

The Daily

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Study: Understanding culture consumption

2005

The higher an individual's household income or educational qualifications, the more likely they are to go to a movie, attend a theatrical performance or participate in a host of other cultural activities, according to a new study.

The study, "Understanding culture consumption in Canada," found that household income was an important determinant of participation, regardless of the activity. Similarly, it provided evidence that an individual's educational attainment was highly associated with culture participation, whether activities occurred indoors or out.

In the same vein, it identified economic activity as a factor in participating. For instance, someone in management, business, finance or administrative occupations was 8.8% more likely to attend a theatrical performance occasionally than an individual who was unemployed or in an occupation related to primary industry or manufacturing.

Individuals with parents who had advanced educational qualifications, such as a university degree, were significantly more likely than those whose parents had lower educational attainment to attend most culture activities.

However, the impact of the mother's educational qualification exceeded that of the father's for attendance at, or participation in, most activities.

The educational qualification of an individual's conjugal partner was also positively associated with higher participation in events of all kinds.

For most selected culture activities, the importance of a conjugal partner's education surpassed that of the parent's level of education, regardless of the level of participation.

Participation in cultural activities also varied both by age and gender. Attendance at theatrical performances, historic sites, public galleries or art museums increased with age. In contrast, going to nature parks or conservation areas or using libraries frequently decreased with age.

Compared with the average adult male, the average adult female was 5.5% more likely to attend theatrical performances occasionally, and 2% more likely to do so as a frequent theatregoer.

The study indicated that marital status and province of residence had an impact on consumption of culture. For instance, people living with young children (as compared with those living in a household with no dependent children) and those who were married,

widowed or living in common-law relationships (in comparison with divorced and separated individuals) were less likely to be in a culture audience.

Residents of Quebec and Atlantic Canada were less likely, and British Columbians more likely, to be regular readers of magazines than Ontario residents.

Note: The study used data from the 2005 General Social Survey to examine the extent to which socioeconomic characteristics influenced the number of times Canadians aged 15 and older participated in cultural activities.

These activities included going to the movies, attending theatrical or music popular performances; visiting historic sites, conservation areas or nature parks; going to a public gallery or arts museum; listening to music; watching videos; reading books or magazines; or using a library.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4503.

The research paper, "Understanding culture consumption in Canada," is now available as part of the *Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers*, 2005 (81-595-MIE2008066, free), from the *Publications* module of our website.

For general information, contact Client Services (toll-free 1-800-307-3382; 613-951-5418; fax: 613-951-1333; culture@statcan.ca). To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jacques Ewoudou (613-951-1075), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. ■

Survey of Advanced Technology

2007 (preliminary)

Advanced technologies are used extensively in Canadian manufacturing plants, according to preliminary data from the 2007 Survey of Advanced Technology.

Although almost all (92%) manufacturing plants currently use at least one advanced technology, more than two-thirds (69%) use at least five advanced technologies.

An advanced technology is one that performs a new function or improves some function to make it significantly better than a traditional or more commonly used technology. For the purposes of the survey, 39 technologies divided into six functional areas were considered to be advanced.

Advanced technologies are used throughout the manufacturing process. The survey found that

communications technologies were the most commonly used functional group of advanced technologies.

The most common advanced technology, company-wide computer networks (including Local Area Networks, Intranet and Wide Area Networks), was used by three-quarters (75%) of manufacturing plants.

The range of plants using at least five advanced technologies varied widely, from a high of 84% in computer and electronic product manufacturing to a low of 28% in leather and allied product manufacturing.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4223.

Data on a limited number of variables from the survey are now available.

For more information, to obtain data tables from the survey, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Susan Schaan (613-951-1953; fax: 613-951-9920; susan.schaan@statcan.ca), or Eric Turgeon (613-951-2170; fax: 613-951-9920; eric.turgeon@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation and Electronic Information Division.

Percentage of manufacturing plants using advanced technologies by industry, 2007

	Plants using advanced technologies	
	At least one	At least five
	%	
Manufacturing	92.2	68.9
Food manufacturing	86.4	57.9
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing	96.0	68.4
Textile mills	94.7	65.0
Textile product mills	83.4	38.2
Clothing manufacturing	83.8	43.8
Leather and allied product manufacturing	59.7	28.3
Wood product manufacturing	86.4	60.5
Paper manufacturing	96.9	76.2
Printing and related support activities	93.5	62.0
Petroleum and coal products manufacturing	90.8	74.4
Chemical manufacturing	93.8	60.5
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing	96.0	75.9
Non-metallic mineral product manufacturing	91.0	60.4
Primary metal manufacturing	93.2	75.9
Fabricated metal product manufacturing	92.7	72.2
Machinery manufacturing	96.9	82.2
Computer and electronic product manufacturing	96.5	84.3
Electrical equipment, appliance and component manufacturing	94.0	78.4
Transportation equipment manufacturing	95.6	81.9
Furniture and related product manufacturing	92.3	67.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing	92.2	63.7

Percentage of manufacturing plants using advanced technologies by functional group

	2007
	%
Design, engineering and virtual manufacturing technologies	63.6
Processing, fabrication and assembly technologies	46.6
Inspection technologies	21.3
Communications technologies	88.1
Automated material handling technologies	33.1
Integration and control technologies	64.0

Aircraft movement statistics: Major airports

May 2008

Aircraft take-offs and landings at Canadian airports with NAV CANADA air traffic control towers and flight service stations remained virtually unchanged (-0.1%) in May compared with May 2007. These 95 airports reported 591,675 movements in May compared with 592,439 movements in May 2007.

The May 2008 issue of *Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141)* (51-007-XWE, free) is now available from the *Publications* module of our website. This report is a joint publication of Statistics Canada and Transport Canada.

Available on CANSIM: tables 401-0007 to 401-0020.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2715.

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; transportationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

For-hire motor carriers of freight, top carriers

Fourth quarter 2007

The top 97 for-hire carriers (Canadian-based trucking companies earning \$25 million or more annually) generated operating revenues of \$2.6 billion and operating expenses of \$2.4 billion in the fourth quarter.

The year-over-year increases in both operating revenue (+6%) and operating expenses (+7%) were similar to those observed for the first three quarters of the year. During each quarter of 2007, these carriers have experienced growth in expenses that has exceeded that of revenue, resulting in lower operating profits.

In the fourth quarter, the operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenue) was 0.95 compared with 0.94 the previous year. A ratio greater than 1.00 represents an operating loss.

Note: With few exceptions, additions and deletions to the top carriers are done only for the first quarter of each calendar year, while the composition of a top carrier may change at any time due to acquisitions or divestitures. Year-over-year variations in revenues

and expenses may arise from changes to the mix of companies included in the top carriers and/or changes in the financial results reported by individual carriers. The revenues and expenses attributed to top carriers may also include that of some companies with less than \$25 million in annual revenue, particularly when these companies exist in complex corporate structures where their individual activities may be difficult to accurately measure.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2748.

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. ■

Natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases

December 2007 to February 2008

Data on the supply and demand for natural gas liquids and liquefied petroleum gases are now available from December 2007 to February 2008.

Available on CANSIM: table 132-0001.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 7524.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marketing and Dissemination Section (613-951-9497; toll-free 1-866-873-8789; energ@statcan.ca), Manufacturing and Energy Division. ■

Study: Consumer prices, the year in review 2007

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is the most widely used indicator of price change for goods and services purchased by Canadian consumers. The CPI series for a given month is usually published in the third week of the following month. However, it is common practice to look back over the previous year and provide an analysis on consumer price change.

The study, "Consumer prices: The year 2007 in review," published today in the *Analysis in Brief* series, focuses on the 2007 year-end review of the CPI. It shows that the rate of increase of the CPI was 2.2%

in 2007, marginally faster than the average of 2.0% a year earlier. Of the eight major components in the CPI basket, price increases were driven up last year by two of life's basic necessities, food and shelter. Although consumer prices increased at a faster pace last year in Canada, the rate of increase was lower than in most industrialized nations.

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2301.

The analytical article "Consumer prices: The year 2007 in review" is now available online as part of the *Analysis in Brief* (11-621-MWE2008074, free) series from the *Publications* module of our website.

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the release, contact Alan Chaffe (613-951-6733, alan.chaffe@statcan.ca), Prices Division. ■

New products

Analysis in Brief: "Consumer prices: The year 2007 in review", no. 74
Catalogue number 11-621-MWE2008074
(free).

Survey Methodology, June 2008, Vol. 34, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-XIE
(free).

Survey Methodology, June 2008, Vol. 34, no. 1
Catalogue number 12-001-XPB (\$30/\$58).

Aircraft Movement Statistics: NAV CANADA Towers and Flight Service Stations (TP 141), May 2008
Catalogue number 51-007-XWE
(free).

Quarterly Financial Statistics for Enterprises, First quarter 2008, Vol. 19, no. 1
Catalogue number 61-008-XWE
(free).

Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics: Research Papers: "Understanding culture consumption in Canada", 2005, no. 66
Catalogue number 81-595-MIE2008066
(free).

Matter of Fact: "Canadians attend weekly religious services less than 20 years ago"
Catalogue number 89-630-XWE
(free).

Thematic Maps, census year 2006 (update)
Catalogue number 92-173-XIE
(free).

2006 Community Profiles, census year 2006 (update)
Catalogue number 92-591-XWE
(free).

Federal Electoral District (FED) Profile, 2006 Census, census year 2006 (update)
Catalogue number 92-595-XWE
(free).

Family Income Groups (22) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Economic Family Structure (5) and Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration of Husband, Parent or Reference Person (10) for the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XCB2006021 (\$65).

Family Income Groups (22) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Economic Family Structure (5) and Immigrant Status and Period of Immigration of Husband, Parent or Reference Person (10) for the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XWE2006021
(free).

Family Income Groups (22A) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Economic Family Structure (3A), Presence and Age Groups of Children (4) and Presence of Parental Earnings (3) for the Lone-parent Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XCB2006024 (\$65).

Family Income Groups (22A) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Economic Family Structure (3A), Presence and Age Groups of Children (4) and Presence of Parental Earnings (3) for the Lone-parent Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XWE2006024
(free).

Family Income Groups (22) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Economic Family Structure (3), Age Groups of Spouses or Partners (3), Presence and Age Groups of Children (5) and Presence of Spousal or Partner Earnings (4) for the Couple Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XCB2006025 (\$65).

Family Income Groups (22) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Economic Family Structure (3), Age Groups of Spouses or Partners (3), Presence and Age Groups of Children (5) and Presence of Spousal or Partner Earnings (4) for the Couple Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2000 and 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XWE2006025 (free).

Total Income Groups (21) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Age Groups (5A), Household Living Arrangements (3), Work Activity in the Reference Year (3) and Sex (3) for the Persons 15 Years and Over not in the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000 and 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XCB2006026 (\$65).

Total Income Groups (21) in Constant (2005) Dollars, Age Groups (5A), Household Living Arrangements (3), Work Activity in the Reference Year (3) and Sex (3) for the Persons 15 Years and Over not in the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000 and 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XWE2006026 (free).

Income Status Before Tax and Income Status After Tax (8), Economic Family Structure and Presence of Children for the Economic Families; Sex, Household Living Arrangements and Age Groups for the Persons 15 Years and Over not in Economic Families; and Sex and Age Groups for the Persons in Private Households (88) of Canada, Provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XCB2006028 (\$65).

Income Status Before Tax and Income Status After Tax (8), Economic Family Structure and Presence of Children for the Economic Families; Sex, Household Living Arrangements and Age Groups for the Persons 15 Years and Over not in Economic Families; and Sex and Age Groups for the Persons in Private Households (88) of Canada, Provinces, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XWE2006028 (free).

Family Income (7) and Economic Family Structure (4) for the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XCB2006030 (\$65).

Family Income (7) and Economic Family Structure (4) for the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XWE2006030 (free).

Family Income (7) and Economic Family Structure (4) for the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XCB2006031 (\$65).

Family Income (7) and Economic Family Structure (4) for the Economic Families in Private Households of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Divisions and Census Subdivisions, 2005: 20% Sample Data, census year 2006
Catalogue number 97-563-XWE2006031
 (free).

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