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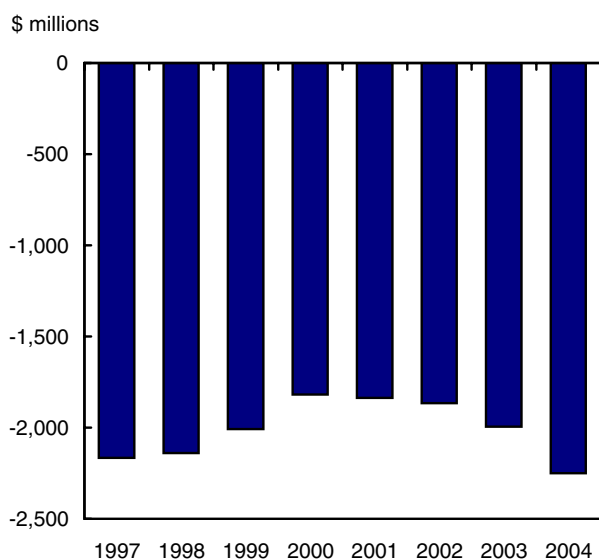
Canada

Releases

International trade in culture goods 2004

Canada's trade deficit in culture goods widened for the fourth year in a row in 2004, partly the result of a significant decline in exports, particularly south of the border.

Culture goods trade deficit widened over the last four years



Canada imported \$2.2 billion more in culture goods than it sent abroad, up from a deficit of \$2.0 billion in 2003. The deficit in 2004 was the largest since 1997.

A major factor for the deficit was a substantial decline in the export of books, newspapers and other printed materials to the United States, which accounted for 62% of Canada's overall trade deficit in culture goods. The decline in sales to the United States was partly offset by gains in exports to both the United Kingdom and China.

Note to readers

These estimates deal with culture goods such as books, compact discs, films and paintings. Culture services, intangibles such as performances and broadcasts, are not included in these estimates.

Royalty payments associated with the final sale of certain shipments of culture products are included in the valuations. The data are obtained from International Trade Merchandise Database published by the International Trade Division of Statistics Canada. The project is funded by the Department of Canadian Heritage.

The culture trade estimates are based on the Canadian Framework for Culture. The framework defines the culture sector for statistical purposes and lays out the industries included in the scope of this definition, using the taxonomies of industries, goods and services and occupations from recognized standard classifications.

The estimates are in current dollars. Exports from Canada do not necessarily represent "Canadian content." Data limitations do not allow for this characteristic to be measured. Similarly, imports are not necessarily "foreign content." The country of origin of mass-produced goods is an indication of where manufacturing occurs, and not necessarily the creation or production of "masters." Exports in this release include re-exports of goods of foreign origin.

In total, Canada exported \$2.4 billion worth of culture goods to the world in 2004, down 5.5% from 2003. However, imports rose a marginal 1.3% to \$4.6 billion.

Canada had a trade deficit in culture goods with all its top trading partners, including the United States, China, United Kingdom and France.

The trade deficit with the United States jumped from \$1.2 billion in 2003 to \$1.4 billion last year. The second-largest deficit, with China, narrowed from \$294 million to \$290 million.

The largest sub-sector of trade in culture goods was written and published works, which accounted for 34% of exports and 62% of imports in 2004. The deficit in this sub-sector hit \$2.0 billion in 2004, the largest of any culture goods sub-sectors.

Culture goods trade estimates

	1997	2003	2004	2003/04
	\$ millions			% change
Imports				
Written and published works	2,614	2,845	2,832	-0
Film and video	389	865	868	0
Sound recording and music publishing	104	143	303	112
Visual art	173	287	256	-11
Architecture	3	3	3	0
Advertising	197	184	175	-5
Heritage	37	57	34	-40
Photography	112	151	125	-17
Total	3,629	4,536	4,596	1
Exports				
Written and published works	640	941	862	-8
Film and video	177	618	644	4
Sound recording and music publishing	92	155	145	-6
Visual art	132	132	80	-39
Architecture	12	2	1	-50
Advertising	259	440	418	-5
Heritage	46	37	24	-35
Photography	105	217	229	6
Total	1,463	2,542	2,403	-5

Trade with the United States declines

The United States continued to dominate Canada's international market for culture goods, although its relative importance has shrunk. In 2004, the United States was the marketplace for 92% of Canadian culture goods exports, down from 93% in 2003.

Canada exported more than \$2.1 billion in culture goods to the United States in 2004, down 6.7% from 2003. This was the second consecutive decline in exports of Canadian culture goods to the United States over the last seven years.

The decline in exports can be attributed to the slowdown in the US economy and the increase in the value of the Canadian dollar.

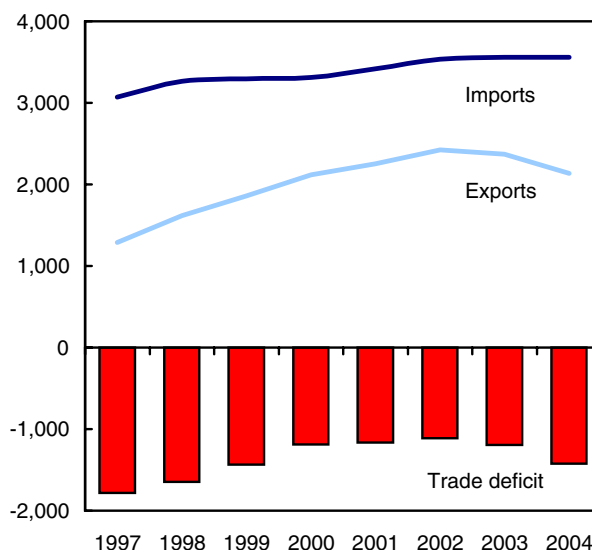
Culture exports to the United States from all culture sub-sectors declined, except for photography. The biggest declines were in heritage goods (-49.9%) and visual art (-38.3%). Exports in the largest sub-sector, written and published works, fell 8.4% due to a decline in the exports of books, newspapers and other printed materials.

Heritage goods include antiques, collections and collector pieces of zoological, botanical, mineralogical, historical and archaeological interest. Visual art includes original art and other related goods such as statuettes and ornaments.

Imports of culture goods from the United States edged up to just over \$3.5 billion.

Trade with the United States declines

\$ millions



Trade deficit dominated by written and published work sub-sector

One sector has dominated both imports and exports of culture goods since 1996: written and published works, which includes books, newspapers and periodicals and other printed materials.

In 2004, this sector accounted for 62% of total imports and 36% of all exports. The resulting trade deficit for the sub-sector was over \$2 billion, by far the largest of all categories. Books accounted for about half the deficit.

The value of exports for written and published works declined 8.3% from 2003 to \$862.4 million, while imports fell 0.5% to \$2.8 billion.

The second biggest sub-sector in terms of culture trade was film and video, accounting for 28% of exports and 19% of imports in 2004.

Film and video accounted for the second largest trade deficit last year, around \$224 million. Exports reached \$643.7 million, up 4.1% from 2003. Films represented just over one-half of these exports.

The United States accounted for the vast majority (91%) of film and video exports in 2004. However, film and video exports to the United States declined for the first time in 2004.

In terms of imports, sound recording and music publishing experienced the largest growth in 2004, more than doubling to \$303.4 million.

Top trading partners

	1997	2003	2004	2003/04
	\$ millions			% change
Imports				
United States	3,071	3,559	3,566	0
China	93	305	306	0
France	144	181	196	8
United Kingdom	149	193	157	-19
Japan	21	24	66	173
Exports				
United States	1,290	2,368	2,210	-7
United Kingdom	37	29	61	106
France	19	26	27	1
China	5	12	15	31
Japan	21	20	12	-39

Ontario largest gateway for culture trade

By far, Ontario was the largest gateway of any province for either the import or export of culture goods.

In 2004, approximately \$3.4 billion worth of culture goods were imported into Canada through Ontario. This level represented almost three-quarters of total imports to Canada.

Ontario was the exit point for one-half of all culture goods exported from Canada. Exports from Ontario amounted to \$1.3 billion, down 5.2% from 2003.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5088.

Detailed and summary data tables for culture goods trade, by type of good and culture framework category, along with cross-tabulations for trade between Canada and selected countries in table format are now available for free online in the publication *Culture Trade — Goods: Data Tables*, 1997 to 2004 (87-007-XIE). 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 Vik Singh (613-951-5666; fax: 613-951-1333; vik.singh@statcan.ca) or Marla Waltman Daschko (613-951-3028; marla.waltmandaschko@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Impact of compulsory school laws on educational attainment and earnings

1920 to 1990

According to a new statistical analysis, mandatory school laws that extended the minimum time young people had to stay in school substantially increased adult incomes for the students affected, and substantially decreased their likelihood of being unemployed.

Between 1920 and 1990, students who were required to attend an extra year of school experienced an average increase in annual income of about 12%.

The study, based on historical census data, also found that students who were compelled to stay on in school were more likely to work and more likely to speak both French and English. These laws also kept more people out of low income, and out of low-paying occupations requiring manual labour.

Ontario was the first province to introduce compulsory schooling, beginning in 1871. Parents were obliged by threat of fine to have children attend school for at least four months a year between the ages of 7 and 12. Since then, all provinces have periodically introduced more restrictive laws.

Most provinces currently enforce a school leaving age of 16, while some have implemented or are discussing raising the school leaving age above this level. New Brunswick was the first province to raise the school leaving age above 16 to 18 in 2000. Ontario has proposed to raise it to 18.

The findings suggest compulsory schooling legislation was effective in generating large improvements to social and economic welfare among the lowest educated Canadians.

Between 1920 and 1990, 1 in 10 students left school at the earliest possible age. In 1920, Canadian students on average stayed in school until about Grade 8. But 70 years later, their educational attainment on average rose to almost Grade 12. At the same time, the proportion of Canadian-born high school students who failed to graduate during this period declined from 79.0% to 23.5%.

Provinces also implemented or tightened many compulsory school limits. Changes in these limits are estimated to have had a significant impact on the rise in grade attainment.

On average, about 13% of high school students during this period stayed in school an extra year after provinces increased the minimum school year requirement by one year.

Note to reader

This study is the first to use previous changes to compulsory school laws in Canada to estimate the impact they had on raising education attainment, and whether individuals affected by the laws end up earning more, are less likely to live in low income, unemployed, and receiving social assistance.

The analysis examines the variations in compulsory school leaving ages across time and across provinces, and uses statistical techniques to infer the impacts on subsequent incomes.

Those affected by the change in legislation experienced substantial gains in adulthood. On average, students who were compelled to stay in school for more than one year went on to earn about 12% more income than those who dropped out a year earlier.

The relative gains for women were slightly higher than for men. Incomes for women were about 15% higher, while incomes for men were about 10% higher.

The effects of compulsory schooling were similar across the 20th Century. Children compelled to stay in school an extra year between 1920 and 1950 experienced incomes about 10% higher. Those compelled to stay an extra year between 1960 and 1990 experienced incomes about 15% higher.

Compulsory school laws also improved other social economic measures. The unemployment rate was one percentage point lower and the chances of living below Statistics Canada's low-income cutoff was eight percentage points lower for people with one more year of compulsory schooling.

Individuals compelled to stay in school an extra year were also about six percentage points less likely to be in a low-skilled manual occupation, and about two percentage points more likely to be in a professional occupation.

The results corroborate similar findings on the effects of compulsory school laws in the United States and the United Kingdom. These previous studies also find effects on adulthood incomes and health.

The research paper *Canadian Compulsory School Laws and their Impact on Educational Attainment and Future Earnings*, no. 251 (11F0019MIE2005251, free) is now available online. From our home page select *Studies*, then under *Browse periodical and series* choose *Free* and for sale. Under *Series* select *Analytical Studies Branch*.

For further information or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Philip Oreopoulos (613-951-3837; phil.oreopoulos@statcan.ca), Family and Labour Studies Division. ■

Canadian Vehicle Survey

First quarter 2004

Vehicles covered in the Canadian Vehicle Survey travelled an estimated 68.8 billion kilometres in the first quarter of 2004. Among them, vehicles weighing less than 4 500 kilograms travelled 63.6 billion kilometres, or 92% of the total for the quarter.

The survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada with the exception of some vehicles such as buses, motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

Estimates of total vehicle-kilometres are available by province and territory. Estimates of passenger-kilometres are available by province only.

Available on CANSIM: tables 405-0005 to 405-0020, 405-0026 to 405-0036, 405-0039 to 405-0046, 405-0053, 405-0054, 405-0099 and 405-0101 to 405-0110.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.

The first quarter 2004 issue of *The Canadian Vehicle Survey* (53F0004XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-500-8400; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Construction Union Wage Rate Index

April 2005

The Construction Union Wage Rate Index (including supplements) for Canada remained unchanged in April compared with the March level of 129.9 (1992=100). The Composite index increased 1.2% compared with the April 2004 index.

Union wage rates are published for 16 trades in 20 metropolitan areas for both the basic rates and rates including selected supplementary payments. Indexes on a 1992=100 time base are calculated for the same metropolitan areas and are published for those where a majority of trades are covered by current collective agreements.

Available on CANSIM: tables 327-0003 and 327-0004.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2307.

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

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality for this release, contact Client Services Unit, Prices Division (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; infounit@statcan.ca), or Louise Chaîné (613-951-3393). ■

Aircraft movement statistics

April 2005 (preliminary)

The 42 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers reported 374,904 aircraft take-offs and landings in April, down 0.9% compared with April 2004 (378,121 movements). Year-over-year decreases in aircraft movements were reported by 22 airports in April. Declines of greater than 20% were reported by 2 airports this month compared with 5 airports in March.

Itinerant movements (flights from one airport to another) fell 1.1% (-2,924 movements) in April compared with the same month a year earlier. Local movements (flights that remain in the vicinity of the airport) edged down 0.3% (-293 movements) in April compared with April 2004.

The top 10 airports in terms of volumes of itinerant movements in April showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 5.1% increase (+897 movements) at Calgary International to a decline of 10.2% (-935 movements) at Victoria International. Of the top 10 airports, 4 recorded increases in itinerant movements compared with 5 airports in March 2005.

The top 10 airports in terms of local movements showed year-over-year variations ranging from a 140.8% increase (+3,134 movements) at Sault Ste Marie to a decline of 16.5% (-1,045 movements) at Montréal/St-Hubert. Of the top 10 airports, 8 recorded increases in local movements compared with 4 airports in March 2005.

The April issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics*, Vol. 4, no. 4(51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available on our Web site. From the *Our products and*

services page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

Preliminary statistics for the 56 Canadian airports with NAV CANADA flight service stations are also available for April.

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. ■

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
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• Urban transit, 1996 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 21 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.	4
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