

# The Daily

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## **Study: Education and labour market transitions in young adulthood**

2000 to 2008

In general, men and women have followed the same pathways from school to adult life during the past eight years. However, their timing for various transitions has been quite different.

A long-term study of several thousand young people between 2000 and 2008 showed the most common sequence of events to adulthood was to leave school, find a full-time job, leave the parental home, form a relationship and have children.

However, a higher proportion of men left school and started working on a full-time basis earlier than women. In contrast, a higher proportion of women left the parental home, formed a relationship and had children earlier than men. Throughout the eight years, a higher proportion of men worked full time and still lived with their parents.

At the beginning of the survey in 2000, when respondents were aged 18 to 20, about 55% of men and women had participated in some form of postsecondary education either at college, university or a private institution. In 2008, by time they were aged 26 to 28, this proportion had increased to 81%.

The most commonly attended institutions during the entire eight years for both men and women were college (43%) and university (42%).

Participation in all types of postsecondary education was higher for women than men. Even though participation rates for both sexes increased over the years, the gap between men and women persisted.

By the time they were aged 26 to 28 in 2008, participation rates were 8 percentage points higher for women than men in university, and 7 points higher in college.

There were also differences between the sexes in terms of the transition from school to the labour market.

Over the full eight years of the study, a smaller proportion of women than men were in the labour market, and a smaller proportion of women were working on a full-time basis.

In 2008, 80% of men aged 26 to 28 had a job and were not in school, compared with 72% of women. About 75% of men were working on a full-time basis, compared with 63% of women.

At the outset of the survey in 2000, there were initially as many women as men who were not in school and did not have a job (8%). By 2008, about 13% of women were not in school and did not have a job, more than twice the proportion (6%) among men.

Gender differences in labour market participation at age 26 to 28 may, in part, be explained by the timing of other major transitions: a higher proportion of women formed a relationship and had children earlier than men.

In 2008, 57% of women aged 26 to 28 were or had been in a married or common-law relationship compared with 42% of men. Almost twice as many women than men aged 26 to 28 had children (32% versus 18% respectively).

**Note:** The report "Education and labour market transitions in young adulthood" uses data from the first five cycles of the Youth in Transition Survey (YITS) to examine the education and labour market status of young people and their pathways to adulthood.

The YITS is a longitudinal survey undertaken jointly by Statistics Canada and Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. The same respondents were contacted at two-year intervals. As a result, YITS provides information on patterns of education and work activities over time for the same individuals.

More than 22,000 youth aged 18 to 20 from all 10 provinces participated in the first cycle in 2000. Follow-up interviews occurred in 2002, 2004, 2006 and 2008.

### **Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4435.**

The report "Education and labour market transitions in young adulthood" is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers* (81-595-M2009075, free). From the *Publications* module of our website, choose *Publications by subject*, then *Education, training and learning*.

To obtain more 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; TTY: 1-800-363-7629; [educationstats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.gc.ca)), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

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## Television broadcasting 2008

Operating revenues for the television broadcasting industry totalled \$6.5 billion (current dollars) in 2008, up 5.4% from 2007. The overall results for the industry, however, do not describe the very different situations in its various segments, particularly the difficult year for private conventional television.

The operating revenues for private conventional television fell 1.8% to \$2.1 billion in 2008. This was the second annual decline in revenues in three years for this segment.

The more difficult period faced by private conventional television in recent years is mainly due to the loss of television advertising market shares to the specialty television segment. Private conventional television captured 58.8% of the \$3.4 billion advertising market in 2008, compared with 68.1% five years earlier. This market is particularly important to private conventional television since it is the source of virtually all of its operating revenues.

Meanwhile, the specialty television segment continued to grow, albeit at a slower pace than in previous years. Its operating revenues rose 6.5% to \$2.3 billion in 2008, both subscription revenues (+5.4%) and advertising revenues (+8.1%) having contributed to the growth. As yet another indication of the fundamental changes occurring in television broadcasting, specialty television led the sector in revenues in 2008, dislodging private conventional television from the top spot it had held for many years.

The pay television segment also continued to advance. Its operating revenues totalled \$612.0 million in 2008, up 11.8% from 2007. Growing interest in on-demand television explains this rise. Revenues from on-demand services climbed to \$269.6 million in 2008, up 36.3% from 2007.

The 5.4% increase in the sector's total operating revenues was partly due to a 13.2% advance in public

and non-profit television revenues. The upturn was largely attributable to advertising revenues from the Summer Olympics and a substantial increase in grants.

Private television broadcasters were less profitable in 2008 than in 2007, their profit before interests and taxes falling to \$691.0 million from \$763.6 million. Specialty and pay channels accounted for more than 99.0% of these profits.

The profit margin before interests and taxes surpassed 20.0% for the fourth consecutive year for specialty channels and for the seventh straight year for pay television channels.

Private conventional stations, on the other hand, generated a profit margin before interests and taxes of less than 1% in 2008, the lowest in 30 years. Nearly half of all private conventional stations posted losses before interests and taxes in 2008.

**Note:** The statistics presented here are for the fiscal year ending August 31. They do not reflect the impact on the television industry of the economic downturn that began in the final months of 2008.

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

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

The publication *Television Broadcasting Industries*, 2008 (56-207-X, 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 Daniel April (613-951-3177; [daniel.april@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:daniel.april@statcan.gc.ca)) or Sylvain Ouellet (613-951-2779; [sylvain.ouellet@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:sylvain.ouellet@statcan.gc.ca)), Business Special Surveys and Technology Statistics Division. □

## Financial indicators: Television broadcasting industries<sup>1</sup>

	2007	2008	2007 to 2008
	\$ millions		% change
<b>Total revenues by type of broadcaster</b>			
Private conventional television	2,187.2	2,147.4	-1.8
Public and non-commercial television	1,266.9	1,433.9	13.2
Specialty television <sup>2</sup>	2,181.7	2,324.3	6.5
Pay television <sup>2</sup>	547.6	612.0	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,183.4</b>	<b>6,517.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Total revenues by source</b>			
Air time	3,318.7	3,411.3	2.8
Subscription	1,736.3	1,856.1	6.9
Grants	789.7	877.7	11.1
Other	338.7	372.5	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,183.4</b>	<b>6,517.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>Sale of airtime by type of broadcaster</b>			
Private conventional television	2,048.0	2,006.8	-2.0
Public and non-commercial television	322.3	379.6	17.8
Specialty television <sup>2</sup>	948.4	1,025.0	8.1
Pay television <sup>2</sup>	.	.	.
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,318.7</b>	<b>3,411.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>

. not available for any reference period

1. North American Industry Classification System 2007 (51512, Television Broadcasting and 51521, Pay and Specialty Television).

2. Statistics collected and published by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, Industry analysis group.

## Financial indicators: Television broadcasting industries<sup>1</sup>

	2007	2008
	%	
<b>Profit margin before interest and taxes by type of broadcaster (private)</b>		
Private conventional television	5.3	0.2
Specialty television <sup>2</sup>	24.3	23.6
Pay television <sup>2</sup>	21.3	22.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>13.6</b>
<b>Market share by type of broadcaster (revenue)</b>		
Private conventional television	35.4	32.9
Public and non-commercial television	20.5	22.0
Specialty television <sup>2</sup>	35.3	35.7
Pay television <sup>2</sup>	8.9	9.4
<b>Market share by type of broadcaster (air time)</b>		
Private conventional television	61.7	58.8
Public and non-commercial television	9.7	11.1
Specialty television <sup>2</sup>	28.6	30.0
Pay television <sup>2</sup>	.	.

. not available for any reference period

1. North American Industry Classification System 2007 (51512, Television Broadcasting and 51521, Pay and Specialty Television).

2. Statistics collected and published by the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission, Industry analysis group.

## Activities of foreign affiliates

2007

Sales of goods and services of foreign affiliates of Canadian businesses rose for a fourth consecutive year in 2007. Employment at foreign affiliates grew at a brisk pace in 2007.

Sales of goods and services by Canadian foreign affiliates increased 3.6% in 2007 to \$458 billion; this was much slower than the increase of 10.2% in 2006.

However, this deceleration was partly related to the re-statement of sales in Canadian dollars. Sales in the home currency of affiliates abroad were actually much stronger in 2007 as the Canadian dollar appreciated strongly during the year.

Robust growth in the mining and oil and gas sectors accounted for over 80% of the increase in total sales of foreign affiliates. Sales in the mining and oil and gas were up 14.3%. However, sales of manufactured goods declined 3.7%, slowing sales of goods to 3.4%. Service

sector sales grew at a somewhat faster pace of 4.2%. Once again, the financial sector led the sales gains in the service sector with an increase of 11.5%.

Following a slight decline in 2006, employment in foreign affiliates grew in 2007. This was in line with strong sales, denominated in domestic currency of the affiliates operating abroad.

Employment in the goods-producing industries rose by 12,000 (+1.7%) in 2007 to 698,000, led by the mining and oil and gas extraction industries.

Non-renewable resource extraction industries added a further 16,000 workers in 2007, in light of the strong world markets in those commodities.

Employment in manufacturing industries was reduced by 5,000 workers to 527,000.

After a decline in workers in 2006, the service-producing industries added 39,000 jobs in 2007 to reach 437,000 workers. Gains were concentrated in the information and cultural sector along with the other services category, which includes restaurants, hotels and the entertainment sectors.

Sales and employment growth in United Kingdom and United States affiliates lagged behind that of affiliates in the European Union, other Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other reporting countries in 2007. While sales declined slightly in the United States and the United Kingdom, they rose by 6.4% in other European countries and over 10% in the other OECD and other reporting countries; however, part of the difference is attributable to the Canadian dollar conversion effect of weaker domestic currencies in the United States and the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, employment growth was weaker for United States and United Kingdom

affiliates, with employment declining by 8.1% in the United Kingdom and up by just under 2% in the United States. On the other hand, employment gains of 10% or more were experienced in some other regions.

**Note:** The strong growth in Canadian direct investment abroad, evidenced since the mid-1990s, has given rise to interest in understanding the activities of foreign affiliates of Canadian enterprises.

This release provides some perspective on the sales and employment of foreign affiliates, including both industry and geographical detail.

To be consistent with the international practice for measuring the activities of foreign affiliates, also known as Foreign Affiliate Trade Statistics, only the data on majority-owned foreign affiliates are included. For operational reasons, depository institutions and foreign branches of firms are excluded from the estimates. Sales and employment figures of majority-owned foreign affiliates represent 100% of the sales and employment, even if the Canadian ownership is less than 100%.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0060 and 376-0061.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1539.**

For more information, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; [infobalance@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:infobalance@statcan.gc.ca)). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Bruce Nichols (613-951-5665; [bruce.nichols@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:bruce.nichols@statcan.gc.ca)), Balance of Payments Division.

## Activities of foreign affiliates

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	Sales (\$ billions)				
Goods-producers	219	250	267	296	306
Service-producers	119	131	134	146	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>458</b>
United States	198	219	224	239	238
European Union	76	82	88	86	89
Other countries	63	81	90	118	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>458</b>
	Employment (thousands)				
Goods-producers	583	596	687	686	698
Service-producers	323	354	403	398	437
<b>Total</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,135</b>
United States	516	549	603	588	599
European Union	183	189	221	220	229
Other countries	206	213	266	277	307
<b>Total</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,135</b>

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## New products

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**Television Broadcasting Industries**, 2008  
**Catalogue number 56-207-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Inter-corporate Ownership**, Second quarter 2009  
**Catalogue number 61-517-X** (CD-ROM, \$375/\$1,065)

**Employment, Earnings and Hours**, April 2009,  
Vol. 87, no. 4  
**Catalogue number 72-002-X** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

**Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: "Research papers: Education and labour market transitions in young adulthood"**, January 2006 to December 2007, no. 75  
**Catalogue number 81-595-M2009075** (PDF, free; HTML, free)

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