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Releases

Study: Doctorates in science and engineering, 2001	2
Farm Product Price Index, August 2007	2
Domestic travel, annual 2006 and fourth quarter 2006	3
Electric utility construction price indexes, annual 2006 and the first half of 2007	4
Railway carloadings, August 2007	5

New products	6
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Study: Doctorates in science and engineering 2001

For every woman who held a doctorate in either science or engineering in Canada in 2001, there were four men, according to a new study that profiles scientists and engineers with PhDs.

Using data from the 2001 Census, this study, published in the *Analysis in Brief* series, examines the geographical distribution of this important Canadian workforce, together with the industrial sector in which they work, and their earnings.

The study covered people who held a doctorate in agricultural, biological or veterinary sciences, engineering or applied sciences, health sciences, or mathematics, computer or physical sciences.

Of the 57,095 people who held a doctorate in either science or engineering in 2001, some 45,670, or nearly 80%, were men. In contrast, women accounted for 47% of employed Canadians, and 57% of university graduates.

The study found that for each age group, the earnings of females with science or engineering PhDs were significantly lower than those of their male counterparts. For every dollar earned by a male doctorate holder, female doctorate holders earned 77 cents. In contrast, a woman in the general labour force earned 71 cents for every dollar earned by a man.

On average, a scientist or engineer with a PhD employed on a full-time basis earned \$70,000, nearly twice the average of \$36,000 for Canada's full-time workers in 2000.

People with science or engineering PhDs in Vancouver had the highest age- and gender-adjusted earnings. Those in Edmonton had the lowest, just behind Quebec City and Montréal.

In 2001, 9 out of every 10 scientists and engineers worked in a large city. The very few rural scientists and engineers tended to be much older than their urban counterparts. Among large cities, the Ontario city of Kingston was the science and engineering PhD capital of Canada, based on labour market concentration rankings.

The majority (60%) of full-time science and engineering PhD holders in 2000 were working in the public sector. The largest numbers were employed in educational services.

The private sector paid significantly more than the public sector in 2000 for services offered by young Canadian scientists and engineers with PhDs.

However, the gap between public sector and private sector earnings narrowed as PhD holders in science and

engineering aged. Earnings in the public sector even surpassed, on average, those of the private sector for older workers.

In 2001, employed PhD holders were older than the average Canadian worker. The average age of the 100,000 employed PhD holders reached 48, and it was 46 for the 57,095 employed science and engineering PhD holders.

In contrast, the average age for the 15 million employed Canadian workers did not exceed 39.

For a more detailed description of the 2001 Census data, please consult the *2001 Census of Canada* page.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3901.

The analytical article, "Science and Engineering PhDs: A Canadian Portrait" (11-621-MWE2007063, free), part of the *Analysis in Brief* series, is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Michael McKenzie (416-973-8018), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division. ■

Farm Product Price Index August 2007

The prices that farmers received for their commodities rose 5.0% in August from August 2006, in the wake of a sharp rise in grain, oilseed and special crop prices. Prices for the supply-managed commodities of poultry, dairy and eggs also recorded increases.

Prices for crops were up 8.3% in August compared with August 2006, according to the Farm Product Price Index (FPPI), continuing the upward trend in year-over-year price changes that began in September 2006. Farmers received higher prices for grains, oilseeds and special crops.

Overall, prices for livestock and animal products were 2.6% above the year-earlier level. Following five consecutive declines, the livestock and animal products index has increased in the last seven consecutive months. Stronger supply-managed commodity (poultry, eggs and milk) prices supported August's increase.

The prices that farmers received for their commodities slipped 0.4% in August from July, as declines in the overall crops index slightly outpaced increases in the livestock and animal products index.

The FPPI (1997=100) stood at 104.6 in August, down marginally from a revised July index of 105.0.

Generally, grain and oilseed prices remained strong as Canadian producers began their harvest of

spring-seeded crops. Concerns continued over tight world stocks and weather-related production issues affecting many major producing countries.

Potato prices increased as higher-priced, new-crop table stock came to market in August. The seeded area for potatoes this spring remained virtually unchanged as greater seeded area in Western Canada compensated for the decrease in the East.

Prices for livestock and animal products were up slightly in August from the revised July index, as higher prices for hogs, eggs and dairy more than offset lower cattle, calf and poultry prices.

Hog prices were up in August, marking the fourth increase this year. The hog index stood at 77.9 in August, struggling to make gains from the recent low of 66.0 in the spring of 2006. Despite record exports in the first half of 2007, producers have been plagued by rapidly rising feed grain prices and a strong Canadian dollar.

After increasing in the first four months of 2007, cattle and calf prices have continued to slip, down

slightly (-1.5%) from July to August. As of July 1, 2007, Canada's cattle herd had declined for the second consecutive year, as exports of live cattle continued to grow and producers were faced with rising feed grain costs.

Available on CANSIM: tables 002-0021 and 002-0022.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5040.

The August 2007 issue of the *Farm Product Price Index*, Vol. 7, no. 8 (21-007-XWE, free), is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-465-1991). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Gail-Ann Breese (204-983-3445; fax: 204-983-7543; gail-ann.breese@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division.

Farm Product Price Index
(1997=100)

	August 2006 ^r	July 2007 ^r	August 2007 ^p	August 2006 to August 2007	July to August 2007
	% change				
Farm Product Price Index	99.6	105.0	104.6	5.0	-0.4
Crops	93.9	103.9	101.7	8.3	-2.1
Grains	73.9	100.5	101.0	36.7	0.5
Oilseeds	74.6	96.8	98.4	31.9	1.7
Specialty crops	77.2	111.0	116.2	50.5	4.7
Fruit	113.7	109.6	112.5	-1.1	2.6
Vegetables	124.4	121.9	122.0	-1.9	0.1
Potatoes	217.7	144.1	166.0	-23.7	15.2
Livestock and animal products	104.0	105.8	106.7	2.6	0.9
Cattle and calves	107.1	107.1	105.5	-1.5	-1.5
Hogs	78.8	75.9	77.9	-1.1	2.6
Poultry	92.1	103.3	102.9	11.7	-0.4
Eggs	98.5	101.5	102.8	4.4	1.3
Dairy	129.1	132.9	137.0	6.1	3.1

^r revised
^p preliminary

Domestic travel

Annual 2006 and fourth quarter 2006 (preliminary)

Canadian travellers made 206.4 million domestic visits during 2006, most of which were within their home province and were for pleasure or to visit friends or relatives.

More than 30% of these visits were made during the summer compared with 21% in the winter.

To put this into perspective, Canadian travellers took five trips in Canada for every trip to the United States

in 2006, even though the Canadian dollar recovered compared with its American counterpart. Canadians made an estimated 41.2 million overnight and same-day visits south of the border last year.

These data came from the Travel Survey of Residents of Canada (TSRC). This survey, which started in 2005, provides estimates of domestic visits in line with the international guidelines recommended by the World Tourism Organization.

A domestic visit originates and occurs within Canada, is less than 365 days in duration, ends during

the reference period, and is outside the respondent's "usual" environment. Included in this survey are all "out-of-town" overnight visits and same-day visits to places located 40 km and over from home.

Last year, 9 domestic visits out of 10 were taken within the traveller's province of residence. Intra-provincial visits reached 188.9 million, while visits from province to province totalled 19.6 million.

The majority of domestic visits were same-day visits, which reached 119.2 million in 2006. Canadians made the largest number of these visits in July, August and December, averaging 11 million a month.

Canadians made 87.2 million overnight visits in 2006, staying away an average of three nights. They spent 265.0 million nights away from home, just over one-third (36%) of them in commercial establishments.

The number of visits made for pleasure or for visiting friends or relatives rose 1.8% from 179.3 million visits in 2005 to 182.6 million visits in 2006, thanks in part to a strong economy.

Canadians spent \$32.3 billion in total travelling within the country in 2006.

Spending on travel for pleasure or to visit friends or relatives and for pleasure amounted to \$26.8 billion, up 3.5% from 2005. This gain was sustained by increases in all major expenditure categories, except for purchases of other goods and services, which fell 4.0%.

Transportation spending, which represented almost one-third (\$8.7 billion) of travel expenditures for pleasure or for visiting friends or relatives, increased 5.5% in 2006. The main contributing factor was the increase in gasoline prices across Canada.

Spending on accommodation rose 13.7%, the largest increase, resulting from two factors. Canadians spent more nights in commercial accommodations, and prices increased in this sector of the economy from 2005 to 2006.

Data for the fourth quarter of 2006 indicate that Canadians made 43.5 million visits in Canada for pleasure or visiting friends or relatives, up a marginal 0.8% from the same quarter of 2005. This slight increase was entirely attributable to a 2.7% rise in same-day visits, while overnight visits declined 2.2% during the same period.

Note: Total domestic visit estimates for 2006 are preliminary and are not comparable with the preliminary data released for 2005. Two categories of visits (business and other) are affected due to changes made to the TSRC questionnaire, beginning with the reference month of September 2005. These two categories represented 12% of domestic visits in 2006. The

remaining categories of visits, which include pleasure, vacation, holiday (referred to as pleasure in the text), and visiting friends or relatives, are comparable.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3810.

For general information or to obtain data, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-9169; fax: 613-951-2909; tourism@statcan.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, questionnaires, methods or data quality of this release, contact Lizette Gervais-Simard (613-951-1672; fax: 613-951-2909; gervliz@statcan.ca), Culture Tourism, and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Electric utility construction price indexes

Annual 2006 (revised) and the first half of 2007 (preliminary)

Construction costs for distribution systems increased 3.5% during the first half of 2007. The increase in the material component for this period (+6.5%) was the major contributor to this change. The 2006 data for distribution systems represented an advance of 6.6% over 2005.

Construction costs for the transmission line system series rose 4.7% during the first half 2007 compared with a 4.0% increase for all of 2006. The transmission line component climbed 3.1% during the same period in 2007, while in 2006 there was a 4.1% annual gain. The rise in the prices of materials (+4.9%) significantly contributed to this increase. The substation component rose 5.7% in the first half of 2007 following a 3.9% increase the previous year, its station equipment subcomponent (+7.2%) posting the largest gain.

Available on CANSIM: table 327-0011.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2316.

The second quarter 2007 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in October.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact the Client Services Unit (toll-free 1-866-230-2248; 613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; prices-prix@statcan.ca), or Adrian Fisher (613-951-9612), Prices Division. ■

Railway carloadings

August 2007

Canadian railways continued to benefit from a strong summer season as total freight grew for the third consecutive month in August.

Railways carried 24.9 million metric tonnes of freight, an increase of 1.4% from the 24.6 million metric tonnes reported in July.

The intermodal portion, consisting of containers and trailers loaded on flat cars, climbed 4% in August to 2.6 million metric tonnes.

The increase in intermodal loadings marks the second consecutive monthly increase and the fourth consecutive year in which loadings have increased for the month of August. The increase also marks the highest loadings for any month in 2007.

The non-intermodal portion of freight loaded increased for the third consecutive month, rising 1.1% to 22.4 million metric tonnes.

The increase in non-intermodal loadings was the result of gains in tonnage in 40 of the 64 commodity classifications.

Among the largest loadings were fresh, chilled or dried vegetables, which nearly quadrupled, other cereal grains, which more than doubled, and animal feed and products, which rose 24.7%.

Loadings of coal, wheat and iron ores and concentrates declined in August following gains in July.

However, coal (+22.2%), wheat (+19.1%), and iron ores and concentrates (+10.1%) each saw year-over-year double digit gains.

Freight haulage either destined for or passing through Canada from the United States rose sharply in August. Tonnage rose 10.6%, or 277 000 metric tonnes, to 2.9 million metric tonnes.

On a year-over-year-basis, intermodal loadings climbed 6.1% from August 2006, while non-intermodal tonnage edged down 0.3%. Total traffic received from the United States continued to grow, rising 18.2% from August 2006.

August's increase in traffic from the United States represents the strongest year-over-year monthly increase since 1999.

Available on CANSIM: table 404-0002.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2732.

The August 2007 issue of *Monthly Railway Carloadings*, Vol. 84, no. 8 (52-001-XWE, free), is now available from the *Publications* module of our website.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the Dissemination Unit (toll-free 1-866-500-8400; fax: 613-951-0009; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

New products

Analysis in Brief: "Science and Engineering PhDs: A Canadian Portrait", no. 63
Catalogue number 11-621-MWE2007063
 (free).

Farm Product Price Index, August 2007, Vol. 7, no. 8
Catalogue number 21-007-XWE
 (free).

Monthly Railway Carloadings, August 2007, Vol. 84, no. 8
Catalogue number 52-001-XWE
 (free).

Retail Trade, August 2007, Vol. 79, no. 8
Catalogue number 63-005-XWE
 (free).

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