

The Daily

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Study: Certification, completion, and the wages of registered apprentices, 2007

Of individuals registered in an apprenticeship program between 2002 and 2004, those who completed their program had hourly wages in 2007 that were 21% higher on average than those who did not.

In addition, those who completed their apprenticeship program were more likely to work full time and to be employed in permanent jobs.

Between 1995 and 2007, the number of Canadians enrolled in apprenticeship programs more than doubled, from 163,370 to 358,555. However, over the same period, the number of successful apprenticeship completions increased by about one-third.

Of the registered apprentices who completed their programs, 90% also obtained a Certificate of Qualification while 10% did not. The Certificate of Qualification conveys the title of journeyperson and the associated benefits and responsibilities. Of the registered apprentices who discontinued their program, 90% did not obtain certification while 10% did.

Average hourly wages were highest (\$28.07) among individuals who completed their programs and obtained certification. Wages were lower among those who discontinued their programs but obtained certification nonetheless (\$27.25).

Individuals who completed their programs but did not obtain certification had an average hourly wage of \$23.92. People who discontinued their programs and were not certified had the lowest average hourly wage (\$23.30).

The magnitude of the wage differences varied within detailed trade groups.

Note to readers

This study used the 2007 National Apprenticeship Survey to compare hourly wage differences between apprentices who complete their programs and apprentices who discontinued their programs. The primary objective was to estimate the magnitude of the wage difference between these groups while taking into account a broad range of characteristics.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3160.

The research paper "Certification, Completion, and the Wages of Canadian Registered Apprentices", part of *Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series* (11F0019M2012345, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Similar studies from the Social Analysis Division are available online (www.statcan.gc.ca/socialanalysis).

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Christine Laporte (613-951-4248), Social Analysis Division.

Industrial research and development characteristics, 2012

Businesses in Canada anticipate spending \$15.5 billion on industrial research and development (R&D) in 2012, edging up 0.9% from 2011. Industrial R&D spending remains below its most recent peak of \$16.8 billion reached in 2007.

The recovery of industrial R&D spending after three years of decline will be driven by growth in the manufacturing sector, up by \$228 million (+3.1%) from 2011 to \$7.6 billion in 2012. Within the manufacturing sector, communications equipment intends to spend \$1.5 billion on R&D in 2012, up by \$129 million from 2011. Overall, businesses in the services sector anticipate spending slightly less on R&D in 2012 than they did in 2011 (down 0.2% or \$12 million) to \$6.8 billion, with most of the decline occurring in scientific research and development services (down \$22 million or 1.3%).

For 2012, respondents indicated that 61% of total industrial R&D spending will be concentrated in the wages and salaries for R&D personnel, a level last seen in 2009 (60%). Between 2006 and 2011, this ratio ranged from 57% to 60%. In 2000, this ratio stood at 47%, its lowest level since 1994.

Additionally, businesses in Canada anticipate dedicating 5% of their 2012 total industrial R&D expenditures to purchases of land, buildings and equipment. The most recent peak in the importance of capital expenditures to total industrial R&D spending occurred in 2001 at 11%. Since 2009, this ratio has been under 6%.

In 2010, the most recent year for which provincial data are available, industrial R&D spending continued to occur predominately in Ontario (\$6.8 billion) and Quebec (\$4.7 billion). R&D spending in Quebec edged up 0.5% from 2009, while spending in Ontario declined by 4.2%. All other provinces except Manitoba (+1.4%) saw decreases in industrial R&D spending from 2009.

Industrial R&D activities provided employment for just over 136,000 full-time equivalents in 2010, down from 153,739 in 2009.

Note to readers

These data are subject to revision.

Data for 2010 on employment in research and development (R&D) activities, sources of funds for R&D, industrial R&D spending distributed by provinces, extramural R&D payments and technology payments and receipts are also available. Spending intentions for 2011 and 2012 are indications of the direction of R&D investments. Also available are data for 2010 from the Energy Research and Development Expenditures by Area of Technology survey.

Table 1
Canadian industrial research and development spending by main industrial groups, 2012 intentions

	Intramural research and development expenditures	Share of total intramural research and development expenditures
	millions of dollars	%
Total	15,493	100
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	123	1
Mining and oil and gas extraction	732	5
Utilities	201	1
Construction	101	1
Manufacturing	7,565	49
Communications equipment	1,529	10
Machinery	591	4
Pharmaceutical and medicine	643	4
Aerospace products and parts	1,298	8
All other manufacturing	3,504	23
Services	6,770	44
Wholesale trade	1,302	8
Information and cultural industries	1,264	8
Computer systems design and related services	1,275	8
Scientific research and development services	1,731	11
All other services	1,198	8

Note(s): Components may not add to totals as a result of rounding.

Available without charge in CANSIM: tables 358-0024 and 358-0161.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4201.

The publication *Industrial Research and Development: Intentions*, 2012 (88-202-X, free), is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Charlene Lonmo (613-951-6617; charlene.lonmo@statcan.gc.ca) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; louise.earl@statcan.gc.ca), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, October 2012

Data on Canadian Foreign Post Indexes are now available for October.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2322.

The October 2012 issue of *Canadian Foreign Post Indexes* (62-013-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

For more information, contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 613-951-8116; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Claudio Perez (613-951-1733; claudio.perez@statcan.gc.ca), Consumer Prices Division.

New products and studies

New products

Statistics Canada International Symposium Series: Proceedings: "Symposium 2009: Longitudinal Surveys: From Design to Analysis", 2009

Catalogue number 11-522-X2009000 (CD-ROM, free)

Canadian Foreign Post Indexes, October 2012

Catalogue number 62-013-X (HTML, free)

Industrial Research and Development: Intentions, 2012

Catalogue number 88-202-X (HTML, free | PDF, free)

New studies

Analytical Studies Branch Research Paper Series: "Certification, Completion, and the Wages of Canadian Registered Apprentices", No. 345

Catalogue number 11F0019M2012345 (HTML, free | PDF, free)



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