

A Statistical Profile of Canadian Workplace Characteristics

March 31, 2009



**Canadian Council for Health and Active Living at Work
Le Conseil canadien de la santé et de la vie active au travail**

Introduction

The following document provides information on the classification, size and geographic location of major industries in Canada, providing a picture of the workplace landscape in Canada. By better understanding the Canadian workplace landscape, individuals interested in workplace development program planners, policy makers and researchers will be able to use this information to develop future research, programs and activities specifically targeted to type of workplace, workplace size, location, industry and industry gender composition.

The Canadian Workplace Landscape

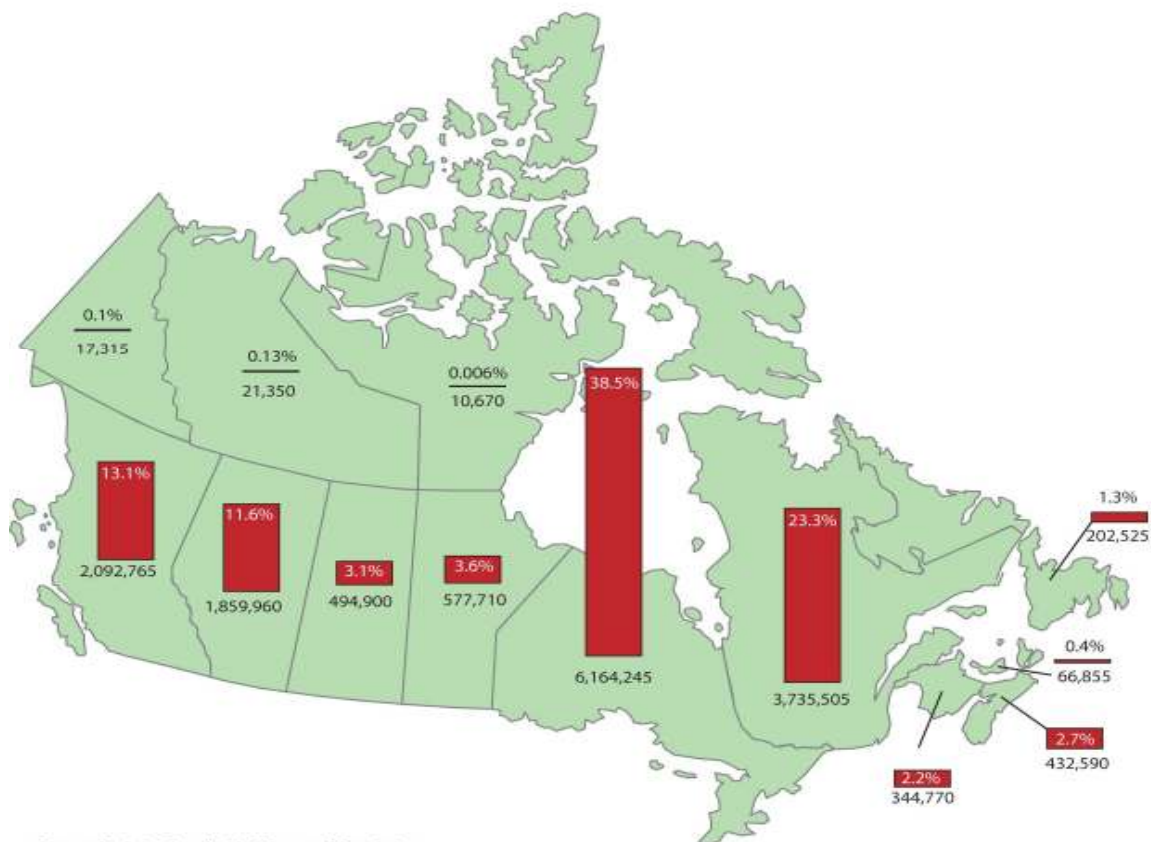
Labour Force Participation

In 2006, 16,021,180 people were employed in Canada. Of this, 13,069,895 (81.5%) had a usual place of work outside the home, 1,230,350 (7.7%) worked at home, 76,570 (0.4%) worked outside Canada, 1,644,360 (10.3%) had no fixed workplace address.¹

From a provincial/territorial perspective, the 2006 labour force is broken down as follows.

Employed labour force by place of work, by province and territory (2006 Census)

Place of Work Status (Canadian Total: 16,021,180)



¹ Statistics Canada. 2006 Census of Population.

Workplace Size

In terms of workplace size, in 2007 there were 1,405,054 workplaces in Canada, broken down into the following size categories.

Workplaces by Employee Size Ranges	Number of Workplaces	% of Total
Total	1,405,054	100.0%
1-4 Employees	750,597	53.4%
5-19 Employees	417,119	29.7%
20-49 Employees	85,814	6.1%
50-99 Employees	25,223	1.8%
100-249 Employees	14,395	1.0%
250-499 Employees	2,983	0.2%
500-999 Employees	1,051	0.1%
1,000- 4,999 Employees	573	0.0%
5,000- 9,999 Employees	25	0.0%
10,000+ Employees	10	0.0%
Non-Classified	107,264	7.6%

Source: Environics Analytics, Business Profiles, 2007

Based on the information for in Table 1 above, in 2007 83.1% of all workplaces in Canada had under 20 employees. The remaining workplaces over 20 employees accounted for 9.2% of total with 7.6% being non-classified.

Table 2 below shows how employment breaks down based on workplace size. Large workplaces over 500 employees represent only 0.2% of the total number of workplaces in Canada however they contribute substantially by employing 45.3% of the total workforce. Smaller workplaces under 20 employees represent 83.1% of the total number of workplaces however they employ only 20.6% of the Canadian workforce.

Workplaces by Employee Size Ranges	Number of Employees	% of Total
Total	14,363,881	100.0%
0-4 Employees	980,836	6.8%
5-19 Employees	1,984,644	13.8%
20-49 Employees	1,546,364	10.8%
50-99 Employees	1,176,887	8.2%
100-299 Employees	1,552,865	10.8%
300-499 Employees	613,633	4.3%
500+ Employees	6,508,652	45.3%

Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM table 281-0042 accessed on-line March 20, 2009 at: <http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/labr77a-eng.htm>

The average number of workers based on employee size is fairly consistently throughout Canada in all the provinces and territories with some slight variations. The number of workplaces with 0-4 employees is highest in BC (8.6%) and lowest in Nunavut (2.6%).

For 5-19 employees Saskatchewan (15.3%), BC (16.3%), Yukon (16.2%) and the Northwest Territories (16.6%) were highest with Ontario (12.2%) having the lowest percentage. Nunavut (19.6%) had the highest percentage of employees 20-49 while Newfoundland (9.6%) had the lowest. For workplaces with 50-99 employees Nunavut (15.1%) had the highest percentage and Newfoundland (6.2%) had the lowest. Northwest Territories (13.3%) and Ontario (11.4%) percentages were higher than average for workplaces with 100-299 employees with Newfoundland (7.9%) being the lowest. For 300-499 employees Northwest Territories (7.4%) and Yukon (6.1%) had the highest percentages and Nunavut (2%) and Newfoundland (2.2%) had the lowest. Finally, for workplaces with 500+ employees, Manitoba (51%) and Newfoundland (50.7%) had the highest percentages with Nunavut (32.9%), Yukon (39.8%) and BC (40.2%) having the lowest.²

Canadian Employment by Industry

When looking at employment in Canada, the Canadian economy is divided into 20 economic sectors. These can be grouped into five largely goods-producing industries and fifteen entirely services-producing industries using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Developed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the United States this system provides common definitions of the industrial structure of the three countries and a common statistical framework to facilitate the analysis of the three economies. Based on the NAICS data is collected on the following main industry sectors³.

- *Goods-producing industries:* agriculture; forestry, fishing, mining, and oil and gas extraction; utilities; construction; and manufacturing.
- *Service-producing industries:* trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; business, building and other support services; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; public administration; and, other services.

Employment by Industry

Table 3 below examines employment by industry and sex based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

Industry	Both sexes	Men	Women
All industries	17,125,800 (100%)	9,021,300 (52.7%)	8,104,500 (47.3%)
Goods Producing Sector	4,021,300 (23.5%)	3,123,200 (77.7%)	898,100 (22.3%)
Agriculture	327,000 (2%)	230,500 (70%)	96,500 (30%)
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	340,100 (2%)	279,400 (82.2%)	60,700 (17.8%)
Utilities	151,800 (1%)	115,600 (76.2%)	36,100 (23.8%)
Construction	1,232,200 (7.2%)	1,087,300 (88.2%)	144,800 (11.8%)

² Statistics Canada. CANSIM table 281-0042 accessed on-line March 20, 2009 at:

<http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/101/cst01/labr77a-eng.htm>

³ Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey dictionary of concepts and definitions accessed on-line March 20, 2009 at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/71-543-g/2009001/part-partie3-eng.htm>

Manufacturing	1,970,300 (11.5%)	1,410,400 (71.6%)	559,900 (28.4%)
Services-producing sector	13,104,500 (76.5%)	5,898,100 (45%)	7,206,400 (55%)
Trade	2,678,800 (15.6%)	1,353,300 (50.5%)	1,325,400 (49.5%)
Transportation and warehousing	857,700 (5%)	647,500 (75.5%)	210,200 (24.5%)
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,075,400 (6.3%)	465,000 (43.2%)	610,400 (56.8%)
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,200,000 (7%)	693,700 (57.8%)	506,300 (42.2%)
Business, building and other support services	686,500 (4%)	366,700 (53.4%)	319,800 (46.6%)
Educational Services	1,192,800 (7%)	405,900 (34%)	787,000 (66%)
Health Care and Social assistance	1,903,400 (11.1%)	342,400 (18%)	1,561,000 (82%)
Information, culture and recreation	759,600 (4.4%)	400,300 (52.7%)	359,400 (47.3%)
Accommodation and Food services	1,073,500 (6.3%)	433,000 (40.3%)	640,400 (59.7%)
Public Administration	925,700 (5.4%)	454,000 (49%)	471,700 (51%)
Other services	751,100 (4.4%)	336,300 (44.8%)	414,800 (55.2%)
Source: Statistics Canada. CANSIM table 282-0008 accessed on-line March 20, 2009 at: http://www40.statcan.gc.ca/l01/cst01/labor10a-eng.htm			

In 2008 17,125,800 people were employed in Canada with men (52.7%) constituting slightly more of the workforce than women (47.3%). There were considerably more Canadian workers employed in the services-producing sector (76%) than the goods producing sector (23.5%). For each sector there was also a gender difference related to the type of employment with men being considerably more likely to be employed in the goods producing sector than women (70% compared to 30%) and women being slightly more likely to be employed in the services producing sector (55% compared to 45%).

Across the sectors, in 2008 the industry that employed the most workers was trade-wholesale and retail (15.6%), followed by manufacturing (11.5%) and health care/social assistance (11.1%).

Industry Distribution by Province and Territory

The following section provides additional information on each of the industries in which Statistics Canada collects information on as well as break downs by province/territory to highlight concentrations of certain industries across Canada.

The information presented, including definitions of industries has been taken directly from the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) which can be found on the Industry Canada website at: <http://www.ic.gc.ca/eic/site/cis-sic.nsf/eng/Home>. The statistics used are based on Statistics Canada 2001 Population Census Data. Unfortunately this 2001 data was the most current complete breakdown of industry type by province and territory.

Goods Producing Industries

Goods-producing industries are primarily associated with the production of goods (e.g., growing of crops, generation of electricity, the manufacturing of computers), however, these sectors may also produce some services (e.g., pest control services, plumbing services, land subdivision, house-painting, support services for mining operations).

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

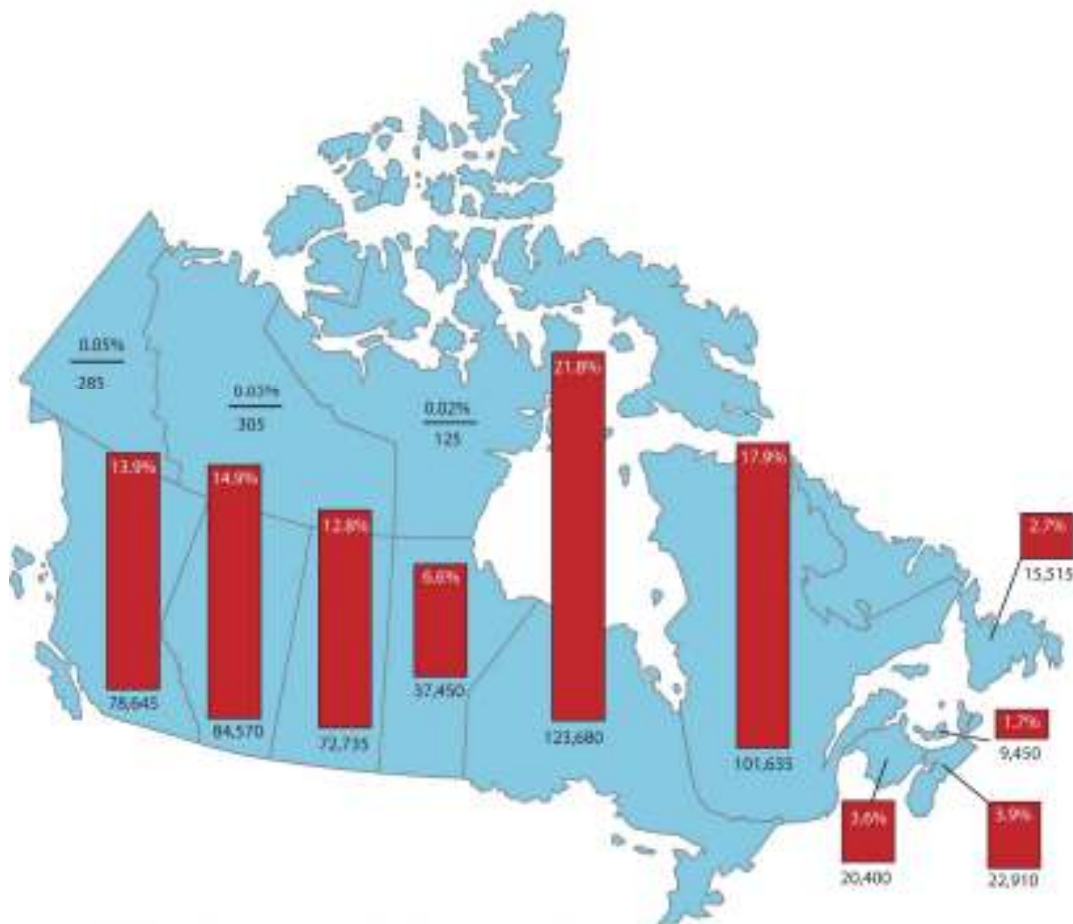
This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in growing crops, raising animals, harvesting timber, harvesting fish and other animals from their natural habitats and providing related support activities. It is divided into the following subsectors: Crop Production; Animal Production; Forestry and Logging; Fishing, Hunting and Trapping; and Support Activities for Agriculture and Forestry.

In 2001, 3.6% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting

(Canadian Total: 567,660)



Source: CCHALWE 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting is in Ontario (21.8%) and Quebec (17.9%), however this sector only employed 2.1% of the total workforce within Ontario and 2.8% within Quebec. When comparing provinces and territories, Saskatchewan actually employs the greatest number of workers with 14.4% of their work force being employed in the agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting sector followed by Prince Edward Island with 13% and Newfoundland with 6.7%. The territories (Nunavut, Northwest Territories and Yukon) employed the least amount with less than 2% of their entire work forces employed in this sector.

Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction

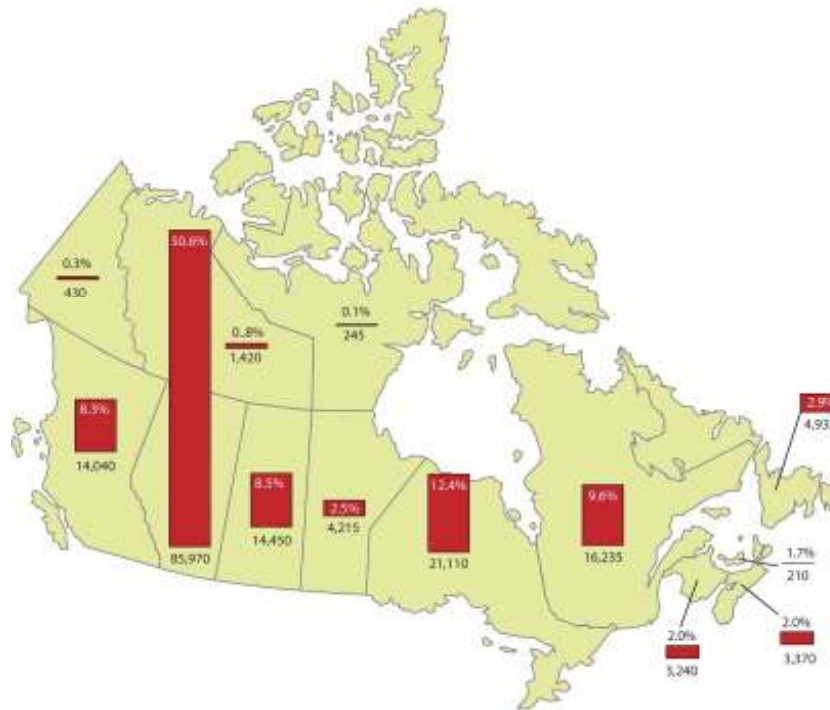
This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in extracting naturally occurring minerals. These can be solids, such as coal and ores; liquids, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas. The term *mining* is used in the broad sense to include quarrying, well operations, milling (for example, crushing, screening, washing, or flotation) and other preparation customarily done at the mine site, or as a part of mining activity. Establishments engaged in exploration for minerals, development of mineral properties and mining operations are included in this sector. Establishments performing similar activities, on a contract or fee basis, are also included. This sector is divided into the following subsectors: Oil and Gas Extraction; Mining (except Oil and Gas); and Support Activities for Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction.

In 2001, 1.1% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the mining and oil and gas extraction sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction

(Canadian Total: 169,970)



Source: CCHALWI, 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to mining and oil and gas extraction was in Alberta (50.6%). The next closest province is Ontario with 12.4%. Although the vast majority of mining and oil and gas extraction takes place in Alberta, only 5% of their total workforce is employed in this sector. There are actually more people in the Northwest Territories working in this sector with 6.9% of their total workforce employed in the mining and oil and gas extraction sector.

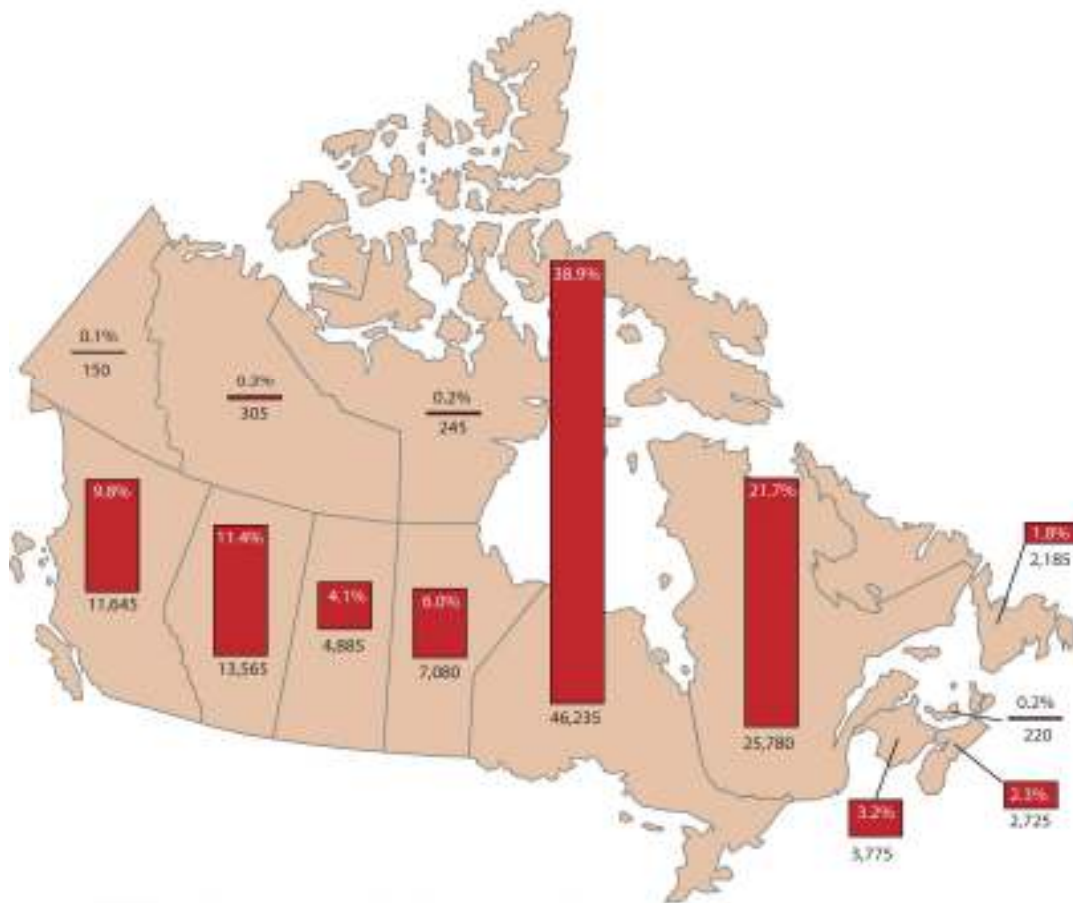
Utilities

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating electric, gas and water utilities. These establishments generate, transmit, control and distribute electric power; distribute natural gas; treat and distribute water; operate sewer systems and sewage treatment facilities; and provide related services, generally through a permanent infrastructure of lines, pipes and treatment and processing facilities. This sector is not further broken down by category.

In 2001, 0.8% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the utilities sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Utilities (Canadian Total: 118,970)



Source: CCHALWC 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the utilities sector is in Ontario (38.9%) and Quebec (21.7%), however this sector employed only 0.8% of their total workforce within Ontario and 0.7% within Quebec in this sector. When comparing provinces and territories, Nunavut actually employs the greatest number of workers with 2.3% of their workforce being employed in the utilities sector followed by the Northwest Territories with 1.5% and Manitoba with 1.2%.

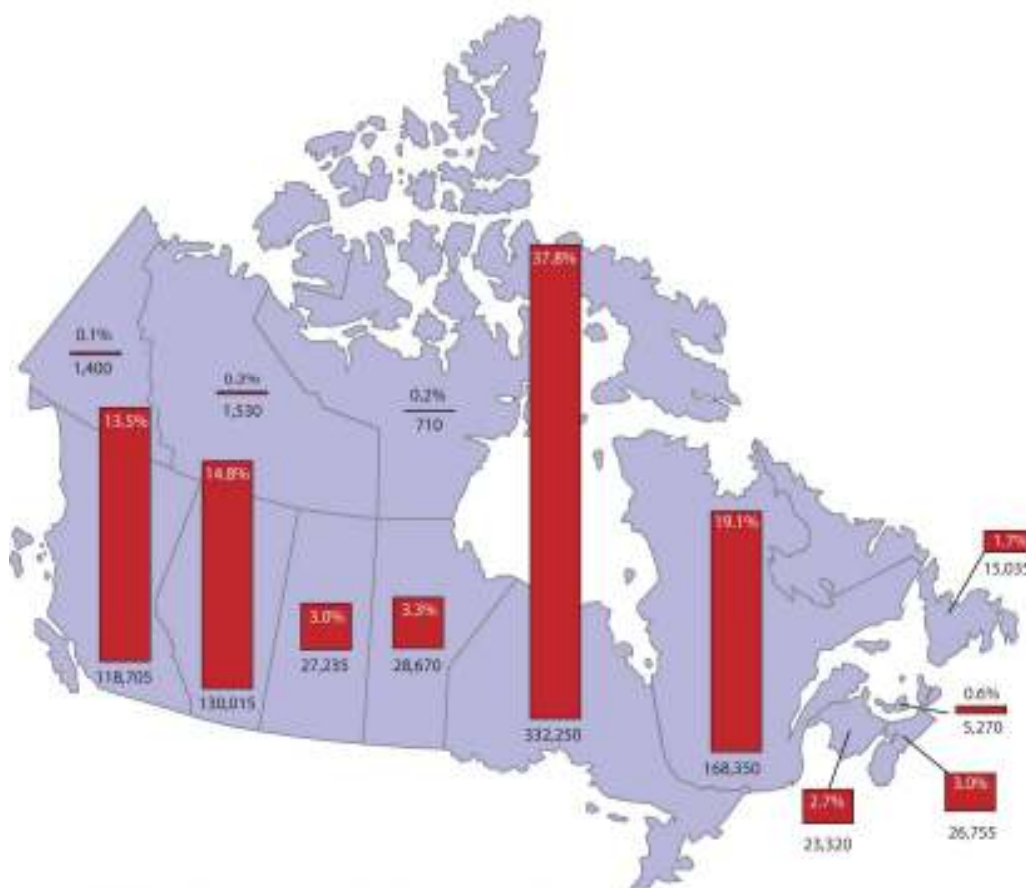
Construction

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in constructing, repairing and renovating buildings and engineering works, as well as subdividing and developing land. There are substantial differences in the types of equipment, work force skills, and other inputs required by establishments in this sector. To highlight these differences and variations in the underlying production functions, this sector is divided into three subsectors: Construction of Buildings; Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction; and, Specialty Trade Contractors.

In 2001, 5.6% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the construction sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Construction (Canadian Total: 879,245)



Source: CCHALMC 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the construction sector is in Ontario (37.8%) followed by Quebec (19.1%), Alberta (14.8%) and British Columbia (13.5%). When comparing provinces and territories, the Yukon actually employs the greatest number of workers with 7.9% of their work force being employed in the construction sector followed by Alberta with 7.7% and the Northwest Territories with 7.4%. The lowest percentage of the workers in the construction sector was in Quebec (4.9%), following by Manitoba (5%) and Ontario (5.5%).

Manufacturing

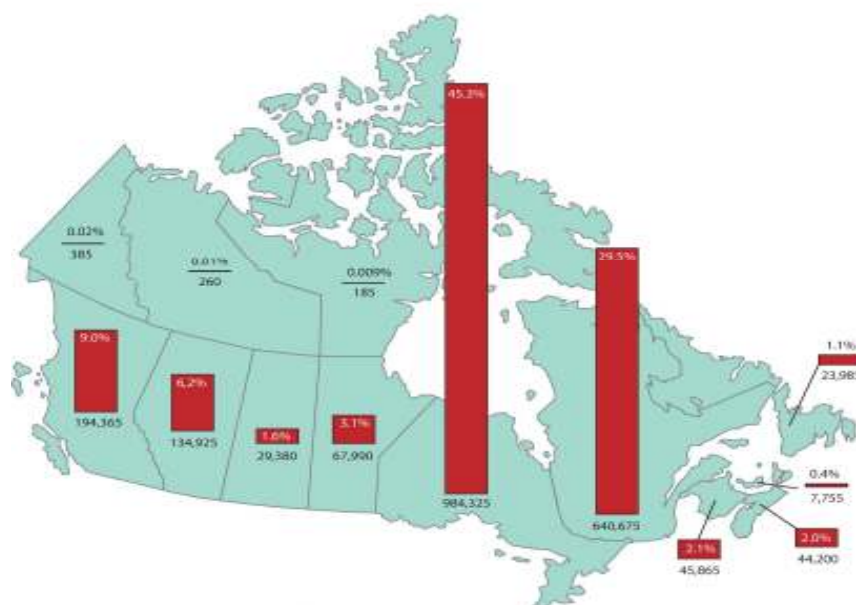
This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in the physical or chemical transformation of materials or substances into new products. These products may be finished, in the sense that they are ready to be used or consumed, or semi-finished, in the sense of becoming a raw material for an establishment to use in further manufacturing. Manufacturing may take place in factories or in workers' homes, using either machinery or hand tools. This sector is divided into the following categories: Food Manufacturing; Beverage and Tobacco Product Manufacturing; Textile Mills; Textile Product Mills; Clothing Manufacturing; Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing; Wood Product Manufacturing; Paper Manufacturing; Printing and Related Support Activities; Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing; Chemical Manufacturing; Plastics and Rubber

Products Manufacturing; Non-Metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing; Primary Metal Manufacturing; Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; Machinery Manufacturing; Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing; Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Component Manufacturing; Transportation Equipment Manufacturing; Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing; and Miscellaneous Manufacturing.

In 2001, 13.9% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the manufacturing sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Manufacturing (Canadian Total: 2,174,285)



Source: CHANUK 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the manufacturing sector is in Ontario (45.3%) followed by Quebec (29.5%). When comparing provinces and territories, Quebec actually employed the greatest number of workers with 17.6% of their work force being employed in the manufacturing sector followed by Ontario with 16.4% and New Brunswick with 12.6%. The territories employed the least amount of their entire work force in this sector with the Yukon (2.2%), Nunavut (1.7%) and Northwest Territories (1.2%) being well below the national average.

Services Producing Industries

Service producing industries are primarily associated with the production of services (e.g. health care, education, administration, financial services, etc.).

Wholesale Trade

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in wholesaling merchandise and providing related logistics, marketing and support services. The wholesaling process is generally an intermediate step in the distribution of merchandise with many wholesalers organized to sell merchandise in large quantities to retailers, business and institutional clients. This sector is divided into the following subsectors: Farm Product Wholesaler-

Distributors; Petroleum Product Wholesaler-Distributors; Food, Beverage and Tobacco Wholesaler-Distributors; Personal and Household Goods Wholesaler-Distributors; Motor Vehicle and Parts Wholesaler-Distributors; Building Material and Supplies Wholesaler-Distributors; Machinery, Equipment and Supplies Wholesaler-Distributors; Miscellaneous Wholesaler-Distributors; and Wholesale Agents and Brokers.

In 2001, 4.4% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the wholesale trade sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.



Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the wholesale trade sector was in Ontario (45.3%) followed by Quebec (24.3%). When comparing provinces and territories, Quebec and Ontario actually employ the greatest number of workers both with 4.6% of their total workforce being employed in the wholesale trade sector followed by Alberta with 4.5%. The territories employed the least amount of their workforce in this sector, Yukon (1.9%), Nunavut (0.6%) and Northwest Territories (1.8%).

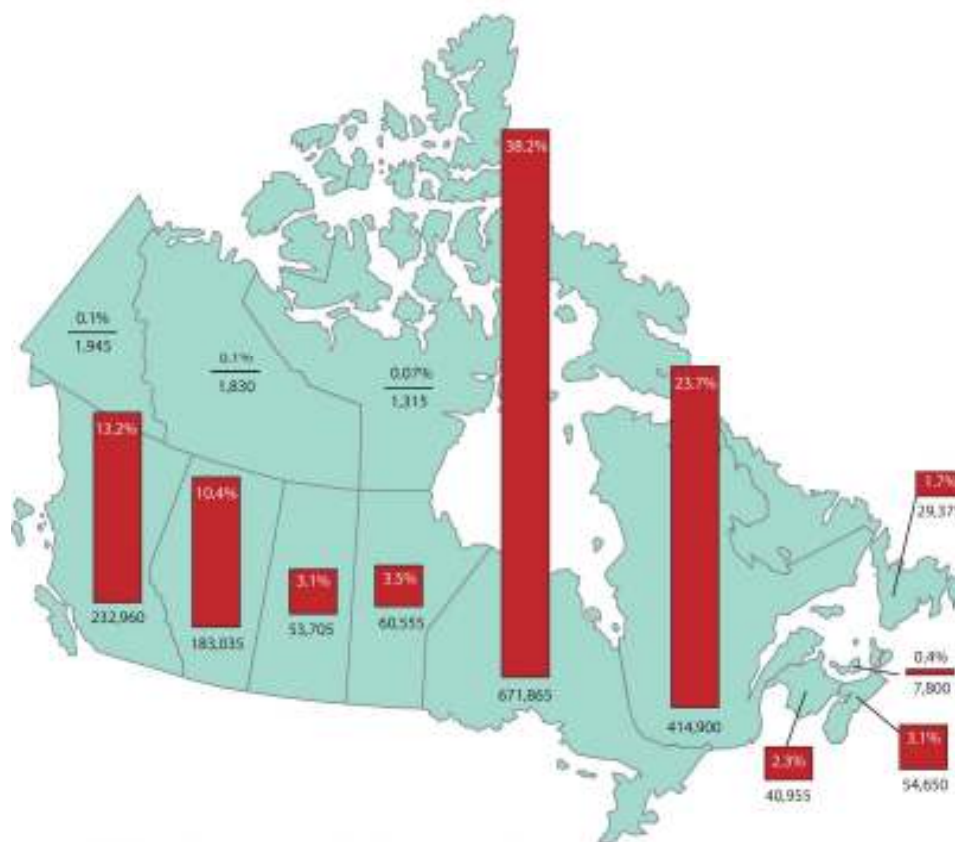
Retail Trade

The retail trade sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in retailing merchandise, generally without transformation, and rendering services incidental to the sale of merchandise. This sector is divided into the following subsectors: Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers; Furniture and Home Furnishings Stores; Electronics and Appliance Stores; Building Material and Garden Equipment and Supplies Dealers; Food and Beverage Stores; Health and Personal Care Stores; Gasoline Stations; Clothing and Clothing Accessories Stores; Sporting Goods, Hobby, Book and Music Stores; General Merchandise Stores; Miscellaneous Store Retailers; and Non-Store Retailers.

In 2001, 11.3% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the retail trade sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Retail Trade (Canadian Total: 1,754,885)



Source: CCH/LWL 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

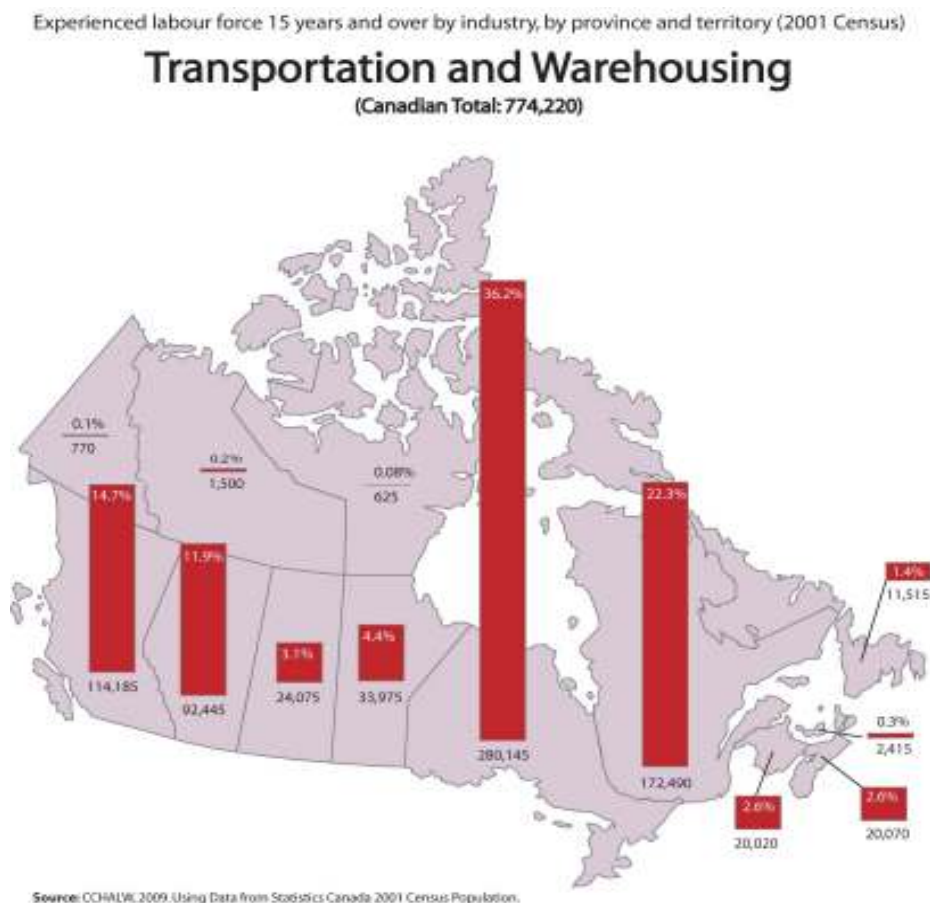
Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the retail trade sector was in Ontario (38.2%) followed by Quebec (23.7%). When comparing provinces and territories, Newfoundland employs the greatest number of workers with 12.6% of their work force being employed in the retail trade sector followed by Nova Scotia with 12.4%. The remaining provinces and territories are very close to the 11.3% national average.

Transportation and Warehousing

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in transporting passengers and goods, warehousing and storing goods, and providing services to these establishments. The modes of transportation are road (trucking, transit and ground passenger), rail, water, air and pipeline. These are further subdivided according to the way in which businesses in each mode organize their establishments. National post office and courier establishments, which also transport goods, are included in this sector. This sector is divided into the following subsectors: Air Transportation; Rail Transportation; Water Transportation; Truck Transportation; Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation;

Pipeline Transportation; Postal Service; Couriers and Messengers; Warehousing and Storage.

In 2001, 5% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the transportation and warehousing sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.



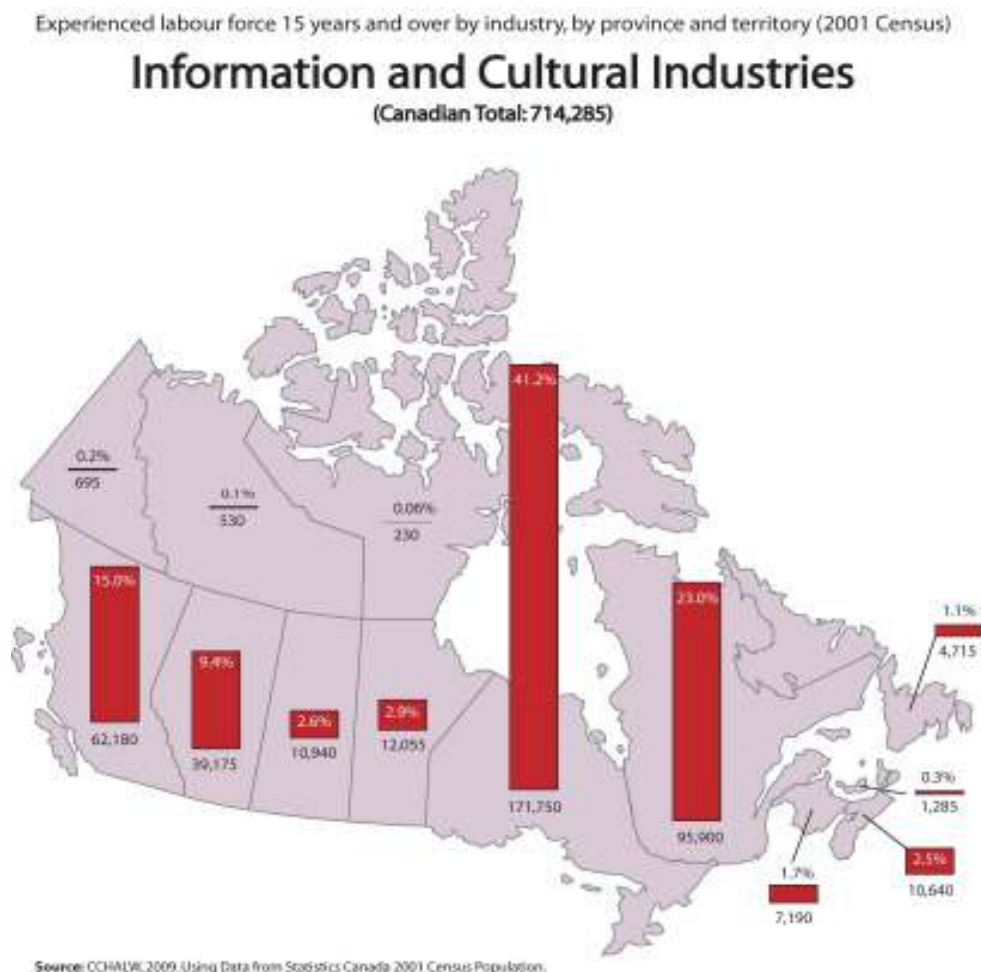
Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the transportation and warehousing sector was in Ontario (36.2%) followed by Quebec (22.3%). When comparing provinces and territories, Manitoba employs the greatest number of workers with 5.9% of their work force being employed in the transportation and warehousing sector, Ontario follows with 4.6% and Quebec has 4.7%. The lowest number of workers employed in this sector is in Prince Edward Island with 3.3%.

Information and Cultural Industries

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in creating and disseminating (except by wholesale and retail methods) information and cultural products, such as written works, musical works or recorded performances, recorded dramatic performances, software and information databases, or providing the means to disseminate them. Establishments that provide access to equipment and expertise to process information are also included. This sector is divided into the following subsectors: Publishing Industries (except Internet); Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries; Broadcasting (except Internet); Internet Publishing and Broadcasting;

Telecommunications; Internet Service Providers, Web Search Portals, and Data Processing Services; and Other Information Services.

In 2001, 2.7% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the information and cultural industries sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.



Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the information and cultural industries sector was in Ontario (41.2%) followed by Quebec (23%). When comparing provinces and territories, the Yukon employs the greatest number of workers with 3.9% of their work force being employed in the information and cultural industries sector, followed by British Columbia at 3% and Ontario 2.9%. The lowest number of workers employed in this sector is in Prince Edward Island with 1.8%.

Finance and Insurance

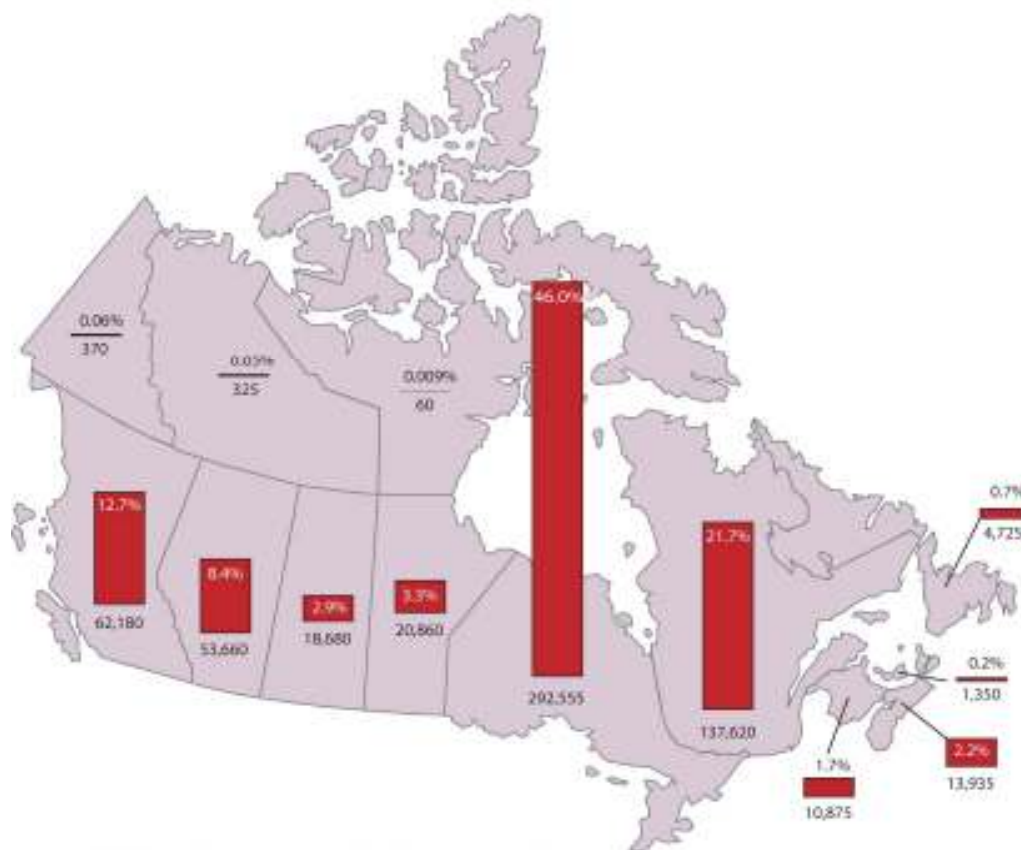
This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in financial transactions (that is, transactions involving the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets) or in facilitating financial transactions. This sector is divided into the following subsectors: Monetary Authorities - Central Bank; Credit Intermediation and Related Activities; Securities, Commodity Contracts, and Other Financial Investment and Related

Activities; Insurance Carriers and Related Activities; and, Funds and Other Financial Vehicles.

In 2001, 4.1% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the finance and insurance sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Finance and Insurance (Canadian Total: 635,630)



Source: CCHALVE 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the finance and insurance sector was in Ontario (46%) followed by Quebec (21.7%). When comparing provinces and territories, Ontario employed the greatest number of workers with 4.9% of their work force being employed in the finance and insurance sector, followed by British Columbia at 4% and Quebec at 3.8%. Nunavut employed the lowest number of workers in this sector with 0.6%.

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in renting, leasing or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets. Establishments primarily engaged in managing real estate for others; selling, renting and/or buying of real estate for others; and appraising real estate, are also included. This sector is divided into the following

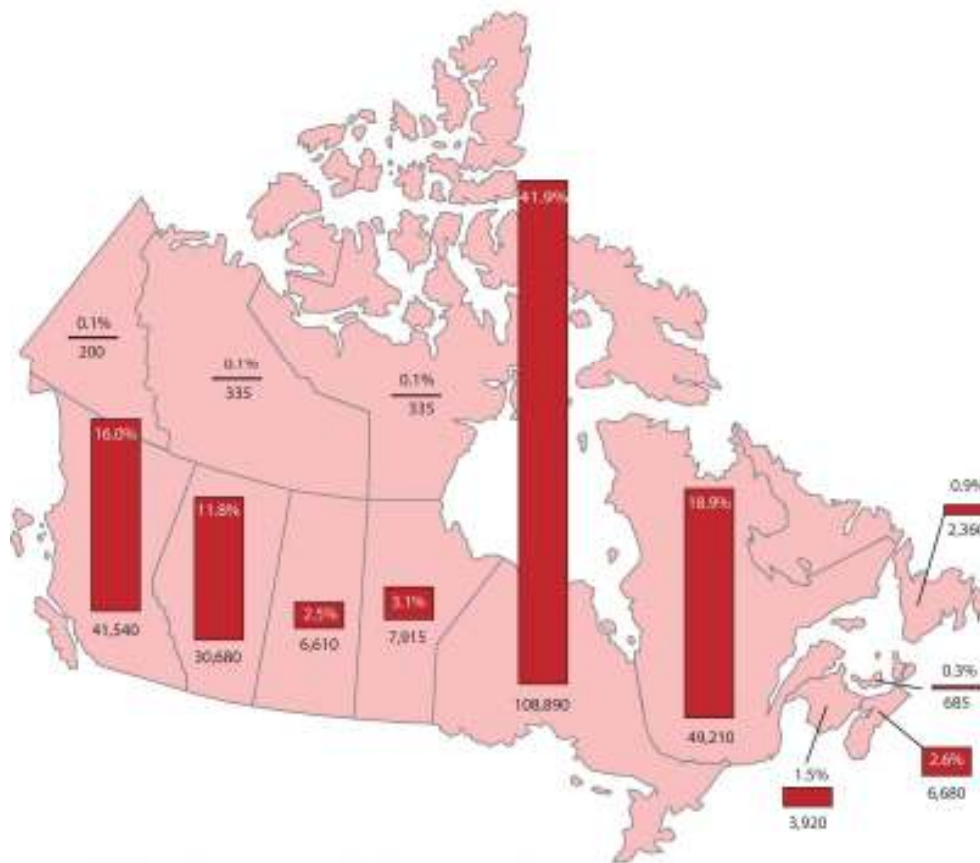
subsectors: Real Estate; Rental and Leasing Services; and Lessors of Non-Financial Intangible Assets (Except Copyrighted Works).

In 2001, 1.7% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the finance and insurance sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Real Estate and Rental and Leasing

(Canadian Total: 259,360)



Source: CCHALWE 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the real estate, rental and leasing sector was in Ontario (41.9%) followed by Quebec (18.9%) and British Columbia (16%). When comparing provinces and territories, Nunavut employs the greatest number of workers with 3.1% of their workforce being employed in the real estate, rental and leasing sector, followed by British Columbia at 2.1%. Newfoundland employed the least amount of workers in this sector with 1%.

Professional, Scientific and Technical Services

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in activities in which human capital is the major input. These establishments make available the knowledge and skills of their employees, often on an assignment basis. The main components of this sector are: legal services industries; accounting and related services industries; architectural,

engineering and related services industries; surveying and mapping services industries; design services industries; management, scientific and technical consulting services industries; scientific research and development services industries; and, advertising services industries. This sector is not divided into subsectors.

In 2001, 6.3% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the professional, scientific and technical services sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.



Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the professional, scientific and technical services sector was in Ontario (43.7%) followed by Quebec (21.9%) and British Columbia (13.9%). When comparing provinces and territories, Ontario employed the greatest number of workers with 7.1% of their entire workforce being employed in the professional, scientific and technical services sector, followed by Alberta at 7% and British Columbia at 6.8%. Nunavut employed the least about of people in this sector at 1.9%.

Management of Companies and Enterprises

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in managing companies and enterprises and/or holding the securities or financial assets of companies and enterprises

for the purpose of owning a controlling interest in them and/or influencing their management decisions. This sector has no subsectors.

In 2001, 0.1% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the management of companies and enterprises sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.



Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the management of companies and enterprises sector was in Ontario (51.5%) followed by Quebec (19.4%) and Alberta (12.1%). When comparing provinces and territories, Nunavut employs the greatest number of workers with 0.14% of their work force being employed in the management of companies and enterprises sector, followed by Ontario at 0.13% and Alberta at 0.11%. Yukon employed the least about of people in this sector at 0%.

Administration and Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services

This sector comprises two different types of establishments: those primarily engaged in activities that support the day-to-day operations of other organizations; and those primarily engaged in waste management activities. The first type of establishment is engaged in activities such as administration, hiring and placing personnel, preparing

documents, taking orders from clients, collecting payments for claims, arranging travel, providing security and surveillance, cleaning buildings, and packaging and labeling products. Waste management establishments are engaged in the collection, treatment and disposal of waste material, the operation of material recovery facilities, the remediation of polluted sites and the cleaning of septic tanks. The two subsectors for this sector are: Administrative and Support Services and Waste Management and Remediation Services.

In 2001, 3.9% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the administration and support, waste management and remediation services sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.



Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the administration and support, waste management and remediation services sector was in Ontario (42.4%) followed by Quebec (20.4%) and British Columbia (13.3%). When comparing provinces and territories, New Brunswick employs the greatest number of workers with 4.7% of their total workforce being employed in the administration and support, waste management and remediation services sector, followed by Nova Scotia at 4.6% and Ontario at 4.3%. Nunavut employed the least amount of people in this sector at 2.1%.

Educational Services

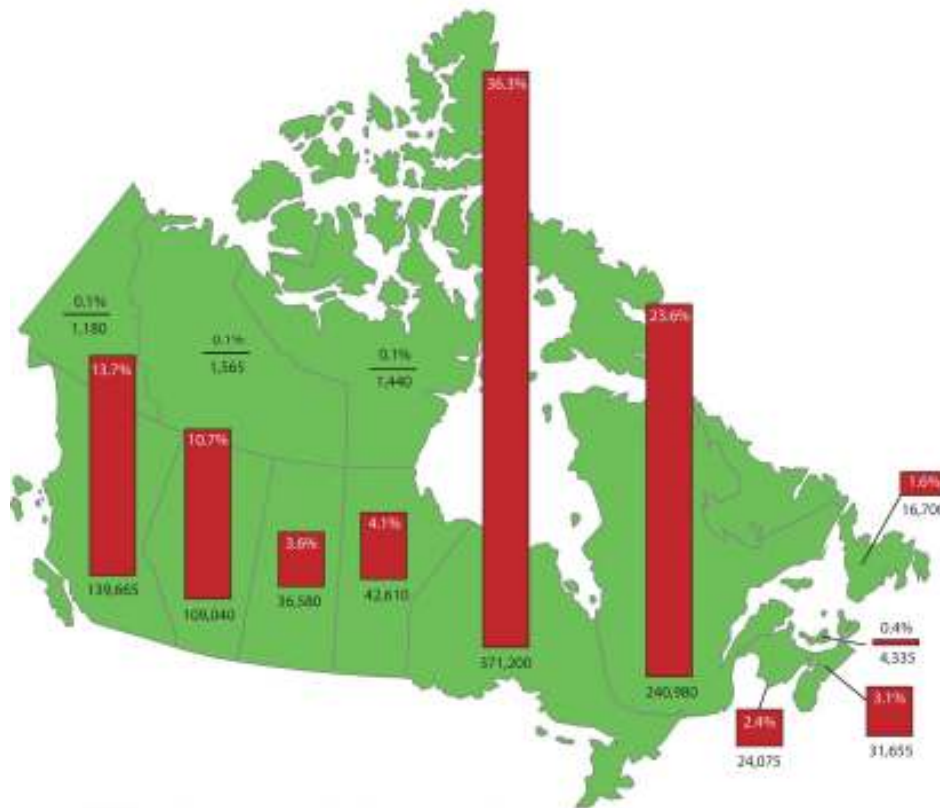
This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects. This instruction and training is provided by

specialized establishments, such as schools, colleges, universities and training centres. Educational services are usually delivered by teachers who explain, tell, demonstrate, supervise and direct self-learning. Instruction is imparted in diverse settings, such as educational institutions, the workplace or the home (through correspondence, television or other means). This sector has no subsectors.

In 2001, 6.6% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the education services sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Educational Services (Canadian Total: 1,021,020)



Source: CCHALWE 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the education services sector is in Ontario (36.3%) followed by Quebec (23.6%) and British Columbia (13.7%). When comparing provinces and territories, Nunavut employs the greatest number of workers with 13.4% of their total workforce being employed in the education services sector, followed by Northwest Territories at 7.7% and Manitoba at 7.4%. Prince Edward Island employed the least amount of people in this sector at 5.9% followed by Ontario at 6.2%.

Health Care and Social Assistance

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing health care by diagnosis and treatment, providing residential care for medical and social reasons, and providing social assistance, such as counseling, welfare, child protection, community housing and food services, vocational rehabilitation and child care, to those requiring

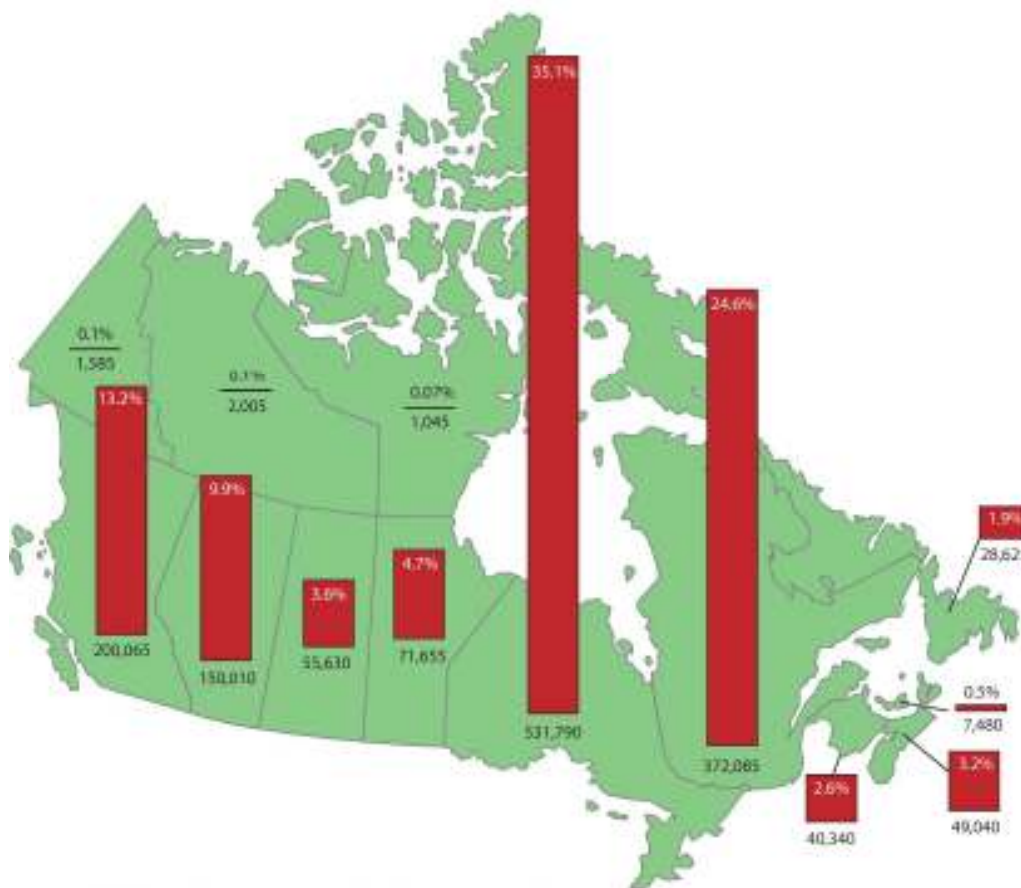
such assistance. This sector includes the following subsectors: Ambulatory Health Care Services; Hospitals; Nursing and Residential Care Facilities; and Social Assistance.

In 2001, 9.7% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the health care and social assistance sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Health Care and Social Assistance

(Canadian Total: 1,511,360)



Source: CCHALWC 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the health services and social assistance sector was in Ontario (35.1%) followed by Quebec (24.6%) and British Columbia (13.2%). When comparing provinces and territories, Manitoba employs the greatest number of workers with 12.4% of their total workforce being employed in the health services and social assistance sector, followed by Newfoundland at 12.3% and Nova Scotia at 11.1%. Ontario and Alberta tied for employing the least amount of their total workforce in this sector at 8.9%.

Arts, Entertainment and Recreation

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in operating facilities or providing services to meet the cultural, entertainment and recreational interests of their patrons. This sector is divided into the following subsectors: Performing Arts, Spectator

Sports and Related Industries; Heritage Institutions; and, Amusement, Gambling and Recreation Industries.

In 2001, 2% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the arts, entertainment and recreation sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.



Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the arts, entertainment and recreation sector was in Ontario (40.1%) followed by Quebec (21%) and British Columbia (15.2%). When comparing provinces and territories, Nunavut employs the greatest number of workers with 3.1% of their total workforce being employed in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector, followed by the Yukon at 3% and British Columbia at 2.3%. Northwest Territories employed the least amount of people in this sector at 1.1% followed by 1.4% in Newfoundland.

Accommodation and Food Services

This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in providing short-term lodging and complementary services to travelers, vacationers and others, in facilities such as hotels, motor hotels, resorts, motels, casino hotels, bed and breakfast accommodation,

housekeeping cottages and cabins, recreational vehicle parks and campgrounds, hunting and fishing camps, and various types of recreational and adventure camps. This sector also comprises establishments primarily engaged in preparing meals, snacks and beverages, to customer order, for immediate consumption on and off the premises. This sector has the following two subsectors: Accommodation Services and Food Services and Drinking Places.

In 2001, 6.7% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the accommodation and food services sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.



Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the accommodation and food services sector was in Ontario (36.3%) followed by Quebec (21.3%) and British Columbia (15.9%). When comparing provinces and territories, the Yukon employs the greatest number of workers with 9.1% of their total workforce being employed in the accommodation and food services sector, followed by British Columbia at 8.3% and Prince Edward Island at 7.6%. Quebec employed the least amount of their total workforce in this sector at 6.1% followed by 6.2% in Newfoundland and 6.3% in Ontario.

Public Administration

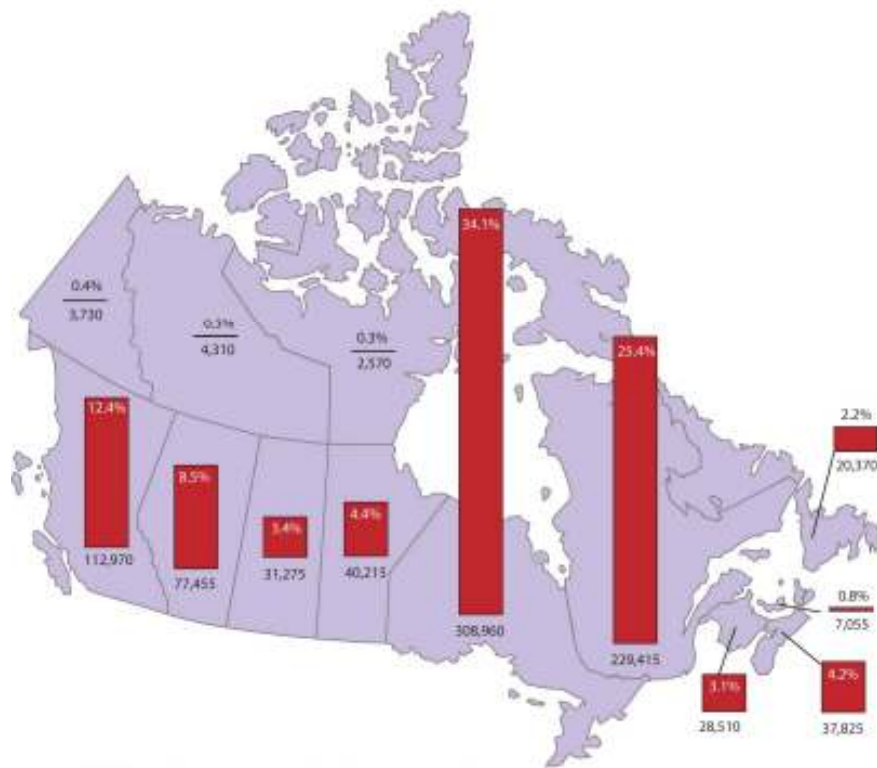
This sector comprises establishments primarily engaged in activities of a governmental nature, that is, the enactment and judicial interpretation of laws and their pursuant

regulations, and the administration of programs based on them. This sector has the following subsectors: Federal Government Public Administration; Provincial and Territorial Public Administration; Local, Municipal and Regional Public Administration; Aboriginal Public Administration; and, International and Other Extra-Territorial Public Administration.

In 2001, 5.8% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the public administration sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Public Administration (Canadian Total: 904,485)



Source: CCHAWAL2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the public administration sector was in Ontario (34.1%) followed by Quebec (25.4%) and British Columbia (12.4%). When comparing provinces and territories, the territories have substantial workforces in these sectors, well above the national average. Nunavut employs the greatest number of workers with 24% of their total workforce being employed in the public administration sector, followed by the Northwest Territories at 21.1%, the Yukon at 21%. Prince Edward Island is the next highest at 9.7%. Alberta employed the least amount of their total workforce in this sector at 4.9% followed by 5.2% in Ontario and 5.6% in British Columbia.

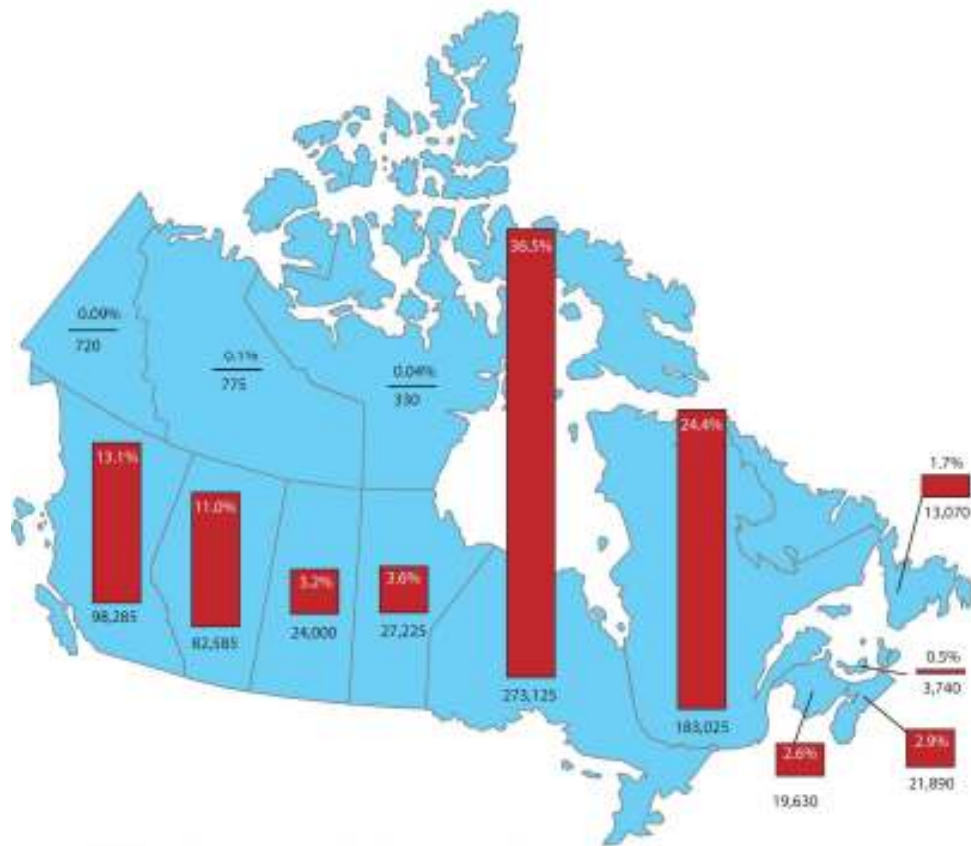
Other Services

This sector comprises establishments, not classified to any other sector. This sector has the following subsectors: Repair and Maintenance; Personal and Laundry Services; Religious, Grant-Making, Civic, and Professional and Similar Organizations; and Private Households.

In 2001, 5.8% of Canadian workers were employed within this sector. The distribution of the other services sector by province and territory is outlined on the map below.

Experienced labour force 15 years and over by industry, by province and territory (2001 Census)

Other Services (Canadian Total: 748,395)



Source: CCHALWC, 2009. Using Data from Statistics Canada 2001 Census Population.

Across Canada the greatest amount of activity related to the other services sector was in Ontario (36.5%) followed by Quebec (24.4%) and British Columbia (13.1%). When comparing provinces and territories, Newfoundland employs the greatest number of workers with 5.6% of their total workforce being employed in the other services sector, followed by New Brunswick at 5.4%. Nunavut employed the least amount of people in this sector at 3.1% followed by 3.8% in the Northwest Territories and 4.1% in the Yukon.

Discussion

This report provides information that will assist workplace professionals in developing targeted research, programs and activities for Canadian workers. Although all the information is interesting and helpful we would like to draw specific attention to the following data to consider when developing future initiatives.

Although the majority of Canadian workers work in physical workplaces (81.5%) a growing majority are working from home (7.7%). Understanding the needs of these workers and how they engage with other workplaces is a new area that needs to be explored further with targeted approaches developed.

Large workplaces with over 500 people employ the greatest number of Canadians (45.3%) however it is important to note that 83.1% of all Canadian workplaces are comprised of less than 20 workers. Better understanding the needs of these smaller employers that do not have the same financial, human or physical resources will be very important as their capacity will be much different than larger workplaces. Developing targeted approaches for small workplaces will engage this sector that often feels isolated and does not see themselves as part of strategies designed for big business.

Developing strategies based on gender is something workplace initiatives can build on. From the data presented in this report it is apparent that men dominate the goods producing sector (70%) so targeted approaches for men would be important, while at the same time understanding that to engage women, the smaller population, different strategies are necessary. Within the service producing sector, women (55%) slightly outnumber men but when looking at the specific sectors, the gender differences become more apparent with the health and social assistance sector for example being composed of 82% women. By understanding this workplace professionals can develop targeted approaches for women, while at the same time understanding that a different approach is needed for the men who are a significant minority.

When looking at the distribution of industries throughout Canada it is interesting to see what sectors are the primary employers (trade, manufacturing and health care/social assistance). By knowing this information, targeted strategies can be developed and reach the greatest number of Canadian workers. This in no way means that targeted strategies should not be developed for each sector but by starting with these large employers workplace professionals with limited resources might have the greatest success.

The provincial/territorial breakdown of industry sectors is important because it helps map the major hotspots of industries across Canada. However, the sheer population of Ontario and Quebec tends to skew the data and in some cases misrepresent sector employment related to the total workforce for that province or territory. To help with this, additional information has been included under each map to highlight which provinces and territories have the highest or lowest concentrations of workers in specific sectors. This will help researchers and provincial/territorial workplace professionals make more evidence based decisions on what sectors to focus their efforts on.

Understanding the industry categories is also important as the sectors presented in this report are the ones being used to classify industries in Canada, the USA and Mexico. By aligning activities based on these sectors groups will be able to connect with related trade or professional organizations specific to these sectors. Providing specific initiatives that are targeted for sectors as opposed to generic tools, resources and programs will be greatly appreciated.