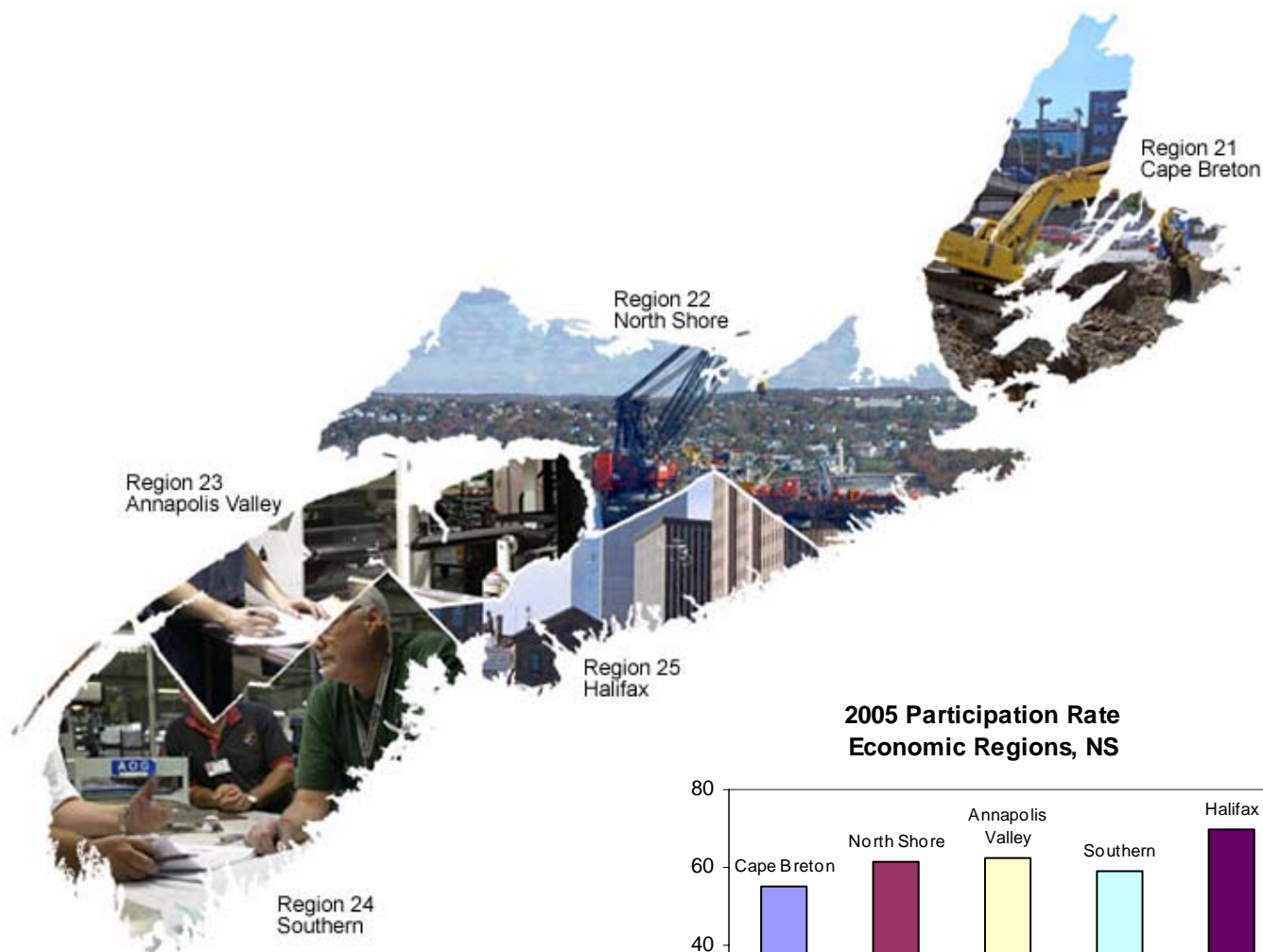
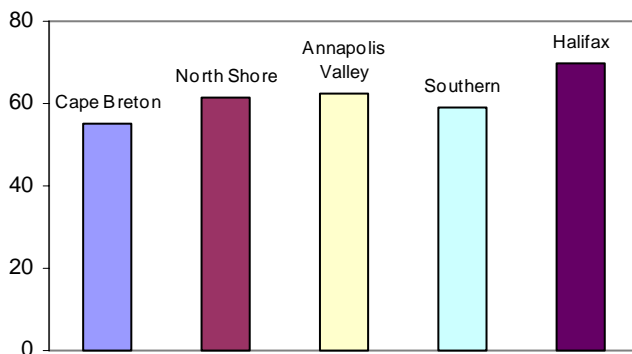


Labour Market Monthly

May 2006



**2005 Participation Rate
Economic Regions, NS**



Finance
Economics and Statistics

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

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Nova Scotia Labour Market Monthly

May 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 – May 2006

(June 2006 will be released July 7, 2006)

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

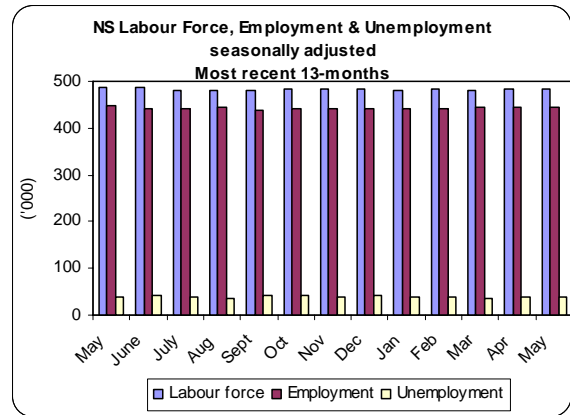
Employment Situation:
 Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
 Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
 Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces
 Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
 Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

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

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

Seasonally Adjusted (month over month)

In Nova Scotia May 2006, labour force declined 0.4 per cent over April 2006 to 483,300, employment declined 0.4 per cent to 444,500, unemployment declined 0.8 per cent to 38,800 and the unemployment rate declined 0.1 percentage points to 8.0 per cent.



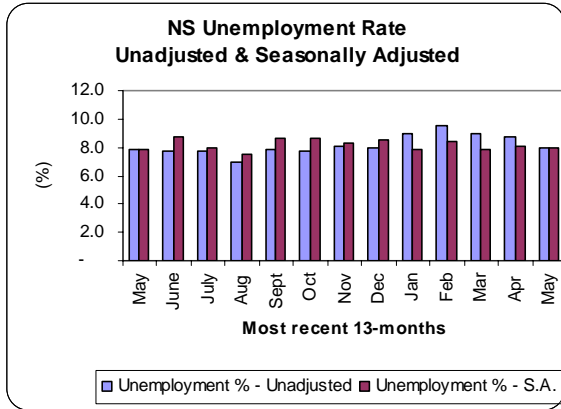
Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

In Canada May 2006, labour force increased 0.3 per cent over April 2006 to 17.6 million, employment increased 0.6 per cent to 16.5 million, unemployment declined 3.7 per cent to 1.1 million, and the unemployment rate declined 0.3 percentage points to 6.1 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 May 2006—unchanged from April 2006. In May 2006, the Halifax CMA rate stood as the lowest rate east of Quebec City.

Seasonally Adjusted (year over year)

In Nova Scotia, May 2006 over May 2005, labour force declined 0.5 per cent to 483,300, employment declined 0.7 per cent to 444,500, unemployment increased 2.1 per cent to 38,800 and the unemployment rate increased 0.2 percentage points to 8.0 per cent.



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

In Canada, May 2006 over May 2005 labour force increased 1.5 per cent to 17.6 million, employment increased 2.3 per cent to 16.5 million, unemployment declined 9.7 per cent to 1.1 million, and the unemployment rate declined 0.8 percentage points to 6.1 per cent.

Year-to-date¹

The demand for labour (employment) in Nova Scotia for the first five months of 2006 stands at 443,800 which is down slightly (0.1%) from the same period last year. This employment level however, still remains at its record level experienced in 2005. The labour supply (labour force) at 482,400 is down by 0.8 %. The net result of a larger decline in the labour supply is an unemployment rate of 8.0% which is down 0.6 percentage points from the first five months of 2005.

This slight decline in labour demand is also reflected in the employment rate (percentage of people who are 15 years of age and over who are employed) which is down 0.3 percentage points to 58.2% for the first five months of 2006.

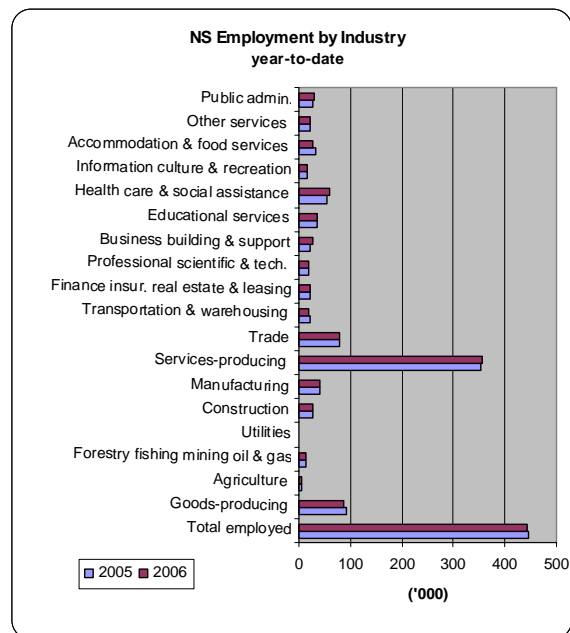
¹ Average of the year-to-date seasonal data.

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

	Jan-May 2005	Jan-May 2006
Population ('000)	759.8	762.4
Labour Force ('000)	486.3	482.4
Employment ('000)	444.3	443.8
Full-time ('000)	362.4	359.7
Part-time ('000)	81.9	84.0
Unemployment ('000)	41.9	38.7
Unemployment (%)	8.6	8.0
Participation (%)	64.0	63.3
Employment (%)	58.5	58.2

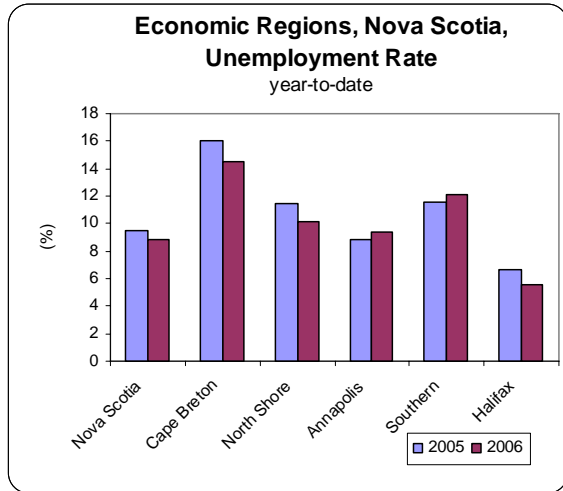
Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A review of employment growth by industrial sectors reveals very dynamic changes for the first five months of this year. Strong employment growth for the retail and wholesale sector (2.3%), Health Care and Social Assistance sector (7.6%), Public Administration sector (7.8%) and Business, Building and Support Services (25.5%) were countered by declining growth rates in the Construction (6.1%), Manufacturing (1.4%), Transportation and Warehousing (11.2%) and Accommodation and Food Services (14.5%) sectors. (See chart below).



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

A geographical review of employment growth within the Province indicates that most of the employment growth occurred in the northern regions of the province along with a slight improvement in the HRM area.



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

Feature - Labour Force Survey (LFS) Estimates, Nova Scotia Census Divisions

Labour Force (LFS) Estimates – Nova Scotia Census Divisions

Sub-provincial labour force data is an output of the Census of Canada every five years. However, an often asked question is whether there is sub-provincial labour force data produced below the region level between the periods of the Census outputs. As a special tabulation from the Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada usually produces a series of *two-year averages for unemployment rate, participation rate and employment rate by census divisions* each year.

Following are the special tabulations produced for the counties within Nova Scotia for the periods 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 204-2005.

LFS Estimates – Census Divisions Nova Scotia 2002-2003

County	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
Annapolis	50.0	9.3	55.1
Antigonish & Pictou	53.7	11.5	60.4
Cape Breton	42.3	15.7	50.1
Colchester	57.5	8.0	62.4
Cumberland	50.2	10.1	56.3
Digby	52.4	12.0	59.5
Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond & Victoria	47.5	15.9	56.5
Halifax	64.4	7.1	69.3
Hants	59.7	8.3	65.1
Kings	57.6	8.2	62.7
Lunenburg	57.2	8.9	63.1
Queens	46.4	10.0	51.5
Shelburne	54.3	14.8	62.8
Yarmouth	53.9	10.9	60.5

LFS Estimates – Census Divisions Nova Scotia 2003-2004

County	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
Annapolis	50.6	8.9	56.1
Antigonish & Pictou	56.4	9.8	62.6
Cape Breton	42.0	16.3	50.2
Colchester	56.2	8.8	61.4
Cumberland	55.0	10.2	61.3
Digby	52.4	10.3	58.4
Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond & Victoria	48.1	14.8	56.4
Halifax	65.5	6.4	69.9
Hants	61.2	7.6	66.3
Kings	57.9	8.8	63.5
Lunenburg	57.9	9.2	63.8
Queens	48.9	10.4	54.5
Shelburne	52.4	15.4	61.9
Yarmouth	55.2	10.6	61.3

LFS Estimates – Census Divisions Nova Scotia 2004-2005

County	Employment Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
Annapolis	48.1	11.9	54.6
Antigonish & Pictou	56.7	9.4	62.7
Cape Breton	43.7	15.9	51.8
Colchester	56.3	8.2	61.3
Cumberland	58.0	8.6	63.9
Digby	51.4	10.7	56.9
Guysborough, Inverness, Richmond & Victoria	49.6	13.6	57.4
Halifax	65.9	5.9	70.0
Hants	61.5	7.5	66.5
Kings	60.3	7.8	65.3
Lunenburg	58.3	8.7	63.5
Queens	45.1	11.9	51.2
Shelburne	48.2	18.2	58.2
Yarmouth	56.4	9.4	62.3

Note that these two-year averages are based on 24-month averages. The data reflects population counts based on the 2001 Census. In areas of small sample size, census divisions are grouped. The coefficient of variation¹ (CV) have not been produced as a standard output of these tabulations.

¹ The coefficient of variation (CV), or the relative standard error, is the standard error as a percentage of the estimate. For LFS estimates, the CV is used to give an indication of the uncertainty associated with the estimates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulation.

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

(2nd quarter 2006 will be released August 31, 2006)

Annual

Total wages and salaries was \$13,944.8^f billion in Nova Scotia in 2005. This represented an annual growth of 5.2 per cent. From 2001 to 2005, wages and salaries in Nova Scotia grew 16.7 per cent. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of \$600,112.5^f billion in 2005, exhibited a 5.6 per cent increase over 2004 and compared to 2001, increased 18.9 per cent. In 2005, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.3 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia

	(\$billions) Canada ^f	Nova Scotia ^f
2001	504,765.1	11,947.3
2002	521,567.6	12,539.6
2003	541,741.1	12,997.2
2004	568,519.5	13,250.1
2005	600,112.5	13,944.8

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 Nova Scotia during 2005, \$2,839 billion of total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and \$11,106 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 20.4 per cent and 79.6 per cent respectively. Manufacturing industries were the major component within the goods producing sector at 45.0 per cent. The greatest contributor to the service producing sector was professional and personal service industries at 19.1 per cent.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia (NAICS-based)

(\$billions – actual)

Industry	2004 ^f	2005 ^f	Per Cent Change 2004- 2005
All Goods Producing	2,772	2,839	2.4
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	309	321	4.0
Mining & Oil & Gas	149	146	-2.2
Manufacturing	1,270	1,278	0.6
Construction	908	954	5.1
Utilities	137	141	3.0
All Servicing Producing	10,478	11,106	6.0
Trade	1,853	1,931	4.2
Transportation & Storage	701	735	4.8
Information & Cultural	330	387	17.3
Finance & Real Estate	936	989	5.7
Professional & Personal Service	2,025	2,124	4.9
Educational Services	1,241	1,296	4.4
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,595	1,696	6.4
Public Administration	1,798	1,947	8.3

Numbers may not total due to rounding

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

Year-to-date (1st Quarter)

Total wages and salaries was \$3,449.8 billion in Nova Scotia in the first quarter of 2005. This represented a growth of 4.5 per cent over first quarter 2004. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of \$152,679.9 billion in 2006,

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia

	(\$billions) 1 st Quarter Canada	1 st Quarter Nova Scotia
2005	143,938.7	3,301.6
2006	152,679.9	3,449.8

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

exhibited a 6.1 per cent increase the same period a year earlier. In the first quarter of 2005, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.3 per cent of the national total.

In the first quarter of 2006, \$642.3 billion of total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and \$2,807.5 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 18.6 per cent and 81.4 per cent respectively. Manufacturing industries were the major component within the goods producing sector (47.8 per cent). The greatest contributor to the service producing sector—professional and personal service industries—at 18.4 per cent, was only slightly more significant than most other industries within the sector.

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

(\$billions – actual)

<i>Industry</i>	<i>1st Q 2005</i>	<i>1st Q 2006</i>	<i>% Change Q1 2005 – Q1 2006</i>
All Goods Producing	618	642	4.0
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	62	60	-4.3
Mining & Oil & Gas	34	36	4.6
Manufacturing	295	307	3.9
Construction	188	202	7.3
Utilities	37	38	0.9
All Servicing Producing	2,684	2,807	4.6
Trade	456	484	6.1
Transportation & Storage	173	183	5.8
Information & Cultural	96	104	7.9
Finance & Real Estate	242	254	5.0
Professional & Personal Service	493	518	5.1
Educational Services	332	347	4.6
Health Care & Social Asst.	404	438	8.6
Public Administration	488	479	-1.8

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)

(April 2006 will be released June 29, 2006)

Year-to-Date (January-March)

Year-to-date 2006, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased \$18.11, or 2.9 per cent, over the same period in 2005 to \$648.04 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose \$30.91, or 4.3 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 380,616 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in January to March 2006, an increase of 2.8 per cent the same period in 2005. In comparison Canada's weekly employment was 13.7 million, an increase of 1.9.

**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-Mar '05	713.01	629.93
Jan-Mar '06	743.92	648.04
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
Jan-Mar '05	13,430,082	370,289
Jan-Mar '06	13,687,121	380,616

^P preliminary

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

Year-to-date 2006 average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 5.6 per cent over the same period in 2005 to \$802.71, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased 2.3 per cent to \$618.84. In industries for which data is available, year-to-date 2006 average weekly earnings ranged from \$299.66 in accommodation and food services industries to \$866.98 in public administration.

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

Industry	Year-to-Date ^p		Per Cent Change Jan-Mar 2005 to 2006
	Jan- Mar 2005	Jan- Mar 2006	
Industrial Aggregate	629.93	648.04	2.9
<i>Goods Producing</i>	760.17	802.71	5.6
Construction	701.73	732.31	4.4
Manufacturing	767.39	818.83	6.7
<i>Service Producing</i>	604.86	618.84	2.3
Trade	487.18	508.57	4.4
Transportation & Warehousing	744.17	750.13	0.8
Information & Culture	719.13	811.01	12.8
Finance & Insurance	917.35	859.60	-6.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical	779.35	804.68	3.2
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	510.51	506.34	-0.8
Educational Services	755.31	686.55	-9.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	652.95	689.41	5.6
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	294.07	299.75	1.9
Accommodation & Food Services	281.40	299.66	6.5
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	454.63	471.13	3.6
Public Administration	847.96	866.98	2.2

^p preliminary

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

Employment Insurance

(April 2006 will be released June 27, 2006)

Year-to-Date (January to March)

In the January to March 2006 period, there was a monthly average of 50,940 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular *EI* benefits. This figure was 3.0 per cent lower than the comparable period in 2005. Nationwide there was an average of 944,213 beneficiaries or 3.6 per cent fewer than the January to March 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-Mar '05	979,133	4,376.2	52,513	217.0
Jan-Mar '06	944,213	4,374.3	50,940	221.1

¹ Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

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

In Nova Scotia a total of \$221.1 million was paid in EI benefit payments during January to March 2006. This figure was 1.9 per cent higher than in January to March 2005. There was \$4.4 billion paid in EI benefit payments nationwide during January to March 2006, virtually unchanged from the same period in 2005.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

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

Annual

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that, in 2005, there were 109,492 public sector employees in Nova Scotia, an increase of 2.3 per cent over 2004. The government portion increased 2.1 per cent to 102,196, 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 1.3 per cent or by 134 persons to 10,830 in 2005.

Public sector wages and salaries increased 6.9 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 Employment – Nova Scotia
(number)

Government	2004 ^f	2005 ^f	Change 2004 to 2005
Federal (incl. Military)	23,396	23,705	1.3
<i>Military</i>	10,696	10,830	1.3
Provincial General	11,082	11,252	1.5
Universities & Colleges	9,391	9,294	-1.0
Health & Social Services	27,738	29,611	6.8
Local General	12,322	11,387	-7.6
School Boards	16,127	16,947	5.1
Total Government	100,055	102,196	2.1
Government Business	7,011	7,297	4.1
Enterprises			
Federal	4,246	4,483	5.6
Provincial	2,277	2,325	2.1
Local	487	488	0.2
Total Public Sector	107,066	109,492	2.3

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 & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(\$millions)

Government	2004 ^f	2005 ^f	Change 2004 to 2005
Federal (incl. Military)	1,310	1,438	9.8
<i>Military</i>	578	640	10.7
Provincial General	454	470	3.5
Universities & Colleges	476	507	6.5
Health & Social Services	1,190	1,290	8.4
Local General	271	277	2.1
School Boards	692	716	3.5
Total Government	4,394	4,698	6.9
Government Business	348	370	6.3
Enterprises			
Federal	268	287	7.1
Provincial	66	68	3.0
Local	14	15	7.1
Total Public Sector	4,742	5,069	6.9

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.*

Year-to-date (January-March)

In the first quarter of 2006 there were 114,330 public sector employees in Nova Scotia, an increase of 7.0 per cent over first quarter 2004. The government portion increased 7.2 per cent to 106,935, while the business enterprises portion rose 4.0 per cent to 7,395. The federal government figure declined 0.4 per cent or by 83 people.

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

Government	1 st Q 2005	1 st Q 2006 ^p	Change 1 st Q 2004-05
Federal (incl. Military)	23,646	23,563	-0.4
<i>Military</i>	10,948	10,602	-3.2
Provincial General	11,041	11,301	2.4
Universities & Colleges	9,195	10,096	9.8
Health & Social Services	27,995	30,282	8.2
Local General	10,739	11,454	6.7
School Boards	17,131	20,240	18.1
Total Government	99,747	106,935	7.2
Government Business	7,112	7,395	4.0
Enterprises			
Federal	4,316	4,553	5.5
Provincial	2,311	2,354	1.9
Local	485	490	1.0
Total Public Sector	106,859	114,330	7.0

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.*

The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 3.2 per cent or by 346 persons to 10,602 in the first quarter of 2006.

Public sector wages and salaries decreased 0.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2006 over the same quarter in 2005 to \$1.3 billion, 92.7 per cent from total government and 7.3 per cent from government business enterprises.

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

	1 st Q 2005	1 st Q 2006 ^P	Change 1 st Q 2004-05
Government			
Federal (incl. Military)	372	361	-3.0
<i>Military</i>	170	171	0.6
Provincial General	127	125	-1.6
Universities & Colleges	129	126	-2.3
Health & Social Services	328	330	0.6
Local General	70	70	0.0
School Boards	187	194	3.7
Total Government	1,214	1,206	-0.7
Government Business Enterprises	93	95	
Federal	72	74	2.8
Provincial	17	18	5.9
Local	4	3	-25.0
Total Public Sector	1,307	1,301	-0.4

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			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	25,754.6	26,100.2	26,135.8	381.2	25,754.6	26,100.2	26,135.8	381.2
Labour Force ('000)	17,500.1	17,334.5	17,767.6	267.5	17,325.1	17,532.4	17,588.0	262.9
Employment ('000)	16,277.0	16,195.9	16,676.0	399.0	16,136.2	16,418.2	16,514.9	378.7
Unemployed ('000)	1,223.2	1,138.6	1,091.5	(131.7)	1,188.9	1,114.2	1,073.2	(115.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.0	6.6	6.1	(0.9)	6.9	6.4	6.1	(0.8)
Participation Rate (%)	67.9	66.4	68.0	0.1	67.3	67.2	67.3	-
Employment Rate (%)	63.2	62.1	63.8	0.6	62.7	62.9	63.2	0.5

Nova Scotia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	760.2	762.5	762.4	2.2	760.2	762.5	762.4	2.2
Labour Force ('000)	492.9	478.4	491.0	(1.9)	485.5	485.2	483.3	(2.2)
Employment ('000)	454.3	436.4	451.8	(2.5)	447.5	446.1	444.5	(3.0)
Unemployed ('000)	38.5	41.9	39.2	0.7	38.0	39.1	38.8	0.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.8	8.8	8.0	0.2	7.8	8.1	8.0	0.2
Participation Rate (%)	64.8	62.7	64.4	(0.4)	63.9	63.6	63.4	(0.5)
Employment Rate (%)	59.8	57.2	59.3	(0.5)	58.9	58.5	58.3	(0.6)

Newfoundland and Labrador								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	429.9	428.3	427.8	(2.1)	429.9	428.3	427.8	(2.1)
Labour Force ('000)	257.4	249.7	261.4	4.0	250.0	255.3	253.5	3.5
Employment ('000)	214.6	202.6	220.0	5.4	211.8	214.6	216.0	4.2
Unemployed ('000)	42.9	47.1	41.5	(1.4)	38.2	40.7	37.5	(0.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	16.7	18.9	15.9	(0.8)	15.3	15.9	14.8	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	59.9	58.3	61.1	1.2	58.2	59.6	59.3	1.1
Employment Rate (%)	49.9	47.3	51.4	1.5	49.3	50.1	50.5	1.2

Prince Edward Island								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	111.5	112.0	112.1	0.6	111.5	112.0	112.1	0.6
Labour Force ('000)	78.0	75.9	79.7	1.7	76.0	77.8	77.6	1.6
Employment ('000)	70.6	64.8	72.7	2.1	67.9	69.6	69.8	1.9
Unemployed ('000)	7.4	11.1	7.0	(0.4)	8.2	8.2	7.8	(0.4)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.5	14.6	8.8	(0.7)	10.8	10.5	10.1	(0.7)
Participation Rate (%)	70.0	67.8	71.1	1.1	68.2	69.5	69.2	1.0
Employment Rate (%)	63.3	57.9	64.9	1.6	60.9	62.1	62.3	1.4

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			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	610.1	611.4	611.3	1.2	610.1	611.4	611.3	1.2
Labour Force ('000)	397.9	387.0	400.9	3.0	389.7	396.1	394.0	4.3
Employment ('000)	359.9	345.4	365.0	5.1	355.1	360.1	360.1	5.0
Unemployed ('000)	38.0	41.6	35.9	(2.1)	34.6	36.0	33.9	(0.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.6	10.7	9.0	(0.6)	8.9	9.1	8.6	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	65.2	63.3	65.6	0.4	63.9	64.8	64.5	0.6
Employment Rate (%)	59.0	56.5	59.7	0.7	58.2	58.9	58.9	0.7

Quebec								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	6,173.1	6,235.6	6,242.1	69.0	6,173.1	6,235.6	6,242.1	69.0
Labour Force ('000)	4,040.3	4,025.7	4,103.0	62.7	4,015.5	4,066.9	4,081.2	65.7
Employment ('000)	3,698.3	3,674.4	3,789.4	91.1	3,668.7	3,728.6	3,759.1	90.4
Unemployed ('000)	342.0	351.3	313.6	(28.4)	346.8	338.2	322.0	(24.8)
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.5	8.7	7.6	(0.9)	8.6	8.3	7.9	(0.7)
Participation Rate (%)	65.5	64.6	65.7	0.2	65.0	65.2	65.4	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	59.9	58.9	60.7	0.8	59.4	59.8	60.2	0.8

Ontario								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	10,046.8	10,197.4	10,211.2	164.4	10,046.8	10,197.4	10,211.2	164.4
Labour Force ('000)	6,957.0	6,836.7	7,011.9	54.9	6,875.8	6,915.1	6,929.3	53.5
Employment ('000)	6,458.2	6,419.6	6,582.9	124.7	6,405.9	6,486.8	6,520.8	114.9
Unemployed ('000)	498.7	417.1	429.0	(69.7)	469.9	428.3	408.5	(61.4)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.2	6.1	6.1	(1.1)	6.8	6.2	5.9	(0.9)
Participation Rate (%)	69.2	67.0	68.7	(0.5)	68.4	67.8	67.9	(0.5)
Employment Rate (%)	64.3	63.0	64.5	0.2	63.8	63.6	63.9	0.1

Manitoba								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	888.2	891.2	891.5	3.3	888.2	891.2	891.5	3.3
Labour Force ('000)	615.7	612.3	619.0	3.3	610.7	616.1	613.7	3.0
Employment ('000)	587.0	582.1	596.5	9.5	579.6	587.2	588.2	8.6
Unemployed ('000)	28.7	30.3	22.5	(6.2)	31.2	29.0	25.5	(5.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	4.9	3.6	(1.1)	5.1	4.7	4.2	(0.9)
Participation Rate (%)	69.3	68.7	69.4	0.1	68.8	69.1	68.8	-
Employment Rate (%)	66.1	65.3	66.9	0.8	65.3	65.9	66.0	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			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	748.5	746.6	745.9	(2.6)	748.5	746.6	745.9	(2.6)
Labour Force ('000)	517.4	506.3	518.8	1.4	509.2	512.7	511.3	2.1
Employment ('000)	495.0	480.0	496.1	1.1	486.0	487.9	486.5	0.5
Unemployed ('000)	22.5	26.3	22.8	0.3	23.3	24.8	24.9	1.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.3	5.2	4.4	0.1	4.6	4.8	4.9	0.3
Participation Rate (%)	69.1	67.8	69.6	0.5	68.0	68.7	68.5	0.5
Employment Rate (%)	66.1	64.3	66.5	0.4	64.9	65.3	65.2	0.3

Alberta								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	2,546.9	2,618.0	2,628.0	81.1	2,546.9	2,618.0	2,628.0	81.1
Labour Force ('000)	1,868.6	1,889.4	1,966.3	97.7	1,849.0	1,911.5	1,942.1	93.1
Employment ('000)	1,800.7	1,821.5	1,899.2	98.5	1,783.2	1,844.6	1,876.2	93.0
Unemployed ('000)	67.9	68.0	67.1	(0.8)	65.8	66.9	65.9	0.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.6	3.6	3.4	(0.2)	3.6	3.5	3.4	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	73.4	72.2	74.8	1.4	72.6	73.0	73.9	1.3
Employment Rate (%)	70.7	69.6	72.3	1.6	70.0	70.5	71.4	1.4

British Columbia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	3,439.4	3,497.2	3,503.5	64.1	3,439.4	3,497.2	3,503.5	64.1
Labour Force ('000)	2,274.9	2,273.0	2,315.6	40.7	2,263.8	2,295.7	2,302.0	38.2
Employment ('000)	2,138.3	2,169.1	2,202.6	64.3	2,130.7	2,192.8	2,193.6	62.9
Unemployed ('000)	136.6	104.0	113.1	(23.5)	133.0	102.9	108.4	(24.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.0	4.6	4.9	(1.1)	5.9	4.5	4.7	(1.2)
Participation Rate (%)	66.1	65.0	66.1	-	65.8	65.6	65.7	(0.1)
Employment Rate (%)	62.2	62.0	62.9	0.7	61.9	62.7	62.6	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 2. NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

(unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Canada				Nova Scotia			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	25,717.5	26,071.9	26,102.3	384.8	760.0	762.5	762.5	2.5
Labour Force ('000)	17,208.3	17,268.4	17,457.4	249.1	481.8	472.5	480.2	(1.6)
Employment ('000)	15,981.0	16,114.8	16,326.2	345.2	438.8	429.6	439.0	0.2
Unemployed ('000)	1,227.3	1,153.7	1,131.2	(96.1)	43.0	42.9	41.2	(1.8)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.1	6.7	6.5	(0.6)	8.9	9.1	8.6	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	66.9	66.2	66.9	-	63.4	62.0	63.0	(0.4)
Employment Rate (%)	62.1	61.8	62.5	0.4	57.7	56.3	57.6	(0.1)

	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	99.2	99.6	99.6	0.4	117.6	117.1	117.1	(0.5)
Labour Force ('000)	61.1	60.1	60.0	(1.1)	62.7	60.8	62.8	0.1
Employment ('000)	56.2	54.4	54.9	(1.3)	53.7	51.7	54.1	0.4
Unemployed ('000)	4.9	5.7	5.1	0.2	8.9	9.1	8.8	(0.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	8.0	9.5	8.5	0.5	14.2	15.0	14.0	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	61.6	60.3	60.2	(1.4)	53.3	51.9	53.6	0.3
Employment Rate (%)	56.7	54.6	55.1	(1.6)	45.7	44.2	46.2	0.5

	250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	308.2	310.8	310.9	2.7	308.2	310.8	310.9	2.7
Labour Force ('000)	216.3	212.6	215.5	(0.8)	216.3	212.6	215.5	(0.8)
Employment ('000)	203.0	200.7	203.5	0.5	203.0	200.7	203.5	0.5
Unemployed ('000)	13.3	11.8	12.0	(1.3)	13.3	11.8	12.0	(1.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	5.6	5.6	(0.5)	6.1	5.6	5.6	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	70.2	68.4	69.3	(0.9)	70.2	68.4	69.3	(0.9)
Employment Rate (%)	65.9	64.6	65.5	(0.4)	65.9	64.6	65.5	(0.4)

	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	131.2	131.2	131.2	-	103.8	103.8	103.8	-
Labour Force ('000)	81.1	79.8	80.6	(0.5)	60.6	59.2	61.2	0.6
Employment ('000)	72.1	71.3	72.2	0.1	53.7	51.5	54.3	0.6
Unemployed ('000)	9.0	8.6	8.5	(0.5)	6.9	7.8	6.8	(0.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	11.1	10.8	10.5	(0.6)	11.4	13.2	11.1	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	61.8	60.8	61.4	(0.4)	58.4	57.0	59.0	0.6
Employment Rate (%)	55.0	54.3	55.0	-	51.7	49.6	52.3	0.6

Table 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

	Employment - Seasonally Adjusted (000's)											
	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Canada	16,136.2	16,418.2	16,514.9	378.7	13,149.8	13,413.2	13,564.0	414.2	2,986.4	3,005.0	2,950.8	(35.6)
Newfoundland and Labrador	211.8	214.6	216.0	4.2	182.2	180.4	183.8	1.6	29.6	34.2	32.2	2.6
Prince Edward Island	67.9	69.6	69.8	1.9	55.9	58.3	59.3	3.4	12.0	11.2	10.5	(1.5)
Nova Scotia	447.5	446.1	444.5	(3.0)	360.1	358.7	359.1	(1.0)	87.4	87.4	85.4	(2.0)
New Brunswick	355.1	360.1	360.1	5.0	295.9	301.2	302.4	6.5	59.1	58.8	57.8	(1.3)
Quebec	3,668.7	3,728.6	3,759.1	90.4	3,003.7	3,040.1	3,067.0	63.3	665.0	688.5	692.2	27.2
Ontario	6,405.9	6,486.8	6,520.8	114.9	5,232.3	5,316.0	5,396.3	164.0	1,173.6	1,170.7	1,124.5	(49.1)
Manitoba	579.6	587.2	588.2	8.6	461.9	471.2	475.9	14.0	117.6	116.0	112.3	(5.3)
Saskatchewan	486.0	487.9	486.5	0.5	391.2	395.3	397.0	5.8	94.7	92.6	89.4	(5.3)
Alberta	1,783.2	1,844.6	1,876.2	93.0	1,464.6	1,545.4	1,573.6	109.0	318.6	299.2	302.6	(16.0)
British Columbia	2,130.7	2,192.8	2,193.6	62.9	1,702.2	1,746.6	1,749.6	47.4	428.5	446.3	444.0	15.5

	Employment - Actual (000's)											
	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
Canada	16,277.0	16,195.9	16,676.0	399.0	13,307.6	13,141.4	13,751.3	443.7	2,969.4	3,054.5	2,924.7	(44.7)
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.6	202.6	220.0	5.4	183.8	168.2	186.9	3.1	30.8	34.4	33.1	2.3
Prince Edward Island	70.6	64.8	72.7	2.1	58.5	53.1	62.1	3.6	12.2	11.7	10.6	(1.6)
Nova Scotia	454.3	436.4	451.8	(2.5)	369.1	347.8	368.1	(1.0)	85.2	88.6	83.7	(1.5)
New Brunswick	359.9	345.4	365.0	5.1	299.6	284.6	306.3	6.7	60.2	60.8	58.6	(1.6)
Quebec	3,698.3	3,674.4	3,789.4	91.1	3,036.7	2,965.8	3,100.2	63.5	661.6	708.6	689.2	27.6
Ontario	6,458.2	6,419.6	6,582.9	124.7	5,289.8	5,238.3	5,469.7	179.9	1,168.4	1,181.3	1,113.2	(55.2)
Manitoba	587.0	582.1	596.5	9.5	468.8	463.0	483.5	14.7	118.3	119.1	113.0	(5.3)
Saskatchewan	495.0	480.0	496.1	1.1	402.1	388.7	409.3	7.2	92.9	91.2	86.8	(6.1)
Alberta	1,800.7	1,821.5	1,899.2	98.5	1,484.8	1,511.0	1,600.3	115.5	315.9	310.4	298.9	(17.0)
British Columbia	2,138.3	2,169.1	2,202.6	64.3	1,714.4	1,720.7	1,765.0	50.6	423.9	448.3	437.6	13.7

Table 3 Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Youth Statistics

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual
				Change				Change				Change
Canada	2,823.7	2,859.1	2,873.8	50.1	2,462.3	2,529.9	2,554.8	92.5	12.8	11.5	11.1	(1.7)
Newfoundland and Labrador	38.0	36.3	35.8	(2.2)	30.3	27.3	28.3	(2.0)	20.3	24.8	20.9	0.6
Prince Edward Island	13.5	14.2	14.5	1.0	11.1	12.3	12.5	1.4	18.5	13.4	13.8	(4.7)
Nova Scotia	82.8	84.4	84.9	2.1	72.2	72.0	72.5	0.3	12.8	14.6	14.6	1.8
New Brunswick	63.2	66.6	65.7	2.5	54.3	57.1	56.7	2.4	14.1	14.1	13.7	(0.4)
Quebec	614.8	619.7	619.7	4.9	533.4	535.4	535.7	2.3	13.2	13.6	13.6	0.4
Ontario	1,099.0	1,089.8	1,105.5	6.5	930.5	950.6	974.8	44.3	15.3	12.8	11.8	(3.5)
Manitoba	111.7	115.9	114.0	2.3	100.6	104.3	104.0	3.4	9.9	10.0	8.8	(1.1)
Saskatchewan	95.3	95.7	95.9	0.6	86.2	86.6	88.2	2.0	9.7	9.5	8.0	(1.7)
Alberta	335.0	350.0	355.7	20.7	314.6	327.6	331.7	17.1	6.1	6.4	6.7	0.6
British Columbia	370.4	386.4	382.2	11.8	329.1	356.6	350.5	21.4	11.2	7.7	8.3	(2.9)

15-24 Age Group - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual
				Change				Change				Change
Canada	2,936.8	2,678.6	2,978.5	41.7	2,517.4	2,360.5	2,611.0	93.6	14.3	11.9	12.3	(2.0)
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.2	32.2	37.7	(1.5)	29.1	23.3	28.0	(1.1)	25.8	27.3	25.7	(0.1)
Prince Edward Island	14.1	12.5	15.4	1.3	11.5	10.4	13.1	1.6	18.4	16.8	14.9	(3.5)
Nova Scotia	85.4	77.6	87.6	2.2	73.1	65.6	73.3	0.2	14.4	15.5	16.4	2.0
New Brunswick	67.1	61.3	69.2	2.1	55.9	51.4	58.2	2.3	16.7	16.2	15.9	(0.8)
Quebec	620.8	578.8	621.1	0.3	537.4	496.7	536.0	(1.4)	13.4	14.2	13.7	0.3
Ontario	1,164.4	1,016.4	1,166.0	1.6	956.3	885.2	1,004.5	48.2	17.9	12.9	13.9	(4.0)
Manitoba	115.2	111.5	117.7	2.5	104.3	99.7	107.9	3.6	9.5	10.6	8.3	(1.2)
Saskatchewan	100.7	89.9	100.8	0.1	89.9	81.2	92.4	2.5	10.7	9.8	8.3	(2.4)
Alberta	350.0	330.2	371.8	21.8	325.3	307.9	343.5	18.2	7.1	6.8	7.6	0.5
British Columbia	379.9	368.2	391.4	11.5	334.6	339.1	354.3	19.7	11.9	7.9	9.5	(2.4)

Table 5. CMAs, Canada

	CMA Data											
	Unemployment Rate - %				Employment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %			
	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change	May 2005	Apr 2006	May 2006	Annual Change
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	9.4	9.0	8.9	(0.5)	60.7	60.3	60.8	0.1	67.0	66.2	66.7	(0.3)
Halifax	6.1	5.6	5.6	(0.5)	65.9	64.6	65.5	(0.4)	70.2	68.4	69.3	(0.9)
Saint John, New Brunswick	7.2	6.6	6.6	(0.6)	61.4	60.3	60.5	(0.9)	66.1	64.6	64.7	(1.4)
Saguenay	9.2	9.2	9.2	-	53.2	56.5	56.9	3.7	58.6	62.3	62.7	4.1
Québec	6.2	5.8	4.6	(1.6)	64.5	62.8	64.3	(0.2)	68.7	66.7	67.4	(1.3)
Trois-Rivières	10.6	9.2	8.6	(2.0)	58.9	56.9	57.1	(1.8)	65.9	62.7	62.5	(3.4)
Sherbrooke	7.9	8.5	7.8	(0.1)	60.9	60.5	60.9	-	66.1	66.1	65.9	(0.2)
Montreal	8.6	9.4	8.9	0.3	60.8	60.4	60.7	(0.1)	66.6	66.7	66.6	-
Ottawa-Gatineau	7.2	4.9	5.1	(2.1)	66.0	68.8	69.0	3.0	71.1	72.4	72.6	1.5
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	7.4	8.0	6.4	(1.0)	58.8	57.6	66.6	7.8	63.6	62.5	71.1	7.5
Oshawa	6.8	6.3	4.7	(2.1)	67.6	64.3	69.7	2.1	72.6	68.6	73.1	0.5
Toronto	7.5	6.4	7.0	(0.5)	64.1	63.4	61.8	(2.3)	69.3	67.7	66.3	(3.0)
Hamilton	5.6	5.9	7.3	1.7	61.7	62.9	58.2	(3.5)	65.3	66.8	62.8	(2.5)
St. Catharines - Niagara	7.6	7.1	6.1	(1.5)	58.4	55.5	65.0	6.6	63.2	59.7	69.2	6.0
London	7.2	6.3	6.4	(0.8)	65.3	64.0	64.0	(1.3)	70.4	68.3	68.4	(2.0)
Windsor	8.3	8.9	5.9	(2.4)	60.0	59.2	63.3	3.3	65.5	64.9	67.2	1.7
Kitchener	6.4	5.1	6.8	0.4	69.3	67.0	57.3	(12.0)	74.0	70.6	61.5	(12.5)
Thunder Bay	8.2	8.7	5.8	(2.4)	61.8	58.3	65.4	3.6	67.3	64.0	69.4	2.1
Winnipeg	5.1	5.1	8.7	3.6	65.6	65.7	58.8	(6.8)	69.0	69.2	64.4	(4.6)
Regina	4.4	5.3	5.1	0.7	68.5	65.4	67.1	(1.4)	71.7	69.2	70.7	(1.0)
Saskatoon	4.9	5.1	8.8	3.9	68.2	65.2	58.9	(9.3)	71.7	68.8	64.6	(7.1)
Calgary	3.4	2.9	4.7	1.3	71.0	72.9	66.4	(4.6)	73.5	75.0	69.8	(3.7)
Edmonton	4.6	3.9	5.3	0.7	66.7	65.2	66.1	(0.6)	69.9	67.9	69.8	(0.1)
Vancouver	6.1	4.3	5.0	(1.1)	63.4	62.8	66.7	3.3	67.5	65.7	70.2	2.7
Victoria	4.1	3.5	3.1	(1.0)	62.0	62.8	73.7	11.7	64.7	65.0	76.1	11.4

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wages and Salaries

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

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

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

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

Average Weekly Earnings

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

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

