

2006 Census Fast Facts

British Columbia's Labour Force by Industry

Industry Overview

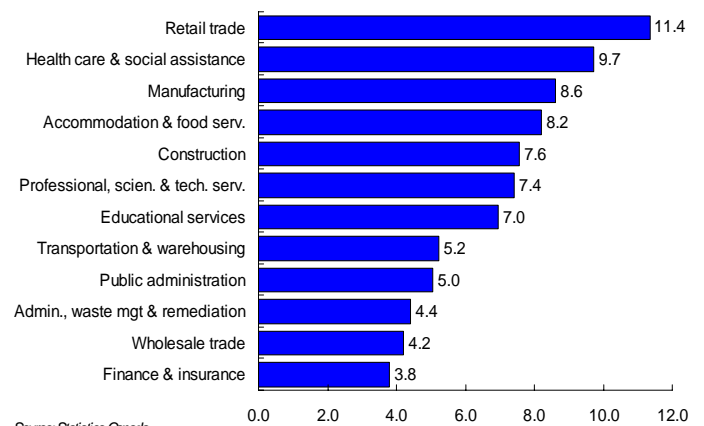
In 2006, the size of British Columbia's experienced labour force¹ was 2.2 million, an increase of nearly 9 per cent from 2001 (over 178,000 persons).

Almost four out of five labour force participants in the province either were or had recently been employed² in a service-producing industry in 2006. This is virtually unchanged from 2001.

The industries with the largest share of the work force in 2006 were retail trade, health care & social assistance, manufacturing, and accommodation & food services. The construction industry made the most gains since 2001, with an increase of 47,395 labour force participants, followed by the professional,

scientific & technical services industry (+25,445) and the administrative & support, waste management & remediation services industry (+16,505). Labour force gains in these industries were partially offset by shrinking participation in manufacturing (-5,245), forestry & logging (-4,420), information & cultural industries (-3,280) and public administration (-2,205).

BC's Top 12 Industries in 2006
(per cent of experienced labour force)



¹ The labour force includes those who were either employed or unemployed (but looking for work) during the week prior to enumeration. The *experienced labour force* excludes labour force participants who have never worked or who have been unemployed since January 1, 2005 (about 1.5% of the total labour force in 2006). This analysis is based on the *experienced labour force*.

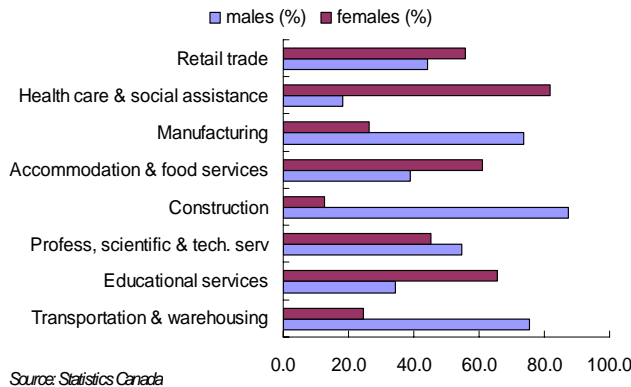
² Those not employed during the week prior to enumeration were assigned to the industry in which they had worked the longest since January 2005.

Men and Women

In 2006, men made up 52.5% of the experienced labour force. While men dominated goods-producing industries with 78.0% of the industries' workforce, women were more likely (54.3%) than men (45.7%) to work for a service-producing industry. Industries where male participation was strongest were construction

(87.4%), mining (83.8%), forestry & logging (83.5%), transportation & warehousing (75.6), utilities (75.4%), manufacturing (73.7%) and wholesale trade (66.9%).

BC's Labour Force by Top 8 Industries and Sex, 2006
(per cent of experienced labour force)



Compared to men, women had higher representation in the industries of health care & social assistance (81.8%), educational services (65.7%), finance & insurance (62.8%), accommodation & food services (60.9%) and retail trade (55.9%). The only goods-producing industry with a significant percentage of female workers was the agriculture industry, where 45.5% of the work force was female.

Class of Worker

In 2006, wage earners comprised more than 85 per cent of the overall work force, with service-producing industries more likely (86.6%) than goods-producing industries (80.9%) to have employees.

Industries with high percentages of wage earners included utilities (98.3%), educational services (93.8%), finance & insurance (91.9%), accommodation & food services (91.9%), manufacturing (91.6%), mining (90.4%) and

retail trade (90.4%). Fully 100% of public administration workers were wage earners.

The self-employed represented about 14 per cent of the experienced labour force. Industries with high incidences of self-employment were agriculture (35.0%), professional, scientific & technical services (30.8%), construction (28.3%), management of companies & enterprises (26.0%), arts, entertainment & recreation (24.0%), administration & support, waste management & remediation services (21.6%) and real estate and rental & leasing (21.3%).

In the category of "unpaid family workers", only the agriculture industry had a significant number (2.6%), and was the main contributor to the 0.5% shown for the goods-producing industries as a whole. The service-producing industries had slightly less (0.3%) unpaid family members in its work force.

BC's Labour Force by Class of Worker, 2006
(per cent of experienced labour force)



Table 1: British Columbia's Labour Force by Industry, 2006 and 2001 (both sexes, 15 years and over)

North American Industry Classification System	2006 Census, NAICS 2002 *		2001 Census, NAICS 1997 *	
	Experienced labour force ¹	% of labour force	Experienced labour force ¹	% of labour force
All industries	2,193,115		2,014,600	
Goods-Producing Industries	462,975	21.1	417,400	20.7
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	76,485	3.5	78,645	3.9
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	20,020	0.9	14,040	0.7
22 Utilities	11,250	0.5	11,645	0.6
23 Construction	166,100	7.6	118,705	5.9
31-33 Manufacturing	189,120	8.6	194,365	9.6
Service-Producing Industries	1,730,135	78.9	1,597,190	79.3
41 Wholesale trade	92,020	4.2	82,465	4.1
44-45 Retail trade	248,955	11.4	232,960	11.6
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	114,915	5.2	114,180	5.7
51 Information and cultural industries	58,905	2.7	62,185	3.1
52 Finance and insurance	84,215	3.8	80,620	4.0
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	50,725	2.3	41,540	2.1
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	162,430	7.4	136,985	6.8
55 Management of companies and enterprises	3,100	0.1	1,370	0.1
56 Admin. & support, waste mgt & remediation serv.	97,310	4.4	80,805	4.0
61 Educational services	152,565	7.0	139,660	6.9
62 Health care and social assistance	213,090	9.7	200,065	9.9
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	51,370	2.3	46,150	2.3
72 Accommodation and food services	180,055	8.2	167,130	8.3
81 Other services (except public administration)	109,895	5.0	98,285	4.9
91 Public administration	110,585	5.0	112,790	5.6
Special Aggregations:				
Agriculture and Support Activities	42,370	1.9	40,175	2.0
Forestry & Logging and Support Activities	28,880	1.3	33,300	1.7
Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing	52,745	2.4	62,360	3.1

¹ *Experienced Labour Force*: persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day, were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2005 or 2006 (2000 or 2001 for 2001 Census). The job reported was the one held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005 (January 1, 2000 for 2001), if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were asked to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

* The changes between the 1997 NAICS and the 2002 NAICS are minor and are entirely within the boundaries of the Sectors. None of the changes affect the structure of the classification.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-559-XCB2006023.ivt and Table 97-559-XCB2006009.ivt
 Statistics Canada, 2001 Census, Table 97F0012XCB01009.ivt and Table 95F0383XCB01006.ivt

Table 2: British Columbia's Labour Force by Industry and Sex, 2006 (15 years and over)

North American Industry Classification System 2002	Experienced labour force ¹ (number)	Males (number)	Per cent of males in industry (%)	Females (number)	Per cent of females in industry (%)
All industries	2,193,115	1,151,410	52.5	1,041,710	47.5
Goods-Producing Industries	462,970	361,160	78.0	101,820	22.0
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	76,485	51,385	67.2	25,100	32.8
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	20,020	16,780	83.8	3,240	16.2
22 Utilities	11,250	8,480	75.4	2,770	24.6
23 Construction	166,095	145,130	87.4	20,970	12.6
31-33 Manufacturing	189,120	139,385	73.7	49,740	26.3
Service-Producing Industries	1,730,135	790,250	45.7	939,890	54.3
41 Wholesale trade	92,020	61,540	66.9	30,480	33.1
44-45 Retail trade	248,955	109,840	44.1	139,115	55.9
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	114,915	86,860	75.6	28,055	24.4
51 Information and cultural industries	58,905	33,580	57.0	25,325	43.0
52 Finance and insurance	84,215	31,350	37.2	52,865	62.8
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	50,725	26,735	52.7	23,990	47.3
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	162,430	88,860	54.7	73,570	45.3
55 Management of companies and enterprises	3,105	1,575	50.7	1,530	49.3
56 Admin. & support, waste mgt & remediation serv.	97,305	53,640	55.1	43,665	44.9
61 Educational services	152,565	52,360	34.3	100,205	65.7
62 Health care and social assistance	213,085	38,855	18.2	174,235	81.8
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	51,370	25,865	50.4	25,500	49.6
72 Accommodation and food services	180,060	70,385	39.1	109,675	60.9
81 Other services (except public administration)	109,895	50,150	45.6	59,750	54.4
91 Public administration	110,585	58,655	53.0	51,930	47.0
Special Aggregations:					
Agriculture and Support Activities	42,370	23,085	54.5	19,285	45.5
Forestry & Logging and Support Activities	28,875	24,105	83.5	4,770	16.5
Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing	52,745	46,160	87.5	6,585	12.5

¹ *Experienced Labour Force*: persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2005 or 2006. The job reported was the one held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006) if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005, if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were asked to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, Table 97-559-XCB2006023.ivt and Table 97-559-XCB2006009.ivt

Prepared by: BC Stats, June 2008

Table 3: British Columbia's Labour Force by Class of Worker and Industry, 2006 (both sexes, 15 years and over)

North American Industry Classification System 2002	Experienced labour force ¹	Class of Worker by Per Cent of Industry		
		Wage earners	Self-employed	Unpaid family workers
All industries	2,193,115	85.4	14.3	0.3
Goods-Producing Industries	462,975	80.9	18.5	0.5
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	76,485	70.7	27.7	1.6
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	20,020	90.4	9.5	0.1
22 Utilities	11,250	98.3	1.7	-
23 Construction	166,100	71.2	28.3	0.5
31-33 Manufacturing	189,120	91.6	8.2	0.2
Service-Producing Industries	1,730,135	86.6	13.1	0.3
41 Wholesale trade	92,020	88.2	11.6	0.2
44-45 Retail trade	248,955	90.4	9.3	0.3
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	114,915	88.1	11.7	0.2
51 Information and cultural industries	58,905	88.3	11.5	0.2
52 Finance and insurance	84,215	91.9	7.9	0.2
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	50,725	78.2	21.3	0.5
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	162,430	68.8	30.8	0.4
55 Management of companies and enterprises	3,100	73.9	26.0	0.3
56 Admin. & support, waste mgt & remediation serv.	97,310	77.9	21.6	0.4
61 Educational services	152,565	93.8	6.1	0.1
62 Health care and social assistance	213,090	88.4	11.4	0.2
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	51,370	75.7	24.0	0.3
72 Accommodation and food services	180,055	91.9	7.7	0.4
81 Other services (except public administration)	109,895	77.8	21.8	0.5
91 Public administration	110,585	100.0	-	-
Special Aggregations:				
Agriculture and Support Activities	42,370	62.4	35.0	2.6
Forestry & Logging and Support Activities	28,880	84.1	15.5	0.4
Wood and Paper Product Manufacturing	52,745	96.4	3.4	0.1

¹ Experienced Labour Force: persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were employed and the unemployed who had last worked for pay or in self-employment in either 2005 or 2006. The job reported was the one held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006) if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005, if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were asked to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

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