

In 2008, the labour force grew at an annual rate of 1.7%, bringing the total number of people in the labour force to 18.2 million. Since peaking at 2.9% in 2002, the labour force grew by 1.6% on average over the last six years.

The employment rate—the number of people employed expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older—edged down slightly in 2008, ending in December at 63.1%. This pushed the unemployment rate—the proportion of unemployed people in the labour force—up to 6.6% in December, compared with 5.9% the previous year.

The highest employment rates in 2008 were observed in Western Canada, particularly in Alberta (72.0%), Saskatchewan (66.8%), and Manitoba (66.7%).

During the last quarter of 2008, the labour market experienced some tightening

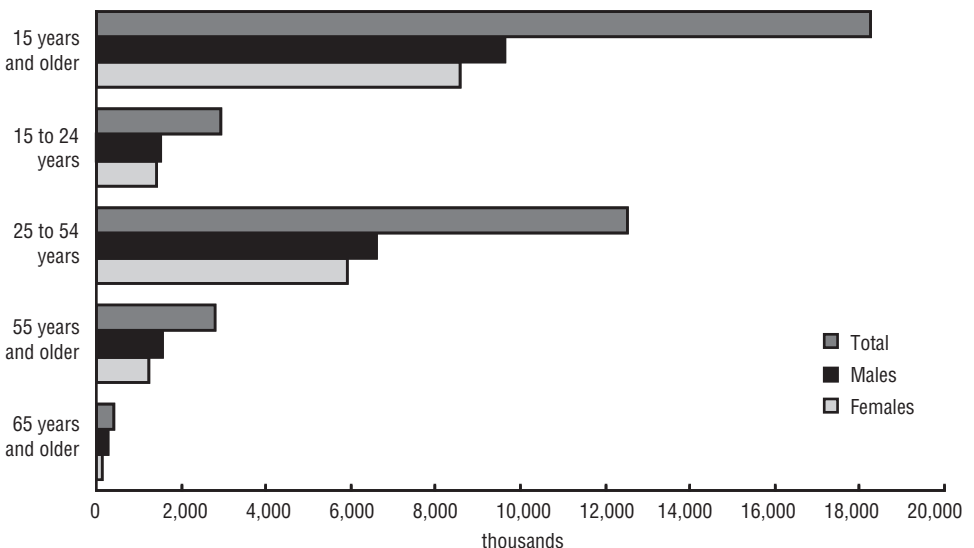
as economic growth slowed. The hardest-hit sectors were agriculture, construction and manufacturing. Employment levels in those three sectors fell by 216,000 during the last quarter alone (from October to December), after gaining 317,000 in the first three quarters of the year.

The participation rate—the percentage of those aged 15 and older who had a job or were looking for one—fell to 67.6% in December from a peak of 67.9% in May, as the labour force contracted toward the end of the year.

Earnings rose

Despite employment losses, employees' average weekly wages rose 4.0% in 2008. Wages in the construction sector saw above-average growth, increasing 6.9% to \$965.26; agricultural wages grew 5.2% to \$543.98 on average. In manufacturing, average weekly wages grew 4.0% to

Chart 21.1
Labour force, by age and sex, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

\$894.24, the slowest growth of all three sectors.

The most prevalent occupations for women in 2008 were in sales and service occupations, such as retail sales people and sales clerks, cashiers, and cleaners and janitors; business, finance and administrative occupations, including secretaries and clerks; occupations in social science, education, government, service and religion, such as teachers and social workers; health occupations, including nurses and technicians; and management occupations, such as managers in retail, food and accommodation.

Men worked primarily in trades, transport and equipment operation and related occupations—mainly the construction trades, such as contractors and machinists; in sales and service occupations—primarily wholesale, retail and protective services, such as cleaners and janitors; in management occupations—mainly in retail trade,

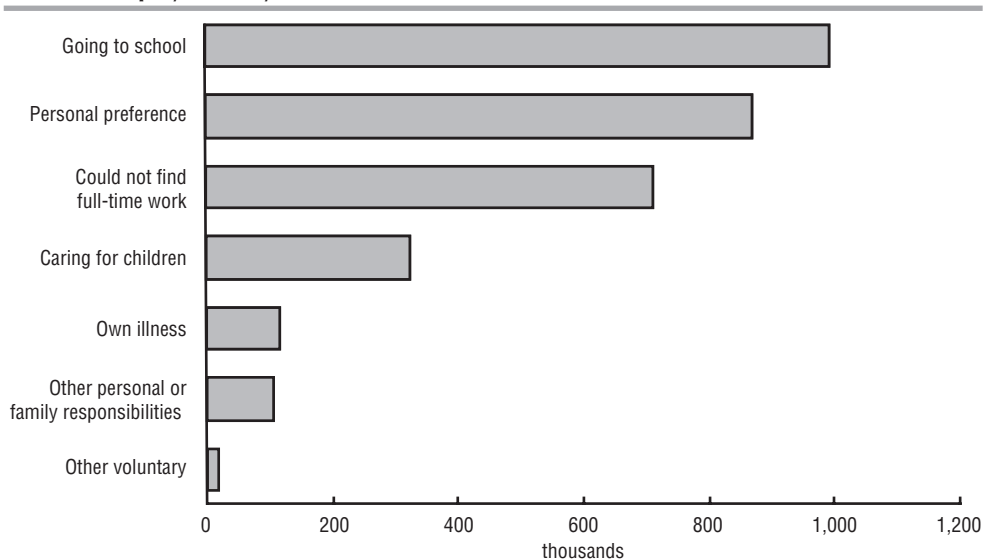
Table 21.a
Labour market indicators

	2007	2008
	thousands	
Population aged 15 and older	26,553.4	26,924.7
Labour force	17,945.8	18,245.1
Employment	16,866.4	17,125.8
Unemployment	1,079.4	1,119.3
Not in labour force	8,607.5	8,679.5
	%	
Unemployment rate	6.0	6.1
Participation rate	67.6	67.8
Employment rate	63.5	63.6

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

food and accommodation services; in natural and applied sciences and related occupations—mainly in professional and technical occupations; and in business, finance and administrative occupations.

Chart 21.2
Part-time employment, by reason, 2008



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014.

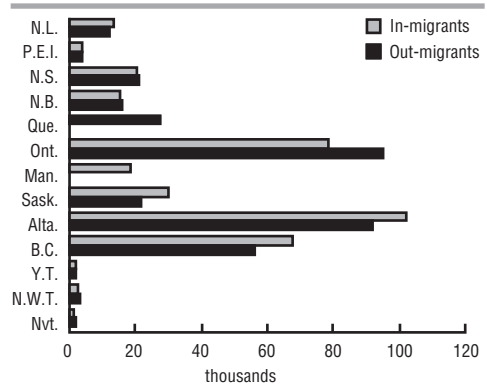
Labour mobility

Labour mobility has recently garnered attention as forecasts of future labour shortages have become more widespread. Workers moving to a new province is a signal that labour markets are responding to changing economic conditions.

An estimated 383,000 people changed their usual place of residence in favour of another province from 2007 to 2008. The migrant population tends to be younger and more educated than the non-migrant population. For most migrants, employment is a key motivation to move.

Interprovincial out-migration is more likely to occur in provinces where the unemployment rates are relatively high. The study also found that migrants generally saw greater increases in earnings than did non-migrants—particularly those

Chart 21.3
Interprovincial migration, by province and territory, 2007/2008P



Note: July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 051-0019.

leaving Quebec, Saskatchewan or any of the Atlantic provinces.

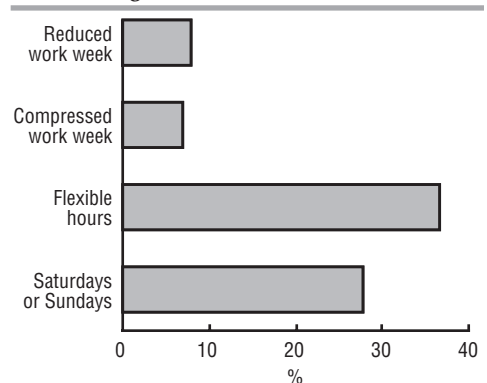
Work arrangements

Work arrangements can take many forms other than the standard 9-to-5 day. The most common form of non-standard work arrangement in 2008 was flexible hours (that is, varying the start and end times of the workday).

According to a recent study on labour market dynamics, 36.6% of paid workers in 2005 had some flexibility in their hours of work. The next most common arrangement was weekend work (27.9%). Other arrangements include reduced work weeks, compressed work weeks, or working at home.

Workers aged 25 and younger and workers with less than a high school education are more likely to work reduced work weeks or weekends. Those 25 and older with a high school diploma or higher are more likely to work flexible hours.

Chart 21.4
Work arrangements, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 71-585-X.

Almost three-quarters of paid workers who work weekends are in occupations involving marketing and sales; almost one-half of paid workers who work flexible hours are managers and professionals.

Table 21.1 Labour force characteristics, by sex and by province, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick
	thousands				
Population					
Both sexes	26,924.7	426.2	114.5	768.6	617.9
Males	13,251.8	207.0	55.4	370.3	301.1
Females	13,672.9	219.2	59.1	398.3	316.9
Labour force					
Both sexes	18,245.1	253.8	78.7	491.0	400.6
Males	9,654.0	133.2	39.8	251.9	208.3
Females	8,591.2	120.6	38.9	239.1	192.3
Employment					
Both sexes	17,125.8	220.3	70.2	453.2	366.2
Males	9,021.3	113.7	35.0	229.1	186.4
Females	8,104.5	106.6	35.2	224.1	179.8
Unemployment					
Both sexes	1,119.3	33.5	8.5	37.8	34.4
Males	632.6	19.5	4.7	22.8	21.9
Females	486.6	14.0	3.7	15.1	12.5
Not in the labour force					
Both sexes	8,679.5	172.4	35.8	277.6	217.4
Males	3,597.8	73.8	15.6	118.4	92.8
Females	5,081.7	98.6	20.2	159.2	124.6
	%				
Participation rate					
Both sexes	67.8	59.5	68.7	63.9	64.8
Males	72.9	64.3	71.8	68.0	69.2
Females	62.8	55.0	65.8	60.0	60.7
Employment rate					
Both sexes	63.6	51.7	61.3	59.0	59.3
Males	68.1	54.9	63.2	61.9	61.9
Females	59.3	48.6	59.6	56.3	56.7
Unemployment rate					
Both sexes	6.1	13.2	10.8	7.7	8.6
Males	6.6	14.6	11.8	9.1	10.5
Females	5.7	11.6	9.5	6.3	6.5

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
thousands					
6,372.1	10,509.8	909.7	767.1	2,796.8	3,641.8
3,133.6	5,147.7	447.5	378.3	1,416.9	1,794.1
3,238.5	5,362.2	462.2	388.8	1,379.9	1,847.7
4,184.9	7,154.5	633.0	534.7	2,088.1	2,425.9
2,205.0	3,744.9	338.5	286.8	1,155.3	1,290.4
1,979.9	3,409.5	294.5	247.9	932.8	1,135.5
3,881.7	6,687.3	606.7	512.7	2,013.3	2,314.3
2,025.0	3,486.8	324.2	274.8	1,115.4	1,230.9
1,856.7	3,200.4	282.5	237.9	897.9	1,083.4
303.3	467.2	26.3	22.0	74.8	111.6
180.1	258.1	14.2	12.0	39.9	59.5
123.2	209.1	12.0	10.0	34.9	52.1
2,187.2	3,355.4	276.7	232.4	708.7	1,216.0
928.6	1,402.7	109.0	91.5	261.6	503.8
1,258.6	1,952.6	167.7	140.9	447.1	712.2
%					
65.7	68.1	69.6	69.7	74.7	66.6
70.4	72.7	75.6	75.8	81.5	71.9
61.1	63.6	63.7	63.8	67.6	61.5
60.9	63.6	66.7	66.8	72.0	63.5
64.6	67.7	72.4	72.6	78.7	68.6
57.3	59.7	61.1	61.2	65.1	58.6
7.2	6.5	4.2	4.1	3.6	4.6
8.2	6.9	4.2	4.2	3.5	4.6
6.2	6.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.6

Table 21.2 Labour force and participation rates, by sex and age group, 1983 to 2008

	Labour force			Participation rates		
	15 and older			15 and older		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands			%		
1983	12,527.6	7,319.8	5,207.8	64.7	76.9	53.0
1984	12,747.9	7,392.8	5,355.1	65.0	76.7	53.8
1985	13,012.4	7,478.9	5,533.5	65.6	76.7	54.9
1986	13,272.1	7,585.4	5,686.7	66.1	76.8	55.7
1987	13,526.0	7,680.2	5,845.8	66.5	76.8	56.5
1988	13,779.1	7,754.3	6,024.8	66.8	76.6	57.4
1989	14,057.0	7,872.4	6,184.6	67.3	76.8	58.1
1990	14,244.6	7,924.1	6,320.6	67.1	76.1	58.5
1991	14,336.3	7,924.6	6,411.8	66.6	75.0	58.4
1992	14,336.1	7,911.2	6,425.0	65.7	73.9	57.8
1993	14,435.0	7,943.2	6,491.9	65.3	73.3	57.7
1994	14,573.7	8,014.3	6,559.4	65.2	73.1	57.5
1995	14,689.2	8,049.5	6,639.8	64.8	72.5	57.5
1996	14,853.5	8,129.1	6,724.4	64.7	72.2	57.4
1997	15,079.1	8,233.8	6,845.3	64.8	72.2	57.8
1998	15,316.3	8,324.3	6,992.0	65.1	72.1	58.4
1999	15,588.3	8,457.6	7,130.7	65.5	72.4	58.9
2000	15,847.0	8,569.2	7,277.8	65.8	72.4	59.4
2001	16,109.8	8,690.9	7,418.9	65.9	72.3	59.7
2002	16,579.3	8,906.2	7,673.1	66.9	73.0	60.9
2003	16,958.5	9,067.7	7,890.9	67.5	73.4	61.9
2004	17,182.3	9,166.0	8,016.3	67.5	73.2	62.0
2005	17,342.6	9,243.7	8,098.8	67.2	72.8	61.8
2006	17,592.8	9,335.4	8,257.3	67.2	72.5	62.1
2007	17,945.8	9,492.8	8,453.0	67.6	72.7	62.7
2008	18,245.1	9,654.0	8,591.2	67.8	72.9	62.8

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Participation rates							
15 to 24		25 to 44		45 and older		65 and older	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
%							
70.6	64.5	94.0	67.6	61.3	30.8	12.1	3.7
70.8	65.0	94.1	69.4	60.3	30.8	11.8	3.9
71.1	65.6	94.2	70.9	59.4	31.8	11.8	4.1
72.3	67.0	94.4	73.1	58.6	30.9	11.1	3.4
73.0	67.5	94.3	74.0	58.1	32.0	11.2	3.3
73.1	68.0	94.2	75.3	57.5	33.0	10.7	3.6
73.8	68.5	94.2	76.6	57.4	33.4	10.5	3.9
72.4	67.3	93.8	77.7	56.8	33.9	10.8	3.6
70.1	66.1	93.1	77.8	56.3	34.6	11.1	3.4
67.8	64.5	92.0	76.8	55.9	35.4	10.6	3.4
66.5	62.2	92.1	77.1	55.5	36.1	9.7	3.5
65.9	61.9	91.8	76.9	55.9	36.6	10.7	3.4
64.9	61.3	91.6	77.1	55.4	36.9	9.9	3.4
64.1	60.3	91.6	77.8	55.4	37.1	9.8	3.4
63.6	59.2	91.9	78.4	55.8	38.1	9.8	3.6
63.4	60.2	92.2	79.0	55.8	39.3	10.2	3.5
65.3	61.5	92.2	79.6	56.4	39.9	9.8	3.4
65.9	62.8	92.1	79.9	56.7	40.9	9.5	3.3
66.1	63.2	92.1	80.4	56.9	41.6	9.4	3.4
67.8	65.3	92.3	81.3	58.1	43.2	10.3	3.8
68.3	66.5	92.5	81.7	59.2	45.0	11.5	4.2
67.8	66.2	92.4	82.2	59.6	45.5	11.8	4.4
66.1	65.8	92.3	81.8	59.9	45.9	12.1	5.0
66.4	66.4	92.0	81.8	59.6	46.8	12.1	5.2
67.4	66.5	92.1	82.6	60.0	47.8	13.0	5.6
67.8	67.0	92.4	82.1	60.5	48.6	14.2	6.8

Table 21.3 Labour force characteristics, by sex and age group, 2008

	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands			%		
Both sexes	18,245.1	17,125.8	1,119.3	67.8	63.6	6.1
15 to 24	2,949.6	2,607.2	342.4	67.4	59.6	11.6
15 to 19	1,207.1	1,019.2	187.9	56.0	47.2	15.6
20 to 24	1,742.5	1,588.0	154.5	78.5	71.6	8.9
25 and older	15,295.5	14,518.7	776.8	67.8	64.4	5.1
25 to 44	8,076.6	7,648.0	428.6	87.3	82.6	5.3
25 to 34	3,861.8	3,646.4	215.4	86.5	81.7	5.6
35 to 44	4,214.7	4,001.5	213.2	88.0	83.5	5.1
45 to 64	6,790.3	6,454.2	336.2	75.0	71.3	5.0
45 to 54	4,428.9	4,221.4	207.6	85.7	81.7	4.7
55 to 64	2,361.4	2,232.8	128.6	60.8	57.5	5.4
55 and older	2,790.0	2,649.4	140.7	34.3	32.6	5.0
65 and older	428.6	416.5	12.1	10.1	9.8	2.8
Males	9,654.0	9,021.3	632.6	72.9	68.1	6.6
15 to 24	1,513.5	1,315.1	198.4	67.8	58.9	13.1
15 to 19	601.4	498.1	103.3	54.5	45.1	17.2
20 to 24	912.1	817.0	95.2	80.8	72.4	10.4
25 and older	8,140.4	7,706.2	434.2	73.9	69.9	5.3
25 to 44	4,280.9	4,043.3	237.6	92.4	87.2	5.6
25 to 34	2,052.1	1,929.1	122.9	91.6	86.1	6.0
35 to 44	2,228.8	2,114.2	114.6	93.0	88.3	5.1
45 to 64	3,588.9	3,399.7	189.2	80.2	75.9	5.3
45 to 54	2,306.6	2,191.5	115.1	89.8	85.3	5.0
55 to 64	1,282.3	1,208.2	74.1	67.2	63.3	5.8
55 and older	1,553.0	1,471.4	81.6	40.7	38.6	5.3
65 and older	270.7	263.2	7.4	14.2	13.8	2.7
Females	8,591.2	8,104.5	486.6	62.8	59.3	5.7
15 to 24	1,436.1	1,292.1	144.0	67.0	60.3	10.0
15 to 19	605.7	521.1	84.7	57.5	49.5	14.0
20 to 24	830.4	771.0	59.4	76.2	70.7	7.2
25 and older	7,155.1	6,812.5	342.6	62.1	59.1	4.8
25 to 44	3,795.8	3,604.7	191.1	82.1	78.0	5.0
25 to 34	1,809.7	1,717.3	92.4	81.3	77.2	5.1
35 to 44	1,985.9	1,887.3	98.6	82.9	78.8	5.0
45 to 64	3,201.4	3,054.4	146.9	70.0	66.8	4.6
45 to 54	2,122.3	2,029.8	92.4	81.7	78.2	4.4
55 to 64	1,079.1	1,024.6	54.5	54.6	51.9	5.1
55 and older	1,237.0	1,177.9	59.1	28.7	27.3	4.8
65 and older	2,335.8	157.9	153.3	6.8	6.6	3.0

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 21.4 Labour force characteristics, by census metropolitan area, 2008

	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Employment rate	Unemployment rate
	thousands			%		
St. John's	106.8	98.5	8.3	69.1	63.8	7.8
Halifax	221.0	209.4	11.6	69.7	66.0	5.2
Saint John	69.3	65.0	4.3	66.2	62.1	6.2
Saguenay	75.5	69.1	6.4	60.4	55.3	8.5
Québec	410.3	391.7	18.6	67.2	64.2	4.5
Sherbrooke	88.4	83.0	5.5	63.8	59.9	6.2
Trois-Rivières	76.1	70.0	6.1	62.6	57.6	8.0
Montréal	2,052.6	1,900.1	152.6	66.9	62.0	7.4
Ottawa-Gatineau	705.8	671.7	34.1	73.3	69.7	4.8
Kingston	84.1	79.4	4.7	66.7	63.0	5.6
Oshawa	200.3	186.1	14.3	69.5	64.6	7.1
Toronto	3,138.3	2,922.8	215.4	69.0	64.2	6.9
Hamilton	399.0	374.4	24.6	66.8	62.7	6.2
St.Catharines-Niagara	213.2	197.4	15.8	64.7	59.9	7.4
Kitchener	272.4	256.1	16.3	71.1	66.9	6.0
London	262.8	244.3	18.5	68.2	63.4	7.0
Windsor	174.6	158.3	16.3	64.0	58.0	9.3
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	86.2	81.4	4.8	64.5	60.9	5.6
Thunder Bay	66.6	62.6	4.0	64.2	60.3	6.0
Winnipeg	413.8	395.9	17.9	70.9	67.8	4.3
Regina	118.8	114.2	4.6	70.9	68.1	3.9
Saskatoon	143.9	138.2	5.7	73.0	70.2	4.0
Calgary	729.5	704.1	25.5	77.1	74.4	3.5
Edmonton	644.8	621.1	23.7	73.0	70.3	3.7
Abbotsford-Mission	92.5	88.0	4.5	69.2	65.8	4.9
Vancouver	1,296.9	1,241.6	55.2	66.7	63.9	4.3
Victoria	197.5	190.9	6.6	69.0	66.7	3.3

Note: Population aged 15 and older.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0053.

Table 21.5 Full-time and part-time employment, by sex and age group, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	thousands					
Total employment						
Both sexes	15,672.3	15,947.0	16,169.7	16,484.3	16,866.4	17,125.8
15 to 24	2,449.4	2,461.0	2,472.5	2,535.8	2,589.4	2,607.2
25 to 44	7,571.5	7,594.0	7,597.5	7,610.7	7,658.9	7,648.0
45 and older	5,651.4	5,892.0	6,099.7	6,337.8	6,618.2	6,870.7
Males	8,348.1	8,480.6	8,594.7	8,727.1	8,888.9	9,021.3
15 to 24	1,243.2	1,248.3	1,239.0	1,276.9	1,313.3	1,315.1
25 to 44	4,029.0	4,023.8	4,032.1	4,035.3	4,032.6	4,043.3
45 and older	3,075.8	3,208.4	3,323.6	3,414.9	3,543.0	3,662.9
Females	7,324.2	7,466.4	7,575.0	7,757.2	7,977.5	8,104.5
15 to 24	1,206.2	1,212.6	1,233.5	1,258.9	1,276.1	1,292.1
25 to 44	3,542.5	3,570.2	3,565.4	3,575.4	3,626.2	3,604.7
45 and older	2,575.6	2,683.5	2,776.2	2,922.9	3,075.2	3,207.8
Full-time employment						
Both sexes	12,705.3	12,998.1	13,206.2	13,509.7	13,803.1	13,976.6
15 to 24	1,344.3	1,361.4	1,370.2	1,419.8	1,435.1	1,438.6
25 to 44	6,624.7	6,671.2	6,684.7	6,730.9	6,774.4	6,756.1
45 and older	4,736.3	4,965.5	5,151.3	5,359.0	5,593.6	5,782.0
Males	7,423.0	7,559.3	7,664.0	7,781.0	7,909.9	8,008.0
15 to 24	774.9	781.2	782.5	809.2	828.5	825.6
25 to 44	3,832.2	3,834.1	3,832.6	3,845.6	3,840.2	3,833.2
45 and older	2,815.9	2,944.1	3,048.9	3,126.2	3,241.3	3,349.2
Females	5,282.3	5,438.8	5,542.3	5,728.7	5,893.2	5,968.7
15 to 24	569.4	580.2	587.8	610.5	606.6	613.0
25 to 44	2,792.5	2,837.2	2,852.1	2,885.3	2,934.2	2,922.9
45 and older	1,920.4	2,021.4	2,102.4	2,232.8	2,352.4	2,432.8
Part-time employment						
Both sexes	2,967.0	2,948.9	2,963.5	2,974.7	3,063.3	3,149.2
15 to 24	1,105.1	1,099.6	1,102.3	1,116.0	1,154.3	1,168.6
25 to 44	946.8	922.8	912.8	879.9	884.5	891.9
45 and older	915.0	926.5	948.4	978.8	1,024.5	1,088.7
Males	925.0	921.3	930.7	946.1	979.0	1,013.3
15 to 24	468.3	467.1	456.5	467.7	484.8	489.5
25 to 44	196.9	189.8	199.5	189.7	192.5	210.1
45 and older	259.8	264.4	274.7	288.7	301.7	313.7
Females	2,041.9	2,027.6	2,032.8	2,028.5	2,084.3	2,135.9
15 to 24	636.8	632.4	645.8	648.4	669.5	679.1
25 to 44	749.9	733.0	713.3	690.1	692.0	681.8
45 and older	655.2	662.1	673.7	690.0	722.8	774.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.

Table 21.6 Reasons for part-time work, by sex and age group, 2008

	15 years and older	15 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 years and older
	thousands			
All people employed part time	3,149.2	1,168.6	891.9	1,088.7
Males	1,013.3	489.5	210.1	313.7
Females	2,135.9	679.1	681.8	774.9
	%			
Both sexes				
Own illness	3.7	0.8	3.5	7.1
Caring for children	10.3	0.9	30.0	4.4
Other personal/family responsibilities	3.4	0.7	4.7	5.2
Going to school	31.6	75.8	11.2	0.8
Personal preference	27.7	5.8	18.0	59.0
Other voluntary	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.8
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	22.6	15.6	31.6	22.7
Males				
Own illness	4.0	0.9	5.5	7.9
Caring for children	1.4	x	4.5	1.3
Other personal/family responsibilities	1.5	0.6	2.7	1.9
Going to school	41.2	76.4	19.5	0.8
Personal preference	26.4	6.0	20.5	62.0
Other voluntary	1.0	0.4	2.0	1.3
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	24.6	15.6	45.4	24.8
Females				
Own illness	3.6	0.7	2.9	6.7
Caring for children	14.6	1.5	37.8	5.6
Other personal/family responsibilities	4.3	0.8	5.4	6.5
Going to school	27.0	75.3	8.6	0.8
Personal preference	28.3	5.6	17.2	57.9
Other voluntary	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6
Involuntary (no full-time work available)	21.6	15.6	27.3	21.9

Note: Expressed as a percentage of total part-time employment.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014.

Table 21.7 Employment, by sector, 1994 to 2008

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	thousands					
All sectors	13,058.7	13,295.4	13,421.4	13,706.0	14,046.2	14,406.7
Goods-producing sector	3,397.5	3,467.6	3,476.0	3,561.0	3,657.9	3,742.5
Agriculture	437.2	419.3	422.5	417.0	424.2	406.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, and oil and gas extraction	285.6	294.8	294.0	296.7	293.5	263.8
Utilities	127.0	123.5	124.1	115.3	114.7	114.3
Construction	724.6	726.4	709.7	721.0	731.9	766.9
Manufacturing	1,823.2	1,903.8	1,925.7	2,010.9	2,093.5	2,191.5
Services-producing sector	9,661.2	9,827.7	9,945.4	10,145.1	10,388.4	10,664.3
Trade	2,061.1	2,077.5	2,087.7	2,106.1	2,125.4	2,218.2
Transportation and warehousing	644.9	660.8	674.0	694.6	712.7	737.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	832.7	846.1	861.4	865.0	847.9	859.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	642.5	674.3	706.7	777.8	849.8	900.7
Business, building and other support services	365.4	402.5	420.8	441.8	478.1	504.7
Educational services	927.2	928.3	913.0	916.6	930.0	970.7
Health care and social assistance	1,364.2	1,388.6	1,390.9	1,388.4	1,428.5	1,436.0
Information, culture and recreation	537.4	567.7	579.1	603.5	615.8	630.5
Accommodation and food services	799.1	816.1	847.9	871.0	911.4	913.6
Other services	651.9	647.2	656.0	683.0	706.8	716.5
Public administration	834.8	818.6	807.8	797.2	781.9	776.3

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.

North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
thousands								
14,764.2	14,946.2	15,310.4	15,672.3	15,947.0	16,169.7	16,484.3	16,866.4	17,125.8
3,822.0	3,779.9	3,878.6	3,925.7	3,989.8	4,002.4	3,985.9	3,993.0	4,021.3
372.1	323.3	325.4	332.4	326.0	343.7	346.4	337.2	327.0
275.4	278.9	270.3	281.6	286.6	306.4	330.1	339.3	340.1
114.9	124.4	131.9	130.5	133.3	125.3	122.0	138.0	151.8
810.1	824.3	865.2	906.0	951.7	1,019.5	1,069.7	1,133.5	1,232.2
2,249.4	2,229.0	2,285.9	2,275.2	2,292.1	2,207.4	2,117.7	2,044.9	1,970.3
10,942.2	11,166.2	11,431.8	11,746.6	11,957.2	12,167.3	12,498.4	12,873.5	13,104.5
2,293.3	2,363.3	2,409.3	2,467.8	2,507.1	2,574.6	2,633.5	2,682.4	2,678.8
772.3	775.8	760.7	790.9	799.4	793.6	802.2	822.8	857.7
857.9	876.7	895.1	917.0	960.6	987.8	1,040.5	1,060.4	1,075.4
932.2	986.5	987.1	1,003.6	1,018.3	1,050.0	1,089.9	1,136.9	1,200.0
537.0	537.2	579.6	608.7	630.2	654.4	690.0	702.1	686.5
974.1	981.6	1,007.4	1,027.1	1,035.7	1,106.1	1,158.4	1,183.2	1,192.8
1,514.0	1,540.4	1,617.3	1,679.2	1,733.4	1,734.6	1,785.5	1,846.1	1,903.4
662.1	709.4	715.1	714.6	738.0	735.1	745.0	782.0	759.6
938.2	943.2	985.1	1,005.5	1,012.4	1,004.5	1,015.0	1,069.4	1,073.5
688.5	666.8	686.2	713.1	696.6	693.4	701.0	723.5	751.1
772.6	785.4	788.9	819.0	825.5	833.1	837.4	864.6	925.7

Table 21.8 Employment, by sector and by province, 2008

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
	thousands			
All sectors	17,125.8	220.3	70.2	453.2
Goods-producing sector	4,021.3	49.2	17.6	92.6
Agriculture	327.0	0.9	3.1	6.4
Forestry, fishing, mining, and oil and gas extraction	340.1	15.9	2.9	12.7
Utilities	151.8	1.6	0.3	3.1
Construction	1,232.2	16.7	5.1	31.3
Manufacturing	1,970.3	14.1	6.1	39.1
Services-producing sector	13,104.5	171.1	52.7	360.6
Trade	2,678.8	35.6	10.4	79.2
Transportation and warehousing	857.7	10.6	2.7	18.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,075.4	7.5	2.8	22.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,200.0	8.5	2.5	21.3
Business, building and other support services	686.5	8.2	2.6	25.9
Educational services	1,192.8	16.6	5.0	33.9
Health care and social assistance	1,903.4	32.5	8.3	60.5
Information, culture and recreation	759.6	8.3	2.5	19.8
Accommodation and food services	1,073.5	13.2	5.3	29.4
Other services	751.1	11.6	2.9	19.4
Public administration	925.7	18.6	7.6	30.3

Notes: Population aged 15 and older.
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2002.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0008.

New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
thousands						
366.2	3,881.7	6,687.3	606.7	512.7	2,013.3	2,314.3
81.8	886.4	1,527.7	148.1	139.4	577.1	501.5
6.0	61.5	84.5	28.9	41.0	61.0	33.7
11.7	32.7	38.1	6.3	25.2	149.2	45.4
4.9	32.9	65.1	6.6	5.6	17.5	14.2
23.9	215.8	439.0	37.6	36.8	205.3	220.8
35.2	543.6	901.2	68.7	30.9	144.1	187.4
284.4	2,995.2	5,159.5	458.7	373.3	1,436.2	1,812.8
57.7	624.6	1,025.5	90.5	83.5	317.0	354.8
20.4	186.0	329.7	35.5	24.0	102.2	128.0
15.8	230.6	472.4	36.6	28.4	111.7	147.2
17.2	265.6	500.2	25.6	20.7	164.2	174.0
19.4	136.9	299.0	18.0	11.4	63.9	101.2
25.9	256.5	482.2	46.6	37.7	126.8	161.6
50.9	470.6	698.4	83.0	63.4	190.2	245.6
11.8	174.8	309.7	22.7	20.3	71.6	118.1
23.9	244.7	396.2	36.8	32.0	113.9	178.1
15.8	175.8	282.7	27.7	22.9	91.2	101.2
25.5	229.1	363.5	35.6	29.2	83.4	102.9

Table 21.9 Employment and average weekly earnings, public administration and all industries, 1995 to 2008

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	thousands				
Employment					
All industries¹	11,208.7	11,292.5	11,624.9	11,885.4	12,055.8
Public administration	746.8	722.7	707.6	702.3	705.0
Federal administration	265.0	251.9	236.8	234.7	237.9
Provincial and territorial administration	222.6	208.9	202.7	202.1	206.1
Local administration	228.4	230.1	234.8	231.5	226.6
	\$				
Average weekly earnings					
All industries¹	598.67	611.01	623.43	632.72	640.47
Public administration	729.83	725.35	729.12	734.05	761.05
Federal administration	804.63	801.01	813.34	830.71	886.01
Provincial and territorial administration	721.99	728.45	741.41	750.14	758.82
Local administration	678.67	670.12	666.15	657.34	671.37

Notes: North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), 2007.

Data include overtime.

1. Excludes agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations and the military.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 281-0024 and 281-0027.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
thousands								
12,460.9	12,881.1	13,093.3	13,372.8	13,595.7	13,877.3	14,252.6	14,572.2	14,817.7
713.0	837.6	839.7	888.2	897.7	921.3	945.4	961.0	1,007.8
240.9	252.0	260.7	265.6	264.9	267.2	280.7	281.5	292.2
208.0	221.4	217.5	235.2	237.1	245.3	249.7	252.5	264.7
229.9	324.1	320.4	343.9	350.2	363.4	371.1	383.6	406.5
\$								
655.55	656.74	672.68	690.79	709.41	737.29	755.50	788.17	810.45
781.15	782.01	844.53	867.71	894.04	925.45	951.03	1,007.53	1,040.51
926.60	934.05	1,006.75	1,050.21	1,077.79	1,137.76	1,145.57	1,233.71	1,286.46
767.44	800.69	837.50	885.36	925.97	953.99	1,001.42	1,048.03	1,091.16
680.57	685.09	755.43	751.61	772.87	788.08	809.12	856.34	871.63

Table 21.10 Average hourly wages of employees, by selected characteristics and professions, 2007 and 2008

	2007		2008	
	thousands	average hourly wage (\$)	thousands	average hourly wage (\$)
All employed people¹	14,251.4	20.41	14,496.2	21.32
Age 15 to 24	2,500.2	11.81	2,522.1	12.39
Age 25 to 54	9,959.1	22.28	10,049.8	23.22
Age 55 and older	1,792.2	22.03	1,924.3	23.09
Males	7,185.8	22.17	7,301.6	23.18
Females	7,065.6	18.62	7,194.6	19.43
Full-time workers	11,716.2	21.73	11,910.6	22.70
Part-time workers	2,535.2	14.33	2,585.6	14.96
Union coverage ²	4,491.5	23.51	4,527.0	24.46
No union coverage ³	9,759.8	18.98	9,969.2	19.89
Permanent job ⁴	12,408.8	21.07	12,721.2	21.98
Temporary job ⁵	1,842.6	15.99	1,775.0	16.59
Management occupations	1,006.4	31.93	1,058.1	33.25
Business, finance and administrative occupations	2,753.5	19.44	2,843.9	20.28
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,050.5	28.62	1,066.0	29.77
Health occupations	864.5	24.27	899.2	24.87
Occupations in social science, education, public administration and religion	1,276.5	26.29	1,325.8	27.55
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	324.1	20.62	339.2	21.04
Sales and service occupations	3,686.8	13.65	3,668.2	14.22
Trade, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,065.9	20.38	2,155.4	21.05
Occupations unique to primary industry	293.0	17.57	279.2	18.39
Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	930.2	17.59	861.3	18.32

Note: Data are not seasonally adjusted.

1. Those who work as paid employees of a private firm or business or the public sector. Excludes people who are self-employed.

2. Employees who are members of a union and employees who are not members of a union, but who are covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.

3. Employees who are not members of a union or not covered by a collective agreement or a union contract.

4. A job that is expected to last as long as the employee wants it (business conditions permitting) and has no predetermined end date.

5. A job that has a predetermined end date or will end as soon as a specified project is completed. This includes seasonal jobs; temporary, term or contract jobs including work done through a temporary help agency; casual jobs; and other temporary work.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0070 and 282-0074.

Table 21.11 Average earnings, by sex and work pattern, 1993 to 2007

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Males	Females	Earnings ratio ¹	Males	Females	Earnings ratio ¹
	\$ 2007 constant		%	\$ 2007 constant		%
1993	37,700	24,200	64.1	50,800	37,000	72.8
1994	39,100	24,200	61.9	52,400	36,800	70.2
1995	38,400	24,700	64.2	51,300	37,400	73.0
1996	39,100	24,900	63.6	51,800	37,700	72.8
1997	40,200	24,800	61.8	53,400	37,400	70.0
1998	41,300	25,900	62.8	55,000	39,500	71.9
1999	42,100	26,400	62.6	55,600	38,000	68.4
2000	43,500	26,800	61.7	55,600	39,300	70.6
2001	43,400	26,900	62.1	56,700	39,600	69.9
2002	43,400	27,300	62.8	56,800	39,900	70.2
2003	42,800	26,900	62.9	56,600	39,700	70.2
2004	43,100	27,300	63.4	58,700	41,000	69.9
2005	43,700	27,900	64.0	58,000	40,900	70.5
2006	43,800	28,400	64.7	58,700	42,200	71.9
2007	44,400	29,200	65.7	60,300	43,000	71.4

1. Represents female-to-male earnings ratio.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0102.

Table 21.12 Earners, by sex and work pattern, 1993 to 2007

	All earners			Full-year, full-time workers		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands					
1993	14,900	8,105	6,795	8,050	4,867	3,182
1994	14,968	8,175	6,793	8,337	5,097	3,240
1995	15,313	8,324	6,988	8,532	5,175	3,357
1996	15,275	8,340	6,936	8,416	5,155	3,261
1997	15,616	8,465	7,152	8,560	5,230	3,330
1998	15,896	8,599	7,298	8,178	4,939	3,239
1999	16,403	8,813	7,590	8,497	5,066	3,431
2000	16,858	9,028	7,830	8,305	4,956	3,349
2001	17,226	9,221	8,004	8,713	5,194	3,518
2002	17,445	9,324	8,121	8,483	5,006	3,477
2003	17,830	9,494	8,336	8,725	5,075	3,650
2004	18,163	9,709	8,454	9,006	5,263	3,743
2005	18,393	9,779	8,615	9,342	5,396	3,946
2006	18,863	10,013	8,850	9,072	5,268	3,804
2007	19,251	10,176	9,076	9,266	5,339	3,927

Note: Data before 1996 are taken from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF) and data from 1996 on are taken from the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID). The surveys use different definitions and, as a result, the number of people working full year, full time in the SLID is smaller than in the SCF.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 202-0101.

Table 21.13 Employment rate, by educational attainment, age group and sex, 2002 and 2008

	2002			2008		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	%					
All education levels	61.7	67.1	56.6	63.6	68.1	59.3
15 to 24	57.5	57.4	57.6	59.6	58.9	60.3
25 to 44	80.8	85.7	75.9	82.6	87.2	78.0
45 and older	47.4	54.6	40.9	51.7	57.4	46.4
Less than Grade 9	21.4	29.6	14.1	20.7	28.7	13.9
15 to 24	28.0	31.7	23.2	27.7	30.8	24.0
25 to 44	49.0	58.0	36.9	48.3	58.0	35.3
45 and older	17.2	24.6	11.2	16.8	24.1	11.1
Some high school	44.8	52.1	37.3	45.7	51.8	39.0
15 to 24	42.8	43.4	42.0	44.5	43.7	45.4
25 to 44	68.1	76.5	57.3	68.1	74.7	57.9
45 and older	34.3	44.8	25.6	38.2	48.3	29.0
High school graduate	66.3	73.6	59.8	64.8	71.6	58.4
15 to 24	70.9	72.5	69.2	70.1	71.0	69.0
25 to 44	79.5	86.0	72.9	79.8	86.4	72.3
45 and older	52.6	60.8	46.7	53.8	60.8	48.7
Some postsecondary	63.3	66.8	59.9	64.6	67.2	62.1
15 to 24	59.0	58.6	59.4	61.8	60.6	62.9
25 to 44	77.3	82.5	72.3	78.6	83.1	73.4
45 and older	53.0	59.3	47.3	56.0	59.8	52.6
Postsecondary certificate or diploma ¹	72.6	76.7	68.6	72.9	76.4	69.5
15 to 24	75.8	76.5	75.1	78.1	78.1	78.0
25 to 44	85.3	89.4	81.4	86.8	91.0	82.8
45 and older	58.0	62.9	53.2	60.3	63.9	56.8
Bachelor's degree	77.0	79.4	74.8	76.4	79.1	74.0
15 to 24	73.2	71.0	74.5	74.1	74.4	73.9
25 to 44	85.2	88.8	82.0	85.7	90.4	81.9
45 and older	65.6	68.0	62.8	65.0	67.1	62.9
Above bachelor's degree	77.2	78.1	75.9	76.4	76.7	76.1
15 to 24	63.5	63.2	64.5	70.2	65.6	73.2
25 to 44	85.7	89.4	81.8	85.9	90.0	82.2
45 and older	69.5	69.8	69.0	68.2	67.6	69.1

1. Includes trades certificate.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0004.

Table 21.14 Self-employment, by sex, 1978 to 2008

	Both sexes	Males	Females
	thousands		
1978	1,263.4	910.3	353.1
1979	1,324.7	944.6	380.1
1980	1,363.6	971.9	391.7
1981	1,425.2	1,020.6	404.6
1982	1,483.2	1,056.7	426.5
1983	1,543.2	1,094.5	448.7
1984	1,569.7	1,096.4	473.3
1985	1,726.0	1,188.9	537.2
1986	1,674.2	1,175.6	498.5
1987	1,699.1	1,185.8	513.3
1988	1,774.1	1,233.1	541.0
1989	1,800.3	1,240.7	559.6
1990	1,836.6	1,263.6	573.0
1991	1,895.8	1,313.2	582.6
1992	1,927.5	1,316.7	610.8
1993	2,011.1	1,361.7	649.4
1994	2,028.5	1,351.7	676.7
1995	2,083.1	1,381.8	701.3
1996	2,171.6	1,426.8	744.8
1997	2,349.4	1,522.2	827.2
1998	2,405.7	1,550.6	855.1
1999	2,433.0	1,582.8	850.2
2000	2,373.7	1,538.7	835.1
2001	2,276.7	1,503.3	773.4
2002	2,314.5	1,499.7	814.7
2003	2,401.8	1,571.1	830.7
2004	2,453.4	1,614.5	838.9
2005	2,511.6	1,645.6	866.0
2006	2,498.0	1,621.4	876.6
2007	2,615.0	1,703.2	911.9
2008	2,629.6	1,719.7	909.9

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.

Table 21.15 Days lost annually per full-time employee, by province, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number of days					
Canada	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.7	10.2	10.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	10.5	10.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.8
Prince Edward Island	7.7	7.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	9.0
Nova Scotia	9.8	11.0	10.8	10.7	12.0	11.4
New Brunswick	10.2	9.6	10.3	11.5	10.5	11.0
Quebec	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.5	12.0	11.6
Ontario	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.8	9.3	9.5
Manitoba	9.4	9.8	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.2
Saskatchewan	10.4	10.3	11.1	11.0	10.5	10.5
Alberta	8.0	7.5	8.6	9.0	9.0	8.3
British Columbia	9.9	8.8	10.3	9.4	10.1	9.8

Note: Excludes maternity leave.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 21.16 Days lost annually per full-time employee because of illness or disability, by province, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number of days					
Canada	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.6	8.1	7.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	9.1	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2
Prince Edward Island	6.4	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	7.4
Nova Scotia	8.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.9	9.7
New Brunswick	8.8	8.0	8.5	9.7	8.8	8.8
Quebec	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.8	9.2
Ontario	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.2	7.4
Manitoba	7.8	8.0	7.9	8.1	8.7	9.0
Saskatchewan	8.6	8.1	8.9	8.7	8.3	8.1
Alberta	6.2	5.6	6.5	6.6	6.9	6.1
British Columbia	8.1	7.3	8.5	7.6	8.2	8.0

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0029.

Table 21.17 Days lost annually per full-time employee, by sector, 2003 to 2008

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
	number of days					
Goods-producing sector	9.3	9.1	9.3	9.6	9.8	9.7
Primary industries	7.9	7.9	7.6	8.3	8.5	7.7
Utilities	10.0	10.2	9.1	12.4	11.2	10.1
Construction	8.6	7.2	8.3	9.5	9.4	8.6
Manufacturing	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.7	10.2	10.7
Services-producing sector	9.2	9.2	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.2
Trade	8.1	7.6	8.2	8.5	9.3	8.8
Transportation and warehousing	11.4	11.1	12.2	11.6	12.2	12.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	8.8	7.8	8.9	7.5	8.9	8.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	5.3	5.6	5.3	5.6	6.6	6.3
Business, building and other support services	8.7	9.6	11.0	11.5	10.6	11.5
Educational services	9.5	8.8	9.8	10.7	10.6	9.7
Health care and social assistance	13.0	14.4	14.2	14.4	14.3	14.9
Information, culture and recreation	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.7	9.3	7.9
Accommodation and food services	7.8	7.9	9.1	8.2	8.1	7.3
Public administration	10.9	10.9	12.2	12.0	12.2	13.8
Other services	7.0	7.5	6.8	7.3	9.5	7.9

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

Excludes maternity leave.

Includes absences because of illness, disability, or personal or family responsibility.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 279-0030.

Table 21.18 Labour force and paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan, by sex, selected years from 1987 to 2007

	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
	number				
Registered Pension Plan members¹					
Both sexes	4,834,019	5,244,703	5,088,455	5,522,563	5,908,633
Males	3,118,574	3,024,770	2,841,608	2,960,525	3,039,988
Females	1,715,445	2,219,933	2,246,847	2,562,038	2,868,645
	%				
Labour force covered by a Registered Pension Plans					
Both sexes	35.2	36.2	33.5	33.1	32.6
Males	39.8	37.6	34.1	32.9	31.7
Females	29.1	34.4	32.7	33.3	33.7
Paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan²					
Both sexes	42.7	45.3	41.6	39.7	38.3
Males	48.8	48.3	42.9	40.2	37.7
Females	34.8	41.8	40.1	39.2	38.8

Note: The data used from the Labour Force Survey (labour force and paid workers) are annual averages to which the number of Canadian Forces members was added.

1. Plans are established by either employers or unions to provide retirement income to employees.

2. Refers to employees in the public and private sector and includes self-employed workers in incorporated business (with and without paid help).

Source: Statistics Canada, Pension Plans in Canada and Labour Force Survey.