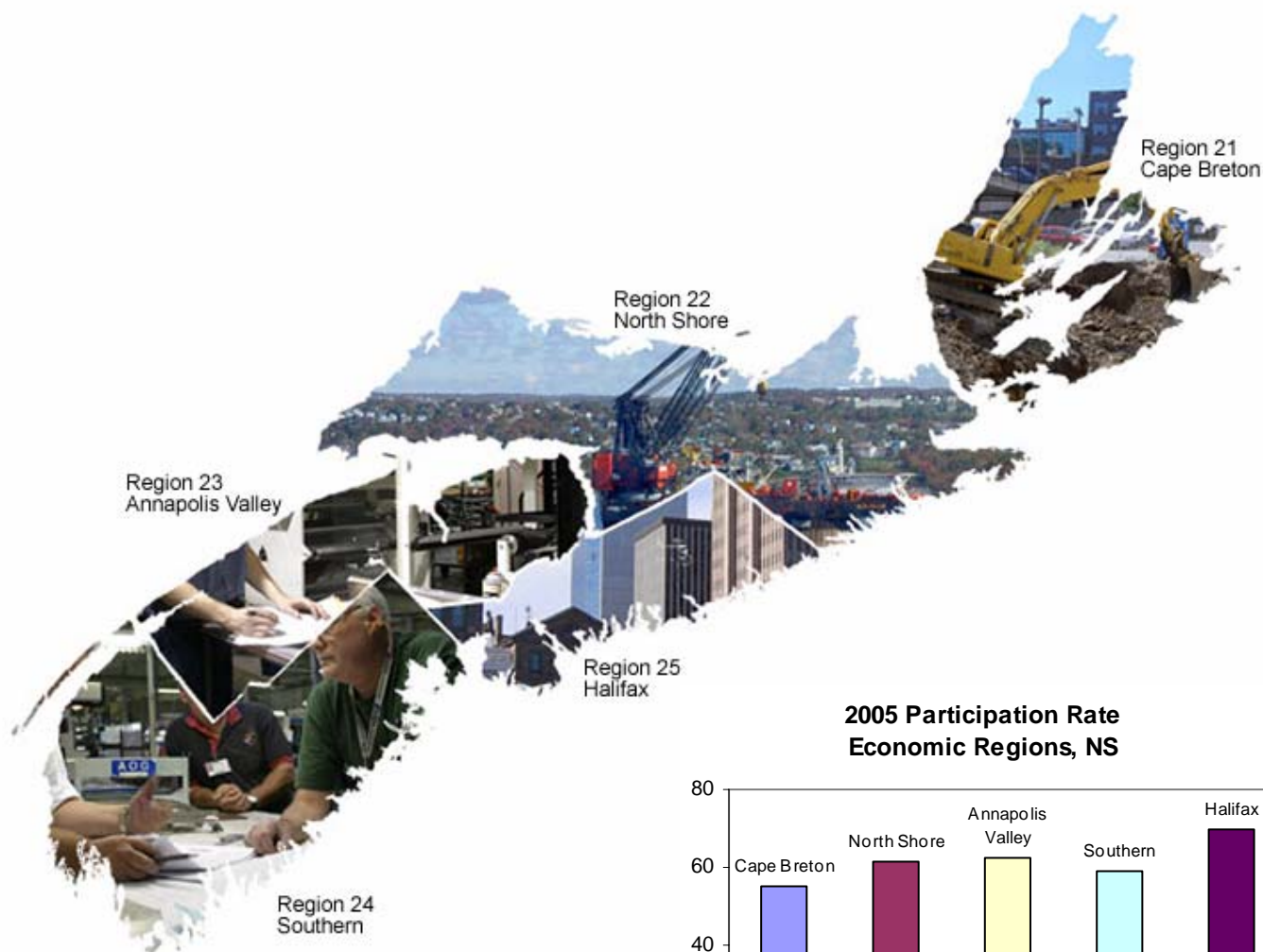
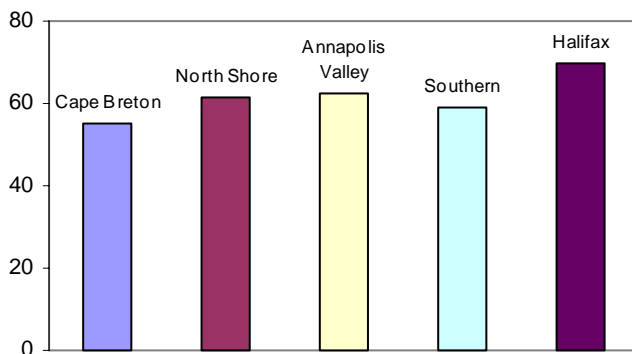


Labour Market Monthly

March 2006



**2005 Participation Rate
Economic Regions, NS**



Finance
Economics and Statistics

Inquiries or suggestions with regards to the *Labour Market Monthly* or data contained within are welcome and should be directed to:

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Nova Scotia Labour Market Monthly

March 2006

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Labour Market Monthly
March 2006

Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*¹, 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 January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 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 Market 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

Data for:	Release Date:
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>

¹ 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 – March 2006

(April 2006 will be released May 5, 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

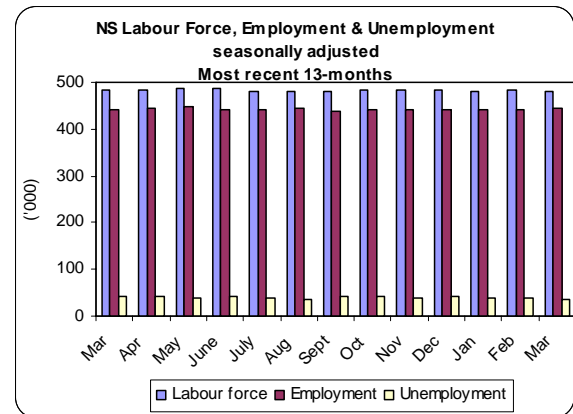
Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

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

Seasonally Adjusted (month over month)

In Nova Scotia March 2006, labour force declined 0.2 per cent over February 2006 to 481,000, employment increased 0.5 per cent to 443,700, unemployment declined 7.9 per cent to 37,300 and the unemployment rate declined 0.6 percentage points to 7.8 per cent.

Youth employment for those aged 15-24 increased by 2.8 per cent to 73,800 in March 2006. On an unadjusted basis, Halifax was the only region that had a gain in employment, with 600 job gains. Cape Breton dipped by 1,000, North Shore fell by 500, Annapolis Valley dropped by 1,600, and Southern region declined by 1,200. On an industry basis, employment gains were largest in building, business, and other support services (2,100), educational services (1,600), and public administration (1,000).



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

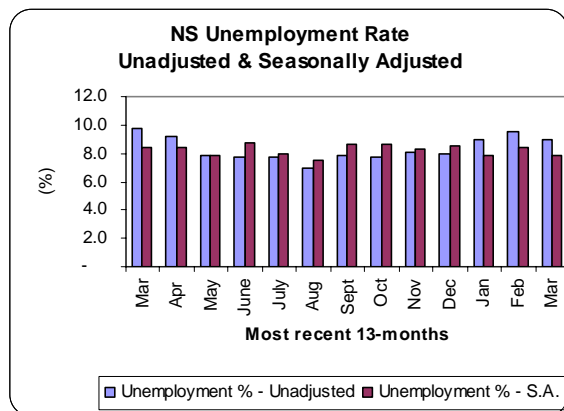
In Canada March 2006, labour force increased 0.3 per cent over February 2006 to 17.5 million, employment increased 0.3 per cent to 16.4 million, unemployment increased 0.1 per cent to 1.1 million and the unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points to 6.3 per cent.

On a seasonally adjusted three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) was 5.0 per cent in March 2006, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points over February 2006. In March 2006, the Halifax CMA rate stood as the lowest rate east of Winnipeg.

Seasonally Adjusted (year over year)

In Nova Scotia, March 2006 over March 2005, labour force declined 0.4 per cent to 481,000, employment rose 0.3 per cent to 443,700, unemployment declined 8.6 per cent to 37,300 and the unemployment rate declined 0.6 percentage points to 7.8 per cent.

Youth employment for those aged 15-24 increased by 5.6 per cent to 73,800 in March 2006. On an unadjusted basis, student employment increased 16.2 per cent to 30,100 in March 2006.



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

In Canada, March 2006 over March 2005 labour force increased 1.4 per cent to 17.5 million, employment increased 2.1 per cent to 16.4 million, unemployment declined 7.1 per cent to 1.1 million, and the unemployment rate declined 0.6 percentage points to 6.3 per cent.

Year-to-date¹

A review of labour force characteristics (seasonally adjusted) reveals that in Nova Scotia there were 600 fewer jobs in January-March 2006 over January-March 2005, producing a year-to-date decrease of 0.1 per cent. This was represented by a 1.2 per cent decrease in full-time employment and a 4.5 per cent increase in part-time employment.

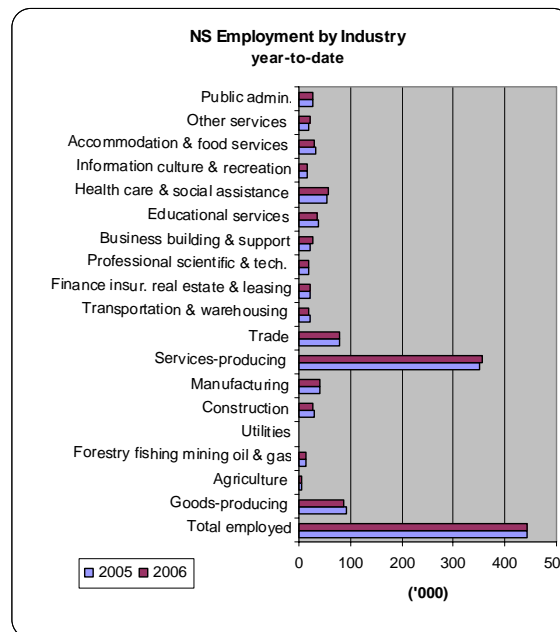
Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia year-to-date (s.a. data average)

	Jan-Mar 2005	Jan-Mar 2006
Population ('000)	759.6	762.4
Labour Force ('000)	486.9	481.2
Employment ('000)	443.3	442.7
Full-time ('000)	364.5	360.3
Part-time ('000)	78.8	82.4
Unemployment ('000)	43.6	38.5
Unemployment (%)	8.9	8.0
Participation (%)	64.1	63.1
Employment (%)	58.4	58.1

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

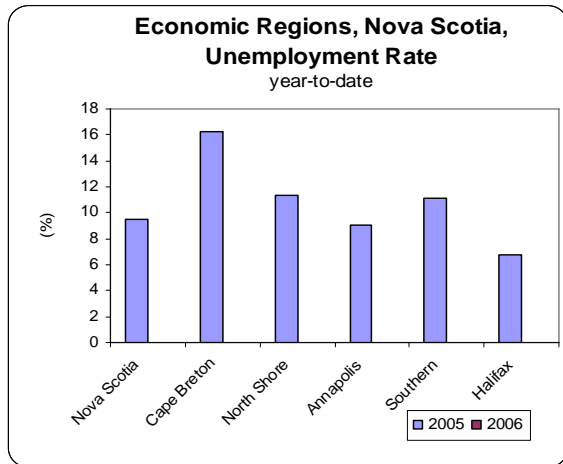
¹ Average of the year-to-date seasonal data.

A review of the employment levels by industry for the first three months of 2006 indicates that business, building and other support services employment increased by 26.4 per cent, public administration rose 7.5 per cent, health care and social assistance jumped 6.7 per cent (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 three months of 2006 reveals Cape Breton is up 8.8 per cent, North shore is up 2.2 per cent, Annapolis Valley is down 2.7 per cent, Southern is down 6.5 per cent, and Halifax is down 1.1 per cent.



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

Feature

Class of Worker – Historical Trends

Class of worker as defined in Statistics Canada's *Labour Force Survey (LFS)* includes two types of people:

- employees who work for private¹ firms or business, and government/public² sector
- self-employed³ (working owners of incorporated or unincorporated businesses, whether with or without paid help)

Highlights

From 1976 to 2005 (period for which compatible historical class of worker data is available from LFS), there are a number of notable trends in Nova Scotia's employment by class of worker including:

- *The major contributor to the province's total employment continues to be employees—people who work for someone else.*

¹ Employees (private) are those who work as employees of a private firm or business.

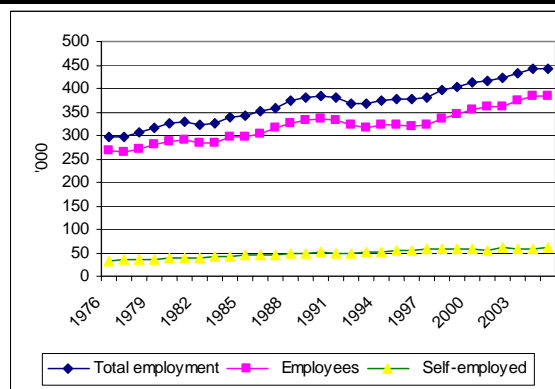
² Employees (government or public) are those who work for a local, provincial or federal government, for a government service or agency, crown corporation, or government funded public establishment such as a school, university or hospital.

³ Self-employed include 1) working owners of incorporated business, farm or professional practice (with or without paid help), 2) working owners of unincorporated business, farm or professional practice that is not incorporated and self-employed persons who do not have a business, e.g., baby-sitters, newspaper carriers (with or without paid help) and 3) unpaid family workers who work without pay on a farm or in a business or professional practice owned and operated by another family member living in the same dwelling.

- *Self-employed workers had the highest growth rate with most of that growth coming from self-employed females.*

Nova Scotia's employment was 443,100 in 2005. Of this number, 86.3 per cent or 382,500 were employees and 13.7 per cent or 60,600 were self-employed. The employee component included 105,000 public and 277,500 private sector people, while self-employed was largely composed of self-employed unincorporated with no paid help and self-employed incorporated with paid help, at 31,600 and 14,800 respectively.

**Employees & Self-Employed Employment, NS
1976 to 2005**



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2005, CD-ROM 71F004XCB

In 1976, the earliest year for which compatible data is available historically for class of worker, Nova Scotia's employment was 297,900. Of this number, 89.4 per cent or 266,400 were employees and 10.6 per cent or 31,500 were self-employed. The employee component included 93,200 public and 173,200 private sector people, while 17,500, or over one-half of those self-employed were composed of self-employed unincorporated with no paid help. Thus, while total employment grew by 145,200 or 48.7 per cent from 1976 to 2005, the number

of employees increased by 116,100 or by 43.6 per cent and the number of self-employed increased by 29,100 or by 92.4 per cent.

Both in percentage terms and in absolute numbers, the strength in the province's employment growth between 1976 and 2005 resulted from an increase in the number of employed females. During this period, the total number of employed women increased by 105,700 or 97.2 per cent. By class of worker, this resulted in 92,600 or 92.4 per cent more female employees and 13,100 or 154.1 per cent more self-employed females. In comparison, the total number of employed men rose by 39,500 or 20.9 per cent. By class of worker, this resulted in 23,500 or 14.1 per cent more male employees and 16,000 or 69.9 per cent more self-employed males.

In 2005, Nova Scotia's 443,100 employment figure consisted of:

- employees in goods-producing 16.7 per cent
- employees in service-producing 69.6 per cent
- self-employed in goods-producing 3.9 per cent
- self-employed in service-producing 9.8 per cent.

Some shifting is evident in the makeup of the province's employment since 1987 (the earliest year of compatible data available). In 1987, Nova Scotia's total employment figure of 297,900 consisted of:

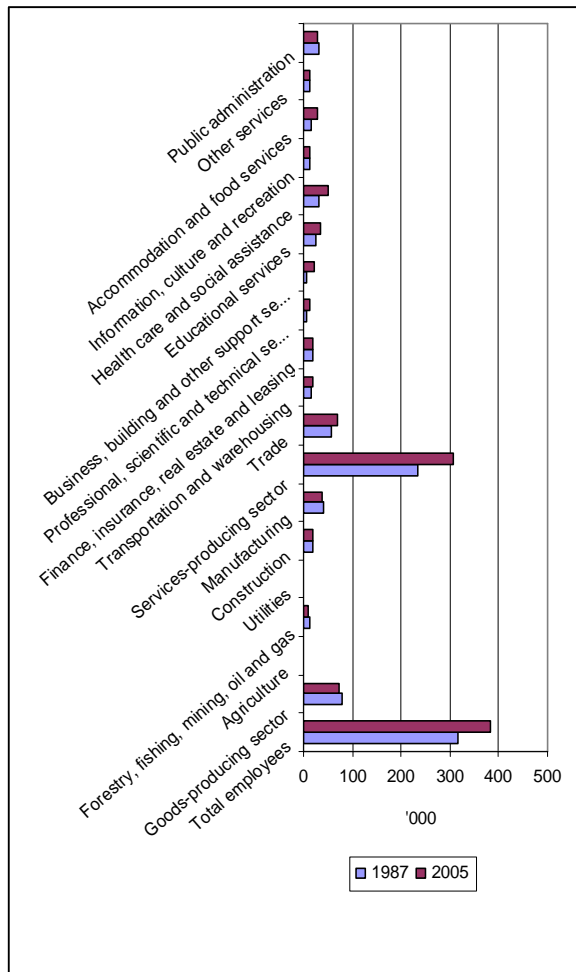
- employees in goods-producing 22.4 per cent
- employees in service-producing 65.3 per cent
- self-employed in goods-producing 4.1 per cent
- self-employed in service-producing 8.2 per cent.

Between 1987 and 2005, the specific industries that contributed the most toward total employment were unchanged—trade, health care and social assistance, and manufacturing. During this period, total employees increased 21.5 per cent, while the number of self-

employed increased 37.4 per cent. However, within the employee segment of total employment, construction was the only industry in the goods-producing sector to post an increase (9.4 per cent), while by 2005; business building and other support services from the service-producing sector experienced an outstanding increase. At 20,800 employees, this industry was nearly four times larger than in 1987.

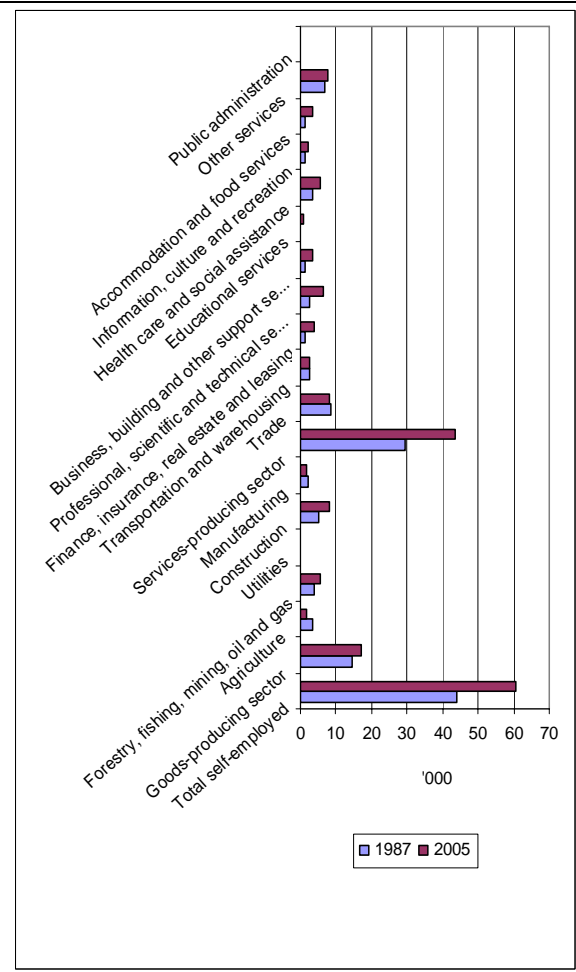
Meanwhile, the most notable self-employed growth to contribute toward total employment between 1987 and 2005 from within the goods-producing sector was the construction industry which showed a 38.5 per cent increase to 7,900 self-employed persons. The most pronounced increase in self-employment from the service-producing sector included finance, insurance, real estate and leasing which increased from 1,300 to 3,800 self-employed persons; as well as, professional, scientific and technical services which increased from 2,500 to 6,200 self-employed persons.

**Employees, by Industry, NS
1987 and 2005**



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2005, CD-ROM 71F004XCB

**Self-Employed, by Industry, NS
1987 and 2005**



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2005, CD-ROM 71F004XCB

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

(1st 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
All Goods Producing	2,907	2,985	2.7
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
All Servicing Producing	10,442	11,090	6.2
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)

(February 2006 will be released April 28, 2006)

Annual Revised

In 2005, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased \$21.24, or 3.5 per cent, over 2004 to \$636.09 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose \$22.14, or 3.1 per cent, to \$728.17 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings were 87.4 per cent of the Canadian average in 2005.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 384,153 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in 2005, an increase of 1.6 per cent over 2004. In comparison, in Canada weekly employment was 13.7 million in 2005, an increase of 1.7 per cent.

Average Weekly Earnings Data Canada and Nova Scotia		
Annual^r (all employees)		
	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) (\$)		
2004	706.03	614.85
2005	728.17	636.09
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
2004	13,515,514	384,153
2005	13,744,581	390,381

^r revised

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Tables 281-0024 and 281-0027

Average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 3.3 per cent over 2004 to \$770.48 in 2005, while the service producing sector, average weekly earnings

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry Nova Scotia			
Annual^r (including overtime) (NAICS-based) (\$)			
Industry	2004	2005	Per Cent Change 2004- 2005
Industrial Aggregate	614.85	636.09	3.5
<i>Goods Producing</i>	<i>746.13</i>	<i>770.48</i>	<i>3.3</i>
Construction	696.43	725.46	4.2
Manufacturing	753.97	777.58	3.1
<i>Service Producing</i>	<i>586.82</i>	<i>608.26</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Trade	489.63	498.07	1.7
Transportation & Warehousing	739.80	752.78	1.8
Information & Culture	701.58	751.65	7.1
Finance & Insurance	858.30	909.91	6.0
Professional, Scientific & Technical	768.30	788.63	2.6
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	503.78	505.80	0.4
Educational Services	723.09	741.05	2.5
Health Care & Social Assistance	639.77	671.07	4.9
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	296.72	303.14	2.2
Accommodation & Food Services	272.23	290.10	6.6
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	453.92	463.39	2.1
Public Administration	819.19	855.15	4.4

^r revised

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

increased 3.7 per cent over 2004 to \$608.26. Average weekly earnings ranged from \$290.10 in accommodation and food services industries to \$909.91 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 information and culture industries which grew 7.1 per cent.

Year-to-Date Preliminary

In January 2006, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased \$20.01, or 3.2 per cent, over January 2005 to \$645.73 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose \$33.31, or 4.7 per cent, to \$741.16 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings were 87.1 per cent of the Canadian average in January 2006.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 381,688 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in January 2006, an increase of 3.5 per cent over January 2005. In comparison, in Canada weekly employment was 13.6 million in January 2006, an increase of 1.9 per cent over January 2005.

Average Weekly Earnings Data Canada and Nova Scotia		
Year-to-Date^p (all employees)		
	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) (\$)		
January 2005	707.85	625.72
January 2006	741.16	645.73
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
January 2005	13,385,988	368,754
January 2006	13,642,345	381,688

^p preliminary

Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-XIB; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

Average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 6.3 per cent over January 2005 to \$800.63 in January 2006, while the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased 2.5 per cent over January 2005 to \$616.06 in January 2006. Average weekly earnings ranged from \$292.90 in accommodation and food services industries to \$870.23 in public administration.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry Nova Scotia Year-to-Date^P (including overtime) (NAICS-based) (\$)			
Industry	Jan 2005	Jan 2006	Per Cent Change Jan 2005- 2006
Industrial Aggregate	625.72	645.73	3.2
<i>Goods Producing</i>	753.23	800.63	6.3
Construction	686.67	731.12	6.5
Manufacturing	764.53	816.85	6.8
<i>Service Producing</i>	601.09	616.06	2.5
Trade	484.63	505.82	4.4
Transportation & Warehousing	745.98	732.50	-1.8
Information & Culture	711.78	804.75	13.1
Finance & Insurance	906.29	868.14	-4.2
Professional, Scientific & Technical	770.99	799.38	3.7
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	512.83	506.96	-1.1
Educational Services	783.14	703.40	-10.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	647.87	681.36	5.2
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	280.88	298.81	6.4
Accommodation & Food Services	268.03	292.90	9.3
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	448.39	476.52	6.3
Public Administration	843.57	870.23	3.2

^P preliminary

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

Employment Insurance

(February 2006 will be released April 26, 2006)

Annual Revised

In 2005 there were, on average, 40,802 beneficiaries per month in Nova Scotia that received regular *EI* benefits. This figure was 0.3 per cent lower than 2004. Nationwide there were, on average, 804,353 beneficiaries per month or 2.7 fewer than in 2004.

In Nova Scotia there was \$692.3 million paid in *EI* benefit payments during 2005. This figure was 2.0 per cent over 2004. There was \$14.7 billion paid in *EI* benefit payments nationwide during 2005. This value decreased 1.9 per cent over 2004.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits Canada and Nova Scotia Annual				
	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	No.	\$millions	No.	\$millions
2004	826,525	14,970.3	40,941	678.5
2005	804,353 ^r	14,692.5	40,802 ^r	692.3

^r revised

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

Year-to-Date

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits Canada and Nova Scotia Year to Date				
	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	No.	\$millions	No.	\$millions
Jan 2005	980,360	1,616.3	50,930	80.6
Jan 2006	946,320	1,619.3	49,860	78.8

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

In January 2006 there were 49,860 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular *EI* benefits. This figure was 2.1 per cent lower than January 2005. Nationwide there were 946,320 beneficiaries or 3.5 per cent fewer than in January 2005.

In Nova Scotia \$78.8 million was paid in *EI* benefit payments in January 2006. This figure was 2.3 per cent lower than in January 2005. There was \$1.6 billion paid in *EI* benefit payments nationwide in January 2006, an increase of 0.2 per cent over January 2005.

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 Scotia, an increase of 2.1 per cent over 2004. The government portion increased 2.0 per cent to 98,984, while the business enterprises portion rose 4.1 per cent to 7,297. The federal government figure increased 1.3 per cent or by 309 people.

The military component of federal employees increased 12.6 per cent or by 134 persons to 10,830 in 2005.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
 (number)

Government	2004	2005	Change 2004 to 2005
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
Total Government	97,046	98,984	2.0
Government Business	7,011	7,297	4.1
Enterprises			
Federal	4,246	4,483	5.6
Provincial	2,277	2,325	2.1
Local	487	488	0.2
Total Public Sector	104,056	106,281	2.1

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.*

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)

Government	2004	2005	Change 2004 to 2005
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
Total Government	4,333	4,706	8.6
Government Business	348	371	6.4
Enterprises			
Federal	268	287	7.2
Provincial	66	68	4.2
Local	14	15	2.1
Total Public Sector	4,681	5,076	8.4

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			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
	Population ('000)	25,683.6	26,044.4	26,071.0	387.4	25,683.6	26,044.4	26,071.0
Labour Force ('000)	17,035.4	17,200.6	17,270.2	234.8	17,261.7	17,455.5	17,507.5	245.8
Employment ('000)	15,779.8	16,041.7	16,106.7	326.9	16,065.9	16,345.7	16,396.2	330.3
Unemployed ('000)	1,255.6	1,158.9	1,163.4	(92.2)	1,195.7	1,109.8	1,111.3	(84.4)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	6.7	6.7	(0.7)	6.9	6.4	6.3	(0.6)
Participation Rate (%)	66.3	66.0	66.2	(0.1)	67.2	67.0	67.2	-
Employment Rate (%)	61.4	61.6	61.8	0.4	62.6	62.8	62.9	0.3

Nova Scotia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
	Population ('000)	759.9	762.4	762.6	2.7	759.9	762.4	762.6
Labour Force ('000)	474.0	468.1	471.1	(2.9)	483.1	482.2	481.0	(2.1)
Employment ('000)	427.6	423.7	428.7	1.1	442.3	441.7	443.7	1.4
Unemployed ('000)	46.4	44.4	42.4	(4.0)	40.8	40.5	37.3	(3.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.8	9.5	9.0	(0.8)	8.4	8.4	7.8	(0.6)
Participation Rate (%)	62.4	61.4	61.8	(0.6)	63.6	63.2	63.1	(0.5)
Employment Rate (%)	56.3	55.6	56.2	(0.1)	58.2	57.9	58.2	-

Newfoundland and Labrador								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
	Population ('000)	430.3	429.1	428.8	(1.5)	430.3	429.1	428.8
Labour Force ('000)	242.4	239.8	240.4	(2.0)	254.2	253.5	251.6	(2.6)
Employment ('000)	201.5	199.9	198.5	(3.0)	216.0	215.2	211.9	(4.1)
Unemployed ('000)	40.9	40.0	41.9	1.0	38.2	38.4	39.6	1.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	16.9	16.7	17.4	0.5	15.0	15.1	15.7	0.7
Participation Rate (%)	56.3	55.9	56.1	(0.2)	59.1	59.1	58.7	(0.4)
Employment Rate (%)	46.8	46.6	46.3	(0.5)	50.2	50.2	49.4	(0.8)

Prince Edward Island								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
	Population ('000)	111.4	112.0	112.0	0.6	111.4	112.0	112.0
Labour Force ('000)	73.2	73.8	74.7	1.5	76.4	77.4	77.3	0.9
Employment ('000)	63.7	63.6	63.2	(0.5)	68.5	69.0	67.9	(0.6)
Unemployed ('000)	9.5	10.3	11.5	2.0	7.9	8.4	9.3	1.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	13.0	14.0	15.4	2.4	10.3	10.9	12.0	1.7
Participation Rate (%)	65.7	65.9	66.7	1.0	68.6	69.1	69.0	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	57.2	56.8	56.4	(0.8)	61.5	61.6	60.6	(0.9)

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

New Brunswick								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	609.6	611.4	611.4	1.8	609.6	611.4	611.4	1.8
Labour Force ('000)	373.2	383.0	382.5	9.3	386.4	396.5	396.1	9.7
Employment ('000)	333.6	342.4	343.4	9.8	349.8	359.2	359.6	9.8
Unemployed ('000)	39.6	40.6	39.2	(0.4)	36.6	37.3	36.5	(0.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.6	10.6	10.2	(0.4)	9.5	9.4	9.2	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	61.2	62.6	62.6	1.4	63.4	64.9	64.8	1.4
Employment Rate (%)	54.7	56.0	56.2	1.5	57.4	58.8	58.8	1.4

Quebec								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	6,159.5	6,225.2	6,230.1	70.6	6,159.5	6,225.2	6,230.1	70.6
Labour Force ('000)	3,975.6	4,027.5	4,039.6	64.0	4,031.5	4,085.4	4,099.8	68.3
Employment ('000)	3,620.5	3,667.5	3,675.3	54.8	3,695.6	3,749.4	3,752.9	57.3
Unemployed ('000)	355.1	360.0	364.3	9.2	335.9	336.0	347.0	11.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.9	8.9	9.0	0.1	8.3	8.2	8.5	0.2
Participation Rate (%)	64.5	64.7	64.8	0.3	65.5	65.6	65.8	0.3
Employment Rate (%)	58.8	58.9	59.0	0.2	60.0	60.2	60.2	0.2

Ontario								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	10,011.7	10,175.7	10,185.9	174.2	10,011.7	10,175.7	10,185.9	174.2
Labour Force ('000)	6,737.5	6,769.1	6,804.3	66.8	6,813.6	6,858.6	6,886.0	72.4
Employment ('000)	6,247.3	6,340.6	6,359.6	112.3	6,347.6	6,431.8	6,463.0	115.4
Unemployed ('000)	490.2	428.4	444.7	(45.5)	465.9	426.9	423.0	(42.9)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	6.3	6.5	(0.8)	6.8	6.2	6.1	(0.7)
Participation Rate (%)	67.3	66.5	66.8	(0.5)	68.1	67.4	67.6	(0.5)
Employment Rate (%)	62.4	62.3	62.4	-	63.4	63.2	63.5	0.1

Manitoba								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	887.0	890.1	890.5	3.5	887.0	890.1	890.5	3.5
Labour Force ('000)	602.9	605.7	601.4	(1.5)	607.6	612.9	608.4	0.8
Employment ('000)	569.6	577.6	574.2	4.6	575.9	586.1	583.0	7.1
Unemployed ('000)	33.3	28.2	27.2	(6.1)	31.7	26.8	25.3	(6.4)
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	4.7	4.5	(1.0)	5.2	4.4	4.2	(1.0)
Participation Rate (%)	68.0	68.0	67.5	(0.5)	68.5	68.9	68.3	(0.2)
Employment Rate (%)	64.2	64.9	64.5	0.3	64.9	65.8	65.5	0.6

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

Saskatchewan								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	748.2	747.4	747.0	(1.2)	748.2	747.4	747.0	(1.2)
Labour Force ('000)	507.5	500.9	502.3	(5.2)	515.3	509.2	510.2	(5.1)
Employment ('000)	479.6	471.9	474.4	(5.2)	488.8	482.2	483.2	(5.6)
Unemployed ('000)	28.0	29.0	28.0	-	26.5	27.0	26.9	0.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	5.8	5.6	0.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	0.2
Participation Rate (%)	67.8	67.0	67.2	(0.6)	68.9	68.1	68.3	(0.6)
Employment Rate (%)	64.1	63.1	63.5	(0.6)	65.3	64.5	64.7	(0.6)

Alberta								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	2,536.8	2,603.3	2,610.4	73.6	2,536.8	2,603.3	2,610.4	73.6
Labour Force ('000)	1,819.5	1,872.4	1,885.8	66.3	1,842.7	1,894.6	1,906.4	63.7
Employment ('000)	1,755.7	1,812.8	1,824.4	68.7	1,777.0	1,835.3	1,841.9	64.9
Unemployed ('000)	63.8	59.6	61.4	(2.4)	65.7	59.3	64.5	(1.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.5	3.2	3.3	(0.2)	3.6	3.1	3.4	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	71.7	71.9	72.2	0.5	72.6	72.8	73.0	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	69.2	69.6	69.9	0.7	70.0	70.5	70.6	0.6

British Columbia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	3,429.1	3,487.9	3,492.4	63.3	3,429.1	3,487.9	3,492.4	63.3
Labour Force ('000)	2,229.5	2,260.2	2,267.9	38.4	2,250.9	2,285.1	2,290.8	39.9
Employment ('000)	2,080.6	2,141.7	2,164.9	84.3	2,104.5	2,175.9	2,189.0	84.5
Unemployed ('000)	149.0	118.5	102.9	(46.1)	146.4	109.2	101.8	(44.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	5.2	4.5	(2.2)	6.5	4.8	4.4	(2.1)
Participation Rate (%)	65.0	64.8	64.9	(0.1)	65.6	65.5	65.6	-
Employment Rate (%)	60.7	61.4	62.0	1.3	61.4	62.4	62.7	1.3

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			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	25,654.1	26,017.1	26,045.1	391.0	759.6	762.2	762.4	2.8
Labour Force ('000)	17,010.0	17,222.5	17,216.6	206.6	474.6	471.0	468.7	(5.9)
Employment ('000)	15,742.4	16,072.9	16,032.5	290.1	426.6	429.5	425.8	(0.8)
Unemployed ('000)	1,267.6	1,149.6	1,184.1	(83.5)	48.1	41.5	42.9	(5.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	6.7	6.9	(0.6)	10.1	8.8	9.2	(0.9)
Participation Rate (%)	66.3	66.2	66.1	(0.2)	62.5	61.8	61.5	(1.0)
Employment Rate (%)	61.4	61.8	61.6	0.2	56.2	56.4	55.8	(0.4)

	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	99.2	99.6	99.6	0.4	117.7	117.2	117.2	(0.5)
Labour Force ('000)	62.0	61.8	60.1	(1.9)	58.5	61.7	60.4	1.9
Employment ('000)	55.9	55.7	54.1	(1.8)	48.6	52.7	51.7	3.1
Unemployed ('000)	6.1	6.1	6.1	-	9.9	9.1	8.7	(1.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.8	9.9	10.1	0.3	16.9	14.7	14.4	(2.5)
Participation Rate (%)	62.5	62.0	60.3	(2.2)	49.7	52.6	51.5	1.8
Employment Rate (%)	56.4	55.9	54.3	(2.1)	41.3	45.0	44.1	2.8

	250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	307.7	310.5	310.6	2.9	307.7	310.5	310.6	2.9
Labour Force ('000)	214.8	209.5	210.3	(4.5)	214.8	209.5	210.3	(4.5)
Employment ('000)	199.8	197.8	198.4	(1.4)	199.8	197.8	198.4	(1.4)
Unemployed ('000)	15.0	11.7	11.9	(3.1)	15.0	11.7	11.9	(3.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	5.6	5.7	(1.3)	7.0	5.6	5.7	(1.3)
Participation Rate (%)	69.8	67.5	67.7	(2.1)	69.8	67.5	67.7	(2.1)
Employment Rate (%)	64.9	63.7	63.9	(1.0)	64.9	63.7	63.9	(1.0)

	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	131.2	131.2	131.2	-	103.7	103.8	103.8	0.1
Labour Force ('000)	79.0	79.5	79.6	0.6	60.2	58.5	58.2	(2.0)
Employment ('000)	69.6	71.7	71.2	1.6	52.7	51.7	50.5	(2.2)
Unemployed ('000)	9.5	7.8	8.5	(1.0)	7.5	6.8	7.7	0.2
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.0	9.8	10.7	(1.3)	12.5	11.6	13.2	0.7
Participation Rate (%)	60.2	60.6	60.7	0.5	58.1	56.4	56.1	(2.0)
Employment Rate (%)	53.0	54.6	54.3	1.3	50.8	49.8	48.7	(2.1)

Table 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

	Employment - Seasonally Adjusted (000's)											
	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Canada	16,065.9	16,345.7	16,396.2	330.3	13,074.9	13,342.8	13,386.8	311.9	2,991.1	3,002.9	3,009.5	18.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	216.0	215.2	211.9	(4.1)	182.3	179.3	178.6	(3.7)	33.7	35.9	33.4	(0.3)
Prince Edward Island	68.5	69.0	67.9	(0.6)	57.6	57.8	57.6	-	10.9	11.2	10.3	(0.6)
Nova Scotia	442.3	441.7	443.7	1.4	363.6	358.6	359.3	(4.3)	78.6	83.0	84.4	5.8
New Brunswick	349.8	359.2	359.6	9.8	291.4	296.2	302.5	11.1	58.4	63.0	57.1	(1.3)
Quebec	3,695.6	3,749.4	3,752.9	57.3	3,041.4	3,070.5	3,054.6	13.2	654.2	678.9	698.2	44.0
Ontario	6,347.6	6,431.8	6,463.0	115.4	5,147.6	5,292.0	5,313.7	166.1	1,200.0	1,139.7	1,149.3	(50.7)
Manitoba	575.9	586.1	583.0	7.1	461.0	470.2	468.8	7.8	114.9	115.9	114.3	(0.6)
Saskatchewan	488.8	482.2	483.2	(5.6)	393.2	387.1	390.2	(3.0)	95.7	95.1	93.1	(2.6)
Alberta	1,777.0	1,835.3	1,841.9	64.9	1,464.5	1,516.9	1,530.6	66.1	312.5	318.4	311.3	(1.2)
British Columbia	2,104.5	2,175.9	2,189.0	84.5	1,672.1	1,713.4	1,730.3	58.2	432.4	462.5	458.7	26.3

	Employment - Actual (000's)											
	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual Change
Canada	15,779.8	16,041.7	16,106.7	326.9	12,679.3	12,883.2	12,971.8	292.5	3,100.5	3,158.5	3,135.0	34.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	201.5	199.9	198.5	(3.0)	166.0	162.9	163.4	(2.6)	35.6	37.0	35.1	(0.5)
Prince Edward Island	63.7	63.6	63.2	(0.5)	52.1	51.4	52.4	0.3	11.6	12.2	10.8	(0.8)
Nova Scotia	427.6	423.7	428.7	1.1	346.6	335.0	341.9	(4.7)	81.0	88.7	86.8	5.8
New Brunswick	333.6	342.4	343.4	9.8	271.7	275.2	283.6	11.9	61.9	67.2	59.8	(2.1)
Quebec	3,620.5	3,667.5	3,675.3	54.8	2,932.5	2,938.3	2,939.6	7.1	688.0	729.2	735.7	47.7
Ontario	6,247.3	6,340.6	6,359.6	112.3	5,012.0	5,151.6	5,164.1	152.1	1,235.3	1,189.1	1,195.5	(39.8)
Manitoba	569.6	577.6	574.2	4.6	447.2	453.8	454.5	7.3	122.4	123.7	119.7	(2.7)
Saskatchewan	479.6	471.9	474.4	(5.2)	379.8	372.0	377.7	(2.1)	99.8	99.9	96.6	(3.2)
Alberta	1,755.7	1,812.8	1,824.4	68.7	1,425.0	1,476.7	1,492.1	67.1	330.7	336.1	332.4	1.7
British Columbia	2,080.6	2,141.7	2,164.9	84.3	1,646.4	1,666.2	1,702.4	56.0	434.2	475.6	462.5	28.3

Table 3 Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Youth Statistics

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual
				Change				Change				Change
Canada	2,803.8	2,850.6	2,892.7	88.9	2,449.3	2,526.2	2,559.0	109.7	12.6	11.4	11.5	(1.1)
Newfoundland and Labrador	37.7	36.1	36.4	(1.3)	31.4	27.5	26.5	(4.9)	16.7	23.8	26.9	10.2
Prince Edward Island	13.3	14.0	14.1	0.8	11.0	12.2	11.8	0.8	17.3	12.9	16.3	(1.0)
Nova Scotia	82.8	83.1	84.6	1.8	69.9	71.8	73.8	3.9	15.6	13.6	12.9	(2.7)
New Brunswick	63.7	66.5	64.8	1.1	53.6	56.4	56.1	2.5	15.7	15.0	13.6	(2.1)
Quebec	636.1	629.6	643.8	7.7	543.4	543.9	553.4	10.0	14.6	13.6	14.1	(0.5)
Ontario	1,068.9	1,080.9	1,104.8	35.9	927.0	941.9	964.3	37.3	13.3	12.9	12.7	(0.6)
Manitoba	107.3	114.5	112.6	5.3	94.9	105.2	103.2	8.3	11.6	8.0	8.3	(3.3)
Saskatchewan	97.1	94.1	96.2	(0.9)	86.5	84.3	85.0	(1.5)	10.9	10.4	11.6	0.7
Alberta	337.5	352.0	352.4	14.9	314.8	331.6	330.8	16.0	6.7	5.8	6.1	(0.6)
British Columbia	359.5	380.0	383.0	23.5	316.8	351.3	354.1	37.3	11.9	7.6	7.5	(4.4)

15-24 Age Group - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Mar 2006	Annual
				Change				Change				Change
Canada	2,626.6	2,672.9	2,712.4	85.8	2,280.2	2,358.3	2,388.5	108.3	13.2	11.8	11.9	(1.3)
Newfoundland and Labrador	32.4	32.1	31.8	(0.6)	27.2	23.7	23.0	(4.2)	16.4	26.2	28.0	11.6
Prince Edward Island	11.5	12.2	12.5	1.0	9.1	10.3	10.0	0.9	20.9	15.6	20.8	(0.1)
Nova Scotia	77.4	76.1	80.0	2.6	64.2	65.2	68.4	4.2	17.1	14.3	14.5	(2.6)
New Brunswick	57.4	59.8	58.4	1.0	47.2	49.8	49.6	2.4	17.8	16.7	15.1	(2.7)
Quebec	595.5	592.0	602.2	6.7	501.1	504.8	509.6	8.5	15.9	14.7	15.4	(0.5)
Ontario	1,000.0	1,005.7	1,032.5	32.5	861.8	877.8	899.0	37.2	13.8	12.7	12.9	(0.9)
Manitoba	102.8	109.4	106.3	3.5	89.7	100.0	96.0	6.3	12.7	8.6	9.7	(3.0)
Saskatchewan	90.2	87.4	89.7	(0.5)	80.7	78.3	79.2	(1.5)	10.5	10.4	11.8	1.3
Alberta	317.5	333.6	334.1	16.6	297.1	312.4	315.1	18.0	6.4	6.3	5.7	(0.7)
British Columbia	341.7	364.7	364.8	23.1	301.9	335.9	338.6	36.7	11.6	7.9	7.2	(4.4)

Table 5. CMAs, Canada

(Unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Unemployment Rate - %				Employment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %			
	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change	Mar 2005	Feb 2006	Feb 2006	Annual Change
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	8.6	8.9	4.1	(4.5)	60.9	58.9	65.0	4.1	66.7	64.7	67.9	1.2
Halifax	7.0	5.6	5.0	(2.0)	64.9	63.7	64.2	(0.7)	69.8	67.5	67.6	(2.2)
Saint John, New Brunswick	7.3	5.4	4.8	(2.5)	60.8	61.1	62.4	1.6	65.6	64.6	65.5	(0.1)
Saguenay	10.5	8.4	3.8	(6.7)	52.5	55.9	60.9	8.4	58.7	61.0	63.4	4.7
Québec	6.6	6.2	8.8	2.2	63.0	61.8	59.6	(3.4)	67.5	65.9	65.3	(2.2)
Trois-Rivières	10.9	9.0	5.7	(5.2)	56.5	57.0	63.9	7.4	63.3	62.6	67.7	4.4
Sherbrooke	8.1	8.6	6.3	(1.8)	60.0	59.6	60.6	0.6	65.3	65.2	64.7	(0.6)
Montreal	8.6	9.7	8.6	-	60.9	60.6	56.1	(4.8)	66.6	67.1	61.5	(5.1)
Ottawa-Gatineau	6.9	4.9	6.8	(0.1)	65.6	68.9	61.9	(3.7)	70.5	72.4	66.4	(4.1)
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	8.1	5.7	9.3	1.2	59.6	69.0	56.6	(3.0)	64.8	73.1	62.5	(2.3)
Oshawa	7.7	4.7	9.3	1.6	67.1	68.8	59.8	(7.3)	72.7	72.2	66.0	(6.7)
Toronto	7.3	5.7	9.7	2.4	63.1	59.5	60.4	(2.7)	68.0	63.1	66.8	(1.2)
Hamilton	5.6	7.7	5.2	(0.4)	60.9	57.1	68.7	7.8	64.5	61.9	72.4	7.9
St. Catharines - Niagara	7.4	6.8	8.2	0.8	58.9	64.3	57.3	(1.6)	63.6	68.9	62.3	(1.3)
London	6.8	6.3	7.0	0.2	64.9	63.4	64.0	(0.9)	69.7	67.6	68.9	(0.8)
Windsor	9.4	5.6	6.6	(2.8)	59.0	64.1	63.2	4.2	65.0	67.9	67.6	2.6
Kitchener	5.8	7.5	5.8	-	67.9	55.3	63.3	(4.6)	72.1	59.7	67.3	(4.8)
Thunder Bay	8.1	6.0	7.9	(0.2)	61.2	63.2	54.8	(6.4)	66.5	67.3	59.5	(7.0)
Winnipeg	5.2	9.3	6.2	1.0	65.6	60.6	63.1	(2.5)	69.2	66.8	67.2	(2.0)
Regina	5.0	5.1	10.2	5.2	68.1	68.3	59.3	(8.8)	71.7	71.9	66.0	(5.7)
Saskatoon	5.1	7.2	5.4	0.3	67.3	58.4	67.6	0.3	70.9	63.1	71.4	0.5
Calgary	4.4	4.3	8.1	3.7	69.4	66.1	58.1	(11.3)	72.6	69.1	63.1	(9.5)
Edmonton	4.7	5.3	4.8	0.1	66.9	65.3	65.6	(1.3)	70.2	69.0	69.0	(1.2)
Vancouver	6.7	5.5	5.4	(1.3)	63.1	64.3	65.0	1.9	67.6	68.1	68.8	1.2
Victoria	5.6	4.0	5.6	-	60.0	71.5	64.4	4.4	63.5	74.4	68.3	4.8

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

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

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 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 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)

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 15th 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

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>

