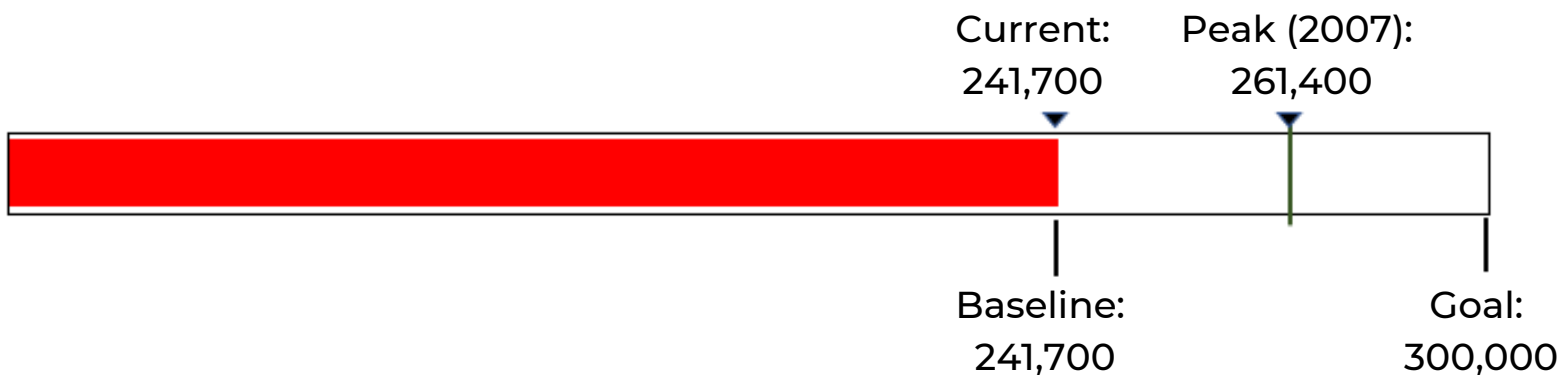




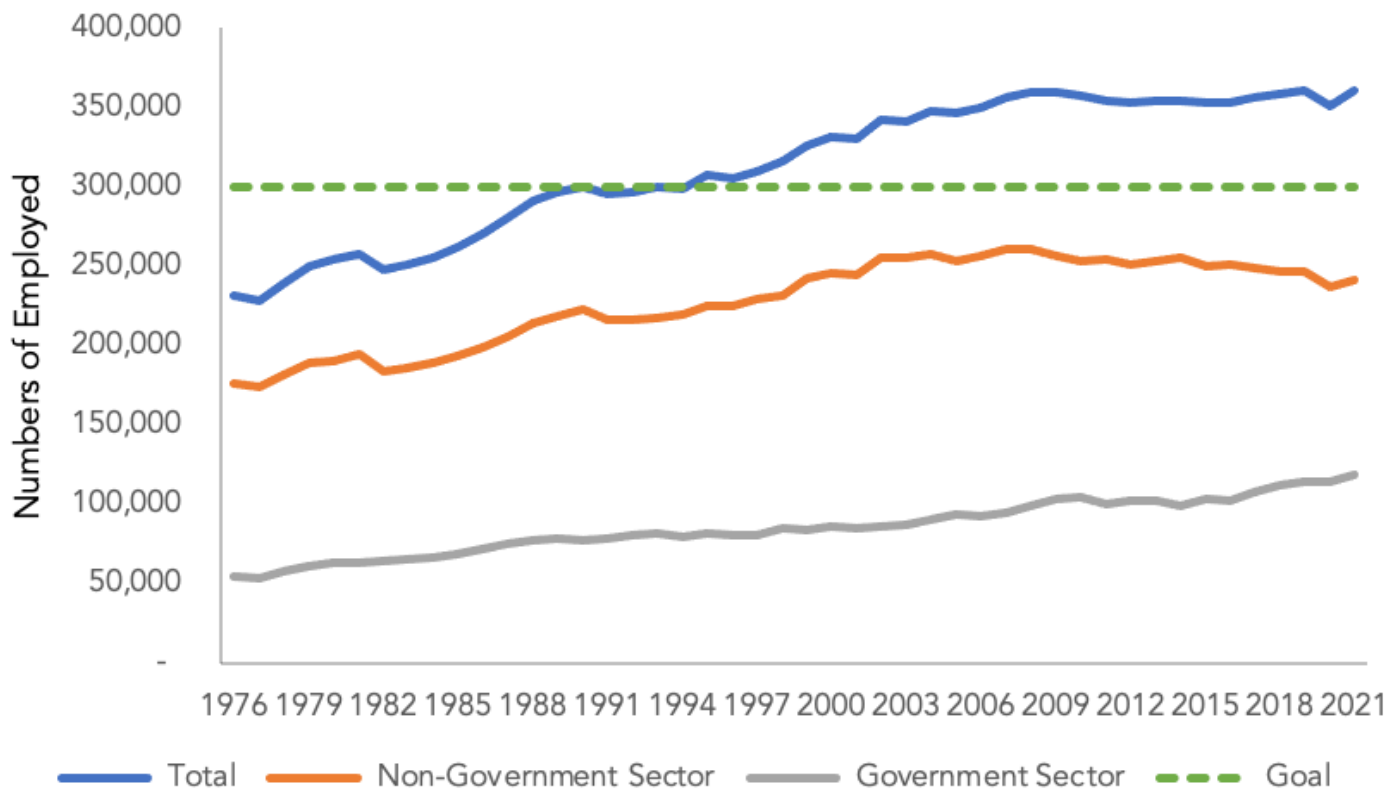
NON-GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT

STATUS: ❌ NOT PROGRESSING



New Brunswick will increase the number of non-government employees in the province from 241,700 to 300,000 by 2028.

Figure 1: Employment by Sector



(See full data in Appendix A)

HIGHLIGHTS

- 360,500 is the total employment (government and non-government) of New Brunswick in 2021
- 148,900 is the male employment in the non-government sector
- 92,700 is the female employment in the non-government sector
- 58.5% of the non-government employment are in the 25-54 age group
- 23.25% of the non-government employment is from manufacturing
- Only 2.19% of the non-government employment is from agriculture

OVERVIEW

Importance

Employment in New Brunswick can be divided into two categories: the government sector and the non-government sector. Overall, most government jobs are focusing on providing valuable services in a society that derives its income from the business sector activities whereas most non-government jobs are providing the majority of the population an opportunity to collect income and creating tax revenues to pay for the public services. 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.

Problem

The number of New Brunswickers employed in the non-government sector increased rapidly until 2008; however, that number has been declining ever since. As a result, the most current count (241,700 people in 2021) is less than the pre-recession amount (261,400 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 in New Brunswick has been increasing, reaching an all-time high of 261,4020 employees in 2007. However, the 2008/09 recession resulted in widespread unemployment impacting 6,900 New Brunswickers and stopping the growth of non-government employment after 2008.

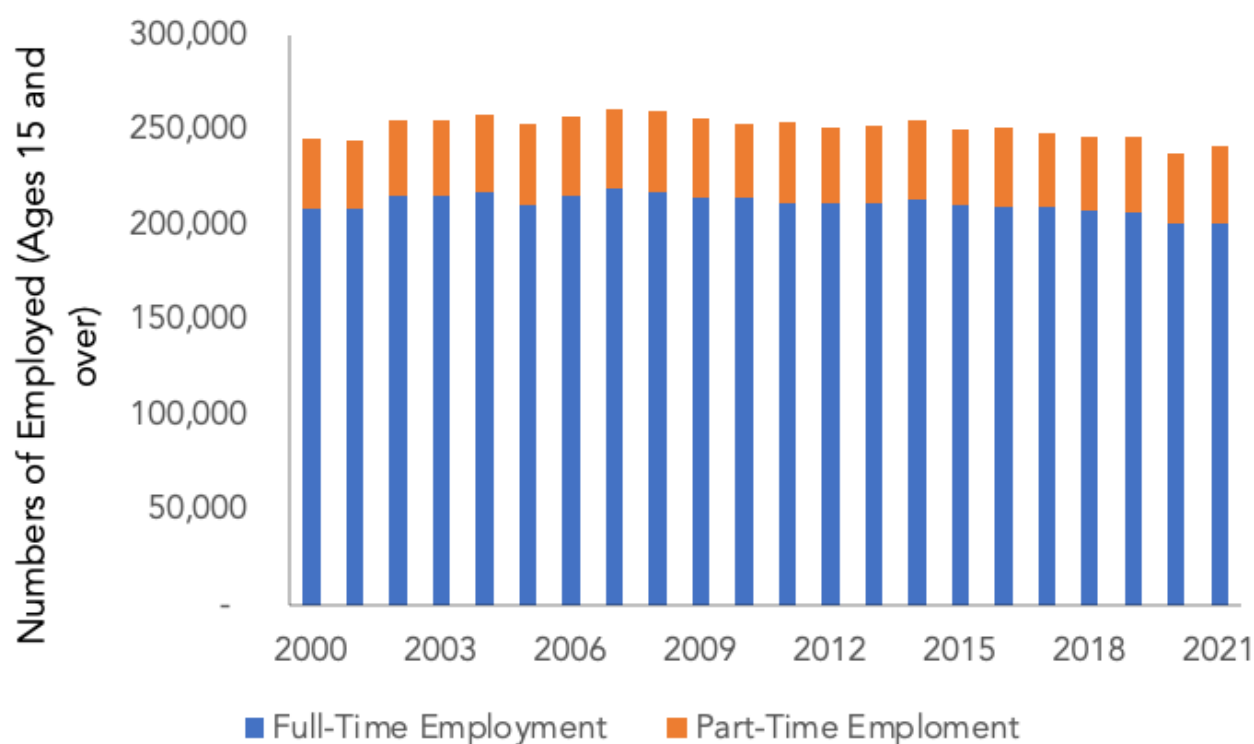
IN THE NUMBERS

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 since the recession continues, as shown in Figure 1, the province is unlikely to see any significant increase in the number of non-government employees. In 2021, New Brunswick had 241,700 individuals working in the non-government sector, an increase from the previous year.

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 2000 and 2004. The negative trend from 2008 onward impacted both part-time and full-time workers in this sector. However, during the entire 2000-2021 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



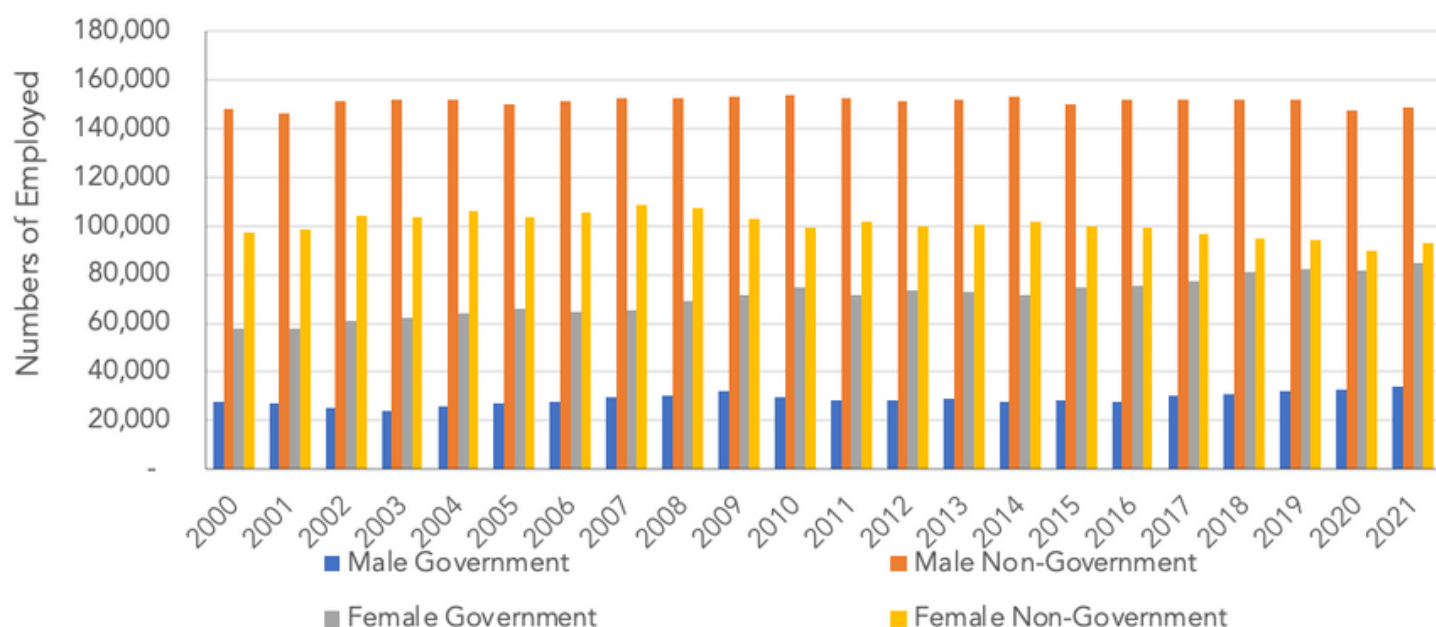
(See full data in Appendix B)

A CLOSER LOOK

Male and Female Employment

As shown in Figure 3, the number of employed men in the non-government sector is much higher than the number of employed women whereas within the government sector, females have been outnumbering males for decades. The province experienced a decrease in both male and female employment in 2020 followed by a slight increase in 2021.

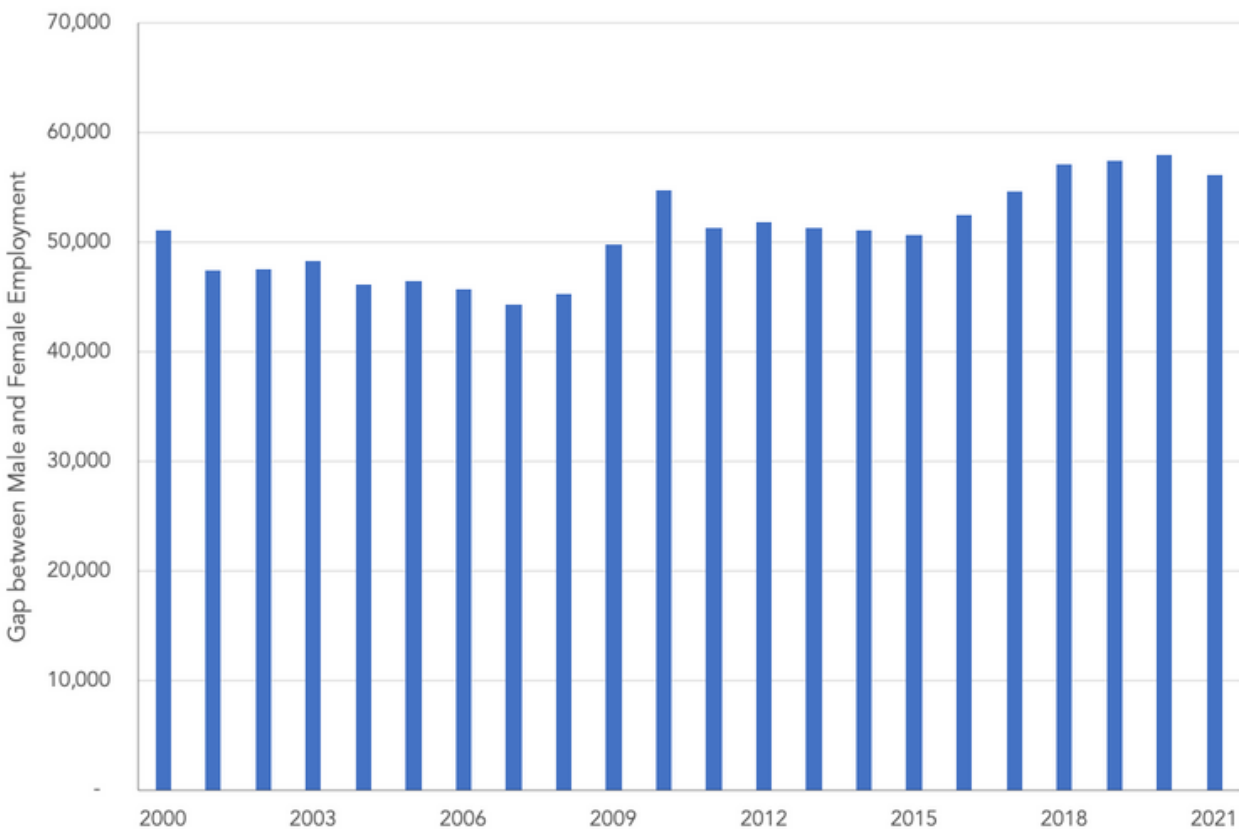
Figure 3: Employment in Non-Government Sector by Sex



(See full data in Appendix C)

From Figure 4, it can be observed that the gap between the number of male and female employees in the non-government sector is quite large, (though undoubtedly significantly smaller than it was around 50 years ago). However, while the gap showed an overall decrease from 2000 to 2007, this trend reversed after 2008, and the gap increased once more and continues to fluctuate today. The province experienced the greatest gap of 58,000 in 2020 followed by a narrower gap in 2021 under the influence of the pandemic.

Figure 4: Gap between Male and Female Employment

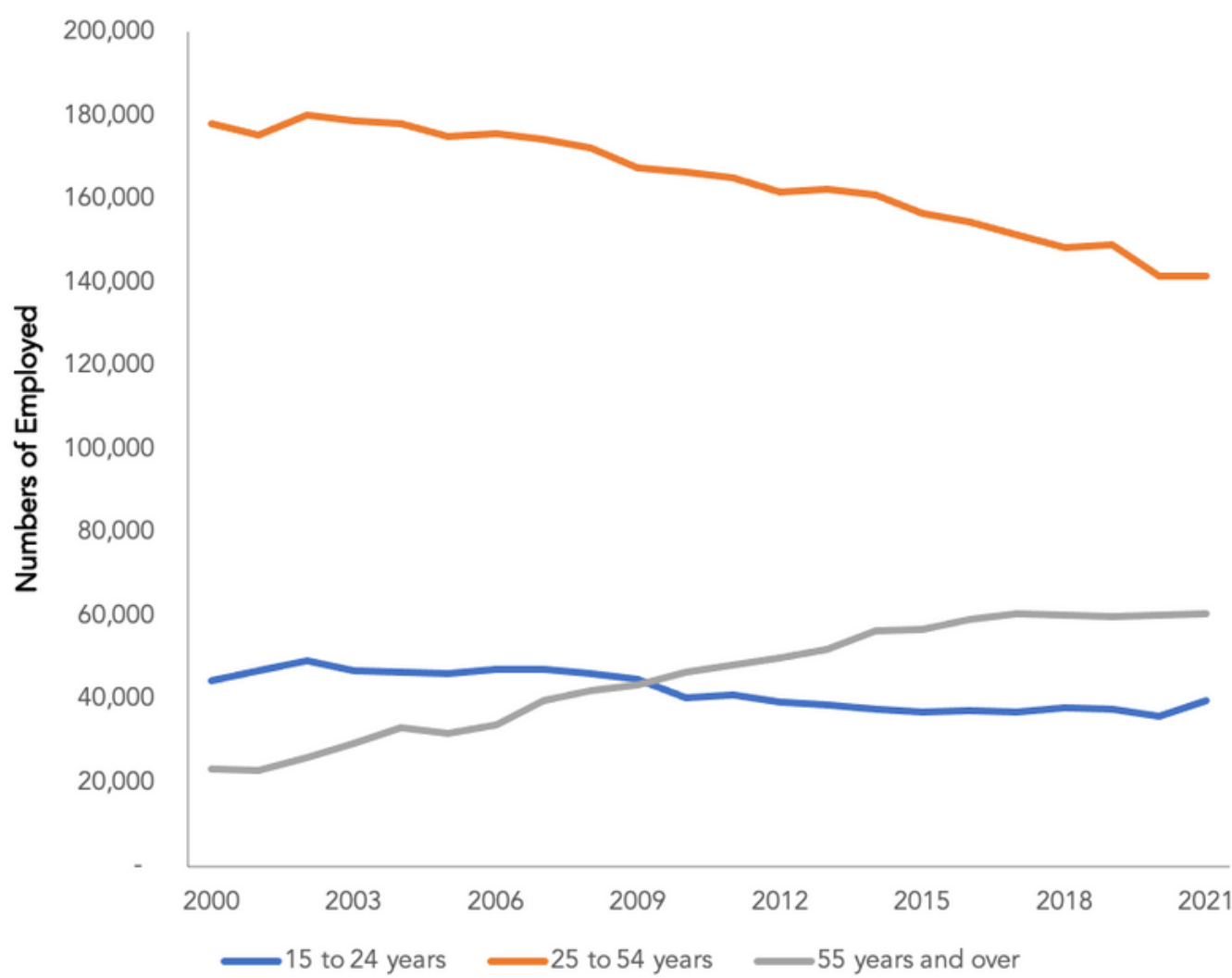


(See full data in Appendix D)

Employment by Age Group

As shown in Figure 5, there is a huge difference between employment among the 25 – 54 age group and other age groups. From 2000 to 2021, the number of 25-54-year-old non-government workers decreased from 178,100 to 141,400 individuals. Meanwhile, the 55 years or older age group experienced a positive trend in employment. In this category, the number of workers increased from 23,400 to 60,600. The 15-24-year-old age group has shown some levels of fluctuation but saw an overall negative trend from 2000 to 2021.

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



(See full data in Appendix E)

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 2021, wholesale and retail trade provided the largest share of total non-government employment in New Brunswick (23.25%), and from 2000 to 2021 it saw a positive average annual increase (0.18%). Meanwhile, non-government employment grew significantly in some smaller merchandise export categories, such as

professional, scientific, and technical services (2.69%); business, building, and other support services (1.98%); and finance, insurance, real estate, rental, and leasing (1.30%).

Table 1: Employment by Select Commodity, 2021

| Industry | 2021 Employment | Share of Total | 2000-2021 Average Annual Growth |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Agriculture | 5300 | 2.19% | 0.40% |
| Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas | 9000 | 3.72% | -1.06% |
| Utilities | 3900 | 1.61% | 1.12% |
| Construction | 23500 | 9.72% | 1.17% |
| Manufacturing | 29000 | 12.00% | -1.19% |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 56200 | 23.25% | 0.18% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 18900 | 7.82% | 0.18% |
| Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing | 17400 | 7.20% | 1.30% |
| Professional, scientific and technical services | 17900 | 7.41% | 2.69% |
| Business, building and other support services | 15000 | 6.21% | 1.98% |
| Information, culture and recreation | 9800 | 4.05% | -0.89% |
| Accommodation and food services | 21000 | 8.69% | 0.12% |
| Other services (except public administration) | 14800 | 6.12% | -1.01% |

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. As shown in Figure 6, wholesale and retail trade has been

the one industry that has the highest employment from 2000 till today. Although the manufacturing industry showed a significant downward trend from 2007 to 2014, it has remained fairly constant since. The other four industries experienced varying degrees of fluctuation from 1976 to 2020, but each has shown an overall gradual improvement.

Figure 6: Non-Government Employment by Industry



(See full data in Appendix F)

SUMMARY

- Non-government sectors are sectors that are creating wealth/income through the manufacturing and service industries, as well as export and trade. This makes non-government employment extremely important to New Brunswick's economy.
- Since 2000, non-government employment rates in Canada kept increasing, reaching an all-time high of 261,400 employees in 2007.
- New Brunswick's non-government employment has been slowly decreasing over the past 10 years and now sits around

241,700, 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.

APPENDIX A

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 | 349,600 | 257,000 | 92,600 | 300,000 |
| 2007 | 356,000 | 261,400 | 94,600 | 300,000 |
| 2008 | 359,400 | 260,400 | 99,000 | 300,000 |
| 2009 | 359,900 | 256,100 | 103,800 | 300,000 |
| 2010 | 357,500 | 253,500 | 104,000 | 300,000 |
| 2011 | 354,500 | 254,400 | 100,100 | 300,000 |
| 2012 | 353,100 | 251,100 | 102,000 | 300,000 |
| 2013 | 354,700 | 252,800 | 101,900 | 300,000 |
| 2014 | 354,500 | 255,100 | 99,400 | 300,000 |
| 2015 | 353,100 | 250,200 | 102,900 | 300,000 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 12-10-0104-01 (formerly CANSIM228-0079)

APPENDIX A

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 | 349,600 | 257,000 | 92,600 | 300,000 |
| 2007 | 356,000 | 261,400 | 94,600 | 300,000 |
| 2008 | 359,400 | 260,400 | 99,000 | 300,000 |
| 2009 | 359,900 | 256,100 | 103,800 | 300,000 |
| 2010 | 357,500 | 253,500 | 104,000 | 300,000 |
| 2011 | 354,500 | 254,400 | 100,100 | 300,000 |
| 2012 | 353,100 | 251,100 | 102,000 | 300,000 |
| 2013 | 354,700 | 252,800 | 101,900 | 300,000 |
| 2014 | 354,500 | 255,100 | 99,400 | 300,000 |
| 2015 | 353,100 | 250,200 | 102,900 | 300,000 |
| 2016 | 353,600 | 250,800 | 102,800 | 300,000 |
| 2017 | 356,300 | 248,800 | 107,500 | 300,000 |
| 2018 | 358,400 | 246,700 | 111,700 | 300,000 |
| 2019 | 361,100 | 246,400 | 114,700 | 300,000 |
| 2020 | 351,600 | 237,500 | 114,100 | 300,000 |
| 2021 | 360,500 | 241,700 | 118,800 | 300,000 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008): Labour force

APPENDIX B

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

| Year | Full-Time Employment | Part-Time Emploment |
|------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 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 | 41,600 |
| 2007 | 219,300 | 42,200 |
| 2008 | 217,700 | 42,800 |
| 2009 | 214,500 | 41,600 |
| 2010 | 214,100 | 39,400 |
| 2011 | 212,000 | 42,400 |
| 2012 | 211,500 | 39,700 |
| 2013 | 211,300 | 41,400 |
| 2014 | 213,900 | 41,100 |
| 2015 | 210,500 | 39,700 |
| 2016 | 209,900 | 41,100 |
| 2017 | 210,000 | 38,800 |
| 2018 | 207,900 | 38,700 |
| 2019 | 206,900 | 39,400 |
| 2020 | 201,200 | 36,200 |
| 2021 | 200,800 | 40,700 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008):
Labour force

APPENDIX C

Employment in Non-Government Sector by Sex

| Year | Male Non-Government | Female Non-Government |
|------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 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 | 151,300 | 105,600 |
| 2007 | 152,800 | 108,500 |
| 2008 | 152,900 | 107,600 |
| 2009 | 153,000 | 103,200 |
| 2010 | 154,100 | 99,300 |
| 2011 | 152,900 | 101,600 |
| 2012 | 151,400 | 99,600 |
| 2013 | 152,100 | 100,800 |
| 2014 | 153,100 | 102,000 |
| 2015 | 150,400 | 99,700 |
| 2016 | 151,700 | 99,200 |
| 2017 | 151,700 | 97,000 |
| 2018 | 151,900 | 94,800 |
| 2019 | 152,000 | 94,500 |
| 2020 | 147,700 | 89,700 |
| 2021 | 148,900 | 92,700 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Table: 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008): Labour force

APPENDIX D

Gap between Male and Female Employment

| Year | Gap (Male - Female) |
|------|---------------------|
| 2000 | 51,100 |
| 2001 | 47,400 |
| 2002 | 47,500 |
| 2003 | 48,300 |
| 2004 | 46,100 |
| 2005 | 46,500 |
| 2006 | 45,700 |
| 2007 | 44,300 |
| 2008 | 45,300 |
| 2009 | 49,800 |
| 2010 | 54,800 |
| 2011 | 51,300 |
| 2012 | 51,800 |
| 2013 | 51,300 |
| 2014 | 51,100 |
| 2015 | 50,700 |
| 2016 | 52,500 |
| 2017 | 54,700 |
| 2018 | 57,100 |
| 2019 | 57,500 |
| 2020 | 58,000 |
| 2021 | 56,200 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008): Labour force

APPENDIX E

Employment in Non-Government Sector, by Age Group

| Year | 15 to 24 years | 25 to 54 years | 55 years and over |
|------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 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 | 47,200 | 175,800 | 33,900 |
| 2007 | 47,300 | 174,400 | 39,600 |
| 2008 | 46,100 | 172,300 | 42,000 |
| 2009 | 44,800 | 167,500 | 43,600 |
| 2010 | 40,400 | 166,500 | 46,500 |
| 2011 | 41,000 | 165,200 | 48,300 |
| 2012 | 39,400 | 161,700 | 50,000 |
| 2013 | 38,600 | 162,400 | 51,900 |
| 2014 | 37,600 | 160,900 | 56,500 |
| 2015 | 36,800 | 156,700 | 56,900 |
| 2016 | 37,200 | 154,500 | 59,200 |
| 2017 | 36,800 | 151,300 | 60,700 |
| 2018 | 38,100 | 148,500 | 60,100 |
| 2019 | 37,700 | 148,900 | 59,800 |
| 2020 | 35,800 | 141,400 | 60,300 |
| 2021 | 39,700 | 141,400 | 60,600 |

Source: Statistics Canada, Table 14-10-0023-01 (formerly CANSIM 282-0008): Labour force

APPENDIX F

Non-Government Employment by Industry

| Year | Construction | Manufacturing | Wholesale and retail trade | Transportation and warehousing | Accommodation and food services |
|------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 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 | 20,600 | 36,500 | 55,900 | 19,900 | 24,300 |
| 2007 | 23,400 | 36,700 | 56,700 | 18,700 | 23,400 |
| 2008 | 25,400 | 33,200 | 57,100 | 20,700 | 23,500 |
| 2009 | 26,200 | 32,400 | 54,800 | 20,000 | 22,400 |
| 2010 | 30,100 | 30,400 | 55,000 | 18,600 | 21,800 |
| 2011 | 31,200 | 31,400 | 54,900 | 18,800 | 21,900 |
| 2012 | 27,700 | 28,900 | 57,000 | 18,300 | 22,500 |
| 2013 | 28,700 | 28,600 | 57,600 | 18,500 | 23,600 |
| 2014 | 28,400 | 28,500 | 58,100 | 16,900 | 23,900 |
| 2015 | 25,000 | 30,300 | 55,900 | 19,500 | 24,600 |
| 2016 | 24,500 | 30,900 | 58,200 | 19,500 | 22,900 |
| 2017 | 24,600 | 32,300 | 57,600 | 17,600 | 24,200 |
| 2018 | 23,500 | 32,200 | 54,300 | 18,300 | 23,600 |
| 2019 | 25,000 | 31,500 | 52,100 | 18,900 | 21,900 |
| 2020 | 24,200 | 29,600 | 55,100 | 17,500 | 19,900 |
| 2021 | 23,500 | 29,000 | 56,200 | 18,900 | 21,000 |

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