



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## Releases

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### Study: Employment trends in the federal public service

1995 to 2006

There are slightly fewer of them, but federal employees in general are more knowledge-based than they were in the mid-1990s, according to a new study.

In addition, women have made important inroads into the public service, the average age of public servants is rising, and they are older on average than Canadian workers as a whole.

In March 2006, just over 380,700 individuals were working for the federal government, down slightly from nearly 382,000 in March 1995.

During this 11-year period, the number of federal employees declined and then rebound.

Since reaching a low of about 326,500 in March 1999, employment in the public service has increased at an average annual rate of growth of 2.2%.

This study profiles a segment of the public service known as the "Core Public Administration", or CPA, comparing it to Canadian workers in general.

#### Employees in CPA more knowledge-based

The technological evolution of the working environment has had an impact on the federal government. After a small initial dip, there has been a steady increase in the number of employees in knowledge-based occupational categories and a clear decline among those not in such categories.

In 2006, knowledge-based workers, such as scientific and professional workers, and those in computer systems, represented 58% of federal workers in the CPA. During the mid-1990s, they represented only 41%.

In 2006, an estimated 102,700 CPA employees worked in knowledge-based categories, an overall increase of about 25,400 from the total of 77,300 in 1995. Their numbers actually declined between 1995 and 1998 to just over 69,000, and then rebounded rapidly.

On the other hand, the proportion of employment in the less knowledge-based occupational categories has declined since 1995. They comprise the group of workers who left the federal government en masse between 1995 and 1999.

Employment in the less knowledge-based occupational categories dropped by a little over 35,600, from 106,000 in 1995 to just over 70,600 in 2006.

#### Note to readers

*This release is based on a study in the current issue of Analysis in Brief, Statistics Canada's online publication that sheds light on current socioeconomic issues. It profiles the public service using what is known as the "Core Public Administration", or CPA. This consists of federal employees, excluding the RCMP, Canadian Forces and separate agencies such as the Canada Revenue Agency. Numbers for the federal government employment as a whole have been taken from the Public Sector Employment Program.*

*For the purposes of this study, several occupational categories are referred to as knowledge-based. These categories as defined in the CPA are: scientific and professional; computer systems; program and administrative, executive; and administrative and foreign service categories.*

*Occupations considered as less knowledge-based are: operational; technical; and administrative support.*

*More specifically, less knowledge-based occupational categories include groups such as secretarial, stenographic and typing, engineering and scientific support, social science support, general technician, correctional services, general labour and trades, general services and clerical and regulatory group.*

#### Women gaining ground in the CPA

The proportion of women within the CPA increased continuously from 1995 to 2006. In fact, since 1999, women have outnumbered men within the CPA.

Men still outnumber women in the workplace. However, the gap between the proportion of employed men and employed women has been slowly narrowing.

In 1995, nearly 46% of employed Canadians were women. By 2006, this proportion had grown to over 47%.

In contrast, in 2006, women accounted for the majority (54%) of all CPA employees, up from only 46% in 1995.

Between 1995 and 1997, more men than women left the CPA. Since 1998, this situation has reversed, and more women have been leaving the CPA.

However, during the 11-year period, there were continuously more female than male employees heading into the CPA.

#### CPA older than the workforce in general

The work force in the CPA is much older than the general work force in terms of three different measures: mean and median age (median age means half were above and half were below this age), and the proportion of workers aged 45 and over.

The aging work force and looming retirement of the baby boomers has been a topic of increased concern in the past few years. These workers may play a key role in transferring the institutional memory as their experience and skill in occupations may be essential to the knowledge-based economy.

The median age of all workers throughout the labour force, as well as the CPA, has been rising. However, the median ages for employed men and women are noticeably lower than those for men and women in the CPA.

Among women in the CPA, the median age rose from 40 in 1995 to 44 in 2006; among their male counterparts, it went from 44 to 46.

In the work force as a whole, the median age among employed women rose from 37 in 1995 to 40 in 2006; among men, it went from 38 to 40.

In addition, within the CPA, individuals aged 45 and over accounted for just over half (52%) the total in 2006, compared with just under 39% in the work force as a whole.

#### **Definitions, data sources and methods.**

For a more detailed description of how public sector employment is defined and reconciled with other information sources, please refer to the document entitled *Reconciliation of Public Sector Employment Estimates from Multiple Information Sources* at the following link: 1713.

#### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.**

The analytical article "Employment trends in the federal public service" (11-621-MWE2007053, free) is now available online in the *Analysis in Brief* series from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Katarzyna Naczka (613-951-5605), Public Institutions Division. ■

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## Residential construction investment

Annual 2006 and fourth quarter 2006

The total investment in residential construction increased 8.5% to \$79.8 billion in 2006 compared with a year earlier. All three components comprising residential construction investment posted gains (new housing, renovation, and acquisition costs). This was the eighth consecutive annual increase and a record high value.

The main factors that contributed to strong demand for housing were the dynamic economy in Western Canada, coupled with inter-provincial migration, increases in employment, international immigration, and the still relatively low mortgage rates. Higher house prices also played an important role in the increase in the investment figure, as the number of housing starts remained almost unchanged.

Investment in new housing was responsible for the biggest contribution (in dollars), increasing 9.2% to \$40.7 billion. Single-family homes, up 9.4% to \$25.5 billion, and apartments/condominiums, up 13.2% to \$9.3 billion, were the major contributors to the increase in this component.

In 2006, the New Housing Price Index showed an annual increase of 10.2% (house component only) in contractors selling prices of new residential houses. In fact, in constant dollars terms, investment for new single-family dwellings was only 0.1% higher than in 2005 and the growth for investment in new apartment/condominiums totalled 5.1%.

Renovation investments increased 8.7% to \$32.0 billion and accounted for 40.1% of total residential construction investment in 2006.

In 2006, acquisition costs accounted for 8.9% of total investment or \$7.1 billion, up 4.1% from 2005.

Nine provinces saw increased investment compared to 2005, with the only decline occurring in Prince Edward Island (-2.7%). Alberta and British Columbia led the way with increases of 26.8% and 18.0% respectively. The gains seen in Alberta were driven by new single-family homes (+39.7% to \$6.2 billion), while the increase in British Columbia hinged on both single-family homes (+25.8% to \$3.8 billion) and apartments/condominiums (+30.1% to \$2.5 billion).

Excluding Alberta and British Columbia, total investment was \$54.6 billion, up 3.2% from 2005, new housing investment was down 0.7% to \$25.2 billion, while renovation investment was up 8.6% at \$24.7 billion.

Total investment in Quebec increased 1.2%, resulting from the offsetting effects of an increase in renovations (+8.3% to \$8.0 billion) and an important decline in single-family homes (-6.9% to \$4.4 billion).

In Ontario, overall investment in new housing remained relatively unchanged, but an increase in renovations of 9.0% or \$1 billion, resulted in total residential investment reaching \$29.4 billion, up 3.8% over 2005.

Investment in residential construction increased 7.4% to \$20.4 billion in the fourth quarter of 2006, compared to the same quarter a year earlier. Renovation investment grew 8.2% to \$8.0 billion, while new housing investment grew 8.1% to \$10.6 billion. Investment due to acquisition costs remained virtually unchanged from the fourth quarter of 2005 at \$1.8 billion.

**Note:** Residential construction investment is divided into three main components. The first is new housing construction, which includes single dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments, cottages, mobile homes and additional housing units created from non-residential buildings or other types of residential structures (conversions).

The second component of residential construction investment (renovations) includes alterations and improvements in existing dwellings. The third component is acquisition costs, which refers to the value of services relating to the sale of new dwellings. These costs include sales tax, land development and service charges, as well as record-processing fees for mortgage insurance and the associated premiums.

Because ownership transfer costs are not included in the investment totals presented in this release and in CANSIM table 026-0013, the figures here do not match the figures published in the *National economic accounts* (CANSIM table 380-0010).

**Available on CANSIM: table 026-0013.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; [bdp\\_information@statcan.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

## Residential construction investment

Provinces/Territories	Fourth quarter 2005	Fourth quarter 2006	Fourth quarter 2005 to fourth quarter 2006	2005	2006	2005 to 2006
	\$ millions		% change	\$ millions		% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>18,970.9</b>	<b>20,373.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>73,574.9</b>	<b>79,844.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	243.2	247.4	1.7	994.4	1,036.8	4.3
Prince Edward Island	61.6	58.2	-5.5	242.1	235.5	-2.7
Nova Scotia	486.8	463.0	-4.9	1,768.3	1,846.3	4.4
New Brunswick	340.0	359.3	5.7	1,305.2	1,356.4	3.9
Quebec	3,898.6	4,209.3	8.0	17,077.5	17,286.3	1.2
Ontario	7,377.8	7,638.4	3.5	28,296.9	29,362.3	3.8
Manitoba	417.3	435.8	4.4	1,635.3	1,770.6	8.3
Saskatchewan	404.7	389.0	-3.9	1,335.9	1,468.7	9.9
Alberta	2,751.5	3,351.5	21.8	9,673.7	12,269.0	26.8
British Columbia	2,929.0	3,159.1	7.9	10,993.1	12,976.0	18.0
Yukon	41.2	33.3	-19.0	130.5	129.4	-0.9
Northwest Territories	11.7	14.1	21.0	87.2	60.0	-31.2
Nunavut	7.7	15.4	101.4	34.8	46.7	34.3

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

## Investment in non-residential building construction

Fourth quarter 2006 (revised)

Following the release of the fourth quarter of national economic and financial accounts, revised estimates of investment in non-residential building for the year 2006 are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

For more information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release contact Michel Labonté (613-951-9690; [bdp\\_information@statcan.ca](mailto:bdp_information@statcan.ca)), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

## Telecommunications statistics

Third quarter 2006

For the first time in its history, the wireless industry realized operating profits exceeding \$1 billion.

Operating profits reached \$1.2 billion in the third quarter of 2006, up 34.4% from the corresponding period in 2005.

This jump in operating profits resulted from the combined effect of a rapid 16.4% increase in operating revenues and a much smaller increase of 8.8% in operating costs.

Wireless operating revenues were \$3.4 billion and operating costs were \$2.2 billion in the third quarter of 2006.

The addition of new customers explains much of the robust growth of wireless revenues. There were 17.6 million wireless subscribers on September 30, 2006, which was 1.6 million or 10.1% more than a year earlier.

These subscribers also made greater use of their equipment and spent more for their services, enabling the industry to show additional revenues. Average revenues per subscriber climbed 5.7% in one year, from \$180.60 in the third quarter of 2005 to \$190.80 in the third quarter of 2006.

While the wireless market continued to surge, the conventional wireline telecommunications market kept declining, especially in the residential market.

At the end of the third quarter of 2006, 11.4 million conventional residential lines were connected to the network, down 6.5% from the same date a year earlier. Thus, in one year, the number of conventional residential lines fell by 788,000. Most of this loss was taken up by the major cable operators, which recruited some 740,000 customers for their cable telephony services during this period.

The loss of residential customers continued to pull down the revenues of conventional wireline operators. Those revenues went from \$5.6 billion in the third quarter of 2005 to \$5.5 billion in the third quarter of 2006, a drop of 1.7%.

This is a fundamental trend that began five years ago. Since the start of 2001, quarterly revenues have fallen year-over-year in all quarters except the last two quarters of 2004.

Despite declining revenues, conventional wireline telecommunications operators realized operating profits that were slightly higher in the third quarter of 2006 than in the corresponding period of 2005. Nevertheless, the 17.1 cents of profits generated for every dollar of revenues in this industry segment was scarcely half the figure generated by wireless.

In the first nine months of 2006, capital expenditures by conventional wireline telecommunications operators totalled \$3.0 billion, while those of wireless telecommunications operators totalled \$1.2 billion.

In both cases, the value of capital expenditures per dollar of revenues was comparable to the first nine months of the previous year.

**Note:** The quarterly survey of telecommunications that underlies this release is undergoing a redesign.

During the transition period between the old and new surveys, the main results of the survey will continue to appear in *The Daily*. However, the publication *Quarterly Telecommunication Statistics* (56-002-XIE) will no longer be produced.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2721.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177; [daniel.april@statcan.ca](mailto:daniel.april@statcan.ca)), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division.

### Summary of operating indicators

Telecommunications industries	Third quarter		Year to date		
	2005	2006	2005 to 2006	2005 to 2006	
	\$ thousands		%	\$ thousands	%
<b>Telecommunications</b>					
Operating revenues	8,876,113	9,268,158	4.4	26,905,966	3.5
Operating expenses	7,028,518	7,088,693	0.9	20,855,406	2.6
Operating profit	1,847,595	2,179,464	18.0	6,050,560	7.0
Operating margin (%)	20.8	23.5	13.0	22.5	...
<b>Wireline industry</b>					
Operating revenues	5,616,310	5,518,643	-1.7	16,401,888	-2.7
Operating expenses	4,695,330	4,575,468	-2.6	13,578,158	-0.5
Operating profit	920,980	943,175	2.4	2,823,731	-12.0
Operating margin (%)	16.4	17.1	4.2	17.2	...
<b>Wireless industry</b>					
Operating revenues	2,887,283	3,360,346	16.4	9,374,516	16.6
Operating expenses	2,026,656	2,203,952	8.8	6,367,431	9.9
Operating profit	860,627	1,156,394	34.4	3,007,085	34.2
Operating margin (%)	29.8	34.4	15.5	32.1	...

... not applicable

### Lines and subscribers

Telecommunications industries	Third quarter		2005 to 2006
	2005	2006	
	number		%
<b>Traditional fixed access lines<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>19,201,514</b>	<b>18,379,319</b>	<b>-4.3</b>
Residential	12,169,866	11,381,898	-6.5
Business	7,031,648	6,997,421	-0.5
Fixed access lines per 100 inhabitants	59.4	56.3	-5.2
<b>Mobile subscribers</b>	<b>15,989,282</b>	<b>17,610,590</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants	49.5	54.0	9.1

1. Expressed in voice grade equivalent (VGE).

**Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products**

November 2006

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for November.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

**Asphalt roofing**

January 2007

Data on asphalt roofing are now available for January.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0052.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2123.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## New products

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**Analysis in Brief: "Employment trends in the federal public service"**, no. 53  
**Catalogue number 11-621-MWE2007053**  
(free).

**Gross Domestic Product by Industry**,  
December 2006, Vol. 20, no. 12  
**Catalogue number 15-001-XWE**  
(free).

**Canadian Foreign Post Indexes**, March 2007  
**Catalogue number 62-013-XIE**  
(free).

**Exports by Country**, January to December 2006,  
Vol. 63, no. 4  
**Catalogue number 65-003-XCB** (\$67/\$221).

**Exports by Country**, January to December 2006,  
Vol. 63, no. 4  
**Catalogue number 65-003-XPB** (\$133/\$441).

**All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.**

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Statistics Canada

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**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about six rides on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses and industry work force in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- Map-based Index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 9
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, Apr 8, 1997 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

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