

The Daily

Statistics Canada

Wednesday, March 11, 2009

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time

Releases

University enrolment, 2006/2007	2
Enrolment in Canadian universities rose 0.9% in the academic year 2006/2007, the second smallest growth rate since 2000.	
University degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded, 2006	6
New Housing Price Index, January 2009	8
Survey on Financing of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises, 2007	10
Civil aviation operating and financial statistics, 2007	12
Civil aviation operating statistics, July to September 2008	12
Cement, January 2009	12

New products	13
---------------------	----



Releases

University enrolment

2006/2007

Enrolment in Canadian universities rose 0.9% in the academic year 2006/2007, the second smallest growth rate since 2000.

Young adults aged 18 to 21 accounted for 90% of this growth as their numbers increased 2.1% to 427,400.

Enrolment, which was on the decline throughout the mid-1990s, has picked up in the last 10 years. This was due largely to a higher number of these students aged 18 to 21, whose rate of growth outpaced that of total enrolment.

Female students accounted for 58% of all registrations in 2006/2007, a proportion that has remained steady since 2001.

In 2006/2007, 611,700 women were registered, up 1.1% from the previous academic year, while the number of male students rose 0.7% to 445,300.

Undergraduate and graduate enrolment

Total undergraduate enrolment amounted to 811,800, up 1.1% from the previous academic year. Women accounted for 59% of the total undergraduate enrolment.

Undergraduate enrolment among men increased 1.1%, compared with a 1.0% increase for women, which was half their rate of growth in the previous academic year.

About 95,700 students were enrolled in a master's program in 2006/2007, up 1.8% from the previous academic year. Women accounted for just over 54% of enrolment at the master's level.

At the doctorate level, enrolment of 36,800 in 2006/2007 was virtually unchanged from the previous academic year. This was the smallest increase in enrolment in doctoral programs since 1999/2000.

Men still outnumber women in doctorate programs, although their proportion has been on the decline. In 2006/2007, men accounted for less than 54% of doctorate registrations, down from 60% in 1995/1996.

Full- and part-time enrolments

Full-time university enrolment rose 0.8% to 788,000 in 2006/2007.

Note to readers

Data for the University of Regina are not included in estimates of counts for 2005 and 2006. National trend analysis involving years prior to 2005 compared with 2005 or 2006 will be affected insignificantly by this absence.

The 2006/2007 data for the University of British Columbia are preliminary. Enrolment counts for certain universities are based on estimates.

University enrolment data for 2006/2007 are obtained using information from the Postsecondary Student Information System, formerly the Enhanced Student Information System, and from the University Student Information System.

The data are subject to revision.

The number of full-time registrations rose in four provinces: Prince Edward Island (+3.3%), Ontario (+2.7%), Manitoba (+1.2%), and Quebec (+0.8%).

The largest decline in full-time registration occurred in New Brunswick at 4.8%, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador (-3.0%), British Columbia (-2.4%), and Nova Scotia (-2.1%).

Part-time university enrolment increased 1.2% to 269,300. The largest gains were in Prince Edward Island (+20.8%) and Alberta (+13.3%). Universities in New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Quebec recorded declines in part-time enrolment.

Fields of study

The top three fields of study by numbers of registrants (social and behavioral sciences and law; business, management and public administration; and the humanities) accounted for nearly one-half (49%) of total enrolment in 2006/2007.

A record 187,300 students were registered in social and behavioral sciences, and law, up 4,700 from the previous academic year. This field of study accounted for almost 18% of total enrolment.

Enrolment in business, management and public administration reached 174,700, an increase of 6,300.

Enrolment fell in four fields (personal improvement and leisure; humanities; physical and life sciences, and technologies; and mathematics, computer and information sciences).

The decline in mathematics, computer and information sciences field continued a long-term trend. In 2006/2007, 33,900 students were enrolled in the field, down 7.4% from 2005/2006 and well below the peak of 46,000 in 2001/2002. The field accounted for 3.2% of total enrolment in 2006/2007, the lowest proportion since 1992.

The table 477-0013 will soon be available on CANSIM.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5017.

Data tables are available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

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.

University enrolment by registration status

	2001/2002 ^r	2004/2005 ^r	2005/2006 ^{r,1}	2006/2007 ¹	2001/2002 to 2006/2007 ²
	number				% change
					change in number
Total^{3,4}	886,700	1,019,800	1,047,700	1,057,300	19.2
Male	376,900	431,500	442,400	445,300	18.2
Female	509,600	588,000	605,000	611,700	20.0
Full-time ^{3,4}	635,100	760,400	781,500	788,000	24.1
Male	276,100	329,400	338,800	340,500	23.3
Female	358,900	430,900	442,600	447,300	24.6
Part-time ^{3,4}	251,600	259,400	266,200	269,300	7.0
Male	100,800	102,100	103,600	104,800	4.0
Female	150,700	157,100	162,400	164,400	9.1
Undergraduate level³	680,700	788,800	803,400	811,800	19.3
Full-time ³	528,200	633,400	647,900	653,300	23.7
Male	223,300	266,300	273,000	275,000	23.1
Female	304,800	367,100	374,900	378,300	24.1
Part-time ³	152,500	155,400	155,600	158,500	4.0
Male	59,800	60,500	60,200	62,000	3.6
Female	92,700	94,800	95,300	96,500	4.2
Graduate³	124,600	151,000	153,700	156,100	25.3
Full-time ³	84,700	107,600	111,400	113,300	33.6
Male	43,100	54,500	55,900	56,100	30.3
Female	41,700	53,100	55,500	57,100	36.9
Part-time ³	39,900	43,300	42,300	42,900	7.5
Male	18,300	19,100	18,100	17,800	-2.7
Female	21,600	24,200	24,200	25,100	16.1

^r revised

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.
2. Changes (percentage and number) are based on rounded figures.
3. Includes sex unknown.
4. Includes the other program level category.

Note: Enrolment figures may not add up due to rounding to the nearest 100.

University enrolment by fields of study and gender

	2001/2002 ^r	2005/2006 ^{r,1}	2006/2007 ¹	2001/2002 to 2006/2007	2005/2006 to 2006/2007
	number			% change ²	
Total³	886,700	1,047,700	1,057,300	19.2	0.9
Male	376,900	442,400	445,300	18.2	0.7
Female	509,600	605,000	611,700	20.0	1.1
Personal improvement and leisure	100	300	200	254.5	-29.7
Male	0	100	100	560.0	-13.2
Female	0	200	100	175.0	-39.7
Education ³	69,500	74,000	74,500	7.2	0.7
Male	17,000	17,700	17,800	4.5	0.6
Female	52,500	56,300	56,700	8.1	0.8
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies ³	27,900	37,200	37,500	34.4	0.8
Male	9,500	12,600	12,900	34.9	2.3
Female	18,400	24,600	24,600	34.2	0.0
Humanities ³	133,100	165,100	160,500	20.6	-2.8
Male	50,000	63,400	61,400	22.8	-3.2
Female	83,200	101,600	99,100	19.2	-2.5
Social and behavioural sciences, and law ³	138,600	182,600	187,300	35.2	2.6
Male	48,500	63,700	65,000	34.1	2.0
Female	90,100	118,900	122,300	35.8	2.9
Business, management and public administration ³	141,500	168,400	174,700	23.4	3.7
Male	62,800	79,200	82,800	31.8	4.5
Female	78,700	89,200	91,900	16.8	3.0
Physical and life sciences, and technologies ³	78,300	94,500	93,600	19.6	-1.0
Male	35,100	42,400	42,000	19.6	-0.8
Female	43,100	52,100	51,500	19.5	-1.2
Mathematics, computer and information sciences ³	46,000	36,600	33,900	-26.4	-7.4
Male	32,800	26,700	24,600	-25.0	-7.6
Female	13,200	9,900	9,300	-29.8	-6.9
Architecture, engineering and related technologies ³	74,800	85,500	85,800	14.6	0.3
Male	57,400	67,500	67,600	17.6	0.0
Female	17,400	18,000	18,200	4.4	1.1
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation ³	14,900	15,300	15,500	3.7	1.6
Male	7,000	6,800	6,800	-2.7	0.2
Female	8,000	8,500	8,700	9.3	2.6
Health, parks, recreation and fitness ³	81,000	104,200	108,500	33.9	4.0
Male	24,400	29,400	30,600	25.4	4.2
Female	56,600	74,800	77,800	37.5	4.0
Personal, protective and transportation services	1,200	1,800	2,200	88.9	27.1
Male	800	1,000	1,300	52.1	24.0
Female	300	700	1,000	181.4	32.5
Other ³	79,700	82,200	83,100	4.2	1.1
Male	31,400	31,900	32,500	3.5	1.8
Female	48,200	50,100	50,500	4.7	0.8

^r revised

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.

2. The percentage changes are based on rounded figures.

3. Includes sex unknown.

Note: Enrolment figures may not add up due to rounding to the nearest 100.

University enrolment by province

	2001/2002 ^r	2005/2006 ^{r,1}	2006/2007 ¹	2001/2002 to 2006/2007	2005/2006 to 2006/2007
	number			% change ²	
Canada	886,700	1,047,700	1,057,300	19.2	0.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,300	18,300	17,800	9.4	-2.9
Prince Edward Island	3,400	3,800	4,000	19.2	5.7
Nova Scotia	40,600	43,300	42,500	4.7	-2.0
New Brunswick	24,300	25,000	23,800	-2.3	-5.0
Quebec	240,700	266,000	266,700	10.8	0.3
Ontario	335,700	431,000	441,500	31.5	2.4
Manitoba	34,100	39,600	40,100	17.5	1.3
Saskatchewan	32,100	20,600	20,600	... ³	... ³
Alberta	79,100	91,700	94,400	19.4	2.9
British Columbia	80,400	108,200	105,900	31.7	-2.2
Full-time students					
Canada	635,100	781,500	788,000	24.1	0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	13,500	15,000	14,500	7.5	-3.0
Prince Edward Island	2,800	3,300	3,400	21.0	3.3
Nova Scotia	32,500	35,400	34,700	6.8	-2.1
New Brunswick	19,600	20,600	19,600	0.1	-4.8
Quebec	144,200	168,600	169,900	17.8	0.8
Ontario	254,400	348,300	357,500	40.5	2.7
Manitoba	24,800	28,900	29,300	17.9	1.2
Saskatchewan	24,300	15,800	15,700	... ³	... ³
Alberta	60,200	68,000	67,600	12.3	-0.7
British Columbia	58,900	77,700	75,800	28.8	-2.4
Part-time students					
Canada	251,600	266,200	269,300	7.0	1.2
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,700	3,300	3,300	18.8	-2.4
Prince Edward Island	600	500	600	10.0	20.8
Nova Scotia	8,100	7,900	7,800	-3.9	-1.5
New Brunswick	4,700	4,400	4,100	-12.1	-6.3
Quebec	96,500	97,400	96,800	0.4	-0.6
Ontario	81,300	82,800	84,000	3.2	1.4
Manitoba	9,300	10,700	10,800	16.4	1.6
Saskatchewan	7,800	4,900	4,900	... ³	... ³
Alberta	19,000	23,700	26,900	41.8	13.3
British Columbia	21,500	30,500	30,100	39.6	-1.5

^r revised

... not applicable

1. Enrolment figures do not include the University of Regina.

2. The percentage changes are based on rounded figures.

3. Percentage change is not provided due to the absence of data for the University of Regina in 2005/2006 and 2006/2007.

Note: Enrolment figures may not add up due to rounding to the nearest 100.

University degrees, diplomas and certificates awarded

2006

Approximately 225,900 students received a qualification from a Canadian university in 2006, a 4.9% increase from 2005.

Of all qualifications, about 60%, or 136,200, were awarded to women, continuing a long-term trend in which female graduates have outnumbered their male counterparts. Women have outnumbered men at every level other than at the doctorate level since 1994.

At the undergraduate level, some 181,400 students received a degree, a certificate or a diploma in 2006, a 5.1% gain from 2005.

About 34,100 students received a master's level qualification in 2006, up 3.4% from 2005. The 2006 level represents 9,200 more master's degrees than the level in 2001, the equivalent of a 36.9% increase.

Some 16,100 men received a master's degree in 2006, up 0.8% from 2005, as did 18,100 women, a 5.8% increase.

Universities granted 4,500 doctorate degrees in 2006. Women accounted for 42% of these doctorates, up from 34% a decade earlier.

The number of degrees, diplomas and certificates rose in all fields of study in 2006, except one:

mathematics, computer and information sciences (-5.8%).

Among the fields of study with the largest numbers of qualifications awarded, the largest increase in graduates occurred in health, parks, recreation and fitness (+9.0%); social and behavioural sciences, and law (+8.3 %); and education (+5.9%).

Note: Data for the University of Regina are not included in estimates of counts for 2005 and 2006. National trend analysis involving years prior to 2005 compared with 2005 or 2006 will be affected insignificantly by this absence. For Quebec institutions, micro programs and attestations are not included. The data for the University of British Columbia are preliminary.

Available on CANSIM: table 477-0014.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5017.

Data tables are also available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

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. □

University qualifications awarded by program level and gender

	2001 ^r	2005 ^{r,1}	2006 ^{r,1}	2001 to 2006	2005 to 2006
	number			% change ²	
Total qualifications³	178,100	215,300	225,900	26.8	4.9
Male	72,900	86,700	89,700	23.1	3.5
Female	105,200	128,600	136,200	29.4	5.9
Undergraduate level					
Total ³ degree, certificate and diploma	146,400	172,600	181,400	23.9	5.1
Male	57,400	66,000	68,600	19.5	3.9
Female	89,000	106,600	112,700	26.7	5.7
Bachelor's, first professional and applied degree ³	129,200	151,900	161,000	24.6	6.0
Male	51,400	58,600	61,600	19.8	5.1
Female	77,800	93,300	99,400	27.7	6.6
Other undergraduate qualifications awarded ³	17,200	20,800	20,400	18.4	-1.9
Male	6,000	7,400	7,000	16.5	-5.3
Female	11,100	13,300	13,300	19.7	-0.1
Graduate level					
Total degree, certificate and diploma ³	31,000	41,400	42,700	37.7	3.2
Male	15,100	20,100	20,300	34.4	1.0
Female	15,900	21,300	22,400	40.6	5.2
Master's degree ³	24,900	33,000	34,100	36.9	3.4
Male	11,900	15,900	16,100	35.1	0.8
Female	13,000	17,100	18,100	38.6	5.8
Earned doctorate	3,700	4,200	4,500	20.0	5.9
Male	2,100	2,400	2,500	18.6	7.1
Female	1,600	1,800	1,900	22.0	4.5
Other graduate qualifications awarded ³	2,400	4,200	4,200	71.8	-1.4
Male	1,100	1,800	1,700	58.2	-4.8
Female	1,300	2,400	2,400	82.9	1.1
Non-university level³	600	1,200	1,800	193.7	45.8
Male	300	600	800	136.9	35.6
Female	300	700	1,000	257.9	54.5

^r revised

1. Qualifications figures do not include the University of Regina.

2. The percentage changes are based on rounded figures.

3. Total includes sex unknown.

Note: Qualifications figures may not add up because of rounding to the nearest 100.

University qualifications awarded by field of study

	2001 ^r	2005 ^{r,1}	2006 ^{r,1}	2001 to 2006	2005 to 2006
	number			% change ²	
Total³ qualifications	178,100	215,300	225,900	26.8	4.9
Male	72,900	86,700	89,700	23.1	3.5
Female	105,200	128,600	136,200	29.4	5.9
Personal improvement and leisure education ³	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...
Education ³	22,400	25,300	26,800	20.0	5.9
Male	5,600	6,300	6,400	14.7	2.5
Female	16,700	19,000	20,400	21.8	6.9
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	5,900	7,800	8,100	38.0	3.9
Male	1,900	2,500	2,600	33.8	1.6
Female	4,000	5,300	5,600	40.0	4.9
Humanities ³	20,100	24,000	25,100	24.9	4.5
Male	7,000	8,500	8,700	24.2	2.8
Female	13,100	15,500	16,400	25.3	5.3
Social and behavioural sciences, and law ³	35,800	42,000	45,500	27.1	8.3
Male	12,500	14,100	15,200	21.6	7.6
Female	23,300	27,900	30,300	30.1	8.6
Business, management and public administration ³	34,800	45,300	45,800	31.6	1.0
Male	15,800	20,700	20,900	32.3	1.1
Female	19,000	24,600	24,800	31.0	0.9
Physical and life sciences, and technologies ³	14,800	15,900	17,200	16.4	8.1
Male	6,400	6,700	7,100	12.2	7.0
Female	8,400	9,200	10,000	19.6	8.8
Mathematics, computer and information sciences ³	9,000	10,000	9,400	4.5	-5.8
Male	6,200	7,100	6,600	7.1	-7.0
Female	2,900	2,900	2,800	-1.1	-2.8
Architecture, engineering and related technologies ³	13,800	18,000	18,500	33.9	3.1
Male	10,600	13,600	14,300	35.1	5.0
Female	3,300	4,400	4,200	29.8	-2.8
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	3,900	3,300	3,600	-7.4	9.0
Male	1,900	1,500	1,600	-17.9	2.8
Female	2,000	1,800	2,000	2.6	14.1
Health, parks, recreation and fitness ³	16,300	21,900	23,800	46.2	9.0
Male	4,500	5,000	5,500	22.2	8.4
Female	11,800	16,800	18,400	55.3	9.2
Personal, protective and transportation services	200	300	500	107.9	45.0
Male	200	200	300	40.9	45.3
Female	...	100	200	481.8	39.1
Other	1,100	1,400	1,500	31.3	8.6
Male	300	400	400	56.8	9.6
Female	800	900	1,000	21.8	7.9

^r revised

... not applicable

1. Qualifications figures do not include the University of Regina.

2. The percentage changes are based on rounded figures.

3. Total includes sex unknown.

Note: Qualifications figures may not add up because of rounding to the nearest 100.

New Housing Price Index

January 2009

Contractors' selling prices decreased 0.6% between December and January, a slightly faster pace than the 0.1% decline observed the previous month. This resulted in a New Housing Price Index of 156.4 (1997=100).

Between December and January, prices declined 2.8% in Edmonton, followed by Calgary

(-2.1%), Victoria (-1.1%) and Vancouver (-0.7%). Builders in all four cities report difficult market conditions.

In Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton, new housing prices increased 1.4% from a month earlier, as builders increased their list price or returned to list price after reporting lower negotiated prices in previous months.

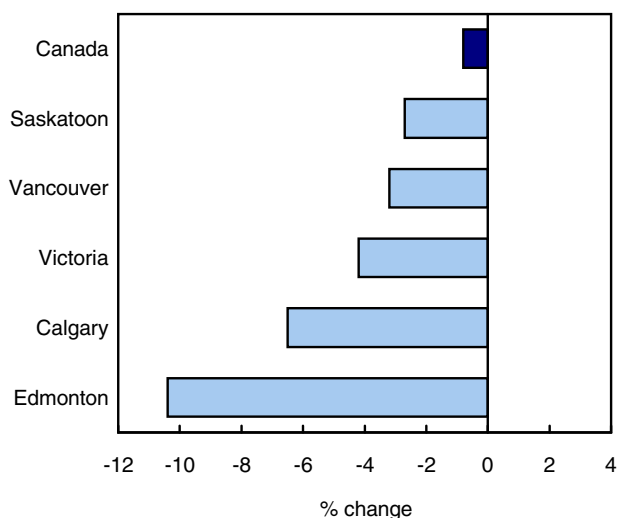
In both St. John's and Saskatoon, prices increased 0.8% from a month earlier while Québec posted a monthly increase of 0.6%.

The New Housing Price Index decreased by 0.8% in January compared with the same month a year earlier. This was the first year-over-year decrease at the Canada level since January 1997.

In the Prairie region, 12-month declines were recorded in Edmonton (-10.4%), Calgary (-6.5%) and Saskatoon (-2.7%).

On the West Coast, Victoria (-4.2%) and Vancouver (-3.2%) each posted year-over-year declines.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year (cities with the smallest or negative change)

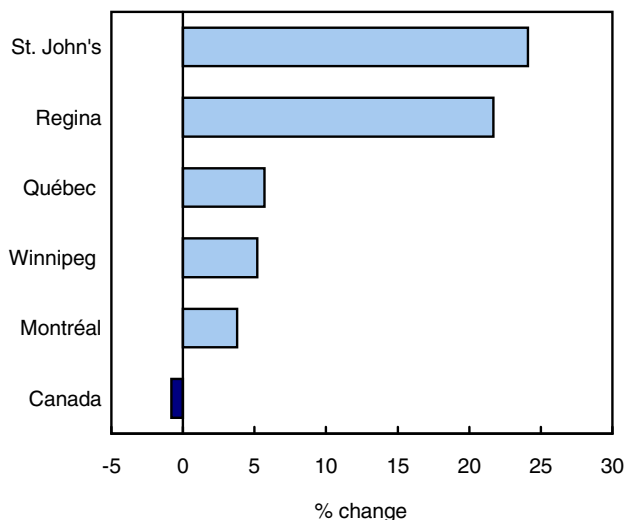


Among surveyed cities, the largest year-over-year increase was registered in St. John's at 24.1%, followed by Regina at 21.7%.

In Québec, the 12-month growth rate was 5.7%, while in Montréal prices increased 3.8%.

Compared with January 2008, contractors' selling prices were 5.2% higher in Winnipeg, and 3.3% higher in Ottawa-Gatineau.

Percentage change from the same month of the previous year (cities with the largest positive change)



Available on CANSIM: table 327-0005.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2310.

The fourth quarter 2008 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XWE, free) will be available in April.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-9606; toll-free 1-866-230-2248; fax: 613-951-3117; prices-prix@statcan.gc.ca), Prices Division. □

New housing price indexes

	January 2009	January 2008 to January 2009	December 2008 to January 2009
	1997=100	% change	
Canada total	156.4	-0.8	-0.6
House only	164.4	-1.9	-0.7
Land only	140.2	1.7	-0.6
St. John's	179.1	24.1	0.8
Halifax	150.4	2.7	0.1
Charlottetown	119.6	-0.8	0.2
Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton	119.9	3.5	1.4
Québec	160.4	5.7	0.6
Montréal	163.9	3.8	0.1
Ottawa-Gatineau	169.6	3.3	0.0
Toronto and Oshawa	146.5	1.1	0.1
Hamilton	152.3	1.1	-0.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	155.9	2.4	0.2
Kitchener	143.2	1.3	0.0
London	143.3	2.1	0.0
Windsor	103.7	0.4	0.0
Greater Sudbury and Thunder Bay	112.7	3.2	0.0
Winnipeg	181.4	5.2	0.0
Regina	248.7	21.7	0.0
Saskatoon	219.8	-2.7	0.8
Calgary	235.7	-6.5	-2.1
Edmonton	222.3	-10.4	-2.8
Vancouver	119.7	-3.2	-0.7
Victoria	114.3	-4.2	-1.1

Note: View the census subdivisions that comprise the metropolitan areas online.

Survey on Financing of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises 2007

Small- and medium-sized enterprises applied for \$59 billion in loans in 2007, and were approved for about 86%, or \$51 billion. This was higher than the approval rate of 80% in both 2000 and 2004.

The larger a firm's employment, the more likely it had requested external financing. About 14% of those with zero employees requested financing, while almost one-half of the largest businesses, those with 100 to 499 employees, did so.

The vast majority (97%) of requests by businesses with 100 to 499 employees were approved. The approval rate for businesses with zero employees was 85%.

As in previous surveys, the loan request rate was higher in capital intensive sectors, such as agriculture, primary industries and manufacturing. It was lower in human capital intensive sectors (knowledge-based industries).

Almost all requests in the primary sector were approved. The lowest approval rate was in accommodation and food services (80%).

As in 2004, one in five businesses cited difficulty in obtaining financing as an obstacle to the growth of the business.

Overall, one-quarter of all business owners reported that they intended to retire from their businesses over the next five years. Of these, one in five intended to keep the business in the family, two in five planned to sell the business to outsiders, and most of the remainder intended to close it.

Half of all businesses reported that they depended on financial institutions to fund the start-up of their businesses, with two out of three saying they depended on loans for their ongoing operations.

Note: The 2007 Survey on Financing of Small- and Medium-sized Enterprises was conducted in partnership with Industry Canada and Finance Canada, as part of a data collection program on small- and medium-sized businesses. The survey covered about 15,000 responding firms operating in 2007 with fewer than 500 employees and less than \$50 million in revenue. Results cover seven industry groupings, five employment sizes, six geographic regions and start-ups compared with established firms. This was the third benchmark survey. Data are available

for 2004 and 2000, as well as for a smaller sample in 2001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2941.

For more information, to order data sets, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of

this release, contact Klaus Kostenbauer (613-951-2904; toll-free 1-877-679-2746), Small Business and Special Surveys Division.

For additional information on related research topics and data sets, consult Industry Canada's website.

Finance requests and authorizations

	Businesses that never requested financing	Businesses that requested financing in the last 12 months	Approval rate for businesses that requested financing in the last 12 months
	%		
All small and medium-sized enterprises	46	18	86
By business size			
0	54	14	85
1 to 4	44	18	86
5 to 19	25	29	92
20 to 99	16	39	88
100 to 499	15	46	97
By sector			
Agriculture/primary	23	31	96
Manufacturing	34	26	88
Wholesale and retail trade	41	16	87
Professional services	62	10	92
Knowledge-based industries	70	11	85
Accommodations and food services	34	15	80
Other industries	47	18	83

Financial constraints on growth and intentions to retire

	Availability of finance is an obstacle to business growth	Intend to retire from the business in the next five years: Total	Intend to retire from the business in the next five years and...		
			keep the business within the family	sell the business to an outsider	close the business
	%		% of total		
All small and medium-sized enterprises	17	27	19	41	36
By business size					
0	15	27	18	32	47
1 to 4	19	23	18	41	32
5 to 19	19	34	19	61	15
20 to 99	15	24	35	x	x
100 to 499	9	24	24	x	x
By sector					
Agriculture/primary	12	31	43	29	25
Manufacturing	18	25	23	40	27
Wholesale and retail trade	24	34	11	56	25
Professional services	13	25	13	29	47
Knowledge-based industries	16	20	10	30	50
Accommodations and food services	28	37	10	74	15
Other industries	16	23	19	36	43

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act

Civil aviation operating and financial statistics

2007

Annual operational and financial data on civil aviation are now available for 2007.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2713.

Civil aviation data will appear in the publication *Aviation: Service Bulletin*, Vol. 41, no. 3 (51-004-XWE, free), which will soon be available.

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), Transportation Division. ■

Civil aviation operating statistics

July to September 2008

Monthly operational data on civil aviation are now available for July to September 2008.

Available on CANSIM: table 401-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 5026.

Data tables are available from the *Summary tables* module of our website.

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), Transportation Division. ■

Cement

January 2009

Data on cement are now available for January.

Available on CANSIM: tables 303-0060 and 303-0061.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2140.

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.gc.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

New products

The Canadian Productivity Review: "Revisions to Canada and United States Annual Estimates of Labour Productivity in the Business Sector, 2004 to 2007", no. 23
Catalogue number 15-206-XWE2009023
(free).

Financial and Taxation Statistics for Enterprises, 2007
Catalogue number 61-219-XWE
(free).

Employment, Earnings and Hours, December 2008, Vol. 86, no. 12
Catalogue number 72-002-XIB
(free).

Cancer Survival Statistics, 1992 to 2000
Catalogue number 82-226-XWE
(free).

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

Catalogue numbers with an -XWE, -XIB or an -XIE extension are Internet versions; those with -XMB or -XME are microfiche; -XPB or -XPE are paper versions; -XDB or -XDE are electronic versions on diskette; -XCB or -XCE are electronic versions on compact disc; -XVB or -XVE are electronic versions on DVD and -XBB or -XBE a database.

How to order products

To order by phone, please refer to:

- The title
 - The catalogue number
 - The volume number
 - The issue number
 - Your credit card number.
- From Canada and the United States, call: **1-800-267-6677**
From other countries, call: **1-613-951-2800**
To fax your order, call: **1-877-287-4369**
For address changes or account inquiries, call: **1-877-591-6963**

To order by mail, write to: Statistics Canada, Finance, 6th floor, R.H. Coats Bldg., Ottawa, K1A 0T6.
Include a cheque or money order payable to **Receiver General of Canada/Publications**. Canadian customers add 5% GST and applicable PST.

To order by Internet, write to: infostats@statcan.gc.ca or download an electronic version by accessing Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.gc.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *For sale*.

Authorized agents and bookstores also carry Statistics Canada's catalogued publications.



Statistics Canada's official release bulletin

Catalogue 11-001-XIE.

Published each working day by the Communications and library Services Division, Statistics Canada, 10G, R.H. Coats Building, 100 Tunney's Pasture Driveway, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6.

To access *The Daily* on the Internet, visit our site at <http://www.statcan.gc.ca>. To receive *The Daily* each morning by e-mail, send an e-mail message to lstproc@statcan.gc.ca. Leave the subject line blank. In the body of the message, type "subscribe daily firstname lastname".

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada. © Minister of Industry, 2009. All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.