



The Daily

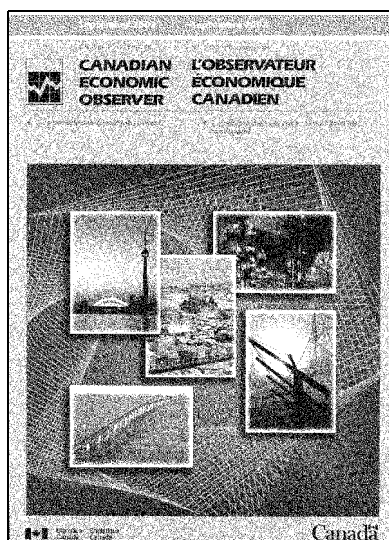
Statistics Canada

Thursday, September 19, 2002
Released at 8:30 am Eastern time

MAJOR RELEASES

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Two studies released suggest that new immigrants are initially healthier than the Canadian-born population, although this gap narrows down the longer immigrants live in Canada.
- **Electronic commerce: Household shopping on the Internet, 2001** 5
An estimated 2.2 million households spent almost \$2 billion shopping on the Internet in 2001, according to the electronic commerce component of the Household Internet Use Survey. These households placed 13.4 million orders over the Internet from various locations.

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Canadian economic observer

September 2002

The September issue of Statistics Canada's flagship publication for economic statistics, *Canadian economic observer*, analyses current economic conditions, summarizes the major economic events that occurred in August and presents a feature article on knowledge-based jobs. A separate statistical summary contains a wide range of tables and graphs on the principal economic indicators for Canada, the provinces and the major industrial nations.

The September 2002 issue of *Canadian economic observer*, Vol. 15, no. 9 (11-010-XPB, \$23/\$227) is now available. Visit the *Canadian economic observer's* page on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Canadian statistics* page, choose *Economic conditions*, and on that page see the banner ad for *Canadian economic observer*. For more information, contact Francine Roy (613-951-3627; ceo@statcan.ca), Current Economic Analysis Group.



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NEW PRODUCTS

MAJOR RELEASES

Health status of Canada's immigrants

2000/01

Two studies released today shed light on the so-called "healthy immigrant effect," which suggests that immigrants are healthier than the Canadian-born population, even when accounting for age differences between the two groups.

The health status of immigrants may be influenced by their personal characteristics as well as by the health requirements for entry into Canada. However, it has been observed that the longer immigrants live in Canada, the more their health resembles that of the Canadian-born population.

It has been speculated that among the reasons for this is that, over time, immigrants tend to emulate other Canadians' health-related behaviours, such as smoking and dietary patterns. The two new studies are aimed at updating our knowledge of this healthy immigrant effect, one focussing on physical health and the other on mental health.

Previous research has looked at the physical health of immigrants, such as the presence of chronic conditions. The new physical health study revisits the issue by examining current available data on chronic conditions in general, but also focusses on four specific conditions: heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and cancer. It also explores the role of health behaviours in explaining health patterns.

The study that looks at the mental health of immigrants uses measures of depression and alcohol dependence to examine the healthy immigrant effect.

Immigrants and Canadian-born similar in terms of diabetes, high blood pressure and cancer

According to the study *Health status and health behaviour among immigrants*, based on the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS), 59.6% of immigrants reported that they had a chronic condition.

Consistent with previous research, this rate was significantly lower than the 65.2% for the Canadian-born population. Even after adjusting for age, education and income, the differences between immigrants and non-immigrants persisted. The study also revealed that the incidence of chronic conditions in general rose with time since immigration to Canada.

Moreover, immigrants who had been in Canada the longest had health outcomes similar to those of their Canadian-born counterparts, again accounting

Note to readers

This release is based on two of a series of articles that examine various aspects of health using new data from the 2000/01 Canadian Community Health Survey.

The first article, Health status and health behaviour among immigrants, compares the health of immigrants at different times since immigration with that of the Canadian-born population, in terms of chronic conditions in general, and then specifically for heart disease, diabetes, high blood pressure and cancer.

The second article, Mental health of Canada's immigrants, compares immigrants with the Canadian-born population in terms of depression and alcohol dependence.

for age and other factors. Thus, in terms of chronic conditions in general, immigrants and non-immigrants appear to converge in health status over time. However, cross-sectional data cannot confirm this.

Since the data show that more recent immigrants are also healthier than those immigrants who have been here longer, another possible explanation for these patterns may be that newer immigrants constitute a healthier cohort than their counterparts who immigrated earlier; that is, they were healthier at the time of their arrival in Canada than were those who immigrated earlier.

Another possibility is that the healthiest immigrants eventually leave Canada, and the comparatively less healthy immigrants remain in this country.

The results were not consistent, however, for the specific chronic conditions under study. Newly-arrived men had lower odds than Canadian-born men of reporting heart disease; but for diabetes, high blood pressure and cancer, there appeared to be no advantage for either male or female immigrants over their Canadian-born counterparts.

Data adjusted for age, education and income showed that the odds of reporting these conditions were similar for immigrants and the Canadian-born population. This shows that the healthy immigrant effect does not necessarily apply to all measures of physical health.

In addition, the study found that poor health behaviours, such as smoking, heavy drinking and obesity, differed between immigrants and the Canadian-born population and varied with the length of an immigrant's residence in Canada.

However, first-generation immigrants do not necessarily adopt health-related lifestyle changes to the point of eventually resembling other Canadians. Furthermore, differences in behaviours accounted for little of the differences in chronic diseases between immigrants and non-immigrants.

Mental health of immigrants: Lower rates of depression and alcohol dependence

According to the CCHS, in 2000/01, 7.9% of Canadians aged 15 to 75 reported having experienced at least one major episode of depression in the 12 months before the survey. The rate among people born in Canada was 8.3%, whereas the rate among immigrants was significantly lower, at 6.2%.

Similarly, 2.1% of Canadians reported having experienced problems with alcohol dependence. Such symptoms were reported by 2.5% of the Canadian-born population, but only 0.5% of immigrants. The patterns for depression and alcohol dependence held when the rates were adjusted for age and sex.

This healthy immigrant effect was strongest among recent immigrants, according to the study *Mental health of Canada's immigrants*. Those from Asia in particular had the lowest rates of depression, and those from Africa had the lowest rates of alcohol dependence.

These two trends are related, since recent immigrants have tended to come from Africa and Asia, whereas the majority of those who immigrated more than a decade ago came from Europe. Earlier immigrants have similar rates of depression as the Canadian-born population.

The study examined whether the lower rates of depression and alcohol dependence among immigrants were the result of demographic or socio-economic differences between immigrants and the Canadian-born population.

After accounting for such factors as age, sex, marital status, income and education, all immigrants except those who arrived at least 30 years ago had lower rates of alcohol dependence than the Canadian-born

population. Similarly, adjustment for these demographic and socio-economic factors did not affect the patterns for depression. In other words, they do not account for the healthy immigrant effect.

Furthermore, the study found that language barriers, immigrants' higher unemployment rates, and their lower sense of belonging to the local community did not diminish this gap with respect to either depression or alcohol dependence.

These results on measures of mental health are consistent with previous findings on physical health, which showed that immigrants in Canada are in better health than the Canadian-born population. On the whole, immigrants reported fewer mental health problems than the Canadian-born population.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 3226.

The studies *Health status and health behaviour among immigrants* (82-003-SIE, free) and *Mental health of Canada's immigrants* (82-003-SIE, free) are now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Health*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the article on health status and health behaviour, contact Claudio E. Perez (613-951-1733; perecla@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of the article on the mental health of immigrants, contact Jennifer Ali (613-951-4798; jennifer.ali@statcan.ca), Health Statistics Division. ■

Electronic commerce: Household shopping on the Internet 2001

An estimated 2.2 million households spent almost \$2 billion shopping on the Internet in 2001, according to the electronic commerce component of the Household Internet Use Survey (HIUS). These households placed 13.4 million orders over the Internet from various locations.

This level of electronic commerce was up substantially from the year before, although direct comparisons with 2000 data cannot be made. This is because the 2001 electronic commerce component of the HIUS was redesigned to be able to capture Internet shopping from households that regularly used the Internet from various locations, solely for household purposes. In previous years, household electronic commerce data were collected only if the Internet shopping was conducted from home. This survey improvement constitutes a break in the data series, preventing a direct comparison of results of 2001 with those of previous years.

In 2000, an estimated 1.5 million households spent about \$1.1 billion, placing 9.1 million orders from home.

From January to December 2001, an estimated 4 million households, about one-third of all households in Canada, had at least one member that used the Internet to support purchasing decisions, either by window shopping or placing online orders.

Just over 57% of these 4 million households made a commitment to order, and in four out of five cases paid for items over the Internet.

Canadians are increasingly using the Internet as a method to order

The value of orders placed over the Internet constituted a small fraction of the \$621 billion in total personal expenditure in Canada in 2001. However, the new data confirm that households increasingly used the Internet as a method of purchasing products from both Canadian and foreign vendors.

For every \$10 spent by households on electronic commerce in 2001, \$6.50 was spent on purchases directly from Canadian sites. Canadians spent \$680 million, or about 35% of their electronic commerce dollars, at non-Canadian Web sites.

Survey estimates released in *The Daily* on July 25 showed that 7.2 million households, or about 60% of all Canadian households, regularly use the Internet from various access points such as home, work, school, public libraries and other locations.

About 1.7 million households, or 14% of the total, window-shopped in 2001 — that is, they used the

Note to readers

Data for this report came from the 2001 Household Internet Use Survey (HIUS), from which estimates for Internet use were released on July 25. The HIUS was administered to a sub-sample of the households included in the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Excluded from the survey's coverage are residents of Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, persons living on Indian reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and inmates of institutions.

In 2001, 44,319 households were eligible for the HIUS. Interviews were completed for 34,158 of these households, for a response rate of 77%. Results were weighted to the entire count of households, excluding those listed above. This is the fifth year that Statistics Canada has conducted the HIUS, and the third year in which electronic commerce questions were asked.

Regular users are those who responded yes to the question, "In a typical month does anyone in your household use the Internet?"

Unlike the LFS, in which information is collected on each eligible household member individually, the HIUS collected information on the household as a whole. A designated member of the household enumerated the on-line shopping characteristics made by all members of the household in the previous 12 months.

Internet to narrow their purchasing decisions, but did not commit to ordering or purchasing online.

In 2001, 784,000 households used the Internet for the first time to order products, bringing the total number of electronic commerce households to 2.2 million. Almost one-fifth of households placed an order over the Internet from various locations for personal or household consumption.

Households that ordered products or services online in 2001 placed an average of 5.9 orders from any location; the average value of each order was \$148.

About 16% of electronic commerce households used the Internet to make travel arrangements. Households also used the Internet to order tickets to concerts, ballet, sporting events or movies.

Households were much less likely to commit to orders for bedroom suites or appliances, but as window shoppers, they used the Internet as a method of comparison-shopping. More than one-quarter of window-shopper households browsed for furniture and appliances.

Households in British Columbia spent more online

Households in British Columbia had the highest average expenditure on the Internet in 2001, and those in Quebec had the lowest. This reflects the fact that British Columbia has one of the highest adoption rates for Internet use and that Quebec has one of the lowest.

Households in British Columbia that ordered products online from any location reported an average

annual expenditure of \$1,394. The national average for households that ordered products was \$880.

Ontario remained the largest market for electronic commerce spending for personal or household expenditure. In 2001, Ontario households from various locations purchased \$828 million in goods and services over the Internet, accounting for 42% of the \$2 billion total.

Electronic commerce households in Atlantic Canada had the highest average number of orders per household at 6.9 in 2001, above the national average of 5.9.

More households order online despite security concerns

More households opted to order products electronically than in previous years, despite the fact that concern about security and privacy remained relatively unchanged, according to the survey.

Households that only window-shopped and did not order over the Internet were the most concerned about the security of online financial transactions, with about 80% of window-shoppers expressing concern.

About 72% of households that made payments online opted to ignore their concern and use their credit card online anyway.

Information on methods and data quality available in the Integrated Meta Data Base: survey number 4432.

Additional data tables related to the information presented in this series are available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Communications*, then *Internet use in Canada*, then *Table of contents*, then *Tables*.

The public-use microdata file for the 2001 HIUS conducted in January 2002, and a revised file for 1998 will be available in October. The survey provides information on the use of the Internet by Canadian households within the 10 provinces. This is the fifth cross-sectional microdata file to be released in the series beginning with the 1997 HIUS.

The Household Internet Use Survey public-use microdata file on CD-ROM (56M0002XCB, \$2,000) will be available in October. See *How to order products*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Jonathan Ellison (613-951-5882; fax: 613-951-9920; jonathan.ellison@statcan.ca), Science, Innovation, and Electronic Information Division. ■

OTHER RELEASES

Travel between Canada and other countries July 2002

Travel to Canada from a number of regions in the world rose noticeably in July, likely a result of the visit of Pope John Paul II to Canada for World Youth Day.

An estimated 3.6 million travellers arrived in Canada in July, down a slight 0.5% from June. Travel from overseas nations, however, was up 7.6%. (Unless otherwise specified, the data are seasonally adjusted.)

There was a 22.3% increase in visitors from South America to just over 9,000, the highest monthly figure in 14 months. Almost 28,000 visitors arrived from Central America, the Caribbean, and North America (excluding the United States), up 15.5% from June.

Travel from Europe was also strong, as almost 180,000 visitors arrived in July, up 9.4%. This was the first monthly gain since December 2001. A record 13,000 visitors came from Italy, almost double the number in June. Although not one of Canada's top 12 overseas markets, Spain also set a record for visitors to Canada.

In July, 317,000 travellers from overseas countries spent at least one night in Canada, up 4.8% from June, but down 6.3% from August 2001, the month before the events of September 11.

Travel to Canada from the United States slipped for the fifth consecutive month (-1.3%) to about 3.2 million trips in July, the result of a drop in same-day car travel. The number of same-day car trips from the United States fell another 6.8% in July to less than 1.7 million.

This is the sixth consecutive monthly decline, and the lowest month since October 2001. Americans made 1,340,000 overnight trips to Canada in July, matching figures from August 2001.

Trips by Canadians to the United States and overseas countries remained stable (-0.1%) in July at 3.2 million.

Canadians made 2.8 million trips to the United States, unchanged from June. Travel to overseas countries was also stable at 398,000 trips (+0.1%).

Canadians took 1,061,000 overnight trips south of the border in July, down 1.2% from June. Overnight travel by car fell 3.6%, but overnight trips by plane increased 1.3% to 347,000.

Canadians made just over 1.6 million same-day car trips to the United States in July, down 2.5%. This was the sixth consecutive monthly decline, and figures remained 25.5% below August 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 427-0001 to 427-0006.

The July 2002 issue of *International travel, advance information*, Vol. 18, no. 7 (66-001-PIE, \$6/\$55) 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 Client Services (1-800-307-3382; 613-951-7608; fax: 613-951-2909; cult.tourstats@statcan.ca) or Frances Kremarik (613-951-4240; frances.kremarik@statcan.ca), Culture, Tourism and the Centre for Education Statistics. □

Travel between Canada and other countries

	June 2002 ^r	July 2002 ^p	June to July 2002	August 2001 ^r to July 2002	July 2002	July 2001 to July 2002
	Seasonally adjusted				Unadjusted	
	'000		% change		'000	% change
Canadian trips abroad¹	3,206	3,203	-0.1	-16.6	3,985	-17.0
To the United States	2,807	2,805	-0.1	-18.3	3,630	-17.9
To other countries	398	398	0.1	-3.2	356	-6.3
Same-day car trips to the United States	1,674	1,632	-2.5	-25.5	2,056	-23.4
Total trips, one or more nights	1,473	1,460	-0.9	-6.9	1,873	-8.8
United States ²	1,074	1,061	-1.2	-8.2	1,517	-9.4
Car	639	616	-3.6	-4.1	1,066	-7.0
Plane	342	347	1.3	-14.9	275	-19.0
Other modes of transport	93	99	6.0	-7.5	176	-6.8
Other countries ³	398	398	0.1	-3.2	356	-6.3
Travel to Canada¹	3,599	3,581	-0.5	-14.3	6,153	-10.2
From the United States	3,289	3,247	-1.3	-15.2	5,509	-10.7
From other countries	310	334	7.6	-4.6	644	-6.0
Same-day car trips from the United States	1,768	1,648	-6.8	-28.1	2,543	-22.8
Total trips, one or more nights	1,619	1,657	2.3	-1.2	3,302	2.1
United States ²	1,317	1,340	1.7	0.1	2,684	4.0
Car	862	869	0.8	2.3	1,825	5.5
Plane	315	316	0.3	-7.4	509	0.0
Other modes of transport	140	155	10.9	4.9	350	2.5
Other countries ³	302	317	4.8	-6.3	618	-5.3
Most important overseas markets⁴						
United Kingdom	56	56	-0.5	-25.4	102	-17.2
Japan	29	32	9.2	-15.9	52	-25.6
France	25	27	6.4	-11.0	54	-9.0
Germany	24	24	1.0	-16.0	51	-15.8
Mexico	13	14	9.5	2.3	39	9.7
Australia	13	14	9.0	1.3	21	2.5
Italy	7	13	85.1	65.4	29	59.3
South Korea	12	13	8.1	-1.9	29	0.5
Hong Kong	9	9	3.3	-12.3	20	-5.4
Netherlands	9	9	4.1	-5.6	21	-10.4
China	8	9	7.0	12.0	13	23.0
Taiwan	8	8	2.9	-20.4	15	-16.8

^r Revised data.

^p Preliminary data.

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.

⁴ Includes same-day and one or more night trips.

Crushing statistics

August 2002

Oilseed processors crushed 190 994 metric tonnes of canola in August, according to the monthly Report of Crushing Operations. Oil production totalled 80 752 tonnes and meal production amounted to 118 336 tonnes.

Available on CANSIM: table 001-0005.

The August 2002 issue of *Cereals and oilseeds review* (22-007-XIB, \$11/\$112; 22-007-XPB, \$15/\$149) will be available in November. See *How to order products*.

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

release, contact Les Macartney (613-951-8714; les.macartney@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Steel primary forms

Week ending September 14, 2002 (preliminary)

Steel primary forms production for the week ending September 14 totalled 244 091 metric tonnes, down 16.6% from 292 586 tonnes a week earlier and 17.4% from 295 424 tonnes in the same week of 2001.

The year-to-date total as of September 14 was 11 351 609 tonnes, up 6.4% from 10 671 977 in the same period of 2001.

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. ■

Stocks of frozen poultry meat

September 1, 2002 (preliminary)

Stocks of frozen poultry meat in cold storage on September 1 totalled 76 471 metric tonnes, down 8.1% from September 1, 2001.

Available on CANSIM: tables 003-0023 and 003-0024.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Sandra Gielfeldt (613-951-2505; sandy.gielfeldt@statcan.ca), Agriculture Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics

July 2002 (preliminary)

There were 467,574 take-offs and landings recorded in July at the 43 airports with Nav Canada air traffic control towers, down 7.9% from July 2001.

The July 2002 issue of *Aircraft movement statistics*, Vol. 1, no. 7 (51F0001PIE, TP1496, free) is now available on Statistics Canada's Web site (www.statcan.ca). From the *Our products and services* page, choose *Free publications*, then *Transport and warehousing*. Past issues are available on Transport Canada's Web site (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/report/TP1496/tp1496.htm>).

Statistics for the 56 airports with Nav Canada flight service stations are also available for July.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Aircraft movement statistics: Small airports

April 2002

There were 57,657 take-offs and landings recorded in April at the 110 airports without air traffic control towers, down 8.3% from April 2001, when 111 airports reported 62,895 take-offs and landings.

The April 2002 monthly report, Vol. 2 (TP141, free) is available on Transport Canada's Web site (<http://www.tc.gc.ca/pol/en/Report/tp141e/tp141.htm>).

Note: The TP141 monthly report is issued in two volumes. Volume 1 presents statistics for the major Canadian airports (those with Nav Canada air traffic control towers or flight service stations). Volume 2 presents statistics for the smaller airports (those without air traffic control towers). Both volumes are available free upon release at Transport Canada's Web site.

For more information about this Web site, contact Michel Villeneuve (613-990-3825; villenm@tc.gc.ca) or Sheila Rajani (613-993-9822; rajanis@tc.gc.ca), Transport Canada.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Kathie Davidson (613-951-0141; fax: 613-951-0010; aviationstatistics@statcan.ca), Transportation Division. ■

Farm Environmental Management Survey

2001 (preliminary)

National estimates for the Farm Environmental Management Survey are now available.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Zoltan Somogyi (613-951-8718) or Michele Lapointe (613-951-0693), Agriculture Division. ■

NEW PRODUCTS

Canadian economic observer, September 2002,
Vol. 15, no. 9
Catalogue number 11-010-XPB (\$23/\$227).

Air charter statistics, 2000
Catalogue number 51-207-XIB (\$31).

Aircraft movements statistics, July 2002, Vol. 1, no. 7
Catalogue number 51F0001PIE
(free).

**Quarterly report on energy supply-demand in
Canada**, Third quarter 2001, Vol. 26, no. 3
Catalogue number 57-003-XPB (\$43/\$141).

The Consumer Price Index, August 2002, Vol. 81,
no. 8
Catalogue number 62-001-XIB (\$8/\$77).
Available at 7 am Friday, September 20

The Consumer Price Index, August 2002, Vol. 81,
no. 8
Catalogue number 62-001-XPB (\$11/\$103).
Available at 7 am Friday, September 20

International travel, advance information, July 2002,
Vol. 18, no. 7
Catalogue number 66-001-PIE (\$6/\$55).

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

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Statistics Canada	
Thursday, June 3, 1997 For release at 9:30 a.m.	
MAJOR RELEASES	
• Urban transit, 1996 Despite the emphasis on taking urban transit, Canadians are using it less and less. In 1996, each Canadian took an average of about 21 trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.	2
• Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1996 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.	4
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