



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, January 25, 2005

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Major releases

There are no major releases today.

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Other releases

Study: Training and technology in Canadian workplaces

1999

The stronger the technological skills in a workplace, the more likely it is to provide training for its employees, according to *Canadian Economy in Transition: Who Trains? High-tech Industries or High-tech Workplaces?*, the sixth study in a new analytical series examining industrial transitions in the Canadian economy. And workplaces with advanced technological skills are found throughout the economy, not just in science and information technology sectors.

The study, which uses data from the 1999 Workplace and Employee Survey, found that the likelihood of training in a workplace depends more on its technological competencies than whether it is in a science or information technology sector.

The study examines a range of workplace competencies related to innovation, technology implementation, technology outcomes and other business strategies. It measures the extent to which workplaces are technologically competent and knowledge-based at various stages of their production process, ranging from planning to the final product.

Workplaces with comparatively high technology skills are over three times more likely to train than workplaces with the lowest range of technology skills, taking basic differences in industry into account.

Hence, businesses with technological competencies may be in a better position to take advantage of the benefits associated with their investments in computer hardware, software, managerial and professional training. These businesses operate in many different sectors.

The study shows that training, as a strategy for skill development, is widely practised. Among for-profit workplaces in Canada's business sector, 29% engaged in some type of classroom training to enhance the skills of their workers.

It found that participation in the knowledge economy, via workplace investments in training, is widespread. The set of technology skills that individual workplaces develop is a major factor in determining the incidence and intensity of training.

While science and technology sectors are home to large numbers of workplaces that train, training and technology skills are not factors that can easily be generalized to specific high-technology sectors of the economy.

Large workplaces are three times more likely to train than small workplaces, while medium-sized workplaces are twice as likely. Large workplaces offer significantly higher levels of classroom training in occupational health and safety, group decision-making or problem-solving, and team-building or leadership programs.

Workplaces with higher skilled work forces, as measured by differences in average pay, are three times more likely to train than workplaces with relatively lower skill sets.

Canadian Economy in Transition: Who Trains? High-tech Industries or High-tech Workplaces?, no. 6 (11-622-MIE2005006, free) is now available. From the *Studies* link on the main page, under *Browse Periodicals and Studies*, choose *Free and for sale*, then under *Studies*, select *Canadian Economy in Transition*.

Studies in this series stress that the scope of the knowledge economy is larger than is sometimes thought. It extends well beyond the borders of highly-visible, high-tech sectors that focus on science and technology. Their findings have important implications when evaluating the extent to which knowledge-based transitions are reshaping the economy.

For more information on other papers related to the growth and development of the new economy, see the *Economic Transitions* (11-623-XIE, free) page of our Web site. For more information on Statistics Canada's research on the new economy, see *The Canadian Economy in Transition: A Guide to Research on the New Economy*, no. 1 (11-622-MIE2003001, free).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts or methods used in this release, contact James Chowhan (905-525-9140, ext. 27967) or Guy Gellatly (613-951-3758), Micro-economic Analysis Division. ■

Employment Insurance

November 2004 (preliminary)

The estimated number of Canadians (adjusted for seasonality) receiving regular Employment Insurance benefits in November was 514,500, down 1.3% from October. All provinces and territories posted declines except New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, which recorded modest increases. The largest declines occurred in Prince Edward Island (-9.2%) and Manitoba (-6.5%). Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba have recorded three consecutive monthly declines while Alberta has posted four. Compared with November 2003, the

number of regular beneficiaries has fallen by 9.5% nationally.

Also on a seasonally adjusted basis, regular benefit payments in November totalled \$688.2 million, while the number of people making initial and renewal claims was 229,680.

Employment Insurance statistics

	Nov. 2004	Oct. 2004	Nov. 2003	Oct. to Nov. 2004	Nov. to Nov. 2004
seasonally adjusted					
	% change				
Regular beneficiaries	514,500 ^P	521,020 ^P	568,670	-1.3	-9.5
Regular benefits paid (\$ millions)	688.2 ^P	781.7 ^r	849.3	-12.0	-19.0
Initial and renewal claims received (‘000)	229.7 ^P	227.4 ^r	245.3	1.0	-6.4
Unadjusted					
All beneficiaries (‘000)	753.3 ^P	685.3 ^P	804.8		
Regular beneficiaries (‘000)	463.4 ^P	406.1 ^P	513.5		
Initial and renewal claims received (‘000)	303.5	227.8	297.1		
Payments (\$ millions)	1,115.8	1,116.8	1,287.3		
year-to-date (January to November)					
			2004	2003	2003 to 2004
					% change
Claims received (‘000)			2,522.4	2,653.2	-4.9
Payments (\$ millions)			13,769.4	13,681.7	0.6

^r Revised figures.

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: "All beneficiaries" includes all claimants receiving regular benefits (for example, as a result of layoff) or special benefits (for example, as a result of illness) and are representative of data for the Labour Force Survey reference week which is usually the week containing the 15th of the month.

Note: Employment Insurance Statistics Program data are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes to the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures. The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received Employment Insurance benefits for the week containing the fifteenth day of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	November 2004 ^P	October to November 2004	November 2003 to November 2004
seasonally adjusted			
	% change		
Canada	514,500	-1.3	-9.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	37,470	-1.3	0.6
Prince Edward Island	7,810	-9.2	-1.9
Nova Scotia	29,670	-1.1	-1.0
New Brunswick	34,370	0.2	0.7
Quebec	171,910	-0.7	-7.8
Ontario	127,690	-1.4	-13.1
Manitoba	11,630	-6.5	-20.3
Saskatchewan	11,060	2.0	-14.5
Alberta	26,990	-1.4	-18.5
British Columbia	55,680	-0.1	-13.9
Yukon Territory	920	-1.1	0.0
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,160	-0.9	-2.5
unadjusted for seasonality			
	% change		
Northwest Territories	800	11.1	-7.0
Nunavut	350	6.1	2.9

^P Preliminary figures.

Note: The number of beneficiaries includes all claimants who received regular benefits for the Labour Force Survey reference week, usually containing the 15th day of the month.

Available on CANSIM: tables 276-0001 to 276-0006, 276-0009, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2604.

Data on Employment Insurance for December will be released on February 22.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-4090; 1-866-873-8788; labour@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4091), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Federal spending on science and technology 2002/03

In 2002/03, the federal government spent nearly \$8.0 billion on science and technology. Of this amount, \$7.3 billion was distributed regionally. The remaining expenditures were either not identified by region or paid to foreign performers.

Of the \$7.3 billion, 22% was allocated to Ontario and 17% to Quebec. This excludes funding for science and technology performed by the federal government in

its own departments and agencies within the National Capital Region.

As part of its spending, the federal government awarded \$697 million in research and development grants and contracts in the natural sciences to Canadian industry. About 43% of the total was allocated to industries in Ontario, and 34% to those in Quebec.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4212.

The service bulletin *Science Statistics: Distribution of Federal Expenditures on Science and Technology by Province and Territories*, 2002/03, Vol. 29, no. 1 (88-001-XIE, \$7/\$64) is now available. See *How to order products*. The working paper *Provincial Distribution of Federal Expenditures and Personnel on Science and Technology*, 1996/97 to 2002/03 (88F0006XIE2005002 free), which elaborates on material in the bulletin, is available on line. From *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Science and technology*.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Lloyd Lizotte, (613-951-2188; lloyd.lizotte@statscan.ca) or Gisèle Bellefeuille (613-951-7113; gisele.bellefeuille@statcan.ca) Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Cancer survival statistics

1992 to 1997

Five-year observed and relative survival estimates for an expanded list of cancer sites are now available for cancer cases diagnosed in Canada (excluding Quebec) from 1992 to 1997 (mortality follow-up until 2002).

The CANSIM tables provide the most current annual and grouped (three years of data) cancer survival statistics and are supplemented by background methodology, general interpretation and complementary information. These tables can be accessed in the "Cancer survival statistics" section of the online publication *Cancer Statistics* (84-601-XIE, free). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Health*.

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; hd-ds@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Larry Ellison (613-951-5244; larry.ellison@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

Refined petroleum products

September 2004

Data on the supply and disposition and domestic sales of refined petroleum products are now available for September.

Available on CANSIM: tables 134-0001 to 134-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

The September 2004 issue of *Refined Petroleum Products*, Vol. 59, no. 9 (45-004-XIB, \$18/\$166) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Primary iron and steel

November 2004

Data on primary iron and steel for November are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0048 to 303-0051.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.

The November 2004 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel*, Vol. 59, no. 11 (41-001-XIB, \$6/\$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca) Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Traveller accommodation services price indexes

Fourth quarter 2004

Traveller accommodation services price indexes for the fourth quarter of 2004 are now available. These indexes, which measure price movements of accommodation services, reflect changes in room rates, for overnight or short stays, with no meals or other services provided. The indexes are available for Canada, by province and territory, and by major client group.

Available on CANSIM: table 326-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2336.

For more information on these indexes, contact Prices Division (613-951-9606; 1-866-230-2248;

infounit@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts and methods of this release, contact Anne Williamson, (613-951-0708; *anne.williamson@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

New products

Infomat: A Weekly Review, January 25, 2005
Catalogue number 11-002-XWE (\$100).

**The Canadian Economy in Transition: Who Trains?
High-tech Industries or High-tech Workplaces?**,
no. 6
Catalogue number 11-622-MIE2005006
(free).

Primary Iron and Steel, November 2004, Vol. 59,
no. 11
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB (\$6/\$51).

Refined Petroleum Products, September 2004,
Vol. 59, no. 9
Catalogue number 45-004-XIB (\$18/\$166).

Retail Trade, November 2004, Vol. 76, no. 11
Catalogue number 63-005-XIE (\$18/\$166).

Imports by Commodity, November 2004, Vol. 61,
no. 11
Catalogue number 65-007-XMB (\$40/\$387).

Imports by Commodity, November 2004, Vol. 61,
no. 11
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB (\$84/\$828).

Cancer Statistics
Catalogue number 84-601-XIE
(free).

**Science, Innovation and Electronic Information
Division Working Papers: Provincial Distribution of
Federal Expenditures and Personnel on Science
and Technology, 1996/97 to 2002/03**, no. 2
Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2005002
(free).

**Science Statistics: Distribution of Federal
Expenditures on Science and Technology by
Province and Territories, 2002/03**, Vol. 29, no. 1
Catalogue number 88-001-XIE (\$7/\$64).

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.



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 trips 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 output 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 8
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production: Apr 1997 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

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