



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **University degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded, 2000** 2  
University students received a record number of bachelor's/first professional's and master's degrees in 2000, as the overall number of degrees, certificates and diplomas awarded by universities rose for the second straight year.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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### University degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded

2000

University students received a record number of bachelor's, first professional's and master's degrees in 2000, as the overall number of degrees, certificates and diplomas awarded by universities rose for the second straight year.

Overall, universities awarded an estimated 175,600 degrees, diplomas and certificates in 2000, up 1.1% from 1999. Of these, 145,200 or 83% were at the undergraduate level.

A record 128,000 students obtained a bachelor's or first professional's degree, up 1.2% from 1999. In addition, a record 24,000 students obtained a master's degree, up 3.1% and the third straight annual increase.

However, universities awarded only 3,800 doctorates in 2000, a 4.9% decline from 1999 and the lowest level in five years.

Women again accounted for the majority of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by universities in 2000, receiving 59% of the total. The proportion awarded to women at the bachelor's, master's and doctorate levels was higher in 2000 than ever before. Only at the doctoral level did men outnumber women.

### Overall level of qualifications awarded edged down during late 1990s

Even though bachelor's, first professional's and master's degrees reached record highs, the overall number of degrees, certificates and diplomas awarded by universities in 2000 were down from levels seen in the mid-1990s.

In 2000, universities awarded a total of 175,600 degrees, certificates and diplomas, down 1.4% from 178,100 in 1995. A sharp decline in these qualifications at the undergraduate level — from 150,800 in 1995 to 145,200 in 2000 — accounted for this decline.

This decrease in undergraduate qualifications occurred only among diplomas and certificates. Universities awarded 16,700 undergraduate diplomas and certificates in 2000, down 2.2% from 1999 and 27.1% from 1995. These diplomas and certificates are awarded in various fields for one- or two-year programs.

At the graduate level, however, a record 2,700 diplomas and certificates were awarded in 2000, up 18.1% from 1999 and 21.2% from 1995.

#### Note to readers

Data on university qualifications awarded for 1999 and 2000 were obtained using information from the Enhanced Student Information System and the University Student Information System.

For some institutions, information by age, citizenship and province of residence will not be available until later this fall. Revised data will then be published.

First professional degrees are those that lead to one of the traditional professions of theology (M.Div.), law (L.L.B.), medicine (M.D.), optometry (O.D.), veterinary medicine (D.V.M.), dentistry (D.D.S., D.M.D.), and education (B.Ed. requiring a prior Bachelor's degree). All of these programs of study generally contain practical elements that are not formally found in regular Bachelor's programs. Often, a Bachelor's degree is not required for entrance into a first professional degree program, although it is highly recommended.

### Graduate students: Record qualifications despite decline in doctorates

Despite the decline in doctorates, students received a record-high 30,400 graduate degrees, diplomas and certificates from universities in 2000, up 3.1% from 1999. The increase was due to all-time highs in graduate diplomas and certificates, as well as master's degrees.

The percentage increase in graduate degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded by universities in 2000 was four times higher than the increase at the undergraduate level (+0.7%).

Graduate students at Canadian universities showed particular interest in social sciences and related studies. The growth in graduate degrees, diplomas and certificates was driven almost entirely by an increase of 1,200, or 10.2%, in this field.

### Fields of study: Health grads down, math and engineering up

From 1999 to 2000, the number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded declined in three key fields: health professions and occupations (-6.1%), humanities and related studies (-1.5%), and agricultural and biological sciences (-0.8%). The decrease in agricultural and biological sciences was the first since 1990.

However, all other fields of study were up, with the biggest rates of increase in arts and science (+11.1%), mathematics and physical sciences (+7.6%) and engineering and applied sciences (+4.3%). For all fields

of study showing an increase except arts and science, the rate of increase for women outpaced the rate among men. Despite these larger increases among female students in these fields of study, women continued to be the minority in degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded both in mathematics and physical sciences, and in engineering and applied sciences.

In 2000, universities awarded 11,900 degrees, diplomas and certificates in health professions and occupations, the lowest total in this field since 1993. The number of students receiving degrees, diplomas or certificates in health has declined 8.7% since 1997, with women accounting for more than three-quarters of the decrease.

From 1999 to 2000, the second largest decline occurred in humanities and related studies (-1.5%). Since peaking in 1994, the number of graduates in this field has steadily decreased, down 10.5% from 1995. This was the second biggest drop for the 1995 to 2000 period.

The number of degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded in social sciences and related studies showed decreases during the mid-1990s. However, the estimated 67,800 graduates in this field were still more than twice the number in any other field of study. This field increased by 1.2% in 2000.

The number of graduates in education increased in 2000 for the second straight year, reversing a previous three-year downward trend. Even so, the 27,000 graduates in this area represented an 11.8% decline from 1995, the biggest five-year drop in any field. The decline was split fairly evenly between men and women.

More detailed data are now available from the University Student Information System and the Enhanced Student Information System. Tables and other statistical products are available on request.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3124 and 5017.**

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; [educationstats@statcan.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Todd Robertson (613-951-0781; fax: 613-951-6567; [todd.robertson@statcan.ca](mailto:todd.robertson@statcan.ca)) or Sylvie Bonhomme (613-951-5366; fax: 613-951-6567; [sylvie.bonhomme@statcan.ca](mailto:sylvie.bonhomme@statcan.ca)), Centre for Education Statistics.

□

**University qualifications awarded by program level and gender**

	1995	1998	1999	2000	1995 to 2000	1998 to 1999	1999 to 2000
	% change <sup>1</sup>						
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>178,100</b>	<b>172,100</b>	<b>173,600</b>	<b>175,600</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Female	102,000	100,100	101,400	102,800	0.7	1.3	1.4
Male	76,000	71,900	72,200	72,800	-4.3	0.4	0.8
<b>Undergraduate<sup>3</sup></b>							
<b>Total degree, certificate and diploma</b>	<b>150,800</b>	<b>143,700</b>	<b>144,100</b>	<b>145,200</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Female	88,600	85,600	86,200	86,800	-2.0	0.7	0.7
Male	61,700	57,500	57,300	57,900	-6.1	-0.3	1.0
Bachelor' and first professional' degree	127,300	124,900	126,400	128,000	0.5	1.3	1.2
Female	73,800	73,600	75,100	76,200	3.3	2.0	1.5
Male	53,600	51,300	51,400	51,800	-3.2	0.2	0.9
Undergraduate certificate and diploma	22,900	18,200	17,100	16,700	-27.1	-6.4	-2.2
Female	14,800	12,000	11,100	10,600	-28.3	-7.2	-4.7
Male	8,100	6,200	5,900	6,100	-25.0	-4.7	2.5
<b>Graduate</b>							
<b>Total degree, certificate and diploma</b>	<b>27,300</b>	<b>28,400</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>30,400</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>
Female	13,200	14,200	14,900	15,800	19.6	4.4	6.1
Male	14,100	14,200	14,600	14,700	4.0	3.3	0.1
Master's degree	21,400	22,000	23,300	24,000	12.3	5.7	3.1
Female	10,800	11,500	12,100	12,700	18.2	4.7	5.5
Male	10,600	10,500	11,200	11,300	6.4	6.7	0.5
Doctorate degree	3,700	4,000	4,000	3,800	1.5	-0.2	-4.9
Female	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,600	33.3	8.4	-0.3
Male	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,200	-13.0	-5.1	-7.9
Graduate certificate and diploma	2,200	2,400	2,200	2,700	21.2	-6.0	18.1
Female	1,300	1,300	1,200	1,500	19.3	-2.8	20.1
Male	900	1,100	1,000	1,200	23.7	-9.6	15.5

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are based on actual, non-rounded figures.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for totals may not add-up because of rounding.

<sup>3</sup> The total at the undergraduate level includes non-university programs at the university level, and programs labelled 'other undergraduate.'

**Note:** Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.

### University qualifications awarded by field of study

	1995	1998	1999	2000	% change <sup>1</sup>		
					1995 to 2000	1998 to 1999	1999 to 2000
Agricultural and biological sciences	10,500	12,200	12,500	12,400	18.4	2.7	-0.8
Female	6,100	7,400	7,700	7,700	25.6	4.0	-0.8
Male	4,400	4,800	4,800	4,800	8.5	0.6	-0.8
Arts and science	5,300	5,300	5,800	6,400	22.0	8.4	11.1
Female	3,600	3,600	4,000	4,300	17.9	12.3	7.4
Male	1,600	1,800	1,800	2,100	31.3	0.6	19.6
Education	30,600	26,000	26,800	27,000	-11.8	3.1	0.9
Female	21,200	18,400	19,000	19,300	-9.2	3.4	1.4
Male	9,400	7,600	7,700	7,700	-17.7	2.4	-0.1
Engineering and applied sciences	12,900	12,800	12,700	13,200	2.9	-1.1	4.3
Female	2,600	2,700	2,800	3,200	23.7	2.8	14.6
Male	10,300	10,100	9,900	10,000	-2.3	-2.1	1.4
Fine and applied arts	5,200	5,300	5,200	5,300	1.9	-1.0	2.6
Female	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,600	3.5	-1.8	4.7
Male	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	-1.4	0.5	-1.6
Health professions and occupations	12,500	12,700	12,700	11,900	-4.3	0.4	-6.1
Female	9,000	9,100	9,400	8,700	-3.2	2.9	-7.3
Male	3,500	3,500	3,300	3,200	-7.3	-6.2	-2.6
Humanities and related	22,500	20,800	20,400	20,100	-10.5	-1.8	-1.5
Female	14,100	13,200	13,000	12,800	-8.9	-1.5	-1.5
Male	8,400	7,600	7,400	7,300	-13.2	-2.2	-1.4
Mathematics and physical sciences	9,900	10,000	10,500	11,300	13.9	4.7	7.6
Female	2,900	3,100	3,300	3,700	24.5	4.7	12.1
Male	6,900	6,900	7,200	7,600	9.4	4.7	5.5
Social sciences and related	68,700	67,000	67,000	67,800	-1.3	0.0	1.2
Female	38,900	39,000	38,700	39,500	1.5	-0.9	2.2
Male	29,700	28,000	28,300	28,200	-5.0	1.1	-0.2
<b>Total<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>178,100</b>	<b>172,100</b>	<b>173,600</b>	<b>175,600</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Female	102,000	100,100	101,400	102,800	0.7	1.3	1.4
Male	76,000	71,900	72,200	72,800	-4.3	0.4	0.8

<sup>1</sup> Percentages are based on actual, non-rounded figures.

<sup>2</sup> Figures for totals may not add-up because of rounding.

**Note:** Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.



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## OTHER RELEASES

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### Canada's international trade in services 2002

The services trade deficit — the difference between Canadian receipts for its exports of services and its payments to foreign suppliers for their services — remained virtually unchanged at \$8.3 billion in 2002.

Exports of services experienced their first downturn since 1982, down 1.0% to \$58.3 billion. Payments also decreased, down 0.9% to \$66.7 billion.

In 2002, Canada's travel deficit was the lowest since 1987, shrinking to \$1.8 billion. US residents travelling to Canada raised their expenditures, while receipts from other foreign travellers remained flat. Canadian travellers spent less in the United States but more in overseas countries. This is in line with the trend seen since the early 1990s, as a growing proportion of Canadian travellers choose destinations other than the United States when they spend at least one night outside Canada. Overall, the travel industry has not yet fully recovered from the events of September 2001.

With fewer Canadians travelling abroad, the deficit for air transportation was reduced as a result of lower payments for passenger fares on foreign carriers. However, this was offset by a higher deficit in water transportation, as imports of goods by sea recovered in 2002.

The deficit on commercial services rose marginally by \$0.2 billion to \$3.7 billion in 2002, as both revenues and payments declined. Surpluses for computer services and for research and development — both of which saw record levels in 2000, at the height of activity in the high tech industry — continued to decline. Their combined surplus, which stood at \$4.8 billion in 2000, was \$3.5 billion in 2002. The only categories of commercial services that saw significant improvements in their balances were architectural and engineering services, financial services (other than insurance), and tooling and other services.

Reinsurance services and management services (especially between related parties) have both seen important reductions in receipts and payments following record levels in 2001.

Data on imports and exports of services for three major categories of services (travel, commercial

services, and transportation and government services) for 59 individual countries and more than 20 geographic or economic regions are now available for 2001.

**Note:** Trade in services covers transactions in travel, transportation, a range of business and professional services referred to as commercial services, and government services.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0031 to 376-0034 and 376-0036.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1536.**

The 2002 issue of Canada's international trade in services (67-203-XIB, \$30) will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Denis Caron (613-951-1861; [caroden@statcan.ca](mailto:caroden@statcan.ca)), Balance of Payments Division. ■

### Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products

December 2002

Data on the net receipts of crude oil and equivalent hydrocarbons, liquefied petroleum gases and refined petroleum products, pipeline exports of crude oil and deliveries of crude oil by pipeline to Canadian refineries are now available for December 2002.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 133-0001 to 133-0005.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2148 and 2191.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

Exports by commodity, April 2003, Vol. 60, no. 4  
Catalogue number 65-004-XMB (\$37/\$361).

Exports by commodity, April 2003, Vol. 60, no. 4  
Catalogue number 65-004-XPB (\$78/\$773).

2001 Census results teacher's kit, Activity 13  
Catalogue number 92F0192XIE  
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

Catalogue numbers with an -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette and -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc.

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**The Daily**  
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**MAJOR RELEASES**

- Urban transit, 1995 2  
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, 65.1% of Canadians rode an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- Highered Index, May 1997 3
- Short-term Expectations Survey 3
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- EQI indicator, April 1997 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

Statistics Canada

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