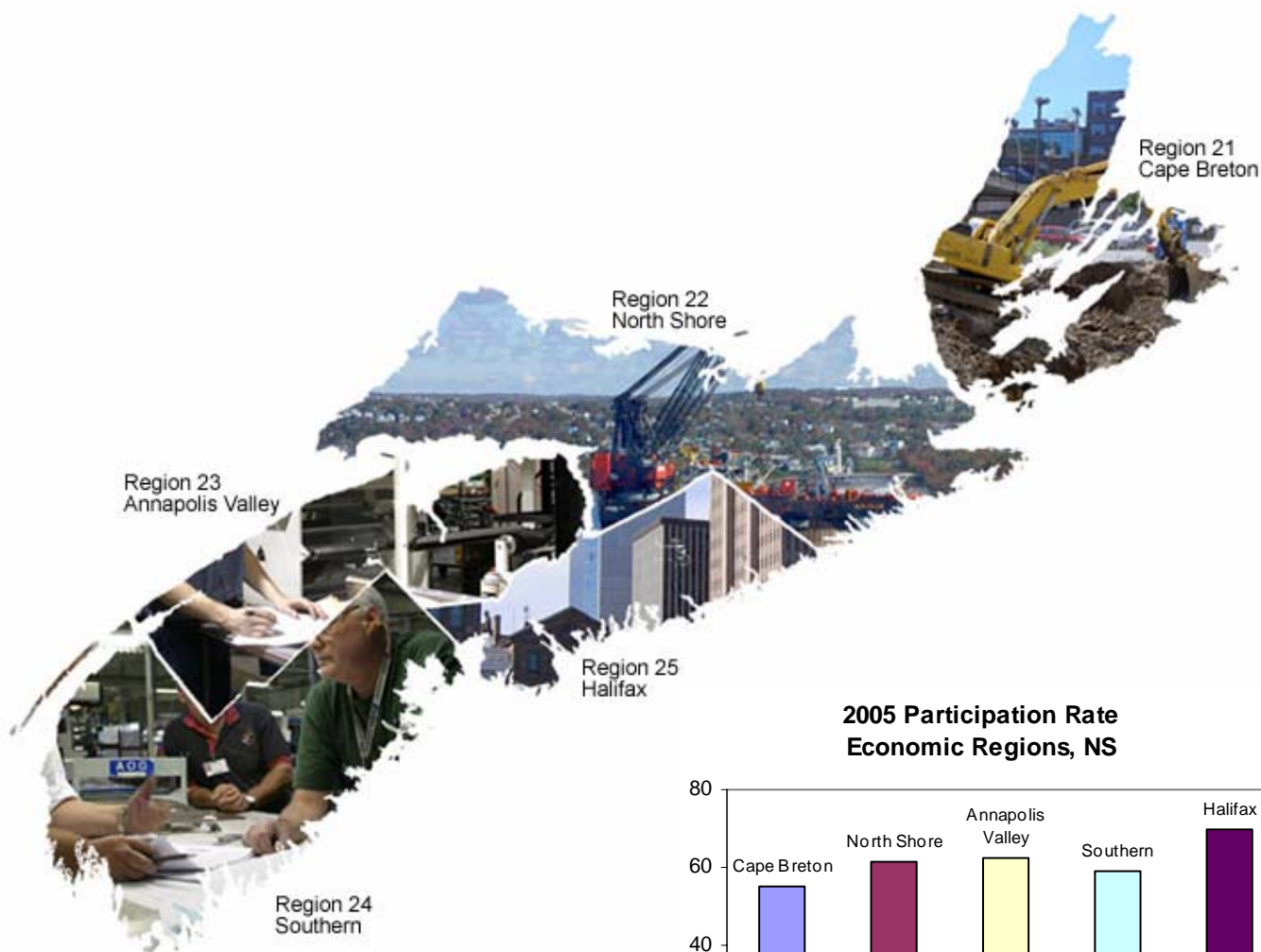
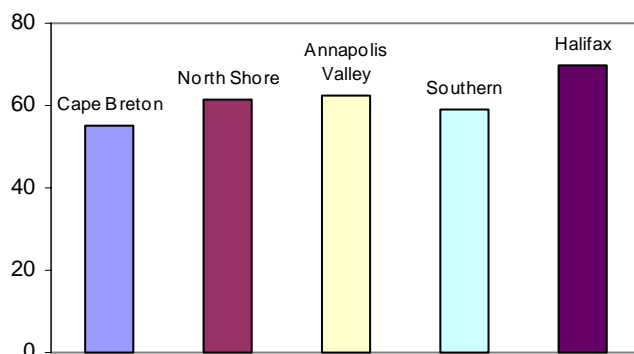


# Labour Market Monthly

April 2006



**2005 Participation Rate  
Economic Regions, NS**



**Finance**  
Economics and Statistics

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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**

April 2006

Economics & Statistics Division  
Nova Scotia Department of Finance  
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## Introduction

### About the Labour Market Monthly

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

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

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

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





**Highlights**

**LFS Release – April 2006**

(May 2006 will be released June 9, 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:

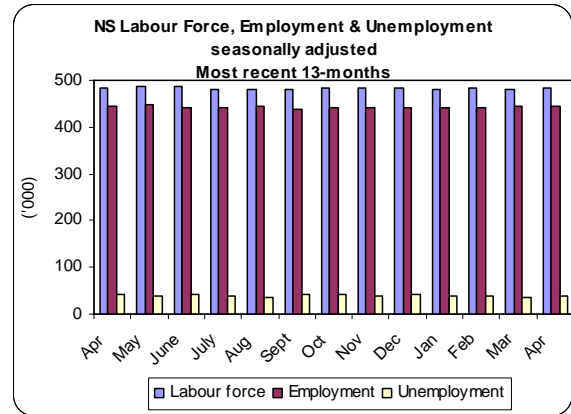
**Employment Situation:**  
 Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces  
 Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA  
 Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces  
 Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS  
 Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

*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 April 2006, labour force increased 0.9 per cent over March 2006 to 485,200, employment increased 0.5 per cent to 446,100, unemployment increased 4.8 per cent to 39,100 and the unemployment rate increased 0.3 percentage points to 8.1 per cent.



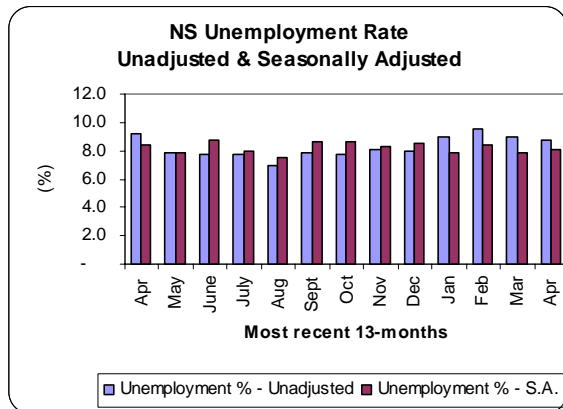
Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

In Canada April 2006, labour force increased 0.1 per cent over March 2006 to 17.5 million, employment increased 0.1 per cent to 16.4 million, unemployment increased 0.3 per cent to 1.1 million and the unemployment rate increased 0.1 percentage points to 6.4 per cent.

On a seasonally adjusted three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) was 5.2 per cent in April 2006—an increase of 0.2 percentage points over March 2006. In April 2006, the Halifax CMA rate stood as the lowest rate east of Quebec.

**Seasonally Adjusted (year over year)**

In Nova Scotia, April 2006 over April 2005, labour force was virtually unchanged at 485,200, employment rose 0.4 per cent to 446,100, unemployment declined 4.4 per cent to 39,100 and the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 8.1 per cent.



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

In Canada, April 2006 over April 2005 labour force increased 1.5 per cent to 17.5 million, employment increased 1.9 per cent to 16.4 million, unemployment declined 5.1 per cent to 1.1 million, and the unemployment rate declined 0.4 percentage points to 6.4 per cent.

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

At 443,600, there has been no change in the number of jobs for the first four months of 2006 compared to the same period in 2005. The number of people active in the labour market (labour supply-employed or unemployed) dropped 0.9 per cent for the same period. The net result of this was a decline of 0.8 percentage points in the unemployment rate to 8.0 per cent.

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

	Jan-Apr 2005	Jan-Apr 2006
Population ('000)	759.7	762.4
Labour Force ('000)	486.5	482.2
Employment ('000)	443.6	443.6
Full-time ('000)	363.0	359.9
Part-time ('000)	80.6	83.7
Unemployment ('000)	42.9	38.6
Unemployment (%)	8.8	8.0
Participation (%)	64.0	63.2
Employment (%)	58.4	58.2

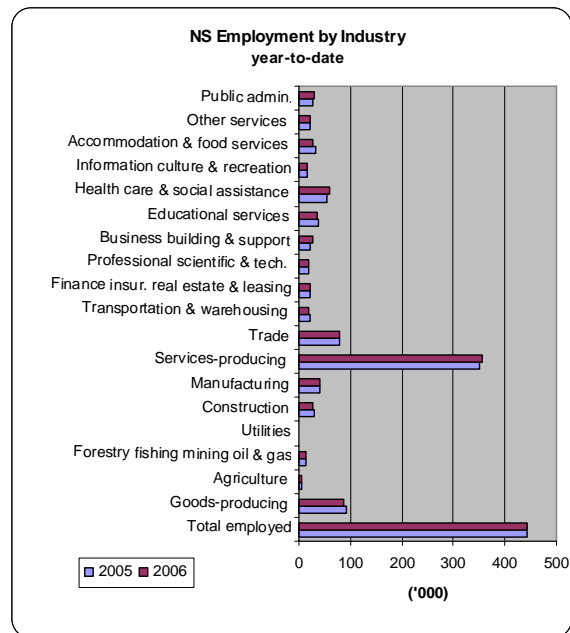
Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

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

In the first four months of 2006, while there has been no change in the total employment, a review of employment by industry reveals a very active labour market. Falling employment levels in goods producing industries were countered by more new jobs in the service producing sectors. The goods producing sector saw a drop of 5.5 per cent, resulting mostly from declines in employment in construction and manufacturing industries.

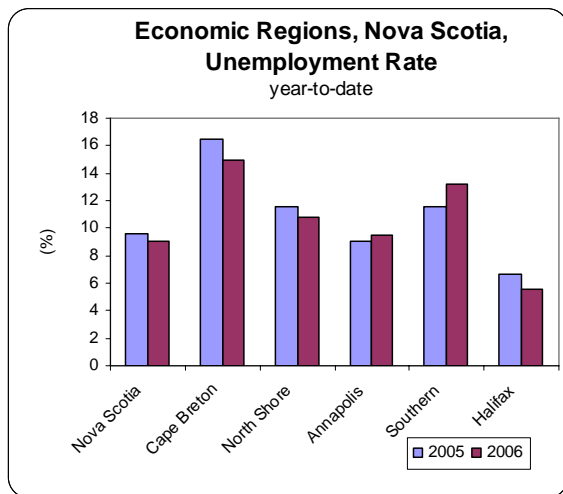
The service producing sector, for the first four months of 2006, reported an employment growth of 1.4 per cent over the same period a year earlier. Most of this growth was highly concentrated in the business service industries (call centres). There was also positive employment growth rate in the wholesale and retail industries, along with health care and social assistance industries, and public administration. Other services, like accommodation and food services, had declines in their employment levels (gas prices and the high Canadian dollar).

(See chart below).



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

A review of employment growth throughout the province reveals that most of the employment growth for the first four months of 2006 was concentrated in the northern regions of Nova Scotia



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



## Feature - Employment by Industry, Nova Scotia, by Regions, 2005

### Annual 2005

*This article will reference employment change at the region level, for example, of 100, 200 or 300. In statistical terms, these figures should be viewed with discretion and can be seen as relatively stable change in employment.*

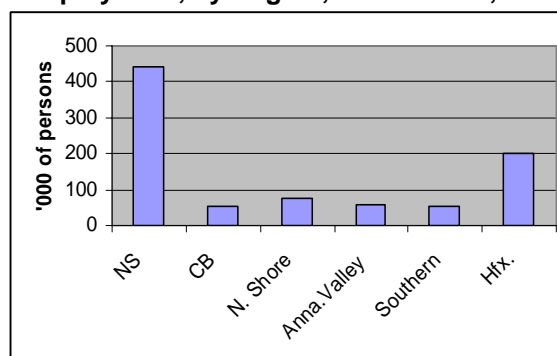
Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey produces data for established LFS economic regions within the provinces to disseminate sub-provincial data. The regions have been designed with input from the provinces to correspond with administrative and statistical needs of each province. One of the components of regional level data from the LFS provides an indication of sub-provincial distribution of employment by major industry activity.

In Nova Scotia during 2005:

- 20.6 per cent of total employment was in the goods-producing sector
- 79.4 per cent of total employment was in the service-producing sector
- Manufacturing was the most significant industry of employment within the goods-producing sector in all regions of the province with the exception of the Halifax region
- Trade, followed by health care and social assistance industries were the most significant industries of employment within the service-producing sector in all regions of the province

Nova Scotia is comprised of five LFS regions: *Cape Breton region* which includes the counties of Cape Breton, Inverness, Richmond and Victoria; *North Shore region* which includes the counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland, Guysborough, and Pictou; *Annapolis Valley region* which includes the counties of Annapolis, Hants and Kings; *Southern region* which includes the counties of Digby, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne and Yarmouth; and *Halifax region* which is the county of Halifax.

**Employment, by Region, Nova Scotia, 2005**



In 2005, the LFS reported 443,100 people were employed in Nova Scotia. By region in 2005, employment was reported as 55,400 in the Cape Breton region, 73,900 in the North Shore region, 56,800 in the Annapolis Valley region, 54,600 in the Southern region and 202,500 in the Halifax region. These figures represented 12.5 per cent, 16.7 per cent, 12.8 per cent, 12.3 per cent and 45.7 per cent of the province's total employment.

The distribution of employment in Nova Scotia was as follows in 2005:

Nova Scotia Region	% of Total NS Employment	% of Total NS Goods Producing Employment	% of Total NS Service Producing Employment
Cape Breton	12.5	10.9	13.0
North Shore	16.7	24.0	14.7
Annapolis Valley	12.8	16.1	12.0
Southern	12.3	20.8	10.1
Halifax	45.7	28.2	50.2
Region Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

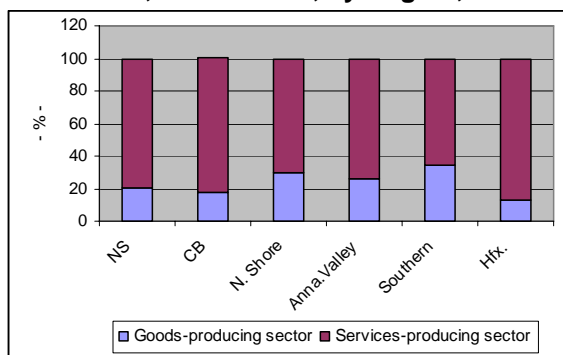
The goods-producing sector includes agriculture; forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas; utilities; construction; and manufacturing. Employment in the province's goods-producing sector in 2005 was 91,200 or 20.6 per cent of total employment. Within the sector, manufacturing employed the most significant

number of people, at 40,300, or 9.1 per cent of the province's total employment.

The service-producing sector includes numerous service-related industries, e.g., transportation, trade, finance, professional services, business services, education, health care and social services, accommodation and food services, public administration. Employment in the province's service-producing sector in 2005 was 351,900 or 79.4 per cent of total employment. The service-producing sector was also the major employer throughout all regions of the province.

In 2005, the 2.5 per cent decrease in Nova Scotia's goods-producing sector was offset by a 3.4 per cent increase in the services-producing sector, resulting in an overall annual increase in the province's employment of 0.2 per cent. The most notable employment increase in the goods-producing sector was forestry, fishing mining, oil and gas industries which increased by 1,100 people, while trade industries, and health care and social assistance in the services-producing sector displayed the strongest increase in employment, at 3,400 and 2,400 respectively.

**Goods-Producing & Service-Producing Sectors, Nova Scotia, by Region, 2005**



**Cape Breton Region**

The Cape Breton region's 2005 employment of 55,400 was up by 3,400 over the previous year. Although the goods-producing sector declined by 1,200 overall, employment in agriculture industries increased by 500. Employment in the services-producing sector increased by 4,700, with the strongest employment growth noted in business, building and other support services, as well as, in educational services, each of

which grew by 800, and in trade industries which increased by 700.

The highest concentration of employment in the Cape Breton region's goods-producing sector during 2005 was in manufacturing, where 3,900 persons or 7.0 per cent of the region's total employment worked. In the region's service-producing sector, the largest contributors to the region's employment were trade industries, at 9,100, and health care and social assistance industries, at 14,800. Compared to the region overall, these figures represented 16.4 per cent and 14.8 per cent, respectively, of the region's total employment.

**North Shore Region**

The North Shore region's employment of 73,900 in 2005 represented an increase of 1,400 over 2004. The goods-producing sector increased by 1,300. An employment increase of 700 in forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas industries, and an increase of 600 in utilities industries represented the largest increases in employment in the goods-producing sector. Employment in the services-producing sector was unchanged from 2004; however, health care and social assistance industries employment grew by 800.

In 2005, 11,100 people or 15.0 per cent of the North Shore region's total employment was employed within the goods-producing sector in manufacturing. The largest employment figures in the service-producing sector of the region were employment of 13,300 in trade and 10,200 in health care and social assistance, which represented 18.0 per cent and 13.8 per cent of the region's total employment respectively.

**Annapolis Valley Region**

Compared to 2004, employment in the Annapolis Valley region in 2005 declined by 1,400 to 56,800. Although employment increased by 300 in agricultural industries, employment in the goods-producing sector declined by 1,000. Employment in the services-producing sector was down 400 from 2004. Trade industries employment which increased by 700 was the highest of industries that showed growth.

Manufacturing industries in the *Annapolis Valley region* displayed the highest employment in the region's goods-producing sector in 2005 at 6,600 people, representing 11.6 per cent of the region's total employment. In the service-producing sector, industries of largest employment included trade which employed 10,800, and health care and social assistance industries which employed 6,700. These industries represented 19.0 per cent and 11.8 per cent of the Annapolis Valley region's total employment, respectively.

was led by employment of 36,200 in trade industries and 24,200 in health care and social assistance industries, or 17.9 per cent and 12.0 per cent of the region's total employment, respectively.

(See table on following page.)

### *Southern Region*

---

Employment in the *Southern region* was down 2,600 over 2004 to 54,600. Although employment increased by 800 in forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas industries, employment in the goods-producing sector declined by 200. Employment in the services-producing sector was down 2,500 from 2004. Of the industries that showed growth over the previous year, trade industries showed the strongest employment increase with a growth of 500.

Manufacturing represented the most notable employment within the goods-producing sector in the *Southern region* during 2005, at 8,900 people or 16.3 per cent of the region's total employment. Employment of 8,400 people in trade industries and 6,700 people in health care and social assistance industries led employment in the service-producing sector of the region. These figures were 15.4 per cent and 12.3 per cent, respectively, of the region's total employment.

### *Halifax Region*

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In 2005, there was an increase of 200 in the employment of the *Halifax region* over 2004. Although construction industries increased employment by 700, the goods-producing sector overall declined by 1,500. An increase of 1,700 employed in the services-producing sector was led by a 1,800 employment increase in health care and social assistance industries.

Construction industries of the *Halifax region* employed 13,200 of the 25,700 people employed in the region's goods-producing sector in 2005. The region's service-producing sector

**Employment by Industry, Regions of Nova Scotia, 2005**

Industry	Nova Scotia		Cape Breton		North Shore		Annapolis Valley		Southern Southern		Halifax Halifax	
	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005
Industry	- '000 -											
Total employment	442.2	443.1	52.0	55.4	72.5	73.9	58.2	56.8	57.2	54.6	202.3	202.5
Goods-producing sector	93.7	91.2	11.1	9.9	20.6	21.9	15.7	14.7	19.2	19.0	27.2	25.7
Agriculture	5.4	5.8	0.0	0.5	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	13.9	15.0	2.7	2.3	3.1	3.8	1.3	1.4	5.0	5.8	1.8	1.6
Utilities	2.5	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8
Construction	28.2	27.7	3.1	2.6	4.5	4.9	5.0	3.9	3.1	3.1	12.5	13.2
Manufacturing	43.6	40.3	4.4	3.9	11.2	11.1	6.9	6.6	9.9	8.9	11.3	9.7
Services-producing sector	348.5	351.9	40.9	45.6	51.9	51.9	42.5	42.1	38.0	35.5	175.0	176.7
Trade	74.7	77.8	8.4	9.1	13.2	13.3	10.1	10.8	7.9	8.4	35.2	36.2
Transportation and warehousing	21.4	21.0	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.0	10.5	10.0
Finance, insur., real estate & leasing	22.2	21.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	14.1	13.9
Professional, scientific. & tech. services	20.3	20.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	13.8	13.4
Business, bldg. & other support services	24.9	24.2	4.0	4.8	3.7	3.4	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.6	11.8	11.6
Educational services	36.0	35.3	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.6	4.4	4.4	3.4	15.9	16.8
Health care and social assistance	53.6	56.0	7.9	8.2	9.4	10.2	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.7	22.4	24.2
Information, culture and recreation	16.6	15.8	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.1	10.3	9.5
Accommodation and food services	31.1	31.6	3.4	4.4	5.4	5.2	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.6	15.7	14.9
Other services	20.4	20.8	2.5	2.1	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	9.0	9.7
Public administration	27.2	27.4	2.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	16.3	16.5

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

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

#### Annual

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(\$millions – actual)

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

Numbers may not total due to rounding

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

### Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(March 2006 will be released May 29, 2006)

### Year-to-Date (Average January-February)<sup>p</sup>

Year-to-date 2006, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased \$19.29, or 3.1 per cent, over the same period in 2005 to \$648.04 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose \$33.32, or 4.7 per cent, to \$743.92 per week. Nova Scotia's 2006 year-to-date average weekly earnings were 87.1 per cent of the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 381,258 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in January to February 2006, an increase of 3.4 per cent the same period in 2005. In comparison Canada's weekly employment was 13.7 million, an increase of 2.3.

**Average Weekly Earnings Data  
Canada and Nova Scotia**

**Year-to-Date<sup>P</sup>  
(all employees)**

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) (\$)		
Jan-Feb '05	710.59	628.75
Jan-Feb '06	743.92	648.04
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
Jan-Feb '05	13,409,762	368,820
Jan-Feb '06	13,720,344	381,258

<sup>P</sup> 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<sup>P</sup>  
(including overtime)  
(NAICS-based) (\$)**

Industry	Jan-Feb 2005	Jan-Feb 2006	Per Cent Change Jan-Feb 2005 to 2006
Goods Producing	760.38	810.06	6.5
Construction	696.30	740.44	6.3
Manufacturing	769.99	826.60	7.4
Service Producing	603.34	617.43	2.3
Trade	487.26	507.84	4.2
Transportation & Warehousing	744.48	795.37	6.8
Information & Culture	715.71	801.62	12.0
Finance & Insurance	911.47	862.55	-5.4
Professional, Scientific & Technical	778.23	808.30	3.9
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	510.47	504.66	-1.1
Educational Services	768.58	688.81	-10.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	648.06	689.65	6.4
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	286.79	295.46	3.0
Accommodation & Food Services	275.09	294.81	7.2
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	451.79	473.94	4.9
Public Administration	845.36	862.27	2.0

<sup>P</sup> preliminary

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

Year-to-date 2006 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 6.5 per cent over the same period in 2005 to \$810.06, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased

2.3 per cent to \$617.43. In industries for which data is available, year-to-date 2006 average weekly earnings ranged from \$294.81 in accommodation and food services industries to \$862.55 in finance and insurance industries.

**Employment Insurance**

(March 2006 will be released May 30, 2006)

**Year-to-Date (January to February<sup>P</sup>)**

**EI Beneficiaries and Benefits  
Canada and Nova Scotia**

**Year to Date**

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg. <sup>1</sup> #	Total \$ millions	Avg. <sup>1</sup> #	Total \$ millions
Jan-Feb '05	981,675	3,042.0	51,665	148.8
Jan-Feb '06	945,540	3,035.8	50,555	148.4

<sup>1</sup> Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

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

In the January to February 2006 period, there was a monthly average of 50,555 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular EI benefits. This figure was 2.1 per cent lower than the comparable period in 2005. Nationwide there was an average of 945,540 beneficiaries or 3.7 per cent fewer than the January to February 2005 monthly average.

In Nova Scotia a total of \$148.4 million was paid in EI benefit payments during January to February 2006. This figure was 0.3 per cent lower than in January to February 2005. There was \$3.0 billion paid in EI benefit payments nationwide during January to February 2006, or 0.2 per cent less than the same period in 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
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>97,046</b>	<b>98,984</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Government Business</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>7,297</b>	<b>4.1</b>
<b>Enterprises</b>			
Federal	4,246	4,483	5.6
Provincial	2,277	2,325	2.1
Local	487	488	0.2
<b>Total Public Sector</b>	<b>104,056</b>	<b>106,281</b>	<b>2.1</b>

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

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

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
<b>Total Government</b>	<b>4,333</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>8.6</b>
<b>Government Business</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>6.4</b>
<b>Enterprises</b>			
Federal	268	287	7.2
Provincial	66	68	4.2
Local	14	15	2.1
<b>Total Public Sector</b>	<b>4,681</b>	<b>5,076</b>	<b>8.4</b>

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

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



## Appendix I - Statistical Tables



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

Canada								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual
				Change				Change
Population ('000)	25,714.4	26,071.0	26,100.2	385.8	25,714.4	26,071.0	26,100.2	385.8
Labour Force ('000)	17,089.3	17,270.2	17,334.5	245.2	17,281.8	17,507.5	17,532.4	250.6
Employment ('000)	15,886.3	16,106.7	16,195.9	309.6	16,107.9	16,396.2	16,418.2	310.3
Unemployed ('000)	1,203.0	1,163.4	1,138.6	(64.4)	1,173.9	1,111.3	1,114.2	(59.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	6.7	6.6	(0.4)	6.8	6.3	6.4	(0.4)
Participation Rate (%)	66.5	66.2	66.4	(0.1)	67.2	67.2	67.2	-
Employment Rate (%)	61.8	61.8	62.1	0.3	62.6	62.9	62.9	0.3

Nova Scotia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual
				Change				Change
Population ('000)	760.0	762.6	762.5	2.5	760.0	762.6	762.5	2.5
Labour Force ('000)	478.4	471.1	478.4	-	485.1	481.0	485.2	0.1
Employment ('000)	434.3	428.7	436.4	2.1	444.3	443.7	446.1	1.8
Unemployed ('000)	44.1	42.4	41.9	(2.2)	40.9	37.3	39.1	(1.8)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.2	9.0	8.8	(0.4)	8.4	7.8	8.1	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	62.9	61.8	62.7	(0.2)	63.8	63.1	63.6	(0.2)
Employment Rate (%)	57.1	56.2	57.2	0.1	58.5	58.2	58.5	-

Newfoundland and Labrador								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual
				Change				Change
Population ('000)	430.3	428.8	428.3	(2.0)	430.3	428.8	428.3	(2.0)
Labour Force ('000)	246.3	240.4	249.7	3.4	253.1	251.6	255.3	2.2
Employment ('000)	200.1	198.5	202.6	2.5	212.5	211.9	214.6	2.1
Unemployed ('000)	46.2	41.9	47.1	0.9	40.7	39.6	40.7	-
Unemployment Rate (%)	18.8	17.4	18.9	0.1	16.1	15.7	15.9	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	57.2	56.1	58.3	1.1	58.8	58.7	59.6	0.8
Employment Rate (%)	46.5	46.3	47.3	0.8	49.4	49.4	50.1	0.7

Prince Edward Island								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual
				Change				Change
Population ('000)	111.4	112.0	112.0	0.6	111.4	112.0	112.0	0.6
Labour Force ('000)	74.7	74.7	75.9	1.2	76.3	77.3	77.8	1.5
Employment ('000)	63.5	63.2	64.8	1.3	68.2	67.9	69.6	1.4
Unemployed ('000)	11.2	11.5	11.1	(0.1)	8.1	9.3	8.2	0.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	15.0	15.4	14.6	(0.4)	10.6	12.0	10.5	(0.1)
Participation Rate (%)	67.1	66.7	67.8	0.7	68.5	69.0	69.5	1.0
Employment Rate (%)	57.0	56.4	57.9	0.9	61.2	60.6	62.1	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**

<b>New Brunswick</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	609.9	611.4	611.4	1.5	609.9	611.4	611.4	1.5
Labour Force ('000)	379.1	382.5	387.0	7.9	387.4	396.1	396.1	8.7
Employment ('000)	336.6	343.4	345.4	8.8	351.4	359.6	360.1	8.7
Unemployed ('000)	42.5	39.2	41.6	(0.9)	36.0	36.5	36.0	-
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.2	10.2	10.7	(0.5)	9.3	9.2	9.1	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	62.2	62.6	63.3	1.1	63.5	64.8	64.8	1.3
Employment Rate (%)	55.2	56.2	56.5	1.3	57.6	58.8	58.9	1.3

<b>Quebec</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	6,165.7	6,230.1	6,235.6	69.9	6,165.7	6,230.1	6,235.6	69.9
Labour Force ('000)	3,985.4	4,039.6	4,025.7	40.3	4,016.6	4,099.8	4,066.9	50.3
Employment ('000)	3,645.9	3,675.3	3,674.4	28.5	3,695.9	3,752.9	3,728.6	32.7
Unemployed ('000)	339.5	364.3	351.3	11.8	320.7	347.0	338.2	17.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.5	9.0	8.7	0.2	8.0	8.5	8.3	0.3
Participation Rate (%)	64.6	64.8	64.6	-	65.1	65.8	65.2	0.1
Employment Rate (%)	59.1	59.0	58.9	(0.2)	59.9	60.2	59.8	(0.1)

<b>Ontario</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	10,027.2	10,185.9	10,197.4	170.2	10,027.2	10,185.9	10,197.4	170.2
Labour Force ('000)	6,757.7	6,804.3	6,836.7	79.0	6,838.2	6,886.0	6,915.1	76.9
Employment ('000)	6,312.6	6,359.6	6,419.6	107.0	6,378.9	6,463.0	6,486.8	107.9
Unemployed ('000)	445.0	444.7	417.1	(27.9)	459.3	423.0	428.3	(31.0)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.6	6.5	6.1	(0.5)	6.7	6.1	6.2	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	67.4	66.8	67.0	(0.4)	68.2	67.6	67.8	(0.4)
Employment Rate (%)	63.0	62.4	63.0	-	63.6	63.5	63.6	-

<b>Manitoba</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	887.7	890.5	891.2	3.5	887.7	890.5	891.2	3.5
Labour Force ('000)	601.4	601.4	612.3	10.9	606.0	608.4	616.1	10.1
Employment ('000)	570.6	574.2	582.1	11.5	576.3	583.0	587.2	10.9
Unemployed ('000)	30.9	27.2	30.3	(0.6)	29.7	25.3	29.0	(0.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.1	4.5	4.9	(0.2)	4.9	4.2	4.7	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	67.7	67.5	68.7	1.0	68.3	68.3	69.1	0.8
Employment Rate (%)	64.3	64.5	65.3	1.0	64.9	65.5	65.9	1.0

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.

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



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

<b>Saskatchewan</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	748.4	747.0	746.6	(1.8)	748.4	747.0	746.6	(1.8)
Labour Force ('000)	504.0	502.3	506.3	2.3	510.9	510.2	512.7	1.8
Employment ('000)	476.3	474.4	480.0	3.7	485.0	483.2	487.9	2.9
Unemployed ('000)	27.7	28.0	26.3	(1.4)	25.8	26.9	24.8	(1.0)
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	5.6	5.2	(0.3)	5.0	5.3	4.8	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	67.3	67.2	67.8	0.5	68.3	68.3	68.7	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	63.6	63.5	64.3	0.7	64.8	64.7	65.3	0.5

<b>Alberta</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	2,540.5	2,610.4	2,618.0	77.5	2,540.5	2,610.4	2,618.0	77.5
Labour Force ('000)	1,831.2	1,885.8	1,889.4	58.2	1,854.1	1,906.4	1,911.5	57.4
Employment ('000)	1,754.0	1,824.4	1,821.5	67.5	1,778.6	1,841.9	1,844.6	66.0
Unemployed ('000)	77.2	61.4	68.0	(9.2)	75.6	64.5	66.9	(8.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.2	3.3	3.6	(0.6)	4.1	3.4	3.5	(0.6)
Participation Rate (%)	72.1	72.2	72.2	0.1	73.0	73.0	73.0	-
Employment Rate (%)	69.0	69.9	69.6	0.6	70.0	70.6	70.5	0.5

<b>British Columbia</b>								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	3,433.3	3,492.4	3,497.2	63.9	3,433.3	3,492.4	3,497.2	63.9
Labour Force ('000)	2,231.1	2,267.9	2,273.0	41.9	2,254.1	2,290.8	2,295.7	41.6
Employment ('000)	2,092.4	2,164.9	2,169.1	76.7	2,116.9	2,189.0	2,192.8	75.9
Unemployed ('000)	138.7	102.9	104.0	(34.7)	137.1	101.8	102.9	(34.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.2	4.5	4.6	(1.6)	6.1	4.4	4.5	(1.6)
Participation Rate (%)	65.0	64.9	65.0	-	65.7	65.6	65.6	(0.1)
Employment Rate (%)	60.9	62.0	62.0	1.1	61.7	62.7	62.7	1.0

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.

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

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

(unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Canada				Nova Scotia			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	25,684.4	26,045.1	26,071.9	387.5	759.8	762.4	762.5	2.7
Labour Force ('000)	17,055.7	17,216.6	17,268.4	212.7	476.2	468.7	472.5	(3.7)
Employment ('000)	15,811.8	16,032.5	16,114.8	303.0	429.1	425.8	429.6	0.5
Unemployed ('000)	1,243.9	1,184.1	1,153.7	(90.2)	47.1	42.9	42.9	(4.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.3	6.9	6.7	(0.6)	9.9	9.2	9.1	(0.8)
Participation Rate (%)	66.4	66.1	66.2	(0.2)	62.7	61.5	62.0	(0.7)
Employment Rate (%)	61.6	61.6	61.8	0.2	56.5	55.8	56.3	(0.2)

	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	99.2	99.6	99.6	0.4	117.7	117.2	117.1	(0.6)
Labour Force ('000)	61.4	60.1	60.1	(1.3)	60.1	60.4	60.8	0.7
Employment ('000)	55.9	54.1	54.4	(1.5)	49.9	51.7	51.7	1.8
Unemployed ('000)	5.5	6.1	5.7	0.2	10.2	8.7	9.1	(1.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.0	10.1	9.5	0.5	17.0	14.4	15.0	(2.0)
Participation Rate (%)	61.9	60.3	60.3	(1.6)	51.1	51.5	51.9	0.8
Employment Rate (%)	56.4	54.3	54.6	(1.8)	42.4	44.1	44.2	1.8

	250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	308.0	310.6	310.8	2.8	308.0	310.6	310.8	2.8
Labour Force ('000)	214.7	210.3	212.6	(2.1)	214.7	210.3	212.6	(2.1)
Employment ('000)	200.7	198.4	200.7	-	200.7	198.4	200.7	-
Unemployed ('000)	14.0	11.9	11.8	(2.2)	14.0	11.9	11.8	(2.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	5.7	5.6	(0.9)	6.5	5.7	5.6	(0.9)
Participation Rate (%)	69.7	67.7	68.4	(1.3)	69.7	67.7	68.4	(1.3)
Employment Rate (%)	65.2	63.9	64.6	(0.6)	65.2	63.9	64.6	(0.6)

	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	131.2	131.2	131.2	-	103.8	103.8	103.8	-
Labour Force ('000)	79.6	79.6	79.8	0.2	60.4	58.2	59.2	(1.2)
Employment ('000)	70.0	71.2	71.3	1.3	52.5	50.5	51.5	(1.0)
Unemployed ('000)	9.6	8.5	8.6	(1.0)	7.9	7.7	7.8	(0.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	12.1	10.7	10.8	(1.3)	13.1	13.2	13.2	0.1
Participation Rate (%)	60.7	60.7	60.8	0.1	58.2	56.1	57.0	(1.2)
Employment Rate (%)	53.4	54.3	54.3	0.9	50.6	48.7	49.6	(1.0)

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

**Employment - Seasonally Adjusted (000's)**

	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
<b>Canada</b>	16,107.9	16,396.2	16,418.2	310.3	13,135.3	13,386.8	13,413.2	277.9	2,972.5	3,009.5	3,005.0	32.5
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	212.5	211.9	214.6	2.1	179.6	178.6	180.4	0.8	32.9	33.4	34.2	1.3
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	68.2	67.9	69.6	1.4	56.0	57.6	58.3	2.3	12.2	10.3	11.2	(1.0)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	444.3	443.7	446.1	1.8	358.5	359.3	358.7	0.2	85.8	84.4	87.4	1.6
<b>New Brunswick</b>	351.4	359.6	360.1	8.7	292.4	302.5	301.2	8.8	59.0	57.1	58.8	(0.2)
<b>Quebec</b>	3,695.9	3,752.9	3,728.6	32.7	3,035.1	3,054.6	3,040.1	5.0	660.8	698.2	688.5	27.7
<b>Ontario</b>	6,378.9	6,463.0	6,486.8	107.9	5,214.1	5,313.7	5,316.0	101.9	1,164.8	1,149.3	1,170.7	5.9
<b>Manitoba</b>	576.3	583.0	587.2	10.9	463.0	468.8	471.2	8.2	113.3	114.3	116.0	2.7
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	485.0	483.2	487.9	2.9	392.5	390.2	395.3	2.8	92.5	93.1	92.6	0.1
<b>Alberta</b>	1,778.6	1,841.9	1,844.6	66.0	1,462.4	1,530.6	1,545.4	83.0	316.2	311.3	299.2	(17.0)
<b>British Columbia</b>	2,116.9	2,189.0	2,192.8	75.9	1,682.0	1,730.3	1,746.6	64.6	435.0	458.7	446.3	11.3

**Employment - Actual (000's)**

	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
<b>Canada</b>	15,886.3	16,106.7	16,195.9	309.6	12,862.1	12,971.8	13,141.4	279.3	3,024.2	3,135.0	3,054.5	30.3
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	200.1	198.5	202.6	2.5	166.8	163.4	168.2	1.4	33.3	35.1	34.4	1.1
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	63.5	63.2	64.8	1.3	50.9	52.4	53.1	2.2	12.6	10.8	11.7	(0.9)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	434.3	428.7	436.4	2.1	348.0	341.9	347.8	(0.2)	86.3	86.8	88.6	2.3
<b>New Brunswick</b>	336.6	343.4	345.4	8.8	275.5	283.6	284.6	9.1	61.1	59.8	60.8	(0.3)
<b>Quebec</b>	3,645.9	3,675.3	3,674.4	28.5	2,963.7	2,939.6	2,965.8	2.1	682.2	735.7	708.6	26.4
<b>Ontario</b>	6,312.6	6,359.6	6,419.6	107.0	5,139.8	5,164.1	5,238.3	98.5	1,172.9	1,195.5	1,181.3	8.4
<b>Manitoba</b>	570.6	574.2	582.1	11.5	454.7	454.5	463.0	8.3	115.9	119.7	119.1	3.2
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	476.3	474.4	480.0	3.7	384.4	377.7	388.7	4.3	91.9	96.6	91.2	(0.7)
<b>Alberta</b>	1,754.0	1,824.4	1,821.5	67.5	1,425.8	1,492.1	1,511.0	85.2	328.2	332.4	310.4	(17.8)
<b>British Columbia</b>	2,092.4	2,164.9	2,169.1	76.7	1,652.6	1,702.4	1,720.7	68.1	439.8	462.5	448.3	8.5

Table 3 Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

**Youth Statistics**

**15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted**

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
<b>Canada</b>	2,798.5	2,892.7	2,859.1	60.6	2,452.7	2,559.0	2,529.9	77.2	12.4	11.5	11.5	(0.9)
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	39.2	36.4	36.3	(2.9)	30.4	26.5	27.3	(3.1)	22.4	26.9	24.8	2.4
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	13.0	14.1	14.2	1.2	10.9	11.8	12.3	1.4	16.2	16.3	13.4	(2.8)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	83.0	84.6	84.4	1.4	69.7	73.8	72.0	2.3	16.0	12.9	14.6	(1.4)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	63.4	64.8	66.6	3.2	54.2	56.1	57.1	2.9	14.5	13.6	14.1	(0.4)
<b>Quebec</b>	626.7	643.8	619.7	(7.0)	545.0	553.4	535.4	(9.6)	13.0	14.1	13.6	0.6
<b>Ontario</b>	1,071.9	1,104.8	1,089.8	17.9	932.9	964.3	950.6	17.7	13.0	12.7	12.8	(0.2)
<b>Manitoba</b>	109.5	112.6	115.9	6.4	99.2	103.2	104.3	5.1	9.4	8.3	10.0	0.6
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	96.1	96.2	95.7	(0.4)	85.9	85.0	86.6	0.7	10.7	11.6	9.5	(1.2)
<b>Alberta</b>	339.5	352.4	350.0	10.5	308.9	330.8	327.6	18.7	9.0	6.1	6.4	(2.6)
<b>British Columbia</b>	356.2	383.0	386.4	30.2	315.7	354.1	356.6	40.9	11.4	7.5	7.7	(3.7)

**15-24 Age Group - Actual**

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
<b>Canada</b>	2,628.5	2,712.4	2,678.6	50.1	2,292.5	2,388.5	2,360.5	68.0	12.8	11.9	11.9	(0.9)
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>	34.2	31.8	32.2	(2.0)	26.0	23.0	23.3	(2.7)	24.0	28.0	27.3	3.3
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>	11.5	12.5	12.5	1.0	9.1	10.0	10.4	1.3	21.7	20.8	16.8	(4.9)
<b>Nova Scotia</b>	76.8	80.0	77.6	0.8	64.0	68.4	65.6	1.6	16.7	14.5	15.5	(1.2)
<b>New Brunswick</b>	58.0	58.4	61.3	3.3	48.3	49.6	51.4	3.1	16.7	15.1	16.2	(0.5)
<b>Quebec</b>	589.0	602.2	578.8	(10.2)	508.0	509.6	496.7	(11.3)	13.8	15.4	14.2	0.4
<b>Ontario</b>	1,003.6	1,032.5	1,016.4	12.8	871.4	899.0	885.2	13.8	13.2	12.9	12.9	(0.3)
<b>Manitoba</b>	104.5	106.3	111.5	7.0	94.3	96.0	99.7	5.4	9.8	9.7	10.6	0.8
<b>Saskatchewan</b>	90.9	89.7	89.9	(1.0)	80.2	79.2	81.2	1.0	11.8	11.8	9.8	(2.0)
<b>Alberta</b>	321.2	334.1	330.2	9.0	291.1	315.1	307.9	16.8	9.4	5.7	6.8	(2.6)
<b>British Columbia</b>	338.7	364.8	368.2	29.5	300.2	338.6	339.1	38.9	11.4	7.2	7.9	(3.5)



Table 5. CMAs, Canada

**CMA Data**

(Unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Unemployment Rate - %				Employment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %			
	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change	Apr 2005	Mar 2006	Apr 2006	Annual Change
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	9.1	8.8	9.0	(0.1)	60.9	59.6	60.3	(0.6)	66.9	65.3	66.2	(0.7)
Halifax	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(0.9)</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>(0.6)</b>	<b>69.7</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>
Saint John, New Brunswick	6.9	6.3	6.6	(0.3)	61.4	60.6	60.3	(1.1)	65.9	64.7	64.6	(1.3)
Saguenay	9.5	8.6	9.2	(0.3)	52.7	56.1	56.5	3.8	58.2	61.5	62.3	4.1
Québec	6.4	6.8	5.8	(0.6)	63.7	61.9	62.8	(0.9)	68.1	66.4	66.7	(1.4)
Trois-Rivières	10.8	9.3	9.2	(1.6)	57.5	56.6	56.9	(0.6)	64.5	62.5	62.7	(1.8)
Sherbrooke	8.0	9.3	8.5	0.5	59.9	59.8	60.5	0.6	65.1	66.0	66.1	1.0
Montreal	8.4	9.7	9.4	1.0	60.8	60.4	60.4	(0.4)	66.4	66.8	66.7	0.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	6.9	5.2	4.9	(2.0)	65.7	68.7	68.8	3.1	70.6	72.4	72.4	1.8
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	7.5	8.2	8.0	0.5	59.1	57.3	57.6	(1.5)	63.9	62.3	62.5	(1.4)
Oshawa	7.5	7.0	6.3	(1.2)	67.7	64.0	64.3	(3.4)	73.2	68.9	68.6	(4.6)
Toronto	7.3	6.6	6.4	(0.9)	63.3	63.2	63.4	0.1	68.3	67.6	67.7	(0.6)
Hamilton	5.6	5.8	5.9	0.3	61.2	63.3	62.9	1.7	64.8	67.3	66.8	2.0
St. Catharines - Niagara	8.0	7.9	7.1	(0.9)	58.4	54.8	55.5	(2.9)	63.4	59.5	59.7	(3.7)
London	6.9	6.2	6.3	(0.6)	65.0	63.1	64.0	(1.0)	69.8	67.2	68.3	(1.5)
Windsor	8.2	10.2	8.9	0.7	59.8	59.3	59.2	(0.6)	65.1	66.0	64.9	(0.2)
Kitchener	6.1	5.4	5.1	(1.0)	68.4	67.6	67.0	(1.4)	72.8	71.4	70.6	(2.2)
Thunder Bay	8.1	8.1	8.7	0.6	61.6	58.1	58.3	(3.3)	67.0	63.1	64.0	(3.0)
Winnipeg	5.1	4.8	5.1	-	65.5	65.6	65.7	0.2	69.0	69.0	69.2	0.2
Regina	4.5	5.4	5.3	0.8	68.2	65.0	65.4	(2.8)	71.5	68.8	69.2	(2.3)
Saskatoon	5.3	5.6	5.1	(0.2)	67.4	64.4	65.2	(2.2)	71.1	68.3	68.8	(2.3)
Calgary	3.7	3.5	2.9	(0.8)	70.1	72.1	72.9	2.8	72.8	74.7	75.0	2.2
Edmonton	4.6	4.0	3.9	(0.7)	66.4	65.2	65.2	(1.2)	69.6	67.9	67.9	(1.7)
Vancouver	6.3	4.8	4.3	(2.0)	63.2	62.2	62.8	(0.4)	67.5	65.3	65.7	(1.8)
Victoria	4.9	3.8	3.5	(1.4)	60.9	61.7	62.8	1.9	64.0	64.1	65.0	1.0

## Appendix II - Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

### **Public Sector**

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

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

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

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

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

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

