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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 9, 2004
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MAJOR RELEASES

(continued on page 2)

Education Matters

September 2004

The third issue of Statistics Canada's online publication, *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada*, contains two articles. One examines the availability of computers in schools and the other looks at how postsecondary students cope financially.

"Computers in the classroom: Opportunity and challenge" reports on computer access and use in Canadian schools and on principals' assessments of teachers' computer skills. "Paying for higher education" examines trends in tuition fees; students' expenditures for tuition, living costs and other expenses; and sources of financing.

Education Matters, a free online publication released every two months, provides summary information on issues relating to education, training and learning, and is a key point of access to data and analytical output relating to education. It's an invaluable research tool for policy analysts, researchers, academics and journalists and a key source of information for teachers, parents and many others.

It also links electronically to a wide variety of data, news on education, learning resources and tables, charts and analysis.

The third issue of *Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada* (81-004-XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Education*.

For more information, contact Client Services (1 800 307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; TTY: 1 800 363-7629; *educationstats@statcan.ca*), Centre for Education Statistics.

OTHER RELEASES

NEW PRODUCTS

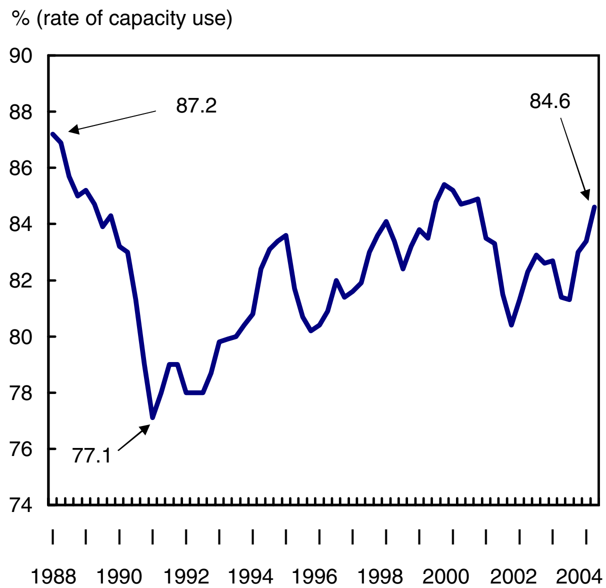
MAJOR RELEASES

Industrial capacity utilization rates

Second quarter of 2004

Industries took advantage of soaring exports to increase their capacity utilization for the third consecutive quarter between April and June, even though domestic demand improved only slightly. Industries operated at 84.6% of capacity in the second quarter of 2004, up from 83.4% in the first. The second-quarter rate is less than one percentage point below the most recent peak of 85.4% for the fourth quarter of 1999.

Capacity use forges ahead



The Canadian dollar lost ground against the U.S. dollar in the second quarter and exports increased at the highest rate in over seven years. Manufacturing, forestry and logging benefited the most from this growth in foreign demand in the second quarter, and there was a rise in manufacturers' prices in April and May.

Higher prices for metals, energy and forest products was one of the main reasons for record corporate profits in the second quarter. Business plant and equipment investments increased, and these new assets, by adding to production capacity, should help businesses meet demand. According to the latest Business Conditions Survey, manufacturers are more optimistic about the production outlook for the third quarter.

The increase in the rate was attributable to higher capacity utilization in forestry and logging; mining and oil and gas extraction and in 16 of the 21 groups of the manufacturing sector. On the other hand, the rate declined slightly in the electrical energy and construction sectors. (Capacity utilization rates were revised retrospectively to the first quarter of 2002 to include the revised source data.)

Note to readers

An industry's ***capacity use*** *is the ratio of its actual output to its estimated potential output. Statistics Canada derives estimates of an industry's potential output from measures of its capital stock. In addition, since 1987, Statistics Canada has been surveying companies for their estimates of annual capacity use, in order to produce survey-based industry measures. A company's measure of its level of operation, as a percentage of potential, takes into account changes in the obsolescence of facilities, capital-to-labour ratios and other characteristics of production techniques. The surveyed rates anchor the calculated quarterly series and ensure they reflect such changes.*

Exports give a boost to the manufacturing sector

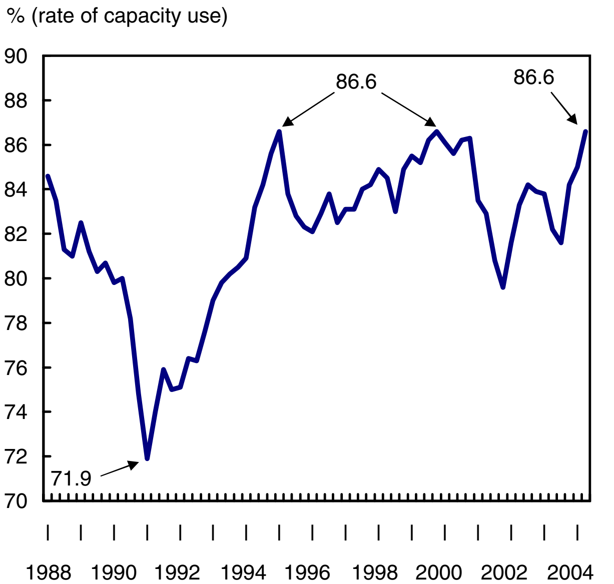
Capacity utilization in the manufacturing sector reached its highest level in more than four years between April and June, following a slight slowdown in growth in the first quarter. Manufacturers operated at 86.6% capacity in the second quarter compared with 85.0% during the first three months of the year. This is identical to the last peak reached in the fourth quarter of 1999, when the high technology sector was still booming. Growth was widespread, and the capacity utilization rate for 7 of the 21 groups in the sector was above 90%.

In the transportation equipment manufacturing industry, the rate jumped 3.8 points to a peak of 92.7% in the second quarter. Rising U.S. demand for motor vehicles supported by financial incentives and low financing rates contributed significantly to major increases in production by vehicle and automotive parts manufacturers. Aerospace product and parts manufacturers saw a production increase of 4.0%.

The capacity utilization rate increased considerably for fabricated metal manufacturers, from 83.6% to 86.8%. Strong export demand for most of the products in this group led to a 2.9% rise in production in the second quarter.

Wood products manufacturers increased their capacity utilization rate for the third quarter in a row, setting a record of 99.9%. All the components of this group increased their production in the second quarter. This group continued to benefit from the strong housing market, both in Canada and south of the border.

Manufacturing reaches peak



Chemicals manufacturers operated at 88.0% of production capacity in the second quarter, compared with 86.3% the previous quarter. This was the highest rate since the second quarter of 1996, when the 88.0% rate was also reached. Chemical production rose 1.5%, thanks to gains in most components of the group.

The acceleration in machinery production for agriculture, construction and mining is one of the main reasons for the 2.3% increase in machinery in the second quarter. As a result, the capacity utilization rate for the machine manufacturing industry rose 2.5 percentage points to 82.4%.

Mixed results in sectors other than manufacturing

The rate for the forestry and logging sector in the second quarter was 90.2% compared with 87.2% for the first three months of the year. Forest product exports posted their strongest increase in over eight years because of a dynamic residential construction sector in the United States. As a result, production was up by 3.1% in the second quarter.

In mining and oil and gas extraction, the rate rose from 71.7% to 73.5%. The capacity utilization rate was 90.1% in the mining sector, up 3.0 points from the previous quarter. Increased production in this sector was largely attributable to diamond mining. The oil and gas extraction sector also increased its capacity utilization rate from 64.2% to 65.2%.

On the other hand, in the construction sector, the rate declined by 0.2 points to 86.4%, with the increase in production of 0.1% more than offset by added production capacity.

In the electrical energy sector, capacity utilization dropped from 85.2% to 84.4% because of a 0.8% decline in production in the second quarter.

Available on CANSIM: table 028-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2821.

Data for the third quarter 2004 on industrial capacity utilization will be released on December 10.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mychèle Gagnon (613-951-0994) or Richard Landry (613-951-2579), Investment and Capital Stock Division.

□

Industrial capacity utilization rates

	Second quarter 2003[r]	First quarter 2004[r]	Second quarter 2004	Second quarter 2003 to second quarter 2004	First to second quarter 2004
				percentage point change	
Total industrial	**81.4**	**83.4**	**84.6**	**3.2**	**1.2**
Forestry and logging	94.9	87.2	90.2	-4.7	3.0
Mining and oil and gas extraction	69.1	71.7	73.5	4.4	1.8
Oil and gas extraction	63.1	64.2	65.2	2.1	1.0
Mining	81.0	87.1	90.1	9.1	3.0
Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	85.1	85.2	84.4	-0.7	-0.8
Construction	85.9	86.6	86.4	0.5	-0.2
Manufacturing	82.2	85.0	86.6	4.4	1.6
Food	77.8	81.6	81.8	4.0	0.2
Beverage and tobacco products	75.8	72.2	74.0	-1.8	1.8
Beverage	79.3	74.6	76.8	-2.5	2.2
Tobacco	66.0	65.6	66.1	0.1	0.5
Textile mills	76.3	70.4	72.6	-3.7	2.2
Textile product mills	79.1	75.6	74.6	-4.5	-1.0
Clothing	77.3	71.1	69.0	-8.3	-2.1
Leather and allied products	69.2	64.2	63.4	-5.8	-0.8
Wood products	94.8	97.5	99.9	5.1	2.4
Paper	91.8	90.0	90.6	-1.2	0.6
Printing and related support activities	72.6	75.1	76.2	3.6	1.1
Petroleum and coal products	98.5	96.8	96.7	-1.8	-0.1
Chemical	85.2	86.3	88.0	2.8	1.7
Plastics and rubber products	87.1	90.6	92.1	5.0	1.5
Plastic products	86.9	89.8	91.8	4.9	2.0
Rubber products	87.9	93.6	93.4	5.5	-0.2
Non-metallic mineral products	88.5	92.1	94.1	5.6	2.0
Primary metal	91.8	95.8	94.9	3.1	-0.9
Fabricated metal products	80.3	83.6	86.8	6.5	3.2
Machinery	78.1	79.9	82.4	4.3	2.5
Computer and electronic products	67.6	77.1	78.1	10.5	1.0
Electrical equipment, appliance and component	70.7	73.9	74.9	4.2	1.0
Transportation equipment	84.1	88.9	92.7	8.6	3.8
Furniture and related products	77.8	75.8	75.9	-1.9	0.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	75.4	82.3	83.4	8.0	1.1

r *Revised figures.*

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Culture services trade

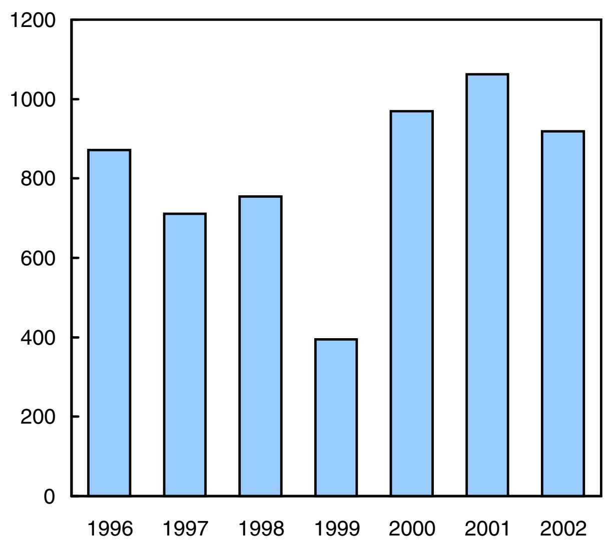
1996 to 2002

Canada's trade deficit in culture services fell in 2002 from the record level the previous year. Exports and imports of culture services both set new highs.

The trade deficit in culture services stood at $919 million in 2002, a 13% drop from the high of $1.1 billion set in 2001. Culture services accounted for 32% of Canada's overall trade deficit in commercial services for 2002.

Culture services trade deficit

$ millions



The 2002 deficit was $46 million higher than that recorded in 1996, a 5% increase over the seven-year time period covered by this study. The deficit declined by $360 million to a recent low of $395 million between 1998 and 1999, only to increase again by $574 million between 1999 and 2000. A spike in film exports to the United States and the European Union was a leading factor in the deficit's decline in 1999, while a jump in film imports from the United States led to much of the reversal in 2000.

Canada's culture services trade deficit with the United States stood at $1.2 billion in 2002. The deficit with the United States grew by 42% between 1996 and 2002.

On the other hand, Canada was in a surplus position with the European Union with exports of culture services exceeding imports by $290 million in 2002. Up to 1998, Canada ran a trade deficit with the European Union.

> ***Note to readers***
>
> *Culture trade data are released in two parts: goods and services. This release covers the international trade of culture services. In-scope services are defined using the Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics. These services comprise film, copyright royalties, trademark royalties, broadcasting, performing arts, certain advertising and information services and certain architecture services, among others. The data are derived from Balance of Payments estimates of commercial services, with funding from the Department of Canadian Heritage.*
>
> *Work is currently underway to produce data for the international trade of culture goods that is consistent with the culture framework. These data will be released in the near future.*

For all other countries combined, Canada had a $27 million deficit in 2002. This deficit was $107 million in 2001, but prior to that year, Canada had a surplus with countries other than the United States and the European Union.

For 2002, the largest contributors to the deficit were trademark royalties with a deficit of $592 million, followed by broadcasting services ($467 million) and copyright royalties ($361 million). Between 1996 and 2002, the deficits for copyrights and trademarks rose by $191 million and $172 million, respectively.

On the other side of the ledger, film services remained in a surplus position at $147 million in 2002, although off from the recent high of $407 million set in 1999. The 2002 surplus for other audio-visual services was more than double the amount recorded in 2001. Between 1996 and 2002, the trade balance for other audio-visual services went from a deficit position to a surplus of $226 million.

New high in culture services exports

Culture services exports reached a new high of $2.6 billion in 2002. The previous high was set in 2000. Exports of culture services grew an impressive 81% or by $1.2 billion since 1996.

Film production and distribution services made up 51% of total exports in 2002. Next were other audio-visual services at 10%.

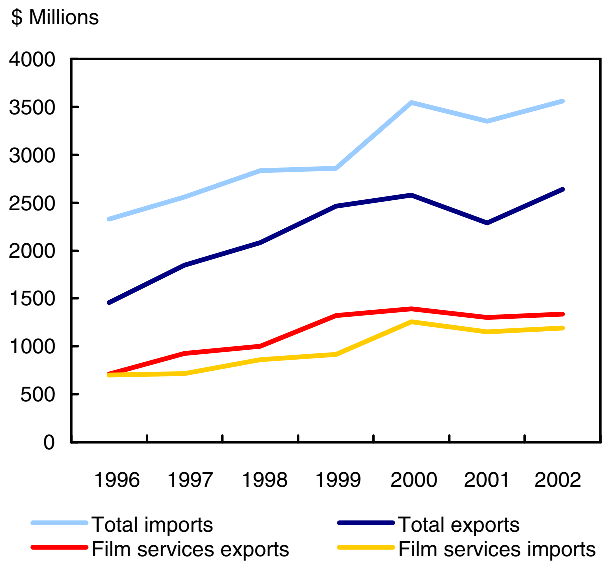
Canadian exports of film services were up $627 million between 1996 and 2002, although most of that growth took place prior to 1999. Other growth categories were other audio-visual services and miscellaneous business services related to culture. Exports of trademarks and performing arts services lagged.

Led by year-over-year growth in film services, exports to the United States reached $1.8 billion in 2002—a new high. Exports to the United States made up 69% of Canada's total culture services exports.

The European Union was the major growth market in relative terms over the seven year period. Exports to the European Union rose more than four times between 1996 and 2002, reaching $501 million.

Since 1999, Ireland has been Canada's second biggest export market for culture services. Prior to that, France held that spot. France is currently fourth and the United Kingdom holds the number three position.

Culture services imports and exports both reached new highs in 2002



Culture services imports also reached a new high

Culture services imports reached a new high of $3.6 billion in 2002. The previous high had been in 2000.

Imports grew $1.2 billion since 1996, or 53% in relative terms. The absolute growth of imports in cultural services is comparable to that of exports during this period.

Film services accounted for 33% of imports, followed by trademarks at 19%, copyrights at 17% and broadcasting services at 14%.

Imports of film services grew by $487 million between 1996 and 2002, followed by copyrights with $316 million in growth, the latter more than doubling 1996 levels. Other audio-visual services were the only category to see the value of imports fall between 1996 and 2002—down $23 million or 33%.

Imports from the United States grew by $1 billion between 1996 and 2002, representing 82% of total growth in culture service imports. The United States was Canada's dominant supplier of culture services, accounting for 85% of the 2002 total. Film services accounted for 44% of the growth in service imports from the United States and copyrights for a further 28%.

When services imports from all countries are broken down by industry, the culture framework category of broadcasting topped the list in terms of absolute growth between 1996 and 2002. Culture service imports by broadcasting industries (of film and broadcasting services, among others) grew by $437 million.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5045.

Detailed and summary data tables for culture services trade, by type of service and culture framework category, along with cross-tabulations for trade between Canada and selected countries and trade blocs in table format (87-213-XWE, free) are now available online. Researchers can also request custom tabulations on a cost-recovery basis.

For general information, contact Client Services (1-800-307-3382; *cult.tourstats@statcan.ca*). To order custom tabulations or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jamie Carson (613-951-1094; fax: 613-951-1333; carsjam@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

□

Culture services trade

	1996	2001	2002	2002	1996 to 2002	
	$ millions current			% share	$ change	% change
Total exports	**1,458**	**2,288**	**2,638**	**100**	**1,180**	**81**
by type of service						
Copyrights and related services (royalties)	106	355	231	9	125	118
Trademarks (royalties)	90	98	97	4	7	8
Film (production and distribution services)	710	1,300	1,337	51	627	88
Broadcasting	20	29	34	1	14	70
Performing arts	151	162	168	6	17	11
Other audio-visual services	55	149	271	10	216	393
by trade partner						
United States—Total	1,173	1,493	1,832	69	659	56
European Union—Total	134	641	636	24	501	373
Total imports	**2,330**	**3,350**	**3,557**	**100**	**1,227**	**53**
by type of service						
Copyrights and related services (royalties)	275	527	592	17	317	115
Trademarks (royalties)	510	682	689	19	179	35
Film (production and distribution services)	702	1,152	1,190	34	488	70
Broadcasting	410	480	501	14	91	22
Performing arts	162	234	231	7	69	43
Other audio-visual services	68	48	46	1	-22	-32
by trade partner						
United States—Total	2,005	2,740	3,014	85	1,009	50
European Union—Total	202	348	346	10	144	71
Trade balance	**-872**	**-1,061**	**-919**	**...**	**-47**	**...**
by type of service						
Copyrights and related services (royalties)	-169	-172	-361	...	-192	...
Trademarks (royalties)	-420	-584	-592	...	-172	...
Film (production and distribution services)	7	149	147	...	140	...
Broadcasting	-390	-452	-467	...	-77	...
Performing arts	-11	-72	-63	...	-52	...
Other audio-visual services	-13	101	226	...	239	...
by trade partner						
United States—Total	-832	-1,248	-1,182	...	-349	...
European Union—Total	-68	293	290	...	357	...

... *Not applicable.*

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OTHER RELEASES

New Housing Price Index
July 2004

Prices for new homes remained strong in July, as Canada's housing market continued to respond to healthy demand from home buyers.

The price of new homes increased 6.0% in July compared with the same month last year (according to the New Housing Price Index, based on contractors' selling prices).

This was down slightly from the 6.2% annual increase in June, which was the biggest 12-month gain since February 1990 when prices advanced 7.1%.

The New Housing Price Index (1997=100) reached 123.7.

A favourable housing market, along with higher prices for building materials and labour, continued to push prices up nationally. Land prices also increased in 3 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed.

Victoria (+9.3%) continued to post the largest 12-month increase for new homes, followed by Winnipeg (+8.5%) and Ottawa–Gatineau (+7.8%).

New housing price indexes[1]
(1997=100)

	July 2004	July 2003 to July 2004	June 2004 to July 2004
		% change	
Canada total	**123.7**	**6.0**	**0.2**
House only	131.7	7.1	0.2
Land only	108.3	3.2	0.0
St.John's	119.6	6.6	1.2
Halifax	121.8	1.8	0.0
Charlottetown	109.1	3.8	0.0
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	104.5	1.4	-0.2
Québec	129.4	7.1	0.0
Montréal	134.6	7.1	0.0
Ottawa–Gatineau	148.5	7.8	0.1
Toronto and Oshawa	127.6	6.6	0.2
Hamilton	128.1	5.4	0.3
St. Catharines–Niagara	130.1	7.6	0.9
Kitchener	124.8	4.1	-0.2
London	120.7	4.7	0.2
Windsor	102.1	0.0	0.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	98.4	2.4	0.2
Winnipeg	123.9	8.5	0.0
Regina	134.3	7.4	0.1
Saskatoon	119.6	5.5	0.0
Calgary	138.6	6.0	0.2
Edmonton	129.5	5.1	0.2
Vancouver	101.1	4.6	0.1
Victoria	105.8	9.3	0.8

1. View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

On a month-over-month basis, housing prices were up 0.2%, a sharp deceleration from June when the monthly increase was 0.7%.

Monthly increases were posted in 12 of the 21 metropolitan areas. Of the centres with the strongest growth, St. John's led the way with a monthly increase of 1.2%, followed by St. Catharines–Niagara (+0.9%) and Victoria (+0.8%).

Elsewhere, new home prices rose moderately. With the exception of Hamilton (+0.3%), all increases were 0.2% or less.

Seven metropolitan areas registered no monthly change. After registering monthly increases in June, new housing prices for Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton and for Kitchener dropped 0.2% as a result of competitive factors.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The third quarter 2004 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, $26/$85) will be available in January 2005.

The New Housing Price Index for August 2004 will be released on October 12.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact our Client Services Section (613-951-9606, fax: 613-951-1539; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Susan Morris (613-951-2035; *susan.morris@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Electric utility construction price indexes
2003 (revised) and first half 2004 (preliminary)

Construction costs for distribution systems for the first half of 2004 increased 0.2%. An increase in the material component (+2.0%) was offset by a decrease in installation labour (-2.9%). The revised 2003 data for distribution systems showed an increase of 0.1% from 2002.

Construction costs for the transmission line system series increased 1.3% during the first six months of 2004 after falling 2.1% in 2003. The transmission line component was up 1.7% compared with a 0.6% decline the previous year. The rise in materials (+5.2%) was moderated by the decline in installation labour (-2.9%).

The substation component was up 1.0% during the first six months of 2004 following a 3.0% decline the previous year. Support structures posted the largest increase (+7.1%) while station equipment declined 0.9%.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2316.

The second quarter 2004 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, $26/$85) will be available in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*) or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612; fax: 613:951-1539; *adrian.fisher@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental Health and Well-being—Public Use Microdata File

2002

The Public Use Microdata File from the Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental Health and Well-being 2002 (CCHS 1.2), is now available. Data were collected from 36,984 respondents, aged 15 or older, residing in households across all provinces.

The Public Use Microdata File from the 2002 CCHS 1.2 is designed to provide reliable cross-sectional estimates on mental health at the provincial and national levels. It comes on CD-ROM, with a built-in Beyond 20/20 application, and includes information covering the broad topic areas of mental health status, determinants of mental health and mental health system utilization.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5015.

To order a copy of the Public Use Microdata File or custom tabulations from the 2002 CCHS 1.2, contact Client Services (613-951-1746; fax: 613-951-0792; *hd-ds@statcan.ca*), Health Statistics Division. This product is available free of charge to public organizations in the health sector for research and non-commercial purposes.

The initial results from the 2002 CCHS 1.2 were released in *The Daily* on September 3, 2003.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mario Bédard (613-951-8933; fax: 613-951-4198; *mario.bedard@statcan.ca*), Health Statistics Division. ■

Steel pipe and tubing

July 2004

Data on production and shipments of steel pipe and tubing are now available for July.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2105.

The July 2004 issue of *Production and Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing*, Vol. 28, no. 7 (41-011-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 Shipments of Steel Pipe and Tubing, July 2004, Vol. 28, no. 7
Catalogue number 41-011-XIB ($6/$51).

Industry Price Indexes, July 2004, Vol. 30, no. 7
Catalogue number 62-011-XIE ($19/$175).

Industry Price Indexes, July 2004, Vol. 30, no. 7
Catalogue number 62-011-XPE ($24/$233).

Building Permits, July 2004, Vol. 48, no. 7
Catalogue number 64-001-XIE ($15/$156).

Education Matters: Insights on Education, Learning and Training in Canada,
Catalogue number 81-004-XIE
(free).

Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental Health and Well-being, Public Use Microdata File Guide, 2002
Catalogue number 82M0021GPE ($50).

Canadian Community Health Survey: Mental Health and Well-being, Public Use Microdata File Guide, 2002
Catalogue number 82M0021XCB ($2,140).

Canadian Community Health Survey—Mental Health and Well-being, 2002
Catalogue number 82-617-XIE
(free).

Culture Services Trade—Data tables, 1996 to 2002
Catalogue number 87-213-XWE
(free).

Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division Working Papers: Community Innovation: Innovation Performance of Manufacturing Firms in Canadian Communities, 1999, no. 15
Catalogue number 88F0006XIE2004015
(free).

Days of Our Lives: Time Use and Transitions Over the Life Course: The Transition to Retirement: When Every Day is Saturday, 1998, no. 5
Catalogue number 89-584-MIE2004005
(free).

Days of Our Lives: Time Use and Transitions Over the Life Course: Living Longer, Living Better, 1998, no. 6
Catalogue number 89-584-MIE2004006
(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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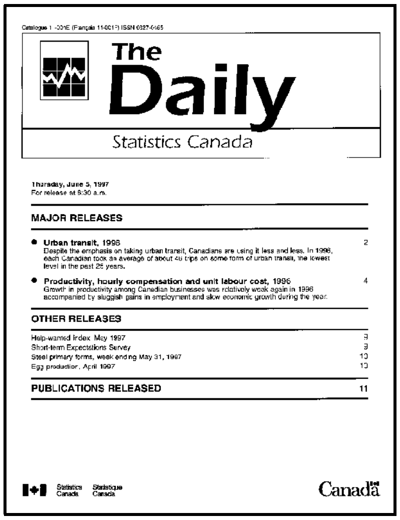
Catalogue 11-001E (Français 11-001F) ISSN 0827-0465

The Daily

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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