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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, September 14, 2004
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MAJOR RELEASES

OTHER RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Canadian Social Trends

Autumn 2004

Each quarter, *Canadian Social Trends* integrates data from many sources to examine emerging social trends and issues. The autumn 2004 issue contains four articles.

"Immigrants in demand: Staying or leaving?" looks at what happened to landed immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1990 and 1998 and intended to work as information technology workers, physicians and health care managers or trades workers.

"Looking after seniors: Who does what for whom?" examines who provides care to our aging population.

"Does French immersion improve reading achievement?" this article compares the reading achievement of Canadian 15-year-olds enrolled in immersion and non-immersion programs in English-language school systems in the 10 province.;

"Class of 2000: Student loans" focuses on graduates who had government-sponsored student loans and examines how much money they owed at graduation and two years later in 2002.

This issue of *Canadian Social Trends* also features the latest social indicators as well as information about Statistics Canada’s products and services.

The autumn 2004 issue of *Canadian Social Trends*, no. 74 (11-008-XIE, $9/$29; 11-008-XPE, $12/$39) is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, contact Warren Clark (613-951-2560; *cstsc@statcan.ca*), Housing, Family and Social Statistics Division.

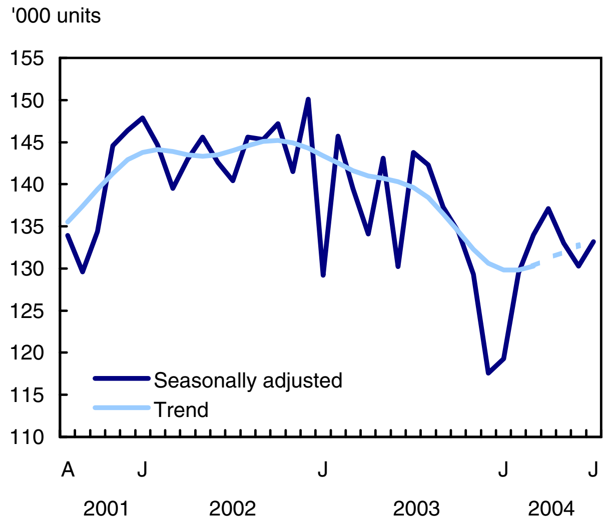
MAJOR RELEASES

New motor vehicle sales

July 2004

After declining in May and June, new motor vehicle sales rose 2.3% in July. Despite this increase, sales remained below the level reached in April 2004. In all, 133,240 vehicles rolled off dealers' lots, an increase of 2,942 units compared with June.

The gain in July offset June's decline



The last few trend points could be subject to revisions when more data are added. This is indicated by the dashed line.

The turnaround in July was due in part to the effect of attractive incentives. Consumers purchased more passenger cars than new trucks, although sales of both categories were higher than in June. Trucks include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.

Sales of new motor vehicles in 2004 remain below the record levels that prevailed in 2002. After plunging in the second half of 2003, sales began a string of increases that peaked in April 2004. Previously, in the first half of 2003, sales had shown major fluctuations while at the same time trending downward.

Based on preliminary automobile industry figures, the number of new motor vehicles sold in August is estimated to have slipped by 1.3%.

Note to readers

All data in this release are seasonally adjusted unless otherwise indicated. Seasonally adjusted provincial data back to January 1991 are available on CANSIM.

Passenger cars *include those used for personal and commercial purposes, such as taxis or rental cars.* ***Trucks*** *include minivans, sport-utility vehicles, light and heavy trucks, vans and buses.*

North American-built ***new motor vehicles*** *include vehicles manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico. All other new motor vehicles are considered to have been manufactured overseas.*

For reasons of confidentiality, data for Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are included with those for British Columbia.

The New Motor Vehicle Sales Survey is compiled on the basis of figures obtained from motor vehicle manufacturers and importers. These results may vary from those obtained directly from auto dealers, due to possible differences in record keeping.

Sales of North American-built passenger cars remain strong

Sales of both cars (+2.7%) and trucks (+1.8%) increased in July. Consumers turned more towards North American-built passenger cars (+5.0%), while sales of overseas-built passenger cars fell (-3.0%) for a third consecutive month. North American-built cars, which account for nearly three-quarters of all new passenger cars, include cars made by foreign manufacturers established in North America.

Sales of North American-built and overseas-built passenger cars have taken a different path since the start of 2004. While sales of North American-built cars have grown (+13.5%) since the beginning of 2004, sales of overseas-built cars have declined (-6.5%).

Sales up in most provinces

In July, new motor vehicle sales rose in all provinces except Nova Scotia (-7.8%) and Manitoba (-3.4%). In June, those provinces, along with New Brunswick, were the only ones to have reported sales gains. Most of the gains registered in July followed declines observed a month earlier.

The largest gains were concentrated in the Atlantic provinces. Newfoundland and Labrador (+6.8%) rebounded following a steep decline in June. New Brunswick (+6.0%), the only province to have registered two back-to-back monthly increases, was followed by Prince Edward Island (+5.3%). With advances in both June and July, new motor vehicle sales in New Brunswick appear to have stabilized following a downward movement that began in the fall of 2003.

Among the other provinces, Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan registered gains above the national average (+2.3%), while in Quebec and the region formed by British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, gains were slightly below the national average.

Available on CANSIM: tables 079-0001 and 079-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2402.

The July 2004 issue of *New Motor Vehicle Sales* (63-007-XIB, $14/$133) will soon be available.

Data on new motor vehicle sales for August 2004 will be released on October 14.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-877-421-3067; 613-951-3549; *retailinfo@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Clérance Kimanyi (613-951-6363), Distributive Trades Division.

□

New motor vehicle sales

	July 2003	June 2004[r]	July 2004[p]	July 2003 to July 2004	June to July 2004
	seasonally adjusted				
	number of vehicles			% change	
New motor vehicles	**143,837**	**130,298**	**133,240**	**-7.4**	**2.3**
Passenger cars	73,792	67,552	69,353	-6.0	2.7
North American[1]	52,744	47,691	50,083	-5.0	5.0
Overseas	21,048	19,861	19,270	-8.4	-3.0
Trucks, vans and buses	70,046	62,746	63,887	-8.8	1.8
New motor vehicles					
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,243	1,811	1,925	-14.2	6.3
Prince Edward Island	414	377	397	-4.1	5.3
Nova Scotia	4,436	4,050	3,733	-15.8	-7.8
New Brunswick	3,583	2,739	2,903	-19.0	6.0
Quebec	36,638	34,184	34,852	-4.9	2.0
Ontario	54,516	49,318	51,116	-6.2	3.6
Manitoba	4,150	3,880	3,749	-9.7	-3.4
Saskatchewan	3,931	3,157	3,237	-17.7	2.5
Alberta	17,937	15,648	16,091	-10.3	2.8
British Columbia[2]	15,989	15,132	15,238	-4.7	0.7

	July 2003	June 2004[r]	July 2004[p]	July 2003 to July 2004
	unadjusted			
	number of vehicles			% change
New motor vehicles	**148,957**	**154,134**	**136,582**	**-8.3**
Passenger cars	78,388	80,237	72,570	-7.4
North American[1]	54,580	56,132	51,686	-5.3
Overseas	23,808	24,105	20,884	-12.3
Trucks, vans and buses	70,569	73,897	64,012	-9.3
New motor vehicles				
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,718	2,472	2,236	-17.7
Prince Edward Island	501	511	485	-3.2
Nova Scotia	4,853	5,195	3,955	-18.5
New Brunswick	3,628	3,522	3,038	-16.3
Quebec	39,790	39,984	37,250	-6.4
Ontario	55,033	58,373	50,826	-7.6
Manitoba	4,373	4,380	3,894	-11.0
Saskatchewan	3,968	3,527	3,279	-17.4
Alberta	17,111	18,130	15,373	-10.2
British Columbia[2]	16,982	18,040	16,246	-4.3

r *Revised.*
p *Preliminary.*
1. *Manufactured or assembled in Canada, the United States or Mexico.*
2. *Includes Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.*

■

OTHER RELEASES

Study: Factors affecting police discretion with apprehended youth

1995 to 2001

This report, part of a larger project sponsored by the federal Department of Justice, examined factors affecting police discretion when they deal with young apprehended offenders.

When police have reasonable grounds to believe that a young person has committed an offence under the *Young Offenders Act*, they have some choices, one of which is not to lay a charge, even in serious cases. They may process the youth informally, for example, by issuing a warning, taking the youth home, or referring the youth to another agency. Or, they can lay a charge.

This report found that when police have reasonable grounds to believe a young person has committed a crime, the most influential factor overall in the decision to lay a charge, or to recommend a charge, is the number of times the youth has been previously apprehended.

The more prior contacts with police, the higher the likelihood a charge will be laid. Young people with five or more prior contacts were more than twice as likely as those with no previous contacts to be charged.

The results are the same even after taking into account many situational factors, or attributes of the offence and the alleged offender. Other factors with a substantial impact on police discretion were the seriousness of the offence, the youth's age and the circumstances of the incident—whether it involved a lone offender or a group.

This report is based on analysis of data from a non-representative subset of police forces reporting to the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) from 1995 to 2001. Results were obtained by linking records from 1995 to 2001 pertaining to the same individual. This is the first time research has been done using UCR2 records that are linked longitudinally.

For more information on the larger Department of Justice study, consult the report *Police discretion with young offenders* (*www.justice.gc.ca/en/ps/yj/research/carrington-schulenberg/report.html*).

Crime and Justice Research Paper Series: Prior Police Contacts and Police Discretion with Apprehended Youth, no 3 (85-561-MIE2004003, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Justice*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. ■

Cable and satellite television

2003

The spotlight has been on the cable industry for the last two or three years in anticipation of its launch of voice over Internet services. In the midst of all this attention, the industry reached a significant milestone during 2003 by connecting its 2 millionth customer to high speed Internet.

High speed Internet is the first breakthrough of the cable industry into mass-market telecommunications services. Launched in selected markets at the end of 1996, the technology was available to nearly 10.7 million homes and was adopted by close to 2.4 million of these homes by the end August 2003.

The number of subscribers to Internet by cable increased 26.1% from August 31, 2002 to August 31, 2003, compared with jumps of 35.4% in 2002 and 76.1% in 2001. The 2003 increase in subscription was robust in both large (+24.8%), and small- and medium-sized communities (+32.3%).

The 2003 year also marked a slowdown in the steady erosion of the cable industry's multi-channel video services customer base. The number of subscribers to basic cable service was down 0.7% in 2003, compared with declines of 2.9% in 2002 and 1.7% in 2001.

Cable operators in small- and medium-sized communities, the hardest hit by competition from satellite operators from the very beginning, suffered a 1.5% decline in subscriptions in 2003. However, this was much less than the declines posted in 2001 (-5.5%) and 2002 (-4.7%).

The deployment of digital television and high speed Internet access services likely played an important role in improved customer loyalty to the cable industry. These services have features similar to those of competitors, and their availability from one supplier provides customers with the convenience of one-stop shopping.

The number of subscribers to the multi-channel video services of satellite and wireless cable operators continued to climb in 2003, albeit at a slower pace than in previous years. There were 2.2 million subscribers to these services on August 31, 2003, up 9.2% compared with the previous year. This followed jumps of 66.4% in 2001 and 25.4% in 2002.

The market share of wireless services reached 22.5% in 2003, up from 17.0% in 2001 and 20.9% in 2002.

The growing popularity of satellite television and digital cable is slowly but surely changing the face of multi-channel video services. An ever increasing number of homes are going digital with their television services. In 2003, 36.8% of the 9.8 million subscribers to multi-channel video services had chosen digital over analogue services.

Wireless operators continued to hold the lion's share of the digital market (61.3%) in 2003, but digital cable was the fastest growing segment. The number of subscribers to digital cable jumped 21.0% to 1.4 million subscribers in 2003, compared with an increase of 9.2% to 2.2 million subscribers for wireless operators.

The financial performance of both segments of the industry, as measured by profits before interest and taxes, improved in 2003. The profit margin of cable operators was 18.6%, 2 percentage points higher than in 2002. Wireless operators sustained losses (before interest and taxes) representing 9.1% of their revenues, considerably less than the 26.0% loss incurred in 2002 and the 45.7% loss sustained in 2001.

Revenue growth was robust in both the cable (+7.1%) and the wireless (+27.1%) segments of the industry in 2003, largely as a result of higher revenue per subscriber.

Available on CANSIM: table 353-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2728.

More detailed information is now available in the publication *Broadcasting and Telecommunications Service Bulletin*, Vol. 34, no. 4 (56-001-XIE, $11/$35). See *How to order 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. ■

Steel wire and specified wire products

July 2004

Data on steel wire and specified wire products production are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2106, 2116 and 2184.

The July 2004 issue of *Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products*, Vol. 59, no. 7 (41-006-XIB, $6/$51) 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 the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; *manufact@statcan.ca*), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

University tuition fees: Data revision

2004/05

After the release of the university tuition fee data in the September 2 issue of *The Daily*, an error was discovered affecting the additional compulsory fees in British Columbia for 2003/04 and 2004/05. The corrected version of the affected table is below.

We regret any inconvenience these revisions may cause our readers.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3123.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; *educationstats@statcan.ca*). □

Average additional compulsory fees

	1999/00	2003/04	2004/05	1999/00 to 2004/05	2003/04 to 2004/05
	current $			% change	
Canada	**431**	**591**	**588**	**36.5**	**-0.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	358	450	450	25.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	393	468	519	32.1	10.9
Nova Scotia	295	463	488	65.2	5.3
New Brunswick	185	304	310	67.6	1.7
Quebec	352	526	527	49.8	0.1
Ontario	568	699	686	20.9	-1.7
Manitoba	408	548	646	58.3	17.7
Saskatchewan	417	544	632	51.6	16.2
Alberta	426	528	512	20.1	-3.0
British Columbia	231	587	552	139.4	-6.1

■

NEW PRODUCTS

Infomat—A Weekly Review, September 14, 2004
Catalogue number 11-002-XWE ($100).

Canadian Social Trends, Autumn 2004, no. 74
Catalogue number 11-008-XIE ($9/$29).

Canadian Social Trends, Autumn 2004, no. 74
Catalogue number 11-008-XPE ($12/$39).

Steel Wire and Specified Wire Products, July 2004, Vol. 59, no. 7
Catalogue number 41-006-XIB ($6/$51).

Broadcasting and Telecommunications, Vol. 34, no. 4
Catalogue number 56-001-XIE ($11/$35).

Crime and Justice Research Paper Series: Prior Police Contacts and Police Discretion With Apprehended Youth, no. 3
Catalogue number 85-561-MIE2004003
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -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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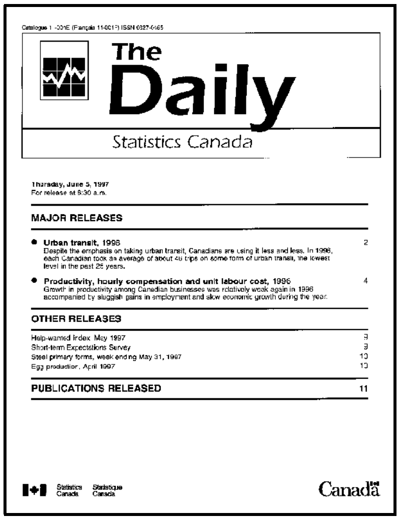
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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 5, 1997
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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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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

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