



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, August 12, 2003

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **University tuition fees, 2003/04** 2
When Canada's undergraduate university students return to school this fall, they can expect to pay on average 7.4% more in tuition fees, the biggest increase in four years.
- **Repetitive strain injury, 2000/01** 6
One out of every 10 Canadian adults had a repetitive strain injury serious enough to limit their normal activities in 2000/01, according to a new study published today in *Health reports*, which shows that repetitive strain injuries are affecting a growing number of adults.

OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index, June 2003 8

NEW PRODUCTS 9



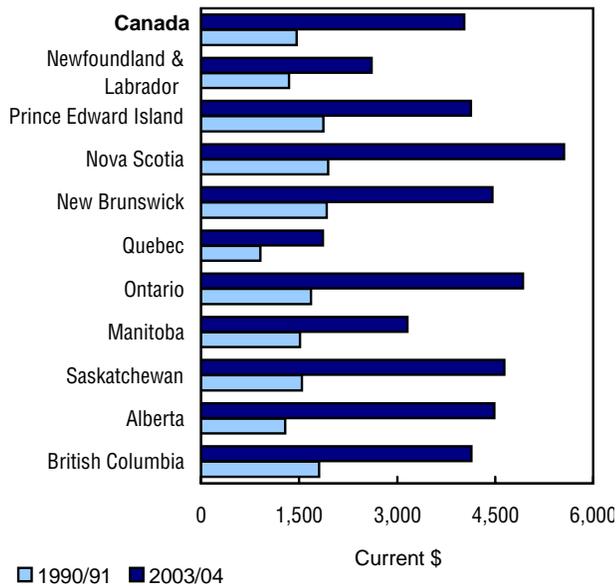
MAJOR RELEASES

University tuition fees

2003/04

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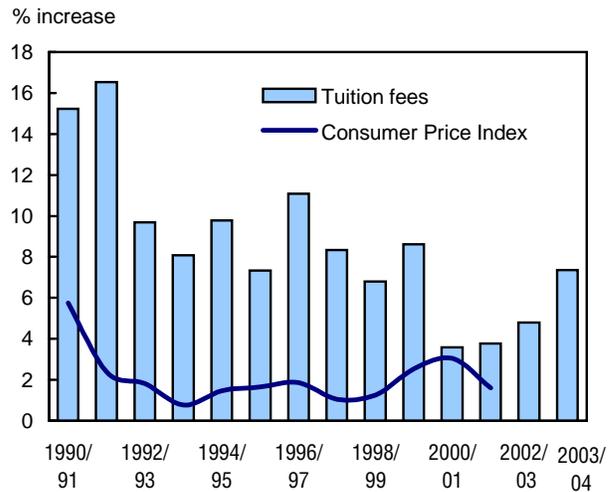
Average undergraduate tuition fees by province



Note to readers

Average tuition and additional fees are weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study using the most current enrolment data available. All fees are reported in current dollars.

Rates of increase in undergraduate tuition fees vs inflation



Note: Consumer Price Index annualized by taking averages from September of year X-1 to August of Year X.

Undergraduate students will pay an average of \$4,025 in tuition fees for the 2003/04 academic year, up from \$3,749 in 2002/03. This is more than double the average of \$1,464 in 1990/91, the result of significant increases during the 1990s.

Although the rate of increase has been slower in the last three years than during the 1990s, average tuition fees continue to rise faster than inflation.

From 1990/91 to 1999/2000, undergraduate tuition fees rose by an average of 9.6% per year. However, beginning this decade, the rate of increase of tuition fees has slowed to an annual average of 4.9%.

For the second consecutive year, British Columbia will post the largest increase in average undergraduate fees, up 30.4% on the heels of last year's 25.7% rise. These increases followed the lifting of a six-year freeze on tuition fees in 2002.

In 2003/04, undergraduate university students in British Columbia will pay an average of \$4,140, surpassing the national average (\$4,025) for the first time in eight years.

Tuition fees decline only in Newfoundland and Labrador

Newfoundland and Labrador is the only province in which tuition fees will decline for 2003/04. Average undergraduate tuition fees in the province will drop 4.5% to \$2,606, following a 10.0% drop during each of the previous two years.

This marks the fourth year in a row in which university fees in Newfoundland and Labrador have remained stable or declined. Universities in Manitoba have also frozen tuition fees for four consecutive years. Tuition fees at universities in Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba are among the lowest in Canada.

Average undergraduate tuition fees for 2003/04 remain highest in Nova Scotia at \$5,557, followed by Ontario at \$4,923. Ontario's average increase of 5.5% is somewhat below the national average of 7.4%.

During the past four years, increases in Ontario have ranged from 3.9% to 5.5%, well below the double-digit gains recorded between 1994/95 and 1999/2000.

Fees will be frozen for the seventh straight year at \$1,675 for residents of Quebec attending universities in Quebec, the lowest level in the country. However, students from other provinces attending universities in Quebec will have to pay \$4,300 on average, up 2.9%.

Biggest increases in tuition in dentistry, law and medicine

The biggest increases in tuition fees this fall will occur for students in dentistry, law and medicine. These also continue to be the most expensive programs.

Average tuition fees¹

| | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2002/03 to 2003/04 % change |
|--------------------|------------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | Current \$ | | |
| Agriculture | 3,301 | 3,487 | 5.6 |
| Architecture | 3,524 | 3,586 | 1.8 |
| Arts | 3,617 | 3,810 | 5.3 |
| Commerce | 3,743 | 3,991 | 6.6 |
| Dentistry | 9,703 | 11,733 | 20.9 |
| Education | 3,019 | 3,216 | 6.5 |
| Engineering | 3,865 | 4,371 | 13.1 |
| Household Sciences | 3,486 | 3,669 | 5.3 |
| Law | 5,021 | 5,995 | 19.4 |
| Medicine | 8,063 | 9,406 | 16.7 |
| Music | 3,586 | 3,753 | 4.7 |
| Science | 3,728 | 3,954 | 6.1 |
| Undergraduate | 3,749 | 4,025 | 7.4 |
| Graduate | 4,867 | 5,199 | 6.8 |

¹ Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students. Fees at both public and private institutions have been included in the calculations.

Average tuition fees in dentistry will rise 20.9% to \$11,733. Dentistry students in Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta will face the largest

increases, ranging from 45.1% in Alberta to 55.1% in Saskatchewan.

The highest fees will be paid by dentistry students in Saskatchewan (\$30,178) and in Ontario (\$17,087).

Medical students will pay \$9,406 on average this year, up 16.7%, while law students will pay \$5,995 on average, a 19.4% increase. Tuition fees for medicine and law are still highest in Ontario and Nova Scotia.

Tuition for engineering will increase 13.1% on average to \$4,371. Fees in engineering are rising a significant 30.9% in British Columbia and 12.5% in Ontario.

Fees for graduate, international students also rising

Canadian students in graduate programs are facing increases similar to the undergraduate level, with average tuition rising 6.8% to \$5,199. This is the smallest increase since 1994/95. The largest increases for graduate programs are 13.1% in Alberta and 12.9% in British Columbia.

Graduate students in Ontario will still pay the highest fees in the country (\$8,376), followed by those in Nova Scotia (\$6,898). Graduate fees are down 5.0% in Newfoundland and Labrador, and they remain frozen in Manitoba for the second consecutive year.

Graduate fees remain lowest in Quebec, where they will be frozen for Quebec residents for the sixth consecutive year.

International students also face increases in tuition. At the undergraduate level, average tuition fees for international students will increase 7.5% to \$11,256. Graduate tuition fees will increase 6.3% to \$10,775 on average.

Undergraduate tuition fees for international students will increase in all provinces except Manitoba, which has the lowest fees at \$5,706.

British Columbia will have the highest average undergraduate fees for international students at \$13,440. Graduate programs for international students at universities in Ontario will be the most expensive, at \$14,205.

Additional compulsory fees on the rise

The bundle of services included in additional compulsory fees varies from one institution to the next and can also change over time. Typically, they include fees for recreation and athletics, student health services, student association and other fees that apply to undergraduate students.

Undergraduate students will pay an average of \$623 in additional compulsory fees for the coming academic year, up 9.0%. Average additional fees will increase in every province. These fees vary from \$302 in New Brunswick to \$694 in Ontario.

Students in British Columbia will face the highest increase in average compulsory fees this fall, up 35.4% to \$584. The increase is due mainly to a referendum approved by students at University of British Columbia and Simon Fraser University to include transportation fees for the U-Pass program in the student association fees.

Average additional compulsory fees¹

| | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 2002/03 to 2003/04 % |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| | Current \$ | | |
| Canada | 571 | 623 | 9.0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 446 | 450 | 0.9 |
| Prince Edward Island | 448 | 468 | 4.5 |
| Nova Scotia | 390 | 430 | 10.3 |
| New Brunswick | 272 | 302 | 11.0 |
| Quebec | 654 | 685 | 4.8 |
| Ontario | 638 | 694 | 8.8 |
| Manitoba | 527 | 541 | 2.7 |
| Saskatchewan | 507 | 554 | 9.4 |
| Alberta | 513 | 530 | 3.2 |
| British Columbia | 432 | 584 | 35.4 |

¹ Using the most current enrolment data available, average additional compulsory fees have been weighted by the number of students per institution. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculations.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3123.

Information is also available on the cost of accommodation on campus.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; educationstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Holly Shum (613-951-7556; holly.shum@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

Average undergraduate tuition fees¹

| | 1993/94 | 1998/99 | 2002/03 | 2003/04 | 1993/94 to 2003/04 | 1998/99 to 2003/04 | 2002/03 to 2003/04 |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Current \$ | | | | % change | | |
| Canada | 2,023 | 3,064 | 3,749 | 4,025 | 98.9 | 31.4 | 7.4 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,000 | 3,216 | 2,729 | 2,606 | 30.3 | -19.0 | -4.5 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,509 | 3,327 | 3,891 | 4,133 | 64.7 | 24.2 | 6.2 |
| Nova Scotia | 2,701 | 4,074 | 5,214 | 5,557 | 105.8 | 36.4 | 6.6 |
| New Brunswick | 2,385 | 3,225 | 4,186 | 4,457 | 86.9 | 38.2 | 6.5 |
| Quebec ² | 1,550 | 1,803 | 1,851 | 1,862 | 20.2 | 3.2 | 0.6 |
| Ontario | 2,076 | 3,640 | 4,665 | 4,923 | 137.2 | 35.2 | 5.5 |
| Manitoba | 2,272 | 3,149 | 3,144 | 3,155 | 38.9 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,341 | 3,279 | 4,286 | 4,644 | 98.4 | 41.6 | 8.3 |
| Alberta | 2,209 | 3,519 | 4,165 | 4,487 | 103.1 | 27.5 | 7.7 |
| British Columbia | 2,240 | 2,525 | 3,176 | 4,140 | 84.9 | 64.0 | 30.4 |

¹ Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study. Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculations.

² Both in and out-of-province students are included in the weighted average calculations.



Repetitive strain injury

2000/01

One out of every 10 Canadian adults had a repetitive strain injury (RSI) serious enough to limit their normal activities in 2000/01, according to a new study published today in *Health reports*, which shows that RSIs are affecting a growing number of adults.

An estimated 2.3 million people aged 20 or older reported having had an RSI at some point in the 12 months prior to their participation in the Canadian Community Health Survey, for which data collection began in September 2000.

This marked an increase in the prevalence of RSIs during the late 1990s. In 1996/97, 8% of adults reported the problem, according to the National Population Health Survey. The proportion hit 10% in 2000/01. Work-related activities were most often the cause.

Repetitive strain injury is an umbrella term for a group of disorders usually caused by repetitive movements that affect the muscles, tendons and nerves. Unlike other injuries, which occur at a single point in time, RSIs develop over an extended period.

In 2000/01, men and women were almost equally likely to report an RSI, although since 1996/97, the percentage of women sustaining such injuries rose faster than the percentage of men. For women, the increase was from 7.9% to 10.3%, compared with an increase from 8.2% to 9.9% for men.

Injury characteristics vary between men and women

Most repetitive strain injuries affected the upper body. About 25% were in the neck or shoulder. Another 23% occurred in the wrist or hand, followed by the back (19%) and then the elbow or lower arm (16%). The remaining 17% involved a lower extremity or unspecified body part.

Men were more likely than women to have hurt their arm, leg or back. In contrast, a higher percentage of women than men reported injuries to their neck, shoulder or hand. These differences are likely attributable to the types of activities each sex undertakes.

Just over half of RSIs sustained by men and women happened while working. For men, sports or physical exercise was the next most frequently cited activity, whereas for women, activities relating to chores, unpaid work or school ranked second.

Note to readers

Data used in this analysis come from two surveys. The bulk of the article is based on a Canadian Community Health Survey sample of 113,796 respondents aged 20 or older in 2000/01. Of these, 11,821 identified themselves as having had a repetitive strain injury (RSI) in the previous 12 months. This analysis covers the household population in all provinces and territories except those living on Indian reserves, on Canadian Forces bases and in some remote areas.

The examination of the immediate association of RSIs with chronic pain and psychological health is based on 13,739 National Population Health Survey respondents aged 20 or older in 1998/99. Of these, 1,274 reported having had an RSI in the previous 12 months. This analysis excludes the territories.

Longer-term associations of RSIs with chronic pain and psychological distress are based on data for 9,255 longitudinal respondents aged 20 and older in 1998/99, 737 of whom reported having had an RSI in the previous year.

Certain occupations associated with higher risk

The report found that working did not in itself increase the likelihood of reporting an RSI. However, among those who did work, the type of job mattered.

Least likely to be injured were people in management. Men and women who worked in sales or service; trades, transport or equipment operating; farming, forestry, fishing or mining; and processing, manufacturing or utilities had high odds of reporting an RSI, compared with those in management. This was particularly true for women in traditionally male-dominated occupations.

Stress increases risk

Work stress deriving from a fast work pace, role ambiguity, worry and monotonous tasks has been associated with RSIs in the past. The report supports the association between work stress and RSIs, but also finds that once other contributing factors are taken into consideration, the association differs for men and women.

People who reported at least some work stress were generally more likely to report an RSI in 2000/01 than were those who reported no work stress. This relationship was especially pronounced for women: 18% who indicated that their work was "extremely stressful" reported an RSI, compared with 10% who considered their work "not at all" or "not very" stressful.

Even allowing for other possible explanatory factors, the odds of reporting an RSI were higher among women who found most days at work were "quite" or "extremely" stressful, compared with women who felt lower degrees of work stress. The association between workplace

stress and RSI did not hold for men, however, once the same factors were taken into consideration.

There was a significant association for both sexes between day-to-day life stress and reporting an RSI, even after potentially confounding factors were considered. Compared with people who described their lives as "not at all" or "not very" stressful, those experiencing greater degrees of daily stress had higher odds of reporting an RSI.

Chronic pain and distress associated with RSI

In 1998/99, 23% of men and 31% of women with an RSI reported chronic pain or discomfort, compared with 13% of men and 16% of women who did not report an RSI. This association persisted even when factors such as age and arthritis were taken into account. As well, men and women with an RSI reported significantly higher levels of psychological distress than did those without such injuries.

The effects of RSIs can be long-lasting. For women, reporting an RSI in 1998/99 was associated with increased pain and distress by 2000/01, and among men who reported an RSI in 1998/99, the elevated levels of pain and distress had not declined in 2000/01.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3225 and 3226.

The full article, "Repetitive strain injuries," appears in the August 2003 issue of *Health reports*, Vol. 14, no. 4 (82-003-XIE, \$15/\$44; 82-003-XPE, \$20/\$58),

now available. See *How to order products*. For more information about this article, contact Michael Tjepkema (416-952-4620; michael.tjepkema@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

This issue contains two other articles: "Dependents seniors at home — formal and informal help" and "Impact of chronic conditions."

The article on seniors uses data from the 1996 General Social Survey to estimate the relative number of hours of help that seniors living in private households receive from various sources. It concludes that more than half of this assistance comes from informal sources alone, and that an increase in help from formal sources does not significantly reduce the hours received from informal sources. For more information about this article, contact Sylvie A. Lafrenière (613-951-7197; sylviea.lafreniere@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

The article on chronic conditions uses data from the 1996/97 National Population Health Survey to compare the impact of 21 chronic conditions on health-related quality of life. The effect of these conditions varies substantially by age and by the number of conditions reported. For more information about this article, contact Susan E. Schultz (416-480-6100, ext. 3788; sue.schultz@ices.on.ca), Institute for Clinical and Evaluative Sciences.

For information about *Health reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765; christine.wright@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index

June 2003

The New Housing Price Index (1997=100) advanced 0.3% in June. On a 12-month basis, this index of contractors' selling prices rose 4.5%, up slightly from May's annual increase of 4.4%.

New Housing Price Indexes

(1997=100)

| | June 2003 | June 2002 to June 2003 | May to June 2003 |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| | % change | | |
| Canada | 116.3 | 4.5 | 0.3 |
| House only | 122.5 | 5.8 | 0.3 |
| Land only | 104.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 |
| St. John's | 112.2 | 4.3 | 0.4 |
| Halifax | 119.7 | 4.6 | 0.0 |
| Charlottetown | 105.1 | 0.7 | 0.0 |
| Saint John–Moncton–Fredericton | 103.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 |
| Québec | 120.8 | 8.9 | 0.0 |
| Montréal | 125.7 | 6.6 | 0.3 |
| Ottawa–Gatineau | 137.6 | 2.8 | 0.4 |
| Toronto | 119.1 | 4.6 | 0.2 |
| Hamilton | 120.2 | 6.2 | -0.1 |
| St. Catharines–Niagara | 120.7 | 5.0 | 0.9 |
| Kitchener–Waterloo | 119.1 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| London | 115.1 | 4.9 | 0.0 |
| Windsor | 102.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Sudbury–Thunder Bay | 96.3 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| Winnipeg | 114.2 | 3.9 | 0.6 |
| Regina | 124.2 | 6.7 | 0.9 |
| Saskatoon | 113.4 | 2.4 | 0.7 |
| Calgary | 130.7 | 5.0 | 0.6 |
| Edmonton | 123.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 |
| Vancouver | 96.5 | 3.5 | 0.1 |
| Victoria | 95.7 | 6.1 | 1.6 |

Monthly rises occurred in 12 of the 21 urban centres surveyed. Victoria led the way (+1.6%), with builders citing higher land values and a favourable

housing market. Rising prices for building materials and labour pushed the index up in St. Catharines–Niagara (+0.9%) and Regina (+0.9%). A favourable housing market was noted in Saskatoon (+0.7%), while higher priced inputs, particularly building materials and land, contributed to the increase in Calgary (+0.6%). Higher general operating costs contributed to a 0.6% increase in Winnipeg.

Elsewhere, new house prices rose in St. John's (+0.4%), Ottawa–Gatineau (+0.4%), Montréal (+0.3%) and Toronto (+0.2%). The index was up slightly in Edmonton (+0.1%) and Vancouver (+0.1%).

Eight of the surveyed centres registered no change and the only decrease was registered in Hamilton (-0.1%).

On an annual basis, Québec experienced the largest 12-month increase for new homes (+8.9%). Regina was next with an increase of 6.7%, followed by Montréal (+6.6%). There were no annual decreases in June.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The second quarter 2003 issue of *Capital expenditure price statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$24/\$79) will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Perry Kirkpatrick (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), or Albert Near (613-951-3386; nearalb@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Health reports, August 2003, Vol. 14, no. 4
Catalogue number 82-003-XIE (\$15/\$44).

Health reports, August 2003, Vol. 14, no. 4
Catalogue number 82-003-XPE (\$20/\$58).

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

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (150/11) ISSN 1524-6377-5165

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, 65th Canadian city, on 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

- **High-waged index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **EGU indicator, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications Division, Statistics Canada, 10-H, R.H. Coats Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

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