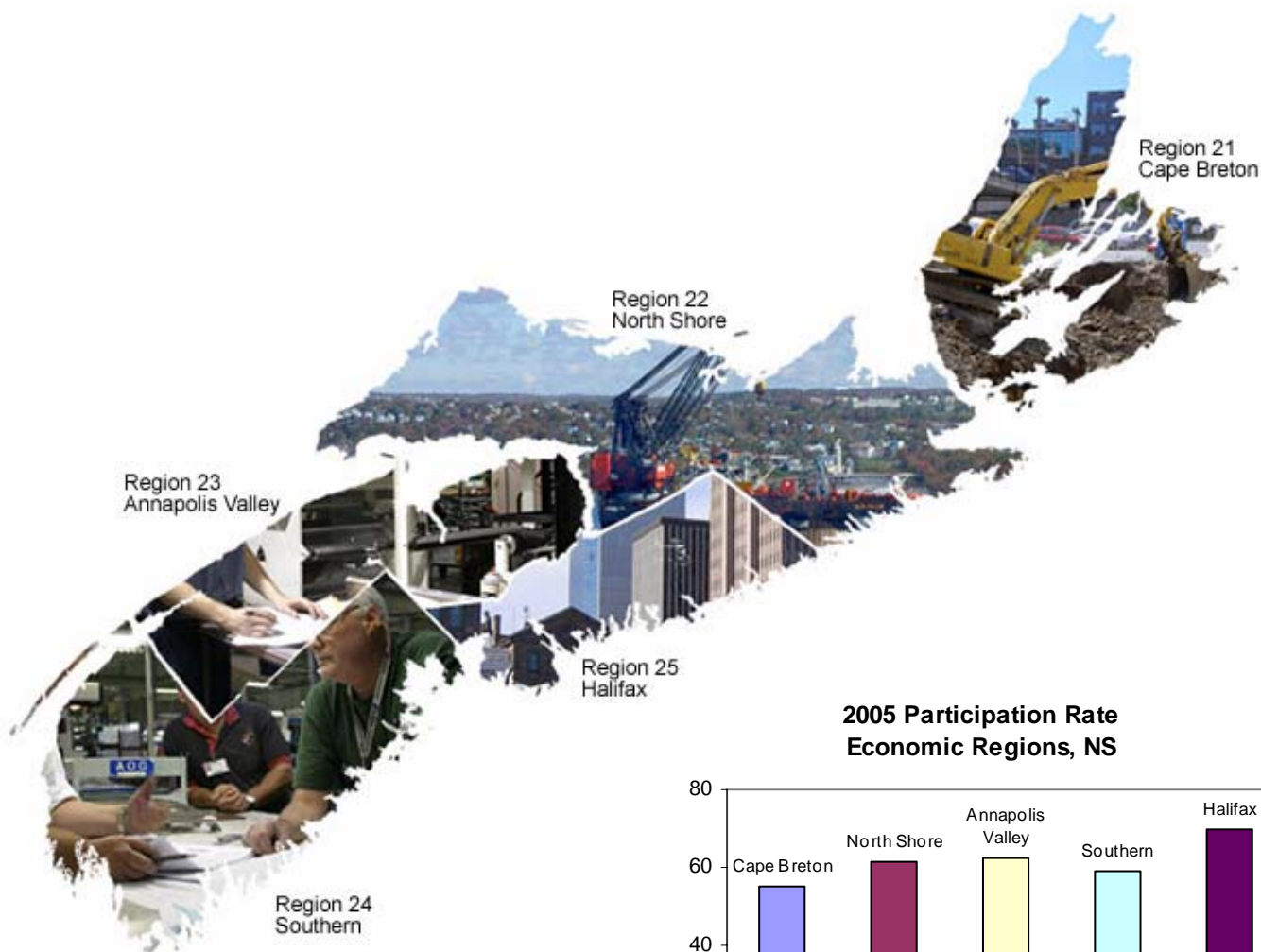
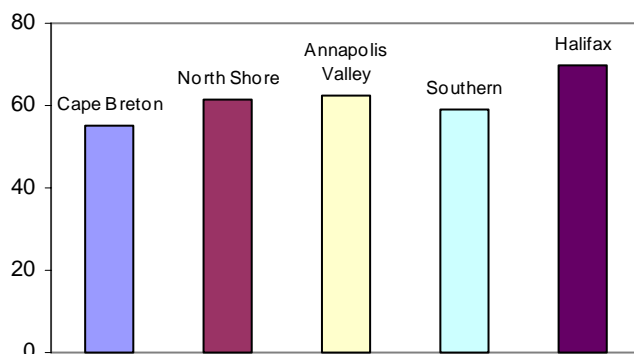


Labour Market Monthly

October 206



**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:

Bill Steele
Economics & Statistics Division
Nova Scotia Department of Finance
1723 Hollis Street, PO Box 187
Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2N3

Telephone: (902) 424-6131
Facsimile: (902) 424-0714
E-mail: steelewr@gov.ns.ca
Web Site: <http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/statistics/agency/>

Nova Scotia Labour Market Monthly

October 2006

Economics & Statistics Division
Nova Scotia Department of Finance
1723 Hollis Street, PO Box 187
Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 2N3

Telephone: (902) 424-6131
Facsimile: (902) 424-0714
E-mail: steelewr@gov.ns.ca
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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 – October 2006

(November 2006 will be released December 1, 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 and year-over-year)**

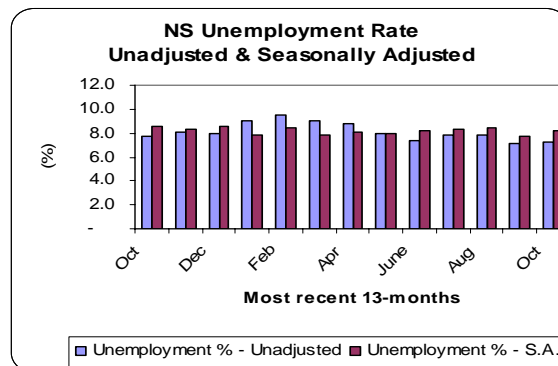
In Nova Scotia October 2006, labour force increased 0.8 per cent over September 2006 to 480,200 and declined 1.0 per cent over October 2005. Employment increased 0.4 per cent over September 2006 to 441,000 and decreased 0.5 per cent over October 2005. Unemployment increased 6.2 per cent over September 2006 to 39,200 and declined 6.2 per cent over October 2005. The unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points over September 2006 to 8.2 per cent and declined 0.4 percentage points over October 2005.



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

In Canada October 2006, labour force remained unchanged over September 2006 at 17.6 million and increased 1.3 per cent over October 2005. Employment increased 0.3 per cent over September 2006 to 16.6 million and increased 1.8 per cent over October 2005. Unemployment declined 4.0 per cent over September 2006 to 1.1 million and declined 6.0 per cent over October 2005. The unemployment rate declined 0.2 percentage points over September 2006 to 6.2 per cent and declined 0.4 percentage points over October 2005.

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 October 2006 — a decrease of 0.4 percentage points over September 2006. In October 2006, the Halifax CMA rate stood as the lowest rate east of Ottawa.



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

Year-to-date

As noted in the previous monthly report, labour market trends established for the first nine months of 2006 continue to carry over into October. Employment in Nova Scotia, for the first ten months of 2006, stands at 441,300 which is down slightly (0.4%) from the same period in 2005. It appears that employment in 2006 will be down slightly from 2005 but still remain close to record employment levels started in 2004 (442,200). The employment rate remains at 57.9 per cent, which is only 0.5 percentage points lower than the annual record level established in 2004.

Compared to the year-to-date last month, there was no change to labour supply (labour force), at 480,200, for the first ten months of 2006. Compared to the same period in 2005, labour supply has dropped by 0.8 per cent. The labour force participation also reflects the fall in labour supply with a decline of 0.7 percentage points to 63.0 per cent. The net impact of a larger decline in labour supply is an unemployment rate of 8.1 per cent. This rate is down 0.4 percentage points from the same period in 2005.

The trend of employment growth concentrated in the Service Sector continues into October. The overall employment growth for the Service Sector during the first ten months of 2006 was up 1.1 per cent, resulting from both positive and negative changes. Employment growth was found in the Retail and Wholesale sector (0.6%), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate sector (0.6%), Business, Building and Support Services (20.6%), Health Care and Social Assistance (5.7%) and Public Administration (7.3%) while shrinkages occurred in Transportation and Warehousing (10.5%), Professional, Scientific and Technical Services (7.8%), Educational Services (1.5%), and Accommodation and Food Services (8.1%).

Some of the gains in the Service Sector reflect continued spending by consumers. For the first eight months of 2006, retail sales are up 6.7 per cent, while residential capital investment is up 9.9 per cent for the first half of 2006.

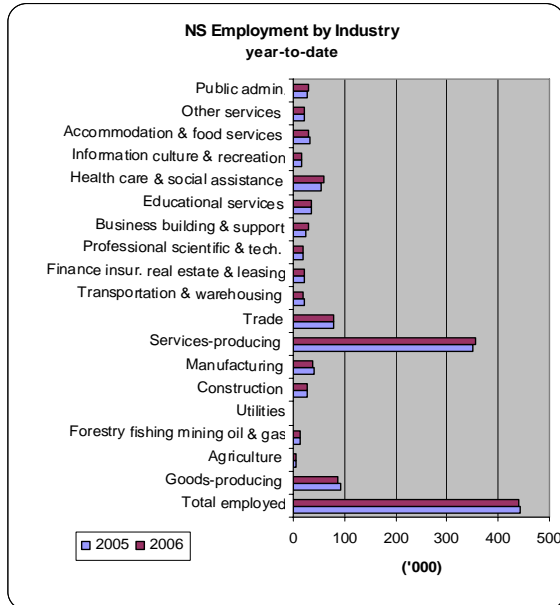
The Good Sector employment shrunk 6.5 per cent and employment losses were spread over all industries. Some of those losses are reflected in the decline of international exports. For the first eight months of 2006, the value of exports for international merchandise trade was down 9.3 per cent over the previous year.

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

	Jan-Oct 2005	Jan-Oct 2006
Population ('000)	760.4	762.7
Labour Force ('000)	484.2	480.2
Employment ('000)	443.3	441.3
Full-time ('000)	359.8	358.0
Part-time ('000)	83.5	83.3
Unemployment ('000)	41.0	38.9
Unemployment (%)	8.5	8.1
Participation (%)	63.7	63.0
Employment (%)	58.3	57.9

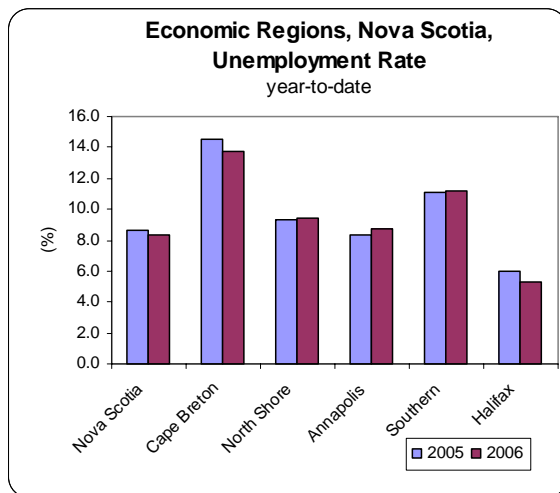
Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

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



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

A geographical review of employment growth based on the 3-month-moving-averages within the province indicates that gains occurred in the northern regions of the province along with the HRM.



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

Feature - Duration of Unemployment, Nova Scotia, 1997 to 2005

Duration of Unemployment

Duration of unemployment data referenced by Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey (LFS) refers to the number of continuous weeks during which a person has been without work and is looking for work or is on temporary layoff. Respondents are required to look for work at least once every four weeks. They are not required to undertake job search activities each week in order to be counted as unemployed.

Prior to the introduction of the new LFS questionnaire, data on duration of unemployment were top coded to 99 weeks since values of only two-digits could be processed; however, with the new questionnaire, this processing restriction no longer applies. Therefore, the current series (since 1997) has no upper limit to length of unemployment.¹

Comparison – 1997 to 2005

- Less unemployment
- Shorter duration of unemployment

In 1997 there were 53,000 unemployed persons in Nova Scotia and they were unemployed an average of 23.6 weeks. The data indicates that 31.3 per cent of the total persons unemployed were unemployed four weeks or less, while 23.7 per cent were unemployed 27 weeks or more and 10.7 per cent of the total unemployed were unemployed 53 weeks or more. By 2005, the total unemployed declined by 23.2 per cent to 40,800. Compared to 1997, the average number of weeks these people were unemployed dropped by 9.1 weeks or 38.6 per cent to an average of 14.5 weeks. Also by 2005, 35.0 per cent of the unemployed were unemployed four weeks or less, while 13.0 per cent were unemployed 27 weeks or more, and 2.7 per cent were unemployed 53 weeks or more.

¹ Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2005, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB, Table CdIT26an, Dimension Description.

Unemployment and Duration of Unemployment, by Sex Nova Scotia, 1997 and 2005

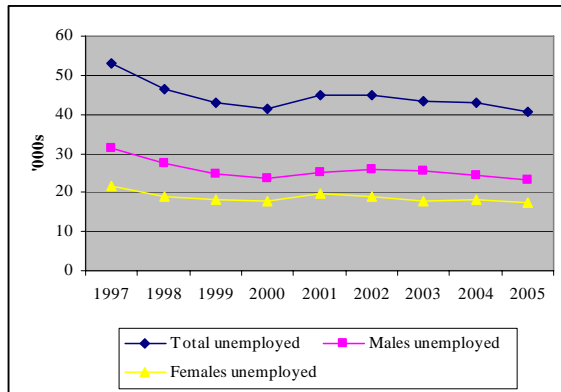
	1997	2005	Change 1997 to 2005 (#)	Change 1997 to 2005 (%)
<i>Both Sexes</i>				
Total Unemployed	53,100	40,800	-12,300	-23.2
Avg. Weeks Unemployed	23.6	14.5	-9.1	-38.6
<i>Males</i>				
Total Unemployed	31,500	23,200	-8,300	-26.3
Avg. Weeks Unemployed	23.9	15.5	-8.4	-35.1
<i>Females</i>				
Total Unemployed	21,700	17,600	-4,100	-18.9
Avg. Weeks Unemployed	23.2	13.3	-9.9	-42.7

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2005, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB

Males represented 59.3 per cent or 31,500 of total unemployed persons in Nova Scotia in 1997. They were unemployed an average of 23.9 weeks. The data indicates that 31.1 per cent of the total unemployed males were unemployed four weeks or less, while 23.5 per cent were unemployed 27 weeks or more and 11.1 per cent of the total unemployed men were unemployed 53 weeks or more. From 1997 to 2005, the number of unemployed males declined by 26.3 per cent to 23,200, the average number of weeks these men were unemployed dropped by 8.4 weeks or 35.1 per cent to an average of 15.5 weeks. Also by 2005, 33.2 per cent of the unemployed were unemployed four weeks or less, while 14.7 per cent were unemployed 27 weeks or more, and 3.4 per cent were unemployed 53 weeks or more.

Females represented 40.9 per cent or 21,700 of the province's total unemployed. The data indicates that 31.8 per cent of the total females unemployed were unemployed four weeks or less, while 24.0 per cent were unemployed 27 weeks or more and 10.1 per cent of the total unemployed were unemployed 53 weeks or more. From 1997 to 2005, the total unemployed females declined by 18.9 per cent to 17,600.

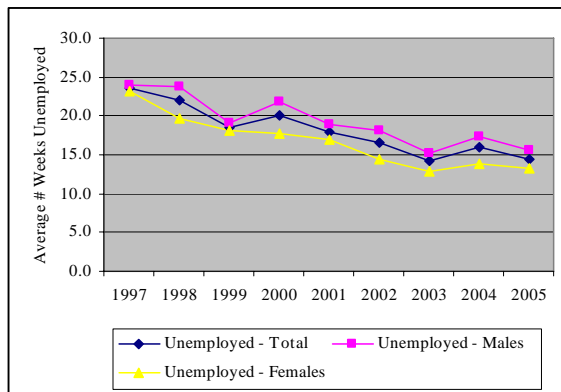
Unemployed, by Sex, Nova Scotia, 1997 to 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2005, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB

Compared to 1997, the average weeks females were unemployed dropped by 9.9 weeks or 42.7 per cent to an average of 13.3 weeks. Also by 2005, 37.5 per cent of unemployed females were unemployed four weeks or less, while 10.8 per cent were unemployed 27 weeks or more, and the number unemployed 53 weeks or more was negligible.

**Average Weeks Unemployed, by Sex
Nova Scotia, 1997 to 2005**



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2005, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB

Statistics Canada LFS products provide further detail about duration of unemployment, both monthly and annual, for Canada and all provinces, by sex and by age group.

Other Key Employment Indicators

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

Total Wages & Salaries

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

Year-to-date (January-June)

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

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia

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

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

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

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

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia (NAICS-based)

(\$billions – actual)

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

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Q – Quarter

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

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(September 2006 will be released November 29, 2006)

Year-to-Date (January-August)

In the January to August period of 2006, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased \$17.24, or 2.7 per cent, over the same period in 2005 to \$649.59 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose \$23.59 or 3.3 per cent, to \$746.45 per week. Nova Scotia's 2006 year-to-date average weekly earnings were 87.0 per cent of the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 391,495 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in January to August 2006, a 1.3 per cent increase from the same period in 2005. In comparison,

Canada's weekly employment was 13.9 million, an increase of 2.0 per cent from the same period in 2005.

**Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
Year-to-Date^p
(all employees)**

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) (\$)		
Jan-Aug '05	722.86	632.35
Jan-Aug '06	746.45	649.59
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
Jan-Aug '05	13,669,090	386,317
Jan-Aug '06	13,937,948	391,495

^p preliminary

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

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

Industry	Jan-Aug 2005	Jan-Aug 2006	Per Cent Change Jan-Aug 2005 to 2006
Goods Producing	760.15	790.87	4.0
Construction	715.91	738.94	3.2
Manufacturing	766.13	800.52	4.5
Service Producing	606.21	622.04	2.6
Trade	496.28	523.22	5.4
Transportation & Warehousing	750.51	747.08	-0.5
Information & Culture	733.02	821.51	12.1
Finance & Insurance	925.33	872.48	-5.9
Professional, Scientific & Technical	779.94	799.44	2.5
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	509.26	513.32	0.8
Educational Services	761.18	699.19	-8.1
Health Care & Social Assistance	662.04	693.82	4.8
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	298.87	308.45	3.2
Accommodation & Food Services	286.60	304.12	6.1
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	458.01	476.09	3.9
Public Administration	849.50	865.19	1.8

^p preliminary

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

In the January to July 2006 period, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 4.5 per cent over the same period in 2005 to \$791.63, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased 2.5 per cent to \$621.09. In industries for which data is available, year-to-date 2006 average weekly earnings ranged from \$302.83 in accommodation and food services industries to \$871.86 in finance & insurance.

Employment Insurance

(September 2006 will be released November 28, 2006)

Year-to-Date (January to August)

In the January to August 2006 period, there was a monthly average of 42,199 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular EI benefits. This figure was 1.9 per cent lower than the comparable period in 2005. Nationwide, there was an average of 803,119 beneficiaries or 5.0 per cent fewer than the January to August 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-Aug'05	845,670	10,355.7	43,031	482.6
Jan-Aug'06	803,119	10,196.4	42,199	500.4

¹ Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

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

In Nova Scotia a total of \$500.4 million was paid in EI benefit payments during January to August 2006. This figure was 3.7 per cent higher than in January to August 2005. There was \$10.2 billion paid in EI benefit payments nationwide during January to August 2006, or 1.5 per cent more than in the same period in 2005.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

3rd quarter 2006 will be released November 29, 2006

Year-to-date (January-June)

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

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

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

Q – quarter

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

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

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

total government and 7.5 per cent from government business enterprises.

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

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

Q - quarter

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

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

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Canada								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual
				Change				Change
Population ('000)	25,928.4	26,265.5	26,298.9	370.5	25,928.4	26,265.5	26,298.9	370.5
Labour Force ('000)	17,388.7	17,610.4	17,606.7	218.0	17,423.2	17,635.9	17,641.2	218.0
Employment ('000)	16,331.4	16,565.9	16,623.4	292.0	16,267.9	16,505.0	16,555.5	287.6
Unemployed ('000)	1,057.2	1,044.5	983.3	(73.9)	1,155.3	1,131.0	1,085.7	(69.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.1	5.9	5.6	(0.5)	6.6	6.4	6.2	(0.4)
Participation Rate (%)	67.1	67.0	66.9	(0.2)	67.2	67.1	67.1	(0.1)
Employment Rate (%)	63.0	63.1	63.2	0.2	62.7	62.8	63.0	0.3

Nova Scotia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual
				Change				Change
Population ('000)	761.7	763.1	763.2	1.5	761.7	763.1	763.2	1.5
Labour Force ('000)	484.2	477.2	479.9	(4.3)	484.9	476.3	480.2	(4.7)
Employment ('000)	447.1	443.4	445.2	(1.9)	443.1	439.4	441.0	(2.1)
Unemployed ('000)	37.1	33.8	34.7	(2.4)	41.8	36.9	39.2	(2.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	7.1	7.2	(0.5)	8.6	7.7	8.2	(0.4)
Participation Rate (%)	63.6	62.5	62.9	(0.7)	63.7	62.4	62.9	(0.8)
Employment Rate (%)	58.7	58.1	58.3	(0.4)	58.2	57.6	57.8	(0.4)

Newfoundland and Labrador								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual
				Change				Change
Population ('000)	429.3	427.2	426.9	(2.4)	429.3	427.2	426.9	(2.4)
Labour Force ('000)	250.8	255.3	253.8	3.0	252.6	253.1	255.6	3.0
Employment ('000)	215.9	225.3	221.4	5.5	214.2	217.4	219.4	5.2
Unemployed ('000)	34.9	30.0	32.5	(2.4)	38.4	35.7	36.2	(2.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	13.9	11.8	12.8	(1.1)	15.2	14.1	14.2	(1.0)
Participation Rate (%)	58.4	59.8	59.5	1.1	58.8	59.2	59.9	1.1
Employment Rate (%)	50.3	52.7	51.9	1.6	49.9	50.9	51.4	1.5

Prince Edward Island								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual
				Change				Change
Population ('000)	111.8	112.5	112.5	0.7	111.8	112.5	112.5	0.7
Labour Force ('000)	76.7	77.2	76.2	(0.5)	76.8	76.8	76.3	(0.5)
Employment ('000)	69.7	71.2	69.2	(0.5)	68.2	68.5	67.8	(0.4)
Unemployed ('000)	7.0	6.0	7.0	-	8.6	8.3	8.5	(0.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.1	7.8	9.2	0.1	11.2	10.8	11.1	(0.1)
Participation Rate (%)	68.6	68.6	67.7	(0.9)	68.7	68.3	67.8	(0.9)
Employment Rate (%)	62.3	63.3	61.5	(0.8)	61.0	60.9	60.3	(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

New Brunswick								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	611.4	611.2	611.0	(0.4)	611.4	611.2	611.0	(0.4)
Labour Force ('000)	388.9	385.2	383.0	(5.9)	389.9	383.7	383.8	(6.1)
Employment ('000)	351.2	357.1	355.5	4.3	347.3	349.6	352.7	5.4
Unemployed ('000)	37.7	28.1	27.5	(10.2)	42.6	34.1	31.1	(11.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.7	7.3	7.2	(2.5)	10.9	8.9	8.1	(2.8)
Participation Rate (%)	63.6	63.0	62.7	(0.9)	63.8	62.8	62.8	(1.0)
Employment Rate (%)	57.4	58.4	58.2	0.8	56.8	57.2	57.7	0.9

Quebec								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	6,204.4	6,266.6	6,272.6	68.2	6,204.4	6,266.6	6,272.6	68.2
Labour Force ('000)	4,071.5	4,110.3	4,092.2	20.7	4,083.5	4,107.8	4,101.7	18.2
Employment ('000)	3,759.0	3,809.8	3,805.4	46.4	3,743.7	3,777.3	3,784.5	40.8
Unemployed ('000)	312.5	300.5	286.8	(25.7)	339.8	330.6	317.2	(22.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.7	7.3	7.0	(0.7)	8.3	8.0	7.7	(0.6)
Participation Rate (%)	65.6	65.6	65.2	(0.4)	65.8	65.6	65.4	(0.4)
Employment Rate (%)	60.6	60.8	60.7	0.1	60.3	60.3	60.3	-

Ontario								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	10,128.8	10,259.9	10,270.7	141.9	10,128.8	10,259.9	10,270.7	141.9
Labour Force ('000)	6,877.8	6,910.1	6,907.2	29.4	6,889.5	6,943.6	6,926.9	37.4
Employment ('000)	6,473.4	6,472.7	6,505.2	31.8	6,449.9	6,487.3	6,485.5	35.6
Unemployed ('000)	404.5	437.3	402.1	(2.4)	439.6	456.3	441.4	1.8
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.9	6.3	5.8	(0.1)	6.4	6.6	6.4	-
Participation Rate (%)	67.9	67.4	67.3	(0.6)	68.0	67.7	67.4	(0.6)
Employment Rate (%)	63.9	63.1	63.3	(0.6)	63.7	63.2	63.1	(0.6)

Manitoba								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	890.2	892.9	893.1	2.9	890.2	892.9	893.1	2.9
Labour Force ('000)	608.0	615.1	612.8	4.8	607.7	615.2	613.8	6.1
Employment ('000)	582.9	590.1	590.1	7.2	580.5	588.2	588.2	7.7
Unemployed ('000)	25.0	25.0	22.7	(2.3)	27.2	27.0	25.5	(1.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.1	3.7	(0.4)	4.5	4.4	4.2	(0.3)
Participation Rate (%)	68.3	68.9	68.6	0.3	68.3	68.9	68.7	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	65.5	66.1	66.1	0.6	65.2	65.9	65.9	0.7

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.

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

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Saskatchewan								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	748.8	746.1	746.1	(2.7)	748.8	746.1	746.1	(2.7)
Labour Force ('000)	503.4	519.4	518.9	15.5	505.2	519.4	520.6	15.4
Employment ('000)	479.9	499.1	501.7	21.8	478.8	497.3	500.3	21.5
Unemployed ('000)	23.5	20.4	17.2	(6.3)	26.5	22.1	20.3	(6.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.7	3.9	3.3	(1.4)	5.2	4.3	3.9	(1.3)
Participation Rate (%)	67.2	69.6	69.5	2.3	67.5	69.6	69.8	2.3
Employment Rate (%)	64.1	66.9	67.2	3.1	63.9	66.7	67.1	3.2

Alberta								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	2,574.1	2,662.0	2,673.9	99.8	2,574.1	2,662.0	2,673.9	99.8
Labour Force ('000)	1,862.5	1,948.7	1,957.7	95.2	1,868.6	1,948.2	1,960.6	92.0
Employment ('000)	1,791.5	1,886.2	1,901.7	110.2	1,793.5	1,879.5	1,902.1	108.6
Unemployed ('000)	71.0	62.5	56.0	(15.0)	75.1	68.8	58.5	(16.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.8	3.2	2.9	(0.9)	4.0	3.5	3.0	(1.0)
Participation Rate (%)	72.4	73.2	73.2	0.8	72.6	73.2	73.3	0.7
Employment Rate (%)	69.6	70.9	71.1	1.5	69.7	70.6	71.1	1.4

British Columbia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	3,467.9	3,524.0	3,528.9	61.0	3,467.9	3,524.0	3,528.9	61.0
Labour Force ('000)	2,264.9	2,311.9	2,325.0	60.1	2,264.4	2,311.8	2,321.7	57.3
Employment ('000)	2,160.9	2,211.0	2,228.1	67.2	2,148.7	2,200.7	2,214.0	65.3
Unemployed ('000)	104.0	100.9	96.9	(7.1)	115.7	111.1	107.7	(8.0)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.4	4.2	(0.4)	5.1	4.8	4.6	(0.5)
Participation Rate (%)	65.3	65.6	65.9	0.6	65.3	65.6	65.8	0.5
Employment Rate (%)	62.3	62.7	63.1	0.8	62.0	62.4	62.7	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			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	25,893.7	26,231.6	26,265.6	371.9	761.4	762.9	763.1	1.7
Labour Force ('000)	17,503.8	17,897.3	17,746.9	243.1	487.0	487.1	483.0	(4.0)
Employment ('000)	16,368.2	16,738.2	16,660.4	292.2	450.5	450.0	447.4	(3.1)
Unemployed ('000)	1,135.6	1,159.0	1,086.5	(49.1)	36.5	37.1	35.6	(0.9)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.5	6.1	(0.4)	7.5	7.6	7.4	(0.1)
Participation Rate (%)	67.6	68.2	67.6	-	64.0	63.8	63.3	(0.7)
Employment Rate (%)	63.2	63.8	63.4	0.2	59.2	59.0	58.6	(0.6)

	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	99.4	99.8	99.8	0.4	117.4	116.9	116.8	(0.6)
Labour Force ('000)	62.0	60.6	60.6	(1.4)	68.4	64.5	64.6	(3.8)
Employment ('000)	57.3	55.7	56.2	(1.1)	58.7	56.3	56.5	(2.2)
Unemployed ('000)	4.7	5.0	4.4	(0.3)	9.7	8.2	8.1	(1.6)
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.6	8.3	7.3	(0.3)	14.2	12.7	12.5	(1.7)
Participation Rate (%)	62.4	60.7	60.7	(1.7)	58.3	55.2	55.3	(3.0)
Employment Rate (%)	57.6	55.8	56.3	(1.3)	50.0	48.2	48.4	(1.6)

	250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	309.6	311.6	311.8	2.2	309.6	311.6	311.8	2.2
Labour Force ('000)	213.7	217.7	216.0	2.3	213.7	217.7	216.0	2.3
Employment ('000)	203.4	206.2	205.8	2.4	203.4	206.2	205.8	2.4
Unemployed ('000)	10.3	11.5	10.2	(0.1)	10.3	11.5	10.2	(0.1)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.8	5.3	4.7	(0.1)	4.8	5.3	4.7	(0.1)
Participation Rate (%)	69.0	69.9	69.3	0.3	69.0	69.9	69.3	0.3
Employment Rate (%)	65.7	66.2	66.0	0.3	65.7	66.2	66.0	0.3

	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Population ('000)	131.2	131.1	131.0	(0.2)	103.8	103.7	103.7	(0.1)
Labour Force ('000)	80.2	82.9	80.4	0.2	62.8	61.4	61.5	(1.3)
Employment ('000)	74.8	76.4	73.2	(1.6)	56.3	55.5	55.7	(0.6)
Unemployed ('000)	5.4	6.6	7.2	1.8	6.5	5.9	5.8	(0.7)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	8.0	9.0	2.3	10.4	9.6	9.4	(1.0)
Participation Rate (%)	61.1	63.2	61.4	0.3	60.5	59.2	59.3	(1.2)
Employment Rate (%)	57.0	58.3	55.9	(1.1)	54.2	53.5	53.7	(0.5)

Table 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

	Employment - Seasonally Adjusted (000's)											
	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Canada	16,267.9	16,505.0	16,555.5	287.6	13,281.3	13,549.9	13,617.5	336.2	2,986.5	2,955.1	2,938.0	(48.5)
Newfoundland and Labrador	214.2	217.4	219.4	5.2	183.4	185.8	186.6	3.2	30.8	31.5	32.8	2.0
Prince Edward Island	68.2	68.5	67.8	(0.4)	57.6	57.4	56.8	(0.8)	10.6	11.1	11.0	0.4
Nova Scotia	443.1	439.4	441.0	(2.1)	360.4	358.7	358.2	(2.2)	82.7	80.7	82.8	0.1
New Brunswick	347.3	349.6	352.7	5.4	290.7	294.7	297.9	7.2	56.6	54.9	54.8	(1.8)
Quebec	3,743.7	3,777.3	3,784.5	40.8	3,056.9	3,088.5	3,115.0	58.1	686.8	688.7	669.4	(17.4)
Ontario	6,449.9	6,487.3	6,485.5	35.6	5,303.8	5,329.8	5,346.6	42.8	1,146.1	1,157.5	1,138.9	(7.2)
Manitoba	580.5	588.2	588.2	7.7	465.6	471.9	468.5	2.9	114.9	116.3	119.8	4.9
Saskatchewan	478.8	497.3	500.3	21.5	383.4	408.8	406.9	23.5	95.3	88.5	93.4	(1.9)
Alberta	1,793.5	1,879.5	1,902.1	108.6	1,478.7	1,582.8	1,614.3	135.6	314.8	296.7	287.8	(27.0)
British Columbia	2,148.7	2,200.7	2,214.0	65.3	1,701.3	1,771.2	1,766.5	65.2	447.4	429.5	447.5	0.1

	Employment - Actual (000's)											
	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Canada	16,331.4	16,565.9	16,623.4	292.0	13,242.0	13,659.0	13,593.1	351.1	3,089.5	2,906.8	3,030.3	(59.2)
Newfoundland and Labrador	215.9	225.3	221.4	5.5	184.6	193.7	188.9	4.3	31.2	31.6	32.5	1.3
Prince Edward Island	69.7	71.2	69.2	(0.5)	58.9	59.9	58.0	(0.9)	10.8	11.3	11.2	0.4
Nova Scotia	447.1	443.4	445.2	(1.9)	362.4	364.2	360.3	(2.1)	84.8	79.3	84.9	0.1
New Brunswick	351.2	357.1	355.5	4.3	293.8	304.9	301.2	7.4	57.4	52.3	54.4	(3.0)
Quebec	3,759.0	3,809.8	3,805.4	46.4	3,036.0	3,129.5	3,107.3	71.3	723.1	680.3	698.0	(25.1)
Ontario	6,473.4	6,472.7	6,505.2	31.8	5,288.1	5,343.7	5,331.0	42.9	1,185.3	1,129.0	1,174.2	(11.1)
Manitoba	582.9	590.1	590.1	7.2	467.4	475.5	469.3	1.9	115.5	114.6	120.9	5.4
Saskatchewan	479.9	499.1	501.7	21.8	381.2	409.9	404.1	22.9	98.6	89.1	97.6	(1.0)
Alberta	1,791.5	1,886.2	1,901.7	110.2	1,468.5	1,594.7	1,606.9	138.4	323.0	291.5	294.8	(28.2)
British Columbia	2,160.9	2,211.0	2,228.1	67.2	1,701.1	1,783.1	1,766.2	65.1	459.8	427.9	461.9	2.1

Table 3 Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Youth Statistics

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Canada	2,838.0	2,865.3	2,871.5	33.5	2,496.2	2,513.1	2,547.4	51.2	12.0	12.3	11.3	(0.7)
Newfoundland and Labrador	36.6	35.1	35.9	(0.7)	27.9	27.7	29.0	1.1	23.8	21.1	19.2	(4.6)
Prince Edward Island	13.4	13.7	13.6	0.2	11.2	12.0	11.7	0.5	16.4	12.4	14.0	(2.4)
Nova Scotia	81.2	81.1	82.0	0.8	69.9	70.4	69.5	(0.4)	13.9	13.2	15.1	1.2
New Brunswick	63.7	61.6	60.3	(3.4)	52.4	52.4	52.7	0.3	17.6	14.9	12.6	(5.0)
Quebec	626.4	630.3	625.5	(0.9)	543.8	547.5	551.2	7.4	13.2	13.1	11.9	(1.3)
Ontario	1,097.0	1,110.1	1,105.1	8.1	945.6	945.3	954.3	8.7	13.8	14.8	13.6	(0.2)
Manitoba	108.4	111.0	111.6	3.2	99.7	99.8	101.6	1.9	8.0	10.1	9.0	1.0
Saskatchewan	94.7	99.7	99.6	4.9	84.5	91.3	92.2	7.7	10.8	8.4	7.4	(3.4)
Alberta	337.5	345.5	356.7	19.2	313.3	319.4	335.2	21.9	7.2	7.6	6.0	(1.2)
British Columbia	379.1	377.3	381.4	2.3	348.0	347.3	350.0	2.0	8.2	8.0	8.2	-

15-24 Age Group - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
Canada	2,749.7	2,782.0	2,783.0	33.3	2,432.3	2,436.8	2,489.0	56.7	11.5	12.4	10.6	(0.9)
Newfoundland and Labrador	33.5	32.8	32.7	(0.8)	25.4	26.2	26.7	1.3	24.2	20.1	18.0	(6.2)
Prince Edward Island	12.9	13.4	12.9	-	10.7	12.0	11.1	0.4	17.1	10.4	14.0	(3.1)
Nova Scotia	78.2	77.6	78.9	0.7	67.3	66.7	66.6	(0.7)	13.9	14.2	15.6	1.7
New Brunswick	60.5	58.1	56.7	(3.8)	50.1	50.3	49.7	(0.4)	17.2	13.4	12.2	(5.0)
Quebec	605.7	616.6	606.1	0.4	528.5	537.3	539.7	11.2	12.7	12.9	11.0	(1.7)
Ontario	1,060.0	1,066.6	1,067.8	7.8	920.4	901.7	930.9	10.5	13.2	15.5	12.8	(0.4)
Manitoba	106.0	108.6	108.4	2.4	97.7	97.3	99.1	1.4	7.8	10.3	8.6	0.8
Saskatchewan	91.0	98.6	96.2	5.2	82.2	89.9	90.3	8.1	9.7	8.8	6.1	(3.6)
Alberta	330.3	342.2	348.3	18.0	306.7	317.2	328.7	22.0	7.1	7.3	5.6	(1.5)
British Columbia	371.7	367.5	375.1	3.4	343.4	338.2	346.1	2.7	7.6	8.0	7.7	0.1

Table 5. CMAs, Canada

	CMA Data											
	(Unadjusted - three month moving average)											
	Unemployment Rate - %				Employment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %			
	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change	Oct 2005	Sep 2006	Oct 2006	Annual Change
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	8.2	7.7	7.7	(0.5)	59.6	63.7	63.2	3.6	64.9	69.0	68.5	3.6
Halifax	4.7	5.3	4.7	-	65.8	66.2	66.0	0.2	69.1	69.9	69.3	0.2
Saint John, New Brunswick	7.6	6.8	6.0	(1.6)	57.7	58.6	58.8	1.1	62.4	62.9	62.6	0.2
Saguenay	10.4	8.8	8.5	(1.9)	54.5	56.0	54.5	-	60.9	61.4	59.6	(1.3)
Québec	4.8	4.9	5.1	0.3	63.6	63.4	62.3	(1.3)	66.8	66.7	65.6	(1.2)
Trois-Rivières	8.0	8.3	8.0	-	58.1	56.1	55.4	(2.7)	63.2	61.2	60.2	(3.0)
Sherbrooke	7.1	7.7	7.6	0.5	60.2	61.2	60.1	(0.1)	64.7	66.3	65.1	0.4
Montreal	8.8	8.1	7.7	(1.1)	61.9	62.8	62.8	0.9	67.8	68.3	68.0	0.2
Ottawa-Gatineau	6.9	5.7	5.5	(1.4)	66.2	68.5	67.3	1.1	71.1	72.6	71.2	0.1
Greater Sudbury	7.7	7.9	7.8	0.1	56.5	59.3	58.7	2.2	61.3	64.3	63.7	2.4
Oshawa	6.0	7.2	6.6	0.6	65.1	64.7	64.1	(1.0)	69.2	69.7	68.6	(0.6)
Toronto	6.7	7.3	6.9	0.2	65.3	64.4	63.9	(1.4)	70.0	69.4	68.6	(1.4)
Hamilton	5.9	6.6	6.6	0.7	63.2	63.2	62.7	(0.5)	67.2	67.6	67.1	(0.1)
St. Catharines - Niagara	6.8	5.8	5.4	(1.4)	59.2	61.2	60.5	1.3	63.5	65.0	64.0	0.5
London	6.5	7.2	6.6	0.1	64.7	64.7	65.3	0.6	69.2	69.7	69.9	0.7
Windsor	6.6	8.8	8.0	1.4	61.0	63.6	63.2	2.2	65.3	69.7	68.7	3.4
Kitchener	6.0	6.1	5.5	(0.5)	68.3	67.1	67.6	(0.7)	72.6	71.4	71.6	(1.0)
Thunder Bay	5.9	8.3	7.3	1.4	61.4	59.6	58.9	(2.5)	65.2	65.0	63.5	(1.7)
Winnipeg	5.1	5.0	4.6	(0.5)	65.6	67.6	67.6	2.0	69.1	71.1	70.9	1.8
Regina	5.1	5.2	4.6	(0.5)	66.9	69.9	70.0	3.1	70.5	73.7	73.4	2.9
Saskatoon	5.8	4.3	3.9	(1.9)	66.5	69.1	68.8	2.3	70.6	72.3	71.5	0.9
Calgary	4.1	3.6	3.2	(0.9)	70.3	74.5	74.6	4.3	73.3	77.3	77.1	3.8
Edmonton	4.2	4.3	3.8	(0.4)	67.9	68.0	67.8	(0.1)	70.8	71.0	70.5	(0.3)
Vancouver	5.4	4.7	4.3	(1.1)	62.9	64.7	64.6	1.7	66.5	67.9	67.4	0.9
Victoria	4.7	4.1	4.4	(0.3)	63.3	63.1	62.4	(0.9)	66.4	65.8	65.4	(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

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

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

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

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

Average Weekly Earnings

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

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

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

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

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

Employment Insurance (EI)

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

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

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

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

Public Sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

