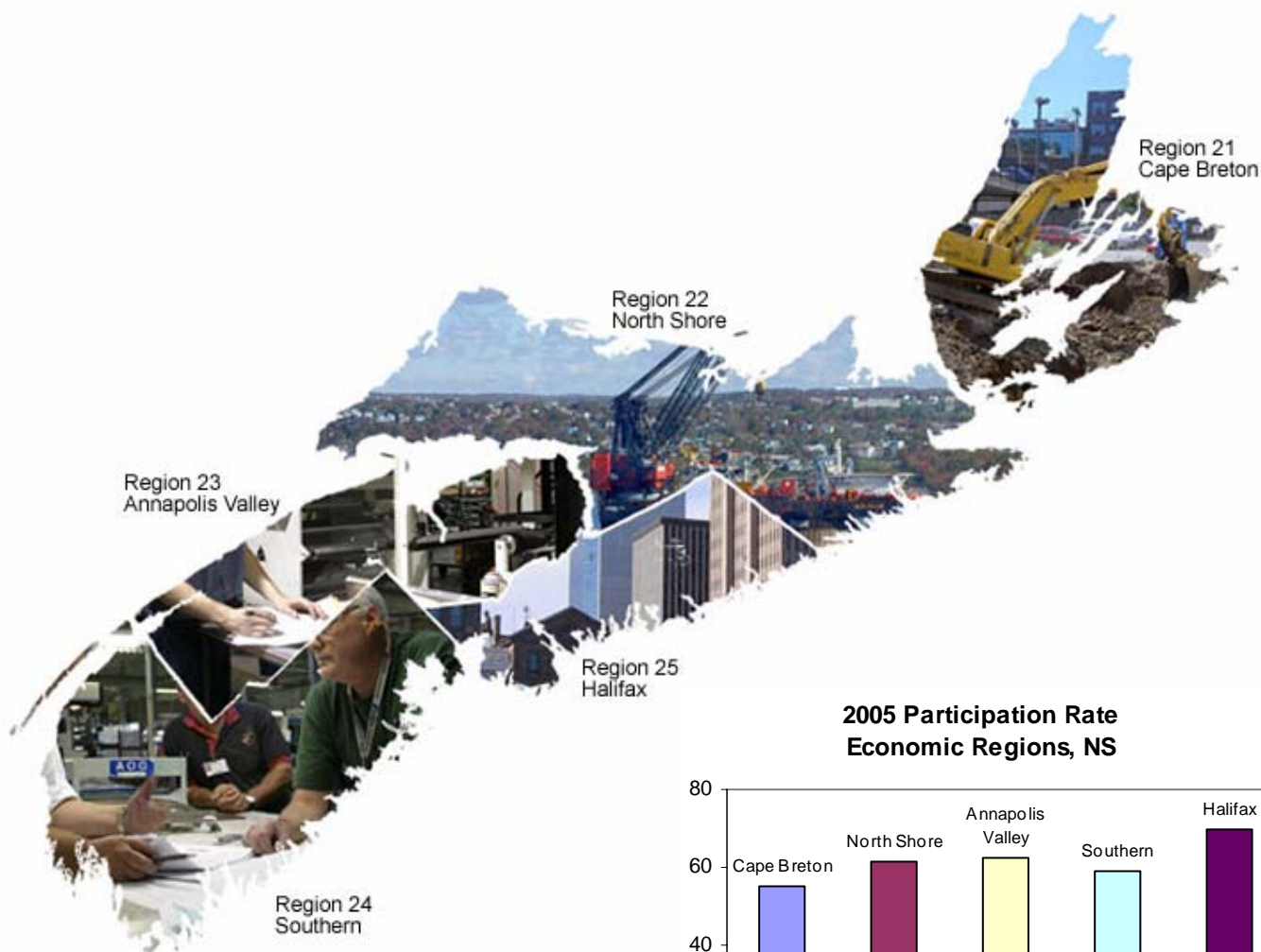
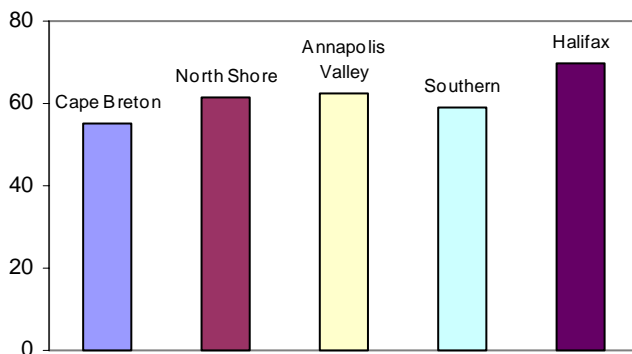


# Labour Market Monthly

February 2006



**2005 Participation Rate  
Economic Regions, NS**



**Finance**  
Economics and Statistics

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# **Nova Scotia Labour Market Monthly**

February 2006

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**Table of Contents**

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Highlights .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Feature .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Other Key Employment Indicators .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Appendix I – Statistical Tables .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Appendix II – Glossary .....</b>	<b>23</b>

**Labour Market Monthly**  
**February 2006**

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## Introduction

### About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*<sup>1</sup>, produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutional residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of April 2005, the sample size has been approximately 51,072 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs; 3) a feature article; and 4) a selection of additional

key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

[http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicatio  
nsb.asp?id=Pub19](http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicatio/nsb.asp?id=Pub19)

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

### Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2006

<b>Data for:</b>	<b>Release Date:</b>
January	February 10, 2006
February	March 10, 2006
March	April 7, 2006
April	May 5, 2006
May	June 9, 2006
June	July 7, 2006
July	August 4, 2006
August	September 8, 2006
September	October 6, 2006
October	November 3, 2006
November	December 1, 2006
December	January 6, 2007

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE;  
<http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm>

<sup>1</sup> Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.





**Highlights**

**LFS Release – February 2006**

(March 2006 will be released April 7, 2006)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

**Employment Situation:**  
 Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces  
 Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA  
 Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces  
 Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS  
 Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

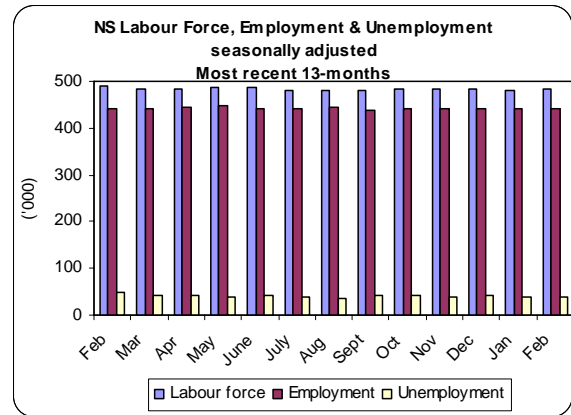
*Appendix II* provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

There were no direct quotes by Statistics Canada in this month's labour force release in *The Daily* with respect to Nova Scotia.

**Seasonally Adjusted (month over month)**

In Nova Scotia February 2006, the number of people active in the labour force (employed or unemployed) increased by 0.4 per cent while employment declined 0.2 per cent since January 2006. This entire decline occurred in the full-time employment with a drop of 1.2 per cent. Part-time employment had an increase of 4.0 per cent.

The net impact of those above changes was an increase in unemployment causing the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for Nova Scotia to increase from 7.8 per cent in January 2006 to 8.4 per cent in February 2006.



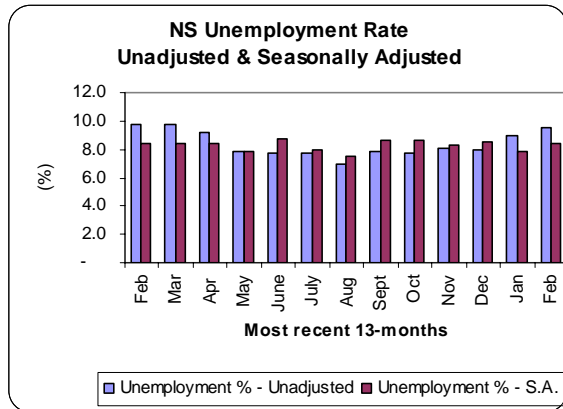
Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Canada had slightly positive growth with seasonally adjusted employment growing by 0.2 per cent in February. As in the case for Nova Scotia, this growth in employment was concentrated in part-time employment (1.9 per cent). Full-time employment fell by 0.2 per cent.

In Nova Scotia's largest labour market, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in February 2006 was 5.1 per cent, down 0.2 percentage points from January 2006. In February 2006, the Halifax CMA had the lowest rate east of Winnipeg.

**Seasonally Adjusted (year over year)**

In Nova Scotia February 2006, labour force declined 1.7 per cent from February 2005 to 482,200, employment declined 0.2 per cent to 441,700, unemployment declined 15.4 per cent to 40,500 and the unemployment rate declined 1.4 percentage points to 8.4 per cent.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

In Canada February 2006, labour force increased 1.0 per cent to 17.5 million, employment increased 1.7 per cent to 16.3 million, unemployment declined 8.5 per cent to 1.1 million, and the unemployment rate declined 0.6 percentage points to 6.4 per cent from the same time the previous year.

**Year-to-date<sup>1</sup>**

For the first two months of this year, the employment level compared to the same period in 2005 is down by 0.3 per cent while the labour force is down 1.5 per cent. This net result has been a decline in the year-to-date unemployment level. The year-to-date unemployment rate now stands at 8.1 per cent, still below the annual average unemployment rate of 8.4 per cent for 2005.

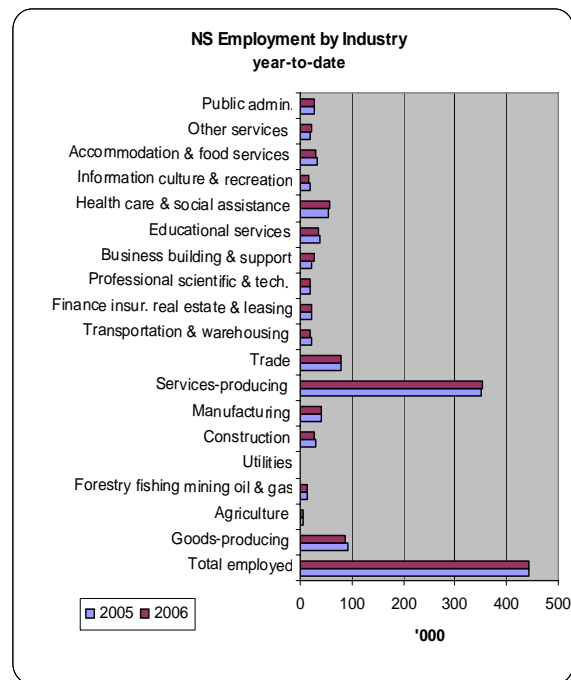
**Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia year-to-date**

	Jan-Feb 2005	Jan-Feb 2006
Population ('000)	759.4	762.3
Labour Force ('000)	488.8	481.3
Employment ('000)	443.8	442.3
Full-time ('000)	365.0	360.8
Part-time ('000)	79.0	81.4
Unemployment ('000)	45.0	39.1
Unemployment (%)	9.2	8.1
Participation (%)	64.4	63.1
Employment (%)	58.5	58.0

Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

<sup>1</sup> Average of the year-to-date seasonal data.

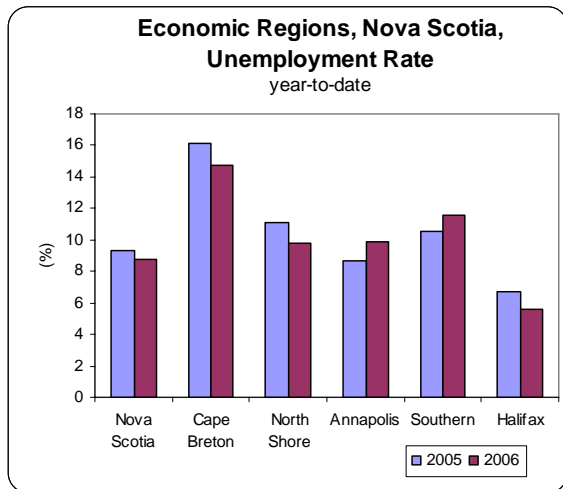
A review of the employment levels by industry for the first two months of 2006 indicates that the decline in jobs over several industries overrode the gain in other industries. In the goods producing sectors, employment fell in manufacturing and construction while in the services producing sectors, employment was down for transportation and warehousing, educational services, information, culture and recreation, accommodation and food services, and finance, insurance and real estate. Those declines were countered with job gains for the natural resources, retail and wholesale, business support services, health care and social assistance services and public administration (see chart below).



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A look at employment distribution within the province for the first two months reveals a concentration of employment growth in the northern regions especially on Cape Breton. For the other regions, the growth rates fell over the period. It should be noted however, that northern regions still have the highest unemployment rates (see following table).

NOTE: These labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given the error estimates attached to smaller sampling sizes especially with the recent reductions to the overall sample size by Statistics Canada.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.



**Feature**

**Employment Rate**

Employment rate is the ratio of the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate can be calculated for a particular group (age, sex, education, province, etc.) to express the number of employed in that group as a percentage of the population for that group.

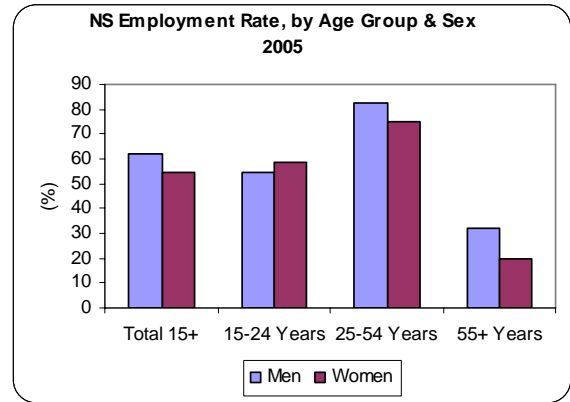
**Employment Rate, Nova Scotia, 1996 to 2005 (%)**

	Age Groups			
	Total 15+ Years	15-24 Years	25-54 Years	55+ Years
1996	52.0	48.7	70.0	16.5
1997	52.5	47.0	71.3	16.8
1998	54.1	49.0	73.5	17.6
1999	55.0	50.8	74.5	18.3
2000	55.7	52.4	75.3	19.0
2001	55.9	52.8	75.8	19.7
2002	56.6	53.4	77.0	20.8
2003	57.3	56.8	77.2	22.0
2004	58.4	57.2	78.5	24.5
2005	58.2	56.4	78.6	25.3

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historic Review*, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB

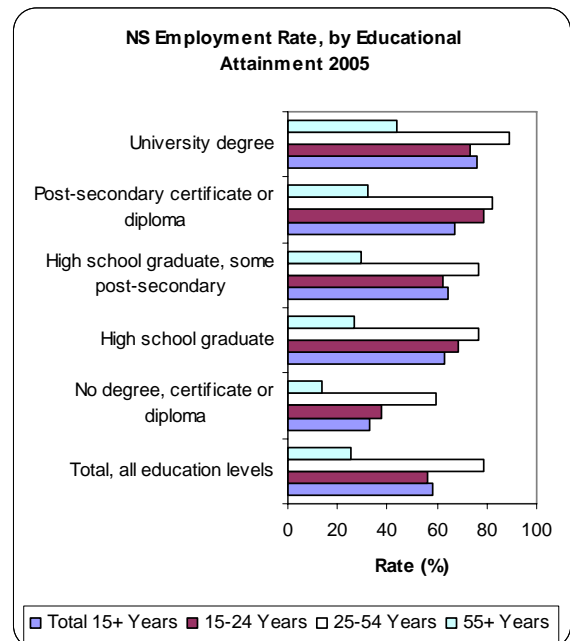
The employment rate in 2005 for those in the 15-24 year age group was 56.4 per cent, in the 25-54 year age group it was 78.6 per cent and in the 55 years and over age group it was 25.3 per cent. The figures for these three age groups represented increases over 1996 of 7.7 percentage points, 8.6 percentage points and 8.8 percentage points respectively. These employment rates indicate that baby boomers have shown increasing strength in the province's employment numbers between 1996 and 2005.

Nova Scotia's employment rate in 2005 was 58.2 per cent, an increase of 6.2 percentage points over 1996. In fact, during the period for which there is comparable LFS data (since 1976) the province's employment rate in 2005 was only surpassed in 2004 by a rate of 58.4 per cent. While the employment rate of men increased 4.3 percentage points from 1996 to 2005 to 62.3 per cent, the employment rate of women showed a stronger gain of 8.1 percentage points to 54.5 per cent.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historic Review*, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB

The employment rate of the province's population 15 years of age and over has been impacted by their level of educational attainment. As educational attainment has increased, growth in the employment rate has also increased. While in 2005 the employment rate of the total population 15 years of age and over was 58.2 per cent, it ranged from 19.8 per



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historic Review*, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB

cent for those with 0-8 years of education, 37.6 percentage points for those with some high school, 63.1 percentage points for high school graduates, 61.2 percentage points for those with some post-secondary education, 67.4 percentage points for those with a post-secondary certificate or diploma and 76.1 percentage points for those with a university degree.

From 1996 to 2005 the employment rate of Nova Scotia's population 15 years of age and over increased 1.7 percentage points for those with some high school, 4.7 percentage points for high school graduates, 4.2 percentage points for those with some post-secondary education and 1.9 percentage points for those with a post-secondary certificate or diploma, while it declined 0.3 percentage points for those with 0-8 years of education and 1.2 percentage points for those with a university degree. The decline for those with a university degree was a result of a 4.6 percentage point decline in the 15-24 year age group, as there is a growing trend for this age group to be still gaining education at this time and entering the labour force at a later age.

## Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

### Total Wages & Salaries

(1<sup>st</sup> quarter 2006 will be released May 31, 2006)

#### Annual

Total wages and salaries was \$14,076.0 in Nova Scotia in 2005. This represented an annual growth of 5.3 per cent. From 2001 to 2005, wages and salaries in Nova Scotia grew 17.8 per cent. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of \$593,769.1 million in 2005, exhibited a 5.4 per cent increase over 2004 and compared to 2001, increased 17.6 per cent. In 2005, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.4 per cent of the national total.

### Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia

	(\$millions)	
	Canada	Nova Scotia
2001	504,765.1	11,947.3
2002	521,645.6	12,539.6
2003	541,741.1	12,997.2
2004	563,149.2	13,368.9
2005	593,769.1	14,076.0

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

In 2005, \$2,985 million of total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and \$11,090 million was from the service producing sector, representing 21.2 per cent and 78.8 per cent respectively. Manufacturing industries were the major component within the goods producing sector (47.3 per cent). The greatest contributor to the service producing sector—professional and personal service industries—at 18.7 per cent, was only slightly more significant than most other industries within the sector.

### Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia (NAICS-based)

(\$millions – actual)

Industry	2004	2005	Per Cent Change 2004-2005
<b>All Goods Producing</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>2,985</b>	<b>2.7</b>
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	317	330	4.2
Mining & Oil & Gas	145	142	-2.2
Manufacturing	1,400	1,411	0.8
Construction	905	958	5.9
Utilities	140	145	3.0
<b>All Servicing Producing</b>	<b>10,442</b>	<b>11,090</b>	<b>6.2</b>
Trade	1,889	1,986	5.1
Transportation & Storage	717	751	4.8
Information & Cultural	303	356	17.3
Finance & Real Estate	977	1,033	5.7
Professional & Personal Service	1,973	2,078	5.4
Educational Services	1,203	1,256	4.4
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,587	1,687	6.4
Public Administration	1,794	1,943	8.3

Numbers may not total due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

### Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(January 2006 will be released March 29, 2006)

#### Annual

In 2005, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased \$25.15, or 4.1 per cent, over 2004 to \$637.08<sup>p</sup> per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose \$21.85, or 3.1 per

### Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate Canada and Nova Scotia (including overtime)

	(\$)	
	Canada	Nova Scotia
2001	667.26	574.14
2002	680.87	590.68
2003	690.35	597.08
2004	705.68	611.93
2005 <sup>p</sup>	727.53	637.08

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0026

cent, to \$727.53<sup>p</sup> per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings were 87.6 per cent of the Canadian average in 2005.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 386,404 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in 2005, an increase of 1.9 per cent over 2004 and 7.6 per cent over 2001. In comparison, in Canada weekly employment was 13.7 million in 2005, an increase of 1.7 per cent over 2004 and 7.5 per cent over 2001.

**Average Weekly Employment  
Canada and Nova Scotia  
(all employees)**

	Canada	Nova Scotia
2001	12,766,109	358,961
2002	13,064,592	368,188
2003	13,328,280	382,219
2004	13,502,228	379,283
2005 <sup>p</sup>	13,728,068	386,404

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0023

Average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 3.6 per cent over 2004 to \$773.33 in 2005, while in the service producing sector average weekly earnings increased 4.4 per cent over 2004 to \$608.29. The province's industrial aggregate in 2005, at \$637.08, increased 4.1 per cent over 2004; average weekly earnings ranged from \$297.29 in accommodation and food services industries to \$910.08 in finance and insurance industries. Average weekly earnings in 2005 increased in all industries over the previous year, with the most significant percentage change in accommodation and food services industries which grew 9.2 per cent.

**Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry  
Nova Scotia  
(including overtime)  
(NAICS-based) (\$)**

Industry	2004	2005 <sup>p</sup>	Per Cent Change 2004-2005
<b>Industrial Aggregate</b>	<b>611.93</b>	<b>637.08</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>746.13</i>	<i>773.33</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Construction	696.43	732.85	5.2
Manufacturing	753.97	777.32	3.1
<i>Service Producing</i>	<i>582.82</i>	<i>608.29</i>	<i>4.4</i>
Trade	490.42	505.06	3.0
Transportation & Warehousing	739.80	761.17	2.9
Information & Culture	701.58	751.23	7.1
Finance & Insurance	858.30	910.08	6.0
Professional, Scientific & Technical	768.30	788.73	2.7
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	477.83	482.58	1.0
Educational Services	715.57	737.60	3.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	639.77	671.35	4.9
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	296.72	303.40	2.3
Accommodation & Food Services	272.23	297.29	9.2
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	453.92	462.69	1.9
Public Administration	819.19	854.80	4.3

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Table 281-0027

**Employment Insurance**

(January 2006 will be released March 28, 2006)

**Annual**

In 2005 there were, on average, 40,793 beneficiaries per month in Nova Scotia that received regular EI benefits. This figure was 0.4 per cent lower than 2004 and 3.5 per cent more than in 2001. Nationwide there were, on average, 803,626 beneficiaries per month or 2.7 fewer than in 2004 and 9.3 per cent more than in 2001.

In Nova Scotia there was \$692.3 million paid in EI benefit payments during 2005. This figure was 2.0 per cent over 2004 and represented an increase of 11.7 per cent over 2001.



There was \$14.7 billion paid in EI benefit payments nationwide during 2005. This value decreased 1.9 per cent over 2004 and 13.0 per cent less than in 2001.

<b>EI Beneficiaries and Benefits Canada and Nova Scotia, 2001 to 2005</b>				
	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	No.	\$'000	No.	\$'000
2001	735,672	13,001.9	37,930	619.9
2002	828,723	14,683.2	40,689	661.4
2003	841,279	14,950.6	40,698	680.4
2004	826,525	14,970.3	40,941	678.5
2005	803,826	14,692.5	40,793	692.3

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

**Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia**

(1st quarter 2006 will be released May 29, 2006)

**Annual**

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that, in 2005, there were 106,281 public sector employees in Nova

<b>Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia (number)</b>			
	2004	2005	Change 2004 to 2005
<b>Government</b>			
Federal (incl. Military)	23,396	23,705	1.3
<i>Military</i>	10,696	10,830	12.6
Provincial General	11,082	11,252	1.5
Universities & Colleges	7,636	8,314	8.9
Health & Social Services	27,738	29,722	7.2
Local General	11,068	10,205	-7.8
School Boards	16,127	15,786	-2.1
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>97,046</b>	<b>98,984</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Government Business Enterprises</b>			
Federal	4,246	4,483	5.6
Provincial	2,277	2,325	2.1
Local	487	488	0.2
<b>Total Public Sector</b>	<b>104,056</b>	<b>106,281</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals. Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports*; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.

Scotia, an increase of 2.1 per cent over 2004. The government portion increased 2.0 per cent to 98,984, while the government While the federal government increased 1.3 per cent or by

309 people, the military component increased 12.6 per cent or by 134 persons. Business Enterprises portion rose 4.1 per to 7,297.

Public sector wages and salaries increased 8.4 per cent in 2005 over the previous year to \$5.1 billion, 92.7 per cent from total government and 7.3 per cent from Government Business Enterprises.

**Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia  
(\$millions)**

	2004	2005	Change 2004 to 2005
<b>Government</b>			
Federal (incl. Military)	1,306	1,458	11.7
<i>Military</i>	576	645	14.0
Provincial General	466	519	11.5
Universities & Colleges	468	486	3.6
Health & Social Services	1,138	1,312	15.3
Local General	263	269	2.3
School Boards	692	662	-4.4
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Government Business Enterprises</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>6.4</b>
Federal	268	287	7.2
Provincial	66	68	4.2
Local	14	15	2.1
<b>Total Public Sector</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>8.4</b>

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals. Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports*; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.



## Appendix I - Statistical Tables



**Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces**

Canada								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	25,655.3	26,020.0	26,044.4	389.1	25,655.3	26,020.0	26,044.4	389.1
Labour Force ('000)	17,042.3	17,179.1	17,200.6	158.3	17,283.3	17,473.5	17,455.5	172.2
Employment ('000)	15,769.2	15,949.1	16,041.7	272.5	16,070.6	16,321.0	16,345.7	275.1
Unemployed ('000)	1,273.1	1,230.0	1,158.9	(114.2)	1,212.7	1,152.5	1,109.8	(102.9)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	7.2	6.7	(0.8)	7.0	6.6	6.4	(0.6)
Participation Rate (%)	66.4	66.0	66.0	(0.4)	67.4	67.2	67.0	(0.4)
Employment Rate (%)	61.5	61.3	61.6	0.1	62.6	62.7	62.8	0.2

Nova Scotia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	759.6	762.2	762.4	2.8	759.6	762.2	762.4	2.8
Labour Force ('000)	476.1	466.8	468.1	(8.0)	490.6	480.4	482.2	(8.4)
Employment ('000)	425.3	425.0	423.7	(1.6)	442.7	442.8	441.7	(1.0)
Unemployed ('000)	50.8	41.9	44.4	(6.4)	47.9	37.6	40.5	(7.4)
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.7	9.0	9.5	(1.2)	9.8	7.8	8.4	(1.4)
Participation Rate (%)	62.7	61.2	61.4	(1.3)	64.6	63.0	63.2	(1.4)
Employment Rate (%)	56.0	55.8	55.6	(0.4)	58.3	58.1	57.9	(0.4)

Newfoundland and Labrador								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	430.3	429.0	429.1	(1.2)	430.3	429.0	429.1	(1.2)
Labour Force ('000)	238.2	238.8	239.8	1.6	252.5	250.8	253.5	1.0
Employment ('000)	197.2	193.9	199.9	2.7	213.5	209.3	215.2	1.7
Unemployed ('000)	41.0	44.9	40.0	(1.0)	39.0	41.5	38.4	(0.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	17.2	18.8	16.7	(0.5)	15.4	16.5	15.1	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	55.4	55.7	55.9	0.5	58.7	58.5	59.1	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	45.8	45.2	46.6	0.8	49.6	48.8	50.2	0.6

Prince Edward Island								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	111.3	111.9	112.0	0.7	111.3	111.9	112.0	0.7
Labour Force ('000)	72.8	73.5	73.8	1.0	76.7	77.0	77.4	0.7
Employment ('000)	63.3	63.0	63.6	0.3	68.8	68.7	69.0	0.2
Unemployed ('000)	9.5	10.5	10.3	0.8	7.9	8.3	8.4	0.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	13.0	14.3	14.0	1.0	10.3	10.8	10.9	0.6
Participation Rate (%)	65.4	65.7	65.9	0.5	68.9	68.8	69.1	0.2
Employment Rate (%)	56.9	56.3	56.8	(0.1)	61.8	61.4	61.6	(0.2)

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.

Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

**Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces**

<b>New Brunswick</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	609.3	611.3	611.4	2.1	609.3	611.3	611.4	2.1
Labour Force ('000)	372.9	380.1	383.0	10.1	386.9	393.6	396.5	9.6
Employment ('000)	333.6	342.9	342.4	8.8	351.1	358.7	359.2	8.1
Unemployed ('000)	39.4	37.2	40.6	1.2	35.9	34.9	37.3	1.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.6	9.8	10.6	-	9.3	8.9	9.4	0.1
Participation Rate (%)	61.2	62.2	62.6	1.4	63.5	64.4	64.9	1.4
Employment Rate (%)	54.8	56.1	56.0	1.2	57.6	58.7	58.8	1.2

<b>Quebec</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	6,154.9	6,221.8	6,225.2	70.3	6,154.9	6,221.8	6,225.2	70.3
Labour Force ('000)	3,979.7	4,023.5	4,027.5	47.8	4,035.0	4,092.1	4,085.4	50.4
Employment ('000)	3,622.4	3,639.1	3,667.5	45.1	3,704.3	3,746.3	3,749.4	45.1
Unemployed ('000)	357.2	384.4	360.0	2.8	330.7	345.7	336.0	5.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.0	9.6	8.9	(0.1)	8.2	8.4	8.2	-
Participation Rate (%)	64.7	64.7	64.7	-	65.6	65.8	65.6	-
Employment Rate (%)	58.9	58.5	58.9	-	60.2	60.2	60.2	-

<b>Ontario</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	9,999.4	10,165.9	10,175.7	176.3	9,999.4	10,165.9	10,175.7	176.3
Labour Force ('000)	6,726.9	6,786.4	6,769.1	42.2	6,807.4	6,897.4	6,858.6	51.2
Employment ('000)	6,259.3	6,337.6	6,340.6	81.3	6,343.5	6,449.0	6,431.8	88.3
Unemployed ('000)	467.6	448.8	428.4	(39.2)	463.9	448.4	426.9	(37.0)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	6.6	6.3	(0.7)	6.8	6.5	6.2	(0.6)
Participation Rate (%)	67.3	66.8	66.5	(0.8)	68.1	67.8	67.4	(0.7)
Employment Rate (%)	62.6	62.3	62.3	(0.3)	63.4	63.4	63.2	(0.2)

<b>Manitoba</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	886.2	889.8	890.1	3.9	886.2	889.8	890.1	3.9
Labour Force ('000)	606.4	603.3	605.7	(0.7)	613.1	612.9	612.9	(0.2)
Employment ('000)	573.6	574.1	577.6	4.0	582.7	586.3	586.1	3.4
Unemployed ('000)	32.9	29.2	28.2	(4.7)	30.3	26.6	26.8	(3.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.4	4.8	4.7	(0.7)	4.9	4.3	4.4	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	68.4	67.8	68.0	(0.4)	69.2	68.9	68.9	(0.3)
Employment Rate (%)	64.7	64.5	64.9	0.2	65.8	65.9	65.8	-

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.

Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

**Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces**

<b>Saskatchewan</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	747.8	747.7	747.4	(0.4)	747.8	747.7	747.4	(0.4)
Labour Force ('000)	503.8	500.1	500.9	(2.9)	512.5	509.3	509.2	(3.3)
Employment ('000)	476.3	470.8	471.9	(4.4)	487.5	482.9	482.2	(5.3)
Unemployed ('000)	27.5	29.3	29.0	1.5	25.0	26.4	27.0	2.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	5.9	5.8	0.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	0.4
Participation Rate (%)	67.4	66.9	67.0	(0.4)	68.5	68.1	68.1	(0.4)
Employment Rate (%)	63.7	63.0	63.1	(0.6)	65.2	64.6	64.5	(0.7)

<b>Alberta</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	2,533.3	2,596.6	2,603.3	70.0	2,533.3	2,596.6	2,603.3	70.0
Labour Force ('000)	1,824.4	1,854.1	1,872.4	48.0	1,847.1	1,875.5	1,894.6	47.5
Employment ('000)	1,748.6	1,780.2	1,812.8	64.2	1,773.4	1,810.2	1,835.3	61.9
Unemployed ('000)	75.8	73.9	59.6	(16.2)	73.6	65.4	59.3	(14.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	4.0	3.2	(1.0)	4.0	3.5	3.1	(0.9)
Participation Rate (%)	72.0	71.4	71.9	(0.1)	72.9	72.2	72.8	(0.1)
Employment Rate (%)	69.0	68.6	69.6	0.6	70.0	69.7	70.5	0.5

<b>British Columbia</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	3,423.2	3,483.8	3,487.9	64.7	3,423.2	3,483.8	3,487.9	64.7
Labour Force ('000)	2,241.2	2,252.5	2,260.2	19.0	2,261.6	2,284.5	2,285.1	23.5
Employment ('000)	2,069.8	2,122.5	2,141.7	71.9	2,103.1	2,166.9	2,175.9	72.8
Unemployed ('000)	171.4	130.0	118.5	(52.9)	158.5	117.6	109.2	(49.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	5.8	5.2	(2.4)	7.0	5.1	4.8	(2.2)
Participation Rate (%)	65.5	64.7	64.8	(0.7)	66.1	65.6	65.5	(0.6)
Employment Rate (%)	60.5	60.9	61.4	0.9	61.4	62.2	62.4	1.0

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.

Annual Change is in thousands or percentage points as shown in row headings.

**Table 2. NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA**

(unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Canada				Nova Scotia			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	25,625.0	25,988.8	26,017.1	392.1	759.2	762.0	762.2	3.0
Labour Force ('000)	17,037.4	17,266.6	17,222.5	185.1	477.4	474.9	471.0	(6.4)
Employment ('000)	15,806.5	16,157.4	16,072.9	266.4	431.4	435.3	429.5	(1.9)
Unemployed ('000)	1,230.9	1,109.2	1,149.6	(81.3)	46.0	39.6	41.5	(4.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	6.4	6.7	(0.5)	9.6	8.3	8.8	(0.8)
Participation Rate (%)	66.5	66.4	66.2	(0.3)	62.9	62.3	61.8	(1.1)
Employment Rate (%)	61.7	62.2	61.8	0.1	56.8	57.1	56.4	(0.4)

	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	99.1	99.5	99.6	0.5	117.8	117.2	117.2	(0.6)
Labour Force ('000)	62.6	62.2	61.8	(0.8)	57.9	62.9	61.7	3.8
Employment ('000)	56.7	56.6	55.7	(1.0)	48.5	53.8	52.7	4.2
Unemployed ('000)	5.9	5.6	6.1	0.2	9.5	9.2	9.1	(0.4)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	9.0	9.9	0.5	16.4	14.6	14.7	(1.7)
Participation Rate (%)	63.2	62.5	62.0	(1.2)	49.2	53.7	52.6	3.4
Employment Rate (%)	57.2	56.9	55.9	(1.3)	41.2	45.9	45.0	3.8

	250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	307.4	310.3	310.5	3.1	307.4	310.3	310.5	3.1
Labour Force ('000)	215.1	210.4	209.5	(5.6)	215.1	210.4	209.5	(5.6)
Employment ('000)	200.1	199.1	197.8	(2.3)	200.1	199.1	197.8	(2.3)
Unemployed ('000)	15.1	11.4	11.7	(3.4)	15.1	11.4	11.7	(3.4)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	5.4	5.6	(1.4)	7.0	5.4	5.6	(1.4)
Participation Rate (%)	70.0	67.8	67.5	(2.5)	70.0	67.8	67.5	(2.5)
Employment Rate (%)	65.1	64.2	63.7	(1.4)	65.1	64.2	63.7	(1.4)

	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	131.2	131.2	131.2	-	103.7	103.8	103.8	0.1
Labour Force ('000)	79.8	80.4	79.5	(0.3)	61.9	58.9	58.5	(3.4)
Employment ('000)	70.8	73.6	71.7	0.9	55.3	52.2	51.7	(3.6)
Unemployed ('000)	9.0	6.8	7.8	(1.2)	6.6	6.8	6.8	0.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.3	8.5	9.8	(1.5)	10.7	11.5	11.6	0.9
Participation Rate (%)	60.8	61.3	60.6	(0.2)	59.7	56.7	56.4	(3.3)
Employment Rate (%)	54.0	56.1	54.6	0.6	53.3	50.3	49.8	(3.5)



**Table 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces**

	<b>Employment - Seasonally Adjusted (000's)</b>											
	<b>Total</b>				<b>Full-Time</b>				<b>Part-time</b>			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
<b>Canada</b>	16,070.6	16,321.0	16,345.7	275.1	13,101.8	13,374.4	13,342.8	241.0	2,968.8	2,946.6	3,002.9	34.1
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	213.5	209.3	215.2	1.7	180.4	175.9	179.3	(1.1)	33.1	33.4	35.9	2.8
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	68.8	68.7	69.0	0.2	56.2	57.9	57.8	1.6	12.6	10.8	11.2	(1.4)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	442.7	442.8	441.7	(1.0)	367.2	363.0	358.6	(8.6)	75.6	79.8	83.0	7.4
<b>New Brunswick</b>	351.1	358.7	359.2	8.1	294.1	296.3	296.2	2.1	56.9	62.4	63.0	6.1
<b>Quebec</b>	3,704.3	3,746.3	3,749.4	45.1	3,030.7	3,073.9	3,070.5	39.8	673.6	672.4	678.9	5.3
<b>Ontario</b>	6,343.5	6,449.0	6,431.8	88.3	5,175.8	5,303.6	5,292.0	116.2	1,167.7	1,145.4	1,139.7	(28.0)
<b>Manitoba</b>	582.7	586.3	586.1	3.4	467.5	465.9	470.2	2.7	115.3	120.4	115.9	0.6
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	487.5	482.9	482.2	(5.3)	391.3	389.3	387.1	(4.2)	96.2	93.5	95.1	(1.1)
<b>Alberta</b>	1,773.4	1,810.2	1,835.3	61.9	1,463.4	1,511.9	1,516.9	53.5	310.1	298.3	318.4	8.3
<b>British Columbia</b>	2,103.1	2,166.9	2,175.9	72.8	1,675.1	1,736.5	1,713.4	38.3	428.0	430.4	462.5	34.5

	<b>Employment - Actual (000's)</b>											
	<b>Total</b>				<b>Full-Time</b>				<b>Part-time</b>			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
<b>Canada</b>	15,769.2	15,949.1	16,041.7	272.5	12,655.7	12,882.9	12,883.2	227.5	3,113.5	3,066.2	3,158.5	45.0
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	197.2	193.9	199.9	2.7	163.5	159.7	162.9	(0.6)	33.7	34.2	37.0	3.3
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	63.3	63.0	63.6	0.3	50.0	51.8	51.4	1.4	13.4	11.2	12.2	(1.2)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	425.3	425.0	423.7	(1.6)	345.1	339.1	335.0	(10.1)	80.2	85.9	88.7	8.5
<b>New Brunswick</b>	333.6	342.9	342.4	8.8	273.3	276.9	275.2	1.9	60.3	66.0	67.2	6.9
<b>Quebec</b>	3,622.4	3,639.1	3,667.5	45.1	2,899.9	2,942.8	2,938.3	38.4	722.6	696.3	729.2	6.6
<b>Ontario</b>	6,259.3	6,337.6	6,340.6	81.3	5,045.0	5,143.3	5,151.6	106.6	1,214.3	1,194.3	1,189.1	(25.2)
<b>Manitoba</b>	573.6	574.1	577.6	4.0	449.9	448.3	453.8	3.9	123.7	125.8	123.7	-
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	476.3	470.8	471.9	(4.4)	375.8	374.8	372.0	(3.8)	100.5	96.0	99.9	(0.6)
<b>Alberta</b>	1,748.6	1,780.2	1,812.8	64.2	1,423.2	1,464.8	1,476.7	53.5	325.4	315.4	336.1	10.7
<b>British Columbia</b>	2,069.8	2,122.5	2,141.7	71.9	1,630.2	1,681.5	1,666.2	36.0	439.6	441.0	475.6	36.0



Table 5. CMAs, Canada

(Unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Unemployment Rate - %				Employment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %			
	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Feb 2005	Jan 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	8.6	8.3	8.9	0.3	60.6	59.0	58.9	(1.7)	66.2	64.3	64.7	(1.5)
Halifax	7.0	5.4	5.6	(1.4)	65.1	64.2	63.7	(1.4)	70.0	67.8	67.5	(2.5)
Saint John, New Brunswick	6.7	4.9	5.4	(1.3)	60.6	61.6	61.1	0.5	65.0	64.8	64.6	(0.4)
Saguenay	10.7	9.2	8.4	(2.3)	53.4	55.0	55.9	2.5	59.8	60.6	61.0	1.2
Québec	6.4	4.9	6.2	(0.2)	62.5	62.4	61.8	(0.7)	66.7	65.6	65.9	(0.8)
Trois-Rivières	10.7	8.5	9.0	(1.7)	56.0	57.9	57.0	1.0	62.7	63.3	62.6	(0.1)
Sherbrooke	7.5	7.7	8.6	1.1	61.2	59.8	59.6	(1.6)	66.1	64.8	65.2	(0.9)
Montreal	8.7	9.7	9.7	1.0	60.9	60.6	60.6	(0.3)	66.7	67.1	67.1	0.4
Ottawa-Gatineau	6.5	5.1	4.9	(1.6)	66.2	68.3	68.9	2.7	70.8	72.0	72.4	1.6
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	7.9	7.5	5.7	(2.2)	60.5	57.1	69.0	8.5	65.7	61.8	73.1	7.4
Oshawa	6.3	6.7	4.7	(1.6)	66.8	64.8	68.8	2.0	71.3	69.5	72.2	0.9
Toronto	7.2	5.9	5.7	(1.5)	63.1	64.1	59.5	(3.6)	68.0	68.1	63.1	(4.9)
Hamilton	5.1	5.4	7.7	2.6	63.0	64.4	57.1	(5.9)	66.4	68.1	61.9	(4.5)
St. Catharines - Niagara	6.8	7.4	6.8	-	59.8	56.5	64.3	4.5	64.1	61.0	68.9	4.8
London	6.0	6.1	6.3	0.3	65.2	63.4	63.4	(1.8)	69.4	67.5	67.6	(1.8)
Windsor	9.4	8.4	5.6	(3.8)	59.4	60.8	64.1	4.7	65.6	66.4	67.9	2.3
Kitchener	4.5	5.1	7.5	3.0	67.7	68.2	55.3	(12.4)	70.9	71.9	59.7	(11.2)
Thunder Bay	8.0	6.3	6.0	(2.0)	61.4	58.5	63.2	1.8	66.7	62.6	67.3	0.6
Winnipeg	4.9	4.0	9.3	4.4	66.3	66.1	60.6	(5.7)	69.7	68.8	66.8	(2.9)
Regina	5.2	5.0	5.1	(0.1)	68.0	65.8	68.3	0.3	71.9	69.3	71.9	-
Saskatoon	5.1	5.4	7.2	2.1	67.0	64.7	58.4	(8.6)	70.6	68.4	63.1	(7.5)
Calgary	4.6	4.6	4.3	(0.3)	69.6	71.0	66.1	(3.5)	72.9	74.4	69.1	(3.8)
Edmonton	4.9	4.3	5.3	0.4	67.6	65.1	65.3	(2.3)	71.1	68.0	69.0	(2.1)
Vancouver	6.3	4.5	5.5	(0.8)	63.2	63.1	64.3	1.1	67.4	66.0	68.1	0.7
Victoria	5.3	4.0	4.0	(1.3)	59.9	60.7	71.5	11.6	63.2	63.2	74.4	11.2



## Appendix II - Glossary

### ***Labour Force Survey (LFS)***

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

**Population:** The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

**Labour Force:** The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

**Employment:** Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

**Full-time Employment:** Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

**Part-time Employment:** Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

**Unemployment:** Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

**Not in the Labour Force:** Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply

labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

**Unemployment Rate:** Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

**Participation Rate:** The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

**Employment Rate:** The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

**Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.):** Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

### ***Wages and Salaries***

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***Wages and Salaries:*** Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2>

### ***Average Weekly Earnings***

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***Average Weekly Employment:*** For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data), the target

population of the Statistics Canada's Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

***Average Weekly Earnings:*** The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027*.

### ***Employment Insurance (EI)***

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***Employment Insurance Statistics:*** The *Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

**Number of Beneficiaries:** The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the month).

**Regular Benefit Payments:** The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

### **Public Sector**

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**Public Sector:** The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises. Thus, the term “government” presented in the Statistics Canada’s Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

**Employment:** Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

**Wages and Salaries:** Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances,

and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.* As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

<http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2>

