

## PUBLIC SECTOR OF CANADA: RATING RESEARCH OF LABOUR

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### **Abstract:**

*In this article an author conducted the analysis of labour in the public sector of Canada after such nine sub-groups of establishments: 1) federal general government; 2) provincial and territorial general government; 3) health and social service institutions (provincial and territorial); 4) universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutes (provincial and territorial); 5) local general government; 6) local school boards; 7) federal government business enterprises; 8) provincial and territorial government business enterprises; 9) local government business enterprises. On the basis of statistical information about these sub-groups for 2007-2011 from a web-site «Statistics Canada» the maximal and minimum values of such three indexes are found: amount of employees, general annual sums of wages and annual sums of wages per employee. Rating for nine sub-groups of establishments of public sector of Canada on these indexes is certain. The got results testify, that during an analysable period most of the employees of public sector was concentrated in health and social service institutions, the least – in local government business enterprises. In 2007–2011 a most general sum was earned also by the employees of health and social service institutions, the least – by the employees of local government business enterprises. At the same time in an analysable period among the state employees of Canada a most wage in a calculation on one person was got by the employees of federal general government, the least – by the employees of local general government.*

**Key words:** Canada, public sector, workers, wages, ratings.

**JEL classification:** J21, J31

### **INTRODUCTION**

In obedience to the index of prosperity, that expects London Legatum Institute, in 2012 Canada took the sixth place from 142 countries of the world, yielding in wealth and wellbeing only to Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Australia and New Zeland. It should be noted, that this index takes into account such constituents:

- 1) economy;
- 2) entrepreneurship & opportunity;
- 3) governance;
- 4) education;
- 5) health;
- 6) safety & security;
- 7) personal freedom;
- 8) social capital [1].

As a wage level testifies about the living standards in a country, it interestingly to investigate indexes, that characterize labour in Canada and, in particular, its public sector.

In Ukraine in the last few years the row of scientific researches of different aspects of labour in Canada is conducted by such scientists, as N. Borovyk, O. Busol, I. Vaganova, A. Ivanchenko, O. Kapiton, O. Karpenko, V. Kluzko, K. Kurbanov, O. Pushkar, V. Pyatun, Yu. Pasichnyk, I. Shkindyuk and others. In particular, they analysed forming of minimum tariff rate and its use in development of collective agreement [2], investigated influence of some factors of fight against a corruption on its general level in the separate countries of the world [3], described a removal from work for safe custody in the context of labour-right relations [4], defined basic descriptions of models of labour-markets and social-labour relations of the developed countries for development of certain recommendations in relation to perfection of processes of government control of employment of population in Ukraine [5], analysed migratory processes inherent to Canada, in the context of global problems of contemporaneity [6], investigated modern medical insurance in the USA, Australia, Canada, Japan and other states [7], analysed a betweenness by the money profits of

10 % most provided and 10 % least provided groups of population [8], educed the features of administration of income tax of physical persons after the acceptance of the Internal revenue code of Ukraine and confronted these features with practice in foreign countries [9], considered basic directions of decision of problems of employment in foreign countries [10]. However by them statistical indexes, that characterize labour in the public sector of Canada in the last few years, were not analysed.

The aim of writing of this article is realization of rating research of indexes of labour in the public sector of Canada. For its realization it is needed to untie such tasks:

- 1) to build three tables with the indexes of amount of employees, general sums of wages and sums of wages per employee, that describe the public sector of Canada in 2007–2011;
- 2) to find the maximal and minimum values of these indexes during every year;
- 3) to define ratings for nine sub-groups of establishments of the public sector of Canada on the indexes of amount of employees, general sums of wages and sums of wages per employee.

### EXPOSITION OF BASIC MATERIAL

At the beginning of research will build the table nr. 1, in that will represent information for 2007–2011 about labour in the public sector of Canada, namely about the amount of employees.

**Table nr. 1. Public sector employment, employees (persons)**

	Employees (persons)					Rating
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007–2011
Public sector	3 383 819	3 493 580	3 563 407	3 609 273	3 631 838	
<i>Government</i>	3 090 233	3 183 310	3 248 254	3 294 159	3 313 319	
Federal general government	387 121	400 196	415 397	420 685	427 093	4
Provincial and territorial general government	352 931	361 988	358 461	358 237	356 709	6
Health and social service institutions, provincial and territorial	783 142	800 200	822 904	844 762	859 350	1
Universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions, provincial and territorial	358 138	365 137	374 745	387 056	382 245	5
Local general government	548 298	581 221	596 144	605 562	608 094	3
Local school boards	660 603	674 568	680 603	677 857	679 828	2
<i>Government business enterprises</i>	293 586	310 270	315 153	315 114	318 519	
Federal government business enterprises	99 121	104 864	104 692	104 042	102 319	8
Provincial and territorial government business enterprises	135 876	144 779	147 616	145 616	147 914	7
Local government business enterprises	58 589	60 627	62 845	65 456	68 286	9

*It is celled by an author on basis [11]*

Analysis of table nr. 1 shows, that a public sector in Canada is divided into two groups: government and government business enterprises. They, in turn, are divided into nine sub-groups:

- 1) federal general government;
- 2) provincial and territorial general government;
- 3) health and social service institutions (provincial and territorial);
- 4) universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions (provincial and territorial);
- 5) local general government;
- 6) local school boards;
- 7) federal government business enterprises;
- 8) provincial and territorial government business enterprises;
- 9) local government business enterprises.

As see, in an analysable period in the government of Canada it was concentrated from 10,26 (in 2008) to 10,53 times (in 2007) more employees, than in government business enterprises. Most

of employees of the public sector worked in health and social service institutions, the least – in local government business enterprises. Thus their amount grew annually.

In obedience to rating, appropriated by us to each of nine sub-groups of establishments in the order of slump of amount of employee (from 1 to 9), government institutions stably took seats from 1 to 6, and government business enterprises – from 7 to 9.

In the table nr. 2 also will represent information for 2007–2011 about labour in the public sector of Canada, namely about the general sums of wages.

**Table nr. 2. Public sector employment, wages and salaries (\$ thousands)**

	Wages and salaries (\$ thousands)					Rating
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007–2011
Public sector	161 697 683	173 043 992	183 684 602	191 847 878	194 193 436	
<i>Government</i>	<i>145 728 077</i>	<i>156 086 226</i>	<i>165 746 571</i>	<i>172 667 453</i>	<i>174 195 117</i>	
Federal general government	25 502 731	27 234 168	30 373 013	30 734 596	31 103 207	3
Provincial and territorial general government	19 967 329	21 340 334	22 308 564	22 755 372	23 198 296	4
Health and social service institutions, provincial and territorial	36 211 805	40 093 114	42 320 569	44 449 255	45 172 690	1
Universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions, provincial and territorial	16 808 945	17 867 839	18 883 926	20 053 687	19 846 260	6
Local general government	18 188 492	19 275 207	20 063 763	21 070 394	21 161 298	5
Local school boards	29 048 775	30 275 564	31 796 736	33 604 149	33 713 366	2
<i>Government business enterprises</i>	<i>15 969 606</i>	<i>16 957 766</i>	<i>17 938 031</i>	<i>19 180 425</i>	<i>19 998 319</i>	
Federal government business enterprises	4 634 364	4 837 816	5 216 077	5 391 387	5 349 386	8
Provincial and territorial government business enterprises	8 181 295	8 791 417	9 202 700	10 049 053	10 667 874	7
Local government business enterprises	3 153 947	3 328 533	3 519 254	3 739 985	3 981 059	9

*It is celled by an author on basis [12]*

As see, in an analysable period by the employees of government of Canada it was earned from 8,71 (in 2011) to 9,24 times (in 2009) more money, than by the employees of government business enterprises. Thus most general sum among employees of the public sector the employees of health and social service institutions got, the least – employees of local government business enterprises. Wages of employees of all sub-groups of establishments, except universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions, and also federal government business enterprises (in 2011) grew annually.

In obedience to rating, appropriated by us to each of nine sub-groups of establishments in the order of slump of general sums of wages (from 1 to 9), government institutions again stably took seats from 1 to 6, and government business enterprises – from 7 to 9.

In the table nr. 3 also will represent information for 2007–2011 about labour in the public sector of Canada, namely about the sums of wages per employee.

As see, in an analysable period a wage per employee of government business enterprise of Canada was from 1,11 (in 2008) to 1,19 times (in 2011) more, than per employee of government. But most sums of wages per employee of the public sector were in a federal general government, the least – in a local general government. A break between the most and the least wage presented from 1,99 (in 2007) to 2,17 times (in 2009). In 2007–2011 stably a wage per employee grew in such sub-groups, as a provincial and territorial general government; universities, colleges, vocational and

trade institutes; local school boards; provincial and territorial government business enterprises; local government business enterprises.

**Table nr. 3. Public sector employment, wages and salaries (\$ thousands/person)**

	Wages and salaries (\$ thousands/person)					Rating				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Public sector	47,786	49,532	51,547	53,154	53,470					
<i>Government</i>	47,158	49,033	51,026	52,416	52,574					
Federal general government	65,878	68,052	73,118	73,058	72,825	1	1	1	1	1
Provincial and territorial general government	56,576	58,953	62,234	63,520	65,034	3	3	3	3	3
Health and social service institutions, provincial and territorial	46,239	50,104	51,428	52,617	52,566	7	5	5	5	5
Universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutions, provincial and territorial	46,934	48,935	50,391	51,811	51,920	5	6	6	7	7
Local general government	33,173	33,163	33,656	34,795	34,799	9	9	9	9	9
Local school boards	43,973	44,881	46,718	49,574	49,591	8	8	8	8	8
<i>Government business enterprises</i>	54,395	54,655	56,918	60,868	62,785					
Federal government business enterprises	46,755	46,134	49,823	51,819	52,281	6	7	7	6	6
Provincial and territorial government business enterprises	60,211	60,723	62,342	69,011	72,122	2	2	2	2	2
Local government business enterprises	53,832	54,902	55,999	57,137	58,300	4	4	4	4	4

*It is called by an author on basis [11]–[12]*

In obedience to ratings, appropriated by us to each of nine sub-groups of establishments in the order of slump of sums of wages per employee (from 1 to 9), rating became worse for such group, as universities, colleges, vocational and trade institutes (from 5 to 7 place). At the same time rating became better for such group, as health and social service institutions (from 7 to 5 place).

## CONCLUSIONS

As a result of the conducted analysis it is possible to do such conclusions:

- 1) in 2007–2011 most of the employees of public sector of Canada was concentrated in health and social service institutions, the least – in local government business enterprises;
- 2) during an analysable period a most general sum was earned also by the employees of health and social service institutions, the least – by the employees of local government business enterprises;
- 3) among the state employees of Canada a most wage in a calculation on one person was got by the employees of federal general government, the least – by the employees of local general government.

As for further scientific researches in the field of the analysis of labour in the public sector of Canada, then them, to our opinion, it is expedient to conduct after such directions:

- 1) comparing of the got results to information about labour in other sectors of Canada or public sector of other countries;
- 2) prognostications of indexes, that characterize labour in Canada.

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