Gig work in Canada today: contextualizing precarious work

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What do we know about Canadian gig work?

“Gig workers can be viewed as unincorporated self-employed workers (sole proprietors) who report business, professional or commission self-employment income, and whose future business activity is uncertain or expected to be minor or occasional.”

These are people who in Canada would file T2125 tax forms for the self-employed, but who do not have business numbers
Percent of self-employed workers against gig workers, rate of annual change, 2005-2016

Gig workers annual rate of increase

Canadian-born

In Canada for 20 years or more

In Canada for 10 to 19 years

In Canada for 5 to 9 years

In Canada for less than 5 years

Non-permanent resident

Women

Percentage (%)
Gig net income and T4 earnings, by sex, 5 years prior and after entry into gig economy

- Men T4 earnings 2016 dollars
- Women T4 earnings 2016 dollars
- Men Gig net income 2016 dollars
- Women Gig net income 2016 dollars
Prevalence of gig workers by sex, immigration status

- Canadian-born
- Non-permanent resident
- In Canada for less than 5 years
- In Canada for 5 to 9 years
- In Canada for 10 to 19 years
- In Canada for 20 years or more

- Men
- Women
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