

The Daily

Statistics Canada

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Releases

| | |
|--|---|
| University tuition fees, 2008/2009 (correction) | 2 |
| Canadian full-time students in undergraduate programs saw tuition fees increase 3.6% on average to \$4,724 in the 2008/2009 academic year. | |
| Family violence: Spousal violence in Canada, 2006 | 5 |
| International trade in culture goods, 2007 | 6 |
| Production and value of ranch-raised pelts, 2007 | 7 |
| Production and value of wildlife pelts, 2006/2007 | 7 |
| Profile of Canadian importers, 2002 to 2005 | 7 |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| New products | 8 |
|---------------------|---|



Releases

University tuition fees

2008/2009 (correction)

Canadian full-time students in undergraduate programs paid 3.6% more on average on tuition fees in the 2008/2009 academic year compared with a year earlier. This follows a 2.8% increase in 2007/2008.

Full-time undergraduate students paid an average of \$4,724 in tuition fees for the 2008/2009 academic year, up from \$4,558 a year earlier. This is an annual average increase of 4.4% over the tuition of \$3,064 paid in 1998/1999. In contrast, inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index, rose at an annual average rate of 2.3% between 1998/1999 and 2007/2008.

Compared with a year earlier, tuition fees for full-time undergraduate students in the 2008/2009 academic year increased in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. Fees remained virtually unchanged in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan and declined in Nova Scotia.

The highest fees were found in Nova Scotia, despite a large decline as a result of the implementation of the Nova Scotia University Student Bursary Trust in March 2008, which pays institutions directly. In 2008/2009, \$261 was deducted from the annual tuition fees of full-time students from Nova Scotia who study at 1 of the 11 institutions targeted by the trust. Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador have the lowest tuition fees.

Graduate students face smaller increase than undergrads

Overall, graduates paid 3.3% more for tuition than a year earlier compared with a 3.6% increase for undergraduate students. On average, graduate students paid \$5,777 in tuition fees this fall.

The tuition fees of graduate students increased in the same provinces as those of undergraduate students: Quebec, Alberta, Ontario, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The fees remained unchanged in Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Manitoba and in Saskatchewan and declined in Nova Scotia.

Undergraduates: Dentistry students pay the highest average fees in Canada

On average, undergraduate students in dentistry paid the highest undergraduate fees (\$12,906), nearly

Note to readers

Data presented in this release are from the survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs (TLAC) for full-time students at Canadian degree granting institutions. The survey was administered from May to June 2008 and the data cover the 2008/2009 academic year.

While the survey universe was increased from 102 institutions in 2007/2008 to 138 institutions in 2008/2009, please note that for comparability purposes, tuitions for the institutions added are not reflected in the national and provincial averages provided in this release. The institutions added are colleges offering degree programs. Only tuition fees for degree programs are reflected in the results of this survey.

The provincial averages are weighted with the related enrolments. If the number of enrolments is unknown for certain given programs, these programs are excluded from the averages.

For Quebec, for the last 10 years, and for Nova Scotia, since last year, the weighted averages take into account the different fees paid by "in province" and "out of province" students.

Tuition fees and additional compulsory fees shown represent only a portion of all costs incurred for attending university. TLAC is an administrative survey with minimum response burden and resource requirement. Additionally, data in this release do not take into account the student financial assistance provided.

three times the average of all disciplines, followed by students in medicine (\$10,392).

Architecture and related technologies undergraduates faced the largest increase at 6.2%, while all other disciplines had increases of 4.6% or less.

At the graduate level, the regular Master of Business Administration (MBA) and the executive MBA programs were the most expensive programs, with the regular MBA program costing over twice as much as other disciplines. The executive MBA program costs about four times the cost of other disciplines. However, the executive MBA program had the second smallest increase of all graduate programs between last year and this year. The largest increases were recorded in dentistry and pharmacy.

International students pay more at all levels (correction)

Tuition fees for full-time undergraduate international students increased 3.9% on average to \$14,487. Ontario (+5.1%) and New Brunswick (+4.2%) had the largest increases.

Full-time international students in graduate programs paid on average 2.9% more in 2008/2009

compared with a year earlier, with students in Quebec (+3.9%) and Ontario and Saskatchewan (+3.2% each) facing the largest increases.

Additional compulsory fees on the rise

The bundle of services included in additional compulsory fees varies from one institution to the next and can change over time. Typically, they include fees for athletics, student health services, student association and other fees that apply to full-time Canadian students.

Nationally the additional compulsory fees increased 3.3% from a year earlier. On average, Canadian undergraduate students paid \$695 in additional compulsory fees in 2008/2009, up from \$673 a year earlier.

In 2008/2009, additional compulsory fees for undergraduate students ranged from \$827 in Nova Scotia to \$423 in New Brunswick.

Alberta (+10.6%) posted the largest increase in additional compulsory fees for undergraduate students, while New Brunswick (+17.2%) saw the largest advance for graduate students.

Additional compulsory fees are often excluded from fee regulations and are normally determined in part by provincial departments, institutions and student organizations.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3123.

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: 613-951-4441; educationstats@statcan.gc.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division.

Average undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by province

| | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2007/2008 to 2008/2009 % change |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| | current dollars | | |
| Canada | 4,558 | 4,724 | 3.6 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 2,632 | 2,632 | 0.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 4,440 | 4,530 | 2.0 |
| Nova Scotia | 6,110 | 5,932 | -2.9 |
| New Brunswick | 5,590 | 5,590 | 0.0 |
| Quebec | 2,056 | 2,167 | 5.4 |
| Ontario | 5,388 | 5,643 | 4.7 |
| Manitoba | 3,271 | 3,276 | 0.2 |
| Saskatchewan | 5,015 | 5,015 | 0.0 |
| Alberta | 5,122 | 5,361 | 4.7 |
| British Columbia | 4,922 | 5,040 | 2.4 |

Average graduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students, by province

| | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2007/2008 to 2008/2009 % change |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--|
| | current dollars | | |
| Canada | 5,592 | 5,777 | 3.3 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 3,686 | 3,686 | 0.0 |
| Prince Edward Island | 2,875 | 2,954 | 2.7 |
| Nova Scotia | 7,357 | 7,242 | -1.6 |
| New Brunswick | 5,119 | 5,119 | 0.0 |
| Quebec | 2,370 | 2,488 | 5.0 |
| Ontario | 8,486 | 8,797 | 3.7 |
| Manitoba | 4,602 | 4,602 | 0.0 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,533 | 3,535 | 0.1 |
| Alberta | 6,150 | 6,399 | 4.0 |
| British Columbia | 6,431 | 6,580 | 2.3 |

Average undergraduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students by faculty

| | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2007/2008 to 2008/2009 % change |
|---|-----------------|-----------|--|
| | current dollars | | |
| Agriculture, natural resources and conservation | 4,064 | 4,181 | 2.9 |
| Architecture and related technologies | 3,999 | 4,246 | 6.2 |
| Humanities | 4,342 | 4,478 | 3.1 |
| Business, management and public administration | 4,637 | 4,828 | 4.1 |
| Education | 3,545 | 3,666 | 3.4 |
| Engineering | 5,099 | 5,310 | 4.1 |
| Law | 7,382 | 7,720 | 4.6 |
| Medicine | 10,029 | 10,392 | 3.6 |
| Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies | 4,239 | 4,389 | 3.5 |
| Physical and life sciences and technology | 4,534 | 4,682 | 3.3 |
| Mathematics, computer and information science | 4,746 | 4,947 | 4.2 |
| Social and behavioural science | 4,165 | 4,318 | 3.7 |
| Other health, parks, recreation and fitness | 4,400 | 4,551 | 3.4 |
| Dentistry | 12,516 | 12,906 | 3.1 |
| Nursing | 4,267 | 4,385 | 2.8 |
| Pharmacy | 4,215 | 4,298 | 2.0 |
| Veterinary medicine | 4,296 | 4,441 | 3.4 |

Average graduate tuition fees for Canadian full-time students by faculty

| | 2007/2008 | 2008/2009 | 2007/2008 to 2008/2009 % change |
|---|-----------------|-----------|--|
| | current dollars | | |
| Agriculture, natural resources and conservation | 3,873 | 3,967 | 2.4 |
| Architecture and related technologies | 4,068 | 4,194 | 3.1 |
| Humanities | 3,460 | 3,578 | 3.4 |
| Business, management and public administration | 5,225 | 5,395 | 3.3 |
| Regular Master of Business Administration | 14,545 | 15,053 | 3.5 |
| Executive Master of Business Administration | 22,142 | 22,647 | 2.3 |
| Education | 4,353 | 4,476 | 2.8 |
| Engineering | 4,287 | 4,447 | 3.7 |
| Law | 3,813 | 3,874 | 1.6 |
| Medicine | 5,811 | 6,008 | 3.4 |
| Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies | 3,759 | 3,917 | 4.2 |
| Physical and life sciences and technology | 4,067 | 4,249 | 4.5 |
| Mathematics, computer and information science | 4,042 | 4,166 | 3.1 |
| Social and behavioural science | 3,709 | 3,838 | 3.5 |
| Other health, parks, recreation and fitness | 4,305 | 4,457 | 3.5 |
| Dentistry | 7,187 | 7,560 | 5.2 |
| Nursing | 4,286 | 4,469 | 4.3 |
| Pharmacy | 1,909 | 2,006 | 5.1 |
| Veterinary medicine | 2,774 | 2,903 | 4.7 |



Family violence: Spousal violence in Canada

2006

Over 38,000 incidents of spousal violence were reported to 149 police services across Canada in 2006, accounting for about 15% of all reported violent incidents.

Spousal violence was most prevalent in Nunavut and Quebec in 2006, and least prevalent in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, according to police data.

In every province and territory, about 8 in 10 victims of spousal violence were women in 2006. Spousal abuse was twice as common between current partners as between former partners regardless of gender.

The most frequently reported violent offences among spouses were common assault (61%), followed by major assault (14%), uttering threats (11%) and stalking (8%). Common and major assaults were typically more prevalent in the western provinces and territories, while incidents of stalking and uttering threats were more common in Quebec.

When males were victims of spousal violence, 23% were victims of major assault, compared with 13% of female victims. Stalking and uttering threats were more common among female victims than male victims.

Charges were laid by police in the majority (77%) of spousal violence incidents. Incidents involving female victims were more likely to result in a charge being laid than those involving male victims.

Among the provinces and territories, Manitoba, Ontario, Yukon and Nunavut saw the highest proportion of charges being laid for spousal abuse.

Note: This release is based on the study, "Spousal violence in Canada's provinces and territories",

published today in the 2008 edition of *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile*.

Spousal violence refers to violence committed by legally married, common-law, separated and divorced partners.

Data came from a survey administered to 149 police services across Canada, covering about 90% of Canada's population in 2006. Disclosing spousal violence can be difficult for many victims. As such, not all incidents are reported to the police. This analysis is therefore limited to those incidents of spousal violence that are reported to the police.

Provincial and territorial variations in charging practices may be related to differences in the distribution of offence types across the country, as well as different policies and police resources.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3302, 3315 and 4504.

The 2008 edition of *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile* (85-224-XIE, free) is now available. This report provides estimates on the nature and extent of family violence and trends over time. It also provides the most recent police-reported data on family violence against children and youth, against older adults, and family-related homicides.

From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Free Internet publications*, then *Crime and justice*. A printed copy is also available from the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence (toll-free 1-800-267-1291; 613-957-2938).

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Information and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-387-2231; 613-951-9023), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

□

Number of spousal violence incidents as a proportion of total violent incidents reported to police, 2006

| | Total | |
|---------------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | number | proportion ¹ |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | 349 | 10 |
| Prince Edward Island | 109 | 16 |
| Nova Scotia | 652 | 8 |
| New Brunswick | 460 | 8 |
| Quebec | 15,248 | 20 |
| Ontario | 11,713 | 14 |
| Manitoba | 1,577 | 11 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,128 | 13 |
| Alberta | 4,447 | 18 |
| British Columbia | 1,383 | 8 |
| Yukon | 53 | 13 |
| Northwest Territories | 189 | 16 |
| Nunavut | 265 | 20 |
| Canada | 38,573 | 15 |

1. To ensure that data are comparable across the provinces and territories, proportions have been adjusted for incidents where the relationship between the victim and the accused was unknown. Weights were calculated based on total violent incidents against spouses.

Note: Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. Includes victims aged 15 to 98.

Victims of spousal violence by offence type and sex of victim, reported to police, 2006

| Offence type | Total | | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | number | % | number | % | number | % |
| Homicide/attempts | 155 | 0 | 110 | 0 | 45 | 1 |
| Sexual assault (levels 1,2,3) | 633 | 2 | 622 | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| Major assault (levels 2,3) | 5,555 | 14 | 4,047 | 13 | 1,508 | 23 |
| Common assault (level 1) | 23,680 | 61 | 19,749 | 62 | 3,931 | 60 |
| Criminal harassment | 3,053 | 8 | 2,705 | 8 | 348 | 5 |
| Uttering threats | 4,283 | 11 | 3,663 | 11 | 620 | 9 |
| Other violent offences | 1,214 | 3 | 1,132 | 4 | 82 | 1 |
| Total offences | 38,573 | 100 | 32,028 | 100 | 6,545 | 100 |

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or the age of the victim was unknown. Includes victims aged 15 to 98.

International trade in culture goods 2007

Canada's exports of culture goods, such as printed works, declined for a fourth consecutive year in 2007.

Exports in 2007 were just under \$2.0 billion, while imports were nearly \$4.0 billion. The resulting trade deficit was about \$2.0 billion.

The United States continued to be Canada's largest trading partner in culture goods, both in terms of exports and imports. In 2007, it was the destination of 90% of Canada's exports and the source of 75% of imports.

China was the second largest source of imports of culture goods to Canada in 2007, accounting for 8.3% of the total, up from 7.5% in 2006 and 4.5% in 2000.

Writing and printed works accounted for 72% of Canada's imports of culture goods and 36% of exports, the largest shares in each. This category of culture goods includes books, newspapers, periodicals, and other printed materials.

The second and third largest categories of culture goods imported to Canada were visual arts, accounting for 7.7% of the total, and film and video, which represented 7.5%.

The second largest category of culture goods exported from Canada was film and video products, accounting for 28%.

Note: This project is co-funded by the Department of Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada.

Exports from Canada do not necessarily represent "Canadian content" and imports to Canada do not necessarily represent "Foreign content." This characteristic cannot be measured. The country of origin represents where the good was produced.

Exports and imports are valued in current Canadian dollars. Changes may be driven by changes in both prices and volume.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5088.

Detailed and summary data tables for culture goods trade, by culture category and sub-categories, along with cross-tabulations of trade between Canada and selected countries are now available in *Culture Goods Trade: Data Tables*, 2007 (87-007-XWE, free), from the *Publications* module of our website. These tables have been created based on the *Canadian Framework for Culture Statistics* (81-595-MIE2004021, free). *The Culture Goods Trade User Guide* (81-595-MIE2006040, free) is also available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-5418; fax 613-951-1333; culture@statcan.gc.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Production and value of ranch-raised pelts 2007

The number of ranch-raised fur pelts increased from 1,652,230 pelts in 2006 to 1,806,050 in 2007. The value of fur pelts increased 28.1% from a year earlier to \$115.5 million.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0014 and 003-0015.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3426.

The publication *Fur Statistics*, 2007, Vol. 5, no. 1 (23-013-XWE, free) is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact

Client Services (toll-free 1-800-263-1136) or Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; bernadette.alain@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Production and value of wildlife pelts 2006/2007

The value of wildlife pelts stood at \$25.8 million in the 2006/2007 pelting year, down 17.9% compared with a year earlier.

Available on CANSIM: table 003-0013.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 3428.

The publication *Fur Statistics*, 2007, Vol. 5, no. 1 (23-013-XWE, free) is now available. From the *Publications* module of our website, under *Free Internet publications*, choose *Agriculture*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-263-1136) or Bernadette Alain (902-893-7251; bernadette.alain@statcan.gc.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Profile of Canadian importers 2002 to 2005

Data from the importer register are now available. Counts of importers are available by province, country of origin, importer size and industry.

For more information, contact Marketing and Client Services (toll-free 1-800-294-5583; trade@statcan.gc.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sharon Nevins (613-951-9798), International Trade Division. ■

New products

Fur Statistics, 2007, Vol. 5, no. 1
Catalogue number 23-013-XWE
(free).

Inter-corporate Ownership, Third quarter 2008
Catalogue number 61-517-XCB (\$375/\$1,065).

Income Research Paper Series: "Comparing low income of Canada's regions: A stochastic dominance approach", no. 6
Catalogue number 75F0002MIE2008006
(free).

Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 2008
Catalogue number 85-224-XIE
(free).

Culture Goods Trade: Data Tables, 2007
Catalogue number 87-007-XWE
(free).

All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

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The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, May 29, 2008
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Releases

Canada's balance of international payments, first quarter 2008 2
The current account surplus with the rest of the world (on a seasonally adjusted basis) increased sharply to \$5.5 billion in the first quarter of 2008, led by higher prices for several export commodities combined with a lower import deficit. In the financial account, foreign investment flows into Canada slowed significantly from the expansion-driven pace of the previous quarter, while Canadian direct investment abroad continued to strengthen.

Payroll employment, earnings and hours, March 2008 7

Study: The year in review for wholesale trade, 2007 9

Public sector employment, first quarter 2008 10

Couriers and Messengers Services Price Index, April 2008 11

Placement of hatchery chicks and turkey profits, April 2008 12

Health Indicators, 2008 12

New products

13

2006 Census profiles
With the inclusion of the income and earnings release components, the complete cumulative profile is now available for census divisions, census subdivisions, dissemination areas, forward sortation areas, designated places, urban areas, and census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations with census subdivisions. To obtain these profiles in electronic format (links vary for different geography levels), contact Statistics Canada's National Contact Centre.

 

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