

# The Daily

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## Statistics Canada

Thursday, December 9, 2010

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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## Releases

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### Women in Canada: Paid work

1976 to 2009

The employment rate for women with children has been steadily on the rise during the past three decades. In 2009, 72.9% of women with children under the age of 16 living at home were employed, nearly twice the rate of 39.1% recorded in 1976.

This analysis of paid work among women shows considerable change in their labour force activity during this period. In general, the employment rate for women has followed an upward trend since 1976, when it was 41.9%, although women are still less likely to be employed than men. In 2009, about 8.1 million women had a paid job in Canada. This represents an employment rate of 58.3% compared with 65.2% for men.

The employment rate for women with children under the age of 3 was 64.4% in 2009, more than double the proportion of 27.6% in 1976. Additionally, 11.9% of working women were self-employed in 2009, up from 8.6% in 1976.

While nearly three-quarters of employed women worked full time in 2009, women were more likely than men to work part time.

The majority of employed women continue to work in occupations in which they have been traditionally concentrated. However, they have increased their representation in several professional fields such as business and finance.

#### Economic downturn less severe on women

The impact of the recent economic downturn was less severe on women than on men.

Between 2008 and 2009, the employment rate for men fell 2.9 percentage points to 65.2%. This repeated a pattern set in the recessions of the early 1980s and 1990s.

In contrast, the employment rate for women declined by only one percentage point in 2009, after reaching an historic high of 59.3% in 2008.

In 2009, the number of unemployed women rose to 608,000, compared with 487,000 in 2008 and 476,000 in 2007. The unemployment rate for women increased to 7.0% in 2009, the highest since 2003. But among men, it reached 9.4%, the highest rate since 1996.

Men were hit harder by the downturn because the industries hardest hit by employment losses in 2009 were male-dominated. They included those

#### Note to readers

*This release is based on the first section in what will be the latest edition of the publication Women in Canada, published periodically by Statistics Canada.*

*This chapter analyzes developments in the labour force activity of women in Canada between 1976 and 2009, using data from the Labour Force Survey.*

*Later in December 2010, the chapter on the economic well-being of women will be released. Other chapters scheduled for release in 2011 will examine demographic, education, health and living arrangements. Chapters related to Aboriginal women, immigrant women, women with activity limitations and visible minority women will also be published.*

in the goods-producing sector, mainly manufacturing, construction and natural resources.

In contrast, more women worked in service industries, such as health care and social assistance, and educational services, where employment continued to grow.

#### More employed mothers

The employment rate among women with children has risen sharply over the past three decades. However, they are still less likely to be employed than women without children.

In 2009, 72.9% of women with children under 16 living at home were part of the employed workforce, compared with 80.4% of women under the age of 55 without children.

There has been steady growth in labour force participation among women with young children. In 2009, 64.4% of women with children under the age of 3 were employed, more than double the proportion of 27.6% in 1976.

Female lone parents are less likely to be employed than mothers in two-parent families. In 2009, 68.9% of female lone parents with children under the age of 16 living at home were employed, compared with 73.8% of their counterparts in two-parent families.

This represents a major shift from the late 1970s, when female lone parents were more likely to be employed than mothers with partners.

#### Women more likely to work part time than men

Nearly 7 out of 10 part-time workers in 2009 were women, a proportion that has changed little over the past three decades.

In 2009, 2.2 million women worked part time, that is, fewer than 30 hours a week at their main job. The share of women working part time rose from 23.6% in 1976 to 26.9% in 2009. In comparison, the rate for men in 2009 was 11.9%, less than half that of women, although it more than doubled from 1976.

In addition, a growing number of women are self-employed. In 2009, nearly 1 million women, or 11.9% of all those with jobs, were self-employed, up from 8.6% in 1976.

Self-employment has increased about as fast among women as it has among men in the past two decades, although women are still less likely than men to be self-employed.

Women accounted for 35.5% of all self-employed workers in 2009, up from 31.2% in 1990 and 26.3% in 1976.

### **Women still concentrated in traditional female occupations**

The majority of employed women continue to work in occupations in which they have been traditionally concentrated, although the proportion has declined slowly over the past two decades.

In 2009, 67.0% of employed women worked in teaching, nursing and related health occupations,

clerical or other administrative positions, or sales and service occupations. In contrast, 31.0% of employed men worked in these fields.

At the same time, women have increased their representation in several professional fields. For example, they comprised 51.2% of business and financial professionals in 2009, up from 38.3% in 1987. The share of women employed has gone up in diagnostic and treating positions in medicine and related health professions.

Women made up 55.2% of doctors, dentists and other health occupations in 2009, as well as 72.5% of professionals employed in social sciences or religion.

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

The chapter "Paid work" is now available in *Women in Canada: A Gender-based Statistical Report*, 1976 to 2009, sixth edition (89-503-X, free), from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-5979; [sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:sasd-dssea@statcan.gc.ca)), Social and Aboriginal Statistics Division. ■

## New Housing Price Index

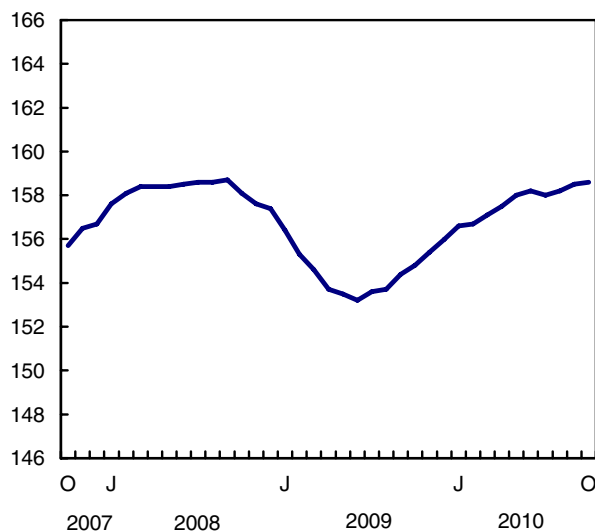
October 2010

The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) rose 0.1% in October following a 0.2% advance in September.

The top contributors to the NHPI monthly increase in October were Toronto and Oshawa, as well as Vancouver.

### Evolution of the New Housing Price Index

index (1997=100)



Between September and October, prices increased the most in Saskatoon (+0.8%) followed by Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay (+0.5%).

In Saskatoon, prices rose mostly as a result of higher labour costs.

In Sudbury and Thunder Bay, the increase was due in part to builders moving to new areas with higher land development fees.

In October, prices remained unchanged in 9 of 21 census metropolitan areas.

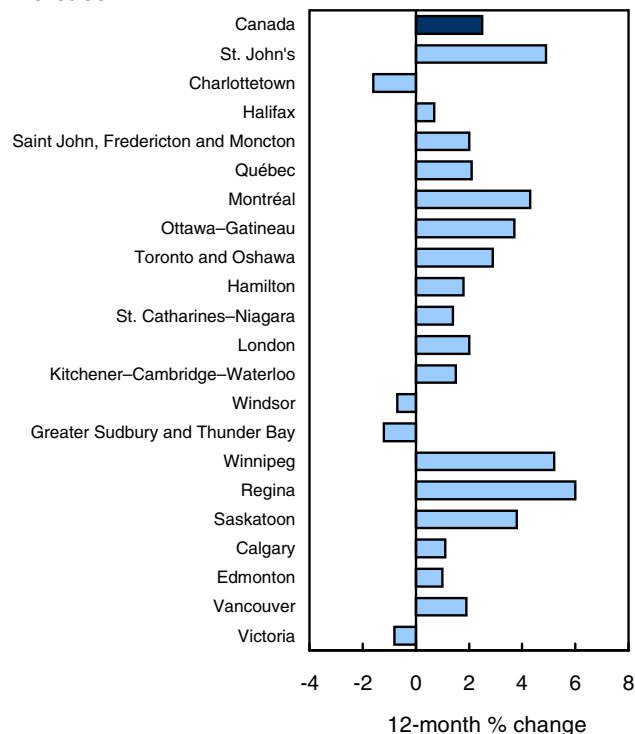
Prices decreased in Calgary (-0.6%), London (-0.3%), Victoria (-0.2%) and Regina (-0.1%).

In Calgary, a few builders offered discounts in order to spur sales in October, while in London, some builders recorded lower negotiated selling prices.

Year-over-year, the NHPI was up 2.5% in October following a 2.7% increase in September.

The main contributors to the year-over-year increase of the NHPI in October were Toronto and Oshawa, Montréal and Vancouver.

### Regina posts the largest year-over-year price increase



Year-over-year, Regina recorded a 6.0% advance and has been posting the largest 12-month increase since May 2010.

Compared with October 2009, contractors' selling prices were also higher in Winnipeg (+5.2%), St. John's (+4.9%) and Montréal (+4.3%).

Among the 21 census metropolitan areas surveyed, 4 registered 12-month declines in October: Charlottetown (-1.6%) followed by Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay (-1.2%), Victoria (-0.8%) and Windsor (-0.7%).

**Note:** The New Housing Price Index (NHPI) measures changes over time in the selling prices of new residential houses agreed upon between the contractor and the buyer at the time of the signing of the contract. It is designed to measure the changes in the selling prices of new houses where detailed specifications pertaining to each house remain the same between two consecutive periods. The prices collected from builders and included in the index are market selling prices less value added taxes, such as the Federal Goods and Services Tax (GST) or the Harmonized Sales Tax (HST).

The HST came into effect July 1, 2010, in Ontario and British Columbia. Prior to the introduction of the HST, the provincial sales tax on building materials in Ontario and in British Columbia was embedded in the contractor's selling prices of new houses. With the introduction of the HST in these two provinces, the provincial sales tax is now replaced by the HST, a value added tax which is conceptually excluded from the index.

This release presents data that are not seasonally adjusted and the indexes published are final.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.**

The third quarter 2010 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-X, free) will be available in January 2011.

The new housing price indexes for November will be released on January 12.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-4550; toll-free 1-888-951-4550; fax: 613-951-3117; [ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:ppd-info-dpp@statcan.gc.ca)), Producer Prices Division.

## New housing price indexes

	2010	October 2009	September 2010	October 2010	September to October 2010	October 2009 to October 2010
	relative importance <sup>1</sup>	(1997=100)			% change	
<b>Canada total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>154.8</b>	<b>158.5</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>
House only	...	163.2	168.6	168.7	0.1	3.4
Land only	...	137.6	138.1	138.1	0.0	0.4
St. John's	1.20	183.1	192.1	192.1	0.0	4.9
Charlottetown	0.31	120.4	118.5	118.5	0.0	-1.6
Halifax	1.22	150.7	151.8	151.8	0.0	0.7
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton <sup>2</sup>	0.88	121.0	123.4	123.4	0.0	2.0
Québec	2.46	168.9	171.9	172.4	0.3	2.1
Montréal	10.11	166.2	173.1	173.3	0.1	4.3
Ottawa-Gatineau	4.71	171.4	177.5	177.7	0.1	3.7
Toronto and Oshawa <sup>2</sup>	33.99	146.2	150.1	150.4	0.2	2.9
Hamilton	2.96	151.3	154.0	154.0	0.0	1.8
St. Catharines-Niagara	0.96	155.2	157.3	157.4	0.1	1.4
London	1.91	144.4	147.7	147.3	-0.3	2.0
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2.17	143.1	145.3	145.3	0.0	1.5
Windsor	0.65	103.3	102.6	102.6	0.0	-0.7
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay <sup>2</sup>	0.85	112.7	110.8	111.3	0.5	-1.2
Winnipeg	1.62	183.3	192.9	192.9	0.0	5.2
Regina	0.59	252.9	268.3	268.1	-0.1	6.0
Saskatoon	0.81	213.4	219.8	221.6	0.8	3.8
Calgary	7.88	232.7	236.7	235.3	-0.6	1.1
Edmonton	8.29	206.8	208.8	208.8	0.0	1.0
Vancouver	14.39	116.9	119.0	119.1	0.1	1.9
Victoria	2.04	106.3	105.7	105.5	-0.2	-0.8

... not applicable

1. The relative importance is calculated using a price adjusted three-year average of the value of building completions for each metropolitan area.

2. In order to ensure data confidentiality, the following census metropolitan areas and census agglomeration are grouped together as follows: Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton; Toronto and Oshawa; and Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay.

**Note:** View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online. Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

## Study: Incomes from owner-occupied housing for working-age and retirement-age Canadians 1969 to 2006

Between 1969 and 2006, home ownership made a significant and rising contribution to household finances for retirement-age households.

Using data from the Survey of Household Spending and its predecessor, the Survey of Family Expenditures, this study estimates the contribution to household finances generated by the home equity of working-age and retirement-age households.

The financial benefit of owning a home is equivalent to the rent that does not have to be paid.

Over the 1969 to 2006 period, an era of considerable variation in interest rates, incomes and employment, the majority of households persistently chose to invest in their homes rather than rent. This provided a considerable benefit to home owners later in life.

In 1969, nearly 7 out of 10 households headed by an individual aged 70 and over owned their home, with a similar proportion in 2006 owning their homes.

Of this group of retirement-age homeowners, the vast majority, about 9 out of 10 households, owned their homes without a mortgage, in both years.

For households in the 70 and over age group, the financial benefit from home ownership increased net incomes by 11% (+\$412) in 1969, from \$3,739 to \$4,151. By 2006, this financial benefit increased the average incomes of this age group by 17% (+\$6,391) from \$38,343 to \$44,734.

While there was year-to-year variability in the financial gains from home ownership, there was a general increase in its proportional contribution to household finances over the period. Retirement age households gained more from home ownership during the 1990s and 2000s than they did, on average, during the 1970s and 1980s.

**Note:** Net income is defined as gross income less income taxes and payments made for employment insurance, life insurance, annuities, and public and private pension plans.

The article "Incomes from Owner-occupied Housing for Working-age and Retirement-age Canadians, 1969 to 2006," is now available online as part of the *Economic Analysis (EA) Research Paper Series* (11F0027M2010066, free). From the *Key resource module* of our website, choose *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Economic Analysis Division are available at ([www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis](http://www.statcan.gc.ca/economicanalysis)).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mark Brown (613-951-7292), Economic Analysis Division. ■

## Employer pension plans (trusteed pension funds)

Second quarter 2010

The value of retirement savings of 4.9 million Canadian workers with employer-sponsored pension funds amounted to \$936.5 billion at the end of the second quarter, down 0.7% from the first quarter. This was the first decline in the value of pension funds assets since the first quarter of 2009.

At the end of June, the market value of stocks amounted to \$300.3 billion, a 5.5% decline from the two-year high of \$317.8 billion reached in the first quarter.

The market value of pension fund investments in bonds rose 5.4% to a high of \$352.2 billion in the second quarter. Foreign bonds increased in value 15.4%, while investments in domestic bonds grew 4.6%.

The share of pension fund assets held in bonds was 37.6% (+2.2%), while the proportion in stocks was 32.1% (-1.6%).

Pension fund revenues remained stable at \$24.3 billion in the second quarter. Increases in pension contributions and investment income offset the reduced profits from the sale of securities.

Expenditures increased to \$17.2 billion, principally as a result of an increase in losses on the sale of securities, an indication of ongoing market volatility. Net income posted a second consecutive decline, falling from \$12.2 billion in the first quarter to \$7.1 billion in the second quarter.

Just over 6.0 million Canadian workers are members of employer pension plans. Of this group, 4.9 million workers are members of trusteed plans. The remaining 1.1 million members with employer pension plans are in plans managed principally by insurance company contracts. Data in this release refer only to trusteed plans and their pension funds.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 280-0002 to 280-0004.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2607.**

For more information, 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; [income@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:income@statcan.gc.ca)), Income Statistics Division. □

## Trusted pension funds, market value of assets by type

	Second quarter 2009 <sup>r</sup>		First quarter 2010 <sup>p</sup>		Second quarter 2010 <sup>p</sup>	
	\$ millions	% of total assets	\$ millions	% of total assets	\$ millions	% of total assets
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>844,654</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>943,377</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>936,481</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Bonds	305,732	36.2	334,047	35.4	352,234	37.6
Stocks	278,394	33.0	317,779	33.7	300,338	32.1
Mortgages	13,720	1.6	13,828	1.5	12,417	1.3
Real estate	70,606	8.4	72,441	7.7	74,165	7.9
Short-term	30,869	3.7	34,599	3.7	33,444	3.6
Other assets	140,743	16.7	165,487	17.5	158,732	16.9
Assets, funds under \$10 million	4,590	0.5	5,195	0.6	5,151	0.6

<sup>r</sup> revised

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

## Trusted pension funds: Revenue and expenditures

	First quarter 2010 <sup>p</sup>	Second quarter 2010 <sup>p</sup>	First quarter to second quarter 2010
	\$ millions	\$ millions	% change
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>24,517</b>	<b>24,339</b>	<b>-0.7</b>
Revenue from contributions	9,588	11,061	15.4
Investment income	6,643	9,199	38.5
Net profit on sale of securities	7,887	3,574	-54.7
Miscellaneous revenue	162	248	52.9
Revenue, funds under \$10 million	237	256	8.1
<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>12,357</b>	<b>17,201</b>	<b>39.2</b>
Pension payments out of funds	9,727	10,226	5.1
Cost of pensions purchased	44	45	3.0
Cash withdrawals	804	940	16.9
Administration costs	767	736	-4.1
Net loss on sale of securities	427	4,491	952.7
Other expenditures	430	585	36.0
Expenditures, funds under \$10 million	158	179	13.0

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

**Note:** Data may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

## Canada's international trade in services 2008 and 2009

In 2009, the services trade deficit edged up \$0.3 billion to a high of \$22.7 billion.

Detailed data on international trade in services for 2008 and 2009 are now available.

**Note:** Data by country, geographical and economic areas for commercial services, travel, transportation and government services are now available up to 2008. Imports and exports of commercial services by affiliation and by industrial sector based on the North American Industrial Classification System have also been updated up to 2008.

Trade in services covers transactions in travel, transportation, a range of business and professional

services referred to as commercial services, and government services.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0031 to 376-0033, 376-0036 and 376-0062.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1536.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Caron (613-951-1861; [denis.caron@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:denis.caron@statcan.gc.ca)), Balance of Payments Division.

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## **Production of poultry and eggs**

October 2010 (preliminary)

Data on the production of poultry and eggs are now available for October.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3425 and 5039.**

The fourth quarter 2010 issue of the *Poultry and Eggs Statistics*, Vol. 7, no. 4 (23-015-X, free), will be released in March 2011.

For more information, call Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Venturino (613-951-9278; [sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:sandra.venturino@statcan.gc.ca)), Agriculture Division. ■



## New products and studies

**Canadian Economic Observer**, December 2010,  
Vol. 23, no. 12  
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**Study: Economic Analysis (EA) Research  
Paper Series: "Incomes from Owner-occupied  
Housing for Working-age and Retirement-age  
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**Catalogue number 11F0027M2010066** (PDF, free;  
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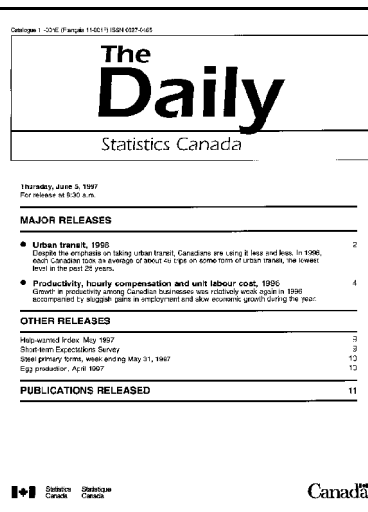
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Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and Library Services Division, Statistics Canada,  
10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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