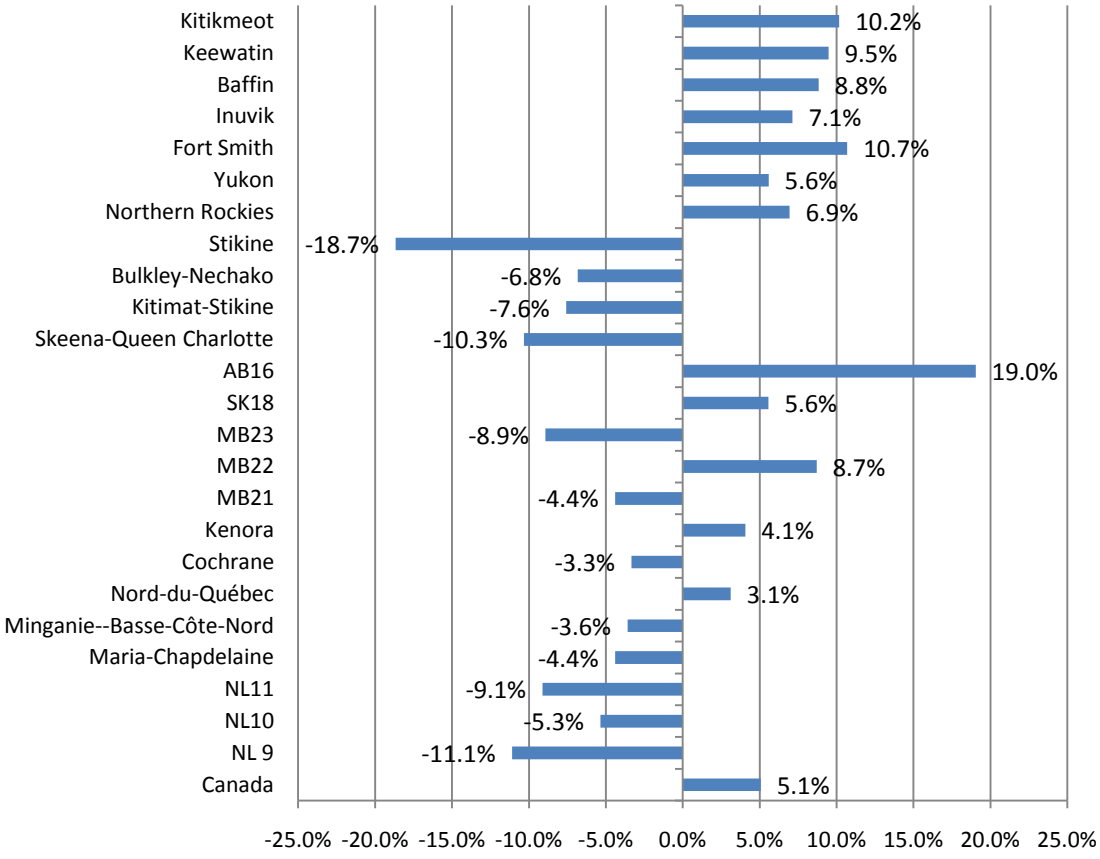
Province or Territory	Census Division	Population (2006)
Newfoundland and Labrador	Division No. 9	18 084
Newfoundland and Labrador	Division No. 10	26 364
Quebec	Maria-Chapdelaine	25 767
Quebec	Minganie—Basse-Côte-Nord	11 895
Quebec	Nord-du-Québec	39 817
Ontario	Cochrane District	82 503
Ontario	Kenora District	64 419
Manitoba	Division No. 21	21 606
Manitoba	Division No. 22	38 421
Manitoba	Division No. 23	8 252
Saskatchewan	Division No. 18	33 919
Alberta	Division No. 16	53 080
British Columbia	Skeena-Queen Charlotte Regional District	19 664
British Columbia	Kitimat-Stikine Regional District	37 999
British Columbia	Bulkely-Nechako Regional Distric	38 243
British Columbia	Stikine Region	1 109
British Columbia	Northern Rockies Regional District	6 147
Yukon	Yukon	30 372
Northwest Territories	Fort Smith Region	32 272
Northwest Territories	Inuvik Region	9 192
Nunavut	Baffin Region	15 765
Nunavut	Keewatin Region	8 348
Nunavut	Kitikmeot Region	5 361

(Source: Statistics Canada Census)



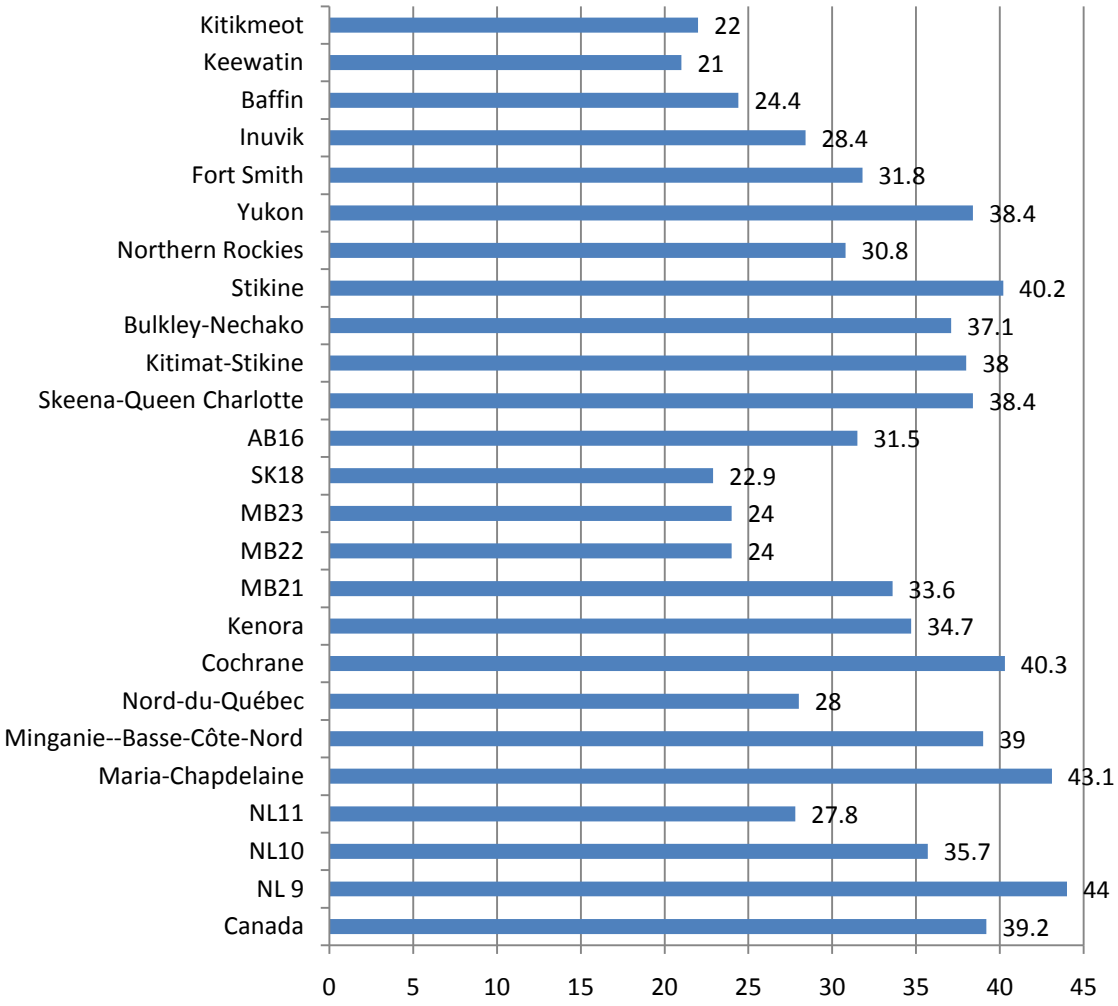
Source: Statistics Canada.

Figure 7.2 - Population Growth , Canada and Northern CDs, 01-06



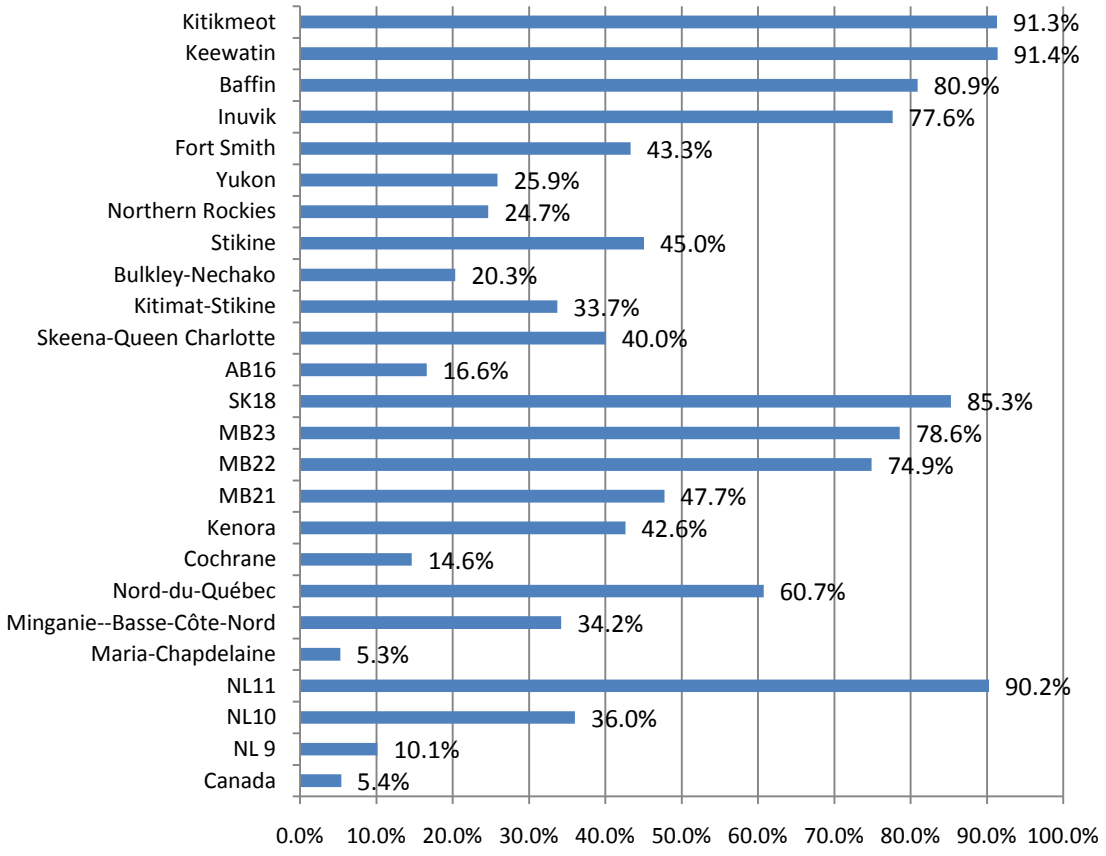
Source: Statistics Canada.

Figure 7.3 - Median Age, Canada and Northern CDs, 2006



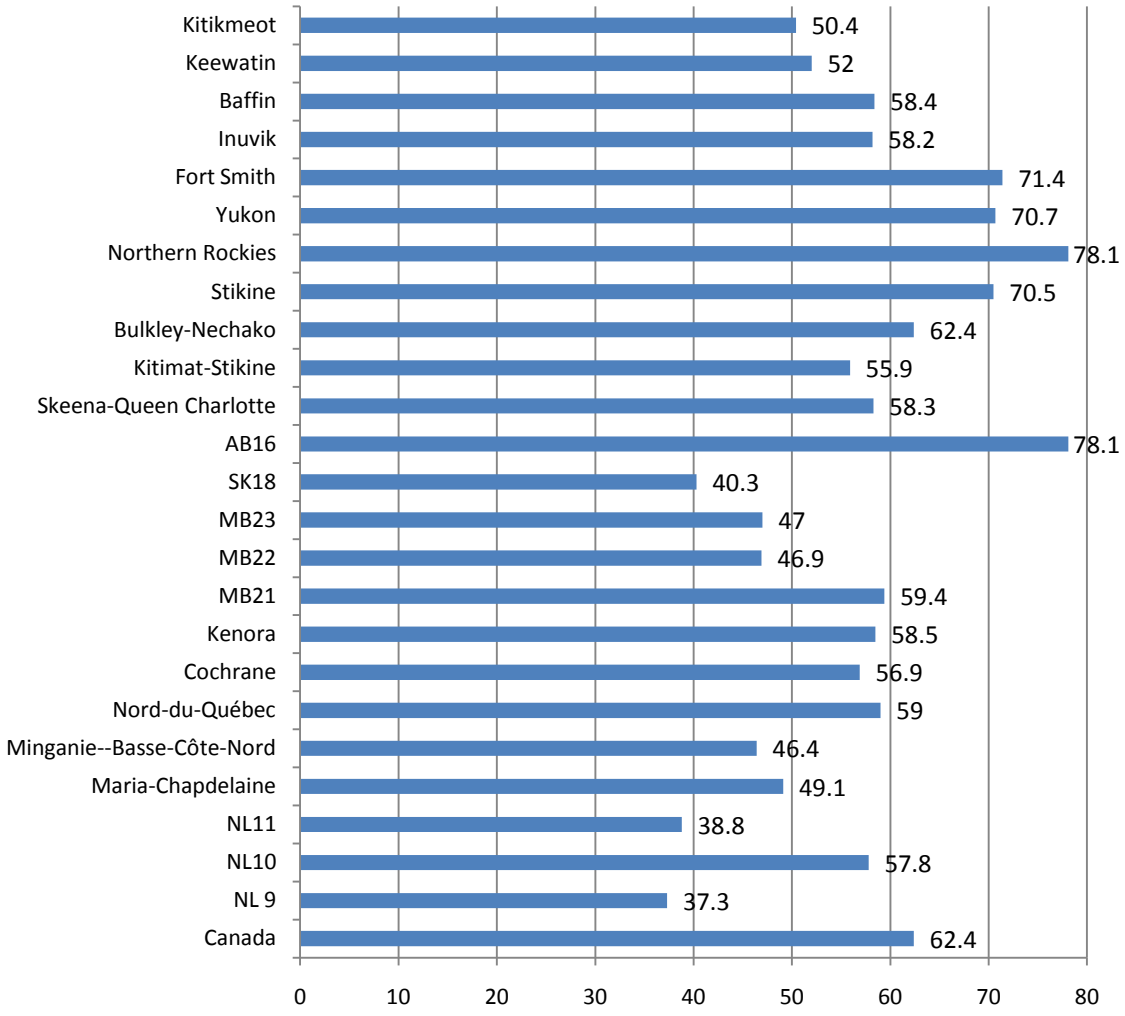
Source: Statistics Canada.

Figure 7.4- Aboriginal Population as percent of Total Population, Canada and Northern CDs, 2006



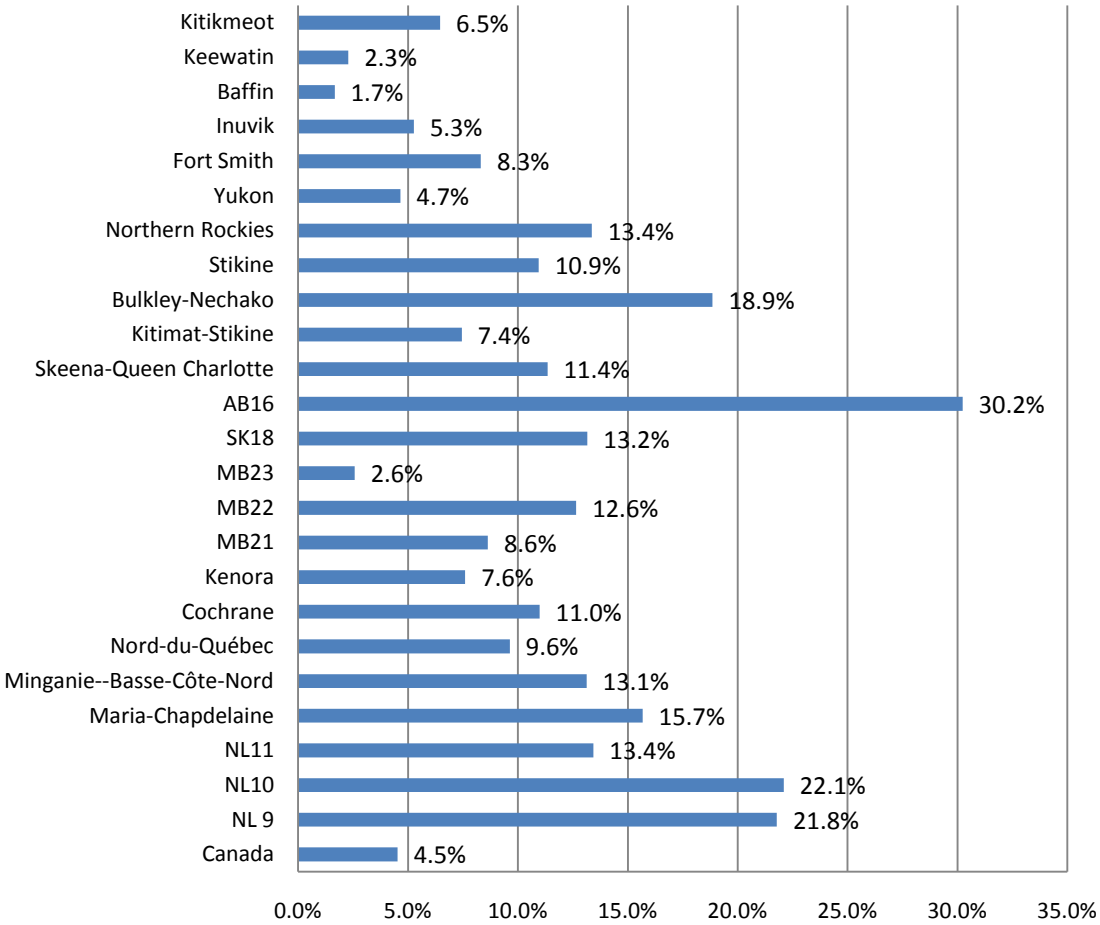
Source: Statistics Canada.

Figure 7.5 - Employment Rate, Canada and Northern CDs, 2006



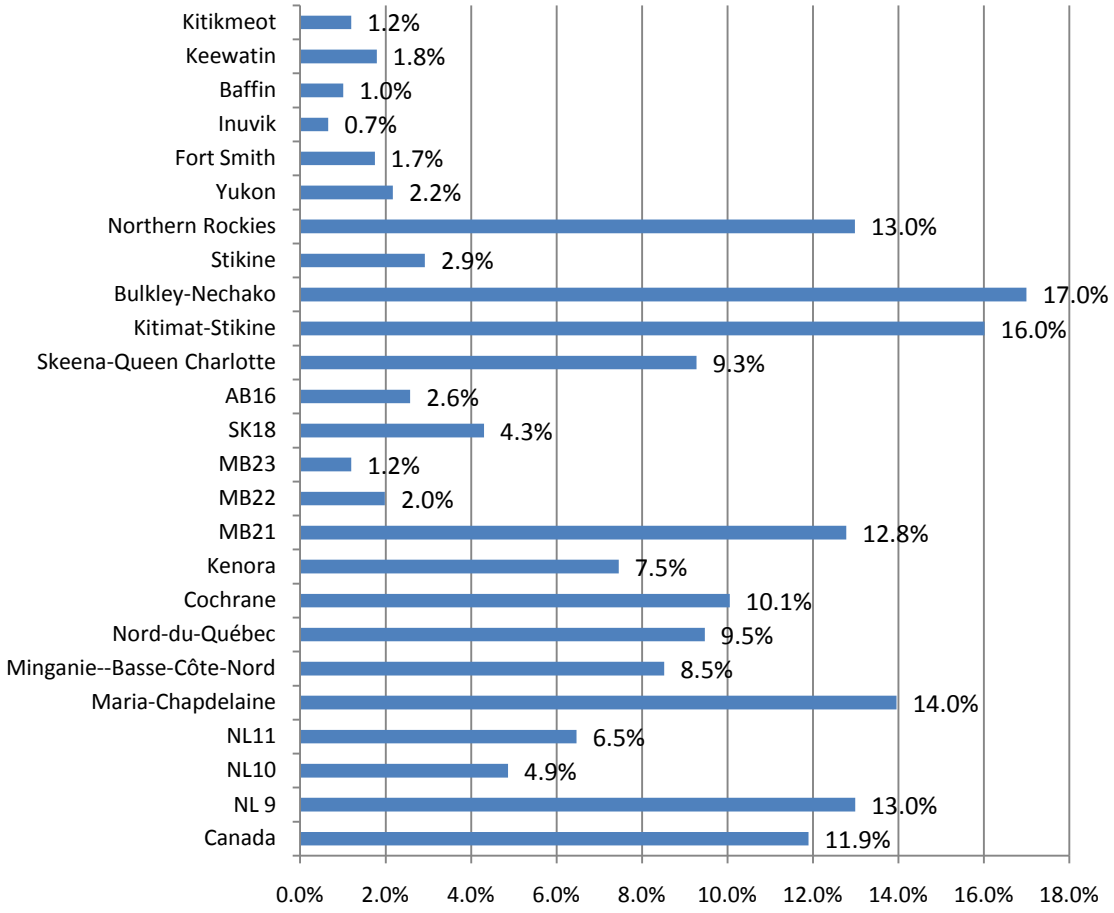
Source: Statistics Canada.

Fig. 7.6 - Primary Employment as percent of Total Employment, Canada and Northern CDs, 2006



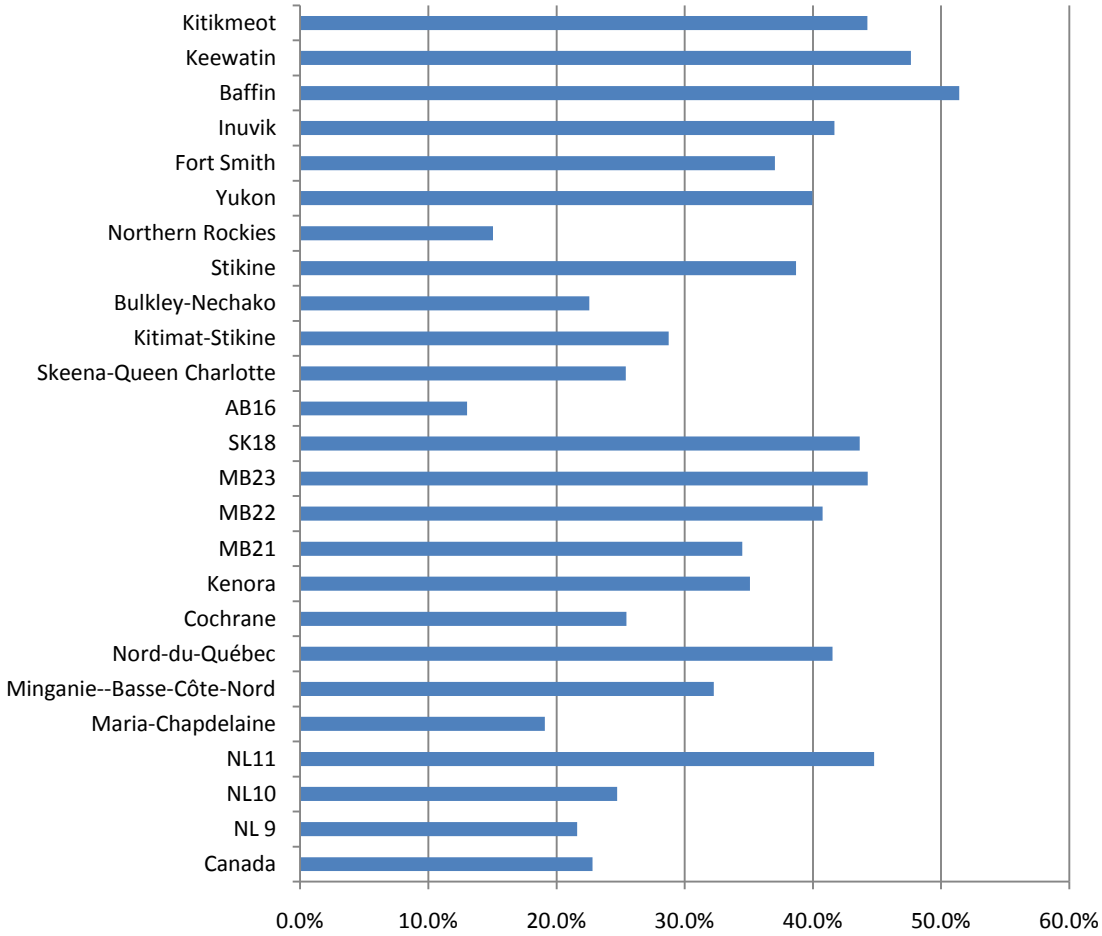
Source: Statistics Canada.

Figure 7.7 - Manufacturing Employment as percent of Total Employment, Canada and Northern CDs, 2006



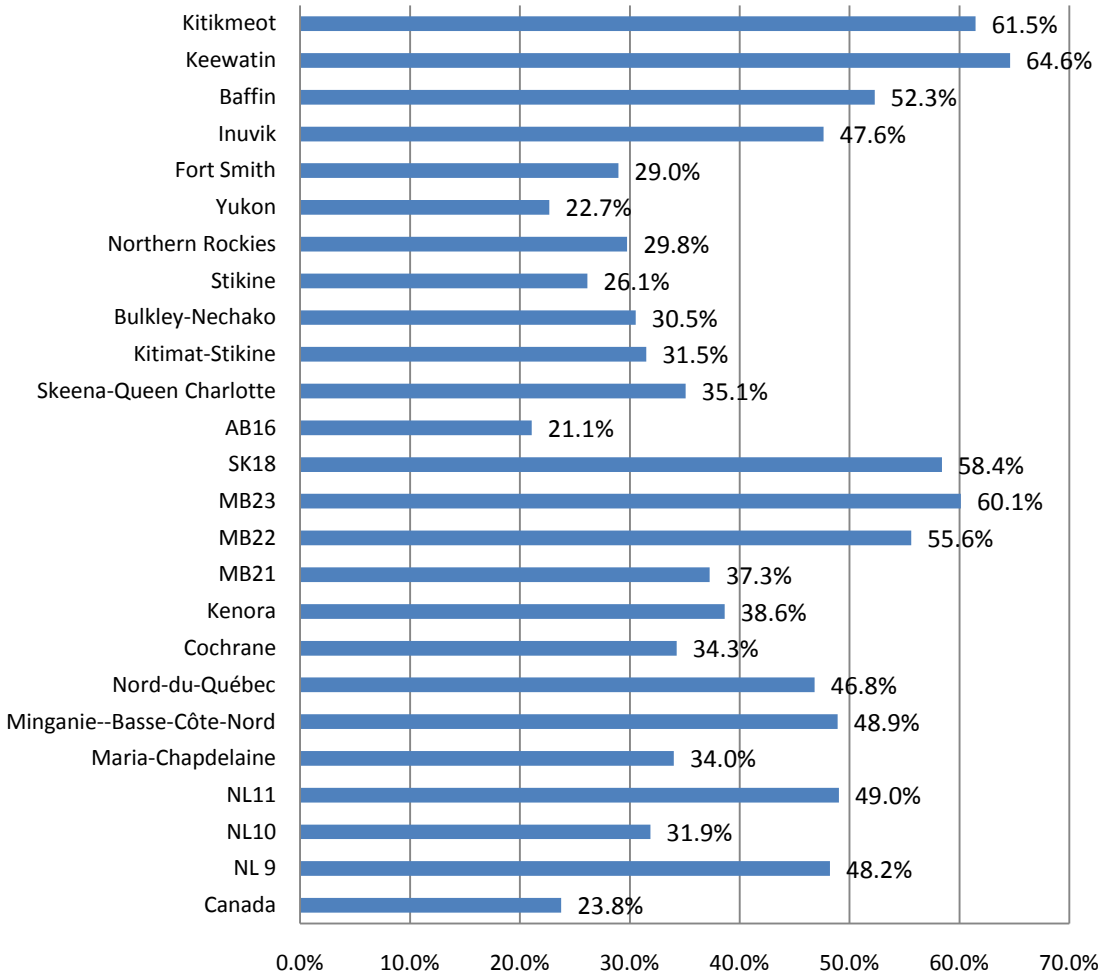
Source: Statistics Canada.

Fig. 7.8 - Public Administration Employment as percent of Total Employment, Canada and Northern CDs, 2006



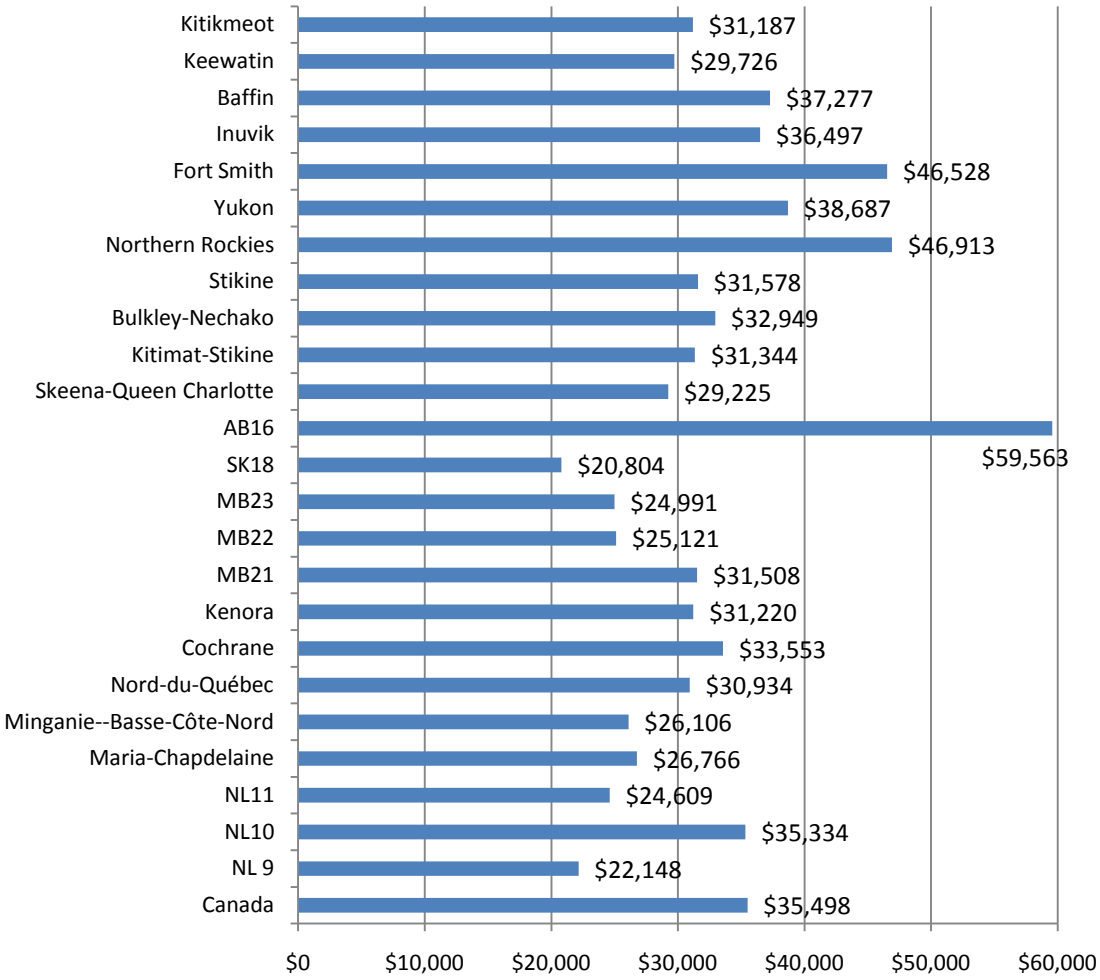
Source: Statistics Canada.

Fig. 7.9 - Population aged 15 years and over without High School certificate, Canada and Northern CDs, 2006

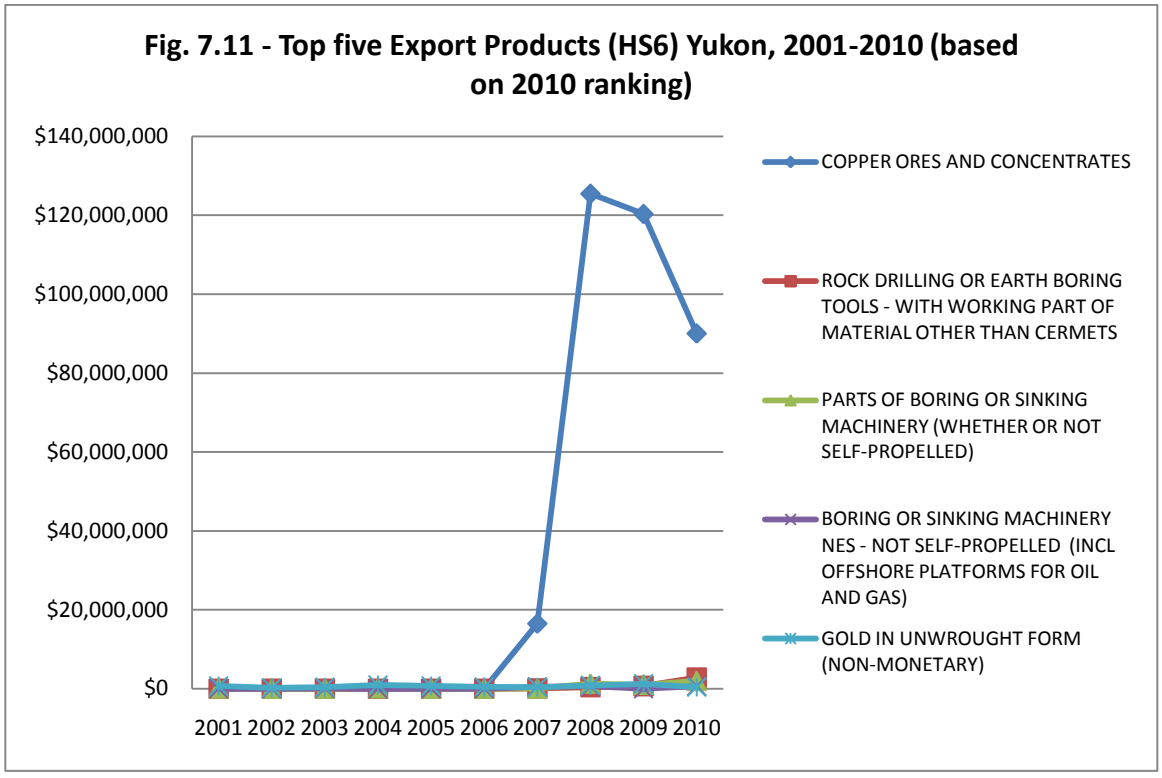


Source: Statistics Canada.

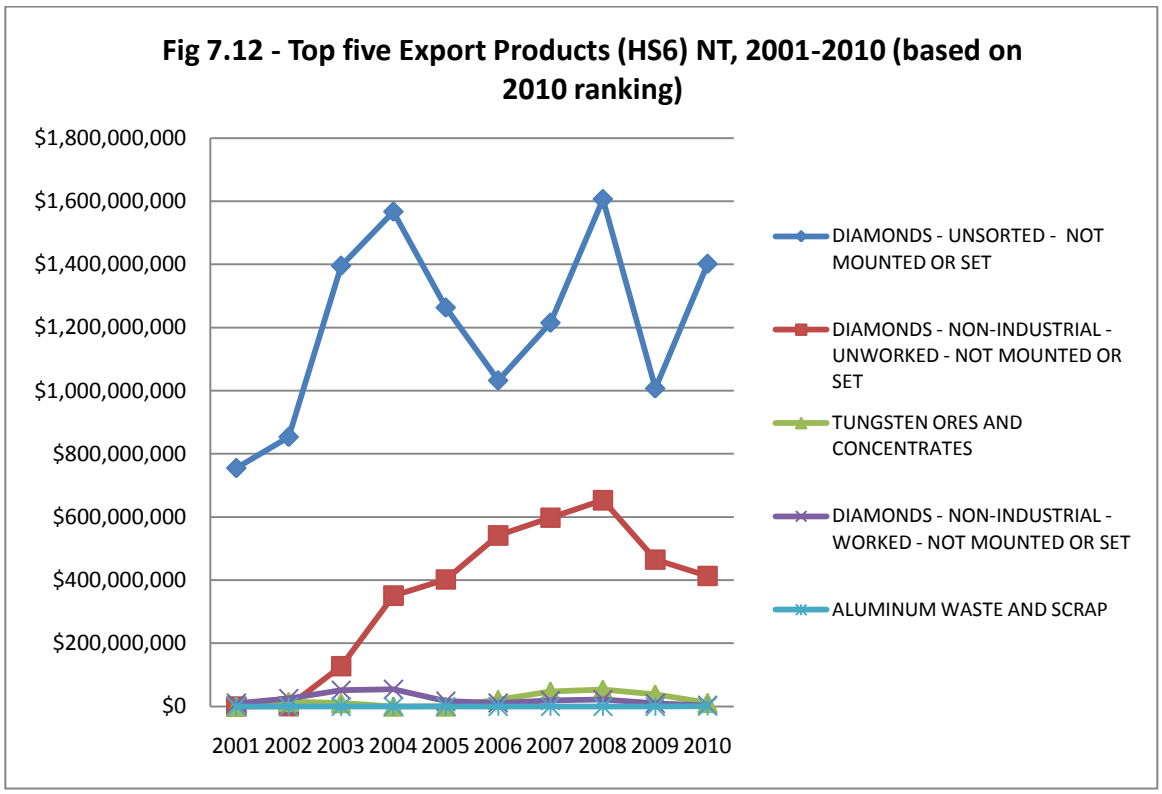
Fig 7.10 - Average Income, Canada and Northern CDs, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada.



Source: Authors calculations from http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/tdo-dcd.nsf/eng/home



Source: Authors calculations from http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/tdo-dcd.nsf/eng/home