
BOOSTNB.COM

YEAR 2020

GOAL 20: NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

NEW BRUNSWICK WILL INCREASE THE
NUMBER OF NON-GOVERNMENT
EMPLOYEES IN THE PROVINCE FROM
245,600 TO 300,000 BY 2028.



STATUS: NOT PROGRESSING



Overview

Problem

The number of New Brunswickers employed in the non-government sector was increasing rapidly until 2008; however, that number has been declining ever since. As a result, the most current count (245,600 people in 2017) is slightly less than the pre-recession amount (262,100 people in 2007). While the decrease in non-government employment has lowered the amount of total employment in New Brunswick, employment in the government sector has shown an overall increasing trend from 1976 onward, despite the effects of the 2008 recession.

Cause

Since 1976, non-government employment rates in Canada kept increasing, reaching an all-time high of 262,100 employees in 2007. However, the sudden decline in the world economy (termed the great recession) resulted in widespread unemployment impacting several Canadians.

Importance

Employment in New Brunswick can be divided into two categories: the government sector and the non-government sector. Overall, most government jobs are service-based, with a focus on the development of society as a whole, whereas most non-government jobs are profit-driven. While government sector employees offer valuable services to the population in terms of education, health care, social assistance, and public administration, the non-government sector has a much more direct impact on the province's GDP through the manufacturing and service industries, as well as export and trade. This makes non-government employment extremely important to New Brunswick.

Recommendation

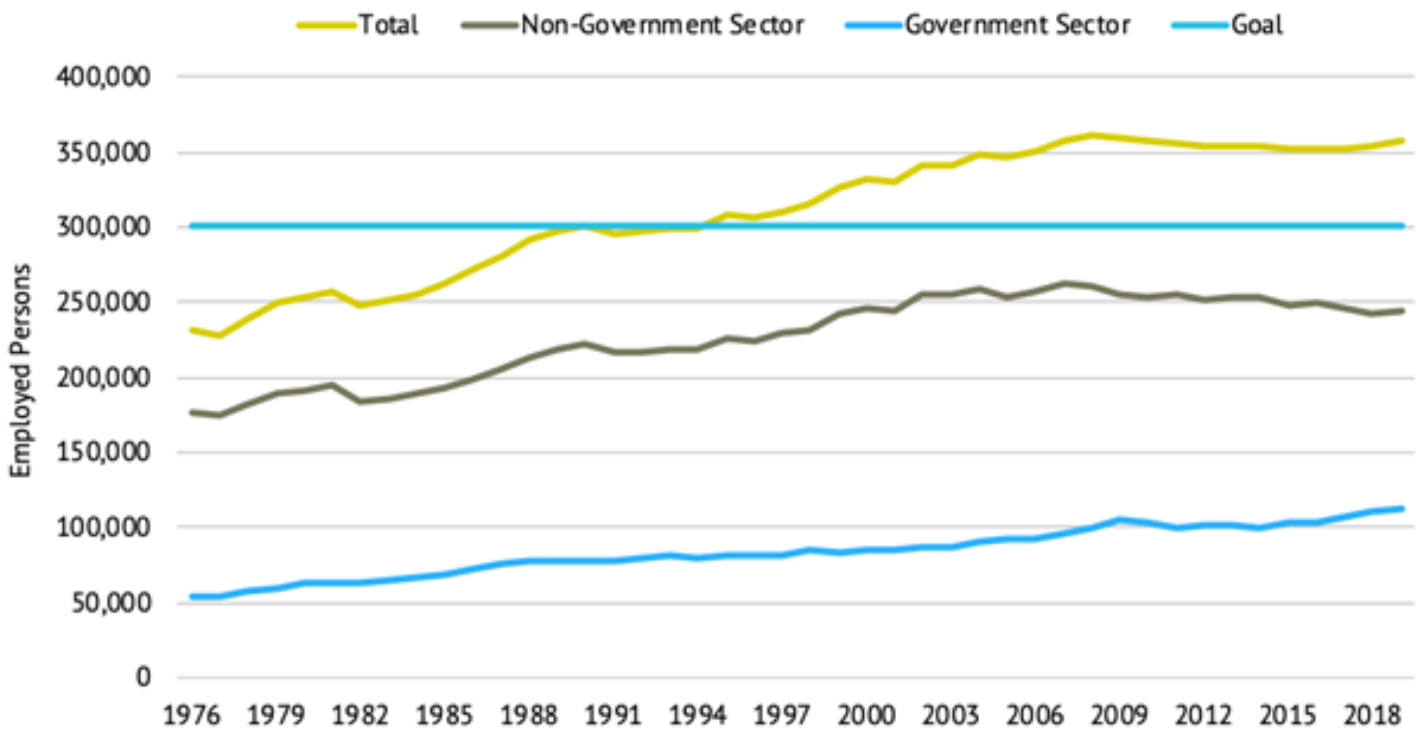
If New Brunswick increases non-government employment in the province, the economy is likely to improve. Non-government employment can be promoted through avenues for entrepreneurship and investment by reducing risk and vulnerability. Another method is by increasing productivity through competition and innovation.

In the Numbers

Employment in New Brunswick

If New Brunswick's non-government sector can return to pre-recession growth trends, it could employ 300,000 New Brunswickers by the year 2028. However, if the current negative trend continues, as shown in Figure 1, the province is unlikely to see any significant increase in the number of non-government employees.

Figure 1: Employment by Sector



(See full data set in Appendix A.1)

As shown in Figure 2, New Brunswick saw an increasing trend in the non-government sector for both part-time and full-time workers between 1976 and 2007. The negative trend from 2008 onward impacted both part-time and full-time workers in this sector. However, during the entire 1976-2018 study period, the number of full-time workers in the non-government sector has consistently been higher than the number of part-time workers.

Figure 2: Part-time and Full-time Employment in the Non-Government Sector



(See full data set in Appendix A.2)

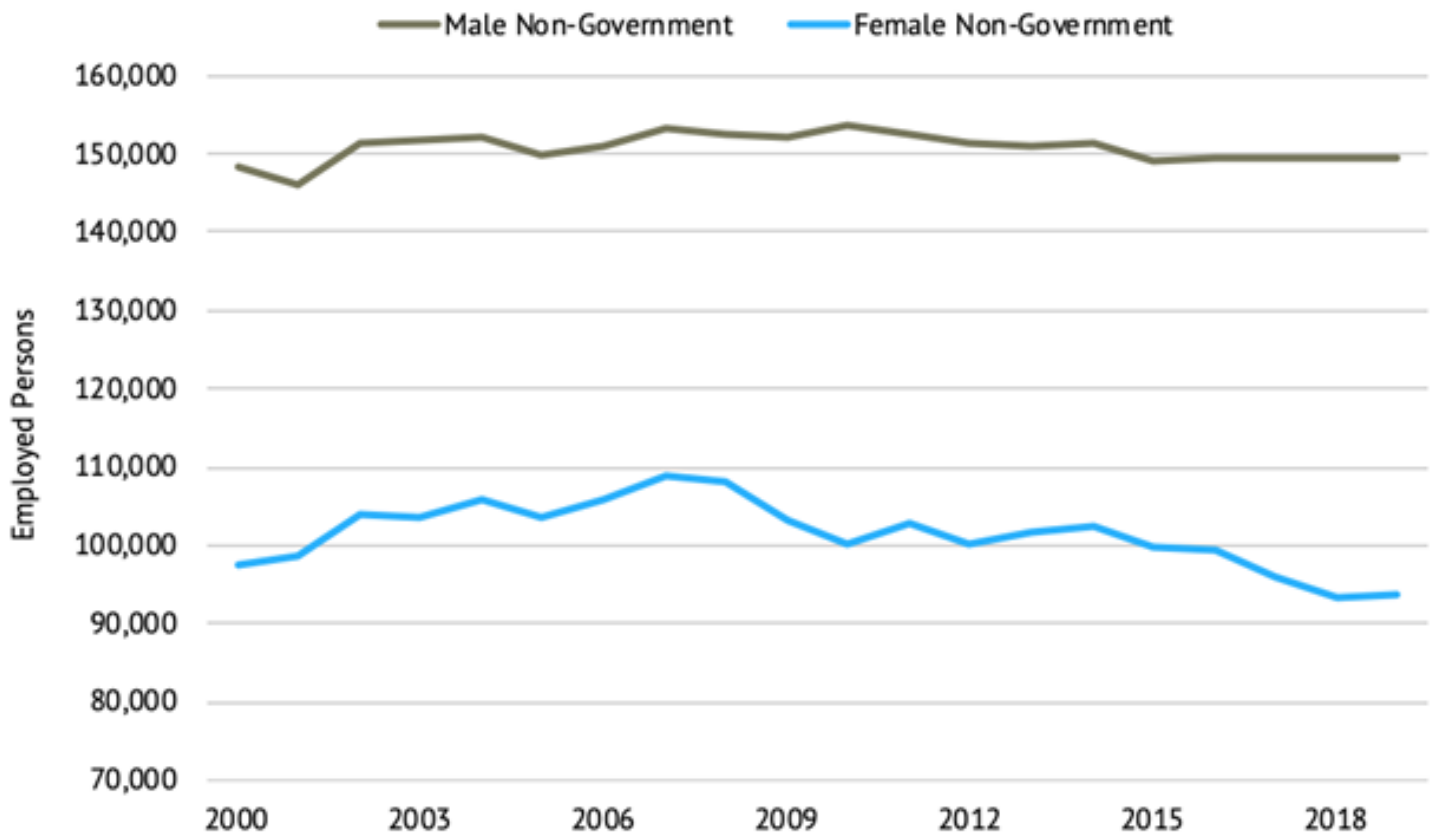


A Closer Look

Male and Female Employment

As shown in Figure 3, the number of employed men in the non-government sector is more than twice the number of employed women.

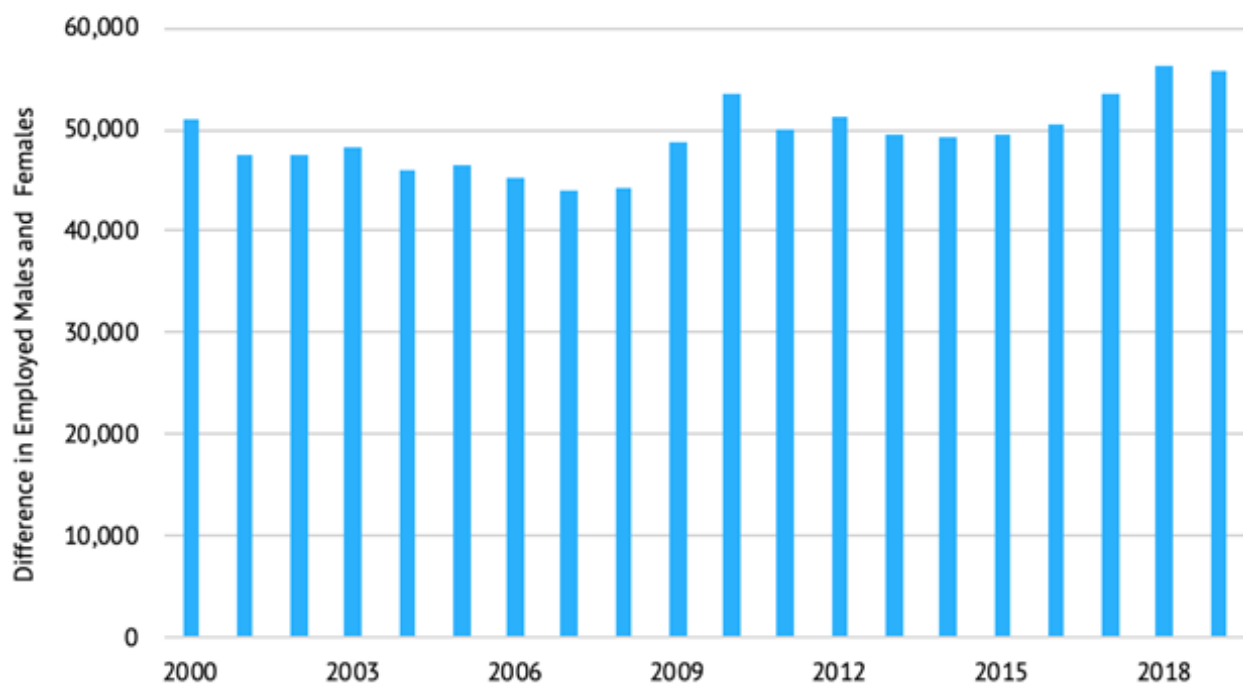
Figure 3: Employment in Non-Government Sector by Sex



(See full data set in Appendix B.1)

From Figure 4, it can be observed that although the gap between the number of male and female employees in the non-government sector is quite large, it is significantly smaller than it was 30 years ago. However, while the gap showed an overall decrease from 1976 to 2007, this trend reversed in 2008, and the gap increased once more and continues to fluctuate today.

Figure 4: Gap between Male and Female Employment

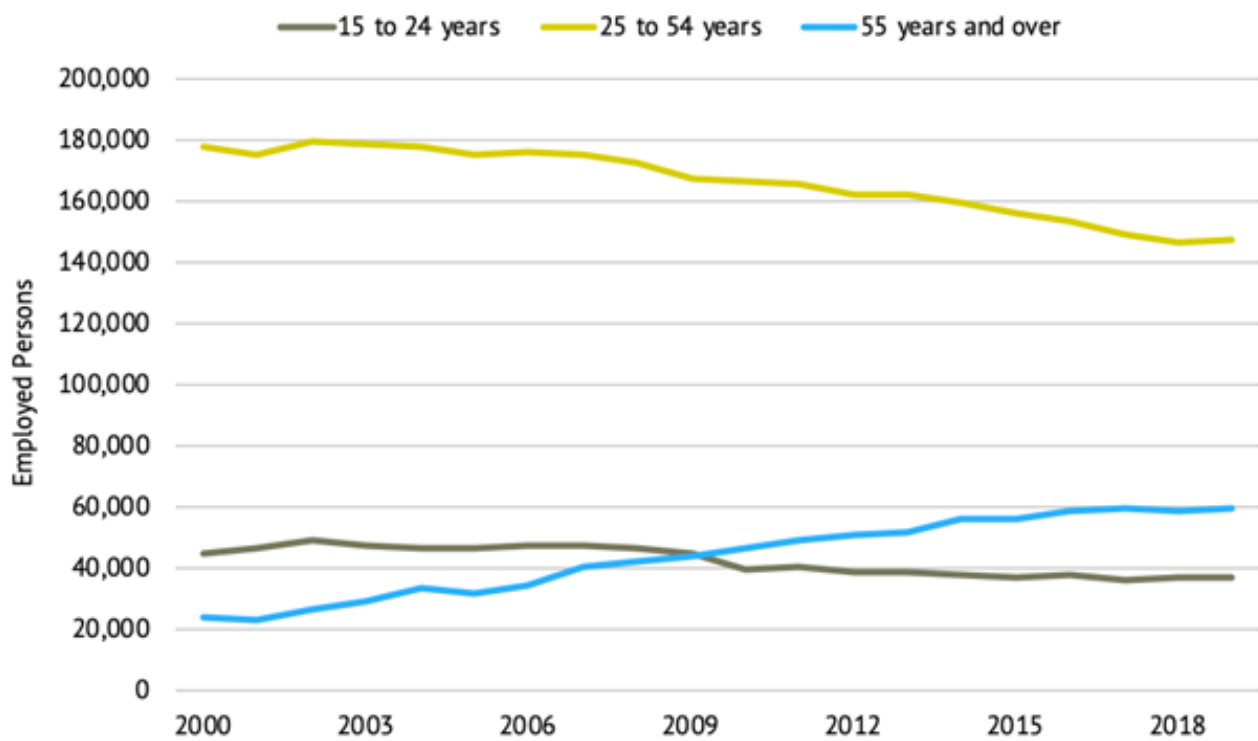


(See full data set in Appendix B.2)

Employment by Age Group

The 25-54 age group experienced a positive trend in employment from 1976 until 2000. From 2000 to 2019, the number of 25-54-year-old non-government workers decreased from 178,100 to 147,600 people. Meanwhile, the number of non-government employees 55 years or older began to increase after at least 24 years of stagnant growth. In this category, the number of workers increased from 23,400 to 59,200. The 15-24-year-old age group has shown some levels of fluctuation but saw an overall negative trend from 1976 to 2019.

Figure 5: Employment in Non-Government Sector, by Age Group



(See full data set in Appendix C)

Employment by Industry

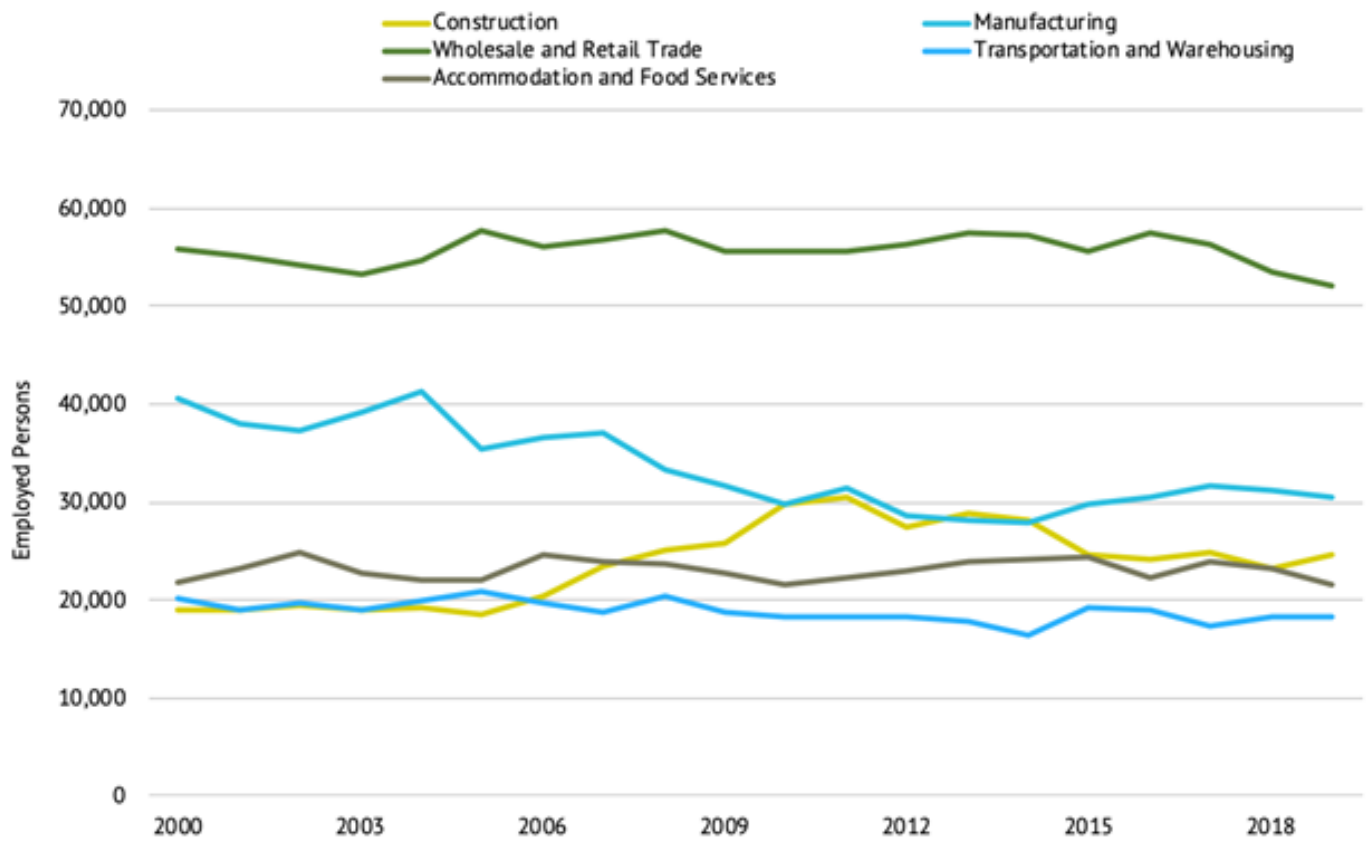
The total number of New Brunswickers employed in the non-government sector has been slowly increasing since the early 2000s due to notable shifts in the types of commodities being produced (see Table 1). In 2017, wholesale and retail trade provided the largest share of total non-government employment in New Brunswick (22.92%), but from 2000 to 2017 it saw very small annual increases (only 0.07%). Meanwhile, non-government employment grew significantly in some smaller merchandise export categories, such as professional, scientific, and technical services (2.41%); business, building, and other support services (2.24%); and finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing (1.95%).

Table 1: Employment by Select Commodity, 2017

Industry	Employment	Share of Total	2000-2017 Average Annual Growth
Agriculture	5,100	2.08%	-0.30%
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying, Oil and Gas	8,300	3.38%	-2.06%
Utilities	3,500	1.43%	-0.81%
Construction	24,800	10.10%	1.84%
Manufacturing	31,700	12.91%	-1.24%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	56,300	22.92%	0.07%
Transportation and Warehousing	17,300	7.04%	-0.66%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	16,900	6.88%	1.95%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	15,600	6.35%	2.41%
Business, Building, and Other Support Services	16,300	6.64%	2.24%
Information, Culture, and Recreation	10,800	4.40%	-0.52%
Accommodation and Food Services	23,800	9.69%	0.64%
Other Services (except public administration)	15,300	6.23%	-0.36%
Total	245,600	100%	0.01%

The top five industries that employ the highest number of workers in the non-government sector are construction; manufacturing; wholesale and retail trade; transportation and warehousing; and accommodation and food services. Although the manufacturing industry showed a significant downward trend from 2007 to 2014, it recently increased between 2015 and 2017. The other four industries experienced varying degrees of fluctuation from 1976 to 2019, but each has shown an overall gradual improvement.

Figure 6: Non-Government Employment by Industry



(See full data set in Appendix D)

Summary

Non-government employment has a direct impact on the province's GDP through the manufacturing and service industries, as well as export and trade. This makes non-government employment extremely important to New Brunswick. Since 1976, non-government employment rates in Canada kept increasing, reaching an all-time high of 262,100 employees in 2017. New Brunswick's non-government employment has been slowly decreasing over the past 10 years resulting in this goal being characterized as not progressing. If New Brunswick increases non-government employment in the province, the economy is likely to improve. Non-government employment can be improved through providing avenues for entrepreneurship and investment by reducing risk and vulnerability. Another method is by increasing productivity through competition and innovation.



Appendix A.1

Employment by Sector

Year	Total	Non-Government Sector	Government Sector	Goal
1976	231,100	176,500	54,600	300,000
1977	228,300	174,400	53,900	300,000
1978	239,300	181,600	57,700	300,000
1979	250,100	189,600	60,500	300,000
1980	253,900	190,500	63,400	300,000
1981	257,700	194,900	62,800	300,000
1982	248,400	184,300	64,100	300,000
1983	251,300	185,700	65,600	300,000
1984	255,200	189,000	66,200	300,000
1985	262,000	193,500	68,500	300,000
1986	271,000	199,000	72,000	300,000
1987	280,300	205,000	75,300	300,000
1988	291,000	213,800	77,200	300,000
1989	296,800	218,500	78,300	300,000
1990	300,300	222,600	77,700	300,000
1991	295,200	216,900	78,300	300,000
1992	296,900	216,600	80,300	300,000
1993	299,900	217,800	82,100	300,000
1994	298,600	219,400	79,200	300,000
1995	307,500	225,600	81,900	300,000
1996	305,800	224,700	81,100	300,000
1997	310,100	229,300	80,800	300,000
1998	316,100	231,600	84,500	300,000
1999	325,700	242,300	83,400	300,000
2000	331,600	245,900	85,700	300,000
2001	330,000	245,000	85,000	300,000
2002	341,900	255,500	86,400	300,000
2003	341,700	255,100	86,600	300,000
2004	348,100	258,100	90,000	300,000
2005	346,500	253,400	93,100	300,000
2006	350,400	257,000	93,400	300,000
2007	357,600	262,100	95,500	300,000
2008	360,700	260,600	100,100	300,000
2009	360,000	255,300	104,700	300,000
2010	358,100	253,800	104,300	300,000
2011	355,500	255,200	100,300	300,000
2012	353,100	251,300	101,800	300,000
2013	354,500	252,800	101,700	300,000
2014	353,900	253,700	100,200	300,000
2015	351,800	248,800	103,000	300,000
2016	351,500	248,900	102,600	300,000
2017	352,900	245,600	107,300	300,000
2018	353,800	242,900	110,900	300,000
2019	356,700	243,500	113,200	300,000

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008): Labour force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000), annual

Appendix A.2

Part-time and Full-time Employment in the Non-Government Sector

Year	Full-Time Employment	Part-Time Employment
1976	157,700	18,900
1977	154,400	20,000
1978	160,500	21,000
1979	165,000	24,600
1980	165,300	25,200
1981	166,600	28,300
1982	155,200	29,100
1983	154,700	31,100
1984	158,400	30,600
1985	160,900	32,600
1986	166,000	32,900
1987	171,300	33,600
1988	178,800	34,800
1989	184,000	34,500
1990	187,200	35,300
1991	180,600	36,200
1992	179,400	37,100
1993	179,000	38,600
1994	181,600	37,800
1995	188,100	37,600
1996	186,600	38,000
1997	190,500	38,700
1998	194,500	37,300
1999	202,600	39,700
2000	208,500	37,500
2001	208,600	36,400
2002	215,500	40,200
2003	215,200	39,900
2004	217,100	41,000
2005	211,100	42,300
2006	215,200	41,900
2007	219,700	42,300
2008	217,600	43,000
2009	213,700	41,600
2010	214,300	39,400
2011	212,500	42,900
2012	211,800	39,700
2013	211,100	41,600
2014	212,600	41,000
2015	208,800	39,800
2016	208,000	41,000
2017	207,400	38,200
2018	204,800	38,200
2019	204,200	39,400

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008): Labour force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000), annual

Appendix B.1

Employment in Non-Government Sector by Sex

Year	Male Non-Government	Female Non-Government
1976	125,300	51,100
1977	122,300	52,200
1978	125,800	55,800
1979	130,100	59,600
1980	128,500	62,000
1981	128,700	66,000
1982	121,700	62,700
1983	120,100	65,500
1984	121,900	67,100
1985	124,200	69,200
1986	127,500	71,400
1987	129,300	75,500
1988	134,800	78,900
1989	136,300	82,100
1990	139,000	83,700
1991	135,300	81,700
1992	133,700	82,800
1993	134,000	83,700
1994	136,400	83,100
1995	138,200	87,500
1996	138,200	86,400
1997	140,800	88,500
1998	141,300	90,400
1999	147,300	95,000
2000	148,500	97,400
2001	146,200	98,800
2002	151,500	104,000
2003	151,700	103,400
2004	152,100	106,000
2005	149,900	103,400
2006	151,100	105,900
2007	153,100	109,000
2008	152,500	108,200
2009	152,000	103,300
2010	153,600	100,200
2011	152,600	102,700
2012	151,400	100,200
2013	151,100	101,700
2014	151,500	102,300
2015	149,200	99,600
2016	149,600	99,200
2017	149,500	96,100
2018	149,600	93,300
2019	149,500	93,800

Source: Statistics Canada, Table: 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008): Labour force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000), annual

Appendix B.2

Gap between Male and Female Employment

Year	Gap (Male - Female)
1976	74,200
1977	70,100
1978	70,000
1979	70,500
1981	62,700
1982	59,000
1983	54,600
1984	54,800
1985	55,000
1986	56,100
1987	53,800
1988	55,900
1989	54,200
1990	55,300
1991	53,600
1992	50,900
1993	50,300
1994	53,300
1995	50,700
1996	51,800
1997	52,300
1998	50,900
1999	52,300
2000	51,100
2001	47,400
2002	47,500
2003	48,300
2004	46,100
2005	46,500
2006	45,200
2007	44,100
2008	44,300
2009	48,700
2010	53,400
2011	49,900
2012	51,200
2013	49,400
2014	49,200
2015	49,600
2016	50,400
2017	53,400
2018	56,300
2019	55,700

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008): Labour force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000), annual

Appendix C

Employment in Non-Government Sector, by Age Group

Year	15-24	25-54	55+
1976	52,300	104,200	19,900
1977	51,200	103,400	20,000
1978	53,400	108,200	19,900
1979	56,400	111,800	21,300
1980	54,300	115,700	20,600
1981	54,800	120,000	20,000
1982	49,000	116,200	19,200
1983	47,200	118,700	19,700
1984	48,900	121,100	19,000
1985	49,100	124,700	19,600
1986	48,000	132,100	18,800
1987	50,400	136,000	18,500
1988	50,100	146,100	17,600
1989	49,600	150,700	18,200
1990	48,600	155,600	18,500
1991	45,100	153,700	17,900
1992	45,000	153,500	17,900
1993	44,500	156,000	17,200
1994	43,000	159,000	17,500
1995	44,200	162,800	18,500
1996	42,500	163,900	18,300
1997	41,200	168,400	19,700
1998	41,800	169,700	20,200
1999	44,700	176,100	21,700
2000	44,500	178,100	23,400
2001	46,800	175,200	22,900
2002	49,200	180,000	26,200
2003	46,900	178,900	29,300
2004	46,500	178,000	33,300
2005	46,200	175,100	32,000
2006	47,100	175,900	34,000
2007	47,000	175,000	40,100
2008	46,000	172,400	42,100
2009	44,300	167,400	43,500
2010	39,800	166,900	46,800
2011	40,600	165,800	49,000
2012	38,900	162,000	50,400
2013	38,300	162,200	52,000
2014	37,600	159,900	56,000
2015	36,700	155,800	56,200
2016	37,400	153,100	58,400
2017	36,400	149,400	59,700
2018	37,200	146,600	59,000
2019	36,800	147,600	59,200

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008): Labour force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000), annual

Appendix D

Non-Government Employment by Industry

Year	Construction	Manufacturing	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Transportation and Warehousing	Accommodation and Food Services
1976	22,800	34,300	39,600	16,900	8,500
1977	19,800	33,600	41,200	16,400	9,400
1978	19,700	37,300	41,700	15,700	10,900
1979	20,900	36,300	46,300	15,800	11,600
1980	19,300	35,700	44,200	14,400	12,400
1981	16,400	37,600	45,800	15,800	12,500
1982	16,700	32,100	41,900	15,600	12,900
1983	16,700	31,800	44,400	15,300	13,200
1984	15,300	33,400	44,800	16,000	14,300
1985	16,500	33,700	46,100	16,300	14,100
1986	16,800	35,400	48,300	16,600	14,800
1987	17,500	36,400	48,000	15,800	17,000
1988	18,800	39,600	49,500	16,700	18,000
1989	20,000	37,600	52,400	16,100	18,100
1990	20,500	37,800	54,400	16,200	17,400
1991	19,300	33,800	52,500	16,500	16,800
1992	18,400	34,900	52,800	15,800	17,700
1993	17,700	36,400	52,000	15,600	17,500
1994	16,900	34,800	50,200	16,900	18,900
1995	18,300	37,100	51,100	17,300	20,800
1996	18,600	35,300	51,500	17,400	20,000
1997	18,400	35,300	52,300	18,300	18,900
1998	19,600	36,400	52,100	17,800	19,500
1999	19,100	39,000	54,600	19,000	21,100
2000	19,000	40,500	55,900	20,100	21,900
2001	19,000	37,900	55,100	19,100	23,100
2002	19,400	37,400	54,100	19,700	24,900
2003	18,900	39,200	53,200	18,900	22,800
2004	19,200	41,300	54,600	20,000	22,000
2005	18,500	35,300	57,800	20,800	22,000
2006	20,500	36,500	56,000	19,600	24,600
2007	23,400	37,100	56,700	18,800	23,900
2008	25,100	33,200	57,800	20,300	23,700
2009	25,800	31,600	55,500	18,800	22,700
2010	29,700	29,900	55,500	18,200	21,600
2011	30,600	31,400	55,500	18,400	22,300
2012	27,400	28,600	56,400	18,200	22,900
2013	28,800	28,200	57,400	17,900	23,800
2014	28,200	28,000	57,200	16,300	24,100
2015	24,600	29,800	55,500	19,200	24,300
2016	24,100	30,400	57,400	19,100	22,300
2017	24,800	31,700	56,300	17,300	23,800
2018	23,300	31,300	53,400	18,200	23,300
2019	24,700	30,600	52,100	18,400	21,500

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008): Labour force characteristics by industry, annual (x 1,000), annual