



The Daily

Statistics Canada

Tuesday, November 16, 1999

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Canada: A portrait

The millennial edition of *Canada: A portrait*, available today, paints a visual and analytical portrait of Canada's social, economic and cultural life on the eve of the new century. Drawing from Statistics Canada's rich database, the 204-page book contains a series of feature articles and more than 100 photographs illustrating the major trends and issues that have shaped our lives.

The easy-to-read text looks at Canada then and now from six perspectives: the land, the people, the society, arts and leisure, the economy, and Canada's place in the world. Each of six chapters contains a preface written by one of six highly accomplished Canadians who have contributed much to the nation's social and intellectual life: singer Susan Aglukark, author Pierre Berton, economics professor Richard Lipsey, actor Monique Mercure, musician Oscar Peterson and broadcaster-journalist David Suzuki.

Canada: A portrait first appeared in 1927 on the occasion of Canada's 60th anniversary. This 56th edition celebrates another important milestone as the nation enters a new age.

Canada: A portrait (11-403-XPE, \$47.95) is available now. See *How to order publications*. For more information, contact Jonina Wood (613-951-1114; fax: 613-951-5116; woodjon@statcan.ca), Communications Division.



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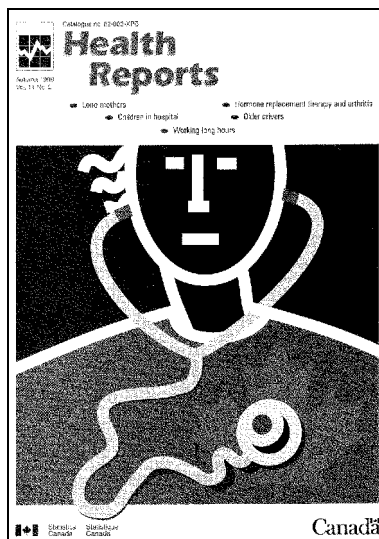
Canada

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PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

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Health reports Autumn 1999

The Autumn 1999 issue of *Health reports* contains the articles "Changes in children's hospital use," "The health of lone mothers," "Long working hours and health," "Hormone replacement therapy and incident arthritis" and "Older drivers: A complex public health issue."

Health reports provides comprehensive and timely analysis of national and provincial health information and vital statistics derived from surveys or administrative data bases. It is designed for a broad audience that includes health professionals, researchers, policy-makers, educators and students.

The Autumn 1999 issue of *Health reports* (82-003-XPB, \$35/\$116; 82-003-XIE, \$26/\$87) is now available. See *How to order publications*. For more information, contact Marie Beaudet (613-951-7025; beaumar@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

MAJOR RELEASES

Monthly Survey of Manufacturing

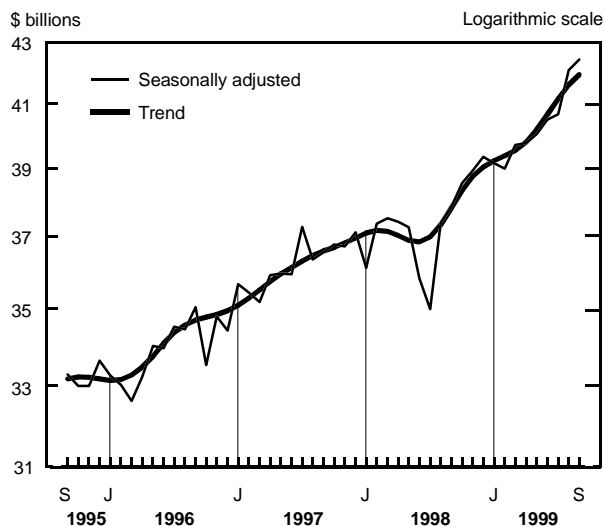
September 1999

Following a strong showing in August, manufacturers' shipments increased 0.8% to \$42.4 billion in September. The largest contributors to this increase were the refined petroleum and coal products and paper and allied products industries.

Shipments increased for the seventh consecutive month in September. The increase, while more modest than the surge registered in August (+3.5%), maintained the upward trend that began in July 1998.

Both unfilled orders and inventories increased in September.

Shipments hold steady



Employment in the manufacturing sector rose by 55,000 (+2.4%) in October, after rebounding in September following an August decline. The October increase in employment in the manufacturing sector continued the upward trend that began a year ago. In addition, the October Business Conditions Survey

Note to readers

Unfilled orders are a stock of orders, which will contribute to future shipments assuming that the orders are not cancelled.

New orders represent orders received whether shipped in the current month or not. They are measured as the sum of shipments for the current month plus the change in unfilled orders. Some people interpret new orders as orders that will lead to future demand. This is inappropriate since the "new orders" variable includes orders that have already been shipped. Users should be aware that the month-to-month change in new orders may be volatile, particularly if the previous month's change in unfilled orders is large in relation to the current month's change.

Not all orders will be translated into Canadian factory shipments because portions of large contracts can be subcontracted out to manufacturers in other countries.

revealed that 79% of manufacturers expect their production to remain the same or increase in the fourth quarter.

Shipments hold steady

Manufacturers' shipments in September increased or remained the same in 17 of the 22 major groups, representing 82.7% of the total value of shipments.

The largest contributors to the increase were the refined petroleum and coal products (+8.3%), paper and allied products (+3.3%) and aircraft and parts (+7.3%) industries. In the refined petroleum and coal and the paper and allied products industries, the increases can be partly attributed to price increases of 5.0% and 1.8% respectively.

The main drop in shipments offsetting these increases was in the machinery industry (-3.6%). The agricultural implement and other machinery and equipment industries were the primary causes of the decline observed in machinery, where shipments were unseasonably low. The drop in shipments of agricultural implements can in part be attributed to weak demand for these products.

Manufacturers' shipments in September rose in seven provinces. Nova Scotia (-3.5%), New Brunswick (-0.8%), Saskatchewan (-0.7%) and the territories (-6.0%) registered declines.

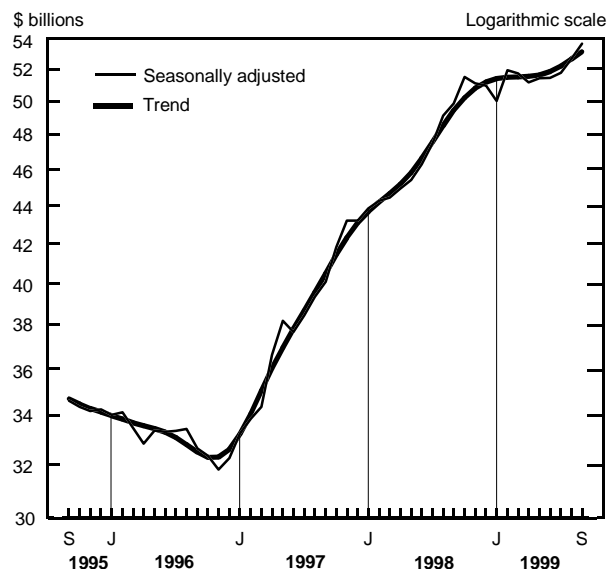
Shipments by province and territory

	August 1999	September 1999	August to September 1999
Seasonally adjusted			
	\$ millions		% change
Newfoundland	144	176	22.7
Prince Edward Island	80	81	2.0
Nova Scotia	656	633	-3.5
New Brunswick	772	766	-0.8
Quebec	9,580	9,701	1.3
Ontario	23,355	23,450	0.4
Manitoba	845	876	3.7
Saskatchewan	517	513	-0.7
Alberta	2,985	3,004	0.6
British Columbia	3,139	3,220	2.6
Yukon, Northwest Territories and Nunavut	4	4	-6.0

Unfilled orders still growing

The value of unfilled orders rose for the fifth consecutive month, advancing 1.9% to \$53.7 billion in September.

Unfilled orders increase



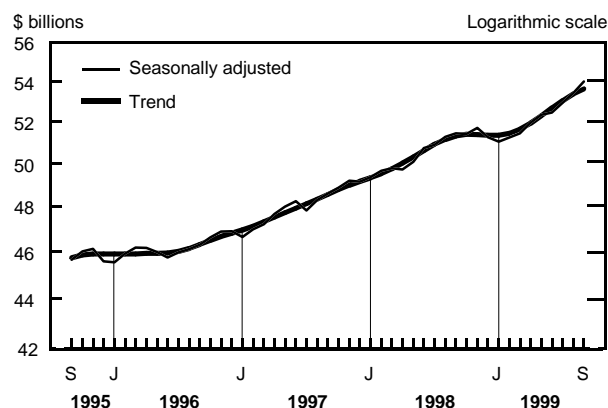
This rise was mainly attributable to the motor vehicle (+11.2%) and electrical and electronic products (+8.1%) industries. The increase in unfilled orders

in the electrical and electronic products industry was concentrated in the communications and other electronic equipment sub-component. The main decrease offsetting these gains was in the aircraft and parts industry (-1.5%).

Manufacturers' inventories continue to rise

Manufacturers' inventories rose 1.1% in September to \$54.0 billion. September's rise was chiefly attributable to the electrical and electronic products (+4.3%) and aircraft and parts (+3.2%) industries.

Inventory level rises again



The September increase in inventories maintains the upward trend that began in February 1999 following decreases in December 1998 and January of this year.

With September's increase in both shipments and inventories, the inventory-shipsments ratio remained unchanged at 1.27.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 9550-9555, 9558, 9559, 9562-9565, 9568-9579 and 9581-9595.

The September 1999 issue of the *Monthly Survey of Manufacturing* (31-001-XPB, \$20/\$196) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

Data for shipments by province in greater detail than normally published may be available on request. For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods, and data quality of this release, contact Craig Kuntz (613-951-7092; kuncrai@statcan.ca), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. □

Shipments, inventories and orders all manufacturing industries

	Shipments		Inventories		Unfilled orders		New orders		Inventories to shipments ratio
	Seasonally adjusted								
	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	\$ millions	% change	
September 1998	37,858	1.2	51,413	0.3	49,858	1.5	38,584	-1.2	1.36
October 1998	38,570	1.9	51,393	-0.0	51,517	3.3	40,229	4.3	1.33
November 1998	38,938	1.0	51,677	0.6	51,105	-0.8	38,526	-4.2	1.33
December 1998	39,365	1.1	51,229	-0.9	50,978	-0.2	39,238	1.8	1.30
January 1999	39,172	-0.5	51,016	-0.4	50,027	-1.9	38,221	-2.6	1.30
February 1999	38,999	-0.4	51,215	0.4	51,945	3.8	40,917	7.1	1.31
March 1999	39,716	1.8	51,424	0.4	51,736	-0.4	39,506	-3.4	1.29
April 1999	39,779	0.2	51,952	1.0	51,174	-1.1	39,217	-0.7	1.31
May 1999	40,057	0.7	52,331	0.7	51,439	0.5	40,322	2.8	1.31
June 1999	40,501	1.1	52,427	0.2	51,461	0.0	40,523	0.5	1.29
July 1999	40,673	0.4	52,918	0.9	51,772	0.6	40,984	1.1	1.30
August 1999	42,077	3.5	53,412	0.9	52,679	1.8	42,985	4.9	1.27
September 1999	42,425	0.8	53,986	1.1	53,667	1.9	43,413	1.0	1.27



Longer working hours and health

1996-1997

The growing number of workers who are spending longer hours on the job may be putting certain aspects of their health at risk, according to data from the National Population Health Survey (NPHS). For some of these individuals, changing from a routine to a substantially longer workweek may have increased the chances of weight gain, smoking or alcohol consumption.

These associations between hours of work and lifestyle behaviour echo the results of research in other countries, notably Japan, where long hours have been linked to health outcomes such as high blood pressure and cardiovascular disease.

NPHS data indicated that switching from a standard workweek, that is 35 to 40 hours, to a longer work week, 41 hours or more, increased the risk of certain negative impacts on health. For example, both men and women whose work schedules changed in this way between 1994/95 and 1996/97 had high odds of increased cigarette consumption, compared with individuals who had a routine workweek in both periods.

Long hours were a common feature of employment for a considerable share of full-time workers. Half of men and 28% of women aged 25 to 54 who were employed 35 or more hours a week in 1994/95 worked at least 41 hours a week. Men working long hours averaged 55 hours a week on the job. Among women, the average was 51 hours. Between 1994/95 and 1996/97, 21% of men and 8% of women who had worked standard hours changed to long hours.

Not all workers, however, were equally likely to put in long hours. They were relatively common among shift workers, and predictably, among the self-employed and multiple jobholders. Long hours also tended to be more prevalent among individuals with higher formal education and among those in white-collar occupations.

Weight gain more prevalent among men

Aside from long hours, a number of factors such as age, education, occupation, and work stress may be related to eating habits. But even when the effects of these factors were taken into account, men working long hours in 1994/95 were more likely than those who worked a standard schedule to have excess weight.

Note to readers

This release is based on the article "Long working hours and health" in the Autumn 1999 edition of Health reports. The article examines associations between changing from standard to long working hours and several lifestyle behaviours that may have health consequences such as weight gain, smoking, alcohol consumption and time spent on physical activity.

The analysis uses data from the 1994/95 and 1996/97 cycles of the National Population Health Survey (NPHS). The NPHS is a longitudinal survey that will follow respondents for up to 20 years.

This article focuses on a sample of 3,830 people aged 25 to 54 (2,181 men and 1,649 women) who worked 35 hours or more per week throughout the year before their 1994/95 NPHS interview.

Moreover, 16% of men whose hours of work had changed from standard to long by 1996/97 had an unhealthy weight gain during that two-year period, compared with 8% of men who continued to work standard hours. Overall, men who had an unhealthy gain in weight put on an average of 19 pounds.

In contrast, among women there was no association between long hours and having excess weight or an unhealthy weight gain between 1994/95 and 1996/97.

Both men and women at higher risk of increased daily smoking

Unlike weight gain, there was no relationship between working long hours and daily smoking in 1994/95, when other factors such as age and education that might affect smoking were taken into account.

But for both sexes, changing from standard to long hours between 1994/95 and 1996/97 was significantly associated with an increase in daily smoking during the period.

Among men, 14% who moved from standard to long hours increased their daily smoking, compared with 8% who continued with standard hours. Among women, 16% who switched from standard to long hours increased their daily smoking, compared with 6% who maintained standard hours. Men who increased their cigarette consumption smoked on average 10 more cigarettes a day. Women on average smoked eight more cigarettes a day.

Drinking increased among women

Weekly alcohol consumption increased among 36% of female workers who changed from standard to long hours. Among women who continued

with standard hours, 23% increased their drinking. The women who increased their drinking consumed on average three more drinks a week in 1996/97 than they had in 1994/95.

Among men, after other factors that might be involved in greater alcohol consumption were taken into account, a change in working hours was not significantly related to increased drinking.

Long hours had no significant impact on physical exercise

Spending more time on the job was likely to reduce the time available for exercise. Yet surprisingly, an increase in working hours between 1994/95 and 1996/97 was not significantly related to a decrease in physical activity for either men or women.

After other factors that might affect the tendency to exercise were taken into account, workers who

changed from standard to long hours were no more or less likely than those who continued with standard hours to have fewer periods of exercise.

This lack of association may have more to do with when the survey was conducted than with the amount of time workers actually spent on active pursuits. Respondents were interviewed only once for each survey cycle. A relatively high proportion of respondents who increased their working hours were interviewed in the summer, the season when physical activity tends to peak.

The Autumn 1999 edition of *Health reports* (82-003-XPB, \$35/\$116; 82-003-XIE, \$26/\$87) is now available. See *How to order publications*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Margot Shields (613-951-4177; shiemar@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries

September 1999

In September, foreigners increased their overall number of trips to Canada to 4.1 million, up 1.7% over August. Meanwhile, the number of same-day and overnight trips by Canadians visiting foreign countries increased 3.0% to 4.0 million. (Unless otherwise specified, the data are seasonally adjusted.)

Americans stayed at least one night in Canada on 1.3 million occasions in September, up 1.4% from August. The number of overnight trips by Americans reached its most recent low in March 1993, at 941,000, then fluctuated around 1.1 million between mid-1994 and September 1996. After having been on the rise for more than two years, the number of overnight trips by Americans has generally been on a downward trend since November 1998.

Canadians, for their part, took 1.2 million overnight trips south of the border in September, up 3.6% from August. The number of these trips had fluctuated between 1.2 million and 1.3 million from mid-1994 to February 1998, and has generally been on the rise since the record low of 986,000 set in August 1998.

Although the car remains by far the favorite mode of transportation for travel between Canada and the United States, air travel has been gaining ground since the signing of the Open Skies Agreement in February 1995. Americans made 309,000 overnight air trips to Canada in September, up 4.4% over August. Of all overnight trips by Americans to Canada, plane was preferred to car 24.3% of the time in September 1999 compared with 19.9% in February 1995. Canadians, for their part, increased their overnight air trips to the United States by 5.1% from August to a record high of 455,000. The share of overnight air trips south of the border has

increased from 24.4% in February 1995 to 37.4% in September 1999.

Americans made 2.3 million same-day car trips to Canada in September, up 2.2% from August. Meanwhile, the number of same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States increased 1.5% to 2.4 million, the highest level since July 1998. The number of car excursions by Americans to Canada has generally been moving upward since a low of 1.4 million in January 1994, while the monthly number of same-day car trips by Canadians to the United States has generally been decreasing since November 1991, when Canadians made more than twice as many trips as in September 1999.

The number of overnight trips by Canadians to overseas countries increased 2.9% to 349,000 in September. Since June 1999, however, the number of overnight trips recorded by Canadians to overseas destinations has been lower than the same period last year. On the other hand, overseas residents travelled for at least one night to Canada on 356,000 occasions, up 3.6% from August and the highest level in two years.

Among travellers from Canada's 10 most important markets other than the United States, those from South Korea (+63.4%), Japan (+36.0%) and Taiwan (+30.7%) made substantially more overnight trips to Canada in September 1999 than in the same period last year, recovering part of the ground lost over the 1997-1998 period. Meanwhile, travellers from Hong Kong (-12.2%) recorded the largest drop in trips to Canada over the same period (unadjusted data).

Note: Month-to-month comparisons use seasonally adjusted data. Year-over-year comparisons use unadjusted data.

Travel between Canada and other countries

	Aug. 1999 ^r	Sept. 1999 ^p	Aug. to Sept. 1999	Sept. 1999 ^p	Sept. 1998 to Sept. 1999
	seasonally adjusted			unadjusted	
	'000	% change		'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,919	4,038	3.0	3,968	10.4
Same-day car trips to the United States	2,325	2,361	1.5	2,366	7.7
Total trips, one or more nights	1,514	1,566	3.4	1,529	14.6
United States ²	1,174	1,216	3.6	1,226	19.0
Car	636	660	3.8	731	17.7
Plane	433	455	5.1	356	29.1
Other modes of transport	105	101	-3.8	138	3.7
Other countries ³	340	349	2.9	303	-0.1
Travel to Canada¹	4,010	4,076	1.7	4,685	1.2
Same-day car trips from the United States	2,241	2,289	2.2	2,333	-2.1
Total trips, one or more nights	1,598	1,628	1.9	2,112	4.7
United States ²	1,255	1,272	1.4	1,567	1.4
Car	802	806	0.6	961	-1.0
Plane	296	309	4.4	359	11.1
Other modes of transport	157	157	-	247	-1.6
Other countries ³	343	356	3.6	545	15.6

^r Revised figures.

^p Preliminary figures.

¹ Totals exceed the sum of same-day car trips and total trips, one or more nights because they include all of the same-day trips.

² Estimates for the United States include counts of cars and buses, and estimated numbers for planes, trains, boats and other methods.

³ Figures for other countries exclude same-day entries by land only, via the United States.

- - Amount too small to be expressed.

Available on CANSIM: matrices 2661-2697, 5780-6048 and 8200-8329.

The September 1999 issue of *International travel, advance information* (66-001-PPB, \$8/\$73) will be available shortly. See *How to order publications*.

For data requests, contact Pearl Bellefeuille (613-951-1674; fax: 613-951-2909; pearl.bellefeuille@statcan.ca). For further information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Johanne Plante (613-951-1910; fax: 613-951-2909; johanne.plante@statcan.ca), Tourism Statistics Program. ■

Providers of language training 1998

English-language instruction dominated the nearly 500 public and private institutions in Canada that provided second language training in 1998.

Four out of every five hours of instruction were spent teaching English as a second language, and one in five was spent providing French instruction. Of these second language training schools, the majority, about 61%, provided instruction in English, 12% provided instruction in French, and the remaining 27% provided both.

These data came from the 1998 Survey of Providers of Training in English or French as a Second Language, conducted with the support of the department of Canadian Heritage, Industry Canada, Language Training Canada, the Canadian Tourism Commission, and the Canadian Education Centres Network. This new survey gathered information on the size of the industry, its characteristics and the role played by foreign students.

In total, about 290,000 participants were enrolled in classes in 331 private schools and 159 public institutions in 1998. The industry, which employed about 11,000 people, had estimated revenues of \$300 million. One-third (33%) of these schools were in Quebec, 28% in Ontario and 23% in British Columbia.

Foreign students, who comprised 39% of the total enrolment in second-language training, paid about \$125 million in tuition fees in 1998. Overall, close to two-thirds of the foreign students were from Asian countries. Between 1994 and 1998, total enrolment grew at an annual average pace of 22%.

In addition to classroom instruction, 83% of the schools also offered supplemental services such as cultural visits, daily life activities and touring activities that extended language training beyond the classroom walls. Fully 57% of the schools offered accommodation services as well.

Most schools (52%) were small businesses with annual second-language training revenues of less than \$500,000. Nearly 23% were mid-sized schools with revenues between \$500,000 and \$2 million, about 10% had revenues of more than \$2 million, and 15% did not state their revenue.

Almost one-third of the schools reported that they intend to add new markets to their current targets. About 30% cited Europe as an emerging market, 23% cited Mexico and South and Central America and 22% Asia. The United States ranked fourth at 17%. Only 8% named Africa as an emerging market.

Special tabulations are available on order from the Client Services Section of the Centre for Education Statistics. An analytical report will be available later in the fall.

For more information about the survey results and related products and services, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (613-951-1503), Barbara Campbell (613-951-9168; fax: 613-951-9040) or Robert Couillard (613-951-1519; couirob@statcan.ca), Centre for Education Statistics. ■

are now available. The information covers wages paid and benefits offered to workers in specific occupations in Ontario.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methodology and quality of the data, contact Cathy Connors (613-951-1634, cathy.connors@statcan.ca), Small Business and Special Surveys Division. ■

Ontario Wage and Benefit Survey

1999

Data from the Ontario Wage and Benefit Survey 1999, which was sponsored by Ontario Investment Service,

PUBLICATIONS RELEASED

Canada: A portrait
Catalogue number 11-403-XPE
(Canada: \$47.95/\$47.95).

Shipments of solid fuel burning heating products,
third quarter 1999
Catalogue number 25-002-XIB
(Canada: \$6/\$19).

Health reports, Autumn 1999
Catalogue number 82-003-XIE
(Canada: \$26/\$87).

Health reports, Autumn 1999
Catalogue number 82-003-XPB
(Canada: \$35/\$116; outside Canada: US\$35/US\$116).

Science statistics, Total spending on research and development in Canada, 1988 to 1999, and provinces, 1988 to 1997, Vol. 23, no. 6
Catalogue number 88-001-XIB
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Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 9, 1997	
For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1995	2
Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 40 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 notably weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow nominal growth during the year.	
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