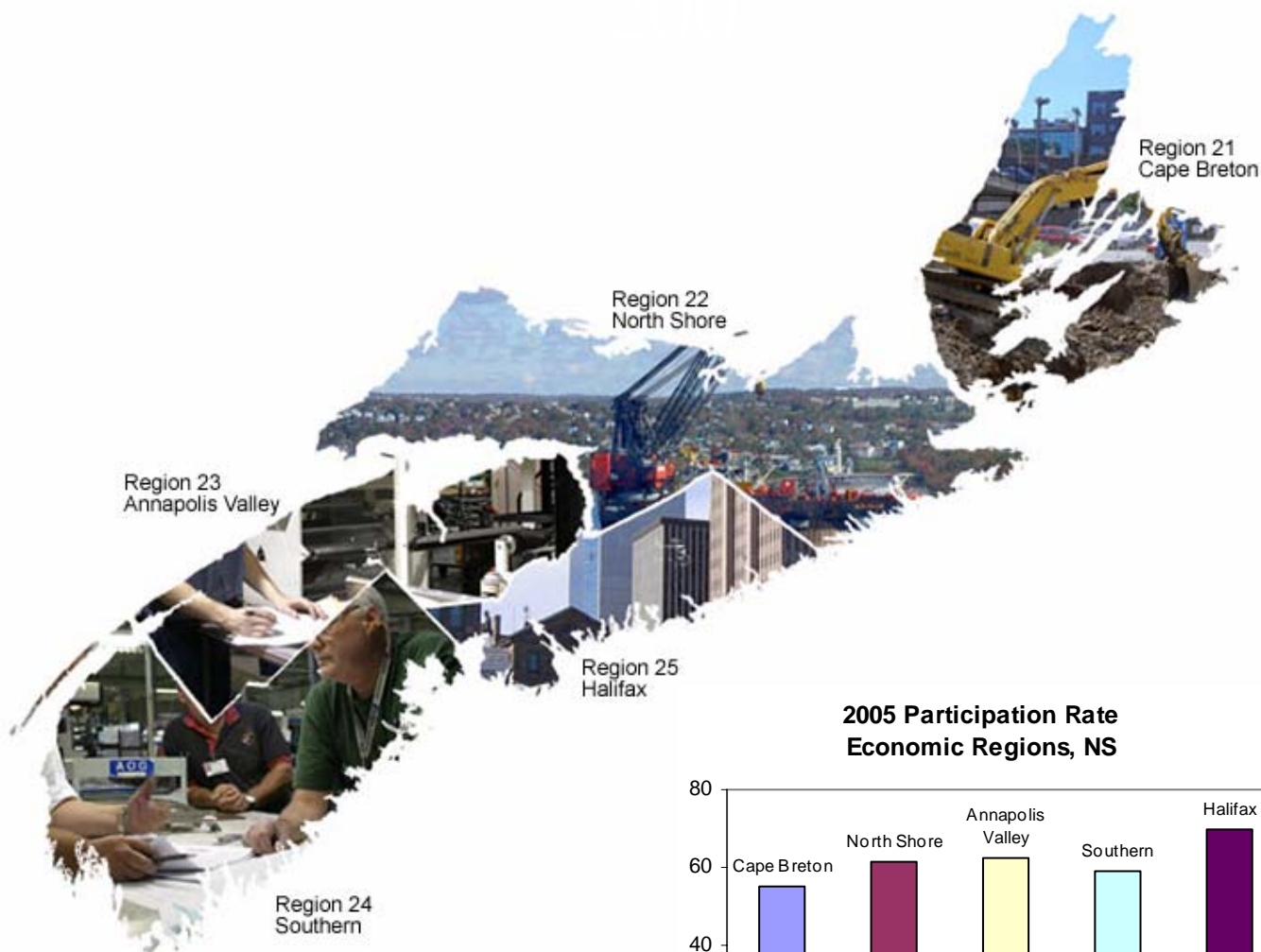
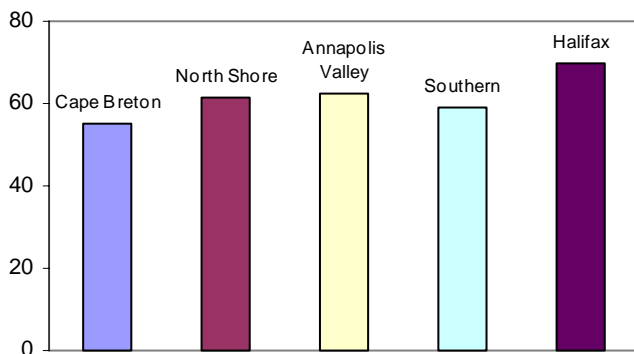


Labour Market Monthly

August 2006



**2005 Participation Rate
Economic Regions, NS**



NOVA SCOTIA

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

August 2006

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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 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

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 – August 2006

(September 2006 will be released October 6, 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:

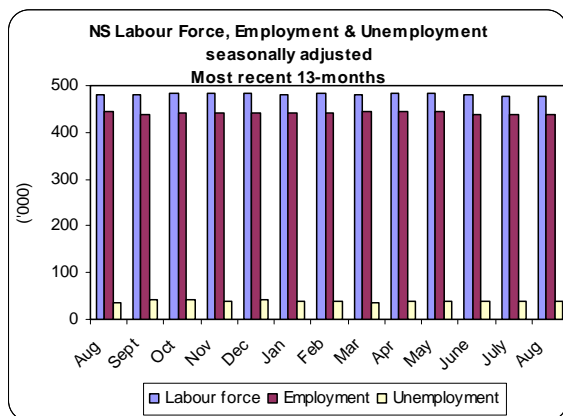
- Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
- Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
- Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces
- Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
- Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

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 August 2006, labour force declined by 200 persons over July 2006 to 477,200, unemployment increased 0.8 per cent to 40,000 and the unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points to 8.4 per cent.



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

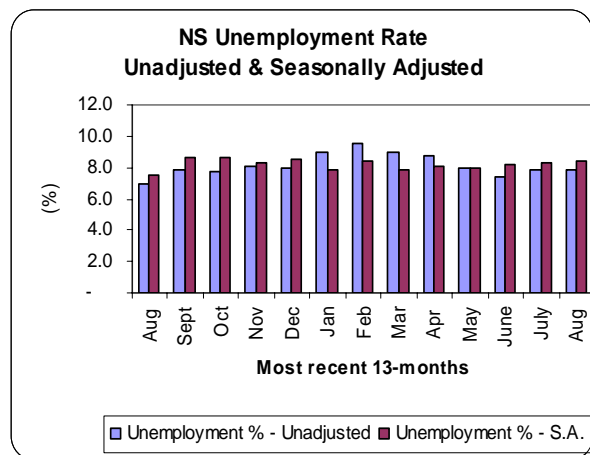
In Canada August 2006, labour force decreased 0.1 per cent over July 2006 to 17.6 million, employment increased 0.3 per cent to 16.5 million, unemployment increased 0.4 per cent to 1.1 million, and the unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points to 6.5 per cent.

On a seasonally adjusted three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) was 5.3 per cent in August 2006 — an increase of 0.1 percentage points over July 2006. In August 2006, the Halifax CMA rate stood as the lowest rate east of Saint John.

Seasonally Adjusted (year over year)

In Nova Scotia, August 2006, labour force declined 0.6 per cent over August 2005 to 477,200, employment declined 1.6 per cent to 437,100, unemployment increased 11.1 per cent to 40,000 and the unemployment rate increased 0.9 percentage points to 8.4 per cent.

In Canada, August 2006 labour force increased 1.4 per cent over August 2005 to 17.6 million, employment increased 1.8 per cent to 16.5 million, unemployment decreased 3.1 per cent to 1.1 million and the unemployment rate decreased 0.3 percentage points to 6.5 per cent.



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

Year-to-date¹

The labour market trends established for the first seven months of 2006 carry over into August. For the first eight months of 2006 the demand for labour stands at 441,600 which is down slightly (0.5%) from the same period in 2005. Employment for the first seven months was 442,300 which was down 0.4 per cent same period last year. The employment level, however, still remains close to the high employment levels started in 2004 (442,200). Thus the employment rate of 57.9 per cent the first eight months still remains close to the record annual level of 58.4 per cent reported for both 2004 and 2005.

The labour supply (labour force) at 480,700 is down 0.8 per cent for the first eight months. For the first seven months labour supply was down 0.9 per cent. The labour force participation also reflects the fall in labour supply with a decline of 0.7 percentage points to 63.0 per cent for the first eight months. The net impact of a larger decline in labour supply is an unemployment rate of 8.1 per cent which is down 0.3 percentage points for the first eight months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005.

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

	Jan-Aug 2005	Jan-Aug 2006
Population ('000)	760.1	762.6
Labour Force ('000)	484.7	480.7
Employment ('000)	443.9	441.6
Full-time ('000)	360.6	357.9
Part-time ('000)	83.3	83.7
Unemployment ('000)	40.8	39.1
Unemployment (%)	8.4	8.1
Participation (%)	63.8	63.0
Employment (%)	58.4	57.9

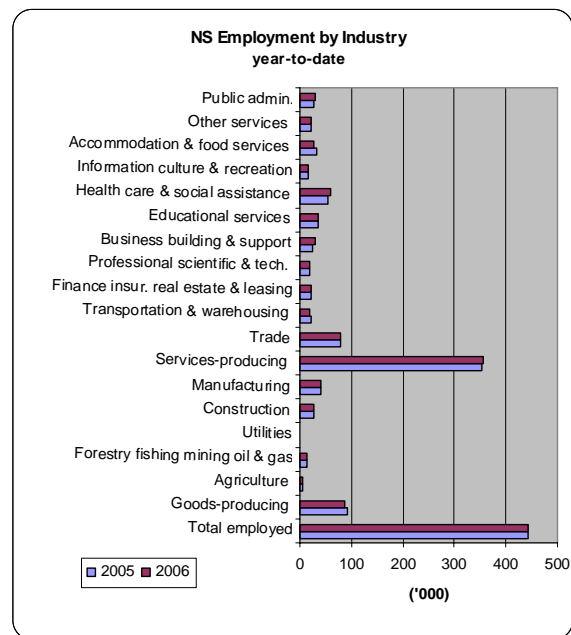
Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

¹ Average of the year-to-date seasonal data unless otherwise stated.

As noted in previous reports, the dynamism in the economy is still centered in the Service Sector, which had an overall employment growth rate of 1.0 per cent, for the first eight months of 2006. Within this sector, there were both positive and negative changes. Employment growth was found in the Retail and Wholesale sector (1.3%), Business, Building and Support Services (21.3%), Health Care and Social Assistance (6.4%) and Public Administration (8.8%), while shrinkages occurred Transportation and Warehousing (11.6%), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1.5%), Professional, Scientific and Technical

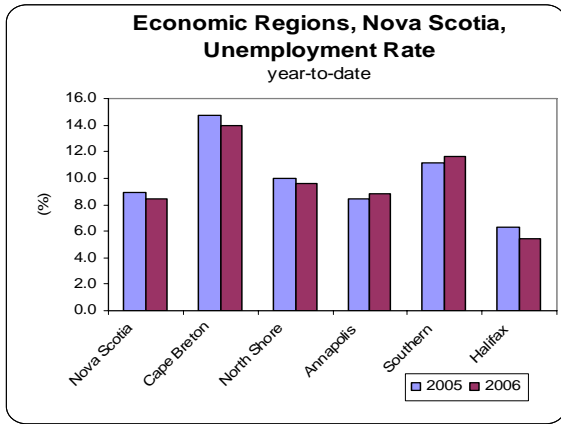
Services (6.6%) and Accommodation and Food Services (11.7%).

The Goods Sector employment shrunk slightly (0.5%); employment losses were spread over all industries. Some of those losses are reflected in the decline for international exports. For the first five months of 2006, the value of domestic exports for international merchandise trade is down 4.2 per cent.



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

Similar to last month, a geographical review of employment growth based on the 3-month-moving-averages within the province indicates that most of the growth occurred in the northern regions of the province.



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

Feature - Women in the Workforce, 1976 to 2005

LFS Activity of Women, 1976¹ to 2005

The number of females entering the labour force across Canada in recent decades has continued to increase at a faster pace than males, thus narrowing the gap between the number of women and men employed.

As noted in a recent Statistics Canada report, *Perspectives on Labour and Income: Wives as Primary Breadwinners*², there are several reasons for the growth in female participation in the labour force:

- educational attainment
- increase in their full-time employment rate
- expanded occupational opportunities
- acceptance of alternative work arrangements, e.g., flexible work hours, compressed work schedules, telework, working from home)
- expanded childcare options and changes in parental leave
- rising cost of living
- interest in pursuing their own interests also have been motivators to participate
- better paying jobs
- opportunities to move upward in their jobs

Over the period 1976 to 2005, the number of women employed has nearly doubled (up 97.2 per cent) reaching 214,500 in 2005, while the number of employed men has increased 20.9 per cent to 228,600. During this period, employment of women, both full and part-time showed strong gains (89.2 per cent and 122.5 per cent, respectively), while the increase for men was 14.1 per cent and 129.7 per cent, respectively. While the employment rate³ of

men declined 3.5 percentage points during this period to 62.3 per cent; the growth in the employment rate of women has increased 18.5 percentage points to 54.5 per cent.

LFS Characteristics, Nova Scotia, Men 1976 and 2005

Characteristics	1976	2005	% Change 1976 to 2005
Population ('000)	287.2	366.9	27.8
Labour Force ('000)	207.5	251.8	21.3
Employment ('000)	189.1	228.6	20.9
Full-time ('000)	178.0	203.1	14.1
Part-time ('000)	11.1	25.5	129.7
Unemployed ('000)	18.4	23.2	26.1
Unemployment %	8.9	9.2	0.3*
Participation %	72.2	68.6	-3.6*
Employment %	65.8	62.3	-3.5*

* percentage points change

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review, 2005*, CD-ROM No. 71F0004-XCB

LFS Characteristics, Nova Scotia, Women 1976 and 2005

Characteristics	1976	2005	% Change 1976 to 2005
Population ('000)	302.3	393.8	30.3
Labour Force ('000)	120.5	232.1	92.6
Employment ('000)	108.8	214.5	97.2
Full-time ('000)	83.0	157.0	89.2
Part-time ('000)	25.8	57.4	122.5
Unemployed ('000)	11.7	17.6	50.4
Unemployment %	9.7	7.6	-2.1*
Participation %	39.9	58.9	19.0*
Employment %	36.0	54.5	18.5*

* percentage points change

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review, 2005*, CD-ROM No. 71F0004-XCB

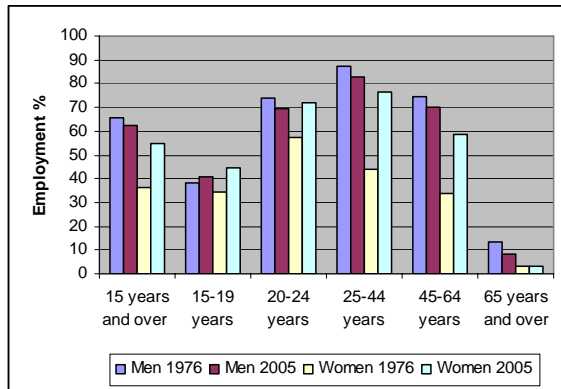
The employment rate of women showed growth in all age groups between 15 and 64 years of age from 1976 to 2005. The male employment rate declined for all age groups in 2005 as compared to 1976, with the exception of the 15-19 year age group (up 2.8 percentage points to 40.7 per cent).

¹ 1976 is the earliest year for which comparable LFS data is available historically.

² Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 75-001-IE, August 2006, Vo. 7, No. 8

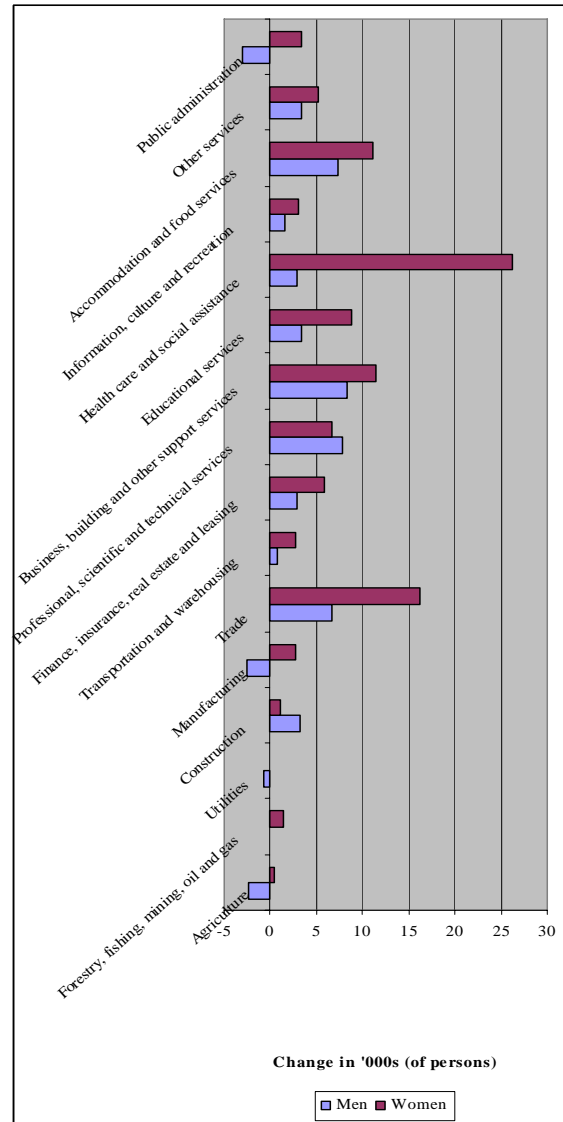
³ Employment rate—The employment rate for a particular group is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population (15+) of that group.

**Employment Rate, Men and Women
By Age Group, Nova Scotia
1976 and 2005**



Total employment in Nova Scotia grew 48.7 per cent from 1976 to 2005 or by 145,200 persons. While the number of women employed in the goods-producing sector grew 45.9 per cent or by 5,100, there was a decline of 2,400 men (-3.1 per cent) employed in the sector. Within the services-producing sector, the employment of women increased 102.9 per cent or by 100,500 persons, as compared to an increase of 41,900 employed men, or a 37.5 per cent increase. In actual numbers, the greatest in-flow of women to the workforce between 1976 and 2005 was in the services-producing sector, e.g., in healthcare; trade; and business, building and support related industries (26,200, 16,200 and 11,400 persons, respectively). For men, the greatest increase in employment over the same time period was in business, building and support services; professional, scientific and technical services; accommodation and food services and trade at 8,300, 7,800, 7,400 and 6,600, respectively. While there was no industry of declined employment for women, by 2005 the number of men employed in public administration, manufacturing, agriculture and utilities had actually declined from 1976 by 3,100, 2,500, 2,300 and 800 persons, respectively.

**Change in Employment, by Industry
Nova Scotia, 1976 to 2005**



The level of education of those employed in Nova Scotia has been increasing both for men and women. However, from 1990⁴ to 2005 the much more significant strides were evident with women. Whereas, there was a 35.1 per cent increase in the number of employed men with a university degree, it compared to an 84.7 per

⁴ Comparable level of education data from LFS is available from 1990.

cent increase for women. The number of employed women with a university level education actually outnumbered the number of men (46,000 women vs. 43,900 men).

**Employed, Level of Education
Nova Scotia, Men and Women
1976 and 2005**

Level of Education	Men		Women	
	2005 ('000)	% Change 1976- 2005	2005 ('000)	% Change 1976- 2005
Total Employed	228.6	100.0	214.5	100.0
0-8 years	7.9	3.5	3.5	1.6
Some High School	32.6	14.3	22.4	10.4
High School	41.7	18.2	40.9	19.1
Some Post- Secondary	18.2	8.0	16.8	7.8
Post-Secondary	84.2	36.8	84.8	39.5
University Degree	43.9	19.2	46.0	21.4

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review, 2005*, CD-ROM No. 71F0004-XCB

Since 1997, the LFS has collected information on average hourly and average weekly wage rates. The LFS reported that in 2005, the average weekly wage rate for women working full-time in Nova Scotia was \$606.92, an increase of 27.2 per cent over 1997. In comparison, the average weekly wage rate of men was \$767.12, an increase of 24.2 per cent. As a result, in 1997, women's average weekly wage rate was 77.2 per cent of men's and by 2005 this gap narrowed to 79.1 per cent. The most evident catch-up for women was in the services-producing sector within transportation and warehousing; and finance, insurance and real estate. In transportation and warehousing industries, women's average weekly wages of \$685.35 in 2005, signalled a narrowing of the gap from 74.0 per cent of men's wages in 1997 to 82.1 per cent in 2005. Similarly, in finance, insurance and real estate industries, women's average weekly wages of \$666.71 in 2005 signalled a narrowing of the gap from 75.9 per cent of men's wages in 1997 to 87.3 per cent in 2005.

**Average Weekly Wages
Women Compared to Men, Nova Scotia
1997 and 2005**

**Average Weekly Wages
Nova Scotia
1997 and 2005**

Industry	Women 2005 (\$)	% Change 1997- 2005	Ratio	Ratio
			Women to Men 1997	Women to Men 2005
Total Employees	606.92	27.2	77.2	79.1
Goods-producing	516.40	16.9	70.3	68.0
Agriculture	363.32	19.9	79.3	65.6
Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Oil & Gas	608.53	36.1	67.4	69.4
Utilities	--	--	--	--
Construction	492.12	21.5	65.4	67.0
Manufacturing	519.52	15.8	70.5	68.7
Services- producing	615.68	28.1	78.6	79.9
Trade	458.44	34.2	67.6	69.8
Transportation & Warehousing	685.35	44.5	74.0	82.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	666.71	24.4	75.9	87.3
Professional, Scientific & Tech.	718.43	40.9	68.6	70.5
Business, Building & Support	443.29	25.1	87.7	88.7
Educational Services	865.78	26.8	89.4	92.0
Health Care & Social Services	689.65	35.9	89.0	87.2
Information, Culture & Recreation	580.61	21.7	76.6	78.4
Accommodation & Food Services	365.87	23.5	76.2	77.3
Other Services	447.69	11.7	73.9	71.9
Public Administration	778.92	36.1	75.7	77.8

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Historical Review, 2005*, CD-ROM No. 71F0004-XCB

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

3rd quarter 2006 will be released November 30, 2006)

Year-to-date (January-June)

In the first half of 2006, total wages and salaries were \$7,095.0 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 4.0 per cent over the first half 2005. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of \$312,284.6 billion in the first half of 2006, exhibited a 6.0 per cent increase the same period a year earlier. In the first half of 2006, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.3 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia

	(\$billions) Jan-June 2005	Jan-June 2006
Canada	294,565.0	312,284.6
Nova Scotia	6,818.9	7,095.0

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

For Nova Scotia in the first six months of 2006, \$1,365.2 billion of total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and \$5,729.8 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 19.2 per cent and 80.8 per cent, respectively, of the total. Manufacturing industries were the major component within the goods producing sector (46.0 per cent). The greatest contributors to the service producing sector—professional and personal service industries, and trade—at 18.9 per cent and 17.5 per cent, respectively.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia (NAICS-based)

(\$billions – actual)

Industry	Jan- June 2005	Jan- June 2006	% Change 1st Half 2005 – 1 st Half 2006
All Goods Producing	1,338	1,365	2.1
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	153	142	-6.9
Mining & Oil & Gas	71	75	6.2
Manufacturing	614	628	2.2
Construction	428	446	4.4
Utilities	72	73	1.9
All Servicing Producing	5,481	5,730	4.5
Trade	941	1,000	6.3
Transportation & Storage	356	367	3.1
Information & Cultural	191	205	7.3
Finance & Real Estate	497	521	4.7
Professional & Personal Service	1,025	1,082	5.5
Educational Services	664	697	5.0
Health Care & Social Asst.	824	887	7.7
Public Administration	983	970	-1.3

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

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

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(July 2006 will be released September 28, 2006)

Year-to-Date (January-June)

In the first half of 2006, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased \$17.51, or 2.8 per cent, over the same period in 2005 to \$648.17 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose \$27.09, or 3.8 per cent, to \$746.52 per week. Nova Scotia's 2006 year-to-date average weekly Earnings were 86.8 per cent of the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 387,938 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in January to June 2006, a 1.7 per cent increase from the same period in 2005. In comparison,

Canada's weekly employment was 13.9 million, an increase of 2.0 per cent from the same period in 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) (\$)		
Jan-June '05	719.43	630.66
Jan-June '06	746.52	648.17
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
Jan-June '05	13,630,346	381,273
Jan-June '06	13,907,389	387,938

^p preliminary

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

**Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
Year-to-Date^p
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) (\$)**

Industry	Jan- June 2005	Jan- June 2006	Per Cent
			Change Jan- June 2005 to 2006
Industrial Aggregate	630.66	648.17	2.8
Goods Producing	757.20	791.42	4.5
Construction	710.57	734.99	3.4
Manufacturing	762.03	802.18	5.3
Service Producing	605.42	620.57	2.5
Trade	493.25	519.46	5.3
Transportation & Warehousing	747.75	748.42	0.1
Information & Culture	727.20	818.32	12.5
Finance & Insurance	927.96	870.45	-6.2
Professional, Scientific & Technical	778.68	799.03	2.6
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	509.16	507.51	-0.3
Educational Services	748.89	689.56	-7.9
Health Care & Social Assistance	655.61	691.32	5.4
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	299.56	305.85	2.1
Accommodation & Food Services	285.86	301.37	5.4
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	455.22	475.82	4.5
Public Administration	848.47	862.20	1.6

^p preliminary

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

In the first half of 2006 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 4.5 per cent over the same period in 2005 to \$791.42, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased 2.5 per cent to \$620.57. In industries for which data is available, year-to-date 2006 average weekly earnings ranged from \$301.37 in accommodation and food services industries to \$870.45 in finance & insurance.

Employment Insurance

(July 2006 will be released September 26, 2006)

Year-to-Date (January to June)

In the January to June 2006 period, there was a monthly average of 44,137 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular EI benefits. This figure was 2.7 per cent lower than the comparable period in 2005. Nationwide, there was an average of 835,360 beneficiaries or 4.7 per cent fewer than the January to June 2005 monthly average.

**EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
Year to Date^p**

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg. ¹ #	Total \$ Millions	Avg. ¹ #	Total \$ Millions
Jan-Jun '05	876,665	8,067.0	45,380	385.1
Jan-Jun '06	835,360	7,943.2	44,137	393.8

¹ Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

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

In Nova Scotia a total of \$393.8 million was paid in EI benefit payments during January to June 2006. This figure was 2.3 per cent higher than in January to June 2005. There was \$7.9 billion paid in EI benefit payments nationwide during January to June 2006, or 1.5 per cent less than in the same period in 2005.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

(2nd quarter 2006 will be released August 28, 2006)

Year-to-date (January-June)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that, in the first half of 2006 there were 113,904 public sector employees in Nova Scotia, an increase of 6.6 per cent over the first half of 2005. The government portion increased 6.8 per cent to 106,487, while the business enterprises portion rose 4.1 per cent to 7,417. The federal government figure declined 0.1 per cent or by 34 people. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 2.9 per cent or by 321 persons to 10,630 in the first half of 2006.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
Year-to-Date^P
(number)

	Jan- June 2005	Jan- June 2006 ^P	Change Jan- June'05/ Jan- June'06
Government			
Federal (incl. Military)	23,592	23,558	-0.1
<i>Military</i>	10,951	10,630	-2.9
Provincial General	11,022	11,049	0.2
Universities & Colleges	9,312	10,089	8.3
Health & Social Services	27,897	29,712	6.5
Local General	10,836	11,254	3.9
School Boards	17,021	20,826	22.4
Total Government	99,680	106,487	6.8
Government Business	7,125	7,417	4.1
Enterprises			
Federal	4,328	4,569	5.6
Provincial	2,312	2,362	2.1
Local	486	486	-
Total Public Sector	106,805	113,904	6.6

Q – quarter

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 2.3 per cent in the first half of 2006 over the same period in 2005 to \$2.5 billion, with 92.5 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from

total government and 7.5 per cent from government business enterprises.

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
Year-to-Date^P
(\$millions)

	Jan- June 2005	Jan- June 2006 ^P	Change Jan- June'05/ Jan- June'06
Government			
Federal (incl. Military)	674	687	1.9
<i>Military</i>	326	311	-4.6
Provincial General	224	230	2.7
Universities & Colleges	267	254	-5.0
Health & Social Services	622	658	5.7
Local General	137	137	-0.3
School Boards	375	380	1.4
Total Government	2,300	2,346	2.0
Government Business	179	191	6.4
Enterprises			
Federal	139	149	7.2
Provincial	34	35	4.2
Local	7	7	2.2
Total Public Sector	2,479	2,536	2.3

Q - quarter

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			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	25,858.8	26,196.9	26,232.5	373.7	25,858.8	26,196.9	26,232.5	373.7
Labour Force ('000)	17,778.4	18,057.7	18,023.7	245.3	17,378.8	17,641.5	17,629.7	250.9
Employment ('000)	16,508.5	16,856.8	16,792.0	283.5	16,201.1	16,504.8	16,488.8	287.7
Unemployed ('000)	1,269.9	1,200.9	1,231.6	(38.3)	1,177.7	1,136.7	1,140.9	(36.8)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	6.7	6.8	(0.3)	6.8	6.4	6.5	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	68.8	68.9	68.7	(0.1)	67.2	67.3	67.2	-
Employment Rate (%)	63.8	64.3	64.0	0.2	62.7	63.0	62.9	0.2

Nova Scotia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	761.2	762.7	763.1	1.9	761.2	762.7	763.1	1.9
Labour Force ('000)	495.7	492.1	492.0	(3.7)	480.0	477.4	477.2	(2.8)
Employment ('000)	460.9	453.0	453.6	(7.3)	444.0	437.7	437.1	(6.9)
Unemployed ('000)	34.8	39.1	38.4	3.6	36.0	39.7	40.0	4.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	7.9	7.8	0.8	7.5	8.3	8.4	0.9
Participation Rate (%)	65.1	64.5	64.5	(0.6)	63.1	62.6	62.5	(0.6)
Employment Rate (%)	60.5	59.4	59.4	(1.1)	58.3	57.4	57.3	(1.0)

Newfoundland and Labrador								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	429.3	427.4	427.3	(2.0)	429.3	427.4	427.3	(2.0)
Labour Force ('000)	267.0	269.2	267.3	0.3	254.1	248.7	254.1	-
Employment ('000)	226.3	237.1	230.3	4.0	211.8	212.5	215.7	3.9
Unemployed ('000)	40.6	32.1	36.9	(3.7)	42.3	36.2	38.4	(3.9)
Unemployment Rate (%)	15.2	11.9	13.8	(1.4)	16.6	14.6	15.1	(1.5)
Participation Rate (%)	62.2	63.0	62.6	0.4	59.2	58.2	59.5	0.3
Employment Rate (%)	52.7	55.5	53.9	1.2	49.3	49.7	50.5	1.2

Prince Edward Island								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	111.7	112.4	112.4	0.7	111.7	112.4	112.4	0.7
Labour Force ('000)	80.9	81.1	81.3	0.4	76.3	76.6	76.8	0.5
Employment ('000)	73.9	73.5	74.5	0.6	67.7	67.9	68.4	0.7
Unemployed ('000)	7.0	7.6	6.8	(0.2)	8.6	8.6	8.4	(0.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.7	9.4	8.4	(0.3)	11.3	11.2	10.9	(0.4)
Participation Rate (%)	72.4	72.2	72.3	(0.1)	68.3	68.1	68.3	-
Employment Rate (%)	66.2	65.4	66.3	0.1	60.6	60.4	60.9	0.3

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.

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

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

New Brunswick								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	610.7	611.4	611.3	0.6	610.7	611.4	611.3	0.6
Labour Force ('000)	405.1	408.1	402.2	(2.9)	386.7	390.3	385.2	(1.5)
Employment ('000)	367.7	373.0	366.8	(0.9)	349.1	355.5	350.2	1.1
Unemployed ('000)	37.4	35.1	35.4	(2.0)	37.6	34.8	35.0	(2.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.2	8.6	8.8	(0.4)	9.7	8.9	9.1	(0.6)
Participation Rate (%)	66.3	66.7	65.8	(0.5)	63.3	63.8	63.0	(0.3)
Employment Rate (%)	60.2	61.0	60.0	(0.2)	57.2	58.1	57.3	0.1

Quebec								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	6,191.7	6,254.0	6,260.5	68.8	6,191.7	6,254.0	6,260.5	68.8
Labour Force ('000)	4,157.5	4,214.3	4,169.7	12.2	4,076.7	4,105.3	4,091.4	14.7
Employment ('000)	3,814.1	3,887.6	3,843.5	29.4	3,737.2	3,772.2	3,766.4	29.2
Unemployed ('000)	343.4	326.7	326.2	(17.2)	339.6	333.2	325.0	(14.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.3	7.8	7.8	(0.5)	8.3	8.1	7.9	(0.4)
Participation Rate (%)	67.1	67.4	66.6	(0.5)	65.8	65.6	65.4	(0.4)
Employment Rate (%)	61.6	62.2	61.4	(0.2)	60.4	60.3	60.2	(0.2)

Ontario								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	10,097.5	10,235.6	10,248.4	150.9	10,097.5	10,235.6	10,248.4	150.9
Labour Force ('000)	7,024.3	7,120.5	7,105.6	81.3	6,862.3	6,969.0	6,947.8	85.5
Employment ('000)	6,507.5	6,608.5	6,598.2	90.7	6,405.4	6,516.4	6,501.2	95.8
Unemployed ('000)	516.8	512.0	507.4	(9.4)	456.9	452.6	446.6	(10.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.4	7.2	7.1	(0.3)	6.7	6.5	6.4	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	69.6	69.6	69.3	(0.3)	68.0	68.1	67.8	(0.2)
Employment Rate (%)	64.4	64.6	64.4	-	63.4	63.7	63.4	-

Manitoba								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	889.8	892.6	892.9	3.1	889.8	892.6	892.9	3.1
Labour Force ('000)	620.6	623.2	628.0	7.4	608.1	614.9	616.0	7.9
Employment ('000)	587.0	593.2	595.1	8.1	580.2	586.0	588.4	8.2
Unemployed ('000)	33.6	29.9	33.0	(0.6)	27.9	28.9	27.6	(0.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.4	4.8	5.3	(0.1)	4.6	4.7	4.5	(0.1)
Participation Rate (%)	69.7	69.8	70.3	0.6	68.3	68.9	69.0	0.7
Employment Rate (%)	66.0	66.5	66.6	0.6	65.2	65.7	65.9	0.7

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			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	748.8	745.9	746.1	(2.7)	748.8	745.9	746.1	(2.7)
Labour Force ('000)	522.0	529.1	532.1	10.1	508.5	514.8	518.1	9.6
Employment ('000)	492.3	504.8	501.5	9.2	481.8	490.8	490.3	8.5
Unemployed ('000)	29.7	24.3	30.6	0.9	26.7	24.0	27.8	1.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	4.6	5.8	0.1	5.3	4.7	5.4	0.1
Participation Rate (%)	69.7	70.9	71.3	1.6	67.9	69.0	69.4	1.5
Employment Rate (%)	65.7	67.7	67.2	1.5	64.3	65.8	65.7	1.4

Alberta								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	2,562.1	2,641.3	2,651.4	89.3	2,562.1	2,641.3	2,651.4	89.3
Labour Force ('000)	1,892.1	1,972.6	1,996.0	103.9	1,859.5	1,940.5	1,959.0	99.5
Employment ('000)	1,811.9	1,897.8	1,906.2	94.3	1,787.0	1,870.0	1,877.7	90.7
Unemployed ('000)	80.2	74.8	89.8	9.6	72.5	70.4	81.3	8.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	3.8	4.5	0.3	3.9	3.6	4.2	0.3
Participation Rate (%)	73.8	74.7	75.3	1.5	72.6	73.5	73.9	1.3
Employment Rate (%)	70.7	71.9	71.9	1.2	69.7	70.8	70.8	1.1

British Columbia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	3,456.0	3,513.7	3,519.2	63.2	3,456.0	3,513.7	3,519.2	63.2
Labour Force ('000)	2,313.1	2,347.5	2,349.5	36.4	2,266.6	2,303.9	2,304.1	37.5
Employment ('000)	2,166.7	2,228.2	2,222.3	55.6	2,137.0	2,195.6	2,193.4	56.4
Unemployed ('000)	146.4	119.3	127.2	(19.2)	129.7	108.3	110.8	(18.9)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.3	5.1	5.4	(0.9)	5.7	4.7	4.8	(0.9)
Participation Rate (%)	66.9	66.8	66.8	(0.1)	65.6	65.6	65.5	(0.1)
Employment Rate (%)	62.7	63.4	63.1	0.4	61.8	62.5	62.3	0.5

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			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	25,821.9	26,167.3	26,199.5	377.6	760.7	762.5	762.8	2.1
Labour Force ('000)	17,712.5	17,895.7	17,981.1	268.6	496.1	490.8	491.2	(4.9)
Employment ('000)	16,509.0	16,795.8	16,834.5	325.5	459.0	452.8	453.4	(5.6)
Unemployed ('000)	1,203.5	1,099.9	1,146.6	(56.9)	37.1	38.1	37.8	0.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.8	6.1	6.4	(0.4)	7.5	7.8	7.7	0.2
Participation Rate (%)	68.6	68.4	68.6	-	65.2	64.4	64.4	(0.8)
Employment Rate (%)	63.9	64.2	64.3	0.4	60.3	59.4	59.4	(0.9)

	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	99.3	99.7	99.7	0.4	117.5	117.0	116.9	(0.6)
Labour Force ('000)	61.9	59.8	60.3	(1.6)	69.8	65.9	65.1	(4.7)
Employment ('000)	57.4	55.1	55.4	(2.0)	61.0	57.5	56.9	(4.1)
Unemployed ('000)	4.5	4.7	4.9	0.4	8.7	8.4	8.3	(0.4)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	7.9	8.1	0.8	12.5	12.7	12.7	0.2
Participation Rate (%)	62.3	60.0	60.5	(1.8)	59.4	56.3	55.7	(3.7)
Employment Rate (%)	57.8	55.3	55.6	(2.2)	51.9	49.1	48.7	(3.2)

	250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	309.0	311.1	311.3	2.3	309.0	311.1	311.3	2.3
Labour Force ('000)	217.8	220.1	220.4	2.6	217.8	220.1	220.4	2.6
Employment ('000)	206.2	208.7	209.4	3.2	206.2	208.7	209.4	3.2
Unemployed ('000)	11.5	11.4	11.0	(0.5)	11.5	11.4	11.0	(0.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.3	5.2	5.0	(0.3)	5.3	5.2	5.0	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	70.5	70.7	70.8	0.3	70.5	70.7	70.8	0.3
Employment Rate (%)	66.7	67.1	67.3	0.6	66.7	67.1	67.3	0.6

	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	131.2	131.1	131.1	(0.1)	103.8	103.7	103.7	(0.1)
Labour Force ('000)	82.3	82.7	83.5	1.2	64.4	62.4	61.9	(2.5)
Employment ('000)	77.0	75.8	76.4	(0.6)	57.4	55.8	55.3	(2.1)
Unemployed ('000)	5.3	6.9	7.0	1.7	7.0	6.7	6.5	(0.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.4	8.3	8.4	2.0	10.9	10.7	10.5	(0.4)
Participation Rate (%)	62.7	63.1	63.7	1.0	62.0	60.2	59.7	(2.3)
Employment Rate (%)	58.7	57.8	58.3	(0.4)	55.3	53.8	53.3	(2.0)

Table 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

	Employment - Seasonally Adjusted (000's)											
	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Canada	16,201.1	16,504.8	16,488.8	287.7	13,244.4	13,518.5	13,565.1	320.7	2,956.7	2,986.3	2,923.7	(33.0)
Newfoundland and Labrador	211.8	212.5	215.7	3.9	182.1	178.6	188.5	6.4	29.7	34.0	27.2	(2.5)
Prince Edward Island	67.7	67.9	68.4	0.7	56.2	58.2	57.8	1.6	11.5	9.7	10.6	(0.9)
Nova Scotia	444.0	437.7	437.1	(6.9)	359.8	354.9	356.3	(3.5)	84.2	82.8	80.8	(3.4)
New Brunswick	349.1	355.5	350.2	1.1	291.9	299.4	294.6	2.7	57.1	56.1	55.7	(1.4)
Quebec	3,737.2	3,772.2	3,766.4	29.2	3,049.3	3,070.3	3,089.8	40.5	687.9	701.8	676.6	(11.3)
Ontario	6,405.4	6,516.4	6,501.2	95.8	5,279.8	5,371.9	5,363.8	84.0	1,125.6	1,144.5	1,137.3	11.7
Manitoba	580.2	586.0	588.4	8.2	466.6	469.7	470.2	3.6	113.6	116.3	118.2	4.6
Saskatchewan	481.8	490.8	490.3	8.5	389.4	402.1	405.9	16.5	92.4	88.8	84.4	(8.0)
Alberta	1,787.0	1,870.0	1,877.7	90.7	1,480.3	1,566.9	1,577.6	97.3	306.7	303.1	300.1	(6.6)
British Columbia	2,137.0	2,195.6	2,193.4	56.4	1,689.2	1,746.8	1,760.6	71.4	447.8	448.8	432.8	(15.0)

	Employment - Actual (000's)											
	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
Canada	16,508.5	16,856.8	16,792.0	283.5	13,920.8	14,187.5	14,240.3	319.5	2,587.7	2,669.3	2,551.7	(36.0)
Newfoundland and Labrador	226.3	237.1	230.3	4.0	199.7	205.2	206.4	6.7	26.7	31.9	23.9	(2.8)
Prince Edward Island	73.9	73.5	74.5	0.6	64.6	65.4	66.0	1.4	9.2	8.1	8.5	(0.7)
Nova Scotia	460.9	453.0	453.6	(7.3)	388.1	380.2	384.8	(3.3)	72.8	72.9	68.8	(4.0)
New Brunswick	367.7	373.0	366.8	(0.9)	319.0	324.4	319.8	0.8	48.7	48.6	47.0	(1.7)
Quebec	3,814.1	3,887.6	3,843.5	29.4	3,237.1	3,285.5	3,278.8	41.7	577.0	602.0	564.7	(12.3)
Ontario	6,507.5	6,608.5	6,598.2	90.7	5,512.3	5,568.3	5,588.5	76.2	995.2	1,040.3	1,009.6	14.4
Manitoba	587.0	593.2	595.1	8.1	489.5	491.3	492.7	3.2	97.6	101.9	102.4	4.8
Saskatchewan	492.3	504.8	501.5	9.2	411.5	424.5	428.8	17.3	80.8	80.3	72.7	(8.1)
Alberta	1,811.9	1,897.8	1,906.2	94.3	1,548.8	1,638.1	1,649.7	100.9	263.2	259.7	256.5	(6.7)
British Columbia	2,166.7	2,228.2	2,222.3	55.6	1,750.3	1,804.6	1,824.8	74.5	416.5	423.6	397.5	(19.0)

Table 3 Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Youth Statistics

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual
				Change				Change				Change
Canada	2,817.0	2,871.0	2,876.8	59.8	2,472.7	2,529.5	2,523.6	50.9	12.2	11.9	12.3	0.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	36.4	34.4	37.0	0.6	27.4	27.1	28.1	0.7	24.7	21.2	24.1	(0.6)
Prince Edward Island	13.8	13.6	13.5	(0.3)	11.6	11.6	11.6	-	15.9	14.7	14.1	(1.8)
Nova Scotia	79.5	80.6	80.5	1.0	68.5	69.1	70.0	1.5	13.8	14.3	13.0	(0.8)
New Brunswick	62.7	64.5	63.6	0.9	54.0	55.4	53.6	(0.4)	13.9	14.0	15.7	1.8
Quebec	633.0	628.7	630.3	(2.7)	542.1	539.2	541.1	(1.0)	14.4	14.2	14.2	(0.2)
Ontario	1,084.4	1,103.4	1,099.7	15.3	939.1	960.3	946.1	7.0	13.4	13.0	14.0	0.6
Manitoba	110.5	110.6	112.4	1.9	100.4	99.4	101.9	1.5	9.1	10.1	9.4	0.3
Saskatchewan	94.0	98.7	98.5	4.5	83.8	90.7	90.4	6.6	10.9	8.1	8.2	(2.7)
Alberta	330.5	354.3	360.8	30.3	309.1	327.2	330.7	21.6	6.5	7.6	8.3	1.8
British Columbia	372.1	382.2	380.6	8.5	336.6	349.5	350.2	13.6	9.5	8.6	8.0	(1.5)

15-24 Age Group - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual
				Change				Change				Change
Canada	3,166.2	3,336.6	3,230.6	64.4	2,801.6	2,907.5	2,853.5	51.9	11.5	12.9	11.7	0.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	45.1	47.9	45.7	0.6	35.5	39.1	36.4	0.9	21.1	18.4	20.4	(0.7)
Prince Edward Island	17.3	17.7	17.0	(0.3)	15.5	15.6	15.6	0.1	10.4	12.4	8.2	(2.2)
Nova Scotia	94.1	96.4	94.3	0.2	83.5	82.7	84.7	1.2	11.4	14.1	10.2	(1.2)
New Brunswick	75.1	79.8	74.9	(0.2)	66.8	69.9	65.3	(1.5)	11.2	12.4	12.8	1.6
Quebec	704.0	745.8	703.6	(0.4)	610.4	639.5	612.0	1.6	13.3	14.3	13.0	(0.3)
Ontario	1,233.4	1,286.6	1,252.9	19.5	1,075.6	1,098.2	1,079.7	4.1	12.8	14.7	13.8	1.0
Manitoba	120.7	122.7	122.6	1.9	110.9	111.1	112.5	1.6	8.0	9.5	8.3	0.3
Saskatchewan	106.9	114.8	111.8	4.9	96.1	105.0	103.5	7.4	10.1	8.5	7.5	(2.6)
Alberta	361.6	396.1	393.3	31.7	340.6	363.9	364.0	23.4	5.8	8.1	7.4	1.6
British Columbia	408.0	428.7	414.5	6.5	366.7	382.4	380.0	13.3	10.1	10.8	8.3	(1.8)

Table 5. CMAs, Canada

	CMA Data											
	(Unadjusted - three month moving average)											
	Unemployment Rate - %				Employment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %			
	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change	Aug 2005	Jul 2006	Aug 2006	Annual Change
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	9.4	8.3	8.3	(1.1)	60.8	63.1	63.7	2.9	67.1	68.7	69.5	2.4
Halifax	5.3	5.2	5.0	(0.3)	66.7	67.1	67.3	0.6	70.4	70.7	70.8	0.4
Saint John, New Brunswick	8.4	7.1	7.3	(1.1)	59.2	59.5	59.1	(0.1)	64.7	64.0	63.9	(0.8)
Saguenay	9.7	8.4	8.3	(1.4)	55.5	58.3	58.0	2.5	61.4	63.6	63.3	1.9
Québec	6.5	4.0	4.4	(2.1)	64.3	65.6	64.6	0.3	68.8	68.3	67.6	(1.2)
Trois-Rivières	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.1	61.9	56.4	56.4	(5.5)	67.3	61.2	61.2	(6.1)
Sherbrooke	6.8	7.5	7.7	0.9	62.1	61.7	61.9	(0.2)	66.7	66.8	67.1	0.4
Montreal	8.5	8.0	8.2	(0.3)	62.8	62.6	62.8	-	68.6	68.1	68.4	(0.2)
Ottawa-Gatineau	7.4	5.0	5.2	(2.2)	66.1	69.6	69.5	3.4	71.4	73.3	73.3	1.9
Greater Sudbury	8.3	6.4	7.4	(0.9)	56.5	60.5	60.5	4.0	61.6	64.6	65.4	3.8
Oshawa	6.7	6.5	6.6	(0.1)	66.0	66.4	66.3	0.3	70.8	71.0	71.0	0.2
Toronto	7.7	6.8	7.1	(0.6)	65.6	65.1	64.9	(0.7)	71.1	69.9	69.9	(1.2)
Hamilton	5.7	5.8	6.5	0.8	63.5	64.5	63.9	0.4	67.3	68.5	68.4	1.1
St. Catharines - Niagara	7.5	6.0	5.8	(1.7)	60.5	60.4	61.5	1.0	65.4	64.2	65.3	(0.1)
London	6.8	6.3	7.3	0.5	66.3	65.7	64.7	(1.6)	71.2	70.1	69.8	(1.4)
Windsor	8.2	9.2	9.0	0.8	59.9	61.8	63.3	3.4	65.2	68.0	69.6	4.4
Kitchener	6.2	5.0	5.5	(0.7)	69.3	67.6	67.5	(1.8)	73.9	71.2	71.4	(2.5)
Thunder Bay	7.1	7.9	8.3	1.2	63.1	60.6	60.7	(2.4)	68.0	65.9	66.2	(1.8)
Winnipeg	5.3	4.1	4.6	(0.7)	66.2	67.9	67.8	1.6	69.9	70.8	71.1	1.2
Regina	5.1	4.8	4.9	(0.2)	68.7	68.7	69.8	1.1	72.4	72.2	73.3	0.9
Saskatoon	4.8	4.7	4.9	0.1	69.6	69.7	69.4	(0.2)	73.0	73.1	73.1	0.1
Calgary	3.3	3.5	3.5	0.2	72.3	74.5	74.7	2.4	74.8	77.2	77.4	2.6
Edmonton	4.7	3.9	4.4	(0.3)	68.5	68.4	68.5	-	71.8	71.1	71.7	(0.1)
Vancouver	6.4	4.4	4.5	(1.9)	63.5	64.7	65.0	1.5	67.9	67.7	68.0	0.1
Victoria	4.1	3.6	3.5	(0.6)	63.6	63.9	64.1	0.5	66.3	66.3	66.4	0.1

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 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)

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>

