



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, August 24, 2007**

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**Release dates:** August 27 to 31, 2007

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## Study: Participation of older workers 2006

Older workers are staying in the workforce longer and, as a result, may be dampening the threat of a sudden and severe labour shortage as baby boomers retire, a new study suggests.

An estimated 2.1 million individuals aged 55 to 64 were either employed or looking for work in 2006, more than double the total in 1976, according to the study "Participation of older workers," published today in *Perspectives on Labour and Income*.

They represented 12% of the total labour force in 2006, compared with 10% three decades earlier.

The two main forces behind these increases are an aging population and rising labour force participation rates among older workers.

In 2006, these older workers represented 14% of the total population, up from 11% in 1976. At the same time, the overall labour force participation rate for this group increased from 53% to 59%.

The study examined labour market trends among the population aged 55 to 64 between 1976 and 2006, using data from the Labour Force Survey.

Data showed that the majority of individuals in their late 50s were still working last year. Among men aged 55 to 59, three-quarters (76%) either had a job or were looking for one. This rate was below the 1976 high of 84%, but above the 1998 low of 71%.

Not surprisingly, a smaller proportion of people aged 60 to 64 were participating in the labour force, but both men and women have made recent gains. Last year, 53% of men in this age group were participating in the workforce, compared with 43% in 1995. A record 37% of women in this age group were doing so as well.

The study suggests that the labour force participation among this age group will continue to rise because of three factors: a strong attachment to the labour market among baby boomers; rising levels of education, particularly among women; and an apparent desire among people over 55 to continue working, either from interest, financial concern, or other factors, such as the virtual elimination of mandatory retirement at age 65.

In terms of employment, just over 2 million people aged 55 to 64 had a job in 2006, producing an employment rate of 56%. Most jobs were in the services sector, and the vast majority of employment was full time.

In Alberta, 68% of older workers aged 55 to 64 had a job in 2006, the highest provincial employment rate. Because of the oil boom, the province has experienced labour shortages and is attracting workers of all ages.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba also had employment rates of over 60% for this age group.

The study noted a shift toward non-standard work arrangements among older workers, such as self-employment, suggesting that some are making a conscious transition towards retirement.

The study also noted that older employees tend to be absent from their job because of illness or disability more often than their core-age counterparts. In 2006, workers aged 55 to 59 working full time lost just over 10 days for this reason, while their core-age counterparts lost only 7 days. Those aged 60 to 64 lost just over 12 days.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3701.

The article "Participation of older workers" is now available in the August 2007 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 8, no. 8 (75-001-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Vincent Ferrao (613-951-4750; [vincent.ferrao@statcan.ca](mailto:vincent.ferrao@statcan.ca)), Labour Statistics Division. ■

## Study: Public pensions and work 1995 to 2003

A growing proportion of workers—more so women than men—are choosing to collect benefits from the Canada Pension Plan / Quebec Pension Plan (CPP/QPP) at the age of 60, according to a new study.

However, an aging workforce means more older Canadians are continuing to work, some even after they begin to collect their CPP/QPP pension benefits.

The study "Public pensions and work," published today in *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, uses income tax records to profile new CPP/QPP pensioners in their 60s and the extent to which they continue to work after starting to receive benefits.

In 1995, 32.5% of men and women had chosen to take their CPP/QPP benefits at the age of 60. By 2003, this proportion had increased to 36.4%.

The increase was greater for women, among whom the proportion increased from 31.1% to 37.8%.

The study found that income from an existing employer-sponsored registered pension plan (RPP) tended to generate a pent-up demand for employees to take CPP/QPP benefits early.

Nearly four out of every five RPP beneficiaries who had no employment in 2002 began receiving CPP/QPP

benefits at the age of 60 in 2003. This was the highest rate of all groups.

Individuals who were working and not collecting RPP benefits were much less likely to begin their CPP/QPP benefits at the age of 60.

The study found that a substantial and increasing proportion of CPP/QPP beneficiaries did some work for pay the year following their retirement.

For example, in 1995, 39.8% of men who had started receiving a CPP/QPP pension had earnings. By 2004, this proportion had increased to one-half (49.9%). Among their female counterparts, the proportion rose from 37.7% to 45.8%.

The incidence of paid work rose much faster among CPP/QPP beneficiaries than it did among those who didn't receive a pension.

The study found that even individuals who had received RPP benefits at the age of 59, and did not work, were increasingly finding their way back into paid jobs during their 60s.

It also found that CPP/QPP coverage alone was not enough to retire on. The incidence of continuing employment was highest, and increased the most, for individuals without RPP benefits or RPP coverage in the year prior to starting CPP/QPP benefits.

Their situation indicated relatively weak retirement resources, so it is not surprising that many continue to work after starting CPP/QPP benefits.

The article "Public pensions and work" is now available in the August 2007 online edition of *Perspectives on Labour and Income*, Vol. 8, no. 8 (75-001-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ted Wannell, (613-951-3546; [ted.wannell@statcan.ca](mailto:ted.wannell@statcan.ca)), Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division. ■

## Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures

2006

Capital expenditures by the conventional oil and gas extraction industry totalled \$38.6 billion in 2006, a rise of 10.8% from 2005. The increase in spending reflected the continued gains in crude oil commodity prices in 2006.

Expenditures in the exploratory and development drilling categories rose 10.1% in 2006, reflecting increases in development drilling (+10.3%) and exploration drilling (+16.9%). Production facilities expenditures were 10.8% higher than in 2005, as a result of gains in development drilling completions in 2006. On the other hand, oil and gas rights acquisitions and retention costs were down 5.0% in 2006.

With the beginning of new expansion projects, in addition to ongoing developments, the non-conventional sector's capital expenditures recorded a jump of 37.4% in 2006 to \$14.3 billion. This marks the second year in a row that capital expenditures have surpassed the \$10-billion mark.

So far in 2007, sustained high prices for crude oil, ongoing field activity and increasing non-conventional developments point to a good year for capital expenditures by the oil and gas extraction industry.

Operating expenses for the conventional sector declined 4.2% from 2005 to \$26.6 billion, reflecting lower royalty payments (-18.0%), while operation costs were up 14.6%. For the non-conventional sector, operating expenses reached \$10.2 billion, an increase of 43.7% from 2005 (revised), largely reflecting higher royalty payments, and increased operation and maintenance costs.

### Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures

	2006	2005 to 2006
	\$ millions	% change
<b>Capital</b>		
Conventional	38,573.7	10.8
Non-conventional	14,337.1	37.4
<b>Operating</b>		
Conventional	26,574.0	-4.2
Non-conventional	10,238.9	43.7

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2178.

For more information, to order data, 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](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

2006

Crude oil and equivalent production increased 5.4% in 2006, primarily due to higher output from the non-conventional sector (+14.8%) following unplanned interruptions in synthetic crude oil production in 2005. Production in the conventional sector edged down 1.1% in 2006. On the other hand, natural gas marketable production rose 0.6% in 2006.

The value of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons produced in 2006 totalled an estimated \$58.4 billion, up 18.7% from \$49.2 billion in 2005. This jump was attributable to sustained increases in wellhead prices in 2006 as well as higher output. The value of natural gas marketable production was estimated at \$42.6 billion in 2006, down 16.6% from 2005, largely due to sharp price declines from peak levels in 2005.

## Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production

	2006	2005 to 2006 % change
<b>Crude oil and equivalent</b>		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	154 094.1	5.4
Value (\$ millions)	58,353.0	18.7
<b>Natural gas</b>		
Volume (millions of cubic metres)	171 690.0	0.6
Value (\$ millions)	42,634.5	-16.6
<b>Natural gas by-products<sup>1</sup></b>		
Volume (thousands of cubic metres)	32 084.6	6.0
Value (\$ millions)	7,953.9	0.2

1. Excludes the volume and value of pentanes plus and elemental sulphur.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.

For more information, to order data, 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](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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## New products

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**Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators:  
Air Quality Indicators: Data Sources and  
Methods, 2006**  
Catalogue number 16-254-XWE  
(free).

**Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators:  
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Indicator: Data  
Sources and Methods, 2006**  
Catalogue number 16-255-XWE  
(free).

**Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators:  
Freshwater Quality Indicator: Data Sources and  
Methods, 2006**  
Catalogue number 16-256-XWE  
(free).

**Canadian Vehicle Survey: Annual, 2006**  
Catalogue number 53-223-XWE  
(free).

**Perspectives on Labour and Income, August 2007,**  
Vol. 8, no. 8  
Catalogue number 75-001-XWE  
(free).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997  
For release at 9:30 a.m.



**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1996** 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 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 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

**Statistics Canada's official release bulletin**

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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*The Daily, August 24, 2007*

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**Release dates: August 27 to 31, 2007**

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(Release dates are subject to change.)

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<b>Release date</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference period</b>
27	<b>Farm cash receipts</b>	First six months of 2007
28	<b>Multifactor productivity growth</b>	2006
28	<b>Long-term productivity growth in Canada and the United States</b>	1961 to 2005
28	<b>Payroll employment, earnings and hours</b>	June 2007
29	<b>Characteristics of international travellers</b>	First quarter 2007
29	<b>International travel account</b>	Second quarter 2007
30	<b>Balance of international payments</b>	Second quarter 2007
30	<b>Industrial product and raw materials price indexes</b>	July 2007
31	<b>Canadian economic accounts</b>	Second quarter 2007
31	<b>Gross domestic product by industry</b>	June 2007

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