

Section 8

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Section 8

Adults participating in continuing education

Lifelong involvement in learning is important for many reasons. With advances in health care knowledge and technology, it is particularly important that adults from health occupations be able to maintain and upgrade their skills and knowledge through continuing education. It is useful to understand who is participating in training and learning activities (whether formal or informal) and the role their employers play in supporting this training, as well as what kind of training they are getting.

The Statistics Canada's Adult Education and Training Survey (AETS) provides much information of interest on the socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in formal and informal job-related training activities (refer to Appendix 1 for a general overview of this survey).

In addition to the national level, the following sections will cover results from all provinces. However, given the sample size, most information at the provincial level should be used with caution.

8.1 Characteristics of adults participating in job-related training

After entering the labour market, health workers continue to upgrade their skills, even when not required to by their employer or regulatory bodies. Support for formal training is high among health employers and their employees take advantage of it.

According to AETS, about 60% of adults in health occupations participated in formal job-related training in 2002 (either supported or not by an employer), twice the rate of other occupations (33%) (Table 8.1.1 and Chart 8.1). During the same period, slightly more than half (54%) of these adults from health occupations also developed some of their job skills through self-directed training. This compares to slightly less than one-third for adults in all other occupations (31%) (Table 8.1.1). This high involvement in formal and informal training activities by adults from health occupations stands out from all others in the area of adult education and training and seems to indicate a standard in this sector of activities.

Similar to what was observed at the national level, the proportions of adults involved in formal and informal job-related training in the provinces were also higher for adults from health occupations than for those in all other occupations (Tables 8.1.2 to 8.1.11).

More than 60% of adults from health occupations in Prince Edward Island (62%), Nova Scotia (63%), Ontario (66%), Alberta (68%) and British Columbia

(64%) were involved in formal job-related training during 2002, while this was the case for about half of them in New Brunswick (49%), Quebec (51%), Manitoba (52%) and Saskatchewan (53%). About 42% of adults from health occupations in Newfoundland and Labrador reported participating in formal job-related training during that year. During the same period, the proportions of adults from occupations not related to health who reported participating in such training activities varied from 28% in Prince Edward Island to 38% in British Columbia (Tables 8.1.2 to 8.1.11 and Chart 8.1).

Chart 8.1

A large proportion of adults from health occupations participated in formal job-related training



Notes: “Health occupations” exclude “Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.”
 “All other occupations” refer to all occupations not related to health and include “Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.”
 This chart contains certain estimates with relatively high coefficients of variation. See Tables 8.1.1 to 8.1.11 for more details.
Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

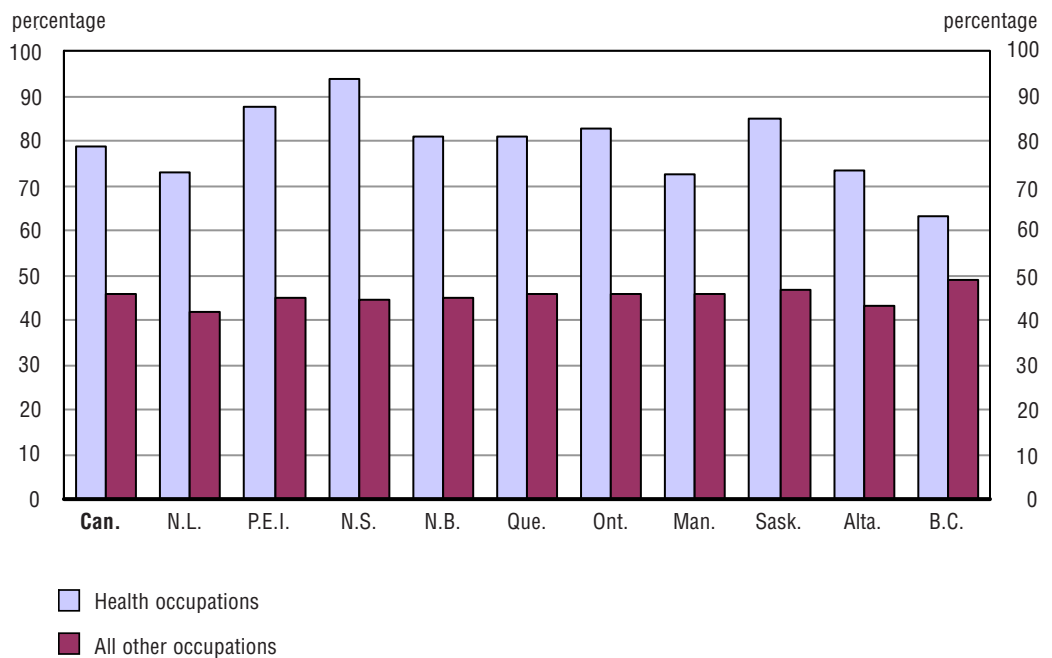
In the case of informal job-related training, with about 60%, Ontario (58%), Alberta (63%) and British Columbia (57%) showed the highest proportions of adults participating in informal training among all provinces. By comparison, this was the case for about half of the adults in Prince Edward Island (52%), Nova Scotia (52%), Quebec (49%) and Manitoba (50%) and for about 40% of them in Newfoundland and Labrador (39%), New Brunswick (42%) and Saskatchewan (42%). During the same period, the proportions of adults from occupations not related to health who reported participating in such training activities varied from 25% in Newfoundland and Labrador to 36% in British Columbia (Tables 8.1.1 to 8.1.11).

Reflecting the composition of health workers, most participants in continuing education are women and they tend to be older than participants in non-health occupations

When looking at the profile of adults from health occupations participating in continuing education, results from AETS showed that most of these participants are women and that they tend to be older than participants in all other occupations. In the case of formal job-related training for example, about eight in ten (79%) adults from health occupations were women, reflecting the fact that women make up 79% of those employed in health occupations in 2001 (Statistics Canada 2001a) (Table 8.2.1 and Chart 8.2). Results from this survey also showed that about 40% of adults from health occupations who reported participating in formal training activities were aged between 45 and 64 years old. This compares with about 35% from those in all other occupations (Table 8.2.1). As with sex, these results reflect the 2001 labour force where about 40% of adults working in health occupations are 45 to 64 years-old (Statistics Canada 2001b).

Chart 8.2

Most participants in continuing education are women



Notes: "Health occupations" exclude "Veterinarians and Animal health technologists."
 "All other occupations" refer to all occupations not related to health and include "Veterinarians and Animal health technologists."
 This chart contains certain estimates with relatively high coefficients of variation. See Tables 8.2.1 to 8.2.11 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Similar to what was observed at the national level, the proportion of women involved in formal job-related training in the provinces was higher in health occupations than in all other occupations (Tables 8.2.2 to 8.2.11 and Chart 8.2). The statement about the age of participants, however, could not be generalized across provinces as only New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia showed higher proportions of adults aged between 45 and 64 in health occupations than in all other occupations (Tables 8.2.2 to 8.2.11).

About four in ten adults from health occupations were involved in employer-supported training in 2002

The support of an employer can mitigate many of the factors that impede training, such as cost, demands of the workplace and family responsibilities. Results from AETS showed that an estimated 319,300 adults from health occupations were involved in employer-supported training in 2002, representing slightly less than 40% of Canadians aged 25 to 64 in those occupations. This compares to only 23% for all other occupations (Table 8.1.1).

With almost 50%, Prince Edward Island (47%), Nova Scotia (46%) and Alberta (45%) showed the highest proportions of adults participating in employer-supported training among all provinces. By comparison, this was the case for about 40% of the adults in Ontario (40%), Manitoba (37%) and British Columbia (44%), and for about 30% of those in Newfoundland and Labrador (27%), New Brunswick (32%), Quebec (33%) and Saskatchewan (32%) (Tables 8.1.2 to 8.1.11).

However, because participation in formal training overall is so high in health occupations (60% of Canadians aged 25 to 64 in those occupations), the proportion of participants who receive support from employers is actually lower than for all other occupations. In fact, out of the 497,800 adults from health occupation involved in formal training in 2002, about 64% of them (319,300) received support from their employers. This compares to about seven in ten for all other occupations (70% or 3,058,500 out of 4,344,600) (Table 8.1.1).

This was also the case in most provinces (Tables 8.1.2 to 8.1.11).

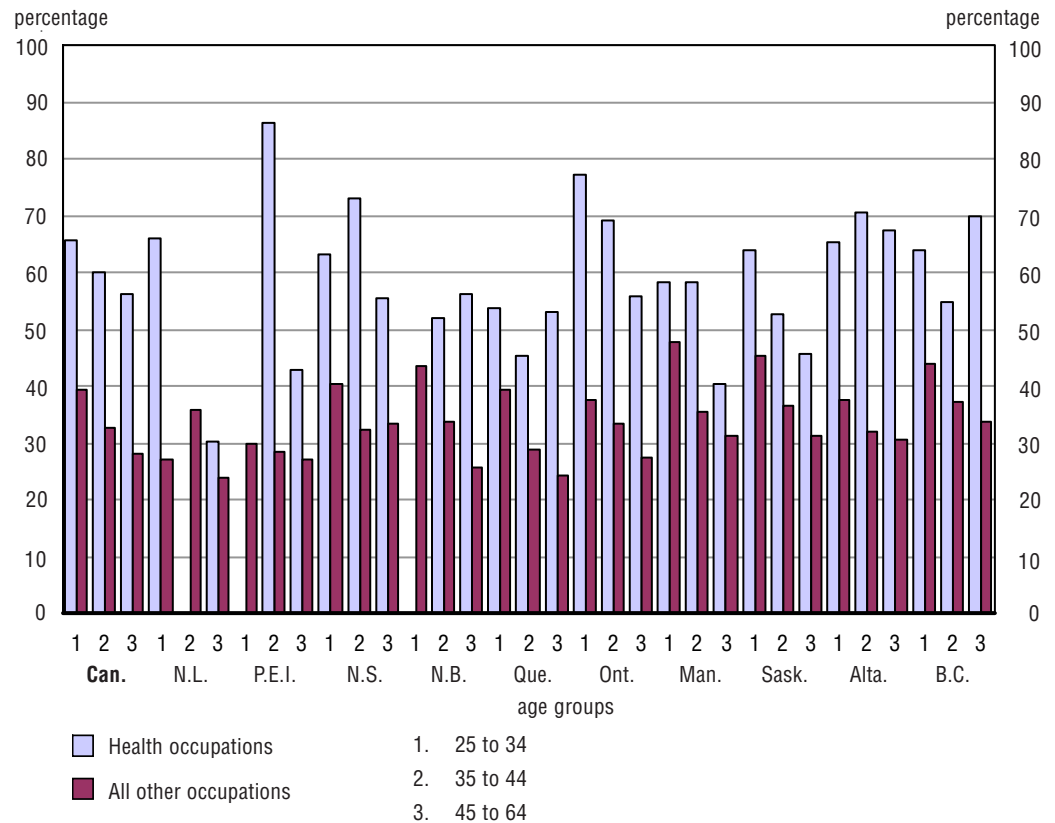
8.2 Participation rate of adults in job-related training

Results from AETS showed that, although the incidence of women in formal job-related training was higher than the one of men in health occupations (Table 8.2.1), there was no statistically significant difference in the participation rate of men and women in such training (men from health occupations were just as likely as the women to participate in the training) (Table 8.3.1). This was true across the provinces. Given the sample size, such comparison could not be established in the Atlantic provinces (Tables 8.3.2 to 8.3.11).

Although the proportion of adults participating in formal job-related training was about the same across the age groups for all other occupations (Table 8.2.1), participation in such training within each age group was highest for the 25- to 34-year-olds (39%), and declined for each successive age group, to 28% for the oldest workers (45- to 64-year-olds). Given the sample size, such comparison could not be established in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick (Table 8.4.1 and Chart 8.3).

Adults from health occupations did not follow this pattern at the national and provincial level; participation rates were high for all age groups (between 56% and 66%) and there was no statistically significant difference in participation between the different age groups (Tables 8.4.1 to 8.4.11 and Chart 8.3). This may be attributable to the fact that, independently of their age, health professionals are required to earn credits throughout their career if they wish to maintain their registration, professional designation or membership. The availability of training might also play a large role as both the supply of, and demand for, training services will affect the participation rates.

Chart 8.3
Participation rates were high for all age groups



Notes: “Health occupations” exclude “Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.”
 “All other occupations” refer to all occupations not related to health and include “Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.”
 This chart contains certain estimates with relatively high coefficients of variation. See Tables 8.4.1 to 8.4.11 for more details.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.1
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	5,179,960	(72,112)	30.1	(0.4)
Health occupations¹	497,840	(27,508)	59.9	(2.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	103,670	(10,926)	71.5	(4.8)
Physicians ^{2,5}	44,210	(7,245)	86.4	(4.4)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	187,410	(16,255)	70.9	(2.9)
Registered nurses	177,220	(16,122)	70.3	(3.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	112,850	(11,692)	61.6	(3.8)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	93,910	(12,292)	39.3	(3.7)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	91,560	(10,926)	60.0	(4.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	4,344,580	(67,143)	32.7	(0.5)
No occupation reported²	245,980	(20,715)	8.4	(0.7)
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	3,484,580	(63,382)	20.2	(0.4)
Health occupations¹	319,320	(21,040)	38.4	(2.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	40,450 ^E	(7,113)	27.9	(4.4)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	149,110 ^E	(14,507)	56.4	(3.4)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	80,510	(10,454)	52.7	(4.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	3,058,530	(59,981)	23.0	(0.4)
No occupation reported²	F	...	F	...

Table 8.1.1 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	4,532,530	(69,469)	32.5	(0.5)
Health occupations¹	431,510	(24,176)	53.9	(2.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	93,160	(10,223)	64.5	(4.8)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	174,490	(15,470)	66.9	(3.2)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	79,250	(9,969)	52.9	(4.7)
All other occupations^{2,4}	3,975,660	(65,321)	31.1	(0.5)
No occupation reported²	46,120^E	(9,156)	19.1^E	(3.4)

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.2
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation,
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	72,950	(5,113)	24.0	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	8,630^E	(2,258)	42.3^E	(7.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	90.6	(12.9)
Physicians ^{2,5}	X	...	X	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	55.6 ^E	(14.8)
Registered nurses	F	...	55.6 ^E	(14.8)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	X	...	X	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	X	...	X	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	59,160	(4,621)	28.6	(2.2)
No occupation reported²	4,320^E	(1,186)	5.7^E	(1.5)
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	45,290	(3,879)	14.9	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	5,430^E	(1,392)	26.6^E	(6.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	X	...	X	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	45.7 ^E	(14.7)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	X	...	X	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	39,490	(3,663)	19.1	(1.7)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...

Table 8.1.2 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation,
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	58,440	(4,610)	25.7	(2.0)
Health occupations¹	7,640^E	(1,805)	38.9^E	(6.7)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	75.5 ^E	(14.2)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	67.8 ^E	(15.7)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	49,160	(4,402)	24.5	(2.1)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

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... not applicable

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5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.3
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Prince Edward Island, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	20,220	(1,461)	26.9	(1.9)
Health occupations¹	2,540^E	(612)	62.2	(9.4)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,450 ^E	(398)	86.3	(8.4)
Registered nurses	1,380 ^E	(393)	88.6	(8.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	16,720	(1,398)	28.1	(2.2)
No occupation reported²	F	...	F	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	12,800	(1,303)	17.0	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	1,920^E	(514)	47.0^E	(8.4)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,140 ^E	(361)	67.9 ^E	(12.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	10,690	(1,226)	18.0	(2.0)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...

Table 8.1.3 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Prince Edward Island, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	18,720	(1,390)	29.7	(2.1)
Health occupations¹	2,050^E	(582)	51.8^E	(10.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	1,070 ^E	(335)	68.9 ^E	(11.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	16,180	(1,352)	28.1	(2.2)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.4
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Nova Scotia, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	159,800	(6,684)	31.0	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	19,430	(2,796)	63.0	(6.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	5,030 ^E	(1,482)	93.3	(7.9)
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	4,810 ^E	(1,438)	67.7 ^E	(11.5)
Registered nurses	4,590 ^E	(1,414)	70.4 ^E	(12.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	6,370 ^E	(1,672)	55.7 ^E	(10.9)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	46.7 ^E	(13.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	4,110 ^E	(1,325)	65.0 ^E	(12.8)
All other occupations^{2,4}	126,680	(6,138)	34.9	(1.7)
No occupation reported²	9,580 ^E	(2,247)	8.3 ^E	(1.8)
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	113,340	(6,336)	22.0	(1.2)
Health occupations¹	14,240 ^E	(2,384)	46.2	(6.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	4,060 ^E	(1,279)	57.1 ^E	(12.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	57.8 ^E	(13.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	95,060	(5,814)	26.2	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

Table 8.1.4 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Nova Scotia, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	133,630	(6,098)	34.1	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	15,730	(2,505)	52.2	(6.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	71.8 ^E	(14.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	4,710 ^E	(1,419)	66.4 ^E	(11.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	57.9^E	(13.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	112,270	(5,773)	32.1	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

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3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.5
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, New Brunswick, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	118,030	(5,374)	28.2	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	9,970^E	(2,191)	48.9^E	(8.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	74.0 ^E	(18.8)
Physicians ^{2,5}	X	...	X	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	3,150 ^E	(903)	63.8 ^E	(12.7)
Registered nurses	F	...	57.9 ^E	(15.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	63.2 ^E	(13.4)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	X	...	X	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	3,110^E	(1,004)	51.3^E	(13.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	101,270	(5,140)	33.0	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	3,680^E	(1,201)	4.3^E	(1.4)
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	84,350	(5,061)	20.2	(1.2)
Health occupations¹	6,550^E	(1,694)	32.1^E	(7.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	X	...	X	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	3,150 ^E	(903)	63.8 ^E	(12.7)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	48.7^E	(13.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	74,850	(4,650)	24.4	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...

Table 8.1.5 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, New Brunswick, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	102,190	(5,905)	31.2	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	7,740^E	(1,757)	42.0	(6.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	60.7 ^E	(17.3)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	2,560 ^E	(811)	51.9 ^E	(12.9)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	43.2^E	(13.0)
All other occupations^{2,4}	90,940	(5,538)	30.5	(1.8)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.6
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Quebec, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	1,117,030	(38,272)	26.7	(0.9)
Health occupations¹	102,940	(14,758)	51.1	(5.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	24,390 ^E	(5,890)	74.1 ^E	(12.4)
Physicians ^{2,5}	12,780 ^E	(3,625)	97.7	(2.6)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	45,480 ^E	(10,769)	64.8	(7.6)
Registered nurses	44,960 ^E	(10,778)	64.8	(7.7)
Technical and related occupations in health	19,240 ^E	(5,601)	47.4 ^E	(10.4)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	13,830 ^E	(4,367)	24.0 ^E	(7.2)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	24,660^E	(6,744)	60.2	(9.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	926,900	(35,856)	29.7	(1.1)
No occupation reported²	62,530^E	(13,305)	7.6^E	(1.5)
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	787,410	(33,490)	18.8	(0.8)
Health occupations¹	66,900^E	(12,653)	33.2	(5.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	36.4 ^E	(11.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	39,100 ^E	(10,390)	55.7	(8.4)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	23,330^E	(6,708)	56.9^E	(9.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	687,230	(31,537)	22.0	(1.0)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

Table 8.1.6 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Quebec, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	999,320	(37,191)	30.5	(1.1)
Health occupations¹	96,990	(14,085)	49.1	(5.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	17,570 ^E	(4,883)	53.7 ^E	(11.9)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	44,330 ^E	(10,557)	63.1	(7.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	19,960 ^E	(5,964)	48.7 ^E	(10.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	876,650	(35,299)	29.4	(1.2)
No occupation reported²	F	...	F	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.7
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Ontario, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	2,023,440	(50,166)	30.3	(0.8)
Health occupations¹	206,860	(18,382)	65.5	(3.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	37,550 ^E	(7,636)	69.9	(7.8)
Physicians ^{2,5}	F	...	82.9	(11.4)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	83,350	(10,738)	81.6	(3.6)
Registered nurses	79,200	(10,633)	80.8	(3.7)
Technical and related occupations in health	39,120 ^E	(7,051)	71.8	(6.8)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	46,840 ^E	(9,441)	44.3	(6.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	35,380 ^E	(6,910)	59.9	(7.0)
All other occupations^{2,4}	1,688,680	(46,834)	32.1	(0.9)
No occupation reported²	92,530	(12,527)	8.8	(1.1)
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	1,337,510	(44,577)	20.0	(0.7)
Health occupations¹	125,050	(12,860)	39.6	(3.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	60,820	(8,629)	59.6	(5.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	30,390 ^E	(6,480)	51.4	(7.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	1,171,310	(41,775)	22.3	(0.8)
No occupation reported²	F	...	F	...

Table 8.1.7 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Ontario, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	1,775,990	(48,482)	32.5	(0.9)
Health occupations¹	173,250	(15,297)	57.6	(3.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	34,860 ^E	(7,353)	64.9	(8.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	74,190	(9,564)	73.7	(5.1)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	28,120 ^E	(6,205)	50.0	(7.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	1,549,540	(45,641)	30.9	(0.9)
No occupation reported²	25,070 ^E	(8,322)	31.1 ^E	(8.2)

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.8
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Manitoba, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	202,180	(7,882)	35.3	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	17,960	(2,625)	52.1	(5.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	4,840 ^E	(1,418)	77.9	(10.3)
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	5,800 ^E	(1,374)	68.6	(9.3)
Registered nurses	5,000 ^E	(1,279)	65.3	(9.9)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	50.0 ^E	(12.3)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	69.3^E	(12.0)
All other occupations^{2,4}	168,970	(7,511)	37.0	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	11,380^E	(2,448)	15.0^E	(2.9)
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	138,030	(6,412)	24.1	(1.1)
Health occupations¹	12,850	(2,009)	37.3	(4.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	3,610 ^E	(1,185)	58.1 ^E	(11.6)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	4,700 ^E	(1,222)	55.6 ^E	(10.2)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	62.9^E	(12.4)
All other occupations^{2,4}	119,630	(6,086)	26.2	(1.3)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

Table 8.1.8 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Manitoba, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	173,100	(7,688)	35.0	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	16,100	(2,510)	49.7	(5.7)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	5,320 ^E	(1,586)	90.4	(8.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	4,210 ^E	(1,182)	49.8 ^E	(10.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	69.3 ^E	(12.0)
All other occupations^{2,4}	150,670	(7,051)	33.7	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	F	...	F	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.9
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Saskatchewan, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	162,440	(5,565)	33.6	(1.2)
Health occupations¹	16,040	(2,450)	52.9	(5.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	4,190 ^E	(1,209)	67.0 ^E	(11.3)
Physicians ^{2,5}	F	...	83.7 ^E	(16.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	4,450 ^E	(1,092)	45.6 ^E	(8.3)
Registered nurses	4,200 ^E	(1,067)	45.4 ^E	(8.6)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	71.5	(11.6)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	4,260 ^E	(1,028)	42.9 ^E	(8.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	2,560^E	(811)	63.7^E	(14.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	139,220	(5,611)	36.3	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	4,620^E	(1,348)	7.0^E	(1.9)
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	114,280	(5,507)	23.6	(1.1)
Health occupations¹	9,670^E	(1,626)	31.9	(4.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	38.3 ^E	(11.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	3,220 ^E	(917)	32.9 ^E	(8.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	58.9^E	(14.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	102,110	(5,444)	26.7	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

Table 8.1.9 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Saskatchewan, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	136,880	(5,411)	32.9	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	12,590	(1,958)	42.1	(5.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	4,490 ^E	(1,238)	71.7	(10.7)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	3,130 ^E	(821)	32.1 ^E	(7.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	2,560 ^E	(811)	63.7 ^E	(14.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	121,050	(5,551)	32.2	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.10
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Alberta, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	536,470	(17,665)	31.7	(1.0)
Health occupations¹	49,380	(6,832)	67.9	(5.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	10,100 ^E	(2,983)	70.5 ^E	(14.4)
Physicians ^{2,5}	F	...	94.4	(7.7)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	16,670 ^E	(3,816)	71.3	(8.0)
Registered nurses	15,350 ^E	(3,542)	69.6	(8.3)
Technical and related occupations in health	16,440 ^E	(3,785)	71.0	(9.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	51.8	(15.1)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	9,260^E	(2,583)	69.1^E	(11.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	461,020	(15,457)	33.0	(1.1)
No occupation reported²	16,810^E	(3,594)	8.0^E	(1.7)
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	370,730	(15,056)	21.9	(0.9)
Health occupations¹	32,710	(5,297)	45.0	(5.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	13,370 ^E	(3,418)	57.2	(8.9)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	8,230^E	(2,430)	61.4^E	(12.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	328,320	(14,254)	23.5	(1.0)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

Table 8.1.10 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Alberta, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	464,890	(17,423)	31.5	(1.2)
Health occupations¹	44,350	(6,597)	63.0	(5.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	9,380 ^E	(2,944)	65.5 ^E	(14.3)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	16,240 ^E	(3,802)	72.0	(8.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	10,470 ^E	(2,757)	78.1	(7.8)
All other occupations^{2,4}	406,340	(15,891)	29.8	(1.1)
No occupation reported²	F	...	F	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.1.11
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, British Columbia, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training				
All occupations	767,410	(26,717)	33.6	(1.2)
Health occupations¹	64,110	(9,712)	63.7	(5.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	11,630 ^E	(3,551)	61.4 ^E	(13.3)
Physicians ^{2,5}	F	...	75.4	(17.9)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	19,850 ^E	(4,679)	61.5	(9.6)
Registered nurses	17,690 ^E	(4,507)	60.9 ^E	(10.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	17,770 ^E	(5,364)	65.1 ^E	(11.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	67.1 ^E	(12.1)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	655,970	(25,050)	37.5	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	39,760 ^E	(7,176)	9.6 ^E	(1.7)
Employer-supported formal job-related training				
All occupations	480,840	(22,646)	21.1	(1.0)
Health occupations¹	44,010 ^E	(8,395)	43.7	(6.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	17,570 ^E	(4,488)	54.4 ^E	(9.9)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	429,840	(21,788)	24.6	(1.2)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...

Table 8.1.11 (concluded)
Adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, British Columbia, 2002

	Adults participating in job-related training activities			
	number	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities				
All occupations	669,370	(25,971)	36.7	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	55,070	(8,073)	56.5	(5.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	12,750 ^E	(3,636)	67.4 ^E	(13.2)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	21,120 ^E	(4,992)	67.5	(9.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	602,880	(25,343)	36.0	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	F	...	F	...

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

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4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.1
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002

	Women		Age group						Canadian born	
			25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64			
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	50.4	(0.7)	32.8	(0.7)	31.9	(0.7)	35.2	(0.7)	79.8	(0.8)
Health occupations¹	78.7	(2.3)	30.6	(2.5)	29.2	(2.3)	40.3	(2.4)	76.9	(2.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	50.7	(5.4)	28.9	(4.6)	29.1	(4.8)	41.9	(5.2)	66.1	(5.5)
Physicians ^{2,5}	37.3 ^E	(8.2)	25.4 ^E	(7.0)	25.3 ^E	(6.8)	49.3	(7.9)	60.0	(8.3)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	93.1	(2.0)	31.0	(4.6)	25.6	(3.6)	43.4	(4.2)	82.7	(4.6)
Registered nurses	92.7	(2.2)	32.2	(4.9)	25.7	(3.7)	42.1	(4.4)	82.1	(4.8)
Technical and related occupations in health	77.9	(4.7)	29.9 ^E	(5.1)	35.1	(4.9)	35.0	(5.0)	82.6	(4.7)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	82.0	(6.2)	32.2 ^E	(6.5)	29.2 ^E	(5.4)	38.6	(6.0)	70.5	(6.8)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	82.0	(3.9)	17.8^E	(4.1)	32.9^E	(5.6)	49.2	(6.0)	88.0	(3.7)
All other occupations^{2,4}	45.9	(0.8)	33.0	(0.7)	32.1	(0.7)	34.9	(0.8)	81.0	(0.8)
No occupation reported²	59.2	(4.5)	40.2	(4.4)	35.4	(4.0)	24.5	(3.2)	59.6	(4.5)
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	50.2	(0.9)	31.3	(0.8)	33.1	(0.8)	35.6	(0.9)	83.7	(0.8)
Health occupations¹	85.6	(2.3)	32.3	(3.1)	29.7	(2.9)	38.0	(2.9)	81.7	(3.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	65.7	(9.3)	41.5 ^E	(8.5)	F	...	34.4 ^E	(8.8)	65.7	(9.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	92.7	(2.4)	32.3	(5.3)	28.4	(4.3)	39.3	(4.8)	84.3	(5.3)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	83.1	(3.8)	19.7^E	(4.6)	30.1^E	(5.8)	50.2	(6.5)	89.7	(3.7)
All other occupations^{2,4}	45.8	(1.0)	31.4	(0.9)	33.6	(0.9)	35.0	(0.9)	83.9	(0.9)
No occupation reported²	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...	F	...

Table 8.2.1 (concluded)**Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Canada, 2002**

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	50.5	(0.8)	31.5	(0.7)	31.9	(0.7)	36.7	(0.7)	82.0	(0.8)
Health occupations¹	79.1	(2.1)	29.5	(2.7)	29.9	(2.5)	40.7	(2.7)	77.6	(2.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	46.5	(5.5)	27.9 ^E	(4.7)	30.0	(4.9)	42.2	(5.4)	65.4	(5.7)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	92.1	(2.2)	30.3	(4.7)	26.0	(3.8)	43.7	(4.4)	82.4	(4.8)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	79.7	(4.4)	17.7	(4.4)	28.2^E	(5.4)	54.1	(6.3)	92.6	(2.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	46.8	(0.8)	31.7	(0.8)	32.3	(0.8)	36.0	(0.8)	82.2	(0.8)
No occupation reported²	48.4^E	(10.6)	51.5^E	(10.4)	F	...	33.0^E	(8.6)	82.0	(8.6)

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.2

Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2002

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	46.0	(3.5)	28.5	(3.3)	38.1	(3.2)	33.4	(2.9)	94.8	(1.6)
Health occupations¹	73.1^E	(13.3)	47.7^E	(9.9)	F	...	34.2^E	(9.0)	96.4	(4.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	..	...	..	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	82.2 ^E	(16.4)	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Registered nurses	82.2 ^E	(16.4)	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	88.3 ^E	(17.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...	81.4 ^E	(19.7)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	41.7	(3.8)	25.2	(3.4)	41.3	(3.7)	33.5	(3.5)	95.4	(1.8)
No occupation reported²	46.8^E	(13.1)	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	49.8	(4.5)	23.1^E	(4.1)	41.6	(3.9)	35.3	(4.0)	95.8	(1.9)
Health occupations¹	90.4	(7.2)	44.1^E	(14.1)	x	...	F	...	94.2	(6.4)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	44.4	(4.8)	20.5^E	(4.2)	43.8	(4.5)	35.7	(4.4)	96.7	(1.9)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...

Table 8.2.2 (concluded)
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2002

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	43.6	(4.0)	31.5	(3.4)	37.0	(3.4)	31.5	(3.4)	94.3	(1.9)
Health occupations¹	73.9	(10.5)	51.1^E	(12.4)	F	...	29.9^E	(9.5)	95.9	(4.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	75.9 ^E	(14.5)	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	39.2	(4.3)	27.9	(3.6)	39.6	(4.0)	32.5	(3.9)	95.3	(2.1)
No occupation reported²	..	...	x	...	..	...	..	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.3

Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Prince Edward Island, 2002

	Women		Age group						Canadian born	
			25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64			
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	50.7	(3.6)	26.8	(3.1)	35.1	(3.0)	38.1	(3.3)	97.7	(1.2)
Health occupations¹	87.4	(7.5)	x	...	44.3^E	(10.7)	36.9^E	(9.6)	F	...
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	46.8 ^E	(14.8)	F	...	F	...
Registered nurses	F	...	x	...	49.1 ^E	(15.5)	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	x	...	x	...	..	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	45.0	(3.8)	29.1	(3.8)	31.1	(3.5)	39.7	(3.9)	97.7	(1.3)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	F	...	..	...	x	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	53.2	(4.3)	29.3	(4.2)	29.3	(3.8)	41.4	(4.8)	98.4	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	83.4	(10.1)	x	...	46.2^E	(12.1)	45.8^E	(12.2)	F	...
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	..	...	59.5 ^E	(16.6)	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	46.9	(4.6)	33.0	(5.1)	26.8	(4.2)	40.2	(5.5)	98.1	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...

Table 8.2.3 (concluded)
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Prince Edward Island, 2002

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	55.1	(3.2)	26.8	(3.3)	34.6	(3.1)	38.5	(3.5)	97.9	(1.2)
Health occupations¹	84.4	(8.9)	x	...	52.3^E	(10.4)	30.5^E	(9.1)	F	...
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	63.3 ^E	(16.7)	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	50.4	(3.5)	28.5	(3.9)	32.8	(3.3)	38.7	(4.1)	97.6	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.4

Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Nova Scotia, 2002

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	51.5	(2.6)	32.3	(2.2)	30.2	(2.2)	37.5	(2.4)	94.5	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	93.7^E	(4.7)	35.6^E	(7.6)	31.9^E	(6.9)	32.5^E	(7.2)	96.4	(3.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	77.6	(17.2)	54.8 ^E	(16.2)	x	...	F	...	98.2	(2.7)
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	98.5	(2.0)	x	...	51.7 ^E	(14.6)	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	81.2 ^E	(17.4)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	86.2	(11.3)	x	...	x	...	57.9^E	(18.8)	83.4^E	(15.7)
All other occupations^{2,4}	44.5	(3.0)	31.0	(2.7)	30.5	(2.4)	38.5	(2.8)	94.6	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	43.0^E	(11.6)	51.5^E	(11.6)	F	...	F	...	93.4	(6.0)
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	56.6	(3.3)	26.8	(2.9)	33.6	(2.9)	39.5	(3.1)	95.3	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	100.0	(0.0)	32.4^E	(8.9)	41.3^E	(8.8)	26.3^E	(7.8)	95.1	(4.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	84.4	(12.9)	x	...	x	...	65.1^E	(19.5)	81.3^E	(17.4)
All other occupations^{2,4}	48.8	(3.7)	26.2	(3.4)	33.1	(3.1)	40.7	(3.4)	95.8	(1.3)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...	..	...	x	...

Table 8.2.4 (concluded)
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Nova Scotia, 2002

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	50.4	(2.7)	31.7	(2.5)	32.1	(2.5)	36.2	(2.6)	94.4	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	92.2	(5.6)	36.5^E	(7.9)	35.1^E	(7.9)	28.4^E	(8.0)	99.4	(0.7)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	70.9 ^E	(19.4)	70.9 ^E	(15.7)	x	...	x	...	97.7	(3.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	76.0^E	(16.5)	x	...	x	...	63.5^E	(20.1)	81.4^E	(17.3)
All other occupations^{2,4}	43.9	(2.9)	30.4	(2.8)	32.6	(2.7)	37.1	(2.8)	94.0	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...	..	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.5
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, New Brunswick, 2002

	Women		Age group						Canadian born	
			25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64			
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	49.6	(2.3)	34.2	(2.4)	33.3	(2.3)	32.4	(2.1)	95.6	(1.2)
Health occupations¹	80.8	(7.9)	x	...	39.0^E	(8.7)	48.5^E	(9.4)	100.0	(0.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	58.8 ^E	(16.1)	F	...
Registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	87.2	(13.9)	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	77.4^E	(14.4)	x	...	x	...	x	...	87.4	(10.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	44.8	(2.6)	36.0	(2.9)	32.4	(2.4)	31.5	(2.5)	95.2	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	73.3^E	(13.0)	F	...	F	...	x	...	F	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	47.5	(2.9)	32.2	(3.1)	33.4	(2.8)	34.3	(2.8)	94.2	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	F	...	x	...	x	...	65.1^E	(11.5)	F	...
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	58.8 ^E	(16.1)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	81.4^E	(14.4)	x	...	x	...	x	...	86.7	(11.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	41.6	(3.2)	33.6	(3.5)	34.7	(2.9)	31.7	(3.1)	94.0	(1.9)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...

Table 8.2.5 (concluded)
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, New Brunswick, 2002

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	50.2	(2.7)	33.5	(2.8)	32.5	(2.4)	34.0	(2.4)	94.9	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	87.1	(7.8)	x	...	33.6^E	(10.0)	50.5^E	(11.3)	F	...
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	63.8 ^E	(17.4)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	80.4^E	(14.6)	x	...	x	...	x	...	92.3	(9.0)
All other occupations^{2,4}	46.2	(2.8)	35.4	(3.0)	32.6	(2.6)	32.0	(2.7)	94.5	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	..	...	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.6
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Quebec, 2002

	Women		Age group						Canadian born	
			25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64			
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	50.2	(1.6)	34.5	(1.6)	30.8	(1.5)	34.7	(1.5)	88.3	(1.6)
Health occupations¹	81.0	(4.9)	30.6^E	(7.2)	23.2^E	(6.4)	46.2	(7.0)	85.2	(6.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	51.0 ^E	(12.2)	F	...	F	...	45.1 ^E	(12.8)	76.9	(10.7)
Physicians ^{2,5}	48.7 ^E	(15.6)	x	...	x	...	64.6 ^E	(16.0)	55.9 ^E	(16.3)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	98.4	(1.3)	41.2 ^E	(12.6)	F	...	37.7 ^E	(11.0)	79.5	(13.1)
Registered nurses	98.4	(1.3)	41.7 ^E	(12.7)	F	...	37.0 ^E	(11.1)	79.2 ^E	(13.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	69.0 ^E	(14.8)	x	...	F	...	45.9 ^E	(14.7)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	93.5	(5.8)	x	...	x	...	76.7	(11.2)	98.2	(2.3)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	91.0	(7.2)	F	...	F	...	51.9^E	(14.5)	92.0	(8.6)
All other occupations^{2,4}	45.6	(1.8)	35.2	(1.9)	31.0	(1.7)	33.8	(1.7)	91.1	(1.3)
No occupation reported²	51.1^E	(11.7)	40.1^E	(11.6)	37.7^E	(11.0)	F	...	51.7^E	(11.5)
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	48.7	(2.1)	34.3	(2.1)	30.8	(2.0)	34.9	(2.0)	91.7	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	91.6	(4.5)	36.6^E	(9.4)	F	...	41.0^E	(8.7)	82.8	(9.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	74.6 ^E	(21.6)	F	...	x	...	x	...	71.0 ^E	(19.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	98.2	(1.6)	45.0 ^E	(13.7)	F	...	F	...	80.1 ^E	(15.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	90.5	(7.8)	F	...	F	...	51.2^E	(15.5)	91.5	(9.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	43.8	(2.2)	34.0	(2.1)	31.9	(2.1)	34.2	(2.2)	93.8	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...

Table 8.2.6 (concluded)**Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Quebec, 2002**

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	51.2	(1.7)	33.9	(1.9)	30.0	(1.5)	36.1	(1.7)	91.7	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	82.3	(4.9)	32.8^E	(7.6)	23.2^E	(6.4)	43.9	(7.1)	87.1	(7.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	45.4 ^E	(13.7)	F	...	x	...	46.7 ^E	(14.6)	72.9 ^E	(13.2)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	98.4	(1.4)	42.2 ^E	(12.9)	F	...	34.4 ^E	(10.9)	82.6	(13.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	88.9	(8.7)	F	...	F	...	63.3^E	(14.3)	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	46.8	(1.8)	34.3	(2.1)	31.2	(1.7)	34.5	(1.9)	92.3	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...	F	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.7

Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Ontario, 2002

	Women		Age group						Canadian born	
			25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64			
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	51.3	(1.2)	32.8	(1.2)	33.7	(1.2)	33.6	(1.2)	72.7	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	82.5	(4.1)	32.0	(4.1)	30.3	(3.8)	37.7	(3.8)	67.4	(4.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	49.0 ^E	(10.4)	29.4 ^E	(9.5)	29.2 ^E	(8.8)	41.3 ^E	(10.6)	44.3 ^E	(10.3)
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	92.2	(3.4)	32.9 ^E	(6.5)	22.5 ^E	(5.0)	44.6	(6.4)	82.6	(5.8)
Registered nurses	91.8	(3.6)	33.7 ^E	(6.8)	21.4 ^E	(5.1)	45.0	(6.7)	81.6	(6.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	90.4	(4.9)	30.1 ^E	(8.8)	41.4 ^E	(9.3)	28.4 ^E	(7.7)	72.4	(9.0)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	85.5	(10.2)	33.9 ^E	(11.0)	35.9 ^E	(9.2)	30.1 ^E	(8.7)	55.0 ^E	(10.7)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	86.4	(5.6)	F	...	29.8^E	(9.7)	50.5^E	(9.8)	84.3	(6.8)
All other occupations^{2,4}	46.0	(1.3)	32.7	(1.4)	33.9	(1.4)	33.4	(1.3)	73.9	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	63.2	(7.3)	39.9^E	(7.2)	39.6^E	(6.7)	20.5^E	(5.1)	57.4	(7.0)
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	50.5	(1.6)	31.4	(1.5)	34.5	(1.5)	34.1	(1.6)	77.7	(1.6)
Health occupations¹	86.8	(3.5)	31.7	(4.9)	30.5	(4.4)	37.8	(4.6)	79.0	(4.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	89.3	(4.7)	35.6 ^E	(7.1)	28.4 ^E	(6.4)	36.1 ^E	(6.6)	86.6	(6.3)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	84.1	(6.5)	F	...	F	...	54.4^E	(10.5)	89.0	(5.9)
All other occupations^{2,4}	45.8	(1.7)	31.9	(1.7)	35.0	(1.7)	33.1	(1.7)	77.2	(1.7)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	92.7	(9.2)

Table 8.2.7 (concluded)**Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Ontario, 2002**

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	51.1	(1.4)	31.5	(1.3)	32.6	(1.3)	35.9	(1.3)	74.8	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	82.2	(3.5)	29.6	(4.3)	32.3	(4.1)	38.1	(4.1)	68.4	(4.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	43.0 ^E	(10.5)	F	...	30.8 ^E	(9.4)	45.3 ^E	(11.0)	47.2 ^E	(11.0)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	90.4	(3.9)	32.0 ^E	(6.4)	23.0 ^E	(5.3)	45.0	(6.4)	80.6	(6.3)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	83.9	(6.8)	F	...	F	...	54.4^E	(11.0)	92.2	(4.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	47.2	(1.5)	31.5	(1.4)	32.9	(1.4)	35.6	(1.4)	75.0	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	F	...	57.5^E	(17.0)	F	...	F	...	86.7	(11.8)

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.8
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Manitoba, 2002

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	48.5	(1.8)	34.4	(1.8)	29.3	(1.7)	36.3	(1.8)	86.4	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	72.3	(7.3)	38.8^E	(7.4)	34.8^E	(7.2)	26.4^E	(6.3)	87.8	(4.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	60.4 ^E	(15.6)	66.5 ^E	(13.4)	F	...	x	...	77.8	(12.8)
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	92.2	(7.5)	x	...	41.6 ^E	(12.1)	43.3 ^E	(11.9)	F	...
Registered nurses	90.9	(8.6)	x	...	48.3 ^E	(13.3)	39.6 ^E	(12.7)	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	x	...	F	...	x	...	90.3	(9.3)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	84.0 ^E	(15.7)	x	...	x	...	F	...	74.9 ^E	(17.1)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	x	...	78.4^E	(14.6)	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	45.7	(2.1)	34.7	(2.2)	29.4	(2.0)	35.8	(2.1)	87.4	(1.8)
No occupation reported²	52.7^E	(11.4)	F	...	F	...	45.4^E	(10.9)	64.4	(10.7)
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	51.4	(2.4)	30.7	(2.3)	29.8	(2.1)	39.5	(2.4)	90.3	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	89.9	(5.4)	33.6^E	(8.8)	33.1^E	(8.0)	33.3^E	(8.1)	91.3	(4.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	81.0	(13.0)	78.4 ^E	(14.6)	x	...	x	...	81.0	(13.3)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	48.6 ^E	(13.7)	43.8 ^E	(13.3)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	x	...	76.2^E	(16.1)	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	47.8	(2.7)	31.4	(2.8)	30.3	(2.4)	38.4	(2.7)	90.0	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...	x	...

Table 8.2.8 (concluded)
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Manitoba, 2002

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	49.9	(2.1)	33.1	(2.0)	30.9	(1.9)	36.1	(2.2)	88.8	(1.6)
Health occupations¹	72.9	(7.4)	35.1^E	(7.5)	35.0^E	(7.7)	29.9^E	(7.0)	83.2	(5.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	54.3 ^E	(16.1)	52.4 ^E	(13.3)	F	...	x	...	70.1 ^E	(14.3)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	89.2	(10.1)	x	...	49.2 ^E	(14.7)	44.9 ^E	(14.3)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	x	...	78.4^E	(14.6)	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	47.6	(2.4)	33.9	(2.4)	31.5	(2.1)	34.6	(2.4)	88.9	(1.9)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	..	...	F	...	F	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.9

Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Saskatchewan, 2002

	Women		Age group						Canadian born	
			25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64			
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	50.8	(1.8)	31.2	(1.9)	31.6	(1.9)	37.3	(1.6)	90.8	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	84.7	(5.2)	33.7^E	(6.7)	30.5^E	(5.6)	35.8	(5.9)	88.3	(4.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	52.0 ^E	(14.3)	F	...	x	...	F	...	76.6	(12.2)
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Registered nurses	F	...	x	...	F	...	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	95.2	(6.1)	x	...	x	...	47.7 ^E	(15.3)	85.5	(10.8)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	93.0	(7.1)	F	...	F	...	F	...	89.8	(9.9)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	89.0	(11.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	46.8	(1.9)	30.7	(2.1)	31.5	(2.1)	37.8	(1.7)	91.1	(1.3)
No occupation reported²	56.6^E	(14.2)	42.7^E	(12.8)	F	...	F	...	90.1	(8.5)
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	52.8	(2.4)	29.0	(2.5)	33.7	(2.4)	37.3	(2.3)	91.3	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	93.4	(5.2)	47.1^E	(9.0)	F	...	35.7^E	(7.9)	92.5	(5.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	79.6 ^E	(19.0)	79.6 ^E	(18.7)	..	...	x	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	88.1	(12.6)
All other occupations^{2,4}	49.0	(2.4)	27.7	(2.6)	35.1	(2.6)	37.1	(2.4)	91.3	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	..	...	x	...	x	...

Table 8.2.9 (concluded)
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Saskatchewan, 2002

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	48.4	(1.9)	28.5	(2.1)	31.4	(2.0)	40.1	(1.7)	90.3	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	80.5	(6.5)	30.7^E	(7.3)	28.8^E	(6.4)	40.5	(6.6)	85.1	(5.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	55.2 ^E	(13.9)	49.1 ^E	(14.9)	x	...	F	...	78.1	(11.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	F	...	x	...	F	...	55.6 ^E	(14.1)	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...	89.0	(11.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	44.7	(2.0)	28.7	(2.2)	31.5	(2.1)	39.9	(1.9)	90.8	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.10

Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Alberta, 2002

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	47.3	(1.6)	33.3	(1.5)	30.7	(1.5)	36.0	(1.6)	86.6	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	73.3	(5.9)	26.7^E	(5.8)	35.5^E	(7.4)	37.8	(6.1)	79.7	(6.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	56.8 ^E	(15.4)	x	...	F	...	48.4 ^E	(15.5)	78.5 ^E	(13.4)
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...	x ^E	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	90.6	(7.2)	F	...	F	...	39.5 ^E	(10.7)	82.9	(10.6)
Registered nurses	89.8	(7.8)	F	...	39.3 ^E	(12.6)	34.3	(9.9)	81.4	(11.5)
Technical and related occupations in health	65.7 ^E	(11.7)	40.8 ^E	(11.9)	F	...	F	...	88.7	(10.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	74.4 ^E	(21.5)	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	76.9^E	(12.9)	x	...	F	...	F	...	89.4	(8.3)
All other occupations^{2,4}	43.2	(1.8)	32.9	(1.7)	30.6	(1.6)	36.5	(1.8)	87.4	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	68.8	(10.5)	63.9	(10.2)	F	...	F	...	85.9	(7.6)
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	46.3	(2.3)	30.3	(2.0)	33.7	(1.9)	36.0	(2.1)	88.3	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	74.4	(7.8)	31.2^E	(8.1)	39.5^E	(9.1)	29.3^E	(7.2)	79.3	(8.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	96.5	(3.7)	x	...	F	...	43.1 ^E	(12.2)	87.0	(11.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	86.5	(9.2)	x	...	F	...	F	...	88.1	(9.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	42.3	(2.4)	30.1	(2.2)	33.4	(2.2)	36.5	(2.4)	89.1	(1.7)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...

Table 8.2.10 (concluded)**Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, Alberta, 2002**

	Age group									
	Women		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64		Canadian born	
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	46.6	(1.9)	28.8	(1.8)	32.0	(1.6)	39.2	(1.8)	87.6	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	71.4	(6.3)	21.4^E	(5.7)	37.3^E	(7.8)	41.2	(6.7)	77.4	(6.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	53.5 ^E	(16.4)	x	...	x	...	F	...	76.8 ^E	(14.3)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	90.3	(7.3)	x	...	37.1 ^E	(12.0)	46.1 ^E	(11.1)	82.4	(10.7)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	82.1	(11.1)	F	...	F	...	F	...	86.5	(8.6)
All other occupations^{2,4}	43.0	(2.0)	29.2	(1.9)	31.8	(1.8)	39.0	(2.0)	88.6	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.2.11

Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, British Columbia, 2002

	Women		Age group						Canadian born	
			25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64			
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Formal job-related training										
All occupations	51.0	(1.8)	30.8	(1.7)	30.1	(1.4)	39.1	(1.6)	69.6	(2.1)
Health occupations¹	63.0	(7.7)	25.2^E	(6.5)	26.7^E	(6.7)	48.1	(7.7)	73.1	(7.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	x	...	63.1 ^E	(15.4)	63.3 ^E	(14.8)
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	84.1	(10.3)	x	...	F	...	56.2 ^E	(12.3)	71.0 ^E	(12.8)
Registered nurses	82.1	(11.4)	x	...	F	...	54.4 ^E	(13.6)	71.9 ^E	(14.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	64.7 ^E	(16.4)	x	...	F	...	F	...	68.0 ^E	(18.3)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	54.2 ^E	(17.8)	F	...	x	...	F	...	89.4	(8.8)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	66.1^E	(19.7)	x	...	F	...	F	...	95.2	(5.0)
All other occupations^{2,4}	48.8	(1.9)	31.5	(1.8)	30.1	(1.7)	38.4	(1.9)	70.5	(2.3)
No occupation reported²	65.4	(8.7)	31.7^E	(8.5)	33.2^E	(8.2)	35.1^E	(8.6)	44.5^E	(8.7)
Employer-supported formal job-related training										
All occupations	53.1	(2.4)	29.4	(2.2)	32.3	(2.2)	38.3	(2.3)	73.6	(2.3)
Health occupations¹	70.8	(8.5)	27.2^E	(7.8)	30.1^E	(8.5)	42.8^E	(8.7)	74.7	(7.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	82.0	(11.5)	x	...	F	...	60.7 ^E	(13.2)	67.3 ^E	(14.3)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	82.9^E	(15.1)	x	...	68.7^E	(18.2)	x	...	93.4	(7.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	50.7	(2.5)	29.9	(2.5)	32.1	(2.4)	38.0	(2.5)	73.4	(2.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...

Table 8.2.11 (concluded)
Socio-demographic characteristics of adults participating in job-related training activities by occupation, British Columbia, 2002

	Women		Age group						Canadian born	
			25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64			
	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error	standard %	error
Self-directed learning activities										
All occupations	51.3	(2.0)	29.6	(1.8)	32.0	(1.7)	38.3	(1.8)	73.1	(2.2)
Health occupations¹	66.6	(7.1)	25.1^E	(6.7)	25.1^E	(6.4)	49.8	(7.7)	73.6	(6.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	x	...	x	...	59.0 ^E	(14.6)	66.6 ^E	(13.6)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	85.0	(9.7)	x	...	F	...	54.2 ^E	(12.3)	72.8 ^E	(12.4)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...	94.7	(5.9)
All other occupations^{2,4}	49.6	(2.1)	30.3	(1.9)	32.6	(1.8)	37.0	(2.0)	72.9	(2.3)
No occupation reported²	75.2^E	(20.7)	x	...	x	...	x	...	F	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.1
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Canada, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	30.1	(0.4)	29.9	(0.6)	30.2	(0.6)
Health occupations¹	59.9	(2.0)	66.8	(4.7)	58.3	(2.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	71.5	(4.8)	66.2	(6.5)	77.5	(6.5)
Physicians ^{2,5}	86.4	(4.4)	81.5	(6.3)	96.1	(3.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	70.9	(2.9)	72.9	(10.1)	70.8	(3.0)
Registered nurses	70.3	(3.0)	77.6	(9.0)	69.8	(3.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	61.6	(3.8)	65.4	(9.8)	60.6	(4.2)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	39.3	(3.7)	66.3 ^E	(12.2)	36.1	(3.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	60.0	(4.5)	58.6^E	(9.8)	60.3	(5.0)
All other occupations^{2,4}	32.7	(0.5)	31.5	(0.7)	34.1	(0.7)
No occupation reported²	8.4	(0.7)	10.6	(1.6)	7.3	(0.7)
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	20.2	(0.4)	20.2	(0.5)	20.3	(0.5)
Health occupations¹	38.4	(2.0)	29.1	(4.2)	40.6	(2.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	27.9	(4.4)	18.0 ^E	(5.9)	39.2	(6.3)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	56.4	(3.4)	61.6 ^E	(11.8)	56.1	(3.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	52.7	(4.5)	48.5^E	(9.2)	53.7	(5.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	23.0	(0.4)	22.2	(0.6)	24.0	(0.7)
No occupation reported²	F	...	F	...	0.5^E	(0.1)

Table 8.3.1 (concluded)**Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation, Canada, 2002**

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	32.5	(0.5)	30.3	(0.7)	35.0	(0.7)
Health occupations¹	53.9	(2.1)	60.7	(4.8)	52.3	(2.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	64.5	(4.8)	64.8	(6.6)	64.2	(7.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	66.9	(3.2)	77.8	(9.3)	66.1	(3.4)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	52.9	(4.7)	57.2^E	(9.9)	51.9	(5.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	31.1	(0.5)	29.7	(0.7)	33.0	(0.7)
No occupation reported²	19.1^E	(3.4)	21.4^E	(6.4)	17.1^E	(3.5)

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.2
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Newfoundland and Labrador, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	24.0	(1.7)	26.1	(2.7)	21.9	(2.1)
Health occupations¹	42.3^E	(7.6)	F	...	38.1^E	(7.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	90.6	(12.9)	x	...	x	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	55.6 ^E	(14.8)	x	...	54.6 ^E	(17.2)
Registered nurses	55.6 ^E	(14.8)	x	...	54.6 ^E	(17.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	x	...	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	..	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	28.6	(2.2)	28.8	(3.1)	28.3	(2.8)
No occupation reported²	5.7^E	(1.5)	F	...	F	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	14.9	(1.3)	15.1	(1.9)	14.7	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	26.6^E	(6.0)	x	...	29.6^E	(6.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	45.7 ^E	(14.7)	..	...	54.6 ^E	(17.2)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	19.1	(1.7)	18.3	(2.4)	20.1	(2.6)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...	..	...

Table 8.3.2 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	25.7	(2.0)	26.7	(3.0)	24.4	(2.6)
Health occupations¹	38.9^E	(6.7)	52.3^E	(16.2)	35.6^E	(7.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	75.5 ^E	(14.2)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	67.8 ^E	(15.7)	x	...	61.5 ^E	(16.8)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	24.5	(2.1)	25.7	(3.1)	22.8	(2.8)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.3
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Prince Edward Island, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	26.9	(1.9)	26.8	(2.9)	27.0	(2.6)
Health occupations¹	62.2	(9.4)	x	...	62.1	(10.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...	..	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	86.3	(8.4)	..	...	86.3	(8.4)
Registered nurses	88.6	(8.4)	..	...	88.6	(8.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	..	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	28.1	(2.2)	27.9	(3.1)	28.4	(2.8)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	x	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	17.0	(1.7)	16.1	(2.4)	17.9	(2.0)
Health occupations¹	47.0^E	(8.4)	x	...	44.8	(9.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	67.9 ^E	(12.5)	..	...	67.9	(12.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	..	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	18.0	(2.0)	17.2	(2.7)	18.9	(2.3)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...	..	...

Table 8.3.3 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation, Prince Edward Island, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	29.7	(2.1)	26.0	(2.8)	33.5	(2.6)
Health occupations¹	51.8^E	(10.0)	x	...	50.2^E	(10.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	68.9 ^E	(11.6)	..	...	68.9 ^E	(11.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	28.1	(2.2)	25.4	(2.9)	31.2	(2.8)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.4
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Nova Scotia, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	31.0	(1.3)	30.9	(2.3)	31.2	(1.8)
Health occupations¹	63.0	(6.5)	x	...	65.2	(6.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	93.3	(7.9)	x	...	91.5	(10.4)
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	67.7 ^E	(11.5)	..	...	67.7 ^E	(11.5)
Registered nurses	70.4 ^E	(12.0)	..	...	70.4 ^E	(12.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	55.7 ^E	(10.9)	x	...	64.9	(10.7)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	46.7 ^E	(13.0)	..	...	46.7 ^E	(13.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	65.0^E	(12.8)	x	...	65.1^E	(14.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	34.9	(1.7)	34.3	(2.7)	35.8	(2.4)
No occupation reported²	8.3^E	(1.8)	12.8^E	(4.0)	5.7^E	(1.7)
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	22.0	(1.2)	19.6	(2.0)	24.3	(1.8)
Health occupations¹	46.2	(6.3)	..	...	51.0	(6.4)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	..	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	57.1 ^E	(12.6)	..	...	57.1 ^E	(12.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	57.8^E	(13.1)	x	...	56.7^E	(14.7)
All other occupations^{2,4}	26.2	(1.5)	23.7	(2.3)	29.5	(2.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...

Table 8.3.4 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Nova Scotia, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	34.1	(1.5)	32.3	(2.5)	36.0	(2.0)
Health occupations¹	52.2	(6.1)	x	...	53.3	(6.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	71.8 ^E	(14.1)	x	...	64.3 ^E	(17.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	66.4 ^E	(11.6)	..	...	66.4 ^E	(11.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	57.9^E	(13.2)	x	...	51.1^E	(15.3)
All other occupations^{2,4}	32.1	(1.5)	31.8	(2.5)	32.5	(2.2)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.5
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
New Brunswick, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	28.2	(1.3)	28.7	(1.9)	27.8	(1.8)
Health occupations¹	48.9^E	(8.2)	F	...	48.1^E	(8.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	74.0 ^E	(18.8)	x	...	x	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	63.8 ^E	(12.7)	..	...	63.8 ^E	(12.7)
Registered nurses	57.9 ^E	(15.0)	..	...	57.9 ^E	(15.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	63.2 ^E	(13.4)	x	...	69.0 ^E	(14.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	..	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	51.3^E	(13.5)	x	...	48.7^E	(15.4)
All other occupations^{2,4}	33.0	(1.6)	32.1	(2.2)	34.2	(2.6)
No occupation reported²	4.3^E	(1.4)	x	...	4.8^E	(1.5)
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	20.2	(1.2)	21.3	(1.7)	19.1	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	32.1^E	(7.3)	..	...	39.1^E	(8.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	..	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	63.8 ^E	(12.7)	..	...	63.8 ^E	(12.7)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	48.7^E	(13.5)	x	...	48.7^E	(15.4)
All other occupations^{2,4}	24.4	(1.5)	25.1	(2.1)	23.5	(2.4)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...	..	...

Table 8.3.5 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
New Brunswick, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	31.2	(1.7)	28.8	(2.4)	34.0	(2.3)
Health occupations¹	42.0	(6.9)	x	...	44.2^E	(7.7)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	60.7 ^E	(17.3)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	51.9 ^E	(12.9)	..	...	51.9 ^E	(12.9)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	43.2^E	(13.0)	x	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	30.5	(1.8)	28.7	(2.4)	32.9	(2.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.6
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Quebec, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	26.7	(0.9)	26.5	(1.3)	26.8	(1.2)
Health occupations¹	51.1	(5.2)	67.2^E	(12.6)	48.4	(5.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	74.1 ^E	(12.4)	96.1	(3.7)	60.7 ^E	(16.9)
Physicians ^{2,5}	97.7	(2.6)	95.7	(5.1)	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	64.8	(7.6)	x	...	64.8	(7.7)
Registered nurses	64.8	(7.7)	x	...	64.8	(7.8)
Technical and related occupations in health	47.4 ^E	(10.4)	F	...	46.8 ^E	(11.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	24.0 ^E	(7.2)	x	...	23.9 ^E	(7.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	60.2	(9.2)	x	...	57.9^E	(9.7)
All other occupations^{2,4}	29.7	(1.1)	28.2	(1.4)	31.7	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	7.6^E	(1.5)	F	...	5.9^E	(1.4)
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	18.8	(0.8)	19.2	(1.1)	18.4	(1.1)
Health occupations¹	33.2	(5.0)	F	...	35.6	(5.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	36.4 ^E	(11.1)	x	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	55.7	(8.4)	x	...	55.6	(8.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	56.9^E	(9.5)	x	...	54.5^E	(10.0)
All other occupations^{2,4}	22.0	(1.0)	21.6	(1.3)	22.5	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	x	...

Table 8.3.6 (concluded)**Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation, Quebec, 2002**

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	30.5	(1.1)	27.5	(1.5)	33.9	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	49.1	(5.0)	60.5^E	(13.8)	47.2	(5.4)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	53.7 ^E	(11.9)	78.3 ^E	(17.6)	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	63.1	(7.5)	x	...	63.1	(7.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	48.7^E	(10.1)	x	...	45.8^E	(10.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	29.4	(1.2)	27.4	(1.5)	32.1	(1.7)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	x	...

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.7
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Ontario, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	30.3	(0.8)	29.7	(1.1)	30.8	(1.0)
Health occupations¹	65.5	(3.1)	65.8	(9.0)	65.4	(3.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	69.9	(7.8)	57.4 ^E	(11.3)	90.5	(5.7)
Physicians ^{2,5}	82.9	(11.4)	78.3 ^E	(15.4)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	81.6	(3.6)	79.8 ^E	(14.5)	81.8	(3.8)
Registered nurses	80.8	(3.7)	79.8 ^E	(14.5)	80.9	(4.0)
Technical and related occupations in health	71.8	(6.8)	93.0	(11.9)	70.1	(7.2)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	44.3	(6.0)	x	...	41.6	(5.8)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	59.9	(7.0)	F	...	65.7	(7.4)
All other occupations^{2,4}	32.1	(0.9)	31.2	(1.2)	33.2	(1.2)
No occupation reported²	8.8	(1.1)	10.3^E	(2.6)	8.1	(1.2)
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	20.0	(0.7)	20.0	(1.0)	20.0	(0.9)
Health occupations¹	39.6	(3.2)	30.0^E	(6.5)	41.6	(3.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	F	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	59.6	(5.5)	79.8 ^E	(14.5)	57.8	(5.9)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	51.4	(7.2)	F	...	55.0	(8.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	22.3	(0.8)	21.8	(1.1)	22.9	(1.1)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	F	...

Table 8.3.7 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation, Ontario, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	32.5	(0.9)	30.2	(1.2)	35.1	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	57.6	(3.3)	63.1	(8.5)	56.5	(3.4)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	64.9	(8.1)	59.5 ^E	(11.3)	73.8	(10.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	73.7	(5.1)	87.0	(12.4)	72.5	(5.4)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	50.0	(7.5)	F	...	54.1	(8.4)
All other occupations^{2,4}	30.9	(0.9)	29.5	(1.2)	32.5	(1.3)
No occupation reported²	31.1^E	(8.2)	F	...	25.6^E	(7.8)

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.8
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Manitoba, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	35.3	(1.4)	36.2	(2.0)	34.4	(1.8)
Health occupations¹	52.1	(5.6)	68.2^E	(12.2)	47.8	(5.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	77.9	(10.3)	78.8 ^E	(20.1)	77.3	(12.7)
Physicians ^{2,5}	X	...	X	...	X	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	68.6	(9.3)	X	...	74.8	(9.2)
Registered nurses	65.3	(9.9)	X	...	71.6	(10.1)
Technical and related occupations in health	50.0 ^E	(12.3)	X	...	37.6 ^E	(12.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	X	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	69.3^E	(12.0)	X	...	53.9^E	(16.7)
All other occupations^{2,4}	37.0	(1.6)	35.9	(2.1)	38.4	(2.3)
No occupation reported²	15.0^E	(2.9)	23.9^E	(7.3)	11.2^E	(2.7)
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	24.1	(1.1)	23.3	(1.7)	24.9	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	37.3	(4.8)	X	...	42.5	(5.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	58.1 ^E	(11.6)	X	...	77.3	(12.7)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	55.6 ^E	(10.2)	...	...	65.8	(10.1)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	62.9^E	(12.4)	X	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	26.2	(1.3)	24.4	(1.8)	28.4	(2.0)
No occupation reported²	X	...	X	...	X	...

Table 8.3.8 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation, Manitoba, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	35.0	(1.5)	33.4	(2.1)	36.9	(2.1)
Health occupations¹	49.7	(5.7)	70.7^E	(12.7)	44.7	(5.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	90.4	(8.1)	F	...	83.7 ^E	(15.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	49.8 ^E	(10.0)	x	...	52.5 ^E	(10.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	69.3^E	(12.0)	x	...	53.9^E	(16.7)
All other occupations^{2,4}	33.7	(1.5)	31.7	(2.1)	36.3	(2.2)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	x	...

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

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2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.9
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Saskatchewan, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	33.6	(1.2)	33.0	(1.8)	34.2	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	52.9	(5.5)	58.8^E	(13.5)	51.9	(5.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	67.0 ^E	(11.3)	70.5 ^E	(16.2)	64.1 ^E	(15.9)
Physicians ^{2,5}	83.7 ^E	(16.5)	82.6 ^E	(17.7)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	45.6 ^E	(8.3)	..	...	48.2 ^E	(8.6)
Registered nurses	45.4 ^E	(8.6)	..	...	48.2 ^E	(8.9)
Technical and related occupations in health	71.5	(11.6)	x	...	76.7	(12.1)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	42.9 ^E	(8.0)	x	...	41.1 ^E	(8.2)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	63.7^E	(14.1)	x	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	36.3	(1.4)	34.2	(2.0)	39.1	(1.8)
No occupation reported²	7.0^E	(1.9)	F	...	F	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	23.6	(1.1)	22.3	(1.7)	25.0	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	31.9	(4.2)	x	...	34.5	(4.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	38.3 ^E	(11.5)	x	...	56.0 ^E	(16.4)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	32.9 ^E	(8.0)	..	...	34.8 ^E	(8.3)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	58.9^E	(14.1)	x	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	26.7	(1.4)	24.0	(1.8)	30.1	(1.9)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...

Table 8.3.9 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Saskatchewan, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	32.9	(1.3)	31.8	(1.8)	34.0	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	42.1	(5.1)	58.8^E	(13.5)	39.4	(5.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	71.7	(10.7)	70.5 ^E	(16.2)	72.8 ^E	(14.9)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	32.1 ^E	(7.6)	..	...	34.0 ^E	(8.1)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	63.7^E	(14.1)	x	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	32.2	(1.4)	31.3	(1.8)	33.4	(2.0)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.10
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Alberta, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	31.7	(1.0)	32.8	(1.5)	30.5	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	67.9	(5.5)	70.5^E	(12.5)	67.0	(6.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	70.5 ^E	(14.4)	F	...	95.1	(6.1)
Physicians ^{2,5}	94.4	(7.7)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	71.3	(8.0)	x	...	69.3	(8.4)
Registered nurses	69.6	(8.3)	x	...	67.3	(8.8)
Technical and related occupations in health	71.0	(9.1)	81.9 ^E	(15.1)	66.4 ^E	(11.8)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	51.8 ^E	(15.1)	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	69.1	(11.1)	x	...	63.2^E	(13.0)
All other occupations^{2,4}	33.0	(1.1)	33.4	(1.5)	32.4	(1.7)
No occupation reported²	8.0^E	(1.7)	F	...	7.5^E	(1.7)
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	21.9	(0.9)	23.1	(1.4)	20.6	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	45.0	(5.2)	44.8	(12.6)	45.0	(6.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	x	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	57.2	(8.9)	x	...	59.2	(9.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	61.4^E	(12.2)	x	...	63.2^E	(13.0)
All other occupations^{2,4}	23.5	(1.0)	24.2	(1.5)	22.6	(1.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...

Table 8.3.10 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
Alberta, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	31.5	(1.2)	31.1	(1.6)	32.0	(1.6)
Health occupations¹	63.0	(5.5)	68.0^E	(12.0)	61.1	(6.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	65.5 ^E	(14.3)	F	...	83.1	(11.9)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	72.0	(8.0)	x	...	69.9	(8.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	78.1	(7.8)	x	...	76.4	(9.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	29.8	(1.1)	30.1	(1.6)	29.4	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	F	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer has done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.3.11

Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation, British Columbia, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training						
All occupations	33.6	(1.2)	33.2	(1.6)	34.1	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	63.7	(5.6)	71.2	(9.6)	60.0	(7.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	61.4 ^E	(13.3)	56.6 ^E	(16.9)	x	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	75.4 ^E	(17.9)	68.9 ^E	(21.2)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	61.5	(9.6)	x	...	59.5 ^E	(10.5)
Registered nurses	60.9 ^E	(10.4)	x	...	56.1 ^E	(11.3)
Technical and related occupations in health	65.1 ^E	(11.1)	80.3 ^E	(19.0)	59.1 ^E	(13.9)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	67.1 ^E	(12.1)	84.6 ^E	(18.5)	57.2 ^E	(16.1)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	37.5	(1.4)	35.0	(1.8)	40.5	(2.1)
No occupation reported²	9.6^E	(1.7)	10.2^E	(3.1)	9.3^E	(1.9)
Employer-supported formal job-related training						
All occupations	21.1	(1.0)	19.9	(1.4)	22.2	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	43.7	(6.1)	38.6^E	(11.0)	46.3	(7.4)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	54.4 ^E	(9.9)	x	...	51.4 ^E	(10.8)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	24.6	(1.2)	22.1	(1.6)	27.6	(1.9)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...

Table 8.3.11 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by sex and occupation,
British Columbia, 2002

	All		Men		Women	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities						
All occupations	36.7	(1.4)	34.0	(1.9)	39.8	(2.0)
Health occupations¹	56.5	(5.8)	56.9^E	(11.5)	56.3	(7.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	67.4 ^E	(13.2)	63.7 ^E	(16.6)	76.0 ^E	(22.5)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	67.5	(9.5)	x	...	66.3	(10.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	36.0	(1.4)	33.3	(1.9)	39.2	(2.2)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	F	...

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.1**Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Canada, 2002**

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	30.1	(0.4)	39.5	(1.0)	32.0	(0.8)	23.5	(0.5)
Health occupations¹	59.9	(2.0)	65.5	(4.0)	60.1	(3.4)	56.1	(2.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	71.5	(4.8)	66.7	(9.4)	71.5	(7.6)	75.3	(6.7)
Physicians ^{2,5}	86.4	(4.4)	F	...	79.3	(10.3)	84.4	(6.6)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	70.9	(2.9)	74.3	(6.5)	71.7	(5.0)	68.3	(4.1)
Registered nurses	70.3	(3.0)	73.9	(6.6)	72.4	(5.1)	66.7	(4.3)
Technical and related occupations in health	61.6	(3.8)	66.8	(8.3)	60.0	(6.6)	59.2	(6.0)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	39.3	(3.7)	51.6	(8.5)	41.3	(6.3)	31.9	(5.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	60.0	(4.5)	60.2^E	(11.2)	60.5	(7.5)	59.6	(6.1)
All other occupations^{2,4}	32.7	(0.5)	39.3	(1.1)	32.7	(0.9)	28.2	(0.7)
No occupation reported²	8.4	(0.7)	24.5	(3.0)	14.2	(1.9)	3.1	(0.4)
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	20.2	(0.4)	25.3	(0.9)	22.3	(0.7)	16.0	(0.5)
Health occupations¹	38.4	(2.0)	44.3	(4.2)	39.2	(3.6)	34.0	(2.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	27.9	(4.4)	37.3 ^E	(8.0)	F	...	24.1 ^E	(6.8)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	56.4	(3.4)	61.5	(7.4)	63.4	(5.4)	49.2	(5.0)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	52.7	(4.5)	58.4^E	(11.1)	48.6	(7.7)	53.4	(6.4)
All other occupations^{2,4}	23.0	(0.4)	26.4	(1.0)	24.1	(0.8)	19.8	(0.6)
No occupation reported²	F	...	F	...	F	...	0.5^E	(0.1)

Table 8.4.1 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Canada, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	32.5	(0.5)	37.9	(1.1)	32.4	(0.8)	29.0	(0.7)
Health occupations¹	53.9	(2.1)	58.2	(4.3)	54.9	(3.6)	50.5	(2.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	64.5	(4.8)	58.1	(9.4)	66.0	(8.4)	68.3	(7.2)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	66.9	(3.2)	68.6	(7.1)	68.9	(5.2)	64.7	(4.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	52.9	(4.7)	51.8^E	(11.0)	46.6^E	(7.9)	57.4	(6.4)
All other occupations^{2,4}	31.1	(0.5)	36.5	(1.1)	31.3	(0.9)	27.5	(0.7)
No occupation reported²	19.1^E	(3.4)	39.8^E	(10.6)	F	...	12.5^E	(2.8)

... not applicable

^E use with caution

^F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.2

Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	24.0	(1.7)	28.9	(4.1)	31.9	(3.3)	16.8	(1.9)
Health occupations¹	42.3^E	(7.6)	65.8^E	(13.6)	F	...	30.1^E	(9.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	90.6	(12.9)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	55.6 ^E	(14.8)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Registered nurses	55.6 ^E	(14.8)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	28.6	(2.2)	26.9	(4.2)	35.9	(3.9)	23.7	(2.8)
No occupation reported²	5.7^E	(1.5)	F	...	x	...	F	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	14.9	(1.3)	14.5^E	(2.9)	21.6	(2.6)	11.0	(1.6)
Health occupations¹	26.6^E	(6.0)	F	...	x	...	F	...
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	45.7 ^E	(14.7)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	19.1	(1.7)	14.6^E	(3.3)	25.4	(3.0)	16.9	(2.7)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...

Table 8.4.2 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Newfoundland and Labrador, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	25.7	(2.0)	30.7	(4.0)	29.5	(3.3)	19.4	(2.6)
Health occupations¹	38.9^E	(6.7)	67.5^E	(13.6)	F	...	23.9^E	(7.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	75.5 ^E	(14.2)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	67.8 ^E	(15.7)	x	...	x	...	70.6 ^E	(19.6)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	24.5	(2.1)	25.7	(4.1)	29.2	(3.5)	19.8	(2.8)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...	..	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.3

**Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation,
Prince Edward Island, 2002**

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	26.9	(1.9)	29.9	(4.2)	32.5	(3.5)	21.9	(2.5)
Health occupations¹	62.2	(9.4)	x	...	86.3	(11.9)	42.9^E	(13.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	86.3	(8.4)	x	...	F	...	69.3 ^E	(17.8)
Registered nurses	88.6	(8.4)	x	...	F	...	71.8 ^E	(20.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	F	...	..	...	x	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	x	...	x	...	..	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	28.1	(2.2)	29.8	(4.4)	28.3	(3.8)	26.9	(3.2)
No occupation reported²	F	...	..	...	F	...	..	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	17.0	(1.7)	20.7	(4.1)	17.2	(2.8)	15.0	(2.0)
Health occupations¹	47.0	(8.4)	x	...	68.1^E	(13.2)	40.3^E	(13.0)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	67.9	(12.5)	..	...	F	...	61.6 ^E	(18.8)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	18.0	(2.0)	21.5	(4.4)	15.6^E	(2.9)	17.4	(2.6)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...

Table 8.4.3 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation,
Prince Edward Island, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	29.7	(2.1)	30.5	(4.1)	33.2	(3.8)	26.6	(3.0)
Health occupations¹	51.8^E	(10.0)	x	...	82.1	(12.8)	F	...
Professional occupations in health ⁶	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	68.9 ^E	(11.6)	x	...	F	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	28.1	(2.2)	29.2	(4.3)	29.7	(3.8)	26.1	(3.5)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.4
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation,
Nova Scotia, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	31.0	(1.3)	42.5	(3.4)	32.4	(2.7)	24.5	(1.8)
Health occupations¹	63.0	(6.5)	63.3^E	(12.0)	72.9	(11.4)	55.4^E	(9.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	93.3	(7.9)	88.4	(13.7)	x	...	F	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	67.7 ^E	(11.5)	x	...	x	...	56.0 ^E	(16.4)
Registered nurses	70.4 ^E	(12.0)	x	...	x	...	59.8 ^E	(18.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	55.7 ^E	(10.9)	x	...	62.4 ^E	(16.8)	F	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	46.7 ^E	(13.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	65.0^E	(12.8)	x	...	x	...	77.7^E	(17.6)
All other occupations^{2,4}	34.9	(1.7)	40.5	(3.9)	32.3	(2.9)	33.4	(2.7)
No occupation reported²	8.3^E	(1.8)	40.8^E	(10.3)	F	...	F	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	22.0	(1.2)	25.0	(3.2)	25.6	(2.5)	18.3	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	46.2	(6.3)	42.2	(11.7)	69.1^E	(11.7)	32.9^E	(8.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	57.1 ^E	(12.6)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	57.8^E	(13.1)	x	...	x	...	77.7^E	(17.6)
All other occupations^{2,4}	26.2	(1.5)	25.7	(3.7)	26.4	(2.7)	26.5	(2.7)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...	..	...

Table 8.4.4 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Nova Scotia, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	34.1	(1.5)	39.7	(3.5)	34.1	(2.9)	30.3	(2.5)
Health occupations¹	52.2	(6.1)	55.7^E	(10.5)	65.0^E	(12.0)	39.5^E	(9.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	71.8 ^E	(14.1)	88.1	(13.9)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	66.4 ^E	(11.6)	x	...	x	...	53.5 ^E	(16.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	57.9^E	(13.2)	x	...	x	...	76.0^E	(18.8)
All other occupations^{2,4}	32.1	(1.5)	36.9	(3.7)	31.6	(2.8)	29.4	(2.7)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...	..	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.5
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation,
New Brunswick, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	28.2	(1.3)	39.8	(3.3)	33.0	(2.7)	19.4	(1.6)
Health occupations¹	48.9^E	(8.2)	x	...	51.8^E	(12.3)	56.0^E	(11.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	74.0 ^E	(18.8)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	63.8 ^E	(12.7)	x	...	x	...	79.2 ^E	(15.1)
Registered nurses	57.9 ^E	(15.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Technical and related occupations in health	63.2 ^E	(13.4)	x	...	x	...	92.0 ^E	(16.0)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	51.3^E	(13.5)	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	33.0	(1.6)	43.5	(3.7)	33.6	(2.9)	25.6	(2.4)
No occupation reported²	4.3^E	(1.4)	F	...	F	...	x	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	20.2	(1.2)	26.8	(3.1)	23.6	(2.3)	14.7	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	32.1^E	(7.3)	x	...	x	...	49.5^E	(11.3)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	x	...	x	...	x	...	..	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	63.8 ^E	(12.7)	x	...	x	...	79.2 ^E	(15.1)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	48.7^E	(13.5)	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	24.4	(1.5)	30.0	(3.5)	26.5	(2.7)	19.0	(2.2)
No occupation reported²	..	...	..	...	..	...	..	...

Table 8.4.5 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation,
New Brunswick, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	31.2	(1.7)	38.6	(3.5)	31.4	(2.9)	26.1	(2.3)
Health occupations¹	42.0	(6.9)	x	...	34.7^E	(10.8)	53.3^E	(10.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	60.7 ^E	(17.3)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	51.9 ^E	(12.9)	x	...	x	...	69.8 ^E	(19.2)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	43.2^E	(13.0)	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	30.5	(1.8)	39.0	(3.7)	31.0	(2.9)	24.3	(2.6)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	..	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.6
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation,
Quebec, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	26.7	(0.9)	39.2	(2.1)	28.0	(1.8)	19.6	(1.1)
Health occupations¹	51.1	(5.2)	53.7^E	(11.0)	45.1^E	(10.5)	53.1	(6.7)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	74.1 ^E	(12.4)	F	...	70.7 ^E	(22.7)	93.3	(4.8)
Physicians ^{2,5}	97.7	(2.6)	x	...	x	...	96.5	(4.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	64.8	(7.6)	75.1 ^E	(15.1)	61.0 ^E	(13.5)	58.0 ^E	(11.5)
Registered nurses	64.8	(7.7)	75.1 ^E	(15.1)	62.1 ^E	(13.6)	57.3 ^E	(11.7)
Technical and related occupations in health	47.4 ^E	(10.4)	x	...	F	...	55.5 ^E	(13.8)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	24.0 ^E	(7.2)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	60.2	(9.2)	F	...	68.5^E	(14.9)	56.9^E	(14.3)
All other occupations^{2,4}	29.7	(1.1)	39.3	(2.2)	28.7	(2.0)	24.3	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	7.6^E	(1.5)	27.5^E	(8.6)	14.5^E	(4.6)	F	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	18.8	(0.8)	27.4	(2.0)	19.7	(1.5)	13.9	(1.0)
Health occupations¹	33.2	(5.0)	41.8^E	(10.9)	F	...	30.6^E	(6.4)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	36.4 ^E	(11.1)	F	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	55.7	(8.4)	70.5 ^E	(15.5)	57.7 ^E	(14.0)	42.1 ^E	(12.3)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	56.9^E	(9.5)	F	...	67.3^E	(15.1)	53.0^E	(14.9)
All other occupations^{2,4}	22.0	(1.0)	28.2	(2.0)	21.9	(1.8)	18.2	(1.4)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...

Table 8.4.6 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Quebec, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	30.5	(1.1)	38.7	(2.4)	28.8	(1.8)	26.4	(1.6)
Health occupations¹	49.1	(5.0)	54.6^E	(11.0)	44.6^E	(10.4)	48.1	(6.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	53.7 ^E	(11.9)	F	...	x	...	70.7 ^E	(15.1)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	63.1	(7.5)	74.9 ^E	(15.2)	66.0 ^E	(12.7)	51.6 ^E	(11.2)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	48.7^E	(10.1)	F	...	F	...	56.2^E	(14.6)
All other occupations^{2,4}	29.4	(1.2)	37.9	(2.5)	28.4	(1.9)	24.7	(1.6)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	..	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.7
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation,
Ontario, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	30.3	(0.8)	38.4	(1.8)	33.1	(1.4)	23.4	(0.9)
Health occupations¹	65.5	(3.1)	77.1	(5.8)	69.1	(4.8)	55.9	(4.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	69.9	(7.8)	88.2	(12.2)	79.0	(10.8)	56.9 ^E	(13.0)
Physicians ^{2,5}	82.9	(11.4)	x	...	x	...	68.6 ^E	(21.7)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	81.6	(3.6)	83.2	(7.5)	78.0	(7.6)	82.4	(4.9)
Registered nurses	80.8	(3.7)	82.8	(7.7)	76.2	(8.2)	81.8	(5.2)
Technical and related occupations in health	71.8	(6.8)	73.7 ^E	(13.9)	76.9	(11.1)	64.0 ^E	(11.6)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	44.3	(6.0)	65.3 ^E	(14.7)	52.9 ^E	(9.0)	28.5 ^E	(7.7)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	59.9	(7.0)	86.7	(10.5)	48.9^E	(13.4)	60.6	(9.6)
All other occupations^{2,4}	32.1	(0.9)	37.6	(2.0)	33.2	(1.6)	27.3	(1.2)
No occupation reported²	8.8	(1.1)	23.0^E	(4.9)	16.2^E	(3.3)	2.8^E	(0.7)
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	20.0	(0.7)	24.4	(1.5)	22.4	(1.2)	15.7	(0.8)
Health occupations¹	39.6	(3.2)	46.1	(7.5)	42.0	(5.6)	33.9	(4.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	59.6	(5.5)	65.5 ^E	(11.4)	71.9	(8.3)	48.6	(8.1)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	51.4	(7.2)	86.7	(10.5)	F	...	56.1^E	(9.8)
All other occupations^{2,4}	22.3	(0.8)	25.4	(1.7)	23.8	(1.4)	18.8	(1.0)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...

Table 8.4.7 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Ontario, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	32.5	(0.9)	37.8	(2.0)	32.5	(1.5)	29.1	(1.2)
Health occupations¹	57.6	(3.3)	67.6	(7.0)	62.6	(5.1)	48.7	(4.9)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	64.9	(8.1)	66.7 ^E	(17.8)	77.1	(11.0)	57.9 ^E	(13.0)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	73.7	(5.1)	74.7	(11.3)	71.0	(8.5)	74.5	(6.9)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	50.0	(7.5)	55.4^E	(18.3)	42.4^E	(13.7)	53.7^E	(10.2)
All other occupations^{2,4}	30.9	(0.9)	35.6	(2.0)	30.9	(1.5)	27.6	(1.2)
No occupation reported²	31.1^E	(8.2)	67.6^E	(15.7)	F	...	F	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.8
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation,
Manitoba, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	35.3	(1.4)	47.6	(3.0)	35.6	(2.3)	28.2	(1.9)
Health occupations¹	52.1	(5.6)	58.2^E	(10.1)	58.2^E	(9.7)	40.4^E	(8.4)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	77.9	(10.3)	90.6	(10.4)	69.8 ^E	(21.2)	x	...
Physicians ^{2,5}	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	68.6	(9.3)	x	...	79.7 ^E	(14.3)	55.2 ^E	(13.5)
Registered nurses	65.3	(9.9)	x	...	79.7 ^E	(14.3)	49.3 ^E	(14.4)
Technical and related occupations in health	50.0 ^E	(12.3)	x	...	F	...	x	...
Assisting occupations in support of health services	F	...	x	...	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	69.3^E	(12.0)	x	...	x	...	73.7^E	(16.3)
All other occupations^{2,4}	37.0	(1.6)	47.7	(3.3)	35.4	(2.7)	31.3	(2.4)
No occupation reported²	15.0^E	(2.9)	F	...	20.5^E	(6.0)	10.0^E	(3.2)
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	24.1	(1.1)	29.0	(2.7)	24.7	(2.1)	20.9	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	37.3	(4.8)	36.0^E	(10.1)	39.6^E	(8.7)	36.5^E	(8.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	58.1 ^E	(11.6)	79.7 ^E	(15.3)	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	55.6 ^E	(10.2)	x	...	75.4 ^E	(15.4)	45.3 ^E	(13.7)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	62.9^E	(12.4)	x	...	x	...	65.0^E	(17.3)
All other occupations^{2,4}	26.2	(1.3)	30.5	(3.2)	25.8	(2.3)	23.8	(1.9)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...

Table 8.4.8 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Manitoba, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	35.0	(1.5)	43.3	(3.1)	35.3	(2.5)	29.7	(2.3)
Health occupations¹	49.7	(5.7)	53.7^E	(10.3)	53.2^E	(10.1)	42.7^E	(8.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	90.4	(8.1)	86.6	(14.0)	93.9	(9.4)	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	49.8 ^E	(10.0)	x	...	68.4 ^E	(16.2)	41.6 ^E	(13.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	69.3^E	(12.0)	x	...	x	...	73.7^E	(16.3)
All other occupations^{2,4}	33.7	(1.5)	42.5	(3.3)	34.5	(2.7)	27.6	(2.3)
No occupation reported²	F	...	..	...	..	...	F	...

... not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.9
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation,
Saskatchewan, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	33.6	(1.2)	41.8	(3.1)	36.4	(2.5)	27.3	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	52.9	(5.5)	64.0	(9.4)	52.7^E	(10.6)	45.5	(7.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	67.0 ^E	(11.3)	65.5 ^E	(18.5)	x	...	62.3 ^E	(19.8)
Physicians ^{2,5}	83.7 ^E	(16.5)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	45.6 ^E	(8.3)	x	...	F	...	33.9 ^E	(10.7)
Registered nurses	45.4 ^E	(8.6)	x	...	F	...	F	...
Technical and related occupations in health	71.5	(11.6)	x	...	x	...	68.1 ^E	(17.7)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	42.9 ^E	(8.0)	57.6 ^E	(18.0)	F	...	37.3 ^E	(12.3)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	63.7^E	(14.1)	x	...	x	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	36.3	(1.4)	45.1	(3.5)	36.6	(2.6)	31.2	(1.8)
No occupation reported²	7.0^E	(1.9)	F	...	F	...	F	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	23.6	(1.1)	27.4	(2.9)	27.4	(2.2)	19.2	(1.4)
Health occupations¹	31.9	(4.2)	54.1^E	(10.0)	17.9^E	(5.8)	27.3^E	(6.1)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	38.3 ^E	(11.5)	65.5 ^E	(18.5)	..	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	32.9 ^E	(8.0)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	58.9^E	(14.1)	x	...	x	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	26.7	(1.4)	29.9	(3.4)	29.9	(2.5)	22.5	(1.8)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	..	...	x	...

Table 8.4.9 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Saskatchewan, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	32.9	(1.3)	37.9	(3.2)	33.5	(2.4)	29.6	(1.7)
Health occupations¹	42.1	(5.1)	46.8^E	(10.4)	40.2^E	(9.6)	40.4^E	(6.7)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	71.7	(10.7)	75.7 ^E	(17.1)	x	...	62.3 ^E	(19.8)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	32.1 ^E	(7.6)	x	...	F	...	36.8 ^E	(11.1)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	63.7^E	(14.1)	x	...	x	...	F	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	32.2	(1.4)	37.6	(3.3)	32.4	(2.5)	29.1	(1.8)
No occupation reported²	x	...	..	...	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.10
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation,
Alberta, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	31.7	(1.0)	38.3	(2.1)	32.1	(1.9)	27.0	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	67.9	(5.5)	65.3^E	(11.6)	70.7	(8.7)	67.3	(7.8)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	70.5 ^E	(14.4)	x	...	93.6	(12.1)	93.8	(9.0)
Physicians ^{2,5}	94.4	(7.7)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	71.3	(8.0)	89.1	(13.3)	69.5 ^E	(15.9)	65.0 ^E	(12.6)
Registered nurses	69.6	(8.3)	89.1	(13.3)	69.5 ^E	(15.9)	59.7 ^E	(13.3)
Technical and related occupations in health	71.0	(9.1)	81.0	(13.0)	61.8 ^E	(20.3)	69.9 ^E	(13.8)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	51.8 ^E	(15.1)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	69.1	(11.1)	x	...	78.3^E	(18.2)	59.2^E	(16.9)
All other occupations^{2,4}	33.0	(1.1)	37.5	(2.3)	31.8	(2.0)	30.5	(1.8)
No occupation reported²	8.0^E	(1.7)	28.0^E	(7.0)	F	...	F	...
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	21.9	(0.9)	24.1	(1.9)	24.3	(1.7)	18.7	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	45.0	(5.2)	50.5^E	(11.7)	52.1^E	(10.5)	34.6^E	(7.7)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	57.2	(8.9)	x	...	56.7 ^E	(17.7)	56.8 ^E	(13.3)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	61.4^E	(12.2)	x	...	F	...	59.2^E	(16.9)
All other occupations^{2,4}	23.5	(1.0)	24.4	(2.1)	24.8	(1.8)	21.8	(1.7)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	x	...	x	...

Table 8.4.10 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, Alberta, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	31.5	(1.2)	31.6	(2.2)	32.2	(2.0)	30.9	(1.8)
Health occupations¹	63.0	(5.5)	47.1^E	(11.4)	68.7	(9.0)	69.9	(7.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	65.5 ^E	(14.3)	x	...	x	...	85.0	(12.8)
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	72.0	(8.0)	x	...	69.5 ^E	(15.9)	80.2	(10.5)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	78.1	(7.8)	94.0	(12.2)	70.9^E	(20.3)	72.3^E	(15.5)
All other occupations^{2,4}	29.8	(1.1)	30.2	(2.2)	30.0	(2.0)	29.4	(1.9)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

Formal, job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Employer-supported formal job-related training includes courses or programs related to a worker's current or future job for which an employer have done any of a range of activities, including such things as providing the training, paying for the training (either directly or by reimbursing an employee), allowing the trainee to work a flexible schedule to accommodate training, or providing transportation to or from the training location. These courses and programs have a structured plan whereby a student, led by a teacher or trainer, follows a planned program and receives some form of formal recognition upon completion, such as a certificate, diploma or degree.

Self-directed learning is training that involves little or no reliance on pre-determined guidelines for its organization, delivery or assessment, i.e. it does not lead to any formal qualification or certification. It must be undertaken by the participant with specific intention of developing job-related skills or knowledge.

Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.

Table 8.4.11

Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, British Columbia, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Formal job-related training								
All occupations	33.6	(1.2)	42.5	(2.8)	34.2	(2.0)	28.6	(1.5)
Health occupations¹	63.7	(5.6)	63.9^E	(12.4)	54.9^E	(10.5)	69.8	(7.6)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	61.4 ^E	(13.3)	x	...	x	...	97.5	(5.0)
Physicians ^{2,5}	75.4 ^E	(17.9)	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	61.5	(9.6)	x	...	74.9 ^E	(16.9)	67.6 ^E	(12.5)
Registered nurses	60.9 ^E	(10.4)	x	...	84.4 ^E	(16.4)	64.3 ^E	(13.7)
Technical and related occupations in health	65.1 ^E	(11.1)	x	...	F	...	64.0 ^E	(18.0)
Assisting occupations in support of health services	67.1 ^E	(12.1)	92.3	(12.0)	x	...	F	...
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	F	...	68.8^E	(22.8)
All other occupations^{2,4}	37.5	(1.4)	43.7	(3.0)	37.1	(2.2)	33.8	(1.9)
No occupation reported²	9.6^E	(1.7)	24.1^E	(7.2)	12.4^E	(3.3)	5.4^E	(1.6)
Employer-supported formal job-related training								
All occupations	21.1	(1.0)	25.4	(2.4)	22.9	(1.9)	17.6	(1.3)
Health occupations¹	43.7	(6.1)	47.2^E	(12.8)	42.5^E	(11.0)	42.6^E	(8.2)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	54.4 ^E	(9.9)	x	...	F	...	64.7 ^E	(12.8)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	F	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	24.6	(1.2)	27.1	(2.7)	25.9	(2.2)	21.9	(1.7)
No occupation reported²	x	...	x	...	..	...	x	...

Table 8.4.11 (concluded)
Participation rates of adults in job-related training activities by age group and occupation, British Columbia, 2002

	All		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 64	
	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error	%	standard error
Self-directed learning activities								
All occupations	36.7	(1.4)	41.4	(3.1)	38.2	(2.3)	32.8	(1.9)
Health occupations¹	56.5	(5.8)	55.1^E	(12.5)	47.3^E	(10.8)	63.5	(8.5)
Professional occupations in health ⁶	67.4 ^E	(13.2)	x	...	x	...	F	...
Nurse supervisors and registered nurses	67.5	(9.5)	x	...	76.2 ^E	(19.5)	69.4 ^E	(12.4)
Selected health-related occupations^{2,3}	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...
All other occupations^{2,4}	36.0	(1.4)	41.3	(3.2)	38.0	(2.4)	31.2	(1.9)
No occupation reported²	F	...	x	...	x	...	x	...

.. not available for a specific reference period

... not applicable

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

^E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

1. Excludes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

2. Not a Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) category.

3. Includes Managers in health care, Medical secretaries, Court recorders and medical transcriptionists, Inspectors in public and environmental health and occupational health and safety, Psychologists and Social workers.

4. Includes Veterinarians and Animal health technologists.

5. Includes Specialist physicians and General practitioners and family physicians.

6. Excludes Veterinarians.

Notes: Adults are defined as individuals aged 25 to 64.

Occupations are defined using the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), 1991. See Appendix 2 for more details.

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Source: 2003 Adult Education and Training Survey, Statistics Canada.