



# The Daily

Statistics Canada

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## MAJOR RELEASES

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- **Foreign direct investment, 2003**

Canadian direct investment abroad was down 7.1% at the end of 2003, mainly as the result of the soaring Canadian dollar. At the same time, foreign direct investment in Canada increased 2.5%.

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  - **Alcohol and drug use in early adolescence, 1998/99**

One major factor plays the biggest role in alcohol and drug use in early adolescence and that factor is the behaviour of friends.

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## NEW PRODUCTS

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## MAJOR RELEASES

### Foreign direct investment 2003

Canadian direct investment abroad was down 7.1% at the end of 2003, mainly as the result of the soaring Canadian dollar.

The value of assets held abroad by Canadians reached \$399.1 billion down from a record \$429.6 billion at the end of 2002. This decline halted a string of increases that dated from 1948.

At the same time, foreign direct investment in Canada rose 2.5% to \$357.5 billion, up from the level of \$348.9 billion observed at the end of 2002.

As a result, the net direct investment position—the difference between Canadian direct investment abroad and foreign direct investment in Canada—decreased to \$41.6 billion at the end of 2003 down from a revised \$80.7 billion a year earlier.

#### Note to readers

*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, direct investment in Canada is deemed to occur when a company owns at least 10% of the voting equity in a foreign enterprise.*

Canadian dollar against foreign currencies. Canadian direct investments abroad are denominated in foreign currencies. Consequently, the strengthening dollar lowered the value of assets held abroad by \$55.0 billion.

In 2003, the Canadian dollar gained 17.8% against the US dollar, 9.0% against the pound sterling, 9.1% on the Japanese yen and 1.7% on the Euro.

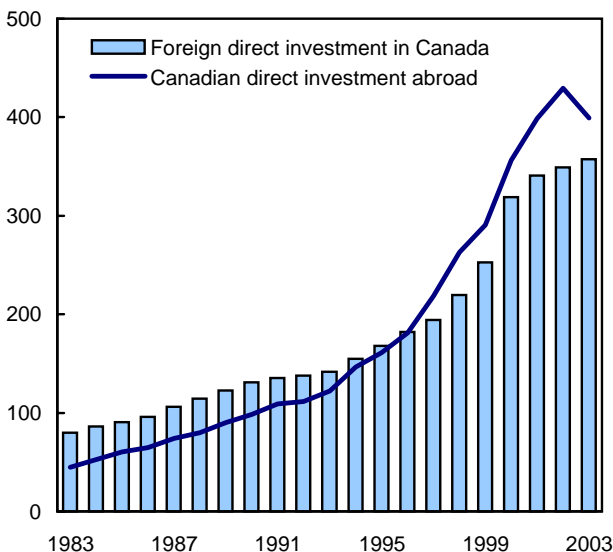
#### Direct investment abroad: Assets fell in the United States

Direct investment assets in the United States declined in value by \$32.2 billion, or 16.3%, to reach \$164.9 billion.

Again, the strengthening Canadian dollar was responsible for most of the decrease, accelerating the decline in the US share of total direct investment assets.

#### Foreign direct investment position

Billions of dollars

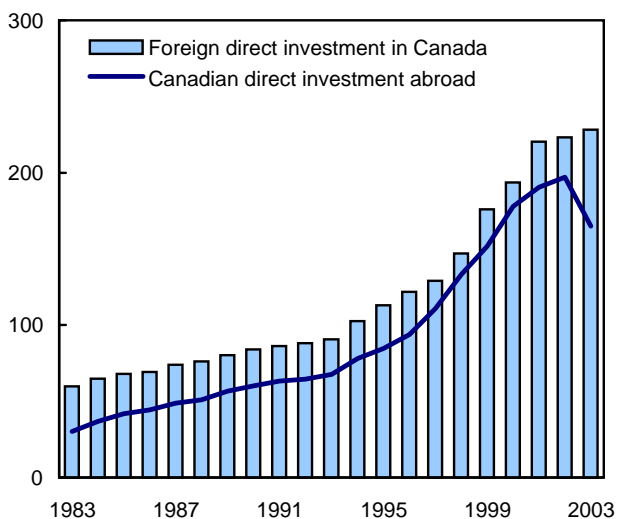


US assets accounted for only 41% of total Canadian direct investment abroad, the lowest proportion on record. American investors accounted for about 64% of foreign direct investment in Canada.

The major reason for the important decrease in direct investment abroad was the appreciation of the

#### Foreign direct investment position with the United States

Billions of dollars



Canadian direct investment abroad is continually more and more spread among different countries.

The value of Canadian direct investment in all countries, excluding the United States, increased a slight \$1.7 billion to \$234.2 billion from the end of 2002.

The reinvestment of funds by Canadian parent companies and an important acquisition in the fourth quarter more than offset the appreciation of the dollar against other major currencies during the year.

Canadian direct investment in France rose a substantial \$7.1 billion, or 157%, to \$11.6 billion at the end of 2003, the largest gain in investment for any single country.

France is now one of the five top countries for Canadian direct investors. It follows the United States, United Kingdom, Barbados and Ireland, which is the destination country with the highest increase over a four-year period.

At the end of 2003, foreign direct investment assets held abroad were mainly in the finance and insurance industry (42%) and in the metallic minerals industry (12%).

#### Foreign direct investment in Canada increased

The 2.5% increase in foreign direct investment in Canada was mostly as the result of capital inflows of funds to existing operations by parent companies located abroad. The acquisitions component of foreign direct investment in Canada was slightly negative in 2003.

#### Foreign direct investment positions at year-end

|  | 2000                | 2001         | 2002         | 2003         |
|--|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
|  | Billions of dollars |              |              |              |
| <b>Canadian direct investment abroad</b>   |                     |              |              |              |
| United States                              | 177.9               | 190.5        | 197.1        | 164.9        |
| United Kingdom                             | 35.2                | 39.8         | 40.2         | 40.7         |
| France                                     | 4.6                 | 3.8          | 4.5          | 11.6         |
| Netherlands                                | 10.5                | 12.0         | 11.1         | 10.7         |
| Japan                                      | 5.6                 | 7.0          | 9.5          | 9.1          |
| All other countries                        | 122.7               | 145.8        | 167.2        | 162.1        |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>356.5</b>        | <b>398.9</b> | <b>429.6</b> | <b>399.1</b> |
| <b>Foreign direct investment in Canada</b> |                     |              |              |              |
| United States                              | 193.7               | 220.2        | 223.2        | 228.4        |
| United Kingdom                             | 24.0                | 26.5         | 27.6         | 27.1         |
| France                                     | 37.0                | 31.5         | 31.3         | 31.6         |
| Netherlands                                | 15.3                | 13.7         | 14.0         | 15.3         |
| Japan                                      | 8.0                 | 7.9          | 8.9          | 9.7          |
| All other countries                        | 41.1                | 41.2         | 43.9         | 45.4         |
| <b>Total</b>                               | <b>319.1</b>        | <b>341.0</b> | <b>348.9</b> | <b>357.5</b> |

American investors held \$228.4 billion in the form of direct investment at the end of 2003, up \$5.2 billion. At the end of 2003, the net direct investment position of Canada with the United States was a negative \$63.5 billion, a record low.

Net direct investment with the United States has never been positive, meaning that American investors have always held more assets in Canada than Canadian investors have held in value south of the border.

The most important direct investor countries in Canada were, for a fourth consecutive year, the United States, France, United Kingdom, the Netherlands and Japan. Combined, these five nations held just over 87% of direct investment in Canada at the end of 2003.

Finance and insurance industries accounted for 19% of foreign direct investment in Canada at the end of 2003, followed by energy at 17% of the total.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 376-0038 and 376-0051 to 376-0054.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 1537.**

For general information or to order data, contact Client Services (613-951-1855; [infobalance@statcan.ca](mailto:infobalance@statcan.ca)). To enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Eric Simard (613-951-7244; [Eric.Simard@statcan.ca](mailto:Eric.Simard@statcan.ca)), Balance of Payments Division.

## Alcohol and drug use in early adolescence

1998/99

One major factor plays the biggest role in children's alcohol and drug use in early adolescence and the factor is the behaviour of friends, according to a new report.

The report is based on data for 4,296 adolescents aged 12 to 15 who were part of the 1998/99 National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth.

Two-thirds of adolescents who reported that all or most of their friends were using alcohol had, themselves, been drunk at least once. Only 8% of those who reported having few or no friends who used alcohol had ever been drunk.

Similarly, four-fifths (82%) had smoked marijuana if most or all of their friends had done so, too. This compares with only 7% who didn't have friends who used marijuana.

The study adds to evidence that peer behaviour is related to an adolescent's own alcohol and drug use. However, it is not possible to determine a causal direction. For example, friendships may provide opportunities to learn through imitation and reinforce behaviour. It could also be that "birds of a feather flock together," and adolescents seek friends with similar attitudes toward alcohol and other drugs.

### Certain parenting styles are associated with substance use

Other studies have clearly demonstrated a link between substance use by young people and parental drinking and drug use. In this study, peer influences emerged as a stronger risk factor for adolescent substance use than parental drinking.

When other factors were taken into consideration, adolescents in families where drinking was a source of tension were no more likely to drink to intoxication, or to use drugs, than their counterparts in families where drinking was not a problem.

However, this study found that hostile parenting styles do have an impact on adolescent behaviour. If interactions with parents were characterized by nagging, inconsistent enforcement of rules, threats and anger, the odds of the adolescent getting drunk and using drugs were relatively high. Still, it cannot be inferred that hostile parenting causes substance use. It is possible that the parents' way of dealing with the adolescent may have changed in response to behavioral problems such as alcohol or drug use.

### Note to readers

*This study is based on data from 4,296 adolescent respondents aged 12 to 15 who participated in the 1998/99 National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth. It reiterates the strong relationship between peer and individual substance use.*

The study also found that the odds of using drugs were nearly double for adolescents in step-parent families compared with those in other families.

### Attitude to school key factor in drinking

Adolescents who reported doing poorly or very poorly in school were more than twice as likely to report drinking to intoxication during the past year than those who reported doing well.

Similarly, those with a stronger commitment to school were less likely to report being intoxicated than were those with a weaker attachment. However, neither school-related measure was linked to early drug use.

### Early experimentation

Overall, 42% of 12- to 15-year-olds reported that they had consumed at least one drink of alcohol—a bottle of beer or wine cooler, or a glass of wine—at some point in their life. By age 15, the proportion rose to 66%.

More than one-fifth (22%) said they had been drunk at least once. Among those aged 15, this proportion was 44%.

In addition, about one-fifth (19%) of 12- to 15-year-olds reported having smoked marijuana. Again, the proportion among adolescents aged 15 rose to 38%.

The average age at which adolescents reported having their first drink was 12.4 years, with only a slight difference between boys and girls. The average age of being drunk for the first time was about a year older, at just past 13 years.

Glue-sniffing began at an average age of just over 12 years. For other drugs, including marijuana and hallucinogens, the average age of first-time use was older, between 13.1 and 13.8.

### Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 4450.

The full report, entitled "Alcohol and drug use in early adolescence," is published in the May 2004 issue of *Health Reports*, Vol. 15, no. 3 (82-003-XIE \$17/\$48;

82-003-XPE \$22/\$63), which is now available. See *How to order products*.

For more information or to enquire about the methods, concepts or data quality of this release, contact Tina Hotton (416-946-8106; [Tina.Hotton@utoronto.ca](mailto:Tina.Hotton@utoronto.ca)), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and Statistics Canada's Research Data Centre at the University of Toronto.

This issue also features the article entitled "Proxy reporting of health information," which examines how accepting information about selected respondents from

someone besides the respondents themselves affects estimates of health conditions.

A new section entitled "Health matters" is introduced in this issue. It provides recent descriptive information from various surveys and databases. In this issue, the use of wheelchairs and other assistive devices, injuries, and prenatal folic acid supplementation are covered.

For more information on *Health Reports*, contact Christine Wright (613-951-1765), Health Statistics Division. ■

## OTHER RELEASES

### Apartment Building Construction Price Index

First quarter 2004

The composite price index for apartment building construction (1997=100) was 120.6 in the first quarter, up 2.0% from the fourth quarter and 4.1% from the first quarter of 2003. The year-to-year percentage change was the highest measured since an increase of 4.5% in the first quarter of 2001.

Vancouver recorded the highest quarterly change (+3.8%), followed by Calgary (+1.7%), the Ontario part of Ottawa–Gatineau and Edmonton (both +1.6%), Halifax (+1.5%), Toronto (+1.4%) and Montréal (+1.3%).

On a year-over-year basis, Vancouver also experienced the highest gain from the first quarter of 2003 (+4.9%), followed by the Ontario part of Ottawa–Gatineau (+4.5%), Halifax and Toronto (both +4.0%), Montréal (+3.7%), Edmonton (+2.9%) and Calgary (+2.7%).

### Apartment Building Construction Price Index<sup>1</sup>

|                                   | First quarter<br>2004 | First quarter<br>2003<br>to<br>first quarter<br>2004<br>% change | Fourth quarter<br>2003<br>to<br>first quarter<br>2004<br>% change |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| <b>Composite index</b>            | <b>120.6</b>          | <b>4.1</b>   | <b>2.0</b>  |
| Halifax                           | 116.1                 | 4.0  | 1.5   |
| Montréal                          | 120.4                 | 3.7  | 1.3   |
| Ottawa–Gatineau<br>(Ontario part) | 125.6                 | 4.5  | 1.6   |
| Toronto                           | 128.1                 | 4.0  | 1.4   |
| Calgary                           | 123.2                 | 2.7  | 1.7   |
| Edmonton                          | 121.0                 | 2.9  | 1.6   |
| Vancouver                         | 114.9                 | 4.9  | 3.8   |

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the census metropolitan areas.

**Note:** The apartment building construction price indexes provide an indication of new construction cost changes in six census metropolitan areas (CMAs), including Halifax, Montréal, Toronto, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver, and the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA. Besides each of the CMA indexes and the composite index, there are further breakdowns of cost changes by trade groups within the building (structural, architectural, mechanical and electrical). These price indexes are derived from surveys of general and special trade-group contractors who report on the categories of costs (material, labour,

equipment, taxes, overhead and profits) relevant to the detailed construction specifications included in the surveys.

**Available on CANSIM: table 327-0040.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers, including related surveys, 2317 and 2330.**

The first quarter 2004 issue of *Capital Expenditure Price Statistics* (62-007-XPB, \$26/\$85) will be available in July 2004.

For more information or to enquire about the concepts, methods and data quality of this release, contact Rebecca McDougall (613-951-9606; fax: 613-951-1539; [infounit@statcan.ca](mailto:infounit@statcan.ca)), Prices Division. ■

### The Canadian Vehicle Survey

Fourth quarter 2003

Vehicles covered in the Canadian Vehicle Survey travelled an estimated 73.9 billion kilometres in the fourth quarter of 2003. Among them, vehicles weighing less than 4 500 kilograms (and not used as a bus) travelled 67.5 billion kilometres, or 91% of the total for the quarter.

The survey measures the activity of all on-road vehicles registered in Canada with the exception of some vehicles such as motorcycles, construction equipment and road maintenance equipment.

Estimates of total vehicle-kilometres are available by province and territory. Estimates of passenger-kilometres are available by province only.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2749.**

The fourth quarter 2003 issue of *The Canadian Vehicle Survey* (53F0004XIE, free) is now available online. From the *Our products and services* page, under *Browse our Internet publications*, choose *Free*, then *Transport and warehousing*.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Client Services (1-866-500-8400; [transportationstatistics@statcan.ca](mailto:transportationstatistics@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

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## For-hire motor carriers of freight, all carriers

Fourth quarter 2003

There were an estimated 2,736 for-hire trucking companies based in Canada with annual revenues of \$1 million or more in the fourth quarter of 2003, down from 2,855 carriers in the fourth quarter of 2002. Operating revenues totalled \$5.31 billion and operating expenses reached \$4.99 billion, up 3.1% and 3.3% respectively from the fourth quarter of 2002.

Both average operating revenues and expenses were up, 7.2% for revenues and 7.7% for expenses, in the fourth quarter compared with the same quarter of 2002. Average expenses were at \$1.82 million compared with \$1.69 million in the same period in 2002. The increase in expenses was driven by higher purchased transportation and other expenses combined with smaller increases in salaries and wages, as well as payments to owners and operators. However, average costs per carrier were lower for depreciation (-16.6%) and fuel (-4.5%). The operating ratio (operating expenses divided by operating revenues) was unchanged at 0.94.

For-hire trucking transportation revenues from domestic movements increased by 13.2% to \$3.44 billion from \$3.04 billion one year ago. Revenues from international movements on the opposite were down by 13.2%, with inbound movements down by almost 21%.

**Available on CANSIM: table 403-0002.**

**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 Denis Pilon (613-951-2707; fax: 613-951-0579; [denis.pilon@statcan.ca](mailto:denis.pilon@statcan.ca)), Transportation Division. ■

## Refined petroleum products

March 2004 (preliminary)

Data on the production, inventories and domestic sales of refined petroleum products for March 2004 are now available. Other selected data about these products are also available.

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2150.**

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; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## Crude oil and natural gas

March 2004 (preliminary)

Provincial crude oil and marketable natural gas production data for March 2004 are now available.

**Available on CANSIM: tables 126-0001 and 131-0001.**

**Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number 2198.**

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; [energ@statcan.ca](mailto:energ@statcan.ca)), Manufacturing, Construction and Energy Division. ■

## NEW PRODUCTS

**Infomat: A Weekly Review**, May 18, 2004  
Catalogue number **11-002-XIE** (\$100).

**The Canadian Vehicle Survey: Quarterly**, Fourth quarter 2003  
Catalogue number **53F0004XIE** (free).

**Health Reports**, 2003, Vol. 15, no. 3  
Catalogue number **82-003-XIE** (\$17/\$48).

**Health Reports**, 2003, Vol. 15, no. 3  
Catalogue number **82-003-XPE** (\$22/\$63).

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

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Statistics Canada

Thursday, June 3, 1997  
For release at 8:30 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 six trips on some form of urban transit, the lowest level in the past 25 years.
- **Productivity, hourly compensation and unit labour cost, 1995** 4  
Growth in productivity among Canadian businesses was relatively weak again in 1996 accompanied by sluggish gains in employment and slow economic growth during the year.

**OTHER RELEASES**

- **Map-based Index**, May 1997 3
- **Short-term Expectations Survey** 3
- **Steel primary tones, week ending May 31, 1997** 12
- **Egg production**, Apr 8, 1997 12

**PUBLICATIONS RELEASED** 11



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