



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Friday, November 17, 2006**

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

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A nationwide construction boom helped push registrations in apprenticeship training programs to a record in 2004, making this the ninth consecutive gain.

**Study: Patterns of exit and return of Canadians, 1982 to 2003** 6

The extent to which Canadians leave Canada for other countries, particularly the United States, was an issue through much of the 1990s. This study updates the patterns of exit of various groups of Canadians by using data for the 1982-to-2003 period, but goes further, and asks how many returned.

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## Releases

### Registered apprenticeship training programs

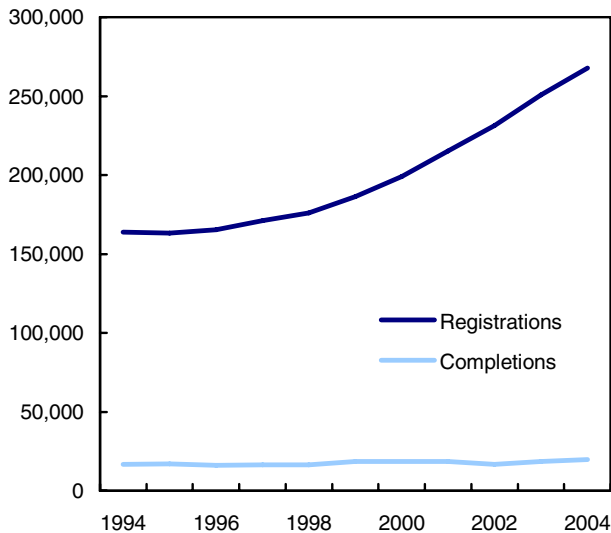
2004

A nationwide construction boom helped push registrations in apprenticeship training programs to a record in 2004, making this the ninth consecutive gain.

A record 267,775 men and women registered for training programs, up 6.8% or 16,980 from the previous year.

#### Registrations have surged over the last decade while completions have remained stable

Apprentices



Enrolment jumped in every major trade group. Since 1999, apprenticeship registrations have increased by 81,390, or 43.7%, fuelled by growth in the building construction, and the electrical, electronics and related groups.

The building construction group contributed 40% of the total increase in apprentices in 2004.

Municipalities issued a record \$55.6 billion in overall building permits in 2004, including residential and non-residential projects. There were record high permits in the residential sector with strong advances in both single- and multi-family dwelling components.

A near record high of 19,705 individuals completed their registered apprenticeship training, up by 1,185,

#### Note to readers

Data on registered apprenticeship training for 2004 were obtained using information from the Registered Apprenticeship Information System. It covers both registrations and completions.

Total registered includes the still registered from the previous year plus the newly registered apprentices from the current year and excludes apprentices that have completed or discontinued. In most provinces, registered apprenticeship training combines on-the-job experience with periods of in-class technical training.

Apprenticeship programs, depending on the trade or occupation, vary in duration from two to five years. However, it is relatively common for apprenticeship training to extend beyond the required duration.

or 6.4%, from 2003. The metal fabricating trades accounted for about a quarter of the completions.

The average age of 30 years for registered apprentices has remained stable since 1994. The proportion of apprentices in the combined age groups 25 to 39 declined over the same period, while the shares for all other age groups have risen.

The proportion of females in apprenticeship training edged up from 8.4% in 1999 to 9.6% in 2004. The food and services group had 63.2% of all female apprentices.

#### Construction apprenticeships push up total

Four fields (building construction trades; metal fabricating trades; electrical, electronics and related trades; and motor vehicle and heavy equipment) accounted for about 80% of total registrations in 2004. Of the 16,980 new apprentices, about 87% came from these top four.

Since 2001, the building construction field has had the highest gains among major trade groups. It became the largest in 2003, reflecting the construction industry's boom since 2001, especially in residential construction.

Registrations rose 3.7% to 54,655 in metal fabricating trades, the second largest trade group. Its gain of 1,960 trainees accounted for 11.5% of overall growth.

The electrical, electronics and related field and the motor vehicle and heavy equipment field each accounted for about 17.5% of the total growth. In the motor vehicle and heavy equipment trades, the number of trainees rose 5.9% to 52,835.

Ontario, Quebec and Alberta accounted for 77.4% of overall registrations. Ontario had nearly 35%, or 92,895 apprentices, while Quebec and Alberta each had one-fifth of total registrations.

The number of apprentices in Ontario rose 8.8% from 2003, while Quebec's total grew by 12.5%. Alberta's registrations remained stable over the previous year. Prince Edward Island and British Columbia also gained new trainees.

Most of the Atlantic provinces recorded a decline in registrations. Those in Nova Scotia fell by 5.1%, those in Newfoundland and Labrador by 4.3%, and those in New Brunswick by 3.1%. In the West, Saskatchewan and Manitoba had slight declines.

### **Electrical and metal fabricating drive completions**

Except for a decrease in 2002, apprenticeship completions have otherwise remained stable between 1999 and 2003. In 2004, completions grew by 6.4%.

Completions in the electrical, electronics and related trades surged 24.2%, or a gain of 685. This increase accounted for 57.8% of the net gain in total completions. The field had a total of 3,520 completions.

The number of new apprentices completing their programs in the metal fabricating group increased by 340, or 7.6%. This field had 4,785 completions, about a quarter of the overall total.

Certificates in the building construction group rose by only 1.6%, while their registrations have been growing significantly since 1998.

The only decline in completions occurred in the motor vehicle and heavy equipment group, where they fell 3.4%. Completions in this field totalled 4,130, about a fifth of all apprenticeship certificates.

The number of women receiving certificates increased by 165 to 2,185, representing about 11% of all completions. The food and services group had the highest proportion of women (75.7%) receiving certificates.

The largest three provinces for apprentices, Ontario, Quebec and Alberta, all had an increase in completions; combined, they continued to account for about three-quarters of total certificates. Completions

rose by 15.9% in Ontario, 11.4% in Quebec and 8.3% in Alberta.

In the Atlantic provinces, completions in Prince Edward Island grew by over two-thirds and Nova Scotia by 14%, while in the West, Manitoba gained 6.5%.

Completions fell in British Columbia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador.

### **Apprentices in their teens and over 50 on the rise**

The number of registrations increased across all age groups. While the combined age groups 20 to 29 accounted for half of apprentices, proportions increased fastest in the groups under 20 and over 50. The under 20 group had a 14.9% increase in trainees, while the 50 and over group grew by 11.7%.

From 1994 to 2004, the age groups under 25 increased their share from 26.8% to 33.6% of overall registrations. The 40 and over age groups accounted for 17% of registrations, up from 10.2%.

Completions in 2004 increased across all ages, except in the 50 and over group, where they fell 10.3%. Completions in the age group 40 to 44 rose 15.1%, the fastest rate of growth.

More than one-half of the total completers were still in their 20s. The share of completers aged 40 and over almost doubled between 1994 and 2004.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 477-0051 and 477-0052.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3154.**

For general information, additional tables or to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-4441; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. □

### Registered apprenticeship training: Registrations

Major trade groups	1999		2003		2004		1999	2003
	number	% total	number	% total	number	% total	to 2004	to 2004
Building construction trades	36,495	19.6	53,835	21.5	60,610	22.6	66.1	12.6
Electrical, electronics and related	30,475	16.4	42,415	16.9	45,430	17.0	49.1	7.1
Food and service trades	18,910	10.1	25,275	10.1	26,235	9.8	38.7	3.8
Industrial and related mechanical	16,020	8.6	19,690	7.9	19,890	7.4	24.2	1.0
Metal fabricating trades	40,390	21.7	52,695	21.0	54,655	20.4	35.3	3.7
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	39,865	21.4	49,885	19.9	52,835	19.7	32.5	5.9
Other <sup>1</sup>	4,230	2.3	6,995	2.8	8,120	3.0	92.0	16.1
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>186,385</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250,795</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>267,775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>6.8</b>

1. The trade group "Other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Because of the small numbers in this group, it has been excluded from analysis.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

### Registered apprenticeship training: Completions

Major trade groups	1999		2003		2004		1999	2003
	number	% total	number	% total	number	% total	to 2004	to 2004
Building construction trades	2,180	11.8	2,550	13.8	2,590	13.1	18.8	1.6
Electrical, electronics and related	2,760	14.9	2,835	15.3	3,520	17.9	27.5	24.2
Food and service trades	2,575	13.9	2,130	11.5	2,265	11.5	-12.0	6.3
Industrial and related mechanical	2,220	12.0	1,930	10.4	2,055	10.4	-7.4	6.5
Metal fabricating trades	4,225	22.8	4,445	24.0	4,785	24.3	13.3	7.6
Motor vehicle and heavy equipment	4,230	22.8	4,275	23.1	4,130	21.0	-2.4	-3.4
Other <sup>1</sup>	355	1.9	360	1.9	360	1.8	1.4	0.0
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>18,545</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,520</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,705</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>

1. The trade group "Other" consists of miscellaneous trades and occupations not classified elsewhere. Many of the apprenticeship trades and occupations that have been introduced since the 1990s have been added to this group. Because of the small numbers in this group, it has been excluded from analysis.
2. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

### Registered apprenticeship training: Registrations by age groups

Age groups	1994		2003		2004		1994	2003
	number	% total	number	% total	number	% total	to 2004	to 2004
Under 20	3,865	2.4	15,535	6.2	17,845	6.7	361.7	14.9
20 to 24	39,945	24.4	67,205	26.8	72,135	26.9	80.6	7.3
25 to 29	43,810	26.8	57,800	23.0	61,880	23.1	41.2	7.1
30 to 34	31,575	19.3	37,835	15.1	39,655	14.8	25.6	4.8
35 to 39	17,920	10.9	27,180	10.8	28,035	10.5	56.4	3.1
40 to 44	9,155	5.6	20,585	8.2	21,870	8.2	138.9	6.2
45 to 49	4,470	2.7	11,995	4.8	13,090	4.9	192.8	9.1
50 +	3,145	1.9	9,420	3.8	10,525	3.9	234.7	11.7
Not reported	9,865	6.0	3,245	1.3	2,735	1.0	-72.3	-15.7
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>163,750</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>250,795</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>267,775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>6.8</b>

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.

**Registered apprenticeship training: Completions by age groups**

Age groups	1994		2003		2004		1994 to 2004	2003 to 2004
	number	% total	number	% total	number	% total	% change	
Under 20	30	0.2	45	0.2	50	0.3	66.7	11.1
20 to 24	3,495	20.8	4,295	23.2	4,490	22.8	28.5	4.5
25 to 29	5,520	32.9	5,770	31.2	6,130	31.1	11.1	6.2
30 to 34	3,735	22.2	3,330	18.0	3,630	18.4	-2.8	9.0
35 to 39	1,785	10.6	1,975	10.7	2,140	10.9	19.9	8.4
40 to 44	760	4.5	1,360	7.3	1,565	7.9	105.9	15.1
45 to 49	335	2.0	740	4.0	760	3.9	126.9	2.7
50 +	135	0.8	485	2.6	435	2.2	222.2	-10.3
Not reported	1,005	6.0	520	2.8	510	2.6	-49.3	-1.9
<b>Total<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>16,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>18,520</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,705</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>

1. Totals may not add up due to rounding.



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## Study: Patterns of exit and return of Canadians

1982 to 2003

The extent to which Canadians leave Canada for other countries, particularly the United States, was an issue through much of the 1990s. This study updates the patterns of exit of various groups of Canadians by using data for the 1982-to-2003 period, but goes further, and asks how many returned.

It concludes that the absolute number of people who leave the country remains small. Furthermore, this number has fallen in recent years, especially since the turn of the millennium. By 2003, departure rates had returned to their level of the early 1990s.

Overall, about 0.1% of the adult population leaves Canada in any given year, that is, 1 person out of every 1,000. During the period of this study, the annual rates ranged from a low of 0.045%, or 45 in every 100,000, to a high of 0.133%, or 133 in every 100,000.

In absolute numbers, these rates represented around 15,000 leavers in 1982, the first year of the study, and about the same number in 2003, the final year. They peaked at about 27,000 in 2000.

Departure rates have generally moved with the state of the economy, but not totally in synch.

Departures rose steadily through the first part of the 1990s, when the economy was stuck in a deep recession. They continued to do so through to 1997, even though the economy began to recover strongly in 1996. Departure rates stalled in 1999, then rose again in 2000.

From 2001 to 2003, departure rates have declined sharply, 45% among men and 31% among women, from their highs in 2000. In part, this may have been a response to the high-tech downturn in both Canada and the United States, and the fact that Canada's economic performance improved relative to that of the United States during this period.

In terms of age, departure rates were highest among young adults aged 25 to 34, and lower for older groups. This patterns makes sense, since the costs and benefits of moving, both economic and psychological, would point towards doing so earlier in life.

Francophone Quebecers had by far the lowest departure rates, while Anglophones Quebecers had the highest rates. Individuals living in larger cities were about twice as likely to leave as rural dwellers, and

substantially more likely than those in smaller cities as well.

The higher the individual's income, the greater the probability of leaving. This was especially true at the very highest income levels, \$100,000 and over. People at this income level were about six times more likely to leave than those with incomes of \$60,000 or less.

Their overall numbers were small, however, since relatively few individuals have incomes at these levels and the vast majority of leavers were in the lower-income categories.

The study found strong immigrant effects. In a male immigrant's landing year, his chances of leaving the country were 10 times greater than those of a non-immigrant Canadian with similar characteristics. These rates actually rose over his early years in the country.

The rates began to decline 6 years following immigration to Canada, at which point they did so fairly sharply. However, even those who had been in Canada for as long as 16 years or more were twice as likely to leave the country in any given year as non-immigrants.

Only a minority of people who leave Canada ever return. During the entire period covered by this study, about 2.5% of those who left returned after being away one year. After five years, 15.1% of those who left Canada had subsequently returned.

However, these rates have risen in recent years (the same period over which exits have been declining), and are now close to double what they were in the early 1990s when they were at their lowest.

High-income individuals were more likely to return, as they were to leave, probably because they are generally more mobile. Recent immigrants were not only much more likely to leave Canada than others, but also less likely to come back.

The study "International mobility: Patterns of exit and return of Canadians, 1982 to 2003" is now available as part of the *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series* (11F0019MIE2006288, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

Related studies from the Business and Labour Market Analysis Division can be found at *Update on Analytical Studies Research* on our website (11-015-XIE, free).

For further information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Ross Finnie (613-295-5798), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

## Apartment Building Construction Price Index

Third quarter 2006

The composite price index for apartment building construction was 143.9 (1997=100) in the third quarter, up 2.9% from the previous quarter and up 8.4% from the third quarter of 2005. The quarterly increase was mostly the result of higher labour costs and a strong market for building construction. This was the second consecutive quarterly increase of 2.9% and the highest measured since an increase of 3.5% in the second quarter of 1986.

Western Canada recorded the highest quarterly changes, led by Calgary (+6.8%), Edmonton (+5.2%) and Vancouver (+4.1%). Lower price increases were measured in Eastern Canada with a 2.1% advance in Toronto followed by Halifax (+1.9%), Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part) (+1.8%) and Montréal (+1.4%).

On a year-over-year basis, Calgary experienced the highest gain from the third quarter of 2005 (+15.8%), followed by Edmonton (+13.5%), Vancouver (+12.6%), Toronto (+6.8%), Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part) (+6.0%), Halifax (+5.8%) and Montréal (+4.2%).

### Apartment Building Construction Price Index<sup>1</sup> (1997=100)

	Third quarter 2006	Third quarter 2005 to third quarter 2006 % change	Second to third quarter 2006
<b>Composite index</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Halifax	131.7	5.8	1.9
Montréal	136.2	4.2	1.4
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part	144.1	6.0	1.8
Toronto	149.8	6.8	2.1
Calgary	158.2	15.8	6.8
Edmonton	151.9	13.5	5.2
Vancouver	145.9	12.6	4.1

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

**Note:** The apartment building construction price indexes provide an indication of new construction cost changes in six census metropolitan areas (CMAs) (Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver) and the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA. Besides each of the CMA indexes and the composite index, there are further breakdowns of cost changes by trade groups within the building (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical). These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade-group contractors who report on the categories of costs (material, labour, equipment, taxes, overhead

and profits) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

**Available on CANSIM: table 327-0040.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.**

The third quarter 2006 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XIE, free) will be available in January.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services Unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax 613-951-1539; [prices-prix@statcan.ca](mailto:prices-prix@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

## Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending November 11, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending November 11 totalled 279 362 metric tonnes, down 2.9% from 287 577 tonnes a week earlier and down 5.4% from 295 420 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of November 11 was 13 613 477 tonnes, up 2.4% from 13 295 000 tonnes in the same period of 2005.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.**

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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins

September 2006

Data on industrial chemicals and synthetic resins are now available for September.

**Available on CANSIM: table 303-0014.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2183.**

The September 2006 issue of *Industrial Chemicals and Synthetic Resins* (46-002-XIE, free) will soon be available.

For general information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release,

contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497 or toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### **Primary iron and steel**

September 2006

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

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

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

The September 2006 issue of *Steel, Tubular Products and Steel Wire* (41-019-XIE, free) will soon be available.

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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### **Construction type plywood**

July, August and September 2006

Data on construction type plywood are now available for July, August and September.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0056 and 303-0057.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2138.**

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](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

### **Monthly Survey of Large Retailers**

September 2006

Data for the Monthly Survey of Large Retailers are now available for September.

**Available on CANSIM: table 080-0009.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5027.**

A data table is also available in the *Summary tables* module online.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; [retailinfo@statcan.ca](mailto:retailinfo@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Abdul Mohammed (613-951-7719), Distributive Trades Division. ■



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## New products

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**Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series:**  
**"International mobility: Patterns of exit and return of Canadians, 1982 to 2003"**, no. 288  
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**Canadian Environmental Sustainability Indicators:**  
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**Exports by Commodity**, July 2006, Vol. 63, no. 7  
**Catalogue number 65-004-XCB** (\$40/\$387).

**Exports by Commodity**, September 2006, Vol. 63, no. 9  
**Catalogue number 65-004-XPB** (\$84/\$828).

**Imports by Country**, January to September 2006, Vol. 63, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 65-006-XCB** (\$67/\$221).

**Imports by Country**, January to September 2006, Vol. 63, no. 3  
**Catalogue number 65-006-XPB** (\$133/\$441).

**Canada's International Transactions in Securities**, Vol. 72, no. 9  
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Document 1 - 2006 (F) English 11-001-XIE 0001-0001-0001



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 weak again 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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**Release dates: November 20 to 24, 2006**

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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>
20	<b>Wholesale trade</b>	September 2006
20	<b>Small business profiles</b>	2004
20	<b>Travel between Canada and other countries</b>	September 2006
21	<b>Retail trade</b>	September 2006
21	<b>Leading indicators</b>	October 2006
22	<b>Consumer Price Index</b>	October 2006
22	<b>Children with disabilities and chronic conditions and longer-term parental well-being</b>	1994 to 2000
23	<b>Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises</b>	Third quarter 2006
23	<b>Canadian environmental sustainability indicators</b>	2006
24	<b>Net farm income</b>	2005 (revised)
24	<b>Farm cash receipts</b>	Third quarter 2006

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