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MAJOR RELEASES

- **University tuition fees, 2004/05** 2
Undergraduate university students can expect to pay 3.9% more on average in tuition fees when they return to school this fall, the smallest increase in three years. The average tuition this fall will reach \$4,172, up from \$4,018 last year.
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NEW PRODUCTS



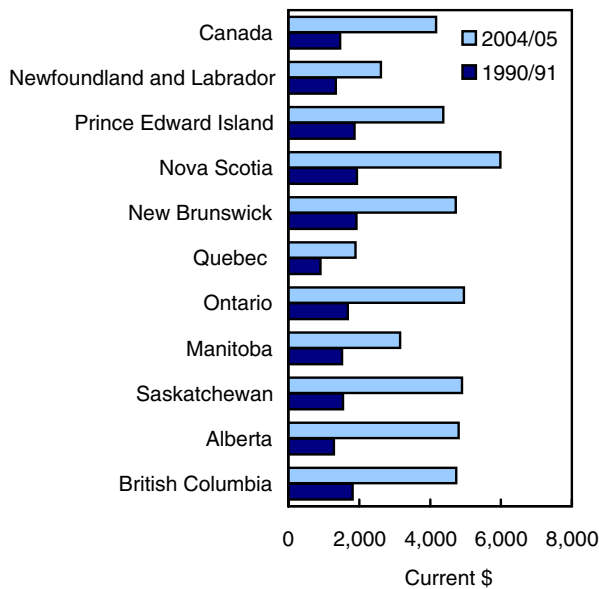
MAJOR RELEASES

University tuition fees

2004/05

Undergraduate university students can expect to pay 3.9% more on average in tuition fees when they return to school this fall, the smallest increase in three years. However, this average includes four provinces that have capped tuition fees: Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, and Ontario.

Average undergraduate tuition fees



Undergraduate students will pay an average of \$4,172 in tuition fees for the 2004/05 academic year, up from \$4,018 the year before. This is almost triple the average of \$1,464 in 1990/91, the result of significant increases during the 1990s.

The rate of increase has slowed during the past four years, following fee hikes that reached an annual average increase of 9.7% during the 1990s. Since 1999/00, the rate of increase of tuition fees has slowed to an annual average of 5.3%.

Average tuition fees still continue to rise faster than inflation. Between 1990/91 and 2002/03, tuition fees increased at an average annual rate of 8.1%, four times the average rate of inflation of 1.9% as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Note to readers

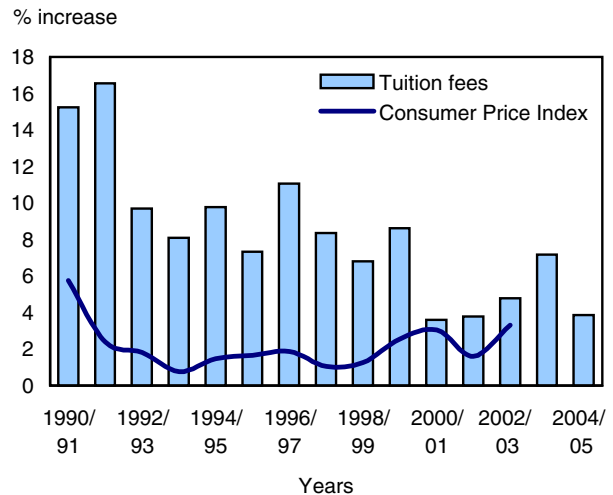
Average tuition and additional fees are weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study using the most current enrolment data available.

For Quebec, a distinction is made for both in and out-of-province students in the weighted average calculations.

All fees are reported in current dollars.

While British Columbia lifted its cap on tuition increases, allowing universities to set their own fees, four other jurisdictions have imposed caps.

Rates of increase in undergraduate tuition fees versus inflation



Note: Consumer Price Index annualized by taking averages from September to August.

Fees up significantly in six provinces

Tuition fees are rising in nine provinces for the coming academic year, although in Ontario, Quebec, and Manitoba the increases are around 1%.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, they remained unchanged at an average of \$2,606. Fees in Newfoundland and Labrador have declined 22.7% since the academic year 1999/2000.

Universities in British Columbia posted the largest increase for the third year in a row. Students there will be

paying 15.6% more, although this is only about half the increase of 29.0% the year before. The province lifted a six-year tuition freeze in 2002/03.

The highest fees are again in Nova Scotia, where average tuition will cost \$5,984 this fall, a 7.7% hike. That's followed by Ontario, where undergrads will pay an average of \$4,960, up only 1.0%.

In Manitoba, where tuition fees have fallen about 9.4% since the beginning of the decade, students will pay an average of \$3,160.

Quebec undergrads continue to pay the lowest fees in the country as a result of an eight-year tuition freeze that has kept fees at an average of \$1,683 a year for resident students. However, students from other provinces attending universities in Quebec will have to pay \$4,599 on average, up 6.0%.

Biggest increases in law and medicine

The biggest increases in tuition fees this fall will again occur for students in law and medicine. However the most expensive program remains dentistry.

The biggest year-over-year increase in tuition among the faculties is in the field of medicine, where undergrads will pay 9.2% more than they did last fall. Average tuition will be \$9,977.

Average tuition fees by faculty

	2003/04	2004/05	2003/04 to 2004/05 % change
	Current \$		
Agriculture	3,495	3,626	3.7
Architecture	3,587	3,610	0.6
Arts	3,813	3,935	3.2
Commerce	3,985	4,118	3.3
Dentistry	11,681	12,331	5.6
Education	3,149	3,240	2.9
Engineering	4,400	4,617	4.9
Household sciences	3,669	3,878	5.7
Law	5,995	6,471	7.9
Medicine	9,137	9,977	9.2
Music	3,759	3,883	3.3
Science	3,957	4,094	3.5
Undergraduate	4,018	4,172	3.9
Graduate	5,247	5,475	4.3

Students in law will pay an average of \$6,471, up 7.9%. Since the start of the decade the tuition fees for law have risen 85%, the highest increase of all faculties.

Tuition will cost undergraduate students in dentistry \$12,331 on average, a 5.6% increase from last year. Fees for dentistry have stabilized significantly since the late 1990s when annual increases were in the range of 40%.

Between 1990/91 and 2004/05, tuition for dentistry has increased at an annual average rate of 14.7%, compared with 13.4% for medicine and 11.3% for law.

The average tuition for an undergraduate student in arts this fall will increase 3.2% to \$3,935.

Fees for graduate and international students also rising

Students in graduate programs are facing increases similar to the undergraduate level, with average tuition rising 4.3% to \$5,475. This rate of increase is the smallest since 1994/95.

The largest increases for graduate programs are 20.5% in British Columbia and 6.8% in Nova Scotia.

Graduate students in Ontario will still pay the highest fees in the country (\$8,389), followed by those in Nova Scotia (\$7,345).

Graduate fees are stable in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They remain lowest in Quebec at \$1,927, where they have been frozen for Quebec residents for the eighth consecutive year.

International students also face tuition hikes. At the undergraduate level, average tuition fees for international students will increase 5.6% to \$11,903. Graduate tuition fees will increase 4.5% to \$11,307 on average.

Foreign undergraduate students pay on average just under three times the price that Canadian students pay.

Undergraduate tuition fees for international students rose in all provinces. Manitoba still has the lowest fees at \$6,399.

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 full-time Canadian students.

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	608	41.0	2.8
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	584	748	224.5	28.1

Canadian students will pay an average of \$608 in additional compulsory fees for the coming academic year, up 2.8% from the previous year and the lowest increase in four years.

Students in British Columbia will face the highest increase in average compulsory fees this fall, up 28.1% to \$748. Since 1999/00, these fees have more than tripled in British Columbia.

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; fax: 613-951-9040). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Eda Reganaz (613-951-7556; Eda.Reganaz@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Average undergraduate tuition fees by province

	1990/91	1999/00	2003/04	2004/05	1990/91 to 2004/05	1999/00 to 2004/05	2003/04 to 2004/05
	Current \$				% change		
Canada	1,464	3,328	4,018	4,172	185.0	25.4	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,344	3,373	2,606	2,606	93.9	-22.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	1,874	3,499	4,133	4,374	133.4	25.0	5.8
Nova Scotia	1,941	4,262	5,556	5,984	208.3	40.4	7.7
New Brunswick	1,925	3,350	4,457	4,719	145.2	40.9	5.9
Quebec	904	1,813	1,865	1,890	108.9	4.2	1.3
Ontario	1,680	4,084	4,911	4,960	195.2	21.4	1.0
Manitoba	1,512	3,488	3,155	3,160	109.0	-9.4	0.1
Saskatchewan	1,545	3,367	4,644	4,894	216.8	45.4	5.4
Alberta	1,286	3,723	4,511	4,804	273.4	29.0	6.5
British Columbia	1,808	2,568	4,098	4,735	161.9	84.4	15.6



OTHER RELEASES

Domestic sales of refined petroleum products

July 2004 (preliminary)

Sales of refined petroleum products totalled 8 574 500 cubic metres in July, up 1.5% from July 2003. Sales increased in six of the seven major product groups, with diesel fuel oil up 39 400 cubic metres (+1.9%). Aviation turbo fuels rose 28 900 cubic metres (+5.1%) and heavy fuel oil was up 22 400 cubic metres (+3.4%).

Sales of regular non-leaded (+1.7%) increased while premium (-10.7%) and mid-grade (-12.7%) fell from July 2003.

Sales of refined petroleum products

	July 2003 ^r	July 2004 ^p	July 2003 to July 2004
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	8 444.4	8 574.5	1.5
Motor gasoline	3 657.3	3 664.4	0.2
Diesel fuel oil	2 059.7	2 099.1	1.9
Light fuel oil	163.6	174.2	6.5
Heavy fuel oil	649.9	672.3	3.4
Aviation turbo fuels	562.6	591.5	5.1
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	344.5	339.8	-1.4
All other refined products	1 006.7	1 033.2	2.6

	January to July 2003 ^r	January to July 2004 ^p	January-July 2003 to January-July 2004
	Thousands of cubic metres		% change
Total, all products	56 229.2	58 755.8	4.5
Motor gasoline	23 042.5	23 554.8	2.2
Diesel fuel oil	13 501.7	14 149.4	4.8
Light fuel oil	3 371.4	3 266.9	-3.1
Heavy fuel oil	4 730.3	4 851.6	2.6
Aviation turbo fuels	3 402.3	3 654.9	7.4
Petrochemical feedstocks ¹	2 571.3	2 853.3	11.0
All other refined products	5 609.6	6 424.9	14.5

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

1. Materials produced by refineries that are used by the petrochemical industry to produce chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics.

Year-to-date sales of refined petroleum products at the end of July reached 58 755 800 cubic metres, up 4.5% from the same period of 2003. Sales rose

in six of the seven major product groups with the largest increase in diesel fuel oil (647 700 cubic metres or 4.8%).

Preliminary domestic sales of refined petroleum products data are no longer available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.

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

Production and disposition of tobacco products July 2004

Total cigarettes sold by Canadian manufacturers in July remained unchanged from June at 3.3 billion cigarettes, down 10% from July 2003.

Cigarette production fell 32% from a month earlier to 2.6 billion cigarettes, and was down 5% from July 2003.

The level of closing inventories stood at 3.6 billion cigarettes in July, down 17% from June and 12% lower than July 2003.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0062.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2142.

Note: The new CANSIM table (303-0062) replaces the previous CANSIM table (303-0007) beginning with the January 2004 reference month.

The July 2004 issue of *Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products*, Vol. 33, no. 7 (32-022-XIB, \$6/\$51) is now available. See *How to order products*. However, the tables and chart and reflecting seasonally adjusted data have been discontinued.

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. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

May 2004

The May 2004 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's Web site (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP 141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (i.e., those with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (i.e., those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release at Transport Canada's website.

For more information about this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villenm@tc.gc.ca), Transport Canada.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this

release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Primary iron and steel

June 2004

Data on primary iron and steel for June are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

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

The June 2004 issue of *Primary Iron and Steel*, Vol. 59, no. 6 (41-001-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. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Production and Disposition of Tobacco Products,
 July 2004, Vol. 33, no. 7
 Catalogue number **32-022-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

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

Primary Iron and Steel, June 2004, Vol. 59, no. 6
 Catalogue number **41-001-XIB** (\$6/\$51).

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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 Thursday, June 3, 1997
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MAJOR RELEASES
 • **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Discusses the experience 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 27 years.
 • **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Shows a productivity among Canadian businesses two historically weak years in 1994 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.
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