



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

University tuition fees, 2005/06	2
Undergraduate university students can expect to pay 1.8% more on average in tuition fees when they return to school this fall, the smallest increase in more than a decade. On average, students will pay \$4,214, up from \$4,140 last year.	
Residential construction investment, second quarter 2005	5
Investment in non-residential building construction, second quarter 2005	5
Canadian Vehicle Survey, fourth quarter 2004	6
Coal and coke statistics, June 2005	6
Electric power statistics, June 2005	6

New products

Index: August 2005



Releases

University tuition fees

2005/06

Canada's undergraduate university students face their smallest increase in tuition fees in more than a decade this fall.

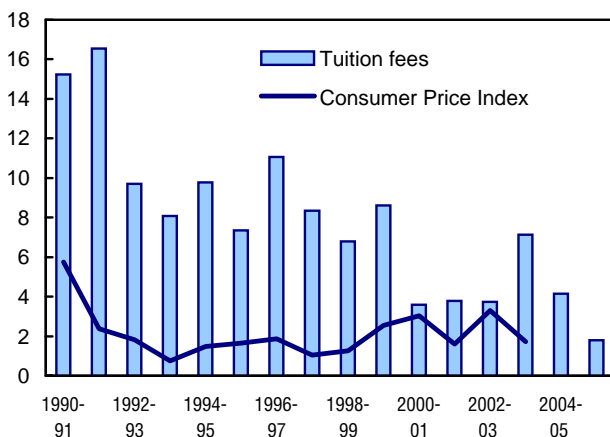
After years of double-digit increases in the early 1990s, undergraduate students can expect to pay 1.8% more on average when they return to school next month.

This is about half the rate of growth recorded in the previous academic year, and the lowest since the 1.5% increase in the academic year 1978/79.

Undergraduate students will pay an average of \$4,214 in tuition fees for the 2005/06 academic year, up from \$4,140 the year before. This is almost triple the average of \$1,464 in 1990/91.

Rates of increase in undergraduate tuition fees versus inflation

% increase



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

Since 1990/91, tuition fees have increased at an annual average rate of 7.3%. In the 1990/91 and 1991/92 academic years alone, they went up 15.2% and 16.5% respectively. In contrast, since 2000, the increase has slowed to an annual average of 4.1%. The recent lower fee increases reflect government decisions to regulate fees.

Note to readers

Average tuition and additional fees are weighted by the number of students enrolled by institution and field of study.

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.

Even so, average tuition fees between 1990/91 and 2003/04 increased at a faster pace than inflation. During this period, tuition rose at an average annual rate of 8.0%. This was four times the average rate of inflation of 1.9% as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

Tuition fees up in eight provinces

Tuition fees are rising in eight provinces for the coming academic year, although in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba the increases are around 1.0% or less. Fees will remain virtually unchanged in Newfoundland and Labrador and Saskatchewan.

The biggest increases will be in the three Maritime provinces: New Brunswick, where tuition will rise 6.7%, Prince Edward Island, where the increase will be 6.2%, and Nova Scotia, where the increase will be 4.6%.

Tuition fees will be below the national average in three provinces: Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and Manitoba.

Quebec undergrads will continue to pay the lowest fees in the country as a result of a tuition freeze that has kept fees at less than half the national average since the late 1990s.

The highest fees are again in Nova Scotia, where average tuition will cost undergrads \$6,281, a 4.6% increase.

Nationally, tuition fees this academic fall are 22.2% higher than they were in 2000/01. In British Columbia, they rose 88.0% during this five-year period, but declined 22.7% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

In 2002/03, the province of British Columbia lifted a six-year tuition freeze. After three years of double-digit increases, tuition fees in that province will rise by 2.9% this year.

Compared with the 1990/91 academic year, tuition fees have doubled, and in some cases have more than

tripled, with the greatest increases being in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia.

Tuition fees in professional fields still highest

The biggest increases in tuition fees this fall will occur for students in architecture and dentistry. The most expensive programs remain dentistry and medicine.

Students in architecture will pay \$3,931 in tuition on average, a 9.2% jump from the previous year. Those in dentistry will see a 5.7% rise to an average of \$12,942. Average fees for medicine will be \$10,349.

Law students, who have traditionally faced the biggest increase in tuition, can expect to pay 3.0% more this fall. Since the start of the decade, tuition fees for law have risen 67.4%, the highest increase in all faculties.

All professional fields have seen large increases in tuition since 2000/01. Whereas average undergraduate fees advanced 22.2%, fees in law, medicine and dentistry have climbed by 67.4%, 59.4% and 53.6% respectively.

Average tuition fees by faculty

	2004/05	2005/06	2004/05 to 2005/06 % change
	Current \$		
Agriculture	3,618	3,675	1.6
Architecture	3,599	3,931	9.2
Arts	3,962	4,028	1.7
Commerce	3,790	3,852	1.6
Dentistry	12,239	12,942	5.7
Education	3,252	3,298	1.4
Engineering	4,591	4,677	1.9
Household Sciences	3,816	3,912	2.5
Law	6,577	6,772	3.0
Medicine	10,139	10,349	2.1
Music	3,754	3,919	4.4
Science	4,093	4,150	1.4
Undergraduate	4,140	4,214	1.8
Graduate	5,448	5,699	4.6

Graduate fees rising at over twice the rate for undergrads

Students in graduate programs are facing stiffer increases in tuition than undergraduates. On average, graduate students will pay 4.6% more when they return to school, more than twice the change for undergrads. On average this fall, graduate students will pay \$5,699.

Graduate fees are rising in eight provinces for the coming academic year, with the largest increase, 23.2%, being in Alberta. In Manitoba, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador graduate fees are virtually unchanged and in Saskatchewan, graduate fees are decreasing.

Since 2000/01, graduate fees have climbed 40.0%. Over that period, graduate fees went up in seven

provinces, the largest increases being 104.3% in British Columbia and 95.3% in Alberta. In Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and Newfoundland and Labrador, graduate fees have declined since 2000/01.

International students will also pay more

International students also face rises in tuition. Nationally, international students will pay 8.5% more in fees this fall compared with the previous academic year.

At the undergraduate level, average tuition fees for international students will increase 6.7% to \$12,587.

At the graduate level, these students will pay on average just over three times the fees Canadian students will pay.

Tuition fees for international students are rising in all provinces, from a high of 38.4% in Saskatchewan and 37.0% in Manitoba to a low of 3.0% in Quebec and 4.2% in British Columbia.

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, these include fees for recreation and athletics, student health services, student association and other fees that apply to full-time Canadian students.

Additional compulsory fees are generally exempt from any provincial tuition fee policy.

Average undergraduate additional compulsory fees

	2000/01	2004/05	2005/06	2000/01 to 2005/06 % change	2004/05 to 2005/06 % change
	Current \$				
Canada	437	585	605	38.6	3.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	366	455	464	26.8	2.0
Prince Edward Island	396	519	584	47.5	12.5
Nova Scotia	315	487	476	51.2	-2.2
New Brunswick	182	309	345	89.5	11.7
Quebec	387	544	575	48.7	5.6
Ontario	537	676	705	31.3	4.3
Manitoba	324	629	786	142.9	25.1
Saskatchewan	397	446	458	15.2	2.6
Alberta	430	545	566	31.8	3.9
British Columbia	350	546	477	36.0	-12.7

Additional compulsory fees for undergraduates make up, on average, 12.6% of the total fees a student is required to pay to the institution. Nationally, additional fees this fall will rise 3.5% over last year.

On average, undergraduates will pay additional compulsory fees of \$605 in the coming academic year, up from \$585 last year. The largest increase will be in Manitoba, followed by Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Additional compulsory fees will decline in British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

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; educationstats@statcan.ca); fax: 613-951-9040, Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics.

Average undergraduate tuition fees

	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	2005/06	1990/91 to 2005/06	2000/01 to 2005/06	2004/05 to 2005/06
	Current \$				% change		
Canada	1,464	3,447	4,140	4,214	187.8	22.2	1.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,344	3,373	2,606	2,606	93.9	-22.7	0.0
Prince Edward Island	1,874	3,499	4,374	4,645	147.9	32.8	6.2
Nova Scotia	1,941	4,631	6,003	6,281	223.6	35.6	4.6
New Brunswick	1,925	3,585	4,719	5,037	161.7	40.5	6.7
Quebec	904	1,819	1,888	1,900	110.2	4.5	0.7
Ontario	1,680	4,256	4,831	4,881	190.5	14.7	1.0
Manitoba	1,512	3,219	3,236	3,272	116.4	1.7	1.1
Saskatchewan	1,545	3,668	5,062	5,062	227.7	38.0	0.0
Alberta	1,286	3,907	4,940	5,125	298.4	31.2	3.8
British Columbia	1,808	2,592	4,735	4,874	169.5	88.0	2.9



Residential construction investment

Second quarter 2005

Residential construction expenditures totalled \$19.3 billion in the second quarter of 2005, up 6.7% from the second-quarter 2004 total of \$18.1 billion. The upward movement came from gains in all three components of residential construction investment (new housing, renovations and acquisition costs).

Residential construction investment since the beginning of 2005 totalled \$34.5 billion, a 7.5% increase compared to the first six months of 2004.

Low mortgage rates and their positive impact on affordability, high employment levels and strong consumer confidence were among the factors contributing to housing demand. Rising house prices also contributed to the increase in the level of residential construction outlays.

Spending on new housing construction totalled \$9.5 billion in the second quarter of 2005, up 4.3% from the second quarter of 2004. New apartments/condominiums (+11.6% to \$2.1 billion) accounted for the largest increase. Investment in new single-family homes (+2.2% to \$6.0 billion) also played a part in the increase.

The renovations component posted a sharp gain as well, climbing to just under \$8 billion, an 8.5% rise from the same quarter of 2004. Acquisition costs rose 11.9% to \$1.7 billion.

At the provincial level, Alberta registered the largest increase in dollar terms (+18.5% to \$2.4 billion), as a result of strong demand for new housing. Ontario recorded the second largest growth (+5.3% to \$7.0 billion), fuelled mainly by investment in the renovations component.

Note: Residential construction investment is divided into three main components. The first is new housing construction, which includes single-family dwellings, semi-detached dwellings, row housing and apartments, cottages, mobile homes and additional housing units created from non-residential buildings or other types of residential structures (conversions). The second component of residential construction investment (renovations) includes alterations and improvements in existing dwellings. The third component is acquisition costs, which refers to the value of services relating to the sale of new dwellings. These costs include sales tax, land development and service charges, as well as record-processing fees for mortgage insurance and the associated premiums.

Residential construction investment

Provinces/Territories	Second quarter 2004	Second quarter 2005	Second quarter 2004 to second quarter 2005
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	18,058.4	19,259.9	6.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	270.4	289.2	7.0
Prince Edward Island	69.4	65.7	-5.4
Nova Scotia	434.9	448.2	3.1
New Brunswick	329.8	337.8	2.4
Quebec	5,143.0	5,347.2	4.0
Ontario	6,598.2	6,950.7	5.3
Manitoba	376.8	400.3	6.3
Saskatchewan	299.8	326.7	9.0
Alberta	2,007.4	2,378.0	18.5
British Columbia	2,467.9	2,660.6	7.8
Yukon	24.7	26.1	5.9
Northwest Territories	23.9	21.0	-12.2
Nunavut	12.2	8.4	-31.2

Note: Data may not add to totals due to rounding.

Because ownership transfer costs are not included in the investment totals presented in this release and in CANSIM table 026-0013, the figures here do not match the figures published in the National economic accounts (CANSIM table 380-0010).

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Étienne Saint-Pierre (613-951-2025; bdp_information@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Investment in non-residential building construction

Second quarter 2005 (revised)

Following the release of the national economic and financial accounts for the second quarter of 2005, revised estimates of the investment in non-residential building construction for the second quarter are now available.

Estimates have also been revised for the first quarter 2005. For more information, consult *The Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review* (13-010-XIE, free).

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

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

Canadian Vehicle Survey

Fourth quarter 2004

Vehicles covered in the Canadian Vehicle Survey travelled an estimated 80.3 billion kilometres in the fourth quarter of 2004. Vehicles weighing less than 4 500 kilograms travelled 73.4 billion kilometres, or 91% 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 405-0042, 405-0044 to 405-0046, 405-0053, 405-0054, 405-0099 and 405-0101 to 405-0110.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.

The fourth 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. ■

Coal and coke statistics

June 2005

Data on coal and coke are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2003 and 2147.

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. ■

Electric power statistics

June 2005

Data on electric power are now available for June.

Available on CANSIM: table 127-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2151.

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. ■

New products

Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly, Fourth quarter 2004
Catalogue number 53F0004XIE
(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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
MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Changes in the number of people taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1995, about 1.5 million people took an average of about 1.5 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1995, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **High-wire Index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Index August 2005

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Aircraft movement statistics	July 2005	August 19, 2005
Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports	May 2005 June 2005	August 2, 2005 August 23, 2005
Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports	March 2005	August 30, 2005
Apartment Building Construction Price Index	Second quarter 2005	August 17, 2005
Asphalt roofing	June 2005 July 2005	August 2, 2005 August 29, 2005
Building permits	June 2005	August 8, 2005
Business Conditions Survey: Traveller accommodation industries	Third quarter 2005	August 12, 2005
Canada's balance of international payments	Second quarter 2005	August 30, 2005
Canada's international transactions in securities	June 2005	August 18, 2005
Canadian economic accounts	Second quarter 2005 and June 2005	August 31, 2005
Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review	Second quarter 2005	August 31, 2005
Canadian international merchandise trade	June 2005	August 12, 2005
Canadian Tobacco Use Monitoring Survey	February to December 2004	August 11, 2005
Canadian Vehicle Survey	Third quarter 2004	August 12, 2005
Cement	June 2005	August 10, 2005
Cereals and oilseeds review	June 2005	August 25, 2005
Characteristics of international travellers	First quarter 2005	August 29, 2005
Coal and coke statistics	May 2005	August 2, 2005
Commercial Software Price Index	June 2005	August 11, 2005
Computer and Peripherals Price Indexes	June 2005	August 30, 2005
Construction type plywood	June 2005	August 22, 2005
Construction Union Wage Rate Index	July 2005	August 18, 2005
Consumer Price Index	July 2005	August 26, 2005



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Canada

Index: August 2005

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Couriers and Messengers Services		
Price Index	July 2005	August 30, 2005
Crushing statistics	July 2005	August 25, 2005
Current economic conditions	August 2005	August 11, 2005
Dairy statistics	June 2005	August 15, 2005
Deliveries of major grains	July 2005	August 25, 2005
Domestic sales of refined petroleum products	June 2005	August 2, 2005
Electric power statistics	May 2005	August 3, 2005
Employment insurance	June 2005	August 23, 2005
Employment Insurance Administrative Database and Administrative Databank	1987 to 2001	August 5, 2005
Estimate of production of principal field crops	July 31, 2005	August 26, 2005
Export and Import Price Indexes	June 2005	August 12, 2005
Farm cash receipts	First half 2005	August 25, 2005
Farm product prices	June 2005	August 8, 2005
Focus on Culture		August 23, 2005
Industrial chemicals and synthetic resins	June 2005	August 17, 2005
Industrial Product and Raw Materials Price Indexes	July 2005	August 30, 2005
Innovation in the food processing industry	2003	August 15, 2005
International merchandise trade: Annual review	2004	August 11, 2005
International travel account	Second quarter 2005	August 29, 2005
Labour Force Survey	July 2005	August 5, 2005
Large urban transit	June 2005	August 23, 2005
Leading indicators	July 2005	August 23, 2005
Livestock estimates	As of July 1, 2005	August 17, 2005
Logging	2002 and 2003	August 5, 2005
Machinery and Equipment Price Index	Second quarter 2005	August 16, 2005
Manual: Classification of Instructional Programs		August 4, 2005
Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation	July 2005	August 29, 2005
Monthly Survey of Large Retailers	June 2005	August 17, 2005
Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	June 2005	August 15, 2005
Natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases	December 2004 to March 2005	August 15, 2005
Natural gas sales	June 2005	August 24, 2005
New Housing Price Index	June 2005	August 10, 2005
New motor vehicle sales	June 2005	August 15, 2005

Index: August 2005

Subject	Reference period	Release date
Non-residential Building Construction Price Index	Second quarter 2005	August 12, 2005
Oil and gas extraction industry: Capital and operating expenditures	2004	August 31, 2005
Oil and gas extraction industry: Volume and value of marketable production	2004	August 31, 2005
Particleboard, oriented strandboard and fibreboard	June 2005	August 19, 2005
Payroll employment, earnings and hours	June 2005	August 25, 2005
Perspectives on Labour and Income	August 2005 online edition	August 24, 2005
Pipeline transportation of crude oil and refined petroleum products	May 2005	August 18, 2005
Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey poults	July 2005	August 26, 2005
Population of businesses with employees	Second quarter 2005	August 22, 2005
Postal Code Conversion File Plus	February 2005	August 31, 2005
Primary iron and steel	June 2005	August 22, 2005
Production and disposition of tobacco products	July 2005	August 22, 2005
Production of crude oil and natural gas	June 2005	August 22, 2005
Production of eggs and poultry	June 2005	August 10, 2005
Public sector employment	Second quarter 2005	August 24, 2005
Quarterly financial statistics for enterprises	Second quarter 2005	August 25, 2005
Railway carloadings	Second quarter 2005 and June 2005	August 23, 2005
Refined petroleum products	June 2005	August 19, 2005
Restaurants, caterers and taverns	June 2005	August 31, 2005
Retail trade	June 2005	August 22, 2005
Sawmills and planing mills	June 2005	August 26, 2005
Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products	Second quarter 2005	August 11, 2005
Steel pipe and tubing	June 2005	August 18, 2005
Steel primary forms, weekly data	Week ending July 30, 2005	August 8, 2005
	Week ending August 6, 2005	August 12, 2005
	Week ending August 13, 2005	August 19, 2005
	Week ending August 20, 2005	August 26, 2005
Steel wire and specified wire products	June 2005	August 19, 2005
Stocks of frozen and chilled meats	August 2005	August 25, 2005
Stocks of frozen poultry meat	August 1, 2005	August 18, 2005
Study: Canada-China merchandise trade reconciliation	2002 and 2003	August 16, 2005
Study: Collective bargaining priorities	1999 to 2001	August 24, 2005
Study: Depression and alcohol dependence among heavy drinkers	2000/01	August 17, 2005
Study: Impact of the exchange rate on investment	1981 to 1997	August 29, 2005

Index: August 2005

Subject	Reference period	Release date
<hr/>		
Study: Standardized descriptions for health states associated with cancer		August 16, 2005
Supply and disposition of crude oil and natural gas	June 2005	August 29, 2005
Supply and disposition of refined petroleum products	April 2005	August 9, 2005
Travel between Canada and other countries	June 2005	August 18, 2005
Wholesale trade	June 2005	August 17, 2005