



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 25, 1999

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **University tuition fees, 1999/2000**

University students will face another substantial increase in tuition fees when they return to classes this fall, but the pace of growth has eased somewhat. Fees for undergraduate arts students for the 1999/2000 academic year have increased an average 7.1% across the country compared with an annual average of about 9% during the past five years.

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 - **Livestock estimates, July 1, 1999**

Canada's cattle herd contracted in 1999, continuing its downward trend from the peak of 1996. However, the story is different for hogs. Despite last year's extremely low slaughter prices, hog inventories appear to be on the way up.

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MAJOR RELEASES

University tuition fees

1999/2000

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Fees for undergraduate arts students for the 1999/2000 academic year have increased an average 7.1% across the country. This compares with increases of about 11% each in the two previous years and an annual average of about 9% during the past five years.

This fall, undergraduate arts students in Canada will pay on average \$3,379 in tuition, up from \$3,156 in 1998/99. This is more than double the tuition fees of about \$1,500 in 1990/91.

Tuition fees this fall increased in every province except two - British Columbia and Quebec. British Columbia has frozen fees in public universities for the fifth consecutive year. In Quebec universities, fees for residents of the province will remain frozen at \$1,668. However, in 1997/98, Quebec universities started introducing higher fees for out-of-province students. These have increased 10% this fall, following an 8.5% increase last year.

Average undergraduate arts tuition remains highest at universities in Nova Scotia (\$4,113) and Ontario (\$3,872). Tuition in Ontario increased 9.6% on average for the coming academic year, slower than the annual average of about 12% during the past five years.

Reduced government funding has affected tuition fees

Tuition fees have soared during the past decade, mainly the result of attempts by universities to offset reductions in government funding.

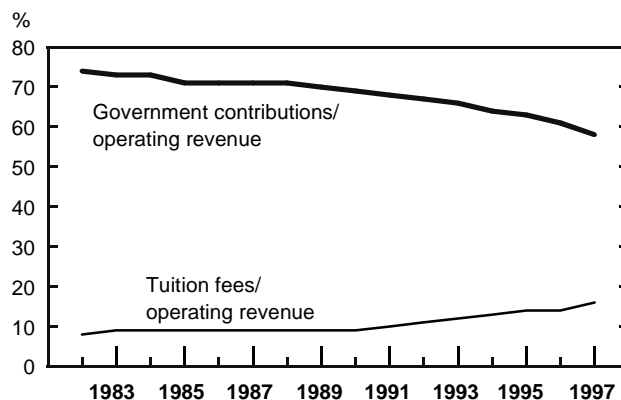
As a result, undergraduate arts fees since 1990/91 have more than doubled in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and British Columbia. The largest increase occurred in Alberta where average tuition fees for undergraduate arts students have almost tripled from \$1,244 to \$3,658.

As government funding has decreased as a percentage of universities' total operating revenue, tuition fees paid by students have become an increasingly important source of revenue for Canadian universities.

In 1996/97 — the most recent year for which data on university revenues is available — tuition fees represented 16% of operating revenue for universities,

twice the level (8%) in 1980/81. During the same time period, the proportion of operating revenue represented by government contributions declined from 74% to almost 58%.

**Tuition fees and government contributions
as a percentage of universities' operating revenue**



Medicine, dentistry programs hardest hit by fee increases

Faculties of medicine and dentistry have been hit hardest by fee increases for the 1999/2000 academic year. They are also the most expensive programs in terms of average tuition.

Students in dentistry will pay \$7,377 in tuition this fall, up 32.3% from 1998/99. Those in medicine will pay \$5,699, a 15.6% increase.

In Ontario, fees in dentistry programs have almost quadrupled since 1995/96, while fees in medicine have doubled or quadrupled, depending on the institution. These increases were the result of a change in policy by the Ontario government. In 1998, Ontario completely deregulated fees in professional programs such as medicine, dentistry and business and law schools. It also set the maximum institution-wide average increase in tuition at 20% over two years for government-regulated programs in Ontario universities.

Fees in medicine have increased significantly elsewhere across the country, except in Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia where they have remained stable over the past five years. The situation has been similar for dentistry programs in Quebec and British Columbia. However, Saskatchewan has

significantly increased tuition for dentistry, due to concerns regarding availability of funds.

Average tuition fees¹

	1998/1999	1999/2000	1998/1999 to 1999/2000
	\$		% change
Agriculture	3,183	3,364	5.7
Architecture	3,132	3,372	7.7
Arts	3,156	3,379	7.1
Commerce	3,131	3,391	8.3
Dentistry	5,576	7,377	32.3
Education	3,032	3,245	7.0
Engineering	3,292	3,606	9.5
Household sciences	3,031	3,260	7.6
Law	3,274	3,639	11.2
Medicine	4,930	5,699	15.6
Music	3,096	3,299	6.6
Science	3,150	3,357	6.6
Undergraduate	3,155	3,433	8.8
Graduate	3,400	3,681	8.3

¹ Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students.

Different fees by type of program may be linked to the assumption that graduates from certain fields of study will benefit from higher than average earnings upon graduation, so these graduates should cover a growing proportion of the cost of the program during their studies. Differences in tuition fees may also reflect the higher costs attached to offering highly specialized programs.

Some universities attempting to attract more graduate students

On average, graduate students will pay \$3,681 in tuition this fall, up 8.3% from the previous year, although many universities have kept their graduate tuition stable or have imposed relatively small increases for 1999/2000.

As well, a few universities have stabilized or lowered tuition for foreign students at the undergraduate and/or graduate level for the coming school year, possibly with the intention of improving their competitive position in terms of attracting foreign and graduate students.

Information is also available on additional compulsory fees and the cost of accommodation on campus. For tables or general inquiries, contact Daniel Perrier, (613-951-1503; perrier@statcan.ca). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Brigitte Bouchard (613-951-9167; bouchard@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics.

Average undergraduate arts tuition¹

	1990/1991	1998/1999	1999/2000	1990/1991 to 1999/2000	1998/1999 to 1999/2000
	\$			% change	
Canada	1,496	3,156	3,379	125.9	7.1
Newfoundland	1,344	3,150	3,300	145.5	4.8
Prince Edward Island	1,840	3,310	3,480	89.1	5.1
Nova Scotia	1,943	3,904	4,113	111.7	5.3
New Brunswick	1,898	3,194	3,329	75.4	4.2
Quebec ²	902	2,278	2,387	164.6	4.8
Ontario	1,653	3,534	3,872	134.2	9.6
Manitoba	1,415	2,724	2,940	107.8	8.0
Saskatchewan	1,526	3,130	3,164	107.4	1.1
Alberta	1,244	3,452	3,658	194.1	6.0
British Columbia ³	1,727	2,451	2,470	43.0	0.8

¹ Using the most current enrolment data available, average tuition fees have been weighted by the number of students.

² Fees for both in- and out-of-province students are included in the weighted average calculation.

³ Fees at both public and private institutions are included in the weighted average calculation.

Livestock estimates

July 1, 1999

Canada's cattle herd contracted in 1999, continuing its downward trend from the peak of 1996. However, the story is different for hogs. Despite last year's extremely low slaughter prices, hog inventories appear to be on the way up.

For the third consecutive year, the cattle herd declined. Estimated total cattle and calves inventories at July 1, 1999 were 14.5 million head, down 1.6% from July 1998 and 3.9% from the peak of 1996.

On the other hand, as of July 1, 1999, hog inventories increased to 12.4 million head, 1.4% higher than in the first three months of 1999. This upswing occurred in all of the major hog-producing provinces. Current inventories are just slightly above July 1, 1998 estimates.

Sheep farmers have been building their herds throughout the 1990s. The estimated total inventory of sheep and lambs at July 1, 1999 was 885,400, up 6.7% from July 1, 1998. Since 1990, the average number of sheep per farm has increased and the herd inventory has risen by 1.3%.

Livestock inventories at July 1

	Cattle		Hogs		Sheep	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
	000's head					
Canada	14,747	14,505	12,357	12,388	830	885
Atlantic provinces	325	316	376	375	44	47
Quebec	1,389	1,350	3,663	3,846	144	162
Ontario	2,172	2,110	3,331	3,381	232	255
Manitoba	1,447	1,400	1,999	1,917	49	55
Saskatchewan	2,818	2,776	931	918	81	83
Alberta	5,813	5,760	1,881	1,808	215	217
British Columbia	783	793	177	143	64	65

Note: Due to rounding, data may not add to totals.

Size of cattle herd decreases

The cattle industry is currently going through a cyclical contraction, following its longest expansion phase in history, which ended in 1996. The cattle herd reached a high of 15.1 million in 1996 after recovering from low inventories during the mid-1980s. Since peaking, the herd has been declining steadily.

This contraction phase has been characterized by high levels of marketings and a shrinking inventory of breeding stock. Abundant supplies of beef in North America, declining international exports and weak

Note to readers

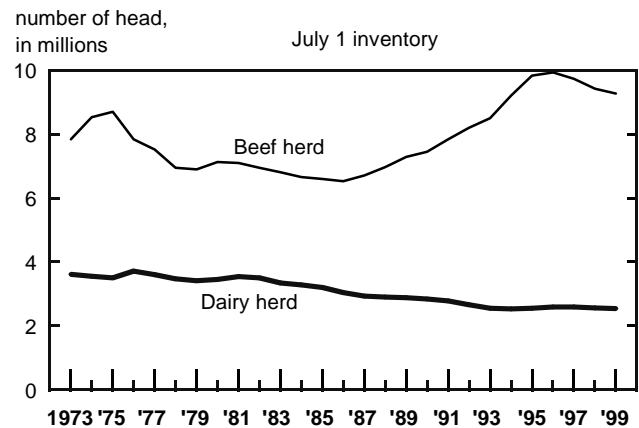
These data come from the July Livestock Survey, a telephone survey of 24,000 farm operators conducted during the last two weeks of June. Farmers were asked to report the number of livestock they had on their farm as of July 1, 1999.

This release includes revisions to data from previous years, as the redesign of the livestock surveys program, based on the 1996 Census of Agriculture, was in its second year of operation. Some revisions were also made to hog estimates after completion of the hogs farm updates project, conducted this year to improve survey coverage.

prices since 1993 have resulted in low profits for cattle producers. Prices improved in 1997 and 1998, although they remain well below the peaks of 1993.

Currently, cattle inventories are 15.5% higher than they were at the July 1, 1990 level of 12.6 million. The expansion and contraction phases of the cattle cycle are a direct reflection of the beef herd inventories, since fluctuations in the dairy herd are relatively minor.

Canada's beef and dairy herds



As of July 1, 1999, Canada's dairy and cow/calf beef herds, along with inventories of slaughter cattle (steers and heifers), are all down from the July 1, 1998 levels. This is the third consecutive year in which the herd in cow-calf operations has declined, which could possibly lead to lower meat supplies.

Despite the decrease in the dairy herd over the last three years, milk production in Canada has been increasing since 1992. This has been accomplished by efficiency gains in milk production, which have been achieved through herd management improvements.

Hog production on the upswing again

Despite cyclical declines, hog inventories have expanded substantially during the 1990s, rising 22.1% from July 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999. After the slaughter of a large number of hogs during late 1998 in the wake of low prices, the Canadian hog sector appears poised to resume growth.

The farrowing intentions for the third quarter of 1999, that is, the intentions to breed more pigs, have increased 0.9% over the same period a year ago. Hog slaughter has dropped only 7.0% from the first quarter of 1999. The slaughter is currently 13.9% higher than the July 1, 1998 level which led to the extremely low prices last year.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 1150, 1151, 1166, 5645 and 9500-9510.

Data will be available in *Livestock statistics update* (23-603-UPE, \$45/\$149). See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Pat MacGregor, (613-951-6480; macgpat@statcan.ca), Livestock Section, Agriculture Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Employment Insurance

June 1999 (preliminary)

An estimated 512,050 Canadians received regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits in June, down 1.8% from May. Decreases were recorded in seven provinces and the territories while increases were observed in Prince Edward Island (+2.2%), New Brunswick (+1.1%) and Newfoundland (+1.0%). Claims received decreased 11.1% to 204,900 while regular benefit payments showed a 13.2% decrease in June to reach \$605.8 million.

Number of beneficiaries receiving regular benefits

	June 1999	May to June 1999
seasonally adjusted		
		% change
Canada	512,050	-1.8
Newfoundland	34,640	1.0
Prince Edward Island	8,340	2.2
Nova Scotia	26,890	-0.2
New Brunswick	34,520	1.1
Quebec	175,850	-0.4
Ontario	104,080	-2.2
Manitoba	12,760	-3.0
Saskatchewan	13,080	-5.7
Alberta	37,420	-10.5
British Columbia	63,860	-3.3
Yukon Territory	1,030	-3.7
Northwest Territories and Nunavut	1,260	-2.3

Note: The number of beneficiaries is a measure of all persons who received EI benefits for the week containing the 15th of the month. The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month. These different reference periods must be considered when comparisons are done between the series. The *Employment Insurance Act* allows each province or administrative region of Human Resource Development Canada to have certain autonomy in the application of administrative procedures regarding renewal claims. Data users must take into consideration that movements in levels from month to month may be affected by different administrative procedures regarding renewal claims from one province or region to another.

Employment Insurance statistics

	May 1999	June 1999	May to June 1999
seasonally adjusted			
			% change
Regular beneficiaries	521,440 ^P	512,050 ^P	-1.8
Regular payments (\$ millions)	698.2	605.8	-13.2
Claims received ('000)	230.5	204.9	-11.1
	June 1998	June 1999	June 1998 to June 1999
unadjusted			
			% change
All beneficiaries ('000)	613.2	566.5 ^P	-7.6
Regular beneficiaries ('000)	442.5	402.2 ^P	-9.1
Claims received ('000)	201.9	175.9	-12.9
Payments (\$ millions)	824.9	752.0	-8.8
Year-to-date (January to June)			
	1998	1999	1998 to 1999
			% change
Claims received ('000)	1,262.3	1,211.5	-4.0
Payments (\$ millions)	6,593.7	6,359.7	-3.5

^P Preliminary figures.**Note:** All beneficiaries includes all claimants paid regular benefits (e.g., due to layoff) or special benefits (e.g., due to illness).

Available on CANSIM: matrices 26 (series 1.6), 5700-5717, 5735 and 5736.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gilles Groleau (613-951-4090; fax: 613-951-4087; labour@statcan.ca), Labour Statistics Division. ■

Production and value of aquaculture and aquaculture exports

1991 to 1997 (revised) and 1998 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1998 on the production and value of aquaculture finfish and shellfish are now available, as are revised data for 1991 to 1997. Data are tabulated by province. Aquaculture exports from 1992 to May 1999 are also available.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2286-2297.

These data will be available in *Livestock statistics updates* (23-603-UPE, \$45/\$149) in September 1999. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality for this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and value of ranch-raised pelts 1998 (preliminary)

Preliminary data for 1998 on the production and value of mink pelts are now available. Preliminary data on the production of fox pelts for 1998 are also available. At this time, value data are not available for fox pelts due to market conditions. Data are tabulated by province.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 3400 and 3402-3414.

These data will be available in *Livestock statistics updates* (23-603-UPE, \$45/\$149) in September 1999. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality for this release, contact Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251), Agriculture Division. ■

Low income after tax and low income measures 1997

After-tax low income statistics from the 1998 Survey of Consumer Finances are now available in *Low income after tax, 1997*. This publication presents rates, estimated numbers and distributions of low income after-tax persons and families for 1997, as well as selected historical tables, based on two alternative measures to the traditional pre-tax low income cut-offs (LICOs). Low income data for 1997 based on the traditional LICOs were released on April 14, 1999.

The first after-tax concept, called the "low income after-tax cut-off" (LICO-IAT), is calculated using the same methodology as for LICOs, but on an after-tax rather than a pre-tax income basis. The second concept, called the "low income after tax measure" (LIM-IAT), is calculated on an after-tax basis using the same methodology as for the pre-tax LIMs.

Low income data based on the pre-tax LIMs for 1997 are now available in *Low income measures (LIMs), 1997*. This publication presents rates, estimated numbers and distributions of low income persons and families, as well as selected historical tables, based on low income measures (LIMs). These lines are set at one-half median-adjusted family income, where "adjusted" indicates a consideration of different needs for families of varying sizes.

Historical sets of the three alternative measures (LIMs, LICOs-IAT and LIMs-IAT) for measuring the size, prevalence and composition of the low income population, covering the period 1980 to 1997, are now available in *Low income measures, low income after-tax cut-offs and low income after-tax measures*.

Note: These estimates came from the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF), an annual supplement to the April Labour Force Survey. The sample of 35,000 households excludes households in the territories and on Indian reserves. Starting with 1998 income statistics, the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) will be used to produce these annual cross-sectional income estimates in addition to longitudinal labour and income data. Integration of the cross-sectional and longitudinal income statistics programs will promote consistency among income estimates, lower the cost of the income statistics program and reduce the respondent reporting burden. Results from SLID and the SCF have been compared in detail to assess the differences and the impact on time-series consistency. Essentially, the two surveys tell the same story with respect to low income and income distribution. An evaluation of results for 1993 to 1996 is available in the document *A comparison of the results of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) and the Survey of Consumer Finances (SCF), 1993-1996* (75F0002MIE, free).

The publications, *Low income after tax, 1997* (13-592-XIB, \$30), *Low income measures (LIMs), 1997*, (13-582-XIB, \$23) and *Low income measures, low income after-tax cut-offs and low income after-tax measures* (13F0019XIB, free) are now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information about related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality for this release, contact Client Services (613-951-7355 or 1 888 297-7355; fax: 613-951-3012; income@statcan.ca), Income Statistics Division. ■

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Low income measures (LIMs), 1997

Catalogue number 13-582-XIB

(Canada: \$23).

Low income after tax, 1997

Catalogue number 13-592-XIB

(Canada: \$30).

Canadian international merchandise trade,

June 1999

Catalogue number 65-001-XIB

(Canada: \$14/\$141).

Canadian international merchandise trade,

June 1999

Catalogue number 65-001-XPB

(Canada: \$19/\$188; outside Canada: US\$19/US\$188).

Imports by commodity, June 1999

Catalogue number 65-007-XMB

(Canada: \$37/\$361; outside Canada: US\$37/US\$361).

Imports by commodity, June 1999

Catalogue number 65-007-XPB

(Canada: \$78/\$773; outside Canada: US\$78/US\$773).

Touriscope, international travel, advanced information, vol. 15, no. 6

Catalogue number 66-001-PPB

(Canada: \$8/\$73; outside Canada: US\$8/US\$73).

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


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