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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, August 21, 2002
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Consumer Price Index,** July 2002 — 2
  Prices for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index rose 2.1% in July from July 2001.

- **University tuition fees,** 2002/03 — 5
  Undergraduate students in all faculties will pay an average of 4.1% more in university fees for the 2002/03 academic year.

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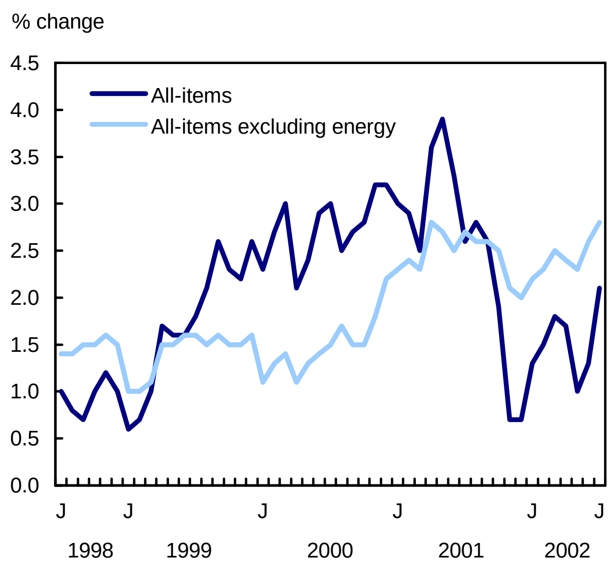
MAJOR RELEASES

Consumer Price Index

July 2002

Prices for the goods and services included in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 2.1% in July from July 2001. This 12-month increase was the largest since September 2001, after which energy prices started falling, and significantly higher than the 1.3% observed in June. Although lower energy prices played a large part in dampening the 12-month increase in the All-items index in both June and July, the slowdown effect was far less important in July. The CPI excluding energy climbed 2.8% from July 2001, a change only slightly higher than that measured in June (+2.6%).

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year



From July 2001 to July 2002, energy prices fell 3.1%; the 12-month drop recorded in June was 10.4%. This change is mostly the result of a turnaround in the 12-month comparison of gasoline prices. Although a 7.6% drop in gasoline prices was measured from June 2001 to June 2002, an increase of 5.0% was recorded from July 2001 to July 2002. However, in July, as was the case in June, the drop in natural gas prices (-34.6%) was the main factor contributing to the decline in the energy index. Fuel oil prices dropped 10.0%, but electricity prices increased 5.9%.

In addition to the fall in natural gas and fuel oil, a decrease in the cost of mortgage interest also had a moderating effect on the increase in the CPI.

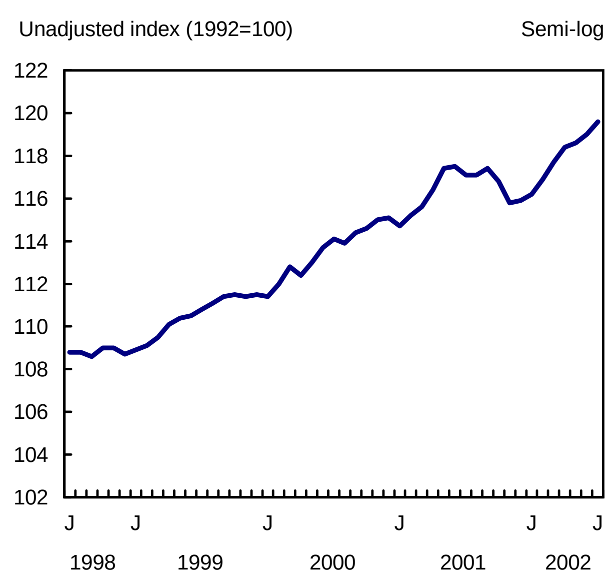
Once again, cigarette prices, which jumped 42.0% from July 2001, exerted the strongest upward pressure on the All-items CPI. The rise can largely be attributed to increases in provincial and federal taxes in recent months.

In addition to cigarettes, gasoline and electricity, automotive vehicle insurance premiums and food purchased from restaurants also exerted upward pressure on the All-items CPI.

CPI continues to show monthly advance

Following monthly increases of 0.2% in May and 0.3% in June, the CPI rose 0.5% in July from June. The rise in July can largely be explained by increases in cigarette taxes and by higher prices for gasoline, electricity, air transportation and traveller accommodation. Downward pressure was primarily caused by a drop in prices for the purchase of new automotive vehicles and natural gas.

The Consumer Price Index



Cigarette prices in Canada rose 7.5% in July from June. The increase reflects higher federal and provincial taxes introduced in mid-June as well as an increase imposed by the Yukon government on July 1.

In July, consumers paid 2.8% more for gasoline than in June, a reversal from the falling prices of the previous two months. Price increases ranged from 0.3% in Yellowknife and Whitehorse to 4.7% in Quebec; prices were down in Prince Edward Island (-1.1%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-0.2%), where prices are regulated by the provincial government.

Prices for traveller accommodation rose 6.8%. Increases of such magnitude are common in July. New Brunswick experienced the highest increase (+11.0%).

The 3.2% rise in the electricity index for Canada can be attributed almost entirely to the 9.2% increase in prices in Ontario. This increase reflects the price changes on the free market, while contract prices remained fixed. The rising demand in July, resulting from heat waves, led to an increase in market prices. Under the new system, customers have the option of purchasing their electricity at the average monthly market price or of signing a fixed-price contract with a retailer for a period of one, three or five years.

The cost of air transportation climbed 8.4% from June to July. Domestic, transatlantic and transpacific flights had the most marked effect on the index, reflecting in large part the peak season for travellers.

As a result of lower wholesale prices, natural gas prices dropped 5.7% from June to July. The major portion of this decline can be accounted for by decreases of 7.2% in Ontario and 17.4% in Alberta. The drop was less pronounced in Quebec (-2.9%), and no movements were recorded in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Prices for the purchase of new automotive vehicles were down 1.2% in July, primarily as a result of manufacturers' rebates and discounts offered by dealers on some models. These incentives were offered partly to reduce stocks in preparation for the arrival of the 2003 models in the fall.

Available on CANSIM: tables 326-0001, 326-0003, 326-0004 and 326-0010.

Available at 7 am on Statistics Canada's Web site (*www.statcan.ca*). From the home page, choose *Today's news releases from The Daily*, then *Latest Consumer Price Index release*.

The July 2002 issue of the *Consumer Price Index* (62-001-XIB, $8/$77; 62-001-XPB, $11/$103) is now available. See *How to order products*.

The August Consumer Price Index will be released on September 20.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, call Louise Chaîné (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Joanne Moreau (613-951-7130), Prices Division. □

The Consumer Price Index and major components
(1992=100)

	July 2002	June 2002	July 2001	June to July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002
	Unadjusted				
				% change	
All-items	**119.6**	**119.0**	**117.1**	**0.5**	**2.1**
Food	120.9	120.9	118.6	0.0	1.9
Shelter	113.2	113.1	113.7	0.1	-0.4
Household operations and furnishings	114.2	114.0	112.4	0.2	1.6
Clothing and footwear	105.0	104.2	105.8	0.8	-0.8
Transportation	135.4	134.0	130.4	1.0	3.8
Health and personal care	115.4	115.9	114.8	-0.4	0.5
Recreation, education and reading	128.4	127.2	126.2	0.9	1.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products	129.5	124.1	105.7	4.4	22.5
All-items (1986=100)	153.2				
Purchasing power of the consumer dollar expressed in cents, compared with 1992	83.6	84.0	85.4		
Special aggregates					
Goods	116.3	115.6	114.5	0.6	1.6
Services	123.5	122.8	120.2	0.6	2.7
All-items excluding food and energy	118.2	117.5	114.9	0.6	2.9
Energy	129.0	127.0	133.1	1.6	-3.1
All-items excluding the eight most volatile components[1]	120.4	120.1	117.9	0.2	2.1

1 *Excluded from the All-items CPI are the following eight volatile components, as defined by the Bank of Canada: fruit, fruit preparations and nuts; vegetables and vegetable preparations; mortgage interest cost; natural gas; fuel oil and other fuel; gasoline; inter-city transportation; and tobacco products and smokers' supplies. The Bank of Canada further adjusts this series to obtain their measure of core inflation, which also excludes the effect of changes in indirect taxes. For data and information on core inflation, please consult the Bank of Canada Web site (http://www.bankofcanada.ca/inflation).*

The Consumer Price Index by province, and for Whitehorse and Yellowknife
(1992=100)

	July 2002	June 2002	July 2001	June to July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002
	Unadjusted				
				% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador	117.9	117.7	115.3	0.2	2.3
Prince Edward Island	118.6	117.6	115.7	0.9	2.5
Nova Scotia	120.8	120.1	116.7	0.6	3.5
New Brunswick	119.6	118.6	115.1	0.8	3.9
Quebec	116.2	115.2	113.6	0.9	2.3
Ontario	120.8	119.9	118.3	0.8	2.1
Manitoba	123.8	123.6	122.2	0.2	1.3
Saskatchewan	124.2	123.9	121.1	0.2	2.6
Alberta	124.1	124.1	121.6	0.0	2.1
British Columbia	118.5	118.2	116.3	0.3	1.9
Whitehorse	119.0	117.8	118.1	1.0	0.8
Yellowknife	117.3	116.2	113.7	0.9	3.2

■

University tuition fees

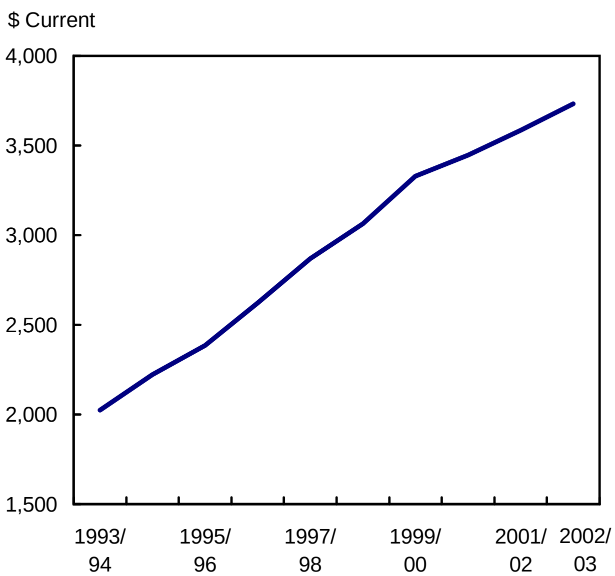
2002/03

In the 2002/03 academic year, undergraduate students in all faculties will pay an average of 4.1% more in university fees than in 2001/02. Although the rate of increase has been slower in the past three years than it was in the 1990s, average tuition fees continue to rise more quickly than inflation.

This fall, undergraduate students will pay an average of $3,733 in tuition, up 4.1% from $3,585 in 2001/02. This is almost double the average tuition of $1,872 in 1992/93, the result of significant increases during the 1990s. From 1990/91 to 2000/01, average undergraduate tuition fees rose 135.4%, more than six times faster than the 20.6% increase in inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

The 4.1% increase in 2002/03, which follows a 4.0% increase in 2001/02, is the largest in three years. However, the rate of increase of tuition fees has slowed in this decade. During the last three years, tuition rose an average of 3.9% per year, a rate less than half that recorded in the 1990s. From 1990/91 to 1999/2000, tuition fees rose by an annual average of 9.6%.

Average undergraduate tuition fees



Average undergraduate tuition fees will increase at universities in six provinces: Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia. The largest average tuition fee increase will be in British Columbia at 25.2%, followed by New Brunswick at 8.4%. The increase in British Columbia follows a tuition freeze in the province over the previous seven years.

Note to Readers

This release for the 2002/03 Tuition and Living Accommodations Costs (TLAC) Survey has been modified from previous TLAC releases, which focussed on average undergraduate arts tuition fees. The release for 2002/03 instead focusses on the average undergraduate tuition fees to take differential fees among faculties into account. Average tuition and additional fees are weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study. All fees are reported in current dollars.

Average undergraduate tuition fees will drop 10.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador and 0.9% in Saskatchewan. This is the third consecutive year that the university in Newfoundland and Labrador has frozen or lowered tuition fees. Manitoba universities have also frozen their tuition fees for the second year in a row.

For the sixth consecutive year, tuition fees will be frozen at Quebec universities for residents of Quebec. Quebec residents attending university in that province will pay an average of $1,675, the lowest tuition in Canada. For residents of other provinces attending university in Quebec, average undergraduate tuition fees will be $4,171 this fall, up 3.8% from 2001/02.

Average undergraduate tuition fees of $5,214 in Nova Scotia remain the highest in Canada. At $4,634, Ontario students continue to pay the second highest average undergraduate tuition fees in Canada. However, the 3.2% increase in average undergraduate tuition fees in 2002/03 in Ontario is the smallest since 1978/79.

Average tuition fees[1]

	2001/02	2002/03	2001/02 to 2002/03
	$		% change
Agriculture	3,266	3,345	2.4
Architecture	3,583	3,449	-3.7
Arts	3,479	3,605	3.6
Commerce	3,550	3,738	5.3
Dentistry	9,105	8,997	-1.2
Education	2,923	3,012	3.0
Engineering	3,778	3,876	2.6
Household sciences	3,359	3,488	3.8
Law	4,375	5,019	14.7
Medicine	7,458	8,062	8.1
Music	3,458	3,581	3.6
Science	3,556	3,692	3.8
Undergraduate	3,585	3,733	4.1
Graduate	4,454	4,948	11.1

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.*

Dentistry, medicine and law have highest fees

The most expensive programs at universities in Canada, measured by average tuition, continue to be dentistry, medicine and law. Students in dentistry will pay $8,997 on average this year, more than double the average $3,605 that arts students will pay.

Law and medicine students will also face the largest fee increases in 2002/03. Law students will pay $5,019 on average this year, up 14.7% from 2001/02. Students in medicine will pay $8,062 on average, up 8.1% from 2001/02.

Graduate fees rise more rapidly

For the sixth consecutive year, students in graduate programs at universities will face higher fee increases than students in undergraduate programs. In 2002/03, graduate students will pay $4,948 in tuition fees, up 11.1% from 2001/02. Since 1997/98, tuition fees for graduate programs have risen 11.5% per year, compared with 6.1% per year for undergraduate programs.

Graduate students in British Columbia will face the largest increase in tuition fees in 2002/03 (+31.2%). However, graduate students in Nova Scotia ($8,598) will pay the highest tuition fees in the country, followed by those in Ontario ($7,983). Graduate fees will be reduced by 10.0% in Newfoundland and Labrador and frozen in Manitoba for the second consecutive year; for Quebec residents attending university in Quebec, graduate fees will be frozen for the sixth consecutive year.

Average tuition fees will increase 6.1% to $10,476 for international students at the undergraduate level, and 3.9% to $10,181 for those at the graduate level. Tuition fees for international students will increase in all provinces except Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Additional fees also rise

Undergraduate university students will pay an average of $538 in additional compulsory fees, 14.2% more than in 2001/02. This is the largest yearly increase in additional fees since 1999/2000. Since 1993/94, additional fees have risen a total of 81.1%, similar to the 84.5% increase seen in undergraduate tuition fees over the same time period.

Average additional fees will increase in every province except Saskatchewan this year. Additional fees average $538, varying from $272 in New Brunswick to $732 in Newfoundland and Labrador.

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 Todd Robertson (613-951-4711; *todd.robertson@statcan.ca*) or Bernard Bourgoin (613-951-1506; *bernard.bourgoin@statcan.ca*), Centre for Education Statistics. □

Average undergraduate tuition fees[1]

	1993/94	1997/98	2001/02	2002/03	1993/94 to 2002/03	1997/98 to 2002/03	2001/02 to 2002/03
	$				% change		
Canada	**2,023**	**2,869**	**3,585**	**3,733**	**84.5**	**30.1**	**4.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,000	3,211	3,036	2,729	36.5	-15.0	-10.1
Prince Edward Island	2,509	3,162	3,710	3,891	55.1	23.1	4.9
Nova Scotia	2,701	3,892	4,855	5,214	93.0	34.0	7.4
New Brunswick	2,385	3,026	3,863	4,186	75.5	38.3	8.4
Quebec[2]	1,550	1,803	1,842	1,851	19.4	2.7	0.5
Ontario	2,076	3,293	4,492	4,634	123.2	40.7	3.2
Manitoba	2,272	2,921	3,243	3,248	43.0	11.2	0.2
Saskatchewan	2,341	3,074	4,142	4,106	75.4	33.6	-0.9
Alberta	2,209	3,241	4,030	4,165	88.5	28.5	3.3
British Columbia	2,240	2,518	2,527	3,165	41.3	25.7	25.2

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.*

Average additional compulsory fees[1]

	1993/94	1997/98	2001/02	2002/03	1993/94 to 2002/03	1997/98 to 2002/03	2001/02 to 2002/03
	$				% change		
Canada	**297**	**341**	**471**	**538**	**81.1**	**57.8**	**14.2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	120	200	724	732	510.0	266.0	1.1
Prince Edward Island	292	357	415	448	53.4	25.5	8.0
Nova Scotia	209	241	382	429	105.3	78.0	12.3
New Brunswick	135	175	208	272	101.5	55.4	30.8
Quebec	205	272	426	440	114.6	61.8	3.3
Ontario	421	435	554	653	55.1	50.1	17.9
Manitoba	230	345	376	646	180.9	87.2	71.8
Saskatchewan	95	224	493	492	417.9	119.6	-0.2
Alberta	315	391	447	513	62.9	31.2	14.8
British Columbia	201	250	345	399	98.5	59.6	15.7

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.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Natural gas sales

June 2002 (preliminary)

Natural gas sales totalled 3 802 million cubic metres in June, up 2.8% from June 2001. Colder-than-normal weather throughout most of Canada resulted in higher sales to the residential (+6.9%) and commercial (+4.8%) sectors. Use of natural gas by the industrial sector (including industrial direct sales) rose 1.7% from June 2001, the result of higher demand by electric utilities.

Year-to-date sales at the end of June were up 3.6% from the same period in 2001. Industrial sector sales (including industrial direct sales) posted a 3.3% increase over the same period in 2001.

Natural gas sales

	June 2002p	June 2001	June 2001 to June 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	**3 801 562**	**3 696 524**	**2.8**
Residential	572 122	534 965	6.9
Commercial	457 796	436 980	4.8
Industrial	1 292 246	1 280 590	
			1.7
Direct	1 479 398	1 443 989	
	Year-to-date		
	2002p	2001	2001 to 2002
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Natural gas sales	**38 328 455**	**36 988 836**	**3.6**
Residential	10 554 284	10 077 475	4.7
Commercial	7 900 148	7 663 048	3.1
Industrial	9 361 622	9 653 547	
			3.3
Direct	10 512 401	9 594 766	

p *Preliminary figures.*

Note: Since March, direct sales have been allocated to the appropriate sectoral sale category.

Available on CANSIM: tables 129-0001 to 129-0004. (The tables will be available in September.)

The June 2002 issue of *Natural gas transportation and distribution* (55-002-XIB, $13/$125) will be available in October. *See How to order products*.

For general information or to order data, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *energ@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact John Svab (613-951-7382; *john.svab@statcan.ca*) or Andrew Beimers (613-951-2624; *andrew.beimers@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Crushing statistics

July 2002

Oilseed processors crushed 151 075 metric tonnes of canola in July, according to the monthly Report of Crushing Operations. Oil production totalled 64 107 tonnes and meal production amounted to 93 478 tonnes.

In the 2001/02 crop year, the canola crush volume was 2 293 162 tonnes, the lowest volume since 2 195 573 tonnes were crushed in 1993/94.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

The July 2002 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, $11/$112; 22-007-XPB, $15/$149) 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 Les Macartney (613-951-8714; *les.macartney@statcan.ca*), Agriculture Division. ■

Personal services industry

2000

Data for the personal services industry, which provides personal care, funeral, laundry and other personal services, are now available for 2000. They provide information such as the industry's revenues, expenses, salaries and wages, profit margin, percentage distribution of revenue by type of service, and client base.

Results from the Annual Survey of Personal Services show that 32,397 firms provided personal services in Canada. These firms earned revenues of $6.7 billion in 2000, up from $6.3 billion in 1999.

Personal care services (such as hair care and esthetic services) generated more than one-third of total industry revenues and accounted for two-thirds of all personal services establishments. Most of the industry's revenues were generated in Ontario (43%) and Quebec (20%).

The profit margin for the personal services industries was 8.5% in 2000, up from 7.2% in 1999. Operating expenses totalled $6.1 billion. Salaries, wages and benefits were the largest expense category, amounting to 37% of total revenue.

Available on CANSIM: table 359-0001.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bob Allan (613-951-2648; *bob .allan@statcan.ca*) or Irene Ross (613-951-6305; fax: 613-951-6696; *puccire@statcan.ca*), Service Industries Division. ■

Telecommunications statistics

1999

In 1999, the telecommunications industry had operating revenues of $29.0 billion and operating expenses of $25.1 billion. This yielded operating profits of $3.9 billion or 13.5% of operating revenues. This is a marginal increase from the $3.8 billion, or 13.4% of revenues, reported for 1998. Although both operating revenues and operating expenses rose approximately $500 million each, the increase in operating profits is attributable to a larger increase in revenues.

Further to the data and bulletin releases for the telecommunications industry (NAICS 5133) for 1999, provincial and detailed national data are now available in the annual publication, *Telecommunications in Canada*. In addition to industry level information on operating revenues and operating expenses, this publication also has a detailed telecommunications industry balance sheet, and data covering capital expenditures, employment, traffic (telephone calls), network infrastructure, international trade and household indicators.

The annual publication's feature article examines industry performance by revenue size categories for five supplier groups: wireline incumbents, wireline entrants, cellular, paging and all other service providers. There is also a detailed glossary of telecommunications terms and concepts.

The annual publication *Telecommunications in Canada*, 1999 (56-203-XIE, $32) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Haig McCarrell (613-951-5948) or Cimeron McDonald (613-951-2741), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Telecommunications in Canada, 1999
Catalogue number 56-203-XIE ($32).

The Consumer Price Index, July 2002, Vol. 81, no. 7
Catalogue number 62-001-XIB ($8/$77).
Available at 7:00 am on August 21, 2002.

The Consumer Price Index, July 2002, Vol. 81, no. 7
Catalogue number 62-001-XPB ($11/$103).
Available at 7:00 am on August 21, 2002.

Wholesale trade, June 2002, Vol. 65, no. 6
Catalogue number 63-008-XIB ($14/$140).

Imports by commodity, June 2002, Vol. 59, no. 6
Catalogue number 65-007-XMB ($37/$361).

Imports by commodity, June 2002, Vol. 59, no. 6
Catalogue number 65-007-XPB ($78/$773).

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

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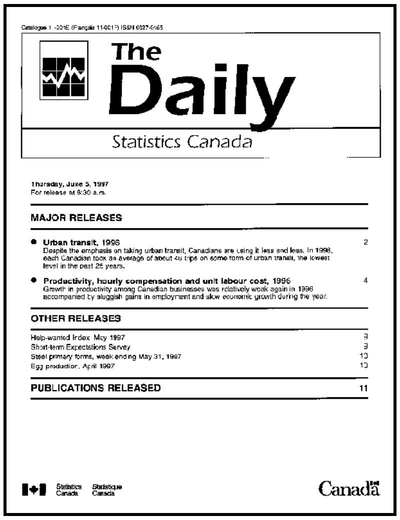

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
For release at 8:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
  Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 46 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 relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

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Egg production, April 1997	10

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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Canada

Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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