

# Business, consumer and property services

3

## Overview

Our mining, oil and natural gas industries may get all the headlines, but they will not displace service industries any time soon. The services sector dominates the economy, generating nearly \$758.9 billion worth of output in 2006 and employing three-quarters of working Canadians.

Services make the economy run and save time for consumers. Canadian businesses rely heavily on the services sector for a wide range of activities, such as balancing their books, hauling their goods, building their corporate websites, and disposing of their industrial wastes. Consumers also depend on service providers such as banks, urban transit, hairdressers, dry cleaners and many others to help manage their busy days. Both businesses and consumers also turn to property service companies to manage the business of buying, selling and taking care of their real estate.

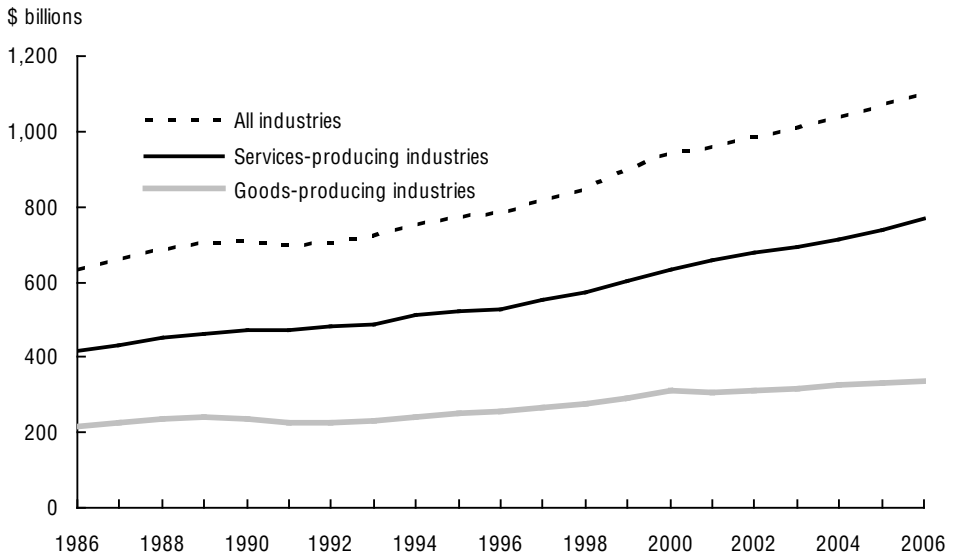
## Significant long-term shift

Once known as “hewers of wood and drawers of water,” Canada has undergone a significant long-term shift away from an economy based on natural resources. As industries diversified and Canadians took up or invented new technologies, the services sector grew to accommodate the changing economy.

After the Second World War, the services sector accounted for 49% of the Canadian economy; by 2006 it generated almost 70% of our gross domestic product (GDP).

The work force has adapted to the new economy. Today, more and more highly skilled Canadians provide world-class professional, technical and financial services. From 1991 to 2006, for example, the number of workers employed in professional,

**Chart 3.1**  
GDP for goods- and services-producing industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 379-0017 and 379-0020.

scientific and technical services grew 81%; the number of workers in primary industries, excluding agriculture, grew only 11%.

### Mixed picture in the provinces and territories

All the provinces are now strongly oriented toward services, although how big a role services play depends to some extent on their economic strengths. In 2006, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia saw 72% to 78% of their GDP generated by services. The continued strength of the natural resources sector in Newfoundland and Labrador, Saskatchewan and Alberta lower that proportion to 59% to 64% of those provinces' GDPs. Newfoundland and Labrador has actually seen its proportion of GDP from services drop almost 10% since 1999.

The three territories present a curious mix. The services sector plays a more significant role in both Yukon (83%) and Nunavut (74%) than in Canada overall. However, in the Northwest Territories, only 41% of GDP stems from services. The diamond boom has transformed the Northwest Territories'

**Table 3.a**  
Gross domestic product at basic prices, selected industries

	1997	2006
	millions of chained (1997) dollars	
Wholesale trade	43,694	70,410
Retail trade	42,252	65,442
Finance and insurance	49,497	68,027

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 379-0017.

economy, skewing it toward natural resources production, so that services' share of territorial GDP shrank by 20% from 1999 to 2006, even as the services sector there has been growing.

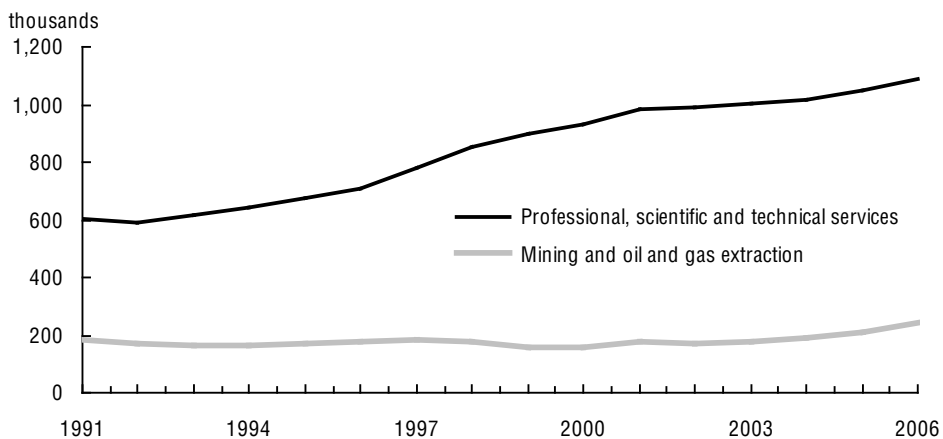
### Fastest growing service industries

Although natural resource booms in our mines and oil fields have driven economic expansion on a regional basis, they have not changed the nationwide trend: in the decade from 1997 to 2006 alone, the services sector grew by 38%, compared with 26% growth for goods-producing industries.

The fastest growing service industries over this decade included administrative support,

**Chart 3.2**

### Employment in professional, scientific and technical services, and in mining and oil and gas extraction industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

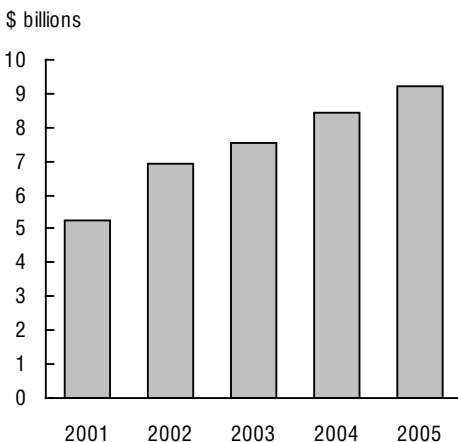
waste management and remediation services, wholesale trade, and professional, scientific and technical services.

Information and data processing services—Canada's news services, libraries and archives, online information service providers and data processors—also grew rapidly, up 73% over the decade. Broadcasting and telecommunications grew 71%, as Canadians signed up for new services, such as digital and satellite television, and bought cellphones. Still, all information and cultural industries combined remain a small component of the services sector, contributing \$44.4 billion to GDP in 2006.

Whether for amusement or exercise, Canadians also regularly indulge in arts, entertainment and recreation services, to the tune of \$9.3 billion in GDP in 2006. Good health appears to have been a major motivator in 2004, as fitness and recreational sports centres saw a 21% jump in revenue to more than \$1.5 billion. Golf courses and country clubs surged by more than 15%, earning \$2.3 billion.

Growing numbers of households have been devoting more and more of their budget

**Chart 3.3**  
**Operating revenue of real estate agents, brokers and appraisers**



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 352-0005.

to entertainment services outside the home—attending movies, performing arts shows and sports events and visiting heritage institutions. From 1997 to 2005, spending on these activities climbed 37%. On average, each Canadian household spent \$288 on entertainment services outside the home in 2005.

Canadians are increasingly pampering themselves, too. Personal care providers such as hair and aesthetics salons, spas and the like have seen their revenues steadily increase, reaching about \$3.9 billion in 2004. Among personal services, sending the laundry and dry cleaning out has been popular: that industry generated revenues of \$1.9 billion in 2004.

Canadians have also been spending more on services in the real estate market. The long-term upward trend in residential real estate prices has benefited agents, brokers and appraisers, whose total revenues surged by more than 9% to \$9.2 billion in 2005.

### Selected sources

#### Statistics Canada

- *Canada's International Trade in Services*. Annual. 67-203-XWE
- *Employment, Earnings and Hours*. Monthly. 72-002-XIB
- *Gross Domestic Product by Industry*. Monthly. 15-001-XIE
- *Labour Force Information*. Monthly. 71-001-XWE
- *Provincial and Territorial Economic Accounts Review*. Semi-annual. 13-016-XWE
- *Service Industries Newsletter*. Irregular. 63-018-XWE
- *Trends and Conditions in Census Metropolitan Areas*. Occasional. 89-613-MIE

## Trading services with the world

Canadians are major global traders. The value of what we sell has long been greater than what we buy from overseas. For the most part, this international trade surplus has stemmed from traditional exports such as natural resources and manufactured goods.

Canadian international trade in services recorded another in a long line of deficits in 2006. Companies bought \$82.4 billion worth of services abroad and sold \$67.2 billion. This record-high \$15.2 billion services deficit was mainly the result of larger deficits in travel and transportation services.

Even though foreign tourists have always been drawn to Canada in large numbers, Canadian tourists abroad still outspent them in 2006, by \$6.7 billion.

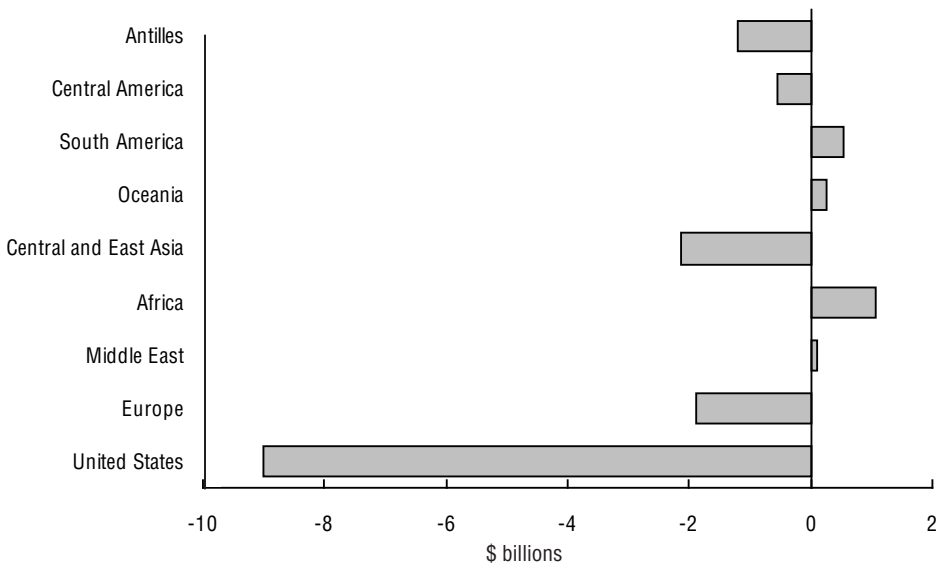
As more and more Canadians travelled abroad in 2006, their spending on

transportation provided by non-Canadian carriers really added up, driving the transportation services deficit to \$7.1 billion. Higher fuel prices and stronger demand for transportation services contributed to the larger deficit in 2006.

Our international trade in commercial services posted a \$2.2 billion deficit in 2006. The commercial services categories with the largest deficits were royalties and licensing fees, and insurance.

Architectural, engineering and technical services, computer and information services, and research and development services all generated surpluses within commercial services, as foreign companies sought out Canadian technological expertise and ingenuity.

**Chart 3.4**  
Canada's balance of international transactions in services, selected regions, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 376-0036.

## Rise of the services sector in our cities

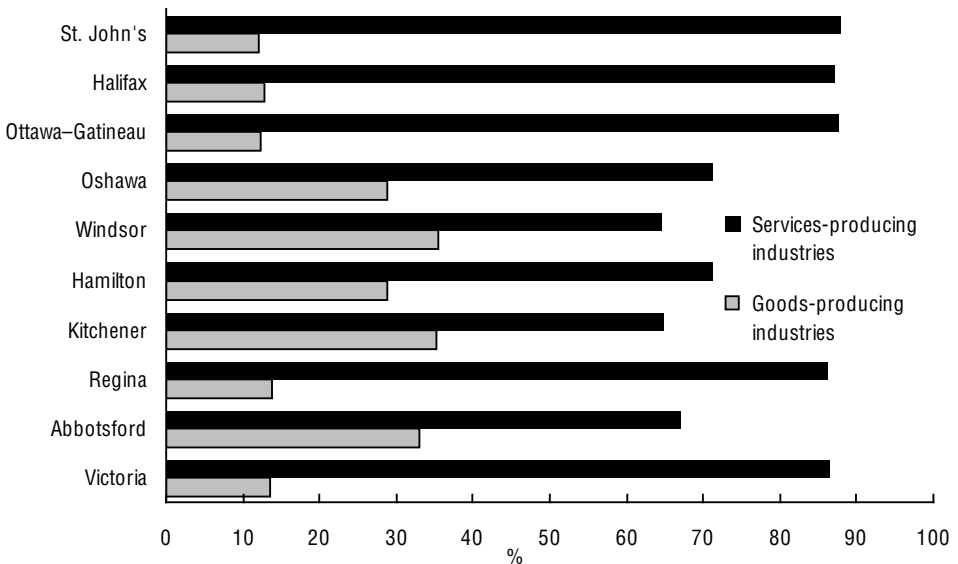
Cities offer large concentrations of people, capital, knowledge and ideas. Hence, they are seen as natural hubs for the development of service industries. The services sector typically employs more workers in cities than in rural areas and small towns. In Canada's 27 largest cities in 2003, service jobs comprised 78% of the work force, compared with 75% in the country as a whole.

But these numbers mask some major differences among cities. Government is one of the largest providers of service sector jobs, which is why Canada's six most services-oriented cities are also capital cities with large public-sector work forces. In these capitals, service industries employ at least 85% of the work force. By contrast, other cities in Quebec and Southern Ontario have larger-than-average shares of workers employed in goods-producing industries.

Almost all Canadian urban areas became more services-oriented during the 1990s. From 1989 to 2003, the number of jobs in the services sector grew faster than in the goods sector in all but 4 of Canada's 27 largest urban areas. The share of workers in services grew faster in cities that had relatively low concentrations of services to start with.

The rise of service industries in our cities has coincided with a general decline in manufacturing and with an expansion of business services. Some of Canada's strongest production centres have seen large declines. In Montréal, for instance, the manufacturing work force lost 46,300 jobs from 1989 to 2003. Business services' fast growth has been largely the result of strong gains in professional, scientific and technical services: its share of total employment swelled from 5% in 1989 to 8% in 2003.

**Chart 3.5**  
**Employment in goods- and services-producing industries, selected census metropolitan areas, 2003**



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-613-MIE.

## Making a living on the road

Canada's taxi and limousine drivers perform a crucial service. They take us across a congested city to a meeting, drive us to the airport, chauffeur our friends and family in style to graduations and weddings and get us home safely after a night on the town.

Taxi and limousine companies generated \$1.3 billion in fares and other revenue in 2004, only slightly more than in the previous year, but 27% more than in 2000. Those who make their living on the road are particularly vulnerable to the price of fuel. Higher fuel costs in 2004 meant that operating expenses climbed faster than revenues. As a result, taxi and limousine services saw their operating margins shrink by about 4% from 2003.

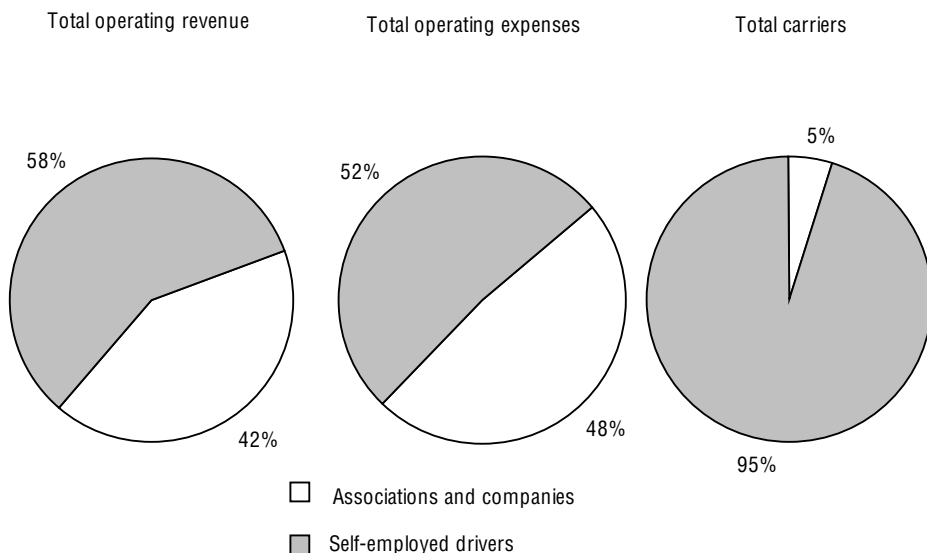
The roughly 35,300 taxi and limousine firms are divided into two major categories: associations and companies, and self-employed drivers. A small number of

associations and companies—about 5% of all businesses in the industry—generate about 42% of the operating revenues. The more than 33,500 self-employed drivers, 95% of the industry, are responsible for the remaining 58%.

The larger companies operate on slim profit margins. In 2004, the operating revenue of taxi and limousine associations and companies was \$530.3 million. Operating expenses consumed \$523.6 million, leaving a profit margin of 3%. One-third of these expenses went to paying salaries, wages and benefits.

Self-employed drivers' operating revenues totalled \$735.0 million and their expenses were \$557.9 million, for a profit margin of 25%. Their profit margin is higher because they often report it as personal income.

**Chart 3.6**  
Taxi and limousine service industry, revenues, expenses and carriers, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 407-0001.

## Are average wages higher in services?

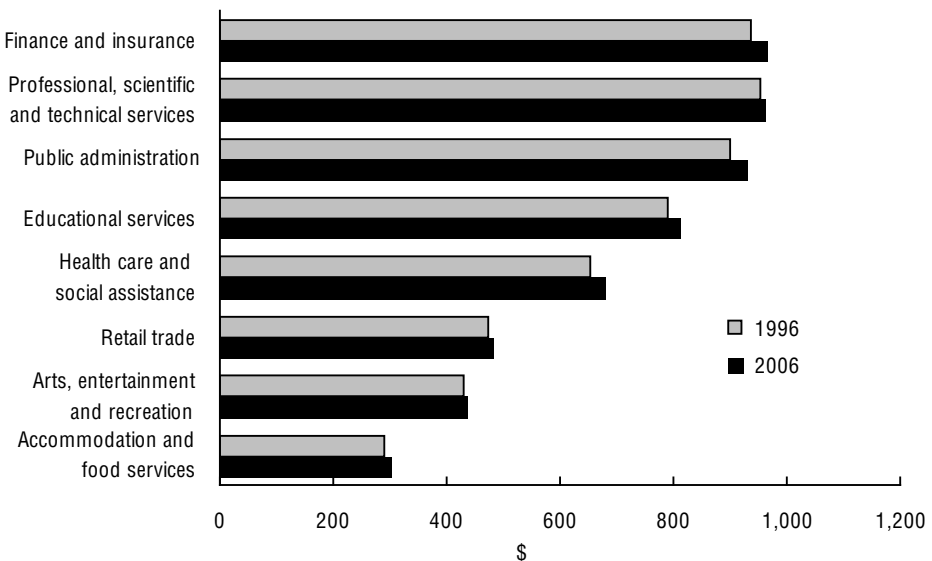
Working the oil fields is where the money is. Average wages in the mining, oil and gas industry stood at \$1,315 per week in August 2006—higher than the average in any other industry, even service industries that put a premium on education and high-tech skills.

Canadians working in goods-producing industries bring home paycheques that are, on average, 35% fatter than those in the services sector. However, earnings within the services sector vary greatly. For instance, average weekly earnings in service industries that require extensive training or education—such as management of companies and enterprises; professional, scientific and technical services; public administration; and finance and insurance—range from \$941 to \$965, compared with \$937 in the goods-producing sector as a whole. Employees in other key service industries—including education, wholesale trade and

transportation—make from \$780 to \$880 per week, somewhat more than the \$696 average for the services sector overall. Average earnings across this sector are pulled down by the low wages paid in a few industries, i.e., accommodation and food services; arts, entertainment and recreation; and retail trade. Restaurant workers, who average \$317 weekly, are among the lowest paid in the economy. Performing artists earn about \$428 per week; retail salespeople, about \$482.

From 1996 to 2006, wages in the services sector grew 29%, slightly faster than those in goods-producing industries, 25%. Workers in most service industries saw similar wage increases, but those in accommodation and food services, retail trade, and health care saw their earnings grow 32% to 39% over that decade.

**Chart 3.7**  
Average weekly earnings of selected service industries



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0028.

**Table 3.1 Gross domestic product of goods- and services-producing industries, by province and territory, 2001 to 2005**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
	chained (1997) \$ millions				
<b>Canada</b>					
<b>Goods-producing industries</b>	<b>305,727.0</b>	<b>311,482.0</b>	<b>315,935.0</b>	<b>325,202.0</b>	<b>331,595.0</b>
<b>Services-producing industries</b>	<b>652,200.0</b>	<b>672,177.0</b>	<b>687,921.0</b>	<b>709,800.0</b>	<b>732,506.0</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>					
Goods-producing industries	3,506.9	5,227.1	5,905.8	5,635.4	5,634.9
Services-producing industries	7,634.2	7,927.9	8,130.6	8,261.2	8,306.5
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>					
Goods-producing industries	682.3	746.4	733.9	787.3	785.0
Services-producing industries	2,130.0	2,201.3	2,258.1	2,307.1	2,364.4
<b>Nova Scotia</b>					
Goods-producing industries	5,250.4	5,586.0	5,609.2	5,511.4	5,499.8
Services-producing industries	16,287.5	16,899.2	17,274.3	17,542.9	17,927.7
<b>New Brunswick</b>					
Goods-producing industries	5,361.5	5,686.9	5,854.5	5,982.8	5,806.6
Services-producing industries	12,221.9	12,621.9	12,874.6	13,162.4	13,390.3
<b>Quebec</b>					
Goods-producing industries	70,015.6	71,095.8	70,903.6	72,345.6	72,916.1
Services-producing industries	134,223.1	138,578.6	141,548.1	145,585.2	149,345.2
<b>Ontario</b>					
Goods-producing industries	122,673.1	125,226.0	125,040.2	127,656.8	128,467.2
Services-producing industries	279,424.1	286,927.5	292,652.9	302,039.8	312,355.9
<b>Manitoba</b>					
Goods-producing industries	8,215.9	8,386.8	8,461.0	8,646.5	8,893.4
Services-producing industries	22,431.7	22,866.7	23,134.8	23,659.6	24,237.3
<b>Saskatchewan</b>					
Goods-producing industries	10,437.3	9,775.2	10,797.3	11,211.5	11,787.5
Services-producing industries	18,132.6	18,591.1	19,019.2	19,560.3	20,009.3
<b>Alberta</b>					
Goods-producing industries	47,534.9	47,005.6	48,225.3	50,909.0	53,330.5
Services-producing industries	71,529.6	74,393.2	77,440.1	80,764.8	84,734.7
<b>British Columbia</b>					
Goods-producing industries	30,037.9	30,966.9	31,574.8	33,217.2	34,326.9
Services-producing industries	85,130.7	87,937.4	90,218.3	93,612.8	96,851.4
<b>Yukon</b>					
Goods-producing industries	176.8	159.8	146.5	183.0	209.5
Services-producing industries	918.6	928.5	940.7	955.0	984.4
<b>Northwest Territories</b>					
Goods-producing industries	1,464.2	1,544.8	2,052.1	2,293.5	2,260.1
Services-producing industries	1,356.6	1,445.0	1,501.6	1,531.7	1,571.8
<b>Nunavut</b>					
Goods-producing industries	246.9	244.1	192.2	209.7	188.5
Services-producing industries	605.3	651.4	678.9	681.0	691.5

**Note:** North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 379-0020 and 379-0026.



**Table 3.2 Average weekly earnings, by sector, 2002 to 2006**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	\$				
<b>All industries (excluding unclassified)</b>	<b>679.32</b>	<b>688.31</b>	<b>702.87</b>	<b>725.51</b>	<b>747.08</b>
Goods-producing sector	854.02	868.28	886.22	914.82	938.95
Forestry, logging and support	852.47	867.64	887.54	925.75	966.70
Mining and oil and gas extraction	1,168.01	1,182.06	1,248.93	1,311.14	1,345.58
Utilities	1,058.31	1,068.89	1,061.59	1,065.65	1,087.82
Construction	810.87	831.35	841.22	872.81	895.21
Manufacturing	833.36	844.47	861.18	885.65	905.59
Services-producing sector	628.75	637.02	651.27	673.22	694.85
Trade	544.83	554.81	563.66	581.59	601.14
Transportation and warehousing	764.55	761.44	756.40	776.01	784.73
Information and cultural industries	821.36	822.71	833.69	881.23	933.13
Finance and insurance	852.81	879.82	903.02	935.96	964.93
Real estate and rental and leasing	610.78	606.52	626.72	650.96	675.10
Professional, scientific and technical services	901.63	914.98	928.59	951.99	963.06
Management of companies and enterprises	846.25	859.07	863.11	907.21	948.43
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	537.31	541.58	559.81	577.85	601.16
Educational services	715.27	735.43	761.02	787.81	813.02
Health care and social assistance	604.07	612.15	636.54	654.94	678.91
Arts, entertainment and recreation	444.63	427.29	422.60	429.47	436.62
Accommodation and food services	279.11	270.11	279.59	291.47	304.36
Public administration	829.33	855.15	872.05	899.05	930.85
Other services	530.24	527.67	546.85	565.48	583.52

**Notes:** North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.  
Data include overtime.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 281-0027.

**Table 3.3 Labour force employment, by job permanency, 2001 to 2006**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	thousands					
<b>Permanent employees</b>						
All industries	11,049.6	11,314.8	11,619.1	11,772.4	11,860.6	12,163.1
Goods-producing sector	2,831.7	2,894.1	2,946.9	2,968.7	2,946.5	2,944.1
Services-producing sector	8,217.9	8,420.7	8,672.2	8,803.7	8,914.1	9,219.0
<b>Temporary employees</b>						
All industries	1,619.8	1,681.2	1,651.3	1,721.2	1,797.6	1,823.2
Goods-producing sector	335.1	370.5	347.8	358.4	369.9	353.9
Services-producing sector	1,284.8	1,310.7	1,303.5	1,362.8	1,427.7	1,469.3

**Note:** North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0080.

Table 3.4 Operating statistics, selected services, 2001 to 2005

	2001			2002			2003			2004			2005		
	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin	Revenue	Expenses	Profit margin
	\$ millions		%	\$ millions		%	\$ millions		%	\$ millions		%	\$ millions		%
Personal and laundry services	7,133.7	6,529.9	8.5	7,640.3	6,861.5	10.2	8,044.7	7,199.7	10.5	8,537.2	7,882.5	7.7	9,118.0	8,202.4	10.0
Personal care	2,923.4	2,674.1	8.5	3,228.9	2,883.0	10.7	3,539.9	3,142.4	11.2	3,885.5	3,634.7	6.5	4,145.2	3,739.1	9.8
Funeral	1,227.4	1,110.0	9.6	1,313.8	1,178.2	10.3	1,399.6	1,253.0	10.5	1,460.8	1,314.8	10.0	1,519.4	1,335.8	12.1
Dry cleaning and laundry	1,770.0	1,630.7	7.9	1,885.3	1,707.9	9.4	1,920.8	1,740.8	9.4	1,925.5	1,758.9	8.7	2,065.2	1,875.4	9.2
Other personal services	1,212.9	1,115.0	8.1	1,212.3	1,092.4	9.9	1,184.4	1,063.5	10.2	1,265.3	1,174.2	7.2	1,388.3	1,252.2	9.8
Management consulting	6,514.8	5,278.3	19.0	6,710.0	5,410.0	19.4	6,634.4	5,449.6	17.9	6,909.3	5,507.0	20.3	7,388.0	5,862.2	20.7
Scientific and technical consulting	1,466.1	1,185.1	19.2	1,725.5	1,437.6	16.7	1,908.3	1,614.7	15.4	2,038.5	1,684.6	17.4	2,407.9	1,999.1	17.0
Offices of real estate agents and brokers	5,157.4	3,355.2	34.9	6,672.5	4,214.0	36.8	7,024.5	4,583.3	34.8	7,834.1	5,132.4	34.5	8,554.1	5,237.0	38.8
Offices of real estate appraisers	118.5	107.0	9.7	271.7	251.0	7.6	505.7	412.8	18.4	577.5	477.8	17.3	651.2	548.1	15.8
Automotive equipment rental and leasing	4,813.5	4,046.9	15.9	4,963.5	4,253.3	14.3	4,639.8	4,072.2	12.2	4,539.5	4,035.6	11.1	4,724.0	4,298.5	9.0
Consumer goods rental	1,861.8	1,759.7	5.5	1,940.8	1,820.5	6.2	1,893.4	1,766.4	6.7	1,979.0	1,834.8	7.3	2,106.9	1,966.1	6.7
General rental centres	265.0	233.2	12.0	271.8	238.6	12.2	271.0	237.1	12.5	318.3	280.0	12.0	366.8	322.0	12.2
Food services and drinking places	33,224.8	31,312.2	5.8	35,538.8	33,850.2	4.8	35,260.0	34,120.7	3.2	37,366.0	35,994.3	3.7	38,851.9	37,391.9	3.8
Full-service restaurants	14,756.5	13,930.4	5.6	15,993.2	15,283.4	4.4	15,380.0	14,998.6	2.5	16,465.6	16,016.2	2.7	17,265.4	16,738.3	3.1
Limited-service eating places	12,831.8	12,066.7	6.0	13,809.2	13,142.5	4.8	14,029.5	13,480.3	3.9	14,873.1	14,177.6	4.7	15,395.4	14,646.7	4.9
Special food services	2,754.0	2,635.4	4.3	2,915.3	2,775.1	4.8	2,973.7	2,840.0	4.5	3,095.7	2,982.2	3.7	3,378.0	3,286.1	2.7
Drinking places (alcoholic beverages)	2,882.6	2,679.8	7.0	2,821.2	2,649.2	6.1	2,876.8	2,801.7	2.6	2,931.6	2,818.4	3.9	2,813.1	2,720.9	3.3
Landscape architectural services	142.4	121.5	14.7	161.3	140.0	13.2	176.6	153.4	13.1	207.3	178.5	13.9	231.9	204.7	11.7
Specialized design services	1,919.2	1,747.5	8.9	2,042.4	1,799.2	11.9	2,016.8	1,816.6	9.9	2,229.9	1,975.2	11.4	2,332.9	2,071.2	11.2
Interior design	527.4	481.0	8.8	561.2	514.0	8.4	541.6	494.6	8.7	618.1	540.3	12.6	682.2	616.7	9.6
Industrial design	144.7	137.3	5.1	163.4	133.9	18.1	209.3	196.2	6.3	222.5	210.5	5.4	228.6	207.3	9.3
Graphic design	1,148.8	1,037.7	9.7	1,195.5	1,043.4	12.7	1,135.1	1,003.8	11.6	1,246.2	1,098.6	11.8	1,265.6	1,106.8	12.6
Other specialized design services	98.3	91.5	6.9	122.2	107.9	11.7	130.7	122.0	6.6	143.1	125.7	12.1	156.5	140.4	10.3
Advertising agencies	2,262.0	2,015.6	10.9	2,218.7	1,990.3	10.3	2,151.6	1,963.7	8.7	2,205.6	1,981.5	10.2	2,532.6	2,301.3	9.1
Other advertising and advertising-related services	2,681.2	2,467.1	8.0	2,675.4	2,480.8	7.3	2,583.0	2,432.4	5.8	2,778.7	2,590.6	6.8	3,080.2	2,836.0	7.9
Architectural services	1,539.3	1,306.6	15.1	1,824.7	1,553.4	14.9	1,873.1	1,573.8	16.0	1,920.3	1,620.3	15.6	2,059.0	1,708.2	17.0
Engineering services	10,446.0	9,324.3	10.7	10,866.3	9,679.0	10.9	11,044.5	9,941.9	10.0	12,147.8	10,734.8	11.6	13,793.5	11,919.7	13.6
Surveying and mapping services	1,792.1	1,593.5	11.1	1,833.1	1,676.8	8.5	1,865.4	1,703.8	8.7	1,972.1	1,794.2	9.0	2,285.4	2,046.3	10.5
Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping and payroll services	8,157.6	5,798.0	28.9	7,854.6	5,550.6	29.3	8,244.0	5,837.7	29.2	8,713.7	6,097.7	30.0	9,928.4	6,930.8	30.2
Employment services	5,125.0	4,933.9	3.7	5,420.7	5,227.4	3.6	5,689.1	5,491.9	3.5	6,124.4	5,888.8	3.8	7,182.3	6,909.3	3.8
Lessors of residential buildings and dwellings (except social housing projects)	18,043.8	14,616.0	19.0	18,704.0	15,123.3	19.1	18,884.1	14,843.7	21.4	20,815.1	16,471.7	20.9	22,957.7	15,050.4	34.4
Non-residential leasing	21,458.6	16,835.8	21.5	22,999.3	18,324.0	20.3	24,735.8	18,804.0	24.0	26,347.3	20,812.4	21.0	27,822.4	19,136.7	31.2
Real estate property managers	2,093.2	1,846.8	11.8	2,278.8	1,951.9	14.3	2,771.6	2,353.7	15.1	3,450.7	2,897.8	16.0	4,032.0	3,325.7	17.5

Note: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 352-0003, 352-0005, 352-0008, 352-0010, 355-0005, 359-0001, 360-0001, 360-0002, 360-0004, 360-0005, 360-0006, 360-0007 and 361-0001.

Table 3.5 Labour force employment, by sector and by province, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	thousands										
<b>All industries</b>	<b>16,484.3</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>68.6</b>	<b>441.8</b>	<b>355.4</b>	<b>3,765.4</b>	<b>6,492.7</b>	<b>587.0</b>	<b>491.6</b>	<b>1,870.7</b>	<b>2,195.5</b>
Goods-producing sector	3,985.9	49.1	18.9	85.7	77.1	901.1	1,600.5	138.1	132.8	518.9	463.9
Agriculture	346.4	1.9	3.9	4.7	6.2	65.1	100.4	29.4	47.8	52.3	34.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	330.1	16.4	2.4	12.7	9.9	38.8	38.7	6.5	21.5	139.3	43.8
Utilities	122.0	2.2	0.3	1.8	3.1	29.7	49.0	5.6	4.5	17.1	8.6
Construction	1,069.7	12.9	5.7	27.3	21.1	186.1	405.2	29.9	29.6	172.6	179.3
Manufacturing	2,117.7	15.7	6.6	39.1	36.9	581.3	1,007.2	66.6	29.3	137.5	197.5
Services-producing sector	12,498.4	166.6	49.7	356.2	278.3	2,864.4	4,892.2	448.9	358.8	1,351.8	1,731.6
Trade	2,633.5	37.7	9.9	78.2	56.8	628.5	1,015.7	91.3	79.2	282.4	353.7
Transportation and warehousing	802.2	11.6	2.2	18.7	19.9	167.2	296.1	35.1	25.7	106.2	119.5
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,040.5	6.5	2.1	22.3	16.4	222.3	476.8	34.2	25.7	96.2	138.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,089.9	6.7	2.8	18.4	14.5	241.7	453.8	23.4	18.9	142.2	167.6
Business, building and other support services	690.0	8.5	2.8	28.8	21.8	139.8	295.8	18.3	12.6	62.7	98.8
Educational services	1,158.4	16.6	4.6	34.7	27.2	260.9	444.5	45.5	38.1	130.4	156.0
Health care and social assistance	1,785.5	30.1	7.9	59.1	45.3	454.1	638.2	79.6	59.5	179.5	232.2
Information, culture and recreation	745.0	8.8	2.6	16.3	11.9	160.4	319.6	23.7	20.2	68.3	113.2
Accommodation and food services	1,015.0	13.4	5.6	29.8	25.0	214.8	373.2	37.5	30.2	114.9	170.5
Public administration	837.4	15.3	6.3	29.2	21.7	215.6	314.5	35.0	27.5	81.1	91.3
Other services	701.0	11.3	2.9	20.7	17.7	159.1	264.0	25.4	21.2	87.9	90.8

**Note:** North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

**Table 3.6 Employment in goods- and services-producing industries, by census metropolitan area, 1989 and 2003**

	1989		2003		Employment in services	
	Goods	Services	Goods	Services	1989	2003
	number				%	
<b>Canada</b>	<b>3,838,500</b>	<b>9,147,900</b>	<b>3,986,100</b>	<b>11,759,900</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>74.7</b>
All census metropolitan areas	2,199,800	6,390,800	2,320,700	8,273,200	74.4	78.1
St. John's	10,100	64,300	10,700	78,200	86.4	88.0
Halifax	24,200	134,900	24,200	163,800	84.8	87.1
Saint John	14,600	41,600	10,800	48,300	73.9	81.7
Saguenay	19,400	44,500	16,400	54,500	69.6	76.8
Québec	44,500	253,600	52,400	306,200	85.1	85.4
Sherbrooke	17,600	49,400	22,400	56,700	73.7	71.7
Trois-Rivières	18,500	43,000	17,000	48,900	70.0	74.2
Montréal	438,600	1,104,900	392,300	1,403,600	71.6	78.2
Ottawa-Gatineau	62,000	426,100	74,500	534,100	87.3	87.8
Kingston	8,400	46,700	8,500	46,900	84.7	84.6
Oshawa	47,000	79,400	49,300	122,500	62.8	71.3
Toronto	601,200	1,543,700	655,000	2,021,900	72.0	75.5
Hamilton	126,600	195,000	104,400	259,500	60.6	71.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	54,300	106,000	49,700	146,100	66.1	74.6
Kitchener	85,300	111,000	83,000	152,900	56.5	64.8
London	51,600	144,600	54,800	165,300	73.7	75.1
Windsor	50,300	81,800	57,200	104,200	61.9	64.6
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	19,800	50,400	15,900	56,600	71.8	78.1
Thunder Bay	14,200	47,500	13,100	51,100	76.9	79.6
Winnipeg	71,500	260,000	70,100	291,600	78.4	80.6
Regina	17,600	78,900	14,700	91,900	81.7	86.2
Saskatoon	21,500	80,600	20,000	101,100	78.9	83.5
Calgary	96,600	293,200	142,300	452,600	75.2	76.1
Edmonton	84,100	331,500	120,900	415,800	79.8	77.5
Abbotsford	16,000	33,800	24,500	49,600	67.9	67.0
Vancouver	162,800	636,400	195,400	915,400	79.6	82.4
Victoria	21,400	108,300	21,200	134,000	83.5	86.4
All non-census metropolitan areas	1,638,700	2,757,100	1,665,400	3,486,700	62.7	67.7

**Note:** Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 89-613-MIE.

# Abbreviations and symbols



## Provinces and territories

Newfoundland and Labrador	N.L.
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
New Brunswick	N.B.
Quebec	Que.
Ontario	Ont.
Manitoba	Man.
Saskatchewan	Sask.
Alberta	Alta.
British Columbia	B.C.
Yukon	Y.T.
Northwest Territories	N.W.T.
Nunavut	Nvt.

## Measurements

centimetre	cm
metre	m
kilometre	km
gram	g
kilogram	kg
litre	L
millilitre	mL
hour	h
watt	W
kilowatt	kW
degrees Celsius	°C

The symbols described in this document apply to all data published by Statistics Canada from all origins, including surveys, censuses and administrative sources, as well as straight tabulations and all estimations.

.	not available for any reference period
..	not available for a specific reference period
...	not applicable
0	true zero or a value rounded to zero
0 <sup>s</sup>	value rounded to zero where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
P	preliminary
r	revised
x	suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the <i>Statistics Act</i>
E	use with caution
F	too unreliable to be published

**Note:** In some tables, figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

When the figure is not accompanied by a data quality symbol, it means that the quality of the data was assessed to be 'acceptable or better' according to the policies and standards of Statistics Canada.

The statistics in this edition are the most up-to-date available at the time of its preparation. For more recent data, visit Canadian Statistics at [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)