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Estimates of research and development personnel in Canada, 1979 to 2000

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TAE	BLE OF CONTENTS	Page
Intr	oduction	5
2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.	All sectors Federal government Provincial governments Business enterprise Higher education Private non-profit organizations International comparisons How to order publications	
List	of Tables	
1.1	Personnel engaged in R&D, all sectors, by occupational category, 1979 to 2000	7
1.2	Personnel engaged in R&D, by major field of science and sector, 1979 to 2000	8
1.3	Researchers engaged in R&D, by major field of science and sector, 1979 to 2000	9
1.4	Technicians engaged in R&D in the natural sciences and engineering, by sector, 1979 to 2000	10
1.5	Support staff in R&D, by major field of science and sector, 1979 to 2000	11
1.6	Provincial distribution of personnel engaged in R&D, by sector and by occupational category, 2000	12
2.1	Personnel engaged in R&D in the federal government, by occupational category, 1979 to 2000	13
2.2	Federal personnel engaged in R&D, by major department or agency, 1992 to 2000	13
2.3	Federal personnel engaged in R&D in the natural sciences and engineering and social sciences and humanities, by occupational category and department or agency, 2000	14
3.1	Personnel engaged in R&D in the provincial government sector, by occupational category, 1979 to 2000	15
4.1	Personnel engaged in R&D in the business enterprise sector, by occupational category, 1979 to 2000	17
4.2	Personnel engaged in R&D in the business enterprise sector, by industry and occupational category, 2000	18
4.3	Researchers engaged in R&D in the business enterprise sector, by industry and degree level, 2000	19
5.1	Personnel engaged in R&D in the higher education sector, by occupational category, 1979 to 2000	21
6.1	Personnel engaged in R&D in the private non-profit sector, by occupational category, 1979 to 2000	22
7.1	Researchers engaged in R&D, in selected OECD countries, 1991 to 2000	23
7.2	Personnel engaged in R&D, in selected OFCD countries, by major sector, 1991 to 2000	24

List of charts

1.	R&D personnel in Canada expressed as a percent of the Labour force, 1991 to 2000	7
2.	Governments R&D personnel, in selected OECD countries, 1991 to 2000	15
3.	Business enterprise R&D personnel, in selected OECD countries, 1991 to 2000	20
4.	Higher education R&D personnel, in selected OECD countries, 1991 to 2000	20
5.	Researchers expressed as a percent of the Labour force, 1991 to 2000	23

SYMBOLS

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

- .. figures not available.
- ... figures not appropriate or not applicable.
- r revised figures.

ABBREVIATIONS

R&D	Research and Experimental Development
S&T	Science and Technology
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SOC	Standard Occupational Classification
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
NSE	Natural Sciences and Engineering
SSH	Social Sciences and Humanities
STC	Statistics Canada
FTE	Full-time equivalence

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Estimates of research and development personnel in Canada

Canada's economic growth and competitiveness, like that of every other industrialized country, is tied to the development of its scientific and technological base. Of all the factors needed for a country's scientific and industrial development, the supply of suitable human resources is unquestionably one of the most vital. Thus, the formulation of science and technology policy requires reliable information on these human resources, especially those engaged in research and development (R&D). "... unless people with certain training and qualifications are available, organized R&D is almost impossible. Education and training are lengthy processes; personnel data are, therefore, essential to realistic science policy planning". ¹

The number of R&D personnel are also considered a supplementary measure to intramural expenditures on R&D. The Frascati Manual states that "...personnel provide concrete measurements for international comparisons of resources devoted to R&D."

It is important to determine the status of these resources on a regular basis. In this report, we shall present some statistical estimates and definitions concerning R&D personnel. Data on R&D personnel are derived from surveys conducted by the Science and Innovation Survey Section, Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division and from estimates based on various data sources.

R&D personnel statistics are not always compatible because "a wide variety of personnel are needed in the national R&D effort: from the Nobel prize-winner to the winner's secretary, from the designer of space experiments to the breeder of laboratory animals" Consequently, it is essential to classify R&D personnel into categories.

The International Standard Classification of Occupation (ISCO), distinguishes three occupational levels: researchers, technicians and equivalent staff, and other supporting staff.

Canada uses primarily the occupational classification; grouped in the three levels defined below.

Researchers (scientists and engineers) are engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods and systems. This level also includes managers and administrators engaged in the planning and management of the scientific and technical aspects of a researcher's work. They are usually equal in rank to the researchers and are often former or part-time researchers themselves. Post-graduate students, in particular those performing significant amounts of R&D, are included in this category.

Technicians and equivalent staff are persons whose main tasks require technical knowledge and experience in one or more fields of engineering, physical and life sciences, or social sciences and humanities. They participate in R&D by performing scientific and technical tasks involving the application of concepts and operational methods, normally under the supervision of researchers. Equivalent staff performed the corresponding R&D tasks under the supervision of researchers in the social sciences and humanities.

Support staff include skilled and unskilled craftsmen, secretarial and clerical staff participating in R&D projects or directly associated with such projects. Those providing an indirect service, such as canteen and cleaning staff, should be excluded.

The data are classified into five sectors of the employing institutions:

- federal government
- provincial governments (includes provincial research organizations)
- business enterprise
- higher education
- private non-profit organizations

OECD (2002). Proposed standard practice for surveys on research and experimental development, (Frascati Manual), OECD, Paris

Whenever possible, the data are also classified by major field of science; natural sciences and engineering (NSE) or social sciences and humanities (SSH).

Since most workers do not all spend the same amount of time on R&D, it is necessary to express the number of persons performing R&D in terms of **full-time equivalence (FTE)** or **person-years.** If only those persons employed in pure R&D are counted, the number of R&D personnel will be understated, just as counting every person who spends part of his/her time on R&D will result in an overstatement. On a full-time equivalence basis then, a person devoting a third of his/her time to R&D will be counted as 0.3 of a person-year.

R&D:

Scientific research and experimental development comprise creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to increase the stock of knowledge, including knowledge of man, culture and society and the use of this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.

Natural Sciences and Engineering: (NSE)

The NSE consists of disciplines concerned with understanding, exploring, developing or utilizing the natural world. Included are the engineering, mathematical, life and physical sciences.

Social Sciences and Humanities: (SSH)

The SSH embraces all disciplines involving the study of human actions and conditions and the social, economic and institutional mechanisms affecting humans. Included are such disciplines as anthropology, business administration and commerce, information and knowledge management, criminology, demography, economics, geography, history, languages, literature and linguistics, law, library science, philosophy, political science, psychology, religious studies, social work, sociology, and urban and regional studies.

ALL SECTORS

Between 1979 and 2000, total R&D personnel increased from 80,950 to 156,200, up 93%. In 2000, just over half of R&D personnel, 59%, were employed in business enterprises, compared with 29% in higher education establishments, 9% in the federal government, 2% in provincial governments and 1% in private non-profit organizations. Moreover, the share of R&D personnel employed by business enterprises increased substantially between 1979 and 2000 (253%).

According to the data in Table 1.1, in 2000, 66% of the persons engaged in R&D were researchers, 22% were technicians and 12% were other support staff. The first group also had the highest percentage growth over this twenty-two year period, 176% compared with 47% for the technicians' category and a decrease of 5% for support staff. In addition, over 86% of all personnel were concentrated in the NSE field, which means this field was responsible for almost all of the growth. (The technicians' category refers to the NSE field only: the few technicians engaged in R&D in the SSH have been included with the other support staff category.)

Table 1.1 Personnel engaged in R&D, all sectors, by occupational category, 1979 to 2000

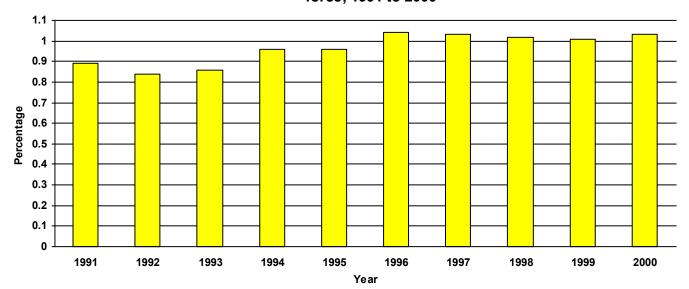
Total		pport staff	Sı	Technicians	Researchers		Year	
	Total	SSH ¹	NSE	NSE	Total	SSH	NSE	
			the nearest 10)	FTE's (rounded to				
80,950	20,600	7,450	13,150	23,140	37,210	9,940	27,270	1979
85,560	21,070	7,450	13,620	25,100	39,390	10,010	29,380	1980
89,340	22,190	7,650	14,540	26,730	40,420	9,740	30,680	1981
93,260	21,960	7,210	14,750	27,100	44,200	10,250	33,950	1982
94,980	22,670	6,770	15,900	26,620	45,690	10,520	35,170	1983
98,260	21,740	6,440	15,300	27,700	48,820	10,920	37,900	1984
102,070	21,310	5,920	15,390	28,240	52,520	11,170	41,350	1985
108,530	21,520	5,630	15,890	29,690	57,320	11,690	45,630	1986
110,580	21,280	5,640	15,640	29,950	59,350	11,950	47,400	1987
115,120	22,340	5,670	16,670	30,420	62,360	12,430	49,930	1988
115,690	20,700	5,400	15,300	31,130	63,860	12,650	51,210	1989
116,400	21,110	5,270	15,840	29,330	65,960	13,100	52,860	1990 ^r
117,000	20,660	4,990	15,670	28,540	67,800	13,630	54,170	1991 ^r
121,980	20,440	4,950	15,490	29,390	72,150	14,100	58,050	1992 ^r
126,570	19,900	4,860	15,040	30,450	76,220	14,500	61,720	1993 ^r
142,970	20,850	4,760	16,090	35,510	86,610	14,760	71,850	1994 ^r
144,320	20,690	4,550	16,140	35,560	88,070	14,890	73,180	1995 ^r
143,470	19,380	4,320	15,060	33,330	90,760	17,490	73,270	1996 ^r
145,520	18,960	4,270	14,690	33,060	93,500	17,540	75,960	1997 ^r
147,510	18,790	4,200	14,590	33,300	95,420	17,220	78,200	1998 ^r
149,610	19,300	4,270	15,030	33,280	97,030	16,800	80,230	1999 ^r
156,200	19,570	4,380	15,190	34,000	102,630	17,420	85,210	2000

Includes the few technicians engaged in R&D in the social sciences and humanities.

Source: Tables 1.3, 1.4 and 1.5.

Note: Historical revisions have not been made to data prior to 1990.

Chart 1. R&D personnel in Canada expressed as a percent of the labour force, 1991 to 2000



Source: Tables 1.1 and 7.1

Table 1.2 Personnel engaged in R&D, by major field of science and sector, 1979 to 2000

V			E's (rounded to the	•				
Year	Busine	ess enterprise		Higher education				
	NSE	SSH	Total	NSE	SSH	Total		
1979	24,870		24,870	19,680	16,020	35,700		
1980	28,650		28,650	20,290	16,130	36,420		
1981	32,400	••	32,400	20,630	16,000	36,630		
1982	34,900	••	34,900	20,730	16,090	36,820		
1983	36,770	••	36,770	20,810	15,940	36,750		
1984	39,610		39,610	21,110	16,140	37,250		
1985	44,930		44,930	20,350	15,880	36,230		
1986	49,570		49,570	20,920	15,950	36,870		
1987	51,810	••	51,810	21,190	16,580	37,770		
1988	54,270	••	54,270	21,560	16,960	38,520		
1989	54,200 53,030		54,200 53,920	22,100 22,580	16,940 17,200	39,040 39,780		
1990' 1991 ^r	53,920 53,700		53,790		17,410	•		
1991 ^r	53,790 57,460		57,460	23,180 24,190	18,040	40,590 42,230		
1993 ^r	61,530	••	61,530	24,660	18,340	43,000		
1994 ^r	78,880		78,880	24,260	18,540	42,800		
1995 ^r	82,020		82,020	23,810	18,550	42,360		
1996 ^r	79,350		79,350	24,230	20,940	45,170		
1997 ^r	82,730		82,730	23,640	21,020	44,660		
1998 ^r	85,850		85,850	23,380	20,670	44,050		
1999 ^r	87,850		87,850	23,730	20,310	44,040		
2000	92,280		92,280	24,230	20,960	45,190		
Year		al government	32,200		al governments	40,100		
	NSE	SSH	Total	NSE	SSH	Total		
1979	15,310	870	16,180	2,950	500	3,450		
1980	15,270	760	16,030	3,100	570	3,670		
1981	14,990	790	15,780	3,060	600	3,660		
1982	15,600	730	16,330	3,590	640	4,230		
1983	15,730	570	16,300	3,370	780	4,150		
1984	15,800	580	16,380	3,310	640	3,950		
1985	15,250	580	15,830	3,290	630	3,920		
1986	16,500	810	17,310	3,140	560	3,700		
1987	15,570	740	16,310	3,210	270	3,480		
1988	16,450	840	17,290	3,330	300	3,630		
1989	16,620	820	17,440	3,360	290	3,650		
1990'	16,250	710	16,960	3,820	460	4,280		
1991 ^r	16,500	700	17,200	3,680	510	4,190		
1992 ^r	16,630	640	17,270	3,670	370	4,040		
1993 ^r	16,600	640	17,240	3,330	380	3,710		
1994 ^r	16,110	620	16,730	3,090	360	3,450		
1995 ^r 1996 ^r	14,970	580 580	15,550 14,840	2,920 2,590	310 290	3,230 2,880		
1997 ^r	14,260	580 530	13,950		290 260	2,970		
1998 ^r	13,420		13,730	2,710	240	2,850		
	13,220	510 500		2,610				
1999 ^r 2000	13,490 14,120	590 590	14,080 14,710	2,610 2,920	170 250	2,780 3,170		
Year		te non-profit	14,710		al Canada	3,170		
	NSE	SSH	Total	NSE	SSH	Total		
1979	750		750	63,560	17,390	80,950		
1980	790		790	68,100	17,460	85,560		
1981	870		870	71,950	17,390	89,340		
1982	980		980	75,800	17,460	93,260		
1983	1,010		1,010	77,690	17,290	94,980		
1984	1,070	••	1,070	80,900	17,360	98,260		
1985	1,160	••	1,160	84,980	17,090	102,070		
1986	1,080		1,080	91,210	17,320	108,530		
1987	1,210	••	1,210	92,990	17,590	110,580		
1988	1,410		1,410	97,020	18,100	115,120		
1989	1,360		1,360	97,640	18,050	115,690		
1990 ^r	1,460	··	1,460	98,030	18,370	116,400		
1991 ^r	1,230		1,230	98,380	18,620	117,000		
1992 ^r	980		980	102,930	19,050	121,980		
1993 ^r	1,090		1,090	107,210	19,360	126,570		
1994 ^r	1,110		1,110	123,450	19,520	142,970		
1995 ^r	1,160		1,160	124,880	19,440	144,320		
1996 ^r	1,230		1,230	121,660	21,810	143,470		
1997 ^r	1,210		1,210	123,710	21,810	145,520		
1998 ^r	1,030		1,030	126,090	21,420	147,510		
1999 ^r	860		860	128,540	21,070	149,610		
1000	000		000	120,040	21,010			

2000 850 ...
Note: Historical revisions have not been made to data prior to 1990

Table 1.3 Researchers engaged in R&D, by major field of science and sector, 1979 to 2000

Year	Federal government	Provincial governments	Business enterprise	Higher education	Private non-profit	Total
		FTE's (rounded to	the nearest 10)			
All sciences		,	,			
1979	6,310	1,530	11,310	17,840	220	37,210
1980	6,260	1,580	13,100	18,210	240	39,390
1981	5,360	1,570	14,880	18,350	260	40,420
1982	5,820 5,700	1,860	16,820	19,410	290	44,200
1983 1984	5,790 5,900	1,750 1,690	17,650 19,560	20,200 21,310	300 360	45,690 48,820
1985	5,720	1,850	22,680	21,880	390	52,520
1986	6,430	1,890	25,520	23,170	310	57,320
1987	5,930	1,630	27,150	24,250	390	59,350
1988	6,490	1,620	28,500	25,320	430	62,360
1989	6,690	1,650	28,820	26,230	470	63,860
1990 ^r 1991 ^r	6,440 6,540	1,970 1,950	29,670 30,120	27,300 28,680	580 510	65,960 67,800
1992 ^r	6,570	1,810	33,240	30,060	470	72,150
1993 ^r	6,640	1,760	36,310	30,960	550	76,220
1994 ^r	6,570	1,710	46,860	30,930	540	86,610
1995 ^r	6,230	1,540	48,980	30,840	480	88,070
1996 ^r	6,310	1,420	48,500	34,060	470	90,760
1997 ^r	5,850	1,490	52,010 54,630	33,700	450	93,500
1998 ^r 1999 ^r	5,850 6,020	1,460 1,420	54,620 56,250	33,110 33,010	380 330	95,420 97,030
2000	6,130	1,630	60,530	34,040	300	102,630
	s and engineering	1,000	00,000	01,010	000	102,000
1979	5,780	1,210	11,310	8,750	220	27,270
1980	5,800	1,210	13,100	9,030	240	29,380
1981	5,010	1,230	14,880	9,300	260	30,680
1982	5,450	1,510	16,820	9,880	290	33,950
1983	5,470	1,340	17,650	10,410	300	35,170
1984	5,570	1,330	19,560	11,080	360	37,900
1985 1986	5,390 6,020	1,410 1,460	22,680 25,520	11,480 12,320	390 310	41,350 45,630
1987	5,590	1,430	25,520 27,150	12,320	390	47,400
1988	6,160	1,400	28,500	13,440	430	49,930
1989	6,360	1,440	28,820	14,120	470	51,210
1990 ^r	6,160	1,680	29,670	14,770	580	52,860
1991 ^r	6,250	1,610	30,120	15,680	510	54,170
1992 ^r	6,310	1,540	33,240	16,490	470	58,050
1993 ^r	6,380	1,480	36,310	17,000	550	61,720
1994 ^r 1995 ^r	6,310 5,990	1,450 1,310	46,860 48,980	16,690 16,420	540 480	71,850 73,180
1996 ^r	6,030	1,210	48,500	17,060	470	73,100
1997 ^r	5,610	1,290	52,010	16,600	450	75,960
1998 ^r	5,620	1,280	54,620	16,300	380	78,200
1999 ^r	5,750	1,290	56,250	16,610	330	80,230
2000	5,840	1,460	60,530	17,080	300	85,210
Social sciences	and numanities					
1979	530	320		9,090	•••	9,940
1980	460	370		9,180		10,010
1981	350	340		9,050		9,740
1982	370	350	•••	9,530	•••	10,250
1983	320 330	410		9,790 10,230		10,520
1984 1985	330	360 440	•••	10,230 10,400	•••	10,920 11,170
1986	410	430		10,400	•••	11,690
1987	340	200		11,410		11,950
1988	330	220		11,880	•••	12,430
1989	330	210		12,110		12,650
1990 ^r	280	290		12,530		13,100
1991 ^r	290	340		13,000	•••	13,630
1992 ^r 1993 ^r	260 260	270 280	•••	13,570 13,960	•••	14,100 14,500
1993	260	260	•••	14,240	•••	14,500
1995 ^r	240	230		14,420		14,890
1996 ^r	280	210	···	17,000		17,490
1997 ^r	240	200		17,100	•••	17,540
1998 ^r	230	180		16,810		17,220
1999 ^r	270	130		16,400		16,800
2000	290	170		16,960		17,420

Note: Historical revisions have not been made to data prior to 1990.

Table 1.4 Technicians engaged in R&D in the natural sciences and engineering, by sector, 1979 to 2000

Total	Private non-profit	Higher education	Business enterprise	Provincial governments	Federal government	Year
			to the nearest 10)	FTE's (rounded		
23,140	340	9,210	7,910	1,000	4,680	1979
25,100	350	9,480	9,460	1,130	4,680	1980
26,730	390	9,540	11,000	1,100	4,700	1981
27,100	440	9,180	11,550	1,280	4,650	1982
26,620	520	8,840	11,610	1,150	4,500	1983
27,700	590	8,570	12,760	1,110	4,670	1984
28,240	640	7,550	14,550	1,080	4,420	1985
29,690	620	7,370	15,960	1,080	4,660	1986
29,950	640	7,220	16,560	1,120	4,410	1987
30,420	720	7,080	17,220	1,180	4,220	1988
31,130	680	6,980	17,570	1,170	4,730	1989
29,330	690	6,850	16,200	1,250	4,340	1990 ^r
28,540	530	6,600	15,930	1,160	4,320	1991 ^r
29,390	380	6,770	16,540	1,290	4,410	1992 ^r
30,450	400	6,740	17,610	1,250	4,450	1993 ^r
35,510	420	6,660	22,740	1,070	4,620	1994 ^r
35,560	510	6,500	23,280	1,040	4,230	1995 ^r
33,330	540	6,310	21,580	860	4,040	1996 ^r
33,060	510	6,190	21,590	940	3,830	1997 ^r
33,300	420	6,230	22,000	890	3,760	1998 ^r
33,280	340	6,260	21,980	910	3,790	1999 ^r
34,000	300	6,290	22,620	1,040	3,750	2000

Note: The distinction between a "technician" and "other support staff" member in the social sciences and humanities is ambiguous and therefore these two categories have been combined in "other support staff".

Historical revisions have not been made to data prior to 1990.

Support staff¹ in R&D, by major field of science and sector, 1979 to 2000 Table 1.5

Year	Federal government	Provincial governments	Business enterprise	Higher education	Private non-profit	Tota
All sciences			FTE's (rounded to th	e nearest 10)		
1979	5,190	920	5,650	8,650	190	20.00
1980	5,090	960	6,090	8,730	200	20,60 21,07
1981	5,720	990	6,520	8,740	220	22,19
1982	5,860	1,090	6,530	8,230	250	21,96
1983	6,010	1,250	7,510	7,710	190	22,67
1984	5,810	1,150	7,290	7,370	120	21,74
1985	5,690	990	7,700	6,800	130	21,31
1986	6,220	730	8,090	6,330	150	21,52
1987	5,970	730	8,100	6,300	180	21,28
1988	6,580	830	8,550	6,120	260	22,34
1989	6,020	830	7,810	5,830	210	20,70
1990 ^r	6,180	1,060	8,050	5,630	190	21,11
1991 ^r	6,340	1,080	7,740	5,310	190	20,66
1992 ^r	6,290	940	7,680	5,400	130	20,44
1993 ^r	6,150	700	7,610	5,300	140	19,90
1994 ^r	5,540	670	9,280	5,210	150	20,85
1995 ^r	5,090	650	9,760	5,020	170	20,69
1996 ^r	4,490	600	9,270	4,800	220	19,38
1997 ^r	4,270	540	9,130	4,770	250	18,96
1998 ^r	4,120	500	9,230	4,710	230	18,79
1999 ^r	4,270	450	9,620	4,770	190	19,30
2000	4,830	500	9,130	4,860	250	19,57
	es and engineering	000	3,133	1,000	200	,
1979	4,850	740	5,650	1,720	190	13,15
1980	4,790	760	6,090	1,780	200	13,13
1981	5,280	730	6,520	1,790	220	14,54
1982	5,500	800	6,530	1,670	250	14,54
1983	5,760	880	7,510	1,560	190	15,90
1984	5,760 5,560	870	7,310 7,290	1,460	120	15,30
1985	5,440	800	7,290 7,700	1,320	130	15,30
1986	5,820	600	8,090	1,230	150	15,89
1987	5,620 5,570	660	8,100	1,130	180	15,640
1988	6,070	750		1,040	260	16,67
1989			8,550 7,810	1,000	210	15,30
1989 1990 ^r	5,530 5,750	750 890	8,050	960	190	15,84
1990 1991 ^r	5,730 5,930	910	7,740			15,64
1992 ^r				900	190	15,67
1992 1993 ^r	5,910 5,770	840	7,680	930 920	130	15,49
1993 1994 ^r	5,770 5,180	600 570	7,610 9,280	920 910	140 150	16,04
1994 1995 ^r	5,180 4,750	570 570	9,760	890	170	16,09
1996 ^r	4,750 4,190	520		860	220	15,14
1990 1997 ^r		480	9,270	850		
1998 ^r	3,980 3,840	440	9,130 9,230	850 850	250 230	14,69 14,59
1999 ^r	3,950		9,620			15,03
2000		410		860	190	
	4,530	420	9,130	860	250	15,19
	s and humanities					
1979	340	180		6,930		7,45
1980	300	200	•••	6,950	•••	7,45
1981	440	260	•••	6,950	•••	7,65
1982	360	290	•••	6,560	•••	7,21
1983	250	370	•••	6,150	•••	6,77
1984	250	280	•••	5,910		6,44
1985	250	190	•••	5,480		5,92
1986	400	130	•••	5,100		5,63
1987	400	70	•••	5,170		5,64
1988	510	80	•••	5,080		5,67
1989	490	80	•••	4,830		5,40
1990 ^r	430	170	•••	4,670		5,27
1991 ^r	410	170	•••	4,410		4,99
1992 ^r	380	100	•••	4,470		4,95
1993 ^r	380	100		4,380		4,86
1994 ^r	360	100		4,300		4,76
1995 ^r	340	80		4,130		4,55
1996 ^r	300	80		3,940		4,32
1997 ^r	290	60		3,920	***	4,27
1998 ^r	280	60		3,860		4,20
1999 ^r	320	40	•••	3,910		4,27
2000	300	80		4,000		4,380

Includes the few technicians engaged in R&D in the social sciences and humanities.

Note: Historical revisions have not been made to data prior to 1990.

Table 1.6 Provincial distribution of personnel engaged in R&D, by sector and by occupational category, 2000

Sector of performance Occupational category	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Qué.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta	B.C.	Yukon, N.W.T & Nvt	Total
Occupational category					FTF's (rounded to	the near	rest 10)			INVL	
					1123(iouriaca to	THE HEA	1031 10)				
Federal government	220	140	680	240	2,040	2,300	570	550	870	820	30	8,460
Researchers	90	40	280	90	870	1,090	230	180	330	370	10	3,580
Technicians	70	50	190	70	460	710	180	180	250	240	10	2,410
Other	60	50	210	80	710	500	160	190	290	210	10	2,470
Federal government (National Capital												
Region)					280	5,970						6,250
Researchers					150	2,400						2,550
Technicians					40	1,300						1,340
Other					90	2,270						2,360
Provincial governments	0	0	0	90	820	900	40	220	750	330	20	3,170
Researchers	0	0	0	50	420	510	30	120	320	170	10	1,630
Technicians	0	0	0	20	220	250	0	70	350	120	10	1,040
Other	0	0	0	20	180	140	10	30	80	40	0	500
Business enterprise	220	90	810	460	31,620	45,430	1,290	830	3,620	7,900	10	92,280
Researchers	120	50	500	220	19,040	32,070	710	390	2,320	5,100	10	60,530
Technicians ¹	70	30	220	170	8,960	9,520	420	310	930	1,990	0	22,620
Other ¹	30	10	90	70	3,620	3,840	160	130	370	810	0	9,130
Higher education	740	110	1,550	780	12,780	16,760	1,450	1,280	4,530	5,210	0	45,190
Researchers	460	60	950	490	10,030	12,760	940	830	3,420	4,100	0	34,040
Technicians	170	30	360	150	1,570	2,150	310	280	650	620	0	6,290
Other	110	20	240	140	1,180	1,850	200	170	460	490	0	4,860
Private non-profit												
organizations			50	10	30	80	300		350	30	0	850
Researchers			50	10	20	20	80		100	20	0	300
Technicians			0	0	0	40	170		80	10	0	300
Other	•••	•••	0	0	10	20	50	•••	170	0	0	250
TOTAL	1,180	340	3,090	1,580	47,570	71,440	3,650	2,880	10,120	14,290	60	156,200
Researchers	670	150	1,780	860	30,530	48,850	1,990	1,520	6,490	9,760	30	102,630
Technicians	310	110	770	410	11,250	13,970	1,080	840	2,260	2,980	20	34,000
Other	200	80	540	310	5,790	8,620	580	520	1,370	1,550	10	19,570

No provincial distribution between technicians and other; estimated proportionally according to national total.

Federal government

This sector comprises all federal departments and organizations. All employees are included (indefinite, temporary and casual status). The data on persons engaged in R&D in the federal government are taken from the annual survey of the scientific and technological activities of federal institutions. These data are classified into three occupational categories: researchers (scientists and engineers), technicians and support staff. The allocation of personnel to these classes is based on their public service classifications. Due to the nature of the work in the social sciences and humanities it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between technicians and other support staff; for convenience, these two categories have been combined and are shown as support staff.

In 2000, the majority of R&D was performed by personnel in the natural sciences and engineering (96%). Of the total R&D personnel, researchers accounted for 42%, technicians 25% and support staff 33%.

Table 2.2 shows that the department distribution of R&D personnel is more concentrated in the four major R&D performing departments. In 2000, National Research Council, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Natural Resources Canada and National Defence accounted for 65% of all R&D personnel.

Personnel engaged in R&D in the federal government, by occupational category, Table 2.1 1979 to 2000

Year	Re	searchers		Technicians		Support staf	f	Total
	NSE	SSH	Total	NSE	NSE	SSH ¹	Total	
				FTE's (rounde	ed to the neares	t 10)		
1979	5,780	530	6,310	4,680	4,850	340	5,190	16,180
1980	5,800	460	6,260	4,680	4,790	300	5,090	16,030
1981	5,010	350	5,360	4,700	5,280	440	5,720	15,780
1982	5,450	370	5,820	4,650	5,500	360	5,860	16,330
1983	5,470	320	5,790	4,500	5,760	250	6,010	16,300
1984	5,570	330	5,900	4,670	5,560	250	5,810	16,380
1985	5,390	330	5,720	4,420	5,440	250	5,690	15,830
1986	6,020	410	6,430	4,660	5,820	400	6,220	17,310
1987	5,590	340	5,930	4,410	5,570	400	5,970	16,310
1988	6,160	330	6,490	4,220	6.070	510	6,580	17,290
1989	6,360	330	6,690	4,730	5,530	490	6,020	17,440
1990	6,160	280	6,440	4,340	5,750	430	6,180	16,960
1991	6,250	290	6,540	4,320	5,930	410	6,340	17,200
1992 ^r	6,310	260	6,570	4,410	5,910	380	6,290	17,270
1993 ^r	6,380	260	6,640	4,450	5,770	380	6,150	17,240
1994 ^r	6,310	260	6,570	4,620	5,180	360	5,540	16,730
1995 ^r	5,990	240	6,230	4,230	4,750	340	5,090	15,550
1996 ^r	6,030	280	6,310	4,040	4,190	300	4,490	14,840
1997 ^r	5,610	240	5,850	3,830	3,980	290	4,270	13,950
1998 ^r	5,620	230	5,850	3,760	3,840	280	4,120	13,730
1999 ^r	5,750	270	6,020	3,790	3,950	320	4,270	14,080
2000	5,840	290	6,130	3,750	4,530	300	4,830	14,710

Includes the few technicians engaged in R&D in the social sciences and humanities. Note: Historical revisions have not been made to data prior to 1990.

Table 2.2 Federal personnel engaged in R&D by major department or agency, 1992 to 2000

Department or agency	1992 ^r	1993 ^r	1994 ^r	1995 ^r	1996 ^r	1997 ^r	1998 ^r	1999 ^r	2000
		FTI	E's (round	ded to the	nearest 1	0)			
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Atomic Energy of Canada Limited Communications	3,290 2,240 360	3,330 2,150 	3,240 2,020 	3,010 2,020 	2,820 1,700	2,430 1,460	2,430 1,190	2,410 1,170	2,800 890
Canadian Space Agency Environment Fisheries and Oceans	310 790 1,100	320 780 1,040	320 820 1,000	340 980 900	340 830 880	310 770 800	290 740 770	340 830 850	370 840 900
Health Canada Industry Canada	340 190	320 520	330 430	350 410	480 360	540 350	520 400	520 400	520 450
National Defence National Museums National Research Council	1,750 190 2,800	1,740 180 2,930	1,600 190 2,900	1,180 180 2,690	1,240 140 2,650	1,170 2,730	1,300 2,780	1,290 2,810	1,350 2,930
Natural Resources - Energy Mines and Resources Natural Resources - Forestry Natural Resources	2,210 810 	 3,010	 2,980	 2,650	 2,540	 2,370	 2,280	 2,310	 2,430
Natural Science and Engineering Research Council Statistics Canada	160 130	160 120	170 120	160 130	160 130	180 140	180 140	210 160	220 170
Other departments or agencies	600	640	610	550	570	700	710	780	840
Total	17,270	17,240	16,730	15,550	14,840	13,950	13,730	14,080	14,710

Table 2.3 Federal personnel engaged in R&D in the natural sciences and engineering and social sciences and humanities, by occupational category and department or agency, 2000

Department or agency	Researchers	Technicians	Support staff	Total
Natural sciences and engineering				
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	720	960	1,120	2,800
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited	470	310	110	890
Canadian Space Agency	170	10	190	370
Environment	510	210	120	840
Fisheries and Oceans	350	350	200	900
Health Canada	310	140	50	500
Industry Canada	180	30	230	440
National Defence	630	280	420	1,330
National Research Council	1,080	800	1,050	2,930
Natural Resources	1,210	580	640	2,430
Natural Science and Engineering Research Council	10	0	210	220
Other Departments or Agencies	200	80	190	470
TOTAL	5,840	3,750	4,530	14,120
Social sciences and humanities				
Bank of Canada	20	30	10	60
Canadian Museum of Civilization	10	10	30	50
Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation	10	0	0	10
Health Canada	20	0	0	20
International Development Research Centre	50	0	30	80
National Defence	10	0	10	20
National Gallery of Canada	10	10	20	40
Social Science and Humanities Research Council	10	0	60	70
Solicitor General	20	0	10	30
Statistics Canada	110	20	40	170
Other departments or agencies	20	0	20	40
TOTAL	290	70	230	590

¹ Including personnel engaged in the administration of extramural R&D programs.

Source: Statistics Canada, Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division.

Provincial governments

The provincial government sector consists of all provincial government departments, ministries and agencies and provincial research organizations.

Government departments and agencies

Each year, Science and Innovation Surveys Section, SIEID assists provincial governments to carry out surveys of resources devoted to their scientific and technological activities.

The statistics presented are aggregates of the provincial government science surveys conducted by Statistics Canada under contract with the provinces, and cover the period 1979-1980 to 2000-2001. The surveys currently cover five provinces: Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. For the aggregated national statistics, estimates are made for years not covered, and for the Eastern provinces. Québec conducts their own survey and shares the information with Statistics Canada.

Provincial research organizations

Statistics on the R&D personnel of provincial research organizations are estimated on the basis of an annual survey of the resources of the provincial research foundations and councils.

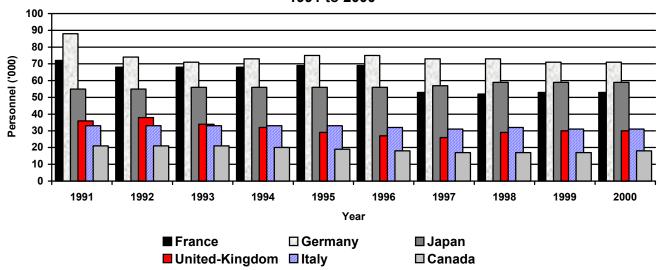
R&D is only one of the activities of these provincial research organizations. In the survey conducted by SIEID, the organizations are asked to allocate their expenditures by a number of activities, including R&D. The total number of personnel for all organizations is multiplied by the ratio of R&D to total expenditures to produce an estimate of R&D personnel. Since the three occupational categories are already specified in the survey, their relative proportions are applied to the R&D person-year total.

Table 3.1 Personnel engaged in R&D in the provincial government sector, by occupational category, 1979 to 2000

Year	Researchers			Technicians		Support staff			
	NSE	SSH	Total	NSE	NSE	SSH ¹	Total		
			i	FTE's (rounded to the	nearest 10)				
1979	1,210	320	1,530	1,000	740	180	920	3,450	
1980	1,210	370	1,580	1,130	760	200	960	3,670	
1981	1,230	340	1,570	1,100	730	260	990	3,660	
1982	1,510	350	1,860	1,280	800	290	1,090	4,230	
1983	1,340	410	1,750	1,150	880	370	1,250	4,150	
1984	1,330	360	1,690	1,110	870	280	1,150	3,950	
1985	1,410	440	1,850	1,080	800	190	990	3,920	
1986	1,460	430	1,890	1,080	600	130	730	3,700	
1987	1,430	200	1,630	1,120	660	70	730	3,480	
1988	1,400	220	1,620	1,180	750	80	830	3,630	
1989	1,440	210	1,650	1,170	750	80	830	3,650	
1990 ^r	1,680	290	1,970	1,250	890	170	1,060	4,280	
1991 ^r	1,610	340	1,950	1,160	910	170	1,080	4,190	
1992 ^r	1,540	270	1,810	1,290	840	100	940	4,040	
1993 ^r	1,480	280	1,760	1,250	600	100	700	3,710	
1994 ^r	1,450	260	1,710	1,070	570	100	670	3,450	
1995 ^r	1,310	230	1,540	1,040	570	80	650	3,230	
1996 ^r	1,210	210	1,420	860	520	80	600	2,880	
1997 ^r	1,290	200	1,490	940	480	60	540	2,970	
1998 ^r	1,280	180	1,460	890	440	60	500	2,850	
1999 ^r	1,290	130	1,420	910	410	40	450	2,780	
2000	1,460	170	1,630	1,040	420	80	500	3,170	

Includes the few technicians engaged in R&D in the social sciences and humanities.

Chart 2. Governments R&D personnel, in selected OECD countries, 1991 to 2000



Source: Table 7.2

Business enterprise

The term "business enterprise" encompasses all commercially oriented enterprises (privately or publicly owned), industrial research institutes and trade associations.

Until 1969, the survey was biennial. From 1970 to 1981, all known performers or funders of industrial R&D were surveyed for odd-numbered years and a sample, including the leading performers, were surveyed for even numbered years. Estimates for the 1980 R&D personnel were computed by averaging data for 1979 and 1981. From 1982 to 1991, a full survey was conducted annually.

Because of reductions in the science and technology program, in the even-years starting with the 1992 reference year, only the top 100 R&D performers (accounting for 65% of all industrial R&D), were to be surveyed. However, as a result of a cost-sharing agreement with the province of Québec, the 1992 and 1994 surveys also include firms having R&D activities in the province of Québec. In 1995 the industrial R&D survey was re-established as annual under the new S&T project "An information system for science and technology".

The 1998 data reflects a new methodology for estimating R&D expenditure in the business sector in Canada. The essence of the new approach was the use of administrative data from the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA), in place of survey data, for any firm funding or performing less than \$ 1 million worth of R&D. Under the current regulations, firms have up to 18 months to submit a claim for R&D tax credits to CCRA. Once the claims are submitted, they are processed and forwarded to Statistics Canada. This means that data can arrive up to two years after the expenditure was made. Table values presented in this publication do not reflect any underestimate due to late filing of claims however values will be updated in future survey years.

It should be noted that business enterprise data pertain to activities in the natural sciences and engineering only. For further information, see "Industrial Research and Development", Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 88-202.

As in the case of other performing sectors, industrial R&D personnel data are also available by occupational categories. Table 4.1 shows that total R&D personnel more than tripled between 1979 and 2000. In addition, there were notable differences in growth among the three occupational categories: Researchers (scientists and engineers) increased by 435%, technicians grew by 186%, and support staff by only 62%. In 2000, the first category accounted for 66% of total R&D personnel, compared with 24% for technicians and 10% for support staff.

The survey also provides a breakdown of personnel by industry. In 2000, 61% of R&D personnel in this sector were employed in manufacturing. Of this total, 28% were employed in the Communication equipment industry, 11% in the Aerospace products and parts and 9% in Semiconductor and other electronic components (Table 4.2). These industries employ the largest numbers of scientists and engineers in manufacturing. In the services sector, Computer, System design and related services employ the largest share of researchers (29%).

A breakdown by degree level shows that, in 2000, 80% of R&D personnel in the researcher category (i.e., scientists and engineers) had bachelor degrees, while 13% had master degrees and 7% doctorates (Table 4.3).

Table 4.1 Personnel engaged in R&D in the business enterprise sector, by occupational category, 1979 to 2000

Year	Researchers	Technicians	Support staff	Total
	FTE's (rounded to the nearest 10)		
1979	11,310	7,910	5,650	24,870
1980	13,100	9,460	6,090	28,650
1981	14,880	11,000	6,520	32,400
1982	16,820	11,550	6,530	34,900
1983	17,650	11,610	7,510	36,770
1984	19,560	12,760	7,290	39,610
1985	22,680	14,550	7,700	44,930
1986	25,520	15,960	8,090	49,570
1987	27,150	16,560	8,100	51,810
1988	28,500	17,220	8,550	54,270
1989	28,820	17,570	7,810	54,200
1990	29,670	16,200	8,050	53,920
1991	30,120	15,930	7,740	53,790
1992	33,240	16,540	7,680	57,460
1993 ^r	36,310	17,610	7,610	61,530
1994 ^r	46,860	22,740	9,280	78,880
1995 ^r	48,980	23,280	9,760	82,020
1996 ^r	48,500	21,580	9,270	79,350
1997 ^r	52,010	21,590	9,130	82,730
1998 ^r	54,620	22,000	9,230	85,850
1999 ^r	56,250	21,980	9,620	87,850
2000	60,530	22,620	9,130	92,280

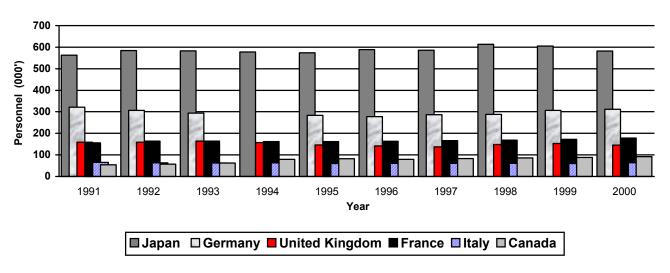
Table 4.2 Personnel engaged in R&D in the business enterprise sector, by industry and occupational category, 2000

Industries	Researchers	Technicians	Support staff	Total
		FTE's	3	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	308	263	101	672
Agriculture	203	172	67	442
Forestry and Logging	84	56	27	167
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	21	35	7	63
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	244	143	59	446
Oil and Gas Extraction	144	83	47	274
Mining	100	60	12	172
Utilities	550	224	161	935
Electric Power	480	203	141	824
Other Utilities	70	21	20	111
Construction	368	135	64	567
Manufacturing	37,338	12,719	5,844	55,901
Food	424	254	92	770
Beverages and Tobacco	33	32	7	72
Textiles	123	192	92	407
Wood Products	200	138	81	419
Paper	362	286	167	815
Printing Patralaura and Cool Products	58	68	19	145
Petroleum and Coal Products Pharmaceutical and Medicine	110 2,115	78 799	12 666	200 3,580
Other Chemicals	1,109	756	268	2,133
Plastic Products	278	277	76	631
Rubber products	151	95	75	321
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	106	66	33	205
Primary Metals (Ferrous)	108	51	30	189
Primary Metals (Non-Ferrous)	479	478	139	1,096
Fabricated Metal Products	421	426	163	1,010
Machinery	1,650	1,244	583	3,477
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	1,625	266	74	1,965
Communication Equipment	13,803	1,311	593	15,707
Semiconductor and Other Electronic Components	3,791	898	294	4,983
Navig., Measuring, Medical & Control Instruments	3,777	1,308	243	5,328
Other Computer and Electronic Products Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Components	139 1,296	52 669	32 237	223 2,202
Motor Vehicle and Parts	1,298	682	312	2,202
Aerospace Products and Parts	3,137	1,680	1,306	6,123
All Other Transportation Equipment	124	98	63	285
Furniture and Related Products	42	55	32	129
Other Manufacturing Industries	579	460	155	1,194
Services	21,720	9,140	2,900	33,760
Wholesale Trade	2,345	876	453	3,674
Retail Trade	277	178	51	506
Transportation and Warehousing	206	116	29	351 5 014
Information and Cultural Industries	3,241	1,448 510	325	5,014
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate Architectural, Engineering and Related Services	449 3,303	510 721	83 431	1,042 4,455
Computer, System Design and Related Services	6,758	2,457	503	9,718
Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting	499	220	61	780
Scientific Research and Development	2,063	946	268	3,277
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,298	1,096	506	2,900
All Other Services	1,281	572	190	2,043
Total all industries	60,528	22,624	9,129	92,281

Table 4.3 Researchers engaged in R&D, in the business enterprise sector, by industry and degree level, 2000

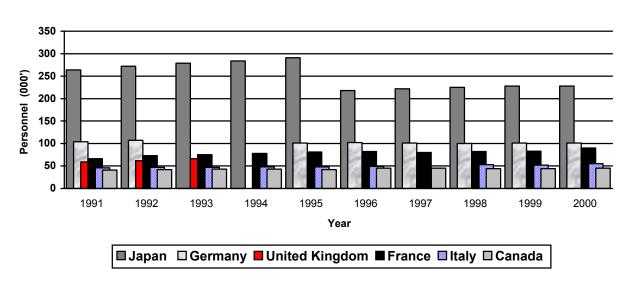
Industries	Bachelors	Masters	Doctorate	Total				
	FTE's							
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	212	42	54	308				
Agriculture	137	21	45	203				
Forestry and Logging	57	20	7	84				
Fishing, Hunting and Trapping	18	1	2	21				
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	175	34	35	244				
Oil and Gas Extraction	104	21	19	144				
Mining	71	13	16	100				
Utilities	247	144	159	550				
Electric Power	184	142	154	480				
Other Utilities	63	2	5	70				
Construction	360	5	3	368				
Manufacturing	29,298	5,688	2,352	37,338				
Food	346	44	34	424				
Beverages and Tobacco	19	2	12	33				
Textiles	113	7	3	123				
Wood Products	146	25	29	200				
Paper	213	48	101	362				
Printing	54	2	2	58				
Petroleum and Coal Products	61	11	38	110				
Pharmaceutical and Medicine	1,269	393	453	2,115				
Other Chemicals	812	143	154	1,109				
Plastic Products	254	14	10	278				
Rubber products	109	19	23	151				
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	104	1	1	106				
Primary Metals (Ferrous)	74	25	9	108				
Primary Metals (Non-Ferrous)	241	101	137	479				
Fabricated Metal Products	397	20	4	421				
Machinery	1,462	136	52	1,650				
Computer and Peripheral Equipment	1,357	175	93	1,625				
Communication Equipment	10,807	2,417	579	13,803				
Semiconductor and Other Electronic Components	3,018	680	93	3,791				
Navig., Measuring, Medical & Control Instruments	3,085	500	192	3,777				
Other Computer and Electronic Products	108	17	14	139				
Electrical Equipment, Appliance and Components	1,049	148	99	1,296				
Motor Vehicle and Parts	1,103	149	46	1,298				
Aerospace Products and Parts	2,510	528	99	3,137				
All Other Transportation Equipment	119	2	3	124				
Furniture and Related Products	42	0	0	42				
Other Manufacturing Industries	426	81	72	579				
Services	18,083	2,258	1,379	21,720				
Wholesale Trade	1,662	333	350	2,345				
Retail Trade	268	7	2	277				
Transportation and Warehousing	161	32	13	206				
Information and Cultural Industries	2,826	314	101	3,241				
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	384	47	18	449				
Architectural, Engineering and Related Services	2,938	201	164	3,303				
Computer, System Design and Related Services	5,931	649	178	6,758				
Management, Scientific and Technical Consulting	443	43	13	499				
Scientific Research and Development	1,544	261	258	2,063				
Health Care and Social Assistance	920	204	174	1,298				
All Other Services	1,006	167	108	1,281				
Total all industries	48,375	8,171	3,982	60,528				

Chart. 3. Business enterprise R&D personnel, in selected OECD countries, 1991 to 2000



Source: Table 7.2

Chart. 4. Higher education R&D personnel, in selected OECD countries, 1991 to 2000



Source: Table 7.2

Higher education

This sector includes universities, colleges of technology and other institutions of post-secondary education. Since existing surveys of this sector do not provide information on the R&D activities of staff it is necessary to estimate R&D personnel.

The full-time equivalence of persons in this sector engaged in R&D was calculated from census occupation data and the results of a survey of full-time teachers, postdoctoral fellows and doctoral students conducted by the Centre for Education Statistics. Personnel are allocated to the NSE and SSH fields and occupational categories using ratios; the final step produces full-time equivalence data by means of coefficients. The procedure used currently to estimate R&D in the higher education sector is quite outdated. Work is underway to develop a new methodological approach to the estimation of HERD personnel. The findings of a "Faculty Time-use Survey", combined with Canadian Association of University Business Officers (CAUBO) and Centre for Education Statistics data will provide the source data for the new methodology. The new method will be used to estimate 2001-2002 HERD personnel, to check coherence with historical data, and to revise the historical data, if necessary, back to 1988.

The results of this estimation process are presented in Table 5.1. Since the distinction between technicians and other support staff is unclear in the Social Sciences and Humanities, these two categories have been combined and are shown as support staff.

The use of large-scale estimates naturally causes data reliability problems. Nevertheless, in the absence of more reliable data, these estimates provide us with a general idea of the situation in this sector, given certain assumptions. Caution should be used when comparing them with other sectors or with expenditure estimates.

Table 5.1 Personnel Engaged in R&D in the Higher Education Sector, by Occupational Category, 1979 to 2000

Year		Researchers				Support staff			
	NSE SSH Total	NSE	NSE	SSH ¹	Total				
				FTE's (rounded	to the nearest	: 10)			
1979	8,750	9,090	17,840	9,210	1,720	6,930	8,650	35,700	
1980	9,030	9,180	18,210	9,480	1,780	6,950	8,730	36,420	
1981	9,300	9,050	18,350	9,540	1,790	6,950	8,740	36,630	
1982	9,880	9,530	19,410	9,180	1,670	6,560	8,230	36,820	
1983	10,410	9,790	20,200	8,840	1,560	6,150	7,710	36,750	
1984	11,080	10,230	21,310	8,570	1,460	5,910	7,370	37,250	
1985	11,480	10,400	21,880	7,550	1,320	5,480	6,800	36,230	
1986	12,320	10,850	23,170	7,370	1,230	5,100	6,330	36,870	
1987	12,840	11,410	24,250	7,220	1,130	5,170	6,300	37,770	
1988	13,440	11,880	25,320	7,080	1,040	5,080	6,120	38,520	
1989	14,120	12,110	26,230	6,980	1,000	4,830	5,830	39,040	
1990 ^r	14,770	12,530	27,300	6,850	960	4,670	5,630	39,780	
1991 ^r	15,680	13,000	28,680	6,600	900	4,410	5,310	40,590	
1992 ^r	16,490	13,570	30,060	6,770	930	4,470	5,400	42,230	
1993 ^r	17,000	13,960	30,960	6,740	920	4,380	5,300	43,000	
1994 ^r	16,690	14,240	30,930	6,660	910	4,300	5,210	42,800	
1995 ^r	16,420	14,420	30,840	6,500	890	4,130	5,020	42,360	
1996 ^r	17,060	17,000	34,060	6,310	860	3,940	4,800	45,170	
1997 ^r	16,600	17,100	33,700	6,190	850	3,920	4,770	44,660	
1998 ^r	16,300	16,810	33,110	6,230	850	3,860	4,710	44,050	
1999 ^r	16,610	16,400	33,010	6,260	860	3,910	4,770	44,040	
2000	17,080	16,960	34,040	6,290	860	4,000	4,860	45,190	

¹ Includes the few technicians engaged in R&D in the social sciences and humanities

Private non-profit organizations

This sector is comprised of private and semipublic organizations and entities for which profit-making is not a primary goal. There are four main types of organizations included: private philanthropic foundations, scientific societies and associations, voluntary health organizations, and research institutes which do not belong to other sectors.

Since 1983, SIEID has been collecting personnel data through its survey of R&D performed by private non-profit organizations in Canada. In this survey, respondents are asked to estimate the number of employees engaged in R&D by occupational category.¹

Since no statistics on R&D personnel in these organizations for the years prior to 1983 are available, estimates were made on the 1983 relationships of personnel, R&D expenditures and occupational categories. Finally, since R&D in this sector is carried out basically in the health sciences, there are no estimates for personnel engaged in R&D in the social sciences and humanities.

In a continued effort to improve the quality of our statistics, R&D expenditures in the Private Non-Profit (PNP) sector have been revised for the period 1992 to 2000. When taking into account the close relationship between the PNP sector, Hospitals and the Higher Education sector, several Research Institutes have been identified as belonging to the Higher Education sector.

Table 6.1 Personnel engaged in R&D in the private non-profit sector, by occupational category, 1979 to 2000

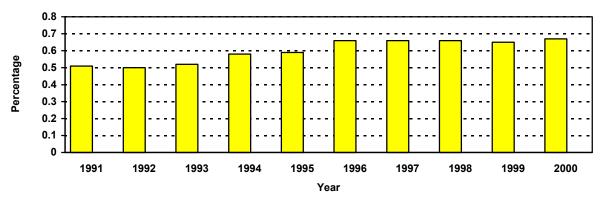
Year	Researchers	Technicians	Support staff	Total
	FTE'	s (rounded to the nearest 10)		
1979	220	340	190	750
1980	240	350	200	790
1981	260	390	220	870
1982	290	440	250	980
1983	300	520	190	1,010
1984	360	590	120	1,070
1985	390	640	130	1,160
1986	310	620	150	1,080
1987	390	640	180	1,210
1988	430	720	260	1,410
1989	470	680	210	1,360
1990 ^r	580	690	190	1,460
1991 ^r	510	530	190	1,230
1992 ^r	470	380	130	980
1993 ^r	550	400	140	1,090
1994 ^r	540	420	150	1,110
1995 ^r	480	510	170	1,160
1996 ^r	470	540	220	1,230
1997 ^r	450	510	250	1,210
1998 ^r	380	420	230	1,030
1999 ^r	330	340	190	860
2000	300	300	250	850

See "Research and Development (R&D) Expenditures of Private Non-profit Organizations, 2001" Science Statistics, Vol. 26, No.9, Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 88-001-XIB, December 2002

International comparisons

In 1999 in Canada, there were 6.5 scientists and engineers engaged in R&D for every 1,000 members of the labour force, compared with 9.9 in Japan (over estimated), 8.6 in the United States, 9.6 in Sweden and 6.8 in France.

Chart 5. Canadian researchers expressed as a percent of the labour force, 1991 to 2000



Source: Table 7.1

Table 7.1 Researchers engaged in R&D in selected OECD countries, 1991 to 2000

Country	1991 ^r	1992 ^r	1993 ^r	1994 ^r	1995 ^r	1996 ^r	1997 ^r	1998 ^r	1999 ^r	2000
Researchers					('000 FT	ΓE)				
United States	982		965		988		1,160		1,261	
Japan ¹	598	622	641	659	673	617	625	653	659	648
Germany	242	234			231	230	236	238	255	258
United Kingdom	128	131	135	142	147	145	146	158		
France	130	142	146	149	151	155	155	156	160	172
Italy	75	74	74	76	76	76	66	65	65	66
Canada*	68	72	76	87	88	91	94	95	97	103
Netherlands			32	34	34	34	38	39	40	
Sweden	27		29		34		37		40	
Total Labour Force					('000,00	00)				
United States	127	129	131	133	134	138	141	144	147	150
Japan ¹	66	66	66	66	67	67	68	67	67	67
Germany	38	40	40	40	39	37	37	38	38	39
United Kingdom	28	28	28	28	29	28	28	29	29	29
France	23	25	25	25	25	23	23	23	24	24
Italy	23	25	23	23	23	22	22	22	23	23
Canada*	13	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	15	15
Netherlands	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
Sweden	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Researchers per 1,000 pers	sons in the labo	our force			ra	atio				
United States	7.7		7.4		7.4		8.2		8.6	
Japan ¹	9.1	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	9.2	9.2	9.7	9.9	9.7
Germany	6.3	5.9			5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.7
United Kingdom	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.5 5.1	5.2	5.2	5.5		
France	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	 7.1
Italy	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Canada	5.2	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.9
Netherlands			4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.1	
Sweden	5.9		6.7	٠.٠	7.7		9.2		9.6	

¹ Overestimated (not in full-time equivalent).

^{*} Source OECD, Main Science and Technology Indicators, 2002/2.

Table 7.2 Personnel engaged in R&D in selected OECD countries, by major sector, 1991 to 2000

Sector of performance	1991 ^r	1992 ^r	1993 ^r	1994 ^r	1995 ^r	1996 ^r	1997 ^r	1998 ^r	1999 ^r	2000
					FTE's ((000)				
Total R&D Personnel										
Japan ¹										
Germany	910	939	947	946	948	892	894	926	919	897
United Kingdom	516	488			459	454	460	462	480	485
France	261	264	270							
Italy	299	311	314	315	318	321	306	309	314	327
Canada	144	143	142	144	142	142		146	143	150
Netherlands	117	122	127	143	144	143	146	148	150	156
Sweden	72	72	74	79	79	81	84	85	87	90
	54		57		63		65		67	
Government										
Japan ¹	55	55	56	56	56	56	57	59	59	59
Germany	88	74	71	73	75	75	73	73	71	71
United Kingdom	36	38	34	32	29	27	26	29	30	30
France	72	68	68	68	69	69	53	52	53	53
Italy	33	33	33	33	33	32	31	32	31	31
Canada	21	21	21	20	19	18	17	17	17	18
Netherlands	15	15	15	16	16	16	16	16	17	13
Sweden	3		3		4		3		3	
Business Enterprise										
Japan ¹	563	584	583	578	574	589	586	613	605	582
Germany	322	307	294		283	277	286	288	307	312
United Kingdom	159	159	164	157	146	142	137	148	153	145
France	156	164	164	162	162	163	166	168	172	178
Italy	65	63	62	63	60	61	61	61	60	64
Canada	54	57	62	79	82	79	83	86	88	92
Netherlands	30	29	31	36	37	39	42	44	45	49
Sweden	34	••	35	••	42		44	••	44	
Higher Education										
Japan ¹	264	272	279	284	291	218	222	225	228	228
Germany	104	107			101	102	101	100	101	101
United Kingdom	59	62	66							
France	66	73	75	78	81	82	80	82	83	90
Italy	46	47	47	48	48	49		53	52	55
Canada	41	42	43	43	42	45	45	44	44	45
Netherlands	26	26	27	26	25	24	24	24	24	27
Sweden	17		17		17		18		19	

¹ Overestimated (not in full-time equivalent).

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