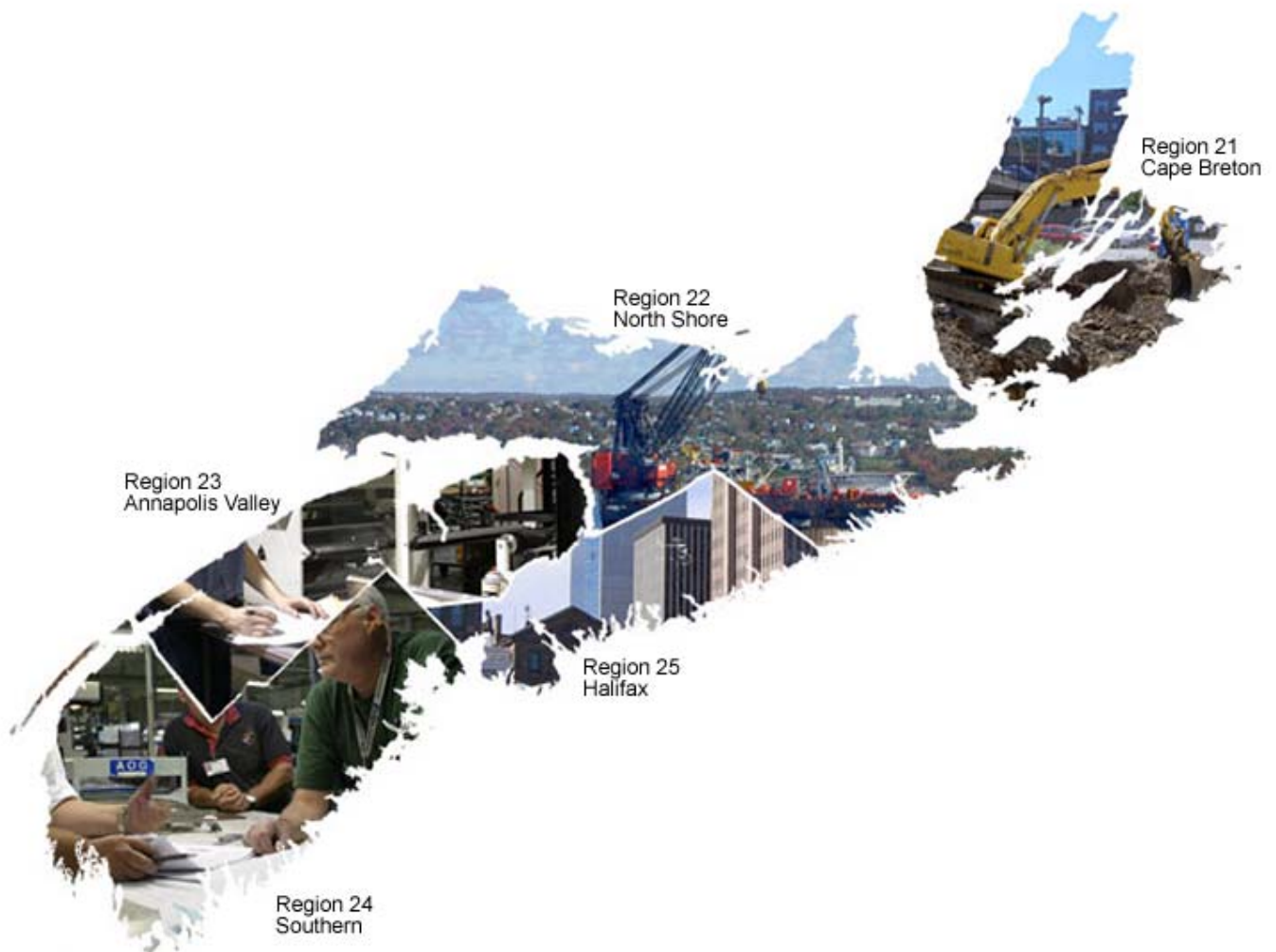


Labour Market Monthly

March 2007




NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

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Nova Scotia Labour Market Monthly

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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 2007

Data for:	Release Date:
January	February 9, 2007
February	March 9, 2007
March	April 5, 2007
April	May 11, 2007
May	June 8, 2007
June	July 6, 2007
July	August 10, 2007
August	September 7, 2007
September	October 5, 2007
October	November 2, 2007
November	December 7, 2007
December	January 11, 2008

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

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

Highlights

LFS Release – March 2007

(April 2007 will be released May 11, 2007)

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

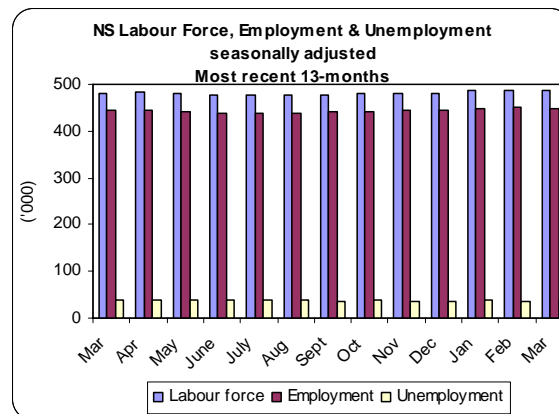
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

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

In this month's release of the Labour Force Survey data in *The Daily*, there were no quotes made by Statistics Canada highlighting Nova Scotia.

Seasonally Adjusted (month-over-month and year-over-year)

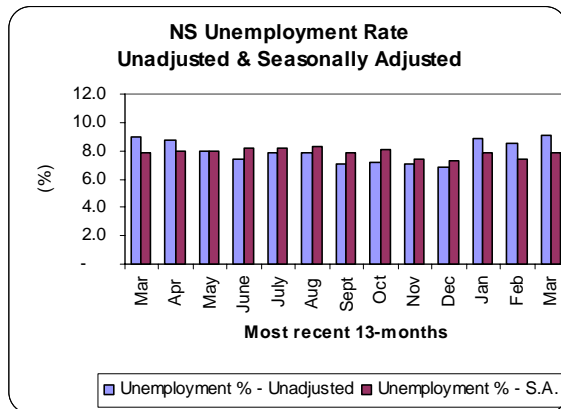
In Nova Scotia March 2007, labour force declined 0.1 per cent over February 2007 to 486,100 and increased 1.0 per cent over March 2006. Employment declined 0.7 per cent over February 2007 to 447,800 and increased 1.0 per cent over March 2006. Unemployment increased 6.4 per cent over February 2007 to 38,300 and increased 1.3 per cent over March 2006. The unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points over February 2007 to 7.9 per cent and remained unchanged over March 2006.



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

In Canada March 2007, labour force increased 0.4 per cent over February 2007 to 17.9 million and increased 2.2 per cent over March 2006. Employment increased 0.3 per cent over February 2007 to 16.8 million and increased 2.4 per cent over March 2006. Unemployment increased 1.0 per cent over February 2007 to 1.1 million and declined 1.5 per cent over March 2006. The unemployment rate remained unchanged over February 2007 at 6.1 per cent and declined 0.2 percentage points over March 2006.

In Nova Scotia's largest labour market, Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), on a seasonally adjusted three-month moving average basis, the unemployment rate in March 2007 was 4.4 per cent, an increase of 0.1 percentage points from February 2007 and was 0.6 percentage points lower than in March 2006. In March 2007, the Halifax CMA had the lowest rate east of Quebec City.



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

Year-to-date¹ (January to March)

The results from the first quarter of 2007, reveals strong employment growth for Nova Scotia. Compared to the first quarter of 2006, employment has increased by 1.5 per cent. Such employment growth is a change from the trend established in 2006, where growth was down slightly. As noted in previous reports, this strong employment growth should be viewed with some caution given that it is still only a three month observation and that Statistics Canada has just recently revised the seasonally adjusted estimates using the latest seasonal factors going back three years (January 2004 onwards).

The combination of strong growth for full-employment at 2.5 per cent, against a decline of 2.7 per cent for part-time employment resulted in the net positive gain for total employment.

The labour supply (labour force) for the first quarter of 2007 increased 1.1 per cent. The labour participation rate reflects the increase in labour supply with an increase of 0.7 percentage points to 63.8 per cent. Thus, the net impact of labour demand growing at a faster pace than labour supply, has resulted in a drop of 0.3 percentage points in the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate to 7.7 per cent.

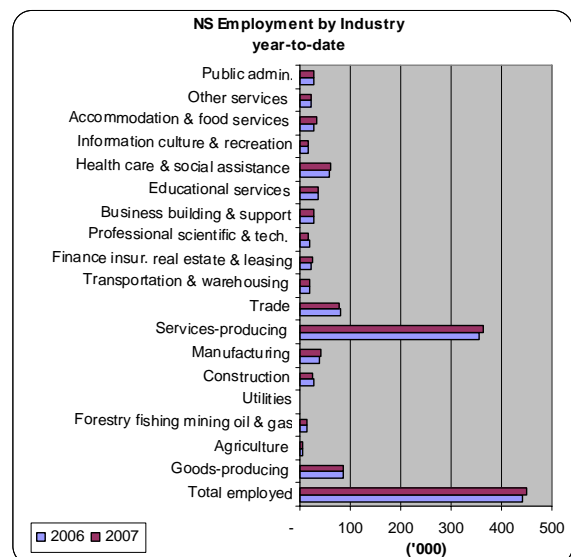
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Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia Year-to-date (average of Seasonally adjusted data)

	Jan-Mar 2006	Jan-Mar 2007
Population ('000)	762.4	763.6
Labour Force ('000)	481.2	486.6
Employment ('000)	442.6	449.2
Full-time ('000)	359.6	368.5
Part-time ('000)	83.0	80.8
Unemployment ('000)	38.6	37.4
Unemployment (%)	8.0	7.7
Participation (%)	63.1	63.8
Employment (%)	58.0	58.8

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

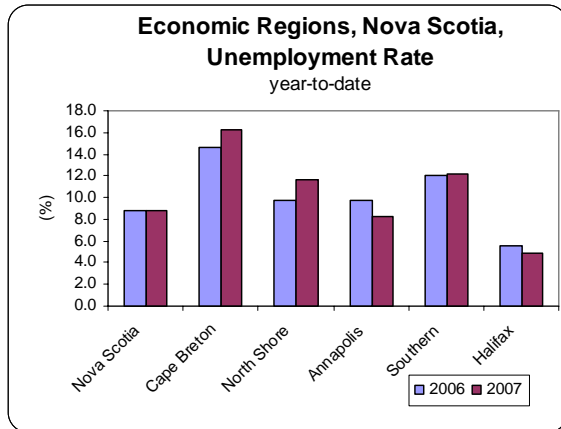
A review of employment growth by industries (seasonally adjusted) for the first quarter of 2007 indicates that employment growth was driven by a several industries. Manufacturing; Finance, Insurance and Real Estate; Health and Social Assistance; Information, Culture and Recreation; and Food and Accommodation sectors all showed healthy employment growth. Manufacturing helped to counter the drop in the employment growth of 1.2 per cent for all industries in the Goods Producing sector. Employment growth in the Service Producing sector for the same period was up 2.2 per cent. (see table below).



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.

A geographical review of employment growth for the first quarter of 2007, based on the 3-month-moving average estimates within the province reveals a wide distribution of employment gains. The only sub-provincial region to report a fall in employment was the Northern Mainland region (see following table).



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

Monthly seasonally adjusted estimates from the Labour Force Survey have been revised using the latest seasonal factors, going back three years (January 2004 onwards). They are now available on CANSIM (Tables 282-0087 to 282-0094).

Feature - Unionization among Nova Scotia's Employees

Overview

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) began, in January 1997, to classify employees as to their union status:

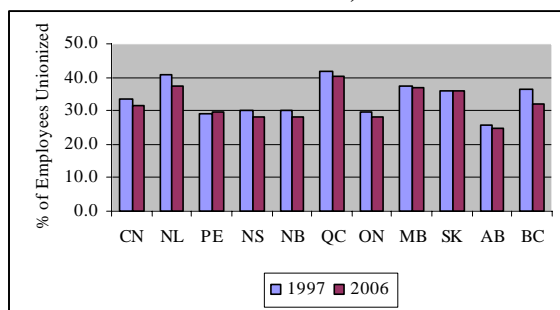
- Union member
- Not a member but covered by a union contract or collective agreement
- Non-unionized

The unionization rate reflects the ratio of employees who responded that they were members of a union as compared to the total number of employees.

Unionization rate declining in most parts of Canada

The proportion of Canadian employees that were unionized declined 2.0 percentage points from 33.7 per cent in 1997 to 31.7 per cent in 2006. Between 1997 and 2006, the unionization rate of eight provinces decreased, with declines ranging from 0.7 percentage points in Manitoba to 4.7 percentage points in British Columbia. Nova Scotia's unionization rate decreased 2.0 percentage points to 28.3 per cent during this period, while the rate in Saskatchewan was unchanged at 36.0 per cent and the rate in Prince Edward Island (the only province to show an increase) rose 0.5 percentage points to 29.6 per cent.

**Per Cent of Employees Unionized
 Canada and the Provinces, 1997 and 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB.

More apparent decline in unionization rate of male vs. female employees of Nova Scotia in the 25-64 year age group

The majority of union coverage in Nova Scotia is appears in employees in the 25-54 year age group. Union participation in this age group has declined 4.0 percentage points from 26.7 per cent in 1997 to 22.7 per cent in 2007. This decline was most evident in males where the rate of unionization of all male employees fell 7.1 percentage points from 28.3 per cent to 21.2 per cent. During the same period, union participation of female employees in this age group decreased 0.8 percentage points from 25.0 per cent to 24.2 per cent.

**Employees by Union Coverage, Age Group, Sex
 Nova Scotia
 1997, 2000, 2003 and 2006**

	1997	2000	2003	2006
Total Employees ('000)	323.1	354.3	374.4	388.6
% Union Coverage by Age Group				
Total Employees	30.2	30.5	28.5	28.3
15-24 years	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
25-54 years	26.7	26.6	23.7	22.7
55-64 years	2.3	2.7	3.4	4.3
Male Employees ('000)	164.8	180.0	186.4	189.2
% Union Coverage by Age Group				
Total Employees	32.5	29.8	27.0	27.3
15-24 years	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.3
25-54 years	28.3	25.5	21.9	21.2
55-64 years	2.7	3.1	3.9	4.8
Female Employees ('000)	158.4	174.3	188.0	199.4
% Union Coverage by Age Group				
Total Employees	27.9	31.3	30.0	29.1
15-24 years	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.0
25-54 years	25.0	27.8	25.5	24.2
55-64 years	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.9

Numbers may not total due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB.

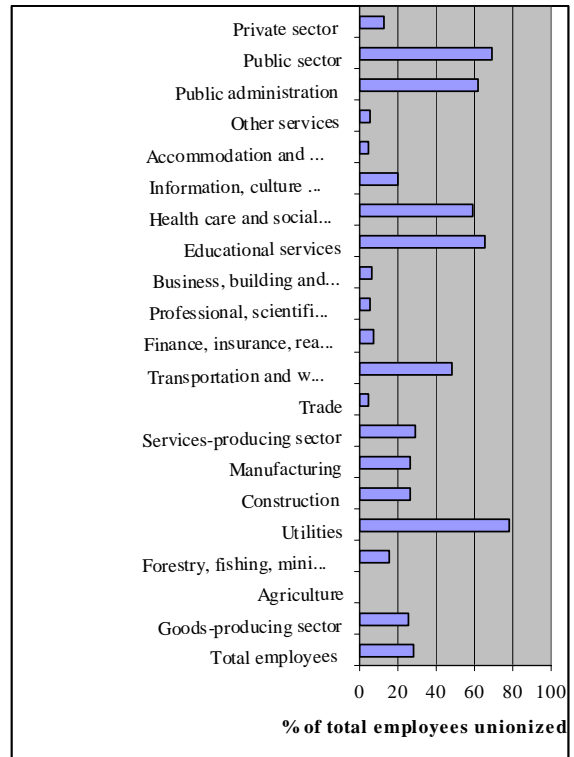
In 2006, there was a greater proportion of Nova Scotia employees in public sector vs. private sector with union coverage

In 2006, 68.9 per cent of the 105,300 employees in Nova Scotia's public sector were unionized. In comparison, 13.1 per cent of its 283,300 private sector employees had union coverage.

In 2006, 25.4 per cent of the province's 70,500 goods-producing sector employees had union coverage. Within the goods-producing sector, although represented by a small number of employees (500), 77.8 per cent of employees within the utilities industries were unionized. Within manufacturing industries, 26.3 per cent of its 37,400 employees were unionized and within construction industries, 26.2 per cent of its 14,900 employees had union coverage.

Of Nova Scotia's 318,000 employees in the service sector, 28.9 per cent had union coverage. Unionization rates within the service-producing sector were highest in educational services (65.2 per cent of its 33,900 employees), public administration (62.0 per cent of its 29,200 employees), health care and social assistance (58.9 per cent of its 54,500 employees) and transportation and warehousing (47.9 per cent of its 16,300 employees).

**Unionization Rate of Employees
 by Industry, Sector
 Nova Scotia
 2006**



Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, Catalogue No. 71F0004XCB.

Other Key Employment Indicators

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

Total Wages & Salaries

¹*st* quarter 2007 will be released May 31, 2007)

Annual

In 2006, total wages and salaries were \$14,418.0 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a growth of 4.1 per cent over 2005. Canada's total wages and salaries figure, of \$635,789.0 billion in 2006, exhibited a 5.9 per cent increase over a year earlier. In 2006, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.3 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia

	(\$billions)	
	2005	2006
Canada	600,112.5	635,789.0
Nova Scotia	13,847.8	14,418.0

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

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

In 2006, \$2,867.1 billion of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries was from the goods producing sector and 11,550.9 billion was from the service producing sector, representing 19.9 per cent and 80.1 per cent, respectively, of the total. Manufacturing industries were the major component within the goods producing sector (44.3%). The greatest contributors to the service producing sector—professional and personal service industries, and trade—at 19.2 per cent and 17.4 per cent, respectively.

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia (NAICS-based)

Industry	(\$billions – actual)		% Change 2005 to 2006
	2005	2006	
All Goods Producing	2,819	2,867	1.7
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	318	297	-6.7
Mining & Oil & Gas	145	154	6.6
Manufacturing	1,276	1,270	-0.4
Construction	940	1,000	6.4
Utilities	141	145	3.1
All Servicing Producing	11,029	11,551	4.7
Trade	1,918	2,014	5.0
Transportation & Storage	729	752	3.2
Information & Cultural	378	395	4.5
Finance & Real Estate	980	1,029	4.9
Professional & Personal Service	2,099	2,222	5.8
Educational Services	1,290	1,361	5.5
Health Care & Social Asst.	1,691	1,798	6.3
Public Administration	1,942	1,980	2.0

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)

(February 2007 will be released April 26, 2007)

Annual

On March 30, 2007, historical revisions to the average weekly earnings data series, back to January 2001, were released.

In 2006, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased \$13.27, or 2.1 per cent, over 2005 to \$659.02 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose \$21.57 or 3.0 per cent, to \$747.08 per week. Nova Scotia's 2006 average weekly earnings were 88.2 per cent of the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 385,728 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in 2006, a 1.0 per cent increase over 2005. In comparison, Canada's weekly employment was

14.0 million, an increase of 2.5 per cent from the same period in 2005.

**Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
Annual^r
(all employees)**

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) (\$)		
2005	725.51	645.75
2006	747.08	659.02
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
2005	13,702.2	382,019
2006	14,041.3	385,728

^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
Annual^r
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) (\$)**

Industry	2005	2006	Per Cent Change 2005 to 2006
Industrial Aggregate	645.75	659.02	2.1
Goods Producing	762.03	778.23	2.1
Construction	714.06	742.14	3.9
Manufacturing	767.03	776.69	1.3
Service Producing	621.76	635.01	2.1
Trade	499.54	524.45	5.0
Transportation & Warehousing	752.69	745.41	-1.0
Information & Culture	758.98	825.67	8.8
Finance & Insurance	910.57	876.84	-3.7
Professional, Scientific & Technical	802.73	821.97	2.4
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	503.02	521.61	3.7
Educational Services	754.85	707.83	-6.2
Health Care & Social Assistance	668.27	690.32	3.3
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	307.71	318.93	3.6
Accommodation & Food Services	277.46	289.97	4.5
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	466.09	485.82	4.2
Public Administration	852.23	876.38	2.8

^p preliminary

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

In 2006, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 2.1

per cent over 2005 to \$778.23, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased 2.1 per cent to \$635.01. In industries for which data is available, 2006 average weekly earnings ranged from \$289.97 in accommodation and food services industries to \$876.84 in Finance and Insurance, and \$876.38 in public administration.

Year-to-Date (January)

In January 2007, the average earnings for all employees in Nova Scotia increased \$8.18, or 1.3 per cent, over the same period in 2006 to \$662.27 per week. In comparison, the average earnings for all employees in Canada rose \$23.41 or 3.2 per cent, to \$761.91 per week. Nova Scotia's January 2007 average weekly earnings were 86.9 per cent of the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia average weekly employment was 372,306 (all employees as reported in SEPH) in January 2007, a 1.5 per cent decrease from January 2006. In comparison, Canada's weekly employment was 14.0 million, an increase of 2.7 per cent from the same period in 2006.

**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 '06	738.50	654.09
Jan '07	761.91	662.27
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
Jan '06	14,298.1	387,456
Jan '07	13,965.7	372,306

^p preliminary

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

In January 2007, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 2.3 per cent over January 2006 to \$809.92, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased 1.4 per cent to \$635.94. In industries for which data is available, January 2007 average weekly earnings ranged from \$301.72 in accommodation and food services industries to \$887.77 in public

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Administration, and \$844.91 in Professional, Scientific and Technical Services.

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

Industry			Per Cent Change Jan 2006 to Jan 2007
	Jan 2006	Jan 2007	
Industrial Aggregate	654.09	662.27	1.3
Goods Producing	791.95	809.92	2.3
Construction	731.22	759.64	3.9
Manufacturing	802.16	811.80	1.2
Service Producing	627.20	635.94	1.4
Trade	507.76	525.25	3.4
Transportation & Warehousing	744.93	745.11	0.0
Information & Culture	805.96	827.22	2.6
Finance & Insurance	865.77	836.83	-3.3
Professional, Scientific & Technical	827.83	844.91	2.1
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	499.85	549.51	9.9
Educational Services	697.76	699.54	0.3
Health Care & Social Assistance	671.07	694.85	3.5
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	691.57	669.17	-3.2
Accommodation & Food Services	269.92	301.72	11.8
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	476.82	494.14	3.6
Public Administration	863.52	887.77	2.8

^p preliminary

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

Employment Insurance

(February 2007 will be released April 24, 2007)

Annual

In 2006 period, there was a monthly average of 40,175 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular EI benefits. This figure was 1.5 per cent lower than in 2005. Nationwide, there was an average of 761,276 beneficiaries or 5.4 per cent fewer than the 2005 monthly average.

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

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg. ¹ #	Total \$ Millions	Avg. ¹ #	Total \$ Millions
2005	804,841	14,692.5	40,804	692.3
2006	761,276	14,499.0	40,175	723.5

¹ Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

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

In Nova Scotia a total of \$723.5 million was paid in EI benefit payments during 2006. This figure was 4.5 per cent higher than in 2005. There was \$14.5 billion paid in EI benefit payments nationwide during 2006, or 1.3 per cent less than in 2005.

Year-to-Date (January)

In January 2007, there was a monthly average of 40,167 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received regular EI benefits. This figure was 1.6 per cent lower than in January 2005. Nationwide, there was an average of 760,680 beneficiaries or 5.5 per cent fewer than the January 2006 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 '06	957,600	1,619.3	50,150	78.8
Jan '07	889,390	1,576.8	47,140	78.1

¹ Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

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

In Nova Scotia a total of \$78.1 million was paid in EI benefit payments during January 2007. This figure was 0.8 per cent lower than in January 2006. Nationwide, there was \$1.6 billion paid in EI benefit payments nationwide during January 2007, or 2.6 per cent less than in January 2006.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

1st quarter 2007 will be released May 30, 2007)

Year-to-Date (January-December)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that, there was an average of 113,311 public sector employees in Nova Scotia in 2006, an increase of 3.8 per cent over 2005. The government portion increased 3.7 per cent to 106,014, while the business enterprises portion rose 4.1 per cent to 7,597. The federal government figure rose 0.5 per cent or by 118 people to 23,823. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 2.9 per cent or by 310 persons to 10,520 in 2006.

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

	Jan- Dec 2005	Jan- Dec 2006 ^P	Change Jan- Dec'05/ Jan- Dec'06
Government			
Federal (incl. Military)	23,705	23,823	0.5
<i>Military</i>	10,830	10,520	-2.9
Provincial General	11,252	11,297	0.4
Universities & Colleges	9,294	9,960	7.2
Health & Social Services	29,611	29,349	-0.9
Local General	11,387	11,805	3.7
School Boards	16,947	19,781	16.7
Total Government	102,196	106,014	3.7
Government Business	7,297	7,597	4.1
Enterprises			
Federal	4,483	4,734	5.6
Provincial	2,325	2,374	2.1
Local	488	489	0.2
Total Public Sector	109,492	113,611	3.8

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 1.1 per cent in 2006 over 2005 to \$5.1 billion, with 92.3 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 7.7 per cent from government business enterprises.

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

	Jan- Dec 2005	Jan- Dec 2006 ^P	Change Jan- Dec'05/ Jan- Dec'06
Government			
Federal (incl. Military)	1,438	1,451	0.9
<i>Military</i>	640	637	-0.4
Provincial General	470	473	0.7
Universities & Colleges	507	501	-1.2
Health & Social Services	1,290	1,294	0.3
Local General	277	287	3.6
School Boards	716	722	0.8
Total Government	4,698	4,729	0.6
Government Business	370	394	6.4
Enterprises			
Federal	287	307	7.2
Provincial	68	72	4.2
Local	15	15	2.1
Total Public Sector	5,069	5,123	1.1

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			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,071.0	26,415.0	26,441.5	370.5	26,071.0	26,415.0	26,441.5	370.5
Labour Force ('000)	17,270.2	17,574.8	17,663.0	392.8	17,514.8	17,827.5	17,892.8	378.0
Employment ('000)	16,106.7	16,439.5	16,512.5	405.8	16,403.5	16,743.5	16,798.4	394.9
Unemployed ('000)	1,163.4	1,135.3	1,150.5	(12.9)	1,111.3	1,084.0	1,094.4	(16.9)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.7	6.5	6.5	(0.2)	6.3	6.1	6.1	(0.2)
Participation Rate (%)	66.2	66.5	66.8	0.6	67.2	67.5	67.7	0.5
Employment Rate (%)	61.8	62.2	62.4	0.6	62.9	63.4	63.5	0.6
Nova Scotia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	762.6	763.5	763.7	1.1	762.6	763.5	763.7	1.1
Labour Force ('000)	471.1	474.0	476.5	5.4	481.1	486.8	486.1	5.0
Employment ('000)	428.7	433.6	433.2	4.5	443.3	450.8	447.8	4.5
Unemployed ('000)	42.4	40.4	43.3	0.9	37.8	36.0	38.3	0.5
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.0	8.5	9.1	0.1	7.9	7.4	7.9	-
Participation Rate (%)	61.8	62.1	62.4	0.6	63.1	63.8	63.7	0.6
Employment Rate (%)	56.2	56.8	56.7	0.5	58.1	59.0	58.6	0.5
Newfoundland and Labrador								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	428.8	425.9	425.7	(3.1)	428.8	425.9	425.7	(3.1)
Labour Force ('000)	240.4	241.2	242.6	2.2	252.0	254.7	254.0	2.0
Employment ('000)	198.5	203.0	203.6	5.1	212.5	218.3	217.7	5.2
Unemployed ('000)	41.9	38.2	39.0	(2.9)	39.5	36.3	36.3	(3.2)
Unemployment Rate (%)	17.4	15.8	16.1	(1.3)	15.7	14.3	14.3	(1.4)
Participation Rate (%)	56.1	56.6	57.0	0.9	58.8	59.8	59.7	0.9
Employment Rate (%)	46.3	47.7	47.8	1.5	49.6	51.3	51.1	1.5
Prince Edward Island								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	112.0	112.8	112.8	0.8	112.0	112.8	112.8	0.8
Labour Force ('000)	74.7	74.4	75.0	0.3	77.3	77.9	78.3	1.0
Employment ('000)	63.2	64.8	65.4	2.2	67.8	69.9	70.1	2.3
Unemployed ('000)	11.5	9.6	9.6	(1.9)	9.5	7.9	8.1	(1.4)
Unemployment Rate (%)	15.4	12.9	12.8	(2.6)	12.3	10.1	10.3	(2.0)
Participation Rate (%)	66.7	66.0	66.5	(0.2)	69.0	69.1	69.4	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	56.4	57.4	58.0	1.6	60.5	62.0	62.1	1.6

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.

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

Table 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

New Brunswick								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			Annual Change
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	
Population ('000)	611.4	611.8	612.1	0.7	611.4	611.8	612.1	0.7
Labour Force ('000)	382.5	372.4	376.4	(6.1)	395.1	386.5	388.8	(6.3)
Employment ('000)	343.4	344.7	345.2	1.8	358.9	359.8	360.0	1.1
Unemployed ('000)	39.2	27.8	31.2	(8.0)	36.2	26.7	28.8	(7.4)
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.2	7.5	8.3	(1.9)	9.2	6.9	7.4	(1.8)
Participation Rate (%)	62.6	60.9	61.5	(1.1)	64.6	63.2	63.5	(1.1)
Employment Rate (%)	56.2	56.3	56.4	0.2	58.7	58.8	58.8	0.1
Quebec								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			Annual Change
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	
Population ('000)	6,230.1	6,293.0	6,297.3	67.2	6,230.1	6,293.0	6,297.3	67.2
Labour Force ('000)	4,039.6	4,071.7	4,090.2	50.6	4,099.3	4,122.2	4,143.7	44.4
Employment ('000)	3,675.3	3,720.3	3,753.5	78.2	3,754.8	3,799.0	3,828.2	73.4
Unemployed ('000)	364.3	351.3	336.7	(27.6)	344.5	323.2	315.5	(29.0)
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.0	8.6	8.2	(0.8)	8.4	7.8	7.6	(0.8)
Participation Rate (%)	64.8	64.7	65.0	0.2	65.8	65.5	65.8	-
Employment Rate (%)	59.0	59.1	59.6	0.6	60.3	60.4	60.8	0.5
Ontario								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			Annual Change
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	
Population ('000)	10,185.9	10,309.2	10,318.6	132.7	10,185.9	10,309.2	10,318.6	132.7
Labour Force ('000)	6,804.3	6,903.5	6,947.3	143.0	6,892.3	7,002.7	7,030.2	137.9
Employment ('000)	6,359.6	6,460.0	6,463.8	104.2	6,467.3	6,560.2	6,572.5	105.2
Unemployed ('000)	444.7	443.5	483.5	38.8	425.0	442.5	457.7	32.7
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.5	6.4	7.0	0.5	6.2	6.3	6.5	0.3
Participation Rate (%)	66.8	67.0	67.3	0.5	67.7	67.9	68.1	0.4
Employment Rate (%)	62.4	62.7	62.6	0.2	63.5	63.6	63.7	0.2
Manitoba								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			Annual Change
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	
Population ('000)	890.5	894.7	895.6	5.1	890.5	894.7	895.6	5.1
Labour Force ('000)	601.4	610.9	613.6	12.2	608.3	617.2	620.0	11.7
Employment ('000)	574.2	582.6	585.8	11.6	582.9	590.5	593.6	10.7
Unemployed ('000)	27.2	28.3	27.8	0.6	25.4	26.7	26.5	1.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.5	4.6	4.5	-	4.2	4.3	4.3	0.1
Participation Rate (%)	67.5	68.3	68.5	1.0	68.3	69.0	69.2	0.9
Employment Rate (%)	64.5	65.1	65.4	0.9	65.5	66.0	66.3	0.8

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			Annual Change
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	
Population ('000)	747.0	747.4	748.2	1.2	747.0	747.4	748.2	1.2
Labour Force ('000)	502.3	514.3	516.6	14.3	509.6	524.0	524.3	14.7
Employment ('000)	474.4	492.5	494.7	20.3	484.2	503.3	504.4	20.2
Unemployed ('000)	28.0	21.8	21.8	(6.2)	25.4	20.7	19.9	(5.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.6	4.2	4.2	(1.4)	5.0	4.0	3.8	(1.2)
Participation Rate (%)	67.2	68.8	69.0	1.8	68.2	70.1	70.1	1.9
Employment Rate (%)	63.5	65.9	66.1	2.6	64.8	67.3	67.4	2.6

Alberta								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			Annual Change
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	
Population ('000)	2,610.4	2,709.2	2,715.9	105.5	2,610.4	2,709.2	2,715.9	105.5
Labour Force ('000)	1,885.8	1,987.9	1,988.4	102.6	1,910.3	2,008.1	2,010.1	99.8
Employment ('000)	1,824.4	1,916.7	1,921.3	96.9	1,844.7	1,938.7	1,938.6	93.9
Unemployed ('000)	61.4	71.2	67.1	5.7	65.6	69.4	71.5	5.9
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.3	3.6	3.4	0.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	0.2
Participation Rate (%)	72.2	73.4	73.2	1.0	73.2	74.1	74.0	0.8
Employment Rate (%)	69.9	70.7	70.7	0.8	70.7	71.6	71.4	0.7

British Columbia								
	Actual				Seasonally Adjusted			Annual Change
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	
Population ('000)	3,492.4	3,547.4	3,551.7	59.3	3,492.4	3,547.4	3,551.7	59.3
Labour Force ('000)	2,267.9	2,324.3	2,336.3	68.4	2,289.5	2,347.4	2,357.3	67.8
Employment ('000)	2,164.9	2,221.2	2,245.8	80.9	2,187.1	2,252.9	2,265.4	78.3
Unemployed ('000)	102.9	103.1	90.5	(12.4)	102.4	94.6	91.9	(10.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.5	4.4	3.9	(0.6)	4.5	4.0	3.9	(0.6)
Participation Rate (%)	64.9	65.5	65.8	0.9	65.6	66.2	66.4	0.8
Employment Rate (%)	62.0	62.6	63.2	1.2	62.6	63.5	63.8	1.2

Population is for those 15 years of age and over.

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

Table 2. NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

(unadjusted - three month moving average)

	Canada				Nova Scotia			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	26,045.1	26,388.3	26,416.2	371.1	762.4	763.5	763.6	1.2
Labour Force ('000)	17,216.6	17,566.6	17,595.0	378.4	468.7	475.1	475.0	6.3
Employment ('000)	16,032.5	16,459.6	16,438.9	406.4	425.8	436.8	433.1	7.3
Unemployed ('000)	1,184.1	1,107.0	1,156.0	(28.1)	42.9	38.3	42.0	(0.9)
Unemployment Rate (%)	6.9	6.3	6.6	(0.3)	9.2	8.1	8.8	(0.4)
Participation Rate (%)	66.1	66.6	66.6	0.5	61.5	62.2	62.2	0.7
Employment Rate (%)	61.6	62.4	62.2	0.6	55.8	57.2	56.7	0.9

	1230 - Annapolis Valley				1210 - Cape Breton			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	99.6	100.0	100.0	0.4	117.2	116.7	116.6	(0.6)
Labour Force ('000)	60.1	61.8	62.9	2.8	60.4	62.5	62.4	2.0
Employment ('000)	54.1	57.8	57.7	3.6	51.7	52.9	52.3	0.6
Unemployed ('000)	6.1	4.0	5.2	(0.9)	8.7	9.6	10.1	1.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.1	6.5	8.3	(1.8)	14.4	15.4	16.2	1.8
Participation Rate (%)	60.3	61.8	62.9	2.6	51.5	53.6	53.5	2.0
Employment Rate (%)	54.3	57.8	57.7	3.4	44.1	45.3	44.9	0.8

	250 - Halifax County				Halifax Metro (CMA)			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	310.6	312.4	312.5	1.9	310.6	312.4	312.5	1.9
Labour Force ('000)	210.3	214.8	214.3	4.0	210.3	214.8	214.3	4.0
Employment ('000)	198.4	204.8	203.7	5.3	198.4	204.8	203.7	5.3
Unemployed ('000)	11.9	10.0	10.6	(1.3)	11.9	10.0	10.6	(1.3)
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.7	4.7	4.9	(0.8)	5.7	4.7	4.9	(0.8)
Participation Rate (%)	67.7	68.8	68.6	0.9	67.7	68.8	68.6	0.9
Employment Rate (%)	63.9	65.6	65.2	1.3	63.9	65.6	65.2	1.3

	1220 - North Shore				1240 - Southern			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Population ('000)	131.2	130.9	130.9	(0.3)	103.8	103.6	103.6	(0.2)
Labour Force ('000)	79.6	77.3	76.3	(3.3)	58.2	58.6	59.2	1.0
Employment ('000)	71.2	68.5	67.4	(3.8)	50.5	52.7	52.0	1.5
Unemployed ('000)	8.5	8.8	8.9	0.4	7.7	5.9	7.2	(0.5)
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.7	11.4	11.7	1.0	13.2	10.1	12.2	(1.0)
Participation Rate (%)	60.7	59.1	58.3	(2.4)	56.1	56.6	57.1	1.0
Employment Rate (%)	54.3	52.3	51.5	(2.8)	48.7	50.9	50.2	1.5

Table 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

	Employment - Seasonally Adjusted (000's)											
	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
				Annual				Annual				Annual
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Change
Canada	16,403.5	16,743.5	16,798.4	394.9	13,394.8	13,693.6	13,724.1	329.3	3,008.7	3,049.8	3,074.3	65.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	212.5	218.3	217.7	5.2	179.3	184.6	187.6	8.3	33.2	33.7	30.1	-3.1
Prince Edward Island	67.8	69.9	70.2	2.4	57.5	56.6	57.3	-0.2	10.3	13.3	12.9	2.6
Nova Scotia	443.3	450.8	447.8	4.5	358.9	371.1	365.2	6.3	84.4	79.8	82.6	-1.8
New Brunswick	358.9	359.8	360.0	1.1	302.2	302.7	302.8	0.6	56.6	57.1	57.2	0.6
Quebec	3,754.8	3,799.0	3,828.3	73.5	3,055.1	3,102.7	3,115.8	60.7	699.7	696.3	712.5	12.8
Ontario	6,467.3	6,560.2	6,572.6	105.3	5,318.0	5,354.9	5,391.6	73.6	1,149.3	1,205.3	1,181.0	31.7
Manitoba	582.9	590.5	593.6	10.7	469.2	478.4	472.9	3.7	113.7	112.1	120.7	7.0
Saskatchewan	484.2	503.3	504.4	20.2	392.0	406.1	405.5	13.5	92.1	97.2	98.9	6.8
Alberta	1,844.7	1,938.7	1,938.6	93.9	1,533.4	1,639.0	1,631.2	97.8	311.3	299.7	307.4	-3.9
British Columbia	2,187.1	2,252.9	2,265.4	78.3	1,728.2	1,797.5	1,794.3	66.1	458.9	455.3	471.1	12.2

	Employment - Actual (000's)											
	Total				Full-Time				Part-time			
				Annual				Annual				Annual
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Change
Canada	16,106.7	16,439.5	16,512.5	405.8	12,971.8	13,217.1	13,293.2	321.4	3,135.0	3,222.4	3,219.3	84.3
Newfoundland and Labrador	198.5	203.0	203.6	5.1	163.4	168.5	172.1	8.7	35.1	34.5	31.6	-3.5
Prince Edward Island	63.2	64.8	65.4	2.2	52.4	49.9	51.8	-0.6	10.8	14.9	13.6	2.8
Nova Scotia	428.7	433.6	433.2	4.5	341.9	349.6	346.9	5.0	86.8	84.0	86.3	-0.5
New Brunswick	343.4	344.7	345.2	1.8	283.6	282.4	284.3	0.7	59.8	62.3	60.9	1.1
Quebec	3,675.3	3,720.3	3,753.5	78.2	2,939.6	2,971.8	2,999.8	60.2	735.7	748.6	753.8	18.1
Ontario	6,359.6	6,460.0	6,463.8	104.2	5,164.1	5,198.8	5,237.1	73.0	1,195.5	1,261.2	1,226.7	31.2
Manitoba	574.2	582.6	585.8	11.6	454.5	463.0	455.8	1.3	119.7	119.6	130.0	10.3
Saskatchewan	474.4	492.5	494.7	20.3	377.7	387.7	389.8	12.1	96.6	104.8	104.9	8.3
Alberta	1,824.4	1,916.7	1,921.3	96.9	1,492.1	1,595.9	1,592.0	99.9	332.4	320.8	329.4	-3.0
British Columbia	2,164.9	2,221.2	2,245.8	80.9	1,702.4	1,749.5	1,763.6	61.2	462.5	471.7	482.2	19.7

Table 3 Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces

Youth Statistics

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Canada	2,891.9	2,894.4	2,908.9	17.0	2,558.4	2,575.4	2,589.4	31.0	11.5	11.0	11.0	(0.5)
Newfoundland and Labrador	36.9	36.5	35.7	(1.2)	26.9	29.5	28.6	1.7	27.1	19.2	19.9	(7.2)
Prince Edward Island	14.1	14.1	14.3	0.2	11.7	12.5	12.7	1.0	17.0	11.3	11.2	(5.8)
Nova Scotia	84.7	81.0	80.2	(4.5)	73.4	70.2	69.5	(3.9)	13.3	13.3	13.3	-
New Brunswick	64.7	62.3	62.1	(2.6)	55.9	54.8	54.9	(1.0)	13.4	12.2	11.6	(1.8)
Quebec	643.4	627.2	637.5	(5.9)	553.1	547.9	561.0	7.9	14.0	12.6	12.0	(2.0)
Ontario	1,105.4	1,106.7	1,119.8	14.4	965.2	966.8	976.8	11.6	12.7	12.6	12.8	0.1
Manitoba	112.5	110.9	112.0	(0.5)	103.0	101.9	103.0	-	8.4	8.1	8.0	(0.4)
Saskatchewan	95.5	103.2	101.1	5.6	85.4	95.0	94.5	9.1	10.5	7.9	6.5	(4.0)
Alberta	352.7	367.0	358.4	5.7	330.7	341.3	329.2	(1.5)	6.2	7.0	8.1	1.9
British Columbia	382.1	385.6	387.7	5.6	352.9	355.5	359.3	6.4	7.6	7.8	7.3	(0.3)

15-24 Age Group - Actual

	Labour Force - 000's				Employment - 000's				Unemployment - %			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Canada	2,712.4	2,712.2	2,733.5	21.1	2,388.5	2,410.0	2,423.5	35.0	11.9	11.1	11.3	-0.6
Newfoundland and Labrador	31.8	32.3	31.0	-0.8	23.0	25.7	24.7	1.7	28.0	20.4	20.3	-7.7
Prince Edward Island	12.5	12.2	12.5	0.0	10.0	10.6	10.8	0.8	20.8	13.1	12.8	-8.0
Nova Scotia	80.0	73.5	75.6	-4.4	68.4	63.6	64.7	-3.7	14.5	13.5	14.6	0.1
New Brunswick	58.4	55.8	55.9	-2.5	49.6	48.8	48.9	-0.7	15.1	12.7	12.5	-2.6
Quebec	602.2	591.0	598.0	-4.2	509.6	512.9	519.7	10.1	15.4	13.2	13.1	-2.3
Ontario	1,032.5	1,024.4	1,050.1	17.6	899.0	898.5	912.6	13.6	12.9	12.3	13.1	0.2
Manitoba	106.3	106.3	105.7	-0.6	96.0	97.3	96.2	0.2	9.7	8.5	8.9	-0.8
Saskatchewan	89.7	96.1	94.6	4.9	79.2	88.4	87.9	8.7	11.8	8.0	7.1	-4.7
Alberta	334.1	350.6	340.2	6.1	315.1	323.2	313.2	-1.9	5.7	7.8	7.9	2.2
British Columbia	364.8	369.9	370.0	5.2	338.6	341.0	344.9	6.3	7.2	7.8	6.8	-0.4

Table 5. CMAs, Canada

	CMA Data											
	Unemployment Rate - %				Employment Rate - %				Participation Rate - %			
	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change	Mar 2006	Feb 2007	Mar 2007	Annual Change
Halifax	5.7	4.7	4.9	(0.8)	63.9	65.6	65.2	1.3	67.7	68.8	68.6	0.9
Saint John, New Brunswick	6.3	4.9	5.1	(1.2)	60.6	60.5	60.7	0.1	64.7	63.6	64.0	(0.7)
Saguenay	8.6	10.6	11.0	2.4	56.1	53.1	53.6	(2.5)	61.5	59.4	60.2	(1.3)
Québec	6.8	6.5	6.0	(0.8)	61.9	60.4	60.9	(1.0)	66.4	64.6	64.8	(1.6)
Trois-Rivières	9.3	8.2	8.6	(0.7)	56.6	56.7	57.5	0.9	62.5	61.8	62.9	0.4
Sherbrooke	9.3	7.5	7.7	(1.6)	59.8	59.8	59.7	(0.1)	66.0	64.6	64.6	(1.4)
Montreal	9.7	7.7	7.8	(1.9)	60.4	61.2	61.1	0.7	66.8	66.3	66.3	(0.5)
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.2	5.4	5.5	0.3	68.7	66.3	66.5	(2.2)	72.4	70.1	70.4	(2.0)
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	8.2	5.7	5.8	(2.4)	57.3	59.5	59.8	2.5	62.3	63.1	63.5	1.2
Oshawa	7.0	6.5	6.6	(0.4)	64.0	63.2	63.3	(0.7)	68.9	67.6	67.8	(1.1)
Toronto	6.6	6.1	6.7	0.1	63.2	64.2	63.9	0.7	67.6	68.4	68.5	0.9
Hamilton	5.8	6.1	6.9	1.1	63.3	61.7	61.3	(2.0)	67.3	65.7	65.8	(1.5)
St. Catharines - Niagara	7.9	7.1	7.5	(0.4)	54.8	56.1	56.1	1.3	59.5	60.3	60.6	1.1
London	6.2	5.5	5.8	(0.4)	63.1	65.2	64.5	1.4	67.2	68.9	68.4	1.2
Windsor	10.2	10.6	10.6	0.4	59.3	57.1	56.0	(3.3)	66.0	63.8	62.7	(3.3)
Kitchener	5.4	5.6	5.8	0.4	67.6	67.0	66.5	(1.1)	71.4	71.1	70.6	(0.8)
Thunder Bay	8.1	6.7	7.5	(0.6)	58.1	58.3	58.3	0.2	63.1	62.6	62.9	(0.2)
Winnipeg	4.8	4.9	4.9	0.1	65.6	66.3	66.5	0.9	69.0	69.7	70.0	1.0
Regina	5.4	4.3	4.3	(1.1)	65.0	68.5	68.3	3.3	68.8	71.5	71.4	2.6
Saskatoon	5.6	3.9	4.0	(1.6)	64.4	69.8	69.5	5.1	68.3	72.6	72.4	4.1
Calgary	3.5	3.4	3.5	-	72.1	73.0	72.7	0.6	74.7	75.6	75.3	0.6
Edmonton	4.0	3.7	3.5	(0.5)	65.2	67.9	68.1	2.9	67.9	70.5	70.6	2.7
Vancouver	4.8	4.1	3.7	(1.1)	62.2	63.9	64.3	2.1	65.3	66.7	66.7	1.4
Victoria	3.8	2.9	3.1	(0.7)	61.7	62.2	61.9	0.2	64.1	64.1	63.9	(0.2)

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&dbq=f&adm=8&dis=2>

