



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Survey of Financial Security, Public-use Microdata File

2005

The public-use microdata file from the 2005 Survey of Financial Security (SFS) is now available.

The 2005 SFS provides a comprehensive picture of the net worth of Canadians. The survey sheds light on how wealth is distributed, the extent to which it is concentrated, the forms in which it is held and how these are changing over time in the context of an aging population and an evolving economy.

The cross-sectional public-use microdata file is a collection of income, expenses, assets, debts and wealth data on Canadian families. This file contains information collected from more than 5,200 family units residing in private households. All records have been thoroughly screened to ensure the anonymity of respondents.

The *Survey of Financial Security - Public-use Microdata File, 2005* (13M0006XCB, \$1,000), is available on CD-ROM, along with complete documentation. See *How to order products*.

Results from the 2005 SFS were originally released in *The Daily* on December 7, 2006.

The report describing the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, "2005 Survey of Financial Security - Public use microdata user guide", part of the *Pension and Wealth Research Paper Series* (13F0026MIE2007001, free) is available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information about the survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-888-297-7355; 613-951-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division.

Study: Female employment in the core public administration

2006

This study is the second in a series that profiles shifts during the past 11 years in what is known as the "core public administration" (CPA), the 178,000 or so federal public servants for whom the Treasury Board is the employer.

The CPA represented 46.7% of total federal employment in 2006.

The first study, published in *The Daily* on March 5, 2007, showed that, globally, the federal public service was smaller in 2006 than it was 11 years earlier. It also showed that the composition of the CPA has been changing in tune with the times.

This study examines trends in the CPA in employment among women, both globally and by occupational category groupings.

It found that there are now more women than men in both knowledge-based and less knowledge-based occupations in the CPA. (Knowledge-based workers include, among others, scientific and professional workers, and those involved in computer systems, while less knowledge-based workers include technical, operational and administrative staff.)

An estimated 102,700 CPA employees worked in knowledge-based occupations in 2006, an overall increase of about 25,400 from the total of 77,300 in 1995.

The number of women within knowledge-based occupations in the CPA increased steadily between 1995 and 2006, while the number of men first declined, then rebounded.

In 1995, women accounted for only 43.6% of knowledge-based workers. By 2006, they represented the majority (55.9%).

The number of less knowledge-based workers – both men and women – declined during this period. However, because men experienced a larger decline, the number of women surpassed that of men in 1998.

The increase in knowledge-based occupations for women can be attributed largely to a big gain of female workers in the program and administrative group.

In 2006, nearly 29,000 women belonged to this group, an increase of about 11,000 or 61.1% since 1995. In contrast, the number of men in this group declined 20.3% from 13,800 in 1995 to just over 11,000 in 2006. Women accounted for 72.5% of employees in this group by 2006, up from 56.4% in 1995.

All occupation groups considered as knowledge-based showed an increase in female

employment. The number of women in the computer systems group and in the executive group more than doubled between 1995 and 2006.

Women in the executive group showed the largest relative increase among knowledge-based occupations between 1995 and 2006. In 1995, about 19.4% of the employees were female; by 2006, this proportion had doubled to 38.8%. However, this occupational group still remained the one with the lowest female representation.

The number of women in the scientific and professional group nearly doubled. Moreover, the women in that group were the youngest of all the occupational groups in 2006, with only 38.5% aged 45 and over.

Among possible explanations for these changes are the technological evolution of the working environment, which has had an impact on the federal government, and the higher rate of participation of women in the labour force.

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

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1713.

The analytical article "Female employment in the core (federal) public administration" (11-621-MWE2007061, free), part of the *Analysis in Brief* series, is now available 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. ■

Residential construction investment

Second quarter 2007

Residential construction investment achieved a new record in the second quarter of 2007, reaching \$22.8 billion, an increase of 7.0% over the same quarter in 2006. Increases in the values of both renovations and new housing made strong contributions to this growth. Acquisition costs also increased, but moderately.

Investment in new residential construction climbed 6.1% to \$11.0 billion over the second quarter of 2006. At \$6.8 billion, single-family investment was up 3.8% and made the most significant contribution (in dollars) to the overall increase. Apartment/condominium

construction increased 9.1% to \$2.5 billion. Investment in double and row housing also rose significantly, with respective gains of 19.8% and 9.3%.

The rising levels of investments for single and apartment/condominium dwellings were brought about by significant cost increases over the second quarter of 2006 for new units.

In constant dollars, investment in new units only rose for semi-detached dwellings (+6.9%), while it declined for single-family (-7.2%), apartment/condominium (-1.4%), and row housing (-1.6%).

The housing sector has been positively affected by Western Canada's dynamic economy, still attractive mortgage rates, appealing financing possibilities, strength in employment, and growing disposable incomes. Strong immigration more evenly distributed across the country and inter-provincial migration have also been beneficial. Increased housing cost was important in the rise in investment figures, though it would have tended to limit demand.

Renovation spending grew 9.1% to \$9.9 billion, the highest quarterly level on record. This accounted for 43.5% of total residential investment. Acquisition costs increased 2.2% to \$1.9 billion.

The largest increase (in dollars) occurred in Quebec, where a strong rise in renovations and a sturdy increase in new construction pushed spending up 11.5% to \$5.8 billion. Despite renovations increasing markedly in Ontario, investment declined slightly (-1.1% to \$7.5 billion).

Strength in the four westernmost provinces represented about two-thirds of the increase in residential investment. In Alberta, construction for new units drove investment up 16.9% from the same quarter in 2006 to \$3.6 billion.

Vigorous renovation spending led investment growth in British Columbia (+8.0% to \$3.6 billion), while Saskatchewan's sharp 28.3% increase to \$479 million was attributable to an upsurge in new construction.

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 (renovations) includes alterations and improvements to existing dwellings. The third component is acquisition costs, which refer 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 Haaris Jafri (613-951-0040; bdp_information@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. □

Residential construction investment

Provinces/Territories	Second quarter 2006	Second quarter 2007	Second quarter 2006 to second quarter 2007
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	21,329.3	22,832.9	7.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	306.1	340.6	11.3
Prince Edward Island	67.3	60.0	-10.8
Nova Scotia	497.7	492.6	-1.0
New Brunswick	378.6	363.6	-3.9
Quebec	5,183.8	5,779.8	11.5
Ontario	7,574.9	7,489.3	-1.1
Manitoba	452.0	514.2	13.7
Saskatchewan	373.3	479.0	28.3
Alberta	3,110.9	3,637.2	16.9
British Columbia	3,324.8	3,589.2	8.0
Yukon	33.1	28.0	-15.4
Northwest Territories	19.7	17.8	-9.7
Nunavut	7.2	41.5	477.2

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

Coal and coke statistics

June 2007

Data on coal and coke are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.

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. ■

Electric power statistics

June 2007

Data on electric power are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

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. ■

New products

Analysis in Brief: "Female employment in the core (federal) public administration", 1995 to 2006, no. 61
Catalogue number 11-621-MWE2007061
(free).

Pension and Wealth Research Paper Series: "2005 Survey of Financial Security: Public use microdata user guide", 2005, no. 1
Catalogue number 13F0026MIE2007001
(free).

Survey of Financial Security - Public Use Microdata File, 2005
Catalogue number 13M0006XCB (\$1,000).

Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire, June 2007,
Vol. 3, no. 6
Catalogue number 41-019-XWE
(free).

Canada's Balance of International Payments,
Vol. 55, no. 2
Catalogue number 67-001-XWE
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

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Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.

Document 1 - 2006: 07-0001-11-001-XIE-0001-0001-0001



Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
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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 rides 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 relatively weak wages 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 producer, Apr. 8, 1997 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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