

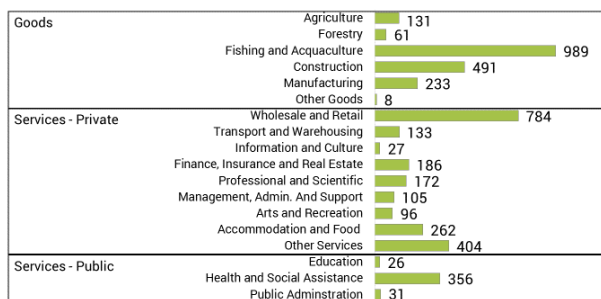
Nova Scotia Business and Workforce by Region

Southern



Business and Institution Counts by Industry, Dec. 2016

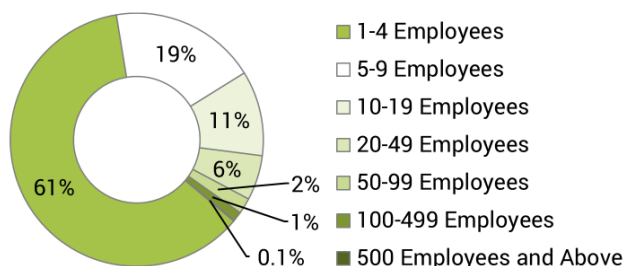
Southern, Total with Employees



Source: Statistics Canada, Canada Business Counts, Custom Table

Businesses and Institutions by Employment Size, Dec. 2016

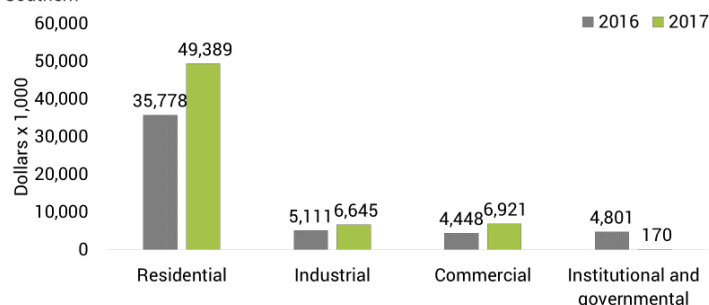
Southern, Total with Employees



Source: Statistics Canada, Canada Business Counts, Custom Table

Value of Building Permits, Jan. – May. 2016/2017

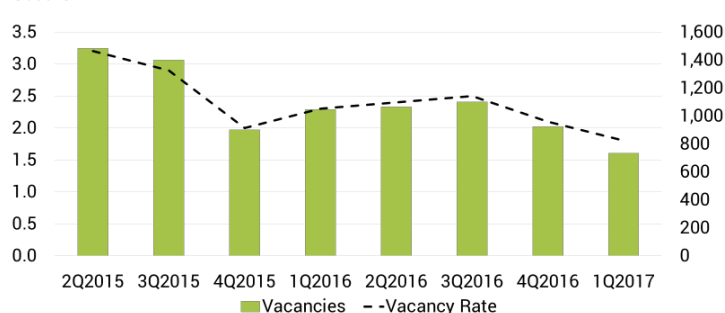
Southern



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 026-0007

Job Vacancy Rate and Number of Job Vacancies

Southern



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 285-0001

Highlights

Businesses and Institutions

With employees: 4,680 (without employees: 6,622)

December 2016, Canada Business Counts, Statistics Canada

Employment: 50,100

Unadjusted Three Month Moving Average

July 2017, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

Population: 113,808

1st July 2016, Population, Statistics Canada

Business and Institutions Counts

- As of December 2016, there were 4,680 businesses and institutions with employees in the Southern Region.
- Just under half of establishments (46%) are in the private services sector; 41% are in the goods sector and 9% are in the public services sector.
- Industries with the most businesses/institutions: fishing and aquaculture (21%), wholesale and retail trade (17%), and construction (10%). Of Nova Scotia's five economic regions, the Southern Region has the highest proportion of business establishments in fishing and aquaculture (983).

Business and Institutions by Employee Size

- 61% of establishments have less than five employees (Micro) and 99% of establishments have 100 or fewer employees (Small).
- The region has six large establishments: one in plastics/rubber manufacturing in Bridgewater; three education institutions and two hospitals.

Building Permits

- YTD value of building permits in the Southern Region was \$63 million, up 25.9% over the same period last year.

Job Vacancies

- There were 735 job vacancies in the 1st quarter 2017, 310 fewer than the same quarter 2016.
- The vacancy rate of 1.8% was down from the rate of 2.3% in the same quarter 2016.
- The average wage offered this quarter was \$16.95 per hour. The offered wage is influenced by the types of jobs that are vacant in the region.

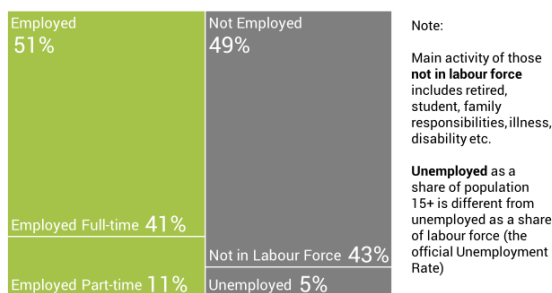
Nova Scotia Business and Workforce by Region

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Population Age 15 and Over by Main Activity – July 2017

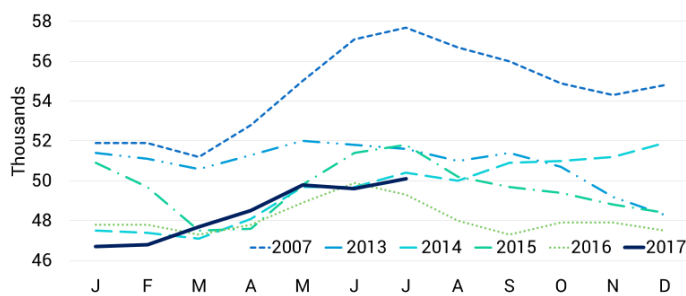
Southern (three-month unadjusted moving average)



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 282-0122

Employment

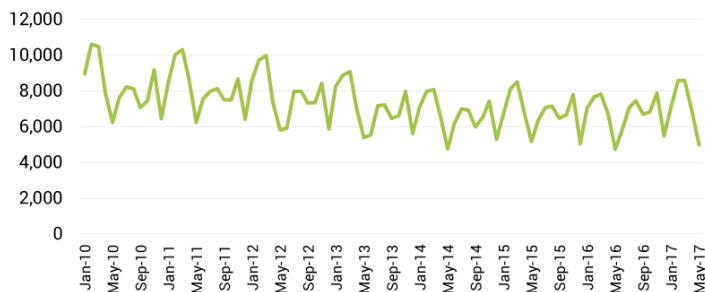
Southern (three-month unadjusted moving average)



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 282-0122

Employment Insurance Recipients

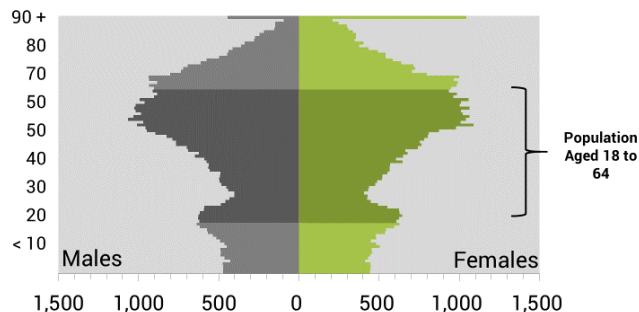
Southern



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 276-0035

Population 2016

Southern



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 051-0059

Workforce Highlights (July 2017)

Unemployment Rate: 8.9%

Unemployment Rate = Unemployed / Labour Force (Employed + Unemployed)
Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada Unadjusted Three Month Moving Average

Participation Rate: 56.4%

Participation Rate = Labour Force / Population Aged 15 and Over
Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada Unadjusted Three Month Moving Average

Employment Rate: 51.4%

Employment Rate = Employed / Population Aged 15 and Over
Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada Unadjusted Three Month Moving Average

Labour Force Trends (YTD is January – July Average)

- Employment YTD: 48,500 (37,900 FT; 10,600 PT)
- Change from YTD 2016: +100 (-500 FT; +500 PT)
- Labour Force YTD 2017: 54,000
- Change from YTD 2016: -300
- Largest gains YTD in: forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying and oil and gas (+900)
- Largest losses YTD in: manufacturing (-900)

Employment Insurance

- In May 2017, the Southern Region had 4,980 EI recipients, 240 more than the previous May.
- YTD, the number of EI recipients has grown 6% over the same period in 2016.

Population

- The Southern Region's population was 113,808 in 2016, down -0.4% from the previous year.
- Over the past ten years, the region's population declined 6.6%.

Education

- The highest level of educational attainment in the region as a share of the total population age 25-64 (National Household Survey, 2011) was:
 - 22.6% - no certificate, diploma or degree
 - 20.4% - high school diploma or equivalent
 - 14.3% - apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma
 - 25.5% - college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma
 - 3.3% - university certificate or diploma or degree below bachelor level
 - 14.0% - university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above

Monthly Statistics	Cape Breton	North Shore	Halifax	Annapolis Valley	Southern Region	Nova Scotia
Labour Force Data, 3-month moving average, July 2017						
Employment	48,600	70,800	227,200	63,400	50,100	460,200
Full-time	41,800	59,200	186,400	52,500	39,600	379,400
Part-time	6,800	11,600	40,800	10,900	10,500	80,700
Labour Force	55,400	77,600	243,300	67,600	55,000	498,800
Labour Force Data, 3-month moving average, YTD January – July 2017						
YTD Employment	47,000	68,900	223,200	56,500	48,500	444,200
% share of NS	10.6	15.5	50.2	12.7	10.9	100
% change from YTD 2016	+1.0	+2.4	-0.3	+2.9	+0.1	+0.7
YTD Full-time	38,700	55,100	178,600	46,100	37,900	356,300
% change from YTD 2016	+2.5	+0.9	-4.0	+7.0	-1.2	-1.0
YTD Part-time	8,300	13,900	44,600	10,500	10,600	87,900
% change from YTD 2016	-5.2	+9.7	+18.0	-12.1	+5.0	+8.2
YTD Labour Force	54,900	75,900	239,500	61,500	54,000	485,800
% share of NS	11.3	15.6	49.3	12.7	11.1	100
% change from YTD 2016	-1.3	+1.7	0.0	+1.8	-0.5	+0.3
Employment Insurance Recipients, May 2017						
EI Recipients, all benefits	9,170	5,770	8,500	3,890	4,980	32,290
% share of NS	28.4	17.9	26.3	12.0	15.4	100
Employment Insurance Recipients, YTD January – May 2017						
YTD EI Recipients, all benefits	13,014	8,460	10,254	5,458	7,218	44,390
% share of NS	29.3	19.1	23.1	12.3	16.3	100
% change from YTD 2016	+3.7	+2.4	+4.4	-0.1	+6.2	+3.5
Job Vacancy and Wage Survey, 1st quarter 2017						
Job Vacancies (1st quarter 2017)	475	945	4,450	715	735	7,320
% share of NS	6.5	12.9	60.8	9.8	10.0	100
% change from 1st quarter 2016	-37.1	-3.6	9.9	-28.1	-29.7	-6.5
Job Vacancy Rate (%)	1.0	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.1
Percentage point change from 1st quarter 2016	-0.5	0.0	0.1	-0.5	0.5	-0.2
Average Offered Hourly Wage (\$)	18.5	18.90	16.85	16.60	16.95	17.2
% change from 1st quarter 2016	13.4	10.2	-14.2	20.7	1.2	-3.6
Value of Building Permits YTD, January – May 2017						
Building Permits (\$ x 1,000)	35,130	47,154	394,166	53,873	63,125	593,448
% share of NS	5.9	7.9	66.4	9.1	10.6	100
% change from YTD 2016	+2.9	-42.5	+52.4	+1.3	+25.9	+24.1

Annual Statistics	Cape Breton	North Shore	Halifax	Annapolis Valley	Southern Region	Nova Scotia
Canadian Business and Institution Counts, December 2016						
Total, with employees	4,172	4,882	12,098	3,648	4,680	29,541
1-4	2,470	2,802	6,004	1,982	2,869	16,155
5-99	1,631	1,987	5,753	1,611	1,749	12,762
100-499	65	85	295	51	56	554
500+	6	8	46	4	6	70
Total, without employees	4,192	6,784	23,939	5,583	6,622	47,431
Share of NS Total, with employees (%)	14.1	16.5	41.0	12.3	15.8	100
Labour Force Data, 2016 Economic Regions- Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada						
Labour Force	56,400	75,300	240,700	60,200	54,000	486,600
Change	Decreasing since 2011	Decreased in 2016	Increasing since 2006	Increased in 2016	Decreasing since 2011	Decreasing since 2013
Employment	48,000	68,600	226,100	55,400	48,000	446,200
Change	Decreasing since 2013	Decreased in 2016	Increasing since 2006	Increased in 2016	Decreasing since 2009	Decreased in 2016
Unemployed	8,300	6,700	14,600	4,800	5,900	40,400
Change	Decreasing since 2015	Decreasing since 2013	Decreased in 2016	Decreasing since 2012	Decreasing since 2015	Decreasing since 2013
Unemployment Rate (%)	14.7	8.9	6.1	8	10.9	8.3
Change	Decreased in 2016	Decreasing since 2014	Decreased in 2016	Decreasing since 2012	Decreasing since 2015	Decreasing since 2014
Service Employment as a Share of Total (%)	85.2	75.4	86.9	75.6	70.8	81.8
Top industry by employment	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Wholesale & Retail Trade	Healthcare & Social Assistance	Healthcare & Social Assistance
Population as of July 1, 2016 (Statistics Canada)						
Population	131,606	153,263	426,083	124,741	113,808	949,501
Population change since 2006 (%)	-9.5	-4.3	10.8	-0.8	-6.6	1.2
Share of Nova Scotia (%)	13.9	16.1	44.9	13.1	12	100
Share of population aged 0-17 (%)	17.1	17.6	17.3	18.3	15.6	17.2
Share of population aged 18-64 (%)	59.4	59.9	67.6	60.9	59.3	63.3
Share of population aged 65 & older (%)	23.5	22.6	15.1	20.8	25.1	19.4
Share of population 65-74 (%)	13.5	13.2	9.2	12.2	14.6	11.5
Percent of Population age 25-64 by Highest Level of Educational Attainment (National Household Survey, 2011)						
No certificate, diploma or degree	16.1	18.0	9.7	17.6	22.6	14.6
High School diploma or equivalent	23.4	23.4	20.5	23.0	20.4	21.7
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	17.1	14.2	10.6	14.5	14.3	13.1
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma	21.8	24.7	21.8	24.3	25.5	23.1
University below bachelor level	5.3	3.3	4.5	3.4	3.3	4.1
University at bachelor level or above	16.3	16.3	32.9	17.2	14.0	23.4

Notes and Sources

Nova Scotia Business and Workforce by Region utilizes Statistics Canada data on the five economic regions. Data are released with varying degrees of lag. Generally, data are reported on a year-to-date (YTD) basis to smooth out data movements.

Employment data provides some insight into the health of the economy but it is a lagging indicator. Because of the costs of recruiting, training, etc., firms tend to hold onto labour when weaker demand happens and to hold off recruiting when stronger demand occurs to ensure the situation is not a temporary blip. Employment is influenced by both business cycles and long term trends such as productivity improvements. Job vacancy data enlarges our understanding of labour demand in terms of how many jobs are available.

Employment insurance (EI) data is not the same as unemployment in the Labour Force Survey. To be eligible for EI, specific criteria must be met which does not apply to everyone who is unemployed.

The building permits data provides not only an indication of current economic activity but possible future activity as investment is made in commercial and industrial projects.

Business Counts (Statistics Canada, custom table) provide listings of units of businesses and institutions operating in Canada. The information is compiled by Statistics Canada and release semi-annually for purposes including business demographic statistics. Business counts represent the number of business establishments or units. Establishments or unit counts are different from company counts. One company, for example, may operate several business locations or units in Nova Scotia.

The **Labour Force Survey** (CANSIM tables 282-0122 and 282-0124) is used to provide employment and labour force information. This household-based survey allocates data based on where a person lives, not where s/he is working. The data reported are three-month unadjusted moving averages, so July data is the average of May, June and July. Because the data are not seasonally adjusted, one month should not be compared to the previous month but a year-to-date (YTD) comparison is appropriate. The seasonality of the data is demonstrated in the graphs which also show trends when different years are compared. The last full year before the Great Recession, 2007, is used as a baseline.

Part-time (less than 30 hours/week) and full-time (30 hours or more/week) employment are reported. The Labour Force is the population 15 and older who are employed or are actively looking for work.

The number of **Employment Insurance (EI) recipients** by all types are grouped together in economic regions from the county data (CANSIM table 276-0035). Statistics Canada reports monthly, with a two-month lag.

Job Vacancy and Wage Survey (CANSIM table 285-0001) is available quarterly. The data are not adjusted for seasonality. Job vacancies are jobs that are vacant on the first day of the month or will become vacant for which there are tasks to be done and the employer is actively seeking a worker outside the organization to fill the vacancy. Jobs can be full or part time, temporary, casual or seasonal. The job vacancy rate is a ratio (per cent) of number of vacant jobs to all occupied and vacant jobs. A higher rate indicates that there are relatively more vacant jobs, and the labour market is tightening so that the employer will have greater difficulty in filling positions. The average wage offered hourly wage is what is offered for vacant positions by employers excluding overtime, tips, commissions and bonuses. Salaries are converted to hourly wage and if a range is offered the lower amount is used.

Building Permits (CANSIM table 026-0007) is released with a two-month lag. Data are reported on value of building permits by residential, industrial, commercial and institutional and governmental categories.

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