



APEGM 2010 Salary Survey

APEGM Salary Survey Committee

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Prepared by the APEGM Salary Survey Committee

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Survey Highlights

For the eighth year, the survey was conducted via a web-based format. This year the response rate was 29.1% compared to 31.4% in 2009, 31.1% in 2008 and 29.9% in the previous year. The eligible APEGM membership as of April 2010 was 3574 APEGM members and members-in-training. Not all of the survey responses were sufficiently completed for all survey analysis. The committee will be reviewing all questions to reduce any ambiguity for next year's survey.

In reviewing comparative salary data by industry sector and job function, the Mean Base Salary correlates strongly with the Mean Points value.

Highlights for this year's salary survey include:

- The industry sectors with the highest Mean Base Salary were Petroleum (\$129,750) and Chemical (\$103,500).
- The industry sectors with the lowest Mean Base Salary were Biomedical (\$53,125), Computer Software (\$62,286) and Aerospace (\$64,363).
- The job functions with a Mean Base Salary greater than \$90,000 were Administrative Services (\$104,441), Management (\$103,104) and Mining (\$92,908). These functions were also among those with the highest Mean Points (471 – 650).
- The lowest paid job functions based on Mean Base Salary were Production (\$60,483), Quality Assurance (65,612) and Research and Development (\$66,580). These functions were also among those with lower Mean Point scores.
- The highest participation rate in the survey by year of graduation was 2007 again with 53.2% of eligible members responding. In general, the highest participation rates are from 1999 to 2008 graduates.
- 76.4% of respondents reported that their employer paid their APEGM dues in 2009.
- 82.1% of respondents reported that their employers provided fully paid training, down slightly from last year.
- Salaries for females were 6.3% higher for jobs with point ratings between 300 and 399, a move up from the 200 to 299 range; and female salaries were 14.7% lower for jobs with point ratings over 600 – a 2% improvement over last year (Figure 10).
- Flexible work hours are available to 75.7% of respondents and 27.3% have profit sharing.
- 48.0% of the respondents worked for firms with more than 500 employees and 63.4% of the respondents worked for private enterprise.
- Only 936 of the 1041 submitted surveys or 89.9% were sufficiently completed to be used for all survey analysis. Some surveys could not be used in the salary analysis due to the responses recorded in the base and total salary question, while others worked only part-time.
- Change of Employment question – 6.1% of responding members have changed employers in the last year, down significantly from the last survey.
- Overall Satisfaction – 80.2% of responding members indicated that they were somewhat to very satisfied with their current compensation. 37.6% of Engineers indicated that they were Very Satisfied compared to 32.0% of Geoscientists.

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Membership Response

- Invitations to complete the web-based survey were sent to 3574 APEGM members and EIT/GITs resident in Manitoba in April 2010. Responses were accepted until May 31, 2010. The reference date for the survey was December 31, 2009.
- Responses were received from 1041 members for an overall response rate of 29.1%, compared to 31.4% in 2009, 31.1% in 2008, 29.9% in 2007, 29.5% in 2006, 37% in 2005 and 31% in 2004.
- Of the responses, 64.6% (672/1041) were Engineers, 2.5% (26/1041) were Geoscientists, and 32.4% (337/1041) were EIT/GITs. (Six respondents did not answer the APEGM registration question to indicate their current status.)
- The response rate for Engineers was 25.3% (672/2658). The response rate for Geoscientists was 19.0% (26/137). The response rate for EITs/GITs was 43.3% (337/779).
- This year, 30.0% (101) of the (337) respondents who were EITs/GITs graduated more than 5 years ago.
- This year was the eighth year that the APEGM used a web-based survey.

Salary

The primary purpose of the salary survey is to report base salary information as a function of job ratings. Jobs are rated using the APEGM Job Classification Guide, which provides typical job ratings of 140 for a recent Engineering/Geoscience graduate, 345 for an experienced Engineer/Geoscientist, 480 for a Senior Design Engineer, and 715 for a Division Executive for a large corporation.

Exclusions

Although 1041 members logged in to the survey, not all the questions were completed by all the respondents. As a result, the number of respondents used in each separate table and chart varies.

For base salary calculations, responses were excluded for several reasons. First, some survey responses did not include a base salary. Second, some survey responses were excluded from some calculations because the respondent was a part-time or contract employee. Third, statistical processes required the removal of outlier values for base salary calculations bringing the number of valid responses to 936.

Education

- Of the respondents, 41.6% (389/936) indicated that they had obtained a postgraduate degree.
- By membership category, this equates to 44.4% (282/635) of Engineers, 42.3% (11/26) of Geoscientists, and 34.9% (96/275) of EIT/GITs.
- 86.5% of respondents indicated their first degree in Engineering or Geosciences was from a Canadian university.

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Gender

- Overall, 85.9% (894/1041) of respondents were male and 13.3% (138/1041) were female. Nine respondents did not indicate their gender.
- Of the total eligible APEGM Membership, 28.2% (894/3171) of the male members responded and 34.2% (138/403) of the female members responded.
- Of the 936 respondents used, 73.7% (605/821) of the males graduated after 1986, and 86.7% (98/113) of the females graduated after 1986.

Workplace Information

- The average official workweek was 38.5 hours.
- The typical number of hours worked was 42.5 hours per week.
- The average number of weeks of vacation reported was 3.7.
- This year, 63.4 % of respondents were from the private sector, compared to 62.5% last year, and 62.6% the year before last.
- The average percentage increase in the base annual salary from the previous year was 5.8% for those respondents who did receive a salary increase. Of the respondents, 28.9% (301/1041) did not get a salary increase (six respondents reported a pay decrease).

Part-Time Respondents

- This year, 65 respondents reported that their earnings were contract or part-time.
- The Mean Base Salary of these respondents was \$34,371, and Mean Total Income was \$36,855, based on an average work period of 24.9 weeks.
- The Mean APEGM Points for these respondents was 307.
- Of these 65 respondents, 20 reported receiving a pay increase averaging 8.4%.

Comments

- This year, 5.0% of respondents provided written comments on their APEGM salary survey, compared to 8.0% who left comments in 2009, 6.2% in 2008, and 10.4% in the 2007 survey.

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Table 1: Mean Base Salary vs. APEGM Points Equation

Year	Base Salary
2010	117.4P + 23.5k
2009	109.4P + 25.7k
2008	116.7P + 21.3k
2007	113P + 18.1k
2006	107P + 18.7k
2005	102P + 19.2k
2004	89P + 22.7k
2003	85P + 24.1k
2002	86P + 22.2k
2001	84P + 20.6k
2000	89P + 18.2k
1999	93P + 14.6k
1998	87P + 17.0k
1996	84P + 15.7k
1995	96P + 11.8k

(P = APEGM Points, k = \$000)

**Table 2: Base Salary at Different APEGM Point Levels
(Based on Mean Base Salary Equations)**

Year of Report	Mean Base Salary @ 200	% Incr.	Mean Base Salary @ 400	% Incr.	Mean Base Salary @ 600	% Incr.	Statistics Canada CPI Cost of Living % Increase
2010	\$52,823	3.6	\$69,847	(3.6)	\$92,229	(6.4)	0.6
2009	\$51,001	0.4	\$72,437	5.7	\$98,537	10.9	2.3
2008	\$50,781	9.4	\$68,289	3.8	\$87,800	3.1	1.6
2007	\$46,400	1.7	\$65,800	6.3	\$85,200	5.4	2.2
2006	\$45,630	4.5	\$61,913	1.0	\$80,813	0.3	1.8
2005	\$43,583	7.1	\$61,276	4.9	\$80,550	6.3	3.3
2004	\$40,500	(1.5)	\$58,300	0.3	\$76,100	1.3	0.8
2003	\$41,123	4.3	\$58,123	2.6	\$75,123	1.8	3.7
2002	\$39,426	5.3	\$56,626	4.5	\$73,826	4.0	3.2
2001	\$37,413	3.9	\$54,213	0.8	\$71,013	(0.8)	2.5
2000	\$36,000	8.4	\$53,800	3.9	\$71,600	1.7	2.3
1999	\$33,200	(3.5)	\$51,800	0.0	\$70,400	1.7	1.4
1998	\$34,400	5.8	\$51,800	5.1	\$69,200	4.7	1.2
1996	\$32,500	4.8	\$49,300	(1.8)	\$66,100	(4.8)	1.9
1995	\$31,000	(3.1)	\$50,200	2.9	\$69,400	5.8	3.0

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Table 3: Industry Sector Statistics

Industry Sector	# Reported	% Reported	Mean Base Salary	Lower Q	Median	Upper Q	Mean Total Income	Mean Points
Aerospace	88	9.4%	\$64,363	\$52,521	\$60,830	\$75,411	\$68,283	392
Agriculture/Equipment	13	1.4%	\$71,213	\$58,500	\$68,672	\$77,500	\$85,022	476
Agriculture/Food	24	2.6%	\$80,412	\$71,375	\$78,850	\$96,075	\$88,924	449
Biomedical	4	0.4%	\$53,125	\$41,250	\$62,750	\$74,625	\$68,375	474
Chemical	2	0.2%	\$103,500	\$89,250	\$103,500	\$117,750	\$116,625	514
Communications	6	0.6%	\$82,374	\$75,225	\$77,200	\$85,057	\$88,551	469
Computer/Software	7	0.8%	\$62,286	\$54,500	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$62,429	363
Construction	51	5.4%	\$89,478	\$63,600	\$81,000	\$98,750	\$116,585	527
Consulting	218	23.3%	\$76,217	\$53,418	\$66,000	\$94,000	\$86,378	441
Education	18	1.9%	\$90,587	\$72,774	\$88,250	\$103,880	\$92,680	597
Electronics	10	1.1%	\$73,124	\$61,250	\$72,371	\$81,875	\$78,924	421
Environmental	15	1.6%	\$74,400	\$66,054	\$75,000	\$81,000	\$78,038	466
Health Care	9	1.0%	\$86,612	\$70,000	\$92,000	\$100,000	\$86,612	579
Heavy Electrical	5	0.5%	\$85,000	\$70,000	\$95,000	\$106,000	\$132,000	614
Manufacturing	92	9.8%	\$74,385	\$53,530	\$70,000	\$86,625	\$86,050	471
Mechanical Equipment	9	1.0%	\$76,851	\$56,660	\$68,000	\$83,000	\$99,018	519
Metals - Primary	5	0.5%	\$94,889	\$74,045	\$92,400	\$110,000	\$117,589	601
Metals - Fabricating	5	0.5%	\$89,983	\$67,600	\$75,000	\$120,000	\$158,663	698
Mineral Exploration	11	1.2%	\$91,909	\$77,500	\$88,140	\$102,000	\$97,380	529
Mining	43	4.6%	\$85,643	\$73,440	\$82,000	\$97,463	\$99,756	436
Petroleum	2	0.2%	\$129,750	\$128,375	\$129,750	\$131,125	\$162,250	541
Pharmaceutical	6	0.6%	\$93,000	\$73,000	\$93,500	\$108,750	\$107,167	583
Research & Development	13	1.4%	\$90,773	\$76,000	\$88,000	\$109,000	\$97,658	563
Telecommunications	13	1.4%	\$79,556	\$62,000	\$87,352	\$91,000	\$86,186	388
Transportation	57	6.1%	\$84,150	\$56,134	\$82,000	\$94,000	\$90,132	472
Transportation Equipment	3	0.3%	\$94,197	\$89,000	\$94,000	\$99,296	\$111,864	590
Utilities (Gas, Hydro, Water)	166	17.7%	\$86,059	\$67,840	\$87,147	\$103,000	\$93,046	457
Other	41	4.5%	\$80,192	\$63,800	\$82,000	\$94,000	\$82,767	500
Total	936	100.0%						

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Table 4: Industry Sector Statistics (Engineers)

Industry Sector	# Reported	% Reported	Mean Base Salary	Lower Q	Median	Upper Q	Mean Total Income	Mean Points
Aerospace	48	7.5%	\$72,750	\$60,000	\$68,930	\$85,000	\$76,982	448
Agriculture/Equipment	10	1.6%	\$77,627	\$65,168	\$73,250	\$84,625	\$94,129	529
Agriculture/Food	17	2.7%	\$91,961	\$77,700	\$89,000	\$100,000	\$102,572	516
Biomedical	3	0.5%	\$66,833	\$62,750	\$74,500	\$74,750	\$86,866	526
Chemical	1	0.2%	\$132,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$152,000	758
Communications	5	0.8%	\$84,049	\$75,900	\$78,500	\$87,243	\$90,561	470
Computer/Software	2	0.3%	\$78,000	\$76,000	\$78,000	\$80,000	\$78,000	467
Construction	40	6.3%	\$98,641	\$77,498	\$89,300	\$107,500	\$130,960	577
Consulting	137	21.6%	\$89,935	\$69,000	\$84,000	\$104,400	\$103,157	532
Education	13	2.0%	\$103,292	\$81,000	\$90,000	\$110,000	\$104,819	677
Electronics	8	1.3%	\$78,030	\$68,807	\$77,250	\$85,500	\$84,655	444
Environmental	10	1.6%	\$79,029	\$74,298	\$79,000	\$88,000	\$81,187	465
Health Care	7	1.1%	\$91,787	\$86,000	\$95,200	\$102,000	\$91,787	630
Heavy Electrical	4	0.6%	\$88,750	\$83,250	\$100,500	\$106,000	\$147,500	660
Manufacturing	63	9.9%	\$83,859	\$64,902	\$80,000	\$92,500	\$100,150	531
Mechanical Equipment	7	1.1%	\$84,714	\$66,500	\$73,500	\$90,750	\$106,786	504
Metals - Primary	4	0.6%	\$104,111	\$87,811	\$101,200	\$117,500	\$131,236	674
Metals - Fabricating	5	0.8%	\$89,983	\$67,600	\$75,000	\$120,000	\$158,663	698
Mineral Exploration	1	0.2%	\$80,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$98,000	397
Mining	19	3.0%	\$96,642	\$83,000	\$90,500	\$106,790	\$114,878	538
Petroleum	1	0.2%	\$132,500	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$191,500	581
Pharmaceutical	4	0.6%	\$104,750	\$99,250	\$107,500	\$113,000	\$124,500	604
Research & Development	11	1.7%	\$97,187	\$81,843	\$91,000	\$112,104	\$105,005	591
Telecommunications	10	1.6%	\$89,229	\$84,838	\$89,698	\$91,750	\$97,740	464
Transportation	39	6.1%	\$100,299	\$81,000	\$89,000	\$101,000	\$106,281	563
Transportation Equipment	3	0.5%	\$94,197	\$89,000	\$94,000	\$99,296	\$111,864	590
Utilities (Gas, Hydro, Water)	133	20.9%	\$93,539	\$75,000	\$94,000	\$106,000	\$100,445	505
Other	30	4.7%	\$86,151	\$76,050	\$85,500	\$96,625	\$88,776	538
Total	635	100.0%						

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Table 5: Industry Sector Statistics (Geoscientists)

Industry Sector	# Reported	% Reported	Mean Base Salary	Lower Q	Median	Upper Q	Mean Total Income	Mean Points
Consulting	1	4.0%	\$129,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$129,000	641
Environmental	4	16.0%	\$68,425	\$64,275	\$68,350	\$72,500	\$76,675	524
Mineral Exploration	8	32.0%	\$93,143	\$73,750	\$84,070	\$108,500	\$98,415	544
Mining	7	28.0%	\$89,849	\$80,150	\$86,640	\$95,000	\$105,591	478
Petroleum	1	4.0%	\$127,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$133,000	501
Research & Development	1	4.0%	\$76,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$76,000	466
Other	3	12.0%	\$84,480	\$73,500	\$80,000	\$93,220	\$89,097	592
Total	25	100.0%						

Table 6: Industry Sector Statistics (EITs/GITs)

Industry Sector	# Reported	% Reported	Mean Base Salary	Lower Q	Median	Upper Q	Mean Total Income	Mean Points
Aerospace	40	14.5%	\$54,298	\$47,000	\$53,500	\$60,636	\$57,845	325
Agriculture/Equipment	3	1.1%	\$49,833	\$45,500	\$46,000	\$52,250	\$54,667	300
Agriculture/Food	7	2.5%	\$52,364	\$46,300	\$56,000	\$64,725	\$55,778	287
Biomedical	1	0.4%	\$12,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$13,000	318
Chemical	1	0.4%	\$75,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$81,250	270
Communications	1	0.4%	\$74,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$78,500	460
Computer/Software	5	1.8%	\$56,000	\$54,000	\$55,000	\$60,000	\$67,968	321
Construction	11	4.0%	\$56,158	\$48,800	\$52,140	\$59,500	\$64,313	342
Consulting	80	29.0%	\$52,066	\$47,754	\$51,750	\$57,125	\$57,112	281
Education	5	1.8%	\$57,552	\$37,000	\$60,000	\$76,761	\$61,119	389
Electronics	2	0.7%	\$53,500	\$47,750	\$53,500	\$59,250	\$56,000	328
Environmental	1	0.4%	\$52,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$52,000	245
Health Care	2	0.7%	\$68,500	\$67,750	\$68,500	\$69,250	\$68,500	402
Heavy Electrical	1	0.4%	\$69,999	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$69,999	433
Manufacturing	29	10.5%	\$53,802	\$46,000	\$52,000	\$58,600	\$55,419	341
Mechanical Equipment	2	0.7%	\$49,330	\$45,665	\$49,330	\$52,994	\$71,830	430
Metals - Primary	1	0.4%	\$58,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$63,000	310
Mineral Exploration	2	0.7%	\$92,932	\$91,397	\$92,932	\$94,466	\$92,932	535
Mining	17	6.1%	\$71,617	\$66,000	\$69,300	\$77,000	\$80,453	304
Pharmaceutical	2	0.7%	\$69,500	\$69,250	\$69,500	\$69,750	\$72,500	543
Research & Development	1	0.4%	\$35,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$38,500	351
Telecommunications	3	1.1%	\$47,311	\$45,967	\$49,434	\$49,717	\$47,674	136
Transportation	18	6.5%	\$49,161	\$48,500	\$52,375	\$55,750	\$55,143	273
Utilities (Gas, Hydro, Water)	33	12.0%	\$55,910	\$52,000	\$56,134	\$60,000	\$63,227	265
Other	8	2.8%	\$56,238	\$48,150	\$49,000	\$62,775	\$57,856	326
Total	276	100.0%						

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Table 7: Job Function Statistics

Principal Job Function	# Reported	% Reported	Mean Base Salary	Lower Q	Median	Upper Q	Mean Total Income	Mean Points
Administrative Services	10	1.1%	\$104,441	\$82,250	\$95,198	\$136,431	\$118,577	589
Computer Services	7	0.7%	\$83,287	\$65,000	\$78,810	\$92,600	\$87,316	496
Consulting	134	14.3%	\$78,012	\$55,100	\$69,150	\$90,000	\$86,894	436
Design	196	20.9%	\$70,949	\$53,883	\$66,000	\$82,000	\$76,938	393
Maintenance/Tech Support	58	6.2%	\$72,028	\$58,660	\$69,625	\$84,001	\$82,840	396
Management	155	16.6%	\$103,104	\$87,660	\$102,133	\$115,200	\$122,575	650
Marketing/Sales	13	1.4%	\$75,473	\$63,000	\$72,180	\$81,000	\$82,025	430
Mineral Exploration	9	1.0%	\$85,050	\$75,000	\$84,550	\$89,863	\$90,905	460
Mining	6	0.6%	\$92,908	\$81,750	\$94,000	\$99,500	\$108,908	471
Planning	38	4.1%	\$80,457	\$69,700	\$78,588	\$94,750	\$83,188	429
Production	31	3.3%	\$60,483	\$47,667	\$58,000	\$66,000	\$65,033	342
Project Management	157	16.8%	\$79,872	\$59,000	\$78,000	\$96,000	\$93,083	469
Quality Assurance	16	1.7%	\$65,612	\$51,875	\$59,150	\$77,661	\$76,071	394
R&D	45	4.8%	\$66,580	\$49,434	\$70,000	\$82,247	\$68,848	424
Software Dev.	18	1.9%	\$68,595	\$58,303	\$65,750	\$76,625	\$73,920	428
Teaching	8	0.9%	\$81,218	\$73,591	\$82,131	\$89,175	\$82,030	528
Other	35	3.7%	\$77,594	\$62,000	\$76,200	\$87,823	\$80,891	434
Total	936	100.0%						

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Table 8: Year of Graduation Statistics

Year of Grad	# Reported	% Rptd	Eligible Members	% Eligible Members	Mean Base Salary	Lower Q	Median	Upper Q	Mean Total Income	Mean Points
1960-1964	2	0.2%	56	3.6%	\$108,454	\$91,727	\$108,454	\$125,181	\$112,382	467
1965-1969	12	1.3%	100	12.0%	\$97,825	\$77,150	\$102,500	\$122,875	\$104,950	643
1970	7	0.7%	42	16.7%	\$110,149	\$89,198	\$103,108	\$116,270	\$116,260	574
1971	10	1.1%	57	17.5%	\$95,771	\$78,500	\$101,346	\$109,375	\$106,471	669
1972	9	1.0%	63	14.3%	\$102,173	\$87,889	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$103,840	562
1973	10	1.1%	56	17.9%	\$129,307	\$110,247	\$114,250	\$136,500	\$167,257	701
1974	9	1.0%	58	15.5%	\$101,334	\$84,900	\$98,400	\$110,000	\$112,269	622
1975	5	0.5%	40	12.5%	\$103,320	\$90,000	\$94,000	\$107,700	\$138,260	682
1976	10	1.1%	56	17.9%	\$96,385	\$82,375	\$91,570	\$108,750	\$101,054	551
1977	6	0.6%	49	12.2%	\$121,056	\$95,000	\$108,500	\$117,500	\$126,011	609
1978	9	1.0%	46	19.6%	\$88,237	\$72,365	\$89,492	\$104,000	\$101,651	546
1979	10	1.1%	61	16.4%	\$98,960	\$81,250	\$91,000	\$117,750	\$106,160	664
1980	12	1.3%	73	16.4%	\$115,607	\$91,186	\$105,800	\$140,500	\$147,460	717
1981	14	1.5%	68	20.6%	\$126,233	\$97,625	\$103,460	\$118,000	\$131,890	547
1982	22	2.4%	86	25.6%	\$91,031	\$80,500	\$87,988	\$108,750	\$111,608	577
1983	20	2.1%	97	20.6%	\$105,845	\$90,500	\$105,000	\$120,250	\$119,362	663
1984	20	2.1%	99	20.2%	\$95,625	\$81,800	\$100,000	\$111,100	\$103,783	548
1985	19	2.0%	107	17.8%	\$88,558	\$78,886	\$94,000	\$103,580	\$98,378	545
1986	25	2.7%	106	23.6%	\$81,868	\$64,000	\$82,000	\$103,387	\$94,275	558
1987	16	1.7%	95	16.8%	\$99,233	\$83,525	\$98,459	\$114,272	\$118,125	671
1988	18	1.9%	96	18.8%	\$98,200	\$81,250	\$102,500	\$120,000	\$117,076	610
1989	11	1.2%	70	15.7%	\$96,834	\$87,500	\$92,400	\$104,750	\$117,448	585
1990	13	1.4%	86	15.1%	\$94,239	\$89,698	\$94,000	\$107,310	\$98,854	623
1991	21	2.2%	86	24.4%	\$84,761	\$75,000	\$86,500	\$99,026	\$94,489	545
1992	24	2.6%	86	27.9%	\$111,878	\$85,750	\$94,931	\$106,611	\$117,440	584
1993	19	2.0%	83	22.9%	\$98,118	\$87,000	\$102,000	\$117,700	\$122,674	548
1994	23	2.5%	88	26.1%	\$85,104	\$73,793	\$87,500	\$94,300	\$91,762	549
1995	23	2.5%	91	25.3%	\$86,593	\$75,000	\$85,000	\$96,136	\$108,141	542
1996	31	3.3%	116	26.7%	\$87,676	\$75,500	\$85,000	\$98,000	\$102,671	470
1997	31	3.3%	90	34.4%	\$80,404	\$71,250	\$80,000	\$90,000	\$84,590	514
1998	27	2.9%	109	24.8%	\$81,740	\$71,500	\$78,806	\$91,731	\$88,753	492
1999	28	3.0%	89	31.5%	\$81,744	\$73,048	\$81,000	\$93,027	\$93,728	460
2000	34	3.6%	84	40.5%	\$75,078	\$64,250	\$80,000	\$84,750	\$88,552	437
2001	43	4.6%	109	39.4%	\$70,123	\$62,750	\$69,600	\$77,100	\$77,843	389
2002	48	5.1%	108	44.4%	\$70,766	\$60,915	\$70,000	\$78,000	\$77,696	411
2003	31	3.3%	90	34.4%	\$66,323	\$60,257	\$65,700	\$74,523	\$74,162	390
2004	42	4.5%	113	37.2%	\$63,231	\$56,920	\$64,196	\$69,000	\$67,409	347
2005	42	4.5%	100	42.0%	\$59,990	\$52,083	\$58,000	\$65,750	\$67,206	330
2006	43	4.6%	107	40.2%	\$55,595	\$49,500	\$56,680	\$61,000	\$59,616	305
2007	50	5.3%	94	53.2%	\$56,652	\$50,629	\$56,055	\$60,750	\$61,602	292
2008	70	7.5%	144	48.6%	\$51,367	\$47,004	\$52,000	\$55,163	\$57,069	257
2009-2010	17	1.8%	92	18.5%	\$45,422	\$45,000	\$48,000	\$50,000	\$47,143	227
Total	936	100%	3546	26.4%						

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Table 9: Year of Graduation Statistics (Engineers)

Year of Grad	# Reported	% Reported	Eligible Members	% Eligible Members	Mean Base Salary	Lower Q	Median	Upper Q	Mean Total Income	Mean Points
1960-1964	2	0.3%	50	4.0%	\$108,454	\$91,727	\$108,454	\$125,181	\$112,382	467
1965-1969	12	1.9%	91	13.2%	\$97,825	\$77,150	\$102,500	\$122,875	\$104,950	643
1970	7	1.1%	36	19.4%	\$110,149	\$89,198	\$103,108	\$116,270	\$116,260	574
1971	9	1.4%	53	17.0%	\$98,635	\$89,000	\$106,200	\$109,500	\$110,524	686
1972	9	1.4%	58	15.5%	\$102,173	\$87,889	\$90,000	\$100,000	\$103,840	562
1973	10	1.6%	52	19.2%	\$129,307	\$110,247	\$114,250	\$136,500	\$167,257	701
1974	9	1.4%	55	16.4%	\$101,334	\$84,900	\$98,400	\$110,000	\$112,269	622
1975	5	0.8%	35	14.3%	\$103,320	\$90,000	\$94,000	\$107,700	\$138,260	682
1976	9	1.4%	51	17.6%	\$97,301	\$81,500	\$95,000	\$110,000	\$100,190	556
1977	5	0.8%	47	10.6%	\$135,600	\$107,000	\$110,000	\$120,000	\$141,400	651
1978	9	1.4%	42	21.4%	\$88,237	\$72,365	\$89,492	\$104,000	\$101,651	546
1979	8	1.3%	49	16.3%	\$106,200	\$86,500	\$98,500	\$127,250	\$115,200	696
1980	12	1.9%	65	18.5%	\$115,607	\$91,186	\$105,800	\$140,500	\$147,460	717
1981	13	2.0%	62	21.0%	\$126,713	\$97,500	\$101,920	\$112,000	\$131,266	531
1982	19	3.0%	78	24.4%	\$92,528	\$81,000	\$88,975	\$110,000	\$113,186	569
1983	19	3.0%	91	20.9%	\$105,732	\$90,000	\$105,000	\$120,500	\$119,960	671
1984	14	2.2%	88	15.9%	\$104,936	\$98,500	\$102,725	\$113,300	\$116,161	588
1985	16	2.5%	94	17.0%	\$96,100	\$85,323	\$97,000	\$105,250	\$107,211	563
1986	21	3.3%	97	21.6%	\$88,139	\$75,215	\$90,000	\$104,400	\$102,802	592
1987	14	2.2%	87	16.1%	\$103,195	\$85,250	\$101,459	\$116,091	\$124,572	703
1988	14	2.2%	85	16.5%	\$95,312	\$81,250	\$93,500	\$116,550	\$119,527	608
1989	11	1.7%	65	16.9%	\$96,824	\$87,500	\$92,400	\$104,750	\$117,448	585
1990	12	1.9%	74	16.2%	\$96,676	\$90,225	\$94,600	\$108,483	\$101,676	643
1991	18	2.8%	73	24.7%	\$87,530	\$75,922	\$84,750	\$98,020	\$93,998	551
1992	21	3.3%	75	28.0%	\$118,063	\$92,000	\$101,859	\$108,445	\$123,562	601
1993	16	2.5%	75	21.3%	\$103,984	\$89,900	\$103,772	\$120,500	\$132,765	583
1994	20	3.2%	79	25.3%	\$88,244	\$78,897	\$91,000	\$96,525	\$94,687	560
1995	20	3.2%	74	27.0%	\$87,282	\$78,500	\$87,000	\$96,704	\$111,837	551
1996	28	4.4%	94	29.8%	\$90,534	\$77,500	\$87,147	\$102,500	\$106,386	474
1997	26	4.1%	74	35.1%	\$83,613	\$74,550	\$83,000	\$92,250	\$88,599	521
1998	24	3.8%	86	27.9%	\$83,082	\$74,375	\$85,106	\$92,500	\$90,451	501
1999	25	3.9%	78	32.1%	\$85,298	\$75,000	\$84,000	\$96,109	\$97,999	477
2000	27	4.3%	63	42.9%	\$78,928	\$70,000	\$81,165	\$85,500	\$95,184	464
2001	34	5.4%	80	42.5%	\$70,328	\$62,625	\$69,800	\$77,550	\$77,441	395
2002	35	5.5%	74	47.3%	\$72,027	\$63,000	\$72,500	\$81,500	\$78,292	421
2003	24	3.8%	56	42.9%	\$69,566	\$61,750	\$70,879	\$76,250	\$76,356	391
2004	25	3.9%	63	39.7%	\$67,895	\$60,000	\$67,554	\$75,000	\$73,319	374
2005	19	3.0%	48	39.6%	\$66,880	\$61,250	\$65,000	\$70,348	\$77,907	373
2006	11	1.7%	32	34.4%	\$60,803	\$56,340	\$61,300	\$64,250	\$65,562	344
2007	2	0.3%	4	50.0%	\$63,606	\$62,334	\$63,606	\$64,878	\$67,618	469
2008	1	0.2%	1	100.0%	\$60,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$65,000	518
Total	635	100.0%	2634	24.1%						

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Table 10: Year of Graduation Statistics (Geoscientists)

Year of Grad	# Reported	% Reported	Eligible Members	% Eligible Members	Mean Base Salary	Lower Q	Median	Upper Q	Mean Total Income	Mean Points
1970-79	4	16.0%	44	9.1%	\$74,535	\$67,500	\$75,000	\$82,035	\$79,709	522
1980-89	9	36.0%	48	18.8%	\$106,111	\$80,000	\$110,000	\$127,000	\$109,000	601
1990-99	6	24.0%	17	35.3%	\$82,073	\$73,000	\$76,500	\$86,750	\$93,882	523
2000-05	6	24.0%	10	60.0%	\$81,273	\$75,188	\$80,150	\$86,118	\$95,888	424
Total	25	100.0%	119	21.0%						

Table 11: Year of Graduation (EITs/GITs)

Year of Grad	# Reported	% Reported	Eligible Members	% Eligible Members	Mean Base Salary	Lower Q	Median	Upper Q	Mean Total Income	Mean Points
1977-96	30	10.9%	119	25.2%	\$60,073	\$44,059	\$57,750	\$77,534	\$66,041	429
1997	5	1.8%	15	33.3%	63,718	\$56,600	\$63,000	\$70,000	\$63,743	479
1998	2	0.7%	22	9.1%	\$71,000	\$70,499	\$71,000	\$71,500	\$71,000	434
1999	3	1.1%	11	27.3%	\$52,133	\$43,200	\$50,400	\$60,200	\$58,133	321
2000	6	2.2%	18	33.3%	\$55,826	\$44,739	\$56,477	\$66,000	\$56,826	333
2001	7	2.5%	26	26.9%	\$67,630	\$61,000	\$68,012	\$73,700	\$75,287	351
2002	12	4.3%	32	37.5%	\$64,654	\$48,780	\$61,861	\$71,250	\$72,433	373
2003	6	2.2%	33	18.2%	\$53,452	\$47,200	\$57,757	\$60,579	\$66,794	377
2004	17	6.2%	50	34.0%	\$56,373	\$50,000	\$58,012	\$60,804	\$58,708	307
2005	22	8.0%	51	43.1%	\$52,924	\$49,000	\$52,260	\$57,875	\$56,358	290
2006	32	11.6%	75	42.7%	\$53,805	\$47,000	\$52,096	\$58,700	\$57,573	292
2007	48	17.4%	90	53.3%	\$56,362	\$50,453	\$55,475	\$60,000	\$61,352	285
2008	69	25.0%	144	47.9%	\$51,242	\$47,000	\$52,000	\$54,450	\$56,954	254
2009-10	17	6.1%	92	18.5%	\$45,422	\$45,000	\$48,000	\$50,000	\$47,143	227
Total	276	100.0%	778	35.5%						

Table 12: Average Base Salary for Post Graduate or Other Supplemental Education

Education	Respondents	Mean Base Salary	Mean APEGM Points
1 Eng. or Geo. Degree	612	\$77,712	443
Supplemental Education			
Diploma or Other	70	\$82,078	513
M. Eng. Or M.Sc.	145	\$79,089	465
2nd B.Sc. (Eng. Or Other)	27	\$75,647	463
Multiple Supplemental Categories	41	\$91,721	567
PhD	12	\$87,694	547
MBA	23	\$104,565	604
Multiple Supplemental Categories (inc. MBA)	6	\$107,227	667
Total	936		

Table 13: Paid Benefits

Benefit	Employer Pays	Shared Cost	Employee Pays	Not Provided	Not Sure
Life Insurance	29.8%	47.1%	11.7%	6.1%	5.3%
Pension Plan	11.4%	58.4%	3.6%	24.0%	2.6%
Short Term Disability	44.9%	32.1%	5.2%	6.4%	11.4%
Long Term Disability	35.4%	37.8%	9.8%	5.2%	11.8%
Extended Health Plan	36.9%	42.4%	10.0%	5.6%	5.1%
Drug Plan	39.5%	45.4%	6.6%	5.5%	3.0%
Dental Plan	41.2%	48.8%	5.0%	4.1%	0.9%
RRSP	4.5%	35.2%	13.0%	42.0%	5.3%
Stock purchase	1.4%	9.9%	9.7%	70.6%	8.4%
Parental Leave	23.9%	5.8%	1.8%	30.9%	37.6%
Continued Education	58.3%	20.6%	5.5%	7.5%	8.1%
Training	82.1%	5.9%	2.0%	5.9%	4.1%
APEGM dues	76.4%	2.5%	15.7%	5.0%	0.4%
Technical Society Dues	53.0%	3.8%	16.2%	12.6%	14.4%

Table 14: Employment Benefits

Benefit	Employer Provides	Does Not Provide	Not Sure
Savings Plan	20.5%	69.7%	9.8%
Profit Sharing	27.3%	68.3%	4.4%
Productivity Incentive	18.8%	75.9%	5.3%
Leave of Absence	61.9%	22.6%	15.5%
Flexible Work Hours	75.7%	21.6%	2.7%
Job Sharing	16.8%	61.9%	21.3%
Vehicle	10.8%	87.7%	1.5%
Vehicle Allowance	30.3%	66.7%	3.0%
Liability Insurance	41.9%	41.7%	16.4%
Daycare	0.9%	90.6%	8.5%
Parental Leave	44.0%	28.8%	27.2%

Table 15: Average Classification Rating Results

Classification Rating	All	Engineers	Geoscientists	EIT / GIT
A-Duties	94	115	107	45
B-Education	69	70	71	68
C-Experience	92	107	116	54
D-Recommendations	95	106	103	66
E-Supervision Received	68	75	79	52
F-Leadership Authority	31	39	30	15
G-Supervision Scope	8	10	6	3
H-Use of Seal	6	9	5	0
I-Job Environment	2	2	1	2
J-Absence from Base of Operations	2	2	3	1
K- Accident and Health Hazards	5	5	6	5
Total	472	540	527	311

Table 16: Mean Base Salary for Different APEGM Point Ranges by Gender (Male)

Mean Base Salary	APEGM Point Ranges	# of Participants
\$65,628	199 or Less	22
\$55,661	200-299	132
\$63,139	300-399	165
\$78,071	400-499	128
\$87,873	500-599	164
\$109,358	600+	210

Table 17: Mean Base Salary for Different APEGM Point Ranges by Gender (Female)

Mean Base Salary	APEGM Point Ranges	# of Participants
\$62,142	199 or Less	4
\$54,597	200-299	35
\$67,112	300-399	24
\$75,120	400-499	24
\$84,392	500-599	16
\$95,311	600+	10

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Table 18: Mean Base Salary for Different APEGM Point Ranges by Size of Employer

Size of Employer Organization	Average Points	Average Base Salary	# of Respondents	% of Respondents
2-20 Employees	477	\$79,715	77	8.2%
21-100 Employees	462	\$76,664	169	18.1%
101-500 Employees	470	\$79,289	224	23.9%
500+ Employees	458	\$80,927	449	48.0%
Self-Employed	485	\$80,982	17	1.8%
Total			936	100.0%

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List of Figures

Figure 1: Employee's Base Salary vs. APEGM Points

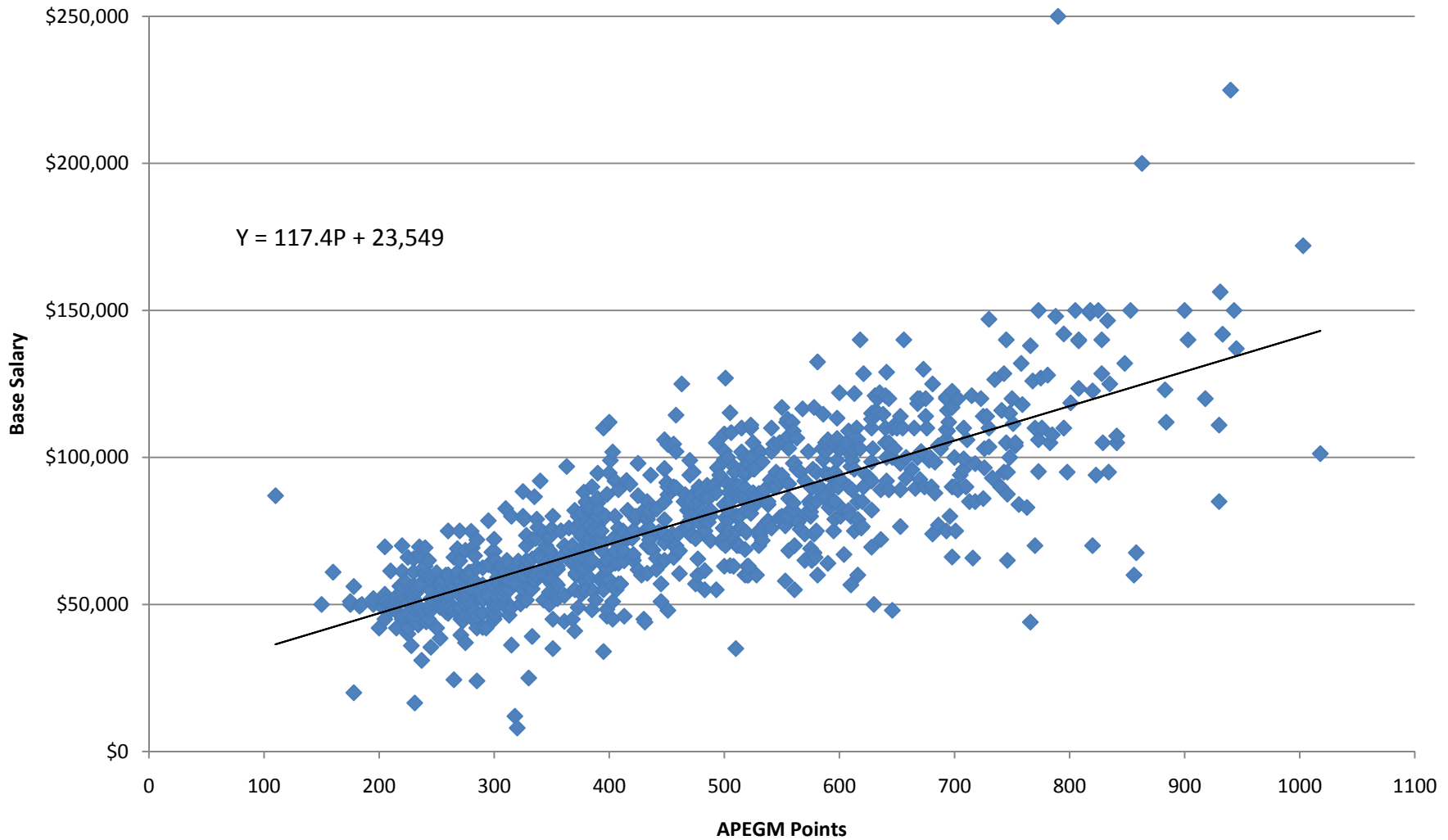


Figure 2: Response by Employment Sector

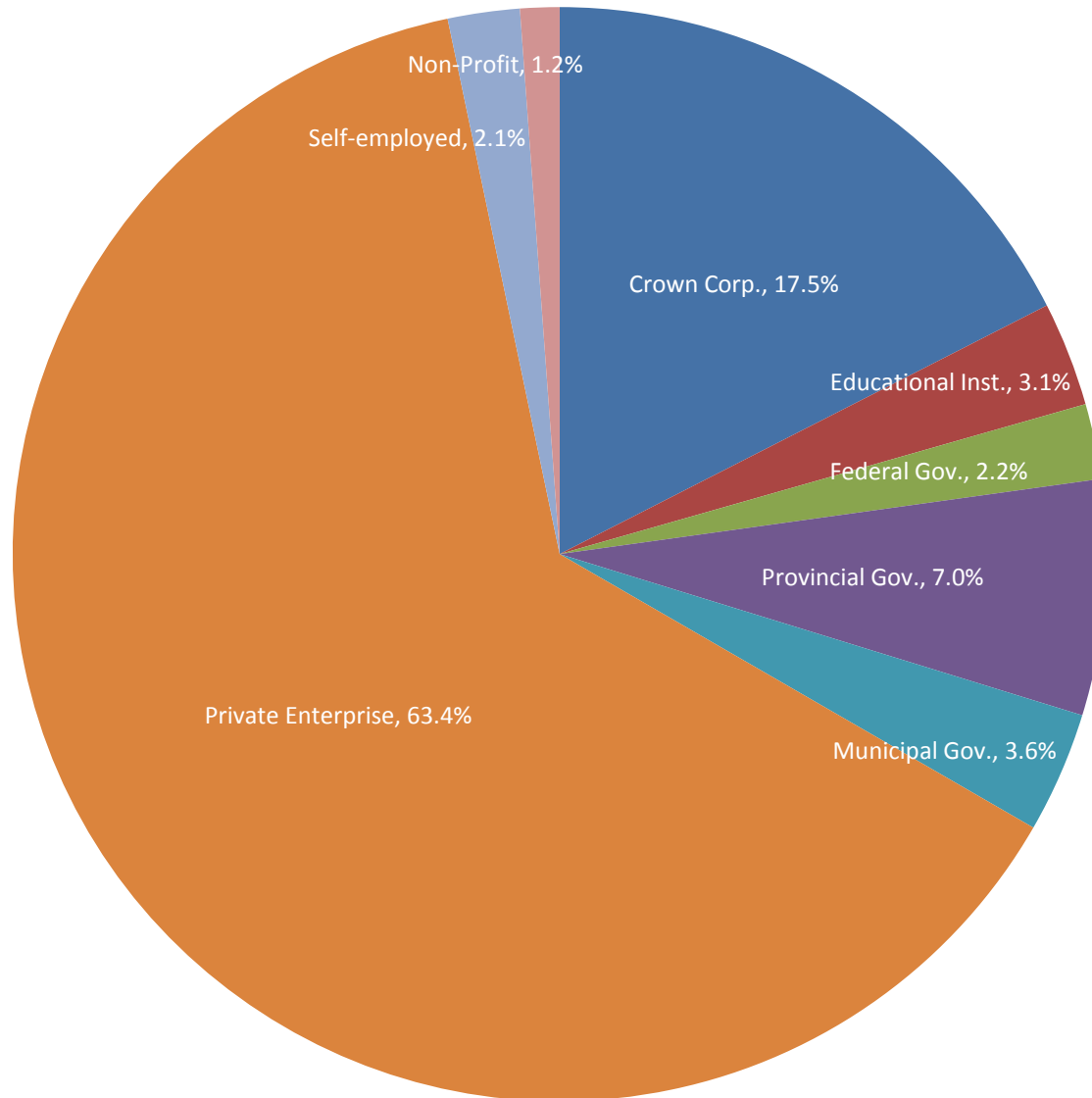


Figure 3: Responses by Discipline

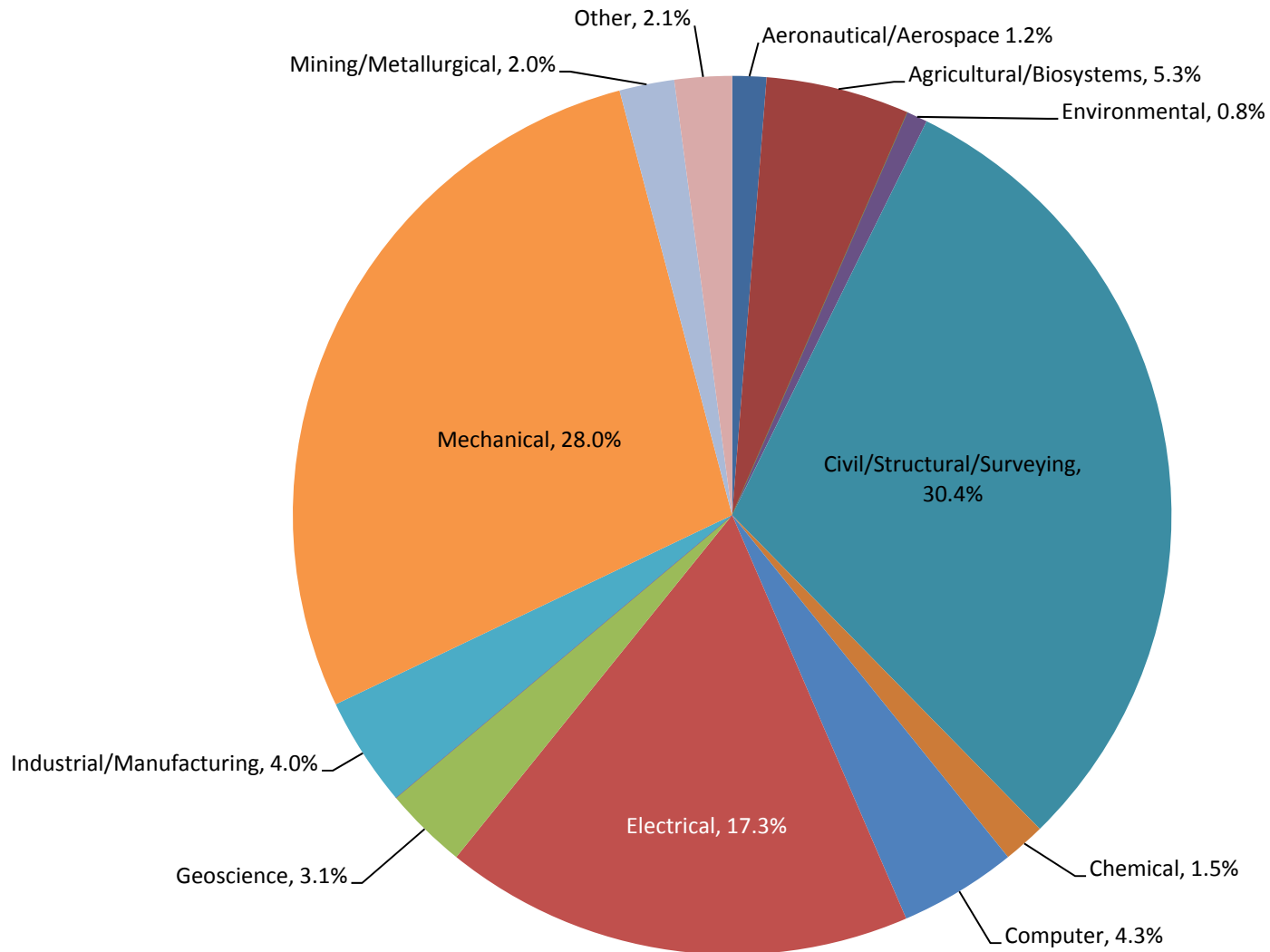


Figure 4: % Base Salary Increase for Public and Private Sectors

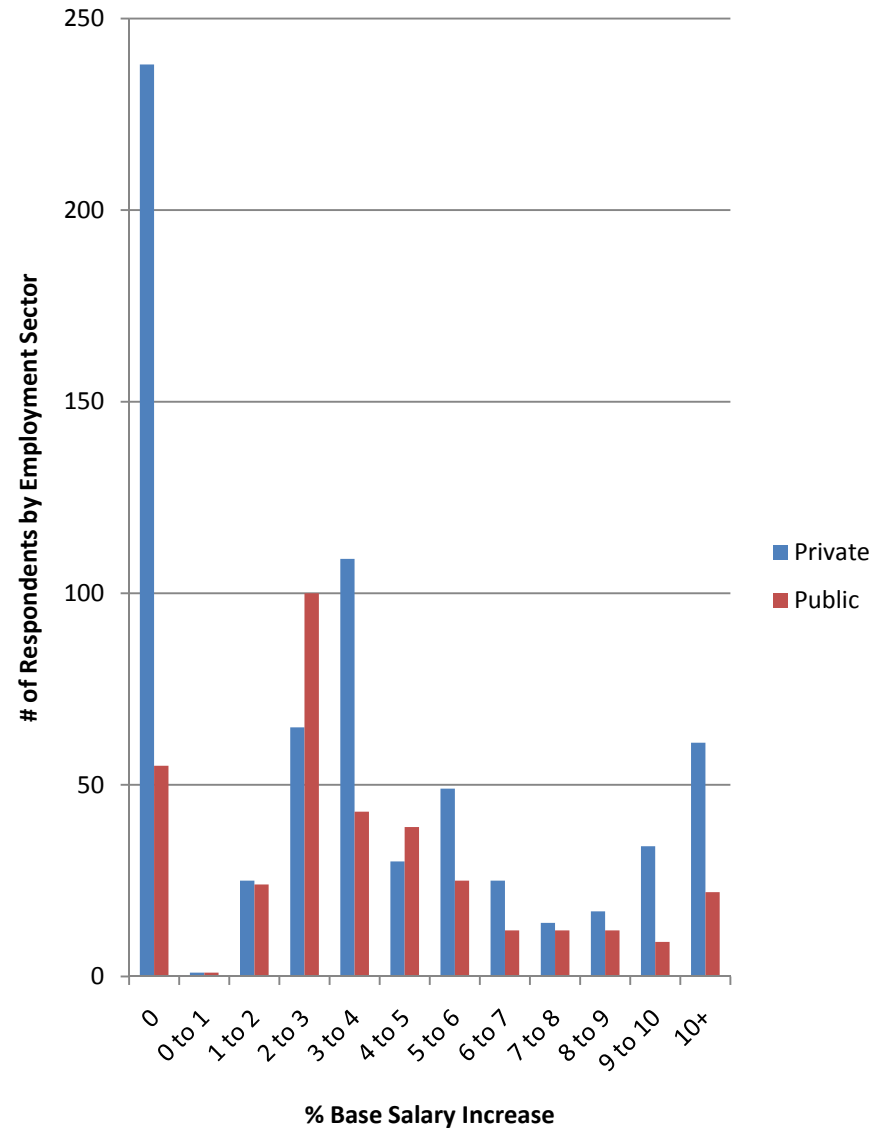
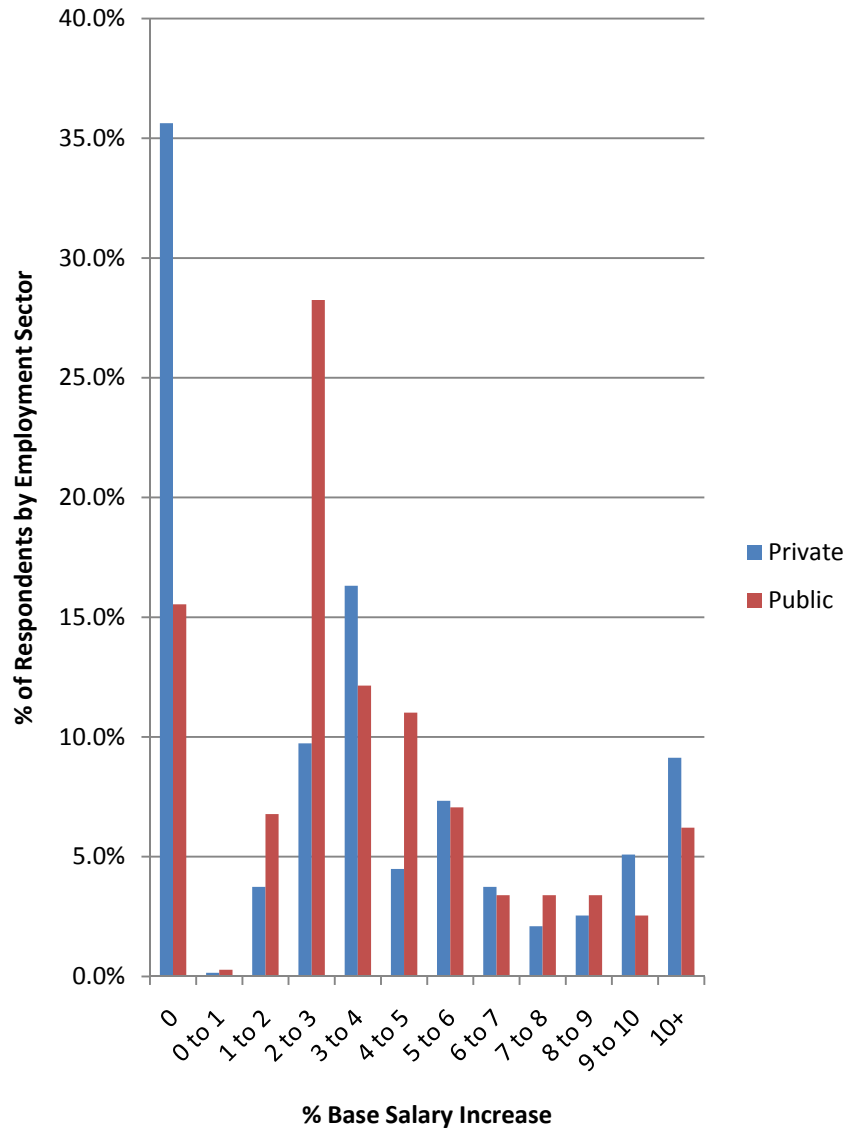


Figure 5: % Base Salary Increase for Public and Private Sectors (Engineers)

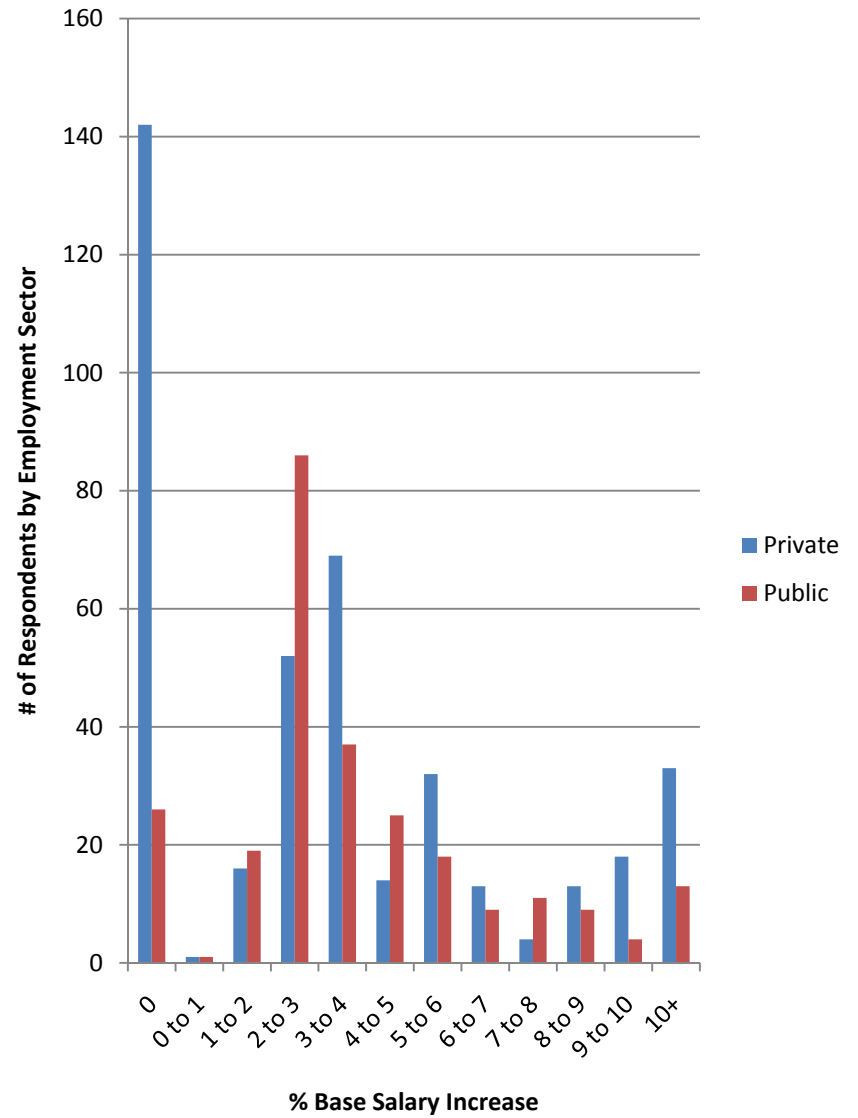
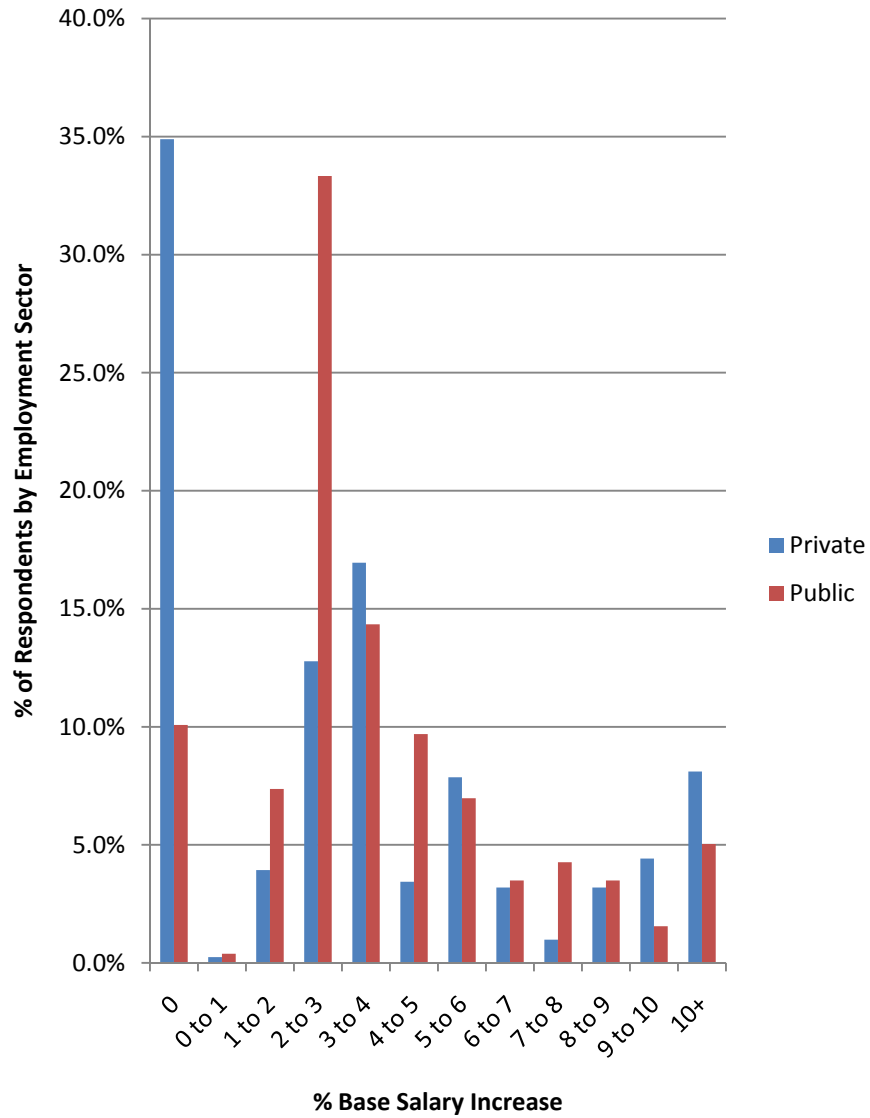


Figure 6: % Base Salary Increase for Public and Private Sectors (Geoscientists)

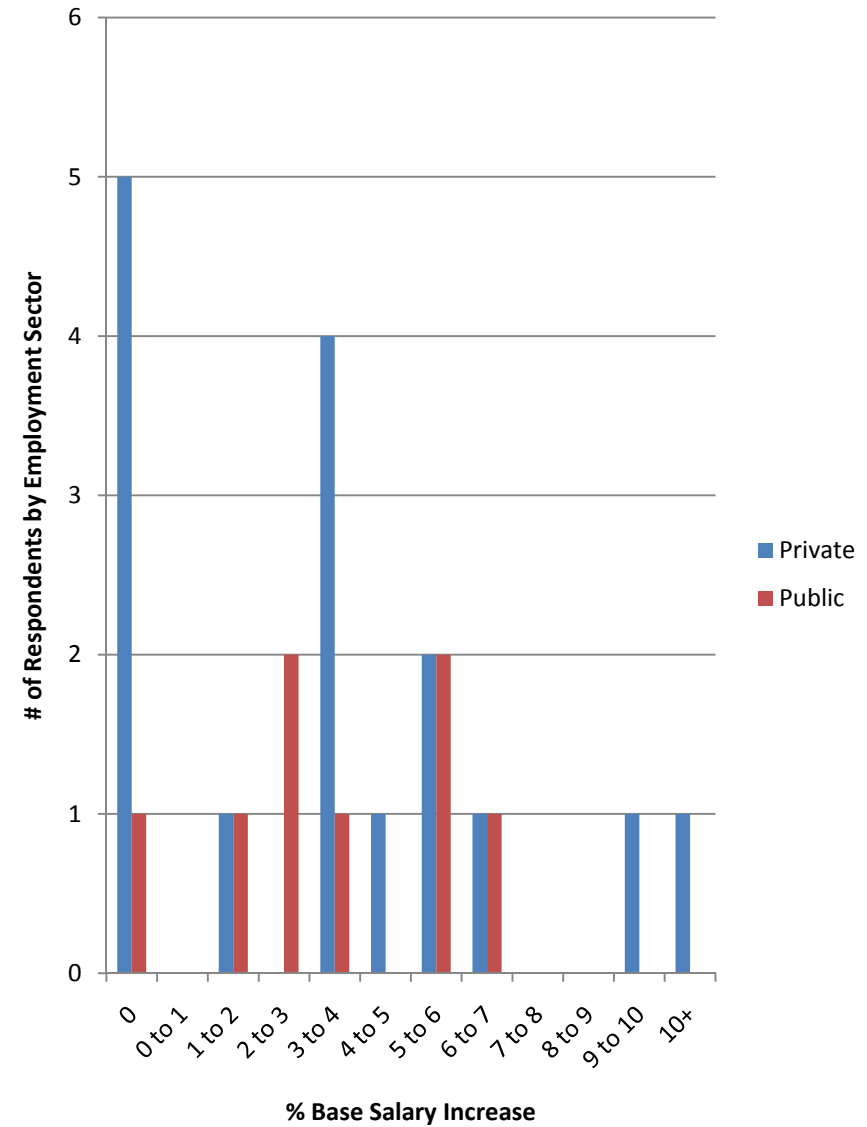
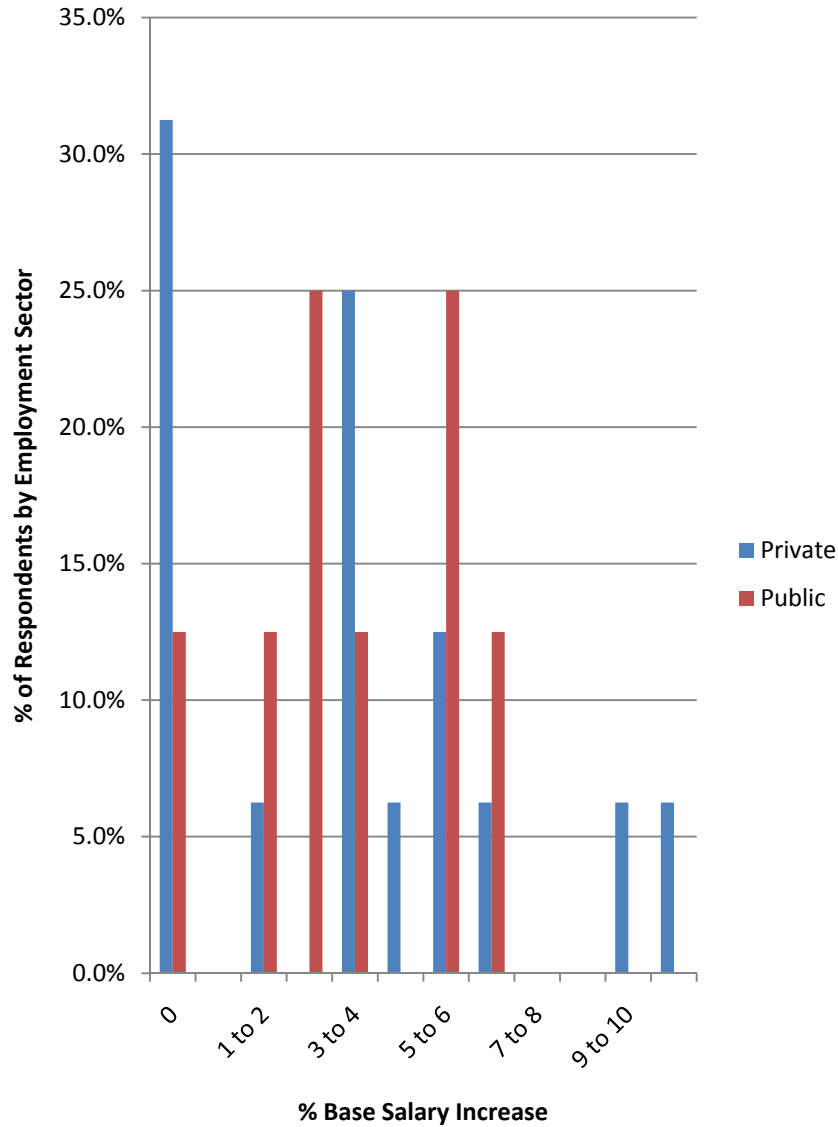
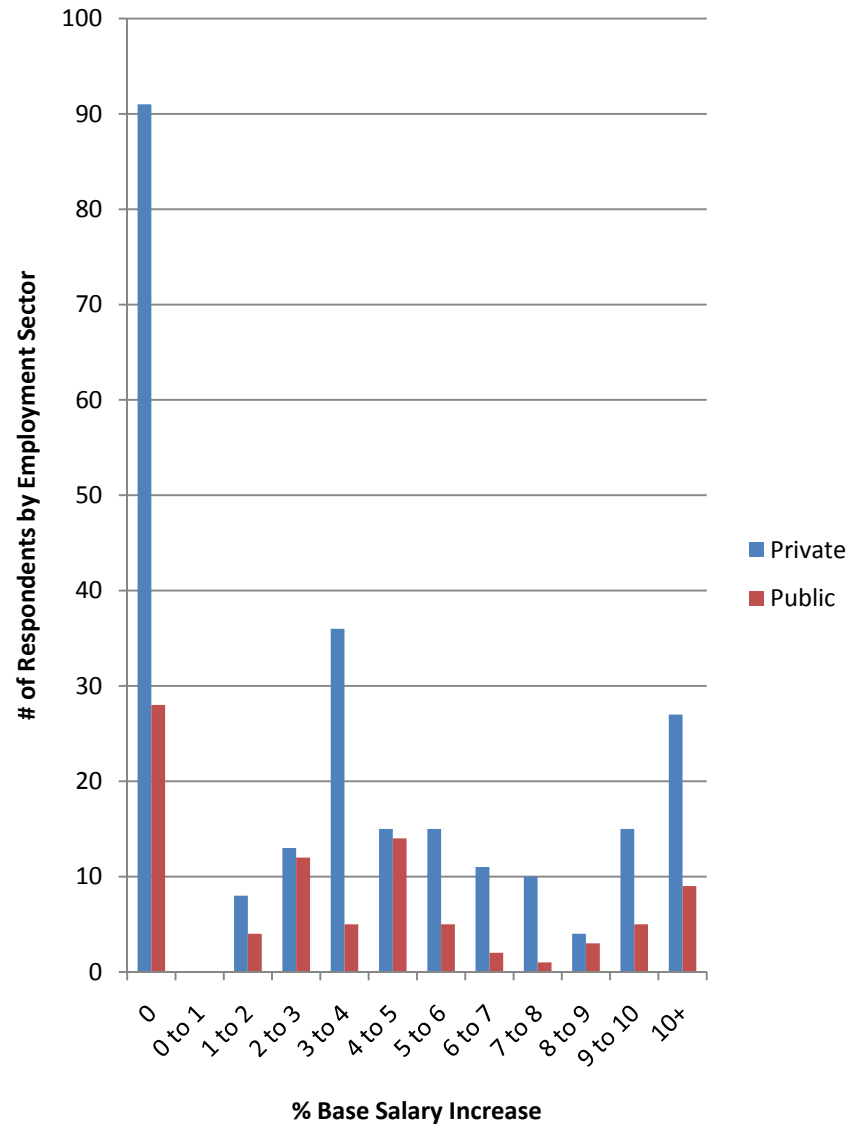
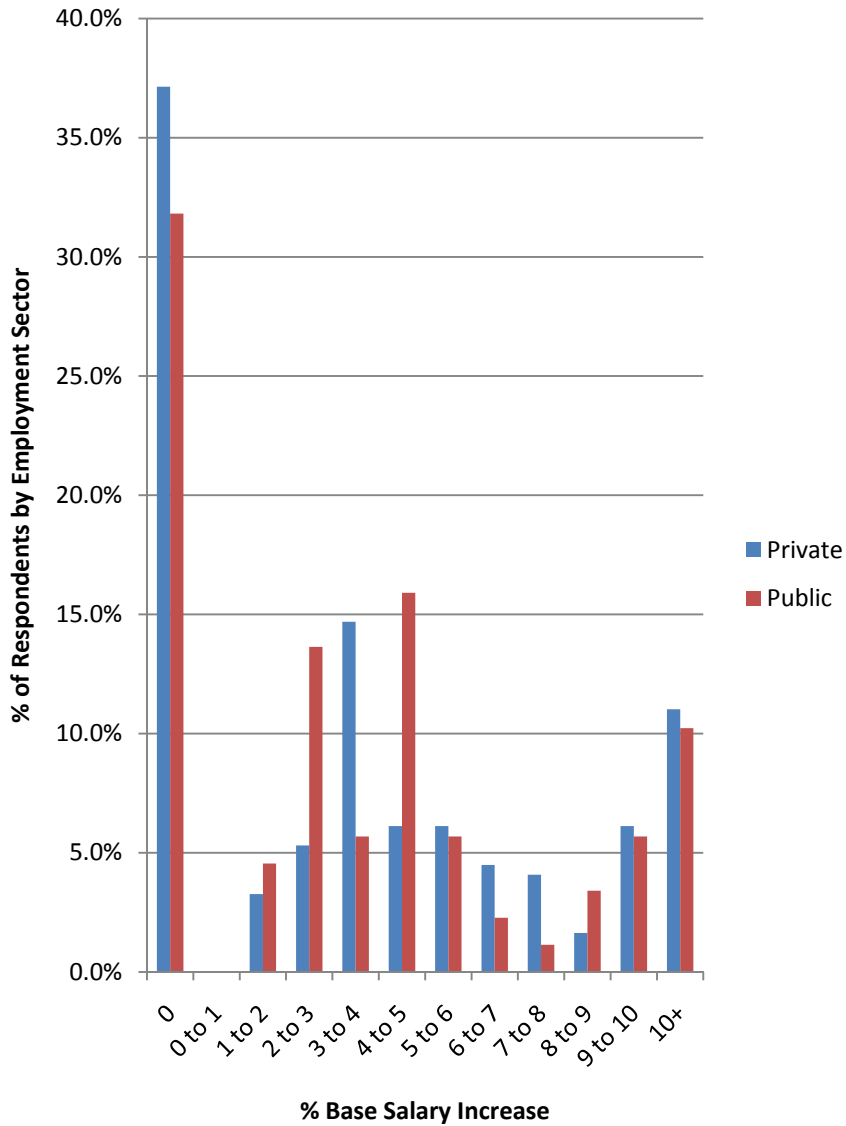
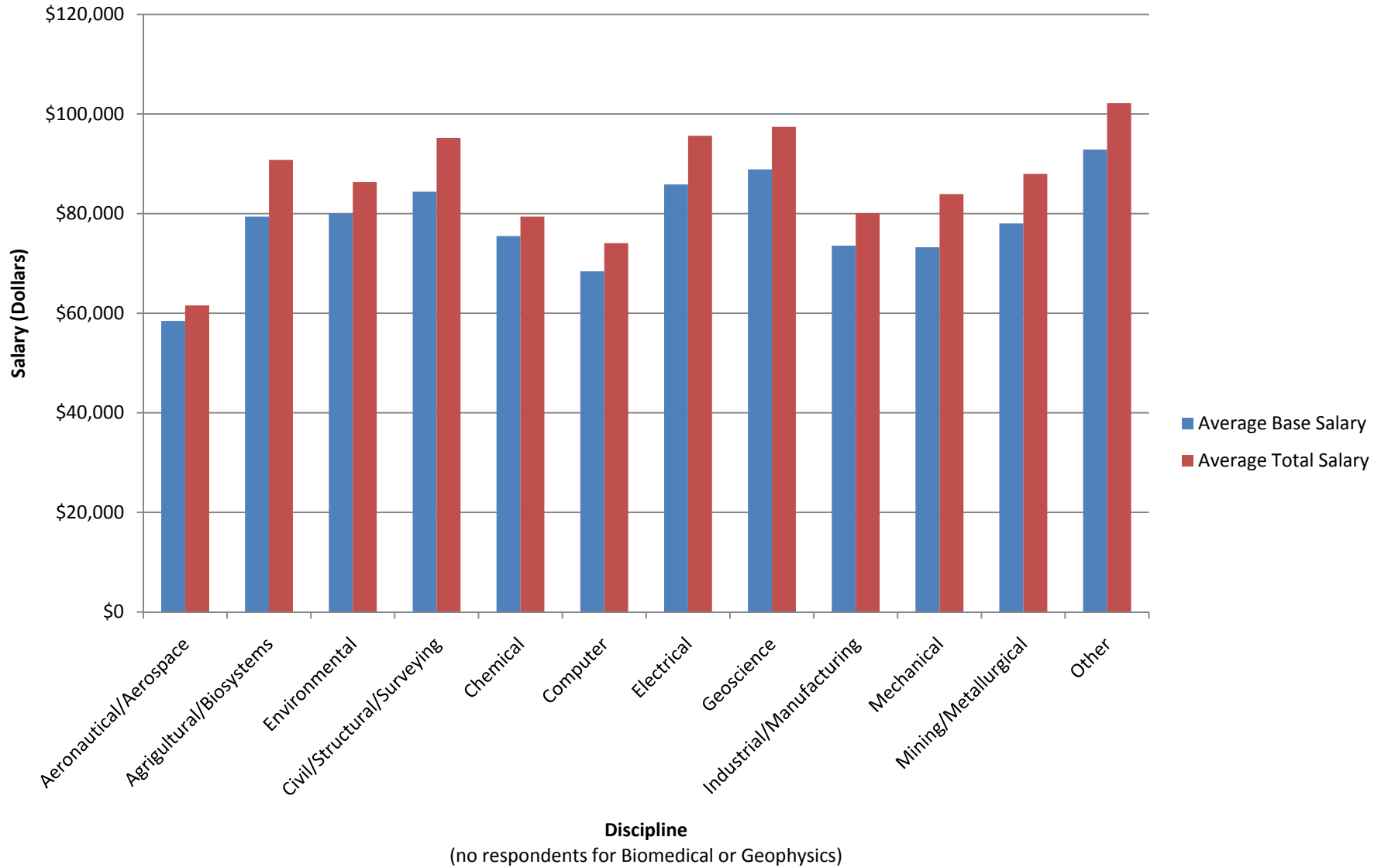


Figure 7: % Base Salary Increase for Public and Private Sectors (EITs/GITs)



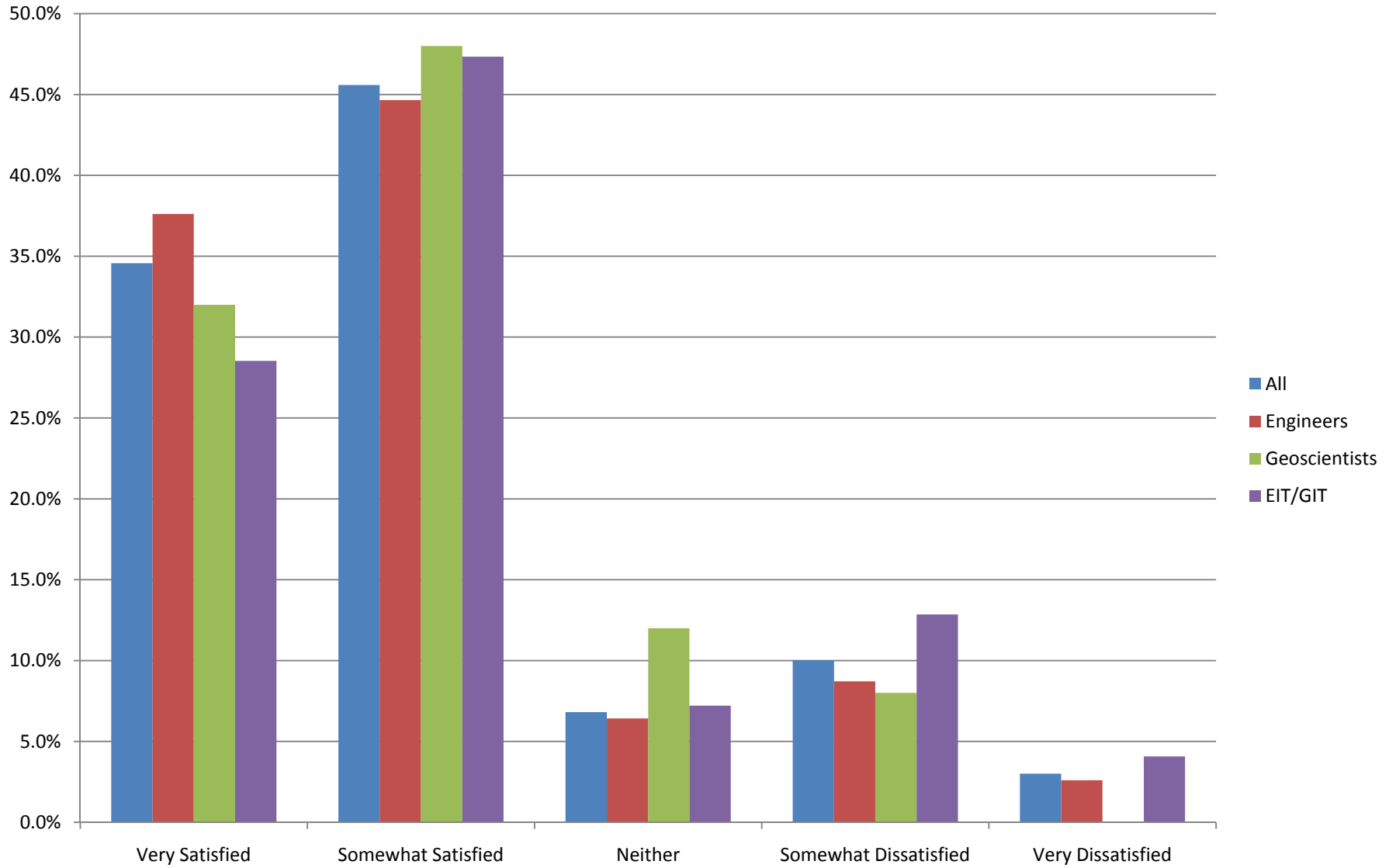
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Figure 8: Average Base Salary and Total Salary (Bonus, Overtime, Commissions) by Discipline



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Figure 9: Overall Satisfaction (All, Engineers, Geoscientists, EITs/GITs)



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Figure 10: Mean Base Salary for Different APEGM Point Ranges by Gender

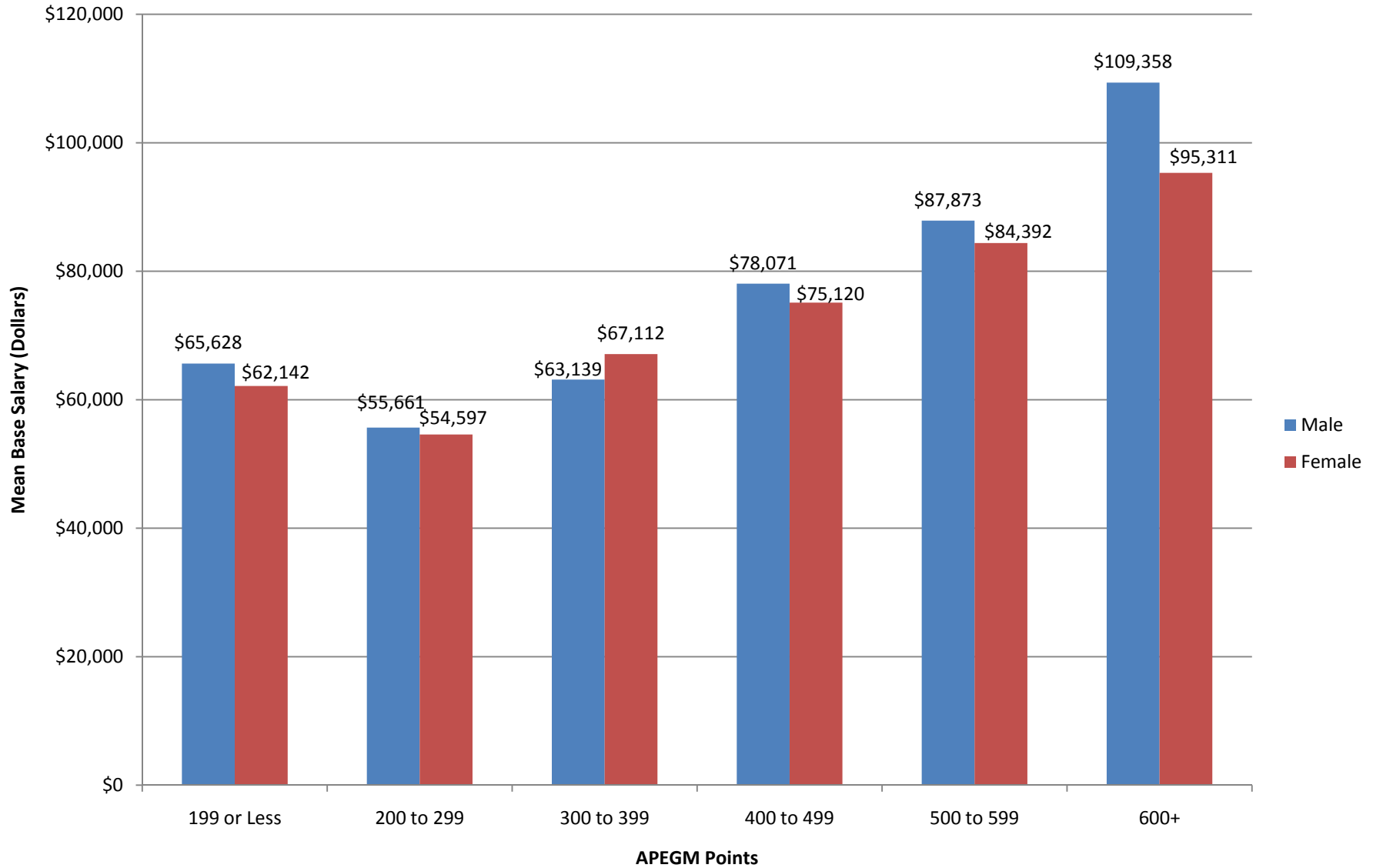


Figure 11: Compensation for Overtime

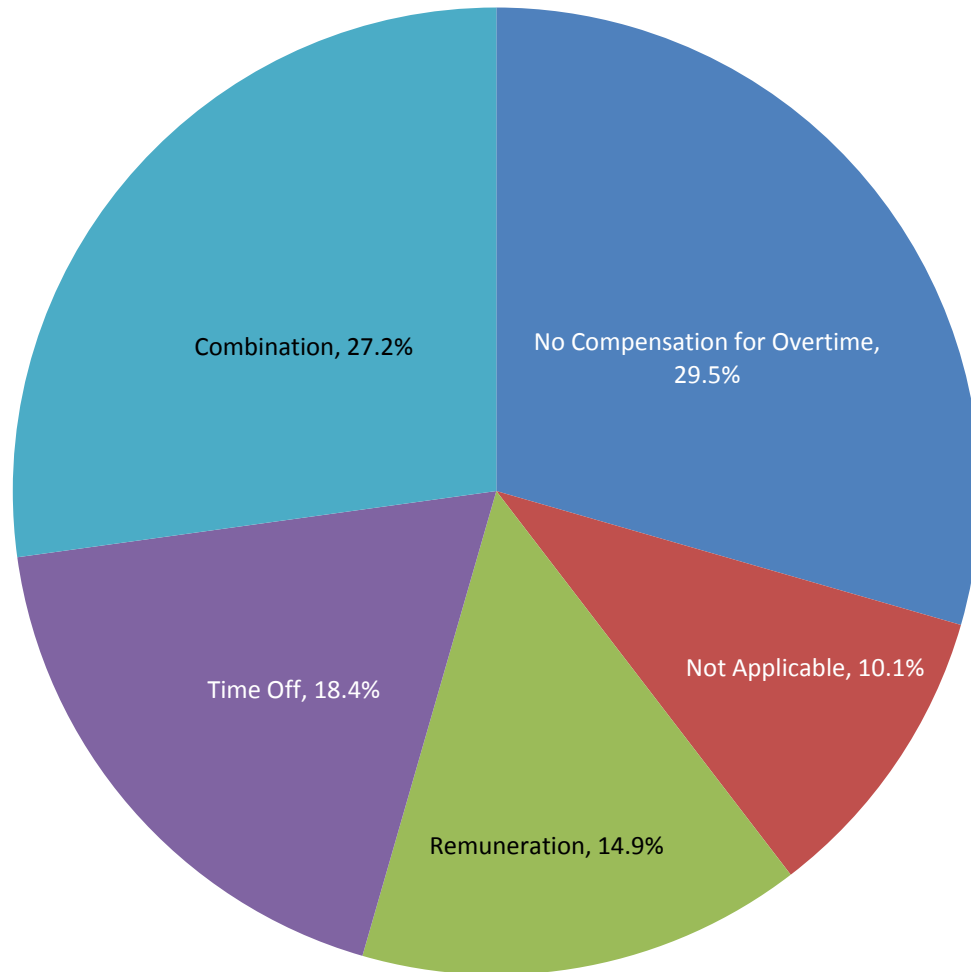


Figure 12: Size of Organization

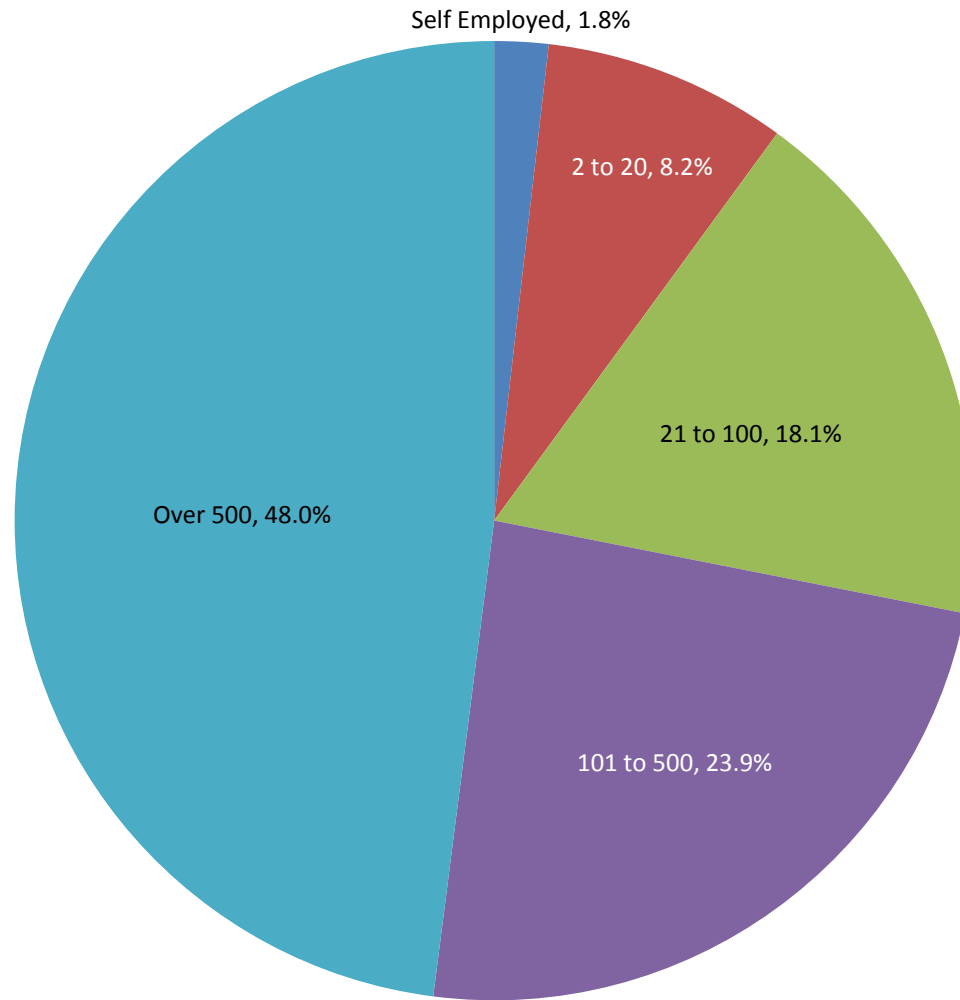


Figure 13: Principal Work Location

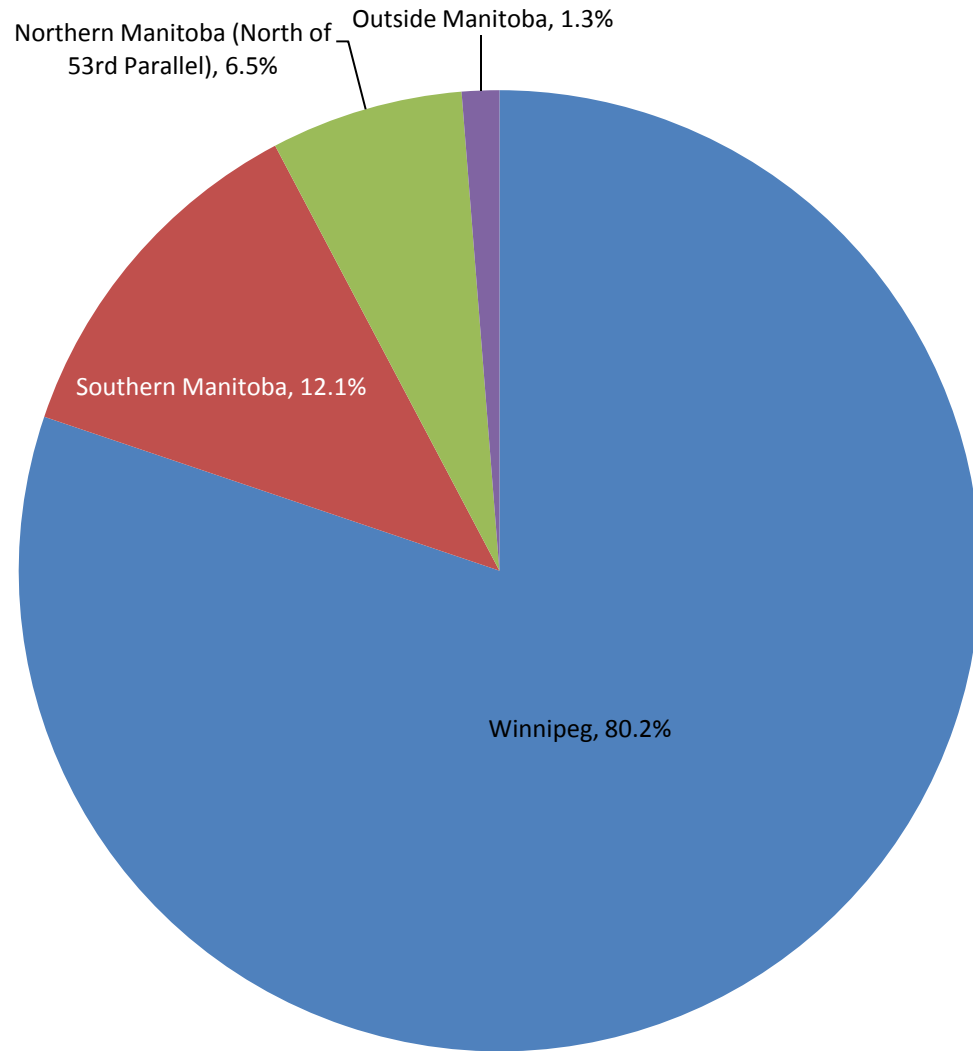


Figure 14: Change of Employment

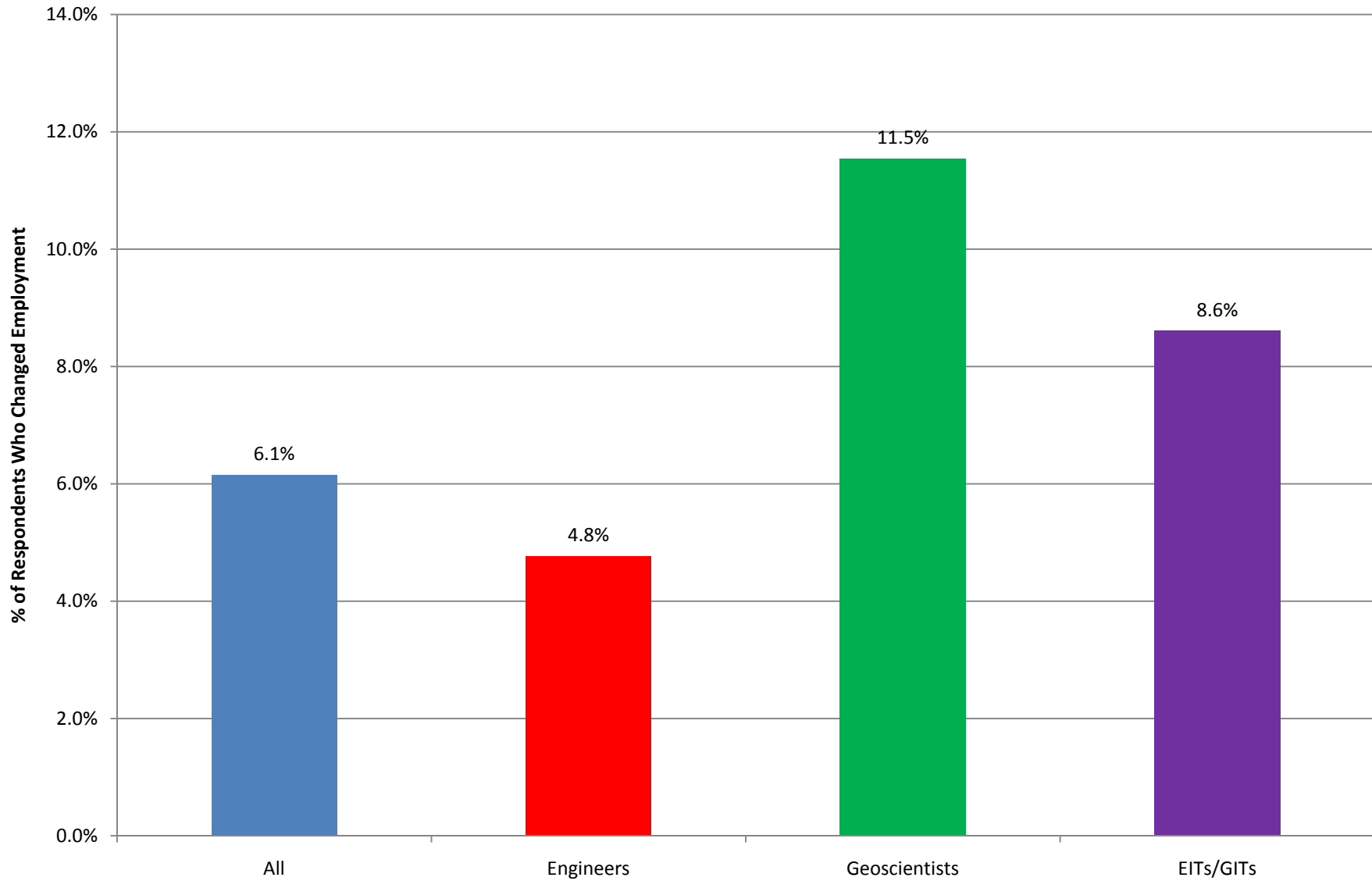


Figure 15: Sick Time - Entitlement

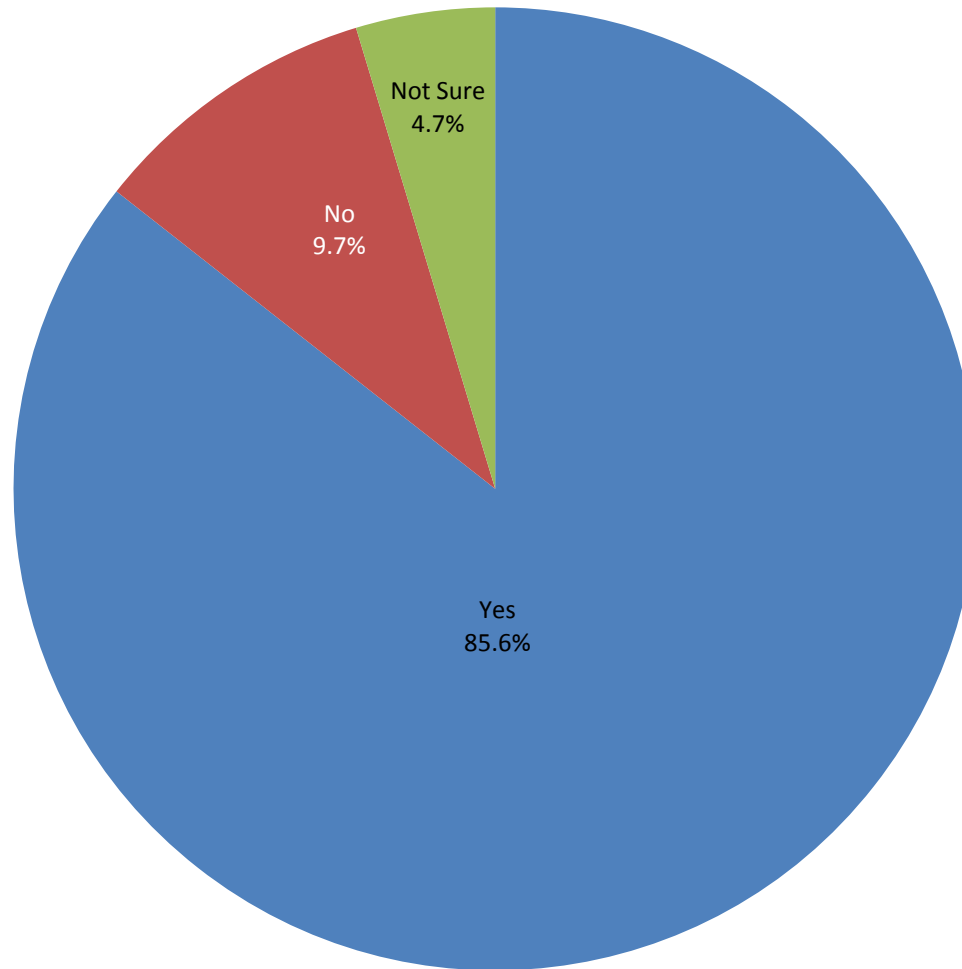
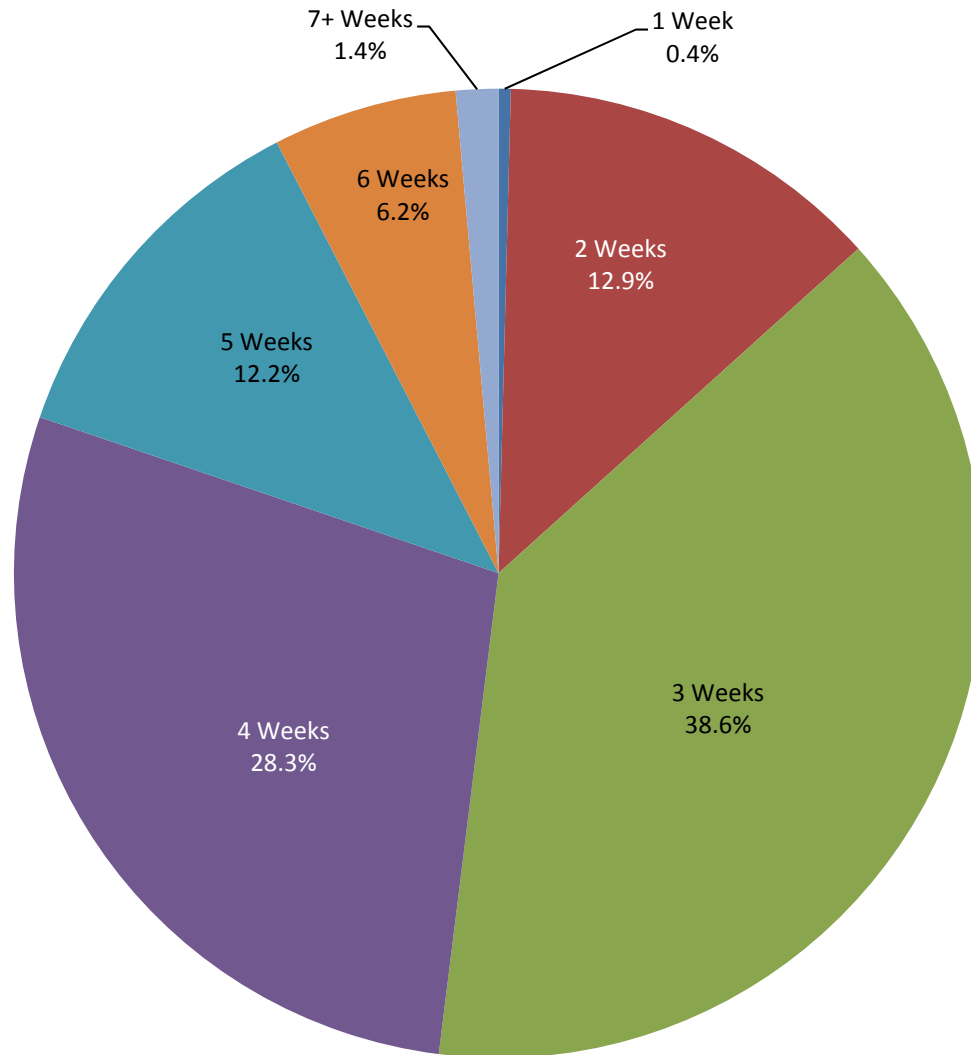


Figure 16: Vacation Time - Entitlement



Comments in Detail

Survey Format (Suggested Changes)

I feel like I'm flogging a dead horse here, but there should be a bigger breakdown of "consultants" job function. This category normally assumes 20% of the survey results, where some categories like chemical engineering have one survey response. Isn't there some way we can break this out? Still, the survey is a valuable tool.

Please consider adding back the scatter plot of base Salary vs. Grad year, I want to see how I compare against my graduation year. The Points system is overrated in my opinion. Technical specialists get paid as well as their Management counterparts, but the points system discriminates against them. The use of the seal shouldn't be counted for points since not all disciplines even use it. Show me an FPGA Designer or Software Engineer that uses their seal. It doesn't happen man!

The next survey should include a section on job satisfaction.

The ease of completing the survey was good. My only concern was that the job responsibilities questions were at times difficult to respond to within the context of the options provided. While I am only directly responsible for a handful of people in my office I direct the work of various consultant teams hired for specific design and construction projects. The response options provided do not provide consideration for the direct management or supervision of outside consultants.

Biosystems and Agricultural should be separate.

many questions are not tailored for the self employed person for example, questions about paid vacation, stock purchase, who pays for con ed

The survey doesn't leave much room for comment or explanation. For example, I requested a 20% decrease in salary for 20% less work (I work 32 hours for 80% of my previous 40 hour a week position). Maybe a few more "comment" or "explanation" boxes would be appropriate.

There should be a section under work conditions with half office-shop and half field work, dirty, uncomfortable or hazardous conditions. This one is best suited to those who work at mines.

It is important to account for employment and consulting income. Please add this feature for the next survey.

For working conditions, there should be one more category, where the person works in an office but does frequent work trips to a noisy and dirty place like such as a construction site.

My firm uses the APEGM salary survey as a basis to judge if they are paying staff in accordance with industry standards. While I have no issue with my firm completing that analysis as it is one of the only tools they have, I do however have an issue with my colleagues who do not participate in the salary survey. The lack of participation is actually not accurately reflecting the average salary per graduating year. I'm also sure my firm is not the only one to use the survey as a basis to judge their salaries. That said why could APEGM not make this a mandatory requirement as part of the annual membership renewal in order to make the salary survey that much more beneficial to all parties involved? On another note I always forget my points so when i want to see where I relate to ther professional I usually can not. Is there not a way that we could log in and retrieve them?

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Send out reminders to each and every member to encourage participation in this survey. This is a very useful tool and distinguishes us from many other associations.

Survey didn't seem to capture my job description well - in our matrix organization, I don't "supervise" anyone in terms of their annual appraisals, vacation requests, etc., but I do coordinate, direct and influence the technical work of approximately 20 professionals in my role as "Systems Lead" on a multidisciplinary project. WRT the internet survey - it is very slow to refresh one question per page through our corporate system which has to examine every separate page for security purposes. It would be considerably faster if all questions were on a single web page.

Job description could use more categories. Technical support/maintenance are quite different functions but get lumped together as one.

Show my specific results and data points on each graph so I can specifically see where I fall in each category. This should be very simple to do, can be provided without privacy concerns to the APEGM member, and quite simply act as motivation for filling out the survey. Knowing your exact result in graphical/tabular form in relation to others also will act to very specifically show where and how my compensation/benefits compare to equivalently qualified members. Knowing where you specifically sit in terms of compensation, commensurate with your skill level (points) in relation to other engineers throughout the province, can allow for objective statistics that can be provided to an employer. A summary page would be best.

Need to proof read the instructions. You can't pick half way between radio buttons.

Please list the difference between local professionals and immigrants. Thanks

To calculate my annual income, when we get a pay raise, if applicable, at the end of June, requires calculating my gross pay less my base pay up to the end of June, and then again up to the end of December, to figure out how much base & OT pay was received. This takes a bit of time so I wonder if that is why so few members respond. Perhaps if we could just fill in the numbers, hourly rate and gross pay to end of initial period, and hourly rate and gross pay for the year, kind of similarly to what you have so far, it might encourage more to reply. I remember as a young guy, just finding all of this survey feedback disheartening anyway, much as I do now, because executive remuneration is included and that skews the numbers too high for the rest of us peons to ever match. That's why I tell young people to go into other fields unless they are cursed with "the knack".

Would be good to have room for a third or fourth education record

Still need to review the levels of supervision categories. Does not reflect senior engineer in a small firm.

Put more than one question on a page

I am in an unique situation - I returned from maternity leave in 2009 and work part-time but that information is difficult to capture on the salary information. I needed the combination of hours worked per week and part B of the salary information. I ended up using my full time base salary rate. Perhaps there is a unit of measure that could be used regardless of full-time / part-time status or number of weeks worked in the year.

The following question needs to be clarified: "Section: C - Salary & Benefits (Page 20 of 35) PAID BENEFITS Does your employer pay or share the costs of the following benefits." What is the difference between "Employee Pays" and "Not Provided?" There could be a slight difference in that the employer could organize the benefit and provide employees with a group rate or discount. In that case I would say "Employee Pays" and not "Not Provided," but that is just one way of interpreting the question. Not everybody would be able to distinguish between the two options in the same manner unless the

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difference is expressly stated. I believe this question can either be clarified or else simply combine the two choices above.

Allow to preview all questions before leaving survey to complete later. May have more info to find out which one does not know until getting to that page.

Survey Format (Positive)

Good survey. Very quick.

Survey is set up very well

Great Survey with right to the point questions. Keep up with your good work.

Keeps getting better every year. The Salary Research Committee is doing a great job.

Good job on the on-line survey improvements!!

Nice survey - easy to understand and respond at a meaningful level. Nice work!

The survey was very user friendly.

Keep up the good work on providing the APEGM members with this survey and presenting the results.

I like the online survey.. easier to complete and less hassle than the mail-in version.

I like the online format - much easier to complete.

I am pleased to see the 2010 survey more geology friendly. It's certainly not an easy task to please all areas of discipline.

Nice to have the salary survey directly hosted on the APEGM web-site and available from our personal account pages.

Excellent online survey. Quick and easy.

General Comments

I would like to know how many employers actually review the APEGM Salary Survey for providing salaries to engineers. Some employers call other small engineering firms to see what they pay their engineers and use that as the basis for remuneration, not the Salary Survey. Higher paid positions often are less stable. Government positions are often higher paid but can be term or low job satisfaction (unless money is your only motivation) and less stable. Government and para-government positions are overpaid.

It is sometimes difficult to place yourself within the categories provided for classification of your job. However good survey. Easy to respond and relatively quick.

Thanks for letting me participate in 2010 APEGM Salary Survey.

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I notice every year that the high salary earners don't report. For example, CEOs, VPs and partners of large engineering firms? Where are they? This raises questions about the validity of the data (skewing the average salaries downward). Employers use this data to conduct salary/performance reviews; resulting in lower salaries paid to engineers. The salary survey hurts engineers if the top salary earners are not included in the data.

Some of the last few questions seemed very odd for a salary survey

This survey is very long. Although the association has clearly made an effort to streamline filling out the survey, I suspect the poor response rate is partially due to the fact that it is 35 questions, some quite lengthy.

This guide hinders those whose employers pay based on APEGM points as it is always a year behind. A recommendation for cost of living increase/inflation for the current year should be published to provide such employers.

1. My salary increase was to recognize my performance, as well as a significant increase in responsibility due to the frequent turnover of staff. Typical engineering salary increases for 2009 were less than half of what I was able to negotiate. 2. This year's format of the salary survey is accessible, and I like the option of coming back and completing it later with the option to review and edit responses.

Many of the questions assumed we fit the traditional definition of an engineer, which I do not. The point scale seems biased to a traditional hierarchical organization where you are measured in how many people work for you. There is no relationship between the score one gets and how much one contributes to the organization, unless one works for Hydro/Government/etc. Any work outside the primary job, such as writing, consulting, or startup companies, is also ignored in this survey.

Thanks for the extension!

Engineering & Geoscience Professions

Would urge the association to push hard to promote the public awareness of the benefits provided by engineering or geoscientist work.

Why is engineering still a field where maternity top-up is lagging behind other professions?

Manitoba senior engineers are underpaid in relation to counterparts in other jurisdictions, and in relation to other professions, and are paying the price for staff shortages. Wages aren't high enough to attract experienced staff from outside MB. There is a shortage of capable senior engineers because of staff shortages created by hiring freezes/cutbacks in the early 1990's, and retirements. Organizations are now filling the gap with inexperienced staff & know they can underpay senior engineers because they are less likely to jump ship. -Jr staff get higher wages to attract and retain them, because they are more mobile and can leave MB. They also tend to compare salaries amongst each other and complain if they don't feel they are treated equally, regardless of skill. -The combined effect of having to train several junior staff, and lack of experienced staff actually doing the work results in a very high work-load on senior engineers and supervisors.CB1504

Engineers get paid at Employer's will/discretion. Need to regulate employers by salary regulations table or something like that of CAW. Engineers are seen as of "no value" by employer, especially who work as support staff in a Manufacturing company (Aerospace). No initiative seen by APEGM in this aspect. Need has arisen to protect Engineering Community.

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You need to start regulating Salaries like the doctor, nurses and lawyers. We engineers are not treated fairly. Atimes I regret studying engineering

Engineers in Manitoba continue to be underpaid. APEGM should consider promoting our REAL worth to employers and clients so that we are adequately compensated for our work.

There should be a provincially set fee/wage schedule for engineers, similar to what the doctor's and dentists have in place. Otherwise this will continue to be a poor man's profession. Also, APEGM should be lobbying for legislation to define what is an acceptable "work week", as too many engineers are burning out due to unrealistic demands and insufficient resources.

APEGM should work to increase engineers salary scale (comparable to provinces like Ontario and Alberta).

It would be nice if APEGM could push for more regulated minimum EIT wages province wide.

Personal Results

Good survey covering the main points Further, regarding the question, "How many base salary adjustments did you receive during 2009?" Although I received no increases in 2009, I received a large increase of 12.6% in November 2008.

regarding my employment status and salary for the 2009 calendar year, our employer entered into a workshare program with Employment Insurance for 20 weeks. The reduction in my salary as a result of the workshare was approximately 1%. I did not add the employment insurance pay into my salary so it is not reflected in any part of the survey because it is not considered salary or bonus.

My business make-up is 20% design and seal, 50% coordination and arc flash studies and seal and 30% product sales. I have been self-employed since 2004 and the business leveled off in 2010 but expect it to grow in 2011.

I am retired and working as a consultant so the survey is not really applicable to me.

I find this survey not very relevant to a consulting engineer. I work in a small company of about 7-8 people where we all work as a team. We deal with large contracts internationally, where everyone has a role. This type of work is not reflected in the survey.

my survey refers to the co-op work experience

Because I work as a individual contractor, the survey questions that I can answer are limited, so I'm not sure this survey is getting any meaningful data from those sources.

As an immigrant worker I am facing many issues which may come from my differnt background.However, I have learend that in this country the only one who can help me is myself.

monitor EIT

I was on Maternity leave from January to August.

FYI - all information is based on Dec 2009. I am current working for a different employer.

I need to get out of the manufacturing industry. Pay is low, stress is high.

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satisfied

I am retired, but keep up my full membership just in case I want to consult or something. I received the request many times to fill out the survey, so I finally did. Was expecting to see a classification for "retired", but there wasn't one, so my answers are a bit meaningless to you - sorry...

I am an Honorary Life Member of APEGM. As Professor Emeritus in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering I voluntarily teach a specialized elective course for the department each Fall term. I completed the Salary Survey because I had so many email requests to do so! My response to your survey should be ignored as it will skew your results. (Name withheld)
