



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Monday, July 5, 2004

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

There are no major releases today.

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NEW PRODUCTS



OTHER RELEASES

School board revenues and expenditures 2000

School boards across Canada spent 3.5% more in current dollars in 2000 than they did the year before, the largest annual increase since 1991. In contrast, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose at an annual rate of 2.7% in 2000.

School board expenditures

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	\$ millions current				
Canada	31,016.7	31,140.6	31,600.9	32,252.9	33,387.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	529.6	512.4	491.1	491.2	495.9
Prince Edward Island	109.0	115.2	123.0	131.4	132.4
Nova Scotia	724.2	743.7	770.5	809.2	810.7
New Brunswick	573.2	577.7	593.1	616.3	629.0
Quebec	6,699.8	6,595.5	6,608.1	6,940.5	7,387.3
Ontario	13,277.3	13,243.9	13,589.7	13,744.1	14,034.3
Manitoba	1,193.4	1,209.0	1,242.3	1,283.9	1,331.4
Saskatchewan	947.0	976.0	1,019.1	1,047.0	1,107.4
Alberta	2,872.8	3,021.6	3,152.5	3,313.7	3,465.9
British Columbia	3,867.1	3,922.2	3,791.5	3,643.5	3,743.1
Yukon	62.0	63.6	60.6	63.3	65.1
Northwest Territories	161.3	159.8	159.6	168.8 ¹	184.4 ^{1,2}

1. Includes Nunavut.
2. Estimate.

The \$33.4 billion in school board spending represented 3.1 % of Canada's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2000. This continued a downward trend that started after 1992, when school board spending peaked at 4.3% of GDP.

Expenditures¹ per full-time equivalent student

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
	\$ current				
Canada	6,843	6,860	6,996	7,149	7,275
Newfoundland and Labrador	5,318	5,335	5,500	5,841	6,152 ³
Prince Edward Island	4,610	4,843	5,264	5,677	5,753
Nova Scotia	5,110	5,133	5,337	5,642	5,659
New Brunswick	5,786	5,902	6,106	6,433	6,274
Quebec	7,372	7,000	6,689	7,097	7,536
Ontario	7,098	7,236	7,580	7,554	7,481 ³
Manitoba	6,786	6,923	7,170	7,449	7,536
Saskatchewan	5,740	5,871	6,126	6,277	6,538
Alberta	5,987	6,236	6,499	6,871	7,084 ³
British Columbia	7,092	7,054	7,058	7,008	7,168
Yukon	11,913	12,365	11,809	12,392	12,784
Northwest Territories	12,390	11,784	11,669	11,261 ²	11,154 ^{2,3}

1. Expenditures include school board expenditures, less adult education expenses, plus spending by the departments of education on contributions to teachers' pension plans and services to school boards.
2. Includes Nunavut.
3. Estimate.

Between 1993 and 1997, spending per student on a full-time equivalent basis remained relatively stable at

about \$6,800 in current dollars. In 1998, spending per student started to rise, and by 2000, surpassed \$7,200.

Spending per student rose about 6% between 1993 and 2000, about half the rate of the gain in the CPI. Such spending increased in every jurisdiction except Ontario, New Brunswick and the Northwest Territories in 2000.

Note: School board revenues and expenditures are reported on a calendar-year basis. School board expenditures only include those incurred by schools. They can be split between operating and capital expenditures. Operating expenditures include salaries, benefits, supplies and services, fees and contractual services, and other operating costs. Teachers' salaries consistently make up about 60% of school board expenses. School board expenditures exclude, for example, any provincial or territorial department of education's contribution to its teachers' pension plan as well as any provincial/territorial spending on any other service to school boards. However, these expenditures are taken into account when calculating expenditures per student. About 95% of school board revenues come from provincial or territorial governments and local taxation.

Data from 1900 to 2000 are now available for school board revenues and expenditures.

Available on CANSIM: tables 478-0010 to 478-0012.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3119.

For general information, contact Client Services, (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; educationstats@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Claudio Pagliarello (613-951-1508; claudio.pagliarello@statcan.ca) or Marc Lachance (613-951-2902; marc.lachance@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Private radio broadcasting 2003

In the era of music downloading and Internet radio, conventional radio continues to thrive. In 2003, air time sales by private radio broadcasters jumped 8.4% to \$1.2 billion, the second largest year-over-year increase in the last 15 years.

The granddad of electronic media has also generated the best profits on record in 2003, thanks largely to cost containment. The operating expenses of private radio broadcasters grew 3.7%, less than half the revenue increase of 8.2%. As a result, profits before interest and taxes represented 19.1% of their revenues, up from 15.6% in 2002. In the last six years, private radio has generated a higher profit margin than private television.

FM stations continued to account for most of the growth and profits in the industry. The 9.8% increase of air time sales in 2003 was the highest since 1998. The robust 25.2% profit margin (before interest and taxes) realized in 2003 was consistent with the returns achieved in the previous five years.

The performance of AM stations paled by comparison. Their air time sales grew by a more modest 4.5%, and their profit margin was a mere 1.6%.

Modest as they may appear, the 2003 results represent a significant turnaround for AM radio. This segment of the industry has sustained losses before interest and taxes every year since 1990. Air time sales by AM stations declined every year during that period with the exception of 1997 and 1998.

Radio stations in large markets continued to outperform those operating in smaller markets in 2003. The profit margin for stations operating in the five largest census metropolitan areas was 23.3%, compared with 15.4% for stations in other census metropolitan areas and 15.3% for those operating outside census metropolitan areas. For the third consecutive year Calgary and Ottawa–Gatineau were the most profitable large markets. The 2003 profit margin in those two markets stood at 29.2% and 27.2% respectively.

French language stations had stronger growth of air time sales (+11.9%) than their English language counterparts (+7.8%) in 2003. Ethnic stations lagged behind with a 5.2% increase. English language stations however generated the highest profit margin (+20.3%), followed by French language (+15.2%) and ethnic (+6.9%) stations.

The industry had a weekly average of 9,009 employees in 2003, a small increase from 8,934 employees in 2002.

Available on CANSIM: table 357-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2724.

More detailed information is available in *Broadcasting and telecommunications*, Vol. 34, no. 3 (56-001-XIE, \$11/\$35) which is now available. See *How to order our products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177; daniel.april@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Production and disposition of tobacco products

May 2004

Total cigarettes sold in May by Canadian manufacturers increased 8% from April to 3.2 billion cigarettes. This was an increase of 10% from the level observed in May 2003.

Cigarette production for May increased 3% from April to 3.2 billion cigarettes, an increase of 4% from the level observed in May 2003.

At 4.0 billion cigarettes, the level of closing inventories for May increased by 1% from April, but declined 12% over the level recorded in May 2003.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

The May 2004 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, vol. 33, no. 5 (32-022-XIB, \$6/\$51), is now available. See *How to order our products*.

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

Sawmills and planing mills

April 2004

Data on sawmills and planing mills are now available for April.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0009.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2134 and 2135.

The April 2004 issue of *Sawmills and planing mills*, Vol. 58, no. 4 (35-003-XIB, \$10/\$93) is now available. See *How to order our products*.

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; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Energy consumption by manufacturing industries

2002 (revised) and 2003 (preliminary)

Estimates of energy consumption by manufacturing industries for reference years 2002 and 2003, based on the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS), are now available.

Available on CANSIM: tables 128-0005 et 128-0006.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5047.

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; energy@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Production and disposition of tobacco products,
May 2004, Vol. 33, no. 5
Catalogue number **32-022-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

Sawmills and planing mills, April 2004, Vol. 58, no. 4
Catalogue number **35-003-XIB** (\$10/\$93).

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Catalogue 11-001-XIE (11-001-XIE) 11-001-XIE

The Daily
Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997
For release at 9:30 a.m.

MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Detailed information on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, about Canadian took an average of about 40 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 12 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 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

- Highways from May 1997 3
- Statcan's Economic Survey 3
- Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997 12
- Egg production, April 1997 12

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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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