



# The Daily

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### **National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2001**

The manual *National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2001* (NOC-S), available today, provides a systematic classification structure to identify and categorize the entire range of occupational activity in Canada.

This NOC-S, produced in partnership with Human Resources Development Canada, is Statistics Canada's official classification for collecting and disseminating occupational data. It replaces the Standard Occupational Classification 1991 as the official classification for occupations from the 2001 Census as well as other Statistics Canada surveys.

The 520 detailed occupations in the manual are identified and grouped primarily according to the work usually performed, determined by the tasks, duties, and responsibilities of the occupation. The NOC-S manual features more up-to-date detail for computer-related occupations, as the previous classification was developed before the advent of the Internet.

The NOC-S manual has a specific aggregation for computer and information systems professionals. This minor group has five detailed occupations, two of which are concerned with the Internet. In addition, there is a specific aggregation for technical occupations in computer and information systems with three detailed occupations. The NOC-S manual also has a greatly expanded list of example job titles.

The *National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2001* manual (12-583-XPE, \$99.95) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/occupation.htm](http://www.statcan.ca/english/concepts/occupation.htm)). From the *Statistical methods* page, choose *Standard classifications*, then *Occupation*. See *How to order products*.

For more information contact Wayne Silver (613-951-3443; fax: 613-951-8578; [standards@statcan.ca](mailto:standards@statcan.ca)), Standards Division.

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### Employer-sponsored pension plans

January 1, 2000

Membership in employer-sponsored Registered Pension Plans (RPPs) rose 3.5% from 1997 to 1999, the first upturn in the biennial trend since 1991. This growth was due mainly to a strong economy led by job creation during 1998 and 1999.

At the end of 1999, nearly 5.3 million workers belonged to 15,557 RPPs. Despite this recent growth in membership, the proportion of paid workers belonging to these plans was practically unchanged from 1997 at 41%.

RPPs covered about 2.9 million men and 2.4 million women in 1999, or 42% of all men and 39% of all women in the paid workforce.

The number of men participating in RPPs rose 2% from 1997 to 1999, the first increase since 1991. This was due primarily to a favourable employment market for men in 1999.

The increase among women was more than twice as large. Their membership rose 5% between 1997 and 1999, due mainly to employment growth during the period. Participation among women has generally climbed since the late 1980s, because of the increase in the number of women in the paid workforce and the extension of coverage to part-time workers.

#### Largest share of total assets held in RPPs

At the end of 1999, about \$995 billion had been accumulated in the three main retirement income programs: RPPs, Registered Retirement Savings Plans (RRSPs) and the Canada/Quebec Pension Plans (C/QPP). Two-thirds of that amount was held in RPPs, 26% in RRSPs and 5% in the C/QPP.

RPPs contain the majority of assets because of the nature of the different retirement programs. Even though access to an RPP depends on whether an individual's employer offers one, contributions to the plan must be made regularly.

In contrast, although RRSPs are available to almost all workers in Canada, contributions are not mandatory and can fluctuate in amount from one year to the next.

#### Highest annual contributions made to RRSPs

In 1999, Canadians contributed \$68 billion to these three retirement income programs. RRSPs accounted for 41% of that amount, RPPs made up 28%, and the C/QPP, 31%.

#### Note to readers

*This release is based on the latest biennial report, available today, on employer-sponsored pension plans, or Registered Pension Plans (RPPs). Pension plans in Canada, January 1, 2000 provides information on terms and conditions, membership and contributions.*

*RPPs are one important component of Canada's retirement saving system. Other components include the government-sponsored programs (Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement and Spousal Allowance), as well as Registered Retirement Savings Plans. RPPs are established by employers or unions for their employees.*

*There are two basic types of RPPs: defined contribution and defined benefit plans. A **defined contribution plan** is an RPP that specifies the employee's contributions, if the plan is contributory, and the employer's. In contrast, a **defined benefit plan** is an RPP that defines the benefits to be paid according to a formula stipulated in the plan text. The employer contributions are not predetermined, but are a function of the cost of providing the promised pension.*

*The statistics in this report are derived largely from administrative data provided by the 10 pension supervisory authorities, nine provincial and one federal.*

*The reference date for data relating to the number of RPPs and their terms and conditions is January 1 (in this case January 1, 2000), the effective date of most new plans or amendments to existing plans. Contributions and membership data are as of the plan year-end in the previous calendar year, in this case December 31, 1999. In this text, because the focus is on membership, we refer to the reference period as 1999.*

From 1989 to 1999, the assets accumulated in RRSPs have increased 172%, and RPPs have gained 126%.

Since 1994, RRSPs have consistently surpassed RPPs both in number of contributors and in total annual contributions. However, participation in RRSPs slowed considerably from 1997 to 1999. The amount contributed rose only about 1% during that period, compared with biennial increases of 20% to 28% since 1991.

Contributions to RPPs, however, peaked in 1993 at \$20 billion and have not reached that level since. In 1999, \$19 billion were contributed to RPPs.

#### Coverage above national average in five provinces

Five provinces had RPP coverage on December 31, 1999 above the national average of 41%. Leading the way was Newfoundland, where 50% of paid workers belonged to an employer-sponsored pension plan.

**Proportion of paid workers covered by a Registered Pension Plan**

December 31, 1999

Area of employment	Number of RPP members	Percentage of paid workers
Newfoundland	94,381	50.4
Prince Edward Island	17,901	34.4
Nova Scotia	156,871	42.0
New Brunswick	111,399	36.9
Quebec	1,307,675	43.0
Ontario	2,036,766	40.0
Manitoba	233,646	49.4
Saskatchewan	182,903	47.5
Alberta	435,398	31.6
British Columbia	663,537	40.1
Other	27,417	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,267,894</b>	<b>40.7</b>

-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Following were Manitoba (49%), Saskatchewan (48%), Quebec (43%), and Nova Scotia (42%). Coverage has been higher than the national average in these five provinces since 1991.

Except in Manitoba, the majority of RPP members in these provinces worked in the public sector, where unionization and pension coverage are high. In Manitoba, where most participants work in the private sector, coverage is high because, if an RPP is available, membership is compulsory. Manitoba is the only province that has such a requirement.

Coverage was below the national average in Alberta, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Ontario. Except for Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, these provinces have the highest percentages of RPP members in the private sector, where unionization is less prevalent.

Coverage is low in Prince Edward Island because it is the only province with no legislation governing registered pension plans.

**Membership up in both public and private sectors**

Employment growth was concentrated in the private sector in 1999, although it also affected the public sector. After declining for most of the 1990s, public-sector employment has been climbing steadily since the middle of 1998. In 1999, this expansion of employment in the private and public sectors also led to an increase in RPP membership in both sectors.

From 1997 to 1999, RPP membership grew 5% in the private sector. In the public sector, the gain was much smaller (+1%). Over the same period, private sector membership rose for both women (+8%) and men (+4%). In the public sector, the entire increase was due to the growing number of women belonging to RPPs.

In recent years, several defined benefit plans have been converted into defined contribution plans, although defined benefit plans remain popular. On December 31, 1999, 85% of RPP members belonged to defined benefit plans, unchanged from 1998.

A table with data on the labour force and paid workers by sex covered by an RPP is also available, free of charge, on Statistics Canada's Web site ([www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)). On the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *The people*, then *Labour, employment and unemployment*, then *Employment Insurance and pensions*.

*Pension plans in Canada, January 1, 2000* (74-401-XIB, \$31; 74-401-XPB, \$41) is now available. See *How to order products*.

To obtain custom tabulations, for more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355); [income@statcan.ca](mailto:income@statcan.ca) Income Statistics Division. ■

## OTHER RELEASES

### Births

1999

Canadians are pushing the age boundaries upward when starting their families, according to new data on births.

In 1983, women in their 30s and older accounted for only 14% of live births to first-time mothers. By 1999, this proportion had more than doubled to 32%.

The story was similar for the fathers of babies born to first-time mothers. In 1983, men in their 30s and older fathered 32% of the babies of first-time mothers. By 1999, that had risen to 51%.

In total, 337,249 babies were born in 1999, down 1.5% from 1998. This was the ninth year of decline in live births, although 1999's drop was well short of the record decline of 4.8% in 1997. The number of live births fell in 1999 in all provinces and territories except for Newfoundland (+1.2%), Prince Edward Island (+0.7%) and Alberta (+0.7%).

### Births<sup>1</sup>

	1998	1999	1998 to 1999 % change
<b>Canada<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>342,418</b>	<b>337,249</b>	<b>-1.5</b>
Newfoundland	4,994	5,055	1.2
Prince Edward Island	1,504	1,515	0.7
Nova Scotia	9,595	9,575	-0.2
New Brunswick	7,885	7,615	-3.4
Quebec	75,856	73,596	-3.0
Ontario	132,618	131,080	-1.2
Manitoba	14,461	14,315	-1.0
Saskatchewan	12,777	12,604	-1.4
Alberta	37,905	38,171	0.7
British Columbia	43,072	41,939	-2.6
Yukon	396	383	-3.3
Northwest Territories <sup>3</sup>	1,348	827	-38.6
Nunavut <sup>3</sup>	...	569	...

<sup>1</sup> Excludes births to non-residents of Canada and stillbirths.

<sup>2</sup> Canada total includes births with unknown province/territory of mother

<sup>3</sup> For 1998 and the first three months of 1999, data for Nunavut are included with the Northwest Territories. Excluding Nunavut, the number of births to residents of the Northwest Territories was 659 in 1999, down 3.2% from 681 in 1998. In Nunavut, 737 babies were born in 1999, up 10.5% from 667 in 1998.

... Figures not appropriate or not applicable.

The fertility rate, which estimates the average number of children a woman will have in her lifetime, continued its nine-year fall to a new low in 1999 of 1,528 births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49. While women aged 25 to 29 had the highest fertility rate, 100.3 live births per 1,000 women that age, their fertility rate has decreased 24% since 1990. From 1990 to 1999, fertility rates declined for women in all age groups under 35, but fertility rates of women in age groups 35 and older increased.

Mothers of multiple-birth babies were more likely to be 30 years of age and older than mothers who had single births. Almost 55% of multiple-birth babies were born to women aged 30 and older, compared with only 45% of single births.

Twins, triplets and other multiple birth babies accounted for 2.7% of all births in 1999, up from 1.8% in 1979. Since 1979, the number of multiple birth babies has increased 35% while the total number of births has decreased 7.7%. In recent years, this trend has accelerated. From 1993 to 1999, the number of multiple birth babies has increased 12.5%, while the total number of births has declined 13.2%.

Babies in multiple births are much more likely to be premature—that is, born before 37 completed weeks of gestation—than are babies in single births. In 1999, 53% of babies in multiple births were premature, compared with 7% of babies in single births.

The proportion of babies with low birth weight (born weighing less than 2,500 grams) continued to fall in 1999, to 5.6% of all live births. Canada's low birth weight rate has remained below 6% of live births since 1979. If multiple birth babies (twins, triplets and so on) were excluded from the calculation, only 4.4% of babies born in 1999 would have had a low birth weight.

For more information, or to order custom tabulations, call Client Custom Services (613-951-1746), Health Statistics Division. To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Patricia Tully (613-951-1759) or Leslie Geran (613-951-5243), Health Statistics Division. ■

### Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

October 2001

Chemical firms produced 247 902 metric tonnes of polyethylene synthetic resins in October, a 3.4% decrease from 256 673 tonnes in October 2000.

Year-to-date production to the end of October totalled 2 522 671 tonnes, up 11.4% from 2 263 540 tonnes in the same period of 2000.

Data are also available on production of 3 other types of synthetic resins and 24 industrial chemicals.

**Available on CANSIM: table 3030014.**

The October 2001 issue of *Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins*, Vol. 44, no. 10 (46-002-XIB, \$5/47) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497;

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*manufact@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Josée Perreault (613-951-9836; *josee.perreault@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Population of businesses with employees

Third quarter 2001

There were 1,002,014 businesses with employees in the third quarter, a decrease of nearly 0.1% from the second quarter, when the number of employer businesses was 1,002,885.

This fall in the number of employer businesses is mainly explained by the -0.2% drop in the Atlantic region from the second quarter to a total of 81,948, and by the 0.2% decrease to 236,439 recorded in Quebec. The declines were attenuated by the gains in the Prairies (+0.4%) and in Ontario (+0.2%).

At the provincial level, the high performance seen in the Prairies (195,960) was mainly the result of a gain in Alberta (+0.6% to 125,291). Ontario was second with 330,555. The other provinces posted small declines.

Information on Nunavut and the Northwest Territories will not be available until sufficient quarterly observations are collected.

**Available on CANSIM: table 1780001.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact James Datey (613-951-0013; fax: 613-951-0104; *james.datey@statcan.ca*), Business Register Division. ■

## Aircraft movement statistics

April 2001

The number of take-offs and landings at the 98 Canadian airports with Nav Canada air traffic control towers and flight service stations totalled 531,993 in April, up 0.6% from April 2000.

Statistics for the 110 Canadian airports without air traffic control towers are also available.

The April 2001 monthly report is available on the Transport Canada's Web site at this URL: <http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>.

For more information concerning this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; *villenm@tc.gc.ca*) or Sheila Rajani (613-993-9822; *rajanis@tc.gc.ca*).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of these statistics, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 951-0010; *aviationstatistics@statcan.ca*), Transportation Division. ■

## Crime statistics

2000

Crime statistics for 2000 were first released in July 2001. *Canadian crime statistics, 2000*, which is now available, presents additional detailed information. Standard crime tables are presented for Canada, the provinces and territories, and all census metropolitan areas.

Also included is a set of 20 tables from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, or UCR2, based on data collected from 166 police departments in nine provinces that dealt with 53% of the national volume of police-reported crime. These tables examine the characteristics of victims and the accused (their age and sex, the relationship of the accused to the victim, level of injury and weapon causing injury), as well as the criminal incident itself (location of the incident, target of violation, presence of weapons and type of property stolen).

**Available on CANSIM: tables 2520001 and 2520002.**

*Canadian crime statistics, 2000* (85-205-XIE, \$32) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

## Electric power generating stations

2000

Information on electric power generating stations in operation in 2000 is now available. The stations are classified by type, owner, fuel or water source and province or territory.

The 2000 issue of *Electric power generating stations* (57-206-XIB, \$23) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Suzette Desrosiers (613-951-6311, *suzette.desrosiers@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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**National occupational classification for statistics, 2001**

Catalogue number **12-583-XPE** (\$99.95).

**Rural and small town Canada analysis bulletin,**

Vol. 3, no. 4, 1987–2000

Catalogue number **21-006-XIE**

(free).

**Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins,** Vol. 44,  
no. 10, October 2001

Catalogue number **46-002-XIB** (\$5/\$47).

**Electric power generating stations, 2000**

Catalogue number **57-206-XIB** (\$23).

**Pension plans in Canada, January 1, 2000**

Catalogue number **74-401-XIB** (\$31).

**Pension plans in Canada, January 1, 2000**

Catalogue number **74-401-XPB** (\$41).

**Building permits, October 2001**

Catalogue number **64-001-XIE** (\$14/\$145).

**Canadian crime statistics, 2000**

Catalogue number **85-205-XIE** (\$32).

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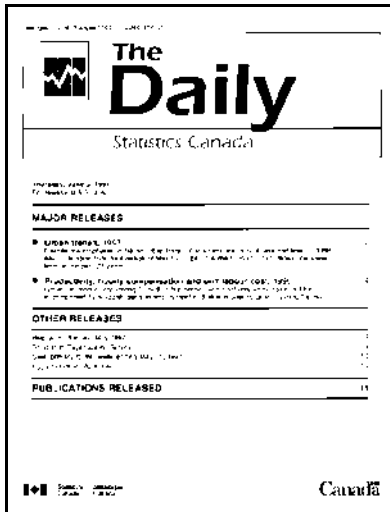
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