

There are seven years between the 1998 job market survey and the 2005 one. Thus, it's not surprising to see more positions with, in average, higher salaries. In fact, many positions switched to a higher salary bracket and new positions were created in all the wage levels except the lowest one with now only 63 jobs. Thus in comparison to the year 1998, there are, in 2005, 319 more positions paying more than \$50,000 a year, 287 more positions between \$40,000 and \$49,999, 223 more jobs between \$30,000 and \$39,999 and 260 more positions between \$20,000 and \$29,999.

### 1.7.3 Wage level by status and sex

The table 1.8 also shows distribution of wage levels by status and sex.

As shown in previous surveys, non-beneficiaries earn more than beneficiaries. Even though the number of beneficiaries working full-time is higher than non-beneficiaries, we see more non-beneficiaries than beneficiaries in the two highest wage level positions. Moreover, 57% of non-beneficiaries earned \$40,000 or more, compared with only 19% of the beneficiaries. In the two lowest brackets, we count 38% of the beneficiary workforce and only 11% of the non-beneficiary workforce. We already saw in section 1.6 that for the jobs requiring a trade certification or an university degree, the huge majority of workers were non-beneficiaries and these positions provide, in average, higher wages.

Furthermore, table 1.8 shows that men earn more than women. Indeed, 45% of the male workforce are found in higher paid positions (22% in positions between 40,000 and 49,999 and another 23% in the wage level above 50,000) compared to 22% for the female workforce (with respectively 17% and 5%). Even though the number of men working full-time is higher than the number of women, there are more women than men in the two lowest wage levels.

### 1.7.4 Wage level and required training

Juxtaposing training and income, it can be concluded that the more specialized training (post-secondary or trade proficiency certificate) a person has, the better that person's chances of holding a higher paid job as shown in table 1.9 and graph 1.18.

**Table 1.9**  
**PERCENTAGE OF WORKERS BY WAGE LEVEL**  
**IN RELATION TO THE TRAINING REQUIRED FOR THEIR JOBS**

	Less than \$20,000	Between \$20,000 and \$29,999	Between \$30,000 and \$39,999	Between \$40,000 and \$49,999	\$50,000 and over
None	13%	51%	19%	3%	14%
Some Secondary	10%	79%	8%	3%	0%
Vocational training	1%	30%	54%	15%	0%
Secondary V	0%	49%	35%	14%	2%
Trade proficiency cert.	0%	1%	12%	35%	52%
College	0%	1%	71%	25%	3%
University	0%	0%	51%	26%	23%