

# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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### University tuition fees, 2010/2011

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Canadian full-time students in undergraduate programs this fall paid 4.0% more on average in tuition fees for the 2010/2011 academic year than they a year earlier. This increase is slightly higher than the one for 2009/2010, when tuition fees rose 3.6%.

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## Releases

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### University tuition fees

2010/2011

Canadian full-time students in undergraduate programs this fall paid 4.0% more on average in tuition fees for the 2010/2011 academic year than they did a year earlier. This increase is slightly higher than the one for 2009/2010, when tuition fees rose 3.6%.

On average, undergraduate students paid \$5,138 in tuition fees in 2010/2011 compared with \$4,942 a year earlier.

In comparison, inflation as measured by the Consumer Price Index increased 1.8% between July 2009 and July 2010.

As was the case in 2009/2010, tuition fees rose in all but three provinces. Fees remained unchanged in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick, while, for a third year in a row, fees declined in Nova Scotia (-4.5%). Elsewhere, tuition fee increases ranged from 1.5% in Alberta to 5.4% in Ontario.

On average, undergraduate students in Ontario paid the highest fees (\$6,307) in Canada, followed by students in New Brunswick who paid average university tuition fees of \$5,516.

Undergrads in Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador continued to have the lowest tuition fees, averaging \$2,415 and \$2,624 respectively.

### Canadian graduate students face greater increase than undergrads

At the national level, graduate students faced larger tuition fee increases than did undergraduate students.

On average, they paid 6.6% more than in 2009/2010, compared with an increase of 4.0% for undergraduate students. Graduate students paid an average of \$5,182 in tuition fees for the current year, which is slightly more than the amount paid by undergraduate students.

Fees for graduate students were up in six provinces. Increases ranged from 1.6% in Alberta to 10.6% in Ontario. In contrast, fees were down in four provinces, with decreases varying from a decline of 0.1% in Newfoundland and Labrador to a drop of 4.6% in Nova Scotia. Graduate students in Nova Scotia paid the highest fees (\$7,350), followed by students in Ontario and British Columbia, who paid \$6,917 and \$6,353 respectively.

#### Note to readers

*Data presented in this release are from the survey of Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students at Canadian Degree-Granting Institutions. The survey was administered from May to June 2010 and the data cover the 2010/2011 academic year.*

*The provincial averages are weighted with the latest related enrolments available, which are 2008 in this case. If the number of enrolments is unknown for a given program, the program is excluded from the averages. The same student enrolment figures are used for the weighting of both years 2009/2010 and 2010/2011, thereby permitting comparison of changes in the tuition fees only. Starting this year, the Master of Business Administration (MBA) programs have been excluded from the national and provincial weighted averages to eliminate the impact of the high cost of these programs on the overall tuition fee average.*

*Dental, medical and veterinary residency programs offered in teaching hospitals and similar locations that may lead to advanced professional certification have also been excluded.*

*For Quebec, for the last 10 years, and for Nova Scotia, since 2007/2008, the weighted averages take into account the different fees paid by "in province" and "out of province" students.*

*It is important to note that tuition fee increases are generally regulated by provincial policies.*

*As the distribution of enrolment across the various programs varies from period to period, caution must be exercised when making long-term historical comparisons.*

*Data in this release do not take into account financial assistance or tax rebates provided to students. Tuition fees and additional compulsory fees represent only a portion of all costs incurred for attending university.*

### Canadian undergraduates: Dentistry students still pay highest average fees

As was the case for the two previous years, undergraduate students in dentistry paid the highest average undergraduate fees (\$14,701) in 2010/2011. They were followed by students in medicine (\$10,244) and pharmacy (\$9,250).

Undergraduate students in architecture and related services experienced the largest increase (+6.5%), paying \$5,140 for the current year. Law and legal professions and studies programs followed with a 5.7% rise, while increases in other fields ranged from 2.0% for agriculture, natural resources and conservation to 5.6% for dentistry.

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### **MBA programs are the most expensive among graduate programs**

At the graduate level, the most expensive programs were the executive Master of Business Administration (MBA), with tuition fees of \$28,773, and the regular MBA program, at \$21,118.

Among all programs for graduate students, veterinary medicine (+2.3%) was the one with the smallest increase from 2009/2010 to 2010/2011, followed by education (+2.8%).

The largest increases were recorded in dentistry (+34.8%) and other health, parks, leisure and fitness (+28.5%)

### **International students paying more**

Nationally, the average tuition fees for foreign undergraduate students was \$16,768 in 2010/2011, an increase of 5.2% over the previous year.

Nationally, this increase in tuition fees for foreign undergraduate students was smaller than that of the previous year (+7.1%), and changes in tuition fees ranged from a decrease of 0.3% in Nova Scotia to a rise of 9.5% in Saskatchewan.

International full-time students in graduate programs faced an average fee increase of 5.9% in 2010/2011, paying \$12,368. While fees increased in most provinces, they edged down (-0.1%) for international students in New Brunswick and remained unchanged in Newfoundland and Labrador.

International full-time students in graduate programs faced the highest increases in Saskatchewan (+25.2%) and Quebec (+10.3%).

### **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, it includes fees for

athletics, student health services, student associations, as well as other fees that apply to full-time Canadian students.

Starting this year, "partial" compulsory fees such as health plan and dental plan fees that students can choose not to pay if they provide proof of comparable coverage are not included in the calculation of the weighted average for compulsory fees.

Nationally, additional compulsory fees for Canadian undergraduate students increased 7.0% in 2010/2011 compared with the previous year. On average, these students paid \$702 in additional compulsory fees in 2010/2011, up from \$656 a year earlier.

In 2010/2011, additional compulsory fees for undergraduate students ranged from \$407 in New Brunswick to \$818 in Alberta. Compulsory fees for graduate students ranged from \$234 in Saskatchewan to \$984 in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Alberta posted the largest increase in additional compulsory fees for both undergraduate (+\$183 or +28.8%) and graduate (+\$166 or +24.4%) students. In contrast, compulsory fees decreased in two provinces: New Brunswick (-0.7%) and British Columbia (-12.0%).

Additional compulsory fees are generally 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 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; [educationstats@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:educationstats@statcan.gc.ca)), Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics Division. □

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

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2009/2010 to 2010/2011 % change
	\$ current		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>5,138</b>	<b>4.0</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,624	2,624	0.0
Prince Edward Island	4,969	5,131	3.3
Nova Scotia	5,752	5,495	-4.5
New Brunswick	5,516	5,516	0.0
Quebec	2,309	2,415	4.6
Ontario	5,985	6,307	5.4
Manitoba	3,408	3,588	5.3
Saskatchewan	5,173	5,431	5.0
Alberta	5,240	5,318	1.5
British Columbia	4,706	4,802	2.0

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

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2009/2010 to 2010/2011 % change
	\$ current		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>4,860</b>	<b>5,182</b>	<b>6.6</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,458	2,456	-0.1
Prince Edward Island	4,091	3,913	-4.4
Nova Scotia	7,701	7,350	-4.6
New Brunswick	5,074	5,034	-0.8
Quebec	2,443	2,600	6.4
Ontario	6,256	6,917	10.6
Manitoba	3,936	4,132	5.0
Saskatchewan	3,127	3,271	4.6
Alberta	4,597	4,672	1.6
British Columbia	6,230	6,353	2.0

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

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2009/2010 to 2010/2011 % change
	\$ current		
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	4,697	4,791	2.0
Architecture and related services	4,826	5,140	6.5
Humanities	4,525	4,660	3.0
Business, management and public administration	5,191	5,422	4.5
Education	3,739	3,859	3.2
Engineering	5,577	5,881	5.5
Law	8,229	8,697	5.7
Medicine	9,815	10,244	4.4
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	4,592	4,768	3.8
Physical and life sciences and technology	4,885	5,041	3.2
Mathematics, computer and information science	5,299	5,550	4.7
Social and behavioural science	4,431	4,590	3.6
Other health, parks, recreation and fitness	4,477	4,715	5.3
Dentistry	13,917	14,701	5.6
Nursing	4,558	4,679	2.7
Pharmacy	8,783	9,250	5.3
Veterinary medicine	5,358	5,611	4.7

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

	2009/2010	2010/2011	2009/2010 to 2010/2011 % change
	\$ current		
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	4,636	4,773	3.0
Architecture and related services	4,672	4,834	3.5
Humanities	3,979	4,197	5.5
Business, management and public administration	6,175	6,417	3.9
Regular Master of Business Administration	19,727	21,118	7.1
Executive Master of Business Administration	27,963	28,773	2.9
Education	4,410	4,533	2.8
Engineering	5,312	5,505	3.6
Law	4,477	4,633	3.5
Medicine	..	..	..
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	4,562	4,806	5.3
Physical and life sciences and technology	5,239	5,432	3.7
Mathematics, computer and information science	5,488	5,670	3.3
Social and behavioural science	4,109	4,267	3.8
Other health, parks, recreation and fitness	5,430	6,976	28.5
Dentistry	3,218	4,337	34.8
Nursing	4,925	5,107	3.7
Pharmacy	5,247	5,411	3.1
Veterinary medicine	3,357	3,435	2.3

.. not available for a specific reference period



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## Family income and individuals income, related variables: Sub-provincial data 2008

According to family income data derived from 2008 personal income tax returns, Calgary was the census metropolitan area (CMA) with the highest median total family income (\$91,570), followed by Edmonton (\$88,190), Ottawa–Gatineau (\$87,160) and Oshawa (\$83,220).

The largest percentage increases in median total family income between 2007 and 2008 were not concentrated in any particular part of Canada. CMAs with the largest gains were Saskatoon (+4.1%), St. John's (+4.0%) and Greater Sudbury (+3.9%). Declines were observed in some CMAs in southern Ontario, due in part to the importance of the manufacturing industry in that region.

Among CMAs, the largest increases in median total family income for couple families were recorded in St. John's (+4.1%) and Saskatoon (+3.8%). As for the median total family income of lone-parent families and persons not in census families, the largest increases occurred in Saskatoon (+6.5% and +5.8% respectively) and Edmonton (+4.2% and +4.4% respectively).

Among census agglomerations, the biggest advance in median total family income for couple families was observed in Bay Roberts, Newfoundland and Labrador (+7.8%). For lone-parent families, Williams Lake, British Columbia (+15.5%), had the largest increase in median total family income, while for persons not in census families, the largest gain was in Estevan, Saskatchewan (+13.8%).

**Note:** The 2008 data on family income and related variables derived from personal income tax returns filed in the spring of 2009 are now available for various sub-provincial geographic areas. Total income includes employment income, investment income, government transfers, pension income and other income. The median is the point where half of the families' incomes are higher and half are lower.

All the income data in this release refer to income before the payment of income tax. After-tax income data are also available. All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

In this release, the census family concept is used for families. It differs from the economic family concept, which was used for the release of 2006 Census and Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics data. In this release, data for families and persons not in census families are derived from income tax data and are not adjusted on the basis of Statistics Canada's population estimates.

All data in this release have been tabulated according to the 2006 Standard Geographical Classification used for the 2006 Census.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 111-0004 to 111-0022, 111-0024 to 111-0026, 111-0032 to 111-0035, 111-0043 and 111-0044.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4105.**

Data for census *Family Income* (13C0016, various prices) and *Seniors' Income* (89C0022, various prices), as well as for the income of individuals including *Neighbourhood Income and Demographics* (13C0015, various prices), *Labour Income Profiles* (71C0018, various prices) and *Economic Dependency Profiles* (13C0017, various prices) are available for letter carrier routes, census tracts, urban forward sortation areas (the first three characters of the postal code), cities, towns, federal electoral districts, census agglomerations, census divisions, census metropolitan areas, economic regions, provinces, territories and Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-866-652-8443; 613-951-9720; [saadinfo@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:saadinfo@statcan.gc.ca)), Income Statistics Division.

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**Median total income of census families and persons not in census families, by census metropolitan area**

	Census families		Persons not in census families	
	2008	2007 to 2008	2008	2007 to 2008
	\$	% change	\$	% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>68,860</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>24,810</b>	<b>1.2</b>
St. John's	72,120	4.0	21,950	3.6
Halifax	74,040	2.5	26,300	1.3
Moncton	65,380	2.1	23,490	1.4
Saint John	66,440	3.3	22,480	0.5
Saguenay	65,940	0.7	20,860	1.4
Québec	73,780	1.7	25,690	2.6
Sherbrooke	61,140	0.4	20,460	0.5
Trois-Rivières	61,610	0.9	20,120	0.8
Montréal	65,660	0.6	22,790	0.5
Ottawa-Gatineau	87,160	1.2	31,260	1.1
Kingston	74,830	1.6	26,390	1.3
Peterborough	67,760	0.0	24,130	0.8
Oshawa	83,220	-0.3	29,530	0.0
Toronto	68,120	0.0	24,030	-1.1
Hamilton	76,220	0.0	26,790	0.7
St. Catharines-Niagara	65,660	-0.2	24,430	-0.1
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	76,600	0.1	27,660	-0.9
Brantford	67,440	0.2	24,560	1.5
Guelph	81,910	-0.4	29,780	-1.3
London	71,770	-0.8	26,270	-1.1
Windsor	70,510	-2.7	25,130	-1.7
Barrie	75,100	-0.3	27,200	0.1
Greater Sudbury	79,570	3.9	25,680	2.7
Thunder Bay	73,460	0.4	25,380	1.2
Winnipeg	70,510	1.5	26,060	1.8
Regina	81,480	3.2	29,730	4.4
Saskatoon	77,740	4.1	28,280	5.8
Calgary	91,570	1.7	35,710	3.6
Edmonton	88,190	3.3	33,230	4.4
Kelowna	68,430	0.5	26,710	1.6
Abbotsford-Mission	63,680	0.4	23,670	1.1
Vancouver	68,670	1.2	26,560	0.8
Victoria	77,810	1.7	30,240	2.3

**Note:** Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas. All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.

**Median total income of census families, by family type and census metropolitan area**

	Census families		Couple families		Lone-parent families	
	2008	2007 to 2008	2008	2007 to 2008	2008	2007 to 2008
	\$	% change	\$	% change	\$	% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>68,860</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>75,880</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>35,990</b>	<b>1.8</b>
St. John's	72,120	4.0	82,280	4.1	32,550	2.7
Halifax	74,040	2.5	82,410	2.3	34,310	1.7
Moncton	65,380	2.1	71,580	2.1	32,470	1.8
Saint John	66,440	3.3	76,210	3.4	31,120	2.3
Saguenay	65,940	0.7	70,870	0.7	36,310	1.4
Québec	73,780	1.7	78,930	1.4	43,090	1.5
Sherbrooke	61,140	0.4	66,770	0.1	35,090	-0.9
Trois-Rivières	61,610	0.9	67,440	0.8	34,450	2.6
Montréal	65,660	0.6	72,410	0.6	37,760	0.8
Ottawa-Gatineau	87,160	1.2	96,170	0.9	43,680	2.5
Kingston	74,830	1.6	82,440	1.3	35,680	3.0
Peterborough	67,760	0.0	74,650	-0.1	33,540	-0.2
Oshawa	83,220	-0.3	92,050	-0.5	40,590	0.7
Toronto	68,120	0.0	75,630	-0.1	38,380	1.1
Hamilton	76,220	0.0	84,260	0.1	38,480	0.3
St. Catharines-Niagara	65,660	-0.2	72,390	-0.2	34,480	0.7
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	76,600	0.1	83,450	0.2	38,210	0.1
Brantford	67,440	0.2	76,140	0.1	31,440	0.1
Guelph	81,910	-0.4	88,500	-0.3	41,270	-1.3
London	71,770	-0.8	79,580	-0.8	35,170	0.0
Windsor	70,510	-2.7	79,470	-2.8	32,740	-1.5
Barrie	75,100	-0.3	82,850	-0.2	36,050	0.7
Greater Sudbury	79,570	3.9	89,150	3.2	36,220	3.6
Thunder Bay	73,460	0.4	82,150	0.5	34,140	0.5
Winnipeg	70,510	1.5	78,170	1.4	36,260	2.5
Regina	81,480	3.2	91,750	2.5	37,540	4.0
Saskatoon	77,740	4.1	86,220	3.8	36,050	6.5
Calgary	91,570	1.7	99,000	1.7	46,770	2.1
Edmonton	88,190	3.3	96,870	3.3	43,450	4.2
Kelowna	68,430	0.5	74,280	0.7	36,260	1.4
Abbotsford-Mission	63,680	0.4	69,530	0.5	32,760	2.1
Vancouver	68,670	1.2	74,270	1.0	38,860	2.4
Victoria	77,810	1.7	84,160	1.6	41,430	3.3

**Note:** Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas. All figures for previous years have been adjusted for inflation, as measured by the Consumer Price Index.





## **Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports**

June 2010

In June, the number of take-offs and landings at the 131 airports without air traffic control towers reached 68,561 movements. Year-over-year increases were reported by 76 of these airports. Goose Bay, Newfoundland and Labrador (3,006 movements), followed by Barrie-Orillia-Lake Simcoe Regional, Ontario (2,515 movements), were the most active sites in June.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0021 and 401-0022.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.**

The June 2010 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)* (51-008-X, free) is now available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Publications*. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

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

## **Civil aviation operating statistics**

July 2010

Operational data on civil aviation are now available for July.

**Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.**

A data table is also available from the *Key resource* module of our website under *Summary tables*.

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

## New products and studies

**Canadian Economic Observer**, September 2010,  
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All prices are in Canadian dollars and exclude sales tax. Additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada.

**Aircraft Movement Statistics: Airports Without Air Traffic Control Towers (TP 141)**, June 2010  
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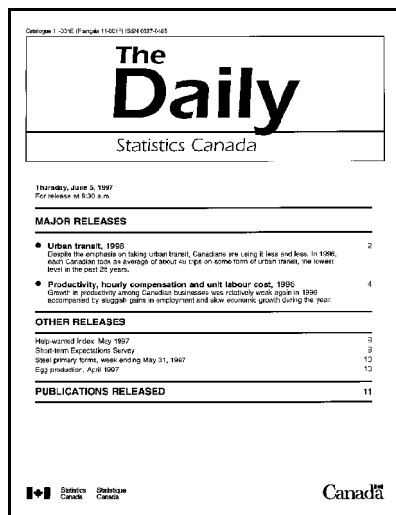
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