



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

University tuition fees

2006/2007

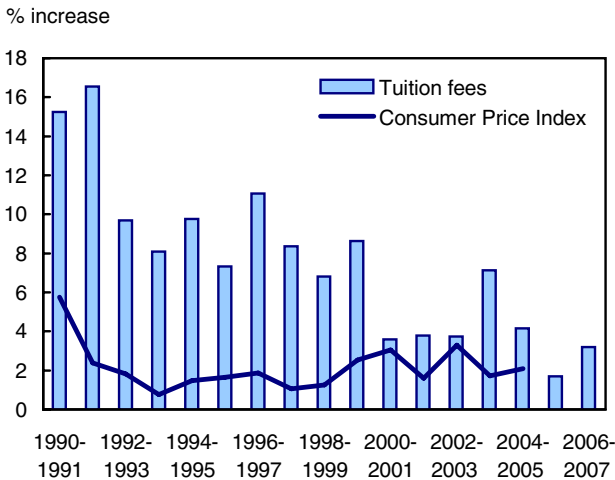
Overall, students returning to Canadian universities for undergraduate studies this fall will face greater increases in tuition than last year.

Students can expect to pay on average 3.2% more in tuition fees, almost twice the rate of growth in the previous academic year.

Undergraduate students will pay an average of \$4,347 in tuition fees for the 2006/2007 academic year, up from \$4,211 the year before. This is almost triple the average of \$1,464 in 1990/1991.

Since 1990/1991, tuition fees have increased at an annual average rate of 7.0%. In the 1990/1991 and 1991/1992 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 3.9%. The recent lower fee increases reflect government moves to regulate fees.

Undergraduate tuition fees have increased faster than the rate of inflation



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

Even so, average tuition fees between 1990/1991 and 2004/2005 increased at a faster pace than inflation. During this period, tuition rose at an average annual rate of 7.7%. This was almost four times the average rate of inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

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.

Tuition fees up in six provinces

Tuition fees are rising in six provinces for the coming academic year, although in Quebec the increase is less than 1%. Fees will remain virtually unchanged in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The biggest increases will be in Prince Edward Island, where tuition will rise 6.5%, New Brunswick, where the increase will be 5.8% and Ontario, where the increase will be 4.6%.

Tuition fees in three provinces will be below the national average: 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 for Quebec residents 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 \$6,571, a 3.9% increase.

Nationally, tuition fees this fall are 21.5% higher than they were in 2001/2002. In British Columbia, fees doubled during this five-year period but declined 14.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador.

British Columbia lifted a six-year tuition freeze in 2002/2003, after which there were three years of double-digit increases. However, the rate of increase has slowed over the last two years, with tuition fees rising by 2.8% last year and 1.9% this year.

Compared with the 1990/1991 academic year, tuition fees have doubled, and in some cases have more than tripled, with the greatest increases in Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

Tuition fees in professional fields still highest

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

Students in architecture will pay \$3,805 in tuition on average, up 5.4% from the previous year. Those in commerce will see a 4.8% rise to an average of \$3,989. The most expensive program remains dentistry, with an average fee of \$13,463, followed by medicine where the fee will be \$10,553.

Law students, who have traditionally faced the biggest increase in tuition, can expect to pay 4.6% more this fall. In the past five years, tuition fees for law have risen 65.4%, the highest increase of all faculties.

All professional fields have seen large increases in tuition since 2001/2002. Whereas average undergraduate fees increased 21.5%, fees in law, medicine and dentistry have increased by 65.4%, 47.5% and 41.5% respectively.

Average tuition fees by faculty

	2005/2006	2006/2007	2005/2006 to 2006/2007 % change
	current dollars		
Agriculture	3,643	3,712	1.9
Architecture	3,610	3,805	5.4
Arts	3,982	4,104	3.1
Commerce	3,806	3,989	4.8
Dentistry	13,033	13,463	3.3
Education	3,277	3,334	1.8
Engineering	4,740	4,887	3.1
Household sciences	3,914	4,037	3.1
Law	6,904	7,221	4.6
Medicine	10,318	10,553	2.3
Music	3,936	4,092	3.9
Science	4,219	4,353	3.2
Undergraduate	4,211	4,347	3.2
Graduate	6,134	6,479	5.6

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 5.6% more when they return to school, almost twice the change for undergrads. On average, graduate students this fall will pay \$6,479.

Graduate fees are rising in seven provinces for the coming academic year, with the largest increase in Nova Scotia (+20.0%). Graduate fees are unchanged in Newfoundland and Labrador, Manitoba, and Alberta.

Since 2001/2002, graduate fees have increased 44.1%. Over that period, graduate fees went up in eight provinces, led by British Columbia (+184.4%) and Alberta (+77.1%). In Saskatchewan and Newfoundland and Labrador, graduate fees have fallen since 2001/2002.

International students will also pay more

International students also face increases in tuition. Nationally, international students will pay 4.1% higher fees this fall compared with the previous academic year.

At the undergraduate level, average tuition fees for international students will increase 5.2% to \$13,205, just over three times the fees Canadian students pay.

Tuition fees for international students have risen in all provinces, except Saskatchewan, ranging from a high of 16.4% in Manitoba and 9.8% in Alberta to a low of 2.1% in British Columbia and 2.5% in Quebec.

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, they 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.

Additional compulsory fees for undergraduates make up 12.5% of the total fees a student is required to pay to the institution. Nationally, additional fees this fall will rise 4.0% over last year.

On average, undergraduates will pay additional compulsory fees of \$619 in the coming academic year, up from \$595 last year.

The highest additional compulsory fees are in Ontario and Prince Edward Island, whereas the lowest are in New Brunswick.

The largest increase in additional compulsory fees is in Manitoba, with the next highest increase in Prince Edward Island.

Additional compulsory fees will decline in British Columbia, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3123.

Information is also available on the cost of accommodation on campus.

For general information, to order data, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-9040; educationstats@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

□

Average undergraduate tuition fees

	1990/ 1991	2001/ 2002	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	1990/1991 to 2006/2007	2001/2002 to 2006/2007	2005/2006 to 2006/2007
	current dollars				% change		
Canada	1,464	3,577	4,211	4,347	196.9	21.5	3.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,344	3,036	2,606	2,606	93.9	-14.1	0.0
Prince Edward Island	1,874	3,710	4,645	4,947	164.0	33.3	6.5
Nova Scotia	1,941	4,855	6,323	6,571	238.6	35.3	3.9
New Brunswick	1,925	3,863	5,037	5,328	176.8	37.9	5.8
Quebec	904	1,843	1,900	1,916	111.9	4.0	0.8
Ontario	1,680	4,492	4,933	5,160	207.1	14.9	4.6
Manitoba	1,512	3,243	3,333	3,338	120.8	2.9	0.2
Saskatchewan	1,545	3,879	5,063	5,063	227.8	30.5	0.0
Alberta	1,286	4,030	4,838	4,828	275.3	19.8	-0.2
British Columbia	1,808	2,527	4,867	4,960	174.3	96.3	1.9

Average undergraduate additional compulsory fees

	2001/2002	2005/2006	2006/2007	2001/2002 to 2006/2007	2005/2006 to 2006/2007
	current dollars			% change	
Canada	462	595	619	33.7	4.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	366	466	466	27.2	0.0
Prince Edward Island	415	584	728	75.4	24.7
Nova Scotia	380	519	572	50.5	10.3
New Brunswick	208	345	341	64.0	-1.2
Quebec	426	596	624	46.5	4.7
Ontario	554	695	729	31.6	4.9
Manitoba	371	352	458	23.4	30.2
Saskatchewan	493	456	431	-12.6	-5.5
Alberta	447	557	567	27.1	1.8
British Columbia	345	476	442	28.2	-7.1

Residential construction investment

Second quarter 2006

Residential construction investment totalled \$20.8 billion in the second quarter, up 8.5% from the \$19.2 billion invested in the second quarter of 2005. This substantial growth was due to increases in all three components of residential construction (new homes, renovations and acquisition costs).

Since the start of 2006, residential construction investment has totalled \$37.7 billion, up 9.2% compared with the same period of 2005.

Mortgage rates that remained relatively advantageous, high employment and a robust housing market in Western Canada are among the factors that stimulated housing demand. Rising prices for new homes also contributed to the increase in the level of residential construction investment.

Expenditures on new home construction totalled \$10.4 billion in the second quarter, up 9.8% from the same quarter of 2005. The largest contribution to this growth (in dollars) came from increased spending on the construction of new single-family homes (+8.9% to \$6.5 billion). Investment in new apartment/condominium construction also rose substantially (+14.3% to \$2.3 billion).

Spending on renovations to existing dwellings totalled \$8.6 billion in the second quarter, up 8.1% from the same quarter in 2005. Acquisition costs rose 3.4% to \$1.8 billion.

At the provincial level, Alberta and British Columbia stood out sharply from the other provinces. Compared to the second quarter of 2005, investment expenditures in Alberta climbed 35.9% to more than \$3.1 billion. This growth was driven by strong demand for new single-family housing (+46.3% to \$1.6 billion). In British Columbia, the 22.5% increase was due to increased spending on new single-family housing but also to increased investment in apartments and condominiums.

Excluding Alberta and British Columbia from the national total, the increase in residential construction investment between the second quarters of 2005 and 2006 was only 1.5% instead of 8.5%.

The steepest decline occurred in Quebec, where investment fell 3.1%.

Note: Residential construction investment is divided into three main components. The first is new housing construction, which includes single 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.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5016.

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).

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. □

Residential construction investment

	Second quarter 2005	Second quarter 2006	Second quarter 2005 to second quarter 2006
	\$ millions		% change
Canada	19,155.6	20,784.1	8.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	297.7	294.9	-1.0
Prince Edward Island	56.0	55.4	-1.1
Nova Scotia	440.2	464.3	5.5
New Brunswick	346.3	373.9	8.0
Quebec	5,193.9	5,033.7	-3.1
Ontario	7,097.8	7,365.1	3.8
Manitoba	411.1	455.1	10.7
Saskatchewan	330.0	353.6	7.1
Alberta	2,291.6	3,115.3	35.9
British Columbia	2,632.3	3,225.7	22.5
Yukon	28.8	27.6	-4.3
Northwest Territories	25.4	13.7	-46.2
Nunavut	4.4	5.9	34.9

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

Investment in non-residential building construction

Second quarter 2006 (revised)

Following the release of the national economic and financial accounts for the second quarter of 2006, revised estimates of the investment in non-residential building construction for the second quarter are now available.

Available on CANSIM: table 026-0016.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5014.

For more information, consult *The Canadian Economic Accounts Quarterly Review* (13-010-XIE, free) from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bechir Oueriemmi, (613-951-1165; bdp_information@statcan.ca), Investment and Capital Stock Division. ■

Steel primary forms, weekly data

Week ending August 26, 2006 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending August 26 totalled 298 113 metric tonnes, up 1.9% from 292 565 tonnes a week earlier and up 18.7% from 251 185 tonnes in the same week of 2005.

The year-to-date total as of August 26 was 10 320 181 tonnes, up 2.2% from 10 098 407 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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation

July 2006

Data on mineral wool including fibrous glass insulation are now available for July.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2110.

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

Coal and coke statistics

June 2006

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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

Electric power statistics

June 2006

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 (toll-free 1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1995** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian rode an average of about six 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 notably weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Highered Index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary forms, 1996 ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Flag production, April 1997** 12

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Release dates: September 2006

(Release dates are subject to change.)

Release date	Title	Reference period
1	Residential construction investment	Second quarter 2006
1	University tuition fees	2006/2007
7	Building permits	July 2006
8	Labour Force Survey	August 2006
11	Industrial capacity utilization rates	Second quarter 2006
11	Boom time: The crude petroleum industry in Canada	1995 to 2005
12	Canadian international merchandise trade	July 2006
12	Field crop reporting series: Stocks of grain	July 31, 2006
12	New Housing Price Index	July 2006
13	Control and sale of alcoholic beverages	2005
13	Labour productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost	Second quarter 2006
14	Monthly Survey of Manufacturing	July 2006
14	Canada's international investment position	Second quarter 2006
14	The Alberta economic juggernaut	2005
15	National balance sheet accounts	Second quarter 2006
15	New motor vehicle sales	July 2006
18	Canada's international transactions in securities	July 2006
19	Consumer Price Index	August 2006
20	Wholesale trade	July 2006
20	Leading indicators	August 2006
20	Travel between Canada and other countries	July 2006
21	Retail trade	July 2006
22	E-commerce: Household shopping on the Internet	2005
26	Pension coverage and retirement savings of Canadian families	1986 to 2003
26	Employment Insurance	July 2006
27	University enrolment and qualifications awarded	2004/2005
27	Quarterly demographic statistics	July 1, 2006
28	Industrial product and raw materials price indexes	August 2006
28	National tourism indicators	Second quarter 2005
28	Payroll employment, earnings and hours	July 2006
29	Gross domestic product by industry	July 2006
