



The Daily

Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Foreign direct investment, 2002**

Assets held by Canadians at the end of 2002 in the form of direct investments abroad increased from a year earlier at twice the pace of comparable Canadian liabilities. As a result, direct investment now contributes \$82.4 billion to the wealth of Canadians, up from \$56.1 billion in 2001.

2

- **Life after welfare, 1994 to 1999**

Family incomes rose for the majority of people who stopped receiving welfare benefits during the 1990s. However, for about one out of every three individuals, family income declined significantly, according to a first-ever national study of the economic outcome for people who left welfare rolls.

4

OTHER RELEASES

- Demographic statistics, January 1, 2003

6
- Annual Survey of Engineering Services Industry, 2001

6
- Primary iron and steel, January 2003

7

NEW PRODUCTS

REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES



MAJOR RELEASES

Foreign direct investment 2002

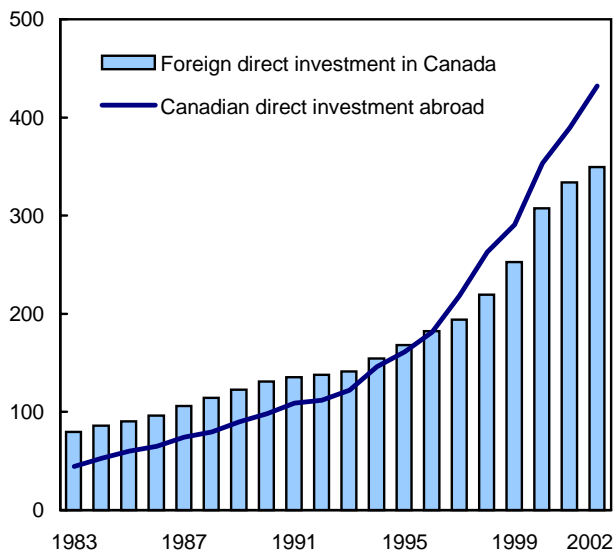
Assets held by Canadians at the end of 2002 in the form of direct investments abroad increased from a year earlier at twice the pace of comparable Canadian liabilities. As a result, direct investment now contributes \$82.4 billion to the wealth of Canadians, up from \$56.1 billion in 2001.

Assets held by Canadians in the form of direct investments abroad rose to \$431.8 billion, up 10.8% from 2001. This rate of growth was, however, slower than the 14.6% average over the past 10 years.

On the other hand, the liabilities of Canadians in the form of direct investments came to \$349.4 billion, up 4.7% from the level observed at the end of 2001. This is the slowest rate of increase since 1993 and less than half the 9.9% average growth rate posted in the past 10 years.

Foreign direct investment position

\$ billions



This generally faster growth in the position of foreign direct investment of Canadians observed over the past 30 years was mainly due to the dynamism of Canadian businesses in foreign markets and, more recently, to the depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the American dollar. Since 1997, net direct

Note to Readers

As previously announced, complete data on Canada's international investment position will be published on a quarterly basis starting in June 2003. Quarterly direct investment positions as of 1990 will also be published in June. Additional details concerning the publication of these data are available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca) in a document entitled National balance sheet accounts and Canada's international investment position.

Direct investments (asset and liability) are investments through which investors in an economy acquire a significant influence over the management of a business operating in another economy. In practice, in Canada, direct investment is only deemed to occur when a company owns at least 10% of the voting equity in a foreign enterprise.

investment has made a positive contribution to Canada's wealth, which it had never done before.

Fewer enterprise acquisitions abroad

The majority of the rise in the position of foreign direct investment abroad is related to the outward movement of funds to affiliated companies for working capital purposes. Over the two previous years (2000 and 2001), Canadian acquisitions of foreign companies had accounted for most of the growth in the foreign direct investment abroad assets of Canadians. The fact that the global economic situation has been less favourable toward acquisitions certainly played a part in this change in trend.

Even though the Canadian dollar appreciated in relation to the American dollar in 2002, the depreciation in the Canadian dollar in relation to the euro played a significant part in the increase in the level of direct investment abroad last year. Variations in the Canadian dollar in relation to foreign currencies added \$6.6 billion (or 15.7% of the increase in the position between 2001 and 2002) to the foreign direct investment position of Canadians.

At the end of 2002, Canadians held assets in the form of foreign direct investment mainly in the finance and insurance sector (41.3%).

US share of direct investment abroad falls

Even though the United States remained our main partner in terms of the level of direct investment, its share continued to fall, reaching 46.7% (or \$201.8 billion) of total Canadian direct investment abroad at the end

of 2002. This proportion, which was down from 48.5% in 2001, meant that foreign direct investment by Canadians was more evenly distributed across foreign markets. The level of direct investment by Canadians in European Union countries increased by \$18.5 billion to \$99.8 billion, or 23.1% of the total. The proportion of direct investment directed to all other countries represented 30.2% of the total.

Slow rise in foreign direct investment in Canada

The growth in the foreign direct investment position in Canada was partly due to acquisitions by American interests of Canadian companies, mostly in the energy and mining sectors early in the year. Very few acquisitions took place in the second half of 2002, and this contributed to the slow growth rate in the foreign direct investment position in Canada. At the same time, capital inflows from parent companies located abroad were relatively low as the general strength of Canada's economy generated internal sources of funds.

At the end of 2002, the direct investment positions of foreign investors were mainly in the finance and insurance sector (19.2%) and the energy sector (16.2%).

American investors held a total of \$224.3 billion in direct investments in Canada at the end of 2002. They retained the same 64.2% share of the total foreign direct investment in Canada that they held in 2001. Americans continue to hold more Canadian assets than Canadians hold American assets in the form of direct investments. The European Union saw its share of foreign direct investments change to 26.9% of the total,

or \$94.0 billion. Foreign direct investment in Canada by all other countries came to only 8.9% of the total position at the end of 2002.

Foreign direct investment position

	1999	2000	2001	2002
	\$ billions			
Canadian direct investment abroad	290.7	353.2	389.7	431.8
United States	151.8	177.8	188.8	201.8
United Kingdom	25.7	35.2	39.7	45.2
Other EU countries	28.4	39.2	41.6	54.6
Japan	3.9	5.7	7.0	9.2
Other OECD countries	12.4	17.4	25.9	33.8
All other countries	68.7	77.9	86.6	87.2
Foreign direct investment in Canada	252.6	307.6	333.6	349.4
United States	176.0	191.9	214.2	224.3
United Kingdom	15.3	23.2	25.2	26.3
Other EU countries	36.3	63.2	66.0	67.7
Japan	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.6
Other OECD countries	10.1	13.1	10.8	10.8
All other countries	6.5	8.1	9.5	11.7

Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0038, 376-0051, 376-0053 and 376-0054.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 1537.

For more information, or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Christian Lajule (613-951-2062) or Éric Simard (613-951-7244), Balance of Payments Division. ■

Life after welfare

1994 to 1999

Family incomes rose for the majority of people who stopped receiving welfare benefits during the 1990s. However, for about one out of every three individuals, family income declined significantly, according to a first-ever national study of the economic outcome for people who left welfare rolls.

The study found that after they left welfare, about 6 in 10 people saw their after-tax family income improve substantially from the level of income they received when they were on welfare. Such gains are to be expected, as they are often the reason for leaving welfare.

However, just under one-third of welfare leavers did not experience such gains. Rather, they saw their family income decline significantly following their exit.

The study found that over the five years following an individual's leaving welfare, people generally became more self-sufficient, as average family earnings improved by about 40%.

Also, within this five-year time frame, less than one-third of those who left welfare eventually returned for a full-year or more.

The study also found that marriage played an important role, both in dramatically increasing the likelihood that someone would leave welfare, and in improving their financial situation after they had left.

Many Canadians left the welfare rolls during the 1990s as economic conditions improved and welfare reform was introduced. For example, from 1994 to 1997, the proportion of the population collecting social assistance declined from 10.7% to 9.3%. The declines were highest in Alberta and, to a much lesser extent, Ontario. This prompted the question: "What happened economically to welfare leavers?" This is the first-ever large-scale study on a national level that addresses the issue.

Three in 10 welfare leavers saw their family income decline

Two years after they left welfare, about 30% of individuals registered significantly lower family incomes than they had while on social assistance. Their average family income after welfare was only about one-third of their average income while on welfare.

Jobs provided little income for these individuals in the short term after they left welfare. For example, one-third of people who were receiving welfare in 1992, and who had left the system within two years, had average annual family earnings of \$1,500 in 1994.

Note to readers

This release is based on a research paper that examines family employment earnings and family incomes (after taxes) of individuals after they stop receiving social assistance. It compares these to the level of assistance received while on welfare.

The results are based on Statistics Canada's Longitudinal Administrative Databank. The analysis covers welfare leavers. These are individuals who, between 1992 and 1997, were in families that relied primarily on basic social assistance in one year (that is, at least 80% of their total annual family income consisted of basic social assistance). Two years later, they no longer collected assistance.

Throughout the study, it is the income or earnings of the family that is studied, as opposed to the individual's income or earnings. This is because welfare leavers may still enjoy a reasonable level of economic success after they stopped receiving assistance if a spouse has a well-paying job.

However, these earnings did increase with time, reaching \$12,000 by 1998. This returned their family income to levels they had received while on welfare six years earlier.

The significant decline in family income, and the lack of employment earnings during the two years after the departure from welfare were observed for about one-third of welfare leavers in all provinces. (Analysis was not possible for Prince Edward Island because of a low sample size.)

The reasons for this marked decline in family income after leaving welfare are not clear. The data used in this study do not shed light on why people stopped receiving welfare assistance.

Many people who left welfare registered dramatic gains in family income

Family income rose for about 6 in 10 welfare leavers, quite dramatically for some.

Among the one-third of welfare leavers who saw the largest increase in family income, average income was 2.4 times higher after leaving welfare than it was while receiving assistance. For these people, after-tax family income increased from \$13,900 while on welfare to \$33,600 two years later, and remained high during the following five years.

Employment earnings played a major role in these gains. For this group, average family employment earnings were \$35,700 two years after they left welfare, and remained at about this level over the next five years.

People who married more likely to leave welfare

Among lone-parents and unattached people, those who married or formed a common-law relationship were

two to three times more likely to leave welfare than others. This was primarily the result of employment earnings brought to the family through the marriage.

Both single women and single men on welfare were more likely to leave welfare if they married, and both benefited substantially from the earnings of the new spouse.

However, marriage had a much stronger impact for single women on welfare. Single women on welfare were about three times more likely to leave welfare if they married than if they did not.

Of all single women on welfare in any given year, about 20% of those who married had left welfare two years later, compared with 6% of those who did not marry. Single men on welfare were about twice as likely to leave welfare if they married.

Among these single women who married and left welfare, the new spouse contributed more than three-quarters of family earnings. Among single men who married and left welfare, the new spouse contributed one-half of family earnings.

Welfare exit rates were highest in Alberta in the 1990s

Welfare recipients in Alberta were leaving the system at a much higher rate than recipients in other provinces during the study period, which covers most of the 1990s.

More than 13% of Albertans who were on welfare throughout one year had stopped receiving assistance completely two years later. The proportion in Ontario, which had the second highest exit rate, was just above 9%.

Among other provinces, the average exit rate was just under 8%. The higher rates in Alberta and Ontario

could be due to the stronger economic growth or to welfare reforms occurring in these provinces during the 1990s.

In terms of family income following welfare, people who left welfare in Alberta generally stood in the middle of the pack compared with other provinces. All provinces had roughly one-third of welfare leavers who experienced a significant economic decline following exit, and Alberta was no exception. Similarly, all provinces had welfare leavers who did much better economically.

Average family income after leaving welfare was highest among people in Ontario, and lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick.

It should be noted that differences in educational attainment and work experience among welfare leavers, and their effects on earnings, could not be taken into account with the available data.

Furthermore, the results in this study are not necessarily applicable to all welfare recipients. The results apply to persons who actually left the system, and they tend to be the more employable people.

The research paper *Life after welfare: The economic well being of welfare leavers in Canada during the 1990s* (11F0019MIE, no. 192, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's website (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Social conditions*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Marc Frenette (613-951-4228) or Garnett Picot (613-951-8214), Business and Labour Market Analysis Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Demographic statistics

January 1, 2003 (preliminary estimates)

Preliminary postcensal population estimates as of January 1, 2003 are now available for Canada, the provinces and the territories.

Note: These estimates are based on the 1996 Census counts adjusted for net undercoverage and do not take into account the population counts determined by the 2001 Census, which were released on March 12, 2002.

The 2001 Census coverage studies will be completed in 2003. Their results will be used to adjust the 2001 Census counts and to update the population estimates. These new estimates will be released in September 2003.

Available on CANSIM: tables 051-0005, 051-0006, 051-0008, 051-0009, 051-0017, 051-0020 and 053-0001.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 3231, 3232, 3233 and 3601.

The fourth quarter 2002 issue of *Quarterly demographic statistics*, Vol. 16, no. 4 (91-002-XIB, \$8/\$25; 91-002-XPB, \$10/\$33), will be available soon. See *How to order products*.

To order data, contact Colette O'Meara (613-951-2320; fax: 613-951-2307; colette.o'meara@statcan.ca) or the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Daniel Larrivée (613-951-0694; fax: 613-951-2307; daniel.larrivee@statcan.ca), Demography Division.

Canada's population

	January 1, 2001 ^{Pr}	January 1, 2002 ^{Pr}	January 1, 2003 ^{PP}	2001 to 2002 %	2002 to 2003 %
Canada	30,921,275	31,240,487	31,499,560	1.0	0.8
Newfoundland and Labrador	536,344	533,305	531,145	-0.6	-0.4
Prince Edward Island	138,434	139,330	140,412	0.6	0.8
Nova Scotia	943,025	943,756	944,456	0.1	0.1
New Brunswick	755,360	755,391	756,368	0.0	0.1
Quebec	7,395,952	7,435,504	7,467,626	0.5	0.4
Ontario	11,777,260	11,964,104	12,109,514	1.6	1.2
Manitoba	1,146,975	1,148,181	1,150,564	0.1	0.2
Saskatchewan	1,019,466	1,014,403	1,009,225	-0.5	-0.5
Alberta	3,032,355	3,086,034	3,134,286	1.8	1.6
British Columbia	4,077,047	4,120,891	4,155,779	1.1	0.8
Yukon	30,243	30,102	29,841	-0.5	-0.9
Northwest Territories	41,018	41,186	41,389	0.4	0.5
Nunavut	27,796	28,300	28,955	1.8	2.3

^{Pr} Updated postcensal estimates.

^{PP} Preliminary postcensal estimates.

Note: These estimates are based on the 1996 census counts adjusted for net undercoverage.

Annual Survey of Engineering Services Industry

2001

The engineering services industry generated \$10.4 billion in operating revenues in 2001, up 12.1% from 2000.

The healthy growth was propelled by higher capital investment, particularly in the oil and gas industries.

Engineering services accounted for 0.53% of the Canadian economy in 2001, contributing \$5.8 billion to gross domestic product.

The industry's operating profit margin improved to 10.7% in 2001, compared with 9.9% in 2000.

The top 20 firms, which are dominated by international players, earned 30% of revenues, up from 29% in 2000. The rest of the industry is comprised

basically of small privately-held and Canadian-owned entities.

Revenues for engineering services companies in British Columbia rose 26.0% in 2001, more than double the national average and the highest gain among the provinces. This increase followed several years of stagnant growth.

The most important factor in the stellar growth in British Columbia was a thriving energy sector. Discoveries of natural gas resources in northeastern British Columbia triggered an exploration rush. In 2001, almost 17% of the income from fees in the province was generated in the field of oil, petroleum and natural gas, compared with only 3% in 2000.

Engineering services companies in Ontario accounted for 36% of total revenues; those in Quebec and Alberta were close behind at just under 22% each, followed by those in British Columbia, at 14%.

Revenues for companies in Newfoundland and Labrador grew 16.8% to \$192.5 million. However, the province represented less than 2% of total revenues in 2001.

Income from fees amounted to \$7.9 billion in 2001, representing three-quarters of total operating revenues. Design services represented 40% of fee income.

Foreign fees amounted to just under \$1.1 billion, representing about 14% of total income from fees. More than half of the foreign fee income was generated from countries other than the United States.

The presence of the Canadian engineering firms in foreign markets is fairly significant, as foreign fee income captured by this survey excludes revenues earned by foreign subsidiaries of Canadian firms.

The top 20 firms generated 34% of income from foreign fees, proportionate to their overall market share, indicating the ability of the smaller firms to access foreign markets.

Employment in the engineering services industry increased 5.4% to more than 80,000. The growth mostly resulted from an increase in the number of technicians, followed by other professionals. Professional engineers accounted for more than one-third of the workforce.

This industry is comprised of establishments primarily engaged in applying principles of engineering

in the design, development and utilization of machines, materials, instruments, structures, processes and systems.

Available on CANSIM: table 360-0005.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 2439.

Results from the 2001 Annual Survey of Engineering Services are now available. Detailed tables at the provincial level for a range of industry characteristics providing breakdown of revenues, expenses, and employment are also included in the data release package.

To order a free copy of the data release package, contact Denyse Brazeau (613-951-5634, denyse.brazeau@statcan.ca, fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kyoomars Haghandish (613-951-6304, kyoomars.haghandish@statcan.ca, fax: 613-951-6696), Service Industries Division. ■

Primary iron and steel

January 2003

Data on primary iron and steel are now available for January.

Available on CANSIM: table 303-0010.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2116 and 2184.

The January 2003 issue of *Primary iron and steel*, Vol. 58, no. 1 (41-001-XIB, \$5/\$47), is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact the dissemination officer (1-866-873-8789; 613-951-9497; manufact@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Life after welfare: The economic well-being of welfare leavers in Canada during the 1990s, no. 192
Catalogue number 11F0019MIE
(free).

Primary iron and steel, January 2003, Vol. 58, no. 1
Catalogue number 41-001-XIB (\$5/\$47).

Canadians on the Move: Components of Migration (In- and Out-) (7), Mother Tongue (8), Age Groups (16) and Sex (3) for Migrants 5 Years and Over, for Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2001 Census - 20% Sample Data, 2001 Census
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Statistics Canada

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MAJOR RELEASES

- **Urban transit, 1996** 2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 20 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996** 4
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was modestly weak again in 1996, accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

OTHER RELEASES

- **Help-wanted index, May 1997** 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 2
- **Steel primary forms, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production, Apr. 1997** 12

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED 11



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