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Releases

New products

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Releases

Investment in non-residential building construction

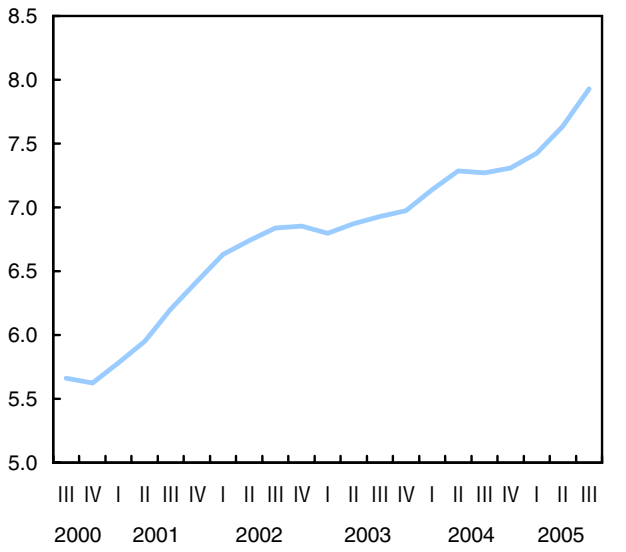
Third quarter 2005

In the third quarter, non-residential building construction continued the virtually uninterrupted growth it has undergone since 2001, in the wake of record investments in British Columbia and Alberta.

Increases in all three sectors (commercial, institutional and industrial) led to a record investment of $7.9 billion in the third quarter, 3.8% higher than the previous record set in the second quarter of 2005.

Investment growth continues during the third quarter

$ billions (seasonally adjusted)



The industrial (+10.3% to $1.4 billion) and the commercial (+3.0% to $4.4 billion) sectors recorded strong increases, while the institutional sector was up a modest 1.4% to $2.1 billion.

All provinces saw increased investment in the third quarter.

In British Columbia, the intense activity in each construction sector pushed up the value of projects 11.5% to a record $1 billion, followed closely by Alberta (+8.1% to $1.2 billion).

The third quarter closed on a high note in the Atlantic provinces. For the first time in eight quarters, the four provinces posted simultaneous increases led by New Brunswick (+14.6% to $158 million). On a percentage basis, the growth in the Atlantic provinces surpassed the national average.

Overall, investments were up in 16 of the 28 census metropolitan areas (CMA), with those in Western Canada posting more substantial growth.

Vancouver posted the highest rate of growth for the third straight quarter, surging 11.0% to $630 million. In contrast, Toronto showed the most significant decline in the third quarter, falling 1.6% to $1.6 billion, owing to a downturn in all three sectors.

Since the beginning of the year, investment in non-residential buildings was up 6.0% in relation to the first three quarters of 2004. The industrial (+17.3%) and the commercial (+11.4%) sectors posted the largest increases, while the institutional sector was down 9.1%.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which ease comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations.

Investments in non-residential building construction exclude engineering construction. This series is based on the Building Permits Survey of municipalities, which collects information on construction intentions.

Work put-in-place patterns are assigned to each type of structure (industrial, commercial and institutional). These work patterns are used to distribute the value of building permits according to project length. Work put-in-place patterns differ according to the value of the construction project; a project worth several million dollars will usually take longer to complete than will a project of a few hundred thousand dollars.

Additional data from the Survey of Private and Public Investment are used to create this investment series. Investment in non-residential building data is benchmarked to Statistics Canada's System of National Accounts of non-residential building investment series.

The commercial sector reaches a new high

Sustained growth in the construction of office buildings, combined with major investments in storage buildings, led to the eighth consecutive quarterly increase in investments in commercial buildings.

Quarterly investment rose from $3.7 billion in the third quarter of 2003 to a record $4.4 billion in the third quarter of 2005.

Lower vacancy rates for office buildings in the past few quarters, favourable interest rates and the record profits posted by large corporations served to maintain an environment conducive to investment.

Alberta (+5.3% to $728 million) made the strongest contribution to the rise in the commercial sector, followed by Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Conversely, only Quebec (-1.2%) and Saskatchewan (-1.1%) recorded decreased investment.

Investment in non-residential building construction

	Third quarter 2004	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Second to third quarter 2005
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
Canada	**7,270**	**7,636**	**7,930**	**3.8**
Newfoundland and Labrador	74	74	81	9.6
Prince Edward Island	25	27	30	12.5
Nova Scotia	205	223	233	4.7
New Brunswick	121	138	158	14.6
Quebec	1,345	1,321	1,328	0.5
Ontario	3,246	3,298	3,321	0.7
Manitoba	234	241	246	2.1
Saskatchewan	182	164	187	13.6
Alberta	941	1,136	1,229	8.1
British Columbia	795	930	1,036	11.5
Yukon	16	19	23	19.8
Northwest Territories	50	43	46	5.6
Nunavut	36	20	10	-49.6

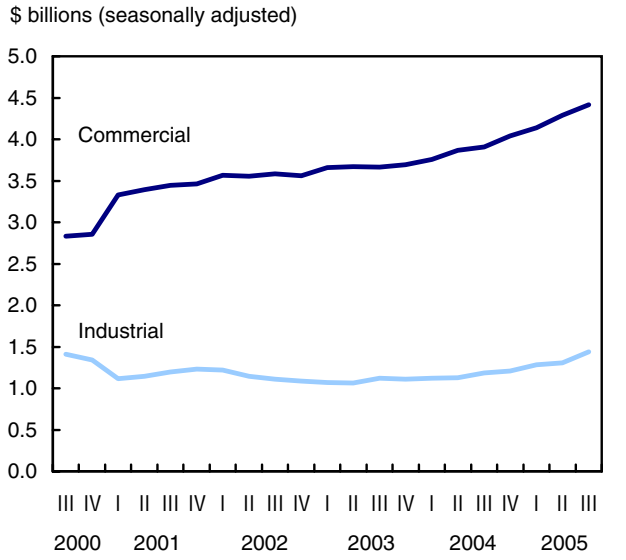
Calgary and Winnipeg experienced the strongest increases, largely as a result of investment in office buildings. Conversely, Montréal posted the greatest decrease, with investments dropping by 5.9% to $366 million.

Investments in industrial building construction growing strongly

Investment in industrial building construction climbed for the seventh consecutive quarter to its third highest level ever, rising 10.3% to $1.4 billion in the third quarter.

Investment in manufacturing plants helped Alberta (+20.5% to $248 million) and Quebec (+15.4% to $296 million) post the strongest increases. Among provinces and territories, Manitoba and Newfoundland and Labrador experienced the largest downturn in industrial construction.

The construction of commercial and industrial buildings continues to grow



Overall, 19 of the 28 census metropolitan areas recorded increased investments. Montréal posted the greatest increase in expenditures on the construction of industrial buildings (+19.4% to $133 million), while Toronto had the most substantial decrease.

High levels of industrial capacity utilization, strong domestic demand and international competitiveness stimulated investment by manufacturers.

At the same time, higher prices for energy products contributed to the growth in industrial investment in Alberta outside of the CMAs.

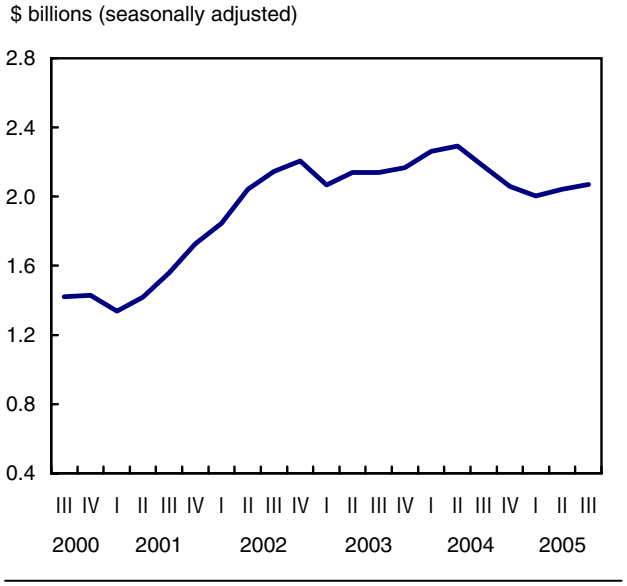
The West stimulates growth in institutional building investment

Following substantial declines in late 2004, the institutional sector posted the second consecutive quarterly increase because of higher levels of investment in educational and health care institutions in British Columbia.

In the third quarter, all components of institutional building construction accounted for British Columbia posting the strongest increase for a second straight quarter (+29.8% to $260 million).

In contrast, lower investment in health care institutions led to Quebec (-7.0% to $321 million) posting the most significant decrease nationally.

Investment in institutional buildings rises



In total, 16 of the 28 census metropolitan areas posted increases. The Vancouver area led the way in terms of growth for the third consecutive quarter (+35.1% to $147 million), while Montréal witnessed the most substantial decrease.

Investment in non-residential building construction, by census metropolitan area[1]

	Third quarter 2004	Second quarter 2005	Third quarter 2005	Second quarter to third quarter 2005
	seasonally adjusted			
	$ millions			% change
St. John's	39	54	62	14.9
Halifax	88	130	139	7.1
Saint John	24	16	17	9.1
Saguenay	25	13	23	81.3
Québec	131	136	141	3.8
Sherbrooke	29	26	28	7.8
Trois–Rivières	32	23	20	-12.9
Montréal	701	695	676	-2.8
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	318	309	308	-0.2
Ottawa–Gatineau (Que. part)	46	60	59	-1.0
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ont. part)	273	249	249	0.0
Kingston	30	38	38	2.0
Oshawa	117	113	115	1.7
Toronto	1,523	1,650	1,623	-1.6
Hamilton	214	139	135	-2.5
St. Catharines–Niagara	101	74	59	-20.7
Kitchener	138	176	163	-7.6
London	146	147	144	-2.1
Windsor	75	67	66	-1.0
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury	18	32	31	-1.8
Thunder Bay	33	23	25	10.9
Winnipeg	159	147	166	12.8
Regina	51	60	59	-1.6
Saskatoon	53	54	77	44.8
Calgary	353	443	477	7.9
Edmonton	260	273	294	7.8
Abbotsford	19	33	42	26.2
Vancouver	424	568	630	11.0
Victoria	98	61	67	11.1

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

More detailed data on investment in non-residential building construction are also available in free tables online. From the *Canadian Statistics* page, choose *Latest indicators*, then *Construction*.

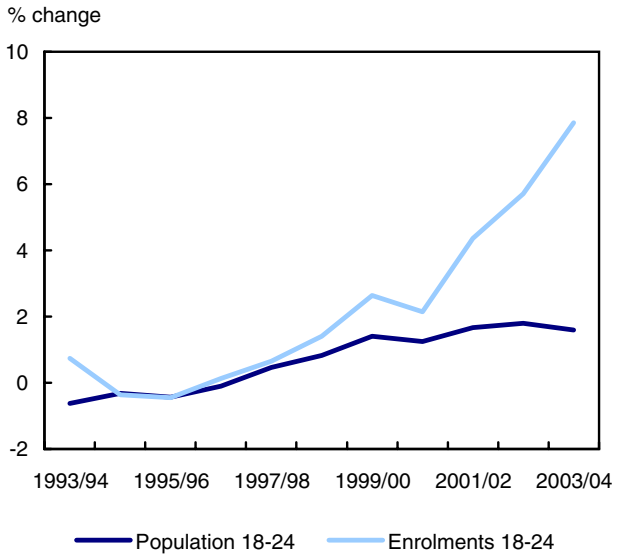
To order data, contact Patrick Lemire (613-951-6321; (*bdp_information@statcan.ca*). For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, Valérie Gaudreault (613-951-1165), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

University enrolment

2003/04

Enrolment at Canadian universities recorded its strongest increase in 28 years during the academic year 2003/04, due to a rise in the number of students aged 18 to 24, Ontario's double cohort and a record gain in students from other countries.

Proportions of young adults going to university are increasing



In total, 990,400 students were enrolled in universities in 2003/04, up 6.1% from the previous year and 20.4% higher compared with 1997/98. It was the sixth consecutive year in which enrolment hit a record high.

Enrolment within the 18 to 24 age group has risen at a faster pace than the increase in total university enrolment. The student population in this age group rose 27.5% between 1995/96 and 2003/04. This was due to two factors. First, there were more people aged 18 to 24 with the arrival of the echo-boom generation, that is, children born between 1980 and 1995. Second, the proportions of young adults going to university increased.

The restructuring of the Canadian economy over the past quarter century appears to have had an impact on demand for university education and the expectation of students on labour market requirements. Many more entry-level jobs in today's economy require higher postsecondary qualifications than in the past.

Ontario's double cohort was also a major factor in the rising university enrolment rate. In 2002/03, two cohorts of students graduated from Ontario secondary schools at the same time because of the elimination of Grade 13 Ontario Academic Courses (OAC) from the Ontario curriculum. Therefore, Grade 12 and Grade 13 OAC students entered university simultaneously and increased the number of enrolments in 2003/04, especially for 18 year old students.

In addition, a record 70,000 students from other countries enrolled in programs at Canadian universities in 2003/04, up 16.8% from the previous year.

Almost 5 out of every 10 foreign students were from Asia, and China accounted for almost 44% of these Asian students.

Note to readers

University enrolment data for 2003/04 are obtained using information from the Enhanced Student Information System (ESIS) and the University Student Information System (USIS).

Data on the fields of study are coded according to the new Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP). Before ESIS was implemented, the USIS classification for the coding of university level fields of study was used. USIS-to-CIP and CIP-to-USIS conversion tables are available upon request.

Data on program levels, immigration status and country of citizenship were coded using the new ESIS classifications. Conversion tables are also available for these variables.

For the purposes of this release, a foreign student is defined as a non-Canadian student who does not have "permanent resident" status and has had to obtain the authorization of the Canadian government to enter Canada with the intention of pursuing an education.

Historical data on enrolments starting with 1992/93 were converted using ESIS variable definitions and code sets, so as to maintain the historical continuity of the statistical series.

For Quebec institutions, the CIP codes assigned to programs are under review.

The data are subject to revision. The reconciliation of the 2003-2004 data from Simon Fraser University is not yet completed.

Women now account for 6 out of every 10 undergrads

Female students continued to outnumber their male counterparts at both the graduate and undergraduate levels. Women accounted for 59% of all undergraduate registrations in university in 2003/04, their highest proportion ever. They also represented 51% of graduate students.

The number of female undergraduate students rose 7.5% to 456,900 in 2003/04, while the number of male undergrads increased 6.0% to 319,900.

At the doctorate level, enrolment climbed 9.1% between 2002/03 and 2003/04, the biggest increase compared to enrolment in bachelor's and other undergraduate degree and master's programs. A

record high 32,000 students were seeking their PhD in 2003/04.

Men still outnumbered women at the doctorate level, accounting for 54% of enrolment in 2003/04. However, since 1997/98, the rate of growth in enrolments for men at the doctorate was less than for women. In 1997/98, the proportion of men enrolled at the doctorate level was 57%.

Enrolment at the doctorate level has increased 18.5% since 1997/98, largely because of gains in architecture, engineering and related technologies, and in physical and life sciences and technology.

In 2002/03, for the first time, the number of enrolments at the doctorate level in architecture, engineering and related technologies surpassed the number of registrations in humanities.

There were 89,400 students enrolled in a master's program in 2003/04, up 4.2% from the previous year and 28.0% higher compared with 1997/98. Women accounted for 52% of enrolment, a proportion that has remained stable since 1997/98.

Full-time student enrolment reached a record high of 735,600 in 2003/04, while part-time enrolment fell to 1999/2000 levels.

Share of foreign students nearly doubles

Foreign students accounted for 7% of the university population in 2003/04, nearly double the proportion of 4% a decade earlier.

Several factors might explain the substantial growth. They include strong economic growth in leading Asian countries, such as China; new university marketing strategies to counter competition from institutions in other countries; changes in immigration policies; and provincial agreements with other countries to attract foreign students.

Asian students accounted for nearly 70% of the total increase in foreign students between 2002/03 and 2003/04. Compared to 2002/03, the number of students from China rose by 45%.

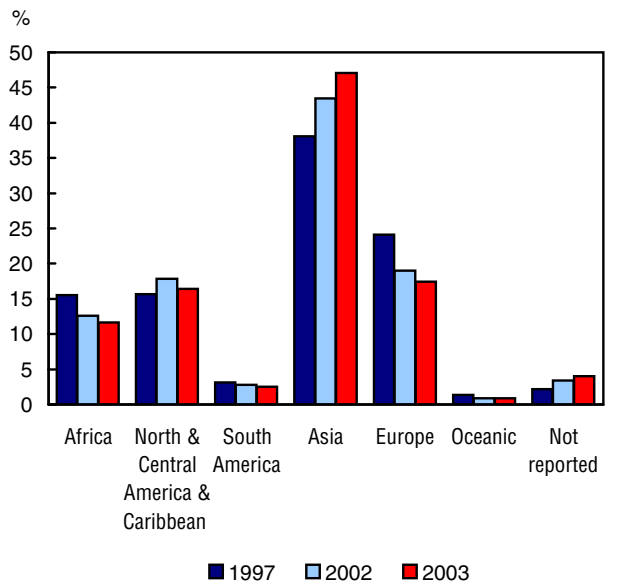
Canadian universities also received large numbers of students from South Korea, Japan, Hong Kong and India. The number of students from those nations increased in 2003/04, except for Hong Kong (-2%).

About one-fifth of foreign students came from Europe and 16% from North America and Central America and the Caribbean. Almost half of the European students enrolled in Canada were from France.

Overall, more than one-third of foreign students were enrolled in Ontario universities and 30% in Quebec universities. British Columbia universities accounted for 11% and Alberta universities 8%.

Among foreign students, both undergraduate and graduate level enrolments increased substantially in 2003/04 compared to the previous year. Undergraduate enrolments rose 21% and the graduate student population rose 15%.

Almost half of foreign students are from Asia



Enrolment up in almost every field of study

University enrolment rose in almost every field of study in 2003/04. The only major field to register a decline was mathematics, computer and information sciences, where the student population fell 3.2%, the second consecutive decline. This decrease was driven by a 7.5% drop in enrolment in computer and information sciences and support services.

The biggest gain occurred in the field of business, management and public administration (+11.6%), where the number of students surpassed 170,900. Business, management and public administration has led enrolment since 1999/2000.

The second largest increase in enrolment occurred in physical and life sciences and technology (+10.0%), which includes among others, physical, biological and biomedical sciences. Since 1997/98, enrolment in this field of study has risen by 20.5%, partly due to the

increased participation of women. Women now account for 56% of all students in this field.

The second largest field of study was social and behavioural sciences, where enrolment reached 162,300. Women represented two-thirds of the student population in this field.

Full-time university enrolment at the provincial level

All provinces saw their number of students rise in the 2003/04, with increases ranging from 0.9% in Saskatchewan to 9.6% in Ontario.

During the last six years, the increase in full-time enrolment was such that all provinces saw their numbers exceed those for 1997/98.

Part-time enrolment increased in every province except British Columbia and Quebec (which both posted declines) during the six-year period.

Available on CANSIM: table 477-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5017.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our Web site.

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

University enrolment by registration status

	1997/98	2001/02[r]	2002/03	2003/04	1997/98 to 2003/04	
					% change[1]	actual change
Total[2]	**822,800**	**886,600**	**933,900**	**990,400**	**20.4**	**167,600**
Male	358,400	376,900	397,200	418,400	16.7	60,000
Female	464,400	509,600	536,600	571,700	23.1	107,300
Full-time[2]	573,100	635,000	675,500	735,600	28.4	162,500
Male	260,400	276,100	294,200	318,400	22.3	58,000
Female	312,700	358,900	381,300	417,100	33.4	104,400
Part-time[2]	249,700	251,600	258,400	254,800	2.0	5,100
Male	98,000	100,800	103,000	100,000	2.1	2,100
Female	151,700	150,700	155,400	154,600	1.9	2,900
Undergraduate level[2]	**633,000**	**687,100**	**726,700**	**776,900**	**22.7**	**143,900**
Full-time[2]	481,100	528,400	563,800	616,100	28.1	135,000
Male	212,900	223,400	238,400	258,500	21.4	45,600
Female	268,300	304,900	325,400	357,600	33.3	89,300
Part-time[2]	151,900	158,700	162,900	160,700	5.8	8,900
Male	57,300	61,900	63,200	61,400	7.2	4,100
Female	94,600	96,900	99,600	99,300	5.0	4,700
Graduate[2]	**112,700**	**124,700**	**135,100**	**142,800**	**26.7**	**30,100**
Full-time[2]	75,400	84,900	92,700	101,200	34.3	25,800
Male	39,800	43,100	47,300	51,800	30.1	12,000
Female	35,600	41,800	45,400	49,400	38.9	13,800
Part-time[2]	37,300	39,900	42,400	41,500	11.3	4,200
Male	17,000	18,300	19,300	18,600	9.3	1,600
Female	20,300	21,600	23,100	22,900	13.1	2,700

1. Percentages are based on actual, non-rounded figures.
2. Enrolment figures may not add up due to the exclusion of the unknown sex category, the other program level category or because of the rounding to the nearest 100.
r Revised data.

University enrolment by fields of study and sex

	1997/98	2002/03	2003/04	1997/98 to 2003/04	2002/03 to 2003/04
				% change[1]	
Total[2]	**822,800**	**933,900**	**990,400**	**20.4**	**6.1**
Male	358,400	397,200	418,400	16.7	5.4
Female	464,400	536,600	571,700	23.1	6.5
Personal improvement and leisure[2]	0	100	100	...	-23.9
Male	0	0	0	...	-100.0
Female	0	0	0	...	-86.4
Education[2]	67,600	71,700	76,300	12.9	6.5
Male	17,500	17,500	18,500	5.4	5.7
Female	50,100	54,200	57,800	15.5	6.8
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies[2]	25,000	29,700	30,900	23.6	3.8
Male	8,900	10,000	10,300	16.4	3.4
Female	16,100	19,800	20,500	27.6	4.0
Humanities[2]	130,000	137,700	148,800	14.4	8.1
Male	50,200	51,800	54,800	9.3	5.8
Female	79,900	85,800	93,900	17.6	9.4
Social and behavioural sciences, and law[2]	132,100	148,800	162,300	22.8	9.1
Male	48,700	51,600	56,000	15.0	8.6
Female	83,400	97,200	106,200	27.3	9.3
Business, management and public administration[2]	124,600	153,000	170,900	37.1	11.6
Male	57,400	68,900	76,700	33.6	11.3
Female	67,300	84,100	94,200	40.0	11.9
Physical and life sciences, and technologies[2]	76,500	83,800	92,200	20.5	10.0
Male	36,800	37,500	40,900	11.4	9.2
Female	39,800	46,400	51,300	28.9	10.6
Mathematics, computer and information sciences[2]	34,400	45,200	43,700	27.1	-3.2
Male	24,700	32,700	32,000	29.4	-2.2
Female	9,700	12,500	11,700	20.9	-6.1
Architecture, engineering and related technologies[2]	63,400	82,300	86,900	37.0	5.6
Male	49,900	63,000	67,100	34.4	6.5
Female	13,500	19,300	19,800	46.4	2.7
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation[2]	16,700	14,300	14,400	-13.7	0.8
Male	8,500	6,600	6,500	-23.6	-1.6
Female	8,300	7,800	8,000	-3.5	2.7
Health, parks, recreation and fitness[2]	74,800	84,800	91,400	22.2	7.8
Male	25,200	25,100	26,200	3.6	4.2
Female	49,500	59,700	65,200	31.6	9.3
Personal, protective and transportation services	400	1,000	1,200	245.6	27.7
Male	300	700	800	139.2	10.1
Female	0	300	500	1,148.6	72.4
Other[2]	77,100	81,600	71,300	-7.6	-12.6
Male	30,400	31,800	28,700	-5.4	-9.8
Female	46,800	49,700	42,500	-9.0	-14.4

... Not applicable

1. Percentages are based on actual, non-rounded figures.

2. Enrolment figures may not add up due to the exclusion of the unknown sex category and rounding to the nearest 100.

University enrolment by province

	1997/98	2002/03	2003/04	1997/98 to 2003/04	2002/03 to 2003/04
				% change[1]	
Canada[2]	**822,800**	**933,900**	**990,400**	**20.4**	**6.1**
Newfoundland and Labrador	15,800	16,900	17,600	11.1	3.8
Prince Edward Island	2,900	3,600	3,900	31.5	8.3
Nova Scotia	37,100	41,900	44,800	20.7	6.9
New Brunswick	22,700	24,700	25,600	12.7	3.7
Quebec	232,100	250,800	260,100	12.0	3.7
Ontario	303,400	360,300	394,700	30.1	9.6
Manitoba	30,800	35,200	38,000	23.4	8.2
Saskatchewan	31,200	34,300	34,600	10.7	0.9
Alberta	71,400	83,400	86,300	20.8	3.4
British Columbia	75,300	82,900	85,000	12.9	2.5
Full-time student					
Canada	**573,100**	**675,500**	**735,600**	**28.4**	**8.9**
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,100	14,000	14,400	10.1	3.5
Prince Edward Island	2,500	3,000	3,300	32.6	10.1
Nova Scotia	30,100	33,900	36,200	20.5	6.9
New Brunswick	18,500	19,900	21,100	14.2	6.2
Quebec	131,100	153,300	161,800	23.4	5.5
Ontario	227,200	275,500	313,700	38.1	13.8
Manitoba	21,000	25,200	27,800	32.4	10.4
Saskatchewan	23,900	25,900	26,500	11.0	2.1
Alberta	52,800	62,900	65,000	23.1	3.4
British Columbia	53,000	61,900	65,800	24.0	6.2
Part-time student					
Canada	**249,700**	**258,400**	**254,800**	**2.0**	**-1.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,700	3,000	3,100	15.7	5.2
Prince Edward Island	500	600	600	25.7	-0.7
Nova Scotia	7,000	8,000	8,500	21.7	6.7
New Brunswick	4,200	4,800	4,400	6.0	-7.0
Quebec	101,000	97,500	98,300	-2.7	0.8
Ontario	76,300	84,800	81,100	6.3	-4.4
Manitoba	9,800	9,900	10,200	4.1	2.6
Saskatchewan	7,400	8,300	8,100	9.7	-3.0
Alberta	18,600	20,600	21,300	14.4	3.5
British Columbia	22,300	21,000	19,200	-13.7	-8.4

1. Percentages are based on actual, non-rounded figures.
2. Enrolment figures may not add up due to rounding.

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New Housing Price Index
August 2005

New housing prices climbed 0.4% compared to July, while the 12-month rate of increase slipped to 4.6% from 4.7% in July.

An active market for new housing, along with higher prices for building materials and labour, continued to elevate prices at the national level. Land value increases were a contributing factor in 10 of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed. Land shortages were specified in Hamilton and Victoria.

According to the New Housing Price Index (which is based on contractors' selling prices of new homes in 21 metropolitan areas), the price of new homes rose 0.4% on a monthly basis, up from the 0.2% increase in July.

The New Housing Price Index (1997=100) rose to 130.0 in August.

New housing price indexes
(1997=100)

	August 2005	August 2004 to August 2005	July to August 2005
		% change	
Canada total	**130.0**	**4.6**	**0.4**
House only	137.9	4.2	0.4
Land only	114.5	5.1	0.4
St.John's	125.5	4.3	0.2
Halifax	127.7	4.8	4.2
Charlottetown	115.1	4.9	0.8
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	109.3	3.3	0.1
Québec	136.6	5.0	2.1
Montréal	141.9	4.5	0.3
Ottawa–Gatineau	155.1	3.7	0.0
Toronto and Oshawa	133.3	4.0	0.2
Hamilton	135.2	5.5	-0.1
St. Catharines–Niagara	137.7	5.6	0.1
Kitchener	132.4	5.8	0.7
London	126.9	5.0	0.0
Windsor	105.8	2.9	0.0
Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay	100.4	1.7	-0.1
Winnipeg	133.2	7.5	0.5
Regina	142.6	5.6	0.0
Saskatoon	126.1	5.4	0.0
Calgary	146.0	5.0	0.6
Edmonton	138.5	6.9	0.5
Vancouver	106.4	4.5	0.1
Victoria	116.2	8.6	2.8

Note: *View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.*

Of the 21 metropolitan areas surveyed, 14 posted monthly gains. The most significant gains were in Halifax (+4.2%), Victoria (+2.8%) and Québec (+2.1%). Price increases in Halifax were attributed to market demand coupled with increased costs of inputs and development costs, which prompted some builders to re-evaluate prices. A strong market was cited in Victoria. Higher lot values, and higher costs of labour and building materials combined to push new housing prices up in both Victoria and Québec.

Charlottetown and Kitchener posted significant increases of 0.8% and 0.7% respectively, mostly due to higher material and labour costs.

Monthly increases were also registered in St. John's, Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton, Montréal, Toronto and Oshawa, St. Catharines–Niagara, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Five metropolitan areas registered no monthly change. Hamilton (-0.1%) and Greater Sudbury/Grand Sudbury and Thunder Bay (-0.1%) recorded the only decreases.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

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

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 Randy Sterns (613-951-8183; *sterran@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

University degrees, diplomas and certificates
2003

University students received a record number of bachelor's and master's degrees in 2003, as the overall number of degrees, certificates and diplomas rose for the fifth straight year.

Universities granted a record high 201,700 degrees, diplomas and certificates in 2003, an 8.3% increase from 2002. This was the strongest rate of growth since 1974.

A record high 144,000 students received a bachelor's and other undergraduate degree, a 7.4% gain from 2002 and the fifth consecutive annual increase.

Just over 29,000 students received a master's level qualification, up 10.2% and the sixth consecutive annual increase.

Universities awarded 3,900 doctorates, up 3.5% from 2002. With this increase, the number of doctorates awarded returned to late 1990 levels.

Between 1996 and 2003, the number of bachelor's and other undergraduate degrees rose 12.5%, offsetting an overall 6.6% decline in undergraduate diplomas and certificates for the same period.

Women again far outnumbered men at graduation ceremonies. Nearly 120,300 women received some form of qualification in 2003, 60% of the total.

However, a record 56,100 men received a bachelor's or other undergraduate degree in 2003, a 7.3% gain from the previous year and the largest annual increase since 1984. Still, men accounted for only about 40% of all bachelors and other undergrad degrees.

More and more students have been opting to obtain a master's degree. Between 1996 and 2003, the rate of growth in master's degrees was nearly three times that of bachelor's and other undergrads.

In 2003, universities awarded master's degrees to 13,900 men, up 31.4% from 1996, and to 15,100 women, an increase of 37.7%.

The number of degrees, diplomas and certificates rose in all fields of study in 2003, with the biggest gains occurring in three fields. These were visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; architecture, engineering and related technologies; and business, management and public administration.

With 42,500 qualifications awarded in 2003, the business, management and administration field accounted for 21% of all qualifications compared with 17% in 1996.

After 10 years in first place, the social and behavioural science field fell to the number two spot with 38,700 qualifications awarded, accounting for 19% of all qualifications in 2003, down from 22% in 1996.

The fastest growing field between 2002 and 2003 was visual and performing arts, and communications technologies, where the number of qualifications awarded rose 18.4%.

Note: For Quebec institutions, the Classification of Instructional Programs codes assigned to programs are under review. In addition, qualifications awarded in Quebec do not include microprogrammes and attestations.

The data are subject to revision. The conciliation of the 2003 data from Simon Fraser University is not yet completed.

Data on immigration status, country of citizenship and age should be used with caution due to a high level of non-response.

Available on CANSIM: table 477-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5017.

Data tables are also available in the *Canadian Statistics* module of our Web site.

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

University qualifications awarded by program level and gender

	1996	2001[r]	2002	2003	1996 to 2003	2002 to 2003
					% change[1]	
Total[2,3] qualifications	**178,100**	**178,100**	**186,200**	**201,700**	**13.2**	**8.3**
Male	75,100	72,900	75,100	81,400	8.3	8.3
Female	103,000	105,200	111,000	120,300	16.8	8.4
Undergraduate level						
Total[2] degree, certificate and diploma	149,700	146,400	152,300	164,300	9.7	7.8
Male	60,600	57,400	58,700	63,200	4.3	7.7
Female	89,100	89,000	93,600	101,100	13.4	7.9
Bachelor's[2], First professional and applied degree	**128,000**	**129,200**	**134,000**	**144,000**	**12.5**	**7.4**
Male	53,000	51,400	52,300	56,100	5.7	7.3
Female	74,900	77,800	81,800	87,900	17.3	7.5
Undergraduate[2] certificate and diploma	**21,800**	**17,200**	**18,300**	**20,300**	**-6.6**	**11.0**
Male	7,600	6,000	6,400	7,100	-5.8	11.2
Female	14,200	11,100	11,800	13,200	-7.1	11.1
Graduate level						
Total[2] degree, certificate and diploma	27,800	31,000	33,100	36,700	31.9	10.8
Male	14,200	15,100	16,100	17,800	25.3	10.7
Female	13,600	15,900	17,000	18,900	38.7	10.9
Master's degree[2]	**21,600**	**24,900**	**26,300**	**29,000**	**34.6**	**10.2**
Male	10,600	11,900	12,500	13,900	31.4	11.3
Female	11,000	13,000	13,800	15,100	37.7	9.3
Earned doctorate	**3,900**	**3,700**	**3,700**	**3,900**	**-1.7**	**3.5**
Male	2,600	2,100	2,100	2,200	-13.5	5.5
Female	1,300	1,600	1,600	1,600	21.1	0.8
Graduate certificate and diploma	**2,300**	**2,400**	**3,100**	**3,800**	**62.9**	**24.6**
Male	1,000	1,100	1,500	1,700	60.6	13.4
Female	1,300	1,300	1,600	2,200	64.7	34.8
Non-university level	**500**	**600**	**700**	**700**	**26.9**	**-0.7**
Male	300	300	300	300	25.4	-0.6
Female	300	300	300	300	28.5	-0.9

1. Percentage are based on actual, non-rounded figures.
2. Total includes sex unknown.
3. Figures for totals may not add-up because of rounding.
[r] Revised data.
Note: *Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.*

University qualifications by fields of study and sex

	1996	2001[r]	2002	2003	1996 to 2003	2002 to 2003
					% change[1]	
Total[2,3] qualifications	**178,100**	**178,100**	**186,200**	**201,700**	**13.2**	**8.3**
Male	75,100	72,900	75,100	81,400	8.3	8.3
Female	103,000	105,200	111,000	120,300	16.8	8.4
Education[2]	**25,700**	**22,200**	**23,600**	**24,900**	**-3.0**	**5.7**
Male	6,800	5,500	5,700	6,100	-10.1	5.8
Female	19,000	16,600	17,800	18,900	-0.6	5.9
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	**5,200**	**5,900**	**5,900**	**7,000**	**35.3**	**18.4**
Male	1,800	1,900	2,000	2,200	26.2	11.5
Female	3,400	4,000	3,900	4,800	40.0	21.9
Humanities[2]	**22,400**	**19,900**	**20,700**	**22,300**	**-0.5**	**7.8**
Male	8,300	7,000	7,000	7,700	-6.7	9.5
Female	14,100	12,900	13,600	14,600	3.0	6.9
Social[2] and behavioural sciences, and law[2]	**39,000**	**35,800**	**36,900**	**38,700**	**-0.8**	**4.9**
Male	14,600	12,500	12,600	12,900	-11.6	2.8
Female	24,400	23,400	24,300	25,700	5.7	5.9
Business, management and public administration[2]	**30,100**	**35,100**	**38,000**	**42,500**	**41.3**	**11.9**
Male	14,300	15,900	16,900	19,100	33.7	12.7
Female	15,800	19,200	21,000	23,400	48.2	11.2
Physical and life sciences, and technologies[2]	**14,600**	**14,800**	**14,300**	**14,800**	**0.8**	**3.2**
Male	7,100	6,400	6,100	6,200	-12.8	1.4
Female	7,500	8,400	8,200	8,500	13.7	4.5
Mathematics, computer and information sciences[2]	**7,000**	**8,800**	**9,800**	**10,500**	**50.3**	**7.8**
Male	4,700	6,000	6,700	7,300	56.4	7.9
Female	2,300	2,800	3,000	3,200	38.1	7.7
Architecture, engineering and related technologies[2]	**13,300**	**14,000**	**15,000**	**17,300**	**29.9**	**15.8**
Male	10,500	10,700	11,300	12,800	22.8	14.0
Female	2,900	3,300	3,700	4,500	55.5	21.1
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	**3,000**	**3,800**	**3,600**	**3,800**	**24.9**	**4.7**
Male	1,700	1,900	1,700	1,800	3.9	2.8
Female	1,300	2,000	1,900	2,000	51.3	6.3
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	**16,700**	**16,300**	**17,200**	**18,400**	**10.2**	**7.1**
Male	5,100	4,500	4,500	4,600	-9.3	3.7
Female	11,600	11,700	12,700	13,800	18.9	8.2
Personal, protective and transportation services	**100**	**200**	**200**	**200**	**229.7**	**24.5**
Male	100	200	200	200	164.1	3.0
Female	0	0	0	100	650.0	134.4
Other	**1,000**	**1,200**	**1,100**	**1,200**	**27.1**	**13.9**
Male	300	300	300	400	37.2	29.1
Female	700	900	800	800	22.6	7.5

1. Percentage are based on actual, non-rounded figures.
2. Total includes sex unknown.
3. Figures for totals may not add-up because of rounding.
r Revised data.
Note: *Figures are rounded to the nearest 100.*

■

Commercial Software Price Index

August 2005

The Commercial Software Price Index (CSPI) is a monthly series measuring the change in the purchase price of prepackaged software typically bought by businesses and governments. The CSPI (2001=100) for August was 77.0, down 1.8% from July.

This index is available at the Canada level only.

Available on CANSIM: table 331-0003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5068.

For more information on these indexes, contact Client Services (1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; *infounit@statcan.ca*). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Fred Barzyk (613-951-2493; *fred.barzyk@statcan.ca*), Prices Division. ■

Cement

August 2005

Data on cement are now available for August.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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. ■

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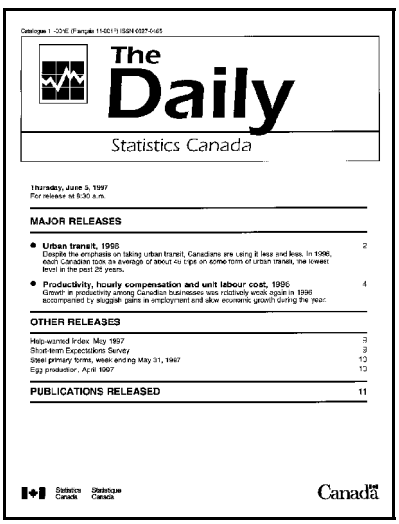

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- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
  Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

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