



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

**Monday, August 14, 2006**

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## Spending on industrial research and development

2006 (preliminary)

Spending on industrial research and development (R&D) will edge up this year, according to reported intentions.

Canadian companies will spend an estimated \$14.9 billion on R&D, up 1.3% from the preliminary figure for 2005.

Manufacturers will spend an estimated \$8.3 billion, up 2.2% from 2005, compared with just under \$6.0 billion in the services sector, which would be virtually unchanged.

R&D spending in manufacturing is still recovering from a 3.4% decline between 2002 and 2003. Most of this decrease occurred in the information communications (ICT) sector, in particular, communications equipment.

At the height of the high-tech boom in 2001, R&D spending by ICT industries represented 46% of industrial R&D. In 2006, this proportion would drop to just under 40%. Communications equipment manufacturers would account for about 11% of total R&D spending in 2006, down from 15% in 2002.

Despite this year's forecast gain in R&D spending in manufacturing, the sector's share of total industrial R&D has fallen, from 61% in 2002 to an estimated 56% in 2006.

On the other hand, the services sector's share has increased from 35% in 2002 to 40% in 2006.

Within the services sector, the group showing the strongest rise in its share of total industrial R&D spending is information and cultural industries. Its share is expected to double from 5% in 2002 to 10% in 2006.

**Available on CANSIM: table 358-0024.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4201.**

The article "Industrial Research and Development, 2002 to 2006" is now available in the service bulletin *Science Statistics*, Vol. 30, no. 4 (88-001-XIE, free) from the Publications module of our website

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Jason Leonard, (613-951-5593; [jason.leonard@statcan.ca](mailto:jason.leonard@statcan.ca)) or Louise Earl (613-951-2880; [louise.earl@statcan.ca](mailto:louise.earl@statcan.ca)), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

## Private radio broadcasting

2005

Airtime sales by private radio broadcasters jumped by 8.7% in 2005, to \$1.3 billion, the largest annual increase since 1988.

In 2005, the industry also achieved its highest profits in recent history. For each dollar of revenue, private radio stations recorded profits of 20.6 cents, before interest and taxes. Comparatively, profits had been 17.7 cents on average since the start of the current decade, and 6.6 cents during the previous decade.

Large market radio stations remained more profitable than small market radio stations. The profit margin before interest and taxes for all stations in the five main census metropolitan areas (CMA) reached 26.9% in 2005, compared to 15.1% for stations in other metropolitan areas, and 14.6% for stations operating outside metropolitan areas. In the large markets, Calgary (31.2%) and Ottawa-Gatineau (31.1%) were the most profitable, followed closely by Toronto (30.5%).

The rationalization of AM radio that started in the early 1990s continued in 2005. The number of stations and networks stood at 182, 8 less than in 2004. Despite the loss of stations, advertising revenue edged up 0.7% to \$302.6 million. The AM radio segment posted profits before interest and taxes for a third consecutive year in 2005, following losses from 1990 to 2002.

The trend is quite the opposite for FM radio. The number of stations is constantly progressing, from 369 in 2004 to 393 in 2005.

For many years now, FM radio has been at the head of the industry, and 2005 was no exception to the rule. This segment's advertising revenue climbed 11.3% from the previous year to break the \$1-billion mark. The profit margin before interest and taxes, at 25.4% in 2005, is similar to what was recorded over the previous five years.

The profitability of radio broadcasters varied widely depending on the broadcast language. Ethnic stations had a higher rate of growth of their air time sales (+11.9%) than their English language (+9.0%) and French language counterparts (+6.7%). Anglophone stations, however, recorded the highest profit margin (22.8%), followed by francophone stations (11.0%), and ethnic stations (9.7%). This ranking has remained unchanged in the last five years. The main comparative advantage of English language stations is that they spend a smaller proportion of their revenues on programming and administration.

**Available on CANSIM: table 357-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2724.**

The 2005 issue of the *Broadcasting and Telecommunications Bulletin*, Vol. 36, no. 3 (56-001-XIE, free) will soon be available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel April (613-951-3177; [daniel.april@statcan.ca](mailto:daniel.april@statcan.ca)), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

### **Steel primary forms, weekly data**

Week ending August 5, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 5 totaled 290 521 metric tonnes, down 4.9%

from 305 590 tonnes a week earlier and up 2.1% from 284 434 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of August 5 was 9 438 576 tonnes, up 1.9% from 9 266 890 tonnes in the same period of 2005.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2131.**

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (613-951-9497 or toll-free 1-866-873-8789; [manufact@statcan.ca](mailto:manufact@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## New products

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997  
For release at 9:30 a.m.

**MAJOR RELEASES**

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2  
Changes in the number of urban transit users in 1995, and the average of about 40 to 50 on some forms 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 economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Help-wanted Index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations, Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, April 1997** 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11

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