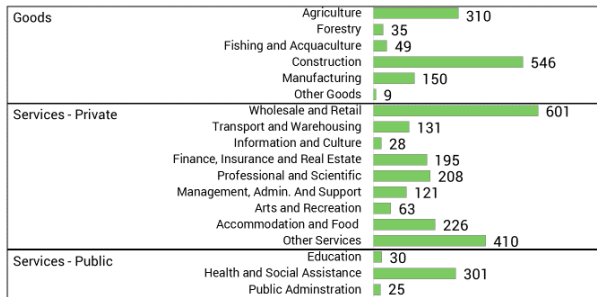


## Annapolis Valley



### Business and Institution Counts by Industry, Jun. 2017

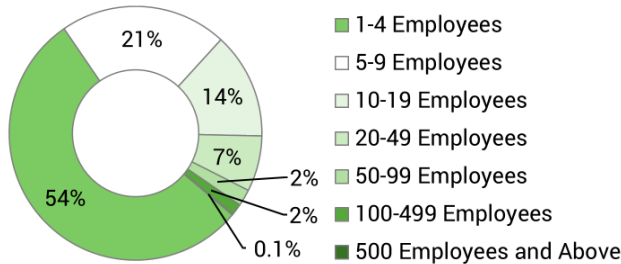
Annapolis Valley, Total with Employees



Source: Statistics Canada, Canada Business Counts, available from Canadian Council on Social Development Community Data Program (communitydata.ca)

### Businesses and Institutions by Employment Size, Jun. 2017

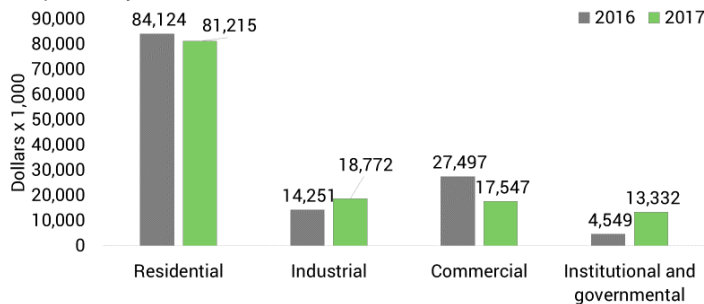
Annapolis Valley, Total with Employees



Source: Statistics Canada, Canada Business Counts, available from Canadian Council on Social Development Community Data Program (communitydata.ca)

### Value of Building Permits, Jan. – Oct. 2016/2017

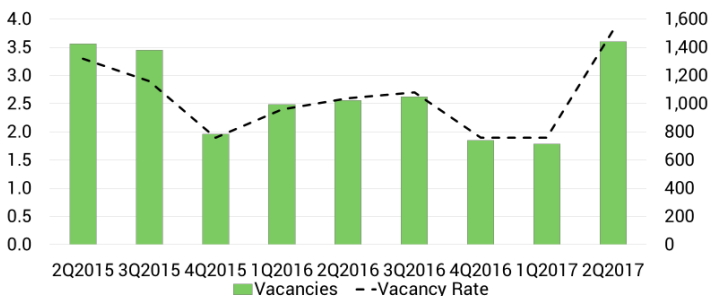
Annapolis Valley



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 026-0007

### Job Vacancy Rate and Number of Job Vacancies

Annapolis Valley



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 285-0001

### Highlights

#### Businesses and Institutions

With employees: 3,649 (without employees: 5,787)

June 2017, Canada Business Counts, Statistics Canada

#### Employment: 59,400

Unadjusted Three Month Moving Average  
December 2017, Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada

#### Population: 124,741

1<sup>st</sup> July 2016, Population, Statistics Canada

### Business and Institutions Counts with Employees

- As of June 2017, there were 3,649 businesses and institutions with employees in the Annapolis Valley Region.
- Just over half of establishments (54%) are in the private services sector; 30% are in the goods sector and 10% are in the public services sector.
- Industries with the most businesses/institutions: wholesale and retail (16%), construction (15%), and other services (11%). Agriculture comprises a larger share (8%) of this region than any other region.

### Business and Institutions by Employee Size

- 54% of establishments have less than five employees (Micro) and 98% of establishments have 100 or fewer employees (Small).
- The region has four large establishments: one tire manufacturer in Kings County; two education institutions in Berwick and Wolfville, and one hospital in Kentville.

### Building Permits

- YTD (Jan.-Oct.) value of building permits in the Annapolis Region was \$ 131 million, up 0.3% over the same period last year.

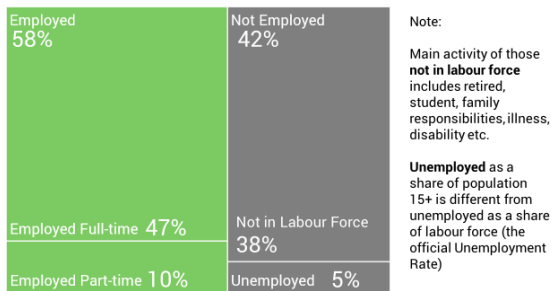
### Job Vacancies

- There were 1,440 job vacancies in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter 2017, 415 more than the same quarter 2016.
- The vacancy rate of 3.8% was up from a rate of 2.6% quarter in 2016.
- The average wage offered this quarter was \$14.15 per hour. The offered wage is influenced by the types of jobs that are vacant in the region.

# Annapolis Valley



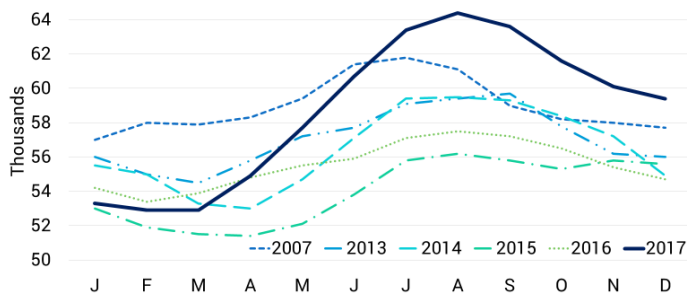
Population Age 15 and Over by Main Activity – Dec 2017  
Annapolis Valley (three-month unadjusted moving average)



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 282-0122

## Employment

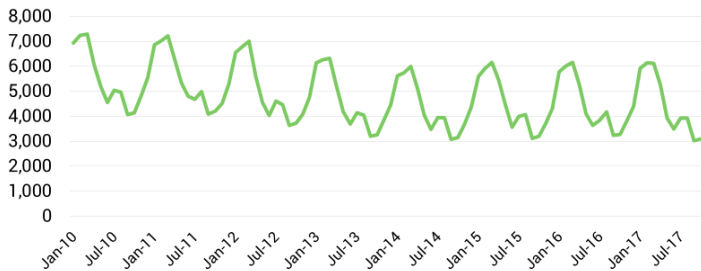
Annapolis Valley (three-month unadjusted moving average)



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 282-0122

## Employment Insurance Recipients

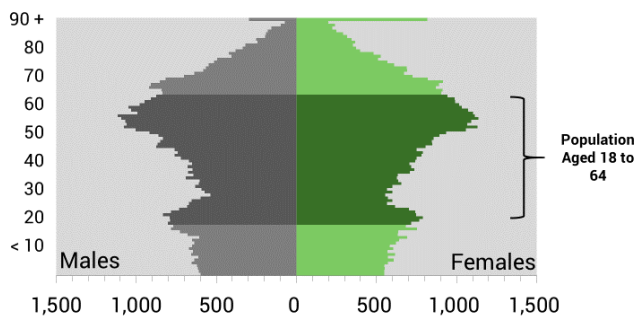
Annapolis Valley



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 276-0035

## Population 2016

Annapolis Valley



Source: Statistics Canada, Cansim Table 051-0059

## Workforce Highlights (December 2017)

### Unemployment Rate: 7.3%

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

### Participation Rate: 62.2%

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

### Employment Rate: 57.7%

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

## Labour Force Trends (2017 Annual Average)

- Employment 2017: 59,100 (48,400FT; 10,700 PT)
- Change from 2016: +3,700(+4,100FT; -500PT)
- Labour Force 2017: 64,000
- Change from 2016: +3,800
- Largest gains in: health and social services (+1,600) and construction (+1,100);
- Largest losses in: manufacturing (-700) and transport and warehousing (-500)

## Employment Insurance

- In October 2017, Annapolis Valley had 3,090 EI recipients, 190 fewer than the previous October.
- YTD, the number of EI recipients is down 1.5% over the same period in 2016.

## Population

- Annapolis Valley population was 124,741 in 2016, unchanged from the previous year.
- Over the past ten years, the region's population declined 0.8%.

## Education

- The highest level of educational attainment in the region as a share of the total population age 25-64 (Census, 2016) was:
  - 14.4% - no certificate, diploma or degree
  - 24.8% - high school diploma or equivalent
  - 11.9% - apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma
  - 28.6% - college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma
  - 2.0% - university certificate or diploma or degree below bachelor level
  - 18.4% - university certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor level or above

## 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. In the current edition, because a full year of data is available for 2017, the preliminary annual estimates are included instead of YTD. 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, 282-0124, 282-0123 and 282-0125) 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 December data is the average of October, November and December. 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.

**Questions or comments:** Kirsten Robertson, Policy Analyst – Departmental Relations, Nova Scotia Department of Business, 902-424-5931 or e-mail: [kirsten.robertson@novascotia.ca](mailto:kirsten.robertson@novascotia.ca) or Shirley J. Hazen, Director – Departmental Relations, Nova Scotia Department of Business, 902-424-7866 or e-mail: [shirley.hazen@novascotia.ca](mailto:shirley.hazen@novascotia.ca).